

Energy Trends

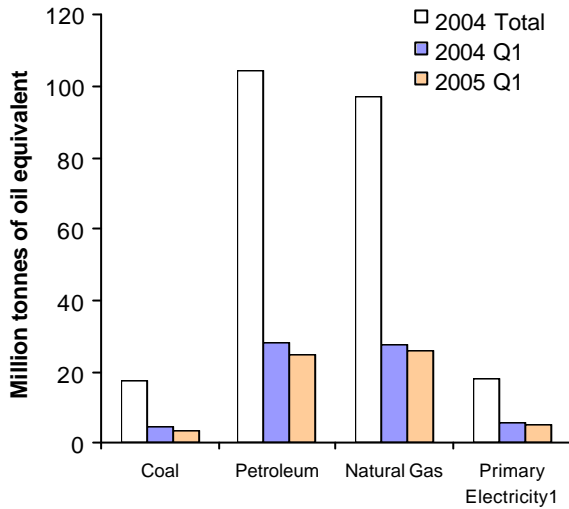
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The cover illustration used for Energy Trends and other 2004-2005 DTI energy statistics publications is from a photograph by David Askew. It was a winning entry in the DTI News Photographic Competition in 2002.

Section 1 - Total Energy

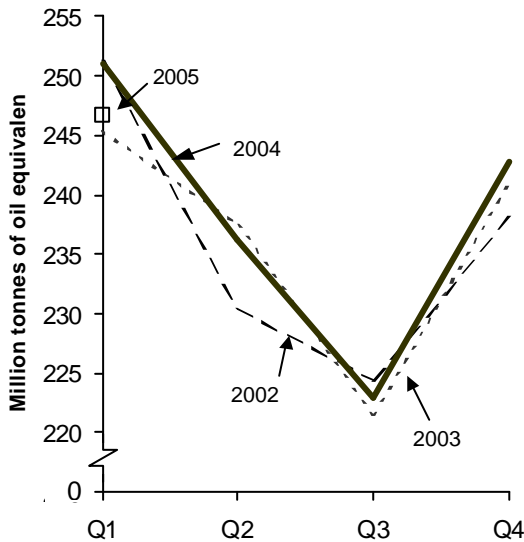
Chart 1.1 Production of indigenous primary fuels



¹ Nuclear and natural flow hydro electricity.

- Total production in the first quarter of 2005 at 59.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent was 8.6 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004.
- Production of natural gas fell by 5.3 per cent, while production of petroleum was 11.4 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004.
- Primary electricity output in the first quarter of 2005 was 4.5 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004 within which nuclear electricity output was 4.6 per cent lower and output from wind and natural flow hydro was 3.3 per cent higher than the same period of 2004.
- In the first quarter of 2005 production of coal and other solid fuel was 17.4 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2004.

Chart 1.2 Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)¹



¹ Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 246.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the first quarter of 2005 (temperature corrected, seasonally adjusted annualised rate), 1.7 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004. The average temperature in this period of 2005 was 0.2 degrees Celsius warmer than the same time period a year earlier.
- Between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 (on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis) coal and other solid fuel consumption decreased by 1.3 per cent.
- Also on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, oil consumption rose by 1.1 per cent between quarter one of 2004 and quarter one of 2005.
- On the same basis, gas consumption fell by 2.7 per cent between quarter one of 2004 and quarter one of 2005.

Total energy

industries, including agriculture, consumed 14 per cent. The remaining 6 per cent was made up by fuel use for non-energy purposes.

Final energy consumption fell by 1.4 per cent between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005, mainly due to falls in the industry sector of 8.6 per cent and the domestic sector of 4.4 per cent. There were increases in the service sector (10.0 per cent higher) and the transport sector (2.5 per cent higher).

Discontinuation of the Oil Section's Table 3.8 on the Financial aspects of operations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf

As announced in the June 2004 issue of Energy Trends, the quarterly collection of the data used to compile Table 3.8, Value of UKCS production and investment by operators and licensees, has now ceased. Data up to Q4 2003 will still be available on the DTI Energy Statistics web site.

Table 3.9 (Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas) will not be published here in the future. This table has been produced since 1996 as a result of an initiative set up to address concerns about the lack of transparency in terms of access to offshore infrastructure.

A steering group formed from owners and users of offshore infrastructure produced a draft Code of Practice for wider consultation within industry. This resulted in a voluntary Code of Practice, which was agreed by industry and published in January 1996.

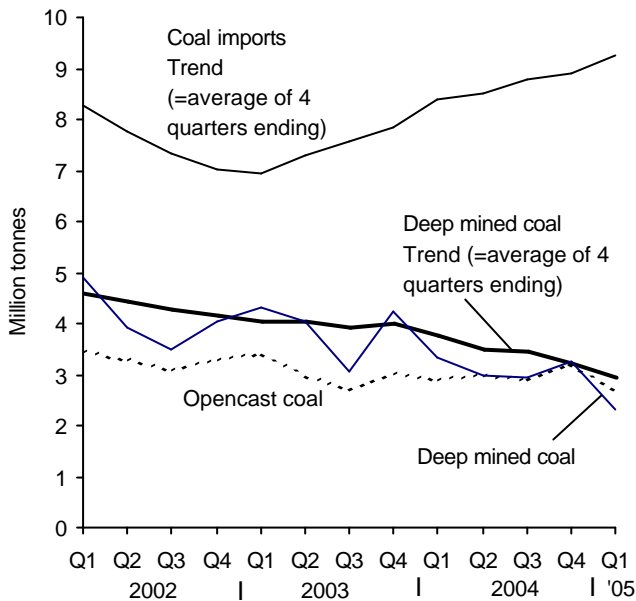
To achieve greater price transparency, the Code proposed that indicative prices should be given promptly to an enquirer based on initial outline specifications, with prices for separate services where required. The indicative price was not necessarily the final contract price, but an indication of the price any enquirer would be given for similar specifications. The final price would be negotiated between the provider and enquirer when the full specifications were available.

The Code required that "the infrastructure owners will inform the DTI every six months, using a proforma provided by the DTI, of the indicative prices quoted during the period. The DTI will publish such information in an appropriate form ...".

A substantially revised Code of Practice was published by UKOOA in August 2004 and has been adopted by the industry. It is available at <http://www.ukooa.co.uk/issues/economic/code.htm>. The new Code does not have a requirement for indicative tariffs to be published. Instead, under the new Code information on actual tariff agreements should be posted on the infrastructure owner/operator's website or, if they do not have an appropriate website, on the DEAL website (<http://www.ukdeal.co.uk/>).

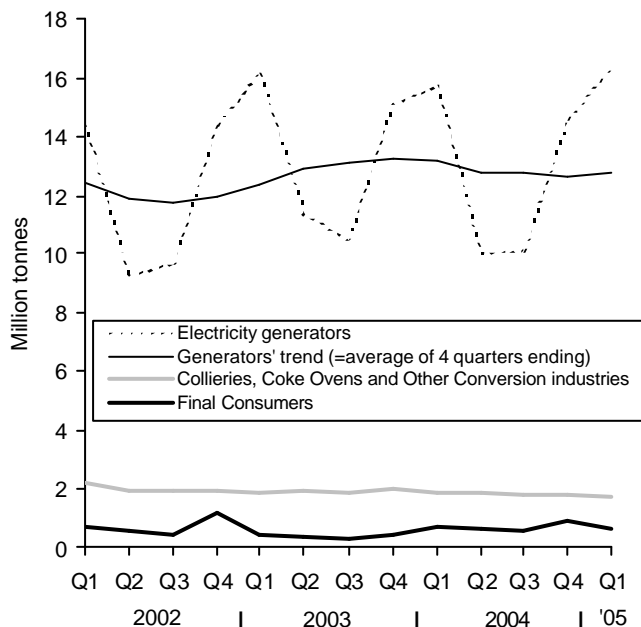
Section 2 - Solid Fuels and Derived Gases

Chart 2.1 Coal production and imports



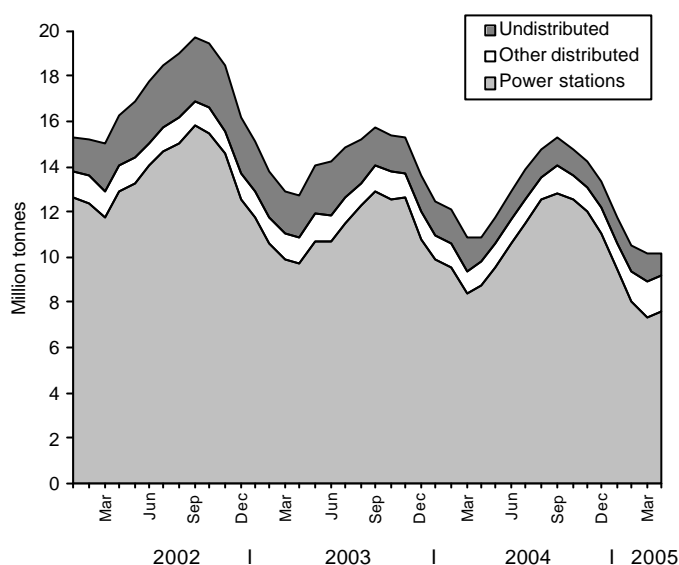
- Provisional figures for the first quarter of 2005 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 19.4 per cent down on the first quarter of 2004 at 5.1 million tonnes, with deep mined production down 30.6 per cent and opencast production down 7.4 per cent.
- In the first quarter of 2005, for the first time more opencast coal was produced in Britain than deep mined coal.
- Imports of coal in the first quarter of 2005 were 16.0 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2004 at 10.3 million tonnes, continuing the rising trend.
- 85 per cent of the coal imported in the first quarter of 2005 (8.7 million tonnes) was steam coal, largely for the power stations market.

Chart 2.2 Coal consumption



- Demand for coal in the first quarter of 2005, at 18.6 million tonnes was 2.2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2004; consumption by electricity generators was up by 4.0 per cent.
- Electricity generators accounted for 88 per cent of total coal use in the first quarter of 2005, a marginally higher proportion than a year earlier.
- Provisionally, final consumption (as measured by disposals to final consumers) fell by 12 per cent in the first quarter of 2005, within which domestic sector consumption was 31 per cent lower.

Chart 2.3 Coal stocks



- Coal stocks showed a seasonal fall of 3.3 million tonnes during the first quarter of 2005 and at the end of March 2005 stood at 10.1 million tonnes, 0.8 million tonnes lower than at the end of the March 2005. By the end of April 2005 the seasonal increase had taken coal stocks slightly higher to 10.2 million tonnes.
- The level of coal stocks at power stations fell by 3.7 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2005 to 7.4 million tonnes. This is 0.8 million tonnes lower than the corresponding level a year earlier.
- Stocks held by producers were unchanged in the first quarter of 2005 at 1.1 million tonnes. At the end of March 2005 the level was 0.4 million tonnes lower than the level at the end of March 2004.

Background

Relevant tables

2.1: Supply and consumption of coal

2.2: Supply and consumption of coke oven coke, coke breeze and other manufactured solid fuels

2.3: Supply and consumption of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, benzole and tars

Coal production and imports

In 2004 indigenous production of coal fell by 3.2 million tonnes. Deep mined coal fell to a record low of 12.5 million tonnes, while opencast coal production was at its lowest level since 1976, although only 1 per cent lower than in 2003. All three mines in the Selby complex closed during 2004. During the first quarter of 2005 Ellington mine closed due to flooding so only 8 major deep mines remain. Continuing geological and operational difficulties reduced production at some of these other deep mines during the quarter, so for the first time ever, opencast production exceeded deep mined production. Imports of coal in the first quarter of 2005 were at a new record level of 10.3 million tonnes. Just over 0.1 million tonnes of coal was exported.

Coal consumption

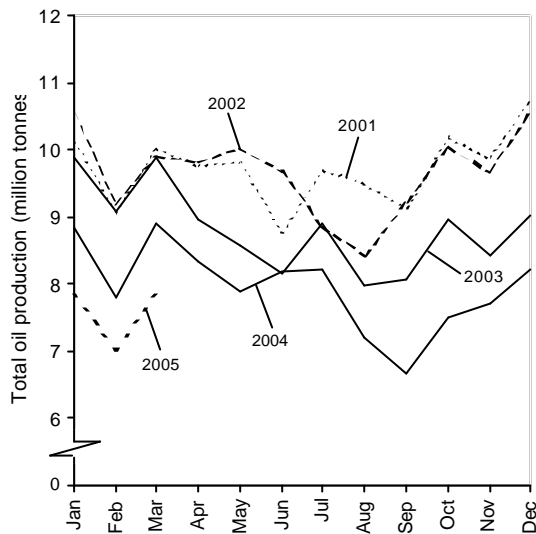
Coal use by electricity generators was 5.3 million tonnes higher in 2003 as a whole than it was in 2002, but in 2004 it fell back by 2.6 million tonnes because prices enabled gas fired generation to be more competitive. However, higher gas prices in the first quarter of 2005 made coal use more competitive again. Coal fired generation also benefited from the reduced output from nuclear stations. The use of coal for coke making and at blast furnaces did not retain the small recovery seen in 2003 and fell by 3½ per cent in 2004. The use of coal for coke making continued to fall during the first quarter of 2005 and was 9 per cent lower than a year earlier. However coal used in blast furnaces recovered and rose by 18 per cent.

Stocks

Demand for coal in winter 2003/04 year took stock levels down to 2 million tonnes below the level at the end of the previous winter and on a par with their levels at the end of winter 2000/01. The seasonal rise in stock levels during the summer of 2004 meant that they recovered but were slightly lower than in the summer of 2003. They fell again in the winter of 2004/05 and at the end March were slightly lower than a year earlier.

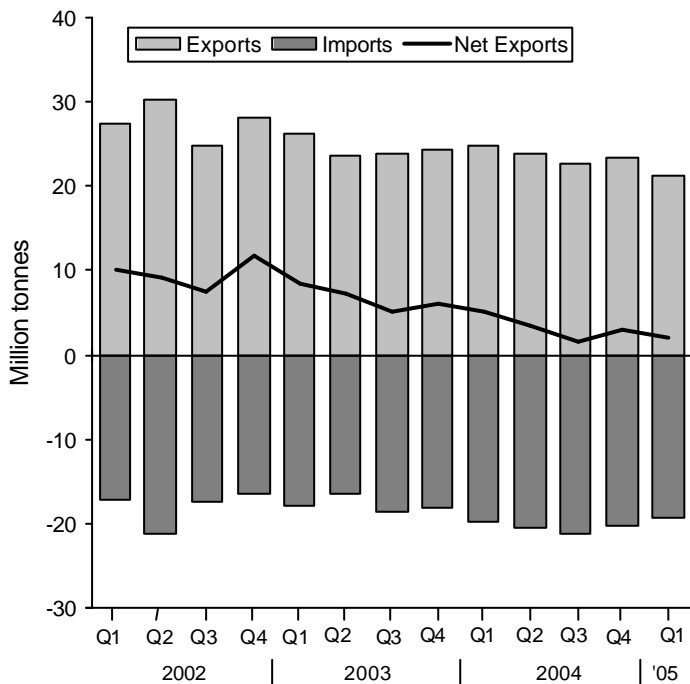
Section 3 - Oil and Oil Products

Chart 3.1 Production of crude oil and NGLs



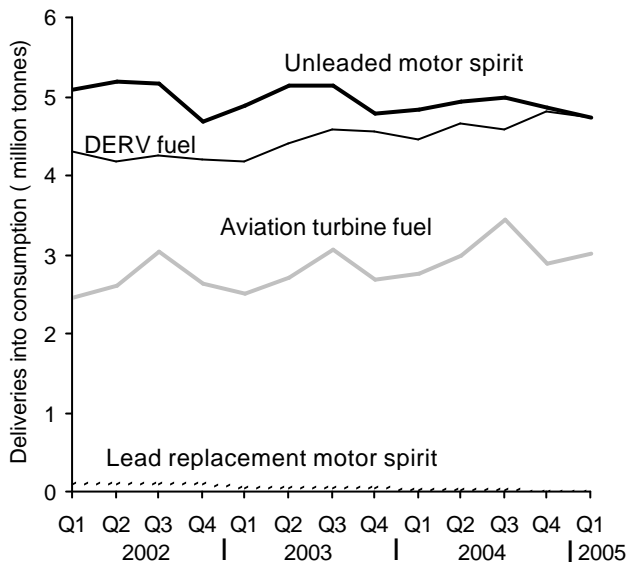
- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the first quarter of 2005 was 11.0 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Seven new fields started production during the past year, but production from these fields was insufficient to make up the general decline in production from older established fields.

Chart 3.2 UK trade in crude oils, NGLs and petroleum products

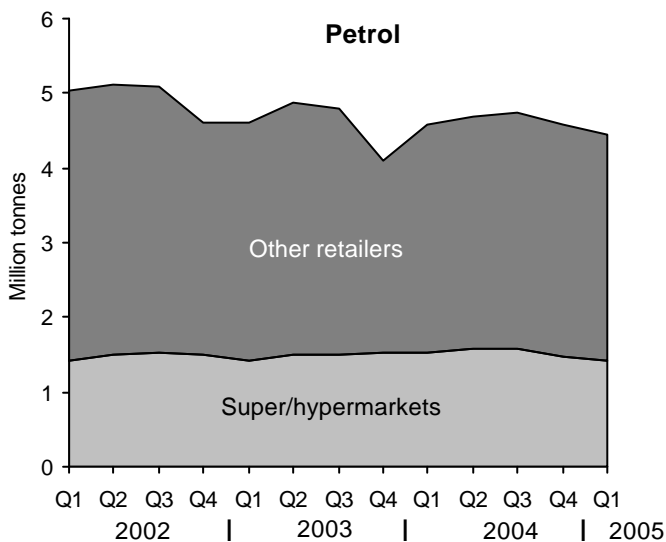


- Net exports of oil and oil products fell by 63.2 per cent during the first quarter of 2005 when compared with the same period in 2004. Nevertheless the UK retained its position as a net exporter of oil and oil products with exports exceeding imports by 1.9 million tonnes.
- Net exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 73.5 per cent to 1.1 million tonnes.
- Exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 22.5 per cent while imports decreased by 7.1 per cent.
- Net exports of petroleum products decreased to 1.5 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2005
- Exports of petroleum products fell by 1.3 per cent whilst imports rose by 16.5 per cent.

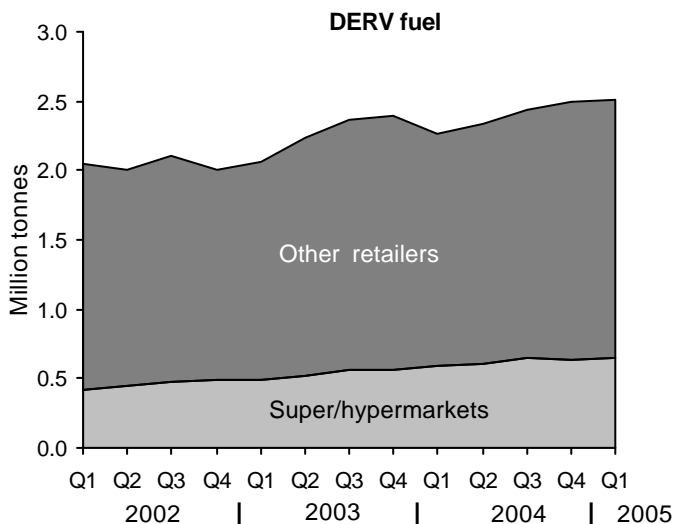
Chart 3.3 Demand for key transport fuels



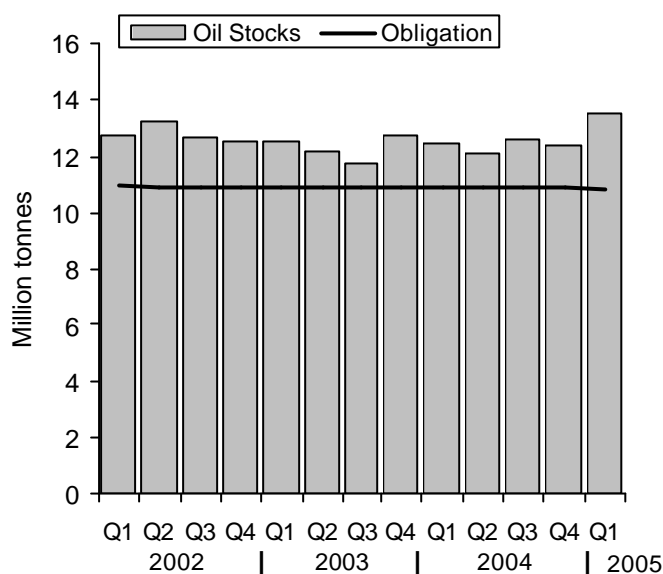
- Total deliveries of transport fuels were 4.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2005 than in the first quarter of 2004.
- Motor spirit deliveries fell by 2.2 per cent.
- Deliveries of DERV fuel increased by 6.0 per cent.
- DERV fuel's share of road transport fuels in the first quarter 2005 was 49.5 per cent compared to 48.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2004.
- Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 9.3 per cent higher.



- Sales of motor spirit by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 31.9 per cent of retail sales of petrol in the first quarter of 2005, down from 33.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2004.

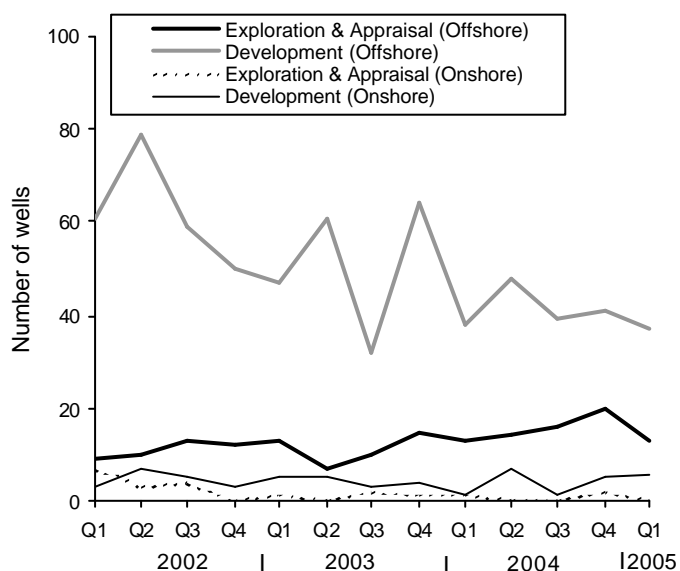


- Sales of DERV by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 26.0 per cent of retail sales of DERV, compared with 26.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2004.

Chart 3.5 Stocks of key oil products⁽¹⁾

- Overall, stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were 5.3 per cent higher at the end of the first quarter of 2005 than a year earlier.
- Crude oil and refinery process oil stocks were 6.1 per cent higher, and stocks of products were 4.7 per cent higher.
- Stocks at UKCS pipeline terminals rose by 19.2 per cent (239 thousand tonnes) in the first quarter of 2005.
- Chart 3.5 combines stocks of products with the product equivalent of stocks of crude oil to give an overall level of UK stocks of key products.
- At the end of the first quarter of 2005, the UK held stocks equal to 84.2 days of consumption of these key products, compared with an obligation of 67½ days (see Background for more details).

⁽¹⁾ This includes motor spirit, DERV fuel, other gas diesel oils, aviation turbine fuel, kerosene and fuel oils.

Chart 3.6 Drilling activity on the UKCS

- Drilling figures for the first quarter of 2005 in the number of exploration and appraisal wells started offshore stood at 13, unchanged from the corresponding quarter of 2004.
- The number of development wells drilled offshore fell slightly to 37, compared to 38 in corresponding quarter of 2004.
- The number of development wells drilled onshore in the first quarter of 2005 rose sharply to 6, compared to only 1 in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.
- No exploration and appraisal wells started onshore in the first quarter of 2005, compared to 1 in the first quarter of 2004.

Background

Relevant tables

- 3.1: Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks
- 3.2: Supply and use of petroleum products
- 3.3: Supply and use of petroleum products - annual data
- 3.4: Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter
- 3.5: Demand for key petroleum products

Oil and oil products

3.6: Stocks of petroleum at end of period

3.7: Drilling activity on the UK Continental Shelf

3.8: *(This table has been discontinued)*

3.9: Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas

Crude oil production and trade

Total UK production of crude oil and NGL's decreased in the first quarter of 2005 by 11.0 per cent (2.81 million tonnes) when compared to the same period last year. The UK remains a net exporter of oil and oil products despite declining production. The majority of UK production of crude oil and NGL's is exported as the UK generally produces a lighter, more valuable crude oil than other areas of the world such as the Middle East or West Africa. UK refineries are relatively modern and as such can cope with having these lower grade crude oils as an input. Therefore the economics of crude oil markets results in significant volumes of crude oil being imported into the UK.

Refinery production of petroleum products and trade

The net refinery output in the first quarter of 2005 was 21.5 million tonnes, 0.9 million tonnes (4.0 per cent) lower than the first quarter of 2004.

Demand for petroleum products

Overall demand for petroleum products in the first quarter of 2005 was 3.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2004. Deliveries of motor spirit were lower by 2.2 per cent whilst DERV deliveries were 6.0 per cent higher at 4.7 million tonnes. Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 9.3 per cent higher.

Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products

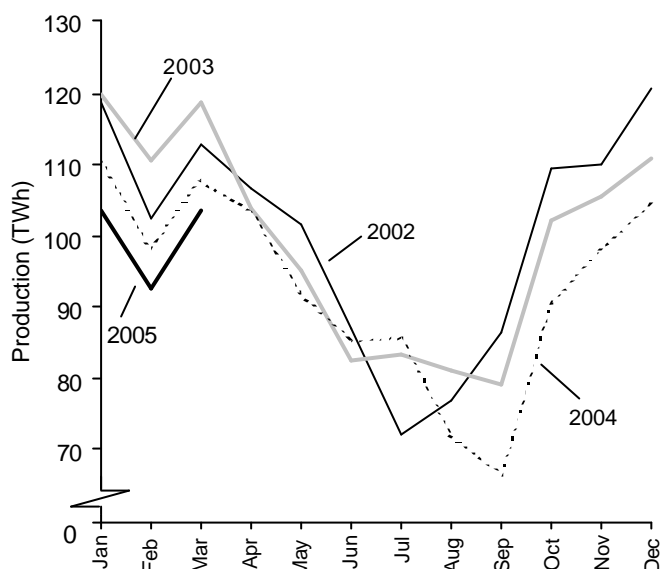
The UK has an obligation under EU law to maintain stocks of key oil products at or above a certain level to ensure adequate supplies would exist for any international oil supply emergency. These obligations are based on the UK's annual consumption of the key products motor spirit, DERV fuel and other gas diesel oils, aviation fuel and other kerosenes and fuel oils. These obligations are usually updated every 1st July as consumption data for the previous year are finalised. Chart 3.5 above combines data on stocks of key oil products with the product equivalent of stocks of crude oil to give an overall level of UK stocks of key oil products to show how the UK is complying with these obligations at an overall level. The UK's current overall obligation, based on 2004 consumption data, is to hold a total of 11 million tonnes of these products, equal to 67½ days of consumption.

Financial aspects of operations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf

As announced in the June 2004 issue of Energy Trends, the quarterly collection of the data used to compile Table 3.8, Value of UKCS production and investment by operators and licensees, has now ceased. Data up to Q4 2003 will still be available on the DTI Energy Statistics web site. For further details of this change please see the box on page 6.

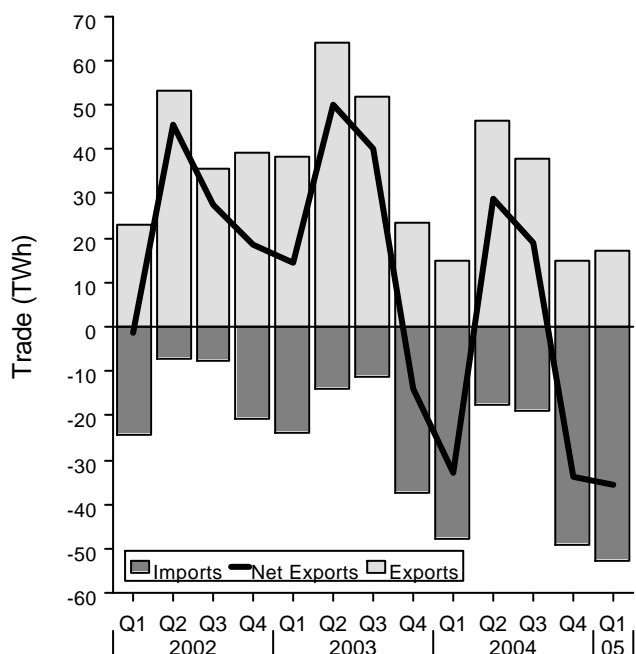
Section 4 - Gas

Chart 4.1 Production of natural gas



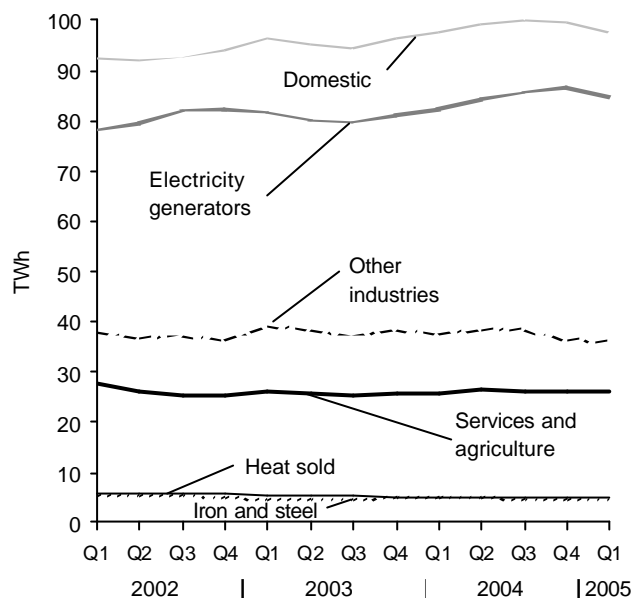
- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the first quarter of 2005 was 5.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.
- Overall, gas production is declining as UKCS reserves deplete. This trend is likely to continue but becomes more apparent during the winter months when demand increases.

Chart 4.2 UK trade in natural gas



- In the first quarter of 2005 exports of natural gas increased by 13.8 per cent. Although imports increased by a lesser amount (10.2 per cent) compared with the first quarter of 2004, the UK remained a net importer of gas.
- Net imports of gas at 35.7 TWh were 8.6 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2004.
- These figures highlight the decline in UK production.

Chart 4.3 Natural gas consumption - average of four quarters ending



- Demand for gas in the first quarter of 2005 was 4.7 per cent lower than the level in the fourth quarter of 2004.
- Gas use for electricity generation was 8.6 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004, with continuing high gas prices discouraging gas use.
- Provisionally, consumption in the domestic sector fell by 4.8 per cent mainly because of milder temperatures in 2005.
- In public administration, commerce and agriculture consumption fell by 1.1 per cent compared with a year earlier. In the industrial sector gas sales were provisionally 3.6 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2004.

Background

Relevant table

4.1: Natural gas supply and consumption

Gas production and trade

In the first quarter of 2005, gas production was 5.4 per cent lower than a year ago. Imports of gas to the UK were 10.2 per cent higher than a year ago and exports were 13.8 per cent higher. During this quarter, imports of gas accounted for 16.7 per cent of gas available for consumption, compared to 14.5 per cent one year ago. Thus, overall, the above figures reflect the UK's growing dependency on gas imports as UKCS gas reserves decline.

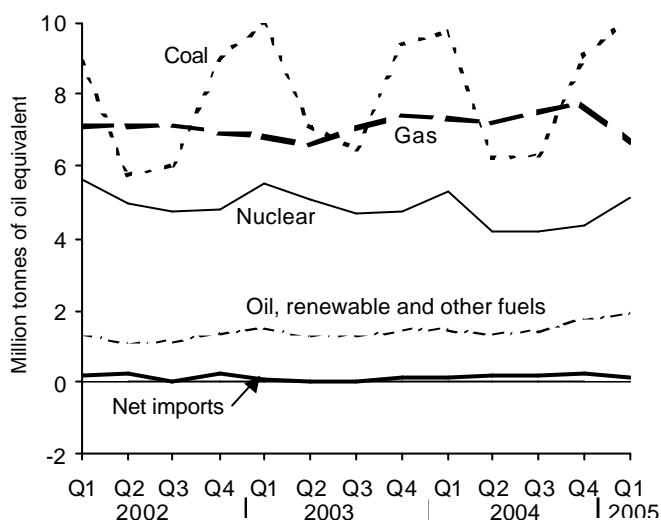
The UK currently exports gas to the Netherlands via the Markham and Windermere fields, to the Irish Republic, and to Belgium through the Bacton-Zeebrugge interconnector. Imports to the UK are from Belgium via the interconnector and from Norway via the Statfjord and Vesterled pipelines. In the first quarter of 2005, Norwegian gas accounted for 72.7 per cent of UK natural gas imports, compared to 63.2 per cent a year ago.

Gas consumption

Until the middle of 2000 the growth in consumption of natural gas was dominated by growth in consumption for electricity generation, mainly in Combined Cycle Gas Turbine stations. However, high gas prices led to the use of gas for generation following a downward trend until the end of 2001, rising again during 2002 as gas prices fell back, but falling again 2003 before rising to a record high level in 2004. While much of this switchback pattern is the result of the relative prices of gas and coal, the 2004 growth can also be attributed to the three newest CCGT stations operating at high levels throughout the year. Gas use in the domestic sector is particularly dependent on temperatures not only during the heating season, but also in summer very hot weather deters use for cooking and hot water. Mild temperatures in the winter months of 2002 suppressed domestic gas consumption, as did the hot summer of 2003. These temperature differences also affected services sector consumption. With temperatures in the latter part of 2003 and the first three quarters of 2004 being less mild, consumption increased again, but a mild fourth quarter of 2004 and first quarter of 2005 saw a fall in consumption.

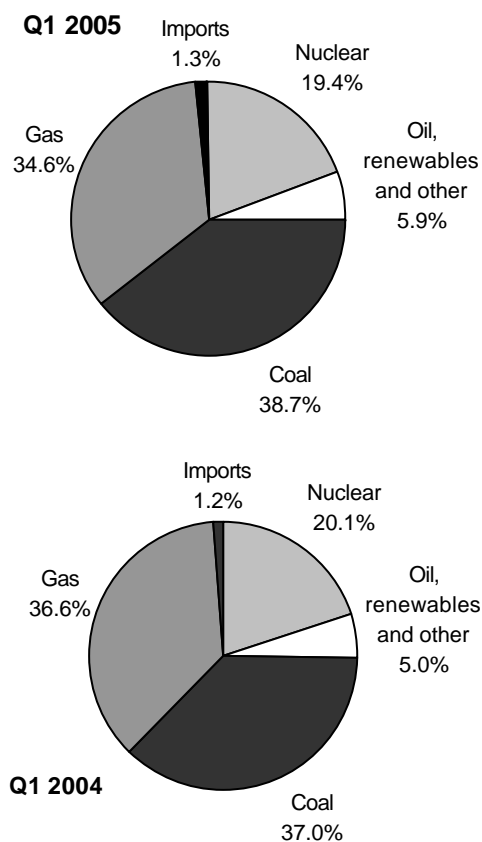
Section 5 - Electricity

Chart 5.1 Fuel used for electricity generation



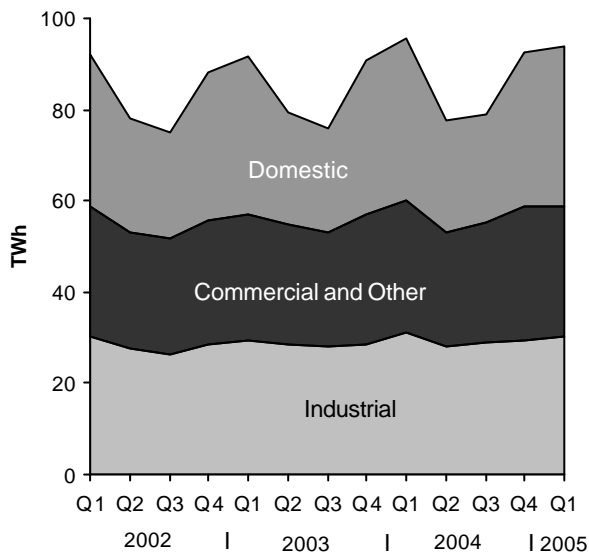
- Fuel used by generators in the first quarter of 2005 was, in total, unchanged from the first quarter of 2004.
- Coal use during the quarter was 4.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Gas use was 8.7 per cent down and nuclear sources were 3.4 per cent down on the first quarter of 2004.
- Hydro sources improved by 4.6 per cent on the already high levels of the first quarter of 2004 and oil use rose by 28.6 per cent but from a low level.

Chart 5.2 Electricity supplied



- Total electricity supplied by all generators in the first quarter of 2005 was 1.0 per cent lower (-1 TWh) than a year earlier.
- Indigenous supply was 1.1 per cent lower, (-1 TWh) while net imports were up 8.8 per cent. (+ $\frac{1}{4}$ TWh).
- The supply from coal rose by 3.7 per cent (+1½ TWh), while from gas fired stations supply fell by 6.5 per cent (-2½ TWh).
- The supply from nuclear stations fell by 4.6 per cent (-1 TWh) while the supply from other fuels (including oil and renewables) rose by 15.0 per cent (+1 TWh) with some gas fired stations choosing to burn oil via their backup systems.
- Between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 coal's share of electricity supplied rose by 1½ percentage points to 38½ per cent while nuclear's share fell by ½ percentage points to 19½ per cent. Gas' share fell by 2 percentage points to 34½ per cent. The share of net imports was unchanged but the share of other fuels rose by 1 percentage point to 6 per cent.

Chart 5.3 Electricity consumption



- Final consumption of electricity fell by 1.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2005. Domestic use fell by 0.4 per cent while consumption by commercial, public administration, transport and agricultural customers was down by 1.7 per cent. Industrial use of electricity was 2.8 per cent lower.
- In the first quarter of 2005 temperatures were on average about ½ a degree Celsius milder than in the first quarter of 2004

Background

Relevant tables

- 5.1: Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied
- 5.2: Supply and consumption of electricity

Fuel use

In 2001 higher gas prices and strong competition from coal, especially imported coal, brought a temporary halt to the rising trend in gas use at power stations, and gas use maintained a fairly flat profile until the second half of 2003. As coal prices rose so gas use became more attractive and gas use for generation increased again to reach a new record level in 2004, 5 per cent higher than 2002's previous record. Unplanned outages have led to a generally downward trend in generation from nuclear sources and in 2004 nuclear output was 23 per cent lower than its 1998 peak.

Supply

Supply from the coal fired power stations of all generating companies rose by 9½ per cent in 2001, slipped back by 5½ per cent during 2002, rose by 11 per cent in 2003, but fell back again by 4 per cent in 2004. The 2002 decline was mainly due to resumed competition from gas-fired stations which recorded a 7½ per cent increase in electricity supplied during 2002, although the 2½ per cent fall in supply from nuclear stations also helped in gas' moderate resurgence. In 2003 coal was again the preferred fuel with electricity supplied from gas declining by 2½ per cent and nuclear by 1 per cent. In 2004 electricity supplied from gas increased by 9½ per cent while supply from nuclear fell by 10 per cent. After low rainfall levels affected supplies from hydro sources in 2003, a return to more usual rainfall levels has led to a 59 per cent increase in the supply from hydro in 2004. Imports and exports of electricity from and to continental Europe have been volatile with suppliers taking advantage of price differentials that have arisen during periods of extreme weather. In 2003 both very hot and very cold weather increased exports to continental Europe to record levels, and in 2004 exports remained historically high (although 22 per cent down on 2003) but imports returned to the levels seen in 2001 and 2002.

Consumption

After the near absence of growth in 2002, electricity demand grew by 1½ per cent in 2003 and a further growth of 1½ per cent is provisionally indicated for 2004, both close to the trend rate of growth in the 5 years to 2001. In 2004, first estimates of electricity demand show it was divided 29 per cent to the domestic sector, 28½ per cent to industry, and 27 per cent to commerce, public administration, transport and agriculture. Fuel industries accounted for a further 7½ per cent with the remaining 8 per cent accounted for by transmission and distribution losses.

Regional and local use of road transport fuels for 2003

Introduction

Earlier this year, DTI commissioned Netcen to provide regional and local estimates of fuel consumption by the road transport sector. This was part of the wider project undertaken following the Energy White Paper, issued in February 2003 that emphasised the importance of local and regional decision making in energy policy. The White Paper confirmed the DTI's commitment to "collect and make available data on the pattern of energy use in local areas to enable local authorities and regional bodies to target activity more effectively".

The information on regional and local use of road transport fuels now being made available complements the data on regional and local gas consumption statistics for 2003 issued in the December 2004 edition of Energy Trends and the regional and local electricity consumption statistics issued in the March 2005 edition. Gas, electricity and road transport together account for three quarters of total final energy consumption. DTI expects to make available estimates of consumption of the remaining fuels (except fuels for aviation and national navigation) by local authority area later this year.

Methodology

The road transport fuel estimates are based on the point of consumption rather than where the fuel was actually purchased. This was to enable DTI to produce comparable estimates to those already available for local and regional gas and electricity, and draw on the expertise of Netcen in producing consumption and emissions estimates for different fuel sources. The estimates include fuel consumed in the UK, which may have been purchased abroad, for example by foreign hauliers.

Netcen runs the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) programme for Defra, the Scottish Executive, the National Assembly of Wales and the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland. As part of this work, emission maps at the 1 x 1 kilometre level are produced annually. Netcen's methodology for this work was used as a starting point for the compilation of regional and local estimates of the use of transport fuels.

Netcen uses fuel consumption factors combined with traffic data on six major classes of vehicles to estimate national fuel consumption from the road transport sector: passenger cars, light goods vehicles (LGVs), rigid HGVs, articulated HGVs, buses and coaches and moped and motorcycles. The vehicle classifications are further sub-divided according to fuel type (petrol or diesel) and the regulatory emission standard the vehicle or engine had to comply with when manufactured or first registered.

Fuel consumption factors are expressed in grams fuel per kilometre driven for each detailed vehicle class and are taken from two distinct data sources: first, vehicle emission test data provided by the Transport Research Laboratory (TRL) over different drive cycles from measurements on a limited sample of vehicles; secondly, car manufacturers' data on CO₂ emissions and surveys with freight haulage companies on fuel efficiency of HGVs.

Traffic flow data are available on a census count point basis. The traffic flow data includes counts of each type of vehicle as an annual average daily flow. These have been aggregated up to annual flows by simply multiplying by 365. There is no seasonal variation assumed. Each traffic count point has been allocated to a section of road according to the road name and its proximity to the road - ie each link has the nearest count point assigned to it. Similar information is not available for minor roads, including B, C and unclassified roads. For such road regional average flow data from the Department for Transport has been used instead.

Special feature – Regional and local road transport fuel use

Netcen's total consumption figure for road transport in the UK (2003) of 40,310.5 thousand of tonnes of fuel differs from the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) total for road transport of 37,735 thousands of tonnes of fuel consumed. The differences are mainly due to DUKES being based on all UK sales of petroleum products, whilst Netcen's figures include road fuels purchased abroad and consumed in the UK, and exclude fuel purchased in the UK and consumed abroad.

A fuller description of Netcen's methodology appears in their report which is available on DTI's website at

http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/regional_fuel_consumption_report.pdf

Regional and local estimates

Table 1 (presented in "landscape" format at the end of this article) shows estimates of road transport fuel consumption for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England for 2003, including the four local authorities with the highest overall consumption levels within each government office region. Consumption is shown separately for cars, buses, motor cycles, HGVs and LGVs.

The lowest consumptions of transport fuels for both personal travel (defined as buses, diesel cars, petrol cars and motor cycles) and freight (defined as HGV, diesel LGV and petrol LGV) are to be found in the North East of England and Northern Ireland. The highest are to be found in the South East of England. The local authority with the highest consumptions is Leeds, mainly because of the concentration of major motorways in the area.

The full tables showing all 408 NUTS4¹ areas for 2002 and 2003 are available on the DTI Energy statistics website at:

http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/regional_and_local_road_transport_data_2002.xls

http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/regional_and_local_road_transport_data_2003.xls

Maps showing NUTS4 areas are available from the National Statistics website at: www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/maps.asp

Steven White
Energy Consumption Statistics
Tel: 020 7215 6490
Fax: 020 7215 2723
E-mail: Steve.White@dti.gsi.gov.uk

¹ NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is a hierarchical classification of spatial units that provides a breakdown of the European Union's territory for producing regional statistics, which are comparable across the EU. NUTS4 refers to the 354 individual London boroughs/metropolitan districts/unitary authorities/local authority districts in England, the 22 individual unitary authorities in Wales, the 41 individual or groups of whole/part unitary authorities and/or local enterprise company areas in Scotland, (and the 26 individual district unitary authorities in Northern Ireland), totalling 443 UK NUTS4 regions. The NUTS4 areas in Scotland do not match exactly the Scottish Local Authority Areas. There are more NUTS4 areas in Scotland than Local Authorities. In the analysis in the full table Scottish Local Authorities are used in place of NUTS4 giving a total of 408 local areas in Great Britain.

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2003

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas								Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor-cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Cardiff	5.6	17.1	87.7	0.4	27.1	18.0	2.2	110.7	47.4	158.1
Powys	5.0	15.1	77.6	0.8	24.5	25.3	3.1	98.4	53.0	151.4
Newport	3.4	13.4	67.3	0.3	38.9	17.3	2.1	84.4	58.2	142.6
Carmarthenshire	4.1	14.9	76.2	0.5	21.7	21.5	2.6	95.8	45.9	141.7
TOTAL WALES	62.1	199.8	1,022.3	6.6	319.6	272.7	33.5	1,290.8	625.8	1,916.6
City of Glasgow	21.0	26.9	137.0	0.6	43.0	33.2	4.1	185.5	80.2	265.7
Highland	8.8	24.4	123.3	1.4	40.8	39.0	4.7	157.9	84.5	242.4
North Lanarkshire	12.3	22.2	113.6	0.4	50.0	30.0	3.7	148.5	83.7	232.2
Dumfries and Galloway	5.4	17.5	88.2	0.5	83.9	25.0	3.0	111.6	111.9	223.5
TOTAL SCOTLAND	154.9	327.5	1,675.8	9.6	658.7	438.1	54.1	2,167.9	1,150.8	3,318.7
Sunderland	11.1	15.1	78.4	0.4	18.6	17.2	2.2	105.0	38.0	143.0
Newcastle Upon Tyne	12.8	14.7	76.1	0.4	14.3	15.6	2.0	103.9	31.8	135.7
Gateshead	9.1	12.9	67.2	0.3	17.7	14.7	1.9	89.5	34.4	123.9
Stockton-On-Tees	5.0	10.5	54.5	0.2	19.9	11.8	1.5	70.3	33.2	103.5
TOTAL NORTH EAST	90.5	152.3	788.4	4.1	235.5	179.0	22.7	1,035.4	437.2	1,472.5
Macclesfield	4.5	21.7	109.0	0.5	67.2	25.3	3.0	135.7	95.5	231.2
Warrington	5.3	19.5	98.0	0.5	62.6	25.1	3.0	123.3	90.7	214.1
Manchester	16.1	21.8	112.6	0.7	25.0	23.5	3.0	151.2	51.5	202.7
Salford	6.4	17.1	86.7	0.5	44.8	22.8	2.8	110.6	70.3	181.0
TOTAL NORTH WEST	183.0	448.4	2,292.9	14.0	979.5	544.9	67.1	2,938.2	1,591.5	4,529.7
Leeds	20.8	49.4	253.4	1.5	113.9	67.4	8.4	325.1	189.7	514.8
Doncaster	9.1	23.3	120.1	0.8	93.4	32.5	4.1	153.3	130.0	283.4
East Riding Of Yorkshire	6.3	24.0	123.6	1.0	68.9	35.5	4.4	155.0	108.8	263.7
Kirklees	9.4	22.1	113.9	0.9	53.6	31.2	3.9	146.4	88.7	235.1
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	127.1	325.0	1,672.1	12.4	864.0	444.9	55.4	2,136.5	1,364.4	3,500.9
Daventry	2.1	15.4	76.1	0.4	72.9	23.4	2.7	94.0	99.0	193.0
South Northamptonshire	2.0	16.3	80.6	0.4	60.2	22.5	2.6	99.3	85.3	184.5
North West Leicestershire	1.9	13.8	68.2	0.4	58.5	20.9	2.4	84.4	81.8	166.1
Bolsover	1.6	9.2	45.8	0.2	50.0	14.8	1.7	56.8	66.5	123.3
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	79.2	311.0	1,589.2	11.3	924.0	430.2	52.6	1,990.7	1,406.8	3,397.4

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2003 (continued)

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas								Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor- cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Birmingham	34.6	38.3	198.2	1.4	56.1	44.3	5.7	272.5	106.1	378.6
North Warwickshire	2.2	16.4	80.9	0.4	75.5	24.1	2.8	99.8	102.4	202.2
Stafford	4.3	15.4	77.6	0.5	65.6	22.4	2.7	97.8	90.7	188.5
Wychavon	2.9	16.7	83.7	0.4	52.1	22.8	2.7	103.7	77.6	181.3
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	144.8	368.4	1,884.6	11.8	889.6	483.2	59.5	2,409.6	1,432.3	3,841.9
South Cambridgeshire	3.4	19.6	98.6	0.6	63.1	25.3	3.0	122.2	91.4	213.6
Huntingdonshire	3.3	17.9	89.7	0.5	72.1	24.8	3.0	111.5	99.8	211.3
St Albans	3.7	15.3	78.1	0.5	53.4	18.2	2.2	97.6	73.7	171.3
Epping Forest	4.0	15.0	76.6	0.6	47.8	21.0	2.6	96.2	71.4	167.6
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	118.3	407.2	2,102.7	17.3	940.9	537.5	67.1	2,645.5	1,545.6	4,191.1
Hillingdon	8.0	19.3	100.6	1.3	26.8	22.1	2.8	129.2	51.8	180.9
Barnet	9.9	18.6	96.9	1.3	15.4	22.8	2.9	126.7	41.1	167.8
Bromley	9.6	16.4	85.3	1.3	11.4	20.2	2.6	112.6	34.2	146.7
Enfield	7.6	13.9	72.5	0.8	19.9	18.1	2.3	94.8	40.3	135.1
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	239.5	336.5	1,762.6	35.7	327.4	425.9	55.2	2,374.3	808.6	3,182.9
Newbury	6.8	26.4	131.5	1.6	66.3	29.2	3.5	166.4	99.0	265.4
Cherwell	3.0	18.3	92.3	0.5	51.2	22.2	2.7	114.2	76.1	190.2
Winchester	2.7	17.2	86.8	0.6	40.1	22.5	2.7	107.3	65.3	172.6
Basingstoke and Deane	3.0	18.3	92.2	0.6	32.9	21.0	2.5	114.1	56.4	170.5
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	162.0	641.8	3,306.5	27.9	1,053.8	763.5	95.0	4,138.2	1,912.4	6,050.6
South Gloucester	6.0	27.1	135.6	1.2	75.9	33.6	4.0	169.9	113.4	283.3
North Wiltshire	5.2	15.7	79.1	1.3	46.4	19.5	2.4	101.3	68.3	169.7
North West Somerset	4.2	16.0	80.8	0.6	35.1	19.3	2.3	101.6	56.7	158.3
Teignbridge	3.3	13.9	71.3	0.6	22.1	19.2	2.4	89.1	43.7	132.8
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	111.1	362.4	1,860.9	20.1	654.7	462.5	57.3	2,354.5	1,174.4	3,528.9
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN	1,472.5	3,880.2	19,957.9	170.9	7,847.7	4,982.3	619.6	25,481.4	13,449.7	38,931.1

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2003 (continued)

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas								Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor- cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Fermanagh	0.3	12.8	67.8	..	24.1	7.2	1.0	80.8	32.3	113.2
Newry and Mourne	0.3	10.9	57.9	..	19.2	6.5	0.8	69.1	26.4	95.5
Dungannon	0.2	9.1	48.1	..	18.6	5.3	0.7	57.4	24.6	82.0
Omagh	0.4	8.5	45.3	..	16.0	5.3	0.7	54.2	21.9	76.2
TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND	5.2	155.9	825.4	..	293.7	87.7	11.5	986.5	392.9	1,379.4
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	1,477.7	4,036.1	20,783.2	..	8,141.4	5,070.0	631.1	26,467.9	13,842.6	40,310.5

(1) Personal travel includes buses, diesel cars, petrol cars and motorcycles. The UK total excludes motorcycles in Northern Ireland.

(2) Freight includes HGV, diesel LGV and petrol LGV.

Comparison of United Kingdom and European reporting of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Statistics

Background

For over 10 years, statistics for CHP schemes in the United Kingdom have been produced for Government jointly by DTI and Defra and published annually in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) publication. Prior to 2000 the statistics were based upon information gathered by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) as part of its annual Electricity Generated surveys. In 2000 the CHPQA Programme was introduced which provided a structured and formalised methodology specifically for defining Good Quality CHP, and recording and reporting operational data on CHP schemes. This programme now provides the core data for CHP statistical reporting in the UK and is complemented by data from the ONS for schemes that are not part of the CHPQA Programme.

In 1994 Eurostat¹ and the European Commission's Directorate General for Energy and Transport (DG Tren) introduced a European initiative that started a series of pilot projects for a European-wide reporting mechanism for Member States to report CHP statistics to the European Commission. Between 1994 and 2002 the European methodology for reporting CHP statistics has been refined, through a series of pilot projects and is in the process of being finalised in Directive 2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration.

The proactive approach taken by the UK in implementing the CHPQA Programme independently of Directive 2004/8/EC has resulted in two parallel statistical reporting systems for CHP in the UK; one for domestic reporting and one for European reporting. The main differences are in the definition used for CHP, the method for accounting for non-CHP electricity, how the statistics are presented and how often they are produced.

Data sources and reporting

The basic data for reporting both sets of CHP statistics is gathered through the CHPQA Programme and by the ONS under the Electricity Generated Survey. Both of these sets of data are combined and used to generate CHP statistics.

The UK CHP statistics are reported to DTI and Defra and are published annually in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics. Statistics for 2004 will be published in the 2005 Digest at the end of July 2005.

The European statistics are reported to DG Tren and have been reported bi-annually from 1994 to 2002. During this time the statistics were produced in a series of pilot projects, using slightly different methodologies in each one. From 2004 onwards, Directive 2004/8/EC (under development) will set the methodology and will mandate that European CHP statistics will be produced annually.

Under both systems, the outputs and capacities of schemes that do not have a high enough efficiency to qualify fully as CHP are scaled back, but the basis for determining the thresholds and the method for scaling back differs between the two.

Technical differences

UK²

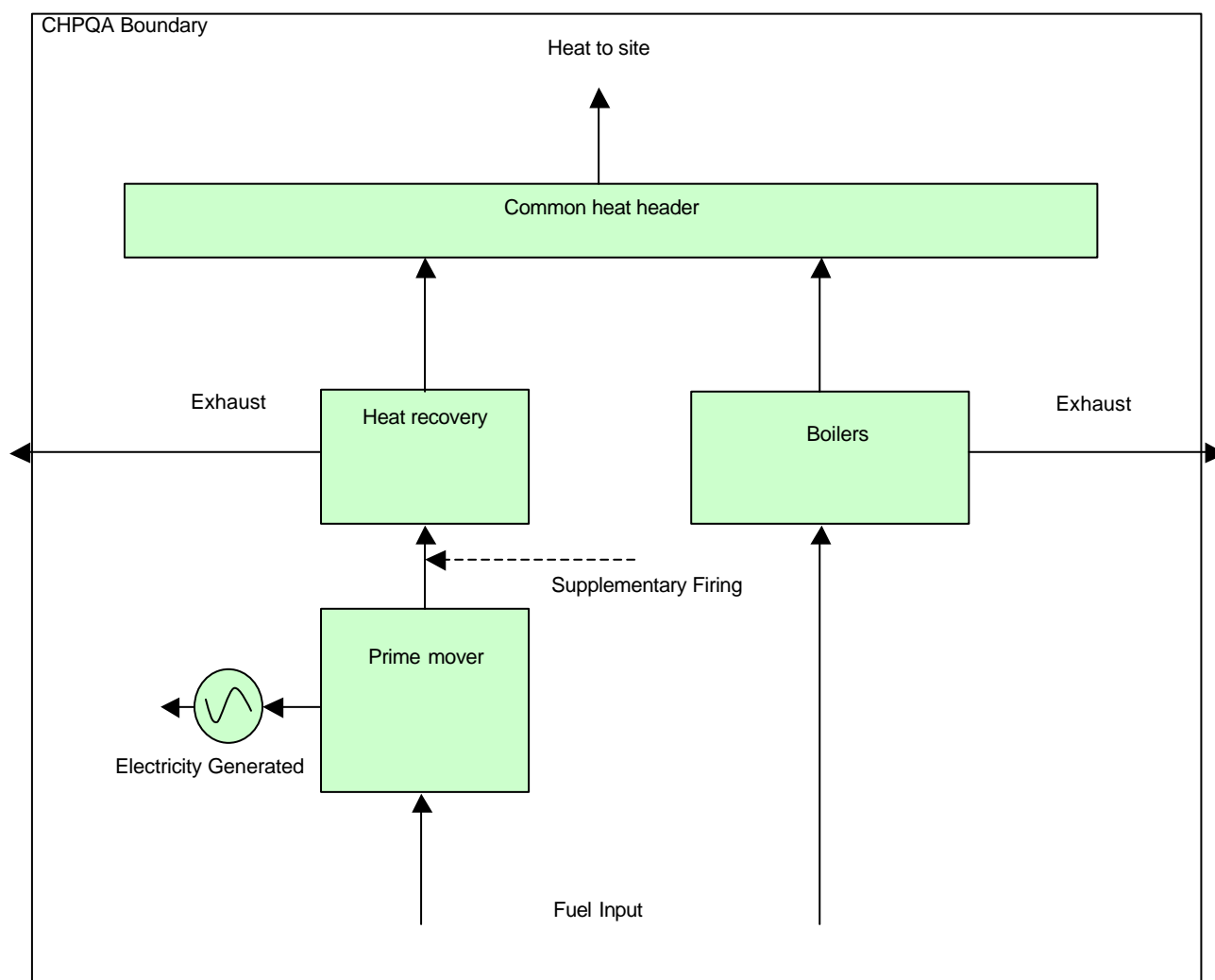
In the UK it is recognised that a CHP scheme requires some form of heat-only boilers for both top-up and back-up heat. For this reason the CHPQA programme allows the CHP scheme boundary

¹ Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities

² For a full explanation of the CHPQA Programme, including Good Quality efficiency thresholds, Quality Index (QI) definitions and scale-back procedures, please refer to the CHPQA Standard, Issue 1 November 2000, available at <http://www.chpqa.com/html/documents.htm>

to include heat only boilers, if these boilers are connected to the same heat header as that connected to the CHP heat recovery system. Supplementary firing can also be included within the CHP scheme boundary. (See Diagram 1). This can have the overall effect of lowering the electricity efficiency of the scheme, but will increase the heat efficiency.

Diagram 1³ - UK CHP scheme definition



The electrical efficiency and heat efficiency are used in conjunction with two separate thresholds, power efficiency and Quality Index (QI), which determine the amount of fuel input and power output from CHP that qualifies as fuel input and power output from Good Quality CHP. If the scheme fails one or both of the thresholds, the fuel input, electrical output and/or electrical capacity will be scaled back. The thresholds are set based upon the size of the scheme (in MWe), the technology of the prime mover (Reciprocating engine, gas turbine etc) and the type of fuel (fossil fuel, renewable etc).

EU⁴

In European statistical reporting, any heat (and the associated fuel) that did not contribute to the power generation before being used is excluded from the statistics. This encompasses heat and

³ These are simplified schematics of CHP schemes for illustrative purposes, and do not cover all configurations such as steam and gas turbine systems.

⁴ Full details of the EU methodology including scale back procedures can be found on the Eurostat website (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int>) in the documents 'Combined heat and power production (CHP) in the EU - Summary of statistics (PDF)' and 'Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant Statistics in the EU, 2000 (PDF)'.

Special feature – CHP statistics

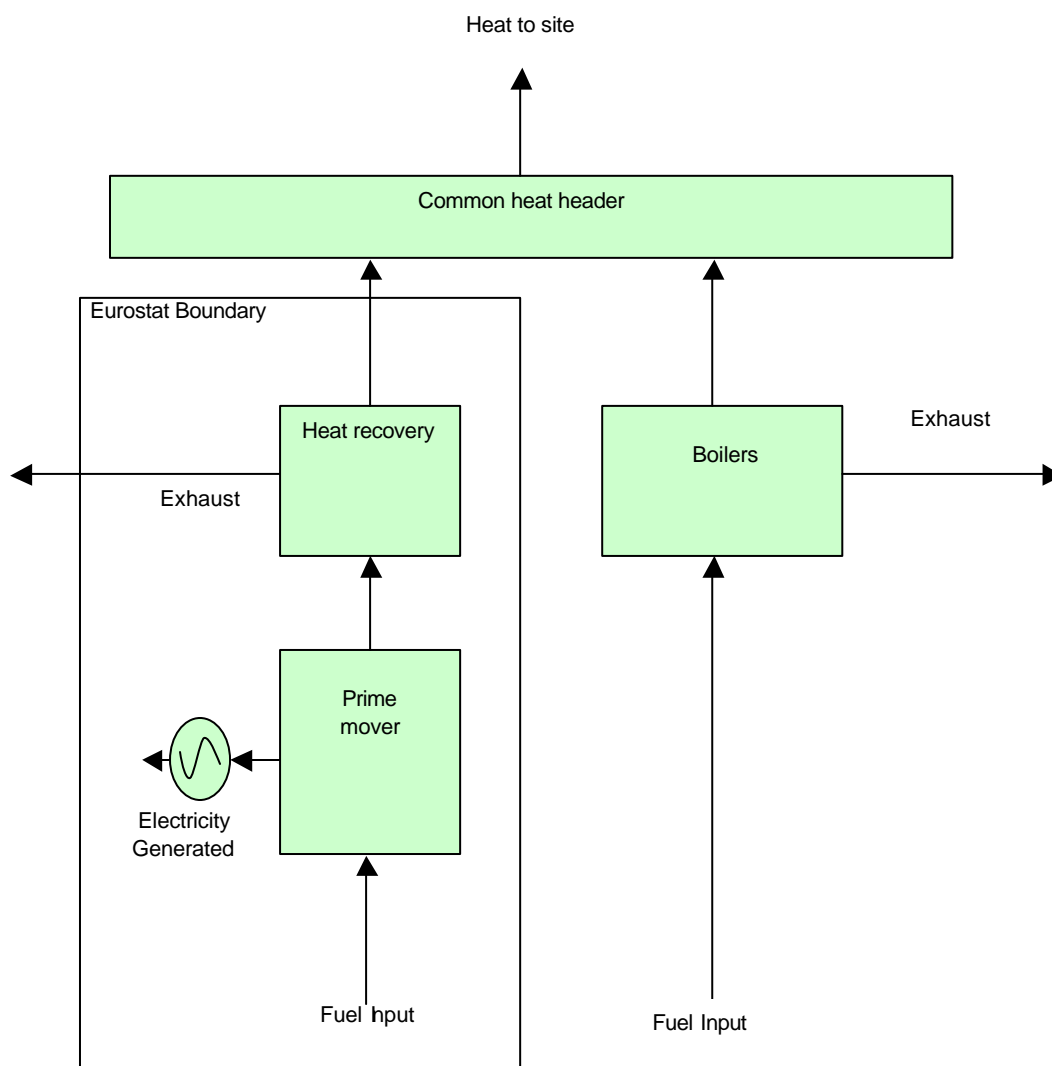
fuel associated with heat only boilers and supplementary firing (See Diagram 2). Such heat and fuel is removed from the data either based upon metered readings of the heat only elements of the scheme, or where this level of data is not available, calculated from the electrical output and default values for heat to power ratio of the prime mover of the scheme.

The criteria for determining whether a CHP scheme fully qualifies as CHP is based upon the overall efficiency of the scheme and the design power to heat ratio. The efficiency thresholds are set based upon the type of prime mover (ie reciprocating engine, gas turbine, or steam turbine etc) and are independent of scheme size or fuel type. The acceptable power to heat ratios are based upon the type of prime mover and the installation type (Industrial or District Heating). If a scheme fails either of these criteria then the outputs and capacity are scaled back based upon the heat output and default values for the heat to power ratio of the prime mover.

The European statistics only include CHP schemes with a minimum electrical capacity as follows:

- Steam turbine schemes (ST) 1,000 kWe or larger
- Gas turbine schemes (GT) 500 kWe or larger
- Reciprocating engine schemes (RE) 100 kWe or larger.

Diagram 2 - EU CHP scheme definition



Summary comparison

	UK	EU
Data gathering	CHPQA and ONS	CHPQA and ONS
Data basis	Gross calorific value	Net calorific value
Data cleansing	Data checked and validated under CHPQA Programme and ONS Electricity Generated Survey.	Heat and fuel from boilers and supplementary firing removed from data. Data on small schemes removed: RE <100kWe GT <500 KWe ST <1,000Kwe
Data analysis	Power efficiency and heat efficiency calculated and compared to power efficiency and overall efficiency (QI) threshold criteria. Thresholds based upon technology size, technology type and fuel type. Schemes failing one or both of the power efficiency and overall efficiency (QI) criteria are scaled back.	Overall efficiency and power to heat ratio of scheme is determined and compared to efficiency and power to heat ratio criteria. Thresholds based on technology type and installation type. Schemes failing either criterion are scaled back.
Results and reporting	Results reported in Digest of UK Energy Statistics annually.	Results of pilot projects submitted to European Commission bi-annually. From 2004, results will be compiled annually.

Implications

The two methodologies yield different sets of data. The table below summarises the statistics as presented for each procedure, based upon 2002 data:

	UK Statistics 2002	European Statistics 2002
Total number of schemes	1,541	856
Installed CHP electrical capacity	4,849 MWe	6,260 MWe
CHP electrical output	24,485 GWh	20,877 GWh
Installed CHP heat capacity	11,560 MWth	7,736 MWth
CHP heat output	59,902 GWh	41,115 GWh
CHP fuel input	123,888 GWh	124,020 GWh

As can be seen from the figures, although they are generally within similar ranges there are some significant differences. The number of schemes, electrical output and heat output are all **lower** in the European statistics because many schemes that are included in the UK statistics are below the minimum size range used in the European statistics; hence the UK has a larger data set. The heat capacity is also lower in the European statistics because the heat only elements (boilers) are not included. On the other hand the overall electrical capacity is **higher** for the European statistics, despite there being fewer schemes in the data. This is because the CHPQA methodology for scaling back the capacity of partial CHP schemes is more rigorous than that adopted by Eurostat. Eurostat uses a set of default heat to power ratios to scale back the capacity of partial schemes, based upon the different technology types: Combined Cycle, Back Pressure Steam Turbine, Pass-

Special feature – CHP statistics

out Condensing Steam Turbine and Reciprocating Engines. Under CHPQA the heat to power ratios are determined on a site-by-site basis (and are individually validated under the CHPQA Programme). The net result is that the scale-back using the default European values is smaller than that using the site specific values under CHPQA.

Conclusions

Because of the nature of its technologies, Combined Heat and Power statistics require the adoption of conventions. The UK has chosen conventions that best suit the technologies and economic circumstances that pertain in this country. Within Europe a compromise set of conventions has been adopted and agreed by all 25 member states. There are thus a number of differences between the European and UK methodologies for reporting CHP statistics. The main net effects of the different methodologies are that the installed CHP capacity is lower under the UK methodology than the European methodology, but electricity generated from CHP is higher.

For further information on CHP in the UK contact:

Adrian Crispin
Future Energy Solutions
adrian.crispin@aeat.co.uk
0870 190 6085

Mike Janes (Statistician)
Department of Trade and Industry
mike.janes@dti.gsi.gov.uk
020 7215 5186

Renewable energy in 2004

Introduction

This article updates that published in the June 2004 edition of Energy Trends. It looks at the latest position on the new Renewables Obligation and lists statistics on renewable energy production and use in the United Kingdom in 2004. The statistics show that in 2004 provisionally 3.1 per cent of electricity sales by licensed suppliers in the UK were from electricity generated from renewables eligible for the Renewables Obligation, up from 2.2 per cent in 2003.

The collection of renewable energy statistics began in 1989, when all relevant renewable energy sources were identified and, where possible, information was collected on the amounts of energy derived from each source. The renewable energy sources currently covered are as follows: active solar heating; photovoltaics; onshore and offshore wind power; wave power; large and small scale hydro; biofuels; geothermal aquifers. Prior to 2004 wastes were added in with renewables as a convenient place to record this fuel source but with the publication of the 2003 data the international definition of total renewables was adopted for all reported years and this excludes non-biodegradable wastes.

The database now contains 16 years of data from 1989 to 2004. Detailed figures on renewable sources of energy will be available in the new Digest of UK Energy Statistics for 2005 to be published at the end of July. The available detailed data from the Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) system has made a major contribution to this year's data analysis. (See the first paragraph on page 29 for an explanation of ROCs).

UK's renewables policy

Until 2000, the main instruments for pursuing the development of renewables capacity were the Non Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) Orders for England and Wales and for Northern Ireland (NI-NFFO), and Scottish Renewable Obligation (SRO) Orders; the term "NFFO Orders" is used to refer to these instruments collectively. These aimed to assist the renewables industry by allowing premium prices to be paid for electricity for a fixed period. Since February 2000, however, the United Kingdom's renewables policy has consisted of four key strands:

- a **Renewables Obligation** on all electricity suppliers in Great Britain to supply a specific proportion of electricity from eligible renewables;
- exemption of electricity from renewables¹ from the **Climate Change Levy**;
- an **expanded support programme** for new and renewable energy **including capital grants** and an expanded **research and development** programme;
- development of a **regional strategic approach** to planning and targets for renewables.

In parallel with this, the European Union's Renewables Directive (RD), which came into force in October 2001, proposes that Member States adopt national targets for renewables that are consistent with reaching the overall EU target of 12 per cent of energy (22.1 per cent of electricity) from renewables by 2010. The proposed UK "share" of this target is that renewables source eligible under the RD should account for **10 per cent of UK electricity consumption by 2010**.

Renewables obligation

The obligation is part of the UK's proposed programme to tackle climate change and to encourage a more sustainable approach to energy consumption. Previous policy has been successful in introducing renewables to the UK marketplace and in reducing costs. The focus of current policy is to build on these achievements through the Obligation and a system of capital grants designed to bring forward offshore wind and energy crops, thereby maximising the chances of meeting the Government's targets.

¹ Electricity generated by hydro stations with a declared net capacity of more than 10 MW is not exempt from the Climate Change Levy.

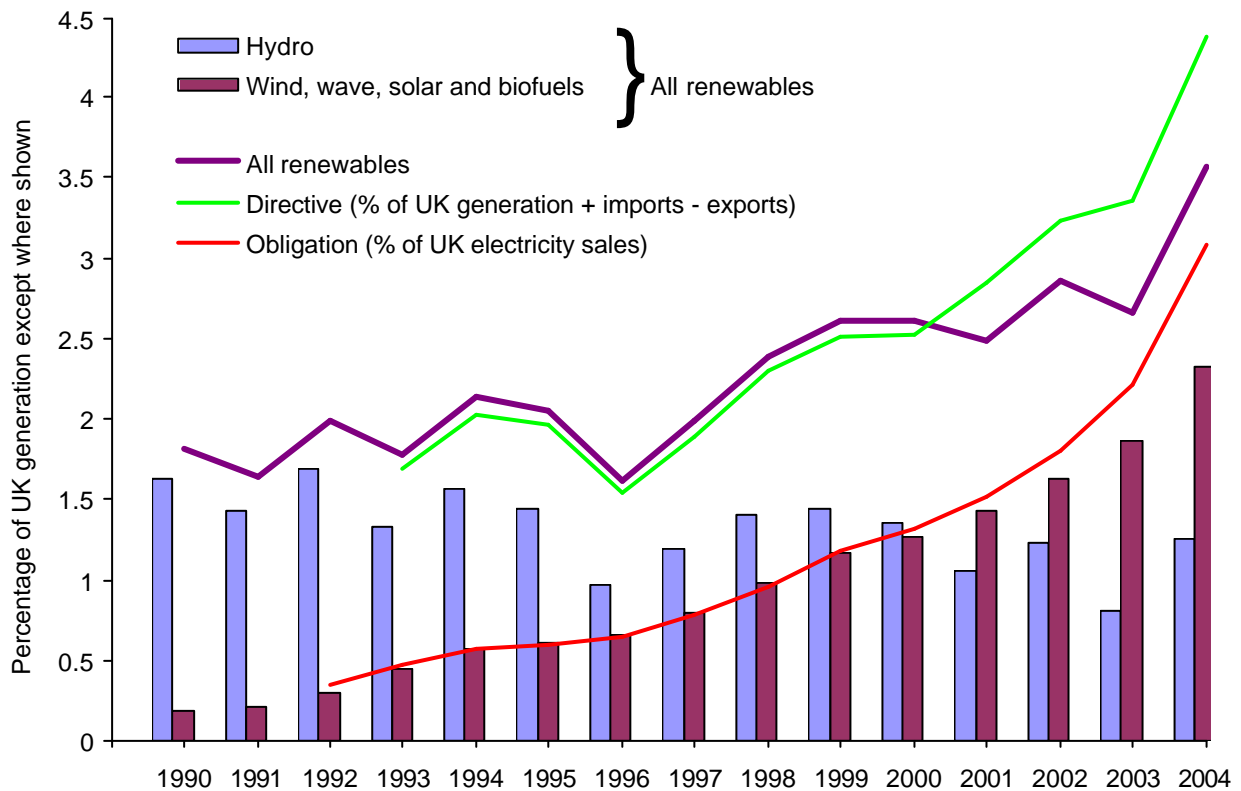
Special feature – Renewable energy in 2004

In April 2002 the new Renewables Obligation (RO) covering England and Wales and the analogous Renewables (Scotland) Obligation came into effect². Northern Ireland have now introduced a similar Renewables Obligation with effect from 1 April 2005. It is an obligation on all electricity suppliers to supply a specific and growing proportion of electricity from eligible renewable sources in order to meet the Government’s target that by 2010 **10 per cent of licensed UK electricity sales** will be from renewable sources eligible for the RO. Examples of eligible sources are listed in Table 1. There are, however, specific exclusions. These are generating stations using peat; existing hydro plant of over 20 MW built before 1990 (unless re-furbished); and energy from mixed waste combustion. Mixed waste that is converted to fuel using advanced conversion technology is eligible, but only the biodegradable fraction of any waste is eligible (in line with the EU Directive). All stations outside the UK (which includes its territorial waters and the continental shelf) are also excluded.

Table 1: Examples of eligible sources of renewable energy

Wind energy
Hydro power, but some exclusions
Tidal and tidal stream
Wave energy
Photovoltaics
Geothermal
All biodegradable material
Landfill gas and sewage gas
Energy crops

Chart 1: Growth in electricity generation from renewable sources since 1990



² Parliamentary approval of the Renewables Obligation Orders under The Utilities Act 2000 was given in March 2002.

Monitoring compliance is the responsibility of the Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), who administer a system of certification. **Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs)** are issued to qualifying renewables generators as evidence that a licensed electricity supplier has supplied qualifying electricity to their customers in Great Britain. These certificates may be traded separately from the electricity to which they relate through a system of limited banking and borrowing in order to give individual suppliers more flexibility as to how they meet the demands of the Obligation.

Renewables - statistics update

Renewables (on the international definition basis) provided 3.6 per cent of the electricity generated in the United Kingdom in 2004, 0.9 percentage points higher than in 2003. Total electricity generation from renewables in 2004 amounted to 14,171 GWh, an increase of 3,533 GWh (33.2 per cent) on 2003. The main contributors to this record increase were 1,702 GWh (+52.7 per cent) from hydro schemes, 728 GWh from landfill gas (+ 22.2 per cent), 650 GWh from wind (+51.6 per cent), and 420 GWh from co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels (+69.8 per cent). The increase in hydro was from the particularly low levels in 2003 caused by low rainfall and snowfall during winter 2002/3 and the summer of 2003. Chart 1 shows the growth in the proportion of electricity produced from renewable sources. It includes the progress towards the renewables targets set under the Renewables Obligation (RO) and Renewables Directive (RD). As the chart shows, the variability in hydro output makes the path towards two of these targets a far from smooth one.

In Chart 1 the bars show the growth in the two constituent parts of renewables generation since 1990. The lines show the growth in the three percentage measures used for renewables growth. In 2004 all three of the percentages showed strong growth. The percentage of UK electricity sales that were of electricity generated from sources eligible for the RO grew by 0.9 percentage points to 3.1 per cent, and, on the basis favoured by the Renewables Directive, the percentage of UK electricity consumption accounted for by RD eligible renewable sources increased by 1.0 percentage points to 4.4 per cent in 2004. Table 2 sets out the percentages for each of the last five years for each of the three percentage measures.

35 per cent of all generation from renewables was from hydro in 2004 compared with 30 per cent in 2003 and 43 per cent in 2002. Generation from renewable sources other than large-scale hydro was 27 per cent higher than in 2003 and more than 3 times that of 7 years earlier in 1997. Chart 2 shows the growth in generation from renewables.

Table 2: Percentages of electricity derived from renewable sources

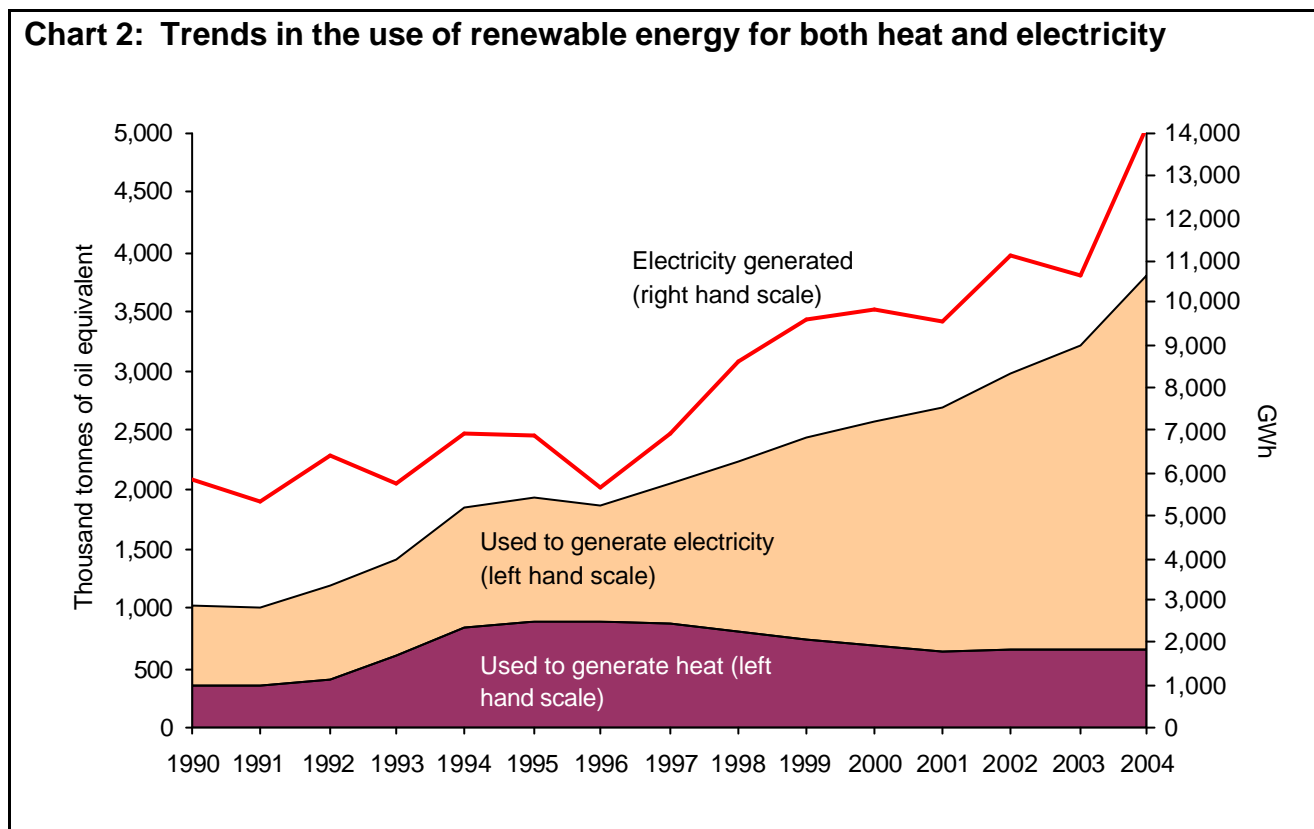
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Overall renewables percentage (Electricity generated from all renewables as a percentage of all electricity generated in the UK)	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.6
Percentage on a Renewables Obligation basis (Electricity generated from renewables eligible for the Renewables Obligation - see Table 1 - as a percentage of electricity sales by licensed suppliers in the UK)	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.1
Percentage on a Renewables Directive basis (Electricity generated from renewable sources eligible under the EU Directive - ie all renewables except non-biodegradable wastes – including any net imports of eligible electricity, as a percentage of UK electricity consumption)	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.4

Heat production

Renewable sources are also used to generate heat. The three sources of heat production in the United Kingdom are: the direct combustion of biofuels (96 per cent of the total), active solar heating, and geothermal aquifers. Together they produced energy equivalent to 669 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent, slightly above the figure for 2003. When this figure is combined with the use of renewable sources for electricity generation, renewable sources accounted for 1.7 per cent of the United Kingdom's total primary energy requirements in 2004, up from 1.5 per cent in 2003 and 1.4

Special feature – Renewable energy in 2004

per cent in 2002. The trends in the use of renewable energy for both heat and electricity are shown in Chart 2.



NFFO

As at 31 December 2004, 433 projects contracted under the NFFO, the SRO and the NI-NFFO had been commissioned and were **still** generating electricity, with a capacity totalling 1,140.2 MW DNC. These figures include those projects formerly contracted under NFFO 1 and 2, whose contracts expired on 31 December 1998. The breakdown is shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: NFFO Orders status summary as at 31 December 2004

Technology	Contracted projects		Commissioned projects	
	Number	Capacity (MW DNC)	Number	Capacity (MW DNC)
Biomass	32	256.0	10	138.91
Hydro (small-scale)	146	95.4	58	45.26
Landfill gas	329	699.7	214	455.52
Municipal and industrial waste	90	1,398.2	36	252.32
Sewage gas	31	33.9	21	27.23
Wave	3	2.0	1	0.2
Wind	302	1,153.7	93	220.76
Total	933	3,638.9	433	1,140.2

Sources: NFFO, Scottish Executive, Northern Ireland Electricity
Includes those projects formerly contracted under NFFO 1 and 2

Of the 21 schemes totalling 52.91 MW DNC that came on-line during the calendar year 2004:

- 18 (46.6 MW DNC) were projects with NFFO contracts under NFFO 3 (1 Municipal and industrial waste), 4 (3 Landfill Gas) and 5 (11 Landfill Gas and 3 Wind)
- 3 (6.3 MW DNC) were schemes commissioned under SRO 3 (3 Waste).

Table 4 summarises the current status of renewable energy projects contracted by means of the NFFO Orders and shown in order of their historical development. In 1990, the first year of NFFO, projects contracted within NFFO accounted for about 32 per cent of the total capacity (excluding large-scale hydro) ie 49 MW out of 151; by 2001, this figure had risen to 91 per cent. However, following the introduction of the Renewables Obligation it fell back, as new capacity eligible for the RO outweighed the growth in NFFO 3, 4 and 5 and SRO and NI-NFFO projects, so that in 2004 only 69 per cent of capacity was from live NFFO projects.

Table 4: NFFO Orders and operational capacity as at 31 December 2004

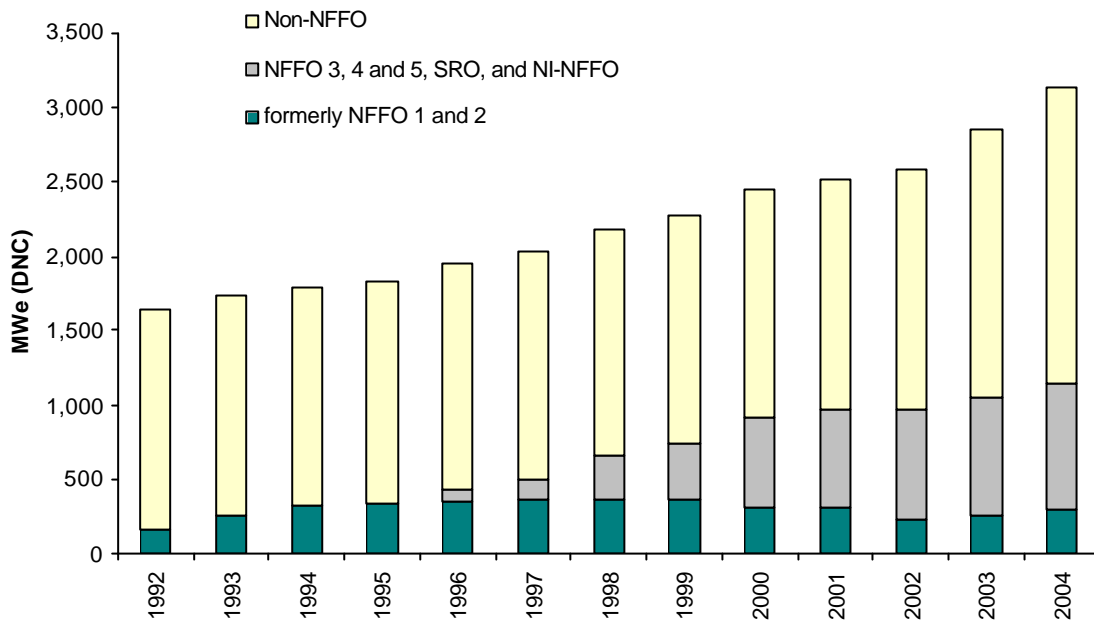
	Contracted Projects		Live Projects	
	Number	Capacity MW	Number	Capacity MW
England and Wales				
NFFO - 1 (1990)	75	152.1	40	128.4
NFFO - 2 (late 1991)	122	472.2	73	168.0
NFFO - 3 (1995)	141	626.9	83	319.1
NFFO - 4 (1997)	195	842.7	83	202.0
NFFO - 5 (1998)	261	1,177.2	86	171.8
NFFO Total	794	3,271.1	365	989.2
Scotland				
SRO - 1 (1994)	30	76.4	19	47.5
SRO - 2 (1997)	26	114.1	13	50.4
SRO - 3 (1999)	53	145.4	17	35.1
SRO Total	109	335.9	49	133.0
Northern Ireland				
NI NFFO - 1 (1994)	20	15.6	14	15.0
NI NFFO - 2 (1996)	10	16.3	5	2.9
NI NFFO Total	30	31.9	19	17.9
Total	933	3,638.9	433	1,140.2

Renewables outside of NFFO

Since the expiry of the NFFO 1 and 2 contracts on 31 December 1998, these projects are no longer included in the monitoring of NFFO Orders and DTI no longer receive any status/output data on them from the NFPA. For some of these projects operational data have been obtained from other sources, while for the remainder estimates have been made based on output in 1998. From 2002 another source of information became available in the form of the Renewable Obligation data that are published on the OFGEM web site. This enabled FES to identify, which former NFFO 1 and 2 schemes were applying for ROCs and therefore were still running. It is currently believed that forty projects contracted under the first Order and seventy-three under the second Order are still operational.

While live projects under NFFO accounted for 1,140.2 MW DNC of renewables capacity at the end of 2004, this was only 37½ per cent of the total renewables generating capacity in the United Kingdom at that date (3,050 MW DNC). While over 70 per cent of the other 1,910 MW is accounted for by large-scale hydro capacity operated by major power producers, progressively new onshore and offshore windfarms will increase this non-NFFO capacity. Trends in capacity since 1992 (in DNC terms) are shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Renewable generating capacity from NFFO, former NFFO contracts (including equivalents in Scotland and Northern Ireland) and capacity outside of NFFO



Regional statistics

Government's encouragement of a regional strategic approach to planning and targets for renewables has now resulted in the production of regional statistics in support of both these regional initiatives. Regional renewables statistics for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 were given in articles in the December 2001, September 2002, September 2003 and September 2004 issues of Energy Trends, respectively. An article updating the figures to 2004 is planned for September 2005.

For further information on renewables and NFFO contact:

Steve Dagnall, Future Energy Solutions
 Telephone 0870 190 6092
 e-mail steve.dagnall@aeat.co.uk
www.restats.org.uk

Mike Janes (Statistician)
 DTI Energy Markets Unit, Social Issues and Information Directorate
 Telephone 020 7215 5186
 e-mail mike.janes@dti.gsi.gov.uk
www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/index.shtml

Energy statistics - Revision policy

Statistics on energy contained in Energy Trends, Quarterly Energy Prices, the Digest of UK Energy Statistics, and related publications are classified as National Statistics. This means that they are produced to the professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and relevant protocols. Each organisation responsible for producing National Statistics is required to publish and maintain a general statement describing its practice on revisions. DTI has up-dated its statement that outlines the policy on revisions for energy statistics. This statement is given below.

Revisions to data published in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics.

It is intended that any revisions should be made to previous years' data only at the time of the publication of the Digest (ie in July 2005 – when the 2005 Digest is planned for publication - revisions can be made to 2003 and earlier years). In exceptional circumstances previous years' data can be amended between Digest publication dates, but this will only take place when quarterly Energy Trends is published. The reasons for substantial revisions will be explained in the 'Highlights' sheet of the Internet version of the table concerned. Valid reasons for revisions of Digest data include:

- revised and validated data received from a data supplier;
- the figure in the Digest was wrong because of a typographical or similar error.

In addition, when provisional annual data for a new calendar year (eg 2004) are published in Energy Trends in March of the following year (eg March 2005), percentage growth rates are liable to be distorted if the prior year (ie 2003) data are constrained to to the Digest total, when revisions are known to have been made. In these circumstances the prior year (ie 2003) data will be amended for all affected tables in Energy Trends and Internet versions of all affected Digest tables will be clearly annotated to show that the data has been up-dated in Energy Trends.

Revisions to current years data published in Energy Trends but not in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics.

- All validated amendments from data suppliers will be updated when received and published in the next statistical release.
- All errors will be amended as soon as identified and published in the next statistical release.
- Data in energy and commodity balances format will be revised on a quarterly basis, to coincide with the publication of Energy Trends.

Recent and forthcoming publications of interest to users of energy statistics

Fuel Poverty

The Government's Third Annual Progress Report on the UK Fuel Poverty Strategy is being published in July, and includes statistics for the number of fuel poor households in 2003. It is being accompanied by an internet-only series of annexes, including a detailed analysis of the profile of the fuel poor and an update of the nineteen Fuel Poverty Indicators as developed by the Fuel Poverty Monitoring and Technical Group. DTI is also publishing an independent Peer Review into the fuel poverty methodology and a Government response to the recommendations at this time. The web reference for all documents will be:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/consumers/fuel_poverty/fuel_strategy.shtml .

Second Annual Report on the Energy White Paper

The Energy White Paper published in February 2003 set out the strategy for energy policy until 2050. A second annual report reviewing progress over the last 12 months and the way ahead will be published in July 2005 and made available on the Sustainable Energy Policy Network part of the DTI web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/ .

UK Energy Sector Indicators 2005

Energy Sector Indicators for 2005 will be published in July 2005 as a supplement to the Second Annual Report on the Energy White Paper (see above). As well as the four key indicators used in the Report, and 27 supporting indicators there will be the full range of background indicators that have been published in the corresponding booklet for earlier years. Energy Sector Indicators 2005 will be available on the DTI web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_indicators/index.shtml

and in hard copy from the DTI Publications Orderline at the address given at the foot of the page.

Secretary of State's First Report to Parliament on Security of Energy Supply

Section 172 of the Energy Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to publish and lay before Parliament a report dealing with the short and long term availability of electricity and gas for meeting the reasonable demands of consumers in Great Britain. The first such report will be published in July 2005. Because this report will cover similar ground to that in reports of the Joint Energy Security of Supply Working Group (JESS), there will be no update of the November 2004 JESS report this summer. The Secretary of State's first report will be available on the DTI website at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/ and in hard copy form.

Energy – its impact on the environment and society

This booklet, to be published on 28 July 2005, is available free from the DTI. It will cover similar ground to the version last published in 2002, though shorter. It will set out the key social and environmental consequences of the production and use of energy. The publication will show, through figures and charts, where we have come from, where we are now, what the policy challenges are, and what the current responses are. The booklet will be available on the DTI web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/energy_impact/index.shtml

and in hard copy from:

DTI Publications Orderline

Web: www.dti.gov.uk/publications

Phone: 0845 015 0010

Address: ADMAIL, 528, London, SW1W 0YT

Email: publications@dti.gsi.gov.uk

1 TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1.1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
						Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro ⁵
2000		288.7	21.0	138.3	109.3	19.64	0.52
2001		277.4	21.5	127.8	106.9	20.77	0.43
2002		272.9	20.5	127.0	104.7	20.10	0.52
2003		260.3	19.4	116.2	104.2	20.04	0.39
2004 p		238.1r	17.5	104.6	97.2	18.30r	0.52
<i>Per cent change</i>		-8.5	-10.1	-10.0	-6.7	-8.7	+34.2
2004	Quarter 1 p	65.5r	4.4	28.0	27.6	5.39r	0.16
	Quarter 2 p	59.8	4.3	26.8	24.5	4.26r	0.09
	Quarter 3 p	52.4r	4.2	24.2	19.6	4.27r	0.11
	Quarter 4 p	60.4r	4.6	25.7	25.6	4.39r	0.17
2005	Quarter 1 p	59.9	3.7	24.8	26.1	5.14	0.16
<i>Per cent change</i> ⁶		-8.6	-17.4	-11.4	-5.3	-4.6	+3.3

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), a small amount of renewable primary heat sources (solar, geothermal etc) and an estimate for slurry.

2. Calendar months.

3. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.

4. Includes colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

5. Includes generation by solar PV.

6. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1.2 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Unadjusted ⁵							Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected ^{6,7,8} (annualised rates)						
	Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Primary electricity		Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity		Net imports
					Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro ⁴						Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro	
2000	234.2	39.2	76.7	97.0	19.64	0.52	1.22	237.9	40.0	77.8	98.7	19.66	0.50	1.22
2001	237.4	42.7	76.1	96.6	20.77	0.43	0.89	238.7	43.1	76.6	96.8	20.83	0.44	0.89
2002	230.6	39.3	74.0	95.9	20.10	0.52	0.72	236.0	40.0	75.4	99.3	20.04	0.54	0.72
2003	232.4	42.2	73.8	95.8	20.04	0.39	0.19	236.3	43.2	74.9	97.7	19.99	0.41	0.19
2004 p	234.3r	41.6	74.8	98.5	18.30r	0.52	0.64	238.2	42.1	75.9	100.7	18.29r	0.54	0.64
<i>Per cent change</i>	+0.8	-1.6	+1.3	+2.8	-8.7	+34.2	(+)	+0.8	-2.4	+1.4	+3.1	-8.5	+30.8	(+)
2004														
Quarter 1 p	68.8r	12.1	18.7	32.4	5.4r	0.16	0.11	251.0r	43.5	74.2	112.1	20.3r	0.48	0.44
Quarter 2 p	53.0r	8.9	18.8	20.8	4.3r	0.09	0.14	236.1r	40.9	79.1	97.8	17.3r	0.47	0.58
Quarter 3 p	48.9r	8.9	18.6	16.8	4.3r	0.11	0.18	222.9r	42.6	73.7	87.2	18.1r	0.66	0.71
Quarter 4 p	63.7r	11.6	18.8	28.5	4.4r	0.17	0.21	242.8r	41.6	76.6	105.9	17.4r	0.53	0.85
2005														
Quarter 1 p	67.3	12.3	18.5	31.2	4.9	0.17	0.17	246.7	42.9	75.0	109.0	18.6	0.51	0.67
<i>Per cent change⁹</i>	-2.1	+2.3	-0.8	-3.7	-8.7	+11.5	+51.6	-1.7	-1.3	+1.1	-2.7	-8.6	+4.2	+51.6

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), a small amount of renewable primary heat sources (solar, geothermal, etc.) and net foreign trade and stock changes in other solid fuels.

2. Excludes non-energy use.

3. Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected and non-energy use of gas.

4. Includes generation by solar PV. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.

5. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.

6. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected.

7. For details of temperature correction see DTI energy statistics website at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/dukes/dukes2003/01longterm.pdf

8. The seasonal adjustment factor used in the seasonal adjustment process have been revised since the last publication.

9. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

Table 1.3a Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2003	2004	per cent change	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	per cent change ¹
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	260,312	238,264	-8.5	72,998	63,194	57,495r	66,624	65,457r	59,717r	52,377r	60,713r	60,001	-8.3
Imports	107,477	125,961	+17.2	26,437	25,158	26,917	28,965r	31,781r	30,162r	31,248r	32,770r	32,822	+3.3
Exports	-123,244	-113,955	-7.5	-32,241	-31,559	-30,680	-28,764	-28,706r	-30,205r	-28,156r	-26,887r	-24,843	-13.5
Marine bunkers	-1,879	-2,221	+18.2	-486	-500	-462	-430	-401r	-630	-622r	-568r	-493	+22.7
Stock change ²	+2,137	-1,006		+4,262r	-844r	-2,234r	+953	+3,670r	-2,838r	-2,792r	+953r	+4,468	
Primary supply	244,803	247,043	+0.9	70,971r	55,448	51,036r	67,349r	71,801r	56,206r	52,055r	66,981r	71,955	+0.2
Statistical difference ³	-324	-778		-674r	+1,167r	-599r	-218r	-244r	-5r	-247r	-281r	+368	
Primary demand	245,127	247,820	+1.1	71,645r	54,281r	51,634r	67,567r	72,045r	56,211r	52,302r	67,262r	71,587	-0.6
Transfers ⁴	-197	-113		-49	-50	-42	-56	68r	12r	-111r	-81r	-274	
TRANSFORMATION	-54,491	-52,285	-4.0	-15,086r	-12,553	-12,420	-14,433	-14,655r	-11,619r	-11,990r	-14,021r	-14,544	-0.8
Electricity generation	-51,429	-49,633	-3.5	-14,270	-11,864r	-11,651	-13,644	-13,873r	-11,045r	-11,450r	-13,266r	-13,800	-0.5
Heat generation	-651	-507	-22.1	-206	-138	-118r	-189	-176r	-119r	-103	-109r	-169	-3.9
Petroleum refineries	170	185	+8.8	21	68	-28	109	-31r	150r	151r	-85r	-55	+77
Coke manufacture	-77	80	(+)	-26r	-18r	-10	-24r	18r	38r	27r	-2r	4	(-)
Blast furnaces	-2,513	-2,416	-3.9	-608	-603	-617	-685	-597r	-643r	-617r	-559r	-523	-12
Patent fuel manufacture	9	6	(-)	3	1r	3r	1r	4r	-	1r	1r	-	(-)
Energy industry use	16,834	16,761	-0.4	4,599	4,030	3,920	4,285	4,274r	4,231r	3,852r	4,404r	4,245	-0.7
Losses	3,225	3,615	+12.1	952r	615	730	927	1,036r	773r	785r	1,020r	1,083	+4.4
FINAL CONSUMPTION	170,380	175,047	+2.7	50,940r	37,044r	34,541r	47,855r	52,128r	39,610r	35,584r	47,724r	51,423	-1.4
Iron & steel	2,921	3,171	+8.6	815	688	638r	781	906r	766r	681r	818r	801	-11.6
Other industries	31,713	32,839	+3.6	9,480r	7,096r	6,702r	8,435	9,732r	8,007r	7,077r	8,023r	8,918	-8.4
Transport	56,020	57,514	+2.7	13,272	14,097	14,735	13,917r	13,725r	14,421r	15,032r	14,337r	14,074	+2.5
Domestic	47,895	49,028	+2.4	17,898r	8,406	5,750	15,841	18,282r	8,945r	6,049r	15,751r	17,469	-4.4
Public administration	6,813	6,855	+0.6	2,199r	1,412r	1,116r	2,087r	2,285r	1,409r	1,102r	2,058r	2,370	+3.7
Commercial	9,878	10,152	+2.8	2,824r	2,201r	1,957r	2,896r	3,067r	2,145r	2,016r	2,924r	3,331	+8.6
Agriculture	877	833	-5.0	268r	192r	185r	232r	254r	184r	188r	208r	320	+26.0
Miscellaneous	1,881	2,201	+17.0	680	339	225	636	755r	531r	298r	616r	974	+29.0
Non energy use	12,382	12,453	+0.6	3,504	2,614	3,234r	3,030	3,121r	3,202r	3,142r	2,988r	3,166	+1.5

1. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

2. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

3. Primary supply minus primary demand.

4. Annual transfers should ideally be zero. For manufactured fuels differences occur in the rescreening of coke to breeze. For oil and petroleum products differences arise due to small variations in the calorific values used.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

Table 1.3b Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2004 Quarter 1									2005 Quarter 1 p								
	Coal	Manufactured fuels ⁴	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas ⁵	Renewables & waste ⁶	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold	Coal	Manufactured fuels ⁴	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas ⁵	Renewables & waste ⁶	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold
SUPPLY																		
Indigenous production	3,971	-	27,883	-	27,249	853	5,501	-	-	3,204	-	24,815	-	25,789	910	5,281	-	-
Imports	5,760	167	16,327	5,223	4,103	26	-	174	-	6,727	155	15,010	6,090	4,523	120	-	198	-
Exports	-112	-35	-19,415	-7,801	-1,279	-	-	-63	-	-94	-28	-15,506	-7,682	-1,456	-	-	-77	-
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-493	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change ¹	+1,730	-56	-416	+439	+1,974	-	-	-	-	+2,128	+55	-10	+574	+1,722	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	11,348	76	24,380	-2,541	32,047	879	5,501	111	-	11,965	181	24,310	-1,510	30,578	1,030	5,281	120	-
Statistical difference ²	-200	-38	-161	+215	-138	-	-	+77	-	+111	+29	+352	-95	-99	-	-	+69	-
Primary demand	11,547	114	24,540	-2,756	32,186	879	5,501	34	-	11,854	152	23,957	-1,415	30,677	1,030	5,281	51	-
Transfers ³	-	-29	-1,157	+1,255	-2	-	-182	+182	-	-	-28	-1,096	+851	-1	-	-206	+206	-
TRANSFORMATION	-11,072	562	-23,384	23,098	-7,897	-638	-5,319	9,429	565	-11,439	461	-22,861	22,567	-7,260	-788	-5,076	9,288	565
Electricity generation	-9,744	-128	-	-166	-7,322	-623	-5,319	9,429	-	-10,207	-148	-	-191	-6,693	-773	-5,076	9,288	-
Heat generation	-100	-30	-	-21	-575	-15	-	-	565	-85	-18	-	-48	-567	-15	-	-	565
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-23,384	23,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-22,861	22,807	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-1,009	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-920	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-153	-377	-	-68	-	-	-	-	-	-180	-343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-66	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	-	231	-	1,359	2,014	-	-	668	1	-	198	-	1,363	2,009	-	-	673	1
Losses	-	40	-	-	227	-	-	770	-	-	54	-	-	236	-	-	793	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION	474	376	-	20,237	22,046	241	-	8,208	546	413	333	-	20,640	21,171	242	-	8,078	546
Iron & steel	-	258	-	10	501	-	-	137	-	-	224	-	1	461	-	-	115	-
Other industries	189	31	-	2,273	4,361	76	-	2,520	284	204	34	-	1,623	4,228	76	-	2,468	284
Transport	-	-	-	13,535	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	13,901	-	-	-	173	-
Domestic	263	87	-	1,100	13,700	95	-	3,032	4	179	75	-	1,051	13,046	95	-	3,019	4
Other final users	21	-	-	428	3,256	71	-	2,329	258	30	-	-	1,112	3,221	71	-	2,303	258
Non energy use	-	-	-	2,892	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,951	215	-	-	-	-

1. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

2. Primary supply minus primary demand.

3. Annual transfers should ideally be zero. For manufactured fuels differences occur in the rescreening of coke to breeze. For oil and petroleum products differences arise due to small variations in the calorific values used.

4. Includes all manufactured solid fuels, benzole, tars, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas.

5. Includes colliery methane.

6. Includes geothermal and solar heat. Latest quarter is estimated from the previous year and adjusted according to average annual rate of change over the last three years.

2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

Table 2.1 Supply and consumption of coal

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2003	2004	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	28,258	25,096	-11.2	7,842	7,149	5,901	7,366	6,381	6,091	6,001	6,623	5,144	-19.4
Deepmined	15,633	12,542	-19.8	4,314	4,024	3,072	4,223	3,348	2,983	2,947	3,263	2,324	-30.6
Opencast	12,125	11,993	-1.1	3,403	2,994	2,699	3,029	2,905	2,969	2,886	3,232	2,691	-7.4
Other sources	501	561	+12	125	131	131	114	128	139	167	127	129	+1
Imports	31,891	36,149	+13.4	6,681	8,515	8,150	8,545	8,872	8,995	9,375	8,907	10,295	+16.0
Exports	543	620	+14	156	106	117	163	154	163	125	177	131	-15
Stock change ³	+2,613	+152		+3,318	-1,358	-1,450	+2,102	+2,715	-2,009	-2,361	+1,806	+3,418	
Total supply	62,221	60,777	-2.3	17,686	14,200	12,485	17,850	17,815	12,914	12,889	17,159	18,726	+5.1
Statistical difference	-148	+169		-783	+434	-88	+289	-371	+366	+347	-173	+132	
Total demand	62,369	60,608	-2.8	18,469	13,766	12,573	17,561	18,186	12,548	12,542	17,332	18,595	+2.2
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	53,087	50,480	-4.9	16,107	11,427	10,465	15,088	15,706	10,020	10,157	14,596	16,326	+4.0
Heat generation	608	604	-1	163	146	140	159	161	145	140	158	136	-15.5
Coke manufacture	5,732	5,487	-4.3	1,402	1,441	1,389	1,500	1,386	1,396	1,363	1,341	1,262	-8.9
Blast furnaces	882	892	+1	197	229	219	237	210	229	221	232	247	+18
Patent fuel manufacture	397	327	-18	114	94	82	107	91	88	74	74	65	-29
Energy industry use	5	8		2	-	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	
FINAL CONSUMPTION⁴													
Iron & steel	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other industries	688	1,422	(+)	207	182	95	204	260	358	308	496	280	+8
Domestic	944	1,281	+35.7	268	239	175	262	340	285	259	397	233	-31
Other final users	30	108	(+)	10	9	8	3	29	25	18	36	41	+42
Stocks at end of period													
Distributed stocks	11,961	12,275	+2.6	11,045	11,852	14,069	11,961	9,343	11,687	14,021	12,275	8,959	-4.1
Of which:													
Major power producers	10,791	11,050	+2.4	9,883	10,711	12,915	10,791	8,390	10,608	12,794	11,050	7,390	-11.9
Coke ovens	1,157	1,209	+4.5	1,151	1,131	1,146	1,157	944	1,073	1,223	1,209	1,558	+65.0
Undistributed stocks	1,612	1,146	-28.9	1,822	2,374	1,605	1,612	1,514	1,179	1,206	1,146	1,140	-24.7
Total stocks	13,573	13,420	-1.1	12,867	14,226	15,674	13,573	10,857	12,866	15,227	13,420	10,100	-7.0

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

3. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

4. The large increase in final consumption in 2004 arises from a possible understatement of consumption in 2003 and overstatement in 2004 that is the subject of ongoing investigation.

2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

Table 2.2 Supply and consumption of coke oven coke, coke breeze and other manufactured solid fuels

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2003	2004	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	4,993	4,672	-6.4	1,232	1,249	1,207	1,305	1,192	1,215	1,160	1,105	1,061	-11.0
Coke oven coke	4,286	4,041	-5.7	1,045	1,070	1,043	1,128	1,020	1,053	1,003	965	949	-7.0
Coke breeze	314	313	-0	73	87	81	73	80	79	85	69	51	-36
Other MSF	393	317	-19	114	92	83	104	92	82	72	71	61	-34
Imports	983	1,050	+7	247	303	209	224	237	321	256	236	229	-3
Exports	238	182	-24	60	59	61	59	49	41	41	51	41	-16
Stock change ³	-142	-156		-	-106	-60	24	-88	-86	-93	+111	+79	
Transfers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total supply	5,595	5,385	-3.8	1,419	1,387	1,294	1,494	1,293	1,409	1,282	1,401	1,328	+2.7
Statistical difference	-57	-101		+4	+26	-67	-21	-56	-17	-31	+3	+12	
Total demand	5,652	5,486	-2.9	1,415	1,361	1,361	1,515	1,349	1,426	1,313	1,398	1,317	-2.4
TRANSFORMATION	4,245	4,171	-1.7	1,020	1,030	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	-1.8
Coke manufacture	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blast furnaces	4,245	4,171	-1.7	1,020	1,030	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	-1.8
Energy industry use	4	4	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	1,403	1,312	-6.5	393	330	307	373	342	350	286	334	329	-4
Iron & steel	817	789	-3	206	205	199	207	196	207	177	209	199	+2
Other industries	146	139	-5	56	30	25	35	31	45	31	32	31	-
Domestic	440	383	-13	131	95	83	131	115	98	77	93	99	-14
Stocks at end of period	578	734	+27	436	542	602	578	666	752	845	734	628	-6

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

3. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

Table 2.3 Supply and consumption of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, benzole and tars

	<i>GWh</i>												
	2003	2004	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	27,083	27,665	+2.1	6,582	6,800	6,697	7,004	6,739	7,087	6,885	6,954	6,544	-2.9
Coke oven gas	9,588	10,128	+5.6	2,323	2,435	2,365	2,465	2,538	2,578	2,549	2,463	2,147	-15.4
Blast furnace gas	15,635	15,771	+0.9	3,793	3,912	3,900	4,030	3,755	4,055	3,897	4,064	3,972	+5.8
Benzole & tars	1,773	1,721	-2.9	430	443	425	475	428	439	432	422	412	-4
Transfers	+87	+45	-48	+36	+10	+7	+34	+18	+15	+7	+5	+13	-27.8
Total supply	27,083	27,665	+2.1	6,582	6,800	6,697	7,004	6,739	7,087	6,885	6,954	6,544	-2.9
Statistical difference	-32	-32		-24	+8	+6	-22	-15	-13	-3	-1	-14	
Total demand	27,115	27,697	+2.1	6,606	6,792	6,691	7,026	6,754	7,100	6,888	6,955	6,558	-2.9
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation ³	10,640	6,547	-38.5	2,619	2,690	2,659	2,672	1,492	1,641	1,696	1,718	1,722	+15.4
Heat generation	1,400	1,416	+1.1	350	350	350	350	354	354	354	354	212	-40.1
Energy industry use	10,333	10,460	+1.2	2,477	2,538	2,593	2,725	2,668	2,675	2,586	2,531	2,305	-13.6
Losses	1,843	2,437	+32.2	406	464	468	505	463	675	592	707	625	+35
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel ³	2,416	6,363	(+)	632	637	510	637	1,661	1,642	1,542	1,518	1,232	-26
Other industries	483	475	-2	122	113	111	137	116	113	118	128	462	(+)

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

3. Percentage changes in use for electricity generation and final consumption by the iron and steel industry have been exaggerated by classification changes between 2003 and 2004 arising mainly out of ongoing work on the treatment of CHP within the iron and steel sector. DTI plan to move figures to a common basis when the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2005 is published in July 2005.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.1 Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks¹

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	per cent change	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	per cent change ⁸
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	106,073	95,374r	-10.1	28,680	26,026	24,958	26,410	25,434r	24,345r	22,078r	23,516r	22,626	-11.0
Crude oil	97,835	87,516r	-10.5	26,339	23,968	23,103	24,424	23,315r	22,319r	20,376r	21,507r	20,456	-12.3
NGLs ³	8,238	7,858r	-4.6	2,340	2,057	1,855	1,986	2,120	2,026	1,703	2,009	2,170	+2.4
Imports ⁴	54,177	62,516r	+15.4	13,605	12,997	14,235	13,340	14,963r	15,666r	16,440r	15,448r	13,757	-8.1
Crude oil & NGLs	48,589	55,858r	+15.0	12,247	11,394	12,883	12,065	13,357r	14,064r	14,446r	13,991r	12,407	-7.1
Feedstocks	5,588	6,659r	+19.2	1,357	1,603	1,352	1,275	1,606r	1,602r	1,994r	1,457r	1,351	-15.9
Exports ⁴	74,898	64,504r	-13.9	20,281	17,415	18,839	18,362	17,758r	16,619r	15,075r	15,052r	14,174	-20.2
Crude Oil & NGLs	72,526	63,413r	-12.6	19,720	16,786	18,152	17,869	17,374r	16,387r	14,794r	14,858r	13,470	-22.5
Feedstocks	2,372	1,091	(-)	561	629	688	494	385	232	282	194	704	+83.0
Stock change ⁵	+469	-133		-371	+772	+358	-290	-381	-335	+255	+329	-14	
Transfers ⁶	-1,008	-3,543r		-308	-322	-52	-326	-984r	-871r	-759r	-929r	-941	
Total supply	84,814	89,710r	+5.8	21,325	22,057	20,660	20,772	21,274r	22,186r	22,938r	23,312r	21,255	-0.1
Statistical difference ⁷	+229	-111r		-136	+325	+100	-59	-140	-31	-67	+128	+323	
Total demand	84,585	89,821r	+6.2	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,414r	22,217r	23,006r	23,184r	20,931	-2.3
TRANSFORMATION	84,585	89,821r	+6.2	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,414r	22,217r	23,006r	23,184r	20,931	-2.3
Petroleum refineries	84,585	89,821r	+6.2	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,414r	22,217r	23,006r	23,184r	20,931	-2.3
Energy industry use	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1. As there is no use made of primary oils and feedstocks by industries other than the oil and gas extraction and petroleum refining industries, other industry headings have not been included in this table. As such, this table is a summary of the activity of what is known as the Upstream oil industry.

2. Includes offshore and onshore production.

3. Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) are condensate and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.

4. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2003 and 2004 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

5. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-). Stocks include stocks held at refineries, at oil terminals and also those held in tanks and partially loaded vessels at offshore facilities.

6. Mostly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

7. Total supply minus total demand.

8. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.2 Supply and use of petroleum products

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2003	2004	<i>per cent change</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change¹</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production ²	87,190	93,552r	+7.3	22,106	22,396	21,099	21,588	22,372r	23,239r	23,941r	24,000r	21,471	-4.0
Imports ³	17,286	19,485r	+12.7	4,491	3,529	4,457	4,808	4,812r	4,862r	4,784r	5,027r	5,607	+16.5
Exports ³	23,323	30,270r	+29.8	6,057	6,264	5,027	5,975	7,184r	7,201r	7,645r	8,240r	7,090	-1.3
Marine bunkers	1,764	2,085r	+18.2	457	470	432	406	377r	592	584r	533r	464	+23.1
Stock change ⁴	-262	-289r		+64	-81	-48	-197	+407r	+96r	-260r	-531r	+521	
Transfers ⁵	-1,652	-203r		-382	-339	-562	-370	+28r	-31r	-127r	-73r	91	
Total supply	77,475	80,191r	+3.5	19,767	18,771	19,489	19,449	20,057r	20,374r	20,109r	19,651r	20,137	+0.4
Statistical difference ⁶	-492	-35		+10	+60	-318	-243	+198	+295	-196	-332	-411	
Total demand	77,967	80,226r	+2.9	19,757	18,711	19,807	19,691	19,859r	20,078r	20,305r	19,983r	20,548	+3.5
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	538	631r	+17.4	142	116	134	145	154r	138r	194r	145r	179	+16.0
Heat generation	152	78r	-48.8	45	34	31	42	20r	19r	19r	20r	46	(+)
Blast furnaces	232	297r	-	73	47	53	59	65r	79r	73r	80r	76	+16.7
Energy industry use													
Petroleum Refineries	5,528	5,455r	-1.3	1,488	1,331	1,365	1,345	1,262r	1,423r	1,325r	1,446r	1,265	+0.3
Blast Furnaces	5,528	5,453r	-1.3	1,488	1,331	1,365	1,345	1,261r	1,422r	1,325r	1,445r	1,265	+0.3
Others	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	19	33r	+78.2	8	4	3	4	10r	9r	7r	7r	1	(-)
Other industries	6,692	7,593r	+13.5	1,843	1,381	1,620	1,848	2,078r	1,931r	1,833r	1,752r	1,456	-29.9
Transport	49,995	51,301r	+2.6	11,828	12,579	13,166	12,421	12,229r	12,865r	13,424r	12,783r	12,833	+4.9
Domestic	3,204	2,788r	-13.0	1,120	584	485	1,015	987r	479r	428r	894r	946	-4.1
Public administration	479	435r	-9.2	116	115	120	128	135r	99r	97r	105r	249	+84.9
Commercial	341	385r	+13.0	83	82	89	87	112r	93r	97r	84r	354	(+)
Agriculture	292	245r	-16.3	84	65	68	75	68r	59r	58r	59r	106	+56.5
Miscellaneous	84	401r	(+)	23	22	19	20	77r	167r	67r	90r	323	(+)
Non energy use	10,411	10,584r	+1.7	2,904	2,352	2,654	2,502	2,663r	2,719r	2,683r	2,519r	2,714	+1.9

1. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.
2. Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.
3. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
2003 and 2004 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
4. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
5. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.
6. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.3 Supply and use of petroleum products - annual data

Thousand tonnes

	2003								2004							
	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil ¹	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases ²	Burning oil	Other products ³	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil ¹	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases ²	Burning oil	Other products ³
SUPPLY																
Indigenous production ⁴	87,190	22,627	27,579	5,277	11,517	7,862	3,521	8,806	93,552r	24,589	28,773	5,615	12,988r	8,087r	3,613r	9,886r
Imports ⁵	17,286	2,022	3,503	7,346	1,208	367	327	2,514	19,485r	2,175r	4,216r	7,658r	1,552r	524r	360r	3,000r
Exports ⁶	23,323	5,603	5,528	587	6,385	351	556	4,313	30,270r	7,334r	6,623r	758r	8,936r	1,032r	413r	5,173r
Marine bunkers	1,764	-	861	-	867	-	-	36	2,085r	-	942r	-	1,012r	-	-	131r
Stock change ⁶	-262	-88	-27	-100	-3	28	36	-108	-289r	-40r	-268r	-112r	-46r	-34r	-58r	269r
Transfers ⁷	-1,652	+454	-779	-1,347	+136	-1,162	+151	+896	-203r	-11r	-576r	-345r	-19r	4r	413r	331r
Total supply	77,475	19,412	23,887	10,588	5,606	6,744	3,479	7,760	80,191r	19,380r	24,581r	12,059r	4,527r	7,549r	3,915r	8,181r
Statistical difference ⁸	-492	-506	-195	-176	1,231	-594	-90	-163	-35r	-105r	-30r	197r	-159r	-10r	-35r	107r
Total demand	77,967	19,918	24,082	10,765	4,374	7,337	3,569	7,922	80,226r	19,484r	24,611r	11,862r	4,685r	7,559r	3,950r	8,074r
TRANSFORMATION	921	-	47	-	714	160	-	-	1,006r	-	67r	-	793r	145r	-	-
Electricity generation	538	-	29	-	350	158	-	-	631r	-	59r	-	427r	145r	-	-
Heat generation	152	-	18	-	133	-	-	-	78r	-	9r	-	69r	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	232	-	-	-	230	1	-	-	297r	-	-	-	297r	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	5,528	-	200	-	2,022	2,275	-	1,031	5,455r	-	192r	-	1,681r	2,562r	-	1,019r
FINAL CONSUMPTION	71,518	19,918	23,835	10,765	1,638	4,902	3,569	6,891	73,765r	19,484r	24,352r	11,862r	2,211r	4,852r	3,950r	7,055r
Iron & steel	19	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	33r	-	2r	-	31r	-	-	-
Other industries	6,692	-	3,655	-	1,279	919	839	-	7,593r	-	3,486r	-	1,783r	858r	1,465r	-
Transport	49,995	19,918	18,945	10,765	50	104	12	200	51,301r	19,484r	19,399r	11,862r	266r	112r	12r	167r
Domestic	3,204	-	163	-	6	341	2,693	-	2,788r	-	10r	-	-	330r	2,448r	-
Other final users	1,197	-	784	-	286	103	24	-	1,466r	-	1,206r	-	130r	106r	24r	-
Non energy use	10,411	-	287	-	-	3,434	-	6,691	10,584r	-	249r	-	-	3,447r	-	6,888r

1. Includes DERV road fuel and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.

2. Includes ethane, propane, butane and other petroleum gases.

3. Includes naphtha, industrial and white spirits, lubricants, bitumen, petroleum waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products.

4. Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.

5. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics.

2003 and 2004 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

6. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

7. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

8. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.4 Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter

Thousand tonnes

	2004 1st quarter								2005 1st quarter p							
	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil ¹	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases ²	Burning oil	Other products ³	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil ¹	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases ²	Burning oil	Other products ³
SUPPLY																
Indigenous Production ⁴	22,372r	5,784	6,932	1,144	3,193r	1,985r	1,227r	2,107r	21,471	5,414	7,049	1,060	2,907	1,873	1,024	2,145
Imports ⁵	4,812	783r	978	1,849r	236r	112	82	771r	5,607	651	1,072	2,185	656	135	102	805
Exports ⁵	7,184r	1,754	1,667r	167	2,097r	223r	135r	1,141r	7,090	1,606	1,582	203	2,159	-	110	1,430
Marine bunkers	377r	-	156	-	183r	-	-	38r	464	-	161	-	246	-	-	56
Stock change ⁶	+407r	+6	+193r	-1r	-48r	+8r	+33r	+215r	+521	+187	+126	+63	+3	-8	+47	+101
Transfers ⁷	+28r	+7r	-145r	-88r	-91r	-2r	+170r	+178r	+91r	-15	-130	-145	+65	-	+141	+176
Total supply	20,057r	4,826r	6,135r	2,737r	1,009r	1,881r	1,378r	2,092r	20,137	4,631	6,374	2,961	1,225	2,000	1,205	1,741
Statistical difference ⁸	+198	+28	+78	+31	-2	-11	-42	+116	-411	-62	-56	+2	-66	-154	+10	-84
Total demand	19,859r	4,798r	6,057r	2,706	1,011r	1,892r	1,420r	1,976r	20,548	4,693	6,430	2,959	1,291	2,155	1,195	1,825
TRANSFORMATION	239r	-	19r	-	185r	35r	-	-	301	-	30	-	241	29	-	-
Electricity generation	154r	-	16r	-	103r	35r	-	-	179	-	25	-	125	29	-	-
Heat generation	20r	-	2r	-	17r	-	-	-	46	-	5	-	41	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	65r	-	-	-	65r	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	76	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	1,262r	-	1r	-	408r	631r	-	222	1,265	-	17	-	324	669	-	255
FINAL CONSUMPTION	18,358r	4,798r	6,037r	2,706	418r	1,226r	1,420r	1,753r	18,982	4,693	6,382	2,959	726	1,457	1,195	1,570
Iron & steel	10r	-	1r	-	9r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industries	2,078r	-	946r	-	362r	208r	562r	-	1,456	-	471	-	174	452	360	-
Transport	12,279r	4,798r	4,714r	2,706	9r	27	3r	21r	12,833	4,693	4,982	2,959	186	-	3	9
Domestic	987r	-	3r	-	-	136	849r	-	946	-	29	-	-	92	826	-
Other final users	392r	-	314r	-	38r	34	6	-	1,033	-	693	-	303	30	6	-
Non energy use	2,663r	-	60r	-	-	821r	-	1,782r	2,714	-	206	-	-	884	-	1,561

1. Includes DERV road fuel and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.

2. Includes ethane, propane, butane and other petroleum gases.

3. Includes naphtha, industrial and white spirits, lubricants, bitumen, petroleum waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products.

4. Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.

5. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2003 and 2004 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

6. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

7. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

8. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.5 Demand for key petroleum products¹

<i>Thousand tonnes</i>													
	2003	2004	<i>per cent change</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change</i> ²
MOTOR SPIRIT													
Total sales	19,918	19,484r	-2.2	4,873	5,136	5,131	4,778	4,798r	4,908r	4,971r	4,807r	4,693	-2.2
By seller:													
Retail sales: ³													
hypermarkets ⁴	19,335	18,679r	-3.4	4,738	4,999	4,974	4,623	4,600r	4,712r	4,772r	4,595r	4,452	-3.2
refiners/other traders	5,935	6,137	-	1,428	1,496	1,496	1,514	1,519	1,574	1,580	1,464	1,418	-6.6
Commercial sales ⁵	13,400	12,542r	-6.4	3,310	3,503	3,478	3,109	3,081r	3,138r	3,192r	3,131r	3,034	-1.5
Commercial sales ⁵	583	805	+38.1	135	137	157	155	198	196	199	212	241	+21.7
By grade:													
4-Star/Leaded/LRP ⁶	202	88r	(-)	51	53	51	47	24	19	36r	9r	5	(-)
Super Premium Unleaded	883	836r	-5.3	218	228	226	210	196r	235r	196r	209r	197	+0.5
Premium Unleaded/ULSP ⁷	18,833	18,560r	-1.4	4,624	4,875	4,874	4,460	4,579r	4,654r	4,739r	4,588r	4,491	-1.9
GAS DIESEL OIL													
Total sales	23,884	24,419r	+2.2	5,792	5,851	6,098	6,143	5,898r	6,137r	6,097r	6,287r	6,430	+9.0
DERV fuel	17,712	18,514r	+4.5	4,165	4,408	4,576	4,563	4,459r	4,648r	4,598r	4,809r	4,596	+3.1
Retail sales: ³													
hypermarkets ⁴	9,057	9,517r	+5.1	2,065	2,230	2,360	2,401	2,258r	2,338r	2,432r	2,489r	2,505	+10.9
refiners/other traders	2,135	2,474	+15.9	489	523	566	557	586	611	649	628	655	+11.8
Commercial sales ⁵	6,922	7,043r	+1.8	1,576	1,707	1,795	1,844	1,672r	1,727r	1,783r	1,861r	1,850	+10.6
Other gas diesel oil ⁸	8,655	8,998r	+4.0	2,100	2,178	2,216	2,162	2,204	2,313	2,162	2,319	1,914	-13.2
Other gas diesel oil ⁸	6,172	5,905r	-4.3	1,627	1,443	1,522	1,580	1,439r	1,489r	1,499r	1,478r	1,834	+27.4
AVIATION FUELS													
Total sales	10,810	11,911r	+10.2	2,461	2,665	3,038	2,646	2,715	2,941r	3,410r	2,844r	2,968	+9.3
Aviation spirit	45	48	+6.7	9	12	13	11	9	12	18	9	9	-
Aviation turbine fuel	10,765	11,862r	+10.2	2,452	2,653	3,025	2,635	2,706	2,929	3,391	2,835r	2,959	+9.3
FUEL OIL													
Total Sales	2,369	2,174r	-8.2	554	554	622	640	585r	805r	784r	659r	616	+5.2
Light	169	186r	+10.2	39	39	44	46	27r	36r	123r	29r	116	(+)
Medium	927	1,086r	+17.1	217	217	243	250	333r	339r	414r	374r	131	(-)
Heavy	1,273	902r	-29.2	298	298	334	344	225r	430r	247r	256r	368	+63.7

1. Monthly data for inland deliveries of oil products are available - See DTI web-site. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_stats/.
2. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.
3. Retail sales are those deliveries made to garages etc. mainly for resale to final consumers.
4. Data for sales by hypermarket companies are collected by a separate reporting system, but are consistent with the main data collected from companies.
5. Commercial sales are those deliveries made direct to a consumer for use in their own business, e.g. to bus and coach depots.
6. Sales of leaded petrol ceased from 31st December 1999, with Lead Replacement Petrol being introduced as a replacement fuel.
7. ULSP is Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol introduced during the second half of 2000 and first half of 2001 as a replacement for ordinary Premium grade unleaded petrol.
8. This includes gas diesel oil used for other purposes such as heating and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.6 Stocks of petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵	Light	Kerosene &	Fuel	Other	Total	Net	Stocks	Total
					distillates ⁶	gas/diesel ⁷	oils ⁸	products ⁹	products			
2001	4,183	2,526	828	7,637	1,372	3,303	1,180	2,598	8,453	614	15,476	16,090
2002	4,503	2,126	760	7,499	1,282	3,173	1,196	2,061	7,712	1,118	14,093	15,211
2003	4,670	1,509	741	7,030	1,490	3,640	1,237	2,166	8,533	1,610	13,954	15,563
2004	4,440	1,242	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+5.5</i>	<i>+19.2</i>	<i>+24.7</i>	<i>+6.5</i>	<i>-20.6</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>+37.7</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>+3.4</i>	<i>+2.3</i>
2003 1st quarter	4,665	2,330	765	7,870	1,236	3,021	1,234	2,054	7,546	1,007	14,409	15,416
2nd quarter	4,469	1,935	584	7,108	1,148	3,227	1,206	2,066	7,647	1,034	13,722	14,755
3rd quarter	4,113	1,831	686	6,740	1,271	3,337	1,140	2,105	7,853	1,155	13,438	14,593
4th quarter	4,670	1,509	741	7,030	1,490	3,640	1,237	2,166	8,533	1,610	13,954	15,563
2004 1st quarter	4,703	1,124	757	6,674	1,551	3,012	1,011	2,387	7,961	1,269	13,367	14,635
2nd quarter	4,413	1,505	968	6,985	1,149	3,538	986	1,977	7,650	1,316	13,320	14,635
3rd quarter	4,660	1,049	955	6,844	1,268	3,624	1,090	2,029	8,012	1,462	13,394	14,856
4th quarter	4,440	1,242	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
2005 1st quarter p	4,685	1,481	918	7,084	1,194	3,327	862	2,948	8,331	1,430	13,985	15,415
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>+31.7</i>	<i>+21.2</i>	<i>+6.1</i>	<i>-23.0</i>	<i>+10.5</i>	<i>-14.8</i>	<i>+23.5</i>	<i>+4.7</i>	<i>+12.7</i>	<i>+4.6</i>	<i>+5.3</i>

- Stocks held at refineries, terminals and power stations. Stocks in the wholesale distribution system and certain stocks at offshore fields (UK Continental Shelf [UKCS]), and others held under approved bilateral agreements are also included.
- Stocks of crude oil, NGLs and process oil at UK refineries.
- Stocks of crude oil and NGLs at UKCS pipeline terminals.
- Stocks of crude oil in tanks and partially loaded tankers at offshore fields (UKCS).
- From April 1994 includes process oils held under approved bilateral agreements.
- Motor spirit and aviation spirit.
- Aviation turbine fuel, burning oil, gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feedstock (mdf) and marine diesel oil.
- Including Orimulsion.
- Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naphtha (ldf), industrial and white spirits, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke and miscellaneous products
- The difference between stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.7 Drilling activity¹ on the UKCS

						<i>Number of wells started</i>	
		Offshore			Onshore		
		Exploration &		Development ²	Exploration &		
		Exploration	Appraisal		Appraisal	Development	
2002		16	28	44	249	14	18
2003		26	19	45	204	4	17
2004		29	34	63	166	3	14
<i>Per cent change</i>		+11.5	+78.9	+40.0	-18.6	-25.0	-17.6
2003	1st quarter	9	4	13	47	1	5
	2nd quarter	4	3	7	61	-	5
	3rd quarter	6	4	10	32	2	3
	4th quarter	7	8	15	64	1	4
2004	1st quarter	8	5	13	38	1	1
	2nd quarter	5	9	14	48	-	7
	3rd quarter	8	8	16	39	-	1
	4th quarter	8	12	20	41	2	5
2005	1st quarter p	6	7	13	37	-	6
<i>Per cent change³</i>		-25.0	+40.0	-	-2.6		

1. Including sidetracked wells.

2. Development wells are production or injection wells drilled after development approval has been granted.

3. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier

p = Provisional

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.9 Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas

GAS SYSTEMS	Tariff rate (pence/thousand cubic feet)			Annual Capacity ¹	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for ² :	Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs
	Processing	Transport	Bundled services					
1 Pickerill	18			Small	6 +	Q4 03	b	Gas systems: 1. The products will arrive at Theddlethorpe gas terminal from the Pickerill pipeline as part of a commingled stream. 2. No comments. 3. No comments. 4. No comments. 5. No comments. 6. No comments. 7. No comments. 8. No comments. 9. No comments.
2 Pickerill	18			Small	8 +	Q4 02	b	
3 Amoco Bacton	12			Large	10 +	Q4 03	b f g h	
4 Eagles Gas System	20			Large	10 +	Q4 03	b	
5 West Sole & Easington Terminal	40			Large	8 +	Q4 02	b f g h o	
6 Amethyst Gas System	15			Large	8 +	Q4 02	b	
7 LOGGS Pipeline & Theddlethorpe Gas Term.	40			Large	13	2003	b e f g h o	
8 Eagles & Amoco Bacton Gas Terminals	40			Large	6 +	Q1 03	b g h	
9 Theddlethorpe Gas Ter.	15			Large	4	2003	b f g h	
OIL SYSTEMS (pounds sterling/barrel)								
10 Captain Field Facilities	2.05			Small	n.a	n.a	b e f g h n o	Oil systems: 10. Sub-sea tie-back of the Phoenix gas condensate discovery located in block 13/22b to the Captain Heavy Oil Facilities located in Bolck 13/22a offshore UK. 11. No comments. 12. No comments. 13. No comments. 14. No comments. 15. No comments. 16. No comments. 17. No comments. 18. No comments.
11 Claymore	1-2			Small	15	2003	e g h	
12 Flotta (Foinaven/Schieha	0.13 -0.15			Large	5	2003	b	
13 Piper/Saltire	1.50-2.00			Small	5-10	2004	b e g h	
14 Flotta	0.60-0.80			Small	5-10	2004	b f g h	
15 Flotta	0.60-1.00			Small	5	2004	f g h	
16 Piper/Flotta	0.40-0.80			Small	10	2005	f g h	
17 Scott	2			Large	10	Q3 05	d e h l n o	
18 Scott	2.95			Large	10	Q3 05	d e h l n o	
Notes:- 1. Small annual capacity is less than 7.5 billion cubic foot of gas or 0.5 million tonnes of oil. 2. a - Priority rights, b - Send or pay, c - Annual charge, d - New capital expense, e - Processing offshore, f - Processing onshore, g - NGLs, h - Water, i - Salt, j - Sulphur, k - H2S, l - CO2, m - N ₂ , n - Compression, o - Other								

Table 3.9 (Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas) will not be published here in the future.

This table has been produced since 1996 as a result of an initiative set up to address concerns about the lack of transparency in terms of access to offshore infrastructure.

A steering group formed from owners and users of offshore infrastructure produced a draft Code of Practice for wider consultation within industry. This resulted in a voluntary Code of Practice, which was agreed by industry and published in January 1996. To achieve greater price transparency, the Code proposed that indicative prices should be given promptly to an enquirer based on initial outline specifications, with prices for separate services where required. The indicative price was not necessarily the final contract price, but an indication of the price any enquirer would be given for similar specifications. The final price would be negotiated between the provider and enquirer when the full specifications were available.

The Code required that "the infrastructure owners will inform the DTI every six months, using a proforma provided by the DTI, of the indicative prices quoted during the period. The DTI will publish such information in an appropriate form ...". A substantially revised Code of Practice was published by UKOOA in August 2004 and has been adopted by the industry. It is available at <http://www.ukooa.co.uk/issues/economic/code.htm>. The new Code does not have a requirement for indicative tariffs to be published. Instead, under the new Code information on actual tariff agreements should be posted on the infrastructure owner/operator's website or, if they do not have an appropriate website, on the DEAL website (<http://www.ukdeal.co.uk>).

4 GAS

Table 4.1. Natural gas supply and consumption

GWh

	2003	2004	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	1,196,117	1,115,537	-6.7	350,861	282,956	244,158	318,142	316,680	280,821	224,445	293,591	299,700	-5.4
Imports	86,298	133,035	+54.2	23,847	13,812	11,329	37,310	47,721	17,542	18,822	48,950	52,597	+10.2
Exports	177,039	114,111	-35.5	38,071	63,871	51,558	23,539	14,877	46,560	37,714	14,960	16,929	+13.8
Stock change ³	+3,492	-6,235		+28,266	-7,481	-18,363	+1,070	+22,956	-14,424	-14,348	-419	+20,025	
Transfers	-87	-45		-36	-10	-7	-34	-18	-15	-7	-5	-13	
Total supply	1,108,781	1,128,181	+1.7	364,867	225,406	185,559	332,949	372,462	237,364	191,198	327,157	355,380	-4.6
Statistical difference	-130r	-9,127		+414r	+1,187r	-561r	-1,170r	-1,607	-4,638	-1,599	-1,283	-1,143	
Total demand	1,108,911r	1,137,312	+2.6	364,453r	224,219r	186,120r	334,119r	374,070	242,003	192,799	328,440	356,523	-4.7
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	324,074	345,694	+6.7	79,428	76,365	82,099	86,182	84,992	83,669	87,356	89,677	77,678	-8.6
Heat generation	20,048	19,398	-3.2	6,706	4,038	3,222	6,082	6,687	4,032	3,219	5,460	6,598	-1.3
Energy industry use	88,423	87,008	-1.6	24,767	21,670	19,109	22,877	23,371	22,090	18,981	22,566	23,312	-0.3
Losses ⁴	5,808	8,175	+40.8	2,106	557	1,279	1,866	2,640	1,563	1,481	2,491	2,740	+3.8
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	19,122	18,397	-3.8	5,545	4,288	3,915	5,374	5,822	4,149	3,474	4,952	5,358	-8.0
Other industries	149,564r	145,492	-2.7	51,444r	31,683	25,623	40,814r	50,696	34,965	25,068	34,763	49,148	-3.1
Domestic	385,984	398,609	+3.3	154,439	63,191	35,253	133,101	159,333	69,159	37,870	132,247	151,726	-4.8
Other final users	105,226r	103,877	-1.3	37,353r	19,762r	12,954r	35,157r	37,863	19,710	12,684	33,620	37,459	-1.1
Non energy use	10,661	10,660	-	2,665	2,665	2,666	2,665	2,665	2,665	2,665	2,665	2,505	-6.0

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

3. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

4. The large increase in losses in 2004 arises from the understatement of losses in 2003. The source of this understatement is known and revised 2003 figures will be included in the 2005 Digest of UK Energy Statistics at the end of July 2005

5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.1. Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied

	2003	2004	per cent change ¹	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	per cent change ²
FUEL USED IN GENERATION													
Major power producers													
	Million tonnes of oil equivalent												
Coal	31.98	30.36	-5.1	9.75	6.86	6.26	9.11	9.48	5.97	6.09	8.81	9.88	+4.2
Oil	0.65	0.60	-8.6	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.25	+44.1
Gas	24.48	26.20	+7.0	5.98	5.79	6.29	6.41	6.47	6.26	6.62	6.84	5.94	-8.3
Nuclear	20.04	18.08	-9.8	5.54	5.07	4.71	4.72	5.32	4.20	4.22	4.34	5.14	-3.4
Hydro (natural flow)	0.22	0.37	+65.6	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.12	+4.4
Other renewables	0.38	0.54	+42.0	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.22	(+)
Net imports	0.19	0.65	(+)	0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	+8.1
Total major power producers	77.93	76.78	-1.5	21.71	18.00	17.50	20.73	21.78	16.87	17.46	20.67	21.67	-0.5
Other generators													
Coal	0.97	0.96	-1.5	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.25	-3.4
Oil	0.61	0.39	-36.1	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.12	+5.7
Gas	3.46	3.61	+4.5	0.87	0.79	0.79	1.01	0.85	0.95	0.91	0.90	0.76	-11.3
Hydro (natural flow)	0.06	0.08	+33.8	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	+5.8
Other renewables	2.18	2.40	+10.4	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.66	0.63	+10.6
Other fuels	1.46	1.64	+12.6	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.51	0.52	+42.6
Total other generators	8.73	9.07	+4.0	2.27	2.07	2.02	2.37	2.18	2.26	2.19	2.44	2.30	+5.4
All generating companies													
Coal	32.95	31.31	-5.0	10.01	7.10	6.47	9.37	9.74	6.22	6.30	9.05	10.13	+4.0
Oil	1.26	0.98	-21.9	0.44	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.37	+28.6
Gas	27.93	29.81	+6.7	6.85	6.58	7.08	7.43	7.33	7.21	7.53	7.74	6.69	-8.7
Nuclear	20.04	18.08	-9.8	5.54	5.07	4.71	4.72	5.32	4.20	4.22	4.34	5.14	-3.4
Hydro (natural flow)	0.28	0.44	+59.1	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.15	+4.6
Other renewables	2.56	2.95	+15.1	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.67	0.69	0.75	0.84	0.85	+26.8
Other fuels	1.46	1.64	+12.6	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.51	0.52	+42.6
Net imports	0.19	0.65	(+)	0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	+8.1
Total all generating companies	86.66	85.85	-0.9	23.97	20.06	19.52	23.10	23.96	19.13	19.66	23.11	23.97	-
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED													
All generating companies													
	TWh												
Coal	131.70	126.54	-3.9	38.74	28.68	25.90	38.39	39.86	24.74	24.95	36.99	41.32	+3.7
Oil	4.42	3.78	-14.5	1.24	1.07	0.89	1.23	1.08	0.84	0.78	1.08	1.35	+24.7
Gas	144.91	158.49	+9.4	35.95	34.36	36.56	38.05	39.49	38.16	39.71	41.13	36.92	-6.5
Nuclear	81.91	73.68	-10.0	22.64	20.73	19.24	19.30	21.68	17.13	17.20	17.67	20.69	-4.6
Hydro (natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations)	2.31	4.17	+80.9	0.75	0.49	0.26	0.81	1.36	0.54	0.79	1.48	1.44	+5.9
Other renewables	7.57	8.21	+8.5	2.00	1.74	1.69	2.14	1.98	1.92	2.01	2.30	2.28	+15.1
Other fuels	4.02	4.25	+5.7	1.06	1.03	0.95	0.98	1.03	1.04	0.89	1.29	1.28	+24.3
Net imports	2.16	7.49	(+)	0.80	0.31	-0.22	1.28	1.29	1.69	2.05	2.46	1.40	+8.8
Total all generating companies	379.00	386.61	+2.0	103.17	88.40	85.26	102.17	107.76	86.07	88.38	104.40	106.67	-1.0

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier

2. Percentage change in first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier

3. On the DTI web site an extended version of this table appears giving fuel used in original units of measurement and electricity supplied by major power producers by fuel and by other generators by fuel.

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Table 5.2 Supply and consumption of electricity

GWh

	2003	2004	Per cent change ¹	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	Per cent change ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	398,620	399,964	+0.3	108,269	93,174	90,550	106,627	112,288	89,140	91,111	107,425	111,172	-1.0
Major power producers ³	359,867	355,941	-1.1	98,340	83,818	81,555	96,154	100,980	78,336	80,816	95,809	99,528	-1.4
Auto producers	36,019	41,583	+15.4	9,276	8,766	8,226	9,751	10,802	10,176	9,681	10,924	10,878	+0.7
Other sources	2,734	2,440	-10.8	653	590	769	722	506	628	614	692	766	+51.4
Imports	5,119	9,784	+91.1	1,335	1,242	711	1,831	2,024	2,232	2,501	3,027	2,299	+13.6
Exports	2,959	2,294	-22.5	535	935	936	553	737	546	446	565	900	+22.1
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply	400,780	407,454	+1.7	109,069	93,481	90,325	107,905	113,575	90,826	93,166	109,887	112,571	-0.9
Statistical difference	+960	+968		+410	+171	-83	+462	+892	-649	+134	+591	+803	
Total demand	399,820	406,486	+1.7	108,659	93,310	90,408	107,443	112,683	91,475	93,032	109,296	111,768	-0.8
TRANSFORMATION													
Energy industry use	32,514	30,830	-5.2	8,594	7,775	7,769	8,376	8,276	7,282	7,228	8,044	8,594	+3.8
Losses	29,862	31,426	+5.2	8,566	6,137	6,744	8,415	8,951	6,754	7,052	8,669	9,225	+3.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	6,545	6,410	-2.1	1,655	1,650	1,614	1,626	1,597	1,597	1,602	1,614	1,337	-16.3
Other industries	107,382	110,267	+2.7	27,715	26,826	26,194	26,647	29,306	26,229	27,234	27,498	28,701	-2.1
Transport	8,528	8,780	+3.0	2,194	2,115	2,032	2,187	2,207	2,199	2,147	2,227	2,010	-8.9
Domestic	115,761	117,589	+1.6	34,475	25,000	22,811	33,475	35,265	24,668	23,683	33,973	35,111	-0.4
Other final users	99,228	101,184	+2.0	25,460	23,807	23,244	26,717	27,081	22,746	24,086	27,271	26,790	-1.1
Non energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Percentage change in 2004 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier.

3. Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". At the end of December 2004 they were:

AES Electric Ltd., Anglian Power Generators Ltd, Baglan Generation Ltd., BNFL Magnox., British Energy plc., Centrica plc., Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Corby Power Ltd., Coryton Energy Company Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Drax Power Ltd., EDF Energy plc., Edison Mission Energy Ltd., Enfield Energy Centre Ltd., E.ON UK plc., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrothetford Ltd., Great Yarmouth Power Ltd, Humber Power Ltd., Immingham CHP, International Power plc., NIGEN, Peterborough Power Ltd., Premier Power Ltd., Regional Power Generators Ltd., Rocksavage Power Company Ltd., RWE Innogy plc, Saltend Co-generation Company Ltd., Scottish Power plc., Scottish and Southern Energy plc., Seabank Power Ltd., SELCHP Ltd., Sita Tyre Recycling Ltd., Spalding Energy Company Ltd., Teesside Power Ltd, Thames Power Services Ltd., Western Power Generation Ltd.

Since then E.ON has acquired Enfield Energy Centre.