

## **Review of surveys of the downstream gas sector**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Reasons for the review of downstream gas statistics

1.1.1 Under a directive from the Prime Minister, statistical surveys are required to undergo regular reviews. Statistics that are collected more frequently than annually are to be reviewed every three years and those collected annually, or less frequently, every five years. Previously, statistical surveys that were sent to 25 or fewer contributors were outside the scope of these regular reviews and it was into this category that gas statistics fell. In the past the Department responsible for energy statistics has regularly monitored its surveys of gas distributors and has adapted its surveys to reflect changes in the market. However, now that the requirements have changed, this is the first formal report on these surveys to be published.

1.1.2 On 27 June 2007 responsibility for energy statistics moved from The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to the newly created Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR). This review was begun under DTI but was concluded under BERR hence documents in the Annexes carry the DTI logo.

## 1.2 How the review was carried out

1.2.1 As part of the review process, all 21 companies that provide gas data to BERR on a quarterly and/or annual basis were given an opportunity to express their views on the surveys and comment on topics such as the burden imposed by responding to surveys and layout of the forms. Companies were asked to complete a questionnaire, which they could complete electronically or print off and fill in manually. The findings from this survey are set out in Section 4. A copy of the questionnaire is given in Annex A.

1.2.2 Section 5 then outlines BERR's views of data quality based on experience of putting the data from companies into a balance table format. This section highlights a number of key points that need detailed investigation. Efforts have been made to resolve these issues before but there have been resource issues and higher priorities in a constantly busy environment.

## 1.3 Summary of findings

1.3.1 The review finds that the reasons for conducting the surveys remain valid, namely:

- To monitor the downstream gas sector to ensure that market mechanisms and regulation are working properly and that the aims and targets of energy policy are being met.
- To provide the energy components of the main economic indicators (such as the Index of Production) to the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
- To promote competition and efficiency by providing a reliable, timely and unbiased picture of the gas industry as a whole.
- To fulfil the UK's obligations to provide regular gas statistics to the EU and International Energy Agency (IEA).

1.3.2 The review recommends that resources are set aside for improving the quality of final consumption gas statistics. There is a strong business case for doing this outlined in Section 6 and Section 7.

1.3.3 BERR switched to electronic data collection in January 2006 and this cost around £30,000 to set up. The review finds that since the introduction of electronic data collection, the downstream gas surveys covered cost the Government approximately £700 per year in terms of labour costs and impose average costs of around £140 per year on each company responding to the surveys. In total this amounts to a burden on business of just under £3,000.

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 The downstream gas surveys**

2.1.1 surveys are given in Sections 2.4 and 2.5 below and copies of the QG1 and AG1 forms can be found in Annex B.

2.1.2 The survey forms are sent to companies licensed to sell gas to final users (including the transformation sector). Final users are broadly defined as customers that consume all the gas they purchase, i.e. the customer does not resell the gas or any part of it.

2.1.3 'Final users' is a term used in BERR energy statistics surveys and includes the industrial, commercial, domestic and other sectors who consume gas for space heating, hot water and cooking for their own use. Gas used in the transformation sector is for either electricity generation or heat sold to third parties. A small amount is used for non-energy purposes such as chemical processes. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2003 codes level 2 are used on the AG1 form to allow gas companies to specify the industries to which gas units are sold.

2.1.4 The survey forms also collect the value of gas sales, which is used by the team who publish Quarterly Energy Prices. Although they do not use these data directly, they are used as a validation check for their own sources.

### **2.2 Complementary surveys**

2.2.1 Data which comprise BERR's quarterly and annual statistics come only from those companies supplying more than 1,750 GWh to consumers per year. In order that the activities of companies supplying less than this amount are included in the overall gas statistics for the United Kingdom, a separate annual form (AG2) is sent to all gas trading companies, not returning AG1 and QG1 forms, at the beginning of each year to enquire as to the size of their gas sales for the previous year. If the amount traded is above the threshold 1,750 GWh for the previous year, or is predicted to exceed the threshold in the coming year, that company is sent an AG1 form in order to supply the annual data of gas sales. A copy of the AG2 form can be found in Annex B. The threshold of 1,750 GWh represents a ¼ per cent share of UK gas consumption by final consumers and energy industries.

### **2.3 History**

2.3.1 British Gas was privatised in 1986. It was given a statutory monopoly over supplies of natural gas (methane) to premises taking less than 732,000 kWh (25,000 therms) a year. Under the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982, contract customers taking more than this were able to buy their gas from other suppliers but no other suppliers entered the market until 1990.

2.3.2 After an investigation by the Office of Fair Trading, British Gas undertook in March 1992 to allow competitors to take by 1995 at least 60 per cent of the contract market above 732,000 kWh (25,000 therms) a year (subsequently redefined as 45 per cent of the market above 73,200 kWh (2,500 therms)); to release to competitors the gas necessary to achieve this; and to establish a separate transport and storage unit with regulated charges. At the same time, the Government took powers in the 1992 Competition and Service (Utilities) Act to reduce or remove the tariff monopoly, and in July 1992 it lowered the tariff threshold to 73,200 kWh.

2.3.3 In November 1995 the Gas Bill received Royal Assent, clearing the way for the extension of competition into the domestic gas supply market on a phased basis between 1996 and 1998. This was carried out in stages between April 1996 and May 1998. By December 2005, nearly 9.3 million gas consumers (44 per cent) were no longer supplied by British Gas.

### **2.4 Why the surveys are carried out**

2.4.1 The surveys of the downstream gas industry are required for a number of purposes. BERR needs to monitor the gas industry to ensure that regulation is working and that the aims of the government's energy policy are being met, especially those relating to security of supply. As North Sea reserves deplete, it has become increasingly important to ensure we have enough gas from other sources for our needs. BERR are also responsible for providing the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with data on energy supply and consumption in order that the main economic indicators can be compiled.

2.4.2 BERR needs information on the value of gas sold by companies to ensure that gas remains competitively priced. The information is used to monitor fuel poverty targets so that people on low incomes receive the help they need to pay their bills.

2.4.3 The UK has obligations to both the European Union (EU) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) to provide regular statistics on the energy markets and the component fuels. To enable a clear picture of the energy market to be established, details of gas sales are required to understand the part they play in the major industries such as electricity generation and also in the domestic sector.

## **2.5 Description of the surveys**

2.5.1 The QG1, AG1 and AG2 survey forms can be found in Annex B. The broad categories of information the forms collect are:

Quarterly forms:

- Volume and value of sales for electricity generation
- Volume and value of sales to the iron and steel industry
- Volume and value of sales to other industries
- Volume and value of sales to the domestic sector
- Volume and value of sales to other users

Annual forms:

- Volume and value of sales to the wider energy sector split by level 2 SIC 2003
- Volume and value of sales to the iron and steel industry
- Volume and value of sales to industrial sectors split by level 2 SIC 2003
- Volume and value of sales to the services, transport and public sectors split by level 2 SIC 2003
- Volume and value of sales to the domestic sector
- Volume and value of sales to other users

2.5.2 In the QG1 all of the above sector breakdowns are further broken down into firm and interruptible contracts thus providing BERR with information on the types of contracts held in each sector. This is mainly used within the Department for making short term security of supply assessments.

### **3 USES**

#### **3.1 Who benefits?**

3.1.1 The uses to which the data are put within BERR and within Government were outlined in Section 2 (paragraphs 2.4.1 and 2.4.2). In addition the industry itself is known to make extensive use of the data. Academic and commercial researchers are another class of frequent user as are journalists and business analysts. In addition, frequent direct inquiries are received from the public at large. Web statistics show that the Internet versions of the gas tables (see 3.2, below) in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2006 were accessed nearly 4,000 times in the year to July 2007 and the quarterly gas table in Energy Trends around 3,500 times. Information about the web users of these tables is not currently available from the DTI/BERR system.

3.1.2 Increasingly gas data are used to inform emissions statistics. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and its agencies and contractors employ gas use by sector to inform their calculation of emissions by industry sector. BERR's Energy Strategy and International Unit has similarly used gas consumption data in their allocations of emissions under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS).

#### **3.2 Where the data are published**

3.2.1 Gas statistics are surveyed quarterly and published in printed and bound form at the end of the quarter and annually. The quarterly statistical bulletin Energy Trends is published to a pre-announced timetable on the last Thursday of the month in March, June, September and the first Thursday in January. All statistics are published at 9.30 am. The reference period in Energy Trends is always the latest 9 quarters up to the calendar quarter prior to the publication date.

3.2.2 Energy Trends contain commentary and charts to help users understand the data. The publication is available on the website in PDF format and the gas table is also available in an Excel workbook also on the website.

3.2.3 A comprehensive set of gas statistics is published annually in "The Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics". This is timed to be published on the last Thursday in July each year with data for the preceding calendar year. Gas statistics have their own chapter but gas information also appears in the chapters on electricity generation and Combined Heat and Power, as well as the Overall Energy chapter. The Digest is also available on the BERR website and the four statistical tables of the gas chapter can be downloaded from that website as Excel spreadsheets, a development that has attracted much favourable comment since it was introduced in 2002.

3.2.4 Long Term Trends is an Internet only chapter of Digest, which provides data back to 1970. Recent data are converted back to the older definitions to provide a consistent time series. Data using the current definitions are available back to 1998 for both quarterly and annual time series. They are provided on the website in Excel workbooks.

#### **3.3 Effects of ceasing to carry out the surveys**

3.3.1 If BERR did not survey gas companies, BERR could not monitor trends in gas demand over time. This would make it impossible to monitor changes in demand and could compromise security of supply. It would also be impossible to monitor final demand in relation to demand for electricity generation.

3.3.2 BERR would not meet its obligations to provide data for ONS and international bodies who require data to monitor trends in global gas demand.

3.3.3 BERR would not be able to monitor regulation and prices to meet policy aims such as targets to reduce fuel poverty.

## 4 VIEWS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 All 21 companies who supply data to BERR on a regular basis were surveyed to give them an opportunity to comment on the forms they fill in for the Energy Group. Eight questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 42 per cent.

4.2 Although only eight companies responded, the characteristics of companies who responded were quite varied. There were two returns from companies with 100 per cent business selling gas, three from companies with 'main operation', one from 'significant operation' and two from 'minor operation'.

4.3 All returns were completed at junior management level or lower.

4.4 Most companies use the Internet portal to complete QG1 and AG1 survey forms. However some companies preferred sending their return by email for a variety of reasons. Some felt sending an email was quicker, some felt it was easier to access for auditing purposes and others felt it was "safe enough".

4.5 Most companies said they have to process the data before they can fill in the QG1 and AQ1 returns. Most respondents ticked more than one box, so this was clearly adding to the burden imposed by filling in the forms. Five said they had to convert to a different unit, two said they had to aggregate for time periods, four had to aggregate for different industrial sectors, six had other unspecified reasons for processing data and five had to process for the energy/non-energy split.

4.6 A few companies said they have to estimate data for energy, industry, domestic and other splits. Companies estimate data for a number of reasons including: not available in time, poor quality and not available on basis requested.

4.7 Two companies reported having difficulties with individual industry splits within the more detailed annual survey.

4.8 None of the respondents surveyed expressed any serious concerns with completing quarterly and annual returns. All companies say they have no problems with the deadline for quarterly returns. The average time for completing QG1 was 113 minutes. The average for completing AG1 was 218 minutes.

4.9 One company asked for more documentation on load factor. No other company had any specific requests. Another company mentioned that they were overhauling their data collection systems so they could provide a better service to their various customers, including BERR/DTI.

4.10 Annex C contains all the results in tabulated form.

## **5 BERR'S EXPERIENCES**

### **5.1 Overview of quality in the gas balances**

5.1.1 Section 4 did not highlight any major concerns for gas companies filling in quarterly returns. None of the eight respondents had further comments to make about the form or any other aspect of filling in the return.

5.1.2 BERR presents gas statistics in a commodity balance format, which comprises both supply and use. Because different statistical sources are used to compile the gas supply data and the gas demand data there will always be a statistical difference between total supply and total demand. DTI/BERR has always regarded a statistical difference of more than 2 per cent of total supply as unacceptable and indicative of a substantial error in the data.

5.1.3 The supply side generally covers UK indigenous gas production and gas imported by pipeline or ship (LNG) less exports of gas. This is also known as upstream gas. These statistics are handled by a separate team that also deal with oil supply because much of the UK's gas is produced simultaneously with oil. Upstream gas statistics are generally considered to be high quality and robust.

5.1.4 Gas used for transformation purposes (see 2.1.3) has its own validation and quality checks in the electricity and heat balance tables. The Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) provide statistics which they validate and quality-check themselves on gas used in the iron and steel industry. However, gas used by final consumers, for example, gas consumed in other industrial, commercial and domestic sectors are harder to validate.

5.1.5 On an annual basis the Purchases Inquiry is used to proportionally allocate the gas sales between industrial sectors. Gas used for heat and auto-generation is deducted from the industrial sectors and added into transformation. Gas used in the industrial sector is estimated and proportionally allocated using value data from the Purchases Inquiry. Increasingly data from the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) is being used although this does not yet have full coverage of all industrial and commercial sectors. However, the consumption levels for each industrial sector that the EU-ETS covers set a minimum level for gas use in each sector.

5.1.6 Validation of quarterly data relies more on modelling tools that try to account for the effects of temperatures on gas used for space and water heating and cooking, and for the effects of changes in the price of gas.

### **5.2 Specific issues with final consumption**

5.2.1 Most gas supply companies use their billing systems to provide information for the QG1 return. Because most gas meters are read at three-month or longer intervals estimating procedures have to be used by the companies to allocate gas supplies to the three final consumption sectors asked for on a quarterly basis. These are prone to misallocation. A certain level of misallocation between sectors can be expected but the extent of misallocations within gas data have been somewhat excessive and need further investigation. There is evidence in the numbers to suggest that there is also misallocation between quarters – after seasonal patterns of gas use have been accounted for. Again, this is expected to happen but the extent of this is perceived to be excessive.

5.2.2 There is also evidence, overall, that there is gas use that is not being reported. The statistical difference between supply and demand is consistently large. This "missing gas" appears to be located in final consumption with gas use being too low in the three final consumption sectors derived from the QG1 survey. As explained in paragraph 5.1.4, gas used in the transformation sector can be accounted for by using other sources. Occasionally, within quarterly data, there is too much gas reported within final consumption but BERR suspects that gas used has been placed

in the wrong quarter. However, when the four quarters are added up at the end of the year and checked against annual data, both sources consistently show a deficit in gas final consumption.

5.2.3 The “missing gas” becomes more obvious when the disaggregated annual data are received from the gas supply companies. The annual data have a more detailed industrial and commercial breakdown to SIC level 2 and consumption in these sectors are too low. The evidence for this comes from the large statistical difference between total supply and total consumption (This is the sum of total gas used in the transformation, energy industries, domestic, industrial, commercial and other sectors) and from the Purchases Inquiry. The values from the Purchases Inquiry are used to judge the size of the sector. A larger sector would expect to have higher value sales and these larger sectors would expect to have to use more gas for industrial processes and heating their buildings.

5.2.3 BERR also uses time series analysis to judge whether final consumption data are too low. These unadjusted data have frequently shown a large drop in gas use which cannot be explained by other data sources. For example, if the ONS Index of Production reported growth in the chemicals sector, it would be hard to explain why gas use has fallen by, say, 25 per cent year on year.

5.2.4 When all the evidence explained above is combined together, it creates a picture of gas final consumption being under reported.

5.2.5 This review acknowledges that BERR has made efforts in the past to investigate areas that could be the cause of this shortfall in reported gas demand. In Section 6 recommendations for further investigations are outlined.

## **6 RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPTIONS FOR CHANGE**

### **6.1 Overview of Section 6**

6.1.1 In Section 5, the report detailed some general and specific issues regarding data quality. This section outlines some options and recommendations. While the aim is to implement these recommendations within a year, resource limitations within the Energy Strategy and International Unit of BERR mean that they may need to be implemented over two years rather than one year. The recommendations are aimed at improving the quality and robustness of the gas data so that they remain of the standard that National Statistics demands. Without high quality gas data the market could be misled in terms of important decisions affecting security of supply and future investments.

### **6.2 Investigating the gas market**

6.2.1 Recommendation 1: BERR to meet data providers to find out more about the reporting systems used for providing the gas data, and their estimation and processing methods. If necessary, BERR could propose a harmonized methodology for those parts of the survey data that require estimation. These meetings should establish whether there are estimation or processing errors, which account for some or all of the gas consumption deficit.

6.2.2 Recommendation 2: BERR to ask respondents to re-state the supply licences for which they are reporting gas supplies. In recent years there has been a flurry of mergers and de-mergers within the energy industry. DTI/BERR has tried to ensure that there is 100 per cent coverage at all times. However, data providers may be omitting gas sales by a subsidiary it recently acquired or conversely a de-merged company may be omitted by BERR's gas collection systems. This might explain why the deficit between supply and unadjusted demand is getting worse each year.

6.2.3 Recommendation 3: BERR to ask data providers how they are currently allocating gas used for generation of electricity by industrial and commercial companies and gas used for heat that is sold to third parties. If there is inconsistency in the methodology, BERR will need to set out a harmonized methodology to be used.

6.2.4 Recommendation 4: BERR to check with respondents which data are converted from other units before being added to BERR forms and what calorific values or other conversion factors are used.

### **6.3 Changes to forms**

6.3.1 Recommendation 5: Companies did not express dissatisfaction with the forms. However, to simplify the QG1 further, it is recommended that the split between sales less than or greater than 0.073 GWh is taken out. The split is no longer used in the analysis of gas data. It should make forms quicker and easier to fill in.

6.3.2 Recommendation 6: Users should be consulted on the necessity of continuing to collect value data, as this is not used directly by any teams. If there is not a strong business case for continuing with this, then it would substantially reduce the response burden.

6.3.3 Companies all said they have sufficient time to complete the QG1 and AG1. BERR have sufficient time to process the forms and produce quarterly and annual statistics. There are no plans to change the timing of responses from companies.

### **6.4 Regularity**

6.4.1 BERR gets occasional requests for final consumption data on a monthly basis. The report does not recommend collecting data more frequently than quarterly as is the practice with coal and electricity. There are three main reasons for this:

- It will increase the response burden on providers at a time when the department is trying to reduce the response burden.
- Some of the quarterly data is of less than ideal quality and collecting such data on a monthly basis would add nothing to the overall knowledge of the gas market. The overall trend of the market in total is already known from the monthly gas supply and transmission data and monthly gas use by generators data.
- The metering and billing system runs on a quarterly basis, so changing to monthly collection systems will be extremely difficult for data providers.

## 7 COSTS

### 7.1 Government costs

7.1.1 DTI/BERR switched to electronic data collection in January 2006 and this cost around £30,000 to set up. The review finds that since the introduction of electronic data collection, the overall burden on the data providers and the data collection unit has declined. The approximate cost to BERR of collecting and processing gas data are as follows:

Total number in the team who work on gas data collection = 3		
Time spent per employee per quarter		
Clerical processing	150 mins	02:30
Supervisor checks	60 mins	01:00
Manager validation and estimation	90 mins	01:30
Total hourly labour costs:	£ 33.29	
Total cost per quarter:	£ 52.52	
4 quarters:	£ 210.06	
Time spent per employee per year on annual data:		
Clerical processing	150 mins	02:30
Supervisor checks	60 mins	01:00
Manager validation and estimation	1 week	36:00
Total hourly labour costs:	£ 33.29	
Total cost per year	£ 505.50	
Total labour costs per year	<u>£ 715.56</u>	

### 7.2 Respondent costs

7.2.1 Most surveys are completed at junior management level with some being completed at clerical level. The calculations on the next page have been imputed based on results given by eight respondents. The report makes assumptions about the average salary levels based on information from the BERR Survey Control Unit. BERR does not have evidence of running costs other than labour costs. As these running costs are assumed to be small, they have not been included on the next page.

Total number of companies: 21  
 Average junior management salary = £29,000  
 Average clerical salary = £17,000

Hourly rate (40 hour week)	£	13.94
Hourly rate (40 hour week)	£	8.17

Average time spent on surveys:

Quarterly	01:53
Annual	03:38

Average cost:

JM level	Quarterly	£	26.25
	Annual	£	50.60
CI level	Quarterly	£	15.36
	Annual	£	29.58

Annual cost:

JM level	4 Quarters	£	105.00	
	Annual	£	50.60	£ 155.60
CI level	4 Quarters	£	61.44	
	Annual	£	29.58	£ 91.02

Proportion of companies completing returns at JM level = 75%

Proportion of companies completing returns at CI level = 25%

Cost for all companies:

	No of companies:		
JM level	15	£	2,334.00
CI level	6	£	546.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>2,880.12</b>

Average cost per company per year	<u>£</u>	<u>137.15</u>
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### 7.3 Scope for reducing costs

7.3.1 The biggest burden on respondents are labour costs and time spent processing and delivering data. This was substantially reduced when electronic data collection was introduced. The burden was reduced through mostly efficiency savings. There may be scope for reducing this further by stopping the collection of value data; however, the team needs to consult users of the value data first.

7.3.2 There is scope for reducing the total time spent by BERR validating and estimating data, through obtaining better quality data from providers. This may have an upfront cost through meeting providers and through time spent investigating the sources of error, but the long-term savings and benefits should far outweigh this one off cost.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The quarterly and annual surveys provide information which is used by a variety of people including policy experts, academics and researchers. These surveys are important and BERR recommends they continue in the same format as they do now. There is much interest in gas consumption statistics at the moment because North Sea reserves are depleting and maintaining a secure supply of gas is a major policy objective.

8.2 BERR recognises that overall the quality of statistics, as produced in the supply/use balance tables are reasonably sound, but that final consumption statistics urgently need to be improved.

8.3 The report has several recommendations on how to improve the final consumption statistics, including a meeting with data providers to ensure that there is 100 per cent coverage and a consistent methodologies are being used.

8.4 The report provides evidence that the burden on respondents is not excessive and of falling costs of data collection for BERR.

## 9 ACTION PLAN

9.1 BERR plans to take on the six Recommendations listed in Sections 6.2 and 6.3 above as follows. However, the timings listed below are the most optimistic. As pointed out in paragraph 6.1.1, above, resource limitations in BERR/ESIU may lead to the timetable for these actions being extended:

January 2008: BERR has already established that the value information collected on the Quarterly forms is used within BERR to calculate Consumers Expenditure on Gas which is forwarded to the Office for National Statistics for incorporation in their overall Consumers Expenditure figures which are part of the UK's system of National Accounts. The value data on the Annual form is not used and can be discontinued when the forms are updated in March 2008 (**Recommendation 6**).

February 2008: BERR to write to gas suppliers who complete the QG1 form to ask them to state which gas supply licences they are including in the data on their quarterly inquiry forms (**Recommendation 2**).

March 2008: When electronic versions of the QG1 form are sent out at the end of March 2008 they will have been amended to remove the rows relating to the split of consumption for certain sectors to bands greater or less than 0.073 GWh (**Recommendation 5**).

March 2008 to January 2009:

BERR plan to set up a series of meeting with the 12 main gas suppliers to take forward **Recommendations 1, 3 and 4**. Since other commitments will preclude meetings in May, June, July, August and December, up to two meetings per month is seen as a feasible workload.

BERR  
ESIU/ESA1 February 2008



**ANNEX A**

**Questionnaire sent to companies for the purpose of compiling this review.**

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMPANIES SELLING GAS TO FINAL USERS.

### Section A: General Information

**Q1** In to which of the following categories does your company fall?<sup>1</sup>

Please tick ONE

Trading $\geq$ 40MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trading $\geq$ 10 but <40 MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trading <10 MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> Based on gas traded per annum

**Q2** How would you classify the extent of gas trading to your company's business?

Please tick ONE

Sole operation (100% of business – no other business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main operation (Between 50% and 100% of business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant operation (Between 20% and 50% of business and the largest share of overall business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minor operation (less than 20% of business with other activities of greater significance)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q3** How long does it take you each quarter to complete the QG1 forms, and each year to complete the AG1 forms?

QG1	AG1				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">minutes</td> </tr> </table>		minutes	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">minutes</td> </tr> </table>		minutes
	minutes				
	minutes				

**Q4** Please indicate the approximate level at which this task is mainly carried out:

Please tick ONE for each

	QG1	AG1
Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Junior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q5** How do you return your data to DTI?

Please tick ONE

Secure Portal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q7
Email	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

# QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMPANIES SELLING GAS TO FINAL USERS.

## Section A: General Information

**Q1** In to which of the following categories does your company fall?<sup>1</sup>

Please tick ONE

Trading $\geq$ 40MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trading $\geq$ 10 but <40 MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trading <10 MWh	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> Based on gas traded per annum

**Q2** How would you classify the extent of gas trading to your company's business?

Please tick ONE

Sole operation (100% of business – no other business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main operation (Between 50% and 100% of business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant operation (Between 20% and 50% of business and the largest share of overall business activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minor operation (less than 20% of business with other activities of greater significance)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q3** How long does it take you each quarter to complete the QG1 forms, and each year to complete the AG1 forms?

QG1	AG1
minutes	minutes

**Q4** Please indicate the approximate level at which this task is mainly carried out:

Please tick ONE for each

QG1

AG1

Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Junior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q5** How do you return your data to DTI?

Please tick ONE

Secure Portal	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q7
Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q6** For those not currently using the secure portal, what factor or factors determine your decision to provide data by fax, email or some other method?

--

**Section B: Quarterly Questionnaire Returns**

**Q7** Please list the main sources of the data that you use to compile the quarterly returns (forms QG1) and give an indication of how the data collection systems work.

--

**Q8** Do you have to process any of the data before you can use the sources given in Q7 for our QG1 forms? Please tick the appropriate box.

Please tick all that apply

Conversion from different unit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation for time period differences	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation for different industry sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation to match DTI categories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>No data processed</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q9** For which sectors do you routinely estimate data each quarter?

Please tick all that apply

Electricity generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iron and Steel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other industry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy/Non-Energy split	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>No data estimated</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q12

**Q10** For those sectors for which you have said data are routinely estimated each quarter, please give an indication as to the reason why the data have to be estimated.

Please tick all that apply

Data not available in time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data not available on basis requested	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data quality poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

--	--

**Q11** How is the estimation as described in Q9 and Q10 carried out?

**Q12** We ask for quarterly questionnaires to be returned to DTI about 5 weeks after the end of the quarter for which we are seeking data. Do you find that this causes a problem in supplying us with the most up to date data? If yes, please specify the length of time that would minimise this period

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Comments:*

### Section C Annual Questionnaire Returns

**Q13** Please list the main sources of data that you use to compile the annual returns (forms AG1) and give an indication of how the data collection systems work.

**Q14** Do you have to process any of the data before you can use the sources given in Q13 for our AG1 forms? Please tick the appropriate box.

Please tick all that apply

Conversion from different unit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation for time period differences	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation for different industry sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggregation to match DTI categories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>No data processed</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q15** For which sectors do you routinely estimate data for the annual return?

Please tick all that apply

Electricity generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individual energy industry categories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iron and Steel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individual industry categories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individual commercial/public admin categories	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy/Non-Energy split	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>No data estimated</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Q18

**Q16** For those sectors for which you have said data are routinely estimated for each annual return, please give an indication as to the reason why the data have to be estimated.

Please tick all that apply

Data not available in time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data not available on basis requested	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data quality poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q17** How is the estimation as described in Q15 and Q16 carried out?

**Q18** We ask for the annual questionnaires to be returned to us about 7 weeks after the end of the year. Does this deadline produce any difficulties for you in respect of providing up to date data? If yes please specify the length of time that would minimise this period.

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Comments:*

## Section D: Further Information

**Q19** Do you make use of revisions to your data in order to provide us with the most up to date data? If yes, how do you signify that data has been revised on your returns?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------

No	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

*Comments:*

**Q20** Do you provide identical or similar data to any other contacts within DTI, other bodies or organisations? If yes, to whom do you provide data?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------

No	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

*Comments:*

**Q21** Apart from anything you may already have mentioned, do you find any of the questions on the QG1 and AG1 forms, unclear, irrelevant, or otherwise problematic?

If you do please give details:

**Q22** Please give below any views you may have on how either the QG1, or AG1 forms might be improved, please comment on the layout of the current forms if you wish.

**Q23** Do you make any use of the statistics that DTI publishes using the information provided on the QG1, or AG1 forms? If so, please tick the appropriate box or boxes, and/or add a comment in the space provided for Question 22. If you know of others in your organisation who use any of the DTI statistics listed, please will you ask them for their comments and include them with your reply. Comments on our published statistics are welcome, particularly if there are gas statistics that you would like to see made publicly available that currently are not produced. The main publications (including web addresses where the statistics are published electronically) are given below.

**Please tick any boxes that apply**

	Never use	Use rarely	Use occasionally	Use frequently
Gas tables in Energy Trends (Quarterly – hard copy and web) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/source/gas/page18525.html">www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/source/gas/page18525.html</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digest of UK Energy Statistics (Annual – hard copy and web) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page29812.html">www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page29812.html</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Energy in Brief (Annual – hard copy and web) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/in-brief/page17222.html">www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/in-brief/page17222.html</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK Energy Sector Indicators (Annual – hard copy and web) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/indicators/page29741.html">www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/indicators/page29741.html</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

Please return it by post or fax, by Friday 9th February 2007 if possible, to:

Richard Notley  
Energy Strategy and International Unit  
Department of Trade and Industry  
Bay 209  
1 Victoria Street  
London  
SW1H 0ET

Telephone: 020 7215 3839 or Fax: 020 7215 2723

Forms completed electronically can be e-mailed to [Richard.Notley@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Richard.Notley@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

**ANNEX B**

**BERR's QG1, AG1, and AG2 Inquiry forms and accompanying guidance notes.**

QG1

**RESTRICTED - COMMERCIAL**  
(when completed)



**Quarterly questionnaire for companies selling gas to final users through pipelines (1) (2)**

Company:  Contact:   
 Telephone:   
 Quarter:  Year:   
 Quarter Dates: Start:  End:

SALES OF GAS <span style="float: right;">Please read the notes overleaf</span>				
Market sector and annual consumption band	Firm Contract		Interruptible Contract	
	Volume (GWh) <sup>(3)</sup>	£ thousand	Volume (GWh) <sup>(3)</sup>	£ thousand
<b>1 Electricity generation</b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
Total				
<b>2 Iron &amp; steel</b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
Total				
	of which	Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>		Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>3 Other industry</b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
< 0.073 GWh (=2,500 therms)				
> 0.073 GWh				
Total	0	0	0	0
	of which	Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>		Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>4 Domestic <sup>(6)</sup></b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
< 0.073 GWh (=2,500 therms)				
> 0.073 GWh				
Total	0	0	0	0
<b>5 Other</b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
< 0.073 GWh (=2,500 therms)				
> 0.073 GWh				
Total	0	0	0	0
	of which	Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>		Value of CCL collected <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>6 Total sales</b>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>		Value of sales <sup>(4)</sup>
< 0.073 GWh (=2,500 therms)	0	0	0	0
> 0.073 GWh	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Please state below how total sales at '6', above are divided between energy and non-energy use:

<b>6a Energy use</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>6b Non-energy use <sup>(7)</sup></b>				

Please return forms by: **02-Feb-07**

to: Jigna Shah, ESU/SID5, Bay 218, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET  
 Telephone: 020 7215 2719  
 Fax: 020 7215 2609/2723  
 E-Mail: [Jigna.Shah@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Jigna.Shah@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

Please see footnote 8

## QG1 GUIDANCE NOTES

### **Guidance notes for completing the quarterly questionnaire**

- (1) The market sector breakdown should be based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92). A narrative description of market sectors by SIC code is available on request.
- (2) Exclude sales or transfers to other gas companies.
- (3) 1 thousand therms = 0.0293071 GWh, 0.0732 GWh = 73,200 kWh = 2,500 therms
- (4) Exclude VAT. All sales including Climate Change Levy.
- (5) Insert the amount of Climate Change Levy (CCL) collected from the indicated sectors arising from the gas sales made.
- (6) From 1 March 1996 all tariff customers at that date were deemed to have contracts with their gas supplier; these contracts normally being priced in accordance with published lists.

#### NON-ENERGY GAS:

- (7) Non-energy gas is used as feedstock for petrochemical plants in the chemical industry as raw material for the production of ammonia and methanol. If the actual figures for non-energy use are not available please provide your best estimate of quantity and value.

#### REVISIONS:

- (8) If figures for any previous quarters have been revised, please photocopy this form and use it for the revised figures, clearly marking the quarter to which the figures refer, and place an R in box overleaf.

#### COMMENTS:

- (9) If you would like to draw our attention to any specific features of the data overleaf please put your comments in the box below or attach a separate sheet to this return.

Company:	XYZ PLC
Name and telephone number of person completing the form:	0 0
Year:	2006

**1 Sales to the energy industries**

Please read the notes overleaf

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh) <sup>(3)</sup>	Value (£000)
1.1 Electricity generation	40.1		
1.2 Coal mining and manufacture of solid fuels	10		
1.3 Coke ovens	23.1		
1.4 Petroleum refiners	23.2		
1.5 Nuclear fuel production	12 and 23.3		
1.6 Production and distribution of other energy	11;40.2 and 40.3		
<b>1.7 Total energy industry sales</b>		0	0

**2 Other industrial sales**

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
2.1 Iron and steel	27 (excl. 27.4; 27.53;		
2.2 Non-ferrous metals	27.4; 27.53; 27.54		
2.3 Mechanical engineering and metal products	28 and 29		
2.4 Electrical and instrument engineering	30 to 33		
2.5 Vehicles	34 to 35		
2.6 Food, beverages and tobacco	15 to 16		
2.7 Manufacture of chemical and chemical prods. <sup>(4)</sup>	24		
2.8 Textiles, clothes, leather and leather products	17 to 19		
2.9 Pulp, paper, printing and publishing	21 and 22		
2.10 Mineral products	14 and 26		
2.11 Construction	45		
2.12 Other industries	13; 20; 25; 36; 37; 41		
<b>2.13 Total other industrial sales</b>		0	0

**3 Services**

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
3.1 Hotels and restaurants	55		
3.2 Wholesale and retail distribution	50 to 52		
3.3 Insurance, banks, offices	65 to 67; 70 to 74		
3.4 Post and telecommunications	64		
3.5 Other services	90 to 93; 99		
<b>3.6 Total services sales</b>		0	0

**4 Public administration**

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
4.1 Public administration, defence and social security	75		
4.2 Educational (including schools and colleges)	80		
4.3 Health and social work (including hospitals)	85		
<b>4.4 Total sales to public administration</b>		0	0

**5 Agriculture**

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
5.1 Total sales to agricultural sector	01; 02; 05		

**6 Transport**

Category	SIC 92 codes	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
6.1 Total sales to transport sector	60 to 63		

**7 Other**

Category	Description	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
7.1 Other <sup>(5)</sup>			

**8 Total industrial and commercial sales**

	Volume (GWh)	Value (£000)
<b>8.1 Total all sales (ie 1.7+2.13+3.6+4.4+5.1+6.1+7.1)</b>	0	0
of which: non-energy uses <sup>(6)</sup>		

**Sales of Gas - Summary**

Market sector	Volume <sup>(3)</sup>  (GWh)	Value of sales <sup>(7)</sup>  (£ thousand)	Value of CCL collected <sup>(8)</sup> (£ thousand)	Number of supply points
<b>9 Electricity generation</b>				
(Volume should equal figure at 1.1 above) Total	0	0		
<b>10 Iron and steel</b>				
(Volume should equal figure at 2.1 above) Total	0	0		
<b>11 Other industry</b>				
(Volume should be the sum of figures at 2.2 to 2.12 plus the sum of figures at 1.2 to 1.6) Total	0	0		
<b>12 Domestic</b>				
12.1 Prepayment meters				
12.2 Credit <sup>(10)</sup>				
12.3 Direct debit <sup>(11)</sup>				
12.4 (12.1+12.2+12.3) Total	0	0		0
<b>13 Other sales</b>				
Service sector (3.6)	0	0		
Public administration (4.4)	0	0		
Other (sum of 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1)	0	0		
Total	0	0		0
<b>14 Total sales (sum of 9 to 13)</b>				
	0	0		
<b>15 Own use <sup>(9)</sup></b>				

## AG1 GUIDANCE NOTES

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF MARKET SECTORS USED ON THE AG1 GAS RETURN

Classifying consumers of gas to market sectors generally follows the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) produced by the Office for National Statistics. In describing the sectors below these SIC codes have been used. Please contact DTI / EMU3 (see main form) if further details are required.

### SALES TO THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES

Because energy is analysed according to both intermediate use (ie energy consumed in order to produce other forms of energy) and final use (ie energy produced to provide heat and power), once a year a detailed breakdown of energy sales is sought in order to determine these uses.

#### **Electricity generation (SIC code 40.10):**

Sales of gas to companies involved in the production and distribution of electricity, ie this is gas which will be consumed in the production of electricity.

#### **Coal mining and the manufacture of solid fuels (SIC code 10)**

Includes opencast coal working and peat extraction

#### **Coke Ovens (SIC code 23.1)**

#### **Petroleum refiners (SIC code 23.2)**

Companies that manufacture refined petroleum products

#### **Nuclear fuel production (SIC codes 12 and SIC 23.3)**

Companies that process nuclear fuel (SIC 23.3) or mine uranium or thorium ores (SIC 12)

#### **Production and distribution of other energy (SIC codes 11, 40.2 and 40.3)**

Companies that extract crude oil or natural gas (SIC 11), companies that manufacture gas or distribute gaseous fuels through mains (SIC 40.2), and companies that supply steam or hot water (SIC 40.3).

### OTHER INDUSTRIAL SALES

12 major consuming sectors within industry are identified:

#### **Iron and Steel (SIC code 27 excluding 27.4, 27.53, 27.54)**

Sales of gas to companies engaged in the manufacture of basic iron and steel.

Also sales of gas to companies that carry out the first processing of iron and steel into (for example) tubes, wire, rolled strips.

Also sales of gas to companies that make cast iron and cast steel.

#### **Non-ferrous metals (SIC codes 27.4, 27.53, 27.54)**

These are the exclusions listed under heading 2.1, above and cover non-ferrous products such as aluminium, lead, copper, zinc and precious metal manufacture.

#### **Mechanical engineering and metal products (SIC codes 28 and 29)**

Manufacture of fabricated metal products (SIC 28)

Manufacture of machinery and equipment not covered in other categories (SIC 29)

**Electrical and instrument engineering (SIC codes 30 to 33)**

Manufacture of office machinery and computers (SIC 30)

Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (SIC 31)

Manufacture of radio, television and communications equipment and apparatus (SIC 32)

Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks (SIC 33)

**Vehicles (SIC codes 34 and 35)**

Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers (SIC 34)

Manufacture of other transport equipment (SIC 35)

**Food, beverages and tobacco (SIC codes 15 and 16)**

Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco (SIC 15, 16)

**Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (SIC code 24)****Manufacture of textiles, clothes, leather and leather products (SIC codes 17, 18, 19)****Manufacture of pulp, paper, paper products, and the publishing and printing industries (including recorded media) (SIC codes 21 and 22)****Mineral products (SIC codes 14 and 26)**

Quarrying of stone, slate, sand, clay, chemical and fertiliser minerals, salt etc (SIC 14)

Manufacture of glass, ceramics, bricks, tiles, cement and other non-metallic mineral products (SIC 26)

**Construction (SIC code 45).**

This includes demolition and site preparation; building of complete constructions or parts thereof; plumbing, plastering, joinery, painting and glazing; civil engineering

**Other industries (SIC codes 13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41)**

Mining of iron ores and non-ferrous metal ores (SIC 13)

Manufacture of wood and wood products (SIC 20)

Manufacture of rubber and plastic products (SIC 25)

Manufacture of furniture, jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods, games and toys and other items not classified elsewhere (SIC 36)

Recycling of waste and scrap (SIC 37)

Collection, purification and distribution of water (SIC 41)

**SERVICES**

5 major subdivisions of the services sector are identified:

**Hotels, and restaurants (SIC code 55)**

Hotels, motels, holiday centres and villages, chalets and flats, camping facilities and other short stay lodging facilities such as guest houses, farmhouses and inns with letting rooms, youth hostels (SIC codes 55.1 and 55.2)

Restaurants, take-away food shops, bars, licensed clubs, public houses, canteens and caterers (SIC codes 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5)

**Wholesale and retail distribution (SIC codes 50 to 52)**

Wholesalers (except of motor vehicles) (SIC 51)

Retail trade (except of motor vehicles) and the repair of personal and household goods (SIC 52)

**Insurance, banks, offices (SIC codes 65 to 67; 70 to 74)**

Financial intermediation (includes banks and building societies) (SIC 65)

Insurance and pension funding (SIC 66)

Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (includes broking and fund management) (SIC 67)

Real estate activities (SIC 70)

Renting of machinery, equipment and household goods (SIC 71)

Computer and related activities (SIC 72)

Research and development (SIC 73)

Other business activities (such as accounting, market research, advertising) (SIC 74)

**Post and telecommunications (SIC code 64)**

National postal activities and all forms of transmission of sound, images, data or other information via cables, broadcasting, relay or satellite. (Note that the production of radio and television programmes is classed to SIC 92 at 3.5, below).

**Other services (SIC codes 90 to 93; 99)**

Sewage, refuse disposal, sanitation (SIC 90)

Membership organisations (religious, trade union, political, business, professional) (SIC 91)

Recreational, cultural and sporting (SIC 92)

Other services (hairdressing, funerals, cleaning etc) (SIC 93, 99).

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

3 separate sectors within public administration are identified:

**Public administration, defence, social security (SIC code 75)**

Includes national and local government.

**Education (includes schools and colleges) (SIC code 80)**

**Health and social work (includes hospitals) (SIC code 85)**

**AGRICULTURE**

**Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (SIC codes 01; 02; 05)**

Agriculture, hunting and related (SIC 01)

Forestry, logging and related activities (SIC 02)

Fishing; fish hatcheries, fish farms and related activities(SIC 05)

**TRANSPORT**

Land transport and transport via pipelines (SIC 60)

Water and air transport (SIC 61, 62)

Cargo handling, warehousing, storage, travel agencies (SIC 63)

## DOMESTIC

This section covers sales of gas to households which by definition do not have an industrial classification code (although households with paid employees are classed to SIC code 95).

Three subdivisions cover:

### **Prepayment**

Households that purchase their gas using some form of prepayment system eg token, key, card or coins.

### **Credit**

Households that purchase their gas using some form of credit system and are thus paying for their gas in arrears.

### **Direct debit**

Households that purchase their gas using any regular monthly or quarterly payment scheme including direct debits or standing orders from bank or building society accounts.



## **ANNEX C**

**Full list of responses to the questionnaire sent to companies for the purpose of compiling this review.**

## ANNEX C

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>					
<b>1)Category that the company falls</b>	<b>&gt;40MWh</b>	<b>&gt;10but &lt;40MWh</b>	<b>&lt;10 MWh</b>			
	8	0	0			
<b>2) Classification of the extent of gas trading to the companies business.</b>	<b>Sole Operation</b>	<b>Main Operation</b>	<b>Significant Operation</b>	<b>Minor Operation</b>	<b>Other</b>	
	2	3	1	2	0	
<b>4)Level that the task is carried out Quarterly</b>	<b>Clerical</b>	<b>Junior Management</b>	<b>Middle Management</b>	<b>Senior Management</b>	<b>Director</b>	
	2	6	0	0	0	
<b>4b) Level that the task is carried out annually</b>	<b>Clerical</b>	<b>Junior Management</b>	<b>Middle Management</b>	<b>Senior Management</b>	<b>Director</b>	
	2	6	0	0	0	
<b>5)How the data is returned to DTI</b>	<b>Secure Portal</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Other</b>		
	5	3	0	0		
<b>8) Do you have to process any of the data before you can use the sources given for our QG1 forms.</b>	<b>Conversion of unit</b>	<b>Aggregation of time period</b>	<b>Aggregation for different industry sectors</b>	<b>Aggregation to match DTI categories</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Energy/Non-Energy split</b>
	5	2	4	0	6	5

<b>9)Which sectors are routinely estimated each quarter</b>	<b>Electricity Generation</b>	<b>Iron and Steel</b>	<b>Other Industry</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Other</b>			
	1	1	2	1	2			
<b>10)Reason for estimating data</b>	<b>Data not available in time</b>	<b>Not available on basis requested</b>	<b>Data quality poor</b>	<b>Other</b>				
	1	1	1	0				
<b>12)The deadline for the quarterly data is five weeks after the end of the quarter do you feel that you are still supplying us with the most up to date data?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>						
	0	8						
<b>14)Do you have to process the data before you can use the sources given in Q13 for our AG1 forms</b>	<b>Conversion from different unit</b>	<b>Aggregation for time period differences</b>	<b>Aggregation for different industry sectors</b>	<b>Aggregation to match DTI categories</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>No data processed</b>		
	3	2	4	3	0	1		
<b>15)Which sectors do you routinely estimate data for the annual return</b>	<b>Electricity Generation</b>	<b>Individual energy Industry categories</b>	<b>Iron and Steel</b>	<b>Individual Industry Categories</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Individual commercial public categories</b>	<b>Energy/ non energy split</b>	<b>No data estimated</b>
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
<b>16)Indication as to the reason why the data had to be estimated</b>	<b>Data not available in time</b>	<b>Data not available on basis requested</b>	<b>Data poor quality</b>	<b>Other</b>				
	1	1	1	0				

**18)As the annual questionnaires are returned 7 weeks after the year end do you feel this produces difficulties in providing up to date data.**

<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
0	8

**19)Are revisions made to provide the most up to date information**

<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
3	5

**20)Do you provide identical or similar data to any other contact within the DTI or other bodies or organisations**

<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
2	6