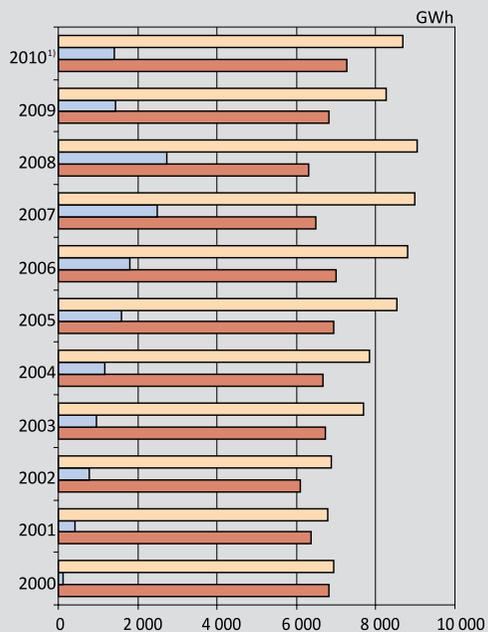


Energy per capita, 2000-2010

	Gross inland consumption per capita	Gross national electricity consumption per capita	Final electricity consumption in households per capita
	toe per capita	kWh per capita	kWh per capita
2000	1.365	3 416.365	1 309.226
2001	1.316	3 337.721	1 277.022
2002	1.432	3 406.182	1 327.527
2003	1.352	3 794.175	1 431.514
2004	1.352	3 857.828	1 428.553
2005	1.406	4 193.286	1 466.690
2006	1.434	4 313.587	1 493.918
2007	1.484	4 398.968	1 486.347
2008	1.477	4 418.311	1 531.198
2009	1.370	4 030.796	1 609.077
2010 ¹⁾	1.399	4 222.860	1 576.575

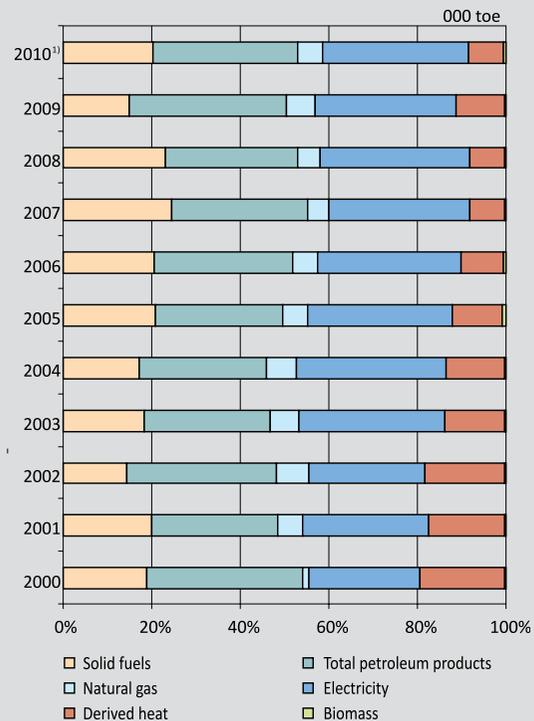
1) Preliminary data

Gross national electricity consumption, 2000-2010

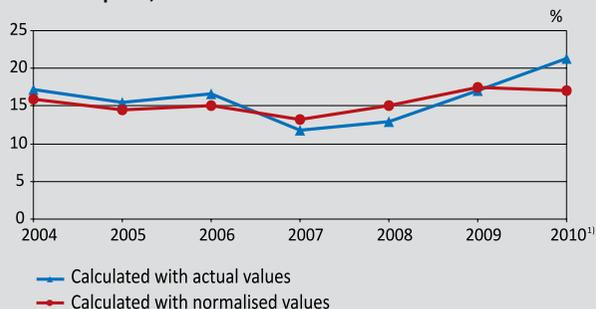


■ Gross national electricity consumption
■ Net import of electricity
■ Gross electricity production

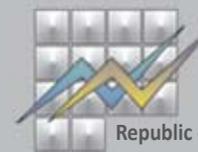
Final energy consumption in industry by energy commodities, 2000-2010



Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, 2000-2010



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Republic of Macedonia
State Statistical Office

Energy Statistics



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Total primary production covers gross production of primary untransformed energy in the country (lignite, biomass, hydroelectricity, solar energy, geothermal energy and biofuels).

Net import represents the difference between imports and exports of energy commodities to and from the country.

Gross inland consumption is calculated as follows: primary production + total imports + variations of stocks - total exports. It corresponds to the addition of final consumption, distribution losses, transformation losses and statistical differences

Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to the final consumer's door (in the industry, transport, households and other sectors) for all energy uses.

Gross national electricity consumption is the sum of net electricity import and gross national electricity production.

Energy dependency is calculated as the ratio between the net import of energy and the gross inland consumption.

Energy intensity represents the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product.

Electricity intensity represents the ratio between the gross national electricity consumption and the gross domestic product.

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption is calculated as the ratio of the gross final energy consumption from renewable sources and the gross final energy consumption from all energy sources expressed as a percentage.

The gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources is calculated as the sum of: gross final consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources, gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling; and gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport.

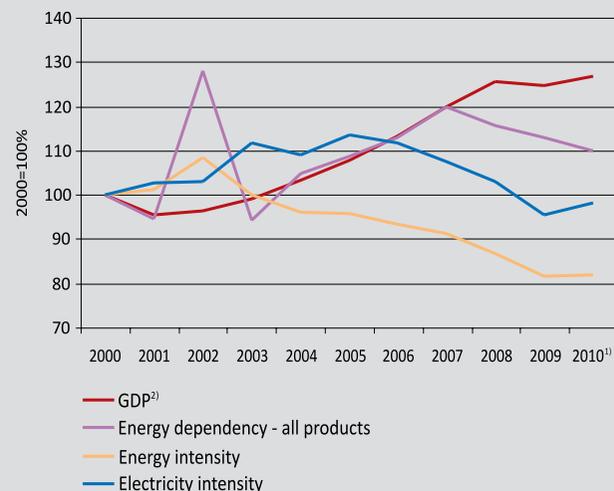
Gross final consumption of energy contains energy commodities delivered for energy purposes to final consumers, including the consumption of electricity and heat by the energy branch for electricity and heat production and including losses of electricity and heat in distribution and transmission.

For calculating the indicator with normalised values in gross final consumption of electricity, weighted values of generated hydropower are used in order to balance the effects from climatic variations.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of the resident producer units and it is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various activities at basic prices plus value added, import duties less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and activities).

The tonne of oil equivalent (toe) is a conventional standardised unit defined on the basis of a tonne of oil with a net calorific value of 41868 kilojoules/kg.

Energy indicators of the Republic of Macedonia, 2000-2010



1) Preliminary data

2) Base year 2000

Energy indicators, 2000-2010 EU/ MK

	Energy dependency - all products		Energy intensity		Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption		Share of electricity from renewable sources in total electricity production	
	%		kgoe/'000 euros		%		%	
	EU ²⁾ (27 countries)	MK	EU ²⁾ (27 countries)	MK	EU ²⁾ (27 countries)	MK	EU ²⁾ (27 countries)	MK
2000	46.7	39.9	187.3	710.2	-	-	13.6	16.9
2001	47.4	37.8	187.8	720.4	-	-	14.2	9.2
2002	47.6	51.4	185.0	771.4	-	-	12.7	11.0
2003	49.0	37.6	186.8	710.9	-	-	12.6	17.9
2004	50.2	41.9	184.4	681.6	-	16.0	13.6	18.9
2005	52.5	43.6	181.3	680.3	-	14.5	13.6	17.5
2006	53.7	45.2	175.7	661.9	9.0	15.1	14.2	18.7
2007	53.0	48.2	169.1	646.5	9.9	13.2	15.1	11.2
2008	54.6	46.4	167.6	613.9	10.5	15.1	16.4	9.3
2009	53.7	45.3	165.7	575.7	11.7 ¹⁾	17.5	18.2 ¹⁾	15.4
2010 ¹⁾	52.7	44.1	168.0	579.1	-	17.1	-	28.0

1) Preliminary data

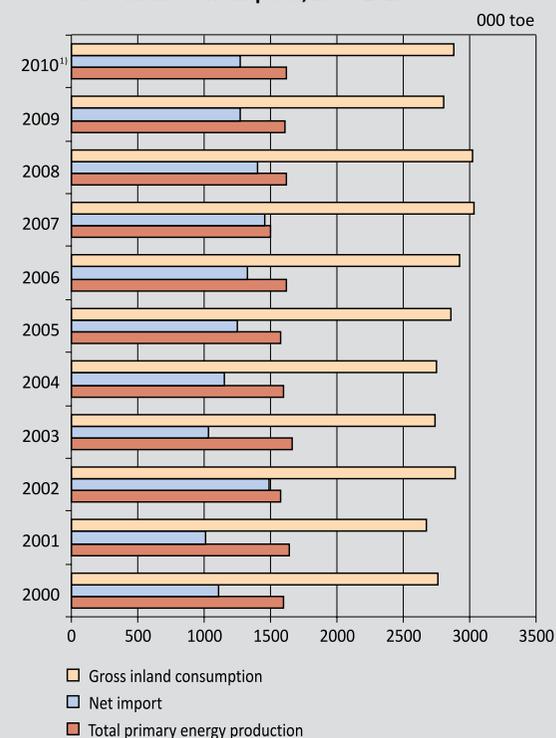
2) Source: EUROSTAT

Total primary energy production by energy commodities, 2000-2010

	Total	Solid fuels	Hydro-electricity	Solar energy	Geothermal heat	Biomass	Biofuel
2000	1 595.070	1 272.684	100.587	-	15.590	206.210	-
2001	1 642.405	1 419.480	53.826	-	23.118	145.980	-
2002	1 577.379	1 356.096	65.099	-	12.962	143.222	-
2003	1 666.112	1 353.128	118.117	-	13.153	181.715	-
2004	1 597.511	1 293.253	127.404	-	11.750	165.104	-
2005	1 577.826	1 288.423	128.245	-	10.047	151.111	-
2006	1 617.109	1 295.612	141.812	-	10.356	169.329	-
2007	1 503.697	1 254.115	86.830	-	9.850	149.933	2.969
2008	1 624.056	1 377.602	72.221	-	8.918	164.257	1.059
2009	1 606.956	1 293.211	109.209	-	9.749	194.279	0.508
2010 ¹⁾	1 615.631	1 194.131	208.841	0.002	11.913	198.978	1.766

1) Preliminary data

Gross inland consumption, 2000-2010



1) Preliminary data