



ENERGY FLOW CHART 1995

United Kingdom

This chart, which updates the last energy flow chart which showed data from 1992, has been prepared by the Energy Policy and Analysis Unit of the Department of Trade and Industry. It is based on statistics taken from the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1996*, Table 3 - Energy Balance in 1995. The flow chart is a simplification of these figures, illustrating the flow of primary fuels from the point at which they become available from (on the left) home production or imports to their eventual final uses (on the right), either in their original state or after being converted into different kinds of energy by the secondary fuel producers. The flows are measured in million tonnes of oil equivalent, with the widths of the bands approximately proportional to the size of the flow they represent.

Definitions of the terms used in the flow chart can be found in the technical notes of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1996*. The Digest also contains a wealth of other detailed information on energy production, consumption, trade and prices; a summary of the key statistics is on the opposite side of this chart.

To coincide with the release of the 1996 Digest, the Department of Trade and Industry

has produced a booklet highlighting the key energy statistics, *UK Energy in Brief*. A copy of this is free with the Digest.

The Department of Trade and Industry also produces *Energy Trends*, a monthly bulletin of statistics on energy in the United Kingdom. It includes up to date information on numerous aspects of the energy sector, including some of those covered in the annual tables of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*.

In addition the DTI produces the annual two volume Energy Report. Volume 1 of the 1996 Energy Report, *Change and Opportunity*, was published on the 23 May 1996. This looks in detail at the changes in the UK energy sector as it evolves towards an open and fully competitive market. Copies of Volume 1 and Volume 2, *Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom*, are available from HMSO.

For further information on energy statistics or publications, including subscription details for *Energy Trends*, please telephone Roshan Kamall on 0171-215 2697, or write to him at Room 1.E.44, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

dti

Department of Trade and Industry

UK ENERGY FLOWS 1995 (MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT)

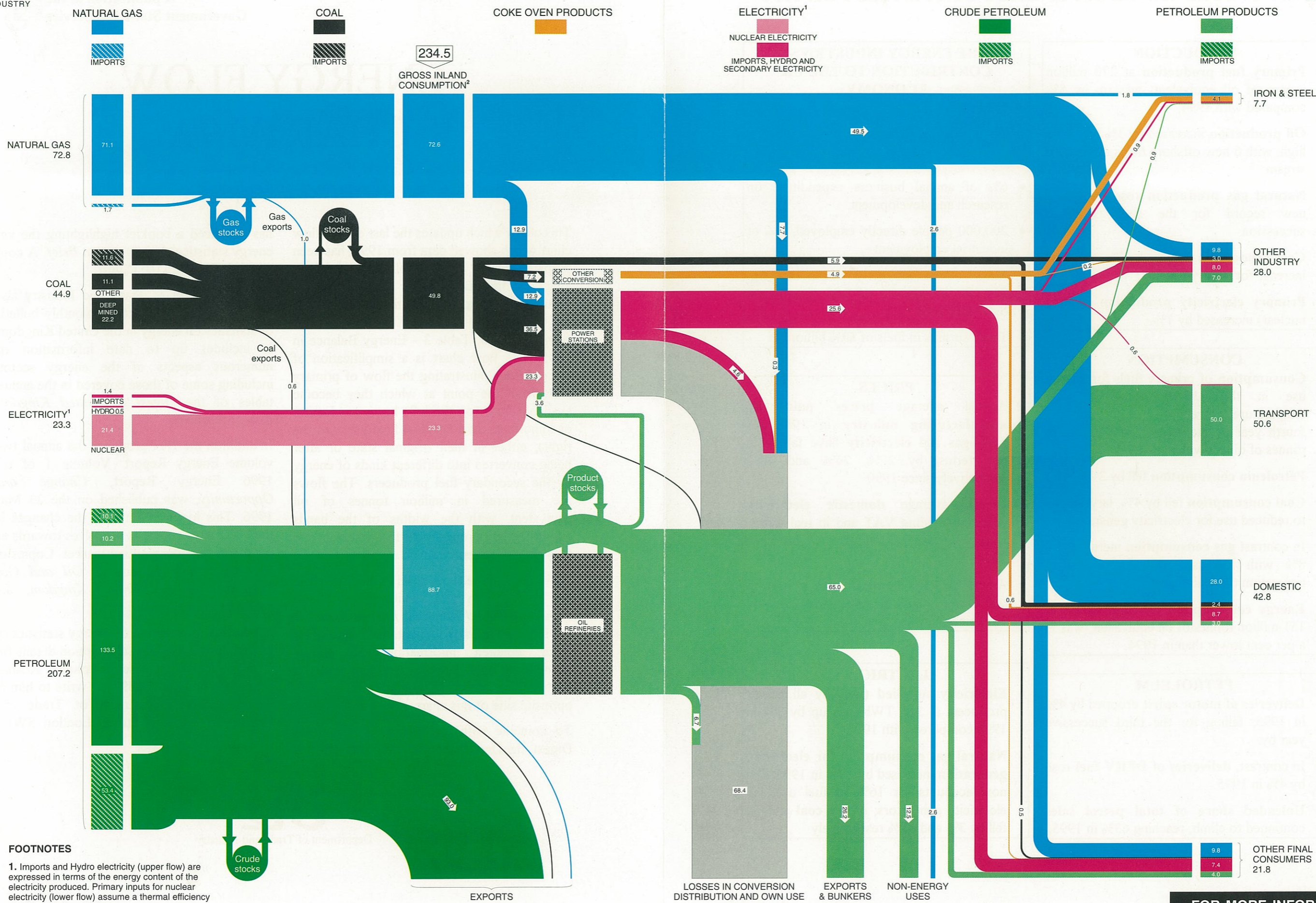


TOTAL FUEL SUPPLY

348.1

TOTAL FINAL USE

150.9



FOOTNOTES

1. Imports and Hydro electricity (upper flow) are expressed in terms of the energy content of the electricity produced. Primary inputs for nuclear electricity (lower flow) assume a thermal efficiency of 36% at Nuclear Stations.

2. Includes non-energy use and marine bunkers.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
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KEY UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS FOR 1995

PRODUCTION

- **Primary fuel production** at 270 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was up by 5% compared with 1994.
- **Oil production** increased by 3% to a new high, with 6 new offshore fields coming on stream.
- **Natural gas production** rose by 9%, a new record for the sixth year in succession.
- **Coal production** was up by 7%, the first increase for four years.
- **Primary electricity production** (mostly nuclear) increased by 1%.

CONSUMPTION

- **Consumption** of primary fuels for energy use in the United Kingdom after temperature correction was up for the fourth year in succession, at 223 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 1995.
- **Petroleum consumption** fell by 2%.
- **Coal consumption** fell by 4%, largely due to reduced use for electricity generation.
- In contrast **gas consumption** increased by 8% with increased use for electricity generation the main factor.
- **Energy consumption by final users**, at 151 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was ½ a per cent lower than in 1994.

PETROLEUM

- **Deliveries of motor spirit** dropped by 4% in 1995, falling for the third successive year by.
- In contrast, **deliveries of DERV fuel** rose by 4% in 1995.
- **Unleaded share of total petrol sales** continued to climb, reaching 63% in 1995.

THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE UK ECONOMY

- 5% of GDP.
- 8% of total investment.
- 30% of industrial investment.
- 6% of annual business expenditure on research and development.
- 200,000 people directly employed, 5% of industrial employment.
- Many others indirectly employed (e.g. 250,000 in support of UK Continental Shelf activities).
- Trade surplus in fuels of £3½ billion.

PRICES

- Annual average prices paid by **manufacturing industry** in 1995 for **coal, gas and electricity** have fallen, in real terms, by 27%, 26% and 10% respectively since 1990.
- Annual average **domestic electricity prices**, excluding VAT and in real terms, were lower in 1995 than for any year since 1974.
- Annual average **domestic gas prices**, in real terms excluding VAT, have fallen by 13% since 1990.

ELECTRICITY

- **Electricity supplied (net)** by all power producers at 315 TWh was up by 3% in 1995 compared with 1994.
- **Natural gas consumption for electricity generation** increased by 27% in 1995, and now accounts for 16% of fuel used by electricity generators; use of **coal and oil** fell by 3% and 11% respectively.