



SHORT-TERM INDICATORS OF ENERGY STATISTICS, MARCH 2023, FIRST RESULTS

In March 2023, electricity available for the inland market amounted to 1 541 GWh. Compared to February 2023, the availability of electricity for domestic consumption increased by 1.3%, while compared to March 2022, the availability of electricity for domestic consumption decreased by 4.8%.

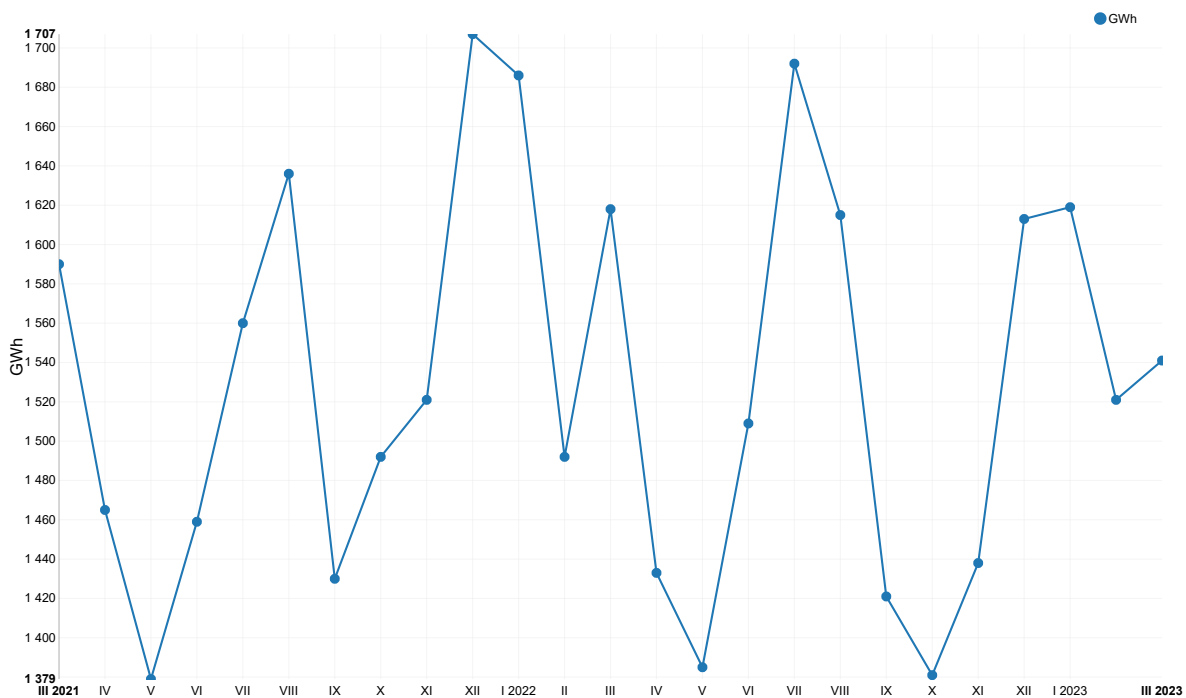
The amount of natural gas available for consumption in March 2023 was 9 738 TJ, and the stocks were decreased by 2 542 TJ, so the amount of natural gas available for domestic consumption in March 2023 decreased by 6.5% compared to February 2023, while compared to March 2022, it decreased by 8.5%.

The amount of petroleum products available for consumption in March 2023 was 264 thousand tonnes, and stocks were decreased by 78 thousand tonnes, so the amount of petroleum products available for domestic consumption in March 2023 was increased compared to February 2023 by 18.4%, while compared to March 2022, it increased by 0.4%.

The amount of electricity available for consumption includes losses in the electricity network.

As for other energy products, the quantity available for the inland market also contains the quantities of energy products that may end up in warehouses, either in those of final consumers or in retail trade.

G-1 ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE FOR INLAND MARKET, MARCH 2021 - MARCH 2023



1 ELECTRICITY

GWh

Supply	Electricity							
	2021	2022			2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III
Total gross production	1 698	1 549	1 218	1 221	1 568	1 671	1 441	1 718
Hydro power plants	973	760	467	454	932	856	615	847
Thermal power plants and CHP on fossil fuels	364	448	469	396	335	446	501	547
Thermal power plants and CHP on renewable fuels	97	95	86	92	98	95	85	91
Wind power plants	253	235	188	265	195	260	222	207
Solar power plants	2	3	4	7	3	10	13	21
Geothermal power plants	9	8	4	6	5	5	5	5
Total net production	1 664	1 512	1 185	1 189	1 537	1 637	1 406	1 682
Hydro power plants	970	753	465	448	929	853	613	844
Thermal power plants and CHP on fossil fuels	343	426	477	377	317	423	477	520
Thermal power plants and CHP on renewable fuels	88	88	79	88	91	88	79	88
Wind power plants	252	234	187	263	193	259	221	206
Solar power plants	2	3	4	7	3	10	13	21
Geothermal power plants	7	7	3	5	4	4	4	4
Import	968	916	872	1 057	1 059	920	813	832
Export	916	716	550	614	968	911	685	968
Energy absorbed by storage pumping	9	26	15	14	15	27	13	5
Available for inland market	1 707	1 686	1 492	1 618	1 613	1 619	1 521	1 541

2 NATURAL GAS

Supply	Unit of measure	Natural gas							
		2021	2022			2022	2023		
		XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III
Production	mIn m ³	61	61	56	66	62	61	56	62
	TJ (GCV)	2 446	2 410	2 211	2 616	2 467	2 446	2 236	2 487
Import	mIn m ³	188	207	195	211	271	176	256	205
	TJ (GCV)	7 497	8 238	7 794	8 384	10 520	6 982	9 992	8 010
Export	mIn m ³	6	9	31	15	55	37	43	85
	TJ (GCV)	227	342	1 223	581	2 141	1 428	1 657	3 301
Variation of stocks	mIn m ³	-85	-117	-81	-6	23	-68	2	-63
	TJ (GCV)	-3 259	-4 430	-3 082	-230	1 022	-2 723	154	-2 542
Available for inland market	mIn m ³	328	376	300	268	254	269	267	245
	TJ (GCV)	12 975	14 736	11 864	10 648	9 824	10 723	10 416	9 738

3 HYDROCARBONS

3.1 CRUDE OIL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Crude oil							
	2021	2022			2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III
Production	48	49	42	47	45	45	41	45
Import	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-
Export	63	39	20	10	57	-	-	56
Variation of stocks	-45	6	19	260	-31	44	36	-26
Refinery input	30	3	2	2	19	1	5	15

3.2 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS - TOTAL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Petroleum products								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	44	10	12	10	33	11	14	23	
Import	312	203	289	312	369	266	304	259	
Export	102	76	71	72	101	72	78	96	
Variation of stocks	25	-50	-6	-13	49	3	17	-78	
Available for inland market	229	187	236	263	252	202	223	264	

3.2.1 MOTOR GASOLINE

'000 tonnes

Supply	Motor gasoline								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	13	2	3	-	3	4	3	1	
Import	30	6	43	21	34	35	36	40	
Export	11	7	6	7	6	5	6	7	
Variation of stocks	-1	-26	12	-18	7	3	4	-1	
Available for inland market	33	27	28	32	24	30	29	35	

3.2.2 GAS/DIESEL OIL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Gas/diesel oil								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	6	1	1	1	9	1	-	-	
Import	235	170	207	239	302	201	231	180	
Export	71	60	56	56	70	59	66	68	
Variation of stocks	34	-11	-17	-5	54	4	6	-71	
Available for inland market	136	122	169	189	187	139	159	183	

3.2.3 FUEL OIL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Fuel oil								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	21	4	5	4	5	2	8	19	
Import	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Export	13	3	4	2	3	2	2	17	
Variation of stocks	6	-5	-1	1	-2	-1	4	-4	
Available for inland market	3	8	5	2	5	3	3	7	

3.2.4 OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

'000 tonnes

Supply	Other petroleum products								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	4	3	3	5	16	4	3	3	
Import	46	25	36	51	32	29	36	38	
Export	7	6	5	7	22	6	4	4	
Variation of stocks	-14	-8	-	9	-10	-3	3	-2	
Available for inland market	57	30	34	40	36	30	32	39	

4 CRUDE FUELS

4.1 HARD COAL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Hard coal								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Import	73	5	94	10	2	71	73	71	
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Variation of stocks	15	-57	40	-42	-43	17	31	15	
Available for inland market	58	62	54	52	45	54	42	56	

4.2 COKE

'000 tonnes

Supply	Coke								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Import	3	1	3	3	-	1	2	2	
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Variation of stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Available for inland market	3	1	3	3	-	1	2	2	

4.3 BROWN COAL

'000 tonnes

Supply	Brown coal								
	2021	2022				2022	2023		
	XII	I	II	III	XII	I	II	III	
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Import	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Variation of stocks	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Available for inland market	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Data are based on several statistical surveys, as follows: the Monthly Survey on Industrial Production and Persons Employed (IND-1/KPS/M form), the Monthly Survey on Oil Refineries (ERG-1/N form), the Monthly Survey on Import, Export and Stocks of Petroleum and Petroleum Products (ERG-2/N form), the Monthly Survey on Import, Export, Stocks and Deliveries of Natural Gas (ERG-1/P form), the Monthly Survey on Import, Export, Stocks, Deliveries and Consumption of Coal and Coke (ERG-1/U form), and the Monthly

Survey on Electricity Power Plants (ERG-1/EL form) as well as on the data on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia and administrative data sources (part of the data on net electricity production was taken from HERA and HROTE).

The monthly data are used for monitoring the changes in energy products according to the mentioned characteristics. Their sum for 12 months does not represent the annual balance data, due to the fast output of monthly data or to the fact that some deliveries are cancelled, which may lead to slight deviations from the monthly data. For that reason, the following sources of annual data are recommended: the annual Statistical Report entitled "Energy Statistics" published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the annual energy review entitled "Energy in Croatia" published by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.

Gross electricity production is the sum of the total electrical energy production by all the generating sets concerned (hydro power plants, thermal power plants and CHP on fossil fuels, thermal power plants and CHP on renewable fuels, wind power plants and solar power plants).

Net electricity production is the electrical energy supplied from a power station to a power-supply grid and it represents the difference between the electrical energy produced in a generator and own supply.

Geothermal power plants produce energy available as heat emitted from within the Earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam; excluding the surrounding heat collected by the heat pumps from the ground. This energy production is the difference between the enthalpy of the fluid produced in the production borehole and that of the fluid eventually disposed of.

Energy available for consumption is the quantity of energy products available for final consumption on the inland market, including losses and stocks at final consumers and in retail trade.

Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin that includes a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensates recovered from associated and non-associated gases where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.

Natural gas is comprised of gases, occurring naturally in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas). Manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste or sewage) is also included, while vented or flared quantities of natural gas are excluded.

Petroleum products are all products produced in petroleum refineries: refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, motor gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel oil, light fuel oil, fuel oil, naphtha, white spirit, lubricating oils, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke and other refinery products.

Other petroleum products encompass liquefied petroleum gas in NGL plants.

Import includes the quantities of energy products that crossed the state border of the Republic of Croatia, regardless of whether or not they were cleared through the customs. The quantities of petroleum and petroleum products and liquid gas that are under contracts on production realised abroad are also to be presented in this table as import. Energy products in transit through the Republic of Croatia are not presented in this survey form either as import or as export.

Export includes the quantities that crossed the state border of the Republic of Croatia, regardless of whether or not they were cleared through the customs and whether or not they are owned by a Croatian resident.

For import and export of electricity, a Eurostat definition is used which includes transit: amounts of electricity are considered imported or exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of a country, regardless of whether customs clearance has taken place or not. If electricity transits through a country, the amount should be reported as both import and export.

Variation of stocks includes stock changes at the beginning and at the end of a month in enterprises engaged in the production, transformation, import and export of energy. The difference is calculated by subtracting the state of stocks at the beginning of the first working day in a month from the state of stocks at the end of the last day in the same month.

Minor deviations may occur in the summary presentation of data due to the rounding of figures.

Abbreviations

CHP	combined heat and power generation
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
GCV	gross calorific value
GWh	gigawatt hour
HERA	Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency
HROTE	Croatian Energy Market Operator Ltd.
m ³	cubic metre
mln	million
NGL	natural gas liquids
TJ	terajoule
'000	thousand

Symbols

- no occurrence

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