

Domain: Energy

Energy resources and consumption in 2018

Total energy resources available in 2018 stood at about the same level with those of 2017; compared to previous year, the primary energy production decreased by 1.7%, while imports of energy resources increased by 4.2%, gross inland consumption of energy increased by 0.4% and final energy consumption increased by 1.5%

The total **energy resources** available in 2018 were at about the same level with those of previous year, cumulating 43.2 million tonnes oil equivalent¹ (toe), the increase in the imports of energy resources (+4.2%) balancing out the decrease in primary energy production (-1.7%).

Among the primary energy resources, more significant changes were noticed for coal, with a decrease of 455 thousand toe (-8.5%) and for crude oil and electricity with an increase of 269 toe, respectively 147 thousand toe.

**Table 1: Energy resources, by structure and main items,
 in 2018 compared to 2017**

	2017	2018	2018 as against 2017	
	thousand toe	thousand toe	thousand toe (±)	%
ENERGY RESOURCES - TOTAL	43357	43238	-119	99.7
- Primary energy production (including recovered energy)	25417	24979	-438	98.3
- Imports	13597	14168	+571	104.2
- Stock at the beginning of the year	4343	4091	-252	94.2
out of primary energy resources:				
- coal (excluding coke)	5323	4868	-455	91.5
- crude oil ²⁾	12216	12485	+269	102.2
- usable natural gas ³⁾	11034	11087	+53	100.5
- imported coke	479	454	-25	94.8
- imported oil products	3279	3290	+11	100.3
- hydroelectric, wind, solar photovoltaic energy and nuclear heat	4897	5044	+147	103.0

Table data in xls. format.

¹ conventional fuel with a calorific power of 10000 Kcal/Kg.

² including gasoline and ethane from extraction scaffolds

³ excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction scaffolds

Primary energy production was 24979 thousand toe in 2018, decreasing with 438 thousand toe as against 2017, due to the decrease in the production of coal, crude oil and usable natural gas, but preserving its significant weight in total energy resources, accounting for 57.8% of them. The production of electricity from recoverable resources (hydroelectric, wind and solar photovoltaic) increased by 8.6% compared to previous year (+178 thousand toe).

Table 2: Production of the main primary energy carriers in 2018, as compared to 2017

	2017	2018	2018 as against 2017	
	thousand toe	thousand toe	thousand toe (±)	%
- coal (excluding coke)	4466	4016	-450	89.9
- crude oil ¹⁾	3548	3491	-57	98.4
- usable natural gas ²⁾	8608	8562	-46	99.5
- hydroelectric, wind and solar photovoltaic energy	2076	2254	+178	108.6

¹⁾including gasoline and ethane from extraction scaffolds; ²⁾ excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction scaffolds

[Table data in .xls format](#)

Total **imports** of energy products increased by 4.2% compared to previous year, mainly because of higher imports of crude oil (+511 thousand toe), usable natural gas (+258 thousand toe) and imported energy products (+11 thousand toe).

Imports of coal (including coke) decreased with 78 thousand toe.

Table 3: Imports of the main energy carriers in 2018, as compared to 2017

	2017	2018	2018 as against 2017	
	thousand toe	thousand toe	thousand toe (±)	%
- coal + coke	991	913	-78	92.1
- crude oil	7752	8263	+511	106.6
- usable natural gas	962	1220	+258	126.8
- oil products	3279	3290	+11	100.3

[Table data in .xls format](#)

Final energy consumption increased with 342 thousand toe (+1.5%) in 2018 as against 2017.

Final energy consumption in industry (including construction) increased with 212 thousand toe (+3.3%), mainly due to industrial branches with high consumption of energy resources, such as chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber and plastics products (+87 thousand toe) and metallic construction, machinery and equipment industry (+101 thousand toe), whose cumulated energy consumptions account for 32.3% of final energy consumption in industry (including construction). In metallurgy, final energy consumption increased by 0.4% as against previous year.

Beside industry, tertiary sector, population and agriculture also contributed to the increase in final energy consumption.

Table 4: Energy use by main activities of national economy and by main industrial activities, in 2018 as compared to 2017

	2017	2018	2018	2018 as against
	thousand toe	thousand toe	structure %	2017 %
Used energy - total:	39260	39561	100.0	100.8
- gross inland consumption (including losses) ¹⁾	33391	33510	84.7	100.4
- export (including bunkering)	5869	6051	15.3	103.1
Final energy consumption	23269	23611	100.0	101.5
of which:				
- Agriculture and forestry	495	566	2.4	114.3
- Industry (including construction)	6407	6619	28.0	103.3
out of which, in:				
• metallurgy	1647	1654	7.0	100.4
• chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber and plastics products	1328	1415	6.0	106.6
• metallic construction, machinery and equipment industry	625	726	3,1	116,2
• construction	349	334	1,4	95,7
- Transports	6506	6462	27.4	99.3
- Other activities	2157	2188	9.3	101.4
- Population	7704	7776	32.9	100.9

¹⁾ statistical differences not included;

[Table data in .xls format](#)

Energy exports (including bunkering) increased with 182 thousand toe (+3.1%) as compared to 2017.

Gross inland energy consumption per inhabitant in 2018 amounted to 1721 kg oil equivalent, increasing by 0.9% compared to 2017.

Additional information:

For a correct interpretation of indicators, please see the [Methodological notes](#) attached to the press release on the homepage.

Additional information can be found in the statistical publication “Energy balance and the structure of energy equipment in 2018”, date of issue November 19, 2019.

The next press release is to be issued in November 2020.

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