Oil and gas sector, 1992-2003

Extract taken from *United Kingdom Input-Output Analyses*, 2005 Edition

Consistent with 2005 *Blue Book* and 2005 *Pink Book*

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Oil and gas sector

Introduction

Outputs from the oil and gas extraction and petroleum related industries are inputs into most economic goods and services, whether for use in the home, for business or for leisure.

These industries enable the production of fuel for cars and heating for homes, industry and commerce but are also vital for production of plastics, paints, cleaning products, clothing, furniture, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, electricity generation and many more products essential to the economy.

This section provides information and statistics produced by the ONS covering the oil and gas industries. In this section, we only consider the direct effect on the economy of these sectors, and not the indirect effect of these sectors on gross value added (GVA) at current basic prices of the oil and gas consuming industries.

The data for these analyses have been derived from the 1992-2003 Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables published by the ONS in August 2005. In some cases, where parts of I-O groups are covered, proportions have been obtained from the ONS Annual Business Inquiry, a key input in producing the Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables.

Chart 10.1 shows the growth of the oil and gas sector compared with the whole UK economy.

Chart 10.2 shows the revisions to oil and gas sector GVA at current basic prices since the 2004 Edition.

Tables 10.25 and **10.26** provide a chronology of key events and further statistics covering this sector.

Oil and gas sector coverage by industry

The oil and gas sector covers the industries shown in **Table 10.3**. These industries cover the direct activity of the oil and gas extraction industries and petroleum related industries. The main focus of this section is on I-O groups 5, 35 (part) and 86 (part).

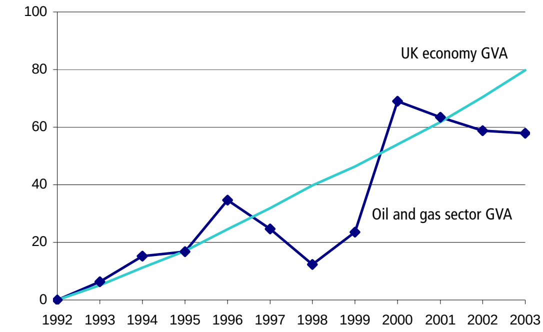
The classification of the 123 I-O groups is based on the 2003 version of the *Standard Industrial Classification* (SIC (2003)). All UK businesses are split into separate reporting units, and classified on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) to industries according to the product which forms the greatest part of their output.

In the oil and gas related industries, there are a number of major multinational businesses carrying out a wide range of activities, from extraction to retail. Where possible, reporting units carrying out narrow types of activity are identified within the business structure, which are then classified to the appropriate industry grouping.

10.1

GVA: Oil and gas sector growth relative to the UK economy

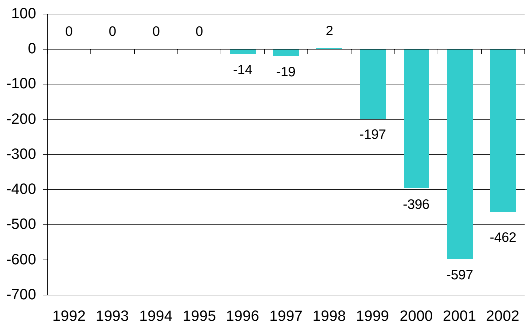
Per cent growth (Rebased to 1992)



10.2

Revisions to oil and gas sector GVA at current basic prices since the 2004 Edition

£ million



10.3

Definition of oil and gas sector

SIC (2003) class	I-O number	I-O group name
11.00	5	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
23.20	35 (part)	Refined petroleum products
40.20	86 (part)	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
50.50	89 (part)	Retail sale of automotive fuel

Overview of the industry structure

Upstream - extraction and exploration of oil and gas

The UK oil and gas extraction industry, referred to as "upstream" or as the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS), also includes all related exploration activity but excludes seismic surveying. These activities together with services incidental to oil and gas extraction, form I-O industry group 5. In 2003, there were 351 reporting units held on the IDBR in this industry group.

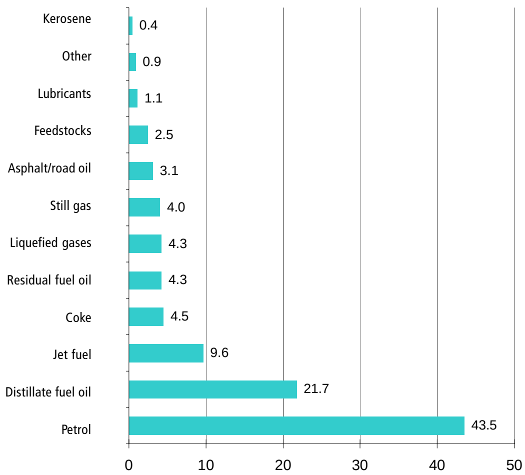
The main products of the "upstream" industry are crude oil and natural gas. In their natural state, crude oil and natural gas have little practical use and need to be converted into products for consumption, for example: liquefied petroleum gas, petrol, diesel, jet fuel, bitumen, gas oil, naphtha and methane gas.

Crude oil is a mixture of many different oil based substances which boil at different temperatures, allowing for separation through a distillation process. Crude oil is not held at the oil rig for long before it is sent on to the refinery and is usually moved either by sea tankers or pipelines. The crude oil is then held in an oil terminal for processing.

Chart 10.4 shows the types of products produced from a barrel of oil, and their approximate percentages in 2000 (data from American Petroleum Institute, see www.api.org). These percentages also reflect other additions included as part of the refining process to create final products.

10.4
Products from a barrel of crude oil in 2000

Percentage



Downstream

The UK petroleum industry, also referred to as "downstream", involves refining, distribution, marketing and exporting of petroleum products. These businesses range from large multinational oil companies, independent retail groups and supermarket chains to single-site independent retailers.

Refining of crude oil

The main products of the refining part of the "downstream" industry, covered by I-O industry group 35, are fuel and lubricants for transport to be consumed by industry, commerce and retail sectors. Industry and commerce sectors include agriculture, manufacturing, energy generation, construction, distribution, transport and service sectors including government. The retail sector includes petrol filling stations' sales of fuels and lubricants.

The refining process also produces petrochemicals, which are major inputs for I-O product groups 40 (synthetics), 42 (paints), 44 (detergents), 45 (adhesives), 47 (synthetic rubber) and 48 (plastics).

Storage and transportation of fuels

Another key element of the "downstream" activity is the storage, transportation and delivery of fuel to the end user through pipeline networks, rail, ship or road. Large storage terminals exist around the country that are supplied from the refineries by pipeline, rail and sea. Connected to these terminals is a network of pipelines across the UK owned by individual oil companies, joint ventures and government. These pipelines are used to move refined products such as petrol, diesel and jet fuel on behalf of major oil companies. Distribution of jet fuel to major airports is mainly via pipelines linking storage at the airport to the wider network.

Transportation using rail or road tankers has relatively higher costs compared with the use of pipelines, and therefore land tankers comprise only a small proportion of oil products transported. Specialist transport operators classified to I-O group 97 (auxiliary transport services) tend to be contracted-in to deliver products to the end user, whether direct to businesses or to a petrol filling station.

Ships are also used to move crude oil across the North Sea to refineries, as well as for transporting large volumes of petroleum products from the refinery to coastal ports within the UK and abroad.

Retailing of fuels

Demand for transport fuels (other than for jet fuel) and retail fuels continues to grow steadily. However, **Chart 10.5** shows, by volume, that since 1992, petrol sales (motor spirit) have declined by 17.1 per cent while sales of diesel (DERV) have increased by 59.1 per cent (see www.dti.gov.uk).

Over the past ten years, the structure of retail provision has undergone continual change. The number of filling stations, mostly classified to I-O industry group 89, has declined from 18,549 sites in 1992 to 10,535 sites at the end of 2003, as shown in **Chart 10.6** (data from Retail Marketing Survey). This restructuring of retail has been led by the entry into the market of supermarket groups and the development of the out-of-town store with petrol filling stations (hypermarkets). These supermarkets and out-of-town businesses have increased their market share from 11 per cent in 1992 to 34 per cent in 2003. This new form of competition has encouraged existing fuel retailers to sell using large volume throughput sites with a wide range of shopping facilities, serving consumers doing their regular weekly shopping.

Fuel retailers not part of the out-of-town phenomenon include independent fuel retailers, and the refiners' own distribution network to small companies and the agricultural sector. Independent retailers have agreements with oil companies to sell fuel under the brand name of the company.

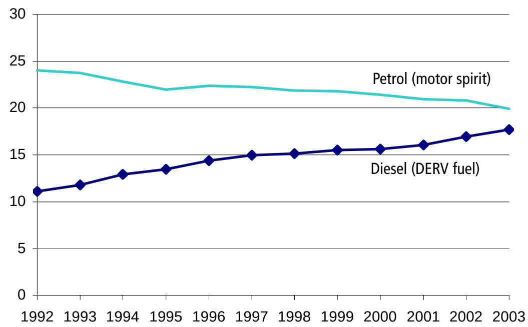
Gas - manufacture, distribution and supply

The manufacture, distribution and supply (including transmission) of gas is all covered by I-O group 86, whereas oil extraction, refining, distribution and supply cuts across several I-O groups beyond the oil and gas extraction activity covered by I-O group 5.

Since 1986 the gas industry has been undergoing continual change. Prior to privatisation there was one vertically integrated monopoly supplier, whose business involved activities from extraction to monopoly purchasing of gas at the beach, and supply of gas to final consumers. Privatisation arrangements created an independent regulator to administer price controls and promote competition. The Gas Act 1995 paved the way for opening the Great Britain (GB) gas market to full competition, which included the legal separation of gas pipelines from gas shipping and gas supply. The industrial gas market was fully competitive by the mid-1990s; the household market was opened to full competition by 1998. The industry is now very much non-consolidated with separate businesses carrying out the different extraction, distribution and supply activities. The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets regulates both gas and electricity markets, and is responsible for protecting the interests of consumers.

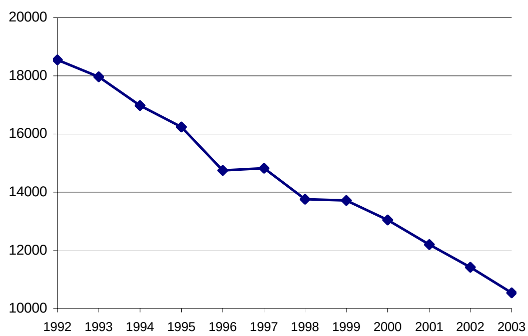
10.5
Petrol and diesel sales

Million tonnes



10.6
Petrol filling stations in the UK

Number



Manufacture and transportation of gas in Great Britain

Gas comes from producers' operating rigs in about one hundred dry gas fields, and associated gas from condensates and oil fields beneath the sea around the British Isles. Gas is moved onshore through terminals where a single company takes over responsibility for transporting it. The National Transmission System (NTS) is the network used to transport gas in GB. Compressor stations then push the gas through the NTS into eight regional networks, which make up the UK's local gas distribution system.

This distribution system comprises over 170,000 miles of distribution pipelines and transports gas to third-party pipeline systems and consumers. These third-party pipeline systems reduce the gas pressure for delivery through low-pressure pipes to consumers.

Storage of gas

Gas demand varies, within the day and from season to season. This requires gas storage capacity, to enable gas supply to be matched to demand. Gas can be stored in number of ways: notably in underground pipelines, a depleted gas field offshore, underground in salt cavities or depleted gas fields, and as liquefied natural gas.

In 2003, 95 reporting units on the IDBR were classified to I-O industry group 86. The increase in the number of competitors and associated regulation has led to a reduction in retail prices (apart from a blip caused by pre-paid contracts) and bundling of energy supply with other products. For example, there are now single businesses supplying both gas and electricity together with other products such as financial and telecommunication services.

Impact of changes in the oil price

Oil is a key raw material in the production of various goods and services, so a rise or fall in the price has a direct effect on a company's cost base. They may decide to pass on the change to customers, and the price change will naturally feed through to inflation. **Chart 10.7** shows the profile of the average spot price for Brent crude oil between 1992 and 2004.

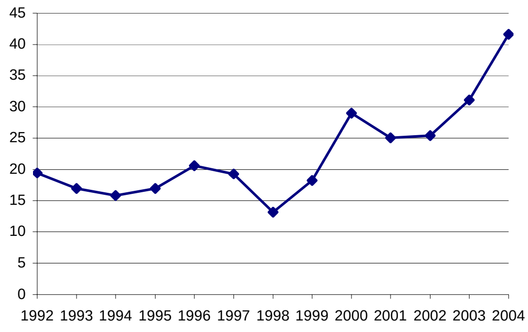
As the oil price rises, companies may absorb some of the increase in costs in order to avoid raising prices and losing customers. If the oil price falls, companies are given a choice between higher profits from the lower costs of production and cutting prices to gain, or maintain, market share.

In general, pump prices follow the trend of crude oil and refined product prices although there is less of a direct correlation to pump prices because of exchange rate movements, and excise duties and VAT which account for a large proportion of the price. For example, for part of the year 2000, prices at the pump actually fell although the price of crude oil rose to $29.0 per barrel.

10.7

Brent crude oil average spot price

$ per barrel



Statistical overview of UK oil and gas activity

In 2003, the contribution of the oil and gas sector as defined in **Table 10.3** to UK GVA at current basic prices accounted for £27.1 billion out of a total of £981.7 billion (2.8 per cent of the total). **Chart 10.1** shows that GVA at current basic prices for this sector grew by 57.9 per cent between 1992 and 2003, compared with the growth of GVA at current basic prices for the whole economy of 79.8 per cent over this period. However, the growth rates of UK GVA and the oil sector GVA clearly differ between 1996 and 2003.

Chart 10.8 shows the factor income composition of GVA at current basic prices generated by the oil and gas sector in 2003. Compensation of employees contributed £6.0 billion in 2003 (growth of 23.8 per cent over 1992). Gross operating surplus (which includes gross operating profits and rental income) for the oil and gas sector in 2003 amounted to £20.7 billion (growth of 77.7 per cent over 1992) peaking in 2000 at £23.1 billion. Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production in 2003 amount to £0.4 billion falling by 40.5 per cent from £0.7 billion in 1992.

I-O industry group 5

GVA at current basic prices for this industry grew by 107.9 per cent between 1992 and 2003 from £9.7 billion to £20.2 billion, as shown in **Chart 10.9**.

Gross operating surplus (which includes profits) formed the largest contribution to GVA at current basic prices for this industry for all years between 1992 and 2003. Gross operating surplus grew by 119.6 per cent from £8.5 billion in 1992 to £18.6 billion in 2003.

The contribution of compensation of employees to GVA at current basic prices grew by 29.3 per cent from £1.2 billion in 1992 to £1.6 billion in 2003. Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production contributed less than £0.2 billion in each year over this period.

Chart 10.10 shows the profile of gross operating surplus for this industry matched against the movements in the price of crude oil. For many periods, the movements correlate well.

I-O industry group 35 (part)

Between 1992 and 2003, GVA at current basic prices for this industry has fluctuated between £1.9 billion and £2.3 billion, and in 2003 amounted to £2.0 billion, as shown in **Chart 10.9**.

In all years between 1992 and 2003, compensation of employees accounts for the largest contribution to GVA at current basic prices for this industry, growing by 64.8 per cent from £1.1 billion in 1992 to £1.8 billion in 2003. Over this period, the contribution of gross operating surplus to GVA at current basic prices has been more erratic, falling from £0.9 billion in 1992 to £0.2 billion in 2003. Similar to I-O industry group 5, taxes (*less* subsidies) on production have contributed less than £0.1 billion in each year between 1992 and 2003.

I-O industry group 86 (part)

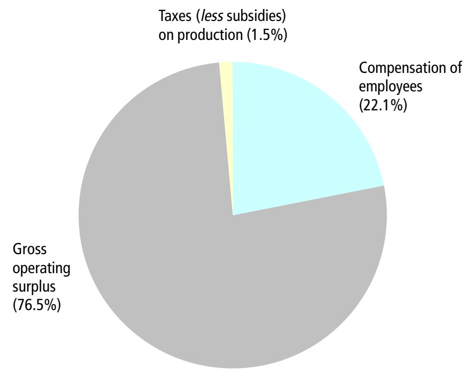
GVA at current basic prices for this industry fell by 12.4 per cent from £4.0 billion in 1992 to £3.5 billion in 2003, as shown in **Chart 10.9**.

Gross operating surplus formed the largest contribution to GVA at current basic prices for this industry in 1992 to 1993 and 2000 but was exceeded by Compensation of employees in 1994 to 1999 and from 2001 to 2003. Gross operating surplus fell by 16.1 per cent from £1.9 billion in 1992 to £1.6 billion in 2003.

The contribution of compensation of employees to GVA at current basic prices ranged between £1.6 billion and £1.9 billion over the years 1992 to 2003, and was £1.6 billion in 2003.

10.8

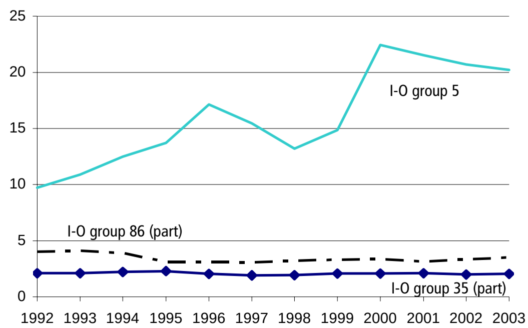
Factor incomes generated by oil and gas sector in 2003



10.9

Oil and gas sector GVA by industry group

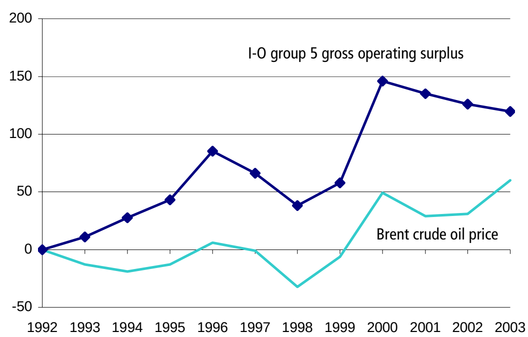
£ billion



10.10

Gross operating surplus (I-O industry 5) growth relative to Brent crude oil price

Per cent growth (Rebased to 1992)



Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production have fallen from £0.5 billion in 1992 to £0.3 billion in 2003. A large property portfolio owned by the industry was sold to the property industry between 1995 and 1996, prompting a large drop in payments of national non-domestic rates (business rates). This sale was also recorded as a disposal of fixed assets, which in turn resulted in a fall in gross fixed capital formation (acquisitions *less* disposals of fixed assets) for the industry in 1996.

Oil and gas sector, product supply and demand

Table 10.12 shows a summary oil and gas sector product supply and demand balance struck at purchasers' prices for the year 2003.

The UK supply of products is composed of domestic output, imports of goods and services, distributors' trading margins and taxes (*less* subsidies) on products.

The UK demand for products is composed of intermediate demand, final consumption expenditure (by households, non-profit institutions, and general government), gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and valuables) and exports of goods and services.

I-O product group 5

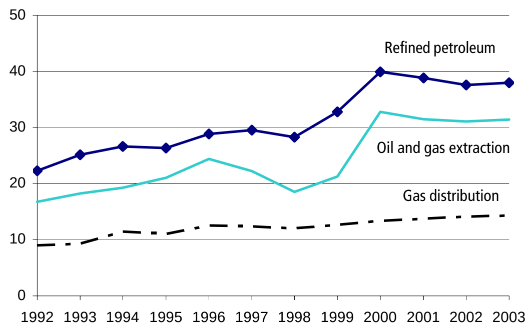
Chart 10.11 and **Table 10.12** show that the UK supply of extraction of oil and gas products grew by 87.9 per cent from £16.7 billion to £31.4 billion between 1992 and 2003.

The supply of extraction of oil and gas is mainly composed of domestic output and imports. Between 1992 and 2003, domestic output grew by 101.3 per cent from £12.4 billion to £24.9 billion and imports grew by 51.0 per cent from £4.2 billion to £6.4 billion.

10.11

Supply of oil and gas sector by product

£ billion



10.12

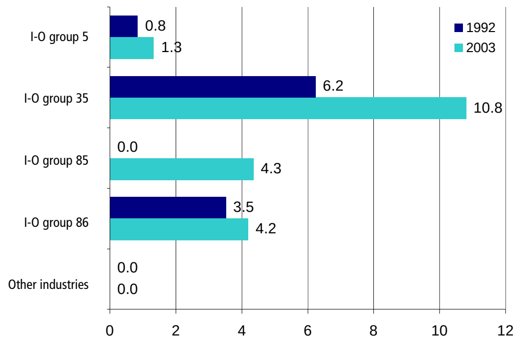
Oil and gas sector Supply and Demand product balances in 2003

Product group	I-O group 5 £m	I-O group 5 Per cent change since 1992	I-O group 35 (part) £m	I-O group 35 (part) Per cent change since 1992	I-O group 86 (part) £m	I-O group 86 (part) Per cent change since 1992	I-O group 89 (part) £m	I-O group 89 (part) Per cent change since 1992
Supply								
Domestic output	24 872	101.3	11 453	28.6	13 836	62.0	2 499	8.3
Imports of goods and services	6 363	51.0	4 431	107.4	24	20.0	9	31.2
Distributors' trading margins	80	473.5	2 542	172.2	-	n/a	-1 192	8.2
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	97	-29.0	19 530	89.6	424	4.7	110	-1.0
Total Supply	**31 412**	**87.9**	**37 956**	**70.4**	**14 284**	**59.3**	**1 426**	**7.6**
Demand								
Intermediate demand	20 746	94.9	16 292	61.4	8 035	137.9	656	12.1
HHFCe	-	n/a	16 408	76.1	6 215	9.7	764	4.6
Gross capital formation	286	-81.4	-50	-187.3	13	-113.2	-	-
Exports of goods and services	10 380	128.5	5 307	88.9	22	29.4	6	-31.2
Total Demand	**31 412**	**87.9**	**37 956**	**70.4**	**14 284**	**59.3**	**1 426**	**7.6**

Most of the supply of this product is either used up as intermediate consumption or exported. In terms of intermediate consumption, there are very few industries that consume this product. **Chart 10.13** shows the intermediate consumption of this product in 2003, the main players being I-O industry group 5 (oil and gas extraction) using £1.3 billion, 35 (refined petroleum products) using £10.8 billion, 85 (electricity) using £4.3 billion and 86 (gas) using £4.2 billion.

10.13
Industries' intermediate consumption of I-O product 5

£ billion



I-O product group 35 (part)

Chart 10.11 and **Table 10.12** show that the total UK supply of refined petroleum products between 1992 and 2003 grew by 70.4 per cent from £22.3 billion to £38.0 billion.

Over this period, domestic output grew by 28.6 per cent from £8.9 billion to £11.5 billion; imports grew by 107.4 per cent from £2.1 billion to £4.4 billion; and distributors' trading margins on refined petroleum products grew by 172.1 per cent from £0.9 billion to £2.5 billion.

Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products, which include both excise duties and VAT but exclude petroleum revenue tax, grew by 89.6 per cent from £10.3 billion to £19.5 billion. **Chart 10.14** shows that in 1992 these taxes formed 46.2 per cent of the total supply, steadily rising to 62.0 per cent in 1998 before falling back to 51.5 per cent in 2003.

10.14
Composition of refined petroleum supply

Percentage

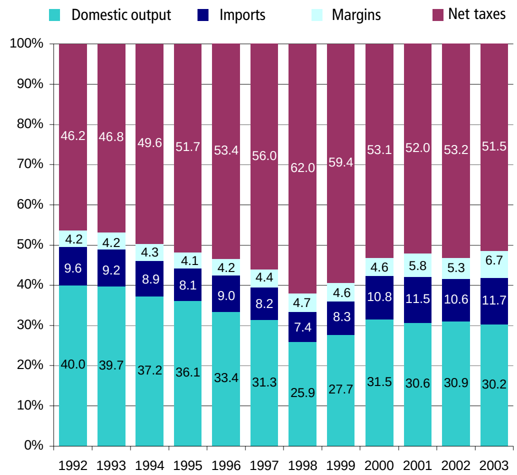


Chart 10.15 shows the consumption of petroleum products by category of demand.

In 2003, sales to industry, commerce, business and government accounted for 42.9 per cent of total demand. Many of these sectors include high volume consumers whose purchases of this product form a large proportion of their operating costs, and whose input costs are therefore very sensitive to price changes. Examples include manufacturers, airlines, energy generators and distributors, shipping and road transport industries.

Households accounted for 43.2 per cent of total demand in 2003, and exports accounted for 14.0 per cent.

10.15
Consumption of refined petroleum in 2003

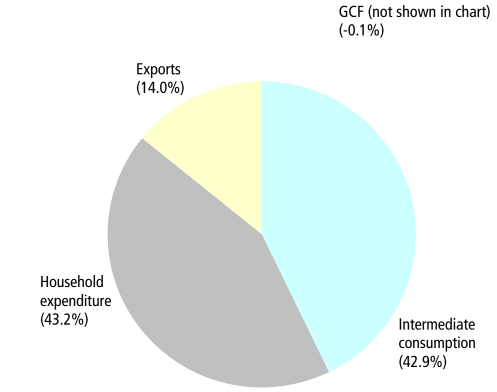


Chart 10.16 shows the intermediate consumption of I-O product group 35 by the eleven broad industrial sectors for the years 1992 and 2003. In all years from 1992 to 2003, the largest consuming sector was transport and communication. This sector consumed £2.6 billion in 1992 growing by 79.2 per cent to £4.6 billion in 2003.

I-O product group 86 (part)

Chart 10.11 and **Table 10.12** show that the UK supply of gas products from 1992 to 2003 grew by 59.3 per cent from £9.0 billion to £14.3 billion.

The supply of gas is mainly composed of domestic output, which between 1992 and 2003, grew by 62.0 per cent from £8.5 billion to £13.8 billion.

Of the supply of gas in 2003, 56.2 per cent is used up as intermediate consumption by UK industries and 43.5 per cent is consumed by households.

10.16

Industries' intermediate consumption of I-O product 35 (part)

£ billion

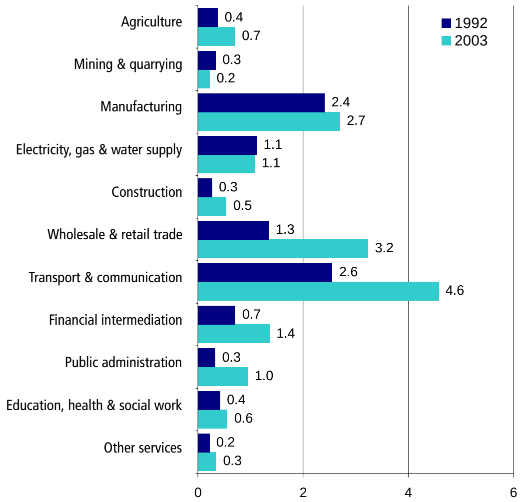
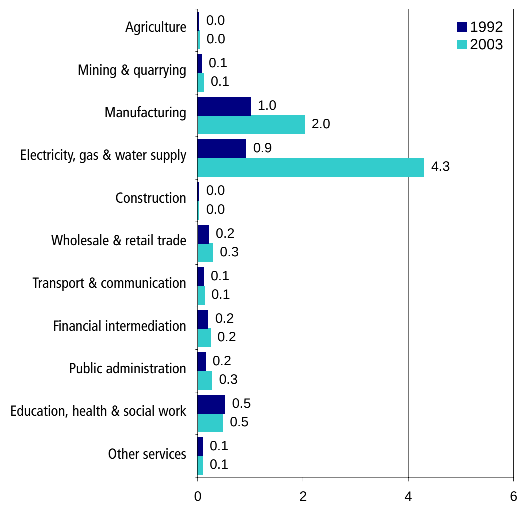


Chart 10.17 shows the intermediate consumption of I-O product group 86 by the eleven broad industrial sectors for the years 1992 and 2003. In 1992, the manufacturing sector was the largest consuming sector at £1.0 billion rising to £2.0 billion in 2003. The energy sector consumed £0.9 billion in 1992 growing to £4.3 billion in 2003, becoming the largest consuming sector. This reflects a number of structural changes, for example, non-consolidation of the gas industry and greater purchases of gas for resale without further processing by energy suppliers.

10.17

Industries' intermediate consumption of I-O product 86

£ billion



Electricity industry

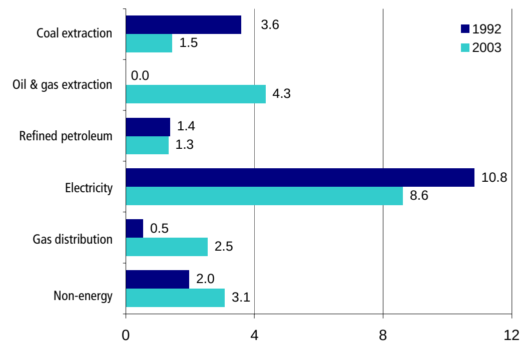
The electricity product is generated using key inputs such as coal, gas, nuclear fuel and renewables, such as wind power. The intermediate inputs to the electricity industry have changed rapidly since the early 1990s when, for example, the use of coal and oil has been substituted with greater use of gas.

Chart 10.18 shows the electricity industry's intermediate consumption by product in 1992 and 2003. The intermediate consumption of the coal product in 1992 was £3.6 billion, forming 19.6 per cent of the total intermediate consumption, falling to £1.5 billion and 6.8 per cent in 2003. The intermediate consumption of gas in 1992 was £0.5 billion (2.9 per cent of the total) moving to £2.5 billion (11.9 per cent of the total) in 2003. This increase reflects both the greater use for intermediate consumption and the purchases of gas for resale without further processing to the industrial and household sectors.

10.18

Electricity industry's intermediate consumption by product

£ billion



Household final consumption expenditure

Chart 10.19 shows the split of energy products and water supply consumed by households. In 2003, refined petroleum products account for the largest proportion of the total at 56.2 per cent which amounts to £21.3 billion compared to 43.4 per cent and £11.8 billion in 1992.

The supermarkets' move into non-food related products, together with the expansion of out-of-town stores, has taken place through a period when the number of roadside filling stations has fallen from 18,549 sites in 1992 to 10,535 sites in 2003, as shown in **Chart 10.6**. This, together with the slim margin on fuel retailing, has prompted the redevelopment of many sites to provide various other facilities, for example, by diversifying into shops, cafes and restaurants. The role of the forecourt shop has also expanded, from dealing in a limited range of vehicle related products to a convenience type store selling a much wider range of goods.

Price cutting has been used as a marketing tool and a loss leader by supermarkets. For example, in 2002, some retailers implemented a new petrol pricing strategy in an attempt to increase their market share of the grocery market. The offers gave a price reduction on fuel purchases based on the amount customers spent on groceries on each visit to the store. Some supermarkets responded by cutting petrol prices, whereas others maintained existing pricing strategies.

Petrol retailers, unlike supermarkets, had their profit margins cut as they were not able to fund losses through other activities.

With high volumes and low margins, changes in the crude oil price, whether caused by scarcity or the exchange rate, tend to be reflected in pump prices as these fluctuations cannot be ignored for any length of time.

10.19

Relative shares of energy and water consumption by households in 2003

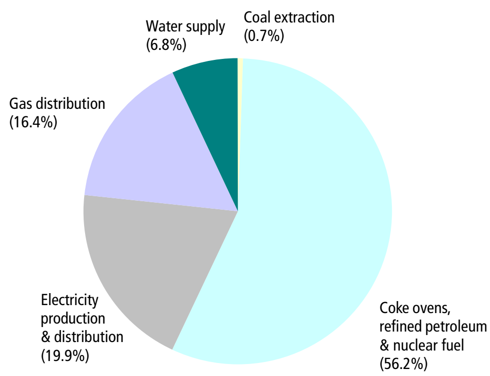


Chart 10.20 shows that changes in the retail prices of energy consumed by households vary by type of product. In 2003 compared with 1992, the retail price index for electricity has fallen by 8.1 per cent, the retail price index for gas has risen by 8.8 per cent and the retail price index for petrol and oil has increased by 68.1 per cent.

A large proportion of the retail price paid for petrol and oil is formed by the excise duty and VAT components. The excise duty itself varies on the type of fuel. **Chart 10.21** shows the proportion that excise duty comprises of the full retail price on 4 star, unleaded and diesel fuels (data from the Institute of Petroleum).

Exports and imports

I-O product group 5

Exports of oil and gas grew by 128.5 per cent from £4.5 billion in 1992 to £10.4 billion in 2003, contributing to 3.7 per cent of total UK exports of goods and services, and 0.9 per cent of GDP at current market prices in 2003.

Imports of oil and gas grew by 51.0 per cent from £4.2 billion in 1992 to £6.4 billion in 2003, comprising 2.0 per cent of total UK imports of goods and services in 2003.

Chart 10.22 shows that for all years between 1992 and 2003, the UK has run a trade surplus on this product, growing over this period from £0.3 billion to £4.0 billion, peaking in 2001 at £6.1 billion. In 2003, this I-O product formed the fourth largest trade surplus after I-O product groups 102 (auxiliary financial services), 114 (other business services) and 101 (insurance and pension funds).

I-O product group 35 (part)

Exports of refined petroleum products grew by 88.9 per cent from £2.8 billion in 1992 to £5.3 billion in 2003, contributing 1.9 per cent of total UK exports of goods and services, and 0.5 per cent of GDP at current market prices in 2003.

Imports of refined petroleum products grew by 107.4 per cent from £2.1 billion in 1992 to £4.4 billion in 2003, comprising 1.4 per cent of total UK imports of goods and services in 2003.

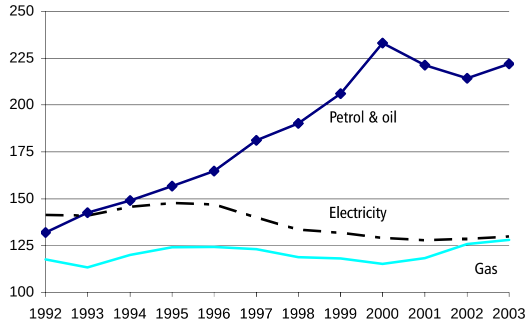
Chart 10.22 shows that for all years between 1992 and 2003, the UK has run a trade surplus on this product. In 1992, this was £0.7 billion falling to £0.2 billion in 2001 and rising again to £0.9 billion in 2003.

I-O product group 86 (part)

Imports and exports of this product are negligible.

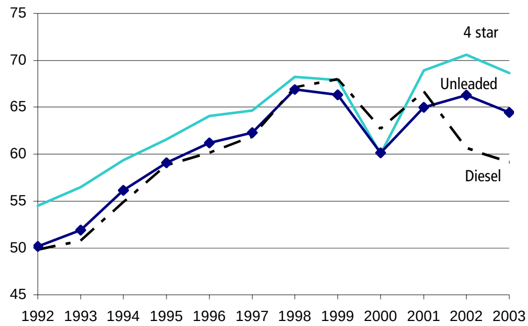
10.20
Retail prices of electricity, gas and oil

Index numbers (1987=100)



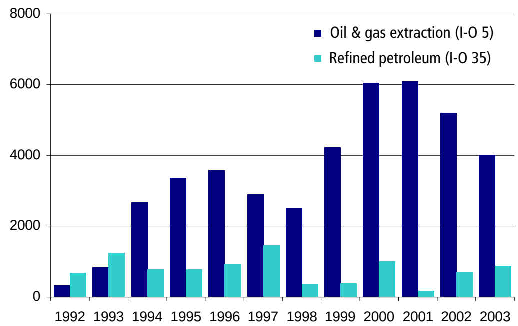
10.21
4 star, unleaded and diesel, average UK duty paid as a proportion of retail price

Per cent per litre



10.22
Net trade balance (by product)

£ million (exports *less* imports)



Gross fixed capital formation

Chart 10.23 shows the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for the three main I-O industry groups covered in this section. GFCF for I-O group 5 has fallen from £7.0 billion in 1992 to £3.9 billion in 2003. The level of GFCF for I-O group 35 has remained broadly unchanged over the same period, whereas GFCF for I-O group 86 has fallen from £1.3 billion to £0.7 billion.

For I-O industry group 5 (oil and gas extraction), GFCF includes the cost of mineral exploration undertaken (successful or not) in order to discover new deposits of minerals or fuels. The costs cover actual test drilling and borings, aerial or other surveys and transportation costs, whether undertaken on own account or contracted in from another business.

10.23

Oil and gas sector GFCF by industry

£ million

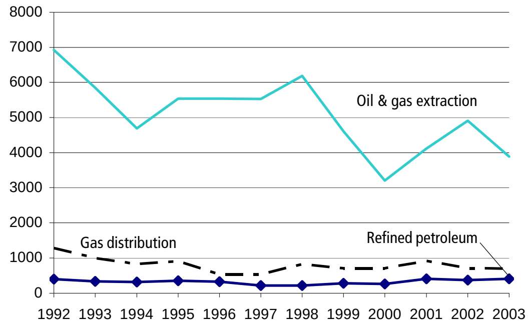
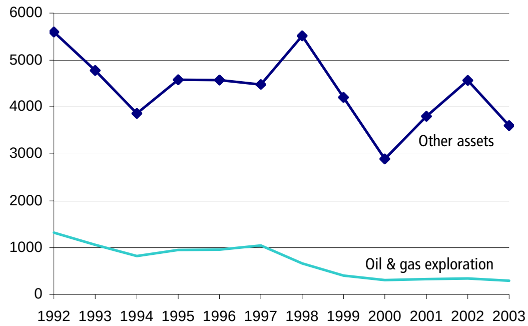


Chart 10.24 shows GFCF for this industry separating out the mineral exploration investment.

10.24

Oil and gas industry: GFCF split between exploration and other assets

£ million



References:

- American Petroleum Institute (www.api.org) [Products from a barrel of crude oil]
- International Petroleum Encyclopedia (1992-2001) by Pennwell Publishing [Chronology of events]
- www.dti.gov.uk [Chronology for 2002 to 2004] and [Inland deliveries of petroleum]
- Platts (www.platts.com) [Brent crude oil spot price]
- The Institute of Petroleum (www.petroleum.co.uk) [Average UK retail price and duty paid on fuel]
- Retail Marketing Survey [Number of petrol stations in the UK]

10.25

Chronology of events affecting the oil and gas industries

Year	Month	Event
1964		First exploration licences granted offshore UK.
1965		First gas field discovered by BP at West Sole.
1969		First oil found in UK waters by Amoco – Arbroath field.
1981		UK oil production exceeded consumption.
1986	Dec	Privatisation of British Gas.
1988		Piper Alpha oil platform tragedy occurred in North Sea.
1992	Jan	Landmark reached with 100 fields in production in the UK.
	Mar	Libya threatened with sanctions for its refusal to extradite suspected terrorists.
	May	Saudi Arabia supported an increase in crude oil price during a meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
	Aug	Hurricane Andrew swept across the Gulf of Mexico forcing Gulf coast refineries to shut down.
	Sep	Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) collapsed – 'Black Wednesday'.
		Ecuador said it would withdraw from OPEC to avoid production quotas and membership costs.
		Russian President Yeltsin signed decree lifting state controls on energy prices and imposed steep, graduated taxes on domestic oil companies to prevent rapid price hikes.
	Nov	OPEC agreement failed to halt the oil price slide.
		Bill Clinton appointed US President.
	Dec	Cuts in production and in refinery runs introduced by several key OPEC members to maintain the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) oil price level at $19.40 per barrel.
1993	Mar	VAT imposed on domestic fuel following UK budget.
	May	Canadian House of Commons approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), lowering trade barriers within North America.
	Jul	Oil price in US fell to below $18 per barrel.
	Nov	US House and Senate approved NAFTA.
	Dec	Fall in oil prices continued.
1994	Mar	Crude prices fell and quickly recovered to meet the OPEC group quota.
	Apr	International Energy Agency (IEA) claimed world energy demand would grow 50% by 2010, mostly in South-East Asia.
	May	Enterprise Oil of London made a bid to acquire Lasmo.
		Civil war erupted in Yemen.
		China banned imports of most crude oil and refined products and tightened control on oil prices and trading in an effort to help struggling state companies.
	Jul-Sep	Strike by oil workers in Nigeria hit oil production.
	Oct	North Sea production reached a record high of 5.76 million barrels per day over the month.
	Dec	Nine companies led by British Gas announced plans to lay a 240 km subsea pipeline from UK to Belgium.
		UK coal industry privatised.
1995	Mar	Crude prices rose on the expectation that US would embargo purchases of Iranian oil.
	Jun	European Commission (EC) approved 240 km pipeline between UK and Belgium providing the first UK exports of gas to continental Europe.
	Aug	North Sea production dragged oil prices down.
		Hurricane Opal hit the Gulf of Mexico, forcing down production and briefly lifting prices.
	Nov	British Gas split into two businesses: supply and shipping under British Gas Trading Ltd and transportation (Transco) under British Gas plc.
		Gas Act - preparing for new market structure separation of gas transporters from shippers/suppliers.
	Dec	Winter storms in the US lifted oil and gas demand and prices.
1996	Jan	EC agreed guidelines for a unified energy policy for European Union members.
	Feb	Development activity in the North Sea reached new record levels with 261 wells started.
	May	UN and Iraq agreed to resume oil exports to raise as much as $2bn for humanitarian purposes. The move raised the OPEC group quota.
	Jul	EC agreed to tighten vehicle emission standards and fuel specifications in a program to reduce emissions from road transport.
	Sep	UK Office of Gas Supply revealed plans to provide 1.5 million customers across Avon, Kent, Dorset, East and West Sussex with a choice of gas suppliers.
	Dec	Start of the Asian Economic Crisis in Thailand prompted falls in the stock market.
1997	Feb	British Gas plc split into two companies: BG plc, handling UK gas supply and worldwide exploration and production; and Centrica plc, handling UK gas sales, trading and retail operations.
	May	New Labour government, headed by Tony Blair, elected in the UK.
	Aug	Economic and financial crisis hits Russia.
	Oct	Crude oil prices jumped as tensions rose in Iraq. Saddam Hussain banned American members of the UN inspection team in Iraq, raising questions over Iraq's state of military armament and readiness.
	Dec	EU agrees to deregulate one third of Europe's natural gas market in three phases over 10 years.
		First installment of Windfall Tax collected from UK utilities (£2.6 billion).

10.25 (continued)

Chronology of events affecting the oil and gas industries

Year	Month	Event
1998	Jan	Asian economic crisis ended.
	Jun	Second phase of the Asian Economic Crisis (Asia II) started, with the crisis spreading to Russia, Brazil and the West.
		Iran sought to increase its world oil production capacity.
	Sep	OPEC cut production and North Sea output steadied to stop oil price slide, but underlying growth in oil demand remained weak.
	Oct	UK-Belgium gas interconnector starts.
	Nov	US Energy Information Administration stated that Asia II would continue to depress oil prices.
	Dec	Exxon and Mobil Corporation merged to form the largest private oil company in the world.
		Second installment of Windfall Tax collected from UK utilities (£2.6 billion).
1999	Jan	Euro currency introduced across Europe.
		Asia II economic crisis ended.
		Merger of British Petroleum and Amoco Group completed.
	Mar	OPEC agreed to cut oil output for a year.
	Apr	National minimum wage introduced in UK.
	Aug	Oil and gas prices increased.
		NYMEX offered to buy 70% of International Petroleum Exchange (IPE).
	Dec	Vladmir Putin replaced Boris Yeltsin as President of Russia.
2000	May	BP Amoco received EU approval to acquire Burmah Castrol for $4.7 billion.
	Jul	BP Amoco changed its name to BP.
	Sep	Hauliers and farmers staged large scale protests over price of UK fuel and prompted UK petrol crisis.
		NYMEX crude price climbed past $37 per barrel, then dropped to $31 per barrel at the end of the month.
	Oct	BG plc demerged into two separate listed companies, of which Lattice Group plc was the holding company for Transco and BG group plc included the international and gas storage businesses.
		Chevron agreed to acquire Texaco for $35.1 billion.
2001	Jan	George W. Bush became US President.
	Mar	Kashagan field in the Caspian Sea declared the world’s largest oil find in three decades.
	Apr	IEA lowered global oil demand forecast.
		UK government introduced the Climate Change Levy (CCL).
		German energy provider E.ON placed to take over Powergen in UK.
	May	Brent crude futures price peaked near $30.
	Jun	Discovery of the large Buzzard Oil Field in the North Sea changed the accepted view that there were no more large fields to be discovered.
		International Petroleum Exchange announced plans to merge with Intercontinental Exchange. Tony Blair (Labour) re-elected.
	Sep	Terrorists attack and destroy World Trade Centre in New York.
2002	Apr	Shell UK’s Goldeneye contract with Foster Wheeler opened the way to new onshore gas processing facilities at St Fergus.
	Jun	Revised oil recovery forecasts for the Buzzard field suggested it was the largest North Sea oil discovery in the last 25 years, with over 1 billion barrels of oil in place.
	Oct	National Grid company and Transco merged to form National Grid Transco plc.
	Nov	UK co-operation with Norway, to maximise cross border oil and gas production in North Sea, set to reap rich rewards for offshore industry.
2003	Feb	Perenco declared intention to buy 14 North Sea gas fields and associated pipelines from BP, along with its share of the Bacton gas terminal.
		‘Promote’ licence announced by UK Energy Minister to increase oil and gas activity in the North Sea for small newcomers into the market.
	Mar	Joint Government-Industry Fallow initiative made available 77 blocks and discoveries.
		DTI made UKCS block 13/26b, in Northern North Sea, available for those wishing to apply for an oil and gas Seaward Production Licence.
		BP's Enhanced Oil Recovery project for the Magnus field was declared the world's largest ever project to pump gas into an oil field to increase production, costing £310 million and creating 1500 jobs at the peak of construction.
	May	UK's offshore oil and gas industry received a boost as the North Sea was confirmed as the global hot spot for new ventures.
	July	UK Energy Minister offered 88 new licences to companies ready to reap the significant rewards still available in the North Sea.
	Aug	Two new licence offers "Out of Round" on Block 13/26b, and on blocks 98/7b and 98.8a.
		21st Offshore (oil& gas) Licensing round - Supplementary award.
	Sep	New streamlined licence transfers fuel north sea activity.
	Nov	DTI approval for Buzzard to take flight: Major new UK oil field given go-ahead for development. Formal consent given to EnCana (UK) Ltd and co-venturers to begin the development of Buzzard oil field, in Moray Firth, which could yield over 400 million barrels of oil.

10.25 (continued)

Chronology of events affecting the oil and gas industries

Year	Month	Event
2004	Feb	UK Offshore exploration reaches out to new frontiers.
	Mar	Biggest Oil and Gas Licensing Round for almost forty years.
		UK Energy Minister makes out of round offer on seaward block 43/20c and announces new "frontier" licence.
	May	Government to redeem special shares in National Grid Transco, Viridian Group, Phoenix Natural Gas, Scottish Power, Scottish and Southern Energy.
	Sep	22nd licensing round announced, consisting of 32 'traditional' offshore production licences, 7 "frontier" and 58 "promote" licences covering 163 blocks in all, also 26 onshore petroleum exploration and development licences.
	Oct	UK and Norway Governments agree to develop two new North Sea fields, Boa and Playfair.
2005	Jan	Government allows National Grid Transco (NGT) to sell four of its eight gas distribution networks.
	Mar	For first time since 1998, the whole of the North Sea opened for oil and gas exploration in the 23rd Offshore Oil and Gas licensing round, including more than 50 previously fallow blocks.
	Apr	UK and Norway agree Framework Treaty on up to 20% of UK 's future gas demands.
	May	Tony Blair (Labour) re-elected for third term.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Oil and gas sector Supply and Demand product balances										
Supply of I-O product group 5										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	12 357	13 545	15 540	17 443	20 056	18 281	16 158	18 643
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	4 214	4 493	3 553	3 400	4 211	3 871	2 268	2 405
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	14	16	19	21	25	22	20	165
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	136	139	103	104	103	86	44	41
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	16 722	18 193	19 215	20 968	24 394	22 260	18 490	21 253
Demand for I-O product group 5										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	10 644	11 606	12 083	13 144	15 606	14 308	12 918	14 437
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	1 535	1 267	922	1 068	995	1 199	797	184
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	4 542	5 320	6 210	6 756	7 793	6 753	4 775	6 632
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	16 722	18 193	19 215	20 968	24 394	22 259	18 490	21 253
Supply of I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	8 907	9 997	9 893	9 511	9 642	9 250	7 331	9 060
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	2 137	2 326	2 369	2 124	2 595	2 433	2 102	2 728
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	934	1 059	1 138	1 073	1 201	1 310	1 316	1 515
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	10 299	11 789	13 204	13 629	15 417	16 552	17 529	19 457
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	22 277	25 170	26 604	26 336	28 855	29 545	28 278	32 760
Demand for I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	10 093	11 370	12 211	12 161	12 633	12 196	12 663	14 602
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	9 318	10 192	11 216	11 174	12 661	13 240	13 195	14 945
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	57	34	36	98	27	219	-47	100
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	2 809	3 574	3 140	2 904	3 534	3 891	2 468	3 114
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	22 277	25 170	26 604	26 336	28 855	29 545	28 278	32 760
Supply of I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	8 542	8 935	10 825	10 350	11 708	11 662	11 576	12 277
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	20	18	20	19	23	17	13	23
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	405	345	578	692	772	678	396	353
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	8 967	9 298	11 423	11 062	12 502	12 357	11 984	12 653
Demand for I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	3 378	3 624	5 704	5 199	6 095	6 238	6 423	7 383
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	5 667	5 699	5 728	5 886	6 407	6 107	5 538	5 305
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	-95	-44	-28	-46	-22	-10	-	-59
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	17	19	19	23	22	22	23	23
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	8 967	9 298	11 423	11 062	12 502	12 357	11 984	12 653
Supply of I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	2 309	2 049	2 055	1 684	1 510	1 840	1 831	1 903
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	7	6	7	6	5	6	6	6
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	-1 102	-991	-992	-813	-731	-908	-948	-976
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	112	94	92	74	67	85	75	77
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	1 325	1 158	1 161	951	851	1 023	963	1 010
Demand for I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	585	522	540	441	385	453	420	465
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	731	628	613	503	459	563	537	540
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	1 325	1 158	1 161	951	851	1 023	963	1 010
Analysis of oil and gas sector (by industry)										
Total output										
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	14 190	15 630	17 992	20 177	23 209	21 113	18 344	20 293
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	9 219	10 300	10 176	9 886	9 874	9 544	7 704	9 404
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	8 897	9 364	11 432	11 260	11 859	11 440	11 057	10 711
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	2 282	2 006	2 010	1 644	1 491	1 825	1 782	1 839
Total output at basic prices	n/a	n/a	34 589	37 300	41 610	42 967	46 432	43 922	38 888	42 247
Total intermediate consumption										
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	4 465	4 738	5 499	6 474	6 085	5 678	5 140	5 449
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	7 129	8 198	7 944	7 584	7 819	7 641	5 764	7 326
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	4 871	5 238	7 521	8 143	8 731	8 328	7 826	7 387
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	957	856	852	709	686	861	868	876
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	17 422	19 030	21 816	22 910	23 321	22 508	19 597	21 038
Gross value added at basic prices										
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	9 725	10 892	12 493	13 703	17 124	15 435	13 204	14 844
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	2 091	2 101	2 233	2 302	2 055	1 902	1 941	2 078
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	4 026	4 126	3 911	3 117	3 128	3 112	3 231	3 324
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	1 325	1 150	1 158	936	804	964	915	963
Total GVA at basic prices	n/a	n/a	17 167	18 269	19 794	20 057	23 111	21 413	19 290	21 209
Gross fixed capital formation										
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	6 924	5 846	4 687	5 536	5 536	5 530	6 186	4 605
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	396	335	314	359	325	219	215	279
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	1 281	997	827	912	536	539	830	706
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	103	147	129	74	29	38	119	73
Total GFCF	n/a	n/a	8 704	7 325	5 957	6 881	6 425	6 326	7 350	5 663

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Oil and gas sector Supply and Demand product balances										
Supply of I-O product group 5										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	27 630	26 444	25 312	24 872	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services	5 367	5 419	5 675	6 363	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributors' trading margins	-342	-477	17	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	83	81	79	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	32 739	31 467	31 084	31 412	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand for I-O product group 5										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	21 214	19 532	19 831	20 746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross capital formation	114	424	377	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	11 410	11 511	10 875	10 380	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	32 739	31 467	31 084	31 412	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	12 569	11 891	11 609	11 453	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services	4 292	4 473	3 977	4 431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributors' trading margins	1 846	2 252	1 982	2 542	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	21 173	20 195	19 946	19 530	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	39 880	38 810	37 515	37 956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand for I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	17 130	17 013	16 158	16 292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	17 440	16 898	16 465	16 408	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross capital formation	11	253	208	-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	5 298	4 646	4 684	5 307	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	39 880	38 810	37 515	37 956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	12 939	13 300	13 678	13 836	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services	18	18	18	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributors' trading margins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	383	396	413	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	13 340	13 714	14 109	14 284	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand for I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	7 325	7 751	8 140	8 035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	5 841	5 950	5 980	6 215	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross capital formation	151	-8	-33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	23	21	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	13 340	13 714	14 109	14 284	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
Domestic output of products at basic prices	2 248	2 465	2 362	2 499	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services	8	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributors' trading margins	-1 127	-1 268	-1 103	-1 192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	93	100	105	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	1 222	1 306	1 373	1 426	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand for I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	536	583	605	656	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	680	717	761	764	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross capital formation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	7	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	1 222	1 306	1 373	1 426	-	-	-	-	-	-
Analysis of oil and gas sector (by industry)										
Total output										
5 Oil and gas extraction	28 661	27 997	26 517	26 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	13 136	12 516	12 386	12 166	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 86 Gas distribution	11 439	11 394	11 572	12 279	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	2 168	2 317	2 262	2 385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total output at basic prices	55 404	54 224	52 737	52 831	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption										
5 Oil and gas extraction	6 228	6 456	5 806	5 784	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	11 071	10 409	10 407	10 121	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 86 Gas distribution	8 062	8 238	8 226	8 753	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	1 031	1 065	1 033	1 068	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	26 392	26 168	25 472	25 726	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross value added at basic prices										
5 Oil and gas extraction	22 433	21 541	20 711	20 216	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	2 065	2 107	1 979	2 045	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 86 Gas distribution	3 377	3 156	3 346	3 526	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	1 137	1 252	1 229	1 317	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at basic prices	29 012	28 056	27 265	27 104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross fixed capital formation										
5 Oil and gas extraction	3 197	4 122	4 908	3 894	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	259	406	375	405	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 86 Gas distribution	711	915	711	696	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	157	123	204	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GFCF	4 325	5 566	6 198	5 137	-	-	-	-	-	-

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1992-1999
Oil and gas sector Supply and Demand product balances											
Supply of I-O product group 5											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	9.6	14.7	12.2	15.0	-8.8	-11.6	15.4	48.2	50.9
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	6.6	-20.9	-4.3	23.9	-8.1	-41.4	6.0	123.2	-42.9
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	1.9	-25.7	1.0	-0.9	-17.0	-48.4	-7.2	103.5	-69.9
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	8.8	5.6	9.1	16.3	-8.8	-16.9	14.9	54.0	27.1
Demand for I-O product group 5											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	9.0	4.1	8.8	18.7	-8.3	-9.7	11.8	46.9	35.6
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	-17.5	-27.3	15.8	-6.8	20.5	-33.5	-76.9	-37.8	-88.0
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	17.1	16.7	8.8	15.3	-13.3	-29.3	38.9	72.0	46.0
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	8.8	5.6	9.1	16.3	-8.8	-16.9	14.9	54.0	27.1
Supply of I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	12.2	-1.0	-3.9	1.4	-4.1	-20.7	23.6	38.7	1.7
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	8.9	1.8	-10.3	22.2	-6.2	-13.6	29.8	57.3	27.7
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	13.3	7.6	-5.8	12.0	9.1	0.5	15.1	21.8	62.2
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	14.5	12.0	3.2	13.1	7.4	5.9	11.0	8.8	88.9
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	13.0	5.7	-1.0	9.6	2.4	-4.3	15.8	21.7	47.1
Demand for I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	12.7	7.4	-0.4	3.9	-3.5	3.8	15.3	17.3	44.7
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	9.4	10.1	-0.4	13.3	4.6	-0.3	13.3	16.7	60.4
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	27.2	-12.1	-7.5	21.7	10.1	-36.6	26.2	70.2	10.9
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	13.0	5.7	-1.0	9.6	2.4	-4.3	15.8	21.7	47.1
Supply of I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	4.6	21.1	-4.4	13.1	-0.4	-0.7	6.1	5.4	43.7
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	-10.0	11.1	-5.0	21.1	-26.1	-23.5	76.9	-21.7	15.0
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	-14.8	67.6	19.6	11.5	-12.1	-41.7	-10.7	8.5	-12.8
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	3.7	22.8	-3.2	13.0	-1.2	-3.0	5.6	5.4	41.1
Demand for I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	7.3	57.4	-8.9	17.2	2.4	3.0	14.9	-0.8	118.6
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.5	2.8	8.9	-4.7	-9.3	-4.2	10.1	-6.4
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	11.8	0.0	21.1	-4.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	35.3
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	3.7	22.8	-3.2	13.0	-1.2	-3.0	5.6	5.4	41.1
Supply of I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	n/a	n/a	-11.3	0.3	-18.0	-10.3	21.8	-0.5	3.9	18.1	-17.6
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	-4.8	4.6	-17.0	-11.6	15.8	3.0	8.5	27.3	-5.5
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	n/a	n/a	-16.1	-1.6	-19.2	-9.9	27.2	-12.2	3.6	20.5	-30.5
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	-12.6	0.3	-18.1	-10.6	20.2	-5.8	4.9	21.0	-23.7
Demand for I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	n/a	n/a	-10.8	3.5	-18.4	-12.6	17.6	-7.3	10.8	15.2	-20.6
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	-14.1	-2.3	-17.9	-8.7	22.5	-4.6	0.4	26.0	-26.1
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	-5.6	-5.4	-9.8	-16.7	10.3	-6.7	-5.7	19.5	-34.9
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	n/a	n/a	-12.6	0.3	-18.1	-10.6	20.2	-5.8	4.9	21.0	-23.7
Analysis of oil and gas sector (by industry)											
Total output											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	10.1	15.1	12.1	15.0	-9.0	-13.1	10.6	41.2	43.0
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	11.7	-1.2	-2.9	-0.1	-3.3	-19.3	22.1	39.7	2.0
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	5.2	22.1	-1.5	5.3	-3.5	-3.3	-3.1	6.8	20.4
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	-12.1	0.2	-18.2	-9.3	22.4	-2.3	3.2	17.9	-19.4
Total output at basic prices	n/a	n/a	7.8	11.6	3.3	8.1	-5.4	-11.5	8.6	31.1	22.1
Total intermediate consumption											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	6.1	16.1	17.7	-6.0	-6.7	-9.5	6.0	14.3	22.0
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	15.0	-3.1	-4.5	3.1	-2.3	-24.6	27.1	51.1	2.8
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	7.5	43.6	8.3	7.2	-4.6	-6.0	-5.6	9.1	51.7
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	-10.6	-0.4	-16.9	-3.1	25.4	0.8	0.9	17.7	-8.5
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	9.2	14.6	5.0	1.8	-3.5	-12.9	7.3	25.5	20.8
Gross value added at basic prices											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	12.0	14.7	9.7	25.0	-9.9	-14.5	12.4	51.1	52.6
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	0.5	6.2	3.1	-10.7	-7.4	2.0	7.1	-0.6	-0.6
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	2.5	-5.2	-20.3	0.4	-0.5	3.8	2.9	1.6	-17.4
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	-13.2	0.6	-19.2	-14.1	19.9	-5.1	5.3	18.1	-27.4
Total GVA at basic prices	n/a	n/a	6.4	8.3	1.3	15.2	-7.3	-9.9	9.9	36.8	23.5
Gross fixed capital formation											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	-15.6	-19.8	18.1	0.0	-0.1	11.9	-25.6	-30.6	-33.5
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	-15.4	-6.2	14.1	-9.5	-32.6	-1.8	29.6	-6.9	-29.6
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	-22.2	-17.1	10.3	-41.2	0.6	54.0	-14.9	0.7	-44.9
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	42.5	-12.3	-42.3	-61.7	34.8	209.4	-38.4	114.6	-29.0
Total GFCF	n/a	n/a	-15.8	-18.7	15.5	-6.6	-1.5	16.2	-23.0	-23.6	-34.9

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2000-03
Oil and gas sector Supply and Demand product balances											
Supply of I-O product group 5											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	-4.3	-4.3	-1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.0
Imports of goods and services	1.0	4.7	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.6
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	-2.6	-2.5	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	-3.9	-1.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.1
Demand for I-O product group 5											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	-7.9	1.5	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.2
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Gross capital formation	270.6	-11.1	-24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149.9
Exports of goods and services	0.9	-5.5	-4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.0
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	-3.9	-1.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.1
Supply of I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	-5.4	-2.4	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8.9
Imports of goods and services	4.2	-11.1	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Distributors' trading margins	22.0	-12.0	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.7
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	-4.6	-1.2	-2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.8
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	-2.7	-3.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.8
Demand for I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	-0.7	-5.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.9
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	-3.1	-2.6	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.9
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Exports of goods and services	-12.3	0.8	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	-2.7	-3.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.8
Supply of I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	2.8	2.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9
Imports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	3.5	4.2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	2.8	2.9	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1
Demand for I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	5.8	5.0	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	1.9	0.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Exports of goods and services	-8.7	4.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.3
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	2.8	2.9	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1
Supply of I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
Domestic output of products at basic prices	9.7	-4.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2
Imports of goods and services	5.2	-1.4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1
Distributors' trading margins	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products	7.2	5.2	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3
Total supply of products at purchasers' prices	6.9	5.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
Demand for I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
Total intermediate demand (including NPISHs and GG)	8.9	3.8	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.5
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	5.5	6.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
Gross capital formation	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Exports of goods and services	-8.5	-4.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-11.6
Total demand for products at purchasers' prices	6.9	5.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
Analysis of oil and gas sector (by industry)											
Total output											
5 Oil and gas extraction	-2.3	-5.3	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.3
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	-4.7	-1.0	-1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.4
part of 86 Gas distribution	-0.4	1.6	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	6.9	-2.4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Total output at basic prices	-2.1	-2.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.6
Total intermediate consumption											
5 Oil and gas extraction	3.7	-10.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.1
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	-6.0	0.0	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8.6
part of 86 Gas distribution	2.2	-0.1	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	3.3	-3.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Total intermediate consumption	-0.8	-2.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.5
Gross value added at basic prices											
5 Oil and gas extraction	-4.0	-3.9	-2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.9
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	2.0	-6.1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.0
part of 86 Gas distribution	-6.5	6.0	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	10.1	-1.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8
Total GVA at basic prices	-3.3	-2.8	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.6
Gross fixed capital formation											
5 Oil and gas extraction	28.9	19.1	-20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	56.6	-7.8	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.2
part of 86 Gas distribution	28.7	-22.3	-2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.1
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	-22.0	66.2	-30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.0
Total GFCF	28.7	11.3	-17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Intermediate consumption of oil and gas (by industry)										
I-O product group 5										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	840	908	1 124	1 244	1 827	1 586	1 606	1 576
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	6 288	6 838	6 354	6 181	8 039	7 730	5 308	6 870
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	3 516	3 860	4 605	5 720	5 741	4 991	6 005	5 991
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	10 644	11 606	12 083	13 144	15 606	14 308	12 918	14 437
I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	378	396	389	426	553	600	556	604
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	331	337	345	283	300	246	169	216
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	2 407	2 662	2 809	2 901	2 631	2 710	2 422	2 473
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	1 121	1 238	1 130	1 028	960	1 025	935	1 120
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	268	287	333	298	301	299	365	413
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	1 347	1 590	1 847	1 918	2 154	2 060	2 411	2 945
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	2 554	3 009	3 367	3 300	3 563	3 301	3 672	4 238
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	714	796	896	900	986	878	1 064	1 290
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	330	370	376	414	415	406	392	552
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	421	426	442	411	485	428	419	460
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	221	259	277	280	284	243	258	291
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	10 093	11 370	12 211	12 161	12 633	12 196	12 663	14 602
I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	29	25	36	36	34	35	38	31
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	79	71	96	101	89	86	105	123
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	1 010	1 101	1 601	1 718	1 697	1 708	1 746	1 640
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	925	1 110	2 703	2 204	3 105	3 215	3 131	4 220
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	33	36	32	25	22	24	33	29
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	215	240	233	199	203	223	305	293
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	117	133	128	107	106	114	149	137
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	198	214	206	179	181	191	266	260
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	154	161	172	183	174	158	150	162
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	520	436	413	372	416	417	422	412
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	98	96	84	74	67	67	79	77
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	3 378	3 624	5 704	5 199	6 095	6 238	6 423	7 383
I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	72	61	55	47	41	44	39	38
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	26	24	24	17	16	16	16	18
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	126	113	119	99	88	112	105	120
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	104	96	103	80	69	83	75	81
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	139	121	127	106	92	108	106	120
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	30	28	29	25	26	31	27	27
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	20	17	18	16	14	14	12	13
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	520	465	479	394	349	412	382	423
Household final consumption on energy (by product)										
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	447	444	445	459	478	434	390	403
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	11 766	12 329	13 505	14 195	15 626	16 573	17 515	19 165
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	7 650	7 812	8 058	8 165	8 350	7 945	7 736	7 389
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	5 667	5 699	5 728	5 886	6 407	6 107	5 538	5 305
87 Water supply	n/a	n/a	1 612	1 776	1 964	2 078	2 206	2 312	2 402	2 516
Total HHFCe consumption on energy	n/a	n/a	27 142	28 060	29 700	30 784	33 067	33 371	33 581	34 778
Relative shares of energy consumption by households (%)										
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	43.4	43.9	45.5	46.1	47.3	49.7	52.2	55.1
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	28.2	27.8	27.1	26.5	25.3	23.8	23.0	21.2
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	20.9	20.3	19.3	19.1	19.4	18.3	16.5	15.3
87 Water supply	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.2
Total	n/a	n/a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity industry consumption of energy (by product)										
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	3 594	2 561	2 463	2 572	2 232	1 938	1 703	1 394
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	509	1 309	1 830
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	1 376	1 458	1 316	1 251	1 138	1 169	1 172	1 373
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	10 844	10 292	10 064	9 808	9 404	10 286	10 658	11 533
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	541	715	1 213	1 338	1 567	1 473	1 587	2 689
Other Non-energy	n/a	n/a	1 972	1 964	2 090	2 057	2 406	2 889	3 107	3 032
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	18 326	16 990	17 146	17 025	16 747	18 264	19 536	21 851
Balance of trade in goods and services (by product)										
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	328	827	2 657	3 356	3 582	2 882	2 507	4 227
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	672	1 248	772	780	939	1 457	366	385
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	-3	1	-1	4	-1	5	10	0
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	-1

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Intermediate consumption of oil and gas (by industry)										
I-O product group 5										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	2 348	1 823	1 348	1 333	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	11 250	10 323	10 554	10 873	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	7 617	7 387	7 930	8 540	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Construction [88]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Public administration [115]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other services [119-123]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	21 214	19 532	19 831	20 746	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O product group 35 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	711	745	705	705	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	260	222	224	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	2 659	2 742	2 557	2 698	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	1 115	1 056	1 142	1 081	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Construction [88]	529	517	522	541	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	3 585	3 562	3 287	3 237	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	5 067	4 954	4 521	4 576	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	1 607	1 567	1 412	1 365	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Public administration [115]	731	767	910	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	519	523	530	562	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other services [119-123]	347	357	348	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	17 130	17 013	16 158	16 292	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O product group 86 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	27	33	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	131	98	131	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	1 520	1 577	2 093	2 030	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	4 270	4 664	4 247	4 304	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Construction [88]	26	23	31	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	289	266	330	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	129	120	144	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	257	236	280	243	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Public administration [115]	182	215	276	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	419	447	468	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other services [119-123]	75	72	101	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	7 325	7 751	8 140	8 035	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O product group 89 (*part*)										
1 Agriculture [1-3]	42	41	38	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	25	27	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	4	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Construction [88]	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	137	145	151	167	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	91	97	101	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	140	165	173	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Public administration [115]	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	32	33	34	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other services [119-123]	15	16	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	489	531	547	591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household final consumption on energy (by product)										
4 Coal extraction	343	409	346	251	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	21 231	20 631	20 359	21 305	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 Electricity production and distribution	7 422	7 383	7 433	7 542	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Gas distribution	5 841	5 950	5 980	6 215	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 Water supply	2 406	2 426	2 477	2 586	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total HHFCe consumption on energy	37 242	36 799	36 594	37 900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relative shares of energy consumption by households (%)										
4 Coal extraction	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	57.0	56.1	55.6	56.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 Electricity production and distribution	19.9	20.1	20.3	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Gas distribution	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 Water supply	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity industry consumption of energy (by product)										
4 Coal extraction	1 263	1 659	1 377	1 451	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Oil and gas extraction	2 635	2 612	3 497	4 345	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	1 312	1 238	1 342	1 323	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 Electricity production and distribution	11 979	10 448	9 317	8 622	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Gas distribution	3 173	3 418	3 006	2 546	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-energy	3 341	3 558	3 611	3 085	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total intermediate consumption	23 703	22 933	22 149	21 372	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of trade in goods and services (by product)										
5 Oil and gas extraction	6 043	6 092	5 200	4 017	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	1 006	173	706	876	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 86 Gas distribution	5	3	4	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	-1	-2	-2	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1992-1999
Intermediate consumption of oil and gas (by industry)											
I-O product group 5											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	8.0	23.9	10.6	46.9	-13.2	1.2	-1.8	49.0	87.6
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	8.7	-7.1	-2.7	30.1	-3.8	-31.3	29.4	63.8	9.3
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	9.8	19.3	24.2	0.4	-13.1	20.3	-0.2	27.1	70.4
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	9.0	4.1	8.8	18.7	-8.3	-9.7	11.8	46.9	35.6
I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	4.8	-1.9	9.6	29.9	8.3	-7.3	8.7	17.7	59.8
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.3	-17.9	5.9	-18.1	-31.1	27.5	20.5	-34.8
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	10.6	5.5	3.3	-9.3	3.0	-10.7	2.1	7.5	2.7
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	10.4	-8.7	-9.0	-6.6	6.7	-8.7	19.7	-0.4	-0.1
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	7.1	15.9	-10.3	1.0	-0.7	21.8	13.2	28.1	53.8
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	18.0	16.1	3.9	12.3	-4.4	17.0	22.1	21.7	118.6
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	17.8	11.9	-2.0	8.0	-7.4	11.3	15.4	19.6	65.9
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	11.5	12.5	0.5	9.6	-10.9	21.1	21.3	24.5	80.8
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	12.1	1.6	10.0	0.2	-2.2	-3.3	40.7	32.4	67.2
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	1.1	3.8	-6.9	17.9	-11.7	-2.2	9.9	12.8	9.3
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	17.1	7.2	1.1	1.3	-14.4	6.3	12.7	19.2	31.7
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	12.7	7.4	-0.4	3.9	-3.5	3.8	15.3	17.3	44.7
I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	-14.9	44.5	1.8	-5.6	0.4	10.4	-19.1	-11.5	5.9
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	-9.7	34.8	5.3	-11.6	-3.3	21.5	17.4	6.4	56.3
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	9.0	45.4	7.3	-1.2	0.7	2.2	-6.1	-7.3	62.3
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	20.0	143.5	-18.5	40.9	3.5	-2.6	34.8	1.2	356.2
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	7.7	-10.6	-20.3	-11.4	7.3	34.9	-9.6	-11.7	-11.0
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	11.8	-3.2	-14.4	1.7	9.9	37.0	-4.1	-1.3	36.0
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	14.1	-3.6	-16.6	-0.8	6.9	31.0	-7.8	-6.1	17.5
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	8.2	-3.6	-13.3	1.0	5.9	39.1	-2.3	-1.1	31.3
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	4.5	6.8	6.4	-4.9	-9.2	-5.1	8.0	12.3	5.2
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	-16.1	-5.4	-9.9	11.6	0.4	1.1	-2.4	1.7	-20.8
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	-1.5	-13.2	-11.8	-8.6	0.1	17.6	-3.2	-1.9	-21.4
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	7.3	57.4	-8.9	17.2	2.4	3.0	14.9	-0.8	118.6
I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	-14.6	-10.2	-15.2	-11.3	6.5	-12.6	-2.0	10.8	-47.4
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	n/a	n/a	-9.8	-18.1	-26.0	-31.4	29.3	18.4	30.4	51.7	-25.1
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	n/a	n/a	-4.5	0.2	-28.7	-9.0	-0.4	-1.2	16.9	37.9	-28.6
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	n/a	n/a	-14.0	-6.7	-4.7	3.7	-4.8	-8.6	119.3	22.1	51.5
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	30.9	12.2	28.9	8.2	-0.4	14.6	15.8	-22.1	170.9
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	-10.7	5.6	-17.4	-10.4	26.8	-6.3	14.0	14.3	-5.5
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	-7.8	8.0	-22.3	-13.7	19.9	-10.4	8.8	12.3	-22.0
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	-12.9	5.1	-16.3	-13.5	17.4	-2.0	13.7	16.9	-13.3
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	31.4	52.7	41.3	9.7	-14.9	12.2	34.7	-5.6	300.0
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	-5.5	1.6	-12.2	3.1	20.3	-13.4	1.9	16.6	-7.7
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	-12.5	2.1	-9.6	-16.0	6.1	-13.9	7.8	13.6	-33.2
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	-10.7	3.1	-17.8	-11.3	17.8	-7.2	10.8	15.5	-18.6
Household final consumption on energy (by product)											
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	-0.7	0.3	3.2	4.0	-9.1	-10.2	3.3	-14.9	-9.9
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	4.8	9.5	5.1	10.1	6.1	5.7	9.4	10.8	62.9
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	2.1	3.1	1.3	2.3	-4.9	-2.6	-4.5	0.4	-3.4
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.5	2.8	8.9	-4.7	-9.3	-4.2	10.1	-6.4
87 Water supply	n/a	n/a	10.2	10.6	5.8	6.2	4.8	3.9	4.7	-4.4	56.1
Total HHFCe consumption on energy	n/a	n/a	3.4	5.8	3.6	7.4	0.9	0.6	3.6	7.1	28.1
Relative shares of energy consumption by households (%)											
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	-3.9	-5.3	-0.4	-3.2	-9.9	-10.8	-0.3	-20.5	-29.7
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	1.4	3.5	1.4	2.5	5.1	5.0	5.7	3.4	27.1
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	-1.2	-2.5	-2.2	-4.8	-5.7	-3.2	-7.8	-6.2	-24.6
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	-2.7	-5.0	-0.9	1.3	-5.6	-9.9	-7.5	2.8	-26.9
87 Water supply	n/a	n/a	6.6	4.5	2.1	-1.2	3.8	3.2	1.1	-10.7	21.8
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Electricity industry consumption of energy (by product)											
4 Coal extraction	n/a	n/a	-28.7	-3.8	4.4	-13.2	-13.2	-12.1	-18.2	-9.4	-61.2
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	156.9	39.8	44.0	n/a
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	5.9	-9.7	-4.9	-9.0	2.8	0.3	17.2	-4.5	-0.2
85 Electricity production and distribution	n/a	n/a	-5.1	-2.2	-2.5	-4.1	9.4	3.6	8.2	3.9	6.3
86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	32.2	69.7	10.3	17.2	-6.0	7.8	69.4	18.0	397.4
Other Non-energy	n/a	n/a	-0.4	6.4	-1.6	17.0	20.1	7.5	-2.4	10.2	53.8
Total intermediate consumption	n/a	n/a	-7.3	0.9	-0.7	-1.6	9.1	7.0	11.8	8.5	19.2
Balance of trade in goods and services (by product)											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2000-03
Intermediate consumption of oil and gas (by industry)											
I-O product group 5											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	-22.3	-26.1	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43.2
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	-8.2	2.2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.3
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	-3.0	7.4	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
5 Construction [88]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
9 Public administration [115]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
11 Other services [119-123]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Total intermediate consumption	-7.9	1.5	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.2
I-O product group 35 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	4.7	-5.3	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.9
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	-14.7	1.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.4
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	3.1	-6.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	-5.3	8.1	-5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.0
5 Construction [88]	-2.3	1.1	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	-0.6	-7.7	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.7
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	-2.2	-8.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.7
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	-2.5	-9.9	-3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-15.1
9 Public administration [115]	5.0	18.5	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	0.9	1.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3
11 Other services [119-123]	2.9	-2.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Total intermediate consumption	-0.7	-5.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.9
I-O product group 86 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	21.8	16.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.4
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	-25.5	34.3	-12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.9
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	3.8	32.7	-3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.6
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	9.2	-8.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
5 Construction [88]	-10.2	32.9	-6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	-7.7	23.9	-11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	-7.3	20.4	-10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.5
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	-8.0	18.4	-13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.3
9 Public administration [115]	18.1	28.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.6
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	6.7	4.6	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6
11 Other services [119-123]	-4.7	40.7	-3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.9
Total intermediate consumption	5.8	5.0	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7
I-O product group 89 (*part*)											
1 Agriculture [1-3]	-1.9	-7.0	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.8
2 Mining and quarrying [4-7]	-17.2	31.2	-2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
3 Manufacturing [8-84]	6.7	-7.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8
4 Electricity, gas and water supply [85-87]	31.8	-21.9	-3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.4
5 Construction [88]	10.0	32.8	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.8
6 Wholesale & retail trade [89-92]	6.4	4.0	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.1
7 Transport and communication [93-99]	6.0	4.2	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1
8 Financial intermediation [100-114]	17.4	4.9	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.5
9 Public administration [115]	6.0	22.2	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.9
10 Education, health and social work [116-118]	3.0	4.5	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3
11 Other services [119-123]	5.1	11.7	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.6
Total intermediate consumption	8.7	3.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8
Household final consumption on energy (by product)											
4 Coal extraction	19.3	-15.5	-27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26.7
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	-2.8	-1.3	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
85 Electricity production and distribution	-0.5	0.7	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
86 Gas distribution	1.9	0.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4
87 Water supply	0.8	2.1	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Total HHFCe consumption on energy	-1.2	-0.6	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Relative shares of energy consumption by households (%)											
4 Coal extraction	20.8	-15.0	-29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-28.0
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	-1.7	-0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.4
85 Electricity production and distribution	0.7	1.2	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1
86 Gas distribution	3.1	1.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
87 Water supply	2.0	2.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Electricity industry consumption of energy (by product)											
4 Coal extraction	31.4	-17.0	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9
5 Oil and gas extraction	-0.9	33.9	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.9
35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	-5.7	8.4	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
85 Electricity production and distribution	-12.8	-10.8	-7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-28.0
86 Gas distribution	7.7	-12.1	-15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19.8
Other Non-energy	6.5	1.5	-14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.6
Total intermediate consumption	-3.2	-3.4	-3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.8
Balance of trade in goods and services (by product)											
5 Oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
part of 35 Coke ovens, refined petroleum & nuclear fuel	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
part of 86 Gas distribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
part of 89 Motor vehicle distribution and repair	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Contribution to oil and gas sector GVA (by factor income)										
I-O industry group 5										
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	1 213	1 444	1 638	1 536	1 389	1 315	1 453	1 421
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	8 464	9 402	10 808	12 121	15 677	14 057	11 705	13 353
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	48	46	47	46	58	63	46	70
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	9 725	10 892	12 493	13 703	17 124	15 435	13 204	14 844
I-O industry group 35 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	1 088	1 170	1 202	1 259	1 367	1 361	1 342	1 574
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	940	866	966	974	623	477	545	463
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	63	64	65	68	65	64	53	41
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	2 091	2 101	2 233	2 302	2 055	1 902	1 941	2 078
I-O industry group 86 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	1 656	1 812	1 870	1 698	1 682	1 611	1 650	1 584
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	1 898	1 835	1 558	935	1 218	1 275	1 345	1 492
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	472	479	483	484	228	226	236	248
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	4 026	4 126	3 911	3 117	3 128	3 112	3 231	3 324
I-O industry group 89 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	874	782	782	637	534	615	581	639
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	361	289	303	240	215	294	287	281
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	91	79	72	59	55	55	46	43
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	1 325	1 150	1 158	936	804	964	915	963
Total of oil and gas sector										
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	4 831	5 208	5 492	5 130	4 972	4 903	5 026	5 218
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	11 663	12 392	13 635	14 270	17 733	16 103	13 883	15 589
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	673	669	667	657	406	408	381	401
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	17 167	18 269	19 794	20 057	23 111	21 413	19 290	21 209
Whole economy indicators										
GDP at current market prices	n/a	n/a	610 562	641 691	680 441	718 383	763 561	810 601	860 520	905 438
GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	546 142	574 825	607 854	639 115	680 477	720 028	763 443	799 387
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	379 758	401 970	422 397	443 367	474 311	503 606	536 921	570 634
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	n/a	n/a	100 583	101 027	108 314	117 448	126 273	133 587	150 938	155 486
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	144 091	163 640	180 508	203 509	224 169	232 887	231 034	239 494
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	151 659	170 125	185 255	207 051	227 519	232 031	238 978	254 911
Compensation of employees (CoE)	n/a	n/a	347 713	357 662	369 645	386 718	403 030	429 212	464 024	494 597
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	n/a	n/a	183 847	203 227	224 515	238 241	263 391	276 549	284 590	289 325
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production (ToP)	n/a	n/a	14 582	13 936	13 694	14 156	14 056	14 267	14 829	15 465
Oil and gas sector contribution related to whole economy										
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of whole economy GVA	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.7
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of Oil and gas total output	n/a	n/a	49.6	49.0	47.6	46.7	49.8	48.8	49.6	50.2
Oil and gas CoE as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	28.1	28.5	27.7	25.6	21.5	22.9	26.1	24.6
Oil and gas GOS as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	67.9	67.8	68.9	71.1	76.7	75.2	72.0	73.5
Oil and gas ToP as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Oil and gas GFCF as a proportion of whole economy GFCF	n/a	n/a	8.7	7.3	5.5	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	3.6
HHFCe on energy as a proportion of total HHFCe	n/a	n/a	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.1
I-O product 35 (*part*):										
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products as a proportion of TDD	n/a	n/a	52.9	54.6	56.3	58.2	60.9	64.5	67.9	65.6
Supplementary information										
Oil and gas exploration expenditure (£m)	n/a	n/a	1 507	1 213	939	1 086	1 096	1 195	762	458
Average spot price for oil ($ per barrel): Brent crude	n/a	n/a	19.41	16.93	15.79	16.95	20.61	19.26	13.15	18.23
Producer price indices (2000=100):										
Petrol and oil	n/a	n/a	57.1	61.6	63.6	67.1	71.8	76.1	77.6	85.2
Electricity	n/a	n/a	118.6	123.2	123.3	118.7	114.7	107.7	107.5	107.5
Gas	n/a	n/a	125.9	121.2	118.8	111.0	84.8	87.8	92.4	91.9
Retail price indices (1987=100):										
Petrol and oil	n/a	n/a	132.1	142.6	149.1	156.8	164.7	181.1	190.1	206.1
Electricity	n/a	n/a	141.5	141.0	145.7	147.7	147.0	140.0	133.6	131.9
Gas	n/a	n/a	117.8	113.3	120.1	124.2	124.3	123.1	118.9	118.2
Average UK retail price of petrol (pence per litre):										
4 star	n/a	n/a	50.1	53.7	56.1	59.1	61.4	67.1	71.2	77.0
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	46.2	49.3	50.8	53.5	56.4	61.9	64.8	70.4
Diesel	n/a	n/a	45.4	49.2	50.9	53.7	57.4	62.4	65.9	72.5
Average UK duty paid on petrol (pence per litre):										
4 star	n/a	n/a	27.3	30.3	33.3	36.4	39.3	43.4	48.6	52.3
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	23.2	25.6	28.5	31.6	34.5	38.6	43.4	46.7
Diesel	n/a	n/a	22.6	25.0	27.9	31.6	34.5	38.6	44.2	49.3
Average UK duty paid as a proportion of retail price (%):										
4 star	n/a	n/a	54.5	56.5	59.4	61.6	64.1	64.6	68.3	67.9
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	50.2	51.9	56.2	59.1	61.2	62.3	66.9	66.3
Diesel	n/a	n/a	49.8	50.8	54.9	58.8	60.2	61.8	67.1	68.0
Number of petrol stations in the UK	n/a	n/a	18 549	17 969	16 971	16 244	14 748	14 824	13 758	13 716
Inland deliveries (sales million tonnes)										
Petrol (motor spirit)	n/a	n/a	24.04	23.77	22.84	21.95	22.41	22.25	21.85	21.79
Diesel (DERV fuel)	n/a	n/a	11.13	11.81	12.91	13.46	14.37	14.98	15.14	15.51

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

All estimates are in £ million or proportions as appropriate

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Contribution to oil and gas sector GVA (by factor income)										
I-O industry group 5										
Compensation of employees	1 515	1 510	1 520	1 569	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	20 837	19 889	19 109	18 591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	81	142	82	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at current basic prices	22 433	21 541	20 711	20 216	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O industry group 35 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	1 679	1 543	1 732	1 794	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	335	507	196	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	51	57	52	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at current basic prices	2 065	2 107	1 979	2 045	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O industry group 86 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	1 559	1 562	1 643	1 675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	1 590	1 319	1 453	1 593	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	228	275	250	258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at current basic prices	3 377	3 156	3 346	3 526	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O industry group 89 (*part*)										
Compensation of employees	782	867	875	943	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	306	336	312	329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	49	49	42	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at current basic prices	1 137	1 252	1 229	1 317	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of oil and gas sector										
Compensation of employees	5 535	5 482	5 769	5 981	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus	23 068	22 051	21 070	20 723	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	409	523	426	401	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GVA at current basic prices	29 012	28 056	27 265	27 104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole economy indicators					-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP at current market prices	953 576	996 758	1 048 456	1 105 919	-	-	-	-	-	-
GVA at current basic prices	841 505	883 412	930 796	981 732	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	603 457	635 651	667 361	697 764	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	161 810	165 667	172 558	175 946	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of goods and services	267 347	273 116	274 945	282 231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports of goods and services	286 597	300 061	306 496	313 213	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees (CoE)	531 962	563 358	588 591	617 641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	293 453	303 131	324 899	346 936	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production (ToP)	16 090	16 923	17 306	17 155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas sector contribution related to whole economy										
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of whole economy GVA	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of Oil and gas total output	52.4	51.7	51.7	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas CoE as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	19.1	19.5	21.2	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas GOS as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	79.5	78.6	77.3	76.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas ToP as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas GFCF as a proportion of whole economy GFCF	2.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HHFCe on energy as a proportion of total HHFCe	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-O product 35 (*part*):										
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products as a proportion of TDD	61.2	59.1	60.8	59.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary information										
Oil and gas exploration expenditure (£m)	348	371	389	334	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average spot price for oil ($ per barrel): Brent crude	28.98	25.05	25.41	31.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Producer price indices (2000=100):										
Petrol and oil	100.0	94.9	91.6	95.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	100.0	96.2	92.5	89.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	100.0	140.7	136.5	141.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail price indices (1987=100):										
Petrol and oil	233.2	221.3	214.3	222.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	129.2	128.0	128.7	130.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	115.3	118.4	125.9	128.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average UK retail price of petrol (pence per litre):										
4 star	85.3	79.5	77.5	80.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unleaded	80.7	75.1	73.7	76.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel	82.2	77.7	75.6	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average UK duty paid on petrol (pence per litre):										
4 star	51.2	54.8	54.7	55.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unleaded	48.6	48.8	48.8	49.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel	51.6	51.8	45.8	46.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average UK duty paid as a proportion of retail price (%):										
4 star	60.0	68.9	70.6	68.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unleaded	60.1	65.0	66.3	64.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel	62.7	66.7	60.6	59.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of petrol stations in the UK	13 043	12 201	11 425	10 535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland deliveries (sales million tonnes)										
Petrol (motor spirit)	21.40	20.94	20.81	19.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel (DERV fuel)	15.63	16.06	16.93	17.71	-	-	-	-	-	-

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1992-1999
Contribution to oil and gas sector GVA (by factor income)											
I-O industry group 5											
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	19.0	13.4	-6.2	-9.6	-5.3	10.5	-2.2	6.6	17.1
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	11.1	15.0	12.1	29.3	-10.3	-16.7	14.1	56.0	57.8
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	-4.2	2.2	-2.1	26.1	8.6	-27.0	52.2	15.7	45.8
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	12.0	14.7	9.7	25.0	-9.9	-14.5	12.4	51.1	52.6
I-O industry group 35 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	7.6	2.7	4.8	8.5	-0.4	-1.4	17.3	6.7	44.7
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	-7.8	11.5	0.9	-36.1	-23.5	14.4	-15.1	-27.6	-50.7
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	3.1	0.5	4.5	-4.2	-1.4	-17.5	-23.1	25.6	-35.2
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	0.5	6.2	3.1	-10.7	-7.4	2.0	7.1	-0.6	-0.6
I-O industry group 86 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	9.4	3.2	-9.2	-0.9	-4.2	2.4	-4.0	-1.6	-4.3
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	-3.3	-15.1	-40.0	30.3	4.7	5.5	10.9	6.6	-21.4
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	1.5	0.8	0.2	-52.9	-0.9	4.4	5.1	-8.1	-47.5
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	2.5	-5.2	-20.3	0.4	-0.5	3.8	2.9	1.6	-17.4
I-O industry group 89 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	-10.5	0.0	-18.6	-16.1	15.2	-5.6	10.0	22.4	-26.9
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	-20.0	4.8	-20.7	-10.4	36.8	-2.3	-2.2	8.9	-22.1
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	-12.7	-8.4	-18.7	-7.0	-0.1	-15.2	-7.8	14.5	-52.8
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	-13.2	0.6	-19.2	-14.1	19.9	-5.1	5.3	18.1	-27.4
Total of oil and gas sector											
Compensation of employees	n/a	n/a	7.8	5.4	-6.6	-3.1	-1.4	2.5	3.8	6.1	8.0
Gross operating surplus	n/a	n/a	6.3	10.0	4.7	24.3	-9.2	-13.8	12.3	48.0	33.7
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	n/a	n/a	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6	-38.2	0.5	-6.5	5.3	1.9	-40.4
Total GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	6.4	8.3	1.3	15.2	-7.3	-9.9	9.9	36.8	23.5
Whole economy indicators											
GDP at current market prices	n/a	n/a	5.1	6.0	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.3	48.3
GVA at current basic prices	n/a	n/a	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.5	5.8	6.0	4.7	5.3	46.4
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	n/a	n/a	5.8	5.1	5.0	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.8	50.3
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	n/a	n/a	0.4	7.2	8.4	7.5	5.8	13.0	3.0	4.1	54.6
Exports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	13.6	10.3	12.7	10.2	3.9	-0.8	3.7	11.6	66.2
Imports of goods and services	n/a	n/a	12.2	8.9	11.8	9.9	2.0	3.0	6.7	12.4	68.1
Compensation of employees (CoE)	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.2	6.5	8.1	6.6	7.6	42.2
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	n/a	n/a	10.5	10.5	6.1	10.6	5.0	2.9	1.7	1.4	57.4
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production (ToP)	n/a	n/a	-4.4	-1.7	3.4	-0.7	1.5	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.1
Oil and gas sector contribution related to whole economy											
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of whole economy GVA	n/a	n/a	1.1	2.5	-3.6	8.2	-12.4	-15.0	5.0	29.9	-15.6
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of Oil and gas total output	n/a	n/a	-1.3	-2.9	-1.9	6.6	-2.0	1.7	1.2	4.3	1.1
Oil and gas CoE as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	1.3	-2.7	-7.8	-15.9	6.4	13.8	-5.6	-22.5	-12.6
Oil and gas GOS as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	-0.2	1.6	3.3	7.8	-2.0	-4.3	2.1	8.2	8.2
Oil and gas ToP as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	n/a	n/a	-6.7	-7.9	-2.9	-46.4	8.5	3.8	-4.2	-25.5	-51.7
Oil and gas GFCF as a proportion of whole economy GFCF	n/a	n/a	-16.2	-24.1	6.5	-13.2	-6.9	2.8	-25.2	-26.6	-57.9
HHFCe on energy as a proportion of total HHFCe	n/a	n/a	-2.3	0.7	-1.3	0.4	-5.0	-5.6	-2.6	1.3	-14.7
I-O product 35 (*part*):											
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products as a proportion of TDD	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.7	6.0	5.3	-3.4	-6.7	24.1
Supplementary information											
Oil and gas exploration expenditure (£m)	n/a	n/a	-19.5	-22.6	15.7	0.9	9.0	-36.2	-39.9	-24.0	-69.6
Average spot price for oil ($ per barrel): Brent crude	n/a	n/a	-12.8	-6.7	7.3	21.6	-6.6	-31.7	38.6	59.0	-6.1
Producer price indices (2000=100):											
Petrol and oil	n/a	n/a	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.7	4.3	1.5	7.6	14.8	28.1
Electricity	n/a	n/a	4.6	0.1	-4.6	-4.0	-7.0	-0.2	0.0	-7.5	-11.1
Gas	n/a	n/a	-4.7	-2.4	-7.8	-26.2	3.0	4.6	-0.5	8.1	-34.0
Retail price indices (1987=100):											
Petrol and oil	n/a	n/a	7.9	4.6	5.2	5.0	10.0	5.0	8.4	13.1	56.0
Electricity	n/a	n/a	-0.4	3.3	1.4	-0.5	-4.8	-4.6	-1.3	-2.0	-6.8
Gas	n/a	n/a	-3.8	6.0	3.4	0.1	-1.0	-3.4	-0.6	-2.5	0.3
Average UK retail price of petrol (pence per litre):											
4 star	n/a	n/a	7.1	4.6	5.3	3.8	9.4	6.0	8.2	10.8	53.6
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	6.7	3.0	5.3	5.5	9.8	4.7	8.5	14.7	52.4
Diesel	n/a	n/a	8.4	3.5	5.5	6.9	8.7	5.6	10.1	13.4	59.9
Average UK duty paid on petrol (pence per litre):											
4 star	n/a	n/a	11.1	9.9	9.2	8.1	10.3	11.9	7.6	-2.0	91.4
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	10.4	11.4	10.8	9.3	11.8	12.4	7.6	4.0	101.4
Diesel	n/a	n/a	10.4	11.9	13.0	9.3	11.8	14.6	11.6	4.5	118.2
Average UK duty paid as a proportion of retail price (%):											
4 star	n/a	n/a	3.7	5.0	3.7	4.1	0.9	5.6	-0.5	-11.6	24.6
Unleaded	n/a	n/a	3.5	8.2	5.2	3.6	1.8	7.4	-0.9	-9.3	32.2
Diesel	n/a	n/a	1.9	8.1	7.2	2.2	2.8	8.5	1.4	-7.9	36.5
Number of petrol stations in the UK	n/a	n/a	-3.1	-5.6	-4.3	-9.2	0.5	-7.2	-0.3	-4.9	-26.1
Inland deliveries (sales million tonnes)	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Petrol (motor spirit)	n/a	n/a	-1.1	-3.9	-3.9	2.1	-0.7	-1.8	-0.3	-1.8	-9.4
Diesel (DERV fuel)	n/a	n/a	6.1	9.3	4.3	6.8	4.2	1.1	2.4	0.8	39.4

See 'Notes for information' on the last page of this table.

10.26 Oil and gas sector statistics at a glance

continued

	Growth rates (%)										
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2000-03
Contribution to oil and gas sector GVA (by factor income)											
I-O industry group 5											
Compensation of employees	-0.3	0.7	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Gross operating surplus	-4.5	-3.9	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.8
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	75.3	-42.3	-31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-30.9
Total GVA at current basic prices	-4.0	-3.9	-2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.9
I-O industry group 35 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	-8.1	12.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8
Gross operating surplus	51.3	-61.4	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-37.3
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	11.0	-8.4	-19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18.3
Total GVA at current basic prices	2.0	-6.1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.0
I-O industry group 86 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	0.2	5.2	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
Gross operating surplus	-17.0	10.2	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	20.6	-9.1	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2
Total GVA at current basic prices	-6.5	6.0	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
I-O industry group 89 (*part*)											
Compensation of employees	10.9	0.9	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6
Gross operating surplus	9.8	-7.1	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	0.1	-14.9	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.9
Total GVA at current basic prices	10.1	-1.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8
Total of oil and gas sector											
Compensation of employees	-1.0	5.2	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
Gross operating surplus	-4.4	-4.4	-1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.2
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production	27.8	-18.6	-5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.0
Total GVA at current basic prices	-3.3	-2.8	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.6
Whole economy indicators											
GDP at current market prices	4.5	5.2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0
GVA at current basic prices	5.0	5.4	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
Households final consumption expenditure (HHFCe)	5.3	5.0	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	2.4	4.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
Exports of goods and services	2.2	0.7	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
Imports of goods and services	4.7	2.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
Compensation of employees (CoE)	5.9	4.5	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1
Gross operating surplus (GOS)	3.3	7.2	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on production (ToP)	5.2	2.3	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6
Oil and gas sector contribution related to whole economy											
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of whole economy GVA	-7.9	-7.8	-5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19.9
Oil and gas GVA as a proportion of Oil and gas total output	-1.2	-0.1	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.0
Oil and gas CoE as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	2.4	8.3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7
Oil and gas GOS as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	-1.2	-1.7	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.8
Oil and gas ToP as a proportion of Oil and gas GVA	32.1	-16.2	-5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Oil and gas GFCF as a proportion of whole economy GFCF	25.7	6.9	-18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
HHFCe on energy as a proportion of total HHFCe	-6.2	-5.3	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.0
I-O product 35 (*part*):											
Taxes (*less* subsidies) on products as a proportion of TDD	-3.5	2.8	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.3
Supplementary information											
Oil and gas exploration expenditure (£m)	6.6	4.9	-14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.0
Average spot price for oil ($ per barrel): Brent crude	-13.6	1.4	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
Producer price indices (2000=100):											
Petrol and oil	-5.1	-3.3	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.6
Electricity	-3.8	-3.7	-3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.7
Gas	40.7	-4.2	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.3
Retail price indices (1987=100):											
Petrol and oil	-5.1	-3.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4.8
Electricity	-0.9	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Gas	2.7	6.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2
Average UK retail price of petrol (pence per litre):											
4 star	-6.8	-2.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.0
Unleaded	-6.9	-1.9	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.5
Diesel	-5.5	-2.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.1
Average UK duty paid on petrol (pence per litre):											
4 star	7.0	-0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Unleaded	0.6	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Diesel	0.5	-11.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.5
Average UK duty paid as a proportion of retail price (%):											
4 star	14.8	2.4	-2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3
Unleaded	8.1	2.0	-2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
Diesel	6.3	-9.0	-2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.7
Number of petrol stations in the UK	-6.5	-6.4	-7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19.2
Inland deliveries (sales million tonnes)											
Petrol (motor spirit)	-2.1	-0.6	-4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9
Diesel (DERV fuel)	2.8	5.4	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3

Notes for information
Abbreviations: NPISHs represents Non-profit institutions serving households, TDD represents total domestic demand, and GG represents General government final consumption expenditure.
Balance of trade is recorded as exports *less* imports.
Differences between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.