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Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
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Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Series 3: Economic Statistics

Annual Energy Balance in the Republic of Kosovo for 2016





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AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA
KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS

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Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) has prepared the Annual Energy Balance in Kosovo in 2016.

Based on continued demand from various internal and external users, and based on the Eurostat indicators which publishes the statistics of energy, we presented data of interest.

The publication will serve as a useful reference for all KAS users of statistical data and will serve as useful and relevant economic information for Kosovo.

All comments and suggestions from the users of these data are welcome and will be accepted with pleasure.

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Abbreviations

MED	Ministry of Economic Development
KOSTT j.s.c	System, Transmission and Market Operator
KEK j.s.c	Kosovo Energy Corporation
KEDS	Kosovo Company for Distribution and Supply of Electricity
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
ERO	Energy Regulatory Office
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
KFA	Kosovo Forest Agency
EC	Energy Community
REKOS	Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Kosovo 2011
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
IEA	International Energy Agency
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
PP	Power plant
HPP	Hydro power plant
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
GW	Giga Wat
MWh	Mega Wat Hours
MW	Mega Wat
RES	Renewable Energy Resources
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CO	Carbon monoxide
VOC	Easy volatile organic compounds
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides - NO and NO ₂
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
ktoe	Kilo ton oil equivalent

Methodological explanations and definitions

Primary production is the kind of energy that was not changed at all during the conversion process transformation (for example, coal, oil, natural gas, biomass, hydro, wind and solar energy).

Changes in stock is a difference between reserves on the first day of the year (initial stocks) and stocks on the last day of the year (last stocks).

Statistical difference is a category that includes the sum of unexplained statistical differences between production and consumption of certain energy fuel.

Gross inland consumption is calculated as follows:

Primary production
+ Import
- Export
+ Stock changes

¹**Electricity** - means the form of energy which is transported through metal conductors.

Energy – means any form of produced or obtained energy (electricity, heating or natural gas) for supply or sale purpose.

Energy fuels – Fuels which release the energy during combustion are called energy fuels.

Energy enterprise - means electricity company which carries one or more of the following energy activities: production, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply, trading or disposal of electricity, heat or natural gas, under a license issued by the Law on Energy Regulator or without a license if such license is not required.

Production of coal - Represents the amount of coal extracted from the mines.

Production of electricity - represents the amount of electricity produced in power and hydropower plants.

Power generation - implies the generation of electricity, heat or any other form of energy.

Gross energy production - represents all the amount of electricity production in power or hydropower plants.

Net energy production - represents the amount of electricity to the brink.

Imports of electricity - represents the amount of electricity purchased outside the state.

Exports of electricity - represents the amount of energy sold outside the state.

Exchanges of electricity - represent the amount of electricity exchanged or produced in the country and abroad.

Losses of electricity - represent the amount of electricity that is lost in transmission and distribution.

Consumer - means the consumer to purchase wholesale or the end (final) consumer of energy.

¹ Methodological explanations are taken from Law on Energy No. 2004/8.

Privileged consumers (220-110kV) - means any natural or legal person who is free to buy electricity from the supplier to the choice of his/her.

Distribution - means that transport of electricity, heat or natural gas through high voltage lines, medium, or medium-pressure pipelines or low, in order of a delivery to customers, but not including supplies.

²**(2701) Coal-** briquette, egg-shaped and similar fuels produced from solid coal.

(2702) Lignite- whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet.

(2703) Peat- (including its waste or litter), whether or not agglomerated.

(2704) Coke and semi-coke of coal. Lignite or of peat. Whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon:

(2705) Coal gas, water gas, producer gas, weak gas and similar gases (EXTL. petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons)

(2706) Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat, and other mineral pitch, whether or not dehydrated or partially distilled including tar rebuilt.

(2707) Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar, similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds those of non aromatic.

(2708) Turpentine and turpentine coke, obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars.

(2709) Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.

(2710) Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations unspecified and not elsewhere, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals. These oils being the basic constituents of the preparations.

(2711) Petroleum gases and other hydrocarbon diesel.

(2712) Gelatin oil, paraffin wax, microcrystalline petroleum wax, liquid wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes, and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not colored.

(2713) Coconut oil, bitumen and other residues of oils obtained from bituminous minerals.

(2714) Natural bitumen and asphalt, bituminous or oil-shale and tar sand, asphalt and asphaltic rocks

(2715) Bituminous mastic backed and other bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, bitumen supernatural, oil bitumen or mineral tar.

² Nomenclature of goods and customs fees.

Executive summary

"Annual Energy Balance of the Republic of Kosovo for 2016" is prepared by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics.

Annual Energy Balance of the Republic of Kosovo for 2016 is prepared in accordance with the Law on Statistics No.04/L-036, Law on Energy No.03/L-184, Article 8, Paragraph 13.

This document reflects the physical flows of energy of all types and sources used in Kosovo in 2016.

Data sources

Data necessary for the design of the energy balances are provided by:

1. Regular statistical surveys in the field of energy statistics;

2. Regular statistical surveys:
Kosovo International Trade and Transport,
Construction,
Agriculture and Forestry;

Reporting units of energy statistics

Reporting units for energy balance are:

Producers of electricity, hydro plants, thermal power plants, CHP, auto producers,
The transmission system,
Electricity distributors.

Reporting units for the balance of heat energy are:

Producers of energy for heating, power plants, CHP, auto producers, central heating, and
Enterprises for transmission and distribution of heat and electricity.

Reporting units of coal for energy balance are:

Producers of solid fossil fuels,
Producers of gas produced, and
Traders of solid fossil fuels.

Reporting units for energy balance of oil and oil derivatives are:

Kosovo Customs,
Oil traders and oil derivatives.

Reporting units for energy balance of wood fuels are producers and traders of firewood, wood briquette, wood pellets and charcoal.

Data are collected from the following entities:

- Kosovo Agency of Statistics - demographic and social data on import and export of all fuels;
- Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEC j.s.t) - data on coal (production, supply and stocks) as well as data on consumption of electricity;
- Distribution Corporation KESCO - data on electricity consumption;
- Prishtina and Gjakova heaters.
- System, Transmission and Market Operator j.s.t(KOSTT) – periodic, monthly and annual data for the electricity balance;
- "Kosova Coal" j.s.t - data for trading soft and dry coal, extracted from mines in Kosovo;
- District heating enterprises - data on energy flows in heating enterprises;
- MTI - data processed for oil products.

In this paper the analysis of energy consumption is based on conducted surveys and studies. Extrapolation of these data is based on relevant indicators of development, such as those demographic, social and economic indicators.

The collected data is processed, systemized and presented by the Administrative Instruction No. 07/2011 On Rules on Energy Balance.

1. Annual Energy Balance for 2016

The main parts of the "Annual Energy Balance for 2016" are: primary sources, including production, profitability, imports, exports and stock, and consumption of these energy products. Both parts will be analyzed below.

1.1. Primary energy sources

The structure of the primary energy consumed in Kosovo for 2016 consists of: coal, oil products (gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas - LPG), biomass, hydro energy, wind, solar energy and biofuels . Electricity is treated as a primary source sole for the amount of import and export. This approach is based on the Eurostat methodology.

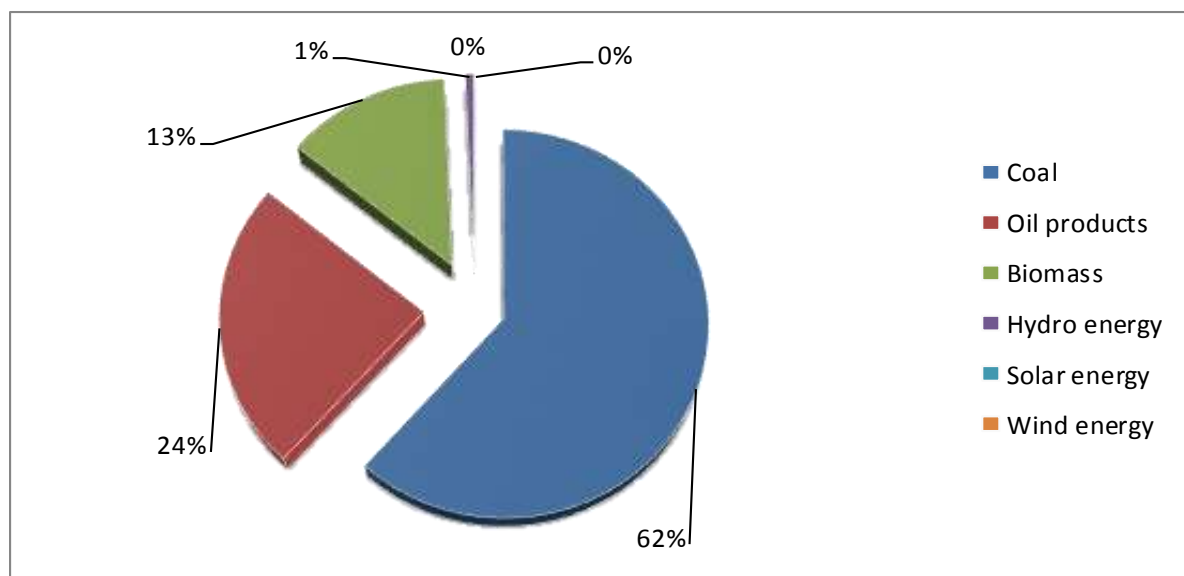
As noted in Table 1, the total amount (gross) energy available for use (consumption) in 2016 was 2688.62ktoe, compared to 2015 there was a decline of about 7.07%.

Table 1. Overview of primary energy quantity of energy sources (products) available (ktoe)

Sources of energy	2015	2016
Coal	1554,22	1684,57
Oil products	669,31	660,37
Biomass	265,23	368,50
Hydro energy	11,23	18,36
Solar energy	0,36	0,39
Wind energy	0,03	0,06
Electrical energy	10,64	-43,63
Total	2511,02	2688,62

As seen from Table 1, available quantity of coal had increased compared to 2015 by 8,39%, the amount available for oil products has decreased to 1.34 % in comparison with 2015.

The data on the amount of energy available from firewood (biomass) for 2016 are based on the results of the the Household Energy Consumption Study in 2016 for 2015. These data are incorporated into the energy balance of 2016.



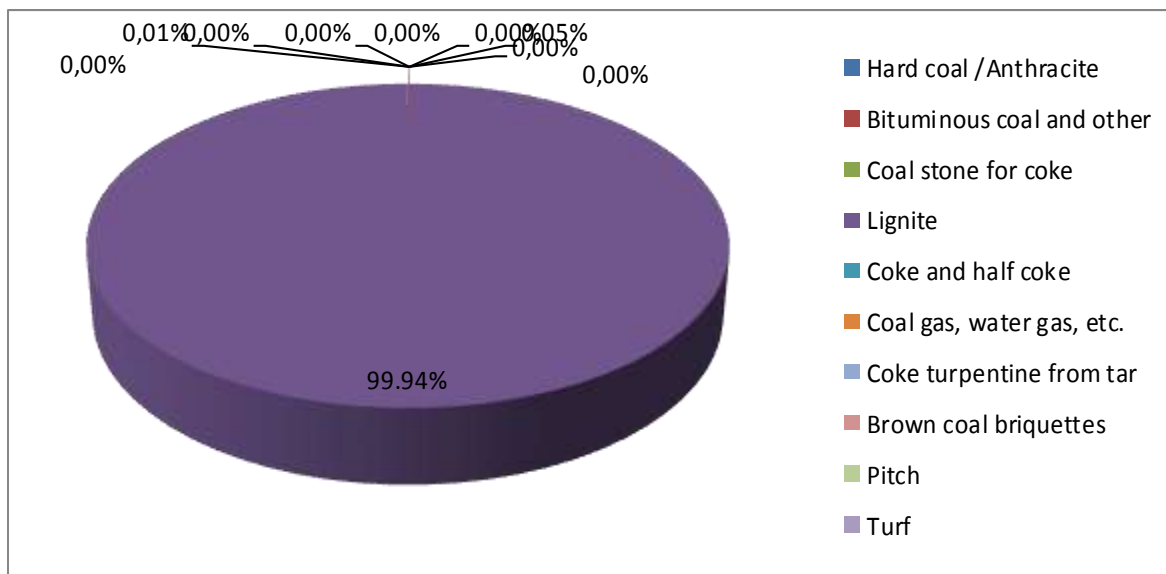
Graph 1. Participation of primary sources available (%)

1.1.1. Coal

The amount of coal available for 2016 was 1684.57 ktoe. Table 2 presents data on the amount of energy available from coal.

Table 2. The quantity of coal as the primary source available (ktoe)

Coal	2015	2016
Hard coal /Anthracite	0,07	0,00
Bituminous coal and other	5,83	0,89
Coal stone for coke	0,00	0,00
Lignite	1548,31	1683,58
Coke and half coke	0,01	0,10
Coal gas, water gas, etc.	0,00	0,00
Coke turpentine from tar	0,00	0,00
Brown coal briquettes	0,00	0,00
Pitch	0,00	0,00
Turf	0,00	0,00
Total of coal	1554,22	1684,57



Graph 2. Overview of the amount of coal as the primary source available (ktoe)

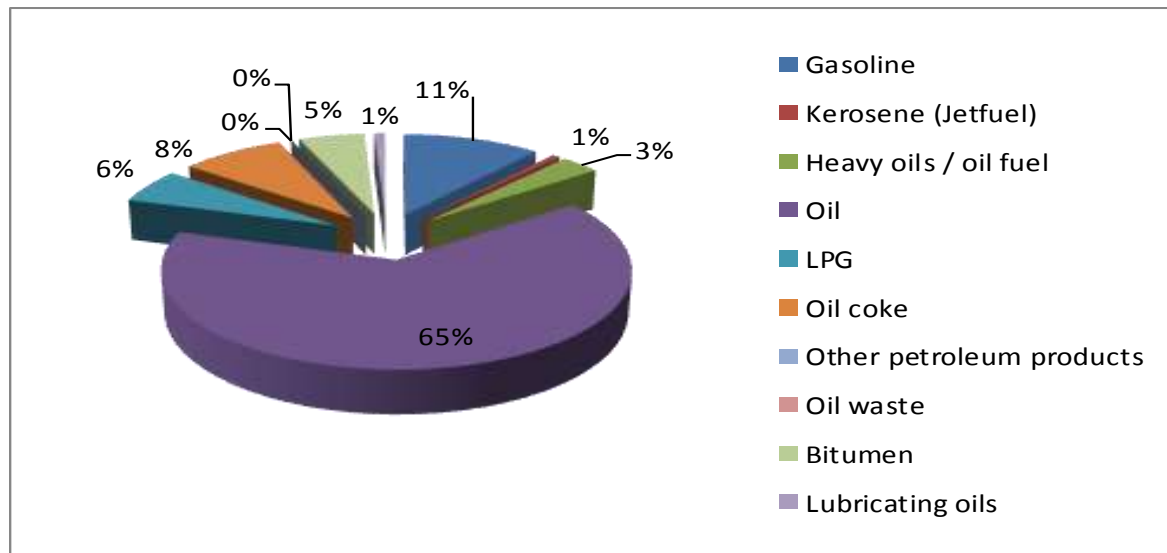
Graph 2 shows that coal is the dominant product with a share of 99.94% of the total coal as the primary source available, followed by bituminous coal with 0.5%. Kosovo has only lignite reserves and no other types of coal. Other needs are met by imported coal.

1.1.2. Oil products

Kosovo does not extract oil, also crude oil is not refined, so that all needs are covered by the import of oil products. Import of oil products in 2016 was 660.39 ktoe, which compared to 2015 there was a decrease of 1.34%. Table 3 presents data on the amount of energy available from oil products.

Table 3 Overview of oil products (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasoline	69,11	72,84
Kerosene (Jetfuel)	3,95	4,31
Heavy oils / oil fuel	31,41	21,08
Oil	388,48	428,06
LPG	39,00	38,59
Oil coke	88,77	55,04
Other petroleum products	0,00	0,00
Oil waste	0,00	0,00
Bitumen	43,08	34,71
Lubricating oils	5,53	5,75
Total	669,33	660,39



Graph 3. The share of oil products as primary source available (%)

Graph 3 shows that the share of oil in 2016 was the highest of all other types of oil products. Oil accounts for me 65% of the overall quantity of available oil products, followed by gasoline with 11%, followed by oil coke 8%, LPG 6%, etc.

1.1.3. Biomass (firewood)

The amount of firewood consumption in 2016 is estimated to be 368.58 ktoe(6.58 m³ per family). Compared to 2015 where biomass data is estimated from earlier research, we have a 45.72% increase.

(Basic data on wood consumption for 2015 are taken from the Biomass Consumption Study " Energy Consumption Study in the Energy Community" realized by CRES in 2011, contracted by the Energy Community) .

1.1.4. Electric energy

Based on the EUROSTAT methodology for presenting the energy balance, electricity is treated as primary energy only for the quantity of imported and exported energy. The net import of this energy in 2016 was -43.63 ktoe (import-export), meaning that export was higher than import.

1.1.5. Hydro energy

The data for hydro energy were provided by KESCO and KOSTT. These data are based on the amount of electricity produced from hydro power plants: HPP "Ujmani", HCV "Lumbardhi", HCV "Radavci", HCV "Dikanci" and HCV "Burimi". The amount of hydro energy generated in hydro plants in 2016 was 18.36 ktoe.

1.1.6. Wind energy

In 2016, the amount of electricity generated by wind was 0.06 ktoe.

1.1.7. Solar energy

The amount of solar energy for 2016 is 0.36 ktoe.

According to the **survey of the energy consumption in the household** is reached 0.36 ktoe, this value may be even higher after the research on energy consumption in the service sector is completed. Based on the recommendations of the international energy agency, the calculation methodology of solar energy production has been revised.

This methodology has reflected on the reduction of solar power production.

1.1.8. Biofuels

In 2016, import of biofuels has not been registered. Also there are no data for the production of this product of energy.

1.2. Final consumption of energy

The data on the amount of energy consumed for 2016³ are based on research conducted with surveys in all economic sectors. These researches have been developed over the past five years (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015), and estimates are made on the basis of the analysis of trends of the past three years, linking it with appropriate indicators that have a direct impact on energy consumption, such as: economic, demographic indicators, etc. Consumption data for biomass are taken from the results of the survey on biomass consumption in the sectors of household, services, agriculture and industry, a project contracted by the Energy Community in 2011, while consumption for 2016 for some sectors is extrapolated according to projected growth of GDP.

The amount of energy consumption across sectors is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Overview of participation of all sectors in final energy consumption (ktoe)

Economic sector	2015	2016
Industry Sector	282,12	289,19
Household Sector	477,86	552,15
Service Sector	153,14	174,38
Agriculture Sector	26,50	28,51
Transport Sector	387,84	388,02
Total	1327,5	1432,3

Table 4 shows that the final energy consumption for 2016 has been 1432 ktoe, compared to 2015 there was an increase of 7.89%.

³"Energy Consumption in Kosovo", conducted by the Riinvest Institute in 2009,

"The study on the distribution of energy consumption in the industry sector and the possibility of "Improvement of Efficiency", implemented by MPR GROUP in 2010,

"Study on the distribution of energy consumption in the household sector and the possibility of Efficiency improvement" - realized by the "Intech" Institute in 2011,

"Study on the distribution of energy consumption in the service sector" - realized by the Studio Project "Links 4" in 2012,

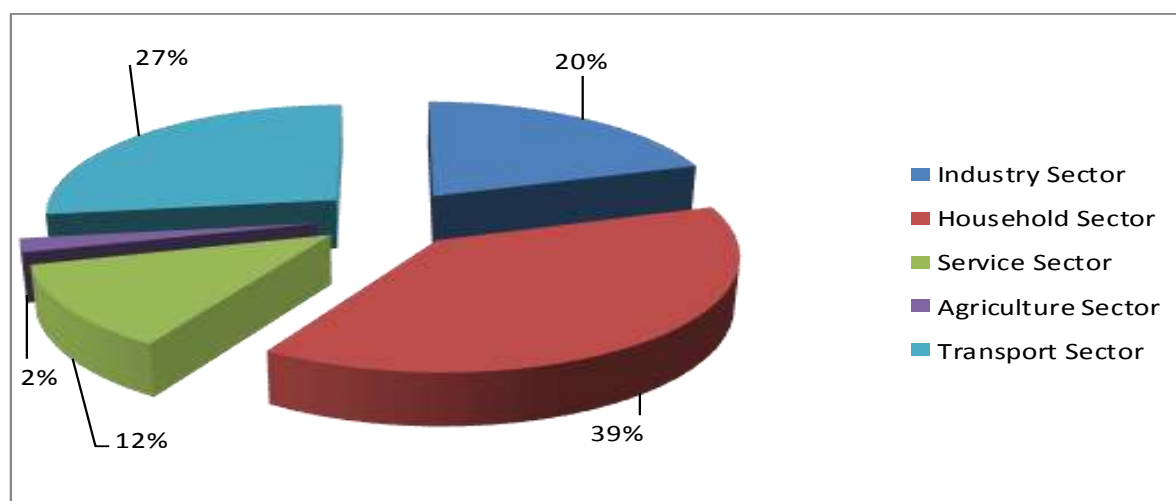
"Study on the Consumption of Biomass for Energy Purposes in the Energy Community", conducted by CRES in 2011;

"Study on energy consumption in the agricultural sector", carried out by "Intech" in 2013;

"Energy Consumption Study in the Transport Sector", conducted by "Intech" in 2014

"Study on Energy Consumption in the Industry Sector", implemented by "ASK" in 2015

"Study on Energy Consumption in the Household Sector" by KAS in 2016



Graph 4. Participation of the economic sectors in energy consumption (%)

Final energy consumption for non-energy purposes in 2016 was 40.46 ktoe. Sub-oil products, bitumen and lubricating oil are consumed for non-energy purposes in 2016 in the amount of 40.46 ktoe. Following is non-energy final consumption and final consumption of energy. Compared with 2015, there is a decrease by 16.76% of the consumption of energy products for non-energy purposes.

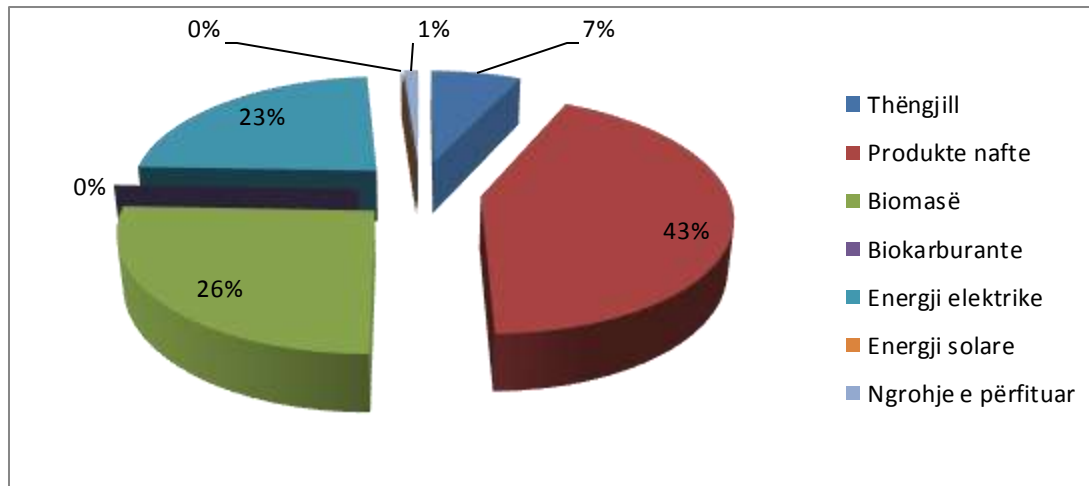
Table 5. The final non-energy consumption (ktoe)

Economic sector	2015	2016
Chemical industry	0,00	0,00
Other sectors	48,61	40,46
Total	48,61	40,46

Table 6 presents the situation in the amount of final energy consumption according to the type of energy products.

Table 6. Overview of final consumption of all energy sources (ktoe)

Source	2015	2016
Coal	44,98	99,86
Oil products	614,92	614,04
Biomass	265,23	368,50
Biofuel	0,00	0,00
Electrical energy	391,34	333,20
Solar energy	0,36	0,39
Derived heat	10,64	16,27
Total	1327,47	1432,25



Graph 5. Participation in the consumption of all energy sources (%)

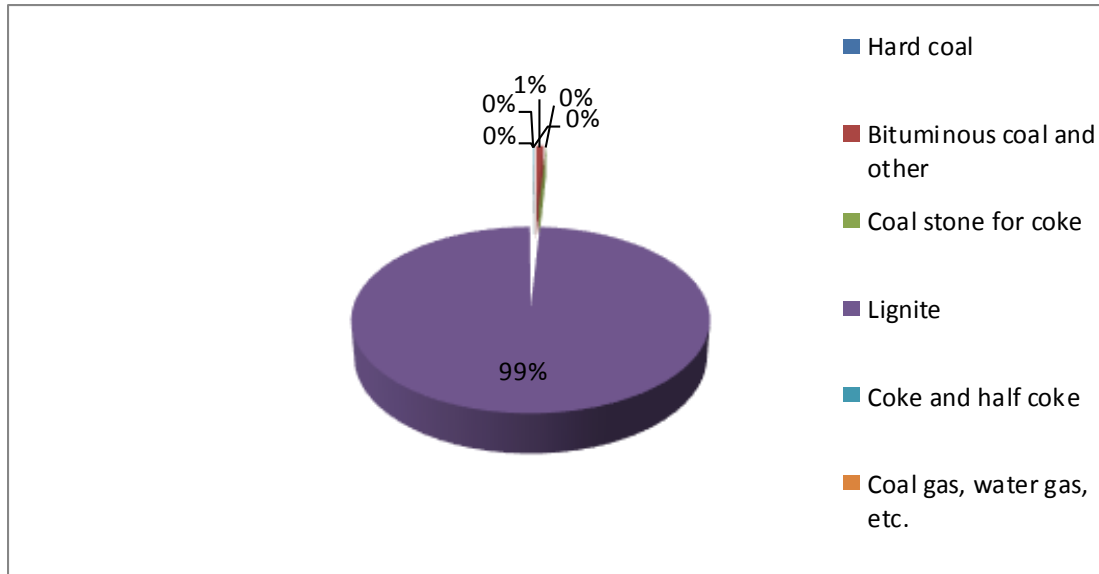
The most energy product consumed in 2016 was the product of oil derivatives, in the amount of 614.04 ktoe which is 43% of the total consumption of all energy products. Electricity is the second product in the amount of 368.50 ktoe or 26%, and so on.

1.2.1. Final consumption of coal

Final consumption of types of coal is shown in the following table:

Table 7. Overview of final coal consumption (ktoe)

Coal	2015	2016
Hard coal	0,07	0,00
Bituminous coal and other	5,83	0,89
Coal stone for coke	0,00	0,00
Lignite	33,70	98,87
Coke and half coke	0,01	0,10
Coal gas, water gas, etc.	0,00	0,00
Total	39,61	99,86



Graph 6. Overview of consumption of coal (%)

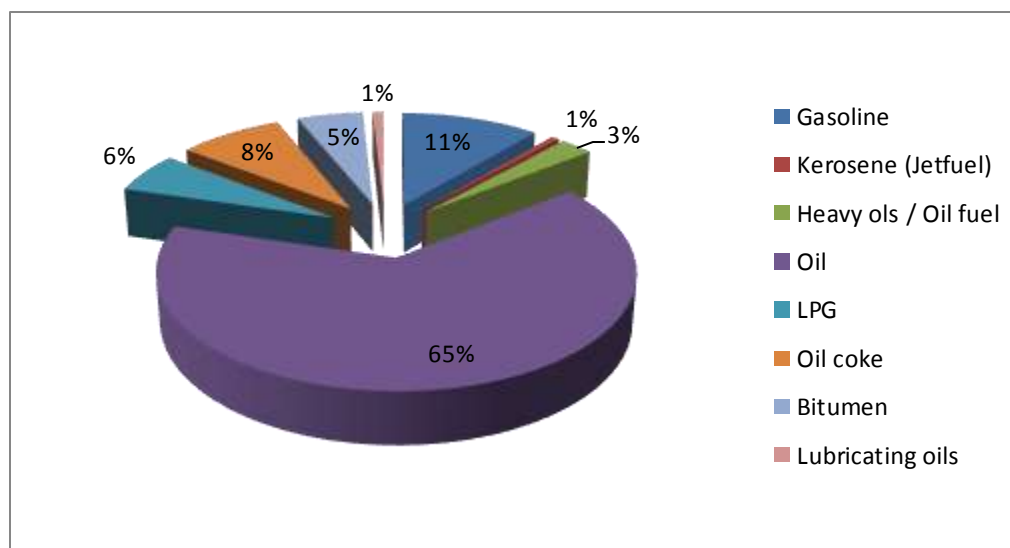
The amount of coal consumed for 2016 has tripled compared to 2015. From Table 7 and Figure 6 it is seen that lignite was the type of coal that was mostly consumed in 2016.

1.2.2. Final consumption of oil products

The following is the final consumption of all oil products:

Table 8. Overview of final consumption of oil products (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasoline	69,11	72,84
Kerosene (Jetfuel)	3,95	4,31
Heavy ols / Oil fuel	27,83	17,50
Oil	386,26	425,84
LPG	39,00	38,59
Oil coke	88,77	55,04
Bitumen	43,08	34,71
Lubricating oils	5,53	5,75
Total	663,53	654,58



Graph 7. Overview of consumption of oil products (%)

Consumption of oil products for 2016 has been down to 1.35%, as compared to 2015.

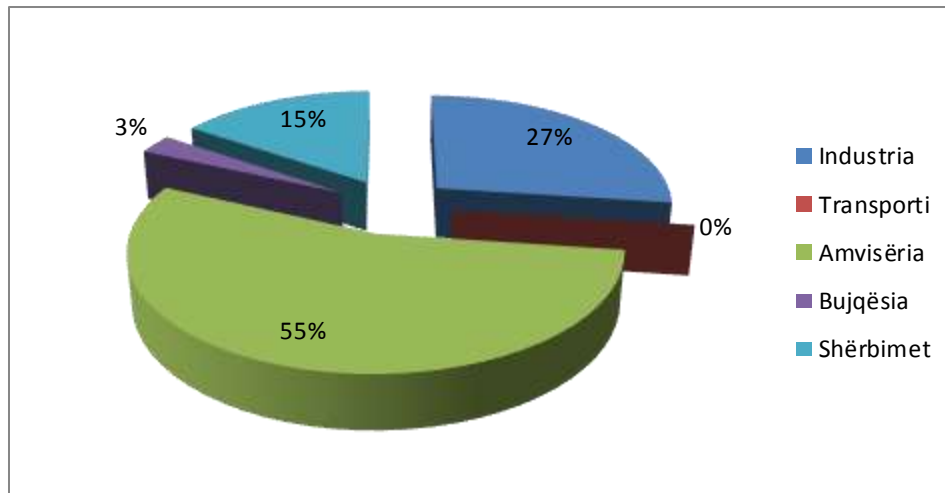
As seen in Table 8, oil is the most consumed sub-product in 2016 with a share of 425.84 ktoe, or about 65% of total fuel oil consumption, followed by gasoline, coke, LPG, etc.

1.2.3 Final consumption of electricity

In 2016, electricity consumption was 333.20 ktoe compared to 2015 there was a decrease of 14.85%. The following table presents the consumption of electricity in all economic sectors.

Table 9. Consumption of electricity (ktoe)

Sector	2015	2016
Industry	102,81	90,38
Transport	0,00	0,00
Household	203,58	181,93
Agriculture	9,23	9,19
Services	75,71	51,71
Total	391,34	333,20



Graph 8. The share of electricity consumption in economic sectors (%)

As seen in Table 9, the household sector is the sector with the largest electricity consumption of 55% of total electricity consumption. The second sector that has consumed the most electricity is the industry sector with consumption of 27% of the total amount of this energy, etc.

1.2.4. Final consumption of heat gained

The total heat gained consumption for 2016 was 16.27 ktoe, or an increase of 52.89% compared to 2015. Households are the main consumer with a consumption of 10.58 ktoe, or 65% of total heat gained consumption consumed, followed by sector of services with consumption of 5.70 ktoe, or 35%.

Table 10. Overview of heat gained consumption in all economic sectors expressed in ktoe

	2015	2015
Industry	0,00	0,00
Transport	0,00	0,00
Household	6,92	10,58
Agriculture	0,00	0,00
Services	3,72	5,70
Total	10,64	16,27

1.3. Energy consumption in the industry sector

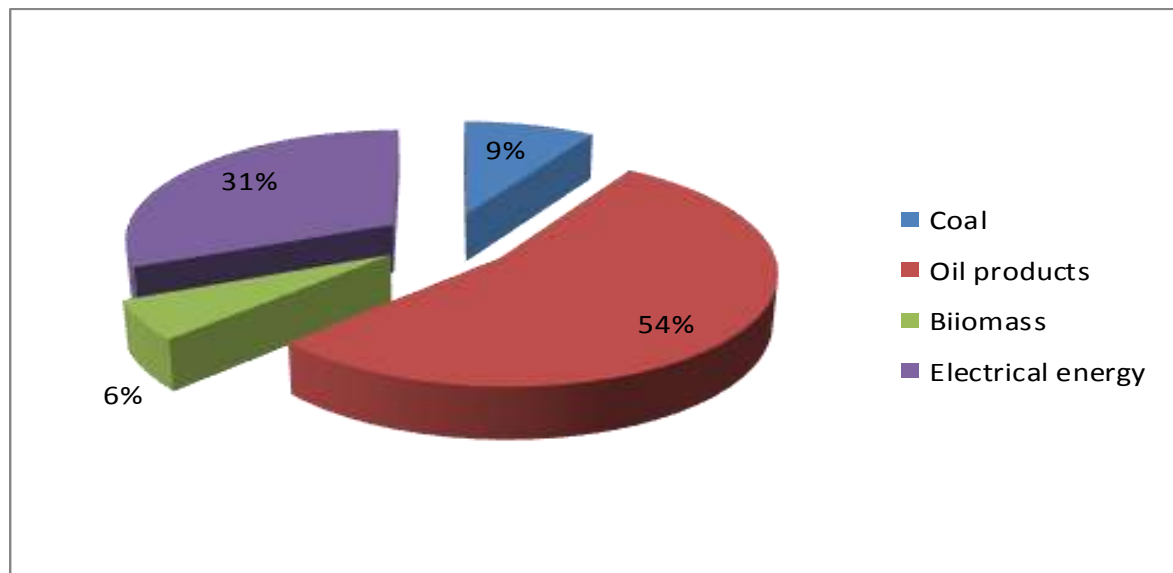
1.3.1. Consumption of all energy resources in the industry sector

The energy consumption (of all energy products) in the industry sector in 2016 was 289.19 ktoe. There was an increase of 2.51% compared to 2015

Table 11. Overview of consumption of all energy sources in the industry sector

Energy products	2015	2016
Coal	15,76	26,03
Oil products	151,44	155,98
Biomass	12,10	16,81
Electrical energy	102,81	90,38
Total	282,11	289,19

Oil products are the most consumed products in the industry sector, with an amount of 54%, followed by electricity by 31%, 9% coal and 6% biomass, of total energy consumption in the industry sector.



Graph 9. Overview of consumption of all energy sources in the industry sector (%)

1.3.2. Coal consumption in the industry sector

Table 12 shows the consumption overview of all types of coal in the industry sector. Lignite participation for 2016 is about 96%, coal tar with other coal with 4%, Anthracite and coke and half coke represent less than 1%, within the total coal consumption.

The table below shows the consumption of each type of coal in the industry sector.

Table 12. Overview of consumption of all types of coal in the industry sector (ktoe)

Coal	2015	2016
Hard coal	0,07	0,00
Bituminous coal and other	5,79	0,88
Coal stone for coke	0,00	0,00
Lignite	9,90	25,04
Coke and half coke	0,01	0,10
Total	15,76	26,03

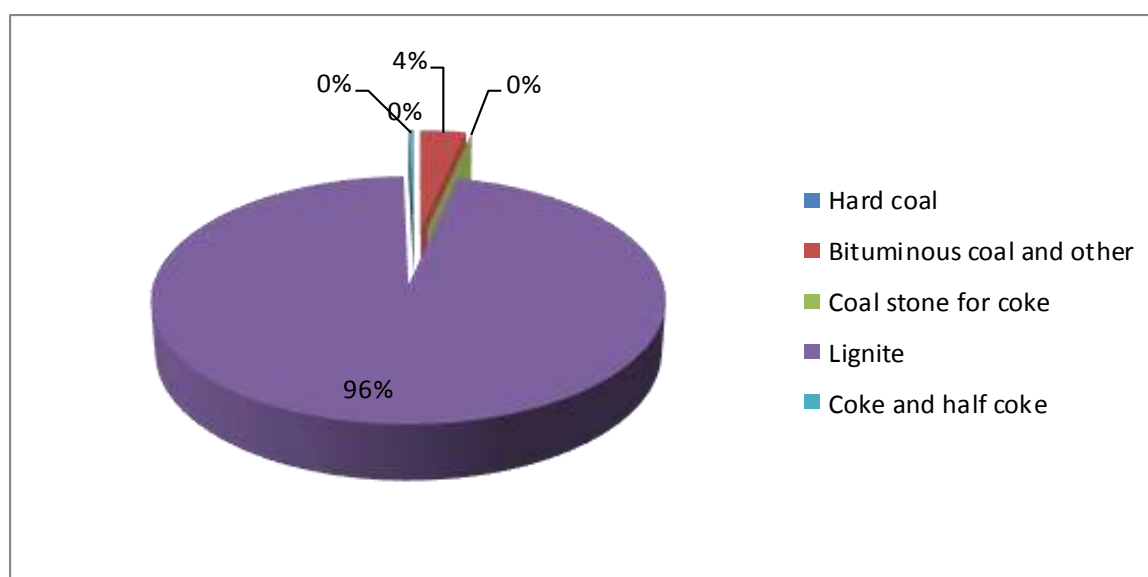


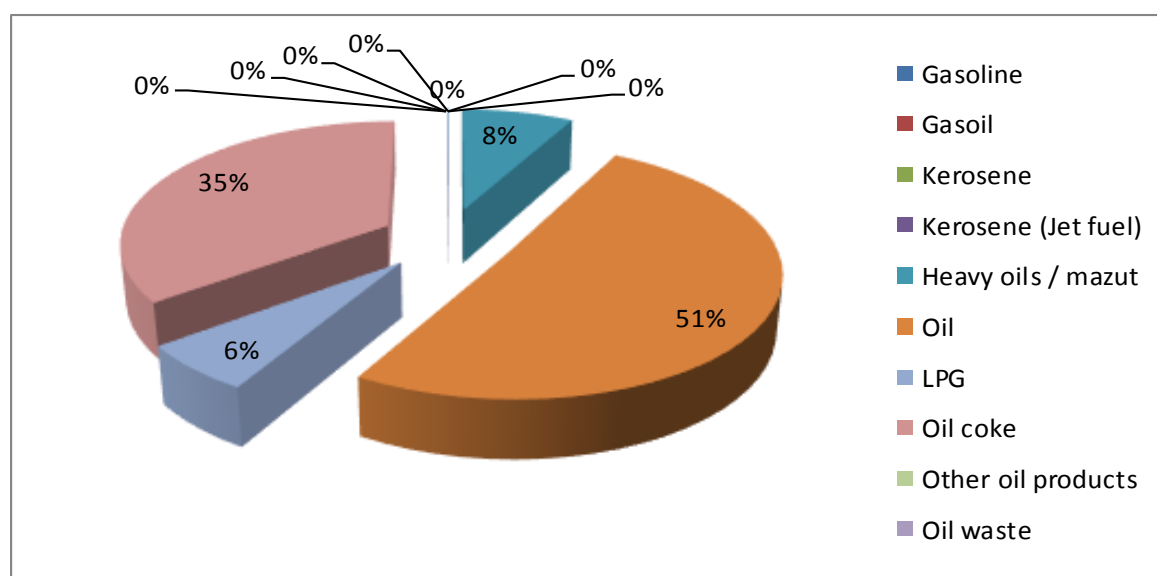
Figure 10. Overview of consumption of all types of coal in the industry sector (%)

1.3.3. Consumption of oil products in the industry sector

Table 13 shows that in the consumption of oil derivatives in the industry sector in 2016 leads oil (diesel) with the consumption the share of 51% of total oil products consumed in this sector, followed by oil coke by 35%, mazut 8%, and LPG by 6% and so on.

Table 13. Overview of consumption of oil products in the industry sector (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasoline	0,10	0,11
Gasoil	0,00	0,00
Kerosene	0,00	0,00
Kerosene (Jet fuel)	0,00	0,00
Heavy oils / mazut	19,48	12,17
Oil	33,20	78,88
LPG	9,89	9,78
Oil coke	88,77	55,04
Other oil products	0,00	0,00
Oil waste	0,00	0,00
Bitumen	0,00	0,00
Total	151,44	155,98



Graph 11. Participation in the consumption of oil products in the industry sector (%)

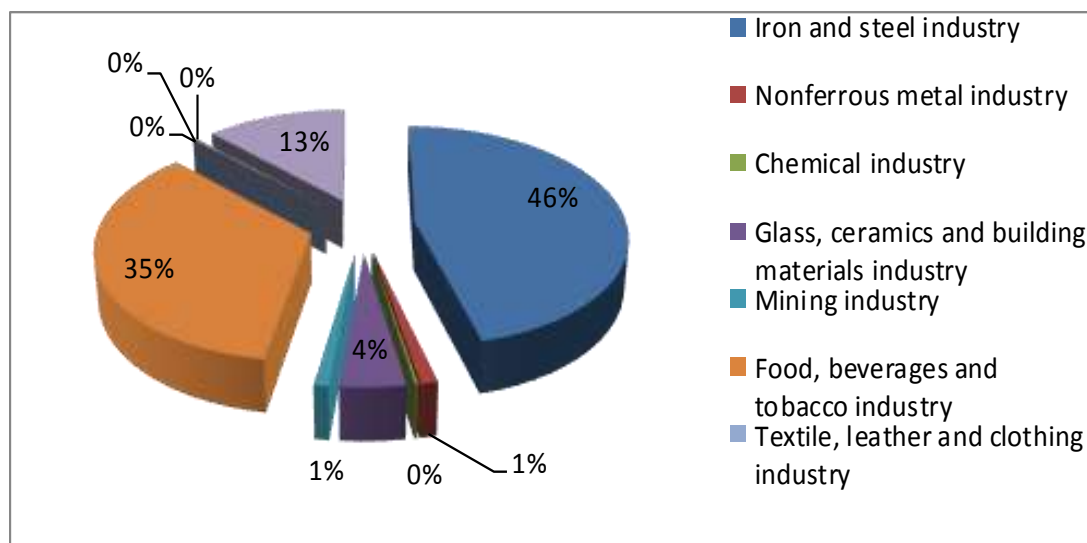
The industry sector consists of the following industrial branches: the iron and steel industry, the non-ferrous metal industry, the chemical industry, the glass industry, ceramics and construction materials, the mining industry, the food industry, beverages and tobacco, Textile, leather and clothing industry, paper and printing industry, engineering and other non-metallic industries.

1.3.4 Electricity consumption in the industry sector

The total electricity consumption in the industry sector for 2016 was 90.38 ktoe (according to the latest energy consumption survey conducted by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics). The iron and steel industry is the industry with the highest electricity consumption in the amount of 46% of the total electricity consumption in the industry sector, followed by the food industry, beverages and tobacco 35%, and so on .

Table 14. Overview of electricity consumption in the industry sector (ktoe)

Industry subsectors	2015	2016
Iron and steel industry	54,35	41,57
Nonferrous metal industry	1,08	1,02
Chemical industry	0,19	0,18
Glass, ceramics and building materials industry	5,66	3,85
Mining industry	0,93	0,88
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	28,57	31,56
Textile, leather and clothing industry	0,07	0,07
Paper and printing industry	0,12	0,12
Engineering and other metal industries	0,01	0,01
Other industries	11,83	11,13
Total	102,81	90,38



Graph 12. Participation of electricity consumption in the industry sector (%)

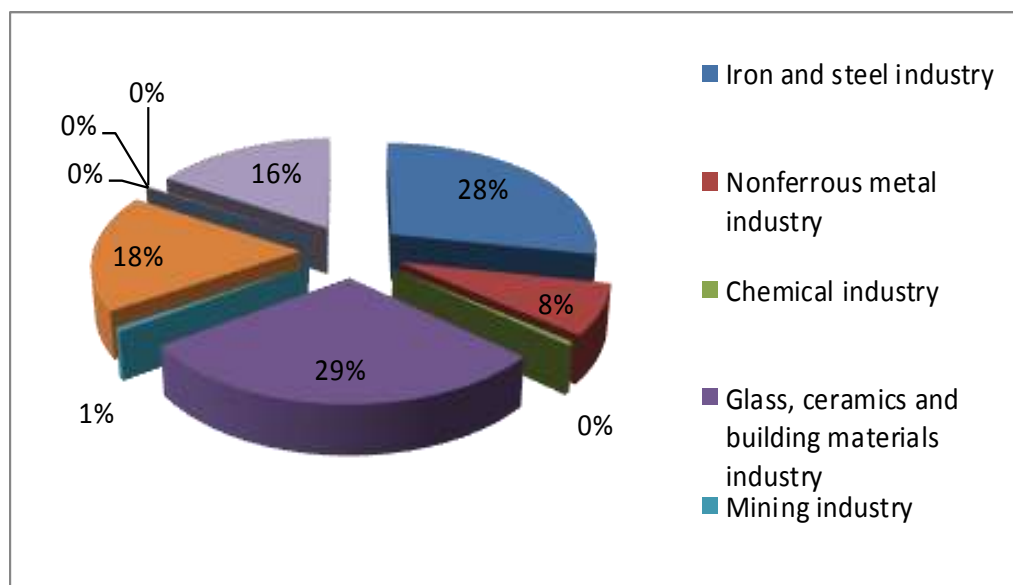
1.3.5 Participation of industry branches in energy consumption

The glass, ceramics and construction materials industry consumes 29% of the total energy consumption in the entire industry, iron and steel industry 28% of the total energy consumption in the entire industry sector.

The assessment method is based on the surveys conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2015 (realized by KAS), based on percentage of branches' participation in the total energy products that the sector has attracted.

Table 15. Overview of total energy consumption of sub industry sectors (ktoe)

Industry branches	2015	2016
Iron and steel industry	79,54	81,25
Nonferrous metal industry	70,18	22,33
Chemical industry	1,51	1,48
Glass, ceramics and building materials industry	107,14	84,04
Mining industry	1,99	1,78
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	62,21	51,18
Textile, leather and clothing industry	0,12	0,09
Paper and printing industry	0,50	0,24
Engineering and other metal industries	0,01	0,01
Other industries	38,68	46,79
Total	361,88	289,19



Graph 13. Overview of energy consumption of industry subsectors (%)

1.4. Energy consumption in the household sector

1.4.1. Consumption of all energy products in the household sector

Energy consumed by the household sector is used for space heating, air conditioning, sanitary water heating, cooking, lighting and the use of household and individual household appliances.

Energy consumption in the household sector for 2016 was 552.15 ktoe. There was an increase in energy consumption of 15.12% compared to 2015.

Table 16. Consumption overview of all sources of energy in the household sector (ktoe)

Source	2015	2016
Coal	10,20	8,70
Oil products	15,60	12,88
Biomass	243,24	337,95
Electrical energy	203,58	181,93
Solar energy	0,11	0,12
Derived heat	6,92	10,58
Total	479,64	552,15

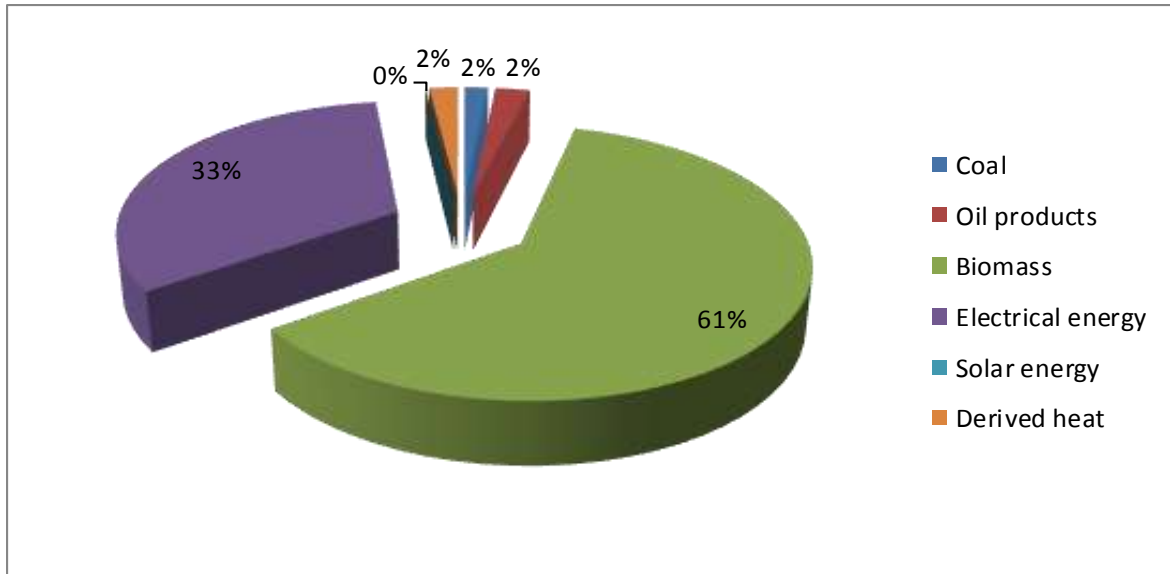


Figure 14. Overview of consumption of all energy sources in the household sector (%)

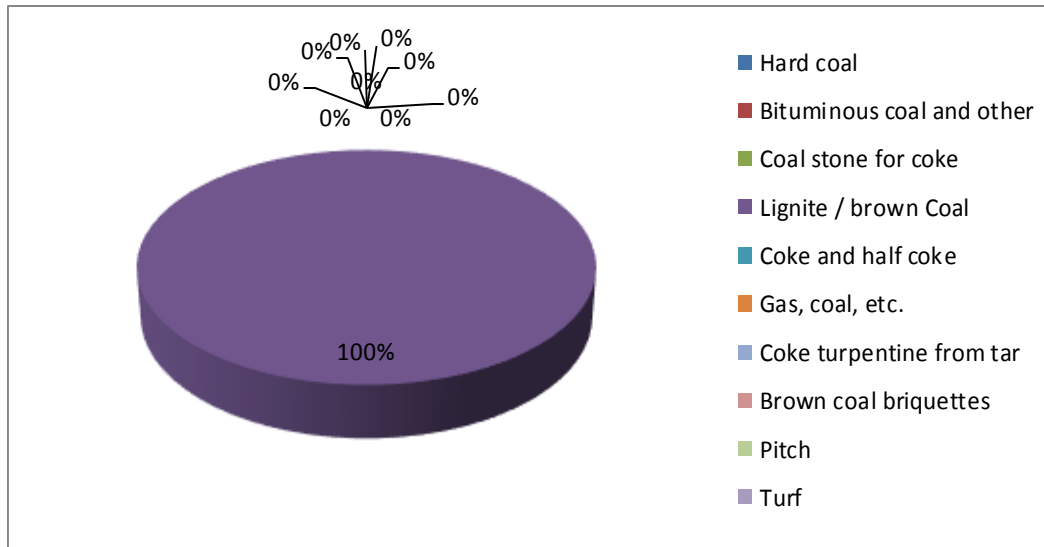
The most consumed energy product in the household sector for 2016 is biomass, which accounts for about 61% of total consumption of energy consumed in this sector. After the biomass comes the electricity, which is consumed in the amount of 33% of total consumption and so on. Table 16. and Graph 14 represent the statement of consumption of all sources of energy in the household sector.

1.4.2. Coal consumption in the household sector

In 2016, lignite is the only type of coal consumed in the household sector.

Table 17. Consumption overview of all types of coal in the household sector expressed in ktce

Coal	2015	2016
Hard coal	0,00	0,00
Bituminous coal and other	0,00	0,00
Coal stone for coke	0,00	0,00
Lignite / brown Coal	10,20	8,70
Coke and half coke	0,00	0,00
Gas, coal, etc.	0,00	0,00
Coke turpentine from tar	0,00	0,00
Brown coal briquettes	0,00	0,00
Pitch	0,00	0,00
Turf	0,00	0,00
Total	10,20	8,70



Graph 15. Overview of consumption of all types of coal in the household sector (%)

It should be noted in this case we are only served with the administrative data of KEK, Coal Division and there were no estimates made of coal consumption from private mines as happened in the past years.

1.4.3. Consumption of oil products in the household sector

Table 18 shows the state of consumption of oil products in the household sector. LPG is the most consumed energy product in the household sector's energy products with 8.39 ktoe, followed by oil with 3.12 ktoe and gasoline with 1.37 ktoe.

Table 18. Consumption overview of all petroleum products in the household sector (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasoline	0,00	1,37
Oil	7,12	3,12
LPG	8,47	8,39
Total	15,60	13,88

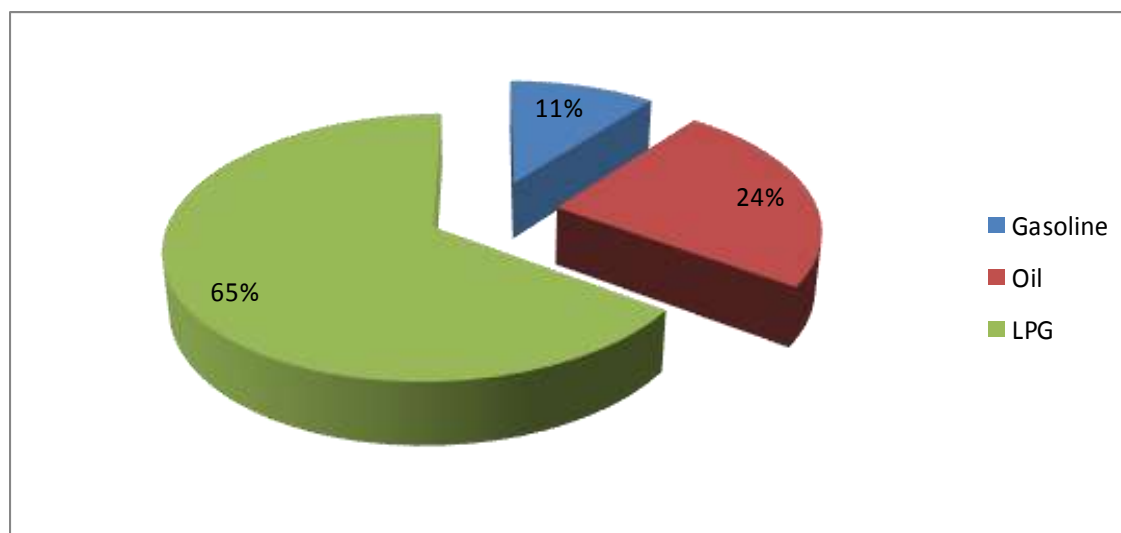


Figure 16. Consumption overview of all products in the household sector (%)

1.5. Energy consumption in the Service sector

1.5.1. Consumption of all energy products in the Service sector

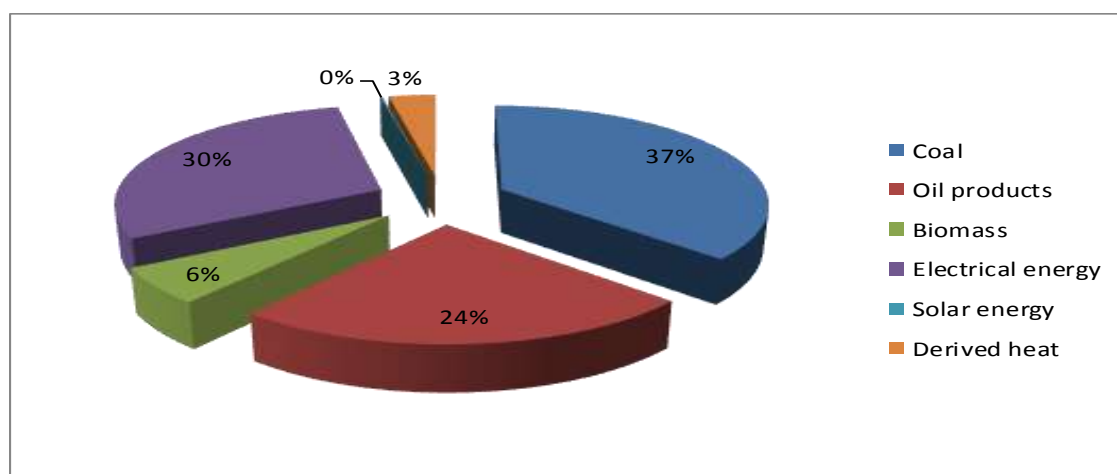
As in the household sector, also in the services sector, energy is used for space heating, air conditioning, water heating, cooking, lighting, and supply of energy-using equipment in private and public facilities.

During 2016 the service sector consumed a total amount of energy of 174.38 ktoe, compared with 2015 there was an increase of 15.33%

The service sector is divided into two sub-sectors: under the public sector and under the private sector. The services sector includes public administration, public and private health, public and private education, hotel and tourism, trade, crafts, consultants, culture and sports.

Table 19. Consumption overview of all energy products in the services sector (ktoe)

Source	2015	2016
Coal	18,58	64,00
Oil products	47,48	42,41
Biomass	7,40	10,29
Electrical energy	75,71	51,71
Solar energy	0,25	0,27
Derived heat	3,72	5,70
Total	153,14	174,38



Graph 17. Participation in consumption of all energy resources in the service sector (%)

In 2016, the most favored energy product for consumption in the Service sector is coal that is consumed in the amount of 64 ktoe or has consumed about 37% of the total consumption of this sector. Electricity is consumed in the amount of 51.71 ktoe, or about 30%. Table 19 and Graph 17 represent: Consumption tables of all energy products in the service sector.

1.5.2. Coal consumption in the Service sector

Table 20. Consumption overview of all types of coal in the services sector (ktoe)

Coal	2015	2016
Bituminous coal and other	0,05	0,01
Lignite	18,53	64,00
Total	18,58	64,00

The main type of coal consumed in the Sector sector is lignite. The amount of consumption of this coal in 2016 is 64 ktoe. Its use is in heating the spaces of facilities in the service sector. Bituminous and other coal takes part with 0.01 ktoe in total consumption.

1.5.3. Consumption of oil products in the service sector

Table 21. Overview of consumption of all oil products in the service sector (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasoline	0,00	0,00
Heavy oils / mazut	8,35	5,25
Oil	29,56	24,77
LPG	12,52	12,39
Total	50,43	42,41

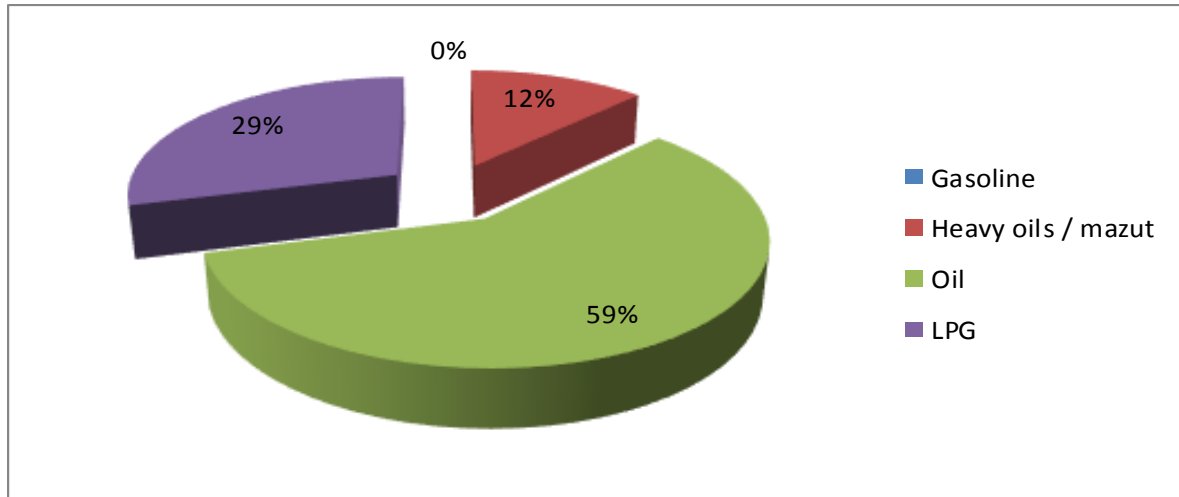


Figure 18. Overview of consumption of all oil by-products in the services sector (%)

The most consumed oil product in the service sector is oil (diesel), whose energy is about 59% of total oil products. After oil comes LPG with 29%. Table 21 and Graph 18 represent the consumption overview of all oil products in the service sector

1.6. Energy consumption in the transport sector

1.6.1. Consumption of all energy products in the transport sector

In the transport sector, all the means of transport are included, regardless of which economic sectors are used (transport, household, industry, services, agriculture).

The transport sector includes road, rail and air transport.

Table 22. Overview of consumption of all energy sources in the transport sector (ktoe)

Source	2015	2016
Oil	307,72	305,29
Gasoline	68,06	70,38
Kerosene	3,95	4,31
LPG	8,12	8,03
Total petroleum products	387,85	388,02
Biofuel	0,00	0,00
Total	387,85	388,02

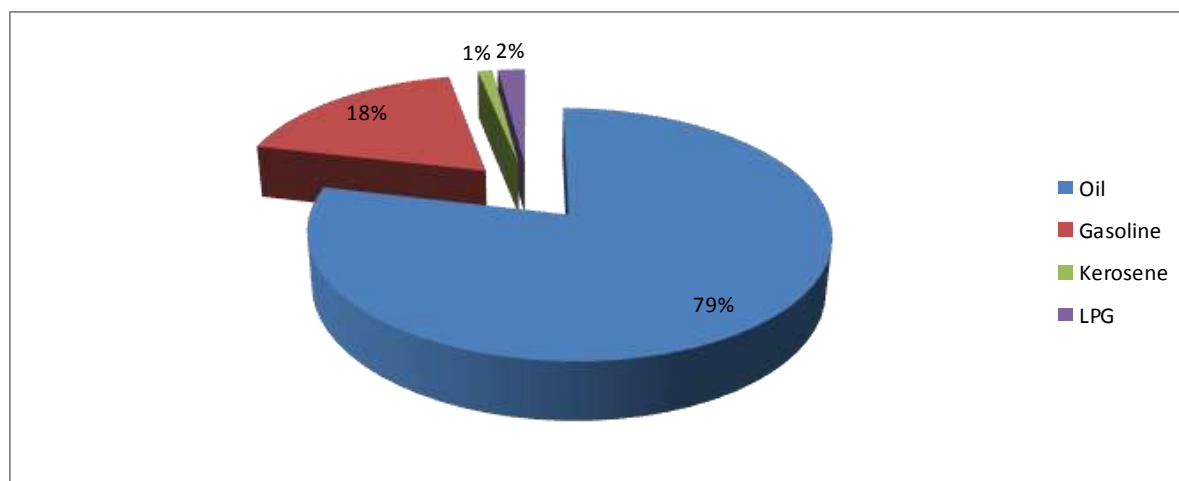


Figure 19. Participation of consumption of all energy sources in the transport sector (%)

Energy consumption in the transport sector for 2016 was 388.02 ktoe. There was an increase of 0.04% compared to 2015.

Diesel is the most consumed energy product in 2016 in the transport sector. Then comes gasoline, etc.

1.7. Energy consumption in the agriculture sector

1.7.1. Consumption of all energy resources in the agriculture sector

Energy consumption in the agricultural sector for 2016, calculated on the basis of agricultural study data, the amount consumed was 28.51 ktoe. There was an increase of around 5.06% compared to 2015. Table 23 and Graph 20 represent the statement of consumption of all energy sources in the agricultural sector.

Table 23. Consumption overview of all energy sources in the agricultural sector (ktoe)

Source	2015	2016
Coal	0,44	1,12
Oil products	14,98	14,75
Biomass	2,48	3,45
Electrical energy	9,23	9,19
Total	27,14	28,51

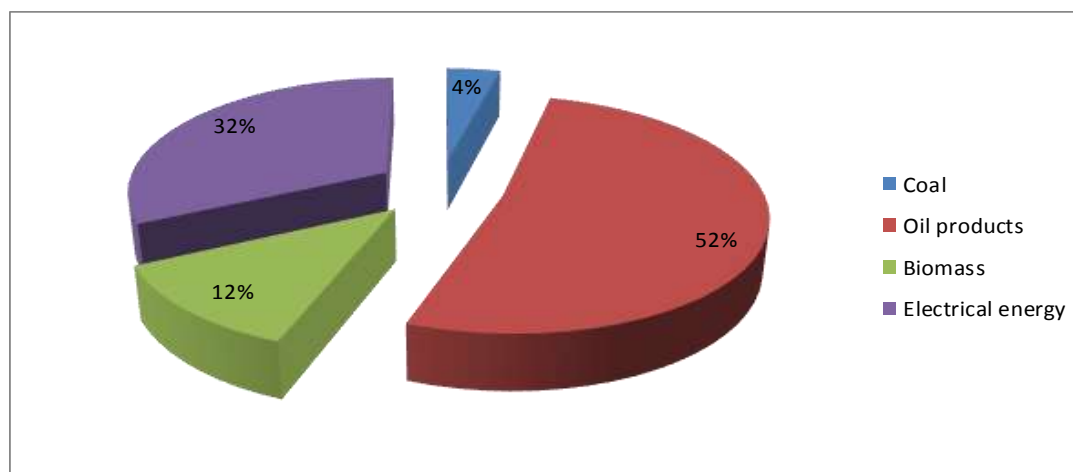


Figure 20. Overview of consumption of all energy sources in the agriculture sector (%)

1.7.2. Coal consumption in the agriculture sector

Table 24. Consumption overview of all types of coal in the agricultural sector (ktoe)

Coal	2015	2016
Hard coal	0,00	0,00
Bituminous coal and other	0,00	0,00
Coal stone for coke	0,00	0,00
Lignite	0,44	1,12
Coke and half coke	0,00	0,00
Gas, coal, etc.	0,00	0,00
Coke turpentine from tar	0,00	0,00
Brown coal briquettes	0,00	0,00
Pitch	0,00	0,00
Turf	0,00	0,00
Total	0,44	1,12

In the agricultural sector, lignite consumption was 1.12 ktoe.

1.7.3. Consumption of oil products in the agriculture sector

In 2016, the energy consumption in the agriculture sector is 14.75 ktoe.

Table 25. Consumption overview of all petroleum products in the agricultural sector (ktoe)

Oil products	2015	2016
Gasolene	0,95	0,98
Heavy oils / mazut	0,00	0,00
Oil	14,03	13,77
Total	14,98	14,75

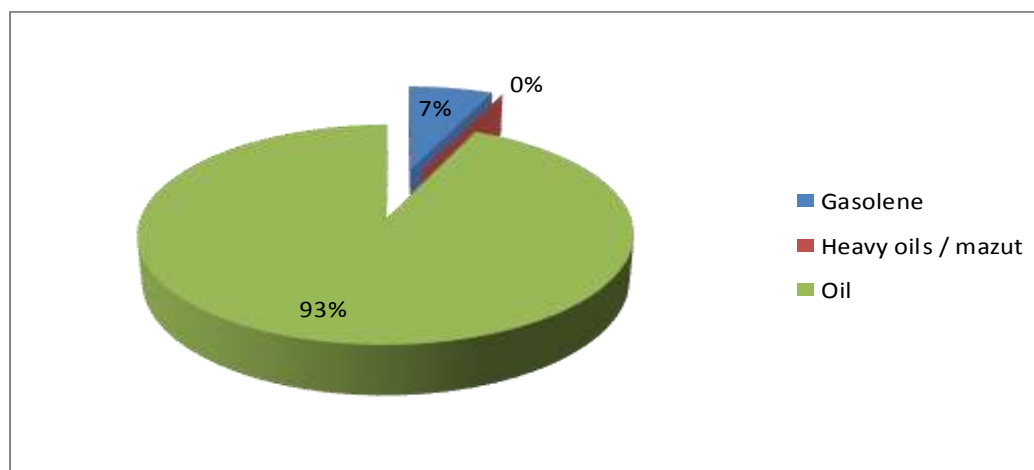


Figure 21. Overview of consumption of all oil by-products in the agriculture sector (%)

1.8. Coverage of energy demand in all sectors

1.8.1. Supply of coal (lignite)

Table 26. Lignite demand coverage by economic sector (ktoe)

Economic sectors	2015	2016
Industry	15,76	26,03
Household	10,20	8,70
Agriculture	0,44	1,12
Services	18,58	64,00
Final energy consumption	44,98	99,86
Available for final consumption	39,61	99,86
Statistical difference	-5,37	0,01

The base for the calculation of lignite consumption for 2016 was obtained from the official data from the sale of lignite (terrestrial and moist), from the company "Kosova Coal" and the Department of Business Support of Mines from KEK. The amount of 0.01 ktoe that is estimated as a statistical difference means that the amount of coal is consumed by mines that are not in control of KEK and the amount of lignite in the depot is estimated.

1.8.2. Power, electricity supply

Electricity supply in 2016 was mainly generated by the production by the power plants 'Kosova A' and 'Kosova B', hydropower plants (Ujmani, Lumbardhi, Radavci, Dikanci, Wind power generation AEC Kosova-Golesh

As seen in Table 27, electricity supply in 2016 was realized by power plants in the amount of 5,950.47 GWh.

Table 27. Electricity production

2016	2016 MWh
[1]TC Kosova A	2.143.341
[2]TC Kosova B	3.592.945
HC Ujmani	96.869
HCV Lumbardhi	85.954
HCV Dikanci	13.317
Hydro-Albaniku	10.255
HCV Radavci	3.930
HCV Burimi	1.752
Wind Power	118
HC Brodi 2"Eurokos-JH"	1.391
LED LIGHT TECHNOLOGY	127
ONIX	376
Feti	101
Total	5.950.474

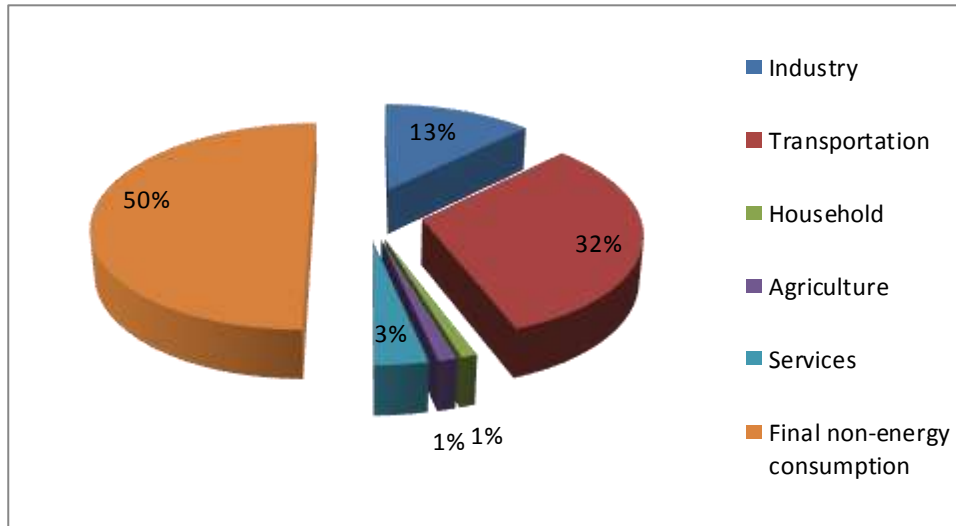
Source of Information: Annual Electricity Balance 2016-KOSTT jsc

1.8.3. Supply of oil products

The supply of oil products is realized by import. The following is the coverage of the consumption of oil products for energy and non-energy purposes. Table 28 reflects the coverage of demand with oil products by economic sectors.

Table 28. Coverage of demand with oil products by economic sectors (ktoe)

Economic sector	2015	2016
Industry	231,21	155,98
Transportation	405,27	388,02
Household	15,60	12,88
Agriculture	14,98	14,75
Services	50,43	42,41
Final energy consumption	717,48	614,04
Final non-energy consumption	48,61	40,46
Available for final consumption	766,10	654,50



Graph 22. Participation and coverage of oil products demand by economic sector (%)

1.9. Energy indicators

There are several indicators that express the energy ratio in relation to other economic, demographic and other indicators. The most important indicators are:

- energy consumption per capita; and
- energy intensity.

Consumption of energy per capita - is an indicator of a country's economic development. The amount of energy consumed per capita in Kosovo during 2016 was about 1.13 toe / capita⁴.

Energy intensity - is an indicator that expresses the ratio between the available primary energy quantity and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP projected for 2016). For 2016 energy intensity has resulted in 0.24 toe / 1000 €. This indicator expresses the energy efficiency of a country's economy. The smallest this intensity is, the more efficient it is, the country's economy is considered as energy consumption.

⁴Official data on the number of Kosovo residents are obtained by KAS

A N N E X

Annex 1. Characteristics of Kosovo's energy system

Installing power units of generating units from Kosovo TCs

Power Plant Block	Capacity of the power plant block (MW)			Year of commencement of work (age)
	Installed	Net	Available	
TC Kosova A				
Block A1	65	58	0	1962 (51)
Block A2	125	110	0	1964 (49)
Block A3	200	182	100-130	1970 (43)
Block A4	200	182	100-130	1971 (42)
Block A5	210	187	100-135	1975 (38)
TC Kosova B				
Block B1	339	310	180-260	1983 (30)
Block B2	339	310	180-260	1984 (29)

Installing power generating units from renewable sources of power energy (RES)

Renewable resources	Generator	Year of release at work	Active power (MW)
Wind Powered Generators (BRE)	G1	2010	0.45
	G2	2010	0.45
	G3	2010	0.45
Total			1.35

Installing power units of generating units from Kosovo HPPs

Production units	Unit capacity (MW)		Start-up (reconstruction)
	Installed	Net	
HC Ujmani	35.00	32.00	1983
HCV Lumbardhi	8.08	8.00	1957 (2006)
HCV Dikanci	1.00	0.94	1957 (2010)
HCV Radaci	0.90	0.84	1934 (2010)
HCV Burimi	0.86	0.80	1948 (2011)
Total HC	45.84	42.58	

Length of lines in Kosovo's power system

LINES			
High voltage	Length	Medium and low voltage	Length
kV	km	kV	km
400	188	35	625
220	232	10	6,874
110	802	0.4	11,955
Total	1,222		19,453.4

Generating capacities in Kosovo central heating (CH)

Enterprise (City)	Installed capacity (MW)	Operational capacity (MW)	Length of distribution network (km)	No. of substations
CH Termokos	135.62	135.62	70	323
CH Gjakova	38.6	20	23.5	260
CH Mitrovicë	16.9		4.5	20
CH Zveçan	1.6		0.8	

Annex 2. Characteristics of energy sources and unit conversion

	kcal	kJ	kWh	kgoe
1 kcal	1	4.1871	0.001163	0.0001
1kJ	0.2388	1	0.000278	0.0239 x 10 ⁻³
1kWh	860	3600	1	0.086
1kgoe	10000	41871.4	11.62	1

Characteristics of power sources

Type of energy	Unit	kJ	kgoe	toe	ktoe
Hard coal	kg	27,000.00	0.645	6.45E-	6.45E-
Bituminous coal and other	kg	20,125.00	0.481	4.81E-	4.81E-
Coal stone for coke	kg	29,310.00	0.700	7.00E-	7.00E-
Lignite	kg	7,802.15	0.186	1.86E-	1.86E-
Coke and half coke	kg	28,500.00	0.681	6.81E-	6.81E-
Gas, coal, etc.	kg	20,000.00	0.478	4.78E-	4.78E-
Thick and tar pitch from tar	kg	37,700.00	0.900	9.00E-	9.00E-
Brown coals	kg	8,060.24	0.193	1.93E-	1.93E-
Brown coal briquettes	kg	20,014.53	0.478	4.78E-	4.78E-
Turf	kg	10,802.82	0.258	2.58E-	2.58E-
White fuels	kg	43,600.00	1.041	1.04E-	1.04E-
Aviation gasoline	kg	44,006.84	1.051	1.05E-	1.05E-
Gasoline	kg	44,006.84	1.051	1.05E-	1.05E-
Kerosene	kg	43,001.93	1.027	1.03E-	1.03E-
Fuel oil / mazut	kg	39,610.34	0.946	9.46E-	9.46E-
Oil	kg	42,290.11	1.010	1.01E-	1.01E-
LPG	kg	46,016.67	1.099	1.10E-	1.10E-
Oil coke	kg	31,403.55	0.750	7.50E-	7.50E-
Other petroleum products	kg	39,987.19	0.955	9.55E-	9.55E-
Bitumen	kg	37,684.26	0.900	9.00E-	9.00E-
Oil waste	kg	39,987.19	0.955	9.55E-	9.55E-
Biomass (20% - Moisture)	m ³	6,155,095.80	147.17	1.47E-	1.47E-
Biomass (40% - Moisture)	m ³	3,596,585.77	85.90	8.59E-	8.59E-
Biomass (45% - Moisture)	m ³	3,507,670.18	83.77	8.38E-	8.38E-
Biofuel	kg	6,168,000.00	0.874	8.74E-	8.74E-
Warm gained	kWh	3,600.94	0.086	8.60E-	8.60E-
Electrical energy	kWh	3,600.94	0.086	8.60E-	8.60E-

Annex 3. Annual Energy Balance of the Republic of Kosovo for 2016

Annual Energy Balance for 2015 (ktoe)	Total	Hard coal	Bituminous coal and other	Lignite	Coke and half coke	Total Coal
Primary production	2009,81			1636,95		1636,95
Products obtained						0,00
Imports	13,20	0,00	0,89	0,35	0,10	1,34
Stock difference	49,68			49,68		49,68
Exports	3,80	0,00	0,00	3,39	0,00	3,39
bunkers						0,00
Gross domestic consumption	2688,62	0,00	0,89	1683,58	0,10	1684,57
Entering Transformation	1590,90	0,00	0,00	1584,71	0,00	1584,71
Power Plants	1589,97			1584,71		1584,71
Automated power plants						
Nuclear power plants						
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes						
Coke oven furnaces						
Installations with oven kiln						
Gasification stations						
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00					
Central heating plants	0,54					
Solar panels	0,39					
Exit from Transformation	512,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Power Plants	493,32					
Automated power plants						
Nuclear power plants						
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes						
Coke oven furnaces						
Installations with oven kiln						
Gasification stations						
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00					
Central heating plants	19,28					
Solar panels	0,39					
Exchanges and transfers, returns	0,00					
Cross-product transfers						
Transferred products						
Returns from petrochemical industry						
Losses in transformation	0,00					0,00
Consumption of energy branches (self-consumption)	33,89					
Losses in transmission and distribution	104,03					
Available for final consumption	1472,81	0,00	0,89	98,87	0,10	99,86
Final non-energy consumption	40,46					0,00
Chemical industry	0,00					0,00
Other sectors	40,46					0,00
Final energy consumption	1432,25	0,00	0,89	98,87	0,10	99,86
Industry	289,19	0,00	0,88	25,04	0,10	26,03
Iron and steel industry	81,25	0,00	0,88	19,79	0,10	20,77
Non-ferrous metal industry	22,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical industry	1,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Glass, ceramics and building materials industry	84,04	0,00	0,00	0,41	0,00	0,41
Mining industry	1,78	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	51,18	0,00	0,00	4,83	0,00	4,84
Textile, leather and clothing industry	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Paper and printing industry	0,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Engineering and other metal industries	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other industries	46,79	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01
Transport	388,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transporti hekurudhor	1,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Road transport	381,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Air transport	4,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Internal navigation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Households	552,15	0,00	0,00	8,70	0,00	8,70
Agriculture	28,51	0,00	0,00	1,12	0,00	1,12
Srvices	174,38	0,00	0,01	64,00	0,00	64,00
Statistical difference	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01

Annual Energy Balance of the Republic of Kosovo for 2016

Annual Energy Balance for 2015 (ktoe)	Gasoline	Gasoline (Jet fuel)	Heavy oils / mazut	Oil	LPG	Oil coke	Lubricating oils	Oil residues	Bitumen	Total oil products
Primary production	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Products obtained	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Imports	72,84	4,31	21,08	428,06	38,59	61,03	5,80	0,00	37,63	669,34
Stock difference	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exports bunkers	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,99	0,05	0,02	2,92	8,97
Gross domestic consumption	72,84	4,31	21,08	428,06	38,59	55,04	5,75	-0,01	34,71	660,37
Entering Transformation	0,00	0,00	3,58	2,22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,80
Power Plants	0,00	0,00	3,04	2,22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,26
Automated power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nuclear power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Coke oven furnaces	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Installations with oven kiln	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gasification stations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Central heating plants	0,00	0,00	0,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,54
Solar panels	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exit from Transformation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Power Plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Automated power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nuclear power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Coke oven furnaces	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Installations with oven kiln	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gasification stations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Central heating plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Solar panels	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exchanges and transfers, returns	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Cross-product transfers	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transferred products	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Returns from petrochemical industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Losses in transformation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Consumption of energy branches (self-consumption)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Losses in transmission and distribution	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Available for final consumption	72,84	4,31	17,50	425,84	38,59	55,04	5,75	0,00	34,71	654,58
Final non-energy consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,75	0,00	34,71	40,46
Chemical industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other sectors	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,75	0,00	34,71	40,46
Final energy consumption	72,84	4,31	17,42	425,84	38,59	55,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	614,04
Industry	0,11	0,00	12,17	78,88	9,78	55,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	155,98
Iron and steel industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,30	0,00	6,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,84
Non-ferrous metal industry	0,00	0,00	10,62	10,67	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21,31
Chemical industry	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,05	1,19	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,27
Glass, ceramics and building materials industry	0,02	0,00	0,88	35,36	6,05	37,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	79,36
Mining industry	0,01	0,00	0,29	0,53	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,83
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	0,01	0,00	0,22	5,07	2,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,70
Textile, leather and clothing industry	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
Paper and printing industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,11
Engineering and other metal industries	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other industries	0,03	0,00	0,15	14,79	0,10	11,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	26,54
Transport	70,38	4,31	0,00	305,29	8,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	388,02
Transporti hekurudhor	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,88
Road transport	70,38	0,00	0,00	303,42	8,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	381,83
Air transport	0,00	4,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,31
Internal navigation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Households	1,37	0,00	0,00	3,12	8,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,88
Agriculture	0,98	0,00	0,00	13,77	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	14,75
Srvices	0,00	0,00	5,25	24,77	12,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	42,41
Statistical difference	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08

Annual Energy Balance of the Republic of Kosovo for 2016

Annual Energy Balance for 2015 (ktoe)	Biomass	Hydropower	Solar energy	Wind energy	Heat gained	Electric energy
Primary production	354,05	18,36	0,39	0,06	0,00	0,00
Products obtained	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Imports	11,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	47,89
Stock difference	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exports	0,41	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	91,52
bunkers	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gross domestic consumption	368,50	18,36	0,39	0,06	0,00	-43,63
Entering Transformation	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,00
Power Plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Automated power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nuclear power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Coke oven furnaces	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Installations with oven kiln	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gasification stations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Central heating plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Solar panels	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exit from Transformation	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	19,28	493,32
Power Plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	493,32
Automated power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nuclear power plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Plants with patented fuel and briquettes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Coke oven furnaces	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Installations with oven kiln	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gasification stations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Refining (micro refineries)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Central heating plants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,28	0,00
Solar panels	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exchanges and transfers, returns	0,00	-18,36	0,00	-0,06	0,00	18,42
Cross-product transfers	0,00	-18,36	0,00	-0,06	0,00	18,42
Transferred products	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Returns from petrochemical industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Losses in transformation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Consumption of energy branches (self-consumption)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	33,82
Losses in transmission and distribution	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,94	101,09
Available for final consumption	368,50	0,00	0,39	0,00	16,27	333,20
Final non-energy consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other sectors	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Final energy consumption	368,50	0,00	0,39	0,00	16,27	333,20
Industry	16,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	90,38
Iron and steel industry	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	41,57
Non-ferrous metal industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,02
Chemical industry	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18
Glass, ceramics and building materials industry	0,42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,85
Mining industry	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,88
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	7,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	31,56
Textile, leather and clothing industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07
Paper and printing industry	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,12
Engineering and other metal industries	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
Other industries	9,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,13
Transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Transporti hekurudhor	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Road transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Air transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Internal navigation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Households	337,95	0,00	0,12	0,00	10,58	181,93
Agriculture	3,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,19
Srvices	10,29	0,00	0,27	0,00	5,70	51,71
Statistical difference	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

