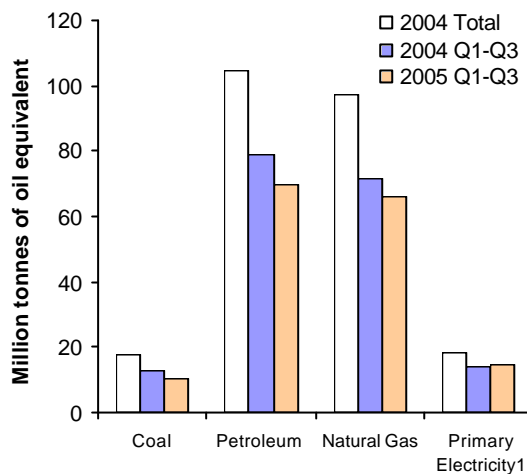


Section 1 - Total Energy

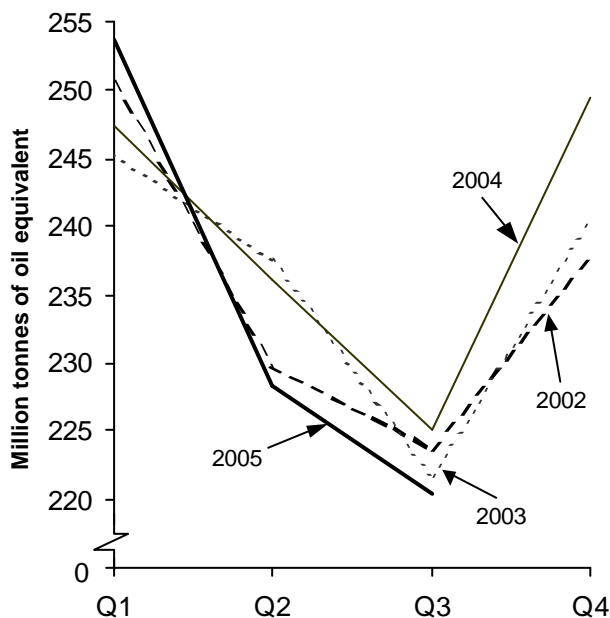
Chart 1.1 Production of indigenous primary fuels



¹ Nuclear and natural flow hydro electricity.

- Total production in the third quarter of 2005 was 46.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 11.8 per cent lower than in third quarter of 2004.
- Production of natural gas fell by 13.7 per cent between the third quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2005; gas production is declining as North Sea reserves deplete.
- Production of petroleum was 12.8 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2005 than in the third quarter a year earlier
- Primary electricity output was 7.5 per cent higher, within which nuclear electricity output was 8.3 per cent higher but output from natural flow hydro decreased by 22.7 per cent.
- In the third quarter of 2005 production of coal and other solid fuels was 17.3 per cent lower than in the third quarter 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 220.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent in third quarter of 2005 (temperature corrected, seasonally adjusted annualised rate). The average temperature during the third quarter of 2005 was 15.9 degrees Celsius, 0.1 degrees Celsius cooler than the third quarter of 2004.
- Total seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected consumption in the third quarter of 2005 was 2.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Between the third quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2005 (on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis) coal and other solid fuel consumption decreased by 7.4 per cent.
- Also on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, oil consumption fell by 0.5 per cent.
- On the same basis, gas consumption fell by 2.8 per cent.

Total Energy

Consumption by final users

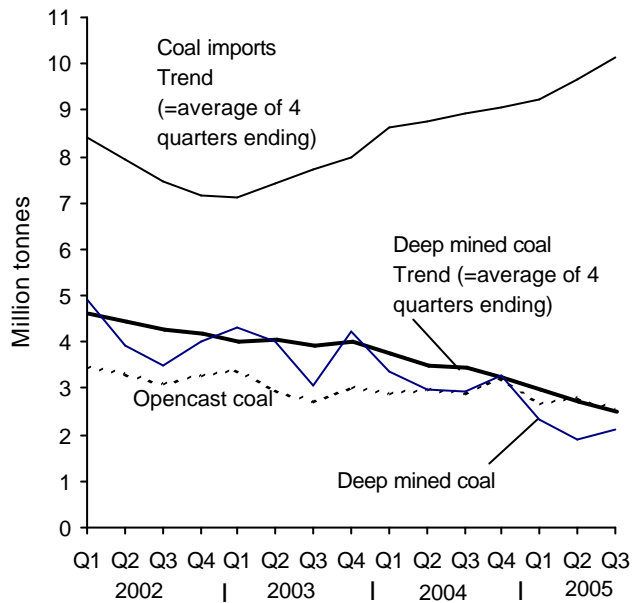
Final energy consumption shows a strong seasonal pattern with more energy being consumed in the winter months and less in the summer, particularly in the domestic and service sectors.

In the third quarter of 2005 the transport sector was responsible for the largest share of final consumption at 44 per cent of all energy consumed by final users. The industrial sector was responsible for a further 19 per cent, the domestic sector for another 17 per cent and the service industries, including agriculture, consumed 11 per cent. The remaining 9 per cent was made up by fuel use for non-energy purposes.

Final energy consumption rose by 1.9 per cent between the third quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2005, mainly due to rises in the service sector (a 7.7 per cent increase), the transport sector (a 5.0 per cent increase) and the domestic sector (1.0 per cent higher). There was a decrease in the industrial sector of 5.9 per cent

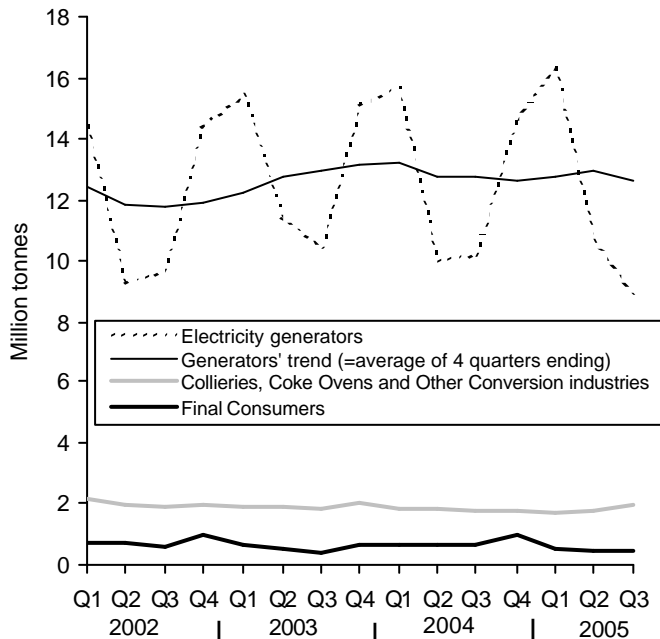
Section 2 - Solid Fuels and Derived Gases

Chart 2.1 Coal production and imports



- Provisional figures for the third quarter of 2005 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 19.6 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2004 at 4.8 million tonnes, with deep mined production down 27.7 per cent and opencast production down 12.7 per cent.
- In the third quarter of 2005, 4 of Britain's 8 major deep mines continued to record low output due to geological difficulties or problems moving to new coal faces.
- Imports of coal in the third quarter of 2005 were 20.7 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2004 at 10.8 million tonnes, a new quarterly record.
- 85.6 per cent of the coal imported in the third quarter of 2005 (9.3 million tonnes) was steam coal, largely for the power stations market.

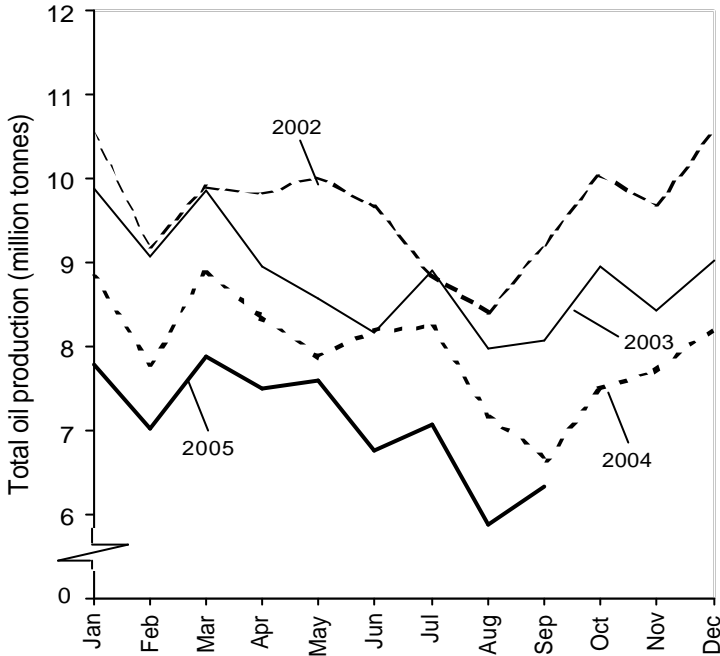
Chart 2.2 Coal consumption



- Consumption of coal in the third quarter of 2005, at 11.3 million tonnes was 10.0 per cent down on consumption in the third quarter of 2004; consumption by electricity generators was down by 12.3 per cent over the same period.
- Electricity generators accounted for 78.5 per cent of total coal use in the third quarter of 2005, 2 percentage points lower than a year earlier.
- Provisionally, final consumption fell by 25.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2005 compared with a year earlier, within which domestic sector consumption was 24.5 per cent lower.

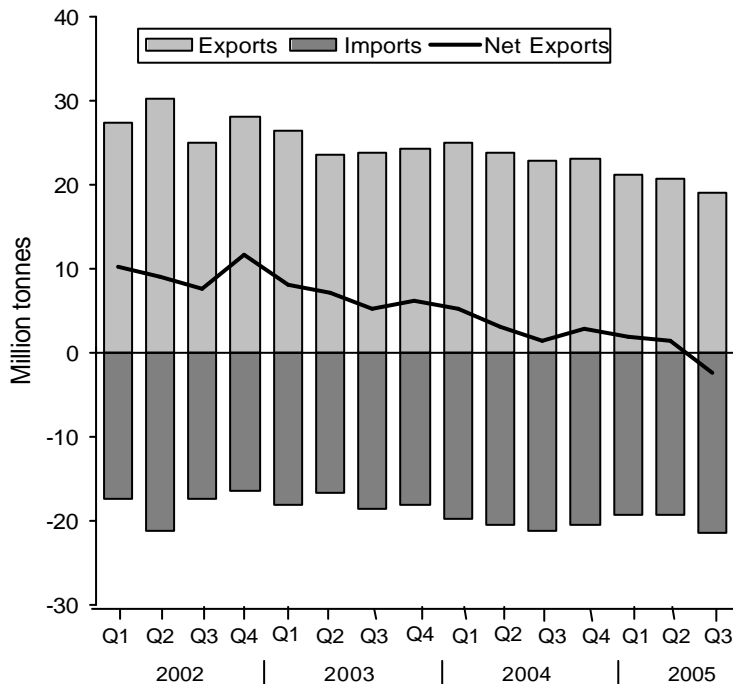
Section 3 - Oil and Oil Products

Chart 3.1 Production of crude oil and NGLs



- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the third quarter of 2005 was 12.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Seven new fields started production after October 2004 but production from these fields was insufficient to make up the general decline in production from older established fields.

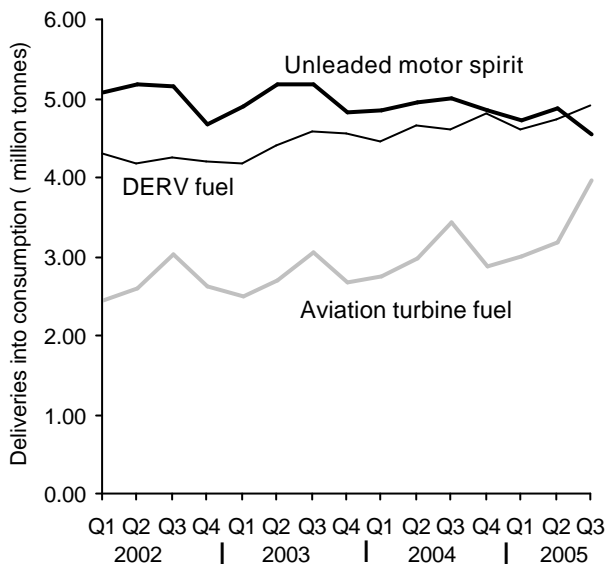
Chart 3.2 UK trade in oil and oil products



- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the third quarter of 2005. Imports exceeded exports by 2.4 million tonnes.
- The UK was a net importer of crude oil and NGLs in the third quarter of 2005 (by 2.6 million tonnes) because of the summer maintenance round on North Sea oil fields coinciding with a fire on the Schiehallion field.
- Exports of crude oil, NGLs and feedstocks decreased by 21.8 per cent. Imports decreased by 4.1 per cent.
- The UK remained a net exporter of petroleum products (1.6 million tonnes) in the third quarter of 2005. This was in spite of a prolonged planned maintenance shutdown of one major refinery.
- Exports of petroleum products fell by 5.1 per cent while imports rose by 18.9 per cent.

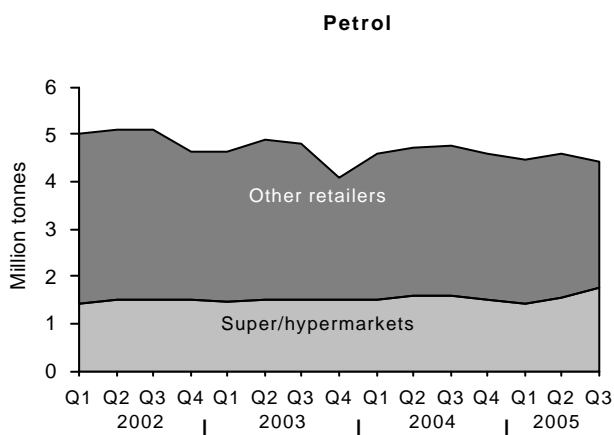
Oil and Oil Products

Chart 3.3 Demand for key transport fuels

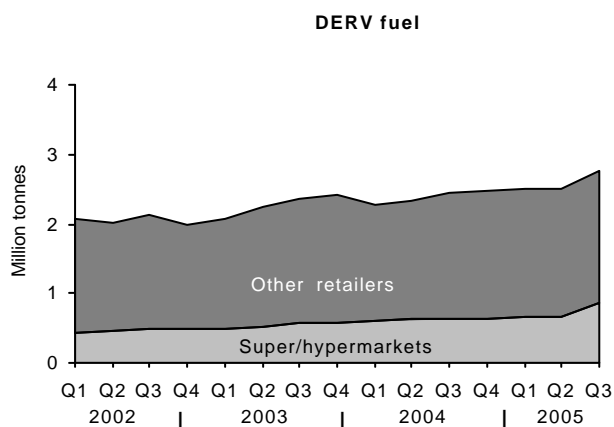


- Total deliveries of key transport fuels were 4.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2005 than in the third quarter of 2004.
- Motor spirit deliveries fell by 6.0 per cent.
- DERV fuel deliveries rose by 6.9 per cent.
- DERV fuel's share of road transport fuels in the third quarter 2005 was 51.3 per cent compared to 48.1 per cent in 2004. In volume terms motor spirit sales exceeded Derv sales by 110 million litres.
- Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 15.6 per cent higher.

Chart 3.4 Super/hypermarket shares of retail deliveries



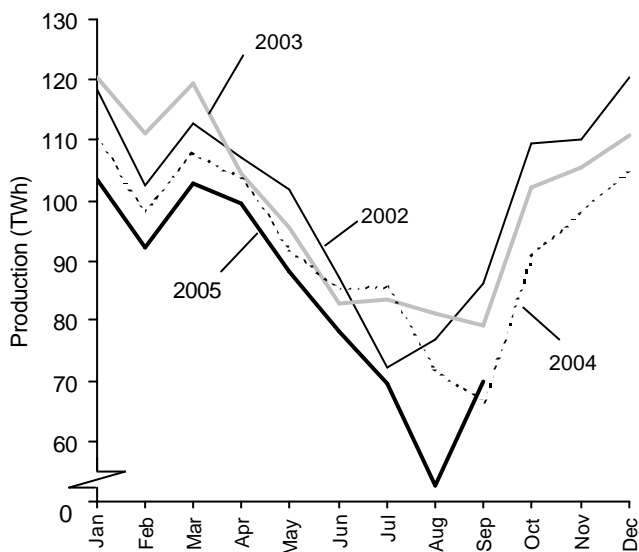
- Sales of motor spirit by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 39.7 per cent of retail sales of petrol in the third quarter of 2005, up from 33.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2004.



- Sales of DERV by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 31.4 per cent of retail sales of DERV compared with 26.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2004.

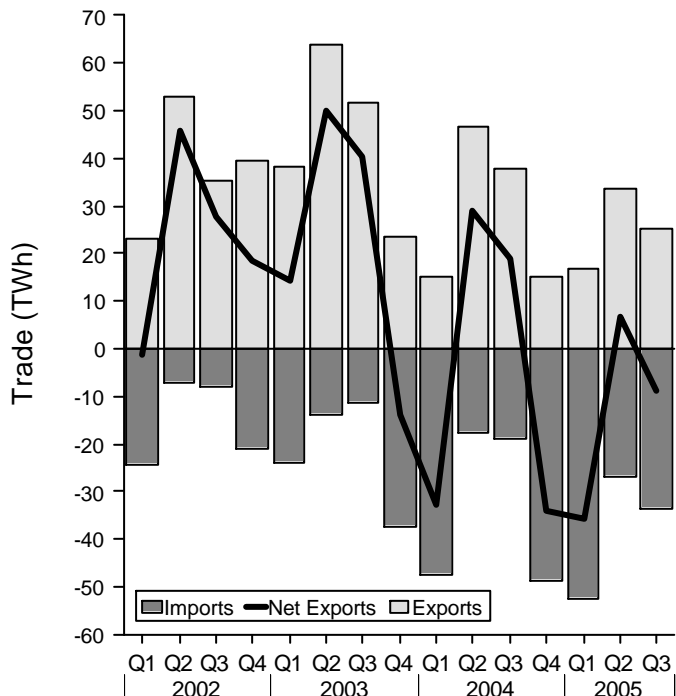
Section 4 - Gas

Chart 4.1 Production of natural gas



- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the third quarter of 2005 was 14.2 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 and becomes more apparent during the winter months when demand increases.

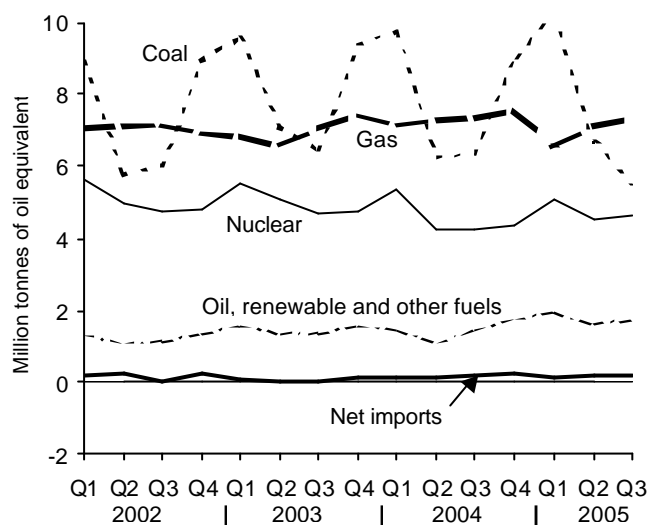
Chart 4.2 UK trade in natural gas



- In the third quarter of 2005, exports of natural gas declined by 33.8 per cent when compared with the same quarter of 2004, while imports increased by 78.8 per cent.
- Net imports of gas were 8.7 TWh compared with net exports of 18.9 TWh in the same quarter of 2004. In the third quarter of 2005 87 per cent of gas imports came from Norway.
- These figures highlight the decline in UK production.

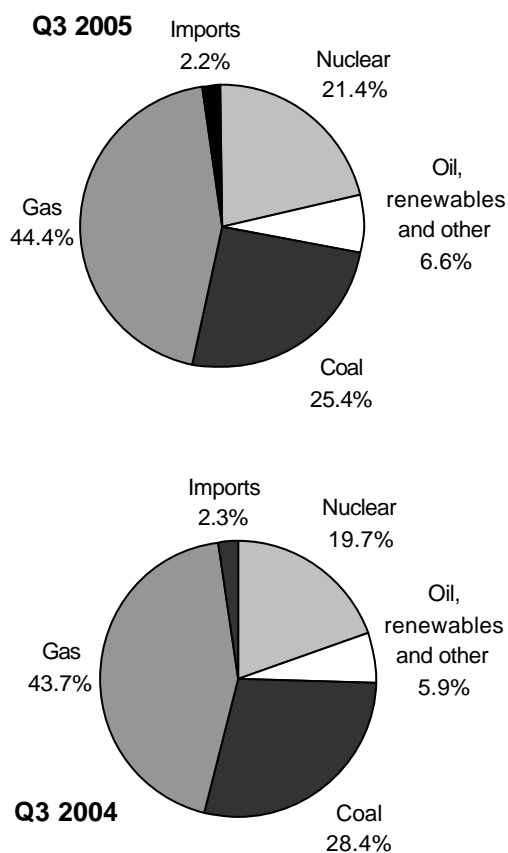
Section 5 - Electricity

Chart 5.1 Fuel used for electricity generation



- Fuel used by generators in the third quarter of 2005 was, in total, 0.6 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2004.
- Coal use during the quarter was 11.6 per cent lower than a year earlier and at its lowest since Q3 1999.
- Gas use was 0.6 per cent down on the third quarter of 2004.
- Nuclear sources were up 9.1 per cent compared with the third quarter of 2004 mainly because in 2004 there were outages for unplanned maintenance.
- Hydro sources fell back by almost a third from the high levels of the third quarter of 2004.

Chart 5.2 Electricity supplied



- Total electricity supplied by all generators in third quarter of 2005 was 0.4 per cent higher (+½ TWh) than a year earlier.
- Indigenous supply was 0.5 per cent higher, because net imports were 5.5 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2004.
- The supply from coal fell by 10.2 per cent (-2½ TWh), while from gas fired stations supply rose by 2.2 per cent (+1 TWh).
- The supply from nuclear stations rose by 9.1 per cent (+1½ TWh).
- Between the third quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2005 coal's share of electricity supplied fell by 3 percentage points to 25½ per cent. Nuclear's share rose by 1½ percentage points to 21½ per cent and gas' share rose by ½ percentage point to 44½ per cent. Oil, renewables and other fuels' share also rose by ½ percentage point.

Regional and local use of non gas, non electricity and non road transport fuels for 2003

Introduction

In the summer of 2005 DTI commissioned Netcen (the National Environmental Technology Centre) to calculate regional (NUTS1)¹ and local (NUTS4) estimates of consumption for fuels other than gas, electricity and road transport. This work is part of the wider project to collect and make data available on the pattern of energy use in local areas to enable local authorities and regional bodies target activity more effectively. This analysis provides coverage of energy consumption estimates for the remaining fuels such as coal, industrial petroleum, manufactured solid fuels and renewables and wastes. The data shown here are experimental. The aim of this work is to provide data users with a fuller picture of patterns of energy consumption across the country, and to enable DTI to produce estimates of total final energy consumption in the UK. This information is also published as a special feature on pages 23 to 28 of this edition of Energy Trends.

Methodology

The estimates produced here have been calculated from using a number of sources of information. Point source information for large sites has been taken from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) database. Also several other information sources have been used for producing the area based estimates including energy survey data (Experion), Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) inventory of regulated sources, population and employment data, Regional energy statistics, Department for Transport (DfT) traffic flow data, Ordnance Survey and land cover satellite data. Full information on the methodology and sources of the data may be found in Netcen's full report, which is available at:

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

The reader should note that the experimental data for the fuels covered by this article is subject to more error than the data used for other local and regional energy datasets. This is because many of the estimates here are based on modelled rather than real data, such as the actual meter point data on which the sub national electricity estimates were based.

Coverage

The fuels covered in this article are solid and liquid fuels including petroleum (industrial, energy sector, domestic, commercial, public administration, rail network and agriculture), manufactured solid fuels (industrial and domestic), coal (industrial and domestic) and renewables and wastes. Fuels not included in these estimates include fuel combusted by the aviation and national navigation sectors, which can't be allocated to regions and local authorities and data for heat sold which is already heavily modelled.

It has not been not possible for Netcen to produce estimates exclusively for final consumption in their figures for the 'remaining fuels'. For example the industrial coal figure includes a small proportion of consumption used for auto-generation. Also final energy consumption of petroleum products by the energy sector has been included in the figures for industrial petroleum use. Netcen have also included some estimates of fuels that are classified by the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES) as used for non energy purposes eg petroleum coke, lubricants and other petroleum gases. No estimates have been included for heat sold as the only

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 434 local areas in the United Kingdom.

Special feature – Regional and local use of other fuels

source data available is already heavily modelled at national level and can't be further disaggregated.

Reconciliation with DUKES estimates

The reconciliation analysis within Table 1 is based on comparing Netcen's estimates with those consumption figures given in DUKES 2004 edition. This is to ensure consistency with other reconciliation analyses produced for electricity, gas and road transport. However, some of the DUKES estimates have been subsequently revised in the 2005 edition. To ensure consistency of consumption volumes across all fuels, consumption is shown here in thousands of tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)².

Table 1: Reconciliation between local and regional estimates of 'remaining fuels' produced by Netcen and DUKES by type of fuel and sector (2003)

Residual Fuel Source and Sector	Netcen estimate (ktoe)	DUKES (ktoe)	Percentage Difference
Petroleum (Industrial and Energy Sector)	14,540 ¹	13,080	11.2
Petroleum (Domestic)	3,618	3,436	5.3
Petroleum (Railways)	327	342	-4.3
Petroleum (Commercial)	466 ²	367	27.0
Petroleum (Public Admin)	543 ²	513	5.8
Petroleum (Agriculture)	196 ²	328	-40.3
Coal (Industrial)	790 ³	462	71.1
Coal (Domestic)	736	733	0.4
Manufactured Solid Fuels (Industrial)	690	840	-17.8
Manufactured Solid Fuels (Domestic)	322	325	-0.9
Renewables & wastes (All)	646	669	-3.5
All Fuels	22,875	21,095	8.4

1 Includes final consumption of petroleum products by industry and the energy sector.

2 Differences between DUKES and Netcen are due mainly to definitional issues. When the petroleum consumption for the commercial, public administration and agriculture sectors is combined the overall totals are very similar.

3 Includes a small proportion of coal consumption by auto-generators.

Table 1 shows that Netcen's estimates of total final consumption for all the fuels is 8.4 per cent higher than DUKES in 2003. The two data sources differ because DUKES is based entirely on information provided by energy suppliers, whilst Netcen have used a more varied approach including a combination of monitoring emissions directly from large sites and the application of modelling techniques for smaller consumers of energy.

Some of the largest percentage differences between the two data sources were for industrial coal and manufactured solid fuels, and also petroleum use in industry, agriculture and public administration. The Netcen estimates for industrial coal for example were higher because they include a small proportion of coal used by auto generators. However, percentage differences have narrowed as estimates in DUKES 2005 have been revised upwards to 640 ktoe. There was also an 18 per cent difference between Netcen and DUKES for manufactured solid fuels, though again this has narrowed significantly with revised estimates of 729 ktoe in DUKES 2005.

Differences for commercial petroleum demand are mainly due to definitional differences, defining which businesses are included in the sector. The Netcen estimates of industrial petroleum include some petroleum coke, motor spirit and other petroleum gases, which were classified under 'non energy uses' in DUKES and therefore excluded here. Netcen's consumption of motor spirit for example included industrial off road machinery, which would be classified under transportation in DUKES. Also Netcen's figures for industrial petroleum may also reflect both the reselling and

² Factors that convert from thousands of tonnes to other volumes can be found in DUKES Annex A using the link provided below:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/dukes/dukes2005/annexa.pdf>

Table 2: Selected regional and local estimates of non gas, non electricity and non road transport statistics in 2003

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent											
	Petroleum						Coal		Manufactured Solid Fuels		Renewables and Wastes	All Fuels
	Industrial (1)	Domestic	Rail (2)	Public Admin	Commercial	Agriculture (3)	Industrial (4)	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	All Sources	
Pembrokeshire	1,149.5	19.8	0.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	0.3	7.5	-	1.8	1.3	1,187.2
Flintshire	161.3	13.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	10.0	5.9	6.1	1.4	6.1	208.0
Conwy	8.4	4.7	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	22.1
Merthyr Tydfil	7.0	0.6	-	0.7	0.4	-	-	2.9	-	0.7	2.1	14.6
TOTAL WALES	1,815.3	183.7	19.2	34.6	29.5	21.4	44.0	135.2	186.3	32.0	46.5	2,547.6
Falkirk	738.6	2.8	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.2	6.5	0.9	0.1	2.9	3.8	760.0
Shetland Islands	110.8	5.7	-	0.8	0.6	0.7	-	0.8	-	-	1.7	121.2
Midlothian	4.5	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.5	-	0.1	1.6	12.7
West Dunbartonshire	3.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.5	1.9	7.7
TOTAL SCOTLAND	1,526.6	220.0	28.7	60.3	49.7	32.0	78.3	85.9	0.8	28.2	84.4	2,194.9
Redcar and Cleveland	137.5	3.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	132.4	0.6	198.5	0.7	0.3	476.2
Stockton-on-Tees	453.0	4.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	467.6
South Tyneside	5.3	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.4	10.0
Chester-le-Street	6.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	-	0.8	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	9.3
TOTAL NORTH EAST	909.1	70.5	12.2	20.7	11.6	6.0	176.8	22.1	216.3	18.9	29.9	1,494.0
Ellesmere Port and Neston	830.8	2.1	-	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	835.6
St. Helens	107.8	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.0	117.2
Barrow-in-Furness	6.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	-	2.6	11.1
Blackpool	3.5	1.4	-	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.3	7.7
TOTAL NORTH WEST	1,785.9	206.1	22.0	52.5	42.4	15.0	54.9	29.3	1.4	26.3	56.3	2,292.2

For footnotes see page 19

Special feature – Regional and local use of non gas, non electricity and non road transport fuels

Table 2 (cont.): Selected regional and local estimates of non gas, non electricity and non road transport statistics in 2003

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Petroleum						Coal		Manufactured Solid Fuels		Renewables and Wastes	All Fuels
	Industrial (1)	Domestic	Rail (2)	Public Admin	Commercial	Agriculture (3)	Industrial (4)	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	All Sources	
North Lincolnshire	1,779.4	11.6	3.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	14.5	2.3	209.4	1.3	8.9	2,033.8
East Riding of Yorkshire	72.3	30.0	0.5	3.1	3.4	2.4	1.4	6.0	-	0.4	0.7	120.3
Richmondshire	5.5	12.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.2	-	0.2	0.6	23.6
Craven	7.3	7.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.7	-	0.9	0.1	19.4
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	2,525.0	203.4	30.5	37.7	29.4	12.5	59.3	46.1	231.0	64.8	31.8	3,271.4
High Peak	67.3	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	16.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	13.4	104.9
Bassetlaw	65.4	11.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3	3.5	-	5.1	2.2	93.0
Wellingborough	7.1	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.2	11.7
Oadby and Wigston	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	6.5
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	711.0	242.7	36.6	34.1	31.9	13.7	71.8	59.1	42.1	50.4	71.1	1,364.5
Staffordshire Moorlands	58.1	7.7	-	1.1	0.7	0.9	11.9	1.6	0.1	1.1	8.3	91.4
Herefordshire, County of	35.2	40.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.2	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	89.6
Tamworth	5.1	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.5	-	1.0	0.4	10.2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3.8	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	10.1
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	677.0	264.4	32.0	39.0	33.2	14.5	32.7	39.4	4.3	28.3	48.0	1,212.8
Thurrock	604.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	12.9	0.3	-	0.4	0.8	620.6
Broadland	31.6	21.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	25.4	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	84.6
Watford	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	1.3	5.0
Castle Point	1.6	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	3.8
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	1,338.8	591.3	22.0	51.1	51.7	13.8	76.7	53.3	4.4	8.5	43.3	2,254.9

For footnotes see page 19

Table 2 (cont.): Selected regional and local estimates of non gas, non electricity and non road transport statistics in 2003

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Petroleum						Coal		Manufactured Solid Fuels		Renewables and Wastes	All Fuels
	Industrial (1)	Domestic	Rail (2)	Public Admin	Commercial	Agriculture (3)	Industrial (4)	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	All Sources	
Greenwich	19.6	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	22.6
Hillingdon	13.3	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	21.6
Lambeth	1.5	1.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	3.9
City of London	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.2
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	192.8	49.0	14.1	14.0	10.1	0.4	2.0	4.1	0.1	10.5	23.1	320.4
New Forest	1,078.1	14.6	0.8	2.0	2.7	0.6	1.8	1.4	-	0.1	1.5	1,103.6
Cherwell	65.8	16.1	2.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	16.2	1.7	-	0.1	13.6	120.1
Gosport	3.0	0.5	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.6
Epsom and Ewell	2.1	0.6	-	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.2
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	1,149.0	31.8	3.2	5.2	4.7	1.3	18.0	3.5	-	0.2	15.5	1,232.5
West Wiltshire	56.1	18.6	1.1	2.9	2.8	0.6	11.1	1.5	-	0.1	6.9	101.8
South Somerset	40.2	34.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.7	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	87.3
Weymouth and Portland	1.3	1.6	-	1.1	1.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.5	5.9
Isles of Scilly	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.6
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	736.1	505.1	61.8	69.0	69.3	29.7	34.5	62.2	1.2	8.4	46.5	1,623.8
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN	14,142.8	2,988.8	327.3	506.9	444.6	176.6	735.9	582.4	690.1	285.2	585.4	21,465.9
Belfast	37.8	103.4	..	6.1	1.2	-	1.4	21.4	-	5.5	2.4	179.4
Craigavon	60.2	24.1	..	2.0	1.7	0.5	2.6	9.1	-	2.0	4.6	106.8
Ballymoney	4.3	8.8	..	0.4	0.4	0.6	-	2.8	-	0.7	1.8	19.9
Moyle	1.2	7.2	..	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	1.5	-	0.4	4.1	15.5
TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND	397.5	629.5	..	35.7	21.7	19.1	54.4	153.7	0.1	36.9	60.0	1,408.6
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	14,540.3	3,618.3	327.3	542.6	466.3	195.7	790.3	736.1	690.2	322.1	645.4	22,874.5

For footnotes see page 19

Regional and local total energy consumption statistics for 2003

Introduction

Since 2003, DTI have embarked on a major project to make available energy consumption data below national level; the project was initiated following the 2003 Energy White Paper which emphasised the importance of local and regional decision making in energy policy. As part of this project, regional and local gas consumption was first published in December 2003, with electricity consumption published 12 months later. In June 2005 consumption of road transport fuels was published, and on pages 17 to 22 of this edition of Energy Trends, energy consumption for the remaining fuels is made available for the first time. This article combines the consumption estimates presented in the other four articles, to give total energy consumption data at regional and local level. Together with the other regional information, the statistics presented in this article are classed as experimental; this means that the methodology for their production is new and may still be subject to modification. As such the information in this article may not currently meet the rigorous quality standards required of National Statistics.

Methodology

The individual articles on gas, electricity, road fuel and “other” fuels all contain a detailed description of the methodology by which the estimates were obtained. In summary the local gas data were obtained from National Grid Transco¹ at postcode sector level (ie the full postcode less the last 2 letters), and were mapped to NUTS4 areas using algorithms obtained from the Office for National Statistics. The electricity statistics were obtained by collecting consumption estimates from all electricity meters and then aggregating these for each of the NUTS4 areas. The road transport fuels figures were produced for DTI by the National Environmental Technology Centre (Netcen) using information on emissions from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) combined with traffic flow data produced by the Department for Transport (DfT). The remaining fuels were also modelled by Netcen using spatial data produced for the NAEI. When combined, the information from these sources covers the majority of final energy consumption. However it was recognised that it would not be meaningful to allocate energy consumption locally or regionally for some energy uses, in particular aviation and shipping, and so a decision was made to exclude these uses from the analysis. It was not possible to model non-energy use of petroleum products and natural gas; nor was it practical to allocate heat sold to local and regional level since the source for this information is already heavily modelled, as described in paragraph 1.33 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2005. Due to limitations of some of the source data, some of the estimates at local and regional level are less robust than others. This particularly applies to the non-gas, non-electricity, non-road transport fuels which are heavily modelled and often based on different sources of information. Thus the local estimates for these fuels should be treated as indicative, and DTI wish them to be classed as experimental.

The fuels and sectors which have not been allocated to local or regional level are shown in Table 1; the table also gives the overall quantity of fuel consumed in these sectors together with their percentage of energy consumption.

Table 1: Fuels and sectors not included at regional and local level

Fuel	Consumption sector	Quantity (ktoe)	Percentage of energy consumption
Coal	Commercial	20	0.01%
Petroleum products	Air	11,936	7.55%
Petroleum products	National Navigation	1,233	0.78%
Heat sold	All sources	1,794	1.14%

¹ On 26 July 2005 National Grid Transco plc was re-named National Grid plc.

Special Feature – Regional and local energy consumption

The sources and fuels where it has been possible to map to regional and local level are shown in Table 2, together with details of the edition of Energy Trends where additional information about the source, methodology and commentary can be found.

Table 2: Sources for further information regarding fuels and sectors modelled at regional and local level

Fuel	Consumption sector	Source of estimates and further information
Electricity	Industrial & commercial	Data from electricity meters:
Electricity	Domestic	Energy Trends March 2005
Gas	Industrial & commercial	Data from National Grid
Gas	Domestic	Transco: Energy Trends December 2004
Petroleum	Road transport	Netcen, NAEI and DfT: Energy Trends June 2005
Petroleum	Rail transport	Netcen, NAEI modelling:
Petroleum	Industrial & commercial	Energy Trends December 2005
Petroleum	Domestic	
Manufactured Solid Fuels	Industrial	
Manufactured Solid Fuels	Domestic	
Coal	Industrial	
Coal	Domestic	
Waste and renewables	All sources	

Commercial includes the DUKES categories “Commercial”, “Public Administration”, “Miscellaneous”, and “Agriculture”

The local authority data for gas and electricity would be potentially disclosive if local authorities within Northern Ireland were shown since there are single suppliers for these fuels there. To prevent disclosure, the total gas figure for Northern Ireland has been merged with the Great Britain consumption from large industrial users and power stations within 33 local authorities (which would also be disclosive if published at local authority level); these local authorities are identified in the tables accompanying the December 2004 “Gas” article. Similarly, electricity consumption in Northern Ireland has been combined with the 6½ per cent of total GB electricity consumption that it was not possible to allocate to a specific local authority. Information for road transport and the remaining fuels have been analysed to include local authorities within Northern Ireland since the majority of these figures are modelled. Individual reconciliations with published UK figures are contained in the relevant Energy Trends articles for the individual fuels; where appropriate adjustments for the treatment of consumption in Northern Ireland are explained, together with other definitional and technical reasons for differences between the aggregated UK figures published in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics, and those obtained for combining local and regional estimates.

When preparing the regional estimates, the figures were reconciled with 2003 fuel and energy data contained within the 2004 edition of the Digest of UK Energy statistics. Some of these figures were subsequently revised when the 2005 Digest was published in July 2005, but the decision was taken not to subsequently revise the local and regional figures.

Within the individual reports, the fuels are broken down at a greater level than shown in the table accompanying this article. A summary spreadsheet showing all local authorities fuel consumption “by fuel”, together with totals broken down by three final consuming sectors (domestic, commercial and industrial, and transport) is available at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/final_consumption_nuts4_2003.xls .

This spreadsheet shows consumption in GWh and thousand tonnes of oil equivalent.

Data interpretation

As mentioned earlier, different methodologies have been used to produce the estimates for different fuels. Where possible, the electricity and gas estimates are based on real consumption data; where this is the case the figures are considered to be of good quality. However the road transport and “other” fuels are heavily modelled and as such could be subject to more variability at local and regional level. Readers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the methodology sections of the individual articles referred to in Table 2 before attempting to interpret the combined fuel consumption results presented in this article. In each of the local authority rows, the consumption figures are best interpreted as indicative; the rows for many local authorities will underestimate their consumption since it has not been possible to allocate some electricity and gas consumption to individual local authorities; however the total unallocated data appears in the “Northern Ireland and Unallocated” row towards the foot of the table. For the gas figures there is the additional caveat that their industrial coverage is wider than final consumption, with some energy industry use and transformation use included at NUTS4 level.

Consultation

DTI are keen to receive comments on how readers are using these statistics or if they have alternate local area energy consumption estimates based on local knowledge. Please send any comments to Shelley Milford at the email address below. Alternatively mail can be addressed to Miss Shelley Milford, DTI, Bay 215, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

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Special Feature – Regional and local energy consumption

Table 3: Selected 2003 regional and local energy consumption statistics (experimental)

	Fuel consumed (ktoe)							Consuming sector (ktoe)		
	Coal	Manufactured Solid Fuels	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Electricity	Renewables and Waste	Total Fuel Consumption	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
Selected NUTS4 Regions										
Pembrokeshire	7.7	1.8	1,270.0	67.0	75.7	1.3	1,423.5	1,233.0	96.6	93.9
Cardiff	2.1	0.6	210.0	390.4	116.8	2.3	722.2	304.1	240.6	177.5
Blaenau Gwent	5.7	1.0	36.4	84.2	23.0	10.8	161.1	72.3	67.1	21.7
Merthyr Tydfil	3.0	0.7	41.8	63.4	16.4	2.1	127.5	41.1	53.3	33.0
TOTAL WALES	179.2	218.3	4,227.3	3,550.1	1,303.3	46.5	9,524.6	4,840.5	2,541.3	2,142.9
Glasgow, City of	0.8	1.8	337.5	579.7	270.5	10.9	1,201.1	455.0	450.3	295.9
Falkirk	7.3	3.0	862.9	215.7	58.5	3.8	1,151.2	905.5	127.9	117.9
Clackmannanshire	1.2	0.5	48.8	69.9	21.5	6.0	148.0	93.7	39.3	15.0
Orkney Islands	2.0	0.1	27.9	-	11.7	2.4	44.1	11.8	13.8	18.5
TOTAL SCOTLAND	164.2	28.9	5,601.3	5,429.9	2,506.0	84.4	13,814.8	5,732.0	4,370.0	3,712.7
Stockton-on-Tees	2.7	0.5	575.9	239.8	97.4	3.1	919.4	658.2	145.7	115.4
Redcar and Cleveland	133.1	199.2	208.0	138.4	81.3	0.3	760.3	579.0	116.3	65.0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1.5	0.1	57.4	23.4	15.7	0.1	98.2	29.5	24.0	44.8
Alnwick	2.3	0.2	45.8	15.5	12.2	5.2	81.2	19.3	23.8	38.1
TOTAL NORTH EAST	198.9	235.1	2,664.5	2,997.8	1,050.9	29.9	7,177.2	3,248.5	2,282.0	1,646.7
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1.0	0.2	879.5	143.5	48.0	0.9	1,072.3	955.3	71.8	45.2
Manchester	1.3	0.8	257.1	511.5	210.9	1.4	983.0	412.0	346.7	224.3
Barrow-In-Furness	0.7	-	30.1	94.9	38.7	2.6	167.0	91.6	53.0	22.4
Copeland	1.5	0.5	49.7	75.2	20.9	0.2	147.9	42.4	67.1	38.4
TOTAL NORTH WEST	84.2	27.7	7,144.7	8,320.9	2,880.4	56.3	18,514.3	7,445.4	6,026.1	5,042.8
North Lincolnshire	16.9	210.6	1,968.4	170.6	70.9	8.9	2,446.3	2,137.9	134.4	174.0
Leeds	2.9	3.0	679.1	791.9	298.7	2.9	1,778.5	604.9	599.3	574.2
Richmondshire	2.2	0.2	114.9	36.1	19.1	0.6	173.1	33.6	44.8	94.7
Craven	0.8	0.9	85.7	44.4	22.5	0.1	154.4	36.4	49.1	69.0
TOTAL YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	105.4	295.8	6,721.2	6,457.2	1,971.2	31.8	15,582.7	7,244.7	4,426.5	3,913.4

Special Feature – Regional and local energy consumption

Table 3 (continued): Selected regional and local energy consumption statistics (experimental)

	Fuel consumed (ktoe)							Consuming sector (ktoe)		
	Coal	Manufactured Solid Fuels	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Electricity	Renewables and Waste	Total Fuel Consumption	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
Selected NUTS4 Regions										
Leicester	0.8	0.9	141.4	381.3	125.6	1.5	651.5	300.1	246.7	104.6
Nottingham	2.0	2.8	125.0	370.6	115.4	3.1	618.9	269.2	244.9	104.8
Melton	1.3	0.1	54.1	58.6	25.1	1.4	140.7	60.1	46.6	34.0
Oadby & Wigston	0.3	-	24.3	35.3	18.9	0.3	79.1	28.2	31.8	19.2
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	130.9	92.5	4,829.2	4,648.9	1,940.7	71.1	11,713.2	4,150.5	3,766.9	3,795.8
Birmingham	1.0	1.3	501.7	1,128.1	305.2	6.1	1,943.4	722.2	792.1	429.1
Sandwell	1.0	1.4	189.7	360.0	98.7	1.2	652.0	265.2	229.4	157.4
Tamworth District	0.6	1.0	35.3	48.4	28.1	0.4	113.9	37.6	48.3	28.1
Oswestry	1.8	0.3	56.3	36.2	14.2	0.3	109.0	40.0	30.3	38.7
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	72.1	32.6	5,535.6	5,861.4	1,863.3	48.0	13,413.0	4,348.5	4,557.0	4,507.5
Thurrock	13.2	0.4	716.9	332.9	93.3	0.8	1,157.5	926.3	120.5	110.7
South Cambridgeshire	6.0	0.2	309.6	109.0	67.1	3.6	495.4	137.9	121.1	236.4
Castle Point	0.2	-	28.8	80.5	23.0	0.4	132.9	21.0	86.3	25.7
Maldon	1.0	0.1	44.8	36.4	24.3	0.6	107.2	27.7	54.7	24.8
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	130.0	12.9	6,731.1	5,208.6	2,312.6	43.3	14,438.6	4,941.8	4,812.3	4,684.4
Westminster	0.1	0.2	146.5	446.5	320.6	1.8	915.8	626.2	153.0	136.5
Hillingdon	0.1	0.4	222.8	336.9	140.1	0.4	700.7	265.0	231.6	204.1
Hackney	0.1	0.2	70.9	129.4	65.1	0.3	266.0	72.5	125.8	67.8
Barking and Dagenham	0.5	0.3	79.3	105.2	63.4	0.1	248.8	76.2	103.3	69.4
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	6.1	10.6	3,902.6	7,778.1	3,391.0	23.1	15,111.7	5,404.9	6,070.6	3,636.3
New Forest	3.2	0.1	1,247.8	178.2	77.0	1.5	1,507.7	1,197.8	160.2	149.8
Cherwell	17.9	0.1	299.1	165.7	55.7	13.6	552.1	228.2	111.0	213.0
Adur	0.4	-	41.5	37.8	21.3	1.3	102.3	26.9	38.2	37.2
Gosport	0.2	-	21.5	50.4	27.0	0.2	99.3	34.5	47.5	17.4
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	150.5	11.2	9,452.5	8,003.1	3,449.4	104.4	2,1171.1	7,305.2	6,988.8	6,877.1

Table 3 (continued): Selected regional and local energy consumption statistics (experimental)

	Fuel consumed (<i>ktoe</i>)							Consuming sector (<i>ktoe</i>)		
	Coal	Manufactured Solid Fuels	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Electricity	Renewables and Waste	Total Fuel Consumption	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
Selected NUTS4 Regions										
Bristol	1.9	2.4	195.5	364.5	162.8	1.7	728.8	278.7	307.8	142.3
South Gloucestershire	4.0	0.8	382.5	201.3	105.5	1.1	695.1	187.9	188.6	318.6
Weymouth and Portland	0.3	-	24.8	36.5	21.1	0.5	83.2	24.5	39.0	19.7
Isles of Scilly	0.1	-	1.0	-	1.1	-	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.5
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	96.7	9.6	5,386.3	3,975.1	2,114.9	46.5	11,629.2	3,704.0	3,948.0	3,977.1
Belfast	22.8	5.5	243.3	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..
Derry	48.6	2.8	115.0	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	..
Moyle	1.5	0.4	34.3	..	..	4.1	..	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	4.0	0.9	33.0	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..
TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND	208.1	37.0	2,596.2	..	..	60.0	..	..	..	..
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN	1,318.4	975.3	62,196.6	62,231.0	24,783.8	585.4	152,090.4	58,364.1	49,789.6	43,936.8
TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND AND UNALLOCATED CONSUMPTION	..	..	..	25,338.8	2,300.4	..	27,639.2	..	..	..
TOTAL UK	1,526.4	1,012.3	64,792.8	87,569.9	27,084.2	645.4	182,630.9	..	..	..
CONSUMPTION FIGURES IN DUKES	1,216⁽¹⁾	1,165⁽¹⁾	59,981⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	87,570⁽³⁾	27,948⁽⁴⁾	669⁽¹⁾	178,549	..	..	..

(1) As shown in table 1.1 of DUKES 2004

(2) Around two-thirds of this difference is due to definitional issues relating to treatment of road fuels purchased outside the UK

(3) Converted from 1,018,432GWh shown in table 4.3 of DUKES 2004

(4) Converted from 325,033GWh shown in table 5.5 of DUKES 2004

Regional and local use of road transport fuels for 2002 and 2003 update

Please note that the analysis of the local and regional use of road transport fuels published in the June 2005 edition of Energy Trends has now been updated, following the receipt of new statistics from Netcen. In the June 2005 edition of 'Energy Trends the local authority areas in the West Midlands region included Leominster, City of Hereford and South Herefordshire. These were old local authority areas, which have since been subsumed into the County of Herefordshire and Malvern Hills local authorities and this information has been now corrected.

Netcen have also produced improved estimates of road fuel consumption for London, Northern Ireland and for minor roads, after obtaining additional information sources. Therefore the links provided in the June 2005 edition of Energy Trends have been updated and give access to a revised report and updated spreadsheets for consumption estimates for all local authorities and regions in the UK in 2002 and 2003.

For ease of reference the report and updated spreadsheets can be accessed using the following links:

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

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

Regional and local gas consumption statistics for 2004

Introduction

In December 2004 DTI published the results of an exercise that converted gas consumption provided by National Grid Transco¹ at postcode sector level (ie the full postcode less the last 2 letters) into estimates of gas consumption for 2001, 2002 and 2003 at a regional and local level (NUTS1 and NUTS4 areas²).

Subsequently National Grid has published on its web site (at: <http://nationalgrid.com>³) 2004 postcode sector data and this article presents the results of a new exercise that applied the same methodology as before to these new data.

Methodology

Using a program obtained from the Office for National Statistics, postcoded consumption data were allocated to one or more NUTS4 areas. These areas correspond to Counties or Unitary Authorities in Great Britain. Where one postcode sector covered more than one NUTS4 area, the consumption data were divided equally between each NUTS4 area. However, where a local authority has contacted us to point out that there is a better way of allocating postcode sectors based on the actual geography of the area concerned this allocation has been adopted. Where, for confidentiality or other reasons, the National Grid data set combines postcode sectors, each sector is given an equal share of the data when deriving NUTS 4 area statistics. NUTS4 areas were aggregated to NUTS1 (Region) level and the summary tables below produced.

The National Grid data set combines postcode sectors using an algorithm and in different years different postcodes may be selected for amalgamation making comparison between years more difficult. In addition, the Office for National Statistics' program has been shown to be weak in its allocation of some postcode sectors to NUTS4 areas in earlier years (corrections have been applied for 2004) resulting in an over- or under-statement of the take up of connections to the gas supply in some areas.

Coverage

The data represent gas transported through the national distribution system that at the time was wholly owned by National Grid. The data exclude any gas passing through other transmission and distribution systems such as those owned by North Sea producers. However, gas that passes through this national transmission system and then into another independently owned local distribution system before reaching consumers is included. The National Grid data relate only to distribution and exclude large loads fed directly from the national transmission system (such as certain power stations). As such, the total consumption of the NUTS4 areas given in this article represents around 70 per cent of the total UK gas consumption for 2004, as recorded in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2005. Of the remaining 30 per cent, 25 per cent is gas supplied directly from the National Transmission System and 5 per cent is gas supplied through the transmission systems of others. Further work by the DTI has enabled the non-National Grid data to be allocated to NUTS4 areas and hence to regions and this is set out below in Table 1.

¹ On 26 July 2005 National Grid Transco plc was re-named National Grid plc.

² 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. NUTS1 refers to the 9 Government Office Regions in England, and separately Wales, Scotland, (and Northern Ireland), totalling 12 UK NUTS1 regions. 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. There were 3 NUTS4 areas in Great Britain where National Grid transmitted no gas: Isles of Scilly, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands.

³ Select the following menu items: "Gas", under "Information Exchange" select "Operational Data"; "Operational Info"; "Gas demand data by Postcode"

Regional and local estimates

Table 2 (presented in “landscape” format at the end of this article) shows gas sales via the National Grid network for Scotland, Wales and the regions of England for 2004. Domestic sector sales are distinguished from commercial and industrial sales and the numbers of consumers are also given. From this information sales per consumer have been calculated. The National Grid data cannot be fully disaggregated into final consumption, energy industry use and transformation use at NUTS4 level. This means that the industrial gas data are on a slightly different basis to other fuels in the exercise to combine all fuels to produce 2003 energy consumption data at NUTS4 level (see separate article on pages 23 to 28).

The National Grid data are weather corrected to National Grid’s standard 35-year trend. (This was the standard weather condition that was used for comparison purposes at the time although it has since been replaced with a new 17-year condition that reflects observed warming in recent years.) In addition, Table 2 shows information for a selected number of NUTS4 areas. The full tables showing all 408 NUTS4 areas⁴ are available on the DTI Energy statistics web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2004nuts4regions.xls .

Maps showing NUTS4 areas are available from the National Statistics web site at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/maps.asp.

The NUTS4 areas (local authority areas in Scotland) selected for Table 2 have been chosen to show some of the variation within the wider region. NUTS4s with the highest per consumer sales are shown (ie Chiltern for the domestic sector and Selby for commercial and industrial) as well as the areas with the lowest per consumer sales (ie Tower Hamlets for domestic and Chiltern again for commercial and industrial).

When comparisons are made between 2003 and 2004 and earlier years, it should be recognized that in the domestic sector new housing developments can substantially change the average consumption per consumer, as can new connections to the gas network. Similarly new industrial and commercial establishments or the closure or run down of existing businesses can have a large effect on the average consumption in a NUTS4 area, particularly if that incoming or outgoing business was a relatively large consumer. Because of the methodology employed for deriving NUTS4 data from postcode sectors (see section above) these changes may also affect adjoining areas.

Users with a requirement for data at a level lower than NUTS4 (eg at postcode sector level) can obtain such data from the National Grid web site at <http://nationalgrid.com>².

Gas consumption not covered by the National Grid dataset

As in the December 2004 article, DTI has produced at a similar regional and local level the remaining 30 per cent of gas consumption not covered by the National Grid data, subject to confidentiality constraints. In 2004, according to Table 4.3 of DUKES 2005, gas consumption in the UK amounted to 1,035,560 GWh. Of this, it is estimated that 295,563 GWh was accounted for by 33 power stations and by consumers in Northern Ireland (who are supplied by a single supply company) and 35,100 GWh by 16 large industrial sites. Clearly, the relatively small number of sites means that assigning consumptions to NUTS4 areas would disclose the gas consumption of individual sites. DTI and National Grid have both undertaken that such commercially sensitive information would not be disclosed. However NUTS4 regions on the gas table on the DTI web site at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2004nuts4.xls carry a marker to indicate that they contain either power stations or large industrial consumers. Table 1 gives information for the regions of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, although some regions are combined so as not to disclose the data for individual consumers or suppliers. When these power station and large consumer figures are subtracted from total UK gas consumption the balance is close to the sum of the domestic and industrial and commercial figures shown in Table 2. The difference

⁴ The NUTS4 areas in Scotland do not exactly match 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.

Special feature: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2004

Table 2: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2004

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Gwynedd	514	28.61	307	0.76	821	29.37	17,978	402,893
Blaenau Gwent	222	9.71	45	0.11	266	9.82	22,839	390,486
Pembrokeshire	613	32.11	206	0.67	819	32.78	19,092	306,163
Monmouthshire	634	31.11	966	0.63	1,600	31.73	20,394	1,537,510
TOTAL WALES	20,306	1,000.87	14,453	18.64	34,759	1,019.50	20,288	775,488
Glasgow City	3,737	210.97	3,214	5.55	6,951	216.52	17,714	579,010
East Renfrewshire	744	28.98	183	0.71	927	29.69	25,657	257,805
East Dunbartonshire	940	37.76	209	0.80	1,149	38.56	24,896	261,117
North Ayrshire	1,050	50.88	2,875	0.90	3,925	51.78	20,632	3,189,463
TOTAL SCOTLAND (2)	34,056	1,651.60	29,653	38.24	63,709	1,689.84	20,620	775,546
Hartlepool	776	40.02	517	0.71	1,293	40.73	19,383	730,544
Tynedale	407	16.54	610	0.54	1,017	17.08	24,586	1,134,110
Alnwick	162	7.41	62	0.21	224	7.62	21,830	297,751
Wansbeck	501	24.43	496	0.36	998	24.79	20,530	1,370,845
TOTAL NORTH EAST	20,960	990.08	12,625	19.70	33,586	1,009.78	21,170	640,727
Barrow-in-Furness	513	28.99	520	0.48	1,032	29.47	17,683	1,084,073
Macclesfield	1,525	61.61	970	2.24	2,495	63.86	24,751	432,156
Stockport	2,702	118.14	996	2.81	3,698	120.96	22,867	353,995
St. Helens	1,459	74.03	2,164	1.30	3,623	75.32	19,705	1,669,822
TOTAL NORTH WEST	54,849	2,642.98	37,103	60.22	91,952	2,703.20	20,753	616,128
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1,583	90.23	1,650	1.93	3,233	92.15	17,543	856,320
Harrogate	1,322	58.37	665	1.91	1,987	60.27	22,648	348,707
Craven	362	17.11	188	0.57	550	17.68	21,160	330,044
Selby	491	24.32	1,515	0.45	2,006	24.77	20,175	3,398,000
TOTAL YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	39,249	1,918.81	32,312	46.21	71,562	1,965.02	20,455	699,321
Lincoln	759	40.68	413	0.87	1,171	41.55	18,646	475,828
Harborough	485	21.54	196	0.59	681	22.13	22,519	331,268
Boston	393	19.41	114	0.37	508	19.78	20,262	308,227
Corby	418	20.39	1,096	0.49	1,514	20.88	20,490	2,251,067
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	31,950	1,545.09	20,573	34.41	52,524	1,579.51	20,678	597,835

Special feature: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2004

Table 2: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2004

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2004 - GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Herefordshire, County of	800	44.00	659	1.00	1,459	44.99	18,190	661,598
Lichfield	970	42.73	435	0.98	1,405	43.71	22,697	443,454
Bromsgrove	877	40.48	249	0.86	1,126	41.34	21,660	291,039
Oswestry	166	8.61	233	0.17	399	8.78	19,313	1,357,322
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	39,322	1,906.93	26,431	45.40	65,753	1,952.33	20,621	582,191
Great Yarmouth	470	26.23	166	0.62	636	26.86	17,918	265,270
Three Rivers	788	31.54	266	1.28	1,054	32.82	24,977	208,477
Brentwood	554	23.24	151	0.67	705	23.92	23,850	223,209
Breckland	481	24.65	949	0.46	1,430	25.11	19,495	2,080,593
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	36,814	1,780.60	21,013	41.24	57,828	1,821.83	20,675	509,584
Tower Hamlets	1,208	81.20	1,354	1.99	2,562	83.19	14,876	680,618
Barnet	2,869	116.72	932	4.94	3,801	121.66	24,579	188,496
Haringey	1,848	90.77	554	2.55	2,402	93.32	20,361	217,381
Bexley	1,744	83.46	1,059	1.11	2,803	84.57	20,890	952,083
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	56,705	2,859.33	31,304	79.30	88,009	2,938.62	19,832	394,770
Portsmouth	1,206	72.66	592	1.40	1,798	74.06	16,597	422,635
Chiltern	841	31.45	245	1.35	1,086	32.80	26,755	181,690
Elmbridge	1,154	46.44	477	2.54	1,631	48.98	24,845	187,731
Slough	721	35.66	2,011	1.16	2,731	36.82	20,207	1,734,237
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	58,997	2,838.55	30,574	74.84	89,571	2,913.39	20,784	408,527
Plymouth	1,372	87.31	868	1.42	2,240	88.74	15,718	609,632
Cotswold	448	20.54	199	0.68	646	21.22	21,793	293,785
Penwith	270	16.50	96	0.41	366	16.91	16,390	231,885
West Somerset	132	7.11	366	0.14	498	7.25	18,581	2,552,270
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	28,959	1,561.44	16,274	34.61	45,233	1,596.04	18,546	470,255
GREAT BRITAIN	422,167	20,696.27	272,316	492.79	694,484	21,189.07	20,398	552,597

(1) Customers with an annual consumption of less than 73,200 kWh which will include some small industrial and commercial consumers

Regional and local electricity consumption statistics for 2004

In the December 2004 edition of Energy Trends the first results of the DTI exercise to collect and publish electricity consumption data at a regional and local level were published. These were updated and a full dataset for Great Britain at a local authority (NUTS4)¹ level was made available when an updated article was published in the March 2005 Energy Trends. The exercise has now been repeated using 2004 data and this article presents the results.

Summary

Estimates of final electricity consumption at both local authority (NUTS4) and government office region (NUTS1) levels assist local and regional bodies to monitor and implement the energy efficiency programmes in their own areas. Excellent co-operation from electricity suppliers, distributors and data aggregators, has again led to total and average consumption levels for domestic and industrial/commercial sectors being made available here. As before, the information has been taken from the administrative systems of the electricity companies' data aggregators, but while the quality of the data is an improvement on 2003, the statistics shown here are again classed as experimental while further validation procedures are put in place.

Methodology

To produce 2004 annualised data at both local authority (NUTS4) and government office regional (NUTS1) levels data were collected for all electricity metering points and then aggregated for each of the sub national areas. Every metering point has a unique reference number called an MPAN or meter point administration number – which may have one or more meters. Consumption data for all MPANs are held on the systems of the data aggregators (DAs), the agents of the electricity suppliers who collate/aggregate electricity consumption levels for each meter. To find the geographical location of each MPAN, DTI obtained the Gemserv CD-ROM (December 2004 version), which contains the full address and postcode of each MPAN. Gemserv is the company who were awarded the contract to provide one central access point for suppliers to obtain address and postcode information about each MPAN. Gemserv data are therefore taken from the electricity distributors' meter point administration system (MPAS). By merging the DAs' consumption data with Gemserv's postal address files, local and regional consumption estimates were compiled.

DA's responsible for non half hourly (NHH) meters (domestic and small commercial customers) were asked to use a standard run on their systems over the 2005 August Bank Holiday weekend to generate annualised consumption rates for the period from 30 January 2004 to 29 January 2005. This ensured that the data generated were consistent, that the task could be easily accommodated within the work schedules of the DA's, and that the costs to the electricity industry of providing the data were minimised. The information that was provided by the data aggregators was as follows:

- Consumption data, based on either an annualised advance (AA) or an estimated annual consumption (EAC). The AA is based on actual meter readings, whilst the EAC is an estimate of consumption based on historical information and the profile class of the customer. The DAs' systems for NHH meters work around a 14-month settlement period, which ensures that around 80 per cent of the data, are based on AAs after 7 months and approximately 92 per cent after 14 months. So by generating the data for DTI in August 2005, around 80 per cent of NHH MPAN data collected for this exercise was based on

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.

Special Feature – Regional and local electricity consumption

electricity consumption taken from actual meter readings. There are around 25 million NHH MPANs in Great Britain.

- For NHH meters the profile attached to each MPAN was also given and profiles 1 and 2 were allocated to the Domestic sector and profiles 3 to 8 to Industrial and Commercial. All HH meters were allocated to Industrial and Commercial.
- For half hourly (HH) meters (larger commercial customers), DA's ran a simple report on their systems to give the total amount of consumption for the calendar year 2004. There are currently around 85,000 HH meters in Great Britain.
- In addition to data linked to domestic and commercial properties, the data files also provided consumption levels for unmetered sites including street lighting and electricity used by the electrified railway network, based mainly in the south of England.

Changes to methodology for the 2004 data

For 2003 DTI used the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Postcode Lookup File in order to assign postcodes first to NUTS5 areas and from there to NUTS4 areas. For 2004 the Gemserv data was matched against the All Fields Postcode Directory (AFPD) to obtain a NUTS5 code and the NUTS5 code was truncated to 7 characters, giving a NUTS4 code. Out of the 29 million records in the Gemserv dataset, it was not possible to allocate a NUTS code to around 1 million records. This was due to the postcode being incomplete, invalid or missing. A number of invalid postcodes were corrected by automated methods, for example, changing those that started 1P to IP, those ending II to LL, and standardising on postcode spacing. Where a partial postcode could be identified, this was matched to a corresponding partial postcode in the AFPD. Where this resulted in multiple NUTS codes being assigned, a weighting factor was used. The weighting factor consisted of the number of individual of delivery points for the NUTS code divided by the total number of delivery points for each potential NUTS code. Where a NUTS code could not be allocated in this way, the street and post town, or just post town, was used to allocate a NUTS code and where necessary weighting factors applied in a similar manner.

Any nominally domestic MPANs with consumption over 100,000 kWh (ie profile codes 1 and 2) were allocated to the industrial and commercial sector in the same way as they had been for 2003. Inspection of the individual data showed that there were very few recognisable private addresses with consumptions over 100,000 kWh, but a significant number between 50,000 and 100,000 kWh per year. However, as a refinement to the methodology, where the third variable of the address started with UNMET (ie unmetered) or STR (street lighting) or LAND or LLO (Landlord supply) or STAIR (staircase lighting) or TEMP (temporary builders' supply) consumption was moved to the industrial and commercial category. The 100,000 kWh cut off is known to have classified some very large domestic users to the industrial and commercial sector but this is more than outweighed by the number of small industrial and commercial consumers that will have been allocated to the domestic sector.

Regional and local estimates of final electricity consumption data

Table 3 shows the amount of electricity consumed by selected local authorities within each government office region. The table is broken down by domestic and commercial/industrial customers and shows the total amount of electricity consumed in GWh and the number of customers. Average consumption levels for domestic and non-domestic MPANs are also provided. The local authorities within each region have been selected to show those areas with the highest and lowest average consumptions. Commercial and industrial customers may have more than one MPAN per site. The number of domestic sector MPANs in Great Britain is larger than the number of households by just over 5 per cent, although in Scotland there are around 14 per cent more domestic MPANs than households. This is because in Scotland it is estimated that some 270,000 domestic customers are on two-rate or three-rate meters using dynamic teleswitching to control when cheaper rate electricity is made available to consumers and these customers will have two MPANs per address. A similar system (resulting in multiple MPANs per customer) is available to households in England and Wales but this is less widespread (around 310,000 customers in total). Second homes, holiday homes and additions to the housing stock will also lead to the number of MPANs exceeding the number of households. This means that the sales per MPAN figures

understate consumption per household for most local authorities. The full table showing all NUTS4 areas¹ within these regions is available on the DTI Energy statistics web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/elec2004nuts4regionsexp.xls .

Electricity consumption not covered by the data collection exercise

The consumption estimates provided here cover only Great Britain, and exclude those large consumers of electricity that are connected to the high voltage lines of the transmission system. Northern Ireland has been excluded because the structure of the electricity industry in Northern Ireland differs from the rest of the United Kingdom, where there is a single monopoly supplier to domestic customers, Northern Ireland Electricity plc. This creates problems with disclosure. In addition, DAs do not hold information on their systems for consumption levels for those industrial consumers, such as very large sites or plant, who receive their electricity as CVA (Central Volume Allocation) users via the high voltage transmission system. CVA users have different arrangements with their electricity suppliers to NHH and HH meter customers. CVA consumption is particularly important in Wales and so the consumption figure for Wales is lower than consumption estimate given on page 45.

Also excluded is electricity used by companies that generate their own electricity and consume it without it passing over the public distribution network. This amounted to 28.3 TWh in the UK as a whole in 2004. Much of this “autogeneration” is from CHP schemes and an indication of the regional importance of such schemes can be from an article on pages 17 to 22 of the September 2005 Energy Trends (“Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2004”).

Table 1: Comparison with published UK statistics for 2004	<i>GWh</i>
GB Total in Table 2 - Domestic	119,864
Industrial and Commercial	192,284
Total for Great Britain	312,148
<i>Plus</i> Northern Ireland	7,558
<i>Plus</i> Sales direct from high voltage lines (based on Ofgem data)	7,400
Implied UK Sales of electricity	327,106
UK Sales of electricity (DUKES 2005 Table 5.5)	323,711
Statistical difference	+3,395 (+1.0% of UK Sales)
Domestic sector (DUKES 2005 Table 5.2)	115,526
<i>Less</i> Northern Ireland	-3,125
Domestic sector GB	112,401
GB Total in Table 2 - Domestic	119,864
Statistical difference	+7,463 (+6.2% of GB domestic consumption)

Comparison with published annual figures for 2004

Table 1 compares the total figures shown in Table 2 with corresponding electricity figures published in Chapter 5 of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2005 (DUKES). After allowing for electricity not included in consumption in Table 2 (CVA and Northern Ireland), there is a difference of around 3.4 TWh or just over 1 per cent. Some of this will be due to the fact that around 20 per cent of the data in the sub-national exercise is based on estimates rather than actual meter readings.

¹ 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 3: Selected regional and local electricity consumption statistics (experimental)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		kWh per MPAN	
	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Average domestic consumption	Average industrial and commercial consumption
Powys	290	57.0	365	11.5	655	68.5	5,093	31,668
Neath Port Talbot	228	61.7	1,004	4.3	1,232	66.0	3,699	235,502
Blaenau Gwent	108	30.9	172	2.3	280	33.2	3,483	74,928
Ceredigion	187	31.2	199	5.9	386	37.0	6,004	33,893
TOTAL WALES	5,602	1,305.1	10,970	130.1	16,572	1,435.2	4,293	84,315
Eilean Siar	85	14.9	57	1.6	141	16.5	5,660	35,769
North Ayrshire	311	68.1	988	5.2	1,299	73.3	4,566	190,783
East Ayrshire	234	55.7	300	5.2	534	60.9	4,206	57,933
Orkney Isles	77	10.7	51	2.1	128	12.8	7,191	24,728
TOTAL SCOTLAND	12,317	2,570.5	17,982	218.0	30,299	2,788.5	4,792	82,473
Alnwick	79	16.3	84	2.0	163	18.3	4,869	42,903
Wansbeck	104	28.3	322	1.7	425	30.0	3,658	188,795
South Tyneside	243	68.7	266	4.0	510	72.7	3,543	66,665
Berwick-upon-Tweed	86	15.7	103	2.4	189	18.1	5,481	42,893
TOTAL NORTH EAST	4,578	1,163.3	8,129	83.9	12,708	1,247.2	3,936	96,912
Copeland	143	31.7	114	3.0	257	34.6	4,517	38,195
Ellesmere Port & Neston	145	34.6	465	2.3	610	36.9	4,191	201,679
Barrow-in-Furness	129	32.6	354	2.3	483	34.9	3,952	150,857
Eden	141	23.5	283	4.4	424	27.9	6,010	63,716
TOTAL NORTH WEST	13,316	3,030.9	20,913	252.5	34,230	3,283.4	4,393	82,837
Richmondshire	115	21.9	109	3.0	224	24.9	5,259	36,352
North Lincolnshire	301	69.8	992	6.1	1293	75.9	4,317	162,068
Barnsley	377	99.7	513	6.3	890	106.0	3,780	81,141
Ryedale	124	23.4	185	3.9	309	27.3	5,310	47,647
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	9,760	2,252.5	15,842	185.3	25,602	2,437.8	4,333	85,515
East Lindsey	335	62.1	389	7.8	725	69.9	5,400	49,769
South Derbyshire	176	35.8	513	2.6	689	38.3	4,933	199,967
Chesterfield	180	47.0	370	4.0	550	51.1	3,829	91,597
South Northamptonshire	210	35.3	245	3.1	456	38.4	5,956	79,987
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	8,775	1,890.3	15,686	161.6	24,461	2,051.9	4,642	97,057

Table 3 (continued): Selected regional and local electricity consumption statistics (experimental)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		kWh per MPAN	
	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2004 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Average domestic consumption	Average industrial and commercial consumption
South Shropshire	115	19.8	94	3.2	208	23.0	5,785	29,034
North Warwickshire	140	26.7	352	2.6	492	29.2	5,249	136,669
Stoke-on-Trent	427	108.6	455	8.4	882	117.1	3,934	53,916
Stratford-on-Avon	308	52.3	315	6.0	623	58.3	5,889	52,435
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	10,761	2,297.8	16,632	205.0	27,393	2,502.8	4,683	81,136
Epping Forest	280	51.9	217	5.0	497	56.8	5,409	43,567
Thurrock	313	63.2	880	4.4	1,193	67.6	4,953	200,702
Norwich	224	59.5	479	6.9	703	66.3	3,771	69,749
Forest Heath	152	24.2	269	2.9	421	27.1	6,280	93,609
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	12,267	2,409.7	15,884	221.2	28,150	2,630.9	5,091	71,796
Hackney	333	87.2	407	17.3	741	104.5	3,824	23,564
City of London	22	5.0	2,458	8.3	2,481	13.3	4,393	296,756
Islington	305	84.6	864	18.3	1,170	102.9	3,607	47,251
Barnet	686	135.6	520	12.3	1,206	147.9	5,061	42,307
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	13,496	3,139.3	26,870	414.9	40,367	3,554.2	4,299	64,760
Wealden	345	62.1	221	7.3	566	69.3	5,557	30,453
Gravesham	177	39.6	504	3.2	681	42.7	4,482	159,607
Eastbourne	185	44.9	207	5.3	392	50.2	4,113	38,881
South Bucks	156	26.7	247	2.7	403	29.4	5,847	91,462
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	17,354	3,519.8	23,704	346.9	41,057	3,866.8	4,930	68,320
Penwith	175	32.7	122	4.4	297	37.1	5,337	27,889
South Gloucestershire	504	104.3	1,056	7.0	1,560	111.3	4,830	150,783
Plymouth	468	110.7	614	8.2	1,082	118.9	4,227	75,098
Isles of Scilly	9	1.1	8	0.4	17	1.5	7,770	20,067
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	11,518	2,294.7	15,189	243.9	26,707	2,538.6	5,019	62,285
Unallocated Consumption	119	28.0	4,482	13.9	4,602	42.0		
GREAT BRITAIN	119,864	25,902.0	192,284	2,477.3	312,148	28,379.2	4,628	77,620

Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2003 and 2004.

Introduction

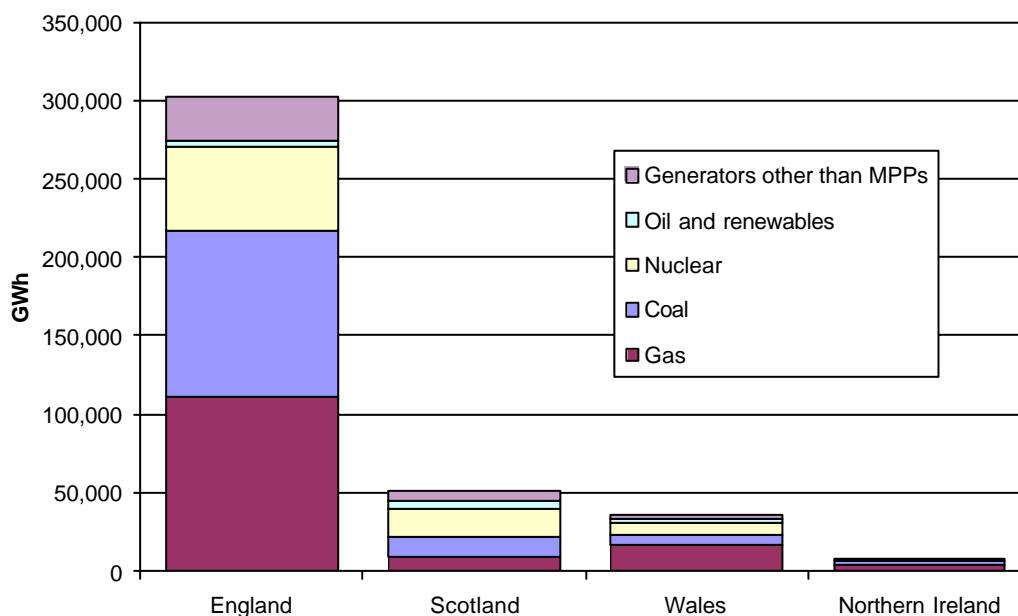
This article updates that published in December 2004. As before, there are confidentiality constraints that mean that some data for generation by fuel in Northern Ireland cannot be shown separately from those for England. The United Kingdom figures shown in the tables in this article are taken from the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2005, Chapter 5 and 7 and so the definitions used are identical to those in the Digest. Tables 1 and 2 are shown in “landscape” format at the end of the main text.

Generation and net exports

In 2003 12.4 per cent of the electricity generated in the UK was generated in Scotland, 7.5 per cent in Wales, and 1.8 per cent in Northern Ireland and 78.3 per cent in England. These percentages rose to 12.9 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2004, but fell to 76.3 per cent in England (Table 1).

Both Scotland and Wales are net exporters of electricity with England importing electricity from both countries and from continental Europe. Northern Ireland trades electricity with the Republic of Ireland to which it was a net exporter in 2004. It also imports electricity from Scotland via the Moyle interconnector opened in 2002 with these imports exceeding the net exports to the Irish Republic in both 2003 and 2004. In 2003 Scotland exported 16.5 per cent of the electricity generated there to consumers elsewhere in the UK, and this rose to 16.8 per cent in 2004 through greater exports to England. Wales exported the equivalent of 6.6 per cent of its generation to consumers in England in 2003 rising to 17.4 per cent in 2004 mainly due to the 17 per cent increase in generation in Wales in 2004. Increased generation from “Other generators” in Wales (mainly due to increased CHP output) was accompanied by an increase in MPP generation for reasons set out in the following section. Recently improved statistics of electricity exports and imports in Northern Ireland have been obtained for 2003 but these were finalized too late for inclusion in Chapter 5 of DUKES 2005. However, the 2004 data do agree with those in DUKES.

Chart 1: Generation by fuel in 2004 by major power producers and other generators

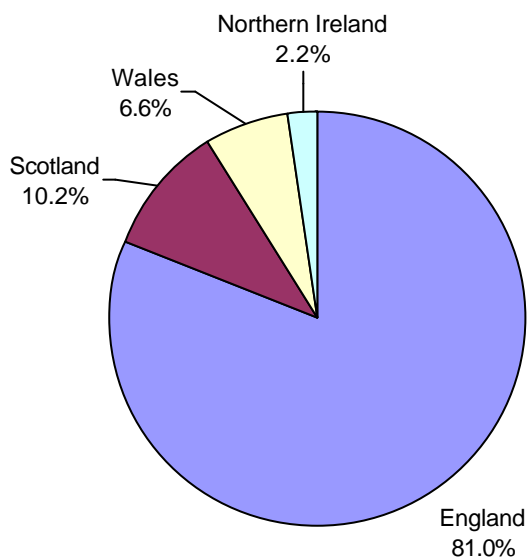


Generation by fuel

Table 2 sets out the generation of electricity by the fuel categories used in Table 5.6 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2004. The position in 2004 is shown in Chart 1. Coal’s share is lower in both Scotland and Wales than the approximately one third share in the UK as a whole in both 2003

and 2004. In Northern Ireland gas accounted for over 50 per cent of generation for the first time in 2004. In Scotland 20.3 per cent of generation was from gas in 2003, rising to 21.6 per cent in 2004. In Wales the 40.8 per cent share of gas in 2003 climbed to 48.5 per cent in 2004; this was because one CCGT power station was returned to full service and a second had its first full year of operation. There was a 2 per cent fall in nuclear output in Scotland in 2004, but nuclear's share fell from 37.2 per cent in 2003 to 35.4 per cent because of growth in other forms of generation. In England a 13 per cent fall in nuclear output due to unplanned outages led to nuclear's share falling from 19.7 per cent in 2003 to 17.7 per cent in 2004. After the "drier" year of 2003 natural flow hydro returned to its more usual share of generation in both Scotland and Wales in 2004 namely 8.9 per cent (compared to 6.0 per cent in 2003) and 0.9 per cent (compared to 0.7 per cent in 2003), respectively. The role of renewables is discussed in a separate section below. Combined heat and power (CHP) forms the bulk of "Other generators" generation, although some major power producers (MPPs) also operate generators that are partially CHP. CHP statistics for 2004 on a sub-national and regional basis were published in September 2005's issue of Energy Trends. The share of generation accounted for by generators other than major power producers varies across the UK. In Scotland in 2004 other generators had a 12 per cent share, while in England the share was 9½ per cent, in Wales 6 per cent and in Northern Ireland 3½ per cent.

Chart 2: Electricity consumption in 2004



Consumption and sales

Transmission and distribution losses are not separately available for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England so estimates have been made using the same proportions of electricity supplied as for the UK as a whole. Consumption figures have then been calculated by deducting net transfers and losses figures from the electricity supplied figures shown in Table 1. These show (Chart 2) that in 2004 10.2 per cent of electricity consumption in the UK was in Scotland (up from 10.1 per cent in 2003), 6.6 per cent in Wales (up from 6.3 per cent in 2003), 2.2 per cent in Northern Ireland (down from 2.3 per cent in 2003) and 81.0 per cent in England (down from 81.3 per cent in 2003).

Since 2001 separate data have been collected for sales of electricity from the public supply system in Scotland, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland and published as monthly Table 5.5 on the DTI Energy Statistics web site (see references at the end of the article). Because of definitional and other differences set out in the Technical Notes to Chapter 5 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2005, there is a statistical difference between the calculated consumption and the sales data in Table 1. As part of its commitment to improving the quality of its statistics, DTI continues to examine this statistical difference and look further at the component series to see where the differences might be arising and thus where improvements to the data might be made.

Special feature – Sub national electricity figures

Table 1: Generation and supply of electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2003 and 2004

GWh

		2003					2004				
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Generated by	Major power producers	362,600	43,728	28,103	6,892	283,877	358,407	44,539	33,026	7,141	273,701
	Other generators	35,866	5,767	1,951	229	27,919	37,221	6,433	2,209	269	28,310
Total generated		398,466	49,495	30,054	7,121	311,796	395,628	50,972	35,235	7,410	302,011
Own use by	Other generators	1,439	232	78	9	1,120	1,595	276	95	11	1,213
Electricity supplied (net) by	Other generators	34,427	5,535	1,873	220	26,799	35,626	6,157	2,114	258	27,097
Used in pumping at pumped storage and other own use by MPPs		20,293	3,585	4,352	358	11,998	19,086	3,799	4,177	284	10,826
Electricity supplied (net) by MPPs		342,307	40,143	23,751	6,534	271,879	339,321	40,740	28,849	6,857	262,875
Electricity transferred to England (net of receipts)		-	5,152	1,970	-	-7,122	-	5,780	6,101	-	-11,881
Electricity transferred to Northern Ireland (net of receipts)		-	3,025	-	-3,025	-	-	2,793	-	-2,793	-
Electricity transferred to Europe (net of receipts)		-967	-	-	1,160	-2,127	-7,490	-	-	1,574	-9,064
Transfers from other generators to public supply		10,773	883	739	113	9,038	8,927	1,449	943	148	6,386
Transmission losses		5,666	563	355	129	4,619	5,737	575	373	125	4,664
Distribution losses		24,196	1,930	1,310	504	20,452	24,965	1,930	1,365	485	21,185
Consumption from public supply [A]		324,254	30,369	20,857	7,879	265,149	325,036	31,110	21,953	7,615	264,358
Consumption by autogenerators		23,586	4,642	1,131	106	17,707	26,672	4,703	1,170	109	20,690
Total Electricity consumption		347,840	35,011	21,988	7,985	282,856	351,708	35,813	23,123	7,724	285,048
Electricity sales (public supply) [B]		325,033	29,600	21,827	7,810	265,796	323,711	30,117	21,738	7,558	264,298
Statistical difference		-779	+769	-970	+69	-647	+1,325	+993	+215	+57	+60
between calculated consumption [A] and sales [B]											

Table 2: Generation of electricity by fuel in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2003 and 2004

GWh

		2003					2004				
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Major power producers:	Coal	134,023	14,514	7,116	2,854	109,539	127,827	13,001	7,234	2,711	104,881
	Oil	2,197	137	-	603	1,457	1,883	149	-	347	1,387
	Gas	131,238	7,624	11,453	3,435	108,726	140,577	8,851	16,245	4,083	111,398
	Nuclear	88,686	18,394	7,291	-	63,001	79,999	18,013	7,388	-	54,598
	Thermal renewables	1,154	-	-	-	1,154	1,471	-	51	-	1,420
	Hydro natural flow	2,568	2,389	179	-	-	4,001	3,739	245	-	17
	Hydro pumped storage	2,734	670	2,064	-	-	2,649	786	1,863	-	-
Total		362,600	43,728	28,103	6,892	283,877	358,407	44,539	33,026	7,141	273,701
Other Generators:	Coal	4,282	40	-		4,242	4,184	53	-		4,131
	Oil	2,397	1,897	46		454	3,032	2,113	50		869
	Gas	17,633	2,401	820		14,412	15,526	2,152	855		12,519
	Thermal renewables	5,547	374	203	3	4,967	6,407	510	194	3	5,700
	Other thermal	4,059	-	482		3,577	5,204	-	503		4,701
	Hydro natural flow	660	595	22	5	38	929	807	60	8	54
	Non thermal renewables	1,288	460	378	106	344	1,939	798	547	140	454
Total		35,866	5,767	1,951	229	27,919	37,221	6,433	2,209	269	28,310
Total generation by fuel		398,466	49,495	30,054	7,121	311,796	395,628	50,972	35,235	7,410	302,011
within which:	Renewables Hydro	3,228	2,981	201	5	41	4,929	4,545	305	8	71
	Wind, wave, solar	1,289	460	378	106	345	1,939	798	547	140	454
	Other	6,121	374	201	1	5,545	7,303	510	192	1	6,600
	Total	10,638	3,815	780	112	5,931	14,171	5,853	1,044	149	7,125
Renewables eligible under the renewables obligation		7,175	1,378	671	112	5,014	9,986	2,741	910	148	6,187
Percentage shares of generation:	Coal	34.7%	29.4%	23.7%		36.6%	33.4%	25.6%	20.5%		36.1%
	Oil	1.2%	4.1%	0.1%		0.8%	1.2%	4.4%	0.1%		0.8%
	Gas	37.3%	20.3%	40.8%		39.7%	39.5%	21.6%	48.5%		41.4%
	Nuclear	22.3%	37.2%	24.3%		19.7%	20.2%	35.4%	21.0%		17.7%
	Hydro natural flow	0.8%	6.0%	0.7%		-	1.2%	8.9%	0.9%		-
	Other renewables	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%		2.1%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%		2.5%
	Other	1.7%	1.3%	8.5%		1.1%	2.0%	1.5%	6.7%		1.5%
Total		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	

Shaded areas indicate where separate figures for Northern Ireland cannot be given and the data have been merged with data for England

Recent and forthcoming publications of interest to users of energy statistics

Wind power and the UK wind resource

The Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford has published a report (commissioned by DTI) that presents an overview of the United Kingdom wind resource and describes the likely implications of integrating significant amounts of wind-generated electricity into the electricity supply system of the UK. The report is divided into four sections covering:

- wind-generated electricity: the relationship between wind speed, wind power and turbine performance;
- characteristics of the wind resource: an assessment of the patterns of availability of wind-generated electricity, and the likelihood of extreme wind events affecting wind power generation;
- capacity factor: the importance of this measure of wind power; and
- wind power in electricity networks: an assessment of the availability of wind power, the impact of wind power variability on conventional generating capacity, and costs.

The report is available at:

www.eci.ox.ac.uk/renewables/UKWind-Report.pdf .

The Energy Review

On 29 November 2005 the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced that they had asked the Energy Minister to lead a review of UK Energy Policy and bring forward policy proposals. The terms of reference are that the Government will review the UK's progress against the medium and long term Energy White Paper goals and options for further steps to achieve them. The aim will be to bring forward proposals on energy policy in early summer 2006. In drawing up the analysis and options the Energy Minister will undertake extensive public and stakeholder consultation and a consultation document will be published in January 2006.

www.dti.gov.uk/news/newsarticle291105.html .

1 TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1.1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity					Wind and natural flow
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Nuclear	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		260.4	19.5	116.3	104.2	20.04	0.39
2004		238.4	17.5	104.5	97.5	18.29	0.52
<i>Per cent change</i>		-8.4	-10.0	-10.1	-6.4	-8.7	+34.2
2004	Quarter 3	52.5	4.2	24.2	19.7	4.27	0.11
	Quarter 4	60.6	4.6	25.8	25.6	4.38	0.17
2005	Quarter 1	59.8	3.7	24.8	26.0	5.10	0.16
	Quarter 2	55.3	3.5	24.0	23.3	4.50	0.11
	Quarter 3	46.3	3.5	21.1	17.0	4.63	0.08
<i>Per cent change</i> ⁶		-11.8	-17.3	-12.8	-13.7	+8.3	-22.7

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 third 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

	<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected^{6,7,8} (annualised rates)</i>							
	Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Primary electricity			Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Primary electricity			Net imports	
				Natural gas ³	Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro ⁴					Natural gas	Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro		
2000	234.2	39.2	76.7	96.9	19.6	0.52	1.22	237.8	40.0	77.8	98.6	19.7	0.50	1.22	
2001	237.4	42.7	76.1	96.6	20.8	0.43	0.89	238.6	43.1	76.6	96.7	20.8	0.44	0.89	
2002	230.1	39.3	74.0	95.4	20.1	0.52	0.72	235.4	40.0	75.4	98.7	20.0	0.54	0.72	
2003	232.4	42.2	73.8	95.8	20.0	0.39	0.19	236.3	43.1	74.9	97.7	20.0	0.41	0.19	
2004	235.6	41.5	76.9	97.7	18.3	0.52	0.64	239.5	42.0	78.0	100.0	18.3	0.54	0.64	
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+1.3</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>+4.1</i>	<i>+2.0</i>	<i>-8.7</i>	<i>+34.2</i>	<i>(+)</i>	<i>+1.4</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>+4.2</i>	<i>+2.4</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>+30.8</i>	<i>(+)</i>	
2004	Quarter 3	49.3	8.6	19.6	16.6	4.3	0.11	0.18	225.0	41.0	77.7	86.8	18.1	0.66	0.71
	Quarter 4	65.3	12.0	20.3	28.3	4.4	0.17	0.21	249.4	42.9	82.7	105.1	17.4	0.53	0.85
2005	Quarter 1	68.5	12.4	19.6	31.0	5.1	0.16	0.12	253.8	45.2	80.0	108.3	19.3	0.50	0.48
	Quarter 2	52.9	8.9	18.2	21.0	4.5	0.11	0.18	228.3	40.4	74.9	93.3	18.3	0.57	0.73
	Quarter 3	48.7	7.9	19.5	16.4	4.6	0.08	0.17	220.5	38.0	77.3	84.3	19.6	0.52	0.67
<i>Per cent change⁹</i>		<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>+8.3</i>	<i>-22.7</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>+8.5</i>	<i>-22.4</i>	<i>-5.5</i>

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/dukes2005/01longterm.pdf

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

9. Percentage change in the third 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 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ¹
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	260,310	238,333	-8.4	57,496	66,624	65,451	59,838	52,366	60,679	59,903r	55,350r	46,202	-11.8
Imports	107,278	126,211	+17.6	26,866	28,912	32,081	30,209	31,057	32,864	32,656r	32,764r	33,875	+9.1
Exports	-123,207	-113,953	-7.5	-30,672	-28,756	-28,705	-30,205	-28,156	-26,888	-25,148r	-27,516r	-23,101	-18.0
Marine bunkers	-1,879	-2,220	+18.1	-462	-430	-401	-630	-622	-568	-493	-566	-600	-3.5
Stock change ²	+2,025	-1,000		-2,212	+845	+3,221	-2,722	-2,611	+1,112	+4,857	-3,639r	-4,461	
Primary supply	244,527	247,370	+1.2	51,016	67,194	71,648	56,489	52,034	67,199	71,776r	56,393r	51,915	-0.2
Statistical difference ³	-283	+170		-539	-172	-182	+749	-117	-281	-83r	-151r	+159	
Primary demand	244,811	247,201	+1.0	51,555	67,366	71,830	55,740	52,151	67,480	71,859r	56,545r	51,756	-0.8
Transfers ⁴	-204	-104		-45	-60	+124	2	-140	-91	-345r	179r	-72	
TRANSFORMATION	-53,658	-53,404	-0.5	-12,296	-14,325	-14,870	-11,927	-12,205	-14,402	-14,673r	-12,260r	-11,433	-6.3
Electricity generation	-50,825	-50,077	-1.5	-11,579	-13,599	-13,945	-11,221	-11,530	-13,381	-13,802r	-11,520r	-11,132	-3.5
Heat generation	-573	-1,031	+80.1	-100	-169	-300	-237	-216	-279	-297	-235	-214	-0.8
Petroleum refineries	170	217	+27.4	-28	109	-25	158	160	-77	-55	129	506	(+)
Coke manufacture	41	-18	(-)	17	10	-7	16	-4	-23	5r	10r	-24	(+)
Blast furnaces	-2,481	-2,502	+0.8	-609	-677	-598	-644	-617	-643	-523	-647r	-573	-7.2
Patent fuel manufacture	10	8	-12.6	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	(+)
Energy industry use	16,978	16,691	-1.7	3,967	4,319	4,266	4,226	3,848	4,351	4,232r	4,326r	3,656	-5.0
Losses	3,262	3,546	+8.7	741	936	1,022	762	774	989	1,080r	815r	760	-1.8
FINAL CONSUMPTION	170,709	173,456	+1.6	34,524	47,716	51,851	38,800	35,128	47,677	51,583r	39,294r	35,778	+1.9
Iron & steel	1,947	1,828	-6.1	449	495	480	474	431	443	499r	476	449	+4.0
Other industries	32,301	32,258	-0.1	6,915	8,443	9,674	7,480	6,852	8,252	9,532r	7,304r	6,402	-6.6
Transport	56,046	57,449	+2.5	14,741	13,923	13,765	14,396	14,987	14,301	14,106	14,768r	15,730	+5.0
Domestic	48,282	48,731	+0.9	5,724	15,832	18,343	8,676	5,894	15,819	17,698r	8,751r	5,952	+1.0
Public administration	6,879	7,256	+5.5	1,100	2,131	2,394	1,551	1,201	2,110	2,374r	1,641r	1,219	+1.5
Commercial	10,155	10,334	+1.8	1,964	3,010	3,117	2,229	2,078	2,910	3,236r	2,487r	2,233	+7.4
Agriculture	951	920	-3.3	192	255	238	241	228	213	273r	279r	333	+46.2
Miscellaneous	1,863	2,251	+20.8	230	621	725	558	320	647	698r	485r	337	+5.2
Non energy use	12,286	12,429	+1.2	3,209	3,006	3,115	3,196	3,136	2,982	3,166	3,101	3,124	-0.4

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 3									2005 Quarter 3 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	3,751	-	24,197	-	19,320	735	4,363	-	-	3,008	-	21,117	-	16,572	784	4,722	-	-
Imports	5,864	177	17,940	5,183	1,618	60	-	215	-	7,076	156	17,207	6,207	2,893	100	-	235	-
Exports	-90	-28	-16,478	-8,279	-3,243	-	-	-38	-	-94	-21	-12,882	-7,889	-2,147	-	-	-68	-
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-600	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change ¹	-1,346	-35	+279	-276	-1,234	-	-	-	-	-2,561	-130	+7	-665	-1,112	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	8,179	115	25,938	-3,994	16,462	795	4,363	177	-	7,429	5	25,449	-2,947	16,206	884	4,722	167	-
Statistical difference ²	+80	+18	-75	-220	+36	-	-	+46	-	+94	-30	+386	-266	-59	-	-	+35	-
Primary demand	8,099	97	26,013	-3,773	16,426	795	4,363	131	-	7,335	36	25,063	-2,681	16,266	884	4,722	132	-
Transfers ³	-	-28	-891	+780	-1	-	-124	+124	-	-	-27	-931	+887	-	-	-118	+118	-
TRANSFORMATION	-7,644	409	-25,122	24,978	-7,915	-693	-4,239	7,563	459	-6,973	524	-24,132	24,334	-7,876	-782	-4,604	7,616	459
Electricity generation	-6,353	-237	-	-207	-7,363	-693	-4,239	7,563	-	-5,568	-216	-	-255	-7,323	-782	-4,604	7,616	-
Heat generation	-84	-18	-	-20	-553	-	-	-	459	-82	-18	-	-21	-553	-	-	-	459
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-25,122	25,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-24,132	24,639	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-993	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,079	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-162	-380	-	-76	-	-	-	-	-	-195	-349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-53	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-50	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	-	209	-	1,423	1,639	-	-	572	3	-	205	-	1,248	1,644	-	-	555	3
Losses	-	49	-	-	127	-	-	598	-	-	48	-	-	157	-	-	554	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION	454	219	-	20,563	6,744	101	-	6,647	400	360	279	-	21,293	6,588	102	-	6,756	400
Iron & steel	-	133	-	8	174	-	-	116	-	-	174	-	1	158	-	-	115	-
Other industries	239	34	-	1,995	1,848	54	-	2,373	309	186	60	-	1,628	1,835	54	-	2,329	309
Transport	-	-	-	14,817	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	15,558	-	-	-	172	-
Domestic	204	53	-	475	3,211	25	-	1,922	5	154	45	-	599	3,083	26	-	2,040	5
Other final users	11	-	-	348	1,295	22	-	2,066	86	20	-	-	597	1,297	22	-	2,100	86
Non energy use	-	-	-	2,920	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,909	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

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	per cent change ¹	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	28,279	25,097	-11.3	5,906	7,371	6,382	6,091	6,001	6,623	5,144	4,891r	4,826	-19.6
Deepmined	15,633	12,543	-19.8	3,072	4,223	3,349	2,984	2,947	3,263	2,324	1,908	2,132	-27.6
Opencast	12,126	11,993	-1.1	2,699	3,029	2,906	2,969	2,886	3,232	2,691	2,821r	2,521	-12.6
Other sources	520	561	+8	136	118	128	139	167	127	129	162	173	+4
Imports	31,891	36,153	+13.4	8,150	8,545	9,272	8,995	8,975	8,911	9,982r	10,806r	10,831	+20.7
Exports	542	621	+14	116	163	153	163	125	179	135	176	131	+5
Stock change ³	+2,492	+176		-1,450	+1,981	+2,334	-2,091	-2,479	+2,412	+3,389	-2,639	-4,114	
Total supply	62,120	60,805	-2.1	12,490	17,733	17,835	12,832	12,371	17,767	18,380r	12,882r	11,412	-7.8
Statistical difference	-183	+126		-194	+7	-353	+310	-232	+401	-178r	-75r	+64	
Total demand	62,303	60,679	-2.6	12,685	17,726	18,187	12,522	12,604	17,366	18,558r	12,957r	11,348	-10.0
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	52,464	50,503	-3.7	10,431	15,109	15,703	10,018	10,164	14,618	16,329	10,657	8,910	-12.3
Heat generation	617	543	-12	140	163	137	135	135	136	136	135	135	-
Coke manufacture	5,729	5,487	-4.2	1,389	1,499	1,387	1,396	1,363	1,341	1,262	1,331	1,481	+8.7
Blast furnaces	882	895	+1	219	237	211	230	222	232	247	281	268	+21
Patent fuel manufacture	396	327	-17	82	107	91	88	74	74	65	67	68	-8
Energy industry use	6	8		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	2,209	2,916	+32.0	424	609	657	653	643	963	515r	484r	484	-25
Iron & steel	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other industries	941	1,482	+57.5	194	257	263	351	361	507	250r	255r	256	-29
Domestic	1,206	1,359	+12.7	218	341	377	287	266	429	224r	195r	201	-25
Other final users	61	76	+25	12	11	17	16	16	27	41	34r	28	+72
Stocks at end of period													
Distributed stocks	12,070	12,325	+2.1	14,069	12,070	9,705	12,072	14,451	12,325	8,989	11,804	15,924	+10.2
Of which:													
Major power producers	10,971	11,019	+0.4	12,915	10,971	8,729	10,947	13,141	11,019	7,419	9,990	14,211	+8.1
Coke ovens	1,086	1,291	+18.9	1,146	1,086	967	1,119	1,306	1,291	1,558	1,801	1,706	+30.6
Undistributed stocks	1,624	1,192	-26.6	1,605	1,624	1,655	1,379	1,479	1,192	1,140	965	958	-35.2
Total stocks	13,694	13,518	-1.3	15,674	13,694	11,360	13,451	15,930	13,518	10,129	12,768	16,882	+6.0

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

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

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

2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

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

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	per cent change ¹	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	4,993	4,654	-6.8	1,207	1,305	1,190	1,214	1,145	1,105	1,061	1,136	1,213	+6.0
Coke oven coke	4,286	4,038	-5.8	1,043	1,128	1,017	1,053	1,003	965	949	992	1,078	+7.5
Coke breeze	315	298	-5	81	73	80	79	70	69	51	77	67	-4
Other MSF	392	318	-19	83	104	93	82	72	71	61	67	68	-6
Imports	984	1,051	+7	209	224	237	321	257	236	239r	258r	221	-14
Exports	193	181	-6	51	49	48	41	41	51	41	34	29	-29
Stock change ³	-142	-130		-60	+24	-65	-121	-55	+111	+79	-49	-187	
Transfers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-r	-	
Total supply	5,641	5,394	-4.4	1,304	1,504	1,314	1,372	1,306	1,401	1,339r	1,310r	1,218	-6.7
Statistical difference	-58	-71		-66	-21	-27	-42	-18	15	-2r	-23r	-49	
Total demand	5,699	5,465	-4.1	1,370	1,525	1,340	1,415	1,324	1,386	1,340r	1,333r	1,267	-4.3
TRANSFORMATION	4,246	4,171	-1.8	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	1,040	982	-4.5
Coke manufacture	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blast furnaces	4,246	4,171	-1.8	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	1,040	982	-4.5
Energy industry use	4	4	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	1,449	1,290	-11.0	316	383	333	339	296	322	353r	294	286	-4
Iron & steel	818	810	-1	199	208	196	207	198	209	199	213	206	+4
Other industries	160	126	-21	28	38	28	42	28	28	39r	18	20	-28
Domestic	470	354	-25	89	137	109	90	70	85	115r	63r	59	-15
Stocks at end of period	578	708	+22	602	578	642	764	819	708	628	677	864	+6

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

2. Percentage change in the third 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 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	27,212	26,606	-2.2	6,729	7,037	6,473	6,814	6,620	6,699	6,551r	6,850r	6,816	+3.0
Coke oven gas	9,564	9,076	-5.1	2,329	2,483	2,273	2,310	2,284	2,209	2,151r	2,252r	2,436	+6.6
Blast furnace gas	15,790	15,770	-0.1	3,940	4,069	3,755	4,054	3,897	4,064	3,972	4,159r	3,890	-0.2
Benzole & tars	1,773	1,722	-2.9	425	475	429	439	432	422	412	426	475	+10
Transfers	+83	+39	(-)	+35	+10	+17	+11	+7	+4	+17	+13r	+15	(+)
Total supply	27,212	26,606	-2.2	6,729	7,037	6,473	6,814	6,620	6,699	6,551r	6,850r	6,816	+2.9
Statistical difference	-72	-38		-8	-22	-17	-15	-4	-2	-14	-7	-11	
Total demand	27,284	26,644	-2.3	6,737	7,059	6,490	6,829	6,624	6,701	6,566r	6,857r	6,827	+3.1
TRANSFORMATION	12,211	11,566	-5.3	3,048	3,081	2,664	2,895	2,973	3,034	2,690r	2,949	2,728	-8.2
Electricity generation	10,855	10,718	-1.3	2,709	2,742	2,452	2,683	2,761	2,822	2,478r	2,738	2,516	-8.9
Heat generation	1,356	848	-37.5	339	339	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	-0.1
Energy industry use	10,402	9,843	-5.4	2,614	2,733	2,510	2,516	2,433	2,384	2,305	2,380	2,383	-2.1
Losses	1,855	2,340	+26.1	471	509	446	652	565	677	625	700r	564	-0
FINAL CONSUMPTION	2,816	2,895	+2.8	604	736	870	766	653	606	946r	827	1,152	+76
Iron & steel	989	995	+0.6	166	247	401	288	172	134	485r	328	601	(+)
Other industries	1,827	1,900	+4	438	489	469	478	481	472	462	499	550	+14

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

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

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

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

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	<i>per cent change</i>	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change⁸</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	106,073	95,374	-10.1	24,958	26,410	25,434	24,345	22,078	23,516	22,626	21,891	19,263	-12.8
Crude oil	97,835	87,516	-10.5	23,103	24,424	23,315	22,319	20,376	21,507	20,456	19,972	17,604	-13.6
NGLs ³	8,238	7,858	-4.6	1,855	1,986	2,120	2,026	1,703	2,009	2,170	1,919	1,659	-2.6
Imports ⁴	54,177	62,516	+15.4	14,235	13,340	14,963	15,666	16,440	15,448	13,757	14,104	15,768	-4.1
Crude oil & NGLs	48,589	55,858	+15.0	12,883	12,065	13,357	14,064	14,446	13,991	12,407	12,059	13,733	-4.9
Feedstocks	5,588	6,659	+19.2	1,352	1,275	1,606	1,602	1,994	1,457	1,351	2,045	2,035	+2.0
Exports ⁴	74,898	64,504	-13.9	18,839	18,362	17,758	16,619	15,075	15,052	14,174	14,006	11,782	-21.8
Crude Oil & NGLs	72,526	63,413	-12.6	18,152	17,869	17,374	16,387	14,794	14,858	13,470	13,585	11,128	-24.8
Feedstocks	2,372	1,091	(-)	688	494	385	232	282	194	704	422	654	(+)
Stock change ⁵	+469	-133		+358	-290	-381	-335	+255	+329	-14	-730	+6	
Transfers ⁶	-1,008	-3,543		-52	-326	-984	-871	-759	-929	-941	-891	-793	
Total supply	84,814	89,710	+5.8	20,660	20,772	21,274	22,186	22,938	23,312	21,255	20,367	22,462	-2.1
Statistical difference ⁷	+229	-111		+100	-59	-140	-31	-67	128	+323	-327	+336	
Total demand	84,585	89,821	+6.2	20,560	20,831	21,414	22,217	23,006	23,184	20,931	20,694	22,126	-3.8
TRANSFORMATION	84,585	89,821	+6.2	20,560	20,831	21,414	22,217	23,006	23,184	20,931	20,694	22,126	-3.8
Petroleum refineries	84,585	89,821	+6.2	20,560	20,831	21,414	22,217	23,006	23,184	20,931	20,694	22,126	-3.8
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. 2005 data are subject to 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

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	per cent change	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ¹
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production ²	87,190	93,552	+7.3	21,099	21,588	22,372	23,239	23,941	24,000	21,692	21,704	23,315	-2.6
Imports ³	17,286	19,485	+12.7	4,457	4,808	4,812	4,862	4,784	5,027	5,667	5,346	5,691	+18.9
Exports ³	23,323	30,270	+29.8	5,027	5,975	7,184	7,201	7,645	8,240	7,090	6,857	7,255	-5.1
Marine bunkers	1,764	2,085	+18.2	432	406	377	592	584	533	464	533	566	-3.0
Stock change ⁴	-262	-289		-48	-197	+407	+96	-260	-531	+521	+182	-601	
Transfers ⁵	-1,652	-203		-562	-370	+28	-31	-127	-73	-22	+141	-48	
Total supply	77,475	80,191	+3.5	19,489	19,449	20,057	20,374	20,109	19,651	20,304	19,982	20,537	+2.1
Statistical difference ⁶	-492	-35		-318	-243	+198	+295	-196	-332	+68	-100	-214	
Total demand	77,967	80,226	+2.9	19,807	19,691	19,859	20,078	20,305	19,983	20,236	20,081	20,751	+2.2
TRANSFORMATION	921	1,006	+9.2	217	247	239	236	286	244	225	211	287	+0.3
Electricity generation	538	631	+17.4	134	145	154	138	194	145	179	116	240	+23.7
Heat generation	152	78	-48.8	31	42	20	19	19	20	46	20	20	+3.1
Blast furnaces	232	297	-	53	59	65	79	73	80	76	76	28	(-)
Energy industry use	5,528	5,455	-1.3	1,365	1,345	1,262	1,423	1,325	1,446	1,265	1,536	1,161	-12.3
Petroleum Refineries	5,528	5,453	-1.3	1,365	1,345	1,261	1,422	1,325	1,445	1,265	1,536	1,161	-12.3
Blast Furnaces	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	71,518	73,765	+3.1	18,225	18,100	18,358	18,420	18,694	18,293	18,746	18,334	19,302	+3.3
Iron & steel	19	33	+78.2	3	4	10	9	7	7	1	3	1	(-)
Other industries	6,692	7,593	+13.5	1,620	1,848	2,078	1,931	1,833	1,752	1,870	1,455	1,494	-18.5
Transport	49,995	51,301	+2.6	13,166	12,421	12,229	12,865	13,424	12,783	12,612	13,204	14,082	+4.9
Domestic	3,204	2,788	-13.0	485	1,015	987	479	428	894	981	577	533	+24.5
Public administration	479	435	-9.2	120	128	135	99	97	105	158	113	98	+1.0
Commercial	341	385	+13.0	89	87	112	93	97	84	216	150	266	(+)
Agriculture	292	245	-16.3	68	75	68	59	58	59	110	103	104	+77.7
Miscellaneous	84	401	(+)	19	20	77	167	67	90	85	78	80	+20.2
Non energy use	10,411	10,584	+1.7	2,654	2,502	2,663	2,719	2,683	2,519	2,714	2,651	2,644	-1.4

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.

2005 data are subject to 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	93,552	24,589	28,773	5,615	12,988	8,087	3,613	9,886
Imports ⁵	17,286	2,022	3,503	7,346	1,208	367	327	2,514	19,485	2,175	4,216	7,658	1,552	524	360	3,000
Exports ⁵	23,323	5,603	5,528	587	6,385	351	556	4,313	30,270	7,334	6,623	758	8,936	1,032	413	5,173
Marine bunkers	1,764	-	861	-	867	-	-	36	2,085	-	942	-	1,012	-	-	131
Stock change ⁶	-262	-88	-27	-100	-3	+28	+36	-108	-289	-40	-268	-112	-46	-34	-58	+269
Transfers ⁷	-1,652	+454	-779	-1,347	+136	-1,162	+151	+896	-203	-11	-576	-345	-19	+4	+413	+331
Total supply	77,475	19,412	23,887	10,588	5,606	6,744	3,479	7,760	80,191	19,380	24,581	12,059	4,527	7,549	3,915	8,181
Statistical difference ⁸	-492	-506	-195	-176	+1,231	-594	-90	-163	-35	-105	-30	+197	-159	-10	-35	+107
Total demand	77,967	19,918	24,082	10,765	4,374	7,337	3,569	7,922	80,226	19,484	24,611	11,862	4,685	7,559	3,950	8,074
TRANSFORMATION																
Electricity generation	921	-	47	-	714	160	-	-	1,006	-	67	-	793	145	-	-
Heat generation	538	-	29	-	350	158	-	-	631	-	59	-	427	145	-	-
Petroleum refineries	152	-	18	-	133	-	-	-	78	-	9	-	69	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	232	-	-	-	230	1	-	-	297	-	-	-	297	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	5,528	-	200	-	2,022	2,275	-	1,031	5,455	-	192	-	1,681	2,562	-	1,019
FINAL CONSUMPTION	71,518	19,918	23,835	10,765	1,638	4,902	3,569	6,891	73,765	19,484	24,352	11,862	2,211	4,852	3,950	7,055
Iron & steel	19	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	33	-	2	-	31	-	-	-
Other industries	6,692	-	3,655	-	1,279	919	839	-	7,593	-	3,486	-	1,783	858	1,465	-
Transport	49,995	19,918	18,945	10,765	50	104	12	200	51,301	19,484	19,399	11,862	266	112	12	167
Domestic	3,204	-	163	-	6	341	2,693	-	2,788	-	10	-	-	330	2,448	-
Other final users	1,197	-	784	-	286	103	24	-	1,466	-	1,206	-	130	106	24	-
Non energy use	10,411	-	287	-	-	3,434	-	6,691	10,584	-	249	-	-	3,447	-	6,888

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.

2005 data are subject to 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 3rd quarter								2005 3rd 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	23,941	6,145	7,354	1,645	3,661	1,944	553	2,640	23,315	5,944	7,620	1,591	3,004	2,161	583	2,412
Imports ⁵	4,784	500	938	1,930	450	93	112	761	5,691	582	1,059	2,604	605	112	78	650
Exports ⁵	7,645	1,622	1,703	210	2,417	275	62	1,356	7,255	1,628	1,591	285	2,067	358	62	1,264
Marine bunkers	584	-	267	-	279	-	-	38	566	-	202	-	329	-	-	36
Stock change ⁶	-260	-76	-107	+63	-172	-13	+58	-13	-601	-143	-154	-104	-28	-51	-28	-92
Transfers ⁷	-127	-6	-146	-44	+10	-1	+40	+19	-48	-36	-144	-42	+57	-4	+43	+78
Total supply	20,109	4,941	6,069	3,383	1,253	1,748	702	2,013	20,537	4,719	6,587	3,764	1,243	1,861	615	1,749
Statistical difference ⁸	-196	-30	-19	-8	-65	-80	+48	-40	-214	+47	+16	-176	228	-205	+29	-155
Total demand	20,305	4,971	6,089	3,391	1,319	1,828	654	2,053	20,751	4,672	6,572	3,939	1,014	2,066	585	1,903
TRANSFORMATION	286	-	16	-	234	36	-	-	287	-	14	-	237	36	-	-
Electricity generation	194	-	14	-	144	36	-	-	240	-	12	-	191	36	-	-
Heat generation	19	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	17	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	73	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	1,325	-	3	-	426	649	-	247	1,161	-	30	-	98	708	-	325
FINAL CONSUMPTION	18,694	4,971	6,070	3,391	658	1,143	654	1,806	19,302	4,672	6,527	3,939	680	1,321	585	1,578
Iron & steel	7	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other industries	1,833	-	871	-	500	203	259	-	1,494	-	635	-	357	146	230	-
Transport	13,424	4,971	4,838	3,391	108	29	3	84	14,082	4,672	5,179	3,939	240	-	3	19
Domestic	428	-	2	-	-	39	386	-	533	-	29	-	-	158	346	-
Other final users	319	-	246	-	43	24	6	-	548	-	484	-	35	22	6	-
Non energy use	2,683	-	112	-	-	849	-	1,721	2,644	-	199	-	-	965	-	1,434

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.

2005 data are subject to 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

Thousand tonnes

	2003	2004	per cent change	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
MOTOR SPIRIT													
Total sales	19,918	19,484	-2.2	5,131	4,778	4,798	4,908	4,971	4,807	4,693	4,828	4,671	-6.0
By seller:													
Retail sales: ³	19,335	18,679	-3.4	4,974	4,623	4,600	4,712	4,772	4,595	4,452	4,584	4,422	-7.3
hypermarkets ⁴	5,935	6,137	+3.4	1,496	1,514	1,519	1,574	1,580	1,464	1,418	1,537	1,754	+11.0
refiners/other traders	13,400	12,542	-6.4	3,478	3,109	3,081	3,138	3,192	3,131	3,034	3,047	2,667	-16.4
Commercial sales ⁵	583	805	+38.1	157	155	198	196	199	212	241	244	250	+25.5
By grade:													
4-Star/Leaded/LRP ⁶	202	88	(-)	51	47	24	19	36	9	5	6	7	(-)
Super Premium Unleaded	883	836	-5.3	226	210	196	235	196	209	197	201	226	+15.2
Premium Unleaded/ULSP ⁷	18,833	18,560	-1.4	4,874	4,460	4,579	4,654	4,739	4,588	4,491	4,621	4,279	-9.7
GAS DIESEL OIL													
Total sales	23,884	24,419	+2.2	6,098	6,143	5,898	6,137	6,097	6,287	6,430	6,414	6,572	+7.8
DERV fuel	17,712	18,514	+4.5	4,576	4,563	4,459	4,648	4,598	4,809	4,596	4,738	4,915	+6.9
Retail sales: ³	9,057	9,517	+5.1	2,360	2,401	2,258	2,338	2,432	2,489	2,505	2,492	2,755	+13.3
hypermarkets ⁴	2,135	2,474	+15.9	566	557	586	611	649	628	655	654	865	+33.2
refiners/other traders	6,922	7,043	+1.8	1,795	1,844	1,672	1,727	1,783	1,861	1,850	1,839	1,891	+6.1
Commercial sales ⁵	8,655	8,998	+4.0	2,216	2,162	2,204	2,313	2,162	2,319	2,092	2,246	2,160	-0.1
Other gas diesel oil ⁸	6,172	5,905	-4.3	1,522	1,580	1,439	1,489	1,499	1,478	1,834	1,676	1,657	+10.6
AVIATION FUELS													
Total sales	10,810	11,911	+10.2	3,038	2,646	2,715	2,941	3,410	2,844	2,968	3,154	3,939	+15.5
Aviation spirit	45	48	+6.7	13	11	9	12	18	9	9	15	18	+0.8
Aviation turbine fuel	10,765	11,862	+10.2	3,025	2,635	2,706	2,929	3,391	2,835	2,959	3,139	3,921	+15.6
FUEL OIL													
Total Sales	2,369	2,174	-8.2	622	640	585	805	784	659	616	998	1,014	+29.4
Light	169	186	+10.2	44	46	27	36	123	29	116	25	145	+18.3
Medium	927	1,086	+17.1	243	250	333	339	414	374	131	387	355	-14.3
Heavy	1,273	902	-29.2	334	344	225	430	247	256	368	586	514	+108.2

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 distillates ⁶	Kerosene & gas/diesel ⁷	Fuel oils ⁸	Other products ⁹	Total products	Net bilaterals ¹⁰	Stocks in UK ¹¹	Total stocks
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	1,261	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-16.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>+4.1</i>	<i>-20.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-3.2</i>
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	1,261	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
2005 1st quarter	4,814	1,169	930	7,233	1,319	3,933	1,002	2,274	8,528	1,937	13,823	15,760
2nd quarter	5,116	1,445	793	7,739	1,083	3,847	1,032	2,155	8,116	1,943	13,912	15,855
3rd quarter	4,911	1,875	767	7,853	1,024	4,110	862	2,343	8,339	1,440	14,753	16,192
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+5.4</i>	<i>+78.6</i>	<i>-19.7</i>	<i>+14.7</i>	<i>-19.2</i>	<i>+13.4</i>	<i>-20.9</i>	<i>+15.5</i>	<i>+4.1</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>+10.1</i>	<i>+9.0</i>

1. 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.

2. Stocks of crude oil, NGLs and process oil at UK refineries.

3. Stocks of crude oil and NGLs at UKCS pipeline terminals

4. Stocks of crude oil in tanks and partially loaded tankers at offshore field (UKCS).

5. From April 1994 includes process oils held under approved bilateral agreements.

6. Motor spirit and aviation spirit.

7. Aviation turbine fuel, burning oil, gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feestock (mdf) and marine diesel oil.

8. Including Orimulsion.

9. Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naphtha (ldf), industrial white spirit, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke and miscellaneous products.

10. The difference between the stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use.

11. 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	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & 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>		<i>+11.5</i>	<i>+78.9</i>	<i>+40.0</i>	<i>-18.6</i>	<i>-25.0</i>	<i>-17.6</i>
2003	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	6	8	14	43	-	1r
	2nd quarter	8r	9	17r	72r	-	8
	3rd quarter p	19	11	30	59	3	5
<i>Per cent change³</i>		<i>(+)</i>	<i>+37.5</i>	<i>+87.5</i>	<i>+51.3</i>	<i>(+)</i>	<i>(+)</i>

1. Including sidetracked wells

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

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

4 GAS

Table 4.1. Natural gas supply and consumption

GWh

	2003	2004	per cent change ¹	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	1,196,115	1,115,744	-6.7	244,158	318,142	316,716	280,857	224,481	293,690	298,266r	265,800r	192,499	-14.2
Imports	86,298	133,035	+54.2	11,329	37,310	47,721	17,542	18,822	48,950	52,597	26,952	33,648	+78.8
Exports	177,039	114,111	-35.5	51,558	23,539	14,877	46,560	37,714	14,960	16,726r	33,517r	24,966	-33.8
Stock change ³	+3,532	-6,235		-18,333	+1,074	+22,956	-14,424	-14,348	-419	+24,768	-16,688r	-12,932	
Transfers	-82	-39		-35	-10	-17	-11	-7	-4	-17	-13r	-15	
Total supply	1,108,824	1,128,394	+1.8	185,561	332,977	372,499	237,404	191,234	327,257	358,888r	242,533r	188,234	-1.6
Statistical difference	+1,167	+1,201		+413	+2,169	+1,576	+1,825	+413	-2,613	+1,384r	+1,624r	-691	
Total demand	1,107,657	1,127,193	+1.8	185,147	330,807	370,922	235,580	190,821	329,870	357,504r	240,909r	188,926	-1.0
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	323,926	338,153	+4.4	82,069	86,133	83,192	81,692	85,478	87,791	75,896r	82,777r	85,002	-0.6
Heat generation	19,830	31,849	+60.6	3,224	5,994	9,445	7,205	6,427	8,772	9,445	7,205	6,427	-
Energy industry use	88,720	87,313	-1.6	19,255	22,899	23,372	22,161	19,025	22,755	23,182r	22,224r	19,073	+0.3
Losses	6,215	8,174	+31.5	1,405	1,959	2,640	1,563	1,480	2,491	2,637r	2,737r	1,823	+23.2
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	10,327	8,837	-14.4	2,339	2,712	2,353	2,340	2,028	2,116	2,579	2,358r	1,832	-9.7
Other industries	155,814	136,330	-12.5	27,491	40,885	48,831	28,419	21,478	37,602	50,510r	31,627r	21,328	-0.7
Domestic	386,486	396,411	+2.6	34,288	131,802	159,663	66,867	37,341	132,540	154,149r	65,282r	35,854	-4.0
Other final users	106,319	110,105	+3.6	12,572	35,919	38,921	22,827	15,059	33,298	36,603r	24,195r	15,080	+0.1
Non energy use	10,021	10,021	-	2,506	2,505	2,506	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	-

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

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

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

5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.1. Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied

	2003	2004	per cent change ¹	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter ³	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
Million tonnes of oil equivalent													
FUEL USED IN GENERATION													
Major power producers													
Coal	31.57	30.38	-3.8	6.26	9.11	9.48	5.97	6.10	8.82	9.95r	6.42r	5.35	-12.3
Oil	0.65	0.57	-12.1	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.09	0.12	-0.2
Gas	24.48	26.18	+7.0	6.29	6.41	6.47	6.26	6.62	6.83	5.96	6.59	6.84	+3.4
Nuclear	20.04	18.16	-9.4	4.71	4.72	5.34	4.22	4.24	4.36	5.10	4.50	4.63	+9.1
Hydro (natural flow)	0.22	0.37	+65.6	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.05	-34.7
Other renewables	0.38	0.56	+46.1	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.23r	0.18r	0.19	+27.5
Net imports	0.19	0.65	(+)	-0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.17	-5.7
Total major power producers	77.53	76.86	-0.9	17.50r	20.73	21.80	16.88	17.47	20.70	21.74r	18.02r	17.34	-0.8
Other generators													
Coal	0.97	0.96	-1.1	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.22	+7.9
Oil	0.54	0.56	+4.6	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.15	+37.0
Gas	3.43	2.95	-14.2	0.78	1.01	0.69	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.58	0.54	0.48	-35.7
Hydro (natural flow)	0.06	0.06	+2.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	-7.0
Other renewables	2.18	2.45	+12.3	0.53	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.68	+11.0
Other fuels	1.89	1.55	-18.0	0.44	0.49	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.53	+44.5
Total other generators	9.07	8.53	-6.0	2.10	2.46	2.07	2.13	2.05	2.28	2.17r	2.09	2.07	+1.0
All generating companies													
Coal	32.54	31.34	-3.7	6.47	9.37	9.74	6.22	6.31	9.07	10.22r	6.67r	5.57	-11.6
Oil	1.19	1.14	-4.5	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.29	0.43	0.23	0.27	+17.7
Gas	27.91	29.13	+4.4	7.07	7.42	7.17	7.04	7.36	7.56	6.54	7.13	7.32	-0.6
Nuclear	20.04	18.16	-9.4	4.71	4.72	5.34	4.22	4.24	4.36	5.10	4.50	4.63	+9.1
Hydro (natural flow)	0.28	0.42	+52.7	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.06	-30.2
Other renewables	2.56	3.00	+17.3	0.63	0.72	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.87	0.87	0.83r	0.86	+14.2
Other fuels	1.89	1.55	-18.0	0.44	0.49	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.53	+44.5
Net imports	0.19	0.65	(+)	-0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.17	-5.7
Total all generating companies	86.60	85.39	-1.4	19.60	23.19	23.88	19.01	19.52	22.98	23.91r	20.11r	19.41	-0.57
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED													
All generating companies													
													TWh
Coal	131.76	125.90	-4.4	25.91	38.41	39.63	24.61	24.83	36.83	41.14	26.63	22.30	-10.2
Oil	4.17	4.34	+4.2	0.84	1.15	1.23	1.03	0.91	1.18	1.53	0.95	0.97	+6.4
Gas	145.12	152.80	+5.3	36.66	38.10	38.20	36.87	38.20	39.53	34.92r	37.93r	39.03	+2.2
Nuclear	81.91	73.68	-10.0	19.24	19.30	21.68	17.13	17.20	17.67	20.69	18.24	18.76	+9.1
Hydro (natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations)	2.31	3.98	+72.3	0.26	0.81	1.29	0.52	0.75	1.41	1.36	0.72r	0.49	-34.6
Other renewables	7.55	9.26	+22.6	1.69	2.14	2.16	1.86	2.43	2.81	2.88	2.61	2.82	+16.2
Other fuels	3.90	4.99	+28.0	0.93	0.95	1.09	1.25	1.09	1.56	1.51	1.45	1.51	+38.7
Net imports	2.16	7.49	(+)	-0.22	1.28	1.29	1.69	2.05	2.46	1.40	2.13	1.94	-5.5
Total all generating companies	378.89	382.45	+0.9	85.30	102.13	106.56	84.96	87.46	103.46	105.42r	90.64r	87.82	+0.4

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

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

3. See note on page 14 of September 2005 Energy Trends regarding calendar differences.

5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.2 Supply and consumption of electricity

	<i>GWh</i>												
	2003	2004	<i>Per cent change¹</i>	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	<i>Per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	398,466	395,627	-0.7	90,576	106,569	111,384	88,019	90,010	106,214	110,025	93,386r	90,465	+0.5
Major power producers ³	359,866	356,010	-1.1	81,554	96,154	100,980	78,336	80,833	95,861	99,607	83,977r	80,964	+0.2
Auto producers	35,866	36,968	+3.1	8,254	9,693	9,689	9,055	8,563	9,661	9,652	8,847	8,985	+4.9
Other sources	2,734	2,649r	-3.1	768	722	715	628	614	692	766	563r	516	-16.0
Imports	5,119	9,784	+91.1	712	1,831	2,024	2,232	2,501	3,027	2,299	2,716	2,734	+9.3
Exports	2,959	2,294	-22.5	936	553	737	546	446	565	900	590	793	+77.9
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply	400,627	403,116	+0.6	90,351	107,848	112,670	89,705	92,065	108,676	111,424	95,512r	92,406	+0.4
Statistical difference	+1,073	+1,306	-	-23	+422	+357	-661	+558	+1,053	-289r	+767r	+408	-
Total demand	399,554	401,810	+0.6	90,375	107,426	112,313	90,367	91,507	107,623	111,713r	94,746r	91,998	+0.5
TRANSFORMATION													
Energy industry use	32,272	31,040	-3.8	7,756	8,363	8,497	7,259	7,245	8,038	8,539r	7,277r	6,975	-3.7
Losses	29,862	30,728	+2.9	6,745	8,415	8,794	6,645	6,955	8,333	9,298r	6,047r	6,448	-7.3
FINAL CONSUMPTION	337,419	340,043	+0.8	75,874	90,649	95,022	76,462	77,307	91,251	93,876r	81,422r	78,575	+1.6
Iron & steel	5,434	5,412	-0.4	1,337	1,348	1,347	1,347	1,352	1,365	1,347r	1,331r	1,343	-0.7
Other industries	108,865	111,737	+2.6	26,561	27,046	30,182	26,567	27,603	27,385	28,705r	27,546r	27,086	-1.9
Transport	8,280	8,035	-3.0	1,976	2,122	2,017	2,011	1,976	2,030	1,984r	1,983r	1,996	+1.0
Domestic	115,761	115,526	-0.2	22,812	33,475	35,210	23,832	22,348	34,136	34,637	26,046r	23,725	+6.2
Other final users	99,079	99,333	+0.3	23,188	26,658	26,266	22,705	24,027	26,334	27,204r	24,517r	24,425	+1.7
Non energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

2. Percentage change in the third 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.