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Cover photographs courtesy of British Petroleum.

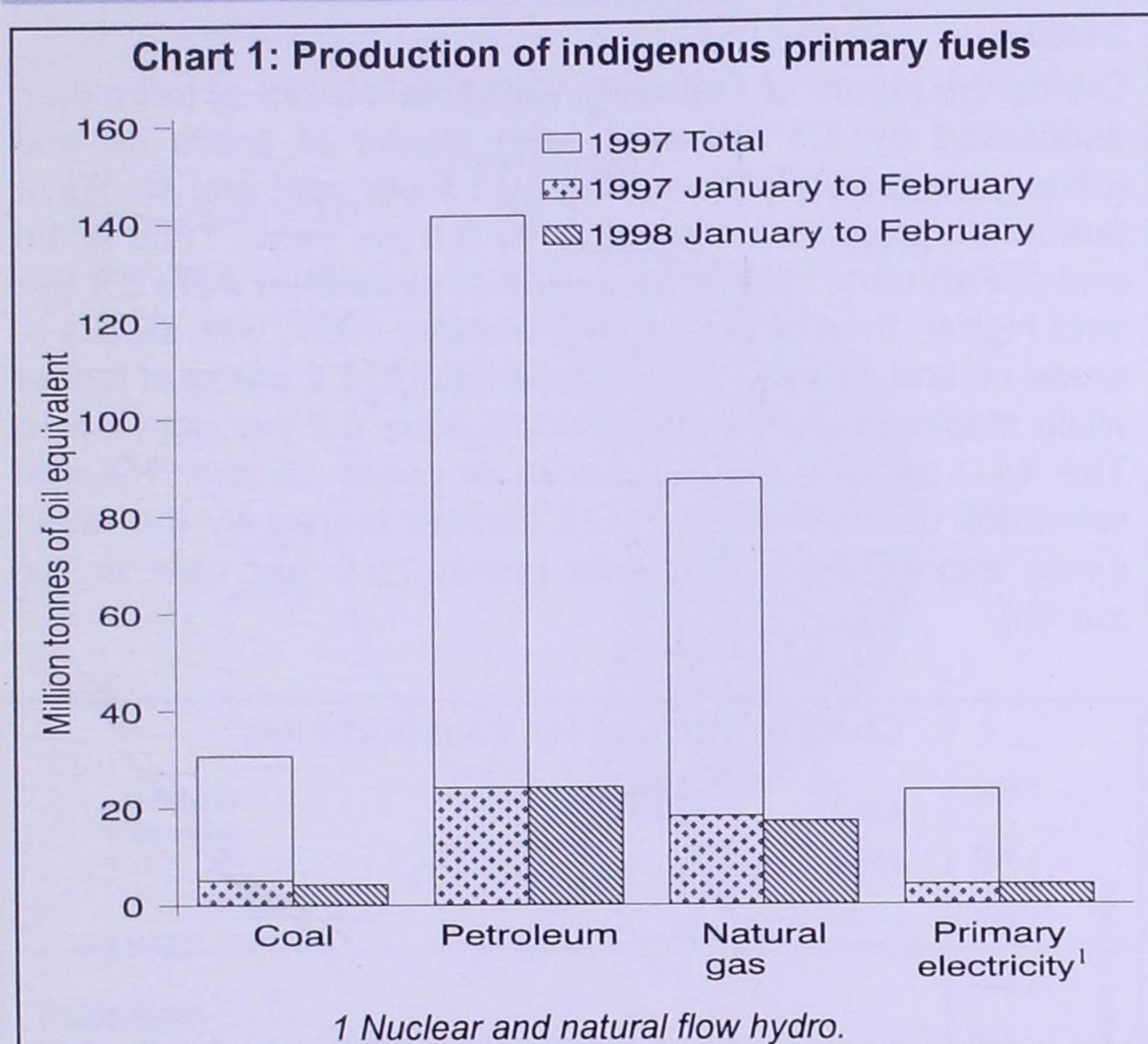
Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.

Bottom left: Production platform in BP's Magnus oilfield north-east of Shetland.

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the three months to February 1998 was 4½ per cent lower than a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels, oil, gas and nuclear electricity production fell by 14 per cent, ½ per cent, 6½ per cent and 5½ respectively.
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to February 1998 was 6 per cent lower than a year earlier. After temperature correction and seasonal adjustment it was virtually unchanged compared to a year ago.
- * Energy consumption by final user in 1997 was 3 per cent lower than in 1996. Coal consumption by final user increased by 2½ per cent, whilst gas consumption fell by 7½ per cent. Final consumption of gas was, however, 5 per cent higher than in 1995.
- * Primary consumption of natural gas in 1997 was ½ per cent lower than in 1996 although there was strong growth in sales to electricity generators.
- * An article on the Review of Energy Prices in 1997 is featured on page 20 of this issue.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)



Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to February 1998 at 77.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 4.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of coal & other solid fuels, petroleum, gas and nuclear electricity generation fell by 13.8 per cent, 0.7 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively, compared to a year ago.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to February 1998 was 64.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 6.2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal (including other solid fuels), petroleum, gas and nuclear electricity consumption fell by 7.1 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 2.3 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis was 0.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of coal (including other solid fuels), petroleum, and nuclear electricity fell by 2.9 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of gas rose by 3.8 per cent.

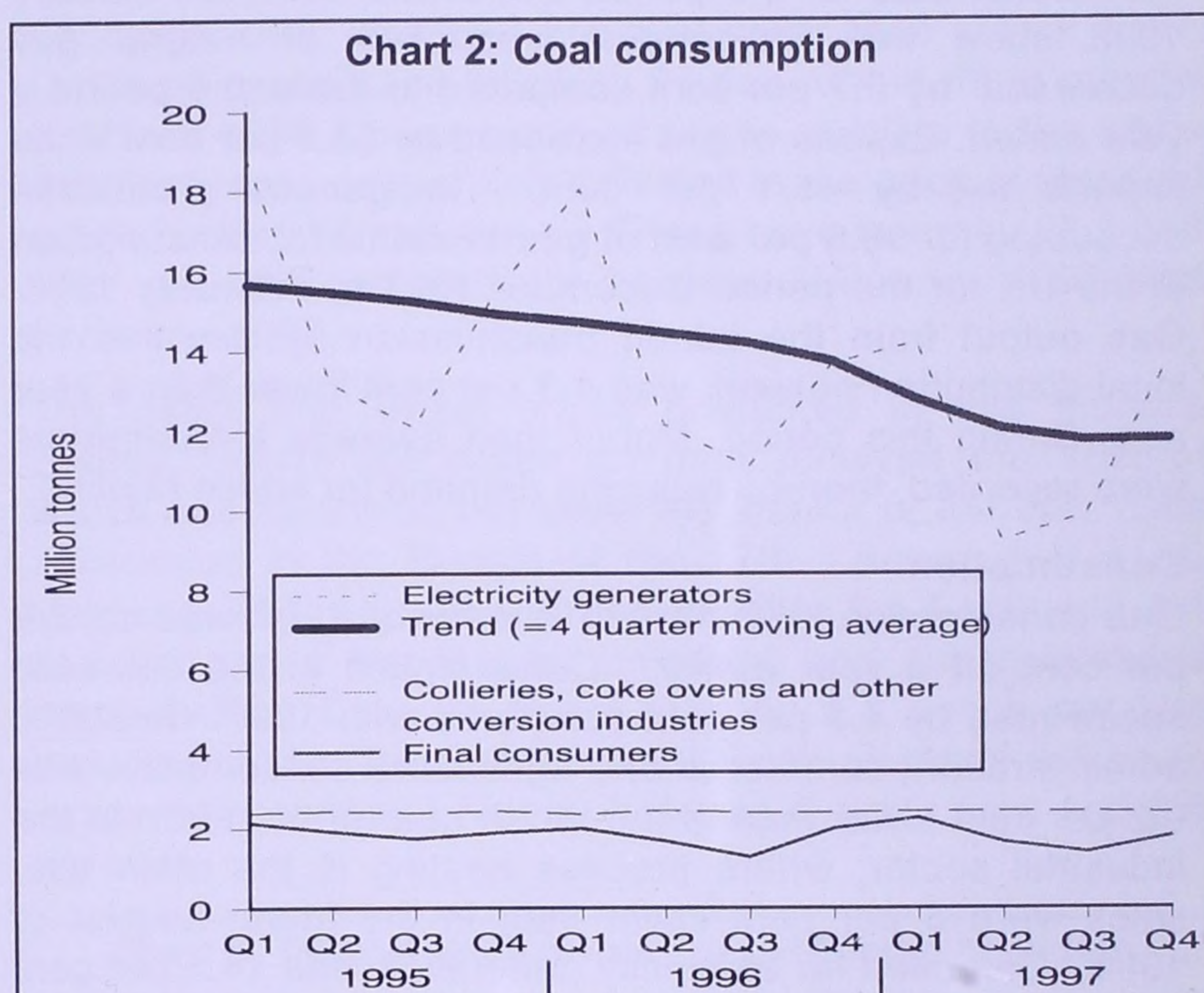
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Provisional figures show that energy consumption by final user in 1997 was 3.2 per cent lower than in 1996. Energy consumption by industry fell by 5.4 per cent. The domestic sector showed the biggest change with a decrease of consumption of 6.0 per cent. This follows a 15.4 per cent increase in 1996 compared to 1995 caused by the increased use of gas during the colder weather in 1996. Transport consumption increased by 1.4 per cent whilst other final users fell by 4.3 per cent.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period, December 1997 to February 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 14.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 10.7 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 15.3 per cent and opencast production was down 12.0 per cent. Imports of coal were 34.3 per cent lower than a year earlier with 3.8 million tonnes imported during the three month period compared with a very high 5.7 million tonnes during the corresponding three months of 1996/97. Exports of coal were 26.2 per cent lower than the particularly high levels of a year earlier at 0.3 million tonnes.



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from December 1997 to February 1998 was 18.3 million tonnes. This was 8.9 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996/97. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 79 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 5.5 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 16.8 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 50.3 per cent. Recent trends in coal consumption are shown in Chart 2.

Stocks

Coal stocks fell in February but by only 60 thousand tonnes. Stocks now stand at 17.1 million tonnes, 4.1 million tonnes (or nearly a third) higher than at the end of February 1997. The winter's seasonal decline in stocks has reduced them by 3.2 million tonnes since last October's peak level. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 4.4 million tonnes in the last 12 months.

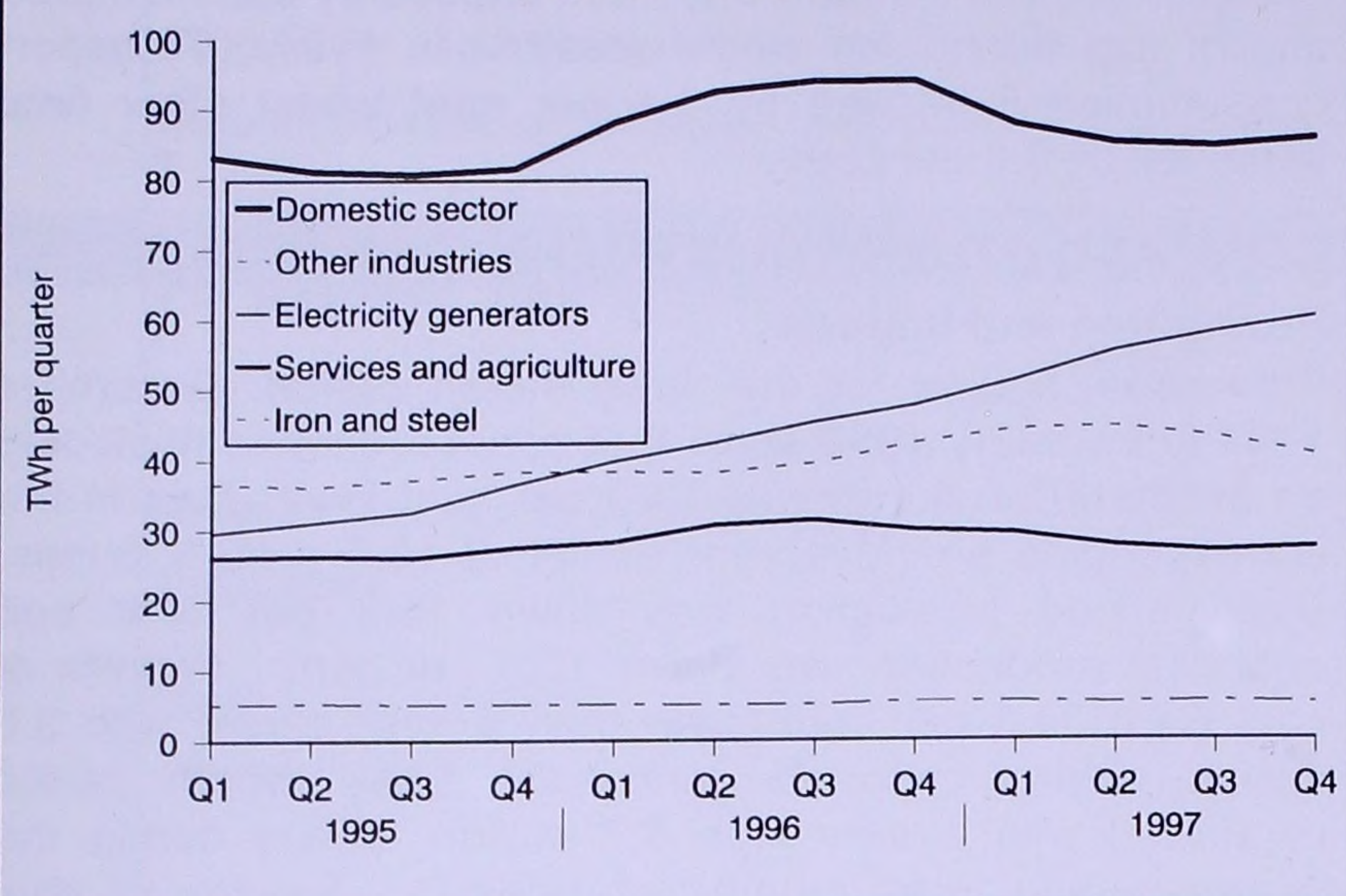
UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Preliminary drilling figures for the first quarter of 1998 showed a decline in the number of wells started. The number of exploration wells started offshore fell by 40.9 per cent while the number of appraisal wells started fell by 46.7

per cent on the same period last year. The number of development wells started rose by 20.3 per cent.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

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



Production

Provisional data for the period December 1997 to February 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 6.7 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 53.5 per cent while imports fell by 45.1 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 98.6 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period December 1997 to February 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 4.3 per cent lower than a year ago. During this period, higher than average temperatures were recorded, thereby reducing demand for space heating.

Consumption

Gas consumption in the fourth quarter of 1997 was up 2.8 per cent on a year earlier. Consumption in the domestic sector rose by 4.3 per cent compared with 1997. In public administration, commerce and agriculture consumption was 0.2 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1996. In the industrial sector, where process heating is the main use, sales were 5 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1996. Gas used for electricity generation was 14.4 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1996, but the strong growth in this sector earlier in the year is shown by the fact that generators used 26.0 per cent more gas in 1997 as a whole than in 1996 and accounted for 27.5 per cent of all natural gas consumption. Chart 3 shows recent trends in gas consumption.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing December 1997 to February 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 0.7 per cent. Exports and imports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 7.9 and 10.1 per cent respectively. Exports of petroleum products were 1.2 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports were 14.8 per cent higher. (The rise in imports and fall in exports of oil products partially compensates for the slow down in refinery activities (see below)). Despite net exports of products falling by 8.8 per cent, the UK remains a net exporter of crude oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output was, respectively, 4.5 and 5.1 per cent lower than a year earlier, with decreases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes Derv fuel) and aviation turbine fuel (5.4 and 15.5 per cent respectively). Output of motor spirit increased by 1.0 per cent. The fall in refinery output can be attributed to the closure of the Gulf

Milford Haven refinery in December 1997, and shut downs for maintenance work at several major refineries in January and February 1998.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period December 1997 to February 1998 were 5.0 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 3.6 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of Derv fuel (7.0 per cent); aviation turbine fuel (4.5 per cent) and motor spirit (1.2 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 75.2 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 69.8 per cent a year ago.

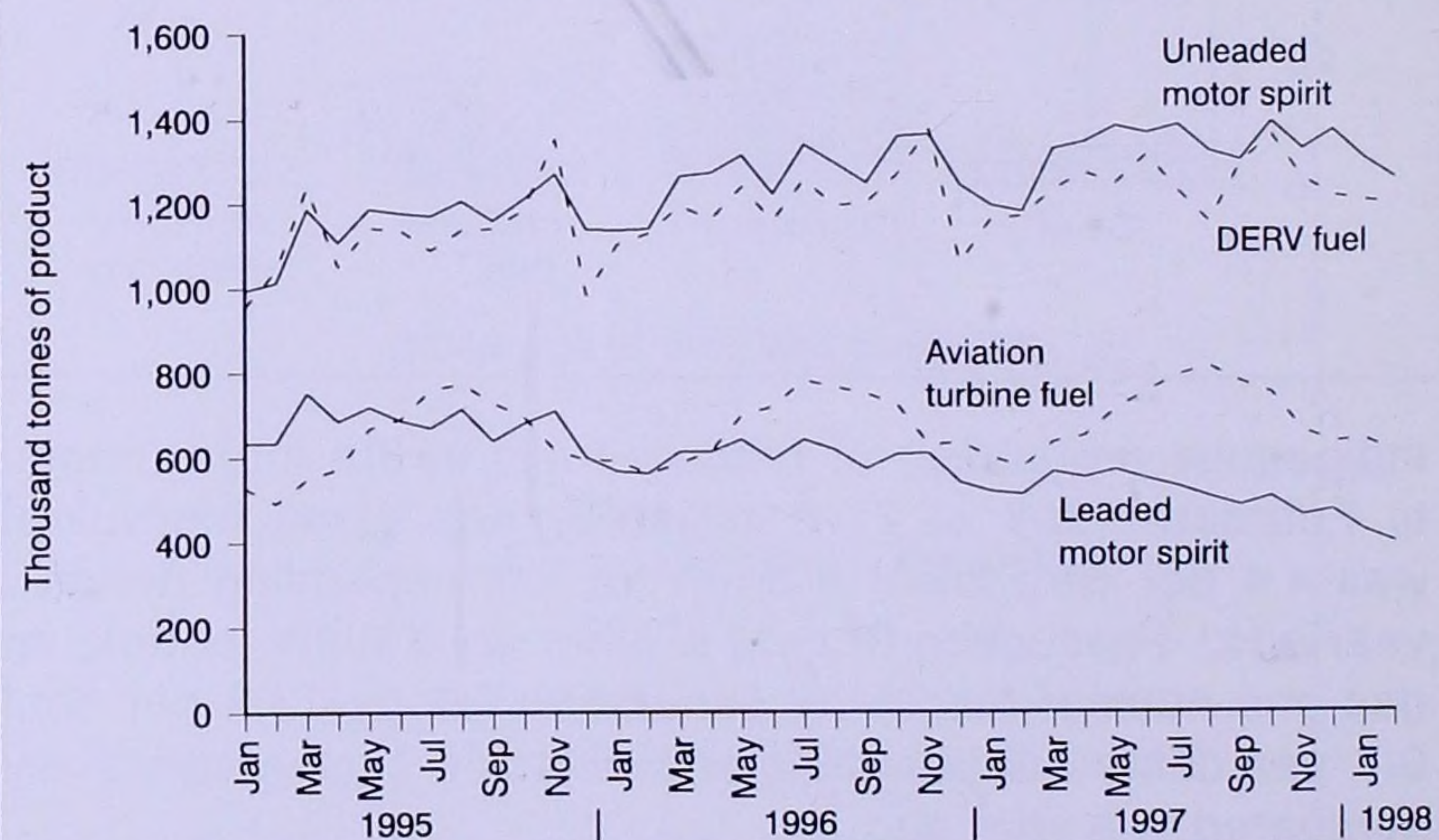
Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants decreased by 1.0 per cent. Gas oil (other than Derv) decreased by 8.8 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 41.4 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997.

The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is that power stations and other industries are moving away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Stocks

During the month of February 1998 total stocks of petroleum decreased by 1.3 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 1.5 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 3.9 per cent. Thus at the end of February 1998, total stocks of petroleum were 2.7 per cent higher than at the end of February 1997, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 14.6 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 6.9 per cent lower. The 44.0 per cent rise in stocks of crude oil and NGLs at terminals during February was caused largely by the fall in direct exports from terminals (down 28.0 per cent in the month).

Chart 4: Demand for transport fuels



ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Change of definition

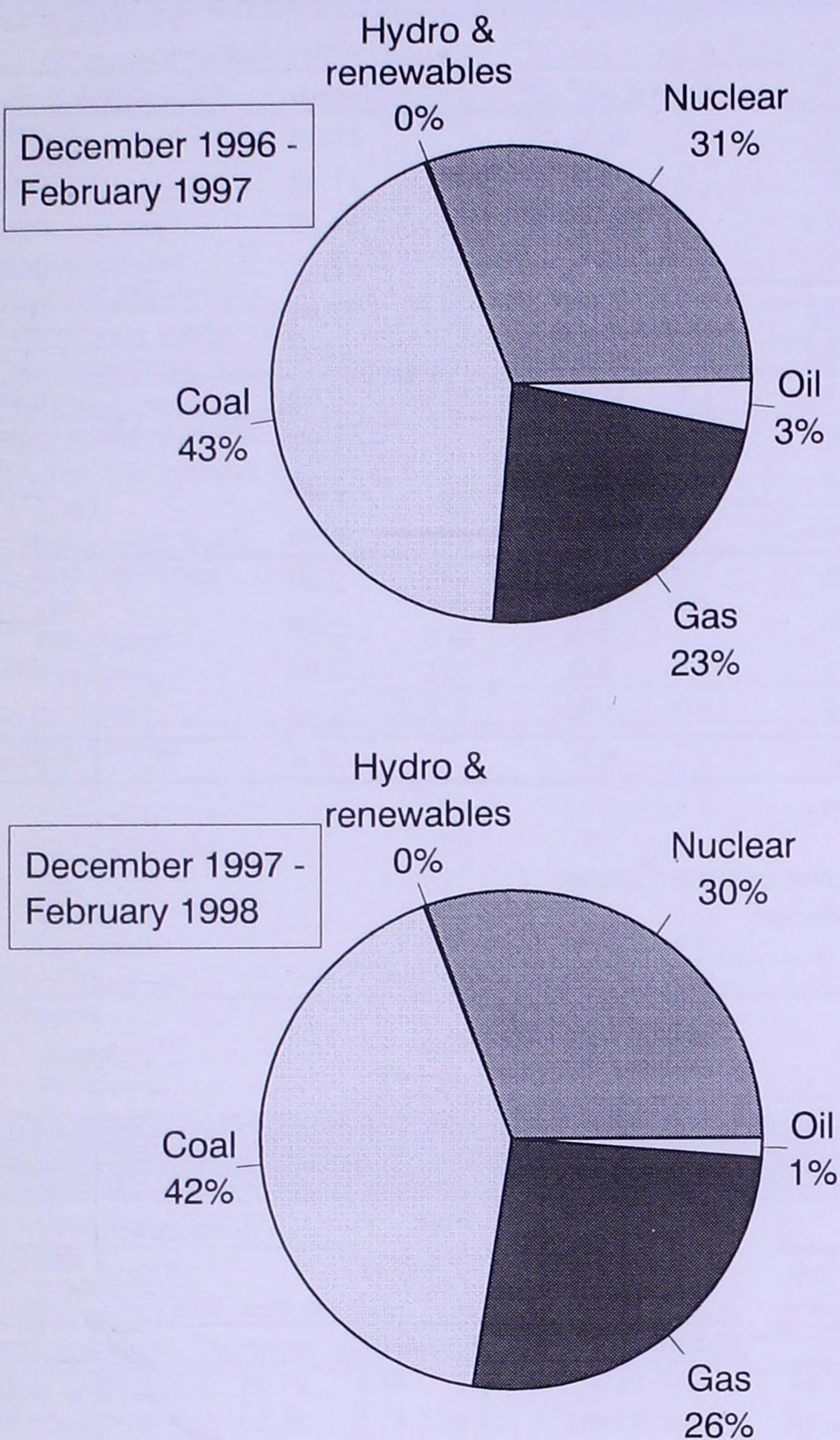
Following on from the first stage of the merger of Magnox Electric and BNFL in January 1998, an adjustment has been made to the definition of major power producers used in *Energy Trends*. All nuclear electricity production and supply is now included in production by major power producers and in public electricity supply in all years shown in Tables 18 to 22.

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to February 1998 was, in total, 3.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996/97. Temperatures in the December 1997 to February 1998 period were over 2 degrees Celsius milder than a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 10.0 per cent higher than a year earlier, while

oil use was 64.1 per cent lower due to the closure of Ince and the conversion to gas at Ballylumford. The use of nuclear sources was down 4.5 per cent, and coal use was 5.9 per cent down on a year earlier. Chart 5 compares the fuel mix in each of these periods.

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 1997 to February 1998) was 3.0 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 13.5 per cent (+3 TWh), with one additional stations contributing to the 1997/98 figure, and three others that were making only a small contribution during the corresponding period of 1996/97 when they were being commissioned. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 2.8 per cent (1 TWh) less electricity than a year earlier, while oil fired stations supplied 80.5 per cent (½ TWh) less. Other conventional steam stations supplied 36.2 per cent (3½ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier partly because of the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince but also due to reduced output from other mixed or dual fired stations due to maintenance. Nuclear stations supplied 4.3 per cent (1 TWh) less electricity in the December 1997 to February 1998 period than a year earlier. When electricity available from other UK sources (unchanged from a year earlier) and net imports (down 1.2 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 2.9 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Sales

In the three months to February 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 2.2

per cent lower than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 3.0 per cent lower and those to domestic customers were down by 4.3 per cent (mainly as a result of much milder temperatures) but sales to industrial customers were up by 1.2 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the December 1997 to February 1998 period was also 2.2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

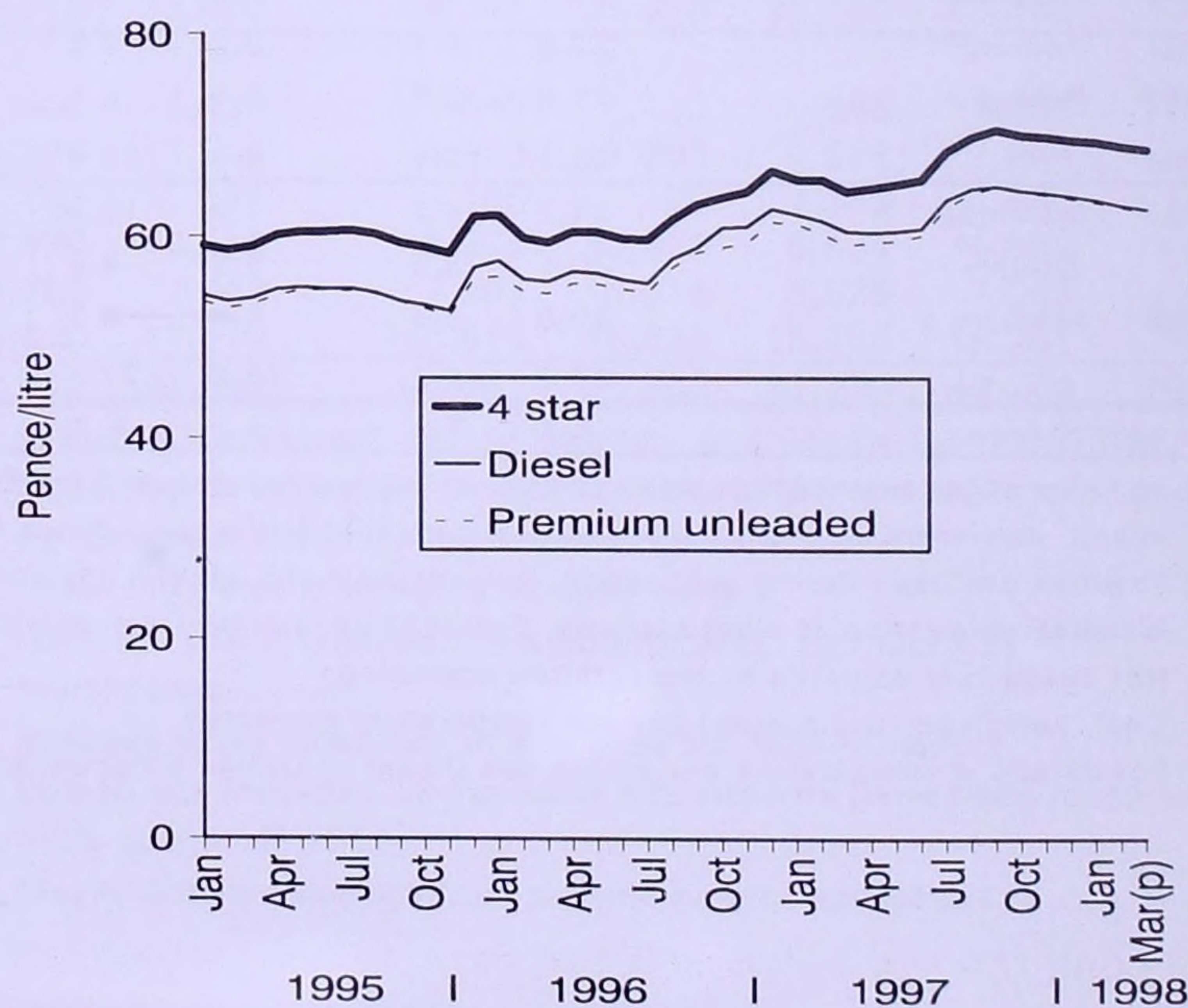
Petroleum product prices

Between mid-February and mid-March the price of 4-star fell by 0.3 pence per litre while premium unleaded and diesel both fell by 0.4 pence per litre. These reductions continue the trend of gradual falls seen over the last six months. In the month from mid-January to mid-February the price of super unleaded fell by 0.2 pence per litre. In the year to mid-March 1998 the price per litre has increased by 6.4, 5.5 and 3.5 per cent for 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel respectively. Whilst in the year to mid-February the price of super unleaded increased by 7.0 per cent, a rise of 4.8 pence per litre.

The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in March 1998 was 10.4 per cent lower than in February 1998, and 35.7 per cent lower than March 1997. Crude oil prices have fallen by 26 per cent in the 3 months to March 1998. Lower crude oil prices, relative to the same time last year, are partially reflected in the price of standard grade burning oil and gas oil. These have fallen by 21.1 and 19.1 per cent respectively between February 1998 and February 1997.

The petrol and diesel prices presented in this month's Energy Trends are based on data received the 16th of March and hence do not show the impact of the duty rises announced in the Budget of the 17th. Actual duty rises, including VAT, were 4.9 pence per litre for 4-star and 4.4 and 6.1 pence per litre for unleaded and super-unleaded respectively. Duty on diesel rose by 5.5 pence per litre including VAT. The full effects of these changes will be to increase the price of fuel by between 7.1 per cent and 8.8 per cent.

Chart 6: Typical retail prices¹ of petroleum products



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

Industrial and domestic prices

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.

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	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1993		235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994		257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995		270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996		282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.12	0.33
1997 p		282.4	30.8	141.3	87.0	23.01	0.38
Per cent change		+0.2	-2.8	-1.3	+2.7	+4.0	+15.6
1996	December*	29.8	2.7	13.1	11.3	2.52	0.05
1997	January	26.4	2.3	12.8	9.3	1.93	0.02
	February	25.1	2.8	11.4	8.8	2.00	0.03
Total		81.2	7.8	37.3	29.5	6.46	0.10
1997	December*	28.3r	2.5	12.9r	10.6	2.29	0.04
1998	January	25.4r	1.9	12.8r	8.7	1.98	0.05
	February p	24.0	2.3	11.4	8.3	1.84	0.04
Total		77.7	6.8	37.1	27.6	6.11	0.14
Per cent change		-4.4	-13.8	-0.7	-6.5	-5.4	+34.5

1. Includes 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

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Natural				Net			Natural				Net		
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	imports
		<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected⁶ (annualised rates)</i>						
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.36	0.39	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.20	0.47	1.45
1995		219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.1	50.9	77.2	72.7	21.39	0.47	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	230.3	46.6	78.6	81.3	22.04	0.34	1.43
1997 p		225.7	41.7	75.8	83.4	23.01	0.38	1.40	232.9	42.6	77.2	88.3	23.01	0.39	1.39
<i>Per cent change</i>		-2.6	-10.6	-3.6	+1.1	+4.0	+15.6	-2.8	+1.1	-8.5	-1.8	+8.5	+4.4	+16.2	-2.8
1996	December*	26.1	4.9	7.4	11.2	2.52	0.05	0.14	229.7	42.8	74.1	86.1	24.70	0.35	1.65
1997	January	22.0	4.3	6.2	9.5	1.93	0.02	0.11	231.9	46.3	78.8	82.8	22.39	0.19	1.33
1997	February	21.0	3.9	6.1	8.8	2.00	0.03	0.11	233.6	43.7	77.0	86.2	24.94	0.35	1.37
Total		69.1	13.1	19.6	29.4	6.46	0.10	0.36	231.8	44.3	76.7	85.1	24.01	0.30	1.45
1997	December*	24.7	4.7	7.2	10.3r	2.29	0.04	0.14	237.4	43.9	78.0	91.2	22.37	0.33	1.66
	January	20.1	3.6	5.6	8.8	1.98	0.05	0.11	228.7	42.1	74.4r	87.5	22.97	0.41	1.26
1998	February p	20.0	3.8	5.8	8.3	1.84	0.04	0.11	229.7	42.9	75.9	86.1	22.94	0.46	1.37
Total		64.8	12.2	18.6	27.4	6.11	0.14	0.36	231.9	43.0	76.1	88.3	22.76	0.40	1.43
<i>Per cent change</i>		-6.2	-7.1	-5.2	-6.9	-5.4	+34.5	-1.2	+0.1	-2.9	-0.8	+3.8	-5.2	+35.1	-1.2

1. Includes 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.

7. For details of temperature correction see Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

Data in table 2 have been revised. Updated seasonal adjustment factors have been introduced.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1996	1997 p	Per cent change	1996				1997 p				Per cent change
				1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal ¹	31,686	30,792	-2.8	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	7,112	7,390	-6.7
Petroleum ²	143,116	141,285	-1.3	35,936	34,531	34,552	38,098	36,477	32,354	34,832	37,623	-1.2
Natural gas ^{3,4}	84,718	86,965	+2.7	27,740	17,782	13,811	25,385	27,878	18,760	15,330	24,997	-1.5
Primary electricity ⁵	22,452	23,392	+4.2	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,295	6,037	5,309	5,750	-8.3
Total ⁶	281,982	282,443	+0.2	77,853	65,867	60,584	77,677	79,065	65,030	62,586	75,762	-2.5
Imports	80,645	80,747	+0.1	19,325	21,023	19,708	20,588	20,579	20,878	20,107	19,182	-6.8
Exports	116,537	118,119	+1.4	29,400	28,957	28,124	30,056	30,373	26,974	29,949	30,823	+2.6
Marine bunkers	2,806	3,107	+10.7	610	675	793	729	644	832	847	784	+7.5
Stock changes ⁷	+1,736	-3,154		+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+144	-3,002	-1,848	+1,551	
Non-energy use ⁸	14,791	14,469	-2.2	3,609	3,624	3,759	3,799	3,595	3,390	3,745	3,738	-1.6
Statistical difference ⁹	+1,369	+1,313		+1,761	-96	+566	-862	+1,350	+131	+61	-230	
Total primary energy input ¹⁰	231,598	225,654	-2.6	69,076	52,930	46,692	62,899	66,526	51,842	46,365	60,921	-3.1
Conversion losses etc. ¹¹	70,865	70,067	-1.1	20,898	16,271	14,477	19,219	20,585	16,592	15,235	17,655	-8.1
Final energy consumption ¹²	160,733	155,587	-3.2	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	-0.9
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	83	43	-48.7	23	27	14	19	12	11	10	9	-51.8
Other solid fuel ¹³	3,805	3,753	-1.4	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	932	896	-12.2
Coke oven gas	623	690	+10.7	156	156	156	156	173	173	173	173	+10.7
Gas	1,889	1,765	-6.5	495	459	379	555	494	363	282	627	+12.9
Electricity	905	905	-	235	231	213	226	235	231	213	226	-
Petroleum	770	712	-7.5	199	206	200	164	195	156	155	206	+25.1
Total	8,075	7,869	-2.6	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,070	1,897	1,765	2,137	-0.2
Other industries												
Coal	2,410	2,246	-6.8	612	600	489	709	645	554	479	569	-19.8
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	386	521	+35.1	72	109	97	107	115	129	133	144	+33.8
Coke oven gas	20	30	+48.1	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	+48.1
Gas ^{4,15}	11,727	11,478	-2.1	2,849	2,139	2,501	4,239	3,302	2,227	2,085	3,864	-8.9
Electricity	7,964	7,476	-6.1	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,941	1,794	1,835	1,907	-4.8
Petroleum	7,005	5,921	-15.5	2,096	1,620	1,465	1,825	1,663	1,343	1,318	1,598	-12.4
Total	29,512	27,672	-6.2	7,751	6,359	6,513	8,888	7,673	6,054	5,857	8,089	-9.0
Transport												
Electricity ¹⁴	639	698	+9.3	165	162	151	161	180	176	165	178	+10.4
Petroleum	51,968	52,657	+1.3	12,197	13,020	13,514	13,238	12,390	13,570	13,439	13,259	+0.2
Total ¹⁵	52,608	53,357	+1.4	12,362	13,181	13,665	13,399	12,571	13,746	13,604	13,436	+0.3
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,084	2,583	+23.9	631	475	357	622	871	587	480	644	+3.5
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	848	742	-12.4	211	241	210	186	203	179	174	187	+0.7
Gas	32,322	29,442	-8.9	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,679	5,237	2,987	9,540	+4.3
Electricity	9,246	8,947	-3.2	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,701	1,913	1,738	2,595	-1.2
Petroleum	3,540	3,448	-2.6	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,193	645	582	1,028	-0.1
Total ⁶	48,050	45,172	-6.0	18,801	9,575	6,058	13,616	16,649	8,564	5,963	13,996	+2.8
Other final users ¹⁷												
Coal	422	253	-40.1	183	105	46	88	121	38	25	69	-21.8
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	161	160	-1.1	36	50	42	34	43	36	39	41	+18.9
Gas ⁴	10,347	9,412	-9.0	3,753	2,702	1,421	2,471	3,499	2,201	1,241	2,471	-
Electricity	7,533	8,172	+8.5	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,235	1,906	1,874	2,157	+6.4
Petroleum	4,025	3,519	-12.6	1,233	916	861	1,015	1,080	808	761	871	-14.2
Total	22,489	21,516	-4.3	7,254	5,500	4,099	5,635	6,978	4,989	3,941	5,608	-0.5
Total final consumption	160,733	155,587	-3.2	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	-0.9
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	4,999	5,124	+2.5	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,649	1,190	995	1,290	-10.2
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	5,199	5,176	-0.4	1,220	1,366	1,266	1,348	1,323	1,308	1,279	1,268	-5.9
Coke oven gas	644	720	+11.9	161	161	161	161	180	180	180	180	+11.9
Gas ^{4, 15, 16}	56,286	52,100	-7.4	20,911	11,490	7,470	16,415	18,975	10,029	6,594	16,502	+0.5
Electricity	26,286	26,199	-0.3	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,292	6,019	5,825	7,063	+0.2
Petroleum	67,309	66,259	-1.6	16,953	16,456	16,630	17,270	16,519	16,523	16,255	16,961	-1.8
Total all fuels ⁶	160,733	155,587	-3.2	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	-0.9

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. 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 1996 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.

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. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.
17. Mainly public administration, 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			
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		53,037	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811	17,799	988
1997 p		48,540	30,351	16,675	+ 19,083	20,230	1,147
Per cent change		-3.3	-5.8	+ 2.2	+ 13.5	+ 13.7	+ 16.0
1996	December*	4,349	2,823	1,369	+ 1,647	1,769	122
1997	January	3,557	2,290	1,158	+ 1,691	1,904	213
	February	4,522r	2,920r	1,455r	+ 1,949	2,047r	99
Total		12,428	8,033	3,983	+ 5,287	5,720	434
1997	December*	4,024	2,691	1,204	+ 961	1,076	115
1998	January	2,953	1,858	993	+ 1,606r	1,712r	106r
	February p	3,679	2,252	1,307	+ 872e	971e	99e
Total		10,656	6,802	3,504	+ 3,439	3,759	320
Per cent change		-14.3	-15.3	-12.0	-35.0	-34.3	-26.2

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			Industry ²	Domestic ²	Other ³	
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens				Other conversion industries ¹
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997 p		63,667	8	46,990	8,750	864	3,323	3,364	368
Per cent change		-10.8	-2.3	-14.4	+ 1.3	-8.7	-8.7	+ 24.4	-36.3
1996	December *	7,493	1	5,821	839	95	376	304	57
1997	January	6,566	1	5,095	669	87	283	382	50
	February	6,026r	-	4,382r	668	64	325r	528r	59
Total		20,085r	2	15,297r	2,176	245	984r	1,215r	166r
1997	December *	7,225	1	5,668	835	82	324	273	43
1998	January	5,438r	-	4,292	651	39	241r	182r	34r
	February p	5,634	1	4,500	664	29	253	149	37
Total		18,297r	2	14,461	2,149	150	819r	604r	114r
Per cent change		-8.9	+ 0.2	-5.5	-1.2	-39.0	-16.8	-50.3	-31.6

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution					Total undistributed stocks
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	
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		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1997 p		18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39	4,817
1996	December*	13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1997	January	12,286	8,361	7,252	1,084	25	3,925
	February	12,981r	8,956r	7,912r	1,010	34	4,025r
1997	December*	18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39	4,817
1998	January	17,111r	12,984r	11,660r	1,294	31	4,127
	February p	17,051	13,437	12,304	1,110	23	3,613
<i>Absolute change:</i>							
<i>in latest month</i>		-60	+453	+644	-184	-8	-513
<i>on a year ago</i>		+4,069	+4,481	+4,392	+100	-11	-412

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 back 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
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	428	150	6,746	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 509	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+ 988	6,611	525	230	7,366	862	-41	815	54	868
1997 p		6,233	+ 1,151	6,612	663	178	7,453	815	-78	677	58	748
Per cent change		+ 0.2	+ 16.4	-	+ 26.2	-22.4	+ 1.2	-5.5	+ 92.2	-17.0	+ 7.4	-13.9
1995	4th quarter	1,535	+ 160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12	230
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+ 319	1,688	143	61	1,892	223r	-1	187r	15	215r
	2nd quarter	1,567	+ 218	1,692	167	26	1,885	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+ 263	1,643	164r	43	1,850r	211	-24	150	12	162
	4th quarter p	1,549	+ 351r	1,590r	189	48	1,826r	182	-22	170	17	187
Per cent change		-0.4	+ 41.8	-8.7	+ 28.8	+ 55.9	-4.8	-17.2	(+)	-7.0	+ 13.3	-5.5

1 These include solid fuels used in open fires and closed appliances and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.

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.

Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

Includes own use by fuel producers.

3 Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261r	7	27r
1997 p		63	35	98	256	13	29
<i>Per cent change</i>		-18.2	-	-12.5	-1.9	+85.7	+7.4
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	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter	16	4	20	61	4	6
1998	1st quarter p	13	8	21	77	4	7
<i>Per cent change</i>		-40.9	-46.7	-43.2	+20.3		

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

		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
1993		13,827	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,936	3,860	939	9,723	2.0	3,751	17
1995		17,791	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.0	4,438	18
1996		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
1997 p		18,955	4,150	1,194	12,638	2.1	4,336	16
<i>Per cent change</i>		-10.0	+4.3	+8.9	-12.2		-2.3	
1995	4th quarter	4,988	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,111	16
1996	1st quarter	5,417	942	297	3,789	2.6	958	15
	2nd quarter	4,683	976	242	3,051	2.1	1,192	22
	3rd quarter	4,733	956	279	3,076	2.1	1,188	20
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	278	4,471	2.9	1,101	16
1997	1st quarter	5,581	953	296	4,097	2.6	949	16
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	376	2,456	1.6	1,146	18
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	288	2,528	1.7	1,203	18
	4th quarter p	5,200r	1,121r	235	3,557r	2.3	1,037	14
<i>Per cent change</i>		-16.4	+1.6	-15.4	-20.4		-5.8	

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

	Tariff rate			Annual	Number	Start	Conditions the tariff allows for:				
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)			Capacity ¹	of years	date					
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services								
1 CATS		65.0		Large	10	1999	c d				a - Priority rights
2 CATS			75.0	Large	10	1999	c d	f g h			b - Send or pay
3 J-Block Infrastructure			47.0	Large	15	1998	b	e h	j k l	n o	c - Annual charge
4 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	14	1999	b c	e f g h		n	d - New capital expense
5 CATS			75.0	Large	7	1999	c d	f g h			e - Processing offshore
6 CATS			75.0	Large	6	1999	c d	f g h			f - Processing onshore
7 SEGAL			100.0	Large	12	1999	a b	f g			g - NGLs
8 SEGAL			450.0	Large	11	1998	a	e f g			h - Water
											i - Salt
											j - Sulphur
											k - CO2
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)										
9 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b	f g h			l - H2S
10 Brent			1.00	Large	9	1997	b	f g		n	m - N ₂
11 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b	f g h			n - Compression
12 Brent System	0.62	0.30		Small	10	TBA	b	f g h			o - Other
13 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	10	2000	b				
14 Clyde Platform	1.25			Large	N/A	1999	b	e h		n o	
15 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999	b	e h		n	

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	Oil systems
1. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	9. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
2. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	10. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
3. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.	11. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
4. No Comment	12. Stabilised Crude Oil (SCO) - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Agreed)
5. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system.	13. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline
6. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system. Same indicative tariff given to two companies/systems.	14. Accoss.
7. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.	15. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
8. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.	

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.

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

Upstream gas industry							Downstream gas industry					
		Gross gas production ¹	Less Producers own use ²	Exports ³	Stock change and other net losses ^{4 5}	Plus Imports	Gas available at terminals ⁶	Gas input into transmission system ⁷	Less: Operators own use ⁸	Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰	Gas output from transmission system ¹¹
1993		703,166	40,669	6,824	623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994		750,860	48,260	9,557	1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3067	2,495	724,832
1995		822,726	49,249	11,232	4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	-9927	7,535	777,955
1996		980,064	55,825	15,203	5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+ 3632	10,519	908,647
1997 p		1,000,676	58,693	21,666	5,127	14,062	929,252	929,917	4,066	+ 6339	6,668	912,844
Per cent change		+ 2.1	+ 5.1	+ 42.5		- 29.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	- 11.1			+ 0.5
1996	December	119,029	5,486	1,641	289	1,874	113,487	113,743	717	-561	960	112,627
	January	119,863	5,425	1,768	326	1,955	114,299	114,038	791	-4198	1,332	116,113
1997	February	100,397	4,734	1,627	612	1,791	95,215	95,225	587	-1737	1,060	95,315
Total		339,289	15,645	5,036	1,227	5,620	323,001	323,006	2,095	-6,496	3,352	324,055
1997	December	109,936	6,209	2,639	-1,247	506	102,841	104,087	569	-2197	-26	105,741
	January	111,345	6,211	2,691	-1,830	1,351	105,624	107,029	597	-5821	-8	112,261
1998	February p	95,311	5,451	2,400	-278	1,231	88,969	89,711	430	-2773	-147	92,201
Total		316,592	17,871	7,730	-3,355	3,088	297,434	300,827	1,596	-10,791	-181	310,203
Per cent change		- 6.7	+ 14.2	+ 53.5		- 45.1	- 7.9	- 6.9	- 23.8			- 4.3

1. Includes waste and producers own use, but excludes gas flared.
2. Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.
3. Includes exports direct from the UKCS as well as others carried out by the downstream gas industry from the national transmission system.
4. Stock changes are changes in the volume of gas held within the UKCS pipeline system. Net losses include waste through venting of gas as well as losses due to pipeline leakage.
5. Includes the effect of the different methods of measurement of gas volumes used at various points along the production and transmission process. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.56 to 5.58 and Table 53.
6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.
7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available atterminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.
8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.
9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.
10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies fro day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a "loss" of gas in energy terms.
11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption^{1,2}

GWh

		Total	Electricity generators ²	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other ³
1993		672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994		712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995		755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996		877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
1997 p		873,753	240,346	20,525	161,763	342,353	108,766
Per cent change		-0.5	+26.0	-6.5	-4.4	-8.9	-9.3
1995	4th quarter	236,535	45,256	4,779	46,365	106,058	34,077
1996	1st quarter	299,121	47,869	5,757	41,325	160,624	43,546
	2nd quarter	183,434	41,999	5,338	32,794	71,981	31,322
	3rd quarter	141,105	46,280	4,408	37,141	36,844	16,432
	4th quarter	254,058	54,542	6,457	58,032	106,392	28,635
1997	1st quarter	290,258r	62,722r	5,744r	45,474r	135,798r	40,520r
	2nd quarter	181,885r	58,373	4,216r	32,975r	60,899r	25,422r
	3rd quarter	140,453r	56,874	3,277r	31,314r	34,728r	14,260r
	4th quarter p	261,157	62,377	7,288	52,000	110,928	28,564
Per cent change		+2.8	+14.4	+12.9	-10.4	+4.3	-0.2

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.
2. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside back cover).
3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

		Indigenous production ¹			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade ^{6,7}						
		Crude			Net foreign			Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
								Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers ⁸
		Total	oil	NGLs ²	Indigenous ³	Other ⁴	Imports ⁵	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers ⁸
1993		100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994		126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995		130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996		130,007r	121,930r	8,077r	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997 p		128,211	120,122	8,089	49,722	794	48,636	41,405	74,547	8,589	1,345	9,301	29,138	2,962
Per cent change		-1.4	-1.5	+0.1	+0.6	-20.4	+0.7	-1.2	-3.6	+4.7	-26.3	-0.2	+12.0	+11.2
1996	December	11,884	11,079	805	5,247	29	4,015	3,537	6,941	642	164	773	2,736	217
1997	January	11,625	10,838	787	4,803	4	3,501	2,793	6,513	864	157	679	2,363	227
	February	10,350	9,652	698	3,256	62	3,605	3,139	6,740	639	173	773	1,849	191
Total		33,859	31,569	2,290	13,306	95	11,121	9,469	20,194	2,145	494	2,225	6,948	635
1997	December	11,664r	10,860r	803	4,897	107	4,223	3,570	6,660	718	64	646	2,808	234
1998	January	11,587	10,789	799	4,258	151	3,983	3,064	6,938	956	37	959	2,160	258
	February p	10,370	9,641	728	4,337	75	2,318	1,877	4,994	536	95	949	1,894	229
Total		33,621	31,290	2,330	13,492	333	10,524	8,511	18,592	2,210	196	2,554	6,862	721
Per cent change		-0.7	-0.9	+1.7	+1.4	(+)	-5.4	-10.1	-7.9	+3.0	-60.3	+14.8	-1.2	+13.5

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 partly refined oils).
6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
7. 1997 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 petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
						Light	Kerosene &	Fuel	Other	Total			
		Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵	distillates ⁶	gas/diesel ⁷	oils ⁸	products ⁹	products	Net	Stocks	Total
											bilaterals ¹⁰	in UK ¹¹	stocks
1993		5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994		5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995		5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996		4,970	1,461	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,984	16,511
1997 p		4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,805	1,534	9,063	1,783	14,670	16,453
Per cent change		+0.1	+0.1	+33.9	+4.6	-11.4	-1.3	-5.3	+6.5	-4.1	+16.8	-2.1	-0.4
1996	December	4,970	1,461	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447r	1,527	14,984r	16,511r
1997	January	5,294	1,472	718	7,527	2,646	2,063r	2,749	1,405	8,863r	1,455	14,934r	16,389r
	February	4,933	1,385	836	7,197	2,502	2,221	2,797	1,459	8,980	1,456	14,721	16,177
1997	December	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,805	1,534	9,063	1,783	14,670	16,453
1998	January	5,777	1,443	713	8,133	2,440	2,897	1,928	1,440	8,706	1,344	15,495	16,839
	February p	5,073	2,078	900	8,251	2,368	2,678	1,921	1,397	8,364	1,324	15,291	16,615
Per cent change		+2.8	+50.0	+7.7	+14.6	-5.4	+20.6	-31.3	-4.2	-6.9	-9.1	+3.9	+2.7

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, naphtha (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

		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
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	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996		96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,048	8,305	3,510	28,901	11,478	1,111	2,188
1997 p		97,024	6,572	86	90,366	1,950	139	2,854	28,260	8,342	3,336	28,778	11,747	1,231	2,258
Per cent change		+0.4	-0.8	-43.4	+0.5	+6.7	-3.5	+1.1	+0.8	+0.4	-5.0	-0.4	+2.3	+10.8	+3.2
1996	December	8,364	595	-17	7,786	169	13	254	2,314	643	387	2,566	1,074	99	134
1997	January	7,973	566	9	7,398	173	14	251	2,323	650	399	2,344	941	78	86
	February	7,370	522	-21	6,869	155	11	224	2,126	662	302	2,168	843	99	166
Total		23,707	1,683	-29	22,053	497	38	729	6,763	1,955	1,088	7,078	2,858	276	386
1997	December	8,232	577	33	7,623	169	20	249	2,479	600	349	2,487	892	105	142
1998	January	7,612	570	-12	7,053	162	13	189	2,388	580	342	2,235	820	80	108
	February p	6,799	459	95	6,245	124	4	188	1,961	471	304	1,976	866	99	129
Total		22,643	1,606	116	20,921	455	37	626	6,828	1,651	995	6,698	2,578	284	379
Per cent change		-4.5	-4.6	(-)	-5.1	-8.5	-2.6	-14.1	+1.0	-15.5	-8.5	-5.4	-9.8	+2.9	-1.8

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

		Naphtha (LDF) ⁵			Motor Spirit		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil			Lubricating		
		Total ^{1,2,3}	Butane ⁴ and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	Total	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil		Derv		Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	oils
								Premier	Standard domestic	fuel	Other				
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	1,266	2,420	895
1996		75,391	2,500	3,666	22,409	15,230	8,049	39	2,516	14,365	7,630	5,974	878	2,147	864
1997 p		72,377	2,426	3,367	22,212	15,962	8,388	28	2,493	14,976	7,325	3,709	182	2,015	872
Per cent change		-4.0	-3.0	-8.2	-0.9	+4.8	+4.2	-28.2	-0.9	+4.3	-4.0	-37.9	-79.3	-6.1	+0.9
1996	December	6,255	216	408	1,787	1,247	635	5	308	1,060	637	517	92	120	63
1997	January	6,379	225	326	1,717	1,198	600	7	324	1,166	835	479	67	126	73
	February	6,070	198	292	1,697	1,184	578	3	284	1,173	635	486	115	148	70
Total		18,704	639	1,026	5,201	3,629	1,813	15	916	3,399	2,107	1,482	274	394	206
1997	December	6,150	215	386	1,854	1,378	637	3	317	1,223	666	302	0	112	66
1998	January	6,001	221	389	1,740	1,312	644	3	274	1,211	652	315	0	124	72
	February p	5,620	199	241	1,667	1,267	613	3	265	1,203	604	251	0	157	68
Total		17,771	635	1,016	5,261	3,957	1,894	9	856	3,637	1,922	868	0	393	206
Per cent change		-5.0	-0.6	-1.0	+1.2	+9.0	+4.5	-40.0	-6.6	+7.0	-8.8	-41.4	-100.0	-0.3	-

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.

2. 1997 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 uses¹

Thousand tonnes

		Electricity ²		Iron and steel ²		Other ²		Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
		Total	generators	Gas works	industry	industries				
1993		65,065	5,522	44	855	7,207		44,568	2,713	4,156
1994		63,779	3,831	50	892	7,465		44,830	2,701	4,010
1995		62,374	3,669	47	881	6,512		44,818	2,696	3,751
1996		64,092	3,316	50	737	6,436		46,642	3,167	3,744
1997		61,393	1,326	46	654	5,799		47,256	3,050	3,264
Per cent change		-4.2	-60.0	-8.0	-11.3	-9.9		+1.3	-3.7	-12.8
1995	4th quarter	16,039	948	14	248	1,614		11,458	810	947
1996	1st quarter	16,164	839	16	189	1,922		10,949	1,098	1,151
	2nd quarter	15,648	766	11	199	1,514		11,683	620	855
	3rd quarter	15,773	779	8	192	1,336		12,130	528	800
	4th quarter	16,507	932	15	157	1,664		11,880	921	938
1997	1st quarter	15,797	662	18	182	1,768		11,119	1,047	1,002
	2nd quarter	15,214	234	7	126	1,346		12,176	575	751
	3rd quarter	14,859	192	6	148	1,227		12,060	521	704
	4th quarter p	15,523	238	15	198	1,458		11,901	907	807
Per cent change		-6.0	-74.5	-	+26.1	-12.4		+0.2	-1.5	-14.0

1. 1997 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

		Major power producers ^{1,2}				Other generators ²			All generating companies						
		Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total ³	Coal	Gas	Total ³	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ⁴
1993		38.3	6.3	21.5	70.7	1.3	0.8	5.6	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	21.4	71.4	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996		31.9	15.2	22.1	72.6	1.0	1.2	3.9	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
1997 p		27.2	19.3	23.0	71.2	0.9	1.4	3.5	28.1	1.5	20.7	23.0	0.4	1.0	74.7
Per cent change		-14.7	+27.2	+4.0	-2.0	-7.2	+11.4	-7.8	-14.4	-56.8	+26.0	+4.0	+27.4	-19.7	-2.3
1995	4th quarter	9.1	3.6	5.7	19.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	3.7	5.6	20.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
	2nd quarter	7.0	3.4	5.5	16.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.9	15.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
	4th quarter	7.9	4.4	6.1	19.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997	1st quarter	8.2	5.0	6.2	20.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.5	0.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	21.1
	2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	6.0	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
	3rd quarter	5.6	4.6	5.2	15.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	5.8	0.3	4.9	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.5
	4th quarter p	8.1	5.0	5.7	19.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	8.3	0.3	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.0
Per cent change		+2.1	+15.2	-7.9	-1.0	-11.2	+20.5	-15.7	+1.7	-68.2	+15.5	-7.9	-29.9	-29.7	-1.8

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. This month the tables have been revised to include all of nuclear within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
3. Total includes oil, (including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers), Orimulsion, hydro, wind and refuse derived fuel.
4. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total ²	Coal	Oil ³	Gas	Nuclear ⁴	Hydro
1993		70.73	38.26	4.41	6.27	21.49	0.30
1994		70.21	35.89	3.58	9.08	21.21	0.37
1995		71.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	21.37	0.34
1996		72.59	31.86	2.99	15.19	22.12	0.25
1997 p		71.15	27.19	1.22	19.31	23.01	0.31
Per cent change		-2.0	-14.7	-59.2	+27.2	+4.0	+22.9
1996	December*	7.90	3.43	0.27	1.69	2.45	0.04
1997	January	6.63	2.96	0.27	1.42	1.92	0.04
	February	6.37	2.53	0.15	1.66	2.00	0.03
Total		20.91	8.92	0.69	4.77	6.38	0.11
1997	December*	7.77	3.30	0.10	2.03	2.28	0.04
1998	January	6.19	2.49	0.07	1.60	1.97	0.04
	February p	6.19	2.61	0.08	1.62	1.83	0.04
Total		20.14	8.40	0.25	5.25	6.09	0.12
Per cent change		-3.7	-5.9	-64.1	+10.0	-4.5	+11.3

1. See definitions inside back cover; This month the table has been revised to include all nuclear generation following the merger of BNFL and Magnox.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
4. Includes nuclear generation by British Nuclear Fuels Plc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers ^{1,2}			Other generators ²			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use ³	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ³	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ³	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.31	17.67	1.11	16.56	323.10	21.24	301.86	16.72	318.58
1994		307.07	18.75	288.32	18.26	0.80	17.53	325.32	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		313.95	18.79	295.15	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.03	19.67	314.36	16.31	330.67
1996		326.79	19.18	307.61	20.58	0.98	19.60	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997 p		325.13	18.98	306.15	20.15	0.54	19.61	345.27	19.52	325.76	16.57	342.33
Per cent change		-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-2.1	-45.3	-	-0.6	-3.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
1995	4th quarter	85.42	4.90	80.52	5.30	0.06	5.23	90.72	5.20	85.76	3.65	89.41
1996	1st quarter	93.79	5.59	88.19	5.46	0.32	5.14	99.25	5.92	93.34	4.28	97.61
	2nd quarter	74.49	4.42	70.08	5.03	0.34	4.69	79.53	4.76	74.77	4.30	79.07
	3rd quarter	71.36	4.22	67.14	4.62	0.19	4.44	75.99	4.41	71.58	4.03	75.61
	4th quarter	87.14	4.95	82.19	5.46	0.13	5.33	92.60	5.08	87.52	4.07	91.59
1997	1st quarter	91.33	5.24	86.09	4.97	0.13	4.84	96.30	5.37	90.92	4.27	95.19
	2nd quarter	74.09	4.43	69.66	4.69	0.10	4.59	78.78	4.53	74.26	4.06	78.31
	3rd quarter	72.46	4.32	68.14	4.83	0.18	4.65	77.29	4.50	72.79	4.00	76.78
	4th quarter p	87.25	4.99	82.26	5.66	0.13	5.53	92.90	5.12	87.79	4.25	92.04
Per cent change		+0.1	+0.9	+0.1	+3.6	-5.4	+3.8	+0.3	+0.7	+0.3	+4.5	+0.5

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. This month the table as been revised to include all nuclear generation within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
3. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

			Industry								Transport under- takings
		Electricity supplied (net) ¹	Total	Petroleum	Iron and	Chemicals	Engineering and other	Food, drink and	Paper, printing and	Other ^{2,3}	
		Total	industry	refineries	steel		metal trades	tobacco	stationery		
1993		16,555	15,793	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994		17,530	16,824	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,250	706
1995		19,208	18,397	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996		19,601	18,753	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704	848
1997 p		19,610	18,804	3,068	2,010	4,590	4,398	880	2,059	1,799	806
Per cent change		-	+0.3	-4.6	-5.0	+0.1	+6.4	-1.2	-2.4	+5.6	-4.9
1995	4th quarter	5,234	5,038	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512	196
1996	1st quarter	5,143	4,941	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461	202
	2nd quarter	4,693	4,496	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445	196
	3rd quarter	4,436	4,217	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359	219
	4th quarter	5,329	5,099	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438	230
1997	1st quarter	4,837	4,642	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
	2nd quarter	4,593	4,421	715	492	1,234	953	127	478	422	172
	3rd quarter	4,649	4,451	793	520	1,116	911	152	590	369	198
	4th quarter p	5,531	5,290	870	489	1,218	1,320	359	559	475	241
Per cent change		+3.8	+3.7	+6.1	-16.7	+7.9	-5.2	+29.2	+22.7	+8.4	+4.8

1. This month the table has been revised to exclude nuclear power stations which are included within the public supply system on Table 22 following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
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 system¹

TWh

		Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant										Purchases			
		Electricity generated	Own use ²	Conventional steam plant				Other conventional steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear ⁶	Hydro ⁷	Other ⁸	Net imports	from other sources (net) ⁹	Total Electricity available ⁵
				Total	Total conventional steam	Coal ³	Oil								
1993		305.43	20.12	285.31	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	80.98	2.95	0.46	16.72	3.17	305.20
1994		307.07	18.75	288.32	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	79.96	3.63	0.63	16.89	3.91	309.12
1995		313.95	18.79	295.15	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	80.60	3.27	0.68	16.31	3.20	314.66
1996		326.79	19.18	307.61	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	85.82	1.84	1.17	16.68	3.25	327.53
1997 p		325.13	18.98	306.15	127.08	101.15	1.11	24.82	86.61	89.34	2.26	0.86	16.57	3.35	326.07
Per cent change		-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-17.0	-15.8	-71.6	-15.0	+32.0	+4.1	+23.0	-26.9	-0.6	+3.1	-0.4
1996	December*	35.70	2.02	33.68	16.52	12.40	0.14	3.99	7.18	9.54	0.37	0.06	1.60	0.34	35.62
1997	January	30.00	1.77	28.23	13.96	10.83	0.27	2.85	6.53	7.48	0.13	0.14	1.29	0.31	29.83
	February	28.57	1.68	26.90	11.87	9.26	0.08	2.52	6.96	7.78	0.24	0.06	1.33	0.31	28.53
Total		94.27	5.46	88.80	42.35	32.49	0.49	9.36	20.66	24.80	0.74	0.26	4.22	0.96	93.98
1997	December*	35.05	1.98	33.07	14.87	12.56	0.04	2.27	8.90	8.90	0.34	0.06	1.61	0.34	35.02
1998	January	27.92	1.61	26.31	10.93	9.01	0.03	1.90	7.20	7.68	0.43	0.06	1.23	0.31	27.84
	February p	28.39	1.61	26.78	11.84	10.01	0.03	1.80	7.36	7.15	0.36	0.06	1.33	0.31	28.41
Total		91.35	5.20	86.15	37.65	31.58	0.10	5.97	23.46	23.72	1.13	0.18	4.17	0.96	91.27
Per cent change		-3.1	-4.7	-3.0	-11.1	-2.8	-80.5	-36.2	+13.5	-4.3	+53.9	-29.5	-1.2	-	-2.9

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back cover) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland. This month the table has been revised to include all nuclear production within public supply following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
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. Includes nuclear generated by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
8. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind power.
9. Net of supplies direct from generators to final consumers.

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
	Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and			Losses and		
	Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
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	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.67	28.44	302.23
1996	327.53	28.66	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.35	0.94	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997 p	326.07	24.84	301.23	94.82	93.65	104.03	8.72	16.26 e	0.96	15.30	342.33	25.80	316.52
Per cent change	-0.4	-13.3	+0.8	+0.2	+7.2	-3.2	-7.5	-0.6	+1.4	-0.7	-0.5	-12.8	+0.7
1996 December*	35.62	3.45	32.18	8.37	9.07	13.69	1.04	1.83	0.06	1.77	37.45	3.51	33.94
1997 January	29.83	2.25	27.57	7.63	8.36	10.78	0.80	1.30	0.04	1.26	31.13	2.29	28.83
February	28.53	2.06	26.47	7.73	7.90	10.07	0.77	1.24	0.03	1.21	29.78	2.09	27.69
Total	93.98	7.76	86.22	23.74	25.33	34.55	2.61	4.37	0.14	4.24	98.35	7.89	90.46
1997 December*	35.02	3.44	31.58	8.67	9.13	12.79	0.98	1.80	0.08	1.72	36.82	3.52	33.30
1997 January	27.84	1.50	26.34	7.60	7.88	10.06	0.80	1.26	0.05	1.21	29.10	1.55	27.55
February p	28.41	2.00	26.41	7.75	7.56	10.22	0.88	1.21	0.04	1.16	29.62	2.04	27.57
Total	91.27	6.94	84.33	24.03	24.57	33.07	2.66	4.27	0.17	4.09	95.54	7.11	88.42
Per cent change	-2.9	-10.5	-2.2	+1.2	-3.0	-4.3	+2.0	-2.5	+26.2	-3.4	-2.9	-9.9	-2.3

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks 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 1996).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean¹

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Statistical month ²							
January	3.8	5.2	2.4	6.2	+1.4	-1.4	+2.4
February	4.0	2.6	6.1	6.6	-1.4	+2.1	+2.6
March*	5.4	3.7	8.3		-1.7	+2.9	
April	7.6	8.6	8.5		+1.0	+0.9	
May	10.2	8.3	11.2		-1.9	+1.0	
June*	13.4	14.0	13.9		+0.6	+0.5	
July	15.7	16.1	16.6		+0.4	+0.9	
August	15.9	17.5	19.0		+1.6	+3.1	
September*	14.0	13.9	15.3		-0.1	+1.3	
October	11.1	12.2	11.8		+1.1	+0.7	
November	7.6	7.4	8.5		-0.2	+0.9	
December*	4.9	3.9	6.6		-1.0	+1.7	
Year ³	9.5	9.4	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.8	2.9	5.5	+0.9	-1.0	+1.6
February	3.9	3.1	6.9	7.7	-0.8	+3.0	+3.8
March	5.7	4.6	8.4		-1.1	+2.7	
April	7.8	8.7	9.1		+0.9	+1.3	
May	10.9	9.3	11.5		-1.6	+0.6	
June	13.9	14.4	14.0		+0.5	+0.1	
July	15.8	16.4	16.9		+0.6	+1.1	
August	15.6	16.7	18.6		+1.1	+3.0	
September	13.5	13.7	14.5		+0.2	+1.0	
October	10.6	11.8	10.5		+1.2	-0.1	
November	6.6	6.2	8.9		-0.4	+2.3	
December	4.7	3.5	6.1		-1.2	+1.4	
Year	9.5	9.5	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.
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 materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum				Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum				Total fob ³		
			Crude	Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total		Crude	Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS (cif):														
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	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571
1996		12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,821	117	391	7,058	6,604
1997p		14.2	45.5	15.4	1.3	1.4	77.8	714	3,648	1,451	103	406	6,322	5,885
Per cent change		+ 11.6	+ 1.4	-13.6	-2.1	-0.8	-0.4	+ 2.9	-9.6	-20.4	-11.7	+ 3.9	-10.4	-10.9
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,700
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,593
	4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,786
1997	1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,636	1,529
	2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	21.0	181	995	342	28	98	1,644	1,521
	3rd quarter	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.3	166	925	308	12	73	1,484	1,372
	4th quarter p	3.0	10.5	4.2	0.4	0.4	18.5	159	826	425	31	118	1,558	1,463
Per cent change		-13.3	-3.5	-2.4	+ 74.8	+ 6.2	-3.9	-12.2	-24.8	-15.6	+ 61.8	+ 16.8	-18.1	-18.1
EXPORTS (fob):														
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	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174
1996		1.0	83.4	27.8	1.4	-	113.5	82	7,426	3,268	65	2	10,843	10,843
1997p		1.1	77.1	29.4	1.7	-	109.2	83	6,360	3,238	80	1	9,761	9,761
Per cent change		+ 10.8	-7.6	+ 5.9	+ 22.5	-	-3.8	+ 1.4	-14.4	-0.9	+ 22.9	-	-10.0	-10.0
1996	1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	28.9	21	1,806	735	17	-	2,579	2,579
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	6.9	0.4	-	27.4	17	1,746	791	20	-	2,575	2,575
	3rd quarter	0.2	19.9	7.2	0.2	-	27.6	18	1,738	818	12	1	2,586	2,586
	4th quarter	0.3	21.6	7.3	0.3	-	29.6	26	2,135	924	17	1	3,102	3,102
1997	1st quarter	0.4	20.5	6.6	0.4	-	27.9	27	1,930	788	20	-	2,764	2,764
	2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	6.9	0.5	-	26.3	18	1,447	759	20	-	2,244	2,244
	3rd quarter	0.2	18.9	7.7	0.3	-	27.2	17	1,477	855	15	-	2,364	2,364
	4th quarter p	0.3	18.9	8.3	0.5	-	27.9	22	1,506	837	25	-	2,390	2,390
Per cent change		-5.2	-12.5	+ 13.3	+ 35.2	-	-5.5	-15.2	-29.5	-9.4	+ 48.2	-	-23.0	-23.0
NET EXPORTS:														
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	9.2	-2.1	-1.5	35.4	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995		-10.6	42.4	8.2	-0.4	-1.4	38.2	-531	3,192	1,080	-51	-408	3,281	3,602
1996		-11.8	38.6	10.0	-	-1.4	35.3	-612	3,391	1,446	-52	-389	3,784	4,238
1997p		-13.1	31.6	14.1	0.3	-1.4	31.4	-631	2,712	1,787	-23	-405	3,440	3,877
1996	1st quarter	-2.7	11.1	1.9	-0.1	-0.4	9.9	-144	924	304	-23	-112	949	1,055
	2nd quarter	-3.1	8.4	2.2	-	-0.4	7.1	-172	720	311	-18	-83	759	875
	3rd quarter	-2.8	8.3	2.9	-	-0.4	8.0	-141	710	410	-9	-94	877	993
	4th quarter	-3.2	10.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	10.3	-155	1,038	421	-2	-100	1,200	1,316
1997	1st quarter	-4.0	10.5	2.6	-	-0.4	8.8	-181	1,027	411	-12	-117	1,128	1,235
	2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	3.1	0.1	-0.3	5.3	-163	452	417	-8	-98	600	723
	3rd quarter	-3.0	6.8	4.3	0.2	-0.3	7.9	-149	552	547	3	-72	880	992
	4th quarter p	-2.8	8.4	4.1	0.1	-0.4	9.4	-137	681	412	-6	-118	832	927

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.

Fuel	Range of annual purchases of which:				
	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 Britain¹

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995		1996				1997			
		3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.05	2.17
	Medium	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.64	1.59	1.69
	Large	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.26
	All consumers: Average	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.28	1.33
	10% decile ²	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.45
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Medium	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.78	1.90
	Large	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.60
	Of which: Extra large	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	98.5	96.3	100.2
	Moderately large	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	91.7	90.8	95.6
	All consumers: Average	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.6	82.8	90.5
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Of which: Extra large	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.5	81.1	89.3
	Moderately large	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6	86.0	92.9
	All consumers: Average	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	87.4	87.4	93.6
	10% decile ²	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.5	81.7	85.9
	median ²	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	104.7	94.9	93.0	96.7
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	90% decile ²	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	111.3	105.7	110.9
	Small	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	170.3	167.1	168.6
	Medium	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	161.9	160.8	162.6
	Large	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.5	146.5	147.4
	All consumers: Average	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.6	149.2	150.2
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	10% decile ²	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	142.8	139.8	142.4
	median ²	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.3	157.1	160.9
	90% decile ²	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	186.0	183.4	186.2
	Of which: Extra large	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.49	5.44	5.77
	Moderately large	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.16	4.08	4.37
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)	Large	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09	3.03	3.45
	All consumers: Average	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.64	2.57	3.11
	10% decile ²	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.44	3.38	3.71
	median ²	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.50	3.43	3.82
	90% decile ²	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.73	3.92
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷	Small	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.11	5.16	5.46
	Medium	7.41	8.23	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.66	7.08
	Large	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.876	0.896	0.915
	All consumers: Average	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.677	0.685	0.719
	Firm	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.462	0.467	0.513
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ⁵	Interruptible	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.491	0.492	0.549
	Tariff	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.567	0.563	0.552	0.599
	10% decile ²	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.440	0.452	0.495
	median ²	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.291	1.257	1.195
	90% decile ²	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.525	0.529	0.573
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)	10% decile ²	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.812	0.825	0.861
	median ²	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315	1.258	1.326
	All consumers: Average ⁶	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	86.2	87.2	92.4
	10% decile ²	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	197.4	171.3	167.1	167.2
	median ²	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	112.0	111.9
	90% decile ²	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	112.0	111.9

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 is 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 third quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £20.20 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.72 for Medium Fuel Oil and £30.24 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.

FOR NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26 PLEASE SEE PREVIOUS PAGE

TABLE 27. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers¹ and of gas at UK delivery points²

Major power producers ¹			Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁸			
<div>Coal³Oil^{4,5}Natural gas^{6,7}</div>			<div>Including levy⁹Excluding levy⁹</div>			
<div>£ per tonne£ per tonnepence per kWh</div>			<div>pence per kWhpence per kWh</div>			
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		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997 p		33.74	89.73	0.647	0.596	0.576
1995	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	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.48	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20	79.99	0.610	0.558	0.540
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20	0.564	0.564	0.547
	4th quarter p	33.80	93.73	0.705	0.619	0.601

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
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 Government's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981.

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990 = 100

		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										
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	99.5				
1997 p		80.8	120.9	68.2	99.4	95.5				
Per cent change		-2.2	-3.8	+3.1	-5.7	-4.0				
1995	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	78.9	107.3	100.8	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.4	107.1	100.8	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	106.1	99.7	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.5	105.3	98.4	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.3	98.7	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.6	108.6	102.4	66.1	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter	78.7	114.7	67.2	93.3	90.6	68.0	98.3	93.8	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.7	65.9	90.4	88.6	69.0	96.8	93.2	
	4th quarter p	83.0	122.9	71.2	104.7	99.7	70.2	99.4	96.3	
Per cent change		+2.2	-8.4	+7.5	-2.8	-2.4	+7.5	-2.8	-2.4	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator										
									GDP deflator ⁴	
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6			115.0	
1994		79.2	83.4	88.7	94.2	90.9			116.9	
1995		72.5	95.0	75.4	91.0	87.7			119.8	
1996		66.9r	101.7r	53.6	85.3r	80.6r			123.5r	
1997 p		63.7r	95.4r	53.8r	78.4r	75.3r			126.8r	
Per cent change		-4.7	-6.3	+0.4 r	-8.1	-6.5			+2.7	
1995	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.2	88.7	83.4	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.4r	99.5r	59.0r	92.7r	86.0r	56.7r	87.4r	82.3r	122.5r
	2nd quarter	67.3r	101.7r	52.5	82.1r	78.4r	53.1	86.4r	81.2r	122.8r
	3rd quarter	66.4r	97.1r	49.8r	79.6r	75.7	52.1r	85.1r	79.5r	123.7r
	4th quarter	65.0r	107.3r	52.9r	86.2r	81.7r	52.2r	81.8r	78.9r	125.0r
1997	1st quarter	65.0r	102.6r	54.6r	86.5r	81.6r	52.7r	81.4r	78.1r	125.5r
	2nd quarter	62.2r	90.6r	53.1r	73.7r	71.6r	53.7r	77.6r	74.1r	126.6r
	3rd quarter	62.9	90.3	51.9	71.1	69.7	54.3	76.2	73.3	127.1
	4th quarter p	64.9	96.2	55.7	81.9	78.0	54.9	77.8	75.3	127.8
Per cent change		- r	-10.4 r	+5.2 r	-5.0 r	-4.5 r	+5.2 r	-5.0 r	-4.5 r	+2.2 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 26.
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

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
Current fuel price index numbers									
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997 p		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.6	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		+ 0.9	-1.0	-4.8	-2.4	-3.1	+ 9.9	+ 4.2	
1995 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		119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8	
3rd quarter		119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
4th quarter		124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997 1st quarter		124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
2nd quarter		121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
3rd quarter		119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
4th quarter p		123.7	109.5	110.4	94.8	109.7	156.4	132.4	
Per cent change		-0.3	-2.8	-6.9	-12.4	-5.4	+ 7.4	+ 2.2	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator									
								GDP deflator ⁴	
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6	115.0
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5	116.9
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6	119.8
1996		98.3r	91.2r	97.4r	80.2r	94.2r	111.6r	102.3r	123.5r
1997 p		96.6r	88.0r	90.3r	76.2r	88.9r	119.5r	103.8r	126.8r
Per cent change		-1.8	-3.6	-7.3	-5.0	-5.6	+ 7.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.7
1995 4th quarter		100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5	120.9
1996 1st quarter		100.0r	92.0r	98.5r	77.8r	95.1r	109.8r	101.9r	122.5r
2nd quarter		97.5r	91.8r	98.6	77.6	94.9r	109.5r	101.6r	122.8r
3rd quarter		96.5	91.1	97.9	78.8r	94.2r	110.6r	101.8r	123.7r
4th quarter		99.3r	90.1r	94.9r	86.6r	92.7r	116.5r	103.7r	125.0r
1997 1st quarter		99.3r	89.8r	93.3r	82.6r	91.6r	117.6r	104.3r	125.5r
2nd quarter		96.1r	88.9r	92.2r	75.1r	90.2r	115.5r	102.5r	126.6r
3rd quarter		94.3	87.8	89.6	73.2	88.3	122.6	105.0	127.1
4th quarter p		96.8	85.7	86.4	74.2	85.8	122.4	103.6	127.8
Per cent change		-2.5 r	-4.9 r	-9.0 r	-14.3 r	-7.4 r	+ 5.0 r	-0.1 r	+ 2.2 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. With effect from September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent, hence 3rd quarter data contains both rates. Data from quarter 4 1997 is shown inclusive of VAT at 5%.

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 index¹

		Motor spirit ¹				Standard		Crude oil acquired - by refineries ⁴ 1990 = 100
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	
		Pence per litre						
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
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
1997	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
	March	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3
	April	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0
	May	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	90.9
	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.5
	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.3
	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	91.8
	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	96.0
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	90.8
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	83.8
	1998	January	69.02	73.95	63.12	63.35	13.11	13.67
February p		68.63	73.79	62.61r	62.82r	12.59	13.76	69.1r
March p		68.32	n/a	62.20	62.42	n/a	n/a	61.9

1. These 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. The very latest data for motor spirit and Derv are provisional, based on a smaller sample than used for preceding months.

2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

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.

Review of energy prices in 1997

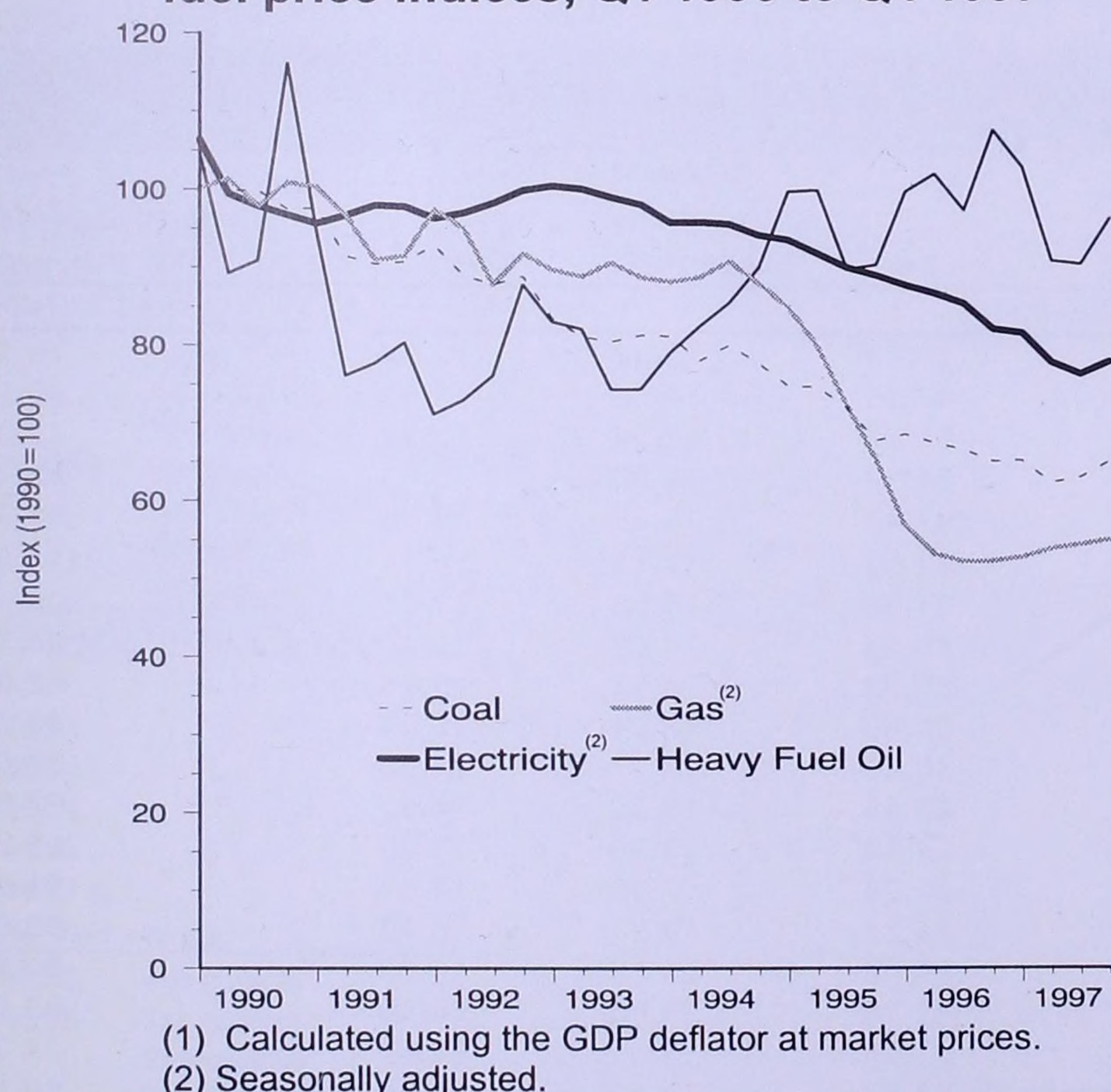
This article provides a statistical overview of energy prices and trends for the year 1997. Price movements typically refer to movements in annual average prices but quarterly movements are given to highlight specific trends. **Prices are quoted in real terms.** This means the effect of inflation has been removed by adjusting the series using the GDP deflator (an inflationary indicator for the whole economy). Where applicable **VAT is included** in the price series.

Overall total energy prices (a weighted combination of electricity, gas, coal and heating/burning oil) fell for both industrial and domestic users for the fourth and third year running in 1997. Average real prices in 1997 were 6½ and 5½ per cent lower than in 1996 respectively. However, within each market sector different trends emerged.

Industrial prices

Perhaps the most significant price movement in 1997 was that after falling year on year for 11 years gas prices rose. The average increase was fairly small at around ½ per cent, but various factors contributed to this change. Consumers with existing contracts from 1996 were still buying gas at low prices, whilst new contracts were being negotiated at much higher rates. This tended to affect larger users more as average prices for the largest gas consumers (consumption over 8,800 MWh) rose by 6½ per cent whilst smaller users, who were still benefiting from moving from tariff to contract gas, saw falls averaging 6½ per cent. A further feature of gas prices was an apparent return to seasonal pricing, possibly as a consequence of the Network Code.

Chart 1: Average industrial real term¹ fuel price indices, Q1 1990 to Q4 1997



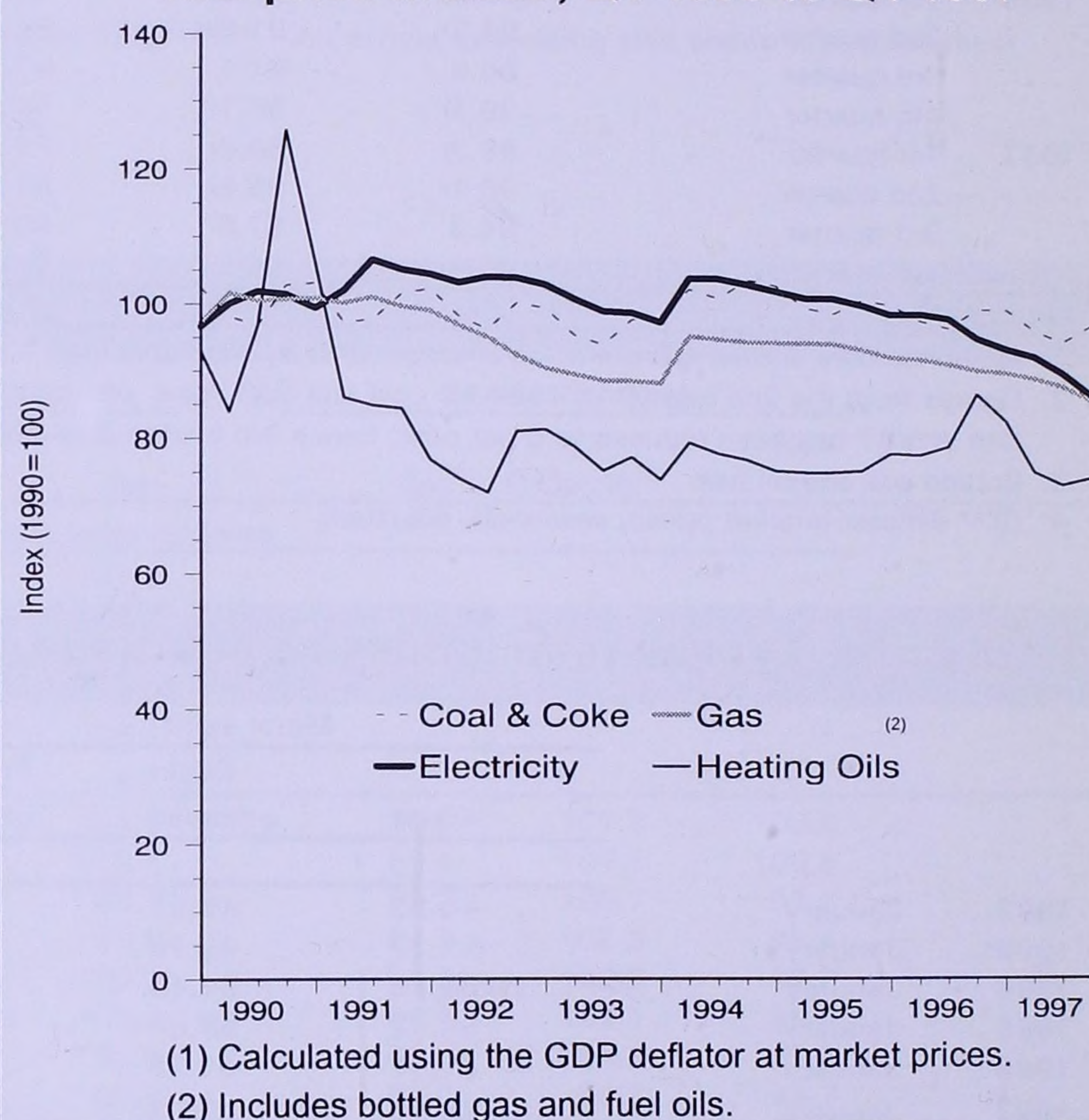
Other industrial prices fell in 1997. Electricity prices led the way with an 8 per cent fall, seen evenly by all sizes of user, although the largest users did see a sharp seasonal price rise in the fourth quarter. Heavy fuel oil prices were down 6½ per cent over the year but were mixed within it. Sharp falls in crude oil prices at the start of 1997 led to falls of around 12 per cent in the first quarter. However, later in the year hardening spot prices led to a 6½ per cent increase in the fourth quarter. The sharp fall (around

30 per cent) in crude oil prices in early 1998 is expected to further reduce HFO prices in 1998. Coal prices fell in the first quarter, ending the year 4½ per cent lower.

Domestic prices

Domestic electricity prices fell by 7½ per cent in 1997 chiefly as a result of two factors. Firstly, the Fossil Fuel Levy was further reduced to 2.2 per cent in April 1997 on top of the reduction from 10 to 3.7 per cent in late 1996. This change benefited both industrial and domestic electricity users, whilst consumers of all domestic fuels benefited from the second major change, the reduction in VAT from 8 to 5 per cent in September 1997. The reduction in VAT is estimated to have reduced electricity prices by around 1 per cent in 1997 but as the change occurred late in the year it will reduce prices more in 1998. The reduction in VAT aside domestic coal prices were little changed in 1997, falling by just under 2 per cent. Heating oil prices fell in line with crude oil prices in early 1997 before hardening in the winter. The net result was a 5 per cent fall on 1996.

Chart 2: Average domestic real term¹ fuel price indices, Q1 1990 to Q4 1997



The key development in domestic gas prices continues to be the introduction of competition. By the end of 1997 4½ million households were able to choose from one of around 20 suppliers offering discounts of up to 20 per cent on British Gas prices. By mid December around 860,000 consumers had changed to a new supplier. Although these consumers are generally receiving significant price reductions the effect on overall average domestic gas prices remains relatively small approximately 1 per cent downwards. Therefore the combination of competition and VAT reduction have reduced gas prices by 3½ per cent in 1997. In early 1998 competition has spread to the North West taking in another 2½ million consumers and by mid March 1998 1.1 million households had changed supplier.

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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
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

Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus 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., British Nuclear Fuels plc., 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., Humber Power Ltd., Hydro-Electric, Indian Queens Power Ltd., 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., Rocksavage Power Company 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	
Final consumers:		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Iron and steel	27, <i>excluding</i> 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Other industry	13 to 22, 24 to 37, 41 and 45 excluding those parts of 27 relating to Iron and Steel.	Public administration	75, 80, 85
		Other services	90-93, 99
Transport	60-63	Domestic	Not covered by SIC 1992

ENERGY*trends*



Energy is a major natural resource and a key factor in the economy and environment of the United Kingdom. Data on energy supply and demand, energy prices and values and trade in energy are essential components of this country's main economic and environmental indicators.

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