

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS

United Kingdom

Last Updated: May 2006

Background

With its significant North Sea reserves, the United Kingdom is a major European oil and natural gas producer.

The United Kingdom (UK) is an important political and economic power in Europe and the world. It has the second-largest economy in the European Union (EU) with a nominal 2005 gross domestic product (GDP) of \$2.2 trillion. The UK economy grew by 1.8 percent in 2005, with growth of 2.2 percent forecasted for 2006. While the UK has been a member of the EU since 1973, it does not participate in the European single currency, the Euro.



The UK is the largest producer of oil and natural gas in the EU. However, after years of being a net exporter of both fuels, the UK became a net importer of natural gas in 2004. Government estimates also predict that the country will become a net importer of oil by the end of the decade. Production from UK oil and natural gas fields peaked in the late 1990s and has declined steadily over the past several years, as the discovery of new reserves has not kept pace with the maturation of existing fields. In response, the government has begun a three-pronged approach to address the predicted domestic shortfalls: 1) increasing domestic production through efficiency gains and the exploitation of marginal fields; 2) establishing necessary import infrastructure, such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) receiving terminals and transnational pipelines; and 3) investing in energy conservation and renewables.

Oil

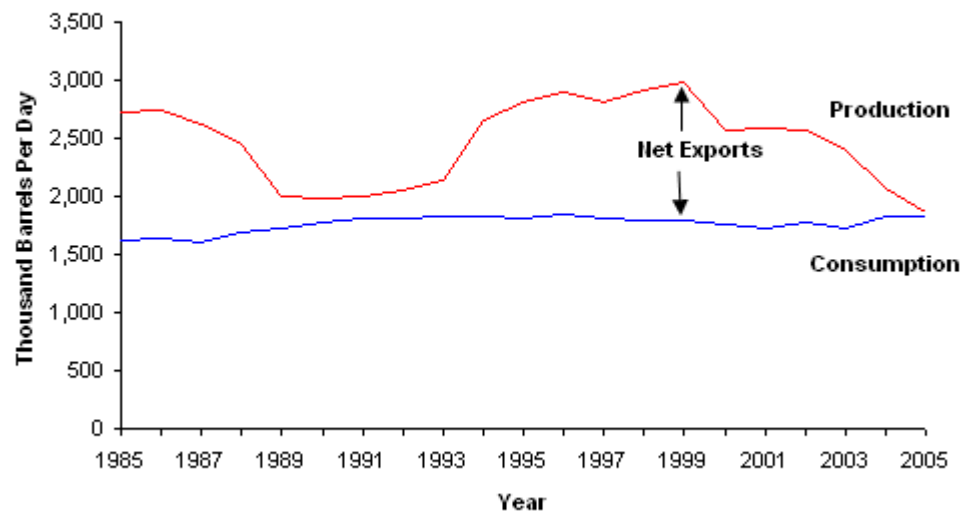
The UK is the largest oil producer in the EU, but production has declined since peaking in 1999.

According to *Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ)*, the UK had 4.0 billion barrels of proven crude oil reserves in 2006, the most of any EU member country. The UK consumed 1.8 million barrels per day (bbl/d) of oil in 2005, mostly flat from the previous year. The importance of oil to the UK economy has declined slightly over the past two decades, with oil's contribution to total energy consumption falling from 37 percent in 1983 to 35 percent in 2003.

Exploration and Production

The UK Continental Shelf (UKCS), located in the North Sea off the eastern coast of the UK, contains the bulk of the country's oil reserves. There are also sizable reserves in the North Sea north of the Shetland Islands, with smaller amounts in the North Atlantic. Besides these offshore assets, the UK also has the Wytch Farm field, the largest onshore oil field in Europe.

UK Oil Production and Consumption, 1985-2005



Source: *International Energy Annual 2003*; internal EIA estimates

Total oil production (including condensates, natural gas liquids, and refinery gain) in the UK was 1.87 million bbl/d in 2005, a 10 percent decline from 2004 and 37 percent below the peak of production in 1999. The UK government expects oil production in the country to continue to decline, reaching 1.38 million bbl/d by 2009. Reasons for this decline include 1) the overall maturity of the country's oil fields, 2) the application of new crude oil extraction technologies that lead to field exhausted at a quicker rate, and 3) increasing costs as production shifts to more remote and inhospitable regions.

Most of the UK crude oil grades are light and sweet (30° to 40° API), which generally makes them attractive to foreign buyers. The UK has been a net exporter of crude oil since 1981. According to the British Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the largest destinations of crude oil exports in 2004 were the United States (28 percent), the Netherlands (21 percent), Germany (17 percent), and France (14 percent). Much of the crude oil exported to the Netherlands is not actually consumed there, but rather sold at the Rotterdam spot market. In 2005, the UK exported 219,000 bbl/d of crude oil and 167,000 bbl/d of petroleum products to the U.S., contributing 2.2 percent

and 4.8 percent to total U.S. crude oil and petroleum product imports, respectively.

Sector Organization

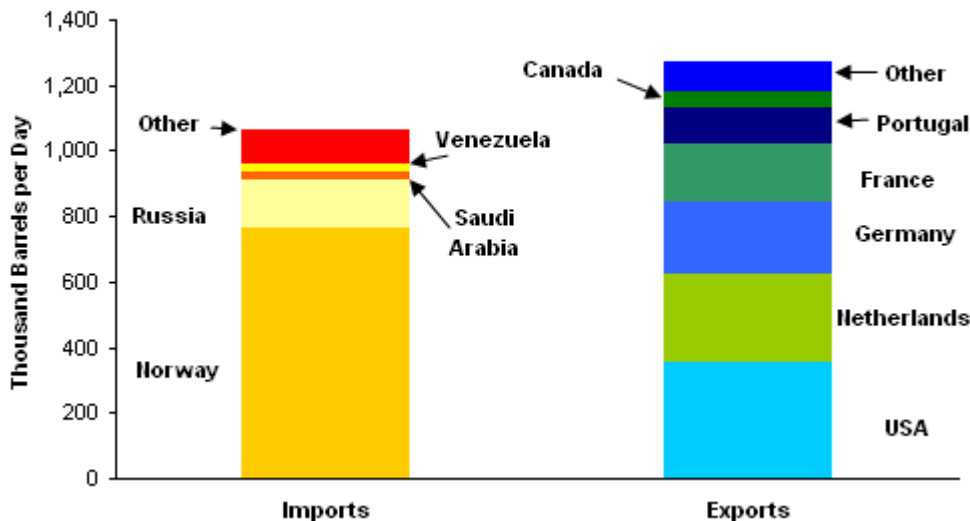
BP is the largest oil producer in the UK, with 26 fields producing a total of 471,600 bbl/d in 2004, according to *OGJ*. BP also operates the single-largest oil field in the UK, Schiehallion, with 2004 production of 98,900 bbl/d. Other large oil producers in the UK include Shell, ChevronTexaco, and Total.

As UK oil fields mature, the industry has shifted focus from discovering new reserves to increasing the productivity of existing fields and developing smaller, previously avoided ones. This trend has prompted oil major such as BP and Shell to begin selling their UK assets in order to focus on high growth, international opportunities. The result has been the entry into the UK oil sector of many smaller operators. In 2003, U.S.-based Apache purchased BP's Forties field for \$630 million, and other smaller operators, such as Talisman, Perenco, and Paladin Resources, have acquired significant production assets in the country. In late 2004, EnCana announced that it would sell its North Sea assets to Canada-based Nexen for \$2 billion. In 2005, Denmark's Maersk Oil and Gas and UK natural gas company Centrica purchased the North Sea assets of U.S.-based Kerr McGee for \$3 billion. These companies find smaller and maturing fields more economically viable than do the oil majors, because they have lower overhead costs, are more flexible, and often employ newer production and recovery technologies.

Pipelines

There is an extensive network of pipelines in the UK to carry oil extracted from North Sea platforms to coastal terminals in Scotland and northern England. BP operates the 110-mile, 36-inch Forties-Cruden Bay pipeline, linking fields in the Forties system to the oil terminal at Cruden Bay, Scotland. The company also operates a 110-mile, 36-inch pipeline connecting the Ninnian system to the Sullom Voe oil terminal on Shetland Island. Total operates a 150-mile, 24-inch pipeline linking the Bruce and Forties fields to Cruden Bay and a 130-mile, 30-inch pipeline connecting the Piper system with Flotta on Orkney Island. Shell and Esso jointly operate a 93-mile, 36-inch connection between the Cormorant oil field and Sullom Voe. Talisman Energy owns a 37-mile, 16-inch pipeline connection between its Beatrice field and the Nigg Bay oil terminal. There are also numerous, small pipelines that connect each North Sea oil platform to these major backbones. Finally, the UK does have a few onshore crude oil pipelines, including a 90-mile, underground pipeline operated by BP that links the Wytch Farm field to the refinery at Fawley and the nearby oil export terminal at Southampton.

UK Crude Oil Imports and Exports, by Trading Partner, 2004



Source: Department of Trade and Industry

The UK has a single international crude oil pipeline, the 220-mile, 34-inch Norpipe operated by ConocoPhillips. With a capacity of 900,000 bbl/d, Norpipe connects Norwegian oil fields in the Ekofisk system to the oil terminal and refinery at Teesside.

Downstream

The UK had 1.9 million bbl/d of refining capacity in 2006, according to *OGJ*. ExxonMobil operates the single-largest refinery in the country, the 326,000-bbl/d Fawley facility in southern England. However, BP controls the largest total amount of refining capacity, with facilities in Grangemouth, Scotland (196,000 bbl/d) and Coryton, England (163,000 bbl/d). Other companies with significant refining capacity in the UK include Total (325,000 bbl/d), Shell (296,000 bbl/d), ConocoPhillips (221,000 bbl/d), and ChevronTexaco (210,000 bbl/d). According to DTI, refinery utilization in the UK was near 90 percent in 2004. The UK maintains an active international trade in refined petroleum products, exporting 36.1 million metric tons (mt) and importing 26.4 million mt in 2004.

Natural Gas

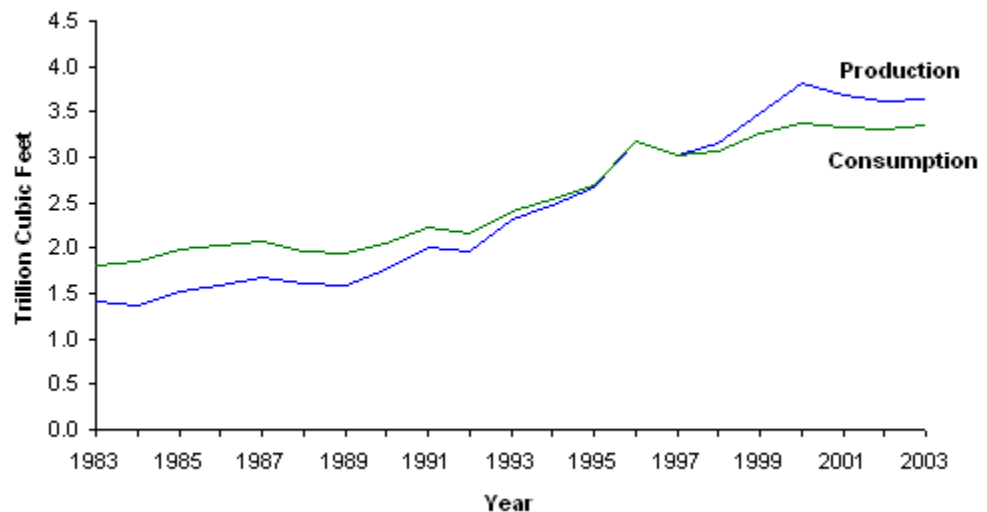
According to *OGJ*, the UK held an estimated 18.8 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proven natural gas reserves in 2006, a 10 percent decline from the previous year. Most of these reserves occur in three distinct areas: 1) associated fields in the UKCS; 2) non-associated fields in the Southern Gas Basin, located adjacent to the Dutch sector of the North Sea; and 3) non-associated fields in the Irish Sea. In order to take advantage of its domestic reserves, the UK government has encouraged the use of natural gas, including its substitution for coal and oil in industrial consumption and electricity production. As a result, natural gas consumption in the UK reached 3.4 Tcf in 2003. Further, the percentage of total energy consumption sourced from natural gas in the UK has increased from 20 percent in 1980 to 34 percent in 2003. In 2004, the UK was a net importer of natural gas for the first time since 1996.

The UK is one of the largest natural gas producers in the world.

Exploration and Production

The UK produced 3.6 Tcf of natural gas in 2003, about the same as the previous year, but a decrease from the peak of 3.8 Tcf in 2000. The country is the fourth-largest producer of natural gas in the world, behind Russia, the United States, and Canada. The largest concentration of natural gas production in the UK is the Shearwater-Elgin area of the Southern Gas Basin. The area contains five gas fields, Elgin (Total), Franklin (Total), Halley (Talisman), Scoter (Shell), and Shearwater (Shell). Most of the leading oil companies in the UK are also the leading natural gas producers, including BP, Shell, and Total. The major gas distribution companies in the UK, such as Centrica and BG Group, also have a presence in this production sector. Like the oil industry, smaller independents have been able to acquire some maturing assets from larger operators, who find it difficult to profitably operate these older, declining fields.

UK Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1983-2003



Source: *International Energy Annual 2003*

Sector Organization

Private companies control the UK natural gas sector, including production, distribution, and transmission. The largest gas distributor in the UK is now Centrica, a spin-off of the distribution assets of formally state-owned British Gas. National Grid Transeco (NGT), formed in 2002 through the merger of Lattice and former parastatal National Grid, controls the domestic gas

transmission system.

Pipelines

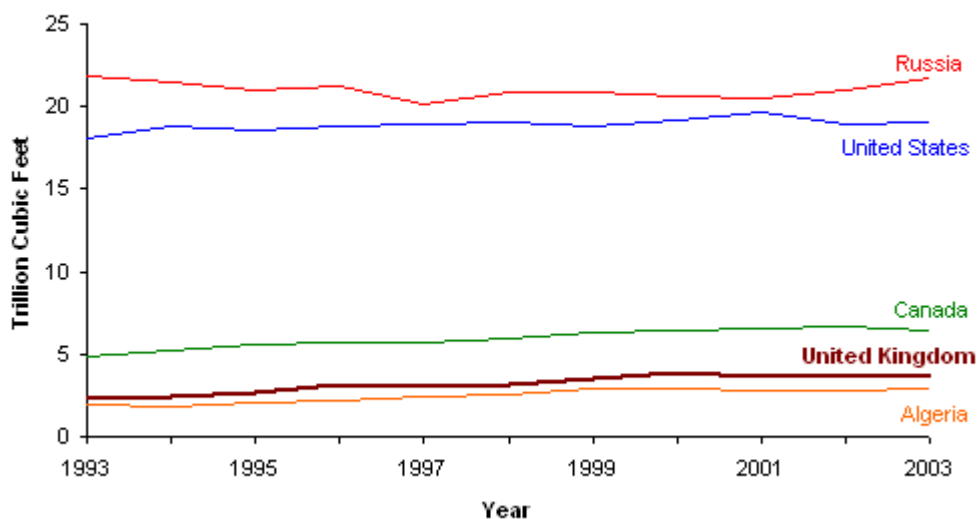
Domestic System

There are four main pipeline systems in the UK that carry natural gas from offshore platforms to coastal landing terminals. First, the Shearwater-Elgin Line (SEAL), operated by Total, transports gas from the Shearwater-Elgin area to the landing terminal at Bacton, England. Second, ExxonMobil operates the 200-mile, 30-inch Scottish Area Gas Evacuation (SAGE), which transports associated natural gas from UKGS fields to the landing terminal at St. Fergus, Scotland. Third, the 250-mile, 36-inch Central Area Transmission System (CATS), operated by BP, links fields in the Graben area of the UKCS to Teeside. Finally, Shell operates the Far North Liquids and Gas System (FLAGS) linking associated gas deposits in the Brent oil system with St. Fergus. Once brought onshore, the responsibility for transporting natural gas throughout the country belongs to NGT. The company operates over 4,200 miles of transmission lines in the UK.

International Pipelines

A consortium of companies, led by BG, Ruhrgas, and Distrigas, operates the Interconnector pipeline between Bacton, England and Zeebrugge, Belgium. The Interconnector, inaugurated in 1998, is capable of bi-direction operation, meaning either it can export natural gas from the UK to continental Europe ("Forward Mode"), or it can import natural gas into the UK ("Reverse Mode"). For most of its career, the Interconnector operated in Forward Mode, with a capacity of 1.9 Bcf/d. However, since mid-2005, the system has operated mostly in Reverse Mode, with a recent expansion increasing this capacity to 1.6 Bcf/d. The operators of the Interconnector plan to expand the system's Reverse Mode capacity to 2.3 Bcf/d by the end of 2006.

World's Largest Natural Gas Producers, 1993-2003



Source: *International Energy Annual 2003*

The UK also imports natural gas through the Frigg pipeline system, operated by Total. Frigg connects the St. Fergus gas terminal with the Frigg gas field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. Finally, the UK-Eire Interconnector connects the UK with the Republic of Ireland, running from Moffat, Scotland to Dublin.

In 2003, the UK and Norway finalized the necessary political conditions for construction of the Langeled pipeline system linking Norway's Ormen Lange natural gas field to Easington, England. The 750-mile Langeled would be the longest sub sea pipeline in the world, with an initial capacity of 1.9 Bcf/d and planned maximum capacity of 2.9 Bcf/d. Construction on the project has begun, with completion expected by 2007. Gasunie plans to build a 146-mile gas pipeline linking Balgzand, the Netherlands to Bacton, England. Initial construction on the Balgzand-Bacton Line (BBL) began in October 2004, with completion of the project expected by the end of 2006. According to Gasunie, the BBL will have an initial capacity of 1.1 Bcf/d, with a maximum capacity of 1.7 Bcf/d.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Currently, the UK has a single LNG import terminal, the NGT's Grain LNG on the Isle of Grain. The facility has a sendout capacity of 420 Bcf/d, which NGT plans to expand to 1.3 Bcf/d by the end of 2007. Algeria's Sonatrach and BP are the principle importers using the terminal.

ExxonMobil and Qatar Petroleum have received regulatory approval for the South Hook LNG receiving terminal in Milton Haven, Wales. The terminal will receive its LNG from the Qatargas II liquefaction project in Ras Laffin, Qatar, which is also a joint project between the two companies. The South Hook LNG project should come online by 2007, with an initial capacity of 1.0 Bcf/d and a maximum capacity of 2.1 Bcf/d by 2009.

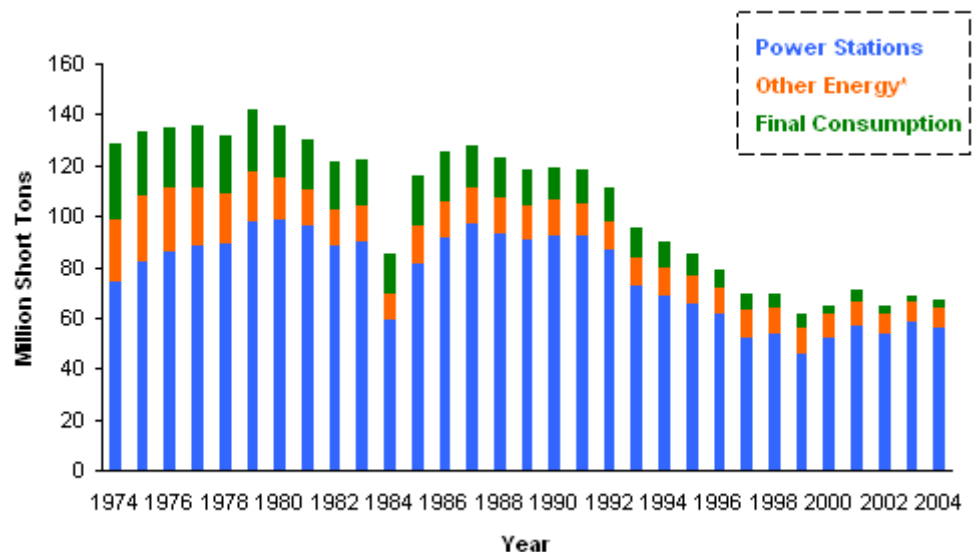
Finally, BG has collaborated with Netherlands-based Petroplus and Malaysia-based Petronas to also build an LNG receiving terminal in Milton Haven, on the site of an existing natural gas storage facility owned by Petroplus. Dragon received regulatory approval from Ofgem in early 2005, and the project should start receiving cargos by the end of 2008 at an initial sendout capacity of 580 Mmcf/d.

Coal

Most UK coal consumption is for power generation.

The UK had an estimated 243 million short tons (Mmst) of recoverable coal reserves in 2003. The country produced 30.6 Mmst in 2003, the fifth-most in the EU. Coal production in the UK has declined steadily and dramatically over the past several decades. Decreasing domestic consumption and a surge of low-cost imports have been the principle causes of the production decline. According to DTI, the UK now imports more coal than it produces domestically, with South Africa and Australian representing the principle source of these imports.

UK Coal Consumption, by End Use, 1974-2004



Source: Department of Trade and Industry

*Coking ovens and blast furnaces

In order to meet its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, the UK likely will continue to phase out coal consumption and production. Nevertheless, the UK government continues to provide financial support to the industry. In June 2003, the UK government launched the Coal Investment Aid program, with a budget of up to \$111 million. The goal of the project is to create or safeguard jobs in the UK coal industry by encouraging coal producers to enter into investment projects that maintain access to reserves.

Electricity

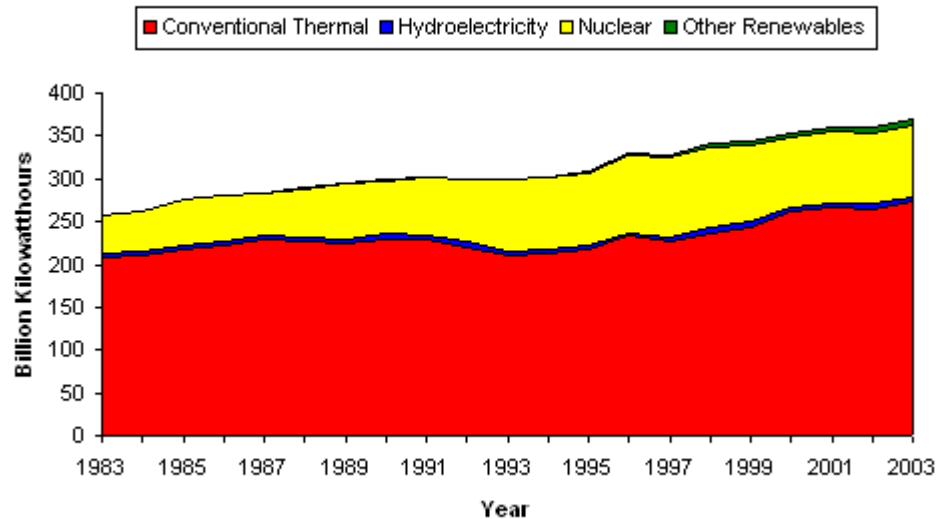
Natural gas-fired power stations are replacing coal as the principle source of the UK power supply.

The UK had installed electricity generation capacity of 74.0 gigawatts (GW) in 2003. Also in 2003, the UK generated 369.9 billion kilowatthours (Bkwh) of electricity while consuming 346.1 Bkwh. Most electricity generation comes from conventional thermal sources (74 percent), followed by nuclear (23 percent), other renewables (2 percent), and hydroelectricity (1 percent).

Sector Organization

The UK has a [privatized](#) electricity sector, where generators and distributors trade electricity on a wholesale market. The largest power producer in the country is British Energy (BE), which controls most of the nuclear power capacity and generates about 20 percent of the total electricity supply. Other important generating companies include E.ON UK, RWE npower, Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE), and ScottishPower (SP). Twelve regional monopolies control electricity distribution in the UK, most of which are owned by the leading generation companies. NGT owns and operates the national transmission system in England and Wales, whereas SSE and SP operate the grid in Scotland, and Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE), a subsidiary of the Viridian Group, operates the grid in Northern Ireland.

UK Electricity Generation, by Source, 1983-2003

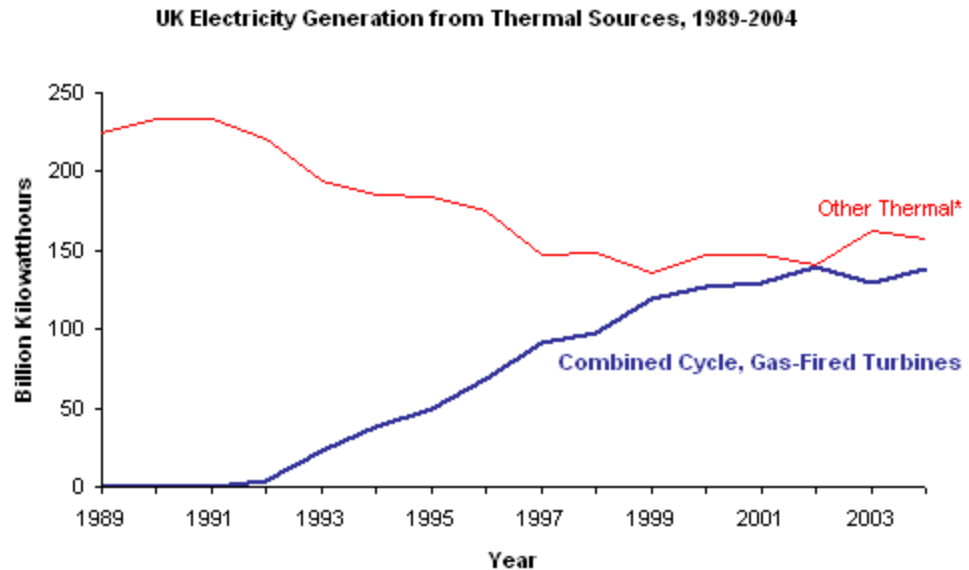


Source: *International Energy Annual 2003*

The UK has slowly integrated the formally-separate electricity markets of its component parts (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales). The British government formed the New Electricity Trading Arrangements (NETA) in 2001 to integrate the electricity markets of England and Wales. In 2005, the British government extended NETA to Scotland as the British Energy Transmission and Trading Arrangements (BETTA). There are plans to eventually incorporate Northern Ireland in to the BETTA. In addition, SP and SSE have increased the transmission capacity between England and Scotland to allow them to sell more electricity to English and Welsh customers.

Conventional Thermal

As mentioned above, conventional thermal plants provide the bulk of the electricity supply in the UK. According to DTI, conventional thermal generation in 2004 consisted of natural gas (53 percent), coal (44 percent), oil (2 percent), and other (1 percent). One of the largest power plants in the UK is the Drax facility in North Yorkshire, which consists of six coal-fired units with total capacity of 4,000 megawatts (MW). The long-term trend in UK power generation has been a move from coal-fired plants to combined-cycle, gas-fired turbines (CCGFT). As a result, according to DTI, electricity generation from CCGFTs increased from zero in 1989 to 137.7 Bkwh in 2004.



Source: Department of Trade and Industry

*Oil plants, traditional gas turbines, and thermal

Nuclear

BE operates eight nuclear power stations in the UK, including seven stations using advanced, gas-cooled reactors (AGR) and one (Sizewell B) using a pressurized-water reactor (PWR). All of the AGR reactors will reach the end of their designed lifetime by 2023. British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL), owned by the UK government, operates four nuclear plants containing first generation, magnesium-oxide (Magnox) reactors. The UK originally built 11 of these plants in the 1950s, and BNFL will close the remaining four by 2010. BNFL plans to convert one closed plant, Chapelcross, into a co-firing plant burning a combination of coal and locally grown willow trees.

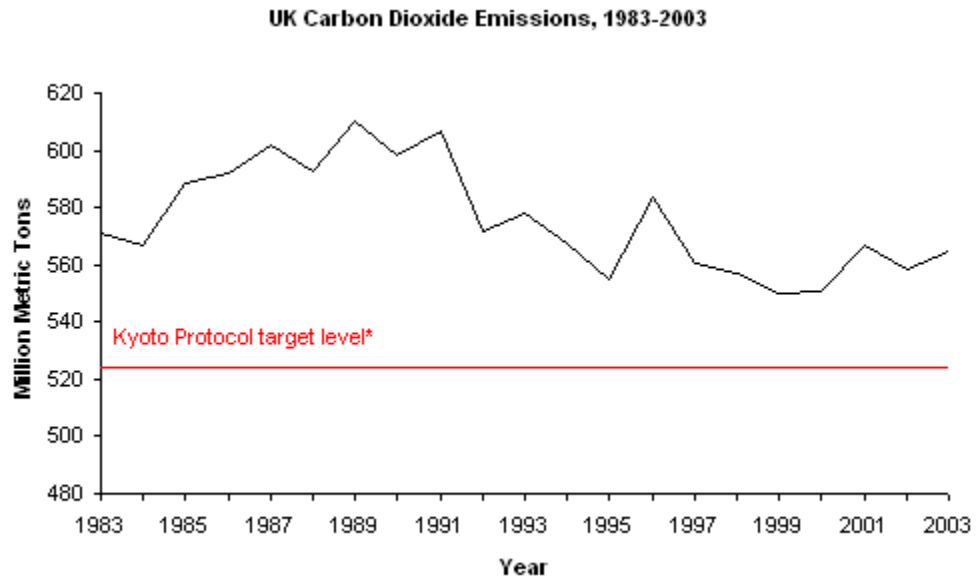
Renewables

The UK government has introduced regulations that require electricity distributors to source a portion of their electricity supply from renewables (including hydroelectricity), currently 3 percent but set to rise to 10 percent by 2010. Investments in wind power have increased substantially, aiming to take advantage of the natural geographic advantage that the UK has in this regard. Another area of increased interest has been wave power. In 2004, the Pelamis project off the coast of Orkney delivered the first ever supply of electricity from wave energy to the UK national grid. Finally, hydroelectricity has regained attention, especially in Scotland, including the potential construction of the 100-MW Glendoe project.

Environment

The UK emitted 564.6 million metric tons (Mmt) of energy-related carbon dioxide in 2003. The country is one of only four Western European countries to achieve a drop in carbon dioxide emissions since 1990. While carbon dioxide emissions have declined, total energy consumption has increased over the same period by 11.2 percent, reaching 9.8 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) in 2003.

The UK is an Annex I country under the Kyoto Protocol.



The UK has ratified the Kyoto Protocol; however, the EU has decided to meet its requirements under the Protocol as a whole, rather than as individual signatories, with each member state given a different emissions target by the EU Commission. Under the EU plan, the UK must reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 12.5 percent below the 1990 level during the 2008-2012 commitment period; the country was 8 percent above this target during 2003.

The UK has seen dramatic improvements in air quality in recent decades, especially reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions: The principle driving force behind these reductions has been the transition away from coal-fired power plants, the drastic reduction in the use of coal for residential heating, and general economic shift from an industry-focused to service-based economy. In 2001, the UK government introduced the Climate Change Levy, a surcharge on energy produced from carbon dioxide-emitting sources charged to commercial and industrial energy users. By exempting renewable energy sources and co-generation facilities, the Levy has encouraged large energy consumers to increase conservation measures.

Please see the [full environmental report](#) for the UK.

Profile

Country Overview

Head of Government	Prime Minister Tony Blair (since May 1997)
Location	Western Europe, islands including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France
Population (2005E)	60,441,457
Languages	English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)
Religion	Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 71.6%, Muslim 2.7%, Hindu 1%, other 1.6%, unspecified or none 23.1% (2001 census)
Ethnic Group(s)	white 92.1%, black 2%, Indian 1.8%, Pakistani 1.3%, mixed 1.2%, other 1.6% (2001 census)

Economic Overview

Currency/Exchange Rate (April 17, 2006)	1 United Kingdom Pound (GBP) = \$1.77
Inflation Rate (2004E, 2005E, 2006F)	2.0%, 1.9%, 1.7%
Gross Domestic Product	\$2.2 trillion

(2005E)

Real GDP Growth Rate (2004E, 2005E, 2006F)	3.2%, 1.8%, 2.2%
Unemployment Rate (2005E)	4.7%
External Debt (2005E)	\$7.1 trillion
Exports (2005E)	\$380 million
Exports - Commodities	manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages, tobacco
Exports - Partners (2004E)	US 15%, Germany 10.7%, France 9.2%, Ireland 6.8%, Netherlands 6.1%, Belgium 5.2%, Spain 4.5%, Italy 4.2%
Imports (2005E)	\$461 million
Imports - Commodities	manufactured goods, machinery, fuels; foodstuffs
Imports - Partners (2004E)	Germany 13%, US 9.2%, France 7.5%, Netherlands 6.6%, Belgium 5%, Italy 4.3%, China 4.2%
Current Account Balance (2005E)	-\$48 million

Energy Overview

Proven Oil Reserves (January 1, 2006E)	4 billion barrels
Oil Production (2005E)	1.9 million barrels per day, of which 85% was crude oil.
Oil Consumption (2005E)	1.8 million barrels per day
Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (2006E)	1.9 million barrels per day
Proven Natural Gas Reserves (January 1, 2006E)	18.8 trillion cubic feet
Natural Gas Production (2003E)	3.6 trillion cubic feet
Natural Gas Consumption (2003E)	3,360.2 billion cubic feet
Recoverable Coal Reserves (2003E)	242.5 million short tons
Coal Production (2003E)	30.6 million short tons
Coal Consumption (2003E)	68.8 million short tons
Electricity Installed Capacity (2003E)	74 gigawatts
Electricity Production (2003E)	369.9 billion kilowatt hours
Electricity Consumption (2003E)	346.1 billion kilowatt hours
Total Energy Consumption (2003E)	9.8 quadrillion Btus*, of which Oil (35%), Natural Gas (34%), Coal (16%), Nuclear (11%), Other Renewables (1%), Hydroelectricity (0%)
Total Per Capita Energy Consumption (2003E)	166 million Btus
Energy Intensity (2003E)	6,147 Btu per \$2000-PPP**

Environmental Overview

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2003E)	564.6 million metric tons, of which Oil (41%), Natural Gas (34%), Coal (25%)
Per-Capita, Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide	9.5 metric tons

Emissions (2003E)

Carbon Dioxide Intensity (2003E) 0.4 Metric tons per thousand \$2000-PPP**

Environmental Issues by 2005 the government aims to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste disposed of in landfill sites to 85% of 1998 levels and to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste, increasing to 33% by 2015; between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, household recycling increased from 8.8% to 10.3%

Major Environmental Agreements party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Oil and Gas Industry

Organization Private sector active in all aspects of industry.

Major Oil/Gas Ports Bacton, St. Fergus, Teeside, Easington, Isle of Grain, Cruden Bay, Sullom Voe, Flotta, Nigg Bay, Southampton

Foreign Company Involvement Extensive, including many European and U.S. firms. The largest include Total, Chevron, BHP, Amerada Hess.

Major Oil Fields (production, bbl/d) Schiehallion (98,900), Foinaven (72,600), Alba (67,100), Captain (66,000), Forties (55,300)

Major Natural Gas Fields Elgin, Franklin, Halley, Scoter, Shearwater

Major Pipelines (length) Forties-Cruden Bay (110 miles), Ninnan-Sullom Voe (110 miles), Piper-Flotta (130 miles), Cormorant-Sullom Voe (93 miles), Norpipe (220 miles), Shearwater-Elgin (SEAL), Scottish Area Gas Evacuation (SAGE, 200 miles), Central Area Transmission System (CATS, 250 miles), Far North Liquids and Gas System (FLAGS), Interconnector, Frigg.

Major Refineries (capacity, bbl/d) Fawley (326,000), Stanlow (296,400), Killingholme South Humberside (221,300), South Killingholme (221,000), Coryton Essex (163,400),

* The total energy consumption statistic includes petroleum, dry natural gas, coal, net hydro, nuclear, geothermal, solar, wind, wood and waste electric power. The renewable energy consumption statistic is based on International Energy Agency (IEA) data and includes hydropower, solar, wind, tide, geothermal, solid biomass and animal products, biomass gas and liquids, industrial and municipal wastes. Sectoral shares of energy consumption and carbon emissions are also based on IEA data.

**GDP figures from OECD estimates based on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

Links**EIA Links**

[Electricity Restructuring and Privatization in the United Kingdom](#)

[EIA - Country Information on the United Kingdom](#)

U.S. Government

[CIA World Factbook - United Kingdom](#)

[U.S. Department of Commerce Country Commercial Guide for United Kingdom](#)

[U.S. State Department Consular Information Sheet](#)

Associations and Institutions

[Society of British Gas Industry](#)

[The British Wind Energy Association](#)

[The Gas Forum](#)

[UK Offshore Operators Association \(UKOOA\)](#)

[UK Petroleum Industry Association](#)

Foreign Government Agencies

[Department of Trade and Industry \(Energy\)](#)

[Ofgem](#)

[Ofreg](#)

[The Scottish Parliament](#)

Oil and Natural Gas

[BG-Group](#)
[British Petroleum](#)
[Edinburgh Oil and Gas](#)
[EnCana Corporation](#)
[Interconnector UK](#)
[Marathon Oil Corporation \(North Sea Operations\)](#)
[Milford Haven Terminal](#)
[Royal Dutch/Shell](#)
[Talisman Energy \(North Sea Operations\)](#)
[Transco](#)

Coal

[British Geological Survey](#)
[UK Coal](#)

Electricity

[British Energy](#)
[Centrica](#)
[National Grid](#)
[Northern Ireland Electricity](#)
[ScottishPower](#)
[Scottish and Southern Energy](#)

Sources

Sources for this report include: Aberdeen Press & Journal

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CIA World Factbook
The Deal
Daily Mail
Dow Jones Newswires
Economist
Economist Intelligence Unit ViewsWire
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Energy Compass
Europe Energy
European Union
Financial Times
Fluxys
Gasunie
Global Insight
Global Power Report
International Energy Agency
International Oil Daily
New York Times
Nuclear News
Ofgem
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Oil & Gas Journal
Petroplus
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Pipeline and Gas Journal
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Power Economics
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The Crown Estate
The Guardian
The Herald (Glasgow)
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