



Energy-intensive activities devote the most energy to heat production

Energy use in industry, Slovenia, 2018

In July 2019 SURS completed the Grant entitled Disaggregation of the Statistics on Final Energy Consumption in the Industry Sector, in which it collected for the first time the data on final energy consumption by purposes in certain selected industrial activities.

Of all industrial activities, the most energy (82%) was consumed by manufacturing (section C), followed by water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation (section E) with 8%, agriculture, forestry and fishing (section A) with 5%, construction (section F) with 3%, mining and quarrying (section B) with 2% and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (section D) with less than 1%.

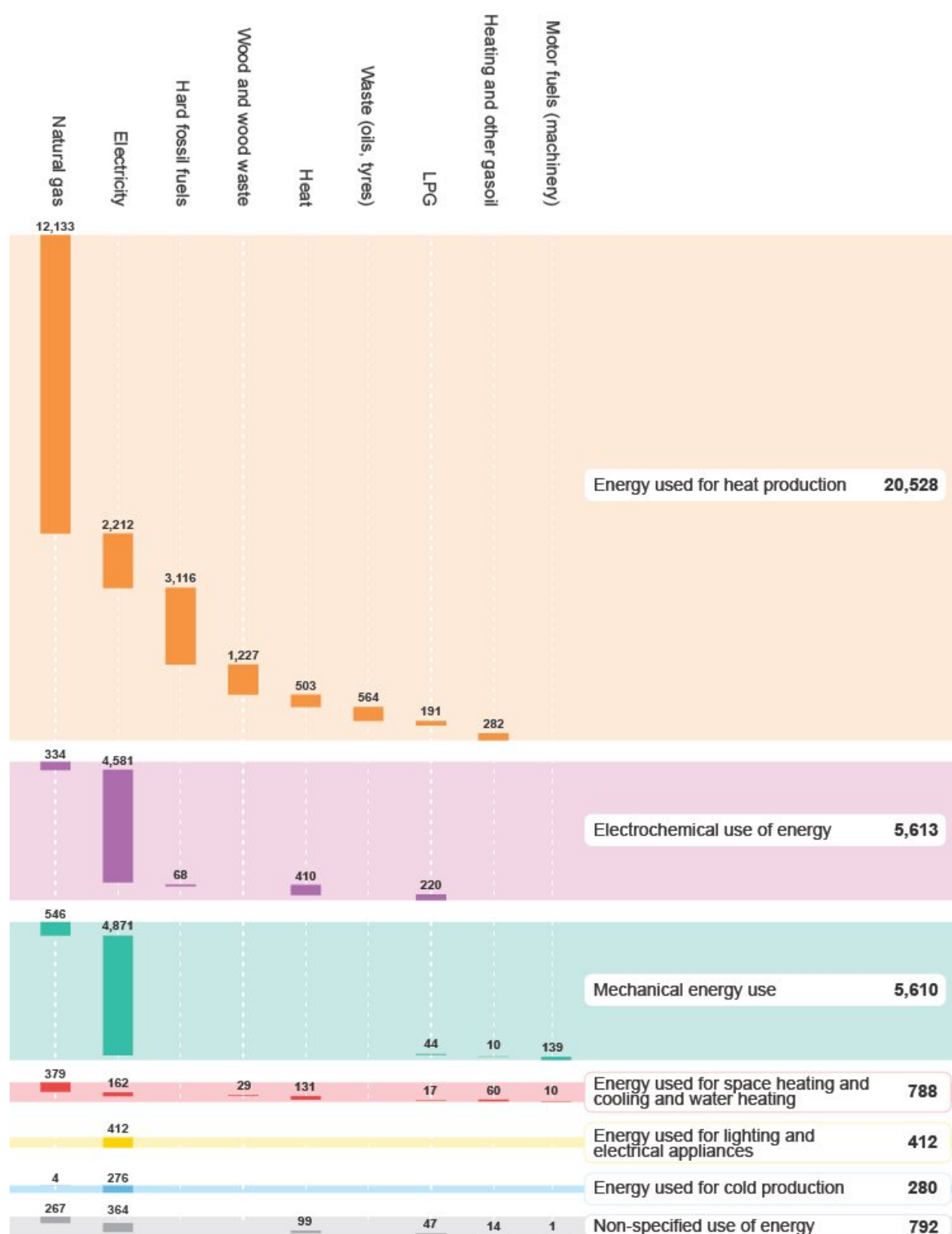
Data on the final energy consumption by purposes were collected for energy-intensive activities from manufacture of food products (division 10), manufacture of paper and paper products (division 17), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (division 20), manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (division 23) and manufacture of basic metals (division 24).

In almost all selected industrial activities, most of the energy was devoted to heat production, except in manufacture of basic metals (aluminium), where the most energy was devoted to electrochemical processes.

Heat was produced mostly from natural gas (60%), followed by solid fossil fuels (15%) and electricity (almost 11%). The electrochemical and mechanical processes (machine driven) mostly used electricity (more than 80%), and for the production of cold and lighting exclusively electricity was used. For space heating, cooling (air conditioning) and water heating in office buildings, the largest share was allocated to natural gas (48%), followed by electricity (20%), heat (almost 17%) and other oils (almost 8%).

The presented data are provisional. The final data will be released in October 2019.

Consumption of energy products in manufacture of food, paper, metals, non-metallic mineral products and chemicals, by purposes, Slovenia, 2018 (TJ)



Source: SURS

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Energy consumption by industrial activities, Slovenia, 2018

	2018
	TJ
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (section A)	2,945
Mining and quarrying (section B)	1,121
Manufacturing (section C)	50,236
of which: Manufacture of food products (division 10)	2,348
of which: Manufacture of paper and paper products (division 17)	6,876
of which: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (division 20)	4,184
of which: Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (division 23)	7,078
of which: Manufacture of basic metals (division 24)	13,235
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (section D)	201
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation (section E)	4,952
Construction (section F)	1,588

Source: SURS

Methodological note

The purpose of the pilot project was to explore the possibility of collecting data on final energy consumption in the industry sector according to the different purposes of use for 2018. In the coming year, the collection of these data will be included in the regular production of energy statistics.

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Next release: 10. 10. 2019

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