

*Special feature – Regional and local road transport fuel use*

The full tables showing all NUTS4<sup>1</sup> areas in the United Kingdom for 2002, 2003 and 2004 are available on the DTI Energy statistics website at:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html>

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

[www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/maps.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/maps.asp)

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

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2004

June 2006

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Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
								Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Cardiff	5.5	19.0	87.5	0.4	25.4	18.5	2.0	112.4	45.9	158.3
Powys	4.7	16.2	75.9	0.7	25.1	26.0	2.9	97.6	53.9	151.6
Newport	3.4	15.2	68.4	0.3	37.7	18.9	1.9	87.3	58.5	145.8
Carmarthenshire	3.9	15.9	73.6	0.5	22.1	21.4	2.3	93.9	45.9	139.8
<b>TOTAL WALES</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>1,021.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>335.7</b>	<b>287.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>1,308.5</b>	<b>653.9</b>	<b>1,962.4</b>
City of Glasgow	19.3	30.1	138.2	0.5	46.4	35.7	3.8	188.0	85.9	273.9
Highland	7.9	26.4	120.5	1.4	42.3	38.9	4.1	156.2	85.3	241.5
South Lanarkshire	10.9	22.6	104.3	0.4	68.2	26.8	2.9	138.2	97.9	236.1
North Lanarkshire	11.8	23.8	110.5	0.4	50.3	30.6	3.3	146.5	84.1	230.6
<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>356.6</b>	<b>1,651.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>693.5</b>	<b>456.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>2,163.7</b>	<b>1,199.3</b>	<b>3,363.0</b>
Sunderland	10.8	16.3	77.3	0.4	18.5	18.2	2.1	104.7	38.8	143.5
Newcastle Upon Tyne	12.2	15.8	74.5	0.4	14.0	16.2	1.8	102.9	32.0	134.9
Gateshead	9.5	14.1	66.9	0.3	18.3	15.9	1.8	90.8	36.0	126.7
Stockton-on-Tees	5.3	11.6	54.7	0.2	19.3	12.8	1.4	71.9	33.5	105.4
<b>TOTAL NORTH EAST</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>774.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1,032.4</b>	<b>441.7</b>	<b>1,474.2</b>
Macclesfield	4.8	24.6	111.2	0.5	66.8	27.0	2.7	141.0	96.5	237.5
Manchester	15.6	24.3	113.9	0.6	28.3	26.1	2.9	154.5	57.3	211.8
Warrington	5.4	21.2	96.1	0.4	60.5	25.4	2.6	123.1	88.4	211.6
Salford	6.5	19.6	89.5	0.4	47.9	25.8	2.7	116.0	76.4	192.4
<b>TOTAL NORTH WEST</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>488.3</b>	<b>2,262.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>981.5</b>	<b>571.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2,944.0</b>	<b>1,613.4</b>	<b>4,557.4</b>
Leeds	20.4	52.3	242.6	1.4	104.7	70.0	7.5	316.6	182.2	498.8
Doncaster	9.0	25.8	120.4	0.8	94.9	34.7	3.7	156.0	133.3	289.3
East Riding of Yorkshire	6.2	25.9	120.9	1.1	61.1	36.1	3.9	154.0	101.1	255.2
Wakefield	8.2	24.2	113.0	0.7	69.7	33.1	3.6	146.1	106.4	252.4
<b>TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>354.4</b>	<b>1,654.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>854.7</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>2,147.2</b>	<b>1,381.9</b>	<b>3,529.1</b>
South Northamptonshire	2.1	18.5	81.8	0.4	71.9	24.7	2.4	102.8	99.0	201.7
Daventry	2.0	16.7	74.2	0.3	78.4	23.6	2.3	93.2	104.3	197.5
North West Leicestershire	1.9	15.2	67.3	0.3	58.5	22.7	2.2	84.6	83.3	167.9
Bolsover	1.7	10.3	46.0	0.2	48.3	16.1	1.6	58.2	66.0	124.1
<b>TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>1,558.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>928.8</b>	<b>452.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>1,985.3</b>	<b>1,429.4</b>	<b>3,414.7</b>

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2004 (continued)

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
								Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Birmingham	32.5	40.8	192.4	1.3	52.9	45.0	5.1	266.9	103.0	369.8
Stafford	4.4	17.6	79.5	0.4	66.6	25.3	2.5	101.9	94.4	196.3
Solihull	6.7	19.9	91.9	0.5	47.1	21.7	2.3	119.1	71.7	190.2
North Warwickshire	2.2	16.9	74.7	0.3	61.4	23.2	2.3	94.1	86.8	180.8
<b>TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>402.0</b>	<b>1,864.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>888.4</b>	<b>507.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>2,420.0</b>	<b>1,450.4</b>	<b>3,870.5</b>
Huntingdonshire	3.2	19.6	89.1	0.5	73.4	26.6	2.7	112.4	102.8	215.2
South Cambridgeshire	3.2	21.5	96.8	0.6	62.3	27.1	2.7	122.1	92.1	214.2
Epping Forest	3.8	17.1	78.8	0.6	56.6	23.9	2.5	100.3	82.9	183.2
St Albans	3.5	16.1	74.1	0.4	51.8	19.6	2.0	94.1	73.3	167.4
<b>TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>442.1</b>	<b>2,069.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>961.8</b>	<b>572.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>2,644.3</b>	<b>1,596.5</b>	<b>4,240.7</b>
Hillingdon	7.9	20.1	95.4	1.1	25.9	21.5	2.4	124.5	49.8	174.3
Barnet	9.7	19.8	93.8	1.2	16.1	22.5	2.6	124.5	41.2	165.7
Bromley	10.3	18.1	86.1	1.3	12.6	21.3	2.5	115.6	36.4	152.0
Hounslow	8.5	17.7	83.4	1.2	17.2	18.0	2.0	110.7	37.2	147.9
<b>TOTAL GREATER LONDON</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>1,753.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>366.8</b>	<b>441.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>2,402.5</b>	<b>858.8</b>	<b>3,261.3</b>
West Berkshire	4.7	28.9	129.6	0.7	65.8	32.1	3.2	163.9	101.2	265.1
Cherwell	2.9	20.4	92.2	0.5	51.2	24.0	2.5	116.0	77.7	193.7
Winchester	2.7	18.6	84.6	0.5	37.5	22.8	2.4	106.4	62.7	169.1
Sevenoaks	3.4	16.7	78.8	0.6	43.8	23.3	2.5	99.4	69.6	169.0
<b>TOTAL SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>707.3</b>	<b>3,296.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>820.5</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>4,183.9</b>	<b>2,029.9</b>	<b>6,213.8</b>
South Gloucester	5.7	29.4	132.4	1.0	73.4	35.8	3.6	168.6	112.7	281.3
North Wiltshire	3.3	17.2	78.2	0.5	46.3	20.7	2.1	99.2	69.1	168.3
North Somerset	4.1	17.6	80.1	0.6	36.1	20.5	2.1	102.5	58.7	161.2
Teignbridge	3.2	15.4	71.0	0.6	23.2	20.6	2.2	90.3	45.9	136.2
<b>TOTAL SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>1,835.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>667.7</b>	<b>489.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>2,352.5</b>	<b>1,209.2</b>	<b>3,561.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>1,451.1</b>	<b>4,235.2</b>	<b>19,739.9</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>8,030.2</b>	<b>5,265.4</b>	<b>568.9</b>	<b>25,584.3</b>	<b>13,864.5</b>	<b>39,448.9</b>

Table 1: Selected regional and local road transport consumption statistics 2004 (continued)

Government Office Regions and NUTS4 Areas	Buses	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Thousands of tonnes of fuel		
								Personal (1)	Freight (2)	Total
Belfast	1.0	12.7	57.8	..	24.0	5.9	0.6	71.5	30.4	101.9
Newry and Mourne	0.6	11.2	53.8	..	23.1	7.0	0.8	65.6	30.9	96.4
Lisburn	0.7	11.0	51.6	..	26.0	6.4	0.7	63.3	33.1	96.4
Fermanagh	0.5	10.0	49.0	..	19.3	6.0	0.7	59.6	26.0	85.6
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>762.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>325.4</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>931.7</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>1,365.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>1,461.9</b>	<b>4,394.0</b>	<b>20,502.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,355.6</b>	<b>5,362.1</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>26,516.1</b>	<b>14,297.8</b>	<b>40,813.9</b>

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

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

## **High level energy indicators and quality indicators for the regional and local electricity and gas estimates**

### **Introduction**

In April 2006 DTI released for the first time a set of experimental local and regional high level energy indicators and quality indicators for the sub-national gas and electricity consumption statistics. This work forms part of the wider project undertaken following the Energy White Paper, issued in February 2003 that emphasised the importance of local and regional decision making in energy policy. The White Paper confirmed the DTI's commitment to "collect and make available data on the pattern of energy use in local areas to enable local authorities and regional bodies to target activity more effectively".

### **High level energy indicators**

These indicators have been developed to complement the DTI's local and regional energy consumption statistics and assist sub-national bodies with the development and monitoring of their local and regional energy strategies. They will also assist central government to understand and evaluate differences in energy consumption between regions and local authority areas. The indicators themselves are not given in this article but are available on the DTI's energy statistics web site (see below).

The indicators here have been calculated using DTI's experimental local and regional energy consumption data, which was published in the December 2005 edition of Energy Trends, and additional socio-economic statistics such as population, employment and Gross Value Added data. The indicators are for 2003 data only, as this is the only year for which energy consumption data for all fuel sources is currently available.

Some of the indicators are available at different sub-national levels e.g. NUTS4<sup>1</sup> (local authority), NUTS3 and NUTS1 (government office regional) levels depending on the level of disaggregation of the base data that was available.

There are 20 indicators in total, covering the following areas:

- Overall energy consumption
- Domestic energy consumption
- Industrial/commercial energy consumption
- Transport consumption
- Supply side
- Emissions

It is important for readers to recognise that differences in energy consumption rates shown in the indicators reflect the fact that local authorities are very diverse, with some being heavily industrialised and containing some large energy intensive industrial sites, while others are very rural. This needs to be borne in mind when comparing the values of indicators for different areas. Where the indicators have been produced at local authority level, the data have been organised into upper and lower quartiles, to show the highest and lowest consuming authorities for each indicator.

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

## *Special feature – High level energy indicators and quality indicators*

Further information on the high level energy indicators is available in the form of a guidance note, and the datasets are available in Excel format at the following links:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27541.pdf>

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27540.xls>

### **Quality Indicators**

The quality indicators have been developed by DTI to assist users of local and regional gas and electricity consumption data to understand the data that they are using, in particular to help them understand issues about the reliability of the information. The indicators relate to the latest available information, based on the 2004 consumption estimates for both fuel sources. The indicators themselves are not given in this article but are available on the DTI's energy statistics web site (see below).

The quality indicators have been broken down into six areas covering both the domestic and commercial/industrial sectors, and are listed below:

#### Domestic sector

- Indicators of the completeness of the information
- Indicators of post code information in compilation of consumption estimates
- Indicators of the quality of the base consumption data
- Indicators of high and low consumption

#### Industrial/commercial sector

- Indicators of the completeness of the information
- Indicators of post code information in compilation of consumption estimates

Further information on the quality indicators is available in the form of a guidance note, and the datasets are available in Excel format at the following links:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27543.pdf>

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27542.xls>

If you have any further queries or want to provide comments concerning the information shown here, then please contact Steven White or alternatively Julian Prime, using the details provided below.

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## Renewable energy in 2005

### Introduction

This article updates that published in the June 2005 edition of Energy Trends. It looks at the latest position on the new Renewables Obligation and lists statistics on renewable energy production and use in the United Kingdom in 2005. The statistics show that in 2005 provisionally 4.0 per cent of electricity sales by licensed suppliers in the UK were from electricity generated from renewables eligible for the Renewables Obligation, up from 3.1 per cent in 2004.

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

The database now contains 17 years of data from 1989 to 2005. Detailed figures on renewable sources of energy will be available in the new Digest of UK Energy Statistics for 2006 to be published at the end of July. The available detailed data from the Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) system has again made a major contribution to this year's data analysis. (See the first paragraph on page 27 for an explanation of ROCs).

### UK's renewables policy

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

- a **Renewables Obligation** on all electricity suppliers in Great Britain to supply a specific proportion of electricity from eligible renewables;
- exemption of electricity from renewables<sup>1</sup> from the **Climate Change Levy**;
- an **expanded support programme** for new and renewable energy **including capital grants** and an expanded **research and development** programme;
- development of a **regional strategic approach** to planning and targets for renewables.

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

### Renewables obligation

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

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

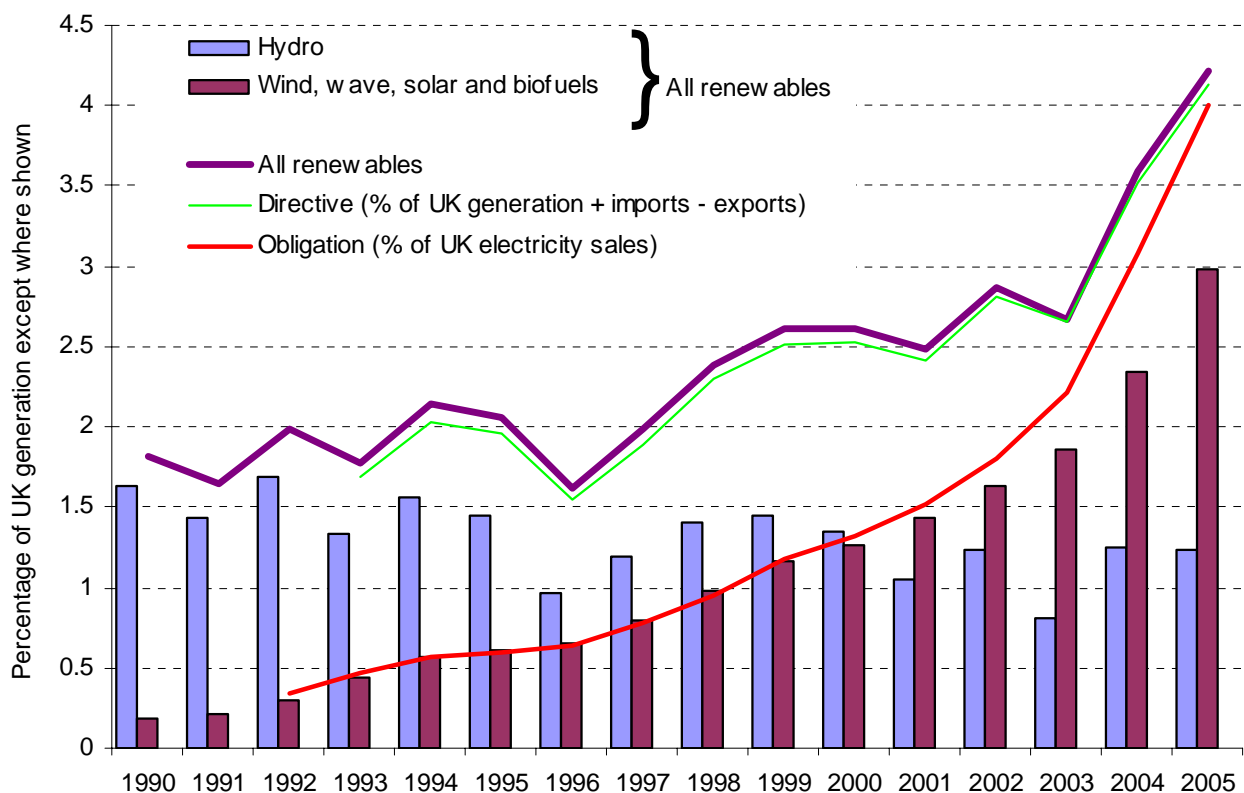
## Special feature – Renewable energy in 2005

In April 2002 the new Renewables Obligation (RO) covering England and Wales and the analogous Renewables (Scotland) Obligation came into effect<sup>2</sup>. Northern Ireland introduced a similar Renewables Obligation on 1 April 2005. It is an obligation on all electricity suppliers to supply a specific and growing proportion of electricity from eligible renewable sources in order to meet the Government's target that by 2010 **10 per cent of licensed UK electricity sales** will be from renewable sources eligible for the RO. Examples of eligible sources are listed in Table 1. There are, however, specific exclusions. These are generating stations using peat; existing hydro plant of over 20 MW built before 1990 (unless re-furbished); and energy from mixed waste combustion. Mixed waste that is converted to fuel using advanced conversion technology is eligible, but only the biodegradable fraction of any waste is eligible (in line with the EU Directive). All stations outside the UK (which includes its territorial waters and the continental shelf) are also excluded.

**Table 1: Examples of eligible sources of renewable energy**

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

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



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

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

### Renewables - statistics update

Renewables (on the international definition basis) provided 4.2 per cent of the electricity generated in the United Kingdom in 2005, 0.6 percentage points higher than in 2004. Total electricity generation from renewables in 2005 amounted to 16,919 GWh, an increase of 2,748 GWh (19.4 per cent) on 2004. The main contributors to this substantial increase were 1,511 GWh (+148 per cent) from co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels, 769 GWh (+44 per cent) from onshore wind, 287 GWh (+7 per cent) from landfill gas, 204 GWh (+102 per cent) from offshore wind, and 184 GWh (+65 per cent) from small-scale hydro schemes. There was a small decrease (-3 per cent) in large-scale hydro generation that can be attributed to drier weather. Chart 1 shows the growth in the proportion of electricity produced from renewable sources. It includes the progress towards the renewables targets set under the Renewables Obligation (RO) and Renewables Directive (RD). As the chart shows, the variability in hydro output makes the path towards two of these targets a far from smooth one.

In Chart 1 the bars show the growth in the two constituent parts of renewables generation since 1990. The lines show the growth in the three percentage measures used for renewables growth. In 2005 all three of the percentages showed strong growth. The percentage of UK electricity sales that were of electricity generated from sources eligible for the RO grew by 0.9 percentage points to 4.0 per cent, and, on the basis favoured by the Renewables Directive, the percentage of UK electricity consumption accounted for by RD eligible renewable sources increased by 0.6 percentage points to 4.1 per cent in 2005. In 2006 the European Commission clarified its definition and as a result imports of electricity generated from renewable sources cannot be included although such imports will be part of overall consumption of electricity in the UK, which forms the denominator in the calculation of the Renewables Directive percentage. Table 2 sets out the percentages for each of the last six years for each of the three percentage measures.

**Table 2: Percentages of electricity derived from renewable sources**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Overall renewables percentage</b> (Electricity generated from all renewables as a percentage of all electricity generated in the UK)	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.6	4.2
<b>Percentage on a Renewables Obligation basis</b> (Electricity generated from renewables eligible for the Renewables Obligation - see Table 1 - as a percentage of electricity sales by licensed suppliers in the UK)	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.1	4.0
<b>Percentage on a Renewables Directive basis</b> (Electricity generated from renewable sources eligible under the EU Directive - ie all renewables except non-biodegradable wastes – as a percentage of UK electricity consumption)	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.1

Only 26½ per cent of all generation from renewables was from large-scale hydro in 2005 compared with 33 per cent in 2004. Generation from renewable sources other than large-scale hydro was 30 per cent higher than in 2004 having almost doubled in three years. Chart 2 shows the growth in generation from renewables.

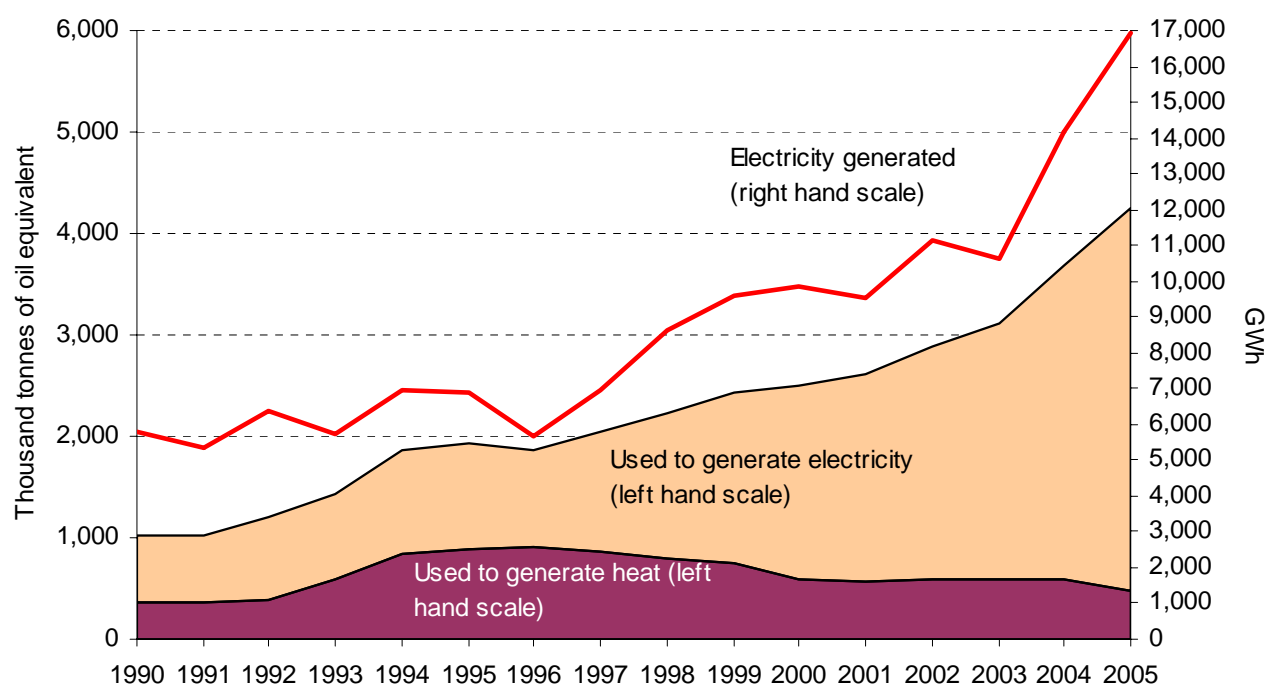
### Heat production

Renewable sources are also used to generate heat. The three sources of heat production in the United Kingdom are: the direct combustion of biofuels (94 per cent of the total), active solar heating, and geothermal aquifers. Together they produced energy equivalent to 485 thousand tonnes of oil

## Special feature – Renewable energy in 2005

equivalent. Renewables used to generate heat are now only just over half the level they were 9 years earlier in 2006. The decline is mainly due to tighter emission controls discouraging on-site burning of biofuels, especially wood waste, although domestic and industrial use of wood and wood waste still provide the main contribution. When this heat production figure is combined with the use of renewable sources for electricity generation, renewable sources accounted for 1.9 per cent of the United Kingdom's total primary energy requirements in 2005, up from 1.7 per cent in 2004 and 1.4 per cent in 2003. The trends in the use of renewable energy for both heat and electricity are shown in Chart 2.

**Chart 2: Trends in the use of renewable energy for both heat and electricity**



## NFFO

As at 31 December 2005, 448 projects contracted under the NFFO, the SRO and the NI-NFFO had been commissioned and were **still** generating electricity, with a capacity totalling 1,200.6 MW DNC. These figures include those projects formerly contracted under NFFO 1 and 2, whose contracts expired on 31 December 1998. The breakdown is shown in Tables 3 and 4.

**Table 3: NFFO Orders status summary as at 31 December 2005**

Technology	Contracted projects		Commissioned projects	
	Number	Capacity (MW DNC)	Number	Capacity (MW DNC)
Biomass	32	256.0	10	138.91
Hydro (small-scale)	146	95.4	61	44.15
Landfill gas	329	699.7	217	472.16
Municipal and industrial waste	90	1,398.2	37	264.02
Sewage gas	31	33.9	21	22.64
Wave	3	2.0	1	0.20
Wind	302	1,153.7	101	258.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>3,638.9</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,200.59</b>

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

Of the 15 schemes totalling 70.48 MW DNC that came on-line during the calendar year 2005:

- 13 (68.49 MW DNC) were projects with NFFO contracts under NFFO 3 (1 Municipal and industrial waste and 4 wind), 4 (2 Landfill Gas and 3 Wind) and 5 (3 Hydro)
- 1 (1.94 MW DNC) scheme was commissioned under SRO 1 (1 Hydro).
- 1 (0.049 MW DNC) scheme was commissioned under NI NFFO 1 (1 Hydro)

Table 4 summarises the current status of renewable energy projects contracted by means of the NFFO Orders and shown in order of their historical development. In 1990, the first year of NFFO, projects contracted within NFFO accounted for about 32 per cent of the total capacity (excluding large-scale hydro) ie 49 MW out of 151; by 2001, this figure had risen to 91 per cent. However, following the introduction of the Renewables Obligation it fell back, as new capacity eligible for the RO outweighed the growth in NFFO 3, 4 and 5 and SRO and NI-NFFO projects, so that in 2005 only 50 per cent of capacity was from live NFFO projects.

**Table 4: NFFO Orders and operational capacity as at 31 December 2005**

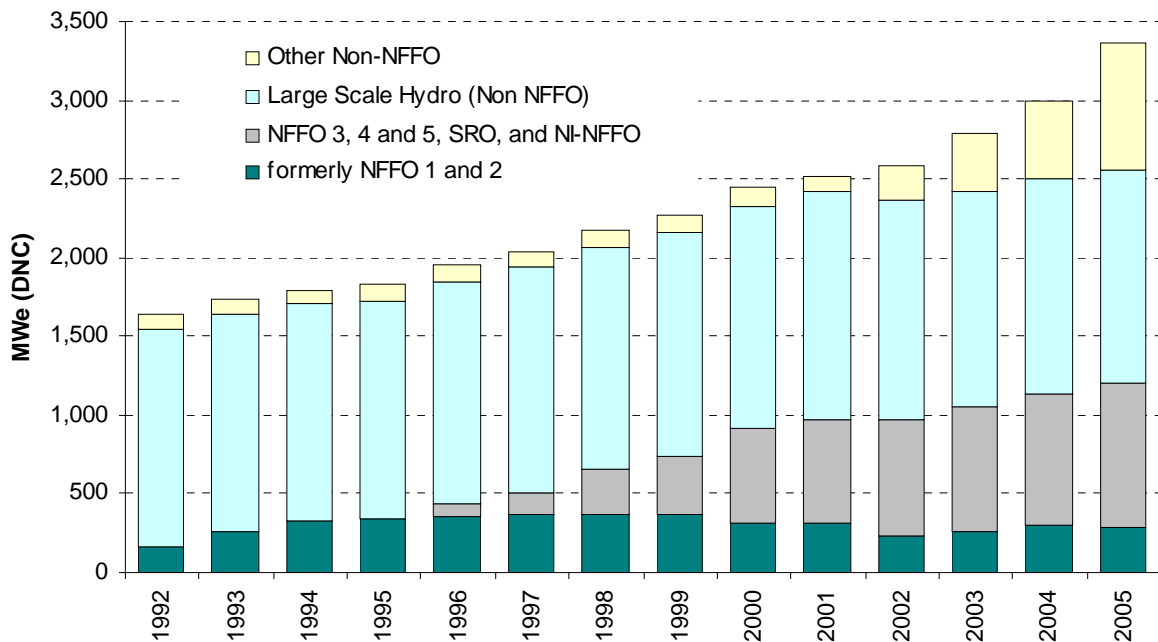
	Contracted Projects		Live Projects	
	Number	Capacity MW	Number	Capacity MW
<b>England and Wales</b>				
NFFO - 1 (1990)	75	152.1	42	128.2
NFFO - 2 (late 1991)	122	472.2	72	159.6
NFFO - 3 (1995)	141	626.9	87	340.4
NFFO - 4 (1997)	195	842.7	88	241.6
NFFO - 5 (1998)	261	1,177.2	89	177.9
<b>NFFO Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>3,271.1</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,047.6</b>
<b>Scotland</b>				
SRO - 1 (1994)	30	76.4	20	49.5
SRO - 2 (1997)	26	114.1	13	50.4
SRO - 3 (1999)	53	145.4	17	35.1
<b>SRO Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>135.0</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
NI NFFO - 1 (1994)	20	15.6	15	15.0
NI NFFO - 2 (1996)	10	16.3	5	2.9
<b>NI NFFO Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>3,638.9</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,200.6</b>

### Renewables outside of NFFO

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

While live projects under NFFO accounted for 1,200.6 MW DNC of renewables capacity at the end of 2005, this was only 32 per cent of the total renewables generating capacity in the United Kingdom at that date (3,769 MW DNC). Under 60 per cent of the other 2,569 MW is accounted for by large-scale hydro capacity operated by major power producers, a decline from over 80 per cent as recently as 2002. This is because new onshore and offshore windfarms and other new schemes eligible for ROCs are taking a progressively larger proportion. Trends in capacity since 1992 (in DNC terms) are shown in Chart 3.

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



### Regional statistics

Government's encouragement of a regional strategic approach to planning and targets for renewables has now resulted in the production of regional statistics in support of both these regional initiatives. Regional renewables statistics for 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 were given in articles in the December 2001, September 2002, September 2003, September 2004 and September 2005 issues of Energy Trends, respectively. An article updating the figures to 2005 is planned for September 2006.

For further information on renewables and NFFO contact:  
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 e-mail [steve.dagnall@aeat.co.uk](mailto:steve.dagnall@aeat.co.uk)  
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[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/index.html)

## **Survey Control Report on the Renewable Energy Statistics Surveys published by DTI**

### **Introduction**

To ensure that costs to Government and Industry in completing statistical surveys are not excessive, annual surveys are required to be reviewed at least once every five years. Future Energy Solutions (part of AEA Technology) carries out renewable energy surveys on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry and has also produced the survey control report for these surveys.

### **RESTATS – The Renewable Energy Statistics System**

Future Energy Solutions is contracted by DTI to develop and maintain the Renewable Energy STATisticS database (RESTATS). Since 1991 RESTATS has been the source of data on renewable energy for the annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics as well as providing data to the European Community programmes on renewable energy and to the International Energy Agency. Information contained in the database continues to be used to provide support to government, industry and the academic community in support of a range of activities related to renewable energy.

The report shows that cost effectiveness of the survey has increased since the previous survey control report. The costs to government and industry have been greatly reduced by introducing links to other FES and government surveys, and the continuation of the 'Gap Analysis' technology surveys. The major focus of the RESTATS surveys is moving towards an online process, which takes less time and therefore requires less effort and ties up less resource for UK businesses.

The survey control report is now available. It has been published on the DTI energy web site and can be found under 'related documents' at the following address:

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/trends/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/trends/index.html)

## **Accessing DTI energy statistics via the DTI web site**

At the beginning of May 2006 DTI launched its redesigned web site. Because the department has moved to a “content management system” style of web site, most of the web addresses that had become familiar to regular users of the DTI site needed to be changed. In most cases visitors to the site were re-directed to either: the corresponding page on the new site, or a relevant page from which they could easily navigate to the desired information using the menu system.

This note sets out the structure of the Energy web pages on which DTI publishes its regular statistics and its statistical publications.

The address of the Energy home page is:

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/index.html)

The structure of all pages is similar to the old site with menu items contained in the left most column, the page contents in the centre and, on the right hand side, are useful links. These links are to other pages and individual documents on the DTI web site (under the headings “Related Links” and “Related Documents”) and “External Links” to other web sites.

The left hand column of the energy web page gives 14 menu options of which “Statistics” will take the visitor to the Energy Statistics home page

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/index.html)

Selecting “Statistics” from the left hand column opens up a sub menu of three options allowing the visitor to select either:

- Statistics by Energy Source
- Energy Statistics Publications
- Regional Consumption Statistics.

### **Statistics by Energy Source**

This is the option that enables direct access to statistics on individual fuels, as well as the web pages that give explanatory notes on the various energy tables, and tables on CHP, calorific values, average temperatures and foreign trade in energy. When a fuel is selected (eg “Electricity”) the centre panel displays all the available annual, long term trends, quarterly and monthly tables. Energy price statistics are not available here but via the Quarterly Energy Prices option of “Energy Statistics Publications” – see below.

### **Energy Statistics Publications**

Selecting this option opens up a sub menu of the six regular DTI Energy Statistics publications. Clicking on a particular publication will open a descriptive page in the centre panel from which a pdf file of the publication can be selected. For larger publications there are individual pdf files for chapters or sections to enable faster access to the information being sought. For quarterly publications it is possible to access the 4 most recent issues from the publication’s page, but for earlier issues there is a link to the “DTI Publications” web pages which contain all publications back to 2002. The direct address of the main Energy Trends’ page is

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/trends/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/trends/index.html)

and the direct address of the main page of the sister publication “Quarterly Energy Prices” is

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/prices/index.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/prices/index.html) .

### **Regional Consumption Statistics**

This option gives access to all the recent analyses (in spreadsheet form) of energy consumption statistics at a regional and local level and the associated high level indicators.

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Energy Statistics Publications

- Digest of UK Statistics (Annual)
- [Energy Trends \(Quarterly\)](#)
- Quarterly Energy Prices
- UK Energy Sector Indicators
- UK Energy Consumption
- UK Energy in Brief

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Regional Consumption Statistics

- Coal Health Claims
- Energy Industry Development
- A-Z of Energy
- Glossary

**Statistics**

Energy Statistics Publications - Energy Trends (Quarterly)

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**Energy Trends publication**

**Energy Trends is the Department of Trade and Industry's bulletin of statistics on energy in the United Kingdom. This was published monthly to May 2001 and quarterly since June 2001. It includes tables, charts and commentary covering all major aspects of energy which provide a comprehensive picture of energy production and use.**

Energy Trends is excellent value for money, currently costing only £40 per year for subscribers in the United Kingdom. For overseas subscribers, the charge is £45 for Europe and surface mail delivery and £60 for air mail delivery outside Europe.

Energy Trends: March 2006 (553Kb)  
URN 06/79a

Energy Trends: December 2005 (996Kb)  
URN 05/79e

Energy Trends: September 2005 (1077Kb)  
URN 05/79d

Energy Trends: June 2005 (911Kb)  
URN 05/79c

Energy Trends and Energy Prices subscription form (40Kb)

Energy Trends and Energy Prices subscription form (20Kb)

For Excel spreadsheets versions of the tables contained in Quarterly Energy Trends (including longer time series) see the Statistics by Energy Source area of the website. You can also find annual data and monthly data in the same area.

For a complimentary copy of Energy Trends or for more information about subscribing to Energy Trends contact [Clive Sarjantson](#) Tel: 020 7215 2698.

Earlier copies of Energy Trends publications are available from the [DTI publications](#) website.

The next edition of Energy Trends will be published on 29 June 2006.

**RELATED LINKS**

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- DTI's Oil & Gas website: Statistics

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**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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- Historical coal data: coal production since 1853. (225Kb)

---

- Historical electricity data: electricity generation since 1920. (229Kb)

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- Historical gas data: coal production since 1882. (149Kb)

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**EXTERNAL LINKS**

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- EU: Eurostat

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- Office for National Statistics

## *Special feature – DTI web site*

### **Individual web addresses**

In this and other DTI publications web addresses are sometimes given in the following form:

[www.dti.gov.uk/files/file99999.pdf](http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file99999.pdf) or

[www.dti.gov.uk/files/file99999.xls](http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file99999.xls)

These formats will take the visitor directly to a PDF file of a publication or directly to a particular Excel spreadsheet, but will not allow any navigation of the DTI site from those files. The file numbers are given to a particular document or spreadsheet when the document is published on the web site.

The web page for Energy Trends is shown on page 33.

### **Timed updates of statistics**

With a web site as extensive as DTI's (5,400 pages excluding linked sites) up a thousand individual items can require updating each day. This makes it particularly difficult to accommodate the "National Statistics" requirement that the energy statistics should be released at a pre-announced time and date. For the monthly statistics this is usually the last Thursday of the month at 09:30 and for quarterly statistics and publications at 09:30 on the last Thursday of the calendar quarter. On an **experimental** basis DTI are therefore releasing these statistics on a subsidiary web site [www.dtistats.net](http://www.dtistats.net). The user will not usually be aware of this difference as there is an automatic link to the [dti/energy/statistics/](http://dti/energy/statistics/) pages, but this explains why "dtistats.net" will sometimes appear in the displayed web addresses. It will sometimes happen that at the release time the data will be available before the "last updated on" message has been changed.

## **Recent and forthcoming publications of interest to users of energy statistics**

### **Fuel Poverty**

The Government's Fourth Annual Progress Report on the UK Fuel Poverty Strategy was published on 2 June 2006, and includes statistics for the number of fuel poor households in England in 2004 and a UK estimate for 2004. It is accompanied by an internet-only series of annexes, including a detailed breakdown of the profile of the fuel poor, and an update of the Fuel Poverty Indicators as developed by the Fuel Poverty Monitoring and Technical Group. It is available on the DTI energy web site at:

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/strategy.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/strategy.html) .

### **Secretary of State's Second Report to Parliament on Security of Energy Supply**

Section 172 of the Energy Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to publish and lay before Parliament a report dealing with the short and long term availability of electricity and gas for meeting the reasonable demands of consumers in Great Britain. The second such report is expected to be published in July 2006. It will contain updates of some of the information published in the April 2006 report of the Joint Energy Security of Supply Working Group (JESS). The Secretary of State's second report will be available on the DTI website at [www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-reliability/security-supply/](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-reliability/security-supply/) and in hard copy form.

### **Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2006**

This annual publication provides essential information for everyone involved in energy, from economists to environmentalists, and from energy suppliers to energy users. The 2006 edition will be published on 27 July 2006 and will be the latest in a series that began 56 years ago. With extensive tables, charts and commentary covering all the major aspects of energy, it provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of energy production and use over the last 5 years. It will be available to purchase from The Stationery Office and on the Internet (along with additional annexes and key series back to 1970) at

[www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page29812.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/publications/dukes/page29812.html) .

# 1 TOTAL ENERGY

## TABLE 1.1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity					Wind and natural flow
		Total	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2,3</sup>	Natural gas <sup>4</sup>	Nuclear	hydro <sup>5</sup>
2001		277.4	21.5	127.8	106.9	20.77	0.43
2002		272.9	20.5	127.0	104.7	20.10	0.52
2003		260.4	19.5	116.3	104.2	20.04	0.39
2004		238.4	17.5	104.5	97.5	18.29	0.52
2005		215.8r	14.6r	92.8	89.3r	18.53	0.50
<i>Per cent change</i>		-9.5	-16.5	-11.2	-8.4	+1.3	-3.4
2005	Quarter 1	59.9	3.7	24.9	26.1r	5.10	0.16
	Quarter 2	55.4	3.5	24.1	23.2	4.50	0.11
	Quarter 3	46.1	3.5	21.2	16.8r	4.63	0.08
	Quarter 4	54.3	4.0r	22.6	23.2	4.31	0.15
2006	Quarter 1 p	57.1	4.1	22.8	24.9	5.06	0.12
<i>Per cent change</i> <sup>6</sup>		-4.7	+13.4	-8.4	-4.4	-0.8	-27.9

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

2. Calendar months.

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

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

5. Includes generation by solar PV.

6. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier.

# 1 TOTAL ENERGY

**TABLE 1.2 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis**

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Unadjusted <sup>5</sup>							Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected <sup>6,7,9</sup> (annualised rates)						
		Total	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	Primary electricity			Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Primary electricity			Net imports
					Natural gas <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro <sup>4</sup>					Natural gas	Nuclear	Wind and natural flow hydro	
2001		237.4	42.7	76.1	96.6	20.8	0.43	0.89	238.6	43.1	76.6	96.7	20.8	0.44	0.89
2002		229.9	39.3	73.9	95.4	20.1	0.52	0.72	235.3	40.0	75.3	98.7	20.0	0.54	0.72
2003		232.2	41.9	73.9	95.8	20.0	0.39	0.19	236.1	42.9	74.9	97.7	20.0	0.41	0.19
2004		234.9	41.5	76.3	97.7	18.2	0.59	0.64	238.9	42.0	77.4	100.0	18.1	0.62	0.64
2005		235.3r	43.0r	77.0r	95.5r	18.5	0.50	0.72	237.4r	43.4r	78.1r	96.0r	18.6r	0.52	0.72
<i>Per cent change</i>		+0.1	+3.5	+1.0	-2.3	+2.0	-14.7	+11.1	-0.6	+3.4	+0.9	-4.0	+2.4	-15.5	+11.1
2005	Quarter 1	68.4r	12.7r	19.2r	31.2r	5.1	0.16	0.12	253.3r	46.4r	77.8r	108.8r	19.3	0.49r	0.48
	Quarter 2	54.1	9.1r	19.1r	21.1r	4.5	0.11	0.18	233.3r	41.2r	78.7r	93.8r	18.3	0.59r	0.73
	Quarter 3	48.3r	8.2r	19.0r	16.3r	4.6	0.08	0.17	220.0r	39.3r	76.0r	83.9r	19.6	0.52	0.67
	Quarter 4	64.4r	13.0r	19.8r	26.9r	4.3	0.15	0.25	243.0r	46.9r	79.9r	97.7r	17.1	0.48	0.98
2006	Quarter 1 p	70.8	14.8	19.6	31.0	5.1	0.12	0.16	245.6	52.3	76.1	97.1	19.1	0.36	0.63
<i>Per cent change<sup>8</sup></i>		+3.4	+16.4	+2.2	-0.4	-0.8	-27.9	+31.3	-3.1	+12.7	-2.2	-10.8	-1.0	-27.8	+31.3

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/files/file19317.pdf](http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file19317.pdf)

8. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier.

9. From April 2005 National Grid have changed their methodology for calculating the temperature correction of gas. More information on the methodology used by National Grid can be found at: <http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Gas/OperationalInfo/operationaldocuments/Gas+Demand+and+Supply+Forecasting+Methodology>

# 1 TOTAL ENERGY

## Table 1.3a Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2004	2005	per cent change	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	per cent change <sup>1</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	238,333	215,869	-9.4	65,451	59,838	52,366	60,679	60,001	55,386	46,010	54,472r	57,114	-4.8
Imports	126,211	134,537	+6.6	32,081	30,209	31,057	32,864	32,689r	33,215r	33,860r	34,773r	37,532	+14.8
Exports	-113,953	-100,492	-11.8	-28,705	-30,205	-28,156	-26,888	-25,603r	-27,453r	-22,962r	-24,475r	-23,377	-8.7
Marine bunkers	-2,220	-2,179	-1.8	-401	-630	-622	-568	-494r	-566	-600	-519r	-450	-9.0
Stock change <sup>2</sup>	-1,000	-355		+3,446	-2,932	-2,859	+1,344	+4,654r	-3,312r	-4,597r	+2,900r	+2,695	
<b>Primary supply</b>	<b>247,371</b>	<b>247,379</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,873</b>	<b>56,280</b>	<b>51,786</b>	<b>67,432</b>	<b>71,247r</b>	<b>57,271r</b>	<b>51,711r</b>	<b>67,151r</b>	<b>73,513</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
Statistical difference <sup>3</sup>	+170	-447		+43	+540	-364	-48	-314r	+459r	-98r	-494r	-25	
<b>Primary demand</b>	<b>247,201</b>	<b>247,826</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>71,830</b>	<b>55,740</b>	<b>52,151</b>	<b>67,480</b>	<b>71,560r</b>	<b>56,812r</b>	<b>51,809r</b>	<b>67,645r</b>	<b>73,538</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
Transfers <sup>4</sup>	-104	-86		+124	2	-140	-91	143r	-15r	-27r	-187r	-105	
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Electricity generation	-53,404	-52,849	-1.0	-14,870	-11,927	-12,205	-14,402	-14,467r	-12,454r	-11,956r	-13,972r	-15,233	+5.3
Heat generation	-50,077	-49,824	-0.5	-13,945	-11,221	-11,530	-13,381	-13,829r	-11,502r	-11,210r	-13,283r	-14,396	+4.1
Petroleum refineries	-1,031	-594	-42.4	-300	-237	-216	-279	-171r	-137r	-127r	-159r	-176	+2.6
Coke manufacture	217	74	-65.8	-25	158	160	-77	132r	-180r	-9r	132r	-59	(-)
Blast furnaces	-18	-37	(+)	-7	16	-4	-23	5	10	-24	-28	-39	(-)
Blast furnaces	-2,502	-2,473	-1.2	-598	-644	-617	-643	-602	-647	-590	-634r	-563	-6.6
Patent fuel manufacture	8	4	(-)	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-2	(-)
Energy industry use	16,691	16,552	-0.8	4,266	4,226	3,848	4,351	4,380r	4,223r	3,709r	4,239r	4,288	-2.1
Losses	3,546	3,687	+4.0	1,022	762	774	989	1,080	816	771	1,020r	1,209	+11.9
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>													
Iron & steel	173,456	174,652	+0.7	51,851	38,800	35,128	47,677	51,831r	39,277r	35,288r	48,257r	52,757	+1.8
Other industries	1,828	1,859	+1.7	480	474	431	443	490r	482r	438r	450r	495	+0.9
Transport	32,258	30,561	-5.3	9,674	7,480	6,852	8,252	9,357r	7,177r	6,284r	7,743r	9,534	+1.9
Domestic	57,449	59,172	+3.0	13,765	14,396	14,987	14,301	14,006r	14,738r	15,367r	15,060r	14,126	+0.9
Domestic	48,731	49,139	+0.8	18,343	8,676	5,894	15,819	18,187	9,066r	5,946	15,940r	19,024	+4.6
Public administration <sup>5</sup>	7,256	7,317	+0.8	2,394	1,551	1,201	2,110	2,424r	1,578r	1,219r	2,096r	2,602	+7.3
Commercial <sup>5</sup>	10,334	10,394	+0.6	3,117	2,229	2,078	2,910	3,122r	2,379r	2,073r	2,820r	3,027	-3.0
Agriculture <sup>5</sup>	920	1,172	+27.4	238	241	228	213	331r	280r	261r	300r	391	+18.0
Miscellaneous <sup>5</sup>	2,251	2,256	+0.2	725	558	320	647	809r	607r	355r	685r	728	-10.0
Non energy use	12,429	12,583	+1.2	3,115	3,196	3,136	2,982	3,105r	2,970r	3,345r	3,163r	2,830	-8.9

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.

5. These will be amalgamated into 'Other final users' from September 2006, see page 1

# 1 TOTAL ENERGY

Table 1.3b Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2005 Quarter 1									2006 Quarter 1 p								
	Coal	Manufactured fuels <sup>4</sup>	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas <sup>5</sup>	Renewables & waste <sup>6</sup>	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold	Coal	Manufactured fuels <sup>4</sup>	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas <sup>5</sup>	Renewables & waste <sup>6</sup>	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold
<b>SUPPLY</b>																		
Indigenous production	3,204	-	24,913	-	25,666	939	5,278	-	-	3,468	-	22,816	-	24,512	1,070	5,248	-	-
Imports	6,655	206	14,940	6,083	4,523	85	-	198	-	8,597	55	15,176	6,840	6,534	105	-	225	-
Exports	-97	-27	-15,925	-8,038	-1,438	-	-	-77	-	-76	-29	-14,830	-6,918	-1,457	-	-	-67	-
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-450	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change <sup>1</sup>	+2,109	+55	-353	+713	+2,130	-	-	-	-	+1,821	+41	-696	+365	+1,165	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary supply</b>	11,871	234	23,575	-1,736	30,881	1,024	5,278	120	-	13,809	67	22,466	-163	30,755	1,175	5,248	158	-
Statistical difference <sup>2</sup>	-110	+4	+65	-100	-125	-	-	-48	-	-38	-3	+113	-154	+93	-	-	-37	-
<b>Primary demand</b>	11,982	230	23,510	-1,637	31,005	1,024	5,278	169	-	13,847	69	22,353	-10	30,662	1,175	5,248	195	-
Transfers <sup>3</sup>	-	-27	-770	+942	-2	-	-203	+203	-	-	-27	-1,019	+943	-	-	-188	+188	-
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>	-11,441	383	-22,740	22,571	-7,230	-766	-5,076	9,192	639	-13,370	501	-21,334	21,041	-6,161	-917	-5,060	9,428	639
Electricity generation	-10,208	-226	-	-205	-6,540	-766	-5,076	9,192	-	-11,971	-253	-	-151	-5,471	-917	-5,060	9,428	-
Heat generation	-85	-18	-	-16	-690	-	-	-	639	-85	-18	-	-21	-690	-	-	-	639
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-22,740	22,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-21,334	21,275	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-920	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,065	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-180	-343	-	-79	-	-	-	-	-	-191	-309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-57	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	-	198	-	1,512	1,997	-	-	668	3	-	226	-	1,478	1,879	-	-	702	3
Losses	-	54	-	-	227	-	-	799	-	-	43	-	-	312	-	-	854	-
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	539	334	-	20,365	21,549	258	-	8,096	690	476	275	-	20,496	22,308	258	-	8,254	690
Iron & steel	-	147	-	6	220	-	-	117	-	-	146	-	7	223	-	-	118	-
Other industries	293	76	-	2,054	4,197	93	-	2,335	309	266	56	-	2,243	4,245	93	-	2,322	309
Transport	-	-	-	13,835	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	13,955	-	-	-	171	-
Domestic	223	111	-	1,081	13,678	95	-	2,978	21	187	72	-	1,200	14,337	95	-	3,111	21
Other final users	22	-	-	499	3,239	70	-	2,495	360	23	-	-	451	3,313	70	-	2,532	360
Non energy use	-	-	-	2,890	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,640	190	-	-	-	-

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

2. Primary supply minus primary demand.

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

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

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

5. Includes colliery methane.

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

## 2 SOLID FUEL AND DERIVED GASES

### Table 2.1 Supply and consumption of coal

Thousand tonnes

	2004	2005	per cent change <sup>1</sup>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	per cent change <sup>2</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	25,097	20,624	-17.8	6,382	6,091	6,001	6,623	5,144	4,891	4,826	5,763	5,567	+8.2
Deepmined	12,543	9,563	-23.8	3,349	2,984	2,947	3,263	2,324	1,908	2,132	3,199	3,073	+32.2
Opencast	11,993	10,445	-12.9	2,906	2,969	2,886	3,232	2,691	2,821	2,521	2,412	2,371	-11.9
Other sources	561	616	+10	128	139	167	127	129	162	173	152	124	-3.9
Imports	36,153	43,813	+21.2	9,272	8,995	8,975	8,911	10,185	10,903	10,931	11,793	13,157	+29.2
Exports	621	550	-11.4	153	163	125	179	135	176	121	118	106	-21.5
Stock change <sup>3</sup>	+176	-1,789		+2,334	-2,091	-2,479	+2,412	+3,389	-2,639	-4,114	+1,576	+3,332	
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>60,805</b>	<b>62,098</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>12,832</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>17,767</b>	<b>18,583</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>19,013</b>	<b>21,951</b>	<b>+18.1</b>
Statistical difference	+126	-133		-353	+310	-232	+401	-185	-94	+89	+58	+221	
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>60,679</b>	<b>62,231</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>18,187</b>	<b>12,522</b>	<b>12,604</b>	<b>17,366</b>	<b>18,768</b>	<b>13,073</b>	<b>11,434</b>	<b>18,956</b>	<b>21,730</b>	<b>+15.8</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Electricity generation	57,755	59,620	+3.2	17,528	11,868	11,958	16,401	18,041	12,472	10,862	18,246	21,088	+16.9
Heat generation	543	543	-	137	135	135	136	137	135	135	136	136	-0.5
Coke manufacture	5,487	5,564	+1.4	1,387	1,396	1,363	1,341	1,262	1,331	1,481	1,490	1,462	+15.8
Blast furnaces	895	1,039	+16.1	211	230	222	232	247	281	268	243	263	+6.1
Patent fuel manufacture	327	266	-18.6	91	88	74	74	65	67	68	66	78	+19.4
Energy industry use	8	6		2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>													
Iron & steel	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0
Other industries	1,482	1,410	-4.8	263	351	361	507	403	323	300	384	366	-9.1
Domestic	1,359	1,106	-18.6	377	287	266	429	292	258	260	297	244	-16.5
Other final users	76	87	+14.7	17	16	16	27	31	18	10	28	32	+2.4
<b>Stocks at end of period</b>													
Distributed stocks	12,325	14,151	+14.8	9,705	12,072	14,451	12,325	8,989	11,804	15,924	14,151	11,530	+28.3
Of which:													
Major power producers	11,019	12,696	+15.2	8,729	10,947	13,141	11,019	7,419	9,990	14,211	12,696	9,658	+30.2
Coke ovens	1,291	1,444	+11.8	967	1,119	1,306	1,291	1,558	1,801	1,706	1,444	1,857	+19.2
Undistributed stocks	1,192	1,156	-3.1	1,655	1,379	1,479	1,192	1,140	965	958	1,156	939	-17.6
<b>Total stocks</b>	<b>13,518</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>15,930</b>	<b>13,518</b>	<b>10,129</b>	<b>12,768</b>	<b>16,882</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>+23.1</b>

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 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>												
	2004	2005	<i>per cent change<sup>1</sup></i>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	<i>per cent change<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	4,654	4,622	-0.7	1,190	1,214	1,145	1,105	1,061	1,136	1,213	1,212	1,150	+8.4
Coke oven coke	4,038	4,105	+1.7	1,017	1,053	1,003	965	949	992	1,078	1,086	1,015	+7.0
Coke breeze	298	259	-13	80	79	70	69	51	77	67	64	63	+23
Other MSF	318	258	-19	93	82	72	71	61	67	68	62	72	+17
Imports	1,051	1,247	+19	237	321	257	236	304	353	324	267	228	-25
Exports	181	134	-26	48	41	41	51	41	34	29	29	40	-3
Stock change <sup>3</sup>	-130	-147		-65	-121	-55	111	+79	-49	-187	+10	+51	
Transfers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total supply</b>	5,394	5,588	+3.6	1,314	1,372	1,306	1,401	1,403	1,405	1,321	1,459	1,389	-1.0
Statistical difference	-71	-4		-27	-42	-18	+15	+10	-2	-6	-5	+2	
<b>Total demand</b>	5,465	5,592	+2.3	1,340	1,415	1,324	1,386	1,393	1,408	1,327	1,464	1,387	-0.4
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>	4,171	4,067	-2.5	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	1,040	982	1,058	1,019	+3.2
Coke manufacture	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blast furnaces	4,171	4,067	-2.5	1,005	1,074	1,028	1,064	987	1,040	982	1,058	1,019	+3.2
Energy industry use	4	-	(-)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	1,290	1,524	+18.2	333	339	296	322	406	368	345	406	367	-9
Iron & steel	810	821	+1	196	207	198	209	199	213	206	203	182	-8
Other industries	126	199	+58	28	42	28	28	57	43	40	59	52	-9
Domestic	354	505	+43	109	90	70	85	150	113	99	143	134	-11
<b>Stocks at end of period</b>	708	855	+21	642	764	819	708	628	677	864	855	906	+44

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 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>												
	2004	2005	<i>per cent change</i> <sup>1</sup>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	<i>per cent change</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	26,606	27,294	+2.6	6,473	6,814	6,620	6,699	6,551	6,850	6,816	7,077	7,198	+9.9
Coke oven gas	9,076	9,290	+2.4	2,273	2,310	2,284	2,209	2,151	2,252	2,436	2,451	2,412	+12.1
Blast furnace gas	15,770	16,199	+2.7	3,755	4,054	3,897	4,064	3,972	4,159	3,890	4,179	4,289	+8.0
Benzole & tars	1,722	1,754	+1.9	429	439	432	422	412	426	475	442	474	+15
Transfers	+39	+50	+29	+17	+11	+7	+4	+17	+13	+15	+5	+23	+31.4
<b>Total supply</b>	26,606	27,294	+2.6	6,473	6,814	6,620	6,699	6,551	6,850	6,816	7,077	7,198	+9.9
Statistical difference	-38	-38		-17	-15	-4	-2	-14	-7	-11	-6	-19	
<b>Total demand</b>	26,644	27,332	+2.6	6,490	6,829	6,624	6,701	6,566	6,857	6,827	7,083	7,217	+9.9
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Electricity generation	10,718	10,691	-0.3	2,452	2,683	2,761	2,822	2,633	2,654	2,655	2,748	2,945	+11.8
Heat generation	848	848	-	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	-0.1
Energy industry use	9,843	9,538	-3.1	2,510	2,516	2,433	2,384	2,305	2,380	2,383	2,469	2,625	+13.9
Losses	2,340	2,456	+4.9	446	652	565	677	625	700	564	567	494	-21
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	2,895	3,800	+31.3	870	766	653	606	791	910	1,013	1,086	941	+19
Iron & steel	995	1,771	+78.0	401	288	172	134	329	411	462	568	442	+34
Other industries	1,900	2,030	+7	469	478	481	472	462	499	550	519	499	+8

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier.

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

**Table 3.1 Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks<sup>1</sup>**

Thousand tonnes

	2004	2005	<i>per cent change</i>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter p	<i>per cent change<sup>8</sup></i>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	95,374	84,721r	-11.2	25,434	24,345	22,078	23,516	22,714	21,990	19,308r	20,710r	20,812	-8.4
Crude oil	87,516	77,179r	-11.8	23,315	22,319	20,376	21,507	20,546	20,071	17,663r	18,899r	18,961	-7.7
NGLs <sup>3</sup>	7,858	7,543	-4.0	2,120	2,026	1,703	2,009	2,168	1,919	1,645	1,811	1,850	-14.7
Imports <sup>4</sup>	62,516	58,885r	-5.8	14,963	15,666	16,440	15,448	13,694r	15,796r	15,552	13,843r	13,907	+1.6
Crude oil & NGLs	55,858	52,211r	-6.5	13,357	14,064	14,446	13,991	12,469	13,896	13,656	12,190	12,177	-2.3
Feedstocks	6,659	6,675r	+0.2	1,606	1,602	1,994	1,457	1,225r	1,900r	1,896	1,653r	1,730	+41.2
Exports <sup>4</sup>	64,504	54,098	-16.1	17,758	16,619	15,075	15,052	14,547	15,345	11,404	12,801	13,563	-6.8
Crude Oil & NGLs	63,413	52,106	-17.8	17,374	16,387	14,794	14,858	14,039	15,039	10,900	12,128	13,028	-7.2
Feedstocks	1,091	1,992	+82.5	385	232	282	194	508	306	504	673	536	+5.5
Stock change <sup>5</sup>	-133	-385		-381	-335	+255	+329	-329	-376	-235	+556	-635	
Transfers <sup>6</sup>	-3,543	-3,054r		-984	-871	-759	-929	-636	-869r	-584r	-965r	-867	
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>89,710</b>	<b>86,070r</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>21,274</b>	<b>22,186</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>23,312</b>	<b>20,896r</b>	<b>21,196r</b>	<b>22,636r</b>	<b>21,342r</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Statistical difference <sup>7</sup>	-111	-66r		-140	-31	-67	+128	+70r	+73r	-98r	-111r	+112	
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>89,821</b>	<b>86,135r</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>21,414</b>	<b>22,217</b>	<b>23,006</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>20,826r</b>	<b>21,122r</b>	<b>22,734</b>	<b>21,453</b>	<b>19,541</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>89,821</b>	<b>86,135r</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>21,414</b>	<b>22,217</b>	<b>23,006</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>20,826r</b>	<b>21,122r</b>	<b>22,734</b>	<b>21,453</b>	<b>19,541</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Petroleum refineries	89,821	86,135r	-4.1	21,414	22,217	23,006	23,184	20,826r	21,122r	22,734	21,453	19,541	-6.2
Energy industry use	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

2. Includes offshore and onshore production.

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

4. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 2005 data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

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

6. Mostly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

7. Total supply minus total demand.

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

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

## Table 3.2 Supply and use of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	2004	2005 p	per cent change	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter p	per cent change <sup>1</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production <sup>2</sup>	93,552	89,389r	-4.4	22,372	23,239	23,941	24,000	21,850r	21,794r	23,395r	22,351r	20,301	-7.1
Imports <sup>3</sup>	19,485	22,511r	+15.5	4,812	4,862	4,784	5,027	5,579r	5,477r	5,657r	5,798r	6,251	+12.0
Exports <sup>3</sup>	30,270	29,722r	-1.8	7,184	7,201	7,645	8,240	7,397r	6,990r	7,456r	7,879r	6,347	-14.2
Marine bunkers	2,085	2,055r	-1.5	377	592	584	533	466r	533	566	490r	424	-8.9
Stock change <sup>4</sup>	-289	+1046		+407	+96	-260	-531	+647r	+187r	-498r	+710r	+327	
Transfers <sup>5</sup>	-203	-333r		+28	-31	-127	-73	-164r	+8r	-145r	-32r	-67	
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>80,191</b>	<b>80,837r</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>20,057</b>	<b>20,374</b>	<b>20,109</b>	<b>19,651</b>	<b>20,049r</b>	<b>19,943r</b>	<b>20,386r</b>	<b>20,458r</b>	<b>20,041</b>	<b>-</b>
Statistical difference <sup>6</sup>	-35	-140r		+198	+295	-196	-332	-95r	+95r	+39r	-178r	-135	
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>80,226</b>	<b>80,977r</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>20,078</b>	<b>20,305</b>	<b>19,983</b>	<b>20,144r</b>	<b>19,849r</b>	<b>20,347r</b>	<b>20,637r</b>	<b>20,176</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Electricity generation	631	650r	+3.0	154	138	194	145	190r	104r	229r	127r	140	-26.4
Heat generation	78	61r	-20.9	20	19	19	20	15r	15r	15r	15r	20	+28.3
Blast furnaces	297	269r	-9.4	65	79	73	80	76	76	45	73r	60	-20.9
<b>Energy industry use</b>													
Petroleum Refineries	5,455	5,602r	+2.7	1,262	1,423	1,325	1,446	1,409r	1,494r	1,282r	1,417r	1,401	-0.6
Blast Furnaces	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>													
Iron & steel	33	14r	(-)	10	9	7	7	6r	2r	2r	5r	7	+22.3
Other industries	7,593	6,410r	-15.6	2,078	1,931	1,833	1,752	1,861r	1,562r	1,408r	1,578r	2,035	+9.3
Transport	51,301	52,908r	+3.1	12,229	12,865	13,424	12,783	12,512r	13,178r	13,743r	13,474r	12,632	+1.0
Domestic	2,788	2,782r	-0.2	987	479	428	894	970	505	423r	884r	1,077	+11.0
Public administration <sup>7</sup>	435	505r	+16.1	135	99	97	105	190r	104r	96r	114r	186	-2.4
Commercial <sup>7</sup>	385	351r	-8.9	112	93	97	84	80r	84r	92r	96r	79	-0.7
Agriculture <sup>7</sup>	245	324r	+32.1	68	59	58	59	87r	87r	87r	62r	63	-27.2
Miscellaneous <sup>7</sup>	401	423r	+5.5	77	167	67	90	102r	138r	91r	92r	85	-15.9
<b>Non energy use</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>10,678r</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>2,645r</b>	<b>2,499r</b>	<b>2,835r</b>	<b>2,699r</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>-9.6</b>

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

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

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

2005 data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

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

5. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

6. Total supply minus total demand.

7. These will be amalgamated into 'Other final users' from September 2006, see pages 1 and 11

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

## Table 3.3 Supply and use of petroleum products - annual data

Thousand tonnes

	2004								2005 p							
	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel oil <sup>1,9</sup>	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases <sup>2</sup>	Burning oil	Other products <sup>3</sup>	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel oil <sup>1,9</sup>	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases <sup>2</sup>	Burning oil	Other products <sup>3</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>																
Indigenous production <sup>4</sup>	93,552	24,589	28,773	5,615	12,988	8,087	3,613	9,886	89,389r	22,620r	28,691r	5,167	11,728	8,218	3,325	9,640r
Imports <sup>5</sup>	19,485	2,175	4,216	7,658	1,552	524	360	3,000	22,511r	2,377	4,921r	9,083r	1,528r	920r	407	3,275r
Exports <sup>5</sup>	30,270	7,334	6,623	758	8,936	1,032	413	5,173	29,722r	6,586	6,314	1,397r	8,452r	1,298r	282	5,392r
Marine bunkers	2,085	-	942	-	1,012	-	-	131	2,055r	-	741r	-	1,166r	-	-	148
Stock change <sup>6</sup>	-289	-40	-268	-112	-46	-34	-58	+269	+1046	+366	+284	+96	+136	+22	+24	+119
Transfers <sup>7</sup>	-203	-11	-576	-345	-19	+4	+413	+331	-333r	-4r	-568r	-343	-92r	-6r	+333	+348r
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>80,191</b>	<b>19,380</b>	<b>24,581</b>	<b>12,059</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>80,837r</b>	<b>18,772r</b>	<b>26,273r</b>	<b>12,606r</b>	<b>3,681r</b>	<b>7,855r</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>7,842r</b>
Statistical difference <sup>8</sup>	-35	-105	-30	+197	-159	-10	-35	+107	-140	41r	-25r	109r	143r	-331r	-63	-15r
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>80,226</b>	<b>19,484</b>	<b>24,611</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>8,074</b>	<b>80,977r</b>	<b>18,731r</b>	<b>26,298r</b>	<b>12,497r</b>	<b>3,538r</b>	<b>8,186r</b>	<b>3,870r</b>	<b>7,857r</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>	1,006	-	67	-	793	145	-	-	980r	-	75r	-	723r	182r	-	-
Electricity generation	631	-	59	-	427	145	-	-	650r	-	66r	-	402r	182r	-	-
Heat generation	78	-	9	-	69	-	-	-	61r	-	9	-	52r	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	297	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	269r	-	-	-	269r	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	5,455	-	192	-	1,681	2,562	-	1,019	5,602r	-	206r	-	1,573r	2,612r	-	1,211r
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	73,765	19,484	24,352	11,862	2,211	4,852	3,950	7,055	74,395r	18,731r	26,017r	12,497r	1,242r	5,392r	3,869r	6,646r
Iron & steel	33	-	2	-	31	-	-	-	14r	-	-	-	14r	-	-	-
Other industries	7,593	-	3,486	-	1,783	858	1,465	-	6,410r	-	3,285r	-	772r	863r	1,490	-
Transport	51,301	19,484	19,399	11,862	266	112	12	167	52,908r	18,731r	20,983r	12,497r	355r	120	12	209
Domestic	2,788	-	10	-	-	330	2,448	-	2,782r	-	141	-	-	298	2,344	-
Other final users	1,466	-	1,206	-	130	106	24	-	1,603r	-	1,379r	-	101r	115	24	-
Non energy use	10,584	-	249	-	-	3,447	-	6,888	10,678r	-	229	-	-	3,996r	-	6,453r

- Includes DERV road fuel and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.
- Includes ethane, propane, butane and other petroleum gases.
- Includes naphtha, industrial and white spirits, lubricants, bitumen, petroleum waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products.
- Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.
- Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics.  
2005 data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
- Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
- Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.
- Total supply minus total demand.
- See page 11 of June 2006 Energy Trends for a note concerning the change to this table.

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

## Table 3.4 Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter

Thousand tonnes

	2005 1st quarter								2006 1st quarter p							
	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil <sup>1,9</sup>	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases <sup>2</sup>	Burning oil	Other products <sup>3</sup>	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	Gas diesel Oil <sup>1,9</sup>	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases <sup>2</sup>	Burning oil	Other products <sup>3</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>																
Indigenous Production <sup>4</sup>	21,850	5,463	7,050	960	2,909	2,005	1,041	2,422	20,301	4,977	6,113	1,114	2,842	1,940	1,219	2,097
Imports <sup>5</sup>	5,579	693	1,117	2,210	390	287	102	778	6,251	657	2,062	2,063	489	111	219	650
Exports <sup>5</sup>	7,397	1,606	1,642	203	2,159	255	110	1,422	6,347	1,562	1,324	215	1,653	252	61	1,279
Marine bunkers	466	-	163	-	246	-	-	56	424	-	159	-	234	-	-	31
Stock change <sup>6</sup>	+647	+245	+258	+63	-1	+4	+44	+34	+327	+150	+153	-64	-60	+56	-12	+105
Transfers <sup>7</sup>	-164	-50	-148	-145	-9	+1	+141	+46	-67	+62	-173	-103	-120	-	+97	+170
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>20,049</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>20,041</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,712</b>
Statistical difference <sup>8</sup>	-95	+192	+144	+16	-143	-154	-68	-81	-135	-94	-17	-3	+122	-38	-38	-67
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>20,176</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,779</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>	282	-	25	-	211	46	-	-	220	-	16	-	168	36	-	-
Electricity generation	190	-	23	-	122	46	-	-	140	-	13	-	90	36	-	-
Heat generation	15	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	17	-	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	76	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	1,409	-	36	-	466	652	-	255	1,401	-	6	-	486	584	-	325
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>18,453</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>18,556</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,454</b>
Iron & steel	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Other industries	1,861	-	861	-	198	326	476	-	2,035	-	952	-	196	294	592	-
Transport	12,512	4,553	4,964	2,870	82	30	3	11	12,632	4,376	5,259	2,798	128	31	3	36
Domestic	970	-	32	-	-	136	801	-	1,077	-	29	-	-	150	899	-
Other final users	458	-	354	-	65	33	6	-	413	-	317	-	57	33	6	-
Non energy use	2,645	-	56	-	-	973	-	1,616	2,392	-	110	-	100	764	-	1,418

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

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

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

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

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

2005 data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.

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

7. Mainly backflows from petrochemical plants to refineries.

8. Total supply minus total demand.

9. See page 11 of June 2006 Energy Trends for a note concerning the change to this table

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.5 Demand for key petroleum products<sup>1</sup>

Thousand tonnes

	2004	2005 p	<i>per cent change</i>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter p	<i>per cent change</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>MOTOR SPIRIT</b>													
<b>Total sales</b>	19,484	18,731r	-3.9	4,798	4,908	4,971	4,807	4,553r	4,656r	4,740r	4,781r	4,376	-3.9
By seller:													
Retail sales: <sup>3</sup>	18,679	17,903r	-4.2	4,600	4,712	4,772	4,595	4,350r	4,443r	4,551r	4,559r	4,184	-3.8
hypermarkets <sup>4</sup>	6,137	6,710	+9.3	1,519	1,574	1,580	1,464	1,542	1,683	1,754	1,730	1,624	+5.3
refiners/other traders	12,542	11,193	-10.8	3,081	3,138	3,192	3,131	2,807r	2,760r	2,796r	2,829r	2,560	-8.8
Commercial sales <sup>5</sup>	805	828	+2.9	198	196	199	212	203	214	190	222	193	-5.2
By grade:													
4-Star/Leaded/LRP <sup>6</sup>	88	23	(-)	24	19	36	9	5	6	7	5	5	+10.5
Super Premium Unleaded	836	816	-2.4	196	235	196	209	188	201	226	200	199	+5.8
Premium Unleaded/ULSP <sup>7</sup>	18,560	17,892r	-3.6	4,579	4,654	4,739	4,588	4,360r	4,449r	4,508r	4,576r	4,171	-4.3
<b>GAS DIESEL OIL</b>													
<b>Total sales</b>	24,419	26,297r	+7.7	5,898	6,137	6,097	6,287	6,329r	6,593r	6,629r	6,746r	6,689	+5.7
DERV fuel	18,514	19,435r	+5.0	4,459	4,648	4,598	4,809	4,594	4,919	4,892r	5,030	4,980	+8.4
Retail sales: <sup>3</sup>	9,517	10,678r	+12.2	2,258	2,338	2,432	2,489	2,374	2,734	2,689r	2,881	2,755	+16.1
hypermarkets <sup>4</sup>	2,474	3,091	+24.9	586	611	649	628	676	755	815	845	874	+29.4
refiners/other traders	7,043	7,587r	+7.7	1,672	1,727	1,783	1,861	1,698	1,979	1,874r	2,036	1,881	+10.8
Commercial sales <sup>5</sup>	8,998	8,757r	-2.7	2,204	2,313	2,162	2,319	2,220	2,184	2,203r	2,149	2,224	+0.2
Other gas diesel oil <sup>8</sup>	5,905	6,862r	+16.2	1,439	1,489	1,499	1,478	1,736r	1,674r	1,737r	1,715r	1,709	-1.5
<b>AVIATION FUELS</b>													
<b>Total sales</b>	11,911	12,549r	+5.4	2,715	2,941	3,410	2,844	2,879	3,085	3,598r	2,988r	2,755	-4.3
Aviation spirit	48	52	+8.8	9	12	18	9	9	16	18	9	7	-19.9
Aviation turbine fuel	11,862	12,497r	+5.4	2,706	2,929	3,391	2,835	2,870	3,069	3,580r	2,979r	2,748	-4.2
<b>FUEL OIL</b>													
<b>Total Sales</b>	2,833	1,242r	(-)	585	805	784	659	350r	342r	188r	361r	488	+39.3
Light	215	124r	-42.3	27	36	123	29	35r	34r	19r	36r	46	+32.4
Medium	1,460	535r	(-)	333	339	414	374	151r	147r	81r	156r	173	+14.4
Heavy	1,158	583r	(-)	225	430	247	256	164r	161r	88r	169r	269	+63.7

1. Monthly data for inland deliveries of oil products are available - See DTI web-site. [www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/source/oil/page18470.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/source/oil/page18470.html).

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 petroleum<sup>1</sup> at end of period

*Thousand tonnes*

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
		Refineries <sup>2</sup>	Terminals <sup>3</sup>	Offshore <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>5</sup>	Light distillates <sup>6</sup>	Kerosene & gas/diesel <sup>7</sup>	Fuel oils <sup>8</sup>	Other products <sup>9</sup>	Total products	Net bilaterals <sup>10</sup>	Stocks in UK <sup>11</sup>	Total stocks
2002		4,503	2,126	760	7,499	1,282	3,173	1,196	2,061	7,712	1,118	14,093	15,211
2003		4,670	1,509	741	7,030	1,490	3,640	1,237	2,166	8,533	1,610	13,954	15,563
2004		4,440	1,261	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
2005		4,875	1,129	798	7,067	1,051	3,911	1,057	1,548	7,567	1,587	13,047	14,634
<i>Per cent change</i>		+9.8	-10.4	+8.4	+6.3	-30.1	+3.2	+7.1	-27.7	-10.1	+2.8	-3.5	-2.9
2004	1st quarter	4,703	1,124	757	6,674	1,551	3,012	1,011	2,387	7,961	1,269	13,367	14,635
	2nd quarter	4,413	1,505	968	6,985	1,149	3,538	986	1,977	7,650	1,316	13,320	14,635
	3rd quarter	4,660	1,049	955	6,844	1,268	3,624	1,090	2,029	8,012	1,462	13,394	14,856
	4th quarter	4,440	1,261	736	6,648	1,504	3,790	987	2,141	8,422	1,545	13,525	15,070
2005	1st quarter	4,567	1,169	982	7,038	1,204	3,904	1,335	1,650	8,093	1,937	13,193	15,131
	2nd quarter	4,862	1,459	772	7,478	993	3,907	1,352	1,650	7,903	1,943	13,438	15,381
	3rd quarter	4,698	1,875	773	7,646	909	4,170	1,243	1,889	8,211	1,440	14,418	15,857
	4th quarter	4,875	1,129	798	7,067	1,051	3,911	1,057	1,548	7,567	1,587	13,047	14,634
2006	1st quarter p	5,234	1,564	655	7,734	884	3,789	1,069	1,390	7,132	1,493	13,372	14,866
<i>Per cent change</i>		+14.6	+33.8	-33.3	+9.9	-26.6	-2.9	-19.9	-15.8	-11.9	-22.9	+1.4	-1.8

1. Stocks held at refineries, terminals and power stations. Stocks in the wholesale distribution system and certain stocks at offshore fields (UK Continental Shelf [UKCS]), and others held under approved bilateral agreements are also included.

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

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

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

5. Includes process oils held under approved bilateral agreements.

6. Motor spirit and aviation spirit.

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

8. Including Orimulsion.

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

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

11. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS.

# 3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

**Table 3.7 Drilling activity<sup>1</sup> on the UKCS**

		<i>Number of wells started</i>					
		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration		Exploration & Development <sup>2</sup>		Exploration & Development <sup>2</sup>	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Appraisal	Development <sup>2</sup>	Appraisal	Development <sup>2</sup>
2003		26	19	45	204	4	17
2004		29	34	63	166	3	14
2005		41	37	78	227	8	21
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>+41.4</i>	<i>+8.8</i>	<i>+23.8</i>	<i>+36.7</i>	<i>(+)</i>	<i>+50.0</i>
2004	1st quarter	8	5	13	38	1	1
	2nd quarter	5	9	14	48	-	7
	3rd quarter	8	8	16	39	-	1
	4th quarter	8	12	20	41	2	5
2005	1st quarter	6	8	14	43	-	7
	2nd quarter	8	9	17	73	2	6
	3rd quarter	19	11	30	65	3	5
	4th quarter	8	9	17	46	3	3
2006	1st quarter	8	5	13	67	4	3
<i>Per cent change<sup>3</sup></i>		<i>+33.3</i>	<i>-37.5</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>+55.8</i>	<i>(+)</i>	<i>(-)</i>

1. Including sidetracked wells

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

3. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier

# 4 GAS

## Table 4.1. Natural gas supply and consumption

	<i>GWh</i>												
	2004	2005	<i>per cent change</i> <sup>1</sup>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	<i>per cent change</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	1,115,744	1,017,813	-8.8	316,716	280,857	224,481	293,690	298,271	265,126	189,724	264,694	284,871	-4.5
Imports	133,035	173,328	+30.3	47,721	17,542	18,822	48,950	52,597	26,952	34,873	58,906	75,996	+44.5
Exports	114,111	96,181	-15.7	14,877	46,560	37,714	14,960	16,726	33,517	25,604	20,334	16,946	+1.3
Stock change <sup>3</sup>	-6,235	+1,321		+22,956	-14,424	-14,348	-419	+24,768	-16,688	-12,932	+6,173	+13,551	
Transfers	-39	-51		-17	-11	-7	-4	-17	-13	-15	-5	-23	
<b>Total supply</b>	1,128,394	1,096,231	-2.9	372,499	237,404	191,234	327,257	358,893	241,859	186,046	309,434	357,449	-0.4
Statistical difference	+1,201	-4,501		+1,576	+1,825	+413	-2,613	-1,448	+2,230	-2,349	-2,934	+1,083	
<b>Total demand</b>	1,127,193	1,100,732	-2.3	370,922	235,580	190,821	329,870	360,341	239,629	188,395	312,367	356,366	-1.1
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Electricity generation	370,002	346,007	-6.5	92,637	88,897	91,905	96,563	83,924	88,901	90,465	82,717	71,506	-14.8
Heat generation	338,153	318,935	-5.7	83,192	81,692	85,478	87,791	75,896	82,777	85,002	75,261	63,478	-16.4
Energy industry use	31,849	27,072	-15.0	9,445	7,205	6,427	8,772	8,028	6,124	5,463	7,456	8,028	-
Losses	87,313	84,828	-2.8	23,372	22,161	19,025	22,755	23,182	22,104	18,278	21,265	21,813	-5.9
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	8,174	10,711	+31.0	2,640	1,563	1,480	2,491	2,637	2,737	1,995	3,342	3,627	+37.6
Iron & steel	661,704	659,186	-0.4	252,273	122,959	78,411	208,061	250,598	125,887	77,657	205,044	259,420	+3.5
Other industries	8,837	8,557	-3.2	2,353	2,340	2,028	2,116	2,560	2,338	1,817	1,842	2,597	+1.5
Domestic	136,330	131,997	-3.2	48,831	28,419	21,478	37,602	48,790	29,066	20,235	33,906	49,352	+1.2
Other final users	396,411	400,372	+1.0	159,663	66,867	37,341	132,540	159,069	68,949	37,617	134,737	166,741	+4.8
Non energy use	110,105	108,539	-1.4	38,921	22,827	15,059	33,298	37,674	23,028	15,483	32,354	38,525	+2.3
Non energy use	10,021	9,721	-3.0	2,506	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,205	2,205	-12.0

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier

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

# 5 ELECTRICITY

Table 5.1. Fuel used in electricity generation and electricity supplied

	2004	2005	per cent change <sup>1</sup>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter <sup>3</sup>	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	per cent change <sup>2</sup>
<b>FUEL USED IN GENERATION</b>													
											<b>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</b>		
<b>Major power producers</b>													
Coal	30.38	31.65	+4.2	9.48	5.97	6.10	8.82	9.95	6.42	5.35	9.93	11.69	+17.5
Oil	0.57	0.86	+49.9	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.09	0.12	0.40	0.60	(+)
Gas	26.18	25.41	-2.9	6.47	6.26	6.62	6.83	5.96	6.59	6.84	6.02	5.00	-16.1
Nuclear	18.16	18.53	+2.0	5.34	4.22	4.24	4.36	5.10	4.50	4.63	4.31	5.06	-0.8
Hydro (natural flow)	0.37	0.35	-4.4	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.08	-37.8
Other renewables	0.56	0.82	+46.9	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.32	+40.8
Net imports	0.65	0.72	+10.9	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.16	+31.3
<b>Total major power producers</b>	<b>76.86</b>	<b>78.34</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>16.88</b>	<b>17.47</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>21.74</b>	<b>18.02</b>	<b>17.34</b>	<b>21.24</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
<b>Other generators</b>													
Coal	0.96	1.01	+4.8	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.29	+10.2
Oil	0.56	0.63	+11.2	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	-11.3
Gas	2.95	2.06	-30.0	0.69	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.58	0.54	0.48	0.47	0.47	-18.6
Hydro (natural flow)	0.06	0.06	-2.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	+3.3
Other renewables	2.45	2.69	+10.2	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.68	0.73	0.72	+10.8
Other fuels	1.55	2.02	+30.6	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.52	0.41	-16.5
<b>Total other generators</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>All generating companies</b>													
Coal	31.34	32.66	+4.2	9.74	6.22	6.31	9.07	10.22	6.67	5.57	10.21	11.98	+17.3
Oil	1.14	1.49	+30.7	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.29	0.43	0.23	0.27	0.55	0.76	+74.7
Gas	29.13	27.47	-5.7	7.17	7.04	7.36	7.56	6.54	7.13	7.32	6.48	5.47	-16.3
Nuclear	18.16	18.53	+2.0	5.34	4.22	4.24	4.36	5.10	4.50	4.63	4.31	5.06	-0.8
Hydro (natural flow)	0.42	0.41	-4.1	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.09	-33.4
Other renewables	3.00	3.51	+17.0	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.95	1.04	+18.7
Other fuels	1.55	2.02	+30.6	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.52	0.41	-16.5
Net imports	0.65	0.72	+10.9	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.16	+31.3
<b>Total all generating companies</b>	<b>85.39</b>	<b>86.82</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>23.88</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.52</b>	<b>22.98</b>	<b>23.91</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>19.41</b>	<b>23.38</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED</b>													
											<b>TWh</b>		
<b>All generating companies</b>													
Coal	125.90	130.26	+3.5	39.63	24.61	24.83	36.83	41.14	26.63	21.44	41.04	48.73	+18.5
Oil	4.34	4.99	+14.9	1.23	1.03	0.91	1.18	1.53	0.95	0.97	1.54	2.50	+63.2
Gas	152.80	145.87	-4.5	38.20	36.87	38.20	39.53	34.94	37.93	39.02	33.97	28.85	-17.4
Nuclear	73.68	75.17	+2.0	21.68	17.13	17.20	17.67	20.69	18.24	18.76	17.48	20.52	-0.8
Hydro (natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations)	3.98	3.75	-5.7	1.29	0.52	0.75	1.41	1.36	0.72	0.49	1.18	0.73	-46.2
Other renewables	9.26	11.52	+24.4	2.16	1.86	2.43	2.81	2.85	2.61	2.82	3.24	3.41	+19.5
Other fuels	4.99	5.94	+19.0	1.09	1.25	1.09	1.56	1.51	1.45	1.51	1.47	1.40	-7.3
Net imports	7.49	8.32	+11.1	1.29	1.69	2.05	2.46	1.40	2.13	1.94	2.85	1.84	+31.3
<b>Total all generating companies</b>	<b>382.45</b>	<b>385.82</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>106.56</b>	<b>84.96</b>	<b>87.46</b>	<b>103.46</b>	<b>105.42</b>	<b>90.64</b>	<b>86.96</b>	<b>102.79</b>	<b>107.98</b>	<b>+2.4</b>

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier.

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

# 5 ELECTRICITY

## Table 5.2 Supply and consumption of electricity

GWh

	2004	2005	Per cent change <sup>1</sup>	2004 1st quarter	2004 2nd quarter	2004 3rd quarter	2004 4th quarter	2005 1st quarter	2005 2nd quarter	2005 3rd quarter	2005 4th quarter	2006 1st quarter	Per cent change <sup>2</sup>
<b>SUPPLY</b>													
Indigenous production	395,627	399,350	+0.9	111,384	88,019	90,010	106,214	110,025	93,386	89,739	106,200	112,906	+2.6
Major power producers <sup>3</sup>	356,010	359,512	+1.0	100,980	78,336	80,833	95,861	99,607	83,977	80,064	95,865	102,343	+2.7
Auto producers	36,968	36,909	-0.2	9,689	9,055	8,563	9,661	9,652	8,847	8,985	9,425	9,489	-1.7
Other sources	2,649	2,930	+10.6	715	628	614	692	766	563	691	910	1,073	+40.1
Imports	9,784	11,160	+14.1	2,024	2,232	2,501	3,027	2,299	2,716	2,734	3,410	2,621	+14.0
Exports	2,294	2,839	+23.8	737	546	446	565	900	590	793	556	785	-12.8
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>403,116</b>	<b>407,671</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>112,670</b>	<b>89,705</b>	<b>92,065</b>	<b>108,676</b>	<b>111,424</b>	<b>95,512</b>	<b>91,681</b>	<b>109,054</b>	<b>114,742</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
Statistical difference	+1,306	+1,745		+357	-661	+558	+1,053	-564	+609	+1,052	+648	-427	
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>401,810</b>	<b>405,926</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>112,313</b>	<b>90,367</b>	<b>91,507</b>	<b>107,623</b>	<b>111,988</b>	<b>94,903</b>	<b>90,629</b>	<b>108,406</b>	<b>115,170</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>TRANSFORMATION</b>													
Energy industry use	31,040	31,385	+1.1	8,497	7,259	7,245	8,038	8,539	7,277	7,110	8,460	9,234	+8.1
Losses	30,728	29,726	-3.3	8,794	6,645	6,955	8,333	9,298	6,047	6,418	7,963	9,937	+6.9
<b>FINAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>340,043</b>	<b>344,815</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>95,022</b>	<b>76,462</b>	<b>77,307</b>	<b>91,251</b>	<b>94,152</b>	<b>81,579</b>	<b>77,101</b>	<b>91,983</b>	<b>95,999</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
Iron & steel	5,412	5,425	+0.2	1,347	1,347	1,352	1,365	1,364	1,348	1,359	1,353	1,372	+0.6
Other industries	111,737	108,281	-3.1	30,182	26,567	27,603	27,385	27,152	26,586	27,267	27,275	27,004	-0.5
Transport	8,035	7,968	-0.8	2,017	2,011	1,976	2,030	1,984	1,983	1,996	2,006	1,990	+0.3
Domestic	115,526	117,393	+1.6	35,210	23,832	22,348	34,136	34,637	26,046	22,548	34,162	36,185	+4.5
Other final users	99,333	105,748	+6.5	26,266	22,705	24,027	26,334	29,015	25,616	23,930	27,187	29,447	+1.5
Non energy use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Percentage change in 2005 compared with a year earlier.

2. Percentage change in the first quarter of 2006 compared with a year earlier.

3. Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". At the end of December 2005 they were:

AES Electric Ltd., Baglan Generation Ltd., Barking Power Ltd., BNFL Magnox, British Energy plc., Centrica plc., Coolkeeragh ESB Ltd., Corby Power Ltd., Coryton Energy Company Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Drax Power Ltd., EDF Energy plc., E.On UK plc., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrothetford Ltd., First Hydro Company, Immingham CHP, International Power plc., Premier Power Ltd., Rocksavage Power Company Ltd., RWE Npower plc., Scottish Power plc., Scottish and Southern Energy plc., Seabank Power Ltd., SELCHP Ltd., Spalding Energy Company Ltd., Teesside Power Ltd., Western Power Generation Ltd.