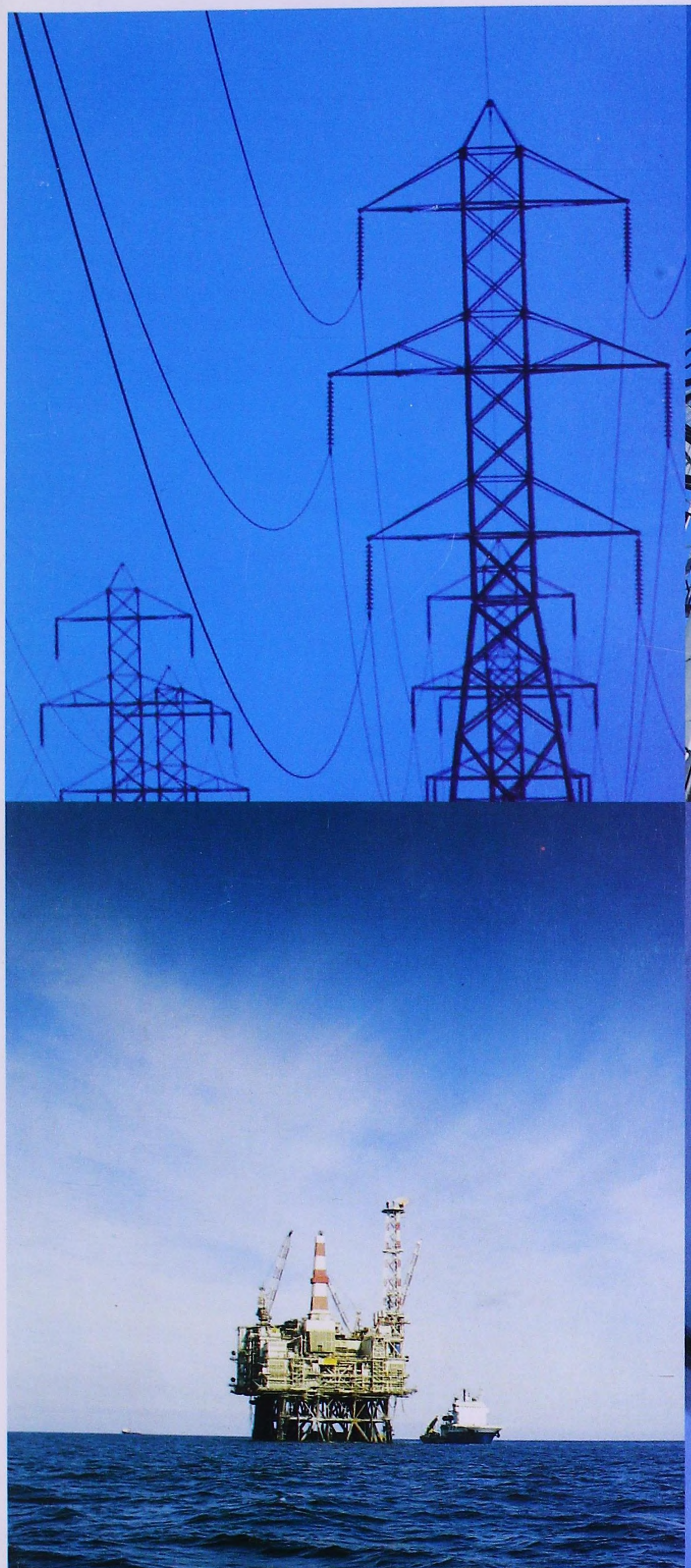
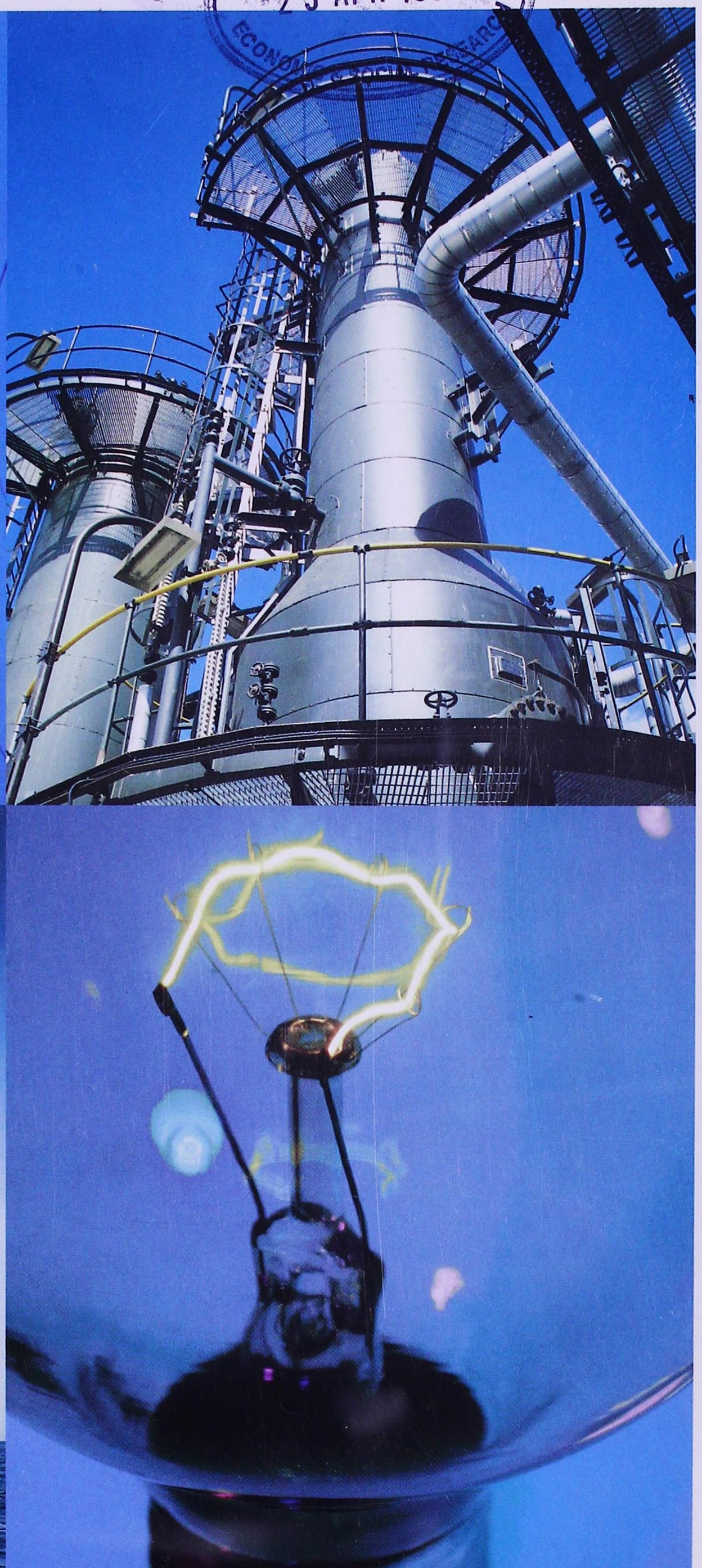
ENERGY trends

A monthly statistical bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

APRIL 1997





A Publication of the Government Statistical Service

dti
Department of Trade and Industry

EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

More detailed notes on the methodology used to compile the figures and data sources are included in the annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics.

NOTES TO TABLES

- Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages or totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
- The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted in Tables 2 and 28. Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.
- Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large.
- Monthly figures relate to four week periods except where otherwise indicated. Figures in the Gas and Petroleum sections relate to calendar months.
- All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS

CCGT	-	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
LDF	-	Light distillate feedstock
OTS	-	Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom
UKAEA	-	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
BNF	-	British Nuclear Fuels plc
GDP	-	Gross domestic product
NGLs	-	Natural gas liquids
UKCS	-	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT	-	Value added tax

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

..	not available.
-	nil or less than half the final digit shown.
*	five-week period.
p	provisional.
r	revised; where a column or row shows 'r' at the beginning, most, but not necessarily all, of the data have been revised.
e	estimated; totals of which the figures form a constituent part are therefore partly estimated.

CONVERSION FACTORS

1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres
1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 watts
1 megawatt (MW)	=	1,000 kilowatts
1 gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000 megawatts
1 terawatt (TW)	=	1,000 gigawatts
1 petawatt (PW)	=	1,000 terawatts

All conversion of fuels from original units to units of energy is carried out on the basis of the gross calorific value of the fuel. More detailed information on conversion factors and calorific values is given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics.

CONVERSION MATRIX

To convert from the units on the left hand side to the units across the top multiply by the values in the table.

	To:	Thousand toe	Terajoules	Gigawatt hours	Million therms
	multiply				
From:	Thousand tonne of oil equivalent	1	41.87	11.63	0.3968
	Terajoules (TJ)	0.02388	1	0.2778	0.009478
	Gigawatt hours (GWh)	0.08598	3.6	1	0.03412
	Million therms	2.52	105.5	29.31	1

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

All companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". They are :

Anglian Power Generation, Barking Power Ltd., Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Corby Power Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Eastern Merchant Generation Ltd., Elm Energy & Recycling (UK) Ltd., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., First Hydro Ltd., Hydro-Electric, Keadby Generation Ltd., Lakeland Power Ltd., Magnox Electric Plc, Medway Power Ltd., Midlands Power (UK) Ltd., National Power, NIGEN, Nuclear Electric, Peterborough Power Ltd., PowerGen, Premier Power Ltd., Regional Power Generators Ltd., Scottish Nuclear, Scottish Power, South East London Combined Heat & Power Ltd., South Western Electricity, Teesside Power Ltd.

The term "Other Generators" is used for companies who produce electricity as part of their manufacturing or other commercial activities, but whose main business is not electricity generation. Because in most cases the majority of this electricity is used by the businesses themselves the term "autogenerators" is sometimes used to describe "Other Generators". Electricity consumed by industry and commerce from its own generation is included as part of final consumption, in line with the practice in international energy statistics.

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

The categories for final consumption by user are defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992, as follows :

Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Final consumers:		Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Iron and steel	27, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Public administration	75, 80, 85
Other industry	13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41	Other services	90-93, 99
Transport	60-63	Domestic	Not covered by SIC 1992

MAIN POINTS

- ✷ *Energy production in the three months to February 1997 was 4 per cent higher than a year ago with oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity production up 4 per cent, 6½ per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Coal production was down 9 per cent.*

- ✷ *Primary energy consumption in the three months to February 1997, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was virtually the same as a year earlier.*

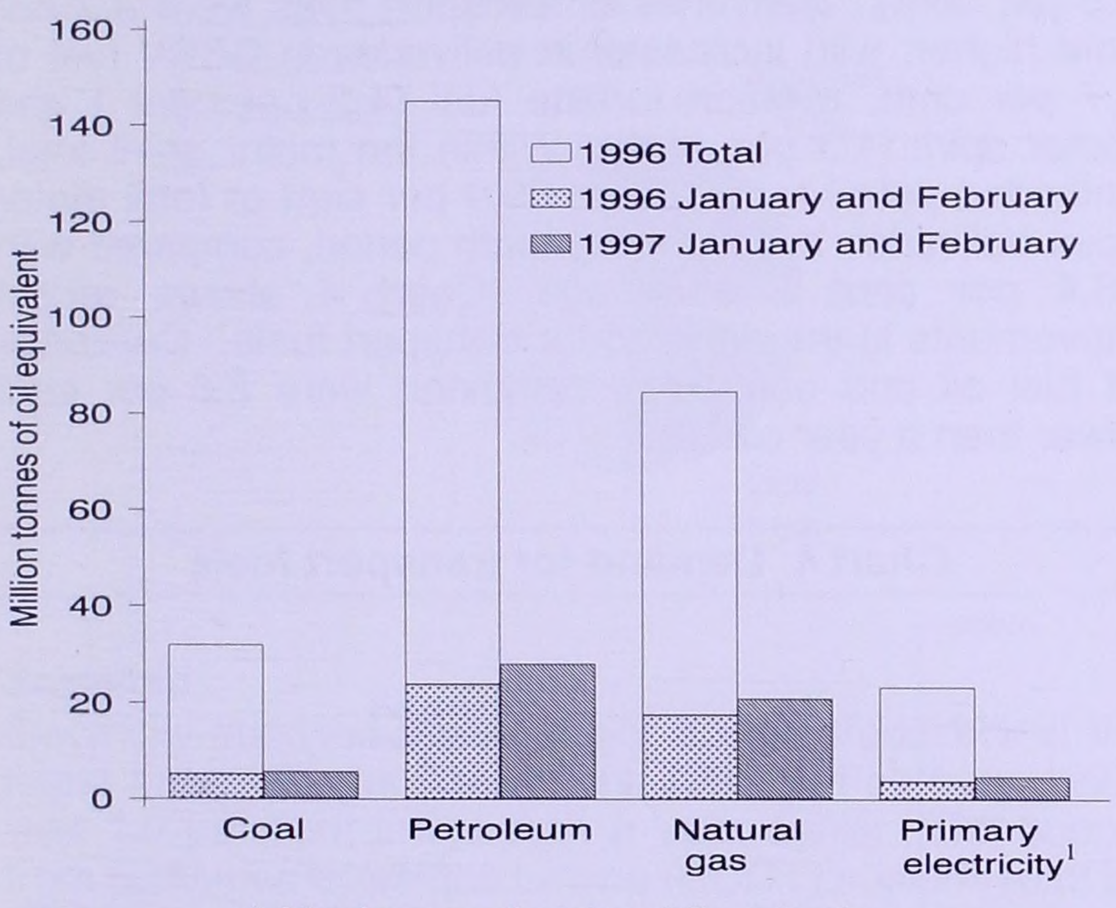
- ✷ *Energy consumption by final users in 1996 was 6 per cent higher than in 1995. Coal consumption by final users fell by 13½ per cent, whilst gas consumption increased by 13½ per cent.*

- ✷ *Consumption of natural gas in 1996 was 15½ per cent higher than in 1995 with the largest growth being in sales to electricity generators.*

- ✷ *An article on the DTI Exploration & Appraisal (E&A) Drilling Survey 1997 is featured in this issue.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to February 1997, at 81.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 3.8 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas, oil and nuclear electricity rose by 6.6 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal production fell by 8.9 per cent compared with a year ago.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, during the three months to February 1997 was 67.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 10.2 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively, while consumption of gas rose by 0.2 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 1.0 degree Celsius colder than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas and petroleum rose by 3.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of coal fell by 9.7 per cent.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Provisional figures show that energy consumption by final users in 1996 was 6.0 per cent higher than in 1995. Energy consumption by industry remained virtually unchanged with a decrease of 0.3 per cent. The domestic sector showed the biggest change with an increase in consumption of 15.4 per cent, caused by the increased use of gas during the colder weather in 1996. Transport and other final users had increases of 3.8 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively.

The main changes between 1995 and 1996 were in coal consumption which fell by 13.5 per cent and gas consumption which increased by 13.6 per cent. Electricity and petroleum consumption increased by 1.0 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

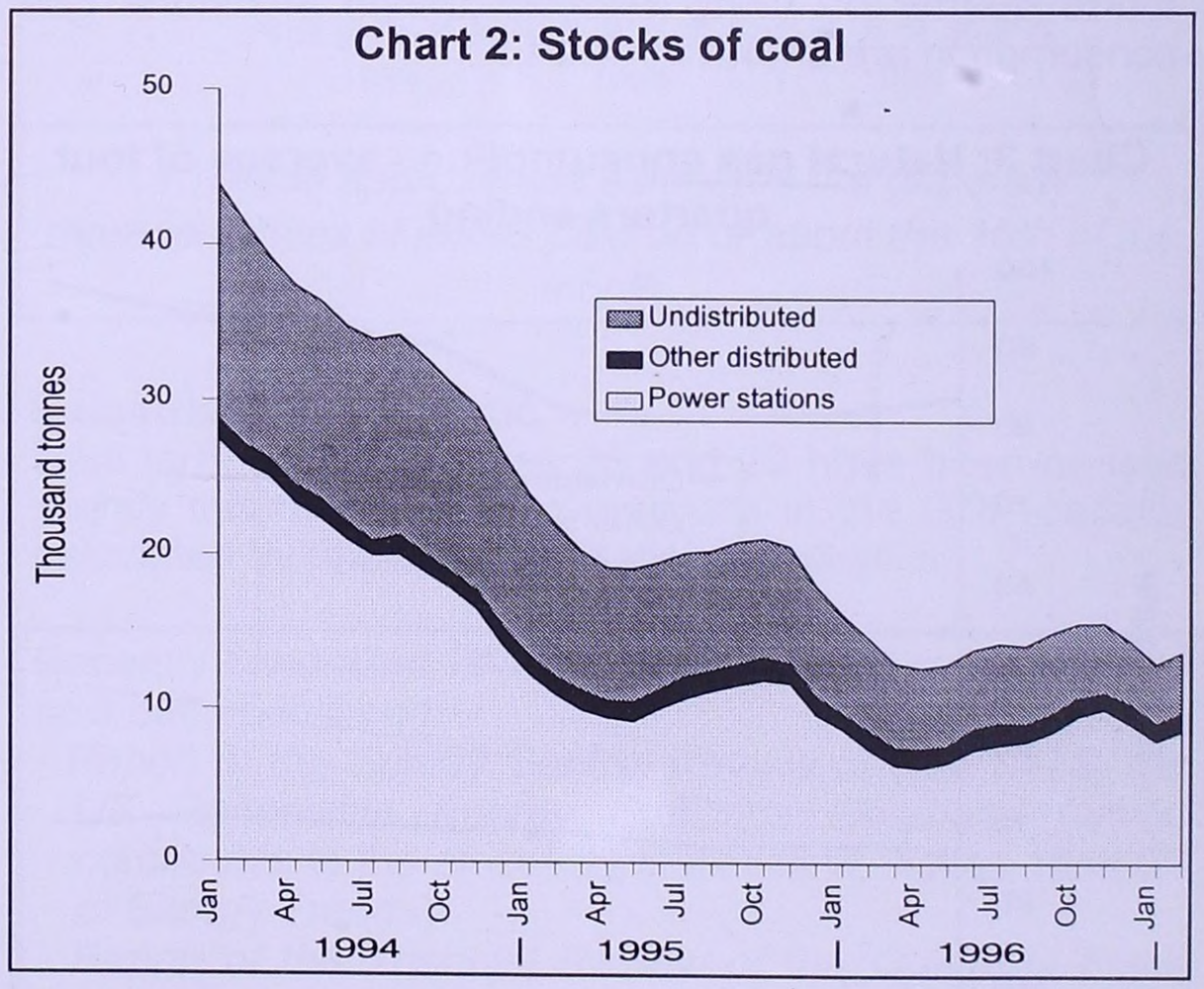
Production

Provisional figures for the latest three months (December 1996 to February 1997) show that coal production was 9.2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 12.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 11.9 per cent (but up 3.3 per cent on the corresponding period two years earlier) while opencast production was down 3.2 per cent.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from December 1996 to February 1997 was 19.9 million tonnes (10.4 per cent lower than in the same months of 1995/96). Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 76 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 14.1 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector also fell (by 3.6 per cent) but disposals to domestic consumers rose.

Chart 2: Stocks of coal



Stocks

Coal stocks usually fall in February due to seasonal demand, but in February 1997 they rose by 0.8 million tonnes to stand at 13.8 million tonnes, 0.9 million tonnes lower than at the end of February 1996. Electricity generators hold 8.7 million tonnes of these stocks. Recent trends in the level of coal stocks are shown in Chart 2.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Gross trading profits for UKCS oil and gas production continued to rise in 1996 and were 40.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter than in the same period of the previous year. Operating costs in this period rose by 9.8 per cent, total income rose by 24.5 per cent, capital investment rose by 0.6 per cent, and exploration expenditure fell by 27.5 per cent.

Comparing the whole of 1996 with 1995; gross trading profits rose by 31.3 per cent, operating costs rose by 1.7 per cent and total income rose by 17.8 per cent.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

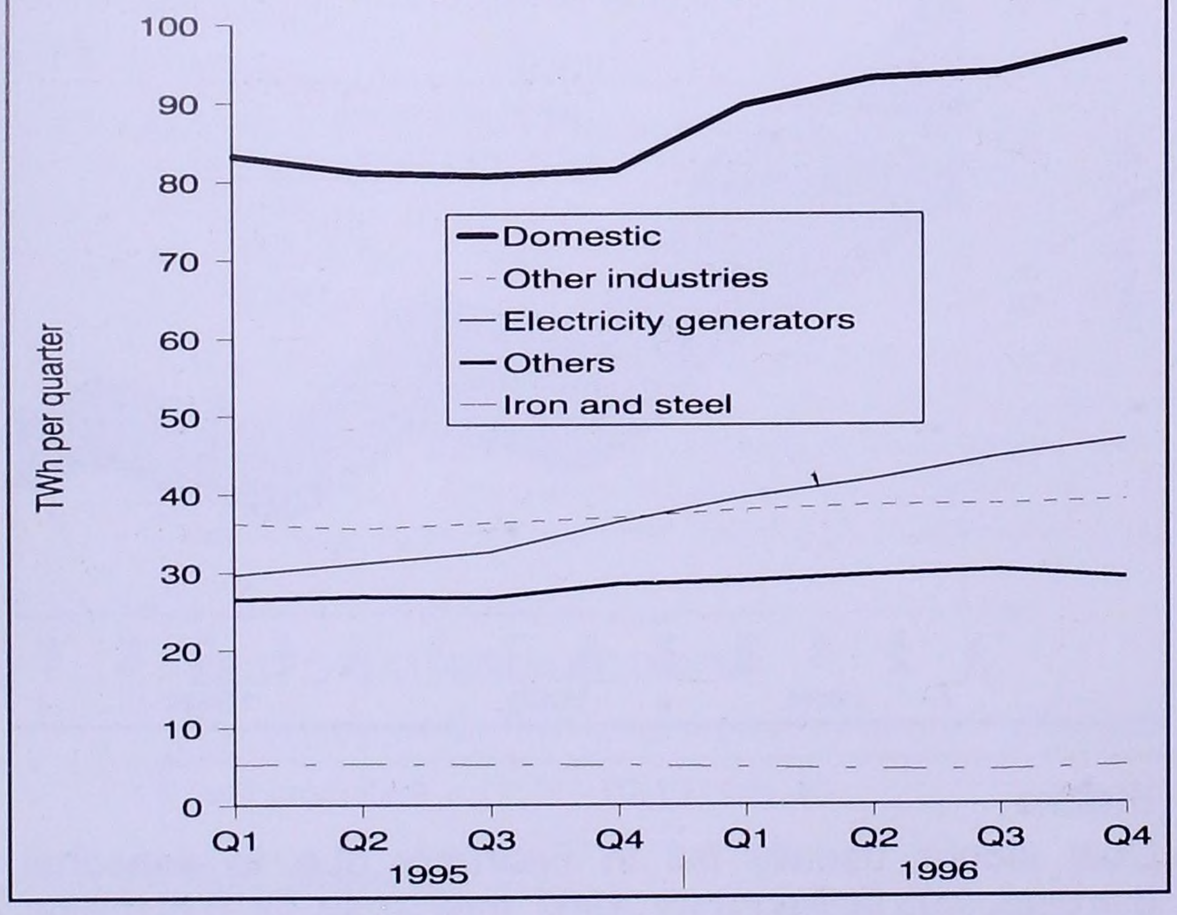
Provisional data for the period December 1996 to February 1997 (compared with the same period a year earlier) show that indigenous UK production of natural gas increased by 5.5 per cent to a record level for this particular three month period, and is only just below the record level for any three month period. In fact, December 1996 and January 1997 production levels represent higher levels than in any previous month. Initial estimates for production for February 1997 show a decrease on 1996 levels primarily due to milder temperatures reducing demand.

In the three month period, exports of gas in the period increased by 21.7 per cent while imports fell by 12.4 per cent. Gas input into the inland transmission system (Gas Transmitted) was 5.1 per cent higher than a year ago.

Consumption

Gas consumption in the final quarter of 1996 was 9.8 per cent more than a year earlier. Consumption by the domestic sector rose by 14.4 per cent with October and November temperatures much lower than in 1995. Industrial sector consumption rose by 7.6 per cent, but in public administration, commerce and agriculture consumption could not match the exceptionally high levels of the fourth quarter of 1995, but were 9.6 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1994. Gas used for electricity generation was 18.2 per higher than in the fourth quarter of 1995. Recent trends in natural gas consumption are shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Natural gas consumption - average of four quarters ending



Provisional data for 1996 as a whole show that sales of gas were 15.4 per cent higher than in 1995 with sales to generators up 28.3 per cent, sales to the domestic sector up 19.9 per cent and sales to industry up 4.2 per cent.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing December 1996 to February 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 3.7 per cent. This reflects increased production through new oil fields established during 1996 coming into production in the period (18 during the year 1996).

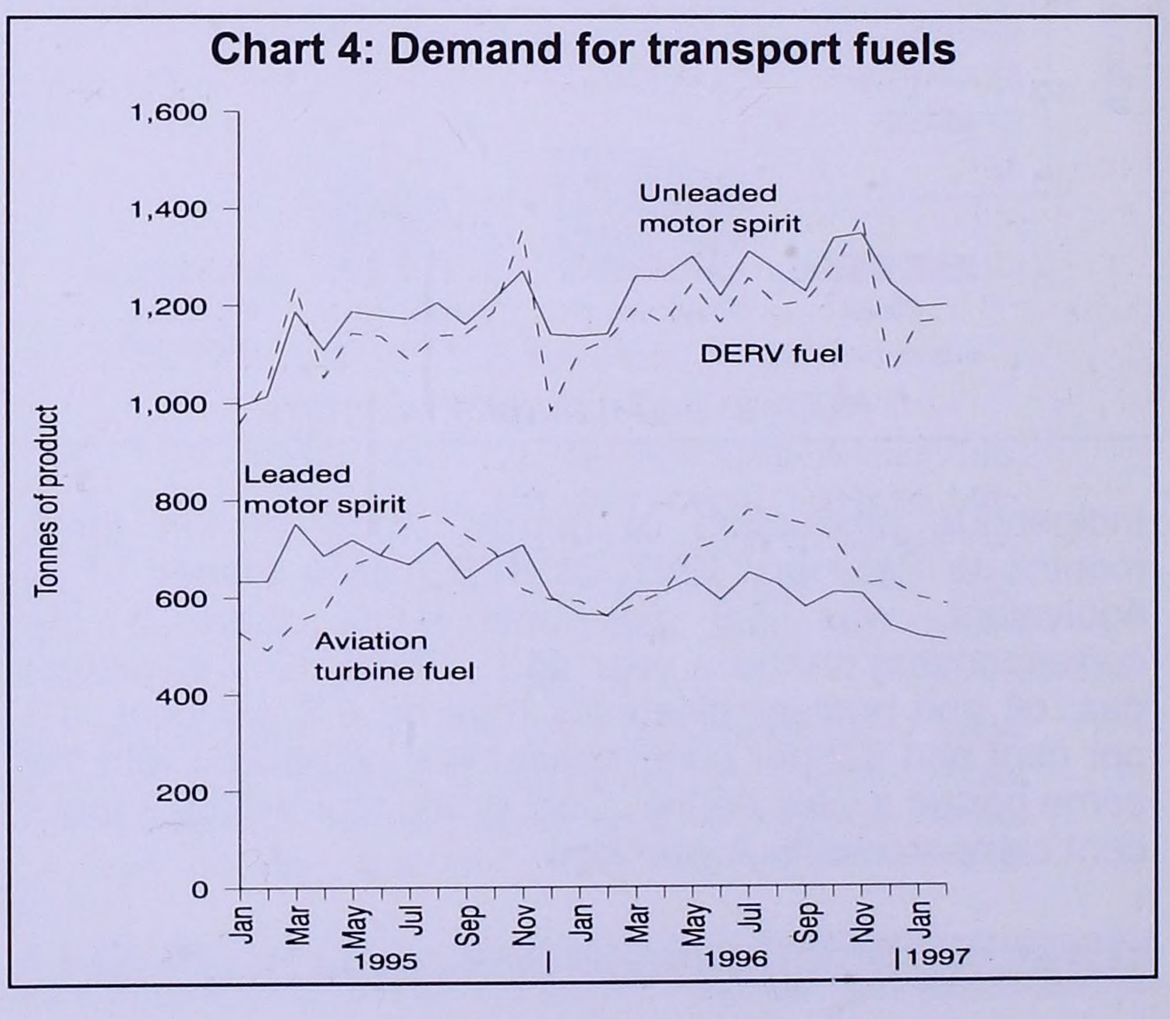
Overall refinery output was 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, with increased output of most products. In particular, output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel all increased significantly (by 4.0, 3.1 and 5.4 per cent respectively).

Recently received data on revisions to the production data for 1996 have led to the annual figures for production of crude oil being revised downwards slightly from the totals previously published in Energy Trends. Latest data now shows crude oil production to be at the same level as in 1995, which itself was a record level of production. As such, total crude oil and NGL production in 1996 is now estimated to have been slightly below 1995 levels (by 0.4 per cent).

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption in December 1996 to February 1997 were slightly higher than in the same period a year earlier (by 0.5 per cent). Deliveries of transport fuels were 3.2 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries in DERV fuel of 5.7 per cent, aviation turbine fuel (4.2 per cent) and motor spirit (1.3 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 69.9 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries in the three month period, compared with 66.4 per cent a year ago. Chart 4 shows recent movements in the demand for transport fuels. Deliveries of fuel oil and orimulsion combined were 8.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Chart 4: Demand for transport fuels



Stocks

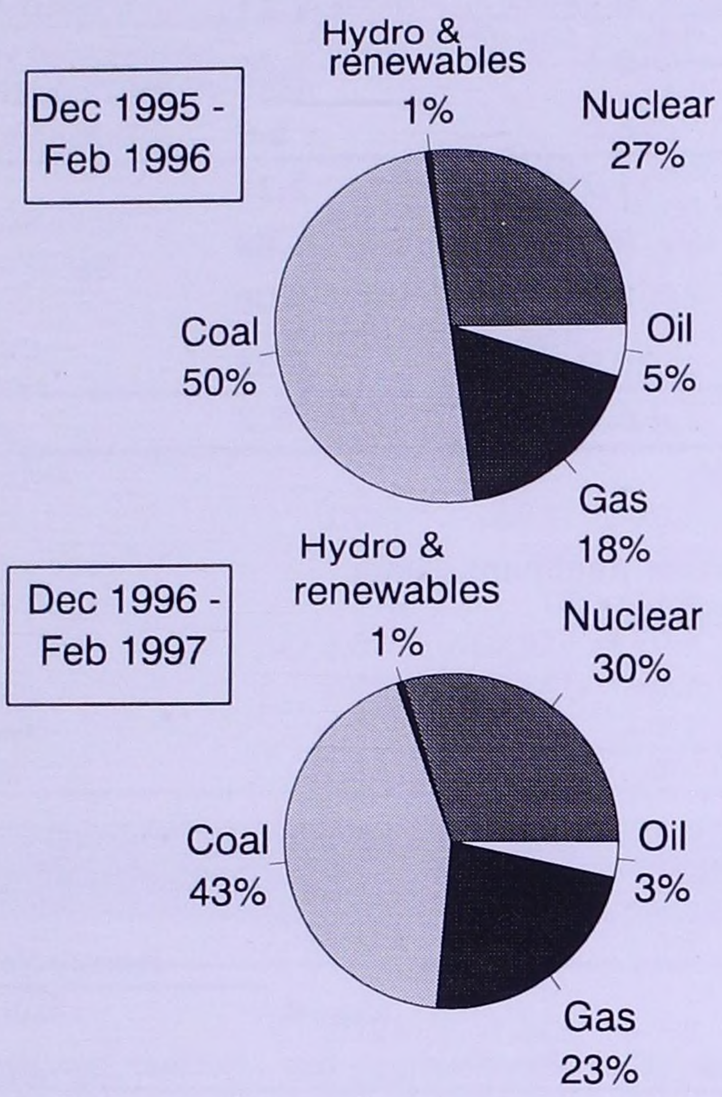
During the month of February 1997 total stocks of petroleum and petroleum products fell by 2.1 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils falling by 6.1 per cent whilst stocks of petroleum products increased by 1.2 per cent. Thus at the end of February 1997, total stocks of petroleum and petroleum products were 1.1 per cent lower than at the end of February 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 3.9 per cent lower while stocks of petroleum products were 1.1 per cent higher.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to February 1997 was 1.4 per cent lower than in the three months to February 1996. For the statistical months used by the electricity industry temperatures over this period were on balance slightly higher than a year earlier, but January 1997 was cold and February mild. Coal use was 13.9 per cent down on a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 24.6 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear, hydro and renewable sources was up 9.2 per cent. Chart 5 shows the mix of fuels used by generators both in the latest period and one year ago.

Chart 5: Fuel used by major power producers - most recent 3 months compared with same 3 months a year earlier



Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (December 1996 to February 1997) was 1.0 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 17.9 per cent, with four additional stations contributing to the 1996/97 figure. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 18.8 per cent (7½ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1995/96, while oil fired stations supplied 66.6 per cent (1 TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from coal and oil because the power stations at both Didcot (from June) and Ballylumford (from October) began to burn gas in some of their generating sets. They are now included in the other conventional steam category as mixed fired stations. As a result other conventional steam stations supplied 39.5 per cent (2½ TWh) more electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The supply from nuclear stations rose by 8.7 per cent. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was 1.0 per cent lower than a year ago) and net imports (up 14.1 per cent because imports were restricted by a dispute in France one year earlier) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 0.4 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Sales

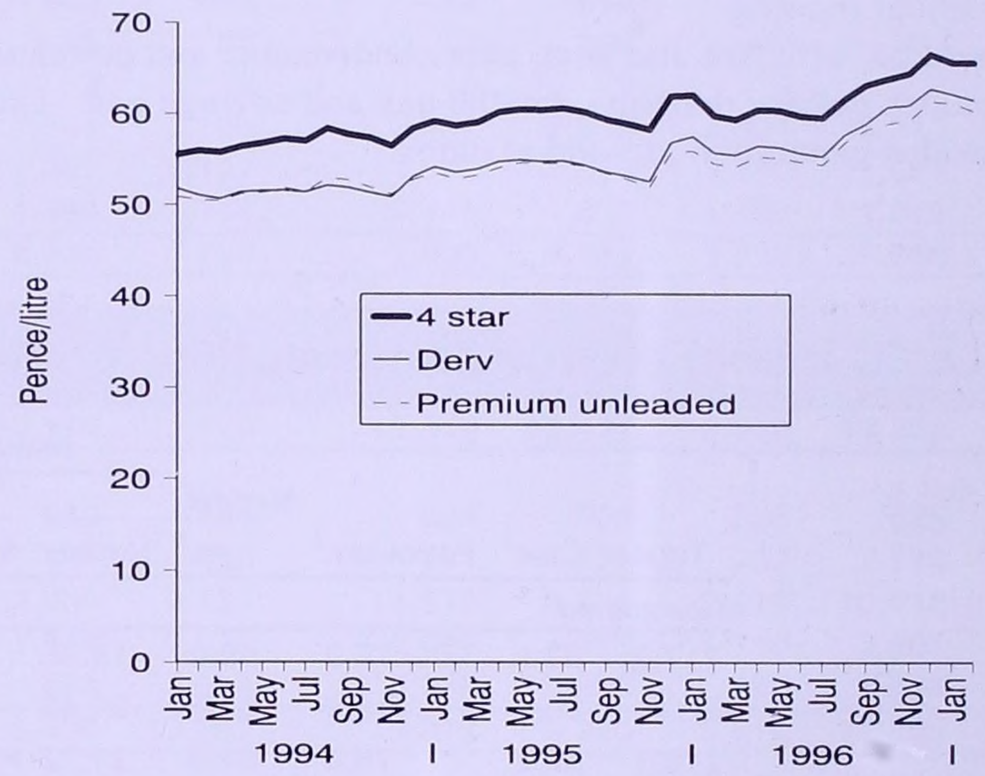
In the three months to February 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier. Sales to industrial and commercial customers rose by 1.3 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively while domestic sector sales were 0.3 per cent higher. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the three month period to February 1997 was 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Petroleum product prices

Between mid-January and mid-February the price of 4-star petrol was unchanged. Over the same period the price of Derv fuel, super unleaded and premium unleaded petrol fell by 0.6, 0.3 and 0.9 pence per litre respectively. Since February 1996 4 star prices have risen 9.6 per cent, unleaded 10.5 per cent and Derv by 10.3 per cent . The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in February 1997 was 6.8 per cent lower than in January 1997, but 12.8 per cent higher than February 1996. February's fall in the price of crude oil is reflected in the price of standard grade burning oil and gas oil. These have fallen by 6.8 and 6.2 per cent respectively since January 1997. Chart 6 shows recent movements in the retail prices of petroleum products.

Chart 6: Typical retail prices of petroleum products



1. These approximate estimates are generally representatives of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month.

Industrial and domestic

Real term prices in tables 28 and 29 have been revised slightly this month, due to revisions in the GDP deflator calculated by the Office for National Statistics.

Recently conducted reviews of two energy surveys have now been published:

- *Report of the Survey Control Review of RESTATS, the UK Renewable Energy Statistics Database* (which contributes to the electricity statistics in Tables 18 to 23 of *Energy Trends*)
- *Report of the Triennial Review of the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry* (from which Table 26 of *Energy Trends* is compiled).

Copies of these reports are available from:

Adrian Jones, DTI, 1.E.41, 1 Victoria Street, LONDON SW1H 0ET, Telephone 0171-215 5191.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2,3]	Natural gas[4]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[5]
1992	226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993	235.2	42.2	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994	257.0	30.5	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995	269.9	33.3	143.5	71.1	21.36	0.49
1996 p	282.7	31.9	143.0	84.6	22.75	0.35
Per cent change	*+4.8*	*-4.1*	*-0.4*	*+19.1*	*+6.5*	*-28.5*
1995 Dec*	28.8	3.4	12.5	10.6	2.26	0.04
1996 Jan	24.8	2.3	12.3	8.3	1.87	0.03
Feb	25.2	2.8	11.5	9.1	1.74	0.02
Total	78.8	8.6	36.3	28.0	5.9	0.1
1996 Dec*	29.9	2.7	13.1	11.7	2.31	0.04
1997 Jan	26.6	2.2	12.9	9.4	1.98	0.02
Feb p	25.3	2.8	11.6	8.8	2.06	0.03
Total	81.8	7.8	37.6	29.9	6.35	0.10
Per cent change	*+3.8*	*-8.9*	*+3.8*	*+6.6*	*+8.2*	*+18.2*

1. Include solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and an estimate for slurry.
2. Calendar months.
3. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
4. Includes colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.
5. Includes generation at wind stations.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports
	Unadjusted[5]						
1992	217.2	63.6	78.3	55.0	18.45	0.47	1.44
1993	220.4	55.6	78.9	62.6	21.49	0.39	1.44
1994	218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45
1995	219.3	49.8	76.2	70.0	21.37	0.49	1.40
1996 p	231.9	46.2	78.6	82.5	22.76	0.35	1.46
Per cent change	*+5.7*	*-7.2*	*+3.1*	*+17.8*	*+6.5*	*-28.5*	*+4.4*
1995 Dec*	26.0	5.4	7.4	10.8	2.26	0.04	0.05
1996 Jan	20.6	4.2	5.8	8.6	1.87	0.03	0.12
Feb	22.1	4.7	6.4	9.1	1.74	0.02	0.12
Total	68.7	14.3	19.7	28.5	5.87	0.08	0.28
1996 Dec*	26.3	4.8	7.5	11.5	2.31	0.04	0.14
1997 Jan	21.3	4.2	6.1	8.9	1.98	0.02	0.11
Feb p	20.1	3.9	5.9	8.1	2.06	0.03	0.11
Total	67.7	12.9	19.5	28.6	6.35	0.10	0.36
Per cent change	*-1.5*	*-10.2*	*-1.0*	*+0.2*	*+8.2*	*+18.2*	*+27.2*

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro	Net imports
	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6] (annualised rates)						
1992	220.1	63.9	78.8	57.1	18.32	0.48	1.44
1993	220.7	55.0	79.2	63.3	21.34	0.39	1.44
1994	221.9	52.3	78.8	67.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995	223.3	50.1	77.3	72.7	21.37	0.47	1.40
1996 p	231.8	46.1	78.4	82.6	22.82	0.36	1.46
Per cent change	*+3.8*	*-7.9*	*+1.5*	*+13.5*	*+6.8*	*-24.4*	*+4.3*
1995 Dec*	224.9	49.8	72.0	80.3	21.88	0.26	0.65
1996 Jan	228.0	48.0	77.6	77.8	23.00	0.23	1.38
Feb	229.4	49.4	78.7	77.4	22.32	0.20	1.39
Total	227.4	49.1	76.1	78.5	22.40	0.23	1.14
1996 Dec*	227.3	42.4	74.0	86.4	22.54	0.32	1.65
1997 Jan	230.4	49.1	78.3	76.8	24.59	0.19	1.33
Feb p	226.0	41.4	76.2	80.0	26.64	0.35	1.37
Total	227.9	44.3	76.2	81.1	24.59	0.29	1.45
Per cent change	*+0.2*	*-9.7*	*+0.1*	*+3.3*	*+9.8*	*+23.0*	*+27.2*

1. Include solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and net foreign trade and stock changes in other solid fuels.
2. Inland deliveries for energy use, plus refinery fuel and losses, minus the differences between deliveries and actual consumption at power stations.
3. Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-jected and non-energy use of gas.
4. Includes generation at wind stations. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.
5. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.
6. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected.

Data in tables 1,2 and 3 have been revised. The monthly and quarterly figures are now on the same basis as the annual figures; they now include adjustments for renewable sources. Updated seasonal adjustment factors have also been introduced.

TABLE 3. **Supply and use of fuels**

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1995	1996 p	Per cent change	1995 1st quarter	1995 2nd quarter	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter	1996 p 1st quarter	1996 p 2nd quarter	1996 p 3rd quarter	1996 p 4th quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	33,291	31,929	*-4.1*	7,972	8,310	8,245	8,764	8,613	8,200	7,263	7,853	*-10.4*
Petroleum[2]	143,617	143,030	*-0.4*	37,019	32,744	35,828	38,026	35,907	34,511	34,533	38,078	*+0.1*
Natural gas[3,4]	71,098	84,643	*+19.1*	23,710	14,597	10,890	21,901	27,455	17,467	13,900	25,820	*+17.9*
Primary electricity[5]	21,853	23,095	*+5.7*	5,222	5,442	5,385	5,803	5,810	5,711	5,116	6,458	*+11.3*
Total[6]	269,869	282,707	*+4.8*	73,926	61,096	60,350	74,497	77,789	65,892	60,815	78,212	*+5.0*
Imports	78,206	80,218	*+2.6*	18,731	19,474	20,446	19,556	19,189	20,824	19,642	20,564	*+5.2*
Exports	118,342	113,447	*-4.1*	30,177	27,325	29,816	31,023	29,163	28,450	27,759	28,075	*-9.5*
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,807	*+8.1*	576	683	658	678	610	675	793	729	*+7.5*
Stock changes[7]	+6,930	+1,562		+5,141	+1,002	-1,801	+2,588	+3,810	-246	-1,765	-236	
Non-energy use[8]	15,135	14,976	*-1.0*	3,865	3,822	3,634	3,813	3,666	3,669	3,827	3,815	-
Statistical difference[9]	+409	-1,368		+785	-213	+512	-675	+1,387	-758	+575	-2,572	
Total primary energy input[10]	219,342	231,890	*+5.7*	63,963	49,528	45,399	60,452	68,736	52,919	46,887	63,348	*+4.8*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	68,438	71,936	*+5.1*	19,088	15,935	15,002	18,412	19,924	17,061	15,628	19,322	*+4.9*
Final energy consumption[12]	150,904	159,954	*+6.0*	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	*+4.7*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	23	49	*(+)*	-	7	9	7	13	16	8	11	*+60.5*
Other solid fuel[13]	3,572	3,787	*+6.0*	877	935	881	880	900	967	913	1,006	*+14.3*
Coke oven gas	563	559	*-0.7*	141	141	141	141	140	140	140	140	*-0.7*
Gas	1,779	1,682	*-5.5*	505	465	398	411	403	358	339	582	*+41.6*
Electricity	861	861	-	224	220	202	215	224	220	202	215	-
Petroleum	916	786	*-14.3*	234	189	235	258	204	210	203	168	*-34.8*
Total	7,715	7,723	*+0.1*	1,982	1,957	1,866	1,911	1,885	1,910	1,807	2,122	*+11.0*
Other industries												
Coal	2,926	2,337	*-20.1*	770	803	663	690	648	586	463	639	*-7.3*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	269	385	*+43.2*	76	62	65	66	72	109	97	107	*+62.7*
Coke oven gas	14	12	*-11.4*	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	*-12.5*
Gas[4,15]	9,811	10,827	*+10.4*	2,701	2,068	1,941	3,100	3,131	2,339	2,004	3,353	*+8.2*
Electricity	7,954	7,161	*-10.0*	2,067	1,883	1,867	2,137	1,906	1,697	1,760	1,797	*-15.9*
Petroleum	7,017	7,167	*+2.1*	2,166	1,616	1,494	1,741	2,145	1,658	1,499	1,865	*+7.1*
Total	27,991	27,889	*-0.4*	7,784	6,435	6,034	7,738	7,905	6,392	5,826	7,766	*+0.4*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	648	702	*+8.3*	170	165	152	162	181	178	166	177	*+9.4*
Petroleum	49,974	51,860	*+3.8*	11,679	12,556	12,962	12,776	12,185	12,994	13,472	13,209	*+3.4*
Total[15]	50,624	52,563	*+3.8*	11,849	12,722	13,114	12,938	12,367	13,172	13,638	13,386	*+3.5*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,191	2,223	*+1.5*	543	516	538	594	694	508	396	625	*+5.3*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	758	795	*+5.0*	194	210	187	166	191	229	202	174	*+4.7*
Gas	28,037	33,622	*+19.9*	11,549	4,716	2,650	9,121	14,375	5,896	2,913	10,438	*+14.4*
Electricity	8,742	9,140	*+4.6*	2,829	1,799	1,644	2,470	2,881	1,949	1,710	2,601	*+5.3*
Petroleum	3,021	3,538	*+17.1*	1,071	562	474	914	1,229	695	590	1,024	*+12.0*
Total[6]	42,758	49,329	*+15.4*	16,189	7,806	5,496	13,267	19,372	9,280	5,814	14,863	*+12.0*
Other final users[16]												
Coal	382	167	*-56.3*	219	46	42	75	85	59	14	9	*-88.0*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	164	176	*+7.6*	40	41	46	37	39	53	45	38	*+2.5*
Gas[4]	9,842	10,065	*+2.3*	3,591	1,979	1,224	3,048	3,744	2,229	1,407	2,685	*-11.9*
Electricity	7,404	8,001	*+8.1*	1,977	1,709	1,711	2,007	2,179	1,841	1,843	2,138	*+6.5*
Petroleum	4,026	4,041	*+0.4*	1,245	899	864	1,018	1,238	920	864	1,018	-
Total	21,817	22,449	*+2.9*	7,071	4,674	3,887	6,185	7,284	5,103	4,174	5,888	*-4.8*
Total final consumption	150,904	159,954	*+6.0*	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	*+4.7*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,521	4,775	*-13.5*	1,532	1,372	1,252	1,365	1,439	1,170	882	1,285	*-5.9*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	4,762	5,143	*+8.0*	1,188	1,247	1,178	1,149	1,202	1,358	1,257	1,325	*+15.3*
Coke oven gas	576	571	*-0.9*	144	144	144	144	143	143	143	143	*-1.0*
Gas[4, 15]	49,471	56,198	*+13.6*	18,347	9,229	6,214	15,680	21,653	10,822	6,664	17,059	*+8.8*
Electricity	25,609	25,865	*+1.0*	7,267	5,775	5,576	6,991	7,371	5,885	5,682	6,928	*-0.9*
Petroleum	64,954	67,391	*+3.8*	16,395	15,823	16,030	16,707	17,001	16,477	16,629	17,284	*+3.5*
Total all fuels[6]	150,904	159,954	*+6.0*	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	*+4.7*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liguids. Annual data includes extended well-test production.
3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.
4. Includes landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes non -energy use of gas
5. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations.
6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.
7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-).
8. Petroleum and natural gas.
9. Recorded demand minus supply.
10. More detailed analyses of the 1994 and 1995 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1996.
11. Losses in conversion and distribution, and use by fuel industries.
12. Measured as deliveries, except for natural gas and electricity, and for solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.
13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.
15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.
16. Mainly public adminstration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		52,630	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996 p		49,748r	32,223r	16,315r	+16,634r	17,622r	988r
Per cent change		*-5.5*	*-8.3*	*-0.3*	*+10.6*	*+10.9*	*+15.1*
1995	Dec*	5,442	3,826	1,532	+1,483	1,575	91
1996	Jan	3,694	2,469	1,126	+869	937	68
	Feb	4,393	2,896	1,402	+1,451	1,536	85
Total		13,530	9,190	4,061	+3,803	4,048	245
1996	Dec*	4,282	2,823	1,369	+1,588r	1,710r	122r
1997	Jan	3,533	2,306	1,136	+1,790r	1,903r	113
	Feb p	4,475	2,965	1,426	+2,104 e	2,222 e	118
Total		12,291	8,093	3,931	+5,482	5,835	353
Per cent change		*-9.2*	*-11.9*	*-3.2*	*+44.1*	*+44.1*	*+44.3*

1. Includes an estimate for slurry.
2. In 1993 import figures include an additional estimate for recorded trade. In other years figures are as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS) except that import and export figures for recent months are estimated on the basis of information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from HM Customs and Excise.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

			Fuel producers' consumption				Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
			Primary	Secondary					
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1992		100,620	79	78,509	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993		86,783	48	66,163	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,764	22	62,387	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,974	8	59,620	8,664	982	4,301	2,848	551
1996 p		71,071r	8	54,837	8,635	946	3,465r	2,937r	242
Per cent change		*-7.7*	*-5.4*	*-8.0*	*-0.3*	*-3.7*	*-19.4*	*+3.1*	*-56.0*
1995	Dec*	8,422	1	6,605	802	103	487	379	46
1996	Jan	6,485	1	5,168	643	50	304	293	26
	Feb	7,345	0	5,961	654	59	286	346	38
Total		22,252	3	17,734	2,099	211	1,077	1,018	110
1996	Dec*	7,412r	1	5,791	839	95	372r	309r	5
1997	Jan	6,550r	1	5,077	669	87	328r	381r	7
	Feb p	5,966	0	4,368	668	64	339	504	24
Total		19,928	2	15,236	2,176	245	1,038	1,195	36
Per cent change		*-10.4*	*-12.7*	*-14.1*	*+3.6*	*+16.0*	*-3.6*	*+17.4*	*-67.6*

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.
2. Includes estimates of imports.
3. Public adminstration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. **Stocks of coal at end of period**

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1996 p		14,491	10,369	9,112	1,228	29	4,122
1995	Dec*	18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1996	Jan	16,153	9,696	8,717	909	70	6,457
	Feb	14,653	8,622	7,413	1,156	53	6,032
1996	Dec*	14,491	10,369	9,112	1,228	29	4,122
1997	Jan	13,005r	9,111	8,002	1,084	25	3,894r
	Feb p	13,768	9,774	8,662	1,078	34	3,994
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*+763*	*+663*	*+659*	*-6*	*+9*	*+100*
on a year ago		*-885*	*+1,153*	*+1,248*	*-77*	*-18*	*-2,038*

1. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.
2. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major power producers (see inside front cover).

TABLE 7. **Other solid fuel production, foreign trade and use**

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze						Other manufactured solid fuels[1]				
				Consumption						Consumption		
		Production	Net imports[2]	Iron and steel industry[3]	Other industry[4,5]	Domestic[5]	Total use	Production	Net imports[2]	Domestic	Industry[4]	Total use
1992		6,528	+305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+9	1,127	22	1,149
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	408	150	6,726	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+372	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996 p		6,222	+605r	6,680r	473r	262r	7,415r	796	-42	724r	54	778r
Per cent change		*-0.1*	*+62.7*	*+7.3*	*+36.0*	*+47.1*	*+9.8*	*-5.3*	*-26.9*	*+2.3*	*-14.3*	*+1.0*
1994	4th quarter	1,554	+19	1,595	104	18	1,717	221	-13	174	17	191
1995	1st quarter	1,550	+3	1,536	93	40	1,669	183	-22	189	18	207
	2nd quarter	1,573	+20	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	-5	207	14	221
	3rd quarter	1,570	+207	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+142	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+26	1,599r	79	37r	1,715r	175	-17	184	12	196
	2nd quarter	1,568	+228	1,703r	134r	98r	1,935r	210	-11	197r	14	211r
	3rd quarter	1,562	+191	1,619r	115r	64r	1,798r	204	-9r	180r	13	193r
	4th quarter p	1,556	+160r	1,759r	145r	63r	1,967r	207	-6	164r	15	179r
Per cent change		*+1.4*	*+12.6*	*+16.0*	*+64.7*	*(+)*	*+20.5*	*-20.0*	*-60.5*	*+6.4*	*+7.1*	*+6.5*

1. These include Homefire, Ancit, Phurnacite and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.
2. The latest quarter's import figures are estimated. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from HM Customs and Excise.
3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
4. Includes own use by fuel producers.
5. Includes an estimate of imports; the proportion of imported coke and breeze within consumption has been reassessed this quarter.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

(Formerly Table 10)

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1992		74	57	131	167	6	8
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996 p		77	35	112	265	7	28
Per cent change		*+28.3*	*-7.9*	*+14.3*	*+8.6*	*(+)*	*+47.4*
1994	4th quarter	18	14	32	49	-	5
1995	1st quarter	11	6	17	72	-	5
	2nd quarter	19	14	33	52	-	3
	3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	-	5
	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter p	22	9	31	62	2	4
Per cent change		*+15.8*	*+50.0*	*+24.0*	*-6.1*		

1. Including sidetracked wells.
2. Development wells are production and appraisal wells drilled after development approval has been granted.

TABLE 9. Value of, and investment in, UKCS oil and gas production

£ million

(Formerly Table 11)

		Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1992		12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	5,420	22
1993		13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,941	3,876	939	9,709	2.0	3,547	16
1995		17,829	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.1	4,228	18
1996 p		20,998	3,981	1,097	14,373	2.5	4,375	18
Per cent change		*+17.8*	*+1.7*	*+1.1*	*+31.3*		*+3.5*	
1994	4th quarter	4,604	1,040	269	2,873	2.2	922	15
1995	1st quarter	4,892	915	221	3,310	2.5	901	16
	2nd quarter	4,119	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	1,055	19
	3rd quarter	3,829	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,200	19
	4th quarter	4,989	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,072	16
1996	1st quarter	5,382	944	297	3,794	2.7	943	15
	2nd quarter	4,685	980	242	3,056	2.3	1,178	22
	3rd quarter	4,719r	953	279	3,086r	2.2	1,175	21
	4th quarter p	6,212	1,104	278	4,437	2.7	1,078	16
Per cent change		*+24.5*	*+9.8*	*-27.5*	*+40.8*		*+0.6*	

1. Including sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production.
2. GDP at factor cost.
3. Investment by energy, water supply and the manufacturing sectors.

TABLE 10. Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas

(Formerly Table 24A)

	Tariff rate (pence/thousand cubic feet)			Annual Capacity	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services				
1 Northern Leg gas pipe			56.0	Small	12	2000	b
2 J-Block infrastructure			18.0	Large	6	1998	b
3 J-Block infrastructure			26.0	Large	6	1998	b n
4 J-Block infrastructure			35.0	Large	6	1998	b e h j k l n o
5 Eagles			45.0	Large	12	1998	b e f g h n
6 Fulmar processing and export system			65.0	Small	-	1997	a b e f g h l n o
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
7 Ninian pipeline system			0.10	Large	15	1997	c
8 Forties pipeline system			1.20	Small	6	1999	b f g h i k l
9 Forties pipeline system			0.80	Large	5	1998	b f g h i k l
10 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	6	1998	b
11 Scott	2.20-2.60			Large	more than 5	1998	d e g h n o
12 Fulmar processing and export system	0.75			Small	-	1997	a b e f g h l n o
13 Fulmar processing and export system		1.25		Small	-	1997	a b e f g h l n o

a - Priority rights
b - Send or pay
c - Annual charge
d - New capital expense
e - Processing offshore
f - Processing onshore
g - NGLs
h - Water
i - Salt
j - Sulphur
k - CO_2
l - H_2S
m - N_2
n - Compression
o - Other

1. Small annual capacity is less than 7.5 billion cubic foot of gas or 0.5 million tonnes of oil.

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

1. Equivalent to 5.5p/Therm.
2. Equal prioirity.
3. Equal priority. Includes compression of quality specification gas.
4. Equal priority.
5. No comments.
6. Additional cost of £35/tonne NGLs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar plactform using the Fulmar drilling rig.

Oil systems

7. No comments.
8. No comments.
9. No comments.
10. Third party pipeline liquids will be delivered into the Brae System via third party pipeline access.
11. Equal priority. Capital expense recovered through tariff. £2.40/barrel for the first 21 million barrels, £2.20/barrel for all volumes between 21 and 28 million barrels, £2.60/barrel for all volumes over 28 million barrels.
12. Final price will include share of operating costs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.
13. Final price will include share of opex on export system. To WYE piece on J Block Spurline. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.

The above table records the indicative tariffs offered in recent months for transportation and/or processing of offshore hydrocarbon resources, from wellhead to terminal or part thereof. The services on offer can be either processing (e.g. 'cleaning' or compression of the hydrocarbons), transport of the hydrocarbons, or a combination of the two, where the price is dependant on the 'bundling' of the services on offer. The prices themselves are not firm prices, but an indication of the type of price that could be expected by someone seeking a similar service from that system.

Prices will vary according to a large number of factors. Some of these are reflected in the main table. These include the date from which the services are required, the length of the contract, the volume of hydrocarbons involved (whether large or small), and the various types of processing involved. Other variables to take into consideration are whether the customer will have priority rights to use the services, whether they will be expected to pay even if the services booked are not utilised, and whether new infrastructure will be required (such as additional lengths of pipeline, new receiving facilities, etc.) to accommodate the customer's hydrocarbons. In some cases comments have been provided to give a more accurate picture of the conditions under which the indicative tariff has been made.

The above table appears monthly in Energy Trends. Sometimes only a small number of indicative tariffs will be reported in the month, in which case entries from the previous month will be re-printed.

Enquiries regarding the publication of tariff rates should be directed to Mrs Mary Duff at room 2.H.4, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 0171 215 5262).

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

(Formerly Table 8)

		Gross gas production[1]	Exports	Imports	Gas available[2]	Indigenous	Gas imported	Gas transmitted[3]
		GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1992		597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921
1993		703,166	6,824	48,528	703,578	93.1	6.9	699,050
1994		750,860	9,557	33,053	724,116	95.4	4.6	724,832
1995		821,904	11,232	19,457	776,647	97.5	2.5	777,483
1996 p		979,244	14,944	19,804	922,640	97.9	2.1	908,072
Per cent change		*+19.1*	*+33.0*	*+1.8*	*+18.8*			*+16.8*
1995	Dec	109,152	1,567	2,103	104,638	98.0	2.0	106,361
1996	Jan	106,529	1,355	2,207	101,418	97.8	2.2	105,967
	Feb	106,768	1,215	2,098	102,776	98.0	2.0	106,067
Total		322,449	4,137	6,408	308,832	97.9	2.1	318,395
1996	Dec	118,877	1,641	1,874	113,356	98.3	1.7	112,604
1997	Jan	120,752	1,768	1,955	115,214	98.3	1.7	117,130
	Feb e	100,500	1,627	1,783	95,900	98.1	1.9	95,900
Total		340,129	5,036	5,612	324,470	98.3	1.7	325,634
Per cent change		*+5.5*	*+21.7*	*-12.4*	*+5.1*			*+2.3*

1. Includes waste and own use for drilling, production and pumping operations but excludes gas flared.
2. Gas available for consumption in the UK. It excludes waste, own use, gas flared and stock change. Includes net imports.
3. Gas input into inland transmission systems. It includes public gas supply, direct supply by North Sea producers, third party supplies, and stock changes. Figures differ from gas available for consumption in the UK mainly because of stock changes. The figures also differ from total consumption (expressed in oil equivalent in Table 2) because they exclude producers' and operators' own use and losses.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption[1,2]

GWh

(Formerly Table 9)

		Total	Electricity generators[3]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[4]
1992		597,516	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	98,632
1993		671,705	81,778	15,577	136,527	340,162	97,661
1994		711,432	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	99,976
1995		754,527	145,790	20,689	148,207	326,010	113,831
1996		870,491	187,116	19,556	156,457	390,952	116,410
Per cent change		*+15.4*	*+28.3*	*-5.5*	*+5.6*	*+19.9*	*+2.3*
1994	4th quarter	208,076	29,874	4,892	41,949	103,004	28,355
1995	1st quarter	256,324	34,506	5,876	40,048	134,293	41,600
	2nd quarter	147,422	31,891	5,411	32,416	54,841	22,864
	3rd quarter	114,547	34,137	4,624	30,891	30,818	14,078
	4th quarter	236,233	45,256	4,779	44,852	106,058	35,289
1996	1st quarter	306,269	47,013	4,686	44,049	167,148	43,373
	2nd quarter	174,458	41,143	4,160	34,832	68,559	25,764
	3rd quarter	130,446r	45,477	3,945	30,942r	33,876r	16,206
	4th quarter p	259,316	53,483	6,764	46,633	121,369	31,067
Per cent change		*+9.8*	*+18.2*	*+41.5*	*+4.0*	*+14.4*	*-12.0*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.
2. Gas sales reported for Q3 1996 were extra high because of exceptional delays in invoicing. Adjustments have therefore been made to move consumption to earlier quarters of 1996.
3. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside front cover).
4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

TABLE 13. Indigenous production, refinery receipts, imports and exports

(Formerly Table 12)

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign Imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
	Million tonnes			*Thousand tonnes*									
1992	94.3	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993	100.2	94.0	6.2	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126.9	119.0	7.9	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995	130.3	121.8	8.5	44,872	1,110	47,590	41,241	76,909	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996 p	129.8	121.8	8.1	47,373	997	48,647	42,268	73,612	8,203	1,824	9,068	26,018	2,664
Per cent change	*-0.4*	-	*-5.5*	*+5.6*	*-10.2*	*+2.2*	*+2.5*	*-4.3*	*+6.5*	*+35.1*	*-8.2*	*+6.6*	*+8.1*
1995 Dec	11.4	10.6	0.8	4,157	114	3,956	3,593	6,153	414	51	640	2,648	221
1996 Jan	11.1	10.5	0.7	4,366	73	3,685	3,116	6,954	712	142	801	2,316	163
Feb	10.5	9.9	0.7	3,454	61	3,647	3,390	6,446	470	213	774	1,629	189
Total	33.0	31.0	2.2	11,977	248	11,288	10,099	19,553	1,596	406	2,215	6,593	573
1996 Dec	11.9	11.1	0.8	4,419	29	4,015	3,537	6,113	642	164	803	2,736	217
1997 Jan	11.7	10.9	0.8	4,803	4	3,501	2,793	5,563	864	157	639	2,363	227
Feb p	10.6	10.0	0.6	3,256	62	3,605	3,139	5,544	639	173	695	1,849	191
Total	34.2	32.0	2.2	12,478	95	11,121	9,469	17,220	2,145	494	2,137	6,948	635
Per cent change	*+3.7*	*+3.2*	*-0.1*	*+4.2*	*-61.8*	*-1.5*	*-6.2*	*-11.9*	*+34.4*	*+21.8*	*-3.5*	*+5.4*	*+10.8*

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production.
2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
3. Crude oil plus natural gas liquids (NGLs).
4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries).
5. Total imports less refinery exports of crude oil, NGLs and process oils (ie party refined oils).
6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
7. 1996 data are subject to further revision as information on imports and exports of petroleum products become available.
8. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum[1] at end of period

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 16)

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total[5]	Light distiillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	-Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,671	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,651	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,076	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996 p	4,970	1,461	570	7,045	2,508	2,534	2,923	1,441	9,446	1,527	14,964	16,491
Per cent change	*-2.1*	*+45.7*	*-3.1*	*+4.5*	*+1.0*	*+3.7*	*-1.7*	*-10.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*+1.7*	*+1.5*
1995 Dec	5,076	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
Jan	5,137	1,283	368	6,863	2,661	2,313	3,094	1,501	9,569	1,886	14,546	16,432
1996 Feb	5,122	1,386	555	7,138	2,480	2,052	2,900	1,452	8,884	1,886	14,136	16,022
1996 Dec	4,970	1,461	570	7,045	2,508	2,534	2,923	1,441	9,446r	1,527	14,964r	16,491r
Jan	5,294	1,472	498	7,307	2,646	2,063	2,754	1,405	8,868	1,455	14,719	16,174
1997 Feb p	4,933	1,385	500	6,862	2,502	2,222	2,800	1,455	8,978	1,455	14,385	15,840
Per cent change	*-3.7*	*-0.1*	*-9.9*	*-3.9*	*+0.9*	*+8.3*	*-3.4*	*+0.2*	*+1.1*	*-22.9*	*+1.8*	*-1.1*

1. Stocks held at refineries, terminals and power stations. Stocks in the wholesale distribution system and certain stocks at offshore fields (UK Continental Shelf [UKCS]), and others held under approved bilateral agreements are also included.
2. Stocks of crude oil, NGLs and process oil at UK refineries.
3. Stocks of crude oil and NGLs at UKCS pipeline terminals.
4. Stocks of crude oil in tanks and partially loaded tankers at offshore fields (UKCS).
5. From April 1994 includes process oils held under approved bilateral agreements.
6. Motor spirit and aviation spirit.
7. Aviation turbine fuel, burning oil, gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feedstock (mdf) and marine diesel oil.
8. Including Orimulsion.
9. Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naptha (ldf), industrial and white spirits, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke and miscellaneous products.
10. The difference between stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use.
11. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS.

TABLE 15. **Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products**

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 13)

		Refinery use		Total[1]	Gases				Kerosene					
	Throughput of crude and process oil	Fuel	Losses/ (gains)	output of petroleum products	Butane and propane	Other petro-leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,816	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996 p	96,660	6,623	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	*+4.2*	*+2.2*	*+17.1*	*+4.4*	*+0.7*	*+8.3*	*+4.2*	*+2.9*	*+6.0*	*+20.0*	*+6.4*	*+4.6*	*-11.9*	*-11.0*
1995 Dec	8,311	591	12	7,708	156	11	253	2,373	687	330	2,410	1,025	122	187
1996 Jan	7,783	573	16	7,194	145	11	234	2,336	639	356	2,239	897	102	94
Feb	7,073	510	85	6,478	115	9	246	1,852	529	369	2,156	846	83	138
Total	23,167	1,674	113	21,380	416	31	733	6,561	1,855	1,055	6,805	2,768	307	419
1996 Dec	8,364	595	-17	7,786	169	13	254	2,314	643	387	2,566	1,074	99	134
1997 Jan	7,973r	566	9	7,398	173	14	251	2,323	650	399	2,344	941	78	86
Feb p	7,370	522	-12	6,869	155	11	224	2,126	662	302	2,168	843	99	166
Total	23,707	1,683	-20	22,053	497	38	729	6,763	1,955	1,088	7,078	2,858	276	386
Per cent change	*+2.3*	*+0.5*	*(-)*	*+3.1*	*+19.6*	*+22.4*	*-0.6*	*+3.1*	*+5.4*	*+3.1*	*+4.0*	*+3.3*	*-10.1*	*-8.0*

1. Including aviation spirit, wide cut gasoline industrial and white spirit, petroleum wax and miscellaneous products.

TABLE 16. **Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption[1,2]**

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 14)

				Naphtha (LDF)[5]	Motor Spirit		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil					
	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	Total	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil Premier	Burning oil Standard domestic	Derv fuel	Other	Fuel oil[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1992	75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993	75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994	74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995	73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,267	2,425	895
1996 p	75,357r	2,494	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,979	878	2,146	864
Per cent change	*+2.3*	*-0.2*	*+3.8*	*+2.1*	*+10.1*	*+5.1*	*+50.0*	*+21.1*	*+6.7*	*+5.6*	*-10.9*	*-30.7*	*-11.5*	*-3.5*
1995 Dec	5,893	196	260	1,745	1,140	594	3	282	983	599	526	84	129	63
1996 Jan	6,146	210	317	1,703	1,137	592	5	279	1,104	735	516	84	130	71
Feb	6,319	215	286	1,703	1,141	560	7	315	1,129	798	606	80	147	73
Total	18,358	621	863	5,151	3,418	1,746	15	876	3,216	2,132	1,648	248	406	207
1996 Dec	6,231	209	408	1,787	1,247	635	5	305	1,060	637	517	92	120	63
1997 Jan	6,261r	218r	233	1,717	1,198r	600	7r	320r	1,166	835r	479r	67	126	73r
Feb p	5,949	179	194	1,712	1,202	585	3	274	1,172	632	462	115	153	69
Total	18,441	606	835	5,216	3,647	1,820	15	899	3,398	2,104	1,458	274	399	205
Per cent change	*+0.5*	*-2.4*	*-3.2*	*+1.3*	*+6.7*	*+4.2*	*+2.2*	*+2.6*	*+5.7*	*-1.3*	*-11.5*	*+10.7*	*-1.7*	*-1.0*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contribute to deliveries, becomes available.
3. Excluding refinery fuel.
4. Including amounts for use at petro-chemicals plants.
5. Now mainly for use as a petro-chemical feedstock.
6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. **Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses[1]**

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 15)

		Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
1992		64,839	6,405	42	676	7,134	43,789	2,579	4,212
1993		65,065	5,522	44	887	7,173	44,569	2,714	4,157
1994		63,780	3,831	50	887	7,470	44,830	2,701	4,010
1995		62,374	3,672	47	876	6,511	44,819	2,696	3,751
1996 p		63,940	3,342	50	714	6,422	46,494	3,164	3,753
Per cent change		*+2.5*	*-9.0*	*+6.4*	*-18.5*	*-1.4*	*+3.7*	*+17.4*	*+0.1*
1994	4th quarter	16,337	976	12	227	1,951	11,403	767	1,002
1995	1st quarter	15,929	1,072	16	224	2,023	10,476	956	1,162
	2nd quarter	15,089	820	9	181	1,478	11,259	504	838
	3rd quarter	15,314	836	8	225	1,390	11,625	426	804
	4th quarter	16,043	944	13	246	1,619	11,458	811	948
1996	1st quarter	16,149	835	16	181	1,935	10,934	1,098	1,151
	2nd quarter	15,620	799	11	195	1,481	11,656	621	855
	3rd quarter	15,732	780	8	188	1,337	12,088	529	801
	4th quarter p	16,439	929	14	151	1,669	11,815	916	946
Per cent change		*+2.5*	*-1.6*	*+7.7*	*-38.6*	*+3.1*	*+3.1*	*+12.9*	*-0.2*

1. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.
2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside front cover .
3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.
4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

(Formerly Table 20)

	Major power producers[1]				Other generators				All generating companies						
	Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1992	46.0	17.5	6.4	69.8	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993	38.3	20.2	11.0	69.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994	35.9	20.1	13.1	69.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995	35.0	20.4	15.0	70.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	4.8	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.4	1.1	75.2
1996 p	31.9	21.8	18.5	72.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	4.7	33.0	3.3	16.2	22.7	0.3	1.2	76.9
Per cent change	*-8.9*	*+6.8*	*23.5*	*+2.6*	*+2.7*	*-2.4*	*-5.5*	*-2.9*	*-8.5*	*-7.1*	*+29.5*	*+6.4*	*-34.0*	*+6.9*	*+2.2*
1994 4th quarter	9.7	5.1	3.6	18.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	10.1	1.0	2.6	5.3	0.1	0.2r	19.4
1995 1st quarter	11.0	4.8	3.9	19.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	11.4	1.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	0.3	21.1
2nd quarter	7.7	5.1	3.2	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.0	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
3rd quarter	7.1	5.1	3.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.0	0.3	16.5
4th quarter	9.1	5.4	4.6	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996 1st quarter	10.5	5.4	4.7	20.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	10.8r	1.0	4.1r	5.7	0.1	0.3	22.0
2nd quarter	7.0	5.4	4.1r	16.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	7.3	0.7r	3.6r	5.6	0.1	0.3	17.7r
3rd quarter	6.4	4.8	4.5r	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	6.7	0.8	4.0r	5.1	0.0	0.2	16.8r
4th quarter p	7.9	6.1	5.2	19.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.3	0.1	0.4	20.4
Per cent change	*-13.2*	*+12.0*	*14.5*	*+0.6*	*+15.8*	*-2.6*	*+3.8*	*+5.1*	*-12.4*	*-6.5*	*+17.5*	*+11.4*	*-10.5*	*23.9*	*+0.8*

1. See definitions inside front cover.
2. Oil, including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion, hydro, gas, wind and refuse derived fuel.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers[1]

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

(Formerly Table 21)

	Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1992	69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993	69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994	69.06	35.90	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995	70.36	34.97	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.35
1996 p	72.17	31.87	2.99	15.19	21.76	0.25
Per cent change	*+2.6*	*-8.9*	*-3.8*	*+32.7*	*+6.8*	*-28.9*
1995 Dec*	7.87	3.88	0.37	1.41	2.16	0.03
1996 Jan	6.31	2.99	0.30	1.20	1.77	0.03
Feb	6.65	3.49	0.31	1.17	1.66	0.02
Total	20.84	10.36	0.99	3.78	5.59	0.08
1996 Dec*	7.65	3.43	0.27	1.69	2.21	0.04
1997 Jan	6.56r	2.96	0.29	1.36r	1.90	0.04
Feb p	6.35	2.53	0.15	1.66	1.98	0.03
Total	20.56	8.92	0.70	4.71	6.08	0.11
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*-13.9*	*-28.7*	*+24.6*	*+8.9*	*+37.2*

1. See definitions inside front cover.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale.
4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

(Formerly Table 17)

	Major power producers[1]			Other generators			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	20.86	1.75	19.11	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.24
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	24.16	1.59	22.57	334.45	19.67	314.78	16.31	331.09
1996 p	323.48	18.84	304.65	24.55	1.60	22.95	348.03	20.44	327.60	16.71	344.31
Per cent change	*+4.3*	*+4.2*	*+4.3*	*+1.6*	*+0.5*	*+1.7*	*+4.1*	*+3.9*	*+4.1*	*+2.5*	*+4.0*
1994 4th quarter	81.01	4.63	76.38	5.95	0.34	5.61	86.95	4.97	81.99	4.35	86.33
1995 1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	6.46	0.47	5.99	94.09	5.35	88.74	4.36	93.11
2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.82	0.49	5.33	76.46	4.77	71.69	4.03	75.72
3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.49	0.38	5.11	73.14	4.62	68.52	4.27	72.79
4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.39	0.25	6.14	91.11	5.20	85.90	3.65	89.55
1996 1st quarter	92.74r	5.42r	87.33r	6.56r	0.47r	6.09r	99.30r	5.89r	93.42r	4.29r	97.70r
2nd quarter	73.78r	4.46r	69.32r	5.91r	0.49r	5.42r	79.69r	4.95r	74.74r	4.31r	79.05r
3rd quarter	70.83r	4.27r	66.56r	5.57r	0.38r	5.19r	76.40r	4.65r	71.75r	4.04r	75.78r
4th quarter p	86.13	4.69	81.45	6.51	0.26	6.25	92.64	4.95	87.70	4.08	91.78
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*-5.5*	*+2.1*	*+1.9*	*+2.7*	*+1.8*	*+1.7*	*-4.9*	*+2.1*	*+11.8*	*+2.5*

1 See definitions inside front cover.

2 Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. **Electricity supplied by other generating companies** *GWh*

(Formerly Table 18)

		Electricity supplied (net) Total	Industry Total industry	Nuclear power stations[1]	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[2,3]	Transport undertakings
1992		19,110	18,463	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,877	647
1993		20,692	19,933	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,691	759
1994		21,011	20,305	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,181	706
1995		22,570	21,759	3,467	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,854	811
1996 p		22,950	22,220	2,950	3,372	1,864	4,650	4,537	971	1,889	1,987	730
Per cent change		*+1.7*	*+2.1*	*-14.9*	*+7.0*	*-8.3*	*+7.1*	*+6.9*	*+6.9*	*+7.1*	*+7.2*	*-10.0*
1994	4th quarter	5,612	5,435	805	801	402	1,149	963	304	442	569	177
1995	1st quarter	5,988	5,759	904	785	518	1,182	1,078	345	448	499	229
	2nd quarter	5,334	5,129	779	760	528	1,074	897	154	461	475	205
	3rd quarter	5,110	4,928	851	789	488	998	819	121	467	395	181
	4th quarter	6,138	5,943	933	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	485	196
1996	1st quarter	6,090r	5,916r	820	846r	422	1,273r	1,162r	372r	483r	538r	174
	2nd quarter	5,420r	5,251r	642	830r	435	1,174r	980r	168r	503r	519r	169
	3rd quarter	5,190r	5,001r	707	836r	490	1,058r	868r	128r	495r	419r	189
	4th quarter p	6,250	6,052	781	860	517	1,145	1,527	303	408	511	198
Per cent change		*+1.8*	*+1.8*	*-16.3*	*+5.4*	*+3.8*	*+5.2*	*+5.4*	*+5.2*	*+5.4*	*+5.4*	*+1.0*

1. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector.
3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 22. **Electricity production and availability from the public supply system[1]** *TWh*

(Formerly Table 19)

		Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant												Purchases from other sources (net)[8,9]	Total Electricity available[9]
				Conventional steam plant											
		Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Total	Total conventional steam	Coal[3]	Oil	Other conventional steam[4]	CCGT[5]	Nuclear	Hydro[6]	Other[7]	Net imports		
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66
1996 p		323.81	19.17	304.65	153.15	120.06	3.89	29.21	65.59	82.99	1.84	1.07	16.71	6.16	327.52
Per cent change		*+4.4*	*+6.0*	*+4.3*	*-5.5*	*-9.7*	*-10.7*	*+17.9*	*+35.2*	*+6.9*	*-43.8*	*54.7*	*+2.5*	*+0.2*	*+4.1*
1995	Dec*	35.18	1.94	33.23	18.22	14.96	0.55	2.71	6.42	8.21	0.28	0.11	1.01	0.66	34.91
1996	Jan	28.42	1.65	26.78	14.11	11.75	0.41	1.95	5.50	6.81	0.19	0.17	1.34	0.55	28.67
	Feb	29.74	1.73	28.01	16.05	13.29	0.48	2.27	5.34	6.31	0.11	0.21	1.35	0.56	29.92
Total		93.34	5.32	88.02	48.38	40.00	1.44	6.93	17.26	21.32	0.58	0.48	3.70	1.78	93.50
1996	Dec*	34.51r	1.97r	32.54	16.51	12.40	0.13	3.99	7.17	8.42	0.37	0.06	1.60	0.66	34.80
1997	Jan	29.69r	1.71r	27.97r	14.26r	10.83	0.27	3.16r	6.22	7.23	0.13	0.14	1.29	0.55	29.82r
	Feb p	28.26	1.62	26.65	11.87	9.26	0.08	2.52	6.96	7.53	0.24	0.06	1.33	0.55	28.52
Total		92.46	5.30	87.16	42.64	32.49	0.48	9.67	20.35	23.18	0.74	0.25	4.22	1.76	93.14
Per cent change		*-0.9*	*-0.4*	*-1.0*	*-11.9*	*-18.8*	*-66.6*	*+39.5*	*+17.9*	*+8.7*	*+27.5*	*-47.2*	*+14.1*	*-1.0*	*-0.4*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside front cover) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.
3. Including Slurry.
4. Mixed and dual fired including sour gas and Orimulsion.
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.
6. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
7. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind power.
8. Purchases from the UKAEA, BNF and other generators.
9. Net of supplies direct from generators to final consumers.

TABLE 23. **Availability and consumption of electricity**

TWh

(Formerly Table 22)

		Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
				Sales of electricity to consumers										
		Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses[1]	Total[2]	Industrial[3]	Commercial[4]	Domestic	Other[5]	Electricity available[6]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[7]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1992		301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993		305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994		309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995		314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.43	1.01	15.42	331.09	28.06	303.03
1996 p		327.52	29.09	298.42	91.45	91.48	106.23	9.27	16.48 e	0.79 e	15.69 e	343.99	29.88	314.11
Per cent change		*+4.1*	*+7.6*	*+3.8*	*-1.4*	*+9.3*	*+3.9*	*+3.4*	*+0.3*	*-21.8*	*+1.7*	*+3.9*	*+6.5*	*+3.7*
1995	Dec*	34.91	3.62	31.29	8.23	8.66	13.29	1.12	1.82	0.04	1.78	36.73	3.67	33.07
1996	Jan	28.67	2.22	26.44	7.37	7.63	10.28	1.16	1.28	0.04	1.23	29.94	2.27	27.68
	Feb	29.92	3.07	26.85	7.49	7.72	10.77	0.87	1.34	0.05	1.29	31.26	3.11	28.15
Total		93.50	8.91	84.59	23.09	24.01	34.34	3.15	4.44	0.13	4.31	97.94	9.04	88.89
1996	Dec*	34.80	2.66r	32.14r	8.10	9.50r	13.53r	1.02	1.84 e	0.04 e	1.80 e	36.64	2.70r	33.94r
1997	Jan	29.82r	2.29r	27.53r	7.60r	8.33r	10.80r	0.80r	1.30 e	0.04 e	1.26 e	31.12r	2.33r	28.79r
	Feb p	28.52	2.07	26.45	7.70	7.86	10.11	0.78	1.24 e	0.03 e	1.21 e	29.77	2.11	27.66
Total		93.14	7.02	86.12	23.40	25.68	34.44	2.60	4.39	0.12	4.27	97.53	7.14	90.39
Per cent change		*-0.4*	*-21.2*	*+1.8*	*+1.3*	*+7.0*	*+0.3*	*-17.3*	*-1.2*	*-11.1*	*-0.9*	*-0.4*	*-21.1*	*+1.7*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change over the next two months.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89 per cent in 1995).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. **Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean**[1]

Degrees Celsius

(Formerly Table 23)

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	-1.4
February	4.0	6.3	2.6	6.1	+ 2.3	-1.4	+ 2.1
March*	5.4	5.6	3.7		+ 0.2	-1.7	
April	7.6	8.2	8.6		+ 0.6	+ 1.0	
May	10.2	10.1	8.3		-0.1	-1.9	
June*	13.4	13.1	14.0		-0.3	+ 0.6	
July	15.7	17.9	16.1		+ 2.2	+ 0.4	
August	15.9	19.8	17.5		+ 3.9	+ 1.6	
September*	14.0	15.5	13.9		+ 1.5	-0.1	
October	11.1	13.3	12.2		+ 2.2	+ 1.1	
November	7.6	9.1	7.4		+ 1.5	-0.2	
December*	4.9	5.6	3.9		+ 0.7	-1.0	
Year[3]	9.5	10.8	9.4		+ 1.3	-0.1	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	-1.0
February	3.9	6.7	3.1	6.9	+ 2.8	-0.8	+ 3.0
March	5.7	5.6	4.6		-0.1	-1.1	
April	7.8	8.9	8.7		+ 1.1	+ 0.9	
May	10.9	11.6	9.3		+ 0.7	-1.6	
June	13.9	14.0	14.4		+ 0.1	+ 0.5	
July	15.8	18.4	16.4		+ 2.6	+ 0.6	
August	15.6	18.9	16.7		+ 3.3	+ 1.1	
September	13.5	13.8	13.7		+ 0.3	+ 0.2	
October	10.6	13.2	11.8		+ 2.6	+ 1.2	
November	6.6	8.1	6.2		+ 1.5	-0.4	
December	4.7	2.8	3.5		-1.9	-1.2	
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5		+ 1.1	-0.1	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 10 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1996.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials[1]

(Formerly Table 24)

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						*Value - £ million*						
IMPORTS (cif):														
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994		10.8	46.7	20.2	3.0	1.5	82.2	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995		11.5	44.1	16.9	1.3	1.4	75.2	601	3,237	1,543	105	408	5,894	5,606
1996 p		12.7	44.8	16.9	1.4	1.4	77.2	704	4,036	1,759	117	385	7,001	6,706
Per cent change		*+10.4*	*+1.7*	*-0.1*	*+3.0*	*+0.2*	*+2.6*	*+17.1*	*+24.7*	*+14.0*	*+12.2*	*-5.7*	*+18.8*	*+19.6*
1995	1st quarter	2.9	11.1	3.9	0.4	0.4	18.7	148	809	338	33	169	1,498	1,422
	2nd quarter	2.7	9.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	17.8	134	740	456	28	69	1,427	1,379
	3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.6	0.3	0.4	20.2	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,447
	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	341	19	95	1,454	1,358
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.4	0.5	0.4	18.9	165	883	429	39	112	1,629	1,534
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.4	0.4	0.4	20.0	189	1,027	455	37	83	1,791	1,686
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.0	0.2	0.4	19.3	159	1,028	392	21	94	1,694	1,599
	4th quarter p	3.5	10.9	4.1	0.2	0.3	19.0	191	1,098	483	20	95	1,887	1,887
Per cent change		*+10.3*	*-4.3*	*+20.5*	*-5.2*	*+5.2*	*+2.9*	*+13.7*	*+32.1*	*+41.6*	*+3.8*	*+0.4*	*+29.8*	*+39.0*
EXPORTS (fob):														
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995		0.9	87.3	26.2	0.9	-	115.4	74	6,497	2,676	54	-	9,301	9,301
1996 p		1.0	83.9	28.3	1.3	-	114.4	81	7,512	3,321	63	2	10,979	10,979
Per cent change		*+3.2*	*-4.0*	*+8.0*	*+37.5*	-	*-0.9*	*+10.6*	*+15.6*	*+24.1*	*+16.5*	-	*+18.0*	*+18.0*
1995	1st quarter	0 2	23.2	7.1	0.3	-	30.8	18	1,707	715	15	-	2,455	2,455
	2nd quarter	0.2	21.0	6.1	0.2	-	27.5	15	1,625	630	13	-	2,283	2,283
	3rd quarter	0.2	21.0	5.8	0.2	-	27.2	16	1,495	570	14	-	2,094	2,094
	4th quarter	0.3	22.2	7.2	0.3	-	30.0	25	1,670	761	13	-	2,469	2,469
1996	1st quarter	0.3	22.0	6.4	0.3	-	29.0	21	1,808	735	17	-	2,582	2,582
	2nd quarter	0.2	20.1	7.0	0.4	-	27.8	17	1,766	802	20	-	2,605	2,605
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.1	7.2	0.2	-	27.7	18	1,750	824	11	1	2,603	2,603
	4th quarter p	0.3	21.7	7.7	0.3	-	30.0	25	2,187	960	16	1	3,189	3,189
Per cent change		*-3.2*	*-2.1*	*+5.9*	*+17.1*	-	*-0.1*	*+2.9*	*+31.0*	*+26.1*	*+18.5*	-	*+29.2*	*+29.2*
NET EXPORTS:														
1992		-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258
1993		-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994		-9.7	39.3	9.9	-2.1	-1.5	36.1	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995		-10.6	43.3	9.3	-0.4	-1.4	40.2	-528	3,261	1,133	-51	-408	3,407	3,695
1996 p		-11.7	39.0	11.4	-0.1	-1.4	37.2	-623	3,476	1,562	-55	-383	3,978	4,273
1995	1st quarter	-2.6	12.1	3.1	-0.2	-0.4	12.1	-130	898	377	-19	-169	958	1,034
	2nd quarter	-2.5	11.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.3	9.6	-119	885	174	-16	-69	855	903
	3rd quarter	-2.6	8.9	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	7.0	-136	639	162	-10	-76	579	647
	4th quarter	-2.8	10.9	3.8	-	-0.3	11.5	-144	839	420	-6	-95	1,015	1,111
1996	1st quarter	-2.7	11.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.4	10.1	-144	926	306	-23	-112	953	1,048
	2nd quarter	-3.1	8.6	2.6	-	-0.4	7.8	-172	740	347	-18	-83	814	919
	3rd quarter	-2.8	8.4	3.2	-	-0.4	8.4	-141	721	432	-10	-94	909	1,004
	4th quarter p	-3.2	10.9	3.5	0.1	-0.3	10.9	-166	1,090	477	-4	-94	1,302	1,302

1. The figures generally correspond to those published under SITC section 3 of the OTS. They do however include some unpublished revisions and additional amendments. The quantity figures differ from those in Table 3, which are partly based on other sources of information.
2. SITC divisions 334, 335, 342, 344, plus Orimulsion from division 278.
3. 'Free on board'- imports adjusted to exclude estimated costs of insurance, freight etc.

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

For coal, heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas prices are shown in table 26 for various sizes of consumers. These sizebands are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers within them. These are shown below.

	Range of annual purchases of which:				
Fuel	**Large**	**Extra large**	**Moderately large**	**Medium**	**Small**
	Greater than	**Greater than**			**Less than**
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	n/a	n/a	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	15,000	4,900 to 15,000	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	n/a	n/a	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas* (thousand kWh)	8,800	n/a	n/a	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

* Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

PRICES

TABLE 26. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1]

(Formerly Table 25)

Fuel	Size of consumer	1994 3rd quarter	1994 4th quarter	1995 1st quarter	1995 2nd quarter	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter p
COAL	Small	2.29	2.31	2.12	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.19	2.09
(£per GJ)	Medium	2.09	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.82	1.79	1.70
	Large	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.23
All consumers:	Average	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.31	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.30
	10% decile[2]	1.44	1.56	1.35	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.50	1.46	1.37	1.44
	median[2]	2.21	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.91	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.86
	90% decile[2]	2.69	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.64	2.37	2.49
HEAVY FUEL OIL	Small	79.3	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	104.5	104.8	107.7	110.0
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	78.3	81.1	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.8	98.6	96.8	102.9
	Large	73.8	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	87.5	90.7	86.0	100.2
Of which:	Extra large	71.5	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	84.0	87.5	82.7	99.4
	Moderately large	78.1	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	93.9	96.5	91.9	101.8
All consumers:	Average	76.1	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	93.7	95.3	92.6	102.4
	10% decile[2]	70.4	74.3	85.0	85.7	79.8	81.9	91.9	86.4	88.8	98.8
	median[2]	79.2	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.1	101.9	100.9	106.3
	90% decile[2]	88.0	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	120.7	113.5	121.8
GAS OIL	Small	159.4	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	169.0	172.9	186.0
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	142.3	144.7	142.1	142.6	145.1	150.3	157.9	161.3	163.5	177.9
	Large	127.7	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.4	152.3	156.7	171.9
All consumers:	Average	130.7	130.4	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.0	154.1	158.1	173.2
	10% decile[2]	125.4	124.0	126.6	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.5	140.6	140.6	152.4
	median[2]	137.7	140.4	140.6	142.4	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.1
	90% decile[2]	164.0	165.4	162.3	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.1
ELECTRICITY	Small	6.26	6.51	6.51	5.88	5.97	6.35	6.38	5.83	5.93	6.09
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.52	4.95	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.82	4.48	4.43	4.51
	Large	3.56	3.87	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.79	3.32	3.30	3.56
Of which:	Extra large	3.16	3.59	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.33	2.85	2.83	3.13
	Moderately large	3.87	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.69	3.67	3.88
All consumers:	Average	3.96	4.29	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.20	3.76	3.74	3.94
	10% decile[2]	4.18	4.39	4.38	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.34	4.04	4.01	4.16
	median[2]	5.80	6.13	6.15	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.52	5.61
	90% decile[2]	7.47	8.10	8.63	7.31	7.41	8.16	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63
GAS	Small	1.264	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.040	0.930	0.905	0.959	0.883
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.960	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.664	0.659	0.636	0.656
	Large	0.736	0.741	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.450	0.427	0.420	0.434
All consumers:	Average	0.759	0.776	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.499	0.456	0.437	0.463
	Firm	0.853	0.861	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.554	0.506	0.480	0.507
	Interruptible	0.684	0.682	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.420
	Tariff	1.397	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.342	1.329	1.288	1.379	1.332
	10% decile[2]	0.859	0.850	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.547	0.519	0.493	0.508
	median[2]	1.175	1.143	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.867	0.815	0.767	0.778
	90% decile[2]	1.513	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.432	1.438	1.425	1.471
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	85.7	87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.2
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average[6]	139.4	141.0	147.4	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	93.8	89.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6
Realised in new and renewed contracts:											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3,8]		76.3	87.2	93.0	91.6	83.7	89.0	..	..	..	..
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3,8]		129.8	129.1	130.8	134.0	136.0	140.9	..	..	..	..

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (SO).
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1996 the rates per tonne are £18.21 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £18.70 for Medium Fuel Oil and £ 27.31 for Gas Oil.
4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.
8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

TABLE 27. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers[1] and of gas at UK delivery points[2]

(Formerly Table 26)

		Major power producers[1]			Natural gas at UK delivery points[8]	
		Coal[3]	Oil[4,5]	Natural gas[6,7]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1992		45.84	57.76	..	0.595	0.549
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996 p		35.22	111.10	0.628	0.587	0.566
1994	4th quarter	34.29	71.34	0.666	0.610	0.588
1995	1st quarter	32.94	86.70	0.670	0.554	0.533
	2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.603	0.577
	3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	0.618	0.590
	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.590	0.573
	4th quarter p	34.41	115.16	0.665	0.619	0.597

1. See definitons inside front cover.
2. The series represents gas supplied by UKCS licensees to the UK (i.e exports are excluded) and gas imported from the Norwegian sector of the continental shelf.
3. Includes slurry.
4. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.
5. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.
6. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality.
7. Includes sour gas.
8. A quarterly series consistent with the annual series is available back to quarter two 1987. An article describing this series was published in *Energy Trends* in November 1996.
9. The levy is the Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981.

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector[1]

1990 = 100

(Formerly Table 27)

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[2]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel	
		Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		99.7	84.5	104.5	109.1	104.2				
1993		93.6	90.0	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.7	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	114.1	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996 p		82.6	126.8	66.1	105.3	99.7				
Per cent change		*-4.8*	*+11.2*	*-26.8*	*-3.5*	*-5.2*				
1994	4th quarter	91.1	105.7	103.6	116.0	111.0	102.5	110.4	107.3	
1995	1st quarter	88.4	118.4	104.6	117.1	113.6	100.7	111.1	109.1	
	2nd quarter	89.0	119.5	94.2	104.2	103.8	95.5	109.2	107.1	
	3rd quarter	86.3	107.6	82.7	100.9	97.7	86.4	107.2	102.2	
	4th quarter	81.7	109.2	79.9	112.9	104.5	78.9	107.7	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	84.5	123.3	72.3	113.6	105.6	69.8	107.6	101.4	
	2nd quarter	82.7	125.4	64.4	100.8	96.4	65.3	105.6	99.5	
	3rd quarter	82.1	121.9	61.6	98.5	93.9	64.1	104.5	98.1	
	4th quarter p	81.1	134.8	66.1	107.7	102.2	65.2	102.8	99.0	
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*+23.5*	*-17.2*	*-4.6*	*-2.2*	*-17.3*	*-4.5*	*-2.0*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								GDP deflator[4]
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6				111.4
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6				115.0
1994		78.9	83.3	88.4	93.9	90.7				117.2
1995		72.4r	95.1r	75.4r	91.0r	87.7r				119.9r
1996 p		66.9r	102.6r	53.5r	85.2r	80.7r				123.6r
Per cent change		*-7.7 r*	*+7.8 r*	*-29.0 r*	*-6.3 r*	*-8.0 r*				*+3.1 r*
1994	4th quarter	77.3	89.8	88.0	98.5	94.2	87.0	93.7	91.1	117.8
1995	1st quarter	74.4	99.6	88.1	98.6	95.6	84.8	93.5	91.9	118.8
	2nd quarter	74.3	99.8	78.6	87.0	86.6	79.7	91.1	89.4	119.8
	3rd quarter	71.9r	89.6r	68.9r	84.0r	81.3r	71.9r	89.2r	85.1r	120.1r
	4th quarter	67.6r	90.3r	66.1r	93.4r	86.4r	65.3r	89.1r	83.6r	120.9r
1996	1st quarter	69.0r	100.7r	59.1r	92.8r	86.3r	57.0r	87.9r	82.9r	122.4r
	2nd quarter	67.3r	102.0r	52.4	82.0r	78.4r	53.1r	85.9r	80.9r	123.0r
	3rd quarter	66.0r	98.1r	49.6r	79.2r	75.5r	51.6r	84.1r	78.9r	124.3r
	4th quarter p	65.0r	107.9r	53.0	86.2r	81.8r	52.2r	82.3r	79.3r	124.9r
Per cent change		*-3.9 r*	*+19.5 r*	*-19.8 r*	*-7.7 r*	*-5.3 r*	*-20.0 r*	*-7.6 r*	*-5.2 r*	*+3.3 r*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded.
2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 29. Fuel price indices for the domestic sector[1,2]

1990 = 100

(Formerly Table 28)

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[3]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
		Current fuel price index numbers						
1992		110.5	106.7	115.8	84.6	110.2	110.5	110.3
1993		111.1	102.6	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.8	119.2	90.0	113.6	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.0	131.2	122.9
1996 p		121.4	112.6	120.3	99.1	116.3	137.8	126.3
Per cent change		*+1.0*	*+0.2*	*-0.4*	*+10.1*	*+0.3*	*+5.1*	*+2.8*
1994	4th quarter	121.8	110.8	121.0	90.3	115.5	125.7	120.1
1995	1st quarter	122.0	111.8	121.0	89.3	115.9	129.9	122.2
	2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.8	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4
	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8
	2nd quarter	119.8	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8
	3rd quarter	119.4	112.6	121.1	97.5	116.5	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter p	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
Per cent change		*+1.9*	*-0.1*	*-1.7*	*+19.0*	*-0.3*	*+11.4*	*+5.6*
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator						GDP deflator[4]
1992		99.2	95.8	103.9	76.0	98.9	99.2	99.0	111.4
1993		96.6	89.2	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.8	98.6	115.0
1994		100.9	92.8	101.7	76.8	97.0	106.5	101.3	117.2
1995		100.3r	93.8r	100.8r	75.0	96.8r	109.4r	102.5r	119.9r
1996 p		98.5r	91.3	97.6r	80.3	94.4r	111.8r	102.4r	123.6r
Per cent change		*-1.8*	*-2.6*	*-3.2*	*+7.1*	*-2.5*	*+2.2*	*-0.1*	*+3.1 r*
1994	4th quarter	103.4	94.1	102.7	76.6	98.1	106.7	101.9	117.8
1995	1st quarter	102.7	94.1	101.9	75.2	97.5	109.3	102.8	118.8
	2nd quarter	99.3	94.1	100.8	74.9	96.8r	110.5	103.0	119.8
	3rd quarter	98.4r	93.8r	100.6r	74.8r	96.6r	109.8r	102.6r	120.1r
	4th quarter	100.7r	93.2r	99.9r	75.2r	96.1r	108.1r	101.5r	120.9r
1996	1st quarter	100.1r	92.1r	98.6r	77.8r	95.1r	109.9r	102.0r	122.4r
	2nd quarter	97.4r	91.6r	98.4r	77.4r	94.7r	109.3r	101.5r	123.0r
	3rd quarter	96.0r	90.6r	97.4r	78.4r	93.8r	110.0r	101.3r	124.3r
	4th quarter p	99.8r	90.5r	95.4r	87.0r	93.1r	117.1r	104.2r	124.9r
Per cent change		*-0.9 r*	*-2.9 r*	*-4.5 r*	*+15.7 r*	*-3.1 r*	*+8.3 r*	*+2.6*	*+3.3 r*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.
2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent.
3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.
4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

TABLE 30. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index[1]

(Formerly Table 29)

		Motor spirit[1]						
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						*1990 = 100*
1991	January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1995	Dec	61.83	60.74	55.70	56.80	14.69	14.92	92.7
1996	Jan	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
	Feb	59.72	59.22	54.45	55.65	15.08	15.61	94.1
	Mar	59.28	59.12	54.20	55.40	16.03	16.33	104.6
	Apr	60.35	60.19	55.24	56.42	16.57	17.05	112.3
	May	60.28	62.92	55.13	56.23	15.26	15.78	103.8
	Jun	59.64	62.89	54.67	55.60	14.45	15.05	97.4
	Jul	59.49	62.89	54.34	55.22	14.63	15.43	101.3
	Aug	61.51	65.26	56.77	57.62	14.93	15.52	105.7
	Sep	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6
	Oct	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	Nov	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	Dec	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
1997	Jan	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8r
	Feb p	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.1

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995 data from super/hypermarket chains have been included.
2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994.
3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 percent VAT from 1 April 1994.
4. Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

DTI exploration & appraisal (E&A) drilling survey 1997

The Department recently carried out the annual voluntary survey of operator's intentions to drill exploration and appraisal (E&A) wells on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). Operators were requested to give their intentions to drill exploration and appraisal wells (excluding sidetracks) during the current year and the following two years, and to assess their intentions under three categories of probability: certain, probable, and unlikely. The survey form defined a probability of 0.9 for the certain category (i.e. a 9 in 10 chance of the well proceeding), 0.5 for probable and 0.1 for unlikely. These probabilities were used to calculate expected intentions.

This supplement gives a summary of the survey results, and compares the expectations for future drilling with actual wells drilled in recent years. E&A activity reacts quickly in response to many factors, including prices, company cash flows, and current drilling results. The intentions are therefore subject to change, and do not represent a DTI forecast.

Summary of results from the 1997 Survey

The results of the 1997 survey are slightly more subdued for 1997 and 1998 than the first two years of the previous survey, but more optimistic for the third year. The expectations are:-

- 90 wells in 1997, some 12% lower than the 102 wells actually drilled in 1996, but higher than in 1994 and 1995.
- 67 wells in 1998, a fall of some 26% on expectations for 1997.
- Only 46 wells in 1999, but this reflects operators' inability to assign a high probability to wells being drilled so far in the future.

Expected E&A drilling

Operators were not asked to split their intentions into exploration and appraisal categories in this survey. Table 1 shows the number of wells expected each year between 1997 and 1999 by area (using the probabilities given above). The actual numbers drilled since 1990 are given for comparison. E&A drilling was at a record level in 1990, reflecting exceptional activity by a few large companies, and high oil prices. Drilling fell sharply after the March 1993 Budget but recovered with the help of transitional relief, to finish some 15% lower than in 1992. E&A drilling rose strongly in 1996.

- Southern Basin expectations for 1997 are higher than actual drilling in 1995 and 1996, and expectations for 1998 are similar to actual drilling in 1995 and 1996.
- Frontier expectations are shown to fall to 1995 levels in 1997 and 1998.
- Other offshore expectations for 1997 are lower than actual drilling in 1996, but higher than actual drilling between 1993 and 1995.

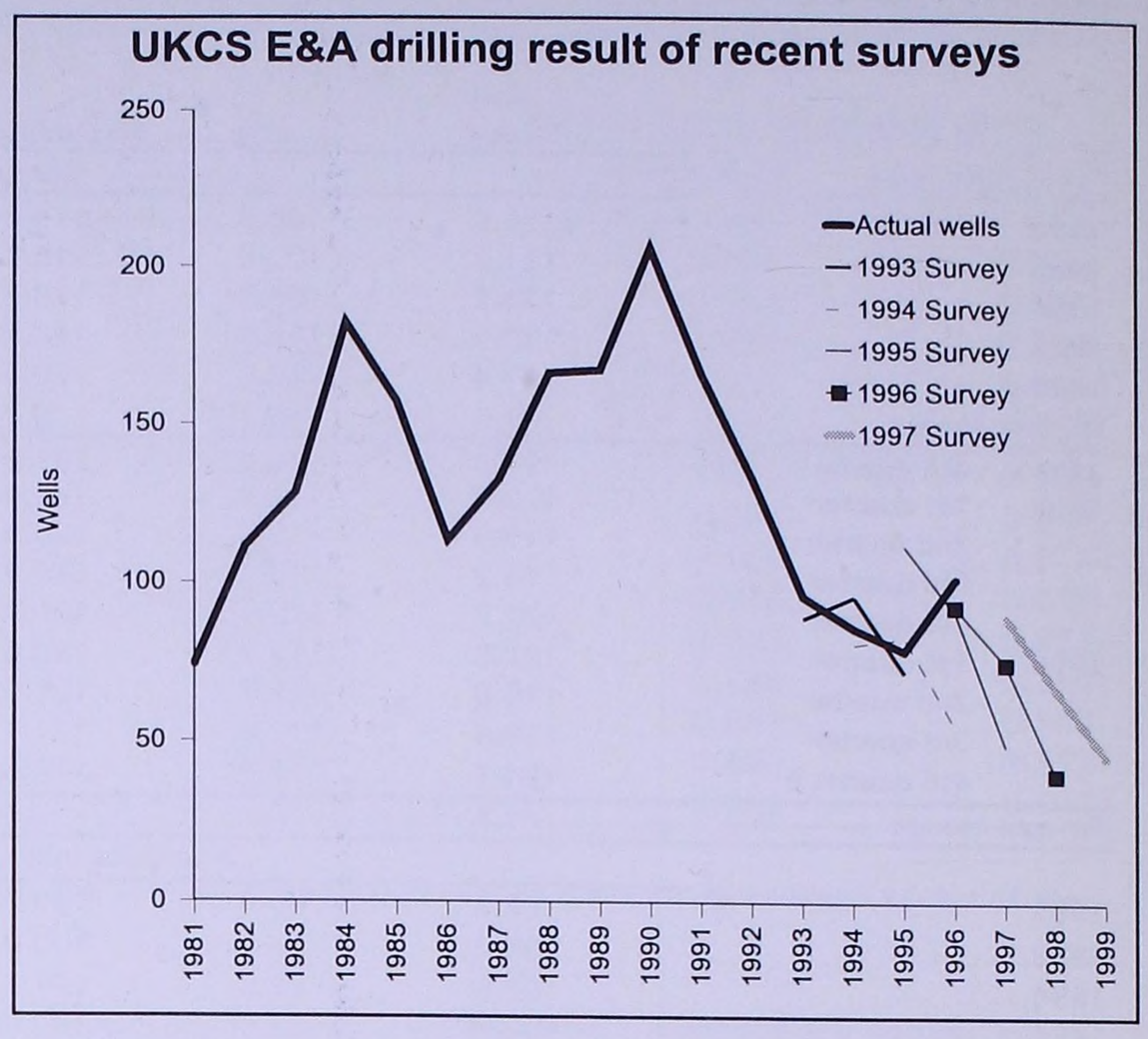
Table 1 Drilling Intentions by area

	Actuals							Intentions		
	1990	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Southern Basin	51	32	21	22	28	17	16	26	15	10
Frontier *	8	13	8	10	9	6	10	5	6	3
Other offshore**	147	121	84	64	49	56	76	59	46	33
Total	206	166	113	96	86	79	102	90	67	46

*Frontier includes SW Approaches, West of England/Wales, and Channel.
**Other offshore includes West of Shetland

Accuracy of surveys

The current basic survey format has been used since 1993. Apart from the 1995 survey, surveys since then have given reasonable estimates for the first survey year; 89 expected wells against 96 actual wells in the 1993 survey, 81 wells against 86 actuals in the 1994 survey, 93 wells against 102 actuals in the 1996 survey. This is illustrated in the following chart.



The fall shown for the last year of each survey is expected since operators cannot assign a high probability of being drilled to wells so far in the future. However it is interesting to note that although the intentions for 1997 and 1998 are slightly more pessimistic than the comparative years in the other surveys shown, the intentions for 1999 are slightly more optimistic than given for the last survey year (1998) in the previous survey.

Expected rig availability

This year, the survey asked for the first time about the perceived availability of rigs. This was asked for under three headings; already contracted, probably available, and severe shortage likely. The type of rig was split into 6 categories; platform, jack-ups, ordinary semis (ie semisubmersibles), 4th generation semis, deep-water semis, and other. The responses were such that the total number of rigs given did not exactly match the number of wells given in the first part of the questionnaire. The responses (omitting 'probably available' for clarity) are shown in table 2:-

- 67 of total E&A wells have rigs already contracted for 1997, and 24 in 1998.
- Deep water semis have the highest per cent contracted; 100 in 1997 and 58 in 1998.
- Ordinary jack-ups and semis show the highest expectation of shortages in 1997.
- 4th generation semis show the highest expectation of shortage after 1997.

Table 2 Expected rig availability

	1997			1998			1999		
Rig type	(a)	(b) %	(c) %	(a)	(b) %	(c) %	(a)	(b) %	(c) %
Platform	4	50	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Jack-up	41	66	17	39	21	15	30	3	7
Semisub.	51	65	20	54	24	39	51	2	24
Semi (4th -gen.)	6	67	0	11	0	73	6	0	67
Semi (deep water)	8	100	0	12	58	25	10	0	60
Other	2	50	0	2	0	50	1	0	0
Total	112	67	15	119	24	33	101	2	24

(a) Intended wells (b) Contracted (c) Severe shortage expected

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Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.
Bottom left: Production platform in BP's Magnus oilfield north-east of Shetland.

ENERGY*trends*

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