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## PRESS RELEASE

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### Energetic Resources and Consumption in 2006

In 2006, the energetic resources and the final energetic consumption registered a slight increase compared to 2005, by 0.4% and 0.2% respectively.

The increase of the energetic resources was based on imports of energy bearers (+3.1%).

The final energetic consumption increased in the tertiary sector (+31.6%) and mainly decreased in industry (- 4.8%) and population (- 2.1%).

In 2006, the available **energy resources** amounted 48.9 million tones crude oil equivalent<sup>1)</sup> (coe), 0.2 million coe more (+ 0,4 %) than in 2005.

The increase was based on imports of energy bearers (+3.1%, +533 thousand coe respectively), thus compensating the slight decrease ( -25 thousand coe) of the primary energy production, based on the diminished production of crude oil, natural gas and hydroelectric energy in 2006 compared to the 2005 production.

#### The Energetic Resources, as structure and on main types, in 2006 compared to 2005

	Year 2006	Year 2005	2006 compared to 2005	
	thousands coe	thousands coe	thousands coe (±)	%
<b>ENERGETIC RESOURCES - TOTAL</b>	<b>48929</b>	<b>48724<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>+205</b>	<b>100.4</b>
Out of which:				
- Primary energy production (the recovered energy included)	27065	27090 <sup>1)</sup>	- 25	99.9
- Import	17605	17072	+533	103,1
- Stock on 1.I.2006	4259	4562	-303	93.3
• out of the energetic resources:				
- coal (coke excluded)	9906	9408	+498	105.3
- crude oil	14359	14883	-524	96.5
- expendable natural gas	15221	14808	+413	102.8
- imported coke	342	426	-84	80.3
- hydroelectric and nuclear-electric energy	2961	3101	-140	95.5

<sup>1)</sup>Revised data compared to the previously published ones

<sup>1)</sup> Conventional fuel of 10000 kcal/kg calorific power

In 2006, the 27.1 million coe **primary energy production** keeps its weight in the total energy resources at the level of 55%, registered in the previous year.

The main energy bearers registered a decrease of the primary energy production, except for the lignite and the brown coal whose production increased compared to that of the previous year (+19.7%).

### The Production of the Main Primary Energy Bearers in 2006 compared to 2005

	Year 2006	Year 2005	2006 compared to 2005	
	thousands coe	thousands coe	thousands coe (±)	%
- coal (coke excluded)	6477	5793	+684	111.8
• pit coal	837	1082	-245	77.4
• lignite and brown coal	5640	4711	+929	119.7
- crude oil	4897	5326	-429	91.9
- expendable natural gas	9395	9536	-141	98.5
- hydroelectric energy	1580	1739	-159	90.9

Compared to 2005, **the import of energy** increased in 2006 by 533 thousand coe (+3.1%) based on the increase of the import of natural gas which weights 27% of total imports, the import of oil products respectively, weighting 7%.

The import of crude oil, which represents 50% of total imports, kept a relatively constant level compared to the previous year. The import of coal decreased by 7.7% compared to 2005.

### The Import of the Main Primary Energy Bearers in 2006 compared to 2005

	Year 2006	Year 2005	2006 compared to 2005	
	thousands coe	thousands coe	thousands coe (±)	%
- coal + coke	2701	2925	-224	92.3
• coking pit coal	1790	2004	-214	89.3
- crude oil	8676	8686	-10	99.9
- expendable natural gas	4839	4233	+606	114.3
- oil products	1300	1027	+273	126.6

**The final energy consumption** registers a slight increase in 2006 compared to 2005 (+0.2%), based mainly on the increases in the tertiary sector (+31.6%) which weights 11% of the final

energy consumption. The consumption in industry decreased by 4.8%, while the consumption of the population decreased by 2.1%.

### The Use of Energy on Main Activities of the National Economy and on Main Industrial Branches in 2006 compared to 2005

	Year 2006	Year 2005	Year 2006	2006 compared to 2005
	thousands coe	thousands coe	structure %	%
<b>Used Energy - total:</b>	<b>45554</b>	<b>44466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.4</b>
- consumption (waste included) <sup>)</sup>	39571	37932	86.9	104.3
- export	5983	6534	13.1	91.6
<b>Final Energy Consumption</b>	<b>25312</b>	<b>25271<sup>**) </sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>
out of which:				
- Agriculture and silviculture	262	237 <sup>**) </sup>	1.0	110.5
- Industry (constructions included)	9998	10505	39.5	95.2
out of which in:				
• metallurgy	3568	3473	14.1	102.7
• chemical substances and products. plastics and rubber products	2236	2673	8.8	83.7
• industry of metallic constructions. machinery and equipments	677	606	2.7	111.7
• constructions	531	413	2.1	128.6
- Transports	4407	4379 <sup>**) </sup>	17.4	100.6
- Other branches of the economy	2756	2095	10.9	131.6
- Population	7889	8055	31.2	97.9

<sup>)</sup> the statistical differences are not included; <sup>\*\*)</sup>  revised data compared to the previously published ones

**The energy export** of 5983 thousand coe decreased by 8.4% compared to 2005, the oil products further having a determinant weight (92.2%). Out of the oil products, gasoline has the biggest weight (50.3%).

In 2006, **the gross domestic consumption per inhabitant** was of 1833 kg oil equivalent, 4.5% higher than that registered in 2005.

#### METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

**1. The data source** consists of the annual statistical surveys on the production of the electric power and the thermal energy, on the energy resources and their use, on the resources and consumption of the electric power, thermal energy, fuels, carburants and lubricants. In addition, we use annual specialized statistical surveys with pre-established designation: The production of electric power and thermal energy in the nuclear-electric plants and The balance of crude oil processing.

**2. The report is based on a nomenclature made of 7669 units.** The data collection is exhaustive for the units of the manufacturing industry of electric power and thermal energy and for the enterprises with more than 250 employees, while for the rest of the units we build up a representative sample for the CAEN Rev.1 activities.

The data on production are collected by a statistical survey in all the units that produce energy resources, while data on import/export are collected from the Customs National Authority (CNA).

The energy consumption of the population has been completed with data obtained from the Family Budgets Survey of 2006, thus the quantities of fuels obtained in specific activities of the households of the population being included.

*For more information see the statistical publication: "The Energetic Balance and the Energetic Equipment Structure in 2006" that will be issued on November 15, 2007*

**The next press release** will be issued in October 2008