HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY

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Energy imports and exports

By Paul Bolton

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Summary

After spending most of the previous 25 years as a net exporter of energy **the UK became a net importer in 2004**.

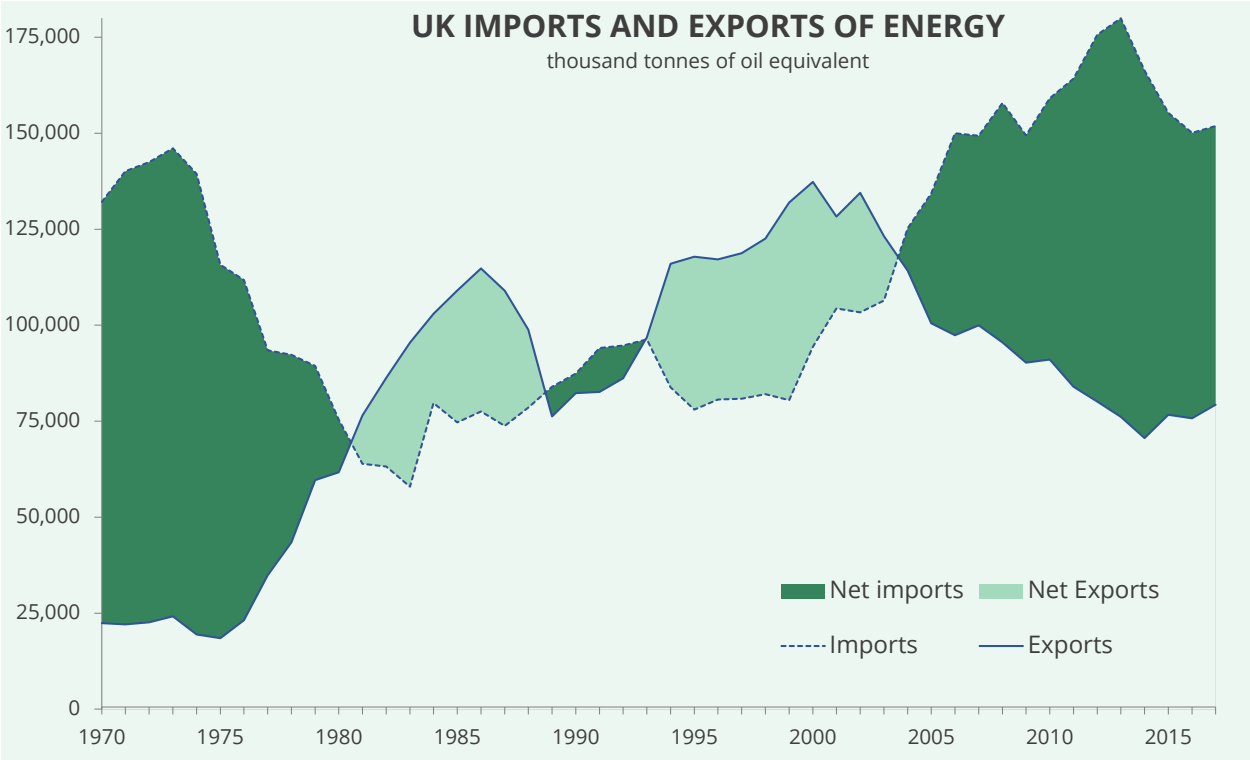
The gap between imports and exports has increased since 2004. In 2017 UK imports of energy were almost twice as large as its exports. **Net imports made up 36% of UK energy needs.**

In the same year **the value of gross imports of energy of £45 billion** or £18 billion more than gross exports.

Gas and oil make up around 90% of energy imports. A relatively small amount of electricity is imported and coal import have fallen dramatically as much less coal is now used for generation.

Only Norway, Canada and Australia of the OECD states are net *exporters* of energy. **The UK's energy import dependency is less than levels in France, Germany, Japan, Korea, and Italy, but greater than the US.**

The UK's dependence on imported energy looks set to continue to increase in the future. This, alongside higher fuel prices and increased concern over the security of energy supply has increased the attention on energy imports and exports over the past decade.



This paper gives historical statistics for the UK showing the volume and value of imports and exports of different types of fuel and energy overall. The source and destination of imports and exports are included for the latest year. It also includes some international comparisons of the import dependence of OECD countries and other major economies.

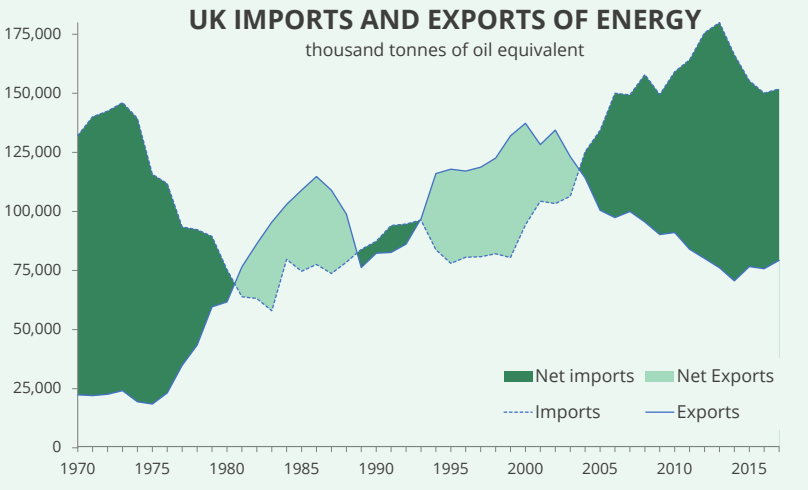
Energy statistics can be downloaded from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy's energy statistics pages.

1. UK Trends

Total energy

Different types of fuels and sources of energy need to be converted into a common unit in order for them to be summed and/or compare their relative importance. The measure used is the tonne of oil equivalent (TOE). The gross calorific value of each fuel is calculated then expressed in this measure which is a unit of energy, not a physical quantity. Most of the data in this note uses elements of primary energy supply. The starting point for this is a country's indigenous production of different fuels. This covers primary sources only which are fossil fuels, primary electricity (hydo, nuclear and wind only) and other renewable sources. It excludes secondary fuels (petrol, coke etc.) and secondary electricity (that generated by primary fuels) as to include them would lead to double counting. Imports are added to this, exports and marine bunker use (fuel for international shipping) taken away as are net additions to stocks. These additions/subtractions are not restricted to primary fuels. The result is primary energy supply.

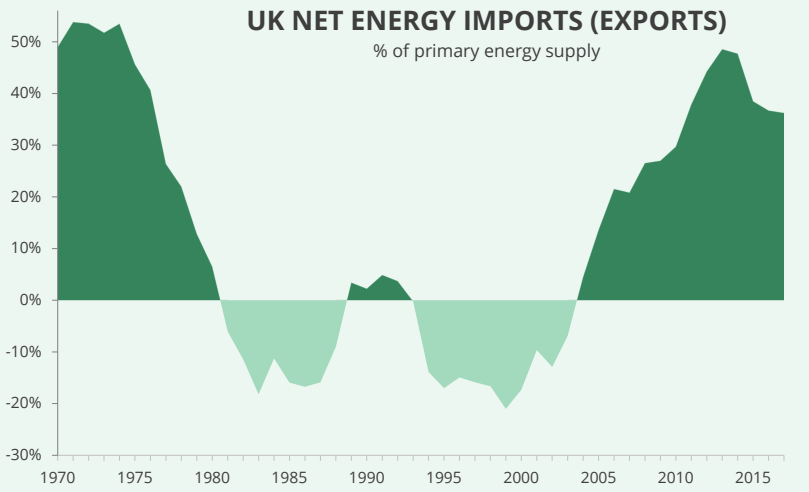
Energy balances continue on to show how this supply is used in transformation to secondary energy and used by energy industries before going on to show how the remaining final consumption is broken down by different sectors. However, imports and exports affect supply not demand so this note puts them in the context of total primary energy supply.



The chart opposite and Table 1 at the end of this note show trends in imports and exports since 1970. UK energy trade has gone through a number of clear cycles which were the result of discovery of new fuel reserves and changes in production/use patterns. The late 1970s and early 1980s saw the most dramatic change. The UK's imports fell from almost 150 million TOE in 1973 to 63 million in 1982. Exports went from 18 million TOE in 1975 to 103 million in 1984. This trend then reversed for a few years. Exports fell by 28% in the second half of the 1980s, but had increased to their earlier levels by 1994. The second half of the 1990s saw a further reversal as exports increased and imports remained static. Since then imports have increased to above the levels seen in the mid-1970s and exports have fallen by an even greater proportion than that seen in the late 1980s. The result is that net exports increased to more than 50 million TOE in 2006 and more than 100 million TOE in 2012, the highest level since the mid 1970s. In the past few years imports have

fallen back due to a combination of lower overall energy demand and increased domestic production.

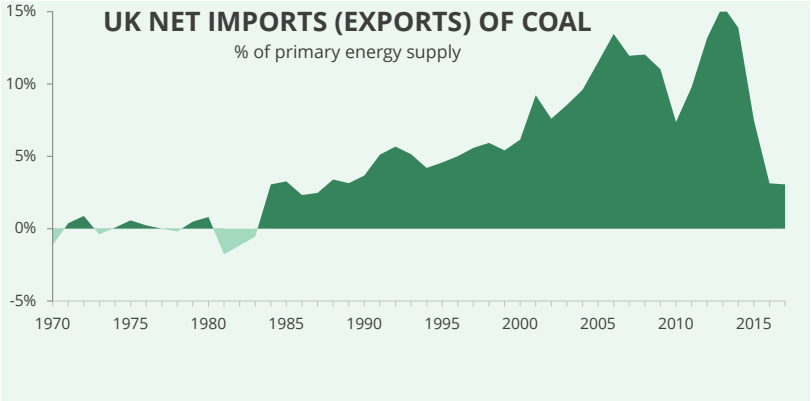
The next chart puts this data in the context of the UK's primary energy supply in each year. This is also included in Table 1. Primary energy supply generally fell between the mid-1970s and mid-1980s, increased to the late 1990s and has fallen since 2005. The recent falls in energy use have meant that the 2017 total was 11% below the 1970 level. The result shown opposite illustrates the reduced dependence on imported energy from the mid-1970s to 1999 and the reversal of this trend afterwards. Net imports in 2013 at 49% were the highest level for almost 40 years, but were still below percentage import levels seen in the early 1970s. Peak net *exports* (on this measure) occurred in 1999 when they reached 21% of primary supply.



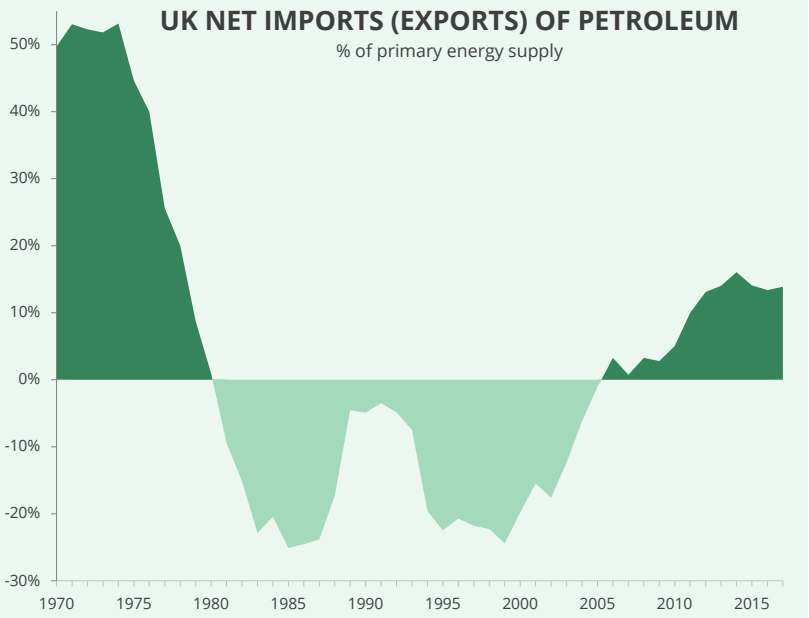
Changes in trade in petroleum and latterly gas were the main causes of these shifts. The sections below give more detail by type of fuel. All charts given show net imports/exports as a proportion of primary supply in order to put their relative importance in context. All the data presented is given in Table 2 at the end of this note.

1.1 Coal

Net imports/exports of coal (opposite) were at relatively low levels for the whole of the 1970s. The early 1980s saw net exports increase to 2%, but the 1983-84 Miners' Strike resulted in a dramatic reversal and net imports have generally been increasing as a proportion of total supply since then. There were particular increases in demand at some points since 2000 when high gas prices have resulted in more coal being used to generate electricity. However, use of coal has fallen consistently since 2011 and hence imports have declined rapidly.



1.2 Petroleum



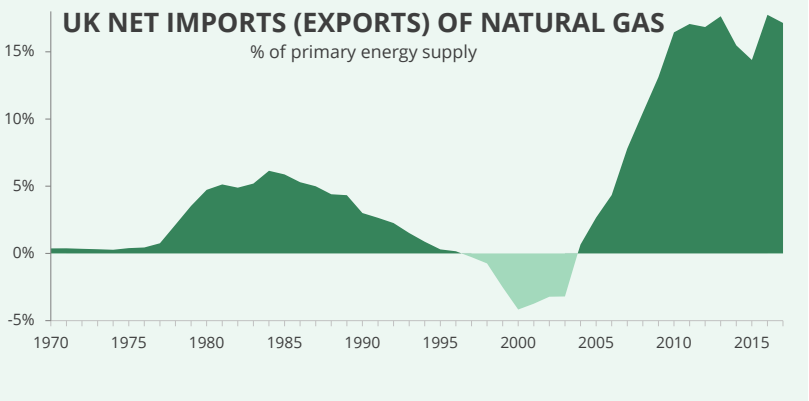
The data on petroleum includes trade in crude oil and petroleum products (such as motor spirit). The former depends on fossil fuel resources, the latter on refinery capacity and demand. The chart opposite is very similar to the one that illustrated the same statistics for total energy. This is because petroleum forms such a large proportion of energy supply and an even larger share of foreign trade in energy. The discovery and increased exploitation of North Sea Oil meant a major shift in from petroleum exports to imports over the first half of this period. Production dipped in the late 1980s and early 1990s following the Piper Alpha incident in 1988. This was made up for by a fall in exports and a rise in imports. Net exports returned to 20-25% of primary supply in the late 1990s. Production fell in every year between 1999 and 2006 as North Sea reserves declined. Again this was made up by more imports and less exports and the UK become a net importer of petroleum in 2006 for the first time since 1980. There was a small shift in trade in each of the following years, but the UK still remains a net importer of petroleum making up around 14% of energy supply in recent years.

Consumption of petroleum fell by 29% between 1970 and 2012 as increases in use by transport were more than outweighed by falls in use for electricity generation and industry. They have increased slightly since then.

1.3 Gas

In contrast to petroleum and coal, gas consumption increased between 29170 and the early part of this century. Consumption in 2004 was more than seven times higher than its 1970 level. It overtook petroleum as the largest single source of UK energy in 1996 and made up 43% of consumption in 2010. Higher prices cut consumption in the following years, before it increased again from 2015 as coal use for power generation fell.[1]

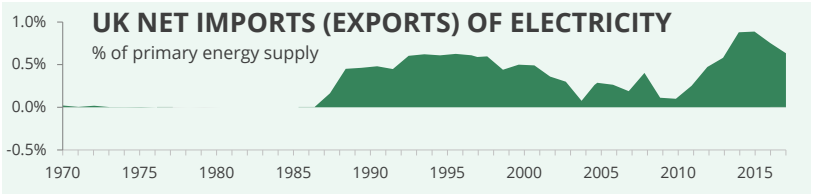
[1] *Digest of UK Energy Statistics*, DBEIS. Table 1.1.2



The chart opposite shows the initial upsurge in imports in the late 1970s and early 1980s demand increased from the domestic and industrial sectors. UK production took off from 1990 onwards and resulted in a decline in imports and increase in exports. This was increased by the opening of the Belgian interconnector in 1998. Net exports peaked in 2000 –the same time as production- at 4.2% of all primary supply. The decline in production was initially fairly small, but has increased and 2013 production was 67% below the 2000 peak.[2] Demand remained fairly stable up to 2010 and the net result was sharp fall in exports and increase in imports. Net exports has remained fairly stable (as a % of TPES) from 2010 onwards.

Direct sources of imported gas have increased in recent years. The main sources are pipelines/links to Norway and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Two LNG terminals opened in 2009 and they were responsible for 25% of imports. By 2011 this had reached nearly half with LNG imports from Qatar accounting for 40% of gross gas imports. LNG imports have subsequently fallen back and largely been replaced by imports from Norway and existing pipelines to the Netherlands and Belgium. In 2017 15% of gas imports were LNG and Qatar was still the main source for this. [3]

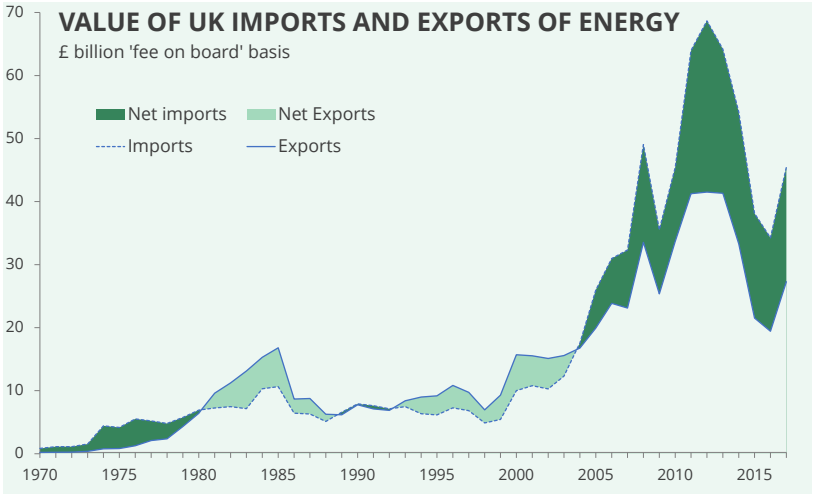
1.4 Electricity



The first point to note about net imports of electricity is that they form a very small proportion of total primary energy supply. The figures cover transfers between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic up to 1980 and from 1996 onwards and between France and England from 1986 onwards. The UK has been a net importer of electricity in each year since the interconnector with France opened. At its peak in 2015 this was only responsible for 6.6% of UK electricity supply or 0.9% of total primary energy supply.

2 *Digest of UK Energy Statistics*, DECC. Table 1.1.2
3 ibid. Table 4.3

1.5 Value



Information on the value of energy imports and exports is given in Table 1 at the end of this note and illustrated opposite. This chart shows a much more volatile picture than that given in the first chart in this note on volumes. This is because values are also affected by unit costs of fuel. The other difference is that the relative position of exports is 'better' as the unit cost of the fuels exported tends to be higher than imported fuel. The value of UK exports was greater than imports for most of the 25 years from 1980. The value of both increased rapidly from 1999 to 2012 largely due to higher fuel prices. In 2008, with record oil prices, exports were £34 billion and imports £49 billion. The value of both surpassed these levels in 2012 –their peak year- before falling dramatically in 2014 and 2015 particularly. The gap also peaked in 2012 at around £27 billion, although the *percentage* gap was larger in 2015 and 2016.

When expressed on a basis consistent with the balance of payments net exports in 2017 were valued at £15.6 billion.[4]

2. Source/destination of imports and exports

2.1 Coal and other solid fuel

In 2017 the UK's largest single sources of coal/solid fuel imports were Russia (46%), the US (28%), Australia and Colombia (both 9%). The dramatic fall in demand for coal has meant that imports from all sources have fallen in recent years. UK coal exports are very small in comparisons. Ireland is the main markets.[5]

2.2 Crude oil

In 2017 29 million tonnes or 57% of the 51 million tonnes of crude oil imported to the UK came from Norway; up on recent years but down from 67% in 2011. The next largest single sources were the US, Algeria and Nigeria (all 8%). Exports to the Netherlands made up 34% of the total. The next biggest destinations were China (19%), Germany and South Korea (both 13%). Overall exports to the EU accounted for 63% of the total.

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4 *Digest of UK energy statistics*, DBEIS. Table G7
5 ibid. Table G2.

Over the last five years imports from Nigeria and Russia have become less important. Exports to Germany have fallen over the same period while those to China and South Korea have increased.[6]

2.3 Gas

The main direct source of UK gas imports is direct from Norway. In 2017 75% of the UK's gas imports came via the pipelines to Norway or connections with the Norwegian gas fields. The opening of the Langeled pipeline in late 2006 has contributed to this increase. The BBL pipeline to the Netherlands also opened in late 2006 and imports from the Netherlands reached 23% of the total in 2008, before falling back to 16% in 2009 and 4% in 2017. Imports from Norway fell in 2009 and 2011 as LNG sources became much more important. LNG imports from Qatar peaked at 40% of all imports in 2011 before falling back to 27% in 2012 and 13% in 2017.[7]

In 2017 71% of UK exports went to the continental market via the interconnector with Belgium, 15% went to Ireland and 10% to the Netherlands.[8] Gas exports to Ireland have fallen by 68% since their 2011 peak. The direction of gas trade through the Belgian Interconnector is largely a function of wholesale price differentials; a higher UK price and gas is imported and vice versa. There is a strong seasonal pattern in trade with the UK exporting gas during the summer months and importing during winter and early spring.[9]

2.4 Electricity

In 2017, 49% of net electricity exports came from France, 46% from the Netherlands and 5% from the interconnectors with Ireland. Imports from the Netherlands have been relatively consistent since this interconnector started operating in 2011. Imports from France have varied to a much greater extent; as high as almost 15 TWh in 2014 and below 3 TWh in 2010. The UK has been a net exporter of electricity to Ireland for most of the years to 2015, but was a net importer in 2016 and 2017.[10]

6 Ibid. Table G4.
7 *Digest of UK energy statistics*, DBEIS. Table 4.5
8 ibid.
9 *Energy Trends* monthly tables 4.2, DECC
10 Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Energy Trends. Table 5.6

3. International data

This section focuses on one summary indicator for OECD countries and other major economies –net imports as a percentage of total primary energy supply. This is a proxy indicator for energy import dependence. Table 3 at the end of this note includes this indicator, its constituent parts and indigenous production. Negative figures indicate that the country was a net exporter; negative figures of greater than 100% mean a country exported more energy than it used itself, hence Australia's figure of -150% means that its net exports were 50% more than its total supply.

Overall OECD countries were net importers in 2017, with an average of 25.1% of primary supply from net imports. There were only three OECD countries that were net exporters in 2017. Norway was by far the largest in percentage terms as it exported almost six times as much energy as it used itself. Many of the largest economies relied on net imports for more than half of their energy supply including Japan, Korea, Germany and Italy. The US has greatly reduced its import dependency in recent years due to increased domestic oil and gas production

The main factors determining most countries' import dependence are the extent of their fossil fuel reserves and their demand for energy. The exceptions are those with extensive primary energy (nuclear, hydro and wind) capacity. France for instance has very few fossil fuel reserves, but its import dependency was less than in Germany and Italy in 2017 despite producing smaller amounts of primary fuels. France produces the large majority of its electricity from nuclear and hydo-electric sources and exports electricity to other parts of Europe. Thus its 'underlying' dependency on imported fuels –based on its geological fossil fuel resources- is reduced.

4. Reference tables

Table 1

UK ENERGY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1970 TO 2017

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Primary energy supply	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Value £ million cash prices[a]		
				million TOE	primary supply	Imports	Exports	Net imports
1970	224.0	132.1	22.4	109.7	49.0%	833	207	626
1971	219.3	140.1	22.1	118.0	53.8%	1,116	236	880
1972	224.0	142.5	22.6	119.9	53.5%	1,116	239	877
1973	235.6	146.1	24.2	121.9	51.8%	1,532	370	1,162
1974	224.2	139.4	19.4	120.0	53.5%	4,417	775	3,642
1975	213.2	115.8	18.5	97.3	45.6%	4,165	819	3,346
1976	218.0	111.8	23.2	88.6	40.7%	5,528	1,254	4,274
1977	222.1	93.4	34.9	58.6	26.4%	5,205	2,084	3,121
1978	222.3	92.3	43.5	48.8	22.0%	4,795	2,364	2,431
1979	232.0	89.4	59.6	29.8	12.8%	5,759	4,310	1,449
1980	211.4	75.4	61.7	13.7	6.5%	6,924	6,417	507
1981	208.2	63.9	76.5	-12.6	-6.0%	7,249	9,616	-2,367
1982	202.1	63.2	86.3	-23.1	-11.4%	7,471	11,237	-3,766
1983	206.0	58.0	95.5	-37.5	-18.2%	7,153	13,126	-5,973
1984	206.2	79.7	103.0	-23.2	-11.3%	10,303	15,308	-5,005
1985	215.2	74.7	109.0	-34.3	-16.0%	10,642	16,795	-6,153
1986	222.5	77.6	114.8	-37.2	-16.7%	6,424	8,671	-2,247
1987	221.8	73.7	109.0	-35.2	-15.9%	6,312	8,767	-2,455
1988	225.5	78.6	98.9	-20.3	-9.0%	5,115	6,257	-1,142
1989	225.7	83.9	76.2	7.7	3.4%	6,584	6,172	412
1990	228.4	87.4	82.3	5.1	2.2%	7,914	7,771	143
1991	233.7	94.0	82.6	11.4	4.9%	7,623	7,107	516
1992	230.8	94.7	86.2	8.5	3.7%	7,123	6,879	244
1993	236.0	96.3	96.9	-0.5	-0.2%	7,473	8,397	-924
1994	231.9	83.8	116.0	-32.2	-13.9%	6,342	8,991	-2,649
1995	234.2	78.0	117.9	-39.8	-17.0%	6,161	9,174	-3,013
1996	244.2	80.6	117.1	-36.5	-14.9%	7,284	10,843	-3,559
1997	238.6	80.9	118.7	-37.9	-15.9%	6,824	9,724	-2,900
1998	243.4	82.1	122.6	-40.5	-16.6%	4,892	6,965	-2,073
1999	245.0	80.5	132.0	-51.5	-21.0%	5,428	9,297	-3,869
2000	248.0	94.4	137.3	-43.0	-17.3%	10,016	15,699	-5,683
2001	248.2	104.3	128.3	-23.9	-9.6%	10,795	15,531	-4,736
2002	241.1	103.3	134.5	-31.1	-12.9%	10,279	15,115	-4,836
2003	243.9	106.4	123.2	-16.8	-6.9%	12,311	15,581	-3,270
2004	246.1	125.3	114.2	11.1	4.5%	17,547	16,759	788
2005	248.9	134.3	100.5	33.8	13.6%	25,982	19,942	6,040
2006	244.4	150.0	97.4	52.6	21.5%	30,973	23,855	7,118
2007	237.0	149.3	100.0	49.4	20.8%	32,313	23,109	9,204
2008	235.1	157.9	95.5	62.4	26.5%	49,051	33,531	15,520
2009	219.5	149.5	90.2	59.2	27.0%	35,531	25,361	10,170
2010	229.1	159.1	91.1	68.1	29.7%	45,430	33,692	11,738
2011	211.7	164.2	84.0	80.2	37.9%	63,971	41,263	22,708
2012	215.8	175.6	80.1	95.5	44.3%	68,684	41,517	27,167
2013	213.8	180.0	76.1	103.8	48.6%	64,185	41,314	22,871
2014	200.6	166.3	70.6	95.7	47.7%	54,202	33,295	20,907
2015	204.4	155.3	76.7	78.7	38.5%	38,114	21,521	16,593
2016	202.4	150.1	75.8	74.3	36.7%	34,254	19,419	14,835
2017	200.3	151.9	79.3	72.6	36.2%	45,474	27,289	18,185

(a) All values are on a 'fee on board' basis

Sources: *Digest of UK energy statistics 2017, DECC. Tables 1.1.2 and G.7*

Table 2

UK NET ENERGY IMPORTS, BY FUEL, 1970 TO 2017

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Coal		Petroleum		Gas		Electricity	
	Million TOE	% of total primary	Million TOE	% of total primary	Million TOE	% of total primary	Million TOE	% of total primary
1970	-2.5	-1.1%	111.4	49.7%	0.8	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
1971	0.8	0.4%	116.3	53.1%	0.8	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
1972	2.0	0.9%	117.1	52.3%	0.8	0.3%	0.0	0.0%
1973	-0.9	-0.4%	122.1	51.8%	0.7	0.3%	0.0	0.0%
1974	0.2	0.1%	119.2	53.2%	0.6	0.3%	0.0	0.0%
1975	1.2	0.6%	95.2	44.7%	0.8	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
1976	0.5	0.2%	87.1	40.0%	1.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
1977	0.0	0.0%	56.9	25.6%	1.7	0.8%	0.0	0.0%
1978	-0.4	-0.2%	44.5	20.0%	4.8	2.1%	0.0	0.0%
1979	1.1	0.5%	20.3	8.7%	8.2	3.5%	0.0	0.0%
1980	1.7	0.8%	2.0	0.9%	10.0	4.7%	0.0	0.0%
1981	-3.7	-1.8%	-19.6	-9.4%	10.7	5.1%	0.0	0.0%
1982	-2.3	-1.2%	-30.7	-15.2%	9.9	4.9%	0.0	0.0%
1983	-1.1	-0.5%	-47.1	-22.8%	10.7	5.2%	0.0	0.0%
1984	6.3	3.1%	-42.1	-20.4%	12.7	6.1%	0.0	0.0%
1985	7.0	3.3%	-54.0	-25.1%	12.7	5.9%	0.0	0.0%
1986	5.2	2.3%	-54.6	-24.5%	11.8	5.3%	0.4	0.2%
1987	5.5	2.5%	-52.8	-23.8%	11.1	5.0%	1.0	0.5%
1988	7.7	3.4%	-39.0	-17.3%	9.9	4.4%	1.0	0.5%
1989	7.1	3.1%	-10.3	-4.6%	9.8	4.3%	1.1	0.5%
1990	8.4	3.7%	-11.2	-4.9%	6.9	3.0%	1.0	0.4%
1991	12.0	5.1%	-8.2	-3.5%	6.2	2.6%	1.4	0.6%
1992	13.1	5.7%	-11.2	-4.9%	5.2	2.3%	1.4	0.6%
1993	12.1	5.1%	-17.7	-7.5%	3.6	1.5%	1.4	0.6%
1994	9.7	4.2%	-45.4	-19.6%	2.0	0.9%	1.5	0.6%
1995	10.7	4.6%	-52.7	-22.5%	0.7	0.3%	1.4	0.6%
1996	12.2	5.0%	-50.6	-20.7%	0.4	0.2%	1.4	0.6%
1997	13.3	5.6%	-52.0	-21.8%	-0.7	-0.3%	1.4	0.6%
1998	14.4	5.9%	-54.2	-22.3%	-1.8	-0.7%	1.1	0.4%
1999	13.3	5.4%	-59.8	-24.4%	-6.2	-2.5%	1.2	0.5%
2000	15.3	6.2%	-49.1	-19.8%	-10.3	-4.2%	1.2	0.5%
2001	22.9	9.2%	-38.4	-15.5%	-9.3	-3.7%	0.9	0.4%
2002	18.3	7.6%	-42.4	-17.6%	-7.8	-3.2%	0.7	0.3%
2003	20.9	8.6%	-30.1	-12.4%	-7.8	-3.2%	0.2	0.1%
2004	23.6	9.6%	-15.2	-6.2%	1.6	0.7%	0.6	0.3%
2005	28.6	11.5%	-2.7	-1.1%	6.6	2.7%	0.7	0.3%
2006	32.9	13.5%	8.0	3.3%	10.6	4.3%	0.6	0.3%
2007	28.3	12.0%	1.7	0.7%	18.5	7.8%	0.4	0.2%
2008	28.3	12.0%	7.7	3.3%	24.6	10.5%	0.9	0.4%
2009	24.2	11.0%	6.1	2.8%	28.8	13.1%	0.2	0.1%
2010	16.9	7.4%	11.5	5.0%	37.7	16.4%	0.2	0.1%
2011	20.7	9.8%	21.2	10.0%	36.1	17.1%	0.5	0.3%
2012	28.4	13.2%	28.3	13.1%	36.3	16.8%	1.0	0.5%
2013	33.0	15.4%	30.0	14.0%	37.7	17.6%	1.2	0.6%
2014	27.9	13.9%	32.2	16.1%	31.0	15.5%	1.8	0.9%
2015	15.3	7.5%	28.8	14.1%	29.4	14.4%	1.8	0.9%
2016	6.4	3.1%	27.1	13.4%	35.9	17.7%	1.5	0.8%
2017	6.1	3.1%	27.8	13.9%	34.3	17.1%	1.3	0.6%

Sources: *Digest of UK energy statistics 2012, DECC*
Energy Trends, DBEIS Tables 1.3, 4.1 and 5.1

Table 3

TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: OECD 2015 (MILLION TOE)

	Total Primary Energy Supply		Indigenous Production	Imports		Exports		Net Imports	
	Total	*TOE Per capita*	*Total*	*Total*	*as % of supply*	*Total*	*as % of supply*	*Total*	*as % of supply*
Australia	127	5.3	381	48	37.9%	298	233.7%	-250	-195.8%
Austria	33	3.8	12	30	90.7%	9	28.4%	20	62.3%
Belgium	53	4.8	11	82	153.4%	31	58.0%	51	95.4%
Canada	270	7.5	471	85	31.6%	284	105.3%	-199	-73.7%
Czech Republic	42	4.0	29	22	51.8%	8	19.9%	13	32.0%
Denmark	16	2.8	16	19	116.0%	16	101.9%	2	14.1%
Finland	32	5.9	18	23	71.4%	7	23.0%	16	48.4%
France	247	3.7	138	148	60.2%	33	13.3%	116	46.9%
Germany	308	3.8	120	258	83.9%	60	19.5%	198	64.4%
Greece	23	2.1	8	35	150.3%	16	71.1%	18	79.3%
Hungary	25	2.6	11	18	71.7%	4	17.8%	14	53.9%
Iceland	6	16.9	5	1	17.1%	0	0.0%	1	17.1%
Ireland	13	2.9	2	15	109.5%	2	14.0%	13	95.5%
Italy	153	2.5	36	151	98.8%	29	19.2%	121	79.6%
Japan	430	3.4	30	428	99.5%	19	4.4%	409	95.2%
Korea	273	5.4	51	300	109.9%	63	23.0%	237	86.9%
Luxembourg	4	6.5	0	4	113.0%	0	5.2%	4	107.8%
Mexico	187	1.5	192	71	37.7%	72	38.6%	-2	-0.8%
Netherlands	74	4.4	48	221	299.1%	173	234.8%	47	64.3%
New Zealand	21	4.5	17	8	38.0%	3	14.4%	5	23.6%
Norway	30	5.7	208	8	27.2%	185	625.9%	-177	-598.7%
Poland	95	2.5	68	50	52.4%	21	22.0%	29	30.4%
Portugal	22	2.1	5	26	119.5%	8	35.2%	19	84.3%
Slovak Republic	16	3.0	7	15	94.3%	6	34.8%	10	59.5%
Spain	119	2.6	34	125	105.5%	30	25.3%	95	80.2%
Sweden	45	4.6	34	33	72.2%	18	40.0%	15	32.1%
Switzerland	25	3.0	12	17	69.3%	3	14.0%	14	55.3%
Turkey	129	1.7	32	112	87.1%	9	6.7%	104	80.4%
United Kingdom	181	2.8	119	143	79.3%	71	39.3%	72	40.0%
United States	2,188	6.8	2,019	561	25.6%	303	13.8%	258	11.8%
OECD Total	**5,262**	**4.1**	**4,164**	**3,118**	**59.3%**	**1,798**	**34.2%**	**1,320**	**25.1%**

Source: International Energy Agency

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