

Energy Trends

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Introduction

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices are produced by the Department of Trade and Industry on a quarterly basis. Both periodicals are published concurrently in June, September, December and March. The December editions cover the third quarter of the year.

Energy Trends includes information on energy as a whole and by individual fuels. The text and charts provide an analysis of the data in the tables. The tables are mainly in commodity balance format, as used in the DTI's annual Digest of UK Energy Statistics. The 2004 edition of the Digest was published on 29 July 2004. Hard copies of the Digest can be obtained from The Stationery Office and electronic versions are available on our web site at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/. The balance format shows the flow of a commodity from its sources of supply, through to its final use. The articles provide in-depth information on current issues within the energy sector.

The text and tables included in this publication represent a snapshot of the information available at the time of publication. However, the data collection systems operated by the DTI, which produce this information, are in constant operation. New data are continually received and revisions to historic data made. To ensure that those who use the statistics have access to the most up-to-date information, revised data will be made available as soon as possible, via the electronic versions of these tables. The electronic versions are available free of charge from the DTI web site. In addition to quarterly tables, the main monthly tables that were published in the period up to May 2001 when Energy Trends was produced monthly, continue to be updated and are also available on the DTI web site. Both sets of tables can be obtained from www.dti.gov.uk/energy/.

Energy Trends does not contain information on Foreign Trade, Temperatures and Prices. Foreign Trade and Temperatures tables are, however, available on the DTI web site and information on Prices can be found in the Quarterly Energy Prices publication. Prices information is also available on our web site at the above address.

If you have any comments on Energy Trends or Quarterly Energy Prices publications please send them to:

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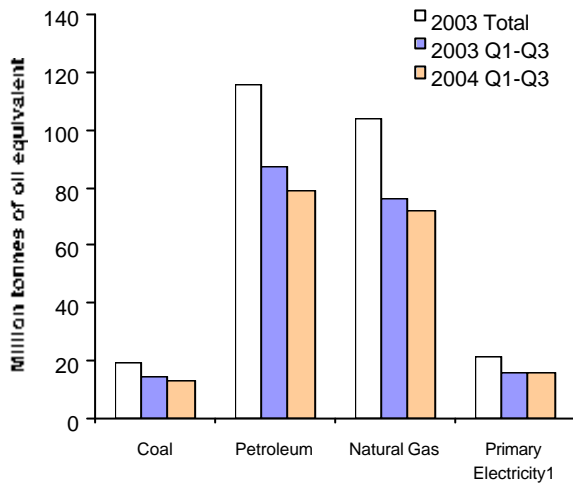
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The main points for the third quarter of 2004:

- Total energy production was 9 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2003.
- Oil production fell by 12 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2003 as production from older established fields continued to decline.
- Gas production decreased by 8 per cent from the third quarter of 2003. Gas imports increased by 66 per cent and gas exports fell by 27 per cent. These figures reflect the decline of UK gas reserves. Gas demand was 4 per cent higher than the third quarter of 2003.
- Total primary energy consumption for energy uses was 1½ per cent higher than during the third quarter of 2003, this is equivalent to a 0.1 per cent rise when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the third quarters of 2003 and 2004.
- Coal production in the third quarter of 2004 was 1½ per cent higher on the third quarter of 2003. Coal imports were 15 per cent higher but generators' demand for coal was down 5½ per cent.
- Coal supplied 3½ per cent less electricity than in the third quarter of 2003 while gas supplied 8½ per cent more. Nuclear supplied 10½ per cent less. Net imports of electricity returned to 2002 levels after the low levels and net exports of 2003.

Section 1 - Total Energy

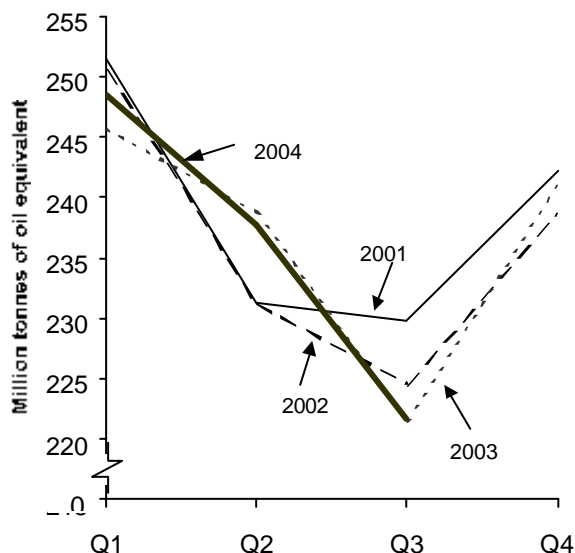
Chart 1.1 Production of indigenous primary fuels



¹ Nuclear and natural flow hydro electricity.

- Total production in the third quarter of 2004 was 52.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 9.1 per cent lower than in third quarter of 2003.
- Production of natural gas fell by 7.7 per cent between the third quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004; gas production is declining as North Sea reserves deplete.
- Production of petroleum was 11.7 per cent lower in third quarter of 2004 than the third quarter a year earlier.
- Primary electricity output was 9.5 per cent lower, within which nuclear electricity output was 10.4 per cent lower but output from natural flow hydro increased by 46.3 per cent.
- In the third quarter of 2004 production of coal and other solid fuels was 1.5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2003.

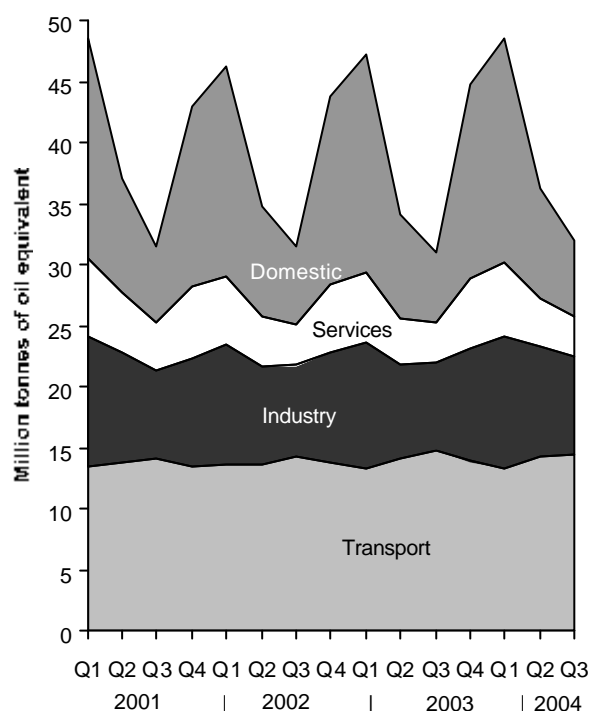
Chart 1.2 Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)¹



¹ Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 221.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent in third quarter of 2004 (temperature corrected, seasonally adjusted annualised rate). The average temperature during the third quarter of 2004 was 16.0 degrees Celsius, 0.6 degrees Celsius cooler than the third quarter of 2003.
- Total seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected consumption in the third quarter of 2004 was 0.1 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Between the third quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004 (on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis) coal and other solid fuel consumption decreased by 0.4 per cent.
- Also on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, oil consumption rose by 0.5 per cent.
- On the same basis, gas consumption rose by 1.0 per cent due to more gas being used for electricity generation.

Chart 1.3 Final energy consumption by user



- Total final energy consumption rose by 2.8 per cent between the third quarter of 2003 and the third quarter in 2004.
- Service sector energy consumption increased by 4.4 per cent.
- Domestic sector energy consumption increased by 7.2 per cent.
- Transport energy consumption fell by 2.2 per cent.
- Industrial energy consumption rose by 10.6 per cent.

Background

Relevant tables

[1.1: Indigenous production of primary fuels](#)

[1.2: Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis](#)

[1.3: Supply and use of fuels](#)

Production

Indigenous production of energy was 4.6 per cent lower in 2003 than in 2002, continuing a year on year decline for each year since 1999. Coal and other solid fuel production was lower by 5.3 per cent, nuclear output fell by 0.3 per cent, gas production fell by 0.5 per cent and petroleum production by fell 8.5 per cent.

Petroleum accounted for 46.1 per cent of total indigenous production in the third quarter of 2004 while coal and other solid fuels accounted for 8.0 per cent, and natural gas 37.6 per cent. A year earlier the proportions were petroleum 47.5 per cent, coal and other solid fuels 7.2 per cent and natural gas 37.0 per cent.

Total inland consumption

In 2003 consumption of primary fuels was higher than the preceding year, 0.8 per cent up on 2002. The largest contributions to this rise in absolute terms were from coal and other solid fuels (which increased by 7.3 per cent). On a temperature corrected basis consumption in 2003 was only 0.1 per cent higher than in 2002.

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis (not temperature corrected or seasonally adjusted), in the third quarter of 2004 was 48.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent. This was 1.3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago and 0.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period two years ago.

Total energy

Consumption by final users

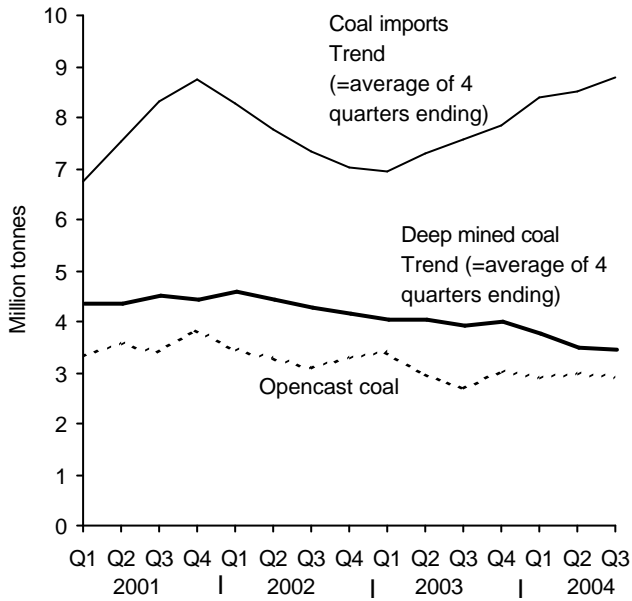
Final energy consumption shows a strong seasonal pattern with more energy being consumed in the winter months and less in the summer, particularly in the domestic and service sectors.

In the third quarter of 2004 the transport sector was responsible for the largest share of final consumption at 41 per cent of all energy consumed by final users. The industrial sector was responsible for a further 23 per cent, the domestic sector for another 17 per cent and the service industries, including agriculture, consumed 10 per cent. The remaining 9 per cent was made up by fuel use for non-energy purposes.

Final energy consumption rose by 2.8 per cent between the third quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004, mainly due to rises in the industrial sector (a 10.6 per cent increase), the domestic sector (a 7.2 per cent increase) and the service sector (4.4 per cent higher). There was a decrease in the transport sector of 2.2 per cent

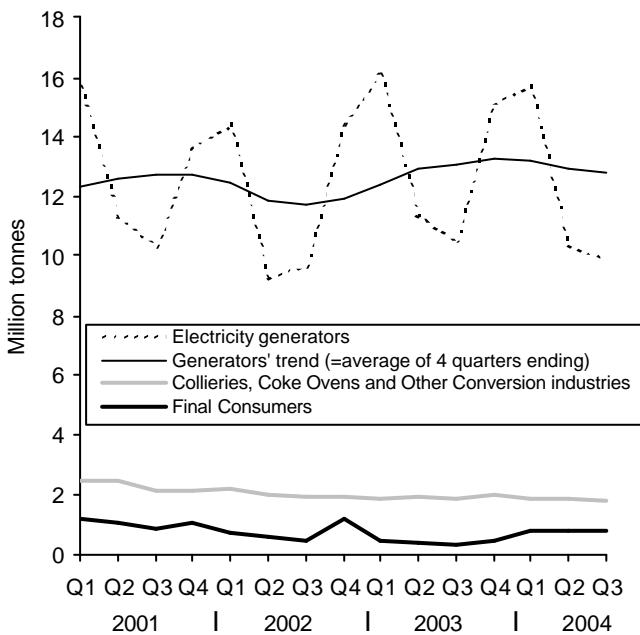
Section 2 - Solid Fuels and Derived Gases

Chart 2.1 Coal production and imports



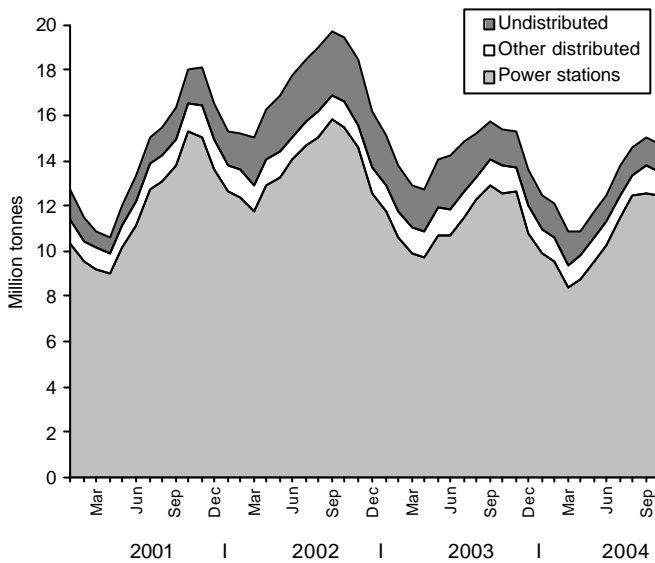
- Provisional figures for the third quarter of 2004 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 1.7 per cent higher than the third quarter of 2003 at 6.0 million tonnes, with deep mined production down 4.1 per cent and opencast production up 6.9 per cent.
- Imports of coal in the third quarter of 2004 were 15 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2003 at 9.4 million tonnes.
- 77 per cent of the coal imported in the third quarter of 2004 (7.2 million tonnes) was steam coal, largely for the power stations market.

Chart 2.2 Coal consumption



- Consumption of coal in the third quarter of 2004, at 12.5 million tonnes was 0.4 per cent down on consumption in the third quarter of 2003; consumption by electricity generators was down by 5.3 per cent over the same period.
- Electricity generators accounted for 79 per cent of total coal use in the third quarter of 2004, 4 percentage points lower than a year earlier.
- Provisionally, final consumption rose substantially in the third quarter of 2004 compared with the low level of a year earlier, within which domestic sector consumption also rose substantially.

Chart 2.3 Coal stocks



- Coal stocks showed a rise of 2.5 million tonnes during the third quarter 2004 from the second quarter of 2004. At the end of September 2004 stocks stood at 15.0 million tonnes, 0.7 million tonnes lower than at the end of September 2003. By the end of October total stocks had fallen back a little to 14.7 million tonnes.
- Stock levels at power stations rose by 2.3 million tonnes from the second quarter of 2004. The level of coal stocks at power stations fell by 0.3 million tonnes to 12.6 million tonnes in the third quarter of 2004 from the same month a year earlier.
- Stocks held by producers (undistributed stocks) rose by 0.3 million tonnes in the third quarter of 2004 from the second quarter to 1.2 million tonnes. At the end of September 2004 the level was 0.4 million tonnes lower than the level at the end of September 2003.

Background

Relevant tables

[2.1: Supply and consumption of coal](#)

[2.2: Supply and consumption of coke oven coke, coke breeze and other manufactured solid fuels](#)

[2.3: Supply and consumption of coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, benzole and tars](#)

Coal production and imports

In the third quarter of 2004 indigenous production of coal rose by a marginal 0.1 million tonnes. Deep mined coal fell to a record low of 2.9 million tonnes, which was offset by a rise open cast production from the third quarter of 2003. While Clipstone was the only major mine to close in 2003, all three mines in the the Selby complex have closed during 2004, with Riccall closing at the end of October. Opencast production has shown signs of levelling off during 2004. Since the first quarter of 2000, the imports have been rising, to offset the decline in indigenous production. Total imports peaked in 2001 and declined in 2002 before following a rising path from the middle of 2003, so that total imports in 2004 are likely to be close to the 2001 peak of 35 million tonnes.

Coal consumption

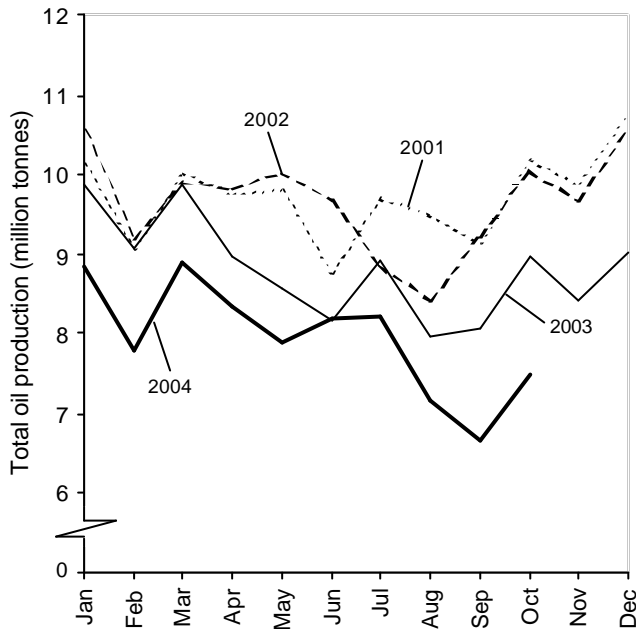
Coal use by electricity generators was 5.3 million tonnes higher in 2003 as a whole than it was in 2002. High gas prices led to coal fired generation being used in preference to gas-fired generation. However, coal consumption fell in each of the 3 quarters of 2004 compared to the corresponding quarters in 2003, suggesting a return to previous trend levels. Reductions in UK steel making capacity led to a reduction of 1.4 million tonnes in the use of coal for coke making and at blast furnaces in 2002. However, coke making and blast furnace use recovered in the second half of 2003 as steel production increased. For 2003 as a whole, coal used at coke ovens was about 100,000 tonnes lower than in the previous year. In the first three quarters of 2004 there has been a further small fall in the use of coal by the iron and steel industry.

Stocks

The seasonal fall in coal stocks during the winter of 2002/03 took stocks down to 13 million tonnes at the end of the first quarter of 2003. The seasonal rise during the summer of 2003 added 3 million tonnes but demand for coal during the winter 2003/04 took stocks down to 11 million tonnes at the end of March 2004, 2 million tonnes below the equivalent level of a year earlier. The strong seasonal rise in stocks in the summer of 2004 means that autumn stocks are only just over ½ million tonnes lower than at the same time in 2003.

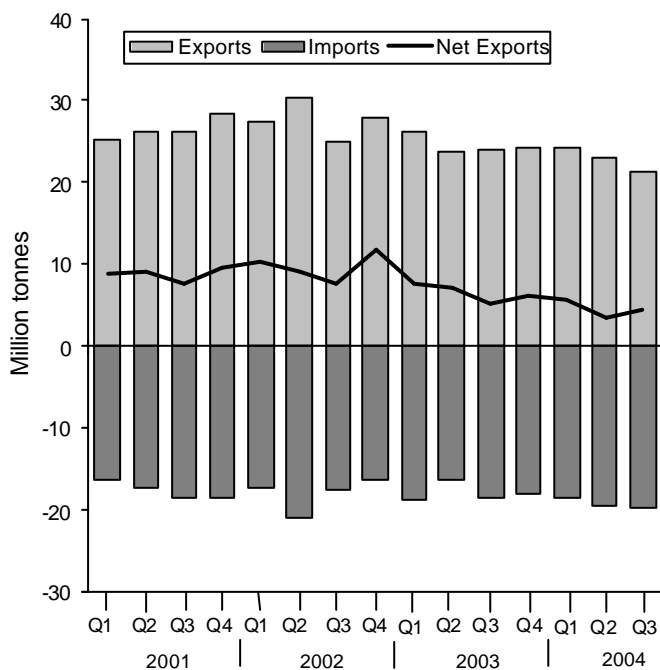
Section 3 - Oil and Oil Products

Chart 3.1 Production of crude oil and NGLs



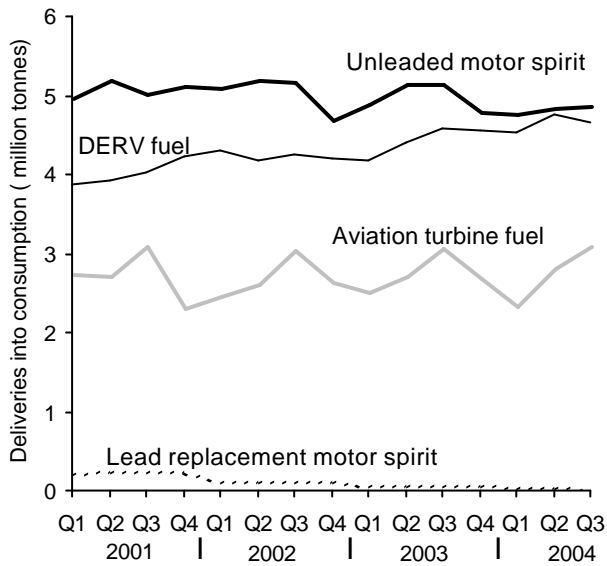
- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the third quarter of 2004 was 11.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Four new fields started production after September 2003, but production from these fields was insufficient to make up the general decline in production from older established fields.

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



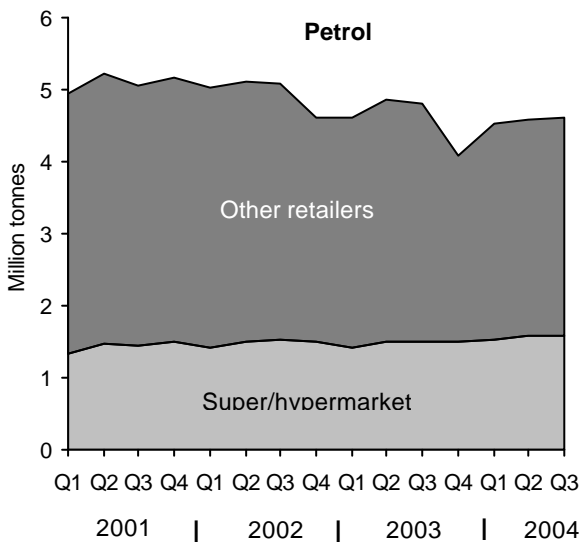
- Net exports of oil and oil products fell by 70.0 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 when compared with the same period in 2003. Nevertheless the UK retained its position as a net exporter of oil and oil products with exports exceeding imports by 1.6 million tonnes.
- Net exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 87.5 per cent to 0.7 million tonnes.
- Exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 21.2 per cent while imports increased by 5.9 per cent.
- Net exports of petroleum products increased to 2.6 million tonnes in the third quarter of 2004
- Exports of petroleum products rose by 35.6 per cent. Imports fell by 5.6 per cent.

Chart 3.3 Demand for key transport fuels

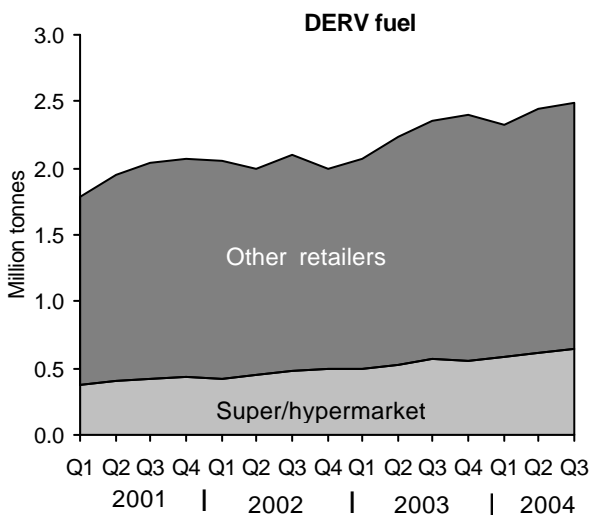


- Total deliveries of key transport fuels were 1.7 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2004 than in the third quarter of 2003.
- Motor spirit deliveries fell by 6.1 per cent.
- Deliveries of DERV fuel increased by 1.8 per cent.
- DERV fuel's share of road transport fuels in the third quarter 2004 was 49.2 per cent compared to 47.1 per cent in 2003.
- Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 0.4 per cent higher.

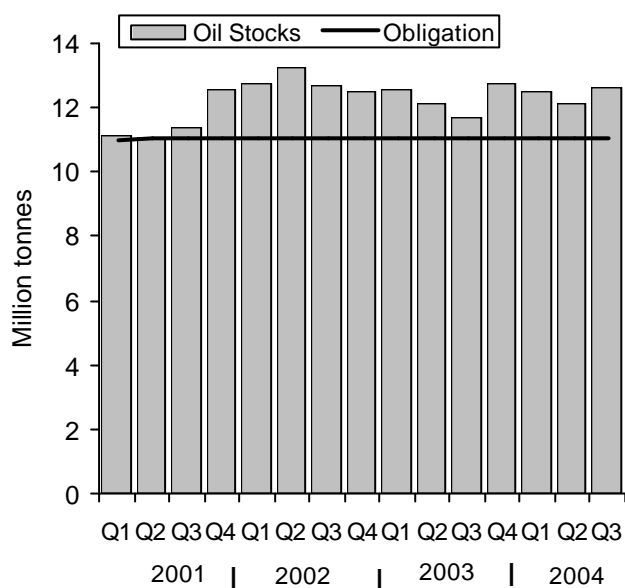
Chart 3.4 Super/hypermarket shares of retail deliveries



- Sales of motor spirit by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 34.2 per cent of retail sales of petrol in the third quarter of 2004, up from 30.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2003.

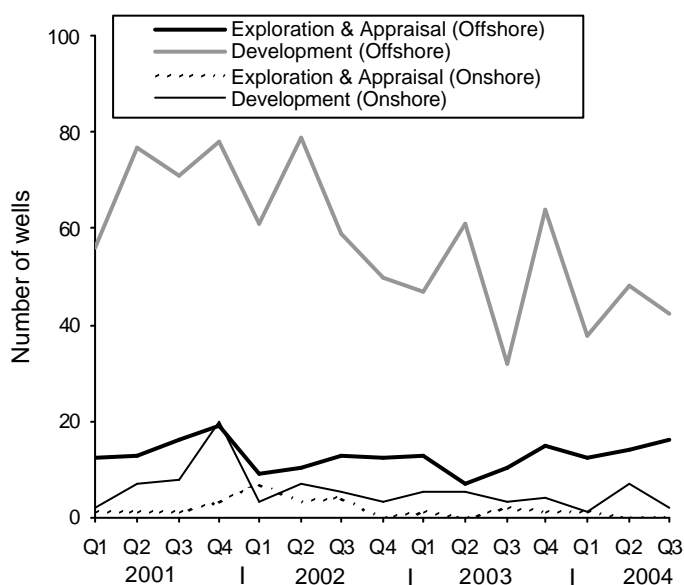


- Sales of DERV by super/hypermarket companies accounted for 26.0 per cent of retail sales of DERV, only marginally up from 24.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2003.

Chart 3.5 Stocks of key oil products⁽¹⁾

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

- Overall, stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were 2.4 per cent higher at the end of the third quarter of 2004 than a year earlier.
- Crude oil and refinery process oil stocks were 2.8 per cent higher while stocks of products were 2.0 per cent higher.
- Stocks at UKCS pipeline terminals fell by 42.7 per cent (782 thousand tonnes) in the third quarter of 2004.
- Chart 3.5 combines stocks of products with the product equivalent of stocks of crude oil to give an overall level of UK stocks of key products.
- At the end of the third quarter of 2004, the UK held stocks equal to 78.0 days of consumption of these key products, compared with an obligation of 67½ days (see Background for more details).

Chart 3.6 Drilling activity on the UKCS

- Drilling figures for the third quarter of 2004 showed an increase in the number of exploration and appraisal wells started offshore to 16 against 10 in the corresponding quarter of 2003.
- The number of development wells drilled offshore rose to 42, compared to 32 in the corresponding quarter of 2003.
- Only 2 development wells were drilled onshore in the third quarter of 2004, compared to 3 in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.
- No exploration or appraisal wells started onshore in the third quarter of 2004, as compared to 2 exploration or appraisal wells started onshore in third quarter of 2003.

Background

Relevant tables

- [3.1: Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks](#)
- [3.2: Supply and use of petroleum products](#)
- [3.3: Supply and use of petroleum products - annual data](#)
- [3.4: Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter](#)
- [3.5: Demand for key petroleum products](#)
- [3.6: Stocks of petroleum at end of period](#)

Oil and oil products

3.7: Drilling activity on the UK Continental Shelf

3.8: *(This table has been discontinued)*

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

Crude oil production and trade

Total UK production of crude oil and NGL's decreased in the third quarter of 2004 by 11.7 per cent to 22.0 million tonnes when compared to the same period last year. The UK remains a net exporter of oil and oil products despite declining production. About two thirds of UK production of crude oil and NGL's is exported as the UK generally produces a lighter, more valuable crude oil than other areas of the world such as the Middle East or West Africa. UK refineries are relatively modern and as such can cope with having these lower grade crude oils as an input. Therefore the economics of crude oil markets results in significant volumes of crude oil being imported into the UK.

Refinery production of petroleum products and trade

The net refinery output in the third quarter of 2004 was 22.0 million tonnes, 2.8 million tonnes (14.8 per cent) higher than the third quarter of 2003.

Demand for petroleum products

Overall demand for petroleum products in the third quarter of 2004 was 0.9 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2003. Deliveries of motor spirit were lower by 6.1 per cent whilst DERV deliveries were 1.8 per cent higher at 4.7 million tonnes. Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 0.4 per cent higher.

Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products

The UK has an obligation under EU law to maintain stocks of key oil products at or above a certain level to ensure adequate supplies would exist for any international oil supply emergency. These obligations are based on the UK's annual consumption of the key products motor spirit, DERV fuel and other gas diesel oils, aviation fuel and other kerosenes and fuel oils. These obligations are usually updated every 1st July as consumption data for the previous year are finalised. Chart 3.5 above combines data on stocks of key oil products with the product equivalent of stocks of crude oil to give an overall level of UK stocks of key oil products to show how the UK is complying with these obligations at an overall level. The UK's current overall obligation, based on 2002 consumption data, is to hold a total of 11 million tonnes of these products, equal to 67½ days of consumption.

Financial aspects of operations on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf

As announced in the June 2004 issue of Energy Trends, the quarterly collection of the data used to compile Table 3.8, Value of UKCS production and investment by operators and licensees. This table will therefore no longer be published in Energy Trends but data up to Q4 2003 will still be published on the DTI Energy Statistics web site.

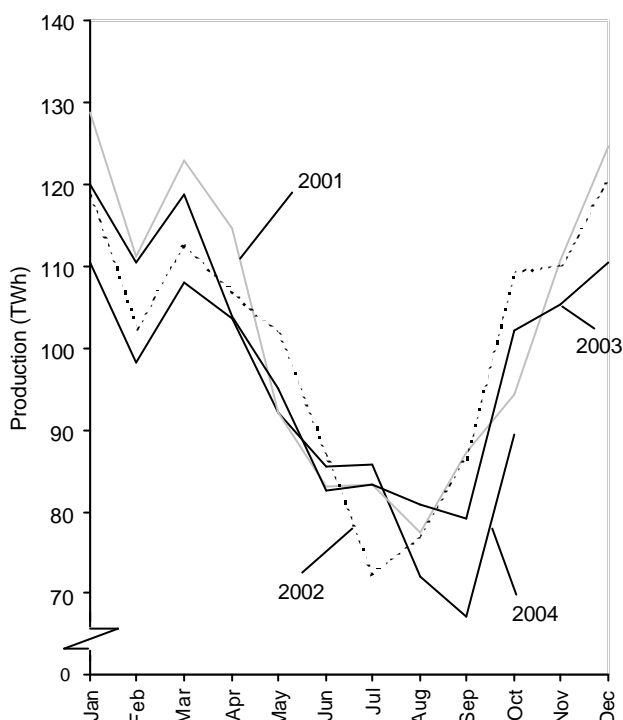
Northern Ireland data – Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2004 Table 3.9

Table 3.9 of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics has been revised on the DTI website (www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_stats/oil/index.shtml) for road fuel deliveries to Northern Ireland and England and Wales. Data for 1999 to 2003 have been adjusted to incorporate revisions to company data for Northern Ireland deliveries. England and Wales figures are calculated by subtracting Northern Ireland and Scotland from the United Kingdom figures and have been adjusted accordingly.

The December issue of Energy Trends usually carries an article on the current year's UK Continental Shelf Capital Expenditure Survey. However, the DTI has yet to receive all the data it needs, so the article has been postponed to the March 2005 issue of Energy Trends.

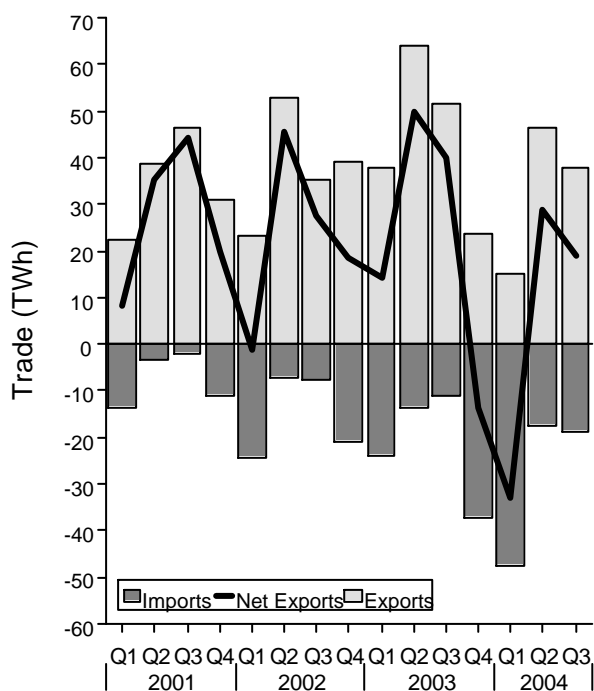
Section 4 – Gas

Chart 4.1 Production of natural gas



- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the third quarter of 2004 was 7.8 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 will become more apparent during the winter months when demand increases.

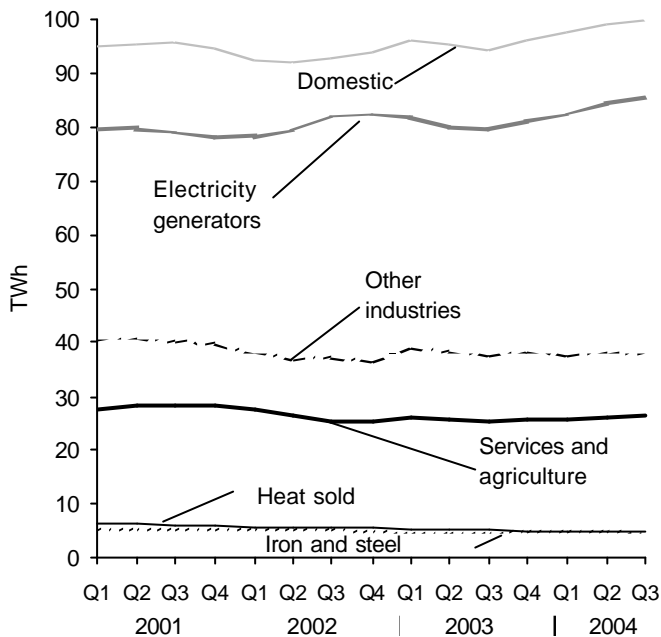
Chart 4.2 UK trade in natural gas



- Compared with the third quarter of 2003, exports of natural gas in the third quarter of 2004 decreased by 26.9 per cent and imports increased by 66.1 per cent.
- Net exports of gas at 18.9 TWh were 53.0 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2003
- These figures highlight the decline in UK production.

Gas

Chart 4.3 Natural gas consumption - average of four quarters ending



- Demand for gas in the third quarter of 2004 was 3.7 per cent higher than the level in the third quarter of 2003.
- Gas use for electricity generation was 6.4 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2003, with coal prices rising and gas prices not as high as earlier in the year.
- Provisionally, consumption in the domestic sector rose by 7.4 per cent mainly because temperatures were lower than a year earlier.
- In public administration, commerce and agriculture consumption rose by 8.8 per cent compared with a year earlier. In the industrial sector gas sales were provisionally 8.0 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2003.

Background Relevant table

4.1: Natural gas supply and consumption

Gas production and trade

In the third quarter of 2004, gas production was 7.8 per cent lower than a year ago. Imports of gas to the UK were 66.1 per cent higher than a year ago and exports were 26.9 per cent lower. During this quarter, imports of gas accounted for 10.0 per cent of gas available for consumption, compared to 6.1 per cent one year ago. Thus, overall, the above figures reflect the UK's growing dependency on gas imports as UKCS gas reserves decline.

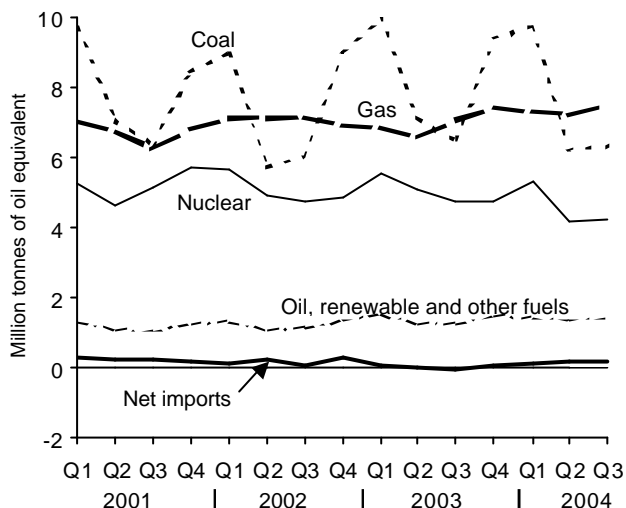
The UK currently exports gas to the Netherlands via the Markham and Windermere fields, to the Irish Republic, and to Belgium through the Bacton-Zeebrugge interconnector. Imports to the UK are from Belgium via the Interconnector and from Norway via the Frigg, Statfjord and Vesterled pipelines. In the second quarter of 2004, Norwegian gas accounted for 85.0 per cent of UK natural gas imports, compared to 93.1 per cent a year ago.

Gas consumption

Until the middle of 2000 the growth in consumption of natural gas was dominated by growth in consumption for electricity generation, mainly in Combined Cycle Gas Turbine stations. However, high gas prices led to the use of gas for generation following a downward trend until the end of 2001, but in summer 2002 gas prices fell back and gas use for generation rose again. In 2003 high prices along with competition from imported coal again deterred use for generation. Gas use in the domestic sector is particularly dependent on temperatures during the heating season, but even in summer very hot weather deters use for cooking and hot water. Mild temperatures in the winter months of 2002 suppressed domestic gas consumption, as did the hot summer of 2003. These temperature differences also affected services sector consumption. With temperatures in the latter part of 2003 and the first three quarters of 2004 being less mild, consumption increased again.

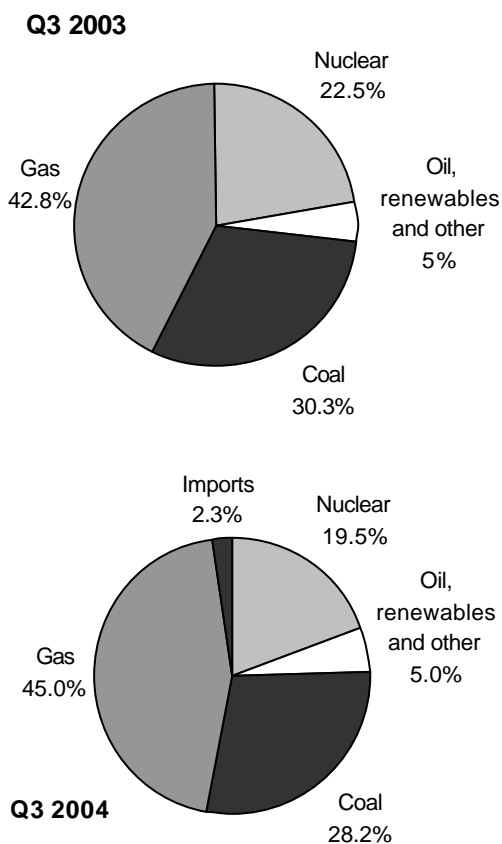
Section 5 - Electricity

Chart 5.1 Fuel used for electricity generation



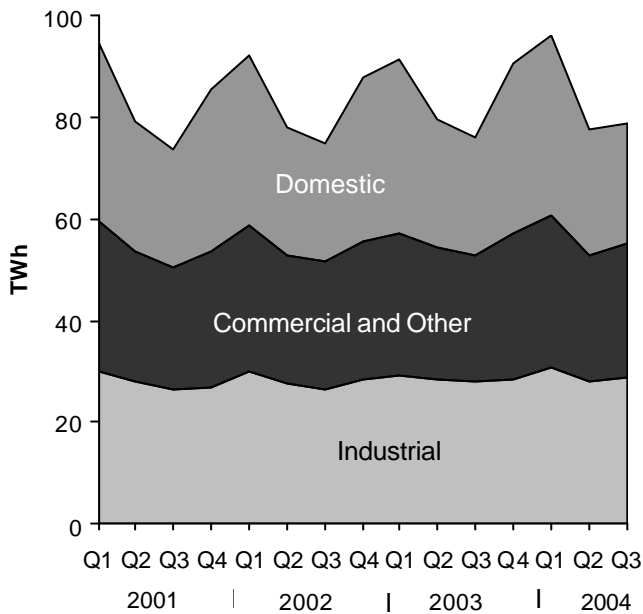
- Fuel used by generators in the third quarter of 2004 was, in total, 0.7 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2003.
- Coal use during the quarter was 2.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Gas use was 6.4 per cent up on the third quarter of 2003.
- Nuclear sources were down 10.4 per cent compared with the third quarter of 2003 mainly because of outages for unplanned maintenance.
- Hydro sources were double the low levels of the third quarter of 2003.

Chart 5.2 Electricity supplied



- Total electricity supplied by all generators in third quarter of 2004 was 3.6 per cent higher (+3 TWh) than a year earlier.
- Indigenous supply was only 0.9 per cent higher, but there were net imports of 2 TWh in 2004 compared with net exports of ¼ TWh in the third quarter of 2003.
- The supply from coal fell by 3.7 per cent (-1 TWh), while from gas fired stations supply rose by 8.6 per cent (+3 TWh).
- The supply from nuclear stations fell by 10.6 per cent (-2 TWh).
- Between the third quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004 coal's share of electricity supplied fell by 2 percentage points to 28 per cent and nuclear's share fell by 3 percentage points to 19½ per cent. Gas' share rose by 2 percentage points to 45 per cent. The share of net imports in the third quarter of 2003 was 2½ per cent.

Chart 5.3 Electricity consumption



- Final consumption of electricity rose by 3.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2004. Domestic use was also up by 3.8 per cent while consumption by commercial, public administration, transport and agricultural customers was up by 3.9 per cent. Industrial use of electricity was 3.7 per cent higher.
- In this period temperatures were about ¾ degree Celsius cooler on average than in the third quarter of 2003.

Background

Relevant tables

[5.1: Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied](#)

[5.2: Supply and consumption of electricity](#)

Fuel use

In 2001 higher gas prices and strong competition from coal, especially imported coal, brought a temporary halt to the rising trend in gas use at power stations, and gas use maintained a fairly flat profile until the second half of 2003. As coal prices rose so gas use became more attractive and gas use for generation has started to increase again. Unplanned outages have led to a generally downward trend in generation from nuclear sources since the recent peak in the third quarter of 2001.

Supply

Supply from the coal fired power stations (all generating companies) rose by 9½ per cent in 2001, slipped back by 5½ per cent during 2002, but rose by 11 per cent in 2003. In the first 9 months of 2004 supply from coal has fallen back again by 4 per cent. The 2002 decline was mainly due to resumed competition from gas-fired stations which recorded a 7½ per cent increase in electricity supplied during 2002, although the 2½ per cent fall in supply from nuclear stations also helped in gas' moderate resurgence. In 2003 coal was again the preferred fuel with electricity supplied from gas declining by 2½ per cent and nuclear by 1 per cent. In the first 9 months of 2004 electricity supplied from gas has increased by 10 per cent while supply from nuclear has fallen by 10½ per cent. Low rainfall levels affected supplies from hydro sources in 2001 and again in 2003. A return to more usual rainfall levels has led to a 73 per cent increase in the supply from hydro sources in the first 9 months of 2004. Imports and exports of electricity from and to continental Europe have been volatile with suppliers taking advantage of price differentials that have arisen during periods of extreme weather. In 2003 both very hot and very cold weather increased exports to continental Europe to record levels, but more recently imports have returned to levels of around 2 TWh per quarter.

Consumption

Electricity demand was rising at a trend rate of 1½ to 2 per cent a year over the five years to 2001 so the absence of growth in 2002 was unusual. Growth at 1½ was recorded in 2003. Because electricity is used for heating and lighting in the domestic sector, and heating and lighting uses are also prominent in the commercial sector, domestic and commercial sector shares of consumption rise in the winter and fall in the summer. In 2003 electricity demand was divided 29½ per cent to the domestic sector, 28 per cent to industry, and 27 per cent to commerce, public administration, transport and agriculture. Fuel industries accounted for a further 8 per cent with the remaining 7½ per cent accounted for by transmission and distribution losses.

Regional and local gas consumption statistics for 2003

Introduction

In December 2003 DTI published the results of an exercise that converted gas consumption provided by National Grid Transco (NGT) at postcode sector level (ie the full postcode less the last 2 letters) into estimates of gas consumption for 2001 and 2002 at a regional and local level (NUTS1 and NUTS4 areas¹).

Subsequently NGT has published on its web site (at: <http://info.transco.co.uk>²) 2003 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 algorithms 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 Transco data set combines postcode sectors, each sector is given an equal share of the data when deriving NUTS 4 area statistics. For 2003 the totals for all NUTS4 areas in Scotland and Wales were individually scaled to match the totals for those countries shown in Table 4B of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES 2004). The NUTS4 areas in England were similarly scaled to match the total of the English Local Distribution Zones (LDZs)³. NUTS4 areas were then aggregated to NUTS1 (Region) level and the summary tables below produced. The data represent gas transported through the Transco distribution system alone and exclude any gas passing through other transmission and distribution systems such as those owned by North Sea producers. However, gas that passes through the Transco system and then into another independently owned local distribution system before reaching consumers is included. The Transco 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 2003, as recorded in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2004. 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. However, further work by the DTI has enabled the non-Transco data to be allocated to NUTS4 areas and hence to regions and this is set out below.

Regional and local estimates

Tables 2, 3 and 4 (presented in "landscape" format at the end of this article) show gas sales via the Transco network for Scotland, Wales and the regions of England for 2001, 2002 and 2003,

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. 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 Transco transmitted no gas.

² Select the following menu items: "Transco Information Exchange"; "Our Publications"; "Gas demand data by Postcode Sector".

³ Scaling of 2001 and 2002 data was carried out in a similar way but to totals that have been revised since they were published in DUKES 2002 and DUKES 2003 (Table 4B in each year).

respectively. 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 Transco data are weather corrected to Transco's standard 35-year trend.

In addition, Tables 2,3 and 4 show 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 http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2003nuts4.xls . Small changes have also been made to the corresponding 2002 and 2001 data sets and these can now be found at the same web address but as files [gas2002nuts4.xls](#) and [gas2001nuts4.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 North East Lincolnshire for commercial and industrial) as well as the areas with the lowest per consumer sales (ie Tower Hamlets for domestic and Penwith for commercial and industrial).

When comparisons are made between 2001, 2002 and 2003, 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 (e.g. at postcode sector level) can obtain such data from the Transco web site at <http://info.transco.co.uk>² . The data used in this article match the information provided to DTI by Transco for the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2004.

Revised 2001 and 2002 data

Some data for 2001 and 2002 have been amended for three reasons. The first is that DTI have used an improved procedure for allocating postcodes to NUTS4 areas (obtained from the Office for National Statistics). The second is that DTI have re-examined those postcodes that are combined in the Transco database in order to maintain confidentiality, especially where postcodes from non-contiguous areas have been combined. In many instances the equal sharing of the data between the constituent postcodes appeared to be biasing the results for certain areas and a different apportionment has been employed. The third is that numbers have now been scaled to the latest Transco totals, which include small revisions due to the correction of some measurement errors and the re-assignment of gas between years.

Gas consumption not covered by the Transco dataset

As in the December 2003 article, DTI has produced at a similar regional and local level the remaining 30 per cent of gas consumption not covered by the Transco data, subject to confidentiality constraints. In 2003, according to Table 4.3 of DUKES 2004, gas consumption in the UK amounted to 1,018,432 GWh. Of this, it is estimated that 278,367 GWh was accounted for by 31 power stations and by consumers in Northern Ireland (who are supplied by a single supply company) and 35,835 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 Transco have both undertaken that such commercially sensitive information would not be disclosed. However NUTS4 regions on the gas table on the DTI web site

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 - Gas

at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2003nuts4.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 between these estimates is accounted for by the fact that the Transco numbers are weather corrected rather than actual gas sales as reported to DTI by suppliers.

Table 1: Sub-national gas consumption data for power stations and large industrial consumers	GWh		
	2001	2002	2003
Power stations and Northern Ireland			
East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber	80,822	80,591	75,620
East of England	27,402	33,701	37,142
London and the South East	55,139	54,597	60,324
North East and North West	39,849	43,099	41,488
Scotland and Northern Ireland	24,098	27,212	29,412
Wales and the South West	36,950	38,494	34,381
Total	264,260	277,694	278,367
Large industrial consumers (found in Scotland, North East, North West, South West, and Yorkshire and the Humber only)	32,422	33,397	35,835
Transco LDZ total – unadjusted (calculated estimate, see text above)	727,835	697,977	704,230 ⁵
(- weather corrected to Transco's standard 35 year trend)	(717,132)	(729,124)	(723,743)
UK gas consumption (Table 4.3 of DUKES 2004)	1,024,517	1,009,068	1,018,432

Uses for regional and local data

When DTI consulted on the potential uses for data such as those presented in this article, replies were received from DEFRA, the Devolved Administrations, Local Authorities, The Audit Commission, Regional Development Agencies and the Environment Agency. They said that these data are useful to inform policies concerning the environment, energy efficiency or sustainable development at a sub-national level. Further details are available at the DTI's dedicated web site http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/index.shtml

Consultation

If you have any comments on these estimates please send them to Vandana Sood at the email address below. Alternatively mail can be addressed to Ms Vandana Sood, Bay 233, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. DTI are particularly keen to hear from local authorities that use a different apportionment (based on local evidence) of postcode sectors that cross NUTS4 boundaries.

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⁵ Transco's 10 Year Statement will show a figure lower than this of 695,000 GWh. Most of this difference is due to data that have become available since the publication of DUKES 2004

Table 2: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2001

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Wrexham	714	39.07	2,117	0.58	2,831	39.65	18,274	3,667,312
Cardiff	2,129	115.50	2,844	1.97	4,972	117.47	18,429	1,442,489
Newport	1,188	62.26	2,520	0.85	3,708	63.11	19,083	2,963,773
Conwy	738	39.97	568	0.86	1,306	40.83	18,463	661,266
TOTAL WALES	18,760	977.00	26,849	15.00	45,609	992.00	19,202	1,789,933
Moray	470	22.08	1,471	0.45	1,941	22.53	21,271	3,242,073
Falkirk	1,175	52.91	1,903	0.86	3,079	53.77	22,213	2,221,722
Glasgow City	3,813	211.17	3,285	4.68	7,099	215.85	18,059	701,764
East Renfrewshire	765	29.95	151	0.61	916	30.56	25,546	246,998
TOTAL SCOTLAND (2)	34,492	1,625.00	30,650	32.00	65,142	1,657.00	21,226	957,813
Tynedale	470	20.62	779	0.39	1,248	21.01	22,771	1,982,130
Hartlepool	784	40.83	626	0.58	1,410	41.40	19,208	1,084,969
Sunderland	2,402	111.88	1,097	1.65	3,498	113.53	21,468	664,195
Alnwick	113	5.21	67	0.11	180	5.32	21,740	601,085
TOTAL NORTH EAST	20,199	972.71	13,451	15.43	33,650	988.14	20,766	871,759
Ellesmere Port and Neston	625	31.89	942	0.40	1,567	32.28	19,604	2,369,544
Liverpool	3,379	192.61	2,431	3.44	5,811	196.05	17,545	706,534
Manchester	3,186	161.98	2,745	4.18	5,930	166.16	19,667	656,541
Blackpool	1,159	57.32	646	1.47	1,805	58.79	20,214	439,251
TOTAL NORTH WEST	53,269	2,642.48	42,929	49.89	96,198	2,692.37	20,159	860,548
Selby	545	27.55	1,421	0.38	1,966	27.93	19,779	3,724,657
North East Lincolnshire	1,219	66.29	2,171	0.90	3,390	67.18	18,394	2,419,654
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1,509	90.19	1,748	1.50	3,257	91.69	16,729	1,164,057
Craven	372	17.94	163	0.44	534	18.37	20,727	373,850
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	37,276	1,900.46	32,682	34.85	69,957.3402	1,935.31	19,614	937,712
Corby	402	19.76	1,149	0.32	1,551	20.08	20,332	3,553,091
Nottingham	2,183	113.39	2,059	2.49	4,243	115.88	19,255	825,879
Lincoln	665	36.25	401	0.62	1,066	36.87	18,348	650,674
Boston	356	18.10	110	0.29	467	18.39	19,685	384,312
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	30,446	1,529.35	22,970	26.42	53,416	1,555.77	19,907	869,410

Table 2: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2001 (continued)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2001 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Oswestry	181	9.64	247	0.17	427	9.81	18,739	1,484,677
East Staffordshire	598	32.05	1,117	0.66	1,714	32.72	18,641	1,690,674
Birmingham	7,127	366.28	5,781	8.17	12,908	374.45	19,457	707,275
Stratford-on-Avon	787	38.03	398	0.98	1,185	39.00	20,689	407,930
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	37,667	1,905.70	29,924	34.95	67,591	1,940.65	19,766	856,128
Thurrock	1,045	55.60	2,792	0.78	3,837	56.38	18,793	3,558,224
Basildon	1,146	59.36	559	1.03	1,705	60.39	19,305	544,540
Norwich	583	32.22	463	0.64	1,046	32.86	18,107	725,302
Southend-on-Sea	1,263	59.88	328	1.07	1,591	60.95	21,088	306,794
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	35,731	1,773.81	23,505	33.28	59,237	1,807.09	20,144	706,349
Bexley	1,615	78.93	1,198	0.90	2,813	79.82	20,463	1,335,027
Tower Hamlets	1,248	84.53	1,177	1.80	2,425	86.33	14,769	652,882
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,297	75.24	852	1.75	2,149	76.99	17,243	487,872
Barnet	2,825	117.90	930	4.08	3,755	121.98	23,964	227,728
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	55,279	2,850.59	33,836	65.50	89,115	2,916.09	19,392	516,584
Slough	733	37.07	2,029	0.99	2,761	38.06	19,761	2,047,124
Maidstone	1,053	51.70	462	0.98	1,515	52.68	20,364	470,779
Portsmouth	1,144	70.23	557	1.17	1,701	71.39	16,290	477,658
Chiltern	783	30.03	265	1.03	1,047	31.06	26,059	255,855
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	57,589	2,805.26	33,502	61.37	91,091	2,866.63	20,529	545,900
Sedgemoor	507	28.70	1,119	0.47	1,626	29.17	17,654	2,357,624
Bristol, City of	2,677	140.98	1,761	2.74	4,438	143.72	18,986	642,163
Salisbury	578	29.80	346	0.64	924	30.44	19,410	536,784
Penwith	218	13.46	63	0.29	281	13.76	16,170	214,176
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	27,900	1,507.63	18,225	28.31	46,126	1,535.94	18,506	643,749
GREAT BRITAIN	408,608	20,490.00	308,524	397.00	717,132	20,887	19,942	777,139

(1) Customers with an annual consumption of 73,200 kWh or lower, which will include some small industrial and commercial consumers, but exclude a small number of domestic customers who consume more than 73,200 kWh per year. (2) See footnote 4 on page 19.

Table 3: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2002

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Wrexham	725	37.35	1,793	0.56	2,518	37.91	19,405	3,205,079
Cardiff	195	114.05	2,590	1.92	4,785	115.96	19,249	1,351,421
Newport	221	61.23	2,286	0.83	3,507	62.06	19,937	2,752,223
Conwy	778	40.26	519	0.86	1,297	41.12	19,328	606,051
TOTAL WALES	19,843	985.00	24,578	15.00	44,421	1,000.00	20,145	1,638,533
Moray	457	21.70	1,505	0.48	1,962	22.18	21,064	3,157,721
Falkirk	1,145	52.83	1,816	0.90	2,961	53.73	21,665	2,024,021
Glasgow City	3,836	217.23	3,136	4.98	6,972	222.22	17,657	629,293
East Renfrewshire	759	30.39	152	0.65	911	31.04	24,973	234,454
TOTAL SCOTLAND (2)	34,053	1,643.00	30,501	34.00	64,554	1,677.00	20,726	897,088
Tynedale	480	20.83	701	0.40	1,181	21.22	23,026	1,760,949
Hartlepool	792	41.08	701	0.60	1,494	41.67	19,288	1,174,894
Sunderland	2,437	113.28	1,326	1.73	3,763	115.01	21,515	765,421
Alnwick	100	4.58	52	0.10	152	4.68	21,866	496,986
TOTAL NORTH EAST	20,752	988.37	14,433	15.86	35,184	1,004.23	20,996	909,947
Ellesmere Port and Neston	625	31.86	1,031	0.39	1,656	32.25	19,605	2,650,373
Liverpool	3,476	193.97	2,604	3.47	6,080	197.45	17,918	749,580
Manchester	3,228	161.93	2,795	4.14	6,023	166.07	19,935	675,226
Blackpool	1,169	57.28	687	1.48	1,856	58.75	20,408	465,602
TOTAL NORTH WEST	53,891	2,641.50	43,643	49.74	97,534	2,691.24	20,402	877,340
Selby	540	26.44	1,371	0.38	1,911	26.82	20,413	3,615,370
North East Lincolnshire	1,227	65.45	2,277	0.90	3,504	66.35	18,750	2,542,590
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1,559	90.33	1,970	1.59	3,529	91.92	17,260	1,240,684
Craven	392	18.46	193	0.49	586	18.94	21,255	398,293
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	38,224	1,903.41	35,078	36.34	73,302	1,939.75	20,082	965,333
Corby	408	19.79	1,143	0.35	1,552	20.14	20,619	3,310,976
Nottingham	2,229	113.77	2,203	2.59	4,432	116.36	19,592	849,328
Lincoln	686	37.03	385	0.62	1,071	37.65	18,527	625,523
Boston	363	18.18	115	0.29	478	18.48	19,965	390,550
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	31,185	1,536.06	23,413	27.31	54,598	1,563.37	20,302	857,295

Table 3: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2002 (continued)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2002 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Oswestry	172	9.04	264	0.16	437	9.21	19,022	1,615,821
East Staffordshire	611	32.03	1,126	0.66	1,737	32.69	19,083	1,717,094
Birmingham	7,321	367.38	5,777	8.34	13,098	375.72	19,927	693,128
Stratford-on-Avon	809	38.27	446	1.06	1,254	39.33	21,136	419,686
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	38,433	1908.48	30,265	35.39	68,698	1,943.87	20,138	855,158
Thurrock	1,048	55.50	2,659	0.78	3,707	56.27	18,884	3,414,927
Basildon	1,155	59.47	583	1.02	1,738	60.49	19,423	569,269
Norwich	626	33.80	476	0.65	1,102	34.45	18,513	731,737
Southend-on-Sea	1,305	61.14	358	1.10	1,663	62.24	21,348	324,815
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	36,500	1,785.21	24,092	34.07	60,592	1,819.28	20,446	707,128
Bexley	1,661	80.55	1,258	0.90	2,919	81.45	20,625	1,398,598
Tower Hamlets	1,218	82.51	1,239	1.74	2,456	84.25	14,758	710,076
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,314	75.01	922	1.79	2,236	76.80	17,518	515,440
Barnet	2,830	117.03	1,036	4.14	3,866	121.17	24,184	250,113
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	55,749	2,846.60	33,813	65.74	89,562	2,912.34	19,585	514,339
Slough	728	36.75	2,298	0.98	3,026	37.73	19,818	2,336,188
Maidstone	1,064	52.16	430	0.94	1,494	53.10	20,408	456,010
Portsmouth	1,142	70.11	571	1.12	1,713	71.22	16,291	512,243
Chiltern	895	34.61	308	1.19	1,203	35.79	25,856	259,596
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	58,161	2,828.48	36,166	61.59	94,326	2,890.07	20,563	587,245
Sedgemoor	504	29.34	1,184	0.47	1,688	29.81	17,185	2,513,587
Bristol, City of	2,659	144.59	1,858	2.70	4,517	147.29	18,389	687,169
Salisbury	575	30.02	385	0.66	960	30.68	19,167	586,030
Penwith	216	13.98	73	0.30	289	14.27	15,473	243,622
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	27,380	1,520.89	18,973	27.96	46,353	1,548.85	18,002	678,588
GREAT BRITAIN	414,170	20,587.00	314,954	403.00	729,124	20,990.00	20,118	781,524

(1) Customers with an annual consumption of 73,200 kWh or lower, which will include some small industrial and commercial consumers, but exclude a small number of domestic customers who consume more than 73,200 kWh per year. (2) See footnote 4 on page 19.

Table 4: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2003

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Wrexham	769	38.75	1,318	0.58	2,088	39.33	19,855	2,255,522
Cardiff	2,253	115.96	2,287	2.06	4,540	118.01	19,425	1,113,077
Newport	1,213	61.24	2,144	0.91	3,357	62.15	19,811	2,355,559
Conwy	819	41.23	458	0.89	1,278	42.13	19,870	512,837
TOTAL WALES	20,278	992.00	21,009	16.00	41,287	1,008.00	20,442	1,313,063
Moray	479	23.05	1,346	0.49	1,825	23.54	20,800	2,759,915
Falkirk	1,069	49.68	1,439	0.85	2,508	50.53	21,518	1,695,687
Glasgow City	3,742	212.87	3,000	5.12	6,742	218.00	17,581	585,582
East Renfrewshire	736	28.77	176	0.71	912	29.48	25,592	246,783
TOTAL SCOTLAND (2)	34,200	1,661.00	28,949	35.00	63,149	1,696.00	20,590	827,114
Tynedale	404	16.72	703	0.46	1,107	17.18	24,145	1,537,896
Hartlepool	771	40.46	569	0.59	1,340	41.06	19,058	956,685
Sunderland	2,477	115.79	1,430	1.85	3,907	117.64	21,396	772,173
Alnwick	126	5.72	55	0.12	181	5.84	21,990	452,967
TOTAL NORTH EAST	20,706	991.84	14,158	16.71	34,864	1,008.56	20,876	847,158
Ellesmere Port and Neston	661	33.46	1,008	0.46	1,669	33.92	19,746	2,195,034
Liverpool	3,453	192.01	2,489	3.50	5,942	195.51	17,984	711,464
Manchester	3,241	164.02	2,708	4.20	5,949	168.22	19,757	644,858
Blackpool	1,209	57.85	590	1.48	1,799	59.34	20,890	397,741
TOTAL NORTH WEST	54,280	2,656.26	42,492	51.74	96,771	2,707.99	20,435	821,323
Selby	534	26.78	1,445	0.40	1,979	27.18	19,939	3,616,591
North East Lincolns hire	1,196	64.10	3,589	0.86	4,785	64.96	18,655	4,189,329
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1,528	89.04	1,900	1.60	3,428	90.65	17,158	1,184,766
Craven	343	16.14	174	0.47	517	16.61	21,238	369,892
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE	38,384	1,913.27	36,713	39.12	75,097	1,952.39	20,062	938,420
Corby	416	20.43	1,083	0.41	1,498	20.84	20,353	2,632,188
Nottingham	2,270	115.66	2,040	2.68	4,310	118.34	19,625	761,123
Lincoln	727	39.42	543	0.70	1,270	40.12	18,440	780,819
Boston	369	18.54	115	0.31	484	18.85	19,900	372,330
TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS	31,201	1,537.59	22,865	28.68	54,066	1,566.27	20,292	797,230

Table 4: Regional and local gas consumption statistics 2003 (continued)

Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions	Domestic consumers (1)		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Sales per consumer - kWh	
	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of consumers (thousands)	Domestic	Commercial and industrial
Oswestry	162	8.61	259	0.15	421	8.76	18,826	1,677,130
East Staffordshire	630	32.74	1,094	0.67	1,725	33.42	19,248	1,623,697
Birmingham	7,264	359.23	5,856	9.19	13,120	368.42	20,221	637,452
Stratford-on-Avon	743	35.60	389	0.99	1,133	36.59	20,879	394,036
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	38,526	1,910.78	29,641	37.81	68,168	1,948.59	20,163	783,864
Thurrock	1,079	56.67	2,793	0.85	3,872	57.52	19,033	3,291,934
Basildon	1,096	56.90	699	1.06	1,795	57.96	19,258	661,355
Norwich	587	32.17	429	0.66	1,016	32.83	18,242	647,124
Southend-on-Sea	1,212	56.46	328	1.06	1,539	57.52	21,457	309,048
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	36,333	1,776.15	24,242	35.48	60,575	1,811.63	20,456	683,197
Bexley	1,765	85.74	1,268	0.98	3,033	86.72	20,590	1,295,777
Tower Hamlets	1,246	84.08	1,648	1.80	2,894	85.88	14,814	914,689
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,264	73.04	945	1.70	2,209	74.75	17,309	554,645
Barnet	2,832	116.50	981	4.22	3,814	120.72	24,313	232,706
TOTAL GREATER LONDON	56,074	2,858.38	34,386	68.52	90,459	2,926.90	19,617	501,864
Slough	729	36.33	2,213	1.04	2,942	37.37	20,070	2,136,061
Maidstone	1,116	54.93	517	1.12	1,633	56.05	20,319	460,327
Portsmouth	1,172	72.15	612	1.18	1,783	73.32	16,241	520,184
Chiltern	892	33.78	289	1.24	1,180	35.02	26,394	231,915
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	58,159	2,831.29	34,916	63.96	93,076	2,895.25	20,542	545,873
Sedgemoor	533	31.40	1,093	0.51	1,627	31.92	16,979	2,136,803
Bristol, City of	2,658	146.43	1,582	2.77	4,239	149.20	18,150	570,726
Salisbury	610	31.55	405	0.72	1,015	32.28	19,334	559,440
Penwith	230	14.75	65	0.30	295	15.05	15,611	217,752
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	27,806	1,554.44	18,424	28.97	46,231	1,583.41	17,888	635,934
GREAT BRITAIN	415,948	20,683.00	307,795	422.00	723,743	21,105	20,111	729,372

(1) Customers with an annual consumption of 73,200 kWh or lower, which will include some small industrial and commercial consumers, but exclude a small number of domestic customers who consume more than 73,200 kWh per year. (2) See footnote 4 on page 19.

Experimental regional and local electricity consumption statistics for 2003

Summary

In 2004 DTI has for the first time collected estimates of final electricity consumption at both local authority (NUTS4) and government office region (NUTS1) levels. This is to assist local and regional bodies to monitor and implement the energy efficiency programmes in their own areas. Consultations with the electricity industry showed that bottom-up estimates based on the consumption levels of individual metering points in Great Britain were the best way forward. Excellent co-operation from electricity suppliers, distributors and data aggregators, have led to initial total and average consumption levels for domestic and industrial/commercial sectors for 2003 being made available here, but there is much further work to do. The reader should be aware that, as the information was taken from the administrative systems of the electricity companies' data aggregators, the statistics shown here are classed as experimental while further validation procedures are put in place. It is already apparent that the data quality of the information varies considerably across the country.

Introduction

In January 2004 DTI held a public consultation on how estimates of sub national electricity consumption might be collected and compiled. The main driver for this was the Government's Energy White Paper "Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy", which was issued in February 2003. The White Paper emphasised the importance of decision-making at local and regional level for energy policy, such as fuel poverty, energy efficiency and carbon emissions. In the future there will be much greater emphasis placed on more localised solutions to energy security and climate change, with bodies such as local authorities, Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), regional chambers and government offices increasingly playing an important role in delivering national policy objectives. Local authorities already have responsibility for the implementation of energy efficiency programmes in their areas. One of the main obstacles to this is the lack of available sub national energy consumption data, which is needed by the local and regional bodies to monitor and target areas for further interventions. Data for gas consumption has subsequently been published by DTI at post code sector, local authority (NUTS4) and government office regional (NUTS1) levels for the Transco network¹ - 2003 gas data on this basis are given in an article on page 18 of this issue of Energy Trends.

Prior to 2004 DTI had consulted on a proposal for compiling estimates using customer billing information. It was shown however that this would not provide reliable information due to differences in suppliers systems, and that it couldn't be assumed that the billing address would correspond to the location where the electricity was consumed. There then followed further discussions between the Department and the electricity industry, which formed the basis of the second consultation, launched in January 2004. In June 2004 the Department issued a response to the second consultation, taking into account both the views of the utility companies and data users who responded. The second consultation and response documents can be accessed at the following links:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/consultations/consultationfinal2.pdf>

http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/subnat_elec_stats.pdf

The Department also held a workshop to which all electricity companies affected by the proposals were invited.

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. NUTS1 refers to the 9 Government Office Regions of 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.

Methodology

The basic methodology used to collect and collate the data was outlined in the second consultation exercise in 2004. It was agreed that DTI would produce 2003 annualised data at both local authority (NUTS4) and government office regional (NUTS1) levels. The proposals were based on collecting data from all electricity meters and then aggregating this 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, 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 could be 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 2004 August Bank Holiday weekend to generate annualised consumption rates for the period from 30 January 2003 to 29 January 2004. 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:

1. 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 2004, around 80 per cent of NHH MPAN data collected for this exercise was based on electricity consumption taken from actual meter readings. There are around 25 million NHH MPANs in Great Britain.
2. 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.
3. 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 2003. There are currently around 85,000 HH meters in Great Britain.
4. 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.

Progress to date

For an exercise of this scale, DTI has been pleased with the smooth progress achieved and with the full co-operation the electricity industry has given DTI. But it is inevitable with such an innovative exercise that difficulties have been encountered. Firstly some DAs were not able to meet DTI's timetable and data were received some 8 weeks later than anticipated. This has left DTI insufficient time deal with all the data errors and to provide a full analysis in this article.

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. However, while all MPANs with non-zero consumptions were successfully matched to the Gemserv address data, the Gemserv data contained addresses that contained incomplete, invalid or inconsistent postcodes. Some of these arise from new housing developments that have yet to be allocated a postcode, and others from locations that are not postal addresses (eg railway feed sub-stations). Only about 2 per cent of all the NHH data (about 600,000 MPANs) could not be readily amended into a format that the

Postcode Lookup file could recognise. Where postcode problems were encountered with HH data, the largest 300 or so consumers that could not be handled by the Postcode Lookup File have had NUTS4 codes allocated by inspection of the available individual address information. Special algorithms will now be written to allocate the other HH and NHH addresses to NUTS4 areas.

For some areas the information received does not enable DTI to produce statistics that are sufficiently reliable for publication at this stage. This is mainly because the number of MPANs do not match sufficiently closely the number of households reported to be living in those areas. These areas are concentrated in the North West and East Midlands regions and are sufficiently numerous that reliable regional figures cannot be given. In addition, within the North West and East Midlands regions a large number of areas display exceptionally high levels of industrial and commercial electricity consumption. This is being investigated. Similar problems are apparent in the data for the cities of London and Westminster.

Outside of these two regions, for the areas that displayed a relatively low number of MPANs and a high average domestic sector consumption an adjustment has been made. This adjustment uses the expected number of consumers² and apportions part of the domestic consumption that could not be allocated due to incomplete postcodes. (These areas have been marked in red and with a * in the full “experimental” table on the DTI web site).

One set of data received contained many duplicated entries where the MPAN appeared several times with identical consumption data. All but one of each of these identical entries was deleted.

There are data quality issues concerning the allocation of consumers to profiles. Many small industrial and commercial concerns are likely to have been included in profiles 1 and 2.

Regional and local estimates of final electricity consumption data

Table 2 shows the amount of electricity consumed by selected local authorities within each government office region, excluding the North West and East Midlands. 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 consumers are also provided. The local authorities within each region have been selected to show those areas (at this interim stage) with the highest and lowest average consumptions. It has been assumed for this exercise that one MPAN represents one customer. While this is the case for domestic customers, commercial and industrial customers may have more than one MPAN per site. The full table showing all NUTS4 areas³ within these regions is available on the DTI Energy statistics web site at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/elec2003nuts4exp.xls .

Because of the large unallocated element of industrial and commercial consumption, it is estimated that each regional total in Table 2 shows only between 65 and 90 per cent of the total industrial and commercial consumption in the region.

Next steps

DTI will carry out further work on the data over the next 3 months to refine the “unallocated” data by working to assign addresses without postcodes to NUTS4 areas and resolve the data problems in the areas listed in the Progress section, above. A further article will then be published in Energy Trends and on the DTI Energy Statistics web site. Users of the data published here and on the DTI web site are reminded that the data are experimental and have been published so that

² The expected number of consumers in each NUTS4 area was calculated as the population figure for the area divided by 2.3, this being the average number of persons per MPAN for Great Britain as a whole. Population data for 2002 for the NUTS4 areas was taken from “Regional Trends 2004”, published by the Office for National Statistics.

³ 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.

comparisons with locally held data can be made and comments fed back to DTI. In the light of these comments the collation process may need to be refined to improve the accuracy and robustness of the estimates both for 2003 and for future years.

DTI are planning to carry out this exercise again in 2005 (on 2004 data) and annually thereafter. Data users, particularly local authorities, responding to the original consultation requested that the data should be further disaggregated to enable areas such as electoral wards to be monitored and targeted. DTI will continue to investigate the reliability of the data to determine if it will support further disaggregation, whilst maintaining the confidentiality of individual companies and customers.

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, 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.

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 24.7 TWh in the UK as a whole in 2003. 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 18 to 23 of the September 2004 Energy Trends ("Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2003").

Comparison with published annual figures for 2003

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 2004 (DUKES). After allowing for electricity not included in consumption in Table 2 (CVA and Northern Ireland), there is a difference of almost 11 TWh or around 3½ 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 and in a mild year these are likely to have been over-estimates. This will be investigated further by DTI over the next three months.

In addition the sub-national figures for domestic consumption appear to include about 16 TWh that are included as non-domestic consumption in DUKES. Some of this will be due to the overall over-estimate of consumption described in the paragraph above, but some will also be due to the classification of consumption by profile class (see 'Progress to date' section, above) with small commercial and industrial consumers classified as domestic consumers.

Table 1: Comparison with published UK statistics for 2003	GWh
GB Total in Table 2 - Domestic	129,267
Industrial and Commercial	193,941
Total for Great Britain	323,208
<i>Plus</i> Northern Ireland	6,710
<i>Plus</i> Sales direct from high voltage lines (National Grid Transco estimate)	6,000
Implied UK Sales of electricity	335,918
UK Sales of electricity (DUKES 2004 Table 5.5)	325,033
Statistical difference	+10,885 (+3.4% of UK Sales)
Domestic sector (DUKES 2004 Table 5.2)	115,761
<i>Less</i> Northern Ireland	-2,589
Domestic sector GB	113,172
GB Total in Table 2 - Domestic	129,267
Statistical difference	+16,095 (+14.2% of GB domestic consumption)

Consultation

It is emphasised that the statistics presented in this article are experimental, the main aim of this article being to report on the progress that has been made with this exercise. DTI are particularly keen to receive comments. Please send these comments to Steven White at the email address below. Alternatively mail can be addressed to Mr Steven White, Bay 227, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

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Table 2: Selected regional and local electricity consumption statistics (experimental)

	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Average domestic consumption kWh	Average industrial and commercial consumption kWh
	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)		
Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions								
Powys	284	53.9	290	9.8	573	63.7	5,257	29,709
Ceredigion	186	29.9	160	4.4	346	34.2	6,234	36,742
Blaenau Gwent	94	28.0	194	1.6	289	29.6	3,373	119,037
Newport	214	54.0	723	2.9	937	56.9	3,954	248,344
TOTAL WALES	5,217	1,209.8	9,228	95.5	14,445	1,305.3	4,312	96,605
Orkney Islands	83	11.9	52	2.3	136	14.1	7,036	22,866
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	93	16.8	57	1.7	150	18.5	5,541	32,815
Aberdeen City	538	121.5	869	7.8	1,407	129.3	4,432	110,907
North Ayrshire	335	67.8	877	4.9	1,211	72.7	4,937	180,307
TOTAL SCOTLAND	12,959	2,483.8	15,354	179.4	28,314	2,663.2	5,218	85,604
Alnwick	79	16.1	62	1.9	141	18.0	4,905	32,312
Berwick-upon-Tweed	86	15.5	94	2.3	181	17.8	5,571	40,329
Wansbeck	102	28.2	73	1.6	175	29.9	3,607	44,376
Redcar and Cleveland	260	62.3	682	3.8	942	66.1	4,173	179,920
TOTAL NORTH EAST	4,708	1,156.8	7,391	82.5	12,099	1,239.3	4,070	89,636
Richmondshire	116	21.7	105	2.9	220	24.7	5,323	35,693
Craven	171	24.9	164	3.5	334	28.4	6,860	46,290
Barnsley	366	97.1	492	5.7	858	102.8	3,765	85,994
North Lincolnshire	293	68.1	849	5.6	1,142	73.6	4,303	152,212
TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	9,568	2,217.0	12,793	172.7	22,361	2,389.7	4,316	74,079
South Shropshire	113	19.2	69	3.0	181	22.2	5,867	22,880
Stoke-on-Trent	421	108.0	438	8.3	859	116.2	3,898	52,977
North Shropshire	131	22.2	158	2.9	289	25.1	5,883	55,154
North Warwickshire	136	23.5	291	2.2	428	25.7	5,808	135,096
TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS	10,619	2,251.0	11,071	172.6	21,689	2,423.6	4,717	64,155
Epping Forest	283	52.6	169	4.9	452	57.5	5,387	34,591
Mid Suffolk	235	38.2	246	4.0	482	42.2	6,169	61,211
Norwich	219	58.4	416	6.7	635	65.1	3,744	62,558
Thurrock	301	62.2	780	4.1	1,081	66.3	4,845	190,879
TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND	12,051	2,377.9	14,717	208.3	26,768	2,586.3	5,068	70,643

Table 2: Selected regional and local electricity consumption statistics (experimental) (continued)

	Domestic consumers		Commercial and industrial consumers		All consumers		Average domestic consumption kWh	Average industrial and commercial consumption kWh
	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)	Sales 2003 GWh	Number of MPANs (thousands)		
Government Office Regions and selected NUTS4 Regions								
Hackney	349	90.4	403	17.6	752	108.0	3,864	22,929
Kingston upon Thames	320	62.2	310	6.9	630	69.1	5,139	44,660
Islington	325	88.5	896	18.9	1,221	107.4	3,670	47,361
Hillingdon	466	101.4	1,197	7.5	1,663	108.9	4,594	160,035
TOTAL GREATER LONDON (1)	13,319	3,078.5	18,910	363.1	32,229	3,441.6	4,326	52,082
Wealden	346	61.7	204	7.2	550	69.0	5,604	28,233
Eastbourne	184	43.9	166	5.3	350	49.2	4,187	31,261
South Bucks	156	26.4	229	2.6	385	29.0	5,904	89,526
Bracknell Forest	219	43.3	417	2.7	635	45.9	5,048	156,433
TOTAL SOUTH EAST	17,234	3,476.4	22,033	331.8	39,267	3,808.2	4,958	66,404
Isles of Scilly	8	1.0	5	0.2	13	1.2	7,643	19,980
Kennet	229	35.0	189	3.9	418	39.0	6,525	47,928
Plymouth	463	110.0	481	7.5	944	117.4	4,212	64,425
Swindon	363	80.5	850	5.4	1,213	85.9	4,511	158,626
TOTAL SOUTH WEST	11,389	2,255.8	12,725	224.3	24,114	2,480.1	5,049	56,730
Excluded regions (2)	30,883	4,901.0	45,292	357.9	75,175	5,258.9		
Unallocated consumption	1,320		24,427		25,747			
GREAT BRITAIN	129,267	25,408.1	193,941	2,188.1	323,208	27,596.1	5,088	88,636

(1) Excluding City of London and Westminster

(2) North West Region, East Midlands Region, City of London, and Westminster

Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2002 and 2003.

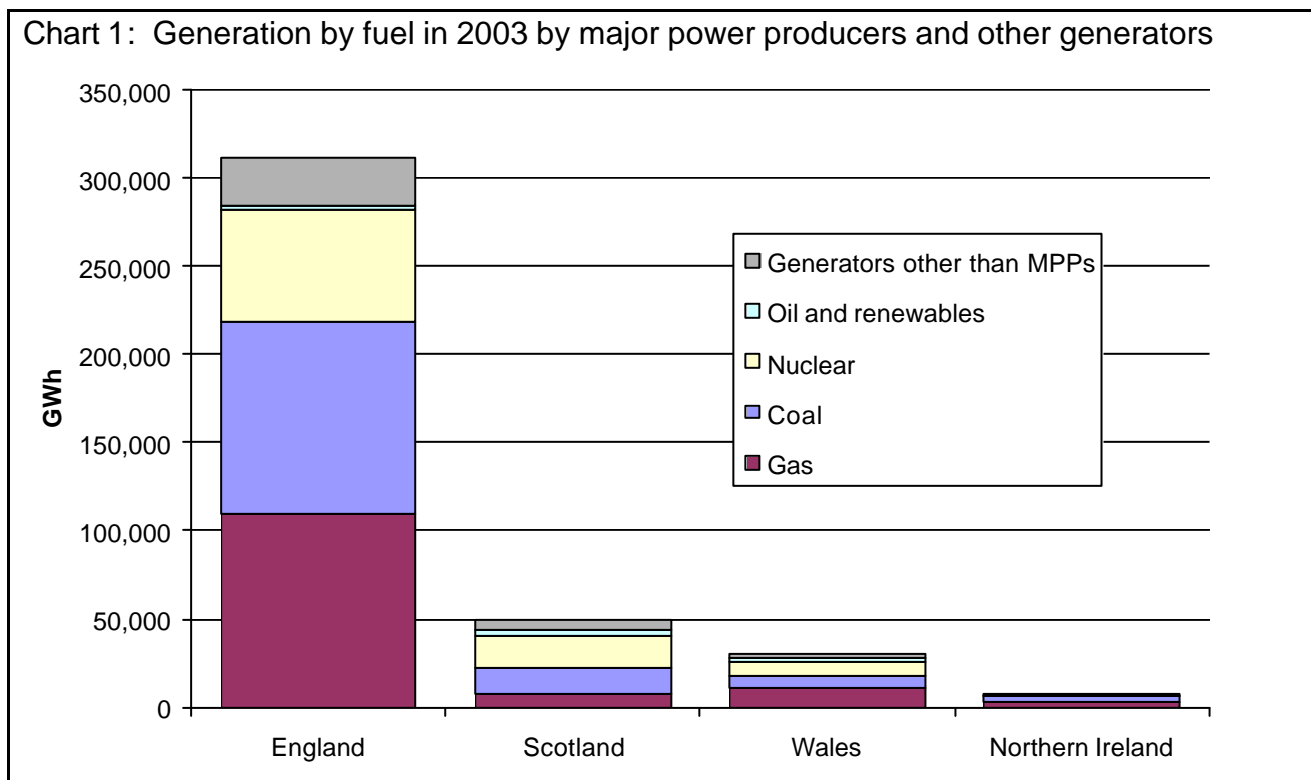
Introduction

This article updates that published in December 2003. 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) 2004, 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 2002 12.8 per cent of the electricity generated in the UK was generated in Scotland, 8.3 per cent in Wales, and 1.8 per cent in Northern Ireland and 77.1 per cent in England. These percentages fell to 12.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively in Scotland and Wales in 2003, remained at 1.8 per cent in Northern Ireland, but rose to 78.3 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 both 2002 and 2003. 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 years. In 2002 Scotland exported 16.2 per cent of the electricity generated there to consumers elsewhere in the UK, and this rose to 16.5 per cent in 2003 through greater exports to Northern Ireland. Wales exported 16.5 per cent of its generation to consumers in England in 2002 falling to 4.7 per cent in 2003 mainly due to the 6 per cent reduction in generation in Wales in 2003. Increased generation from “Other generators” in Wales (mainly due to a new CHP station) could not match the reduction in MPP generation. Other reasons for the changes in generation are given in the following section. Recent improvements to the statistics of electricity exports and imports in Northern Ireland mean that the figures presented for the UK in Table 1 differ from those shown in Chapter 5 of DUKES 2004. This is because more



electricity is now shown as being exported to the Irish Republic increasing total exports from the UK by around 350 GWh in 2002 and decreasing imports by around 150 GWh. As a result the statistical differences shown for 2002 are much lower than in the corresponding December 2003 article.

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 2003 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 2002 and 2003. In Northern Ireland the use of coal for generation was lower in 2003 than in 2002 because Belfast West power station closed in March 2002. In Scotland gas accounted for 22.2 per cent of generation in 2002 falling to 20.3 per cent in 2003. In Wales the 41.0 per cent share of gas in 2002 rose slightly to 41.3 per cent, but of a lower total generation figure despite the mothballing of one CCGT station and the reduced use of another. In Northern Ireland gas's share of generation increased in 2003. Problems with Scotland's two AGR nuclear stations in autumn 2002 saw nuclear's share of generation at only 32.0 per cent in 2002 but this rose to 37.2 per cent in 2003. Despite the run down and closure of one of the two integrated steel works in operation in Wales in these years, generation of electricity from other fuels such as blast furnace gas and coke oven gas accounted for 7 to 8 per cent of electricity generated in Wales in each year. In the "drier" year of 2003 natural flow hydro accounted for 6.0 per cent of the electricity generated in Scotland, compared with 9.0 per cent in a "wetter" 2002. Hydro had a 0.9 per cent share of generation in Wales in 2002 but only a 0.7 per cent share of a lower total in 2003. 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 2003 on a sub-national and regional basis were published in September 2004's issue of Energy Trends.

Generating capacity

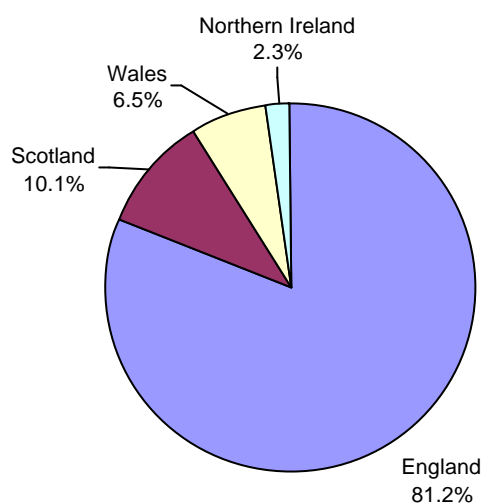
Generating capacity data for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are now included in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics, Table 5.8 in 2004.

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 2003 10.1 per cent of electricity consumption in the UK was in Scotland (down from 10.3 per cent in 2002), 6.5 per cent in Wales (up from 6.1 per cent in 2002), 2.3 per cent in Northern Ireland (up from 2.2 per cent in 2001) and 81.2 per cent in England (down from 81.5 per cent).

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 2004, there is a statistical difference between the calculated consumption and the sales data in Table 1. Further work is continuing in DTI 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.

Chart 2: Electricity consumption in 2003



Renewables

The share of renewables in electricity generation or sales is measured in two different ways in the UK¹. First there is the “headline” overall measure that shows the percentage of electricity generation accounted for by all renewables. Secondly there is the measure that is based on the Renewables Obligation (RO) (and the analogous Renewables Obligation (Scotland) - ROS) which shows the percentage of electricity sales accounted for by renewables eligible under these obligations. The main differences are the exclusion from the RO of large-scale hydro and non-biodegradable wastes². Table 3 shows the overall measure for 2002 and 2003.

Table 3: Renewables percentages

		UK	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Overall renewables	2002	2.86	10.28	2.44	1.96	1.70
percentage	2003	2.67	7.71	2.60	1.59	1.90

Both Wales' and Scotland's hydro output in 2003 was affected by the dryer weather that caused a 32.6 per cent reduction in UK hydro generation in 2003 compared with 2002.

Under the headline measure, the high proportion of natural flow hydro in Scotland took the 2002 percentage to over 10 per cent compared to the 2.86 per cent figure for the UK, but this fell to 7.71 per cent in the dryer 2003. In 2003 the percentage for Wales was lower than for the UK as a whole at 2.60 per cent. On a RO basis, the percentage measure for the UK (1.79 per cent in 2002 and 2.21 per cent in 2003) is not meaningful at sub-national level because electricity generated in one part of the UK can be sold in a different part of the UK. The amount of electricity from renewable sources transferred from Scotland or Wales to England, or from Scotland to Northern Ireland is not known. What is known from Table 2 is that the amount of ROS eligible electricity generated in Scotland in 2003 was over 50 per cent greater than in 2002 and the amount of RO eligible electricity generated in Wales in 2003 was 17 per cent more than in 2002. In England the increase was 22 per cent and in the UK as a whole 26 per cent. Renewables statistics for 2003 on a sub-national and regional basis were published in September 2004's issue of Energy Trends.

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References:

Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2004. Published for DTI by The Stationery Office ISBN 0-11-515511-2 £37. Also available on the DTI web site at

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

Energy Trends monthly Table 5.5

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_stats/electricity/index.shtml

“Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2003” – Energy Trends September 2004, page 18

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/sep_04.pdf

“Renewable energy in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2003” – Energy Trends September 2004, page 24

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/sep_04.pdf

¹ There is also a third method used by the EU – a Renewables Directive basis – see Chapter 7 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2004, paragraph 7.11.

² Specific exclusions from eligibility for the RO are existing hydro plant over 20 MW; all plant using renewable sources built before 1990 (unless re-furbished); and energy from mixed waste combustion unless the waste is first converted to fuel using advanced conversion technology. Only the biodegradable fraction of any waste is eligible.

Table 1: Generation and supply of electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2002 and 2003 **GWh**

		2002					2003				
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Generated by	Major power producers	353,994	43,991	30,456	6,764	272,784	362,600	43,728	27,517	6,892	284,463
	Other generators	33,513	5,632	1,514	251	26,116	36,019	5,764	2,479	230	27,546
Total generated		387,507	49,623	31,969	7,015	298,900	398,619	49,492	29,996	7,122	312,008
Own use by	Other generators	1,426	240	64	11	1,111	1,491	239	103	9	1,140
Electricity supplied (net) by	Other generators	32,087	5,393	1,449	241	25,004	34,528	5,526	2,377	220	26,406
Used in pumping at pumped storage and other own use by	MPPs	19,209	3,459	4,440	473	10,837	20,293	3,585	4,339	358	12,010
Electricity supplied (net) by MPPs		334,785	40,531	26,016	6,291	261,947	342,308	40,143	23,177	6,535	272,453
Electricity transferred to England (net of receipts)		-	5,956	4,758	-	-10,714	-	5,152	1,405	-	-6,557
Electricity transferred to Northern Ireland (net of receipts)		-	2,078	-	-2,078	-	-	3,024	-	-3,024	-
Electricity transferred to Europe (net of receipts)		-7,920	-	-	501	-8,421	-967	-	-	1,160	-2,127
Transfers from other generators to public supply		7,564	747	655	118	6,043	11,317	883	796	113	9,525
Transmission losses		5,622	568	341	122	4,591	5,667	562	362	129	4,613
Distribution losses		24,292	1,950	1,276	472	20,595	24,127	1,918	1,306	504	20,399
Consumption from public supply [A]		320,355	30,726	20,297	7,392	261,939	324,798	30,369	20,900	7,879	265,650
Consumption by autogenerators		24,457	4,632	791	122	18,910	23,143	4,632	1,575	107	16,829
Total Electricity consumption		344,812	35,360	21,088	7,514	280,849	347,941	35,001	22,475	7,986	282,479
Electricity sales (public supply) [B]		319,800	30,330	21,404	7,328	260,738	325,033	29,590	21,827	7,843	265,773
Statistical difference		+555	+396	-1,107	+65	+1,201	-235	+779	-927	+36	-123
between calculated consumption [A] and sales [B]											

Table 2: Generation of electricity by fuel in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2002 and 2003 GWh

		2002					2003				
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Major power producers:	Coal	120,958	14,776	7,051	3,140	95,992	134,023	14,514	7,116	2,854	109,539
	Oil	2,011	186	-	535	1,290	2,197	137	-	603	1,457
	Gas	135,741	8,848	12,473	3,089	111,332	131,238	7,624	10,876	3,435	109,303
	Nuclear	87,848	15,863	8,676	-	63,309	88,686	18,394	7,291	-	63,001
	Thermal renewables	856	-	-	-	856	1,154	-	-	-	1,154
	Hydro natural flow	3,927	3,696	227	-	4	2,568	2,389	170	-	9
	Hydro pumped storage	2,652	622	2,030	-	-	2,734	670	2,064	-	-
Total		353,994	43,991	30,456	6,764	272,784	362,600	43,728	27,517	6,892	284,463
Other Generators:	Coal	3,339	50	-		3,289	4,219	40	-		4,179
	Oil	2,798	2,000	55		743	2,672	1,898	49		725
	Gas	16,576	2,177	626		13,773	17,409	2,397	1,525		13,487
	Thermal renewables	4,769	237	134	3	4,395	5,554	374	221	3	4,955
	Other thermal	3,912	-	275		3,637	4,218	-	276		3,942
	Hydro natural flow	860	762	46	11	41	660	595	30	5	29
	Non thermal renewables	1,259	406	376	125	351	1,288	460	378	106	344
Total		33,513	5,632	1,514	251	26,116	36,019	5,764	2,479	230	27,546
Total generation by fuel		387,507	49,623	31,969	7,015	298,900	398,619	49,492	29,996	7,122	312,008
<i>within</i>											
<i>which:</i> Renewables Hydro		4,788	4,458	273	11	45	3,228	2,984	201	5	38
Wind, wave, solar		1,259	406	376	125	351	1,289	460	378	107	345
Other		5,046	237	132	1	4,675	6,132	374	201	1	5,556
Total		11,093	5,102	782	137	5,072	10,649	3,818	780	113	5,938
Renewables eligible under the renewables obligation		5,722	812	574	137	4,199	7,187	1,287	671	113	5,116
Percentage shares of generation:	Coal	32.1%	29.9%	22.0%		33.5%	34.7%	29.4%	23.7%		36.5%
	Oil	1.2%	4.4%	0.2%		0.8%	1.2%	4.1%	0.2%		0.9%
	Gas	39.3%	22.2%	41.0%		41.9%	37.3%	20.3%	41.3%		39.6%
	Nuclear	22.7%	32.0%	27.1%		20.7%	22.3%	37.2%	24.3%		19.7%
	Hydro natural flow	1.2%	9.0%	0.9%		-	0.8%	6.0%	0.7%		-
	Other renewables	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%		1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%		2.1%
	Other thermal	1.7%	1.2%	7.2%		1.2%	1.7%	1.3%	7.8%		1.2%
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

Updated emissions projections

The results of further revisions to the emissions projects that have taken place since May 2004 were published on the DTI web site on 11 November 2004. These results have helped to inform the final decision on the level of the overall UK emissions cap in October 2004 and the revisions to the April NAP. The results are presented as a paper in four parts. Part one provides a summary of the headline projection and main changes since the April NAP projection. Part two provides the sectoral projections. Part three provides energy demand results and part four provides detail on energy supply. The projections document is available at:

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/uep2004.pdf .

Energy Statistics Manual

Strengthening the expertise and experience of energy statisticians and rebuilding corporate memory are key priorities. This is the reason why the International Energy Agency (IEA) in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), has prepared an Energy Statistics Manual. This attractively prepared 190 page manual contains diagrams charts and tables to help newcomers to the energy statistics field to have a better grasp of definitions, units and methodology. It was widely praised by the 40 countries attending the International Energy Statistics Working Group Conference in Paris in November 2004. It is currently available in printed format in English, but French and German versions are also in preparation. It can be obtained from

IEA Publications
9 rue de la Fédération
75739 Paris
Cedex 15
France

and is available on their web site at:

www.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/nppdf/free/2004/statistics_manual.pdf .

Fifth Joint Energy Security of Supply Working Group (JESS) Report, November 2004

The JESS group, chaired jointly by DTI and Ofgem, brings together contributions from DTI, Ofgem, National Grid Transco (NGT) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) on energy security. The work that JESS undertakes on security of supply is focused on the medium- to long-term, at least seven years ahead, rather than the short-term. The fifth report covers the work of JESS between May and October 2004 and sets out how the group's work has developed since its fourth report (May 2004). JESS reports are available on the DTI website at www.dti.gov.uk/energy/jess, or in hard copy from:

DTI Publications Orderline

Web: www.dti.gov.uk/publications

Phone: 0870 150 2500

Address: ADMAIL, 528, London, SW1W 0YT

Email: publications@dti.gsi.gov.uk

UK 2005, The Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

UK 2005 outlines government policy and provides facts and figures on the nation's economic, social and cultural affairs, its physical environment, international relations and systems of government. It also contains a useful directory of the main government departments and agencies. This official yearbook is now in its 56th edition and is regarded as one of the most respected reference works on the United Kingdom. One of its 29 chapters covers energy and natural resources in the UK. The yearbook costs £39 and is available from the Office for National Statistics' new publisher, Palgrave Macmillan (www.palgrave.com/ONS).

1 TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1.1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
						Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro ⁵
1999		297.5	24.7	150.2	99.9	22.22	0.53
2000		288.7	21.0	138.3	109.3	19.64	0.52
2001		277.4	21.5	127.8	106.9	20.77	0.43
2002		272.9	20.5	127.0	104.7	20.10	0.52
2003		260.3	19.4	116.2	104.2	20.04	0.39
<i>Per cent change</i>		-4.6	-5.3	-8.5	-0.5	-0.3	-25.3
2003	Quarter 3	57.6	4.1	27.4	21.3	4.71	0.07
	Quarter 4	66.5	5.1	28.9	27.7	4.72	0.12
2004	Quarter 1	65.4	4.4	28.0	27.6	5.32	0.16
	Quarter 2	59.8	4.3r	26.8	24.5	4.20	0.09
	Quarter 3 p	52.4	4.2	24.1	19.7	4.22	0.11
<i>Per cent change</i> ⁶		-9.1	+1.5	-11.7	-7.7	-10.4	+46.3

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

2. Calendar months.

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

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

5. Includes generation by solar PV.

6. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 compared with a year earlier.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1.2 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Unadjusted ⁵							Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected ^{6,7,8} (annualised rates)							
	Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Primary electricity		Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity		Net imports	
					Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro ⁴						Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro		
1999	231.1	37.5	76.4	93.3	22.22	0.53	1.22	235.7	38.2	77.8	95.8	22.25	0.53	1.22	
2000	234.2	39.2	76.7	97.0	19.64	0.52	1.22	237.9	40.0	77.8	98.7	19.66	0.50	1.22	
2001	237.4	42.7	76.1	96.6	20.77	0.43	0.89	238.7	43.1	76.6	96.8	20.83	0.44	0.89	
2002	230.6	39.3	74.0	95.9	20.10	0.52	0.72	236.0	40.0	75.4	99.3	20.04	0.54	0.72	
2003	232.4	42.2	73.8	95.8	20.04	0.39	0.19	236.3	43.2	74.9	97.7	19.99	0.41	0.19	
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+0.8</i>	<i>+7.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-25.3</i>	<i>-74.3</i>	<i>+0.1</i>	<i>+8.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-24.6</i>	<i>-74.3</i>	
2003	Quarter 3	47.9	8.6	18.5	16.1	4.71	0.07	-0.02	221.5	42.0	73.7	85.6	19.74	0.47	-0.08
	Quarter 4	64.1	12.0	18.4	28.7	4.72	0.12	0.11	240.9	42.5	74.6	104.4	18.63	0.36	0.44
2004	Quarter 1	68.2	12.0	18.4r	32.1	5.32	0.16	0.14	248.6r	43.3	73.1r	111.0	20.07	0.48	0.56
	Quarter 2	53.3r	9.1	19.2r	20.5	4.20	0.09	0.18	237.7r	41.7	80.9r	96.8r	17.13	0.47	0.72
	Quarter 3 p	48.6	8.8	18.7	16.6	4.22	0.11	0.18	221.6	41.9	74.1	86.5	17.86	0.66	0.71
<i>Per cent change⁹</i>		<i>+1.3</i>	<i>+1.9</i>	<i>+0.8</i>	<i>+3.4</i>	<i>-10.4</i>	<i>+46.3</i>	<i>(-)</i>	<i>+0.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>+0.5</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>-9.6</i>	<i>+42.9</i>	<i>(-)</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/dukes2003/01longterm.pdf

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

9. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 compared with a year earlier.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

Table 1.3a Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2002	2003	per cent change	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	per cent change ¹
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	272,899	260,311	-4.6	58,944	72,787	72,998	63,194	57,496	66,624	65,558r	59,822r	52,389	-8.9
Imports	103,718	107,478	+3.6	24,388	24,862	26,437	25,158	26,917	28,966	30,690r	29,233r	29,796	+10.7
Exports	-134,450	-123,245	-8.3	-30,448	-34,099	-32,241	-31,559	-30,680	-28,764	-28,016r	-29,354r	-26,729	-12.9
Marine bunkers	-2,043	-1,879	-8.0	-435	-512	-486	-500	-462	-430	-381r	-625r	-593	+28.4
Stock change ²	+1,351	+2,138		-984	+2,679	+4,265	-845	-2,236	+953	+3,632r	-2,306r	-3,067	
Primary supply	241,475	244,804	+1.4	51,466	65,717	70,973	55,448	51,035	67,348	71,482r	56,770r	51,796	+1.5
Statistical difference ³	-29	-327		-79	-666	-840	+1,328	-474	-341	-1,001r	-260r	-296	
Primary demand	241,505	245,131	+1.5	51,545	66,383	71,813	54,120	51,508	67,689	72,483r	57,030r	52,092	+1.1
Transfers ⁴	-157	-197		-40	-44	-49	-50	-42	-56	-15	-37r	-27	
TRANSFORMATION	-52,430	-54,493	+3.9	-12,124	-13,857	-15,087	-12,553	-12,420	-14,433	-14,904r	-12,066r	-12,022	-3.2
Electricity generation	-48,690	-51,429	+5.6	-11,180	-12,928	-14,270	-11,863	-11,651	-13,644	-13,953r	-11,332r	-11,352	-2.6
Heat generation	-892	-650	-27.1	-191	-259	-206	-138	-117	-189	-204	-136	-116	-1.1
Petroleum refineries	-595	170		-183	-110	21	68	-28	109	-179	-13r	19	
Coke manufacture	-156	-80	-48.6	-44	-37	-27	-19	-10	-25	-34	-14	-24	(+)
Blast furnaces	-2,098	-2,513	+19.8	-527	-525	-608	-603	-617	-685	-537r	-569r	-548	-11
Patent fuel manufacture	1	10	(+)	-	3	-	1	4	-	2	-2	-	(-)
Energy industry use	17,128	16,834	-1.7	3,976	4,438	4,599	4,030	3,920	4,285	4,475r	4,216r	3,940	+0.5
Losses	3,498	3,226	-7.8	724	1,017	953	615	730	927	1,005r	722r	736	+0.8
FINAL CONSUMPTION	168,291	170,381	+1.2	34,699	47,036	51,107	36,882	34,415	47,976	52,066r	39,999r	35,387	+2.8
Iron & steel	3,156	2,921	-7.4	670	739	815	688	638	781	890r	751r	667	+4.7
Other industries	31,243	31,713	+1.5	6,803	8,354	9,553	7,033	6,651	8,475	9,937r	8,222r	7,392	+11.1
Transport	55,366	56,020	+1.2	14,291	13,749	13,272	14,097	14,735	13,916	13,276r	14,307r	14,409	-2.2
Domestic	47,784	47,895	+0.2	6,334	15,295	17,897	8,406	5,750	15,841	18,418r	9,064r	6,163	+7.2
Public administration	7,081	6,813	-3.8	1,175	2,191	2,245	1,359	1,080	2,130	2,294r	1,430r	1,121	+3.8
Commercial	9,778	9,878	+1.0	1,985	2,812	2,867	2,155	1,921	2,936	3,075r	2,163r	2,002	+4.2
Agriculture	1,126	878	-22.0	226	265	274	191	182	231	254r	187r	184	+0.7
Miscellaneous	1,878	1,881	+0.2	256	628	680	339	225	636	686	435r	244	+8.2
Non energy use	10,878	12,381	+13.8	2,958	3,003	3,504	2,614	3,233	3,030	3,237r	3,441r	3,205	-0.9

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

	2003 Quarter 3									2004 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	3,683	-	27,345	-	21,016	682	4,769	-	-	3,734	-	24,150	-	19,378	781	4,346	-	-
Imports	5,342	147	15,532	4,833	974	28	-	61	-	6,143	174	17,071	4,547	1,618	28	-	215	-
Exports	-85	-44	-20,599	-5,439	-4,433	-	-	-81	-	-91	-29	-15,952	-7,375	-3,243	-	-	-38	-
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-593	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change ¹	-950	-43	+393	-57	-1,579	-	-	-	-	-1,608	-57	+147	-316	-1,234	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	7,990	61	22,671	-1,125	15,978	710	4,769	-19	-	8,177	87	25,416	-3,737	16,520	809	4,346	177	-
Statistical difference ²	-88	-46	+104	-501	+64	-	-	-8	-	+53	-27	-350	-27	+20	-	-	+36	-
Primary demand	8,078	106	22,567	-625	15,915	709	4,769	-11	-	8,124	114	25,767	-3,709	16,500	809	4,346	141	-
Transfers ³	-	-28	-117	+103	-1	-	-62	+62	-	-	-32	-234	+240	-1	-	-127	+127	-
TRANSFORMATION	-7,872	435	-22,450	22,171	-7,353	-626	-4,707	7,658	325	-7,502	497	-25,532	25,280	-7,805	-720	-4,219	7,654	325
Electricity generation	-6,523	-229	-	-163	-7,076	-611	-4,707	7,658	-	-6,175	-142	-	-238	-7,528	-705	-4,219	7,654	-
Heat generation	-87	-30	-	-33	-277	-15	-	-	325	-85	-30	-	-33	-277	-15	-	-	325
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-22,450	22,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-25,532	25,551	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-1,040	1,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,021	996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-164	-399	-	-54	-	-	-	-	-	-166	-383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-58	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	-	223	-	1,447	1,647	-	-	602	1	-	209	-	1,488	1,668	-	-	573	1
Losses	-	40	-	-	110	-	-	580	-	-	48	-	-	112	-	-	575	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION	205	250	-	20,203	6,804	83	-	6,526	344	620	322	-	20,323	6,914	89	-	6,775	344
Iron & steel	-	159	-	4	337	-	-	139	-	-	230	-	0	298	-	-	138	-
Other industries	64	31	-	1,765	2,205	38	-	2,264	284	361	32	-	2,290	2,040	44	-	2,341	284
Transport	-	-	-	14,571	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	14,225	-	-	-	185	-
Domestic	135	61	-	538	3,031	23	-	1,961	1	237	60	-	549	3,256	23	-	2,036	1
Other final users	5	-	-	321	1,002	22	-	1,999	59	22	-	-	283	1,090	22	-	2,074	59
Non energy use	-	-	-	3,004	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,976	229	-	-	-	-

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

2. Primary supply minus primary demand.

3. Annual transfers should ideally be zero. For manufactured fuels differences occur in the rescreening of coke to breeze.

For oil and petroleum products differences arise due to small variations in the calorific values used.

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

5. Includes colliery methane.

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

2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

Table 2.1 Supply and consumption of coal

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2002	2003	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	29,989	28,258	-5.8	6,725	7,414	7,842	7,149	5,901	7,366	6,381r	6,091r	5,999	+1.7
Deepmined	16,392	15,633	-4.6	3,500	4,032	4,314	4,024	3,072	4,223	3,348r	2,983r	2,947	-4.1
Opencast	13,148	12,125	-7.8	3,108	3,280	3,403	2,994	2,699	3,029	2,905	2,969r	2,885	+6.9
Other sources	451	501	+11	118	102	125	131	131	114	128	139	167	+27
Imports	28,686	31,891	+11.2	6,951	7,502	6,681	8,515	8,150	8,545	8,872	8,995r	9,371	+15.0
Exports	537	543	+1	118	153	156	106	117	163	154	163	125	+7
Stock change ³	+351	+2,613		-1,789	+3,569	+3,318	-1,358	-1,450	+2,102	+2,715	-1,657	-2,502	
Total supply	58,490	62,221	+6.4	11,770	18,332	17,686	14,200	12,485	17,850	17,815r	13,266r	12,742	+2.1
Statistical difference	-155	-148		-265	+777	-783	+434	-88	+289	-497r	+234r	+219	
Total demand	58,645	62,369	+6.4	12,035	17,555	18,469	13,766	12,573	17,561	18,312r	13,031r	12,523	-0.4
TRANSFORMATION	55,700	60,706	+9.0	11,563	16,353	17,983	13,337	12,295	17,091	17,554	12,235	11,704	-4.8
Electricity generation	47,741	53,087	+11.2	9,676	14,417	16,107	11,427	10,465	15,088	15,706	10,372	9,906	-5.3
Heat generation	989	608	-39	230	257	163	146	140	159	161	145	140	-
Coke manufacture	5,808	5,732	-1.3	1,389	1,384	1,402	1,441	1,389	1,500	1,386	1,396	1,363	-1.9
Blast furnaces	726	882	+21	175	182	197	229	219	237	210	229	221	+1
Patent fuel manufacture	436	397	-9	93	113	114	94	82	107	91	93	74	-9
Energy industry use	8	5		2	2	2	-	1	2	2	1	2	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	2,937	1,662	-43.4	469	1,202	485	430	278	469	755r	795r	817	(+)
Iron & steel	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other industries	1,095	688	-37.2	110	609	207	182	95	204	354r	453r	482	(+)
Domestic	1,804	944	-47.7	350	579	268	239	175	262	365r	311r	305	+74
Other final users	38	30	-21	9	14	10	9	8	3	36r	31r	30	(+)
Stocks at end of period													
Distributed stocks	13,704	11,961	-12.7	16,913	13,704	11,045	11,852	14,069	11,961	9,343	11,335	13,810	-1.8
Of which:													
Major power producers	12,542	10,791	-14.0	15,826	12,542	9,883	10,711	12,915	10,791	8,390	10,257	12,583	-2.6
Coke ovens	1,148	1,157	+0.8	1,075	1,148	1,151	1,131	1,146	1,157	944	1,073	1,223	+6.7
Undistributed stocks	2,482	1,612	-35.1	2,841	2,482	1,822	2,374	1,605	1,612	1,514	1,179	1,206	-24.9
Total stocks	16,186	13,573	-16.1	19,754	16,186	12,867	14,226	15,674	13,573	10,857	12,514	15,016	-4.2

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 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

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2002	2003	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	4,990	4,993	+0.1	1,173	1,202	1,232	1,249	1,207	1,305	1,192	1,220r	1,160	-3.9
Coke oven coke	4,335	4,286	-1.1	1,027	1,027	1,045	1,070	1,043	1,128	1,020	1,053	1,003	-3.8
Coke breeze	224	314	+40	54	60	73	87	81	73	80	79	85	+5
Other MSF	431	393	-9	92	115	114	92	83	104	92	87	72	-13
Imports	255	983	(+)	63	88	247	303	209	224	237	321	247	+18
Exports	385	238	-38	69	71	60	59	61	59	49	41	41	-32
Stock change ³	+261	-142		+61	+111	-	-106	-60	+24	-88	-86	-93	
Transfers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total supply	5,121	5,595	+9.3	1,228	1,329	1,419	1,387	1,294	1,494	1,293	1,414r	1,274	-1.6
Statistical difference	-34	-57		-30	+14	+4	+26	-67	-21	-60r	-19r	-44	
Total demand	5,155	5,652	+9.6	1,258	1,315	1,415	1,361	1,361	1,515	1,353r	1,433r	1,318	-3.2
TRANSFORMATION	3,554	4,245	+19.4	897	888	1,020	1,030	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	-2.5
Coke manufacture	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blast furnaces	3,554	4,245	+19.4	897	888	1,020	1,030	1,054	1,141	1,005	1,074	1,028	-2.5
Energy industry use	27	4	-85.2	1	3	2	1	-	1	2	2	-	
FINAL CONSUMPTION	1,574	1,403	-10.9	360	424	393	330	307	373	345r	357r	290	-6
Iron & steel	728	817	+12	174	181	206	205	199	207	196	207	177	-11
Other industries	276	146	-47	69	68	56	30	25	35	32	47	33	+32
Domestic	570	440	-23	117	175	131	95	83	131	117r	104	80	-4
Stocks at end of period	436	578	+33	546	436	436	542r	602	578	666	752	845	+40

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 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>												
	2002	2003	<i>per cent change¹</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	24,561	27,083	+10.3	6,015	6,055	6,582	6,800	6,697	7,004	6,443	6,782	6,587	-1.6
Coke oven gas	9,550	9,588	+0.4	2,284	2,280	2,323	2,435	2,365	2,465	2,279	2,314	2,290	-3.2
Blast furnace gas	13,130	15,635	+19.1	3,262	3,325	3,793	3,912	3,900	4,030	3,718	4,014	3,858	-1.1
Benzole & tars	1,782	1,773	-0.5	432	425	430	443	425	475	428	439	432	+2
Transfers	+99	+87	-12	+37	+25	+36	+10	+7	+34	+18	+15	+7	-
Total supply	24,561	27,083	+10.3	6,015	6,055	6,582	6,800	6,697	7,004	6,443	6,782	6,587	-1.6
Statistical difference	-29	-32		-31	-13	-24	+8	+6	-22	-2	-1	+11	
Total demand	24,590	27,115	+10.3	6,046	6,068	6,606	6,792	6,691	7,026	6,445	6,783	6,576	-1.7
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	6,882	10,640	+54.6	1,683	1,738	2,619	2,690	2,659	2,672	1,450	1,598	1,650	-37.9
Heat generation	1,976	1,400	-29.1	494	494	350	350	350	350	354	354	354	+1.1
Energy industry use	9,416	10,333	+9.7	2,272	2,314	2,477	2,538	2,593	2,725	2,502	2,509	2,426	-6.4
Losses	1,035	1,843	+78.1	313	299	406	464	468	505	444	648	562	+20
FINAL CONSUMPTION	5,281	2,899	-45.1	1,284	1,223	754	750	621	774	1,695	1,674	1,584	(+)
Iron & steel	4,805	2,416	-49.7	1,175	1,107	632	637	510	637	1,579	1,561	1,466	(+)
Other industries	476	483	+1	109	116	122	113	111	137	116	113	118	+6

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 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

	2002	2003	<i>per cent change</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change⁸</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	115,944	106,073	-8.5	26,482	30,283	28,680	26,026	24,958	26,410	25,518r	24,422r	22,035	-11.7
Crude oil	107,430	97,835	-8.9	24,534	27,945	26,339	23,968	23,103	24,424	23,398r	22,397r	20,333	-12.0
NGLs ³	8,514	8,238	-3.2	1,948	2,337	2,340	2,057	1,855	1,986	2,120	2,026	1,703	-8.2
Imports ⁴	56,968	54,177	-4.9	13,318	12,467	13,605	12,997	14,235	13,340	14,711r	15,301r	15,643	+9.9
Crude oil & NGLs	52,042	48,589	-6.6	11,744	11,270	12,247	11,394	12,883	12,065	13,105r	13,699r	13,649	+5.9
Feedstocks	4,926	5,588	+13.4	1,574	1,196	1,357	1,603	1,352	1,275	1,606r	1,602r	1,994	+47.5
Exports ⁴	87,144	74,898	-14.1	18,303	21,827	20,281	17,415	18,839	18,362	17,867r	16,713r	14,589	-22.6
Crude Oil & NGLs	85,028	72,526	-14.7	17,690	21,295	19,720	16,786	18,152	17,869	17,482r	16,481r	14,308	-21.2
Feedstocks	2,116	2,372	+12.1	613	532	561	629	688	494	385	232	282	(-)
Stock change ⁵	+143	+469		+708	-210	-371	+772	+358	-290	-367	-301r	+136	
Transfers ⁶	-1,555	-1,008		-453	-370	-308	-322	-52	-326	-392	-137	-165	
Total supply	84,356	84,814	+0.5	21,751	20,342	21,325	22,057	20,660	20,772	21,603r	22,573r	23,060	+11.6
Statistical difference ⁷	-428	+229		-61	-584	-136	+325	+100	-59	-247r	-110r	-328	
Total demand	84,784	84,585	-0.2	21,812	20,926	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,850	22,683	23,388	+13.8
TRANSFORMATION	84,784	84,585	-0.2	21,812	20,926	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,850	22,683	23,388	+13.8
Petroleum refineries	84,784	84,585	-0.2	21,812	20,926	21,461	21,732	20,560	20,831	21,850	22,683	23,388	+13.8
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 Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2002 and 2003 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

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

6. Mostly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

7. Total supply minus total demand.

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

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.2 Supply and use of petroleum products

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2002	2003	<i>per cent change</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change¹</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production ²	87,291	87,190	-0.1	22,387	21,582	22,106	22,396	21,099	21,588	22,397r	23,295r	23,930	+13.4
Imports ³	15,269	17,286	13.2	4,098	3,883	4,491	3,529	4,457	4,808	4,020r	4,324r	4,207	-5.6
Exports ³	23,444	23,323	-0.5	6,632	6,145	6,057	6,264	5,027	5,975	6,467r	6,362r	6,815	+35.6
Marine bunkers	1,913	1,764	-7.8	543	436	457	470	432	406	357r	587r	556	+28.8
Stock change ⁴	+1,226	-262		+541	+339	+64	-81	-48	-197	+344r	+348r	-295	
Transfers ⁵	-1,740	-1,652		-352	-444	-382	-339	-562	-370	-373r	-549r	-384	
Total supply	76,689	77,475	1.0	19,499	18,780	19,767	18,771	19,489	19,449	19,564r	20,469r	20,087	+3.1
Statistical difference ⁶	+425	-360		+158	-775	-105	+454	-429	-279	-305r	+123r	-1	
Total demand	76,264	77,835	2.1	19,341	19,555	19,872	18,317	19,918	19,728	19,869r	20,346r	20,089	+0.9
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	671	597	-11.1	150	169	158	130	149	160	185r	173r	220	+47.6
Heat generation	250	157	-37.1	51	69	46	35	32	44	46r	35r	32	-0.3
Blast furnaces	189	232	-	47	51	73	47	53	59	-	-	-	(-)
Energy industry use													
Petroleum Refineries	5,582	5,390	-3.4	1,425	1,386	1,474	1,231	1,352	1,333	1,459r	1,407r	1,390	+2.8
Blast Furnaces	5,582	5,389	-3.4	1,425	1,386	1,474	1,231	1,352	1,333	1,459r	1,407r	1,390	+2.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	69,572	71,460	2.7	17,668	17,879	18,121	16,874	18,332	18,133	18,179r	18,731r	18,446	+0.6
Other industries	77	27	-64.8	9	16	10	6	5	6	1r	-	-	(-)
Transport	5,736	6,673	16.3	1,330	1,561	1,840	1,372	1,616	1,845	2,206r	2,133r	2,096	+29.7
Domestic	49,340	49,995	1.3	12,744	12,257	11,828	12,579	13,166	12,421	11,827r	12,766r	12,864	-2.3
Public administration	3,145	3,093	-1.7	589	959	1,120	472	485	1,015	1,091r	564r	496	+2.2
Commercial	710	479	-32.5	157	189	116	115	120	128	123r	105r	101	-16.4
Agriculture	371	341	-8.1	92	94	83	81	89	87	87r	95r	85	-5.3
Miscellaneous	509	292	-42.5	128	119	84	65	68	75	68r	62r	55	-19.0
Non energy use	96	84	-12.0	23	26	23	22	19	20	19r	82r	18	(+)
Non energy use	9,587	10,476	9.3	2,597	2,657	3,016	2,161	2,763	2,536	2,760r	2,923r	2,732	-1.1

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 Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2002 and 2003 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
4. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
5. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.
6. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.3 Supply and use of petroleum products - annual data

Thousand tonnes

	2002								2003							
	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	87,291	22,944	28,393	5,365	10,551	8,421	3,506	8,111	87,190	22,627	27,579	5,277	11,517	7,862	3,521	8,806
Imports ⁵	15,269	2,307	3,219	6,700	927	192	299	1,625	17,286	2,022	3,503	7,346	1,208	367	327	2,514
Exports ⁶	23,444	5,532	6,352	588	5,780	825	402	3,964	23,323	5,603	5,528	587	6,385	351	556	4,313
Marine bunkers	1,913	-	1,108	-	769	-	-	36	1,764	-	861	-	867	-	-	36
Stock change ⁶	+1,226	+273	+194	+269	-32	+65	-8	+466	-262	-88	-27	-100	-3	+28	+36	-108
Transfers ⁷	-1,740	+499	-722	-1,972	+235	-783	+150	+853	-1,652	+454	-779	-1,347	+136	-1,162	+151	+896
Total supply	76,689	20,490	23,624	9,773	5,132	7,071	3,545	7,055	77,475	19,412	23,887	10,588	5,606	6,744	3,479	7,760
Statistical difference ⁸	+425	-319	+588	-746	+999	+129	+82	-307	-360	-506	-195	-176	+1,231	-464	+22	-271
Total demand	76,264	20,808	23,036	10,519	4,133	6,942	3,463	7,362	77,835	19,918	24,083	10,765	4,375	7,207	3,457	8,030
TRANSFORMATION	1,110	-	52	-	828	230	-	-	986	-	48	-	745	193	-	-
Electricity generation	671	-	29	-	414	228	-	-	597	-	30	-	376	191	-	-
Heat generation	250	-	23	-	227	-	-	-	157	-	18	-	139	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	189	-	-	-	187	2	-	-	232	-	-	-	230	1	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	5,582	-	50	-	2,045	2,448	-	1,039	5,390	-	200	-	2,005	2,240	-	945
FINAL CONSUMPTION	69,572	20,808	22,935	10,519	1,260	4,264	3,463	6,322	71,460	19,918	23,835	10,765	1,625	4,774	3,457	7,086
Iron & steel	77	-	2	-	66	10	-	-	27	-	1	-	17	9	-	-
Other industries	5,736	-	3,303	-	985	641	807	-	6,673	-	3,655	-	1,265	913	839	-
Transport	49,340	20,808	17,826	10,519	39	86	12	50	49,995	19,918	18,945	10,765	50	104	12	200
Domestic	3,145	-	202	-	4	319	2,620	-	3,093	-	163	-	6	341	2,582	-
Other final users	1,685	-	1,397	-	166	98	24	-	1,197	-	784	-	286	103	24	-
Non energy use	9,587	-	205	-	-	3,109	-	6,273	10,476	-	287	-	-	3,304	-	6,885

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 Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
2002 and 2003 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
6. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
7. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.
8. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.4 Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter

Thousand tonnes

	2003 3rd quarter								2004 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	21,099	5,471	6,674	1,468	2,730	1,918	656	2,182	23,930	6,145	7,472	1,645	3,663	1,959	560	2,486
Imports ⁵	4,457	592	786	1,985	338	58	62	636	4,207	466	907	1,458	408	93	112	761
Exports ⁵	5,027	1,165	1,004	137	1,484	84	125	1,028	6,815	1,640	1,682	210	1,877	-	62	1,345
Marine bunkers	432	-	250	-	173	-	-	9	556	-	191	-	239	-	-	127
Stock change ⁶	-48	-51	-10	-45	+95	-38	-2	+4	-295	-133	-107	+84	-167	-13	+58	-17
Transfers ⁷	-562	+129	-179	-349	-65	-301	+7	+197	-384	-39	-180	-24	-132	-34	+20	+4
Total supply	19,489	4,975	6,017	2,923	1,441	1,553	599	1,981	20,087	4,800	6,221	2,954	1,656	2,005	689	1,762
Statistical difference ⁸	-429	-156	-107	-102	+330	-251	+16	-160	-1	-17	-110	-83	+373	+91	-33	-223
Total demand	19,918	5,131	6,124	3,025	1,111	1,804	583	2,141	20,089	4,817	6,331	3,037	1,283	1,915	722	1,985
TRANSFORMATION	234	-	8	-	174	51	-	-	252	-	10	-	184	58	-	-
Electricity generation	149	-	5	-	94	51	-	-	220	-	6	-	156	58	-	-
Heat generation	32	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	32	-	3	-	28	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	53	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	1,352	-	26	-	489	596	-	239	1,390	-	14	-	502	627	-	247
FINAL CONSUMPTION	18,332	5,131	6,089	3,025	447	1,157	583	1,901	18,446	4,817	6,308	3,037	597	1,229	722	1,738
Iron & steel	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industries	1,616	-	893	-	342	213	-	-	2,096	-	1,054	-	473	282	286	-
Transport	13,166	5,131	4,902	3,025	12	27	3	66	12,864	4,817	4,891	3,037	99	-	3	18
Domestic	485	-	41	-	2	38	404	-	496	-	39	-	-	30	426	-
Other final users	297	-	182	-	89	19	6	-	259	-	211	-	24	18	6	-
Non energy use	2,763	-	70	-	-	858	-	1,835	2,732	-	112	-	-	899	-	1,720

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 Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2002 and 2003 data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

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

7. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

8. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.5 Demand for key petroleum products¹

	<i>Thousand tonnes</i>												
	2002	2003	<i>per cent change</i>	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change²</i>
MOTOR SPIRIT													
Total sales	20,809	19,918	-4.3	5,231	5,188	4,873	5,136	5,131	4,778	4,722	4,791r	4,817	-6.1
By seller:													
Retail sales: ³	20,274	19,335	-4.6	5,088	5,047	4,738	4,999	4,974	4,623	4,524	4,595r	4,618	-7.2
hypermarkets ⁴	5,934	5,935	-	1,514	1,500	1,428	1,496	1,496	1,514	1,519	1,574r	1,580	+5.6
refiners/other traders	14,340	13,400	-6.6	3,574	3,547	3,310	3,503	3,478	3,109	3,005	3,021r	3,038	-12.6
Commercial sales ⁵	535	583	+9.0	143	141	135	137	157	155	198	196r	199	+26.6
By grade:													
4-Star/Leaded/LRP ⁶	420	202	-51.8	105	106	51	53	51	47	23	18r	11	(-)
Super Premium Unleaded	723	883	+22.1	181	180	218	228	226	210	195	233r	222	-2.1
Premium Unleaded/ULSP ⁷	19,666	18,833	-4.2	4,944	4,902	4,624	4,875	4,874	4,460	4,504	4,540r	4,584	-5.9
GAS DIESEL OIL													
Total sales	22,987	23,884	+3.9	5,728	5,728	5,792	5,851	6,098	6,143	6,253	6,386r	6,327	+3.8
DERV fuel	16,927	17,712	+4.6	4,241	4,202	4,165	4,408	4,576	4,563	4,529r	4,760r	4,659	+1.8
Retail sales: ³	8,153	9,057	+11.1	2,102	1,998	2,065	2,230	2,360	2,401	2,325r	2,447r	2,497	+5.8
hypermarkets ⁴	1,854	2,135	+15.2	480	495	489	523	566	557	586r	611r	649	+14.7
refiners/other traders	6,300	6,922	+9.9	1,622	1,503	1,576	1,707	1,795	1,844	1,739r	1,836r	1,848	+3.0
Commercial sales ⁵	8,774	8,655	-1.3	2,139	2,204	2,100	2,178	2,216	2,162	2,204r	2,313r	2,162	-2.4
Other gas diesel oil ⁸	6,060	6,172	+1.8	1,487	1,526	1,627	1,443	1,522	1,580	1,724	1,626r	1,668	+9.6
AVIATION FUELS													
Total sales	10,568	10,810	+2.3	3,002	2,602	2,461	2,665	3,038	2,646	2,284	2,774r	3,054	+0.5
Aviation spirit	49	45	-8.2	18	11	9	12	13	11	9	12	18	+35.2
Aviation turbine fuel	10,519	10,765	+2.3	2,984	2,591	2,452	2,653	3,025	2,635	2,275	2,762r	3,037	+0.4
FUEL OIL													
Total Sales	2,088	2,369	+13.5	395	554	554	554	622	640	594	675	744	+19.6
Light	84	169	(+)	16	22	39	39	44	46	27	36	123	(+)
Medium	779	927	+19.0	147	207	217	217	243	250	342	245	399	+63.9
Heavy	1,226	1,273	+3.9	232	325	298	298	334	344	225	393	222	-33.5

1. Monthly data for inland deliveries of oil products are available - See DTI web-site. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_stats/

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

3. Retail sales are those deliveries made to garages etc. mainly for resale to final consumers.

4. Data for sales by hypermarket companies are collected by a separate reporting system, but are consistent with the main data collected from companies

5. Commercial sales are those deliveries made direct to a consumer for use in their own business, e.g. to bus and coach depots.

6. Sales of leaded petrol ceased from 31st December 1999, with Lead Replacement Petrol being introduced as a replacement fuel.

7. ULSP is Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol introduced during the second half of 2000 and first half of 2001 as a replacement for ordinary Premium grade unleaded petrol

8. This includes gas diesel oil used for other purposes such as heating and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.6 Stocks of petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products				Total stocks			
	Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵	Light	Kerosene &	Fuel	Other	Total	Net	Stocks	Total
					distillates ⁶	gas/diesel ⁷	oils ⁸	products ⁹	products	bilaterals ¹⁰	in UK ¹¹	stocks
2000	3,917	2,556	450	6,992	1,081	2,810	1,122	2,405	7,418	147	14,264	14,411
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
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+3.7</i>	<i>-29.0</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>+16.2</i>	<i>+14.7</i>	<i>+3.4</i>	<i>+5.1</i>	<i>+10.6</i>	<i>+43.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>+2.3</i>
2002 3rd quarter	4,588	1,883	708	7,289	1,361	3,354	1,212	2,254	8,181	1,238	14,233	15,471
4th quarter	4,503	2,126	760	7,499	1,282	3,173	1,196	2,061	7,712	1,118	14,093	15,211
1st quarter	4,665	2,330	765	7,870	1,236	3,021	1,234	2,054	7,546	1,007	14,409	15,416
2003 2nd quarter	4,469	1,935	584	7,108	1,148	3,227	1,206	2,066	7,647	1,034	13,722	14,755
3rd quarter	4,113	1,831	686	6,740	1,271	3,337	1,140	2,105	7,853	1,155	13,438	14,593
4th quarter	4,670	1,509	741	7,030	1,490	3,640	1,237	2,166	8,533	1,610	13,954	15,563
1st quarter	4,703	1,124	757	6,674	1,551r	3,012r	1,011	2,387r	7,961r	1,269	13,367r	14,635r
2004 2nd quarter	4,413	1,505r	968r	6,985r	1,149r	3,538r	986	1,977r	7,650r	1,316	13,320r	14,635r
3rd quarter	4,660	1,049	1,040	6,929	1,268	3,624	1,090	2,029	8,012	1,462	13,478	14,941
<i>Per cent change</i>	<i>+13.3</i>	<i>-42.7</i>	<i>+51.7</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>+8.6</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>+2.0</i>	<i>+26.6</i>	<i>+0.3</i>	<i>+2.4</i>

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

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.7 Drilling activity¹ on the UKCS

						<i>Number of wells started</i>	
		Offshore			Onshore		
				Exploration &			
		Exploration	Appraisal	Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration &	Development
						Appraisal	
2001		24	36	60	282	6	37
2002		16	28	44	249	14	18
2003		26	19	45	204	4	17
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>+62.5</i>	<i>-32.1</i>	<i>+2.3</i>	<i>-18.1</i>	<i>-71.4</i>	<i>-5.6</i>
2002	3rd quarter	5	8	13	59	4	5
	4th quarter	8	4	12	50	-	3
2003	1st quarter	9	4	13	47	1	5
	2nd quarter	4	3	7	61	-	5
	3rd quarter	6	4	10	32	2	3
	4th quarter	7	8	15	64	1	4
2004	1st quarter	8	4r	12	38	1	1
	2nd quarter	5r	9r	14r	48r	-	7
	3rd quarter p	8	8	16	42	-	2
<i>Per cent change³</i>		<i>+33.3</i>	<i>+100.0</i>	<i>+60.0</i>	<i>+31.3</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 2004 compared with a year earlier

p = Provisional

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

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

GAS SYSTEMS	Tariff rate (pence/thousand cubic feet)			Annual Capacity ¹	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for ² :				Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs			
	Processing	Transport	Bundled services											
1 Pickerill	18			Small	6 +	Q4 03	b					Gas systems: 1. The products will arrive at Theddlethorpe gas terminal from the Pickerill pipeline as part of a commingled stream. 2. No comments. 3. No comments. 4. No comments. 5. No comments. 6. No comments. 7. No comments. 8. No comments. 9. No comments.		
2 Pickerill	18			Small	8 +	Q4 02	b							
3 Amoco Bacton	12			Large	10 +	Q4 03	b	f	g	h				
4 Eagles Gas System	20			Large	10 +	Q4 03	b							
5 West Sole & Easington Terminal	40			Large	8 +	Q4 02	b	f	g	h	o			
6 Amethyst Gas System	15			Large	8 +	Q4 02	b							
7 LOGGS Pipeline & Theddlethorpe Gas Term.	40			Large	13	2003	b	e	f	g	h		o	
8 Eagles & Amoco Bacton Gas Terminals	40			Large	6 +	Q1 03	b		g	h				
9 Theddlethorpe Gas Ter.	15			Large	4	2003	b	f	g	h				
OIL SYSTEMS	(pounds sterling/barrel)											Oil systems: 10. Sub-sea tie-back of the Phoenix gas condensate discovery located in block 13/22b to the Captain Heavy Oil Facilities located in Block 13/22a offshore UK. 11. No comments. 12. No comments. 13. No comments. 14. No comments. 15. No comments. 16. No comments. 17. No comments. 18. No comments.		
10 Captain Field Facilities	2.05			Small	n.a	n.a	b	e	f	g	h		n	o
11 Claymore	1-2			Small	15	2003		e	g	h				
12 Flotta (Foinaven/Schieha)	0.13-0.15			Large	5	2003	b							
13 Piper/Saltire	1.50-2.00			Small	5-10	2004	b	e	g	h				
14 Flotta	.60-.80			Small	5-10	2004	b	f	g	h				
15 Flotta	0.60-1.00			Small	5	2004		f	g	h				
16 Piper/Flotta	0.40-0.80			Small	10	2005		f	g	h				
17 Scott	2			Large	10	Q3 05		d	e	h	l		n	o
18 Scott	2.95			Large	10	Q3 05		d	e	h	l	n	o	
Notes:-														
1. Small annual capacity is less than 7.5 billion cubic foot of gas or 0.5 million tonnes of oil.														
2. a - Priority rights, b - Send or pay, c - Annual charge, d - New capital expense, e - Processing offshore, f - Processing onshore, g - NGLs, h - Water, i - Salt, j - Sulphur, k - H2S, l - CO2, m - N2, n - Compression, o - Other														

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The above table records the indicative tariffs offered in recent months for transportation and/or processing of offshore hydrocarbon resources, from wellhead to terminal or part thereof. The services on offer can be either processing (e.g. 'cleaning' or compression of the hydrocarbons), transport of the hydrocarbons, or a combination of the two, where the price is dependant on the 'bundling' of the services on offer. The prices themselves are not firm prices, but an indication of the type of price that could be expected by someone seeking a similar service from that system.

Prices will vary according to a large number of factors. Some of these are reflected in the main table. These include the date from which the services are required, the length of the contract, the volume of hydrocarbons involved (whether large or small), and the various types of processing involved. Other variables to take into consideration are whether the customer will have priority rights to use the services, whether they will be expected to pay even if the services booked are not utilised, and whether new infrastructure will be required (such as additional lengths of pipeline, new receiving facilities, etc.) to accommodate the customer's hydrocarbons. In some cases comments have been provided to give a more accurate picture of the conditions under which the indicative tariff has been made.

Enquiries regarding the publication of tariff rates should be directed to Suhail Siddiqui, Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 259, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 020 7215 5262 / e-mail: suhail.siddiqui@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

4 GAS

Table 4.1. Natural gas supply and consumption

GWh

	2002	2003	<i>per cent change</i> ¹	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	<i>per cent change</i> ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	1,204,713	1,196,117	-0.7	235,677	339,969	350,861	282,956	244,158	318,142	316,757	281,020r	225,103	-7.8
Imports	60,493	86,298	+42.7	7,882	20,862	23,847	13,812	11,329	37,310	47,721	17,542	18,821	+66.1
Exports	150,731	177,039	+17.5	35,430	39,260	38,071	63,871	51,558	23,539	14,877	46,560	37,714	-26.9
Stock change ³	-7,356	+3,492		-14,640	+1,623	+28,266	-7,481	-18,363	+1,070	+22,956	-14,424	-14,348	
Transfers	-99	-87		-37	-25	-36	-10	-7	-34	-18	-15	-7	
Total supply	1,107,020	1,108,781	+0.2	193,452	323,169	364,867	225,406	185,559	332,949	372,539	237,563r	191,855	+3.4
Statistical difference	+1,893	-125		-2,092	+3,963	-1,486	+2,990	+740	-2,369	-1,039	-3,329	+229	
Total demand	1,105,128	1,108,909	+0.3	195,544	319,207	366,353	222,418	184,820	335,318	373,578	240,893r	191,627	+3.7
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	329,630	324,074	-1.7	83,288	80,904	79,428	76,365	82,099	86,182	84,992	83,669r	87,356	+6.4
Heat generation	21,993	20,048	-8.8	3,798	6,447	6,706	4,038	3,222	6,082	6,687	4,032	3,219	-0.1
Energy industry use	91,066	88,423	-2.9	19,381	24,691	24,767	21,670	19,109	22,877	23,447	22,289r	19,356	+1.3
Losses	9,666	5,808	-39.9	1,813	2,619	2,106	557	1,279	1,866	2,306	1,317	1,308	+2.3
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	19,522	19,122	-2.0	3,752	4,482	5,545	4,288	3,915	5,374	5,818	4,148r	3,470	-11.4
Other industries	145,807	152,964	+4.9	29,479	38,274	53,444	31,683	25,623	42,214	50,491	33,909r	23,709	-7.5
Domestic	376,373	385,984	+2.6	38,340	125,205	154,439	63,191	35,253	133,101	159,333	69,159	37,870	+7.4
Other final users	100,411	101,824	+1.4	13,029	33,920	37,253	17,961	11,654	34,956	37,837	19,706r	12,674	+8.8
Non energy use	10,661	10,661	-	2,666	2,665	2,665	2,665	2,666	2,665	2,665	2,665	2,665	-

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 compared with a year earlier.

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

5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.1. Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied

	2002	2003	per cent change ¹	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	per cent change ²
FUEL USED IN GENERATION													
										Million tonnes of oil equivalent			
Major power producers													
Coal	28.62	31.98	+11.7	5.78	8.66	9.75	6.86	6.26	9.11	9.48	5.97r	6.09	-2.7
Oil	0.69	0.65	-5.1	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.12r	0.14	+2.7
Gas	25.04	24.48	-2.3	6.29	6.18	5.98	5.79	6.29	6.41	6.47	6.26r	6.62	+5.3
Nuclear	20.10	20.04	-0.3	4.72	4.83	5.54	5.07	4.71	4.72	5.32	4.20r	4.22	-10.4
Hydro (natural flow)	0.34	0.22	-34.6	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.07	(+)
Other renewables	0.27	0.38	+39.2	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.15	+60.1
Net imports	0.72	0.19	-74.3	0.06	0.27	0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.11	0.14	0.18r	0.18	(-)
Total major power producers	75.79	77.93	+2.8	17.08	20.30	21.71	18.00	17.50	20.73	21.81	16.90r	17.46	-0.2
Other generators													
Coal	1.00	0.97	-3.1	0.23	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.21	-
Oil	0.60	0.61	+1.2	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.07	-46.0
Gas	3.33	3.46	+3.7	0.88	0.79	0.87	0.79	0.79	1.01	0.85	0.95	0.91	+15.5
Hydro (natural flow)	0.07	0.06	-23.3	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	+51.5
Other renewables	1.91	2.18	+14.2	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.60	+12.1
Other fuels	1.06	1.46	+37.1	0.28	0.30	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.39	+12.9
Total other generators	7.98	8.73	+9.4	2.02	2.09	2.27	2.07	2.02	2.37	2.18	2.26	2.19	+8.6
All generating companies													
Coal	29.63	32.95	+11.2	6.01	8.94	10.01	7.10	6.47	9.37	9.74	6.22r	6.30	-2.6
Oil	1.29	1.26	-2.2	0.27	0.40	0.44	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.23	0.21	-22.1
Gas	28.38	27.93	-1.6	7.17	6.97	6.85	6.58	7.08	7.43	7.33	7.21r	7.53	+6.4
Nuclear	20.10	20.04	-0.3	4.72	4.83	5.54	5.07	4.71	4.72	5.32	4.20r	4.22	-10.4
Hydro (natural flow)	0.41	0.28	-32.6	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.07r	0.09	+98.5
Other renewables	2.18	2.56	+17.3	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.67	0.69	0.75	+19.2
Other fuels	1.06	1.46	+37.1	0.28	0.30	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.39	+12.9
Net imports	0.72	0.19	-74.3	0.06	0.27	0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.11	0.14	0.18r	0.18	(-)
Total all generating companies	83.77	86.66	+3.4	19.10	22.39	23.97	20.06	19.52	23.10	23.99	19.16r	19.66	+0.7
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED													
All generating companies													
													TWh
Coal	118.49	131.70	+11.1	23.72	36.01	38.74	28.68	25.90	38.39	39.86	24.74r	24.95	-3.7
Oil	4.22	4.42	+4.7	1.01	1.36	1.24	1.07	0.89	1.23	1.08	0.84r	0.78	-12.2
Gas	148.91	144.91	-2.7	37.12	36.65	35.95	34.36	36.56	38.05	39.49	38.16r	39.71	+8.6
Nuclear	81.09	81.91	+1.0	19.04	19.50	22.64	20.73	19.24	19.30	21.68	17.13r	17.20	-10.6
Hydro (natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations)	3.86	2.31	-40.2	0.43	0.79	0.75	0.49	0.26	0.81	1.36	0.49r	0.74	(+)
Other renewables	6.57	7.57	+15.2	1.64	1.76	2.00	1.74	1.69	2.14	1.98	1.92	2.01	+18.5
Other fuels	3.73	4.02	+7.8	0.95	1.00	1.06	1.03	0.95	0.98	1.03	1.04	0.89	-5.9
Net imports	8.41	2.16	(-)	0.65	3.17	0.80	0.31	-0.22	1.28	1.64	2.09r	2.05	(-)
Total all generating companies	375.29	379.00	+1.0	84.55	100.24	103.17	88.40	85.26	102.17	108.12	86.43r	88.33	+3.6

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier

2. Percentage change in third quarter of 2004 compared with a year earlier

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

5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.2 Supply and consumption of electricity

GWh

	2002	2003	Per cent change ¹	2002 3rd quarter	2002 4th quarter	2003 1st quarter	2003 2nd quarter	2003 3rd quarter	2003 4th quarter	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	Per cent change ²
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	387,507	398,620	+2.9	88,558	102,445	108,269	93,174	90,550	106,627	112,288r	89,092r	91,064	+0.6
Major power producers ³	351,342	359,867	+2.4	79,972	93,228	98,340	83,818	81,555	96,154	100,980	78,336r	80,816	-0.9
Auto producers	33,513	36,019	+7.5	7,948	8,531	9,276	8,766	8,226	9,751	10,802r	10,176	9,681	+17.7
Other sources	2,652	2,734	+3.1	638	686	653	590	769	722	506	580r	567	-26.3
Imports	9,183	5,119	-44.3	1,131	3,263	1,335	1,242	711	1,831	2,052	2,256r	2,501	(+)
Exports	769	2,959	(+)	485	94	535	935	936	553	415	164r	446	-52.4
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply	395,921	400,780	+1.2	89,204	105,614	109,069	93,481	90,325	107,905	113,925r	91,184r	93,119	+3.1
Statistical difference	+1,049	+960		+466	+421	+410	+171	-83	+462	+724r	-241r	+416	
Total demand	394,872	399,820	+1.3	88,738	105,193	108,659	93,310	90,408	107,443	113,201r	91,425r	92,703	+2.5
TRANSFORMATION													
Energy industry use	31,736	32,514	+2.5	7,525	8,147	8,594	7,775	7,769	8,376	8,276	7,281r	7,227	-7.0
Losses	29,980	29,862	-0.4	6,294	8,906	8,566	6,137	6,744	8,415	8,938r	6,438r	6,685	-0.9
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	6,354	6,545	+3.0	1,593	1,593	1,655	1,650	1,614	1,626	1,605r	1,606r	1,611	-0.2
Other industries	106,013	107,382	+1.3	24,846	26,677	27,715	26,826	26,194	26,647	29,299r	26,222r	27,226	+3.9
Transport	8,477	8,528	+0.6	2,103	2,041	2,194	2,115	2,032	2,187	2,207	2,199	2,147	+5.7
Domestic	114,534	115,761	+1.1	23,282	32,571	34,475	25,000	22,811	33,475	35,265	24,670r	23,683	+3.8
Other final users	97,778	99,228	+1.5	23,095	25,258	25,460	23,807	23,244	26,717	27,611	23,009r	24,124	+3.8
Non energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Percentage change in 2003 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the third quarter of 2004 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". They are: AES Electric Ltd., American Electric Power, Anglian Power Generators Ltd, Baglan Generation Ltd., BNFL Magnox., British Energy plc., Centrica plc., Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Corby Power Ltd., Coryton Energy Company Ltd., Damhead Creek Ltd., Deeside Power Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Drax Power Ltd., EDF Energy plc., Edison Mission Energy Ltd., Enfield Energy Centre Ltd., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrothetford Ltd., Great Yarmouth Power Ltd, Humber Power Ltd., Immingham CHP, International Power plc., Killingholme Power Ltd., National Grid Company (Kielder), NIGEN, Peterborough Power Ltd., PowerGen plc, 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., South Coast Power Ltd., Spalding Energy Company Ltd., Teesside Power Ltd, Thames Power Services Ltd., Western Power Generation Ltd.

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March 2003	UK Energy sector indicators 2003
March 2003	First annual fuel poverty report
March 2003	Second report of the Joint Energy Security of Supply Working Group (JESS)
September 2003	Detailed industrial energy consumption data for 2001
September 2003	Energy – its impact on the environment and society
September 2003	Regional and local energy consumption data
September 2003	Energy statistics - revisions policy

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September 2004	Renewable energy in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2003

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September 2003	CHP in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2002
June 2004	Ownership and operation of Combined Heat and Power plants in the UK in 2002
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CO₂

March 2003	Carbon dioxide emissions and energy consumption in the UK
March 2004	Carbon dioxide emissions and energy consumption in the UK