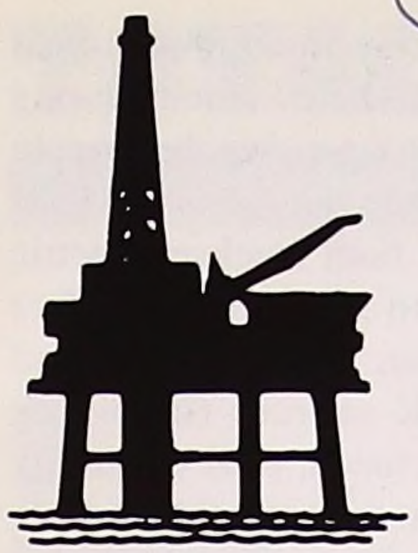
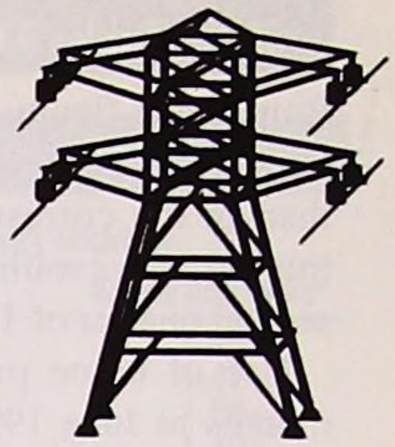
ENERGY Trends





A Statistical Bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

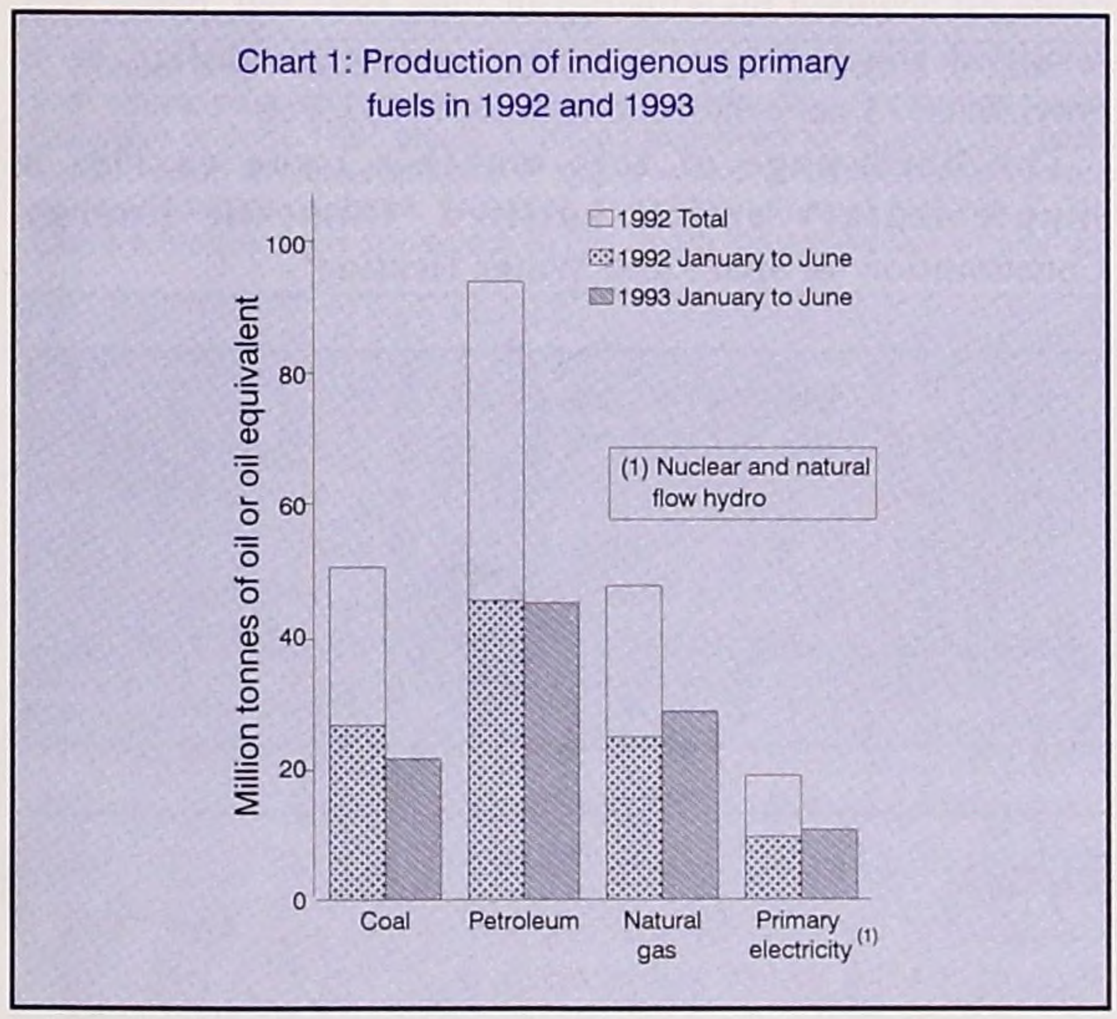
AUGUST 1993

MAIN POINTS

- ★ *Production of primary fuels in the second quarter of 1993 was about one and a half per cent less than a year ago-production of gas and nuclear energy was up, but production of coal was down.*
- ★ *Primary energy consumption in the second quarter of 1993, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was about 2 per cent lower than the corresponding period last year.*
- ★ *Productivity at British Coal's underground mines was 25 per cent higher in the first half of 1993 than a year ago. However, stocks continue to increase and are at historically high levels.*
- ★ *Overall domestic energy prices in the second quarter of 1993 were 1 per cent higher in real terms than a year ago-decreases in coal, gas and electricity prices were offset by increases in heating oil and petrol prices.*
- ★ *The back page of this issue carries an article on Domestic Energy Consumption on Space and Water Heating.*

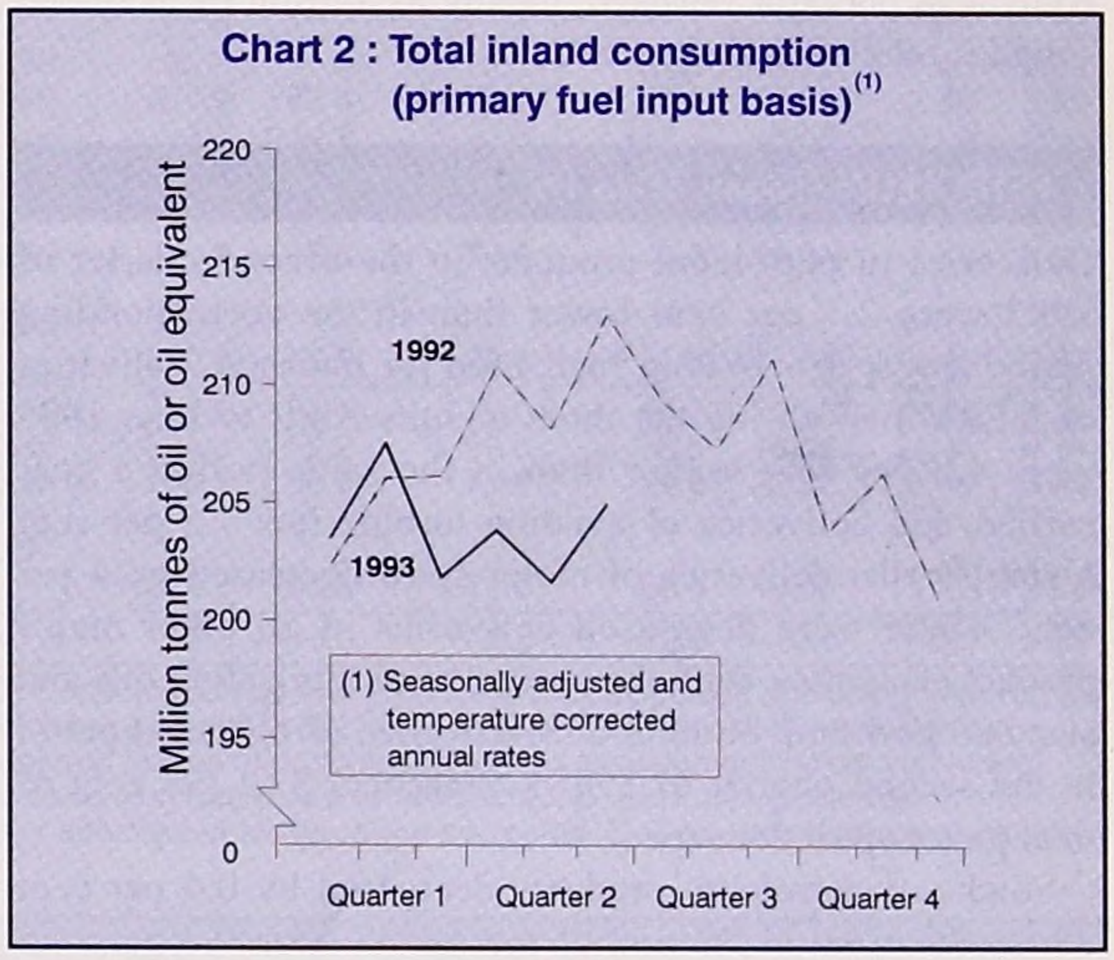
TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels during the second quarter of 1993, at 46.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.4 per cent less than in the corresponding quarter a year ago leading to production in the first half of 1993 at 0.5 per cent less than in 1992. Production of natural gas in the second quarter of 1993 increased by 20.2 per cent, whilst coal fell by 25 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. Electricity production from nuclear sources rose by 10.4 per cent, but there was a small fall in production from natural flow hydro.



TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the second quarter of 1993 was two per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Consumption of natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 13.9 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, whilst that of coal and petroleum fell by 17.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively. Consumption in the first half of 1993 was 1.0 per cent lower than in the first half of 1992.



The average temperature during the second quarter of 1993 was two centigrade degrees lower than a year ago, making total consumption on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis 2.3 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1992. On this basis, consumption of coal decreased by 19 per cent, whilst consumption of nuclear electricity and natural gas rose by 10.5 per cent and 12.8 per cent respectively. Consumption of petroleum in the second quarter of 1993 fell by two per cent compared to that in the same quarter a year earlier.

Continued on next page

COAL (Tables 4 to 7)

Provisional figures for the second quarter of 1993 show that total production was 16.1 million tonnes, 25 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Estimated imports at 4.2 million tonnes were 23 per cent less than in the second quarter of 1992.

Use of home produced and imported coal in the three months to June 1993 was 19.5 million tonnes, 17.8 per cent less than in the same months a year earlier. Consumption by electricity generators and coke ovens fell by 19.6 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively. Disposals by collieries and opencast sites to industry fell by 16 per cent, whilst disposals to the domestic sector fell by 9.5 per cent.

Total stocks of coal at the end of June 1993 were at historically high levels - 47.2 million tonnes. This is 0.4 million tonnes higher than at the end of May 1993 and 0.8 million tonnes higher than at the end of June 1992.
Productivity of underground workers in British Coal's mines in the first six months of 1993 was 24.7 per cent higher than in the first six months of 1992.

GAS (Tables 8 and 9)

Provisional data for the second quarter of 1993 show that gross production was 23 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year ago. Exports to Europe from the Markham field were 1,368 gigawatt hours, reducing the UK's net imports of natural gas by 11.3 per cent. Imported supplies were 8.3 per cent of total gas available compared to 12.9 per cent a year earlier. Gas supplied through the inland transmission system was 20.3 per cent more than in the equivalent period a year ago, mainly as a result of increased supplies for electricity generation.

PETROLEUM (Tables 10 to 16)

Deliveries of petroleum products in the second quarter of 1993 were 2.1 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within fuels used for transport, deliveries of DERV fuel during the three months April to June 1993 were 4.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier, and deliveries of aviation turbine fuel 7.5 per cent higher, whilst deliveries of motor spirit decreased by 4 per cent. There were decreased deliveries of all other major product categories, with the exception of lubricating oils and standard domestic burning oil. Deliveries of unleaded petrol in the second quarter of 1993 represented 52.1 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries.

Stocks of petroleum products decreased by 0.4 per cent during June but at the end of the month were 0.4 per cent higher than at the end of June 1992. Stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increased by 3.5 per cent during June and at the end of the month were 18.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 17 to 22)

Electricity supplied by the major generating companies in the second quarter of 1993 was 6.1 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from conventional steam stations during the period April to June 1993 fell by 11.8 per cent, but supply from nuclear plant rose by 10.2 per cent as the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactors (AGRs) operated by both Nuclear Electric and Scottish Nuclear continued to operate at higher performance levels than a year earlier. When imports and electricity available from other UK sources (including independent power producers) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system fell by 1.1 per cent when compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Fuel used by the major generating companies in the second quarter of 1993 fell by 7.3 per cent compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago. The increases in nuclear production and gas use were more than matched by reductions in the consumption of coal and oil of 19.6 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively.

PRICES (Tables 25 to 29)

This month's issue contains second quarter 1993 data for the domestic sector. The current price index for fuel and light fell by one per cent between the second quarters of 1992 and 1993, and the index for petrol and oil rose by 9 per cent. Within the fuel and light index, the price index for heating oils rose by 9 per cent but that for gas fell by 5 per cent, whilst the price indices for electricity and coal and coke remained unchanged. There was an estimated one per cent increase in the GDP (market prices) deflator over the year leading to the deflated price index for fuel and light for the second quarter of 1993 falling by 3 per cent from the second quarter 1992 level. The deflated indices for heating oils and petrol and oil rose by 8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively compared with the same period a year earlier, whilst the deflated price indices for gas, electricity and coal and coke fell by 7 per cent, one per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

Between mid-May 1993 and mid-June 1993, the price of 4 star petrol rose by just over ½ penny per litre and the price of unleaded motor spirit rose by almost ½ penny per litre. The prices of gas oil and standard grade burning oil also rose by about ½ penny per litre, whilst the price of DERV fuel rose by just over ¼ penny.

The crude oil price index shows that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in June 1993 fell, partly as a result of sterling's appreciation against the dollar, by a provisional 11 per cent from the May 1993 level.

The back page of this month's issue carries a supplementary article entitled 'Domestic Energy Consumption on Space and Water Heating'.

ENERGY FLOW CHART 1992.

Enclosed with this issue of Energy Trends is a copy of the Energy Flow Chart 1992, produced in conjunction with the 1993 Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics.
Additional copies of the Flow Chart, which is produced every three years, may be obtained from Jane Rees-Davies, at the address shown on the back page of this bulletin.

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Every subscriber to Energy Trends should by now have received an invitation to renew their subscription for the year April 1993 to March 1994. If you have not received the renewal request, please contact Mike Ward, at the address on the back page, or telephone 071 238 3576. If you have not yet paid for the renewal of your subscription, please do so immediately. No further issues of the bulletin will be sent to subscribers for whom no renewal payment is recorded.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels[1]

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[2]	Petroleum[3,4]	Natural gas[5]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[6]
1988	230.3	61.5	114.5	39.4	13.45	1.45 r
1989	207.1	60.0	91.8	38.5	15.35	1.41 r
1990	206.0	56.0	91.6	42.7	14.19	1.58 r
1991	212.3	57.0	91.3	47.5	15.17	1.40 r
1992	211.1	50.4	94.2	47.6	17.05	1.73
Per cent change	*–0.6*	*–11.6*	*+3.3*	*+0.3*	*+12.4*	*+23.2*
1992 Jan-June	105.9	26.4	45.4	24.6	8.63	0.85
1993 Jan-June p	105.4	21.3	45.0	28.5	9.73	0.78
Per cent change	*–0.5*	*–19.4*	*–0.9*	*+16.2*	*+12.7*	*–7.3*
1992 Apr	16.4	3.7	7.7	3.6	1.27	0.14
May	15.6	4.0	7.4	2.8	1.28	0.13
June*	14.9	4.8	6.3	2.2	1.50	0.07
Total	46.9	12.6	21.4	8.5	4.05	0.34
1993 Apr	15.8	3.0	7.2	4.0	1.48	0.15
May	15.1	3.0	7.6	3.2	1.26	0.07
June*p	15.4	3.5	7.0	3.1	1.73	0.08
Total	46.2	9.4	21.8	10.2	4.47	0.31
Per cent change	*–1.4*	*–25.0*	*+1.8*	*+20.2*	*+10.4*	*–9.3*

1. Annual data include renewable sources (wood, waste, land fill gas, sewage gas, photovoltaics, solar and geothermal). 2. Includes an estimate for slurry, etc recovered and disposed of otherwise than by the British Coal Corporation (BCC). 3. Calendar months. 4. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 5. Including colliery methane. Excluding gas flared or re-injected.6. Including generation at wind stations.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis[1]

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Unadjusted[6] Total	Coal[2,3]	Petroleum[4]	Natural gas[5]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[5]	Primary electricity: Net imports	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[8] (annualised rates)[9] Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro	Primary electricity: Net imports
1988	200.8 r	66.4 r	68.3	48.1 r	13.45	1.45 r	3.08	202.7 r	66.4 r	68.4 r	49.9 r	13.45	1.45 r	3.08
1989	201.0 r	64.1 r	69.5	47.5 r	15.35	1.41 r	3.03	205.7 r	65.0 r	70.3 r	50.6 r	15.35	1.41 r	3.03
1990	203.4 r	64.2 r	71.3	49.2 r	14.19	1.58 r	2.87	210.1 r	65.5 r	73.4 r	52.6 r	14.19	1.58 r	2.87
1991[9]	208.4	63.8	71.1	53.0	15.17	1.40	3.94	207.8	63.5	70.9	52.9	15.17	1.40	3.94
1992[9]	206.6	59.8	71.6	52.5	17.05	1.73	4.01	208.4	59.8	72.1	53.8	17.05	1.73	4.01
Per cent change	*–0.9*	*–6.3*	*+0.8*	*–1.1*	*+12.4*	*+23.2*	*+1.8*	*+0.3*	*–5.9*	*+1.7*	*+1.7*	*+12.4*	*+23.2*	*+1.8*
1992 Jan-June	105.1	30.9	35.2	27.6	8.63	0.85	1.99	207. 5	61.6	72.1	51.6	16.76	1.48	3.99
1993 Jan-June p	104.1	26.6	34.6	30.4	9.73	0.78	1.99	204.9	52.4	70.7	57.5	18.87	1.46	3.99
Per cent change	*–1.0*	*–13.9*	*–1.7*	*+10.3*	*+12.7*	*–7.3*	—	*–1.3*	*–14.9*	*–1.9*	*+11.4*	*+12.6*	*–1.6*	—
1992 Apr	15.9	4.7	5.5	4.0	1.27	0.14	0.32	210.8	62.2	74.3	51.4	17.35	1.42	4.13
May	14.0	4.1	5.1	3.1	1.28	0.13	0.31	208.1	60.1	72.0	54.1	16.27	1.48	4.09
June*	16.0	5.2	6.5	2.5	1.50	0.07	0.33	211.8	65.8	72.0	49.8	19.31	1.48	3.39
Total	46.0	14.0	17.1	9.6	4.05	0.34	0.96							
Average								210.2	62.7	72.8	51.8	17.64	1.46	3.87
1993 Apr	15.2	3.7	5.3	4.3	1.48	0.15	0.32	204.5 r	50.0 r	72.0 r	56.7	20.15	1.45	4.15
May	13.9	3.6	5.1	3.5	1.26	0.07	0.32	201.3	52.2	69.0	58.5	16.04	1.44	4.11
June*p	16.0	4.1	6.6	3.2	1.73	0.08	0.33	210.3	50.2	72.8	60.0	22.32	1.46	3.44
Total	45.1	11.5	16.9	10.9	4.47	0.31	0.97							
Average								205.3	50.8	71.3	58.4	19.50	1.45	3.90
Per cent change	*–2.0*	*–17.8*	*–1.1*	*+13.9*	*+10.4*	*–9.3*	*+0.8*	*–2.3*	*–19.0*	*–2.0*	*+12.8*	*+10.5*	*–0.5*	*+0.8*

1. Annual data include renewable sources (see footnote 1 to Table 1 above). 2. Consumption by fuel producers plus disposals (including imports) to final users, plus (for annual unadjusted figures only) net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels. 3. See Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in June 1990 issue. 4. Inland deliveries for energy use plus refinery fuel and losses minus the differences between deliveries and actual consumption at power stations and gas works. 5. Including non-energy use and excluding gas flared or re-injected. 6. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations. Including generation at wind stations. 7. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected. 8. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected. 9. For hydro the estimated annual out-turn.

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 27.
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. These comparisons can be affected by calendar differences.
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.
Definitions and abbreviations are shown below Table 23.
Approximate conversion factors are shown after Table 29.

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.

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

Million therms

	1991	1992	Per cent change	1991 2nd quarter	1991 3rd quarter	1991 4th quarter	1992 1st quarter	1992 2nd quarter	1992 3rd quarter	1992 4th quarter	1993p 1st quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal	23,556 r	20,706	*–12.1*	6,068	5,479	5,771	5,664 r	5,171 r	4,731 r	4,931 r	4,820	*–14.9*
Petroleum[1]	39,732	41,062	*+3.3*	8,276	10,331	10,999	10,462 r	9,312 r	10,237 r	11,051 r	10,153	*–3.0*
Natural gas[2]	20,188 r	20,246	*+0.3*	4,337	2,425	6,214	6,836 r	3,626 r	2,741 r	6,920 r	7,779	*+13.8*
Primary electricity[3]	6,481 r	7,342	*+13.3*	1,408	1,526	1,676	2,035 r	1,756 r	1,580 r	1,952 r	2,309	*+13.5*
Total	89,960 r	89,358	*–0.7*	20,089	19,761	24,660	24,997 r	19,865 r	19,289 r	24,854 r	25,061	*+0.3*
Arrivals, Petroleum[4]	29,006	28,927	*–0.3*	7,849	7,194	7,118	6,861 r	7,129 r	7,457 r	7,480 r	7,194	*+4.9*
Other	9,568 r	9,212	*–3.7*	2,404	2,146	2,405	2,721 r	2,331 r	2,174 r	1,986 r	2,460	*–9.6*
Shipments	32,726	33,978	*+3.8*	7,469	8,549	9,103	8,224 r	7,869 r	8,729 r	9,156 r	8,164	*–0.7*
Marine Bunkers	1,039	1,066	*+2.6*	298	283	243	229	296	259	281	227	*–0.9*
Stock changes[5]												
Solid fuels	–1,477	–899		–947	–1,100	+140	+26 r	–761 r	–699 r	+535 r	+106	
Crude Petroleum	–94	–99		+184	+139	–57	+232 r	–34 r	–252 r	–45 r	–284	
Petroleum products	+16	+375		+153	–74	+62	–37 r	+88 r	+228 r	+95 r	–113	
Natural gas	–102	–40		–300	–114	+23	–112 r	+18 r	+98 r	–45 r	—	
Non–energy use	4,337	4,397	*+1.4*	1,108	1,141	1,078	1,068 r	1,091 r	1,148 r	1,091 r	1,114	*+14.3*
Statistical difference[6]	–548	–111		–123	–115	–91	+86 r	+160	–190 r	–162 r	+151	
Total primary energy input[7]	88,226 r	87,282	*–1.1*	20,434	17,864	23,837	25,253 r	19,540 r	17,969 r	24,170 r	25,104	*–0.6*
Conversion losses etc.[8]	27,587 r	27,129	*–1.7*	6,436	5,978	7,155	7,721 r	6,206 r	5,888 r	7,152 r	7,773	*+0.7*
Final energy consumption[9]	60,639 r	60,153	*–0.8*	13,998	11,886	16,682	17,532 r	13,334 r	12,081 r	17,018 r	17,331	*–1.1*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER[9]												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	2	2	–	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other solid fuel[10]	1,633	1,565	*–4.2*	422	373	412	412 r	405 r	361 r	387 r	419	*+1.7*
Coke oven gas	253	237	*–6.3*	64	63	61	60	60	61	55	56	*–6.7*
Gas[11]	405 r	484	*+19.5*	108	74	94	128 r	45 r	57 r	254 r	140	*+9.4*
Electricity	306	290	*–5.2*	78	72	77	75 r	74 r	68 r	73 r	75	—
Petroleum	296	281	*–5.1*	84	71	74	72 r	85	63	59 r	94	*+30.6*
Total	2,896 r	2,859	*–1.3*	757	653	718	749 r	670 r	612 r	829 r	785	*+4.8*
Other industries												
Coal	1,311	1,589	*+21.2*	315	289	296	453 r	384 r	343 r	409 r	361	*–20.3*
Other solid fuel[10]	76 r	112	*+47.4*	6	12	18	24 r	22 r	20 r	19 r	13	*–45.8*
Coke oven gas	19	18	*–5.3*	6	3	3	7	6	4	3	5	*–28.6*
Gas[11]	4,705 r	4,268	*–9.3*	1,101	888	1,296	1,231 r	996 r	841 r	1,177 r	1,204	*–2.2*
Electricity	3,091	3,153	*+2.0*	747	749	777	824 r	773 r	775 r	780 r	768	*–6.8*
Petroleum	3,215	3,029	*–5.8*	764	695	829	871 r	680 r	680 r	798 r	864	*–0.8*
Total	12,417 r	12,169	*–2.0*	2,939	2,636	3,219	3,410 r	2,861 r	2,663 r	3,186 r	3,215	*–5.7*
Transport sector												
Coal and other solid fuel			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity[12]	180	183	*+1.7*	45	45	45	46 r	46 r	45	46 r	46	*–0.6*
Petroleum	18,864	19,322	*+2.4*	4,708	4,969	4,781	4,602 r	4,880 r	5,016 r	4,823 r	4,587	*–0.3*
Total	19,044	19,505	*+2.4*	4,753	5,013	4,826	4,648 r	4,926 r	5,061 r	4,869 r	4,632	*–0.3*
Domestic sector												
Coal	1,646	1,212	*–26.4*	403	370	352	307 r	306 r	285 r	313 r	374	*+21.8*
Other solid fuel[10]	467 r	423	*–9.4*	107	94	83	85 r	104 r	88 r	77 r	90	*+5.9*
Gas[11]	11,395	11,263	*–1.2*	2,253	996	3,814	4,208	1,867	1,190	3,999	4,264	*+1.3*
Electricity	3,347	3,394	*+1.4*	743	603	956	1,049 r	705 r	641 r	999 r	1,028	*–1.8*
Petroleum	1,092	1,146	*+4.9*	228	200	325	370 r	203 r	207 r	366 r	370	—
Total	17,950 r	17,441	*–2.8*	3,733	2,263	5,529	6,019 r	3,185 r	2,411 r	5,754 r	6,126	*+1.8*
Other final users[13]												
Coal	299	246	*–17.7*	63	54	89	93	48	35	72	81	*–12.9*
Other solid fuel[10]	133 r	105	*–21.1*	24	15	15	14	14	15	8	7	*–50.0*
Gas[11]	3,467 r	3,425	*–1.2*	714	329	1,081	1,294 r	643 r	350 r	1,120 r	1,200	*–7.3*
Electricity	2,665	2,643	*–0.8*	619	584	732	746 r	593 r	589 r	714 r	750	*+0.5*
Petroleum	1,769	1,761	*–0.5*	395	339	471	559 r	394 r	345 r	468 r	534	*–4.5*
Total	8,333 r	8,180	*–1.8*	1,816	1,321	2,388	2,706 r	1,692 r	1,334 r	2,382 r	2,573	*–4.9*
Total final users	60,639 r	60,153	*–0.8*	13,998	11,886	16,682	17,532 r	13,334 r	12,081 r	17,018 r	17,331	*–1.1*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL[8]												
Coal	3,258	3,049	*–6.4*	782	713	738	854 r	738 r	663 r	794 r	817	*–3.2*
Other solid fuel[10]	2,309 r	2,203	*–4.6*	559	494	528	535 r	545 r	484 r	491 r	530	*–0.9*
Coke oven gas	272	255	*–6.3*	70	66	64	67	66	65	58	61	*–9.0*
Gas[11]	19,972 r	19,440	*–2.7*	4,176	2,287	6,285	6,861 r	3,551 r	2,438 r	6,550 r	6,808	*–0.8*
Electricity	9,589 r	9,663	*+0.8*	2,231	2,053	2,587	2,740 r	2,191 r	2,118 r	2,612 r	2,667	*–2.7*
Petroleum	25,236 r	25,540	*+1.2*	6,179	6,274	6,480	6,474 r	6,242 r	6,311 r	6,514 r	6,448	*–0.4*
Total all fuels	60,639 r	60,153	*–0.8*	13,998	11,886	16,682	17,532 r	13,334 r	12,081 r	17,018 r	17,331	*–1.1*

1. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data include extended well-test production. 2. Excluding gas flared or re-injected. 3. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations. 4.Crude petroleum, process oils and petroleum products. 5. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (–). 6. Supply greater than recorded demand (—). 7. Thermal equivalent of total inland energy consumption in Table 2. A more detailed analysis of the 1992 figures is shown in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1993 Tables 3 and 4. 8. Losses in conversion and distribution and used by fuel industries. 9. Deliveries, except for natural gas, electricity and iron and steel industry use of solid fuels. 10. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels. 11.Includes colliery methane. Also includes non-energy use of natural gas. 12. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses, etc. 13. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

A Publication of the
Government Statistical Service

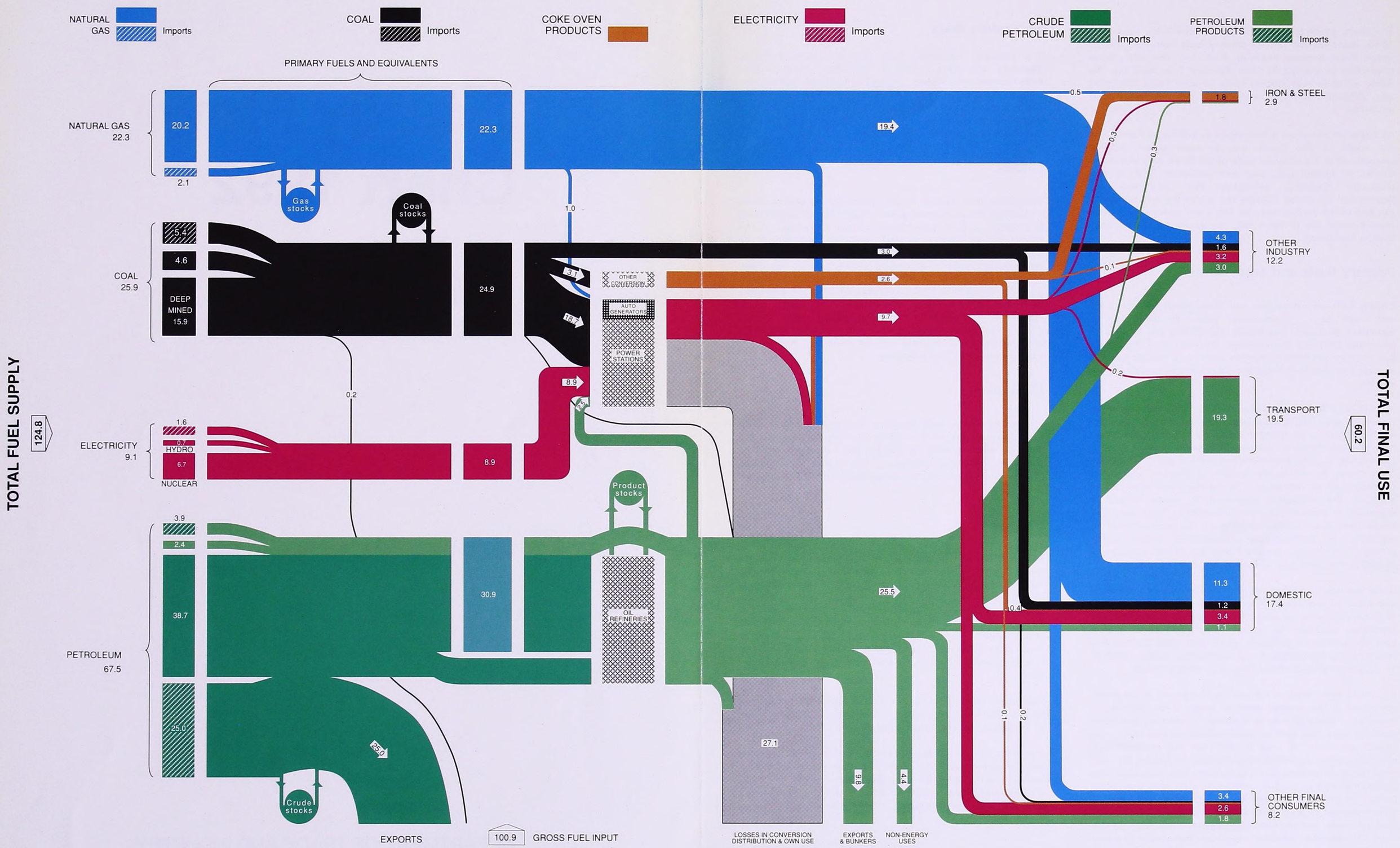
Energy Flow Chart 1992

United Kingdom

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

JULY 1993

UK ENERGY FLOWS 1992 (THOUSAND MILLION THERMS)



Energy Flow Chart 1992
United Kingdom

The chart, which is similar to the previous issue relating to 1989, illustrates the flow of primary fuels from the point at which they become available from (on the left) home production or imports to their eventual final uses (on the right), either in their original state or after being converted into different kinds of energy by the secondary fuel industries.

All flows are measured in thousands of millions of therms and the width of the bands are, in most cases, roughly proportional to the absolute sizes of the flows they represent. Stocks of natural gas, coal and petroleum held by fuel producers (including secondary fuel producers) are represented by circles (though the circles are not related to the size of the stocks, they do not show whether there has been a stock rise or stock fall, nor do they include stocks held by final users).

Primary fuels and equivalents

Primary fuels are natural gas, coal (deep-mined and opencast) and crude oil. "Equivalents" refers to the crude oil equivalent of natural gas liquids and (NGLs) and imports of petroleum products. Commencing this year data for natural gas includes gas from renewable sources, ie landfill gas and sewage gas, and coal includes solid renewable energy (wood, waste).

Nuclear and hydro electricity (which also includes other renewable electricity sources, eg. wind and photovoltaics) are often referred to as primary electricity to distinguish them from that generated at conventional power stations burning fossil fuels, ie coal, petroleum and natural gas. There are many ways in which the output of nuclear and hydro electricity can be measured. In the chart and in all related statistics the electricity generated by these means is expressed in terms of the notional amount of fossil fuels that would have been needed to generate the same amount of electricity at contemporary conventional steam power stations. Electricity imported into the United Kingdom is treated in the same way as nuclear and hydro electricity.

Gross fuel input indicates the total amount of home produced and imported fuel available for use, and comprises the input of primary fuels and equivalents for conversion, together with petroleum products for export and international marine bunkers, petroleum products which are used for non-fuel purposes (eg feedstocks for petrochemical works, bitumen for road making) and refinery fuel and refinery losses.

As can be seen, most of our primary fuel supply is not finally consumed in the original state in which it is produced or imported. Crude petroleum is refined to produce petroleum products (eg petrol, fuel oil, gas/diesel oil, jet fuel etc). The largest proportion of coal is used for the generation of electricity, either by electricity generating companies for sale, or by industrial companies for generation their own electricity ('autogenerators'). Autogenerators may also use other fuels. In previous versions of the chart the fuel used by autogenerators to produce electricity has been included in the final use flows, but the electricity produced has not. In this chart the electricity produced has been included in the final use flows.

Secondary fuels

The principal secondary fuels are petroleum products, electricity and coke (which in the chart includes other manufactured solid fuels). Secondary fuels are, in the main, required for specific purposes for which the use of a primary fuel is inappropriate. For many uses there is no practical alternative to electricity as a fuel, and coke is an essential material for the iron and steel industry.

Losses

This large flow (which is not proportional) shows those losses that occur between primary supplies and deliveries to final users. Each fuel industry consumes energy in the course of its operations and some is lost during its subsequent distribution. Electricity generation in particular involves large losses in converting primary fuels to electricity. The chart does not show the further losses which occur after energy is supplied to final consumers which result principally from the inefficiencies in the multitude of energy using appliances, eg domestic fires and boilers, cars, lorries, aircraft, central heating plant etc. It is estimated that these latter losses could in total amount to almost half of the energy supplied to final consumers.

Final uses

This section of the chart illustrates how energy consumption is distributed between the main final consuming sectors and how the different kinds of primary and secondary fuels are shared between the sectors. The figures for coal and petroleum are deliveries, as actual consumption data are not available.

Statistics

The chart has been prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, and is based on statistics taken from the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1993* (Table 4 - 'Energy balances for the United Kingdom). The flow chart is a simplification of these figures and some of the terms used in the chart are not used in the Table. Table 3 of *Energy Trends* (Supply and use of fuels) is an abbreviated version of the energy balance table. Due to rounding the sum of constituent items may not equal totals.

The *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, and is published by HMSO.

Energy trends - a statistical bulletin, which is also prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division, is published monthly and is available on annual subscription. Details about subscriptions may be obtained from ES8a, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 3.3.14, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE.

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COAL

TABLE 4. Coal production, foreign trade and deep-mined tonnage lost

Thousand tonnes

	Production						Tonnage lost (deep-mined)[2 5]	
	Total[1 2]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[3]	Shipments[4]	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1988	104,066	83,762	17,899	+9,864	11,685	1,822	9,153	3,633
1989	100,605	79,628	19,442	+10,088	12,137	2,049	7,593	506
1990	93,508	72,899	18,880	+12,250	14,783	2,533	4,557	410
1991	94,921	73,357	19,356	+17,938	19,611	1,672	3,467	269
1992	84,874	65,800	18,435	+19,705	20,373	668	3,080	150
Per cent change	*–10.6*	*–10.3*	*–4.8*		*+3.9*	*–60.0*	*–11.2*	*–44.3*
1992 Jan-June	44,932	34,887	9,707	+10,974	11,368	394	1,647	150
1993 Jan-June p	36,198	27,367	8,617	+9,339	9,600 e	261	1,644	347
Per cent change	*–19.4*	*–21.6*	*–11.2*		*–15.5*	*–33.6*	*–0.2*	*(+)*
1992 Apr	6,311	5,036	1,226	+1,351	1,447	97	420	74
May	6,873	5,171	1,650	+1,932	1,990	57	242	17
June*	8,214	6,276	1,876	+1,894	1,946	52	381	1
Total	21,397	16,483	4,752	+5,177	5,383	206	1,044	92
1993 Apr	5,049 r	3,858 r	1,149 r	+1,298	1,350 e	52	369	320
May	5,028	3,670	1,310	+1,221	1,250 e	29	163	0
June*p	5,975	4,329	1,620	+1,509	1,550 e	41	267	0
Total	16,052	11,852	4,079	+4,028	4,150	122	799	320
Per cent change	*–25.0*	*–28.1*	*–14.2*		*–22.9*	*–40.6*	*–23.4*	*(+)*

1. Includes an estimate for slurry, etc., recovered and disposed of otherwise than by BCC.Following a review of the method of calculating these estimates, the figures have been revised from April 1989. 2. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 3. To December 1992, as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS). From January 1993 import figures are being estimated on the basis of information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from the Central Statistical Office in mid-1993.
4. Shipments as recorded by BCC; the figures may differ from those published in OTS. 5. BCC only.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

	Fuel producers (consumption)					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)			
		Primary	Secondary				Domestic		
	Total[1]	Collieries	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[3]	Industry[4]	House coal[4 5]	Other[6]	Other[7]
1988	111,498	196	84,258	10,902	2,006	7,131	4,350	1,391	1,265
1989	107,581	146	82,586	10,792	1,717	6,230	3,756 r	1,292	1,062
1990	108,256	117	84,547	10,852	1,544	5,750	3,047	1,192	1,208
1991	107,513	112	84,017	10,011	1,501	5,951	3,150	1,628	1,144
1992	100,643	79	79,008	9,031	1,319	6,083	2,853	1,325	945
Per cent change	*–6.4*	*–29.6*	*–5.9*	*–9.8*	*–12.2*	*+2.2*	*–9.4*	*–18.6*	*–17.4*
1992 Jan-June	52,498	44	41,101	4,856	622	3,205	1,528	605	537
1993 Jan-June p	45,200	29	34,963	4,227	657	2,622	1,445	775	482
Per cent change	*–13.9*	*–32.6*	*–14.9*	*–13.0*	*+5.6*	*–18.2*	*–5.4*	*+28.1*	*–10.3*
1992 Apr	7,988	7	6,311	756	103	429	222	88	72
May	6,967	5	5,450	755	98	301	203	89	64
June*	8,787	5	6,507	911	114	742	339	123	47
Total	23,741	17	18,268	2,422	315	1,472	764	300	183
1993 Apr	6,358	4	4,815	651	97	466	182	70	74
May	6,186 r	4	4,793	660 r	94	261 r	189 r	133	52
June*p	6,960	4	5,080	805	128	509	282	107	44
Total	19,505	11	14,688	2,117	319	1,237	653	309	170
Per cent change	*–17.8*	*–33.3*	*–19.6*	*–12.6*	*+1.3*	*–16.0*	*–14.5*	*+3.1*	*–6.9*

1. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 2. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical note on page 2 in July 1992 issue). 3. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants. 4. Includes estimated proportion of total imports.The method of estimation has been changed in this issue. Further details are given in the Technical Note on page 2. 5. Includes miners' coal. 6. Anthracite, dry steam coal and imported naturally smokeless fuels. 7. Includes public administration and commerce.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal[1 2] at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distributed				Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations[3]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks	Collieries	Opencast sites
1988	36,166	28,834	27,171	1,512	150	7,332	5,621	1,710
1989	39,244	29,191	27,512	1,566	113	10,053	6,872	3,182
1990	37,760	28,747	27,112	1,564	70	9,013	5,980	3,033
1991	43,321	32,343	30,648	1,631	65	10,977	8,764	2,214
1992	47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714	10,926	2,788
1992 Apr	43,399	32,329	30,675	1,591	63	11,070	8,627	2,442
May	44,738	32,976	31,350	1,572	53	11,762	9,037	2,725
June*	46,443	33,322	31,784	1,498	41	13,120	10,046	3,075
1993 Apr	46,874	34,486	33,302	1,140	44	12,388	10,146	2,242
May	46,807	33,573	32,390	1,128	54	13,235	10,696	2,539
June*p	47,211	33,607	32,464	1,080	63	13,604	10,795	2,809
Absolute change:								
in latest month	+404	+35	+74	–48	+9	+369	+99	+270
on a year ago	+768	+285	+680	–417	+23	+483	+749	–266

1. See Technical notes on page 2 in July 1992 issue. 2. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector. 3. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major electricity generating companies (see definitions below Table 23).

TABLE 7. Colliery manpower and productivity at BCC mines

	Wage earners on colliery books				Absence percentage			Average output per manshift worked[5]		
									Underground	
	Total[1]	Underground[1,2]	Recruitment	Wastage	Total	Voluntary[3]	Involuntary[4]	Overall	Total	Production[6]
	Thousands		Number		Per cent			Tonnes		
1988	86	72	625	17,061	9.1	3.1	6.0	3.97	4.85	18.25
1989	66	56	761	20,509	8.8	3.1	5.7	4.33	5.21	20.41
1990	59	50	712	7,279	8.3	3.0	5.3	4.53	5.40	21.86
1991	49	42	1,098	11,228	7.8	2.8	5.0	5.11	6.08	24.66
1992	35	30	243	14,419	6.9	2.3	4.6	6.01	7.04	28.90
Per cent change	*–28.7*	*–28.0*	*–77.9*	*+28.4*				*+17.5*	*+15.8*	*+17.2*
1992 Jan-June	44[7]	38[7]	197	8,490	7.0	2.6	4.4	5.90	6.91	28.77
1993 Jan-June p	29[7]	. .	58	13,853	7.0	1.6	5.4	7.35	8.62	37.37
Per cent change	*–33.0*	. .	*–70.6*	*+63.2*				*+24.6*	*+24.7*	*+29.9*
1992 Apr	41	36	107	2,619	7.0	2.8	4.2	6.01	6.97	28.99
May	41	36	0	99	6.0	2.1	3.8	6.07	7.05	28.08
June*	41	36	8	101	5.6	1.9	3.8	6.05	7.06	27.84
1993 Apr	30	. .	15	1,390	7.8	1.7	6.1	7.09	8.29	35.58
May	25	. .	24	5,561	6.4	1.5	4.9	7.50	8.76	38.66
June*p	21	. .	9	3,419	5.5	1.4	4.2	8.04	9.34	40.99

1. At the end of period. 2. As from April 1993 British Coal are unable to provide a breakdown between surface and underground workers.3. Absence for which no reason has been given (ie excludes absence through industrial disputes). 4. Absence mainly for sickness or injury. 5. Saleable deep-mined revenue coal. 6. Output from production faces divided by production manshifts. 7. Average numbers during the period.

GAS

TABLE 8. Natural gas production and supply

	Gross Gas Production[1]	Exports	Imports	Gas available[2]	Indigenous	Imported	Gas transmitted[3]
	GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1988	487,638 r	—	115,441	560,360 r	79.4	20.6	550,475
1989	477,554 r	—	113,770	553,616	79.4	20.6	549,450
1990	527,583 r	—	79,833	569,235 r	86.0	14.0	568,037
1991	587,825 r	—	72,007 r	623,437 r	88.4	11.6	616,194
1992	588,873	620	61,255	608,972	89.9	10.1	620,248 r
Per cent change	*+0.2*	—	*–14.9*	*–2.3*			*+0.7*
1992 Jan-June	307,257	0	34,502	322,518	89.3	10.7	328,872
1993 Jan-June p	341,377	2,409	25,810	345,207	92.5	7.5	362,553
Per cent change	*+11.1*	—	*–25.2*	*+7.0*			*+10.2*
1992 Apr	49,162	—	5,863	51,722	88.7	11.3	52,455
May	32,880	—	4,046	33,897	88.1	11.9	33,552
June	22,440	—	4,224	24,222	82.6	17.4	24,000
Total	104,482	—	14,133	109,841	87.1	12.9	110,007
1993 Apr	54,896 r	452	4,586	56,032 r	91.8	8.2	56,637 r
May	40,315 r	465	5,075	41,788 r	87.9	12.1	44,512 r
June p	33,330	451	1,056	31,321	96.6	3.4	31,215
Total	128,541	1,368	10,717	129,141	91.7	8.3	132,364
Per cent change	*+23.0*	—	*–24.2*	*+17.6*			*+20.3*

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

TABLE 9. Natural gas consumption[1 2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[3]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[4]
1988	549,975	11,166	13,071	137,449	300,515	87,774
1989	541,801	11,576	13,684	140,443	290,551	85,547
1990	559,161	11,621	13,519	145,761	300,398	87,862
1991	599,452	13,657	11,862	138,753	333,963	101,218
1992	599,292	27,051	14,198	128,064	330,104	99,876
Per cent change	—	*+98.1*	*+19.7*	*–7.7*	*–1.2*	*–1.3*
1991 1st quarter	215,652 r	4,678 r	3,722	41,357 r	126,955	38,940 r
2nd quarter	124,858 r	2,603	3,172	32,129 r	66,017	20,937
3rd quarter	70,282 r	2,533	2,204	26,683 r	29,202	9,660
4th quarter	188,661 r	3,843	2,764	38,584 r	111,789	31,681
1992 1st quarter	206,494 r	5,310	3,435 r	36,857 r	123,333	37,559 r
2nd quarter	108,751 r	3,056	1,328 r	31,137 r	54,705	18,525 r
3rd quarter	78,445 r	6,982	1,627 r	24,863 r	34,876	10,098 r
4th quarter	205,602 r	11,703	7,808 r	35,207 r	117,190	33,694 r
1993 1st quarter p	216,663 r	18,028 r	4,104	34,388 r	124,977	35,166
Per cent change	*+4.9*	*(+)*	*+19.5*	*–6.7*	*+1.3*	*–6.4*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 8) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission. 2. Includes natural gas sales to the non-tariff sector by independent gas suppliers. 3. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical note on page 2 in the July 1992 issue). 4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

TABLE 10. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

	Offshore				Onshore	
	Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & appraisal	Development[2]
1988	93	84	177	166	19	30
1989	94	89	183	154	17	28
1990	159	65	224	124	13	23
1991	107	79	186	144	11	3
1992	74	57	131	167	6	8
Per cent change	*–30.8*	*–27.8*	*–29.6*	*+16.0*	*–45.5*	*(+)*
1992 1st quarter	11	17	28	38	5	3 r
2nd quarter	27	19	46	43	—	1 r
3rd quarter	12 r	12	24 r	41	1	2
4th quarter	24 r	9	33 r	45	—	2
1993 1st quarter	14 r	17 r	31 r	38	1 r	1
2nd quarter	6	12	18	39	—	1
Per cent change	*–77.8*	*–36.8*	*–60.9*	*–9.3*	—	—

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

TABLE 11. Value of, and investment in, UKCS oil and gas production

£ million

	Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits[2] (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[3]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[4]
1988	10,387	2,061	1,129	6,884	1.7	2,136	12
1989	10,385	2,330	1,182	6,583	1.5	2,705	12
1990	12,024	2,892	1,637	7,040	1.5	3,560	15
1991	12,128	3,301	1,955	6,433	1.3	5,126	21
1992	12,057	3,317	1,508	6,634	1.3	5,418	21
Per cent change	*–0.6*	*+0.5*	*–22.9*	*+3.1*		*+5.7*	
1991 1st quarter	3,227	724	442	2,048	1.7	1,040	18
2nd quarter	2,658	891	503	1,092	0.9	1,276	21
3rd quarter	2,775	825	470	1,348	1.1	1,465	23
4th quarter	3,446	861	540	1,946	1.5	1,346	21
1992 1st quarter	3,293	709	347	2,106	1.7	1,295	21
2nd quarter	2,607	855	380	1,210	1.0	1,513	25
3rd quarter	2,570	823	347	1,265	1.0	1,288	20
4th quarter	3,587	930	433	2,053	1.6	1,323	20
1993 1st quarter	3,570	857	308	2,250	1.7	1,334	20
Per cent change	*+8.4*	*+20.9*	*–11.2*	*+6.8*		*+3.0*	

1. Includes sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production. 2. Net of stock appreciation. 3. GDP at factor cost. 4. Energy, water supply and the manufacturing sector.

TABLE 12. Indigenous production, refinery receipts, arrivals and shipments

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign arrivals[5]	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Bunkers[7]
	Million tonnes			*Thousand tonnes*									
1988	114.5	109.5	5.0	40,582	730	42,613	34,495	70,274	9,777	1,658	9,219	17,176	1,831
1989	91.7	87.3	4.4	39,585	904	48,351	38,676	49,328	10,824	1,134	9,479	17,873	2,396
1990	91.6	88.0	3.6	37,754	916	51,065	42,074	54,131	10,636	1,769	11,005	18,002	2,538
1991	91.3	86.8	4.4	35,932	772	55,819	45,800	52,565	11,284	1,237	10,140	20,677	2,486
1992	94.2	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	9,570	21,899	2,546
Per cent change	*+3.2*	*+2.8*	*+13.6*	*–1.3*	*+7.8*	*+1.2*	*+2.1*	*+4.2*	*–3.1*	*–3.2*	*–5.6*	*+5.9*	*+2.4*
1992 Jan-June	45.4	42.9	2.5	17,318	401	26,854	22,129	25,817	5,351	625	5,054	10,405	1,253
1993 Jan June p	45.0	42.2	2.8	17,671	347	29,367	25,274	25,518	5,181	1,087	4,273	11,466	1,246
Per cent change	*–0.9*	*–1.6*	*+12.0*	*+2.0*	*–13.3*	*+9.4*	*+14.2*	*–1.2*	*–3.2*	*+74.0*	*–15.5*	*+10.2*	*–0.6*
1992 Apr	7.7	7.3	0.4	2,922	48	4,652	3,938	4,810	736	22	909	1,790	229
May	7.4	7.0	0.4	2,667	96	4,841	3,931	4,014	1,007	96	875	1,971	247
June	6.3	6.1	0.2	2,811	91	4,360	3,468	3,500	980	88	727	1,729	227
Total	21.4	20.4	1.0	8,401	236	13,854	11,338	12,324	2,722	206	2,510	5,490	704
1993 Apr	7.2 r	6.7	0.5	2,322	7	4,776	4,350	4,521	632	206	455	1,956	226
May	7.6	7.2	0.4	2,656	46	5,427	4,696	4,372	925	194	664	2,216	232
June p	7.0	6.6	0.4	2,822	102	5,504	4,588	3,803	996	80	685	2,060	244
Total	21.8	20.5	1.2	7,800	155	15,707	13,633	12,696	2,553	479	1,804	6,232	702
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+0.9*	*+19.2*	*–7.2*	*–34.1*	*+13.4*	*+20.2*	*+3.0*	*–6.2*	*(+)*	*–28.1*	*+13.5*	*–0.4*

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production. 2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 3. Crude oil plus NGLs. 4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries). 5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGL's and process oils (ie partly refined oils). 6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the OTS. 7. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 13. **Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products**

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1988	85,662	5,484	340	79,837	1,580	68	1,856	26,409	6,725	2,289	23,925	12,495	970	2,295
1989	87,699	5,816	491	81,392	1,568 r	90	2,073	27,237	7,092	2,344	23,292	13,020	1,050	2,393
1990	88,692	5,838	568	82,286	1,514	106	2,139	26,724	7,541	2,309	23,402	13,805	974	2,454
1991	92,001	6,058	467	85,476	1,664	134	2,515	27,793	7,037	2,446	26,057	13,205	973	2,302
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*+0.4*	*+0.9*	*+0.4*	*–4.9*	*+28.4*	*+20.9*	*+0.7*	*+9.2*	*+0.2*	*–1.6*	*–6.2*	*+19.5*	*+1.5*
1992 Jan-June	45,042	2,976	230	41,836	821	83	1,487	13,446	3,554	1,217	12,623	6,206	559	1,147
1993 Jan-June p	46,546	3,093	139	43,314	730	80	1,355	13,612	4,078	1,290	13,379	6,270	603	1,185
Per cent change	*+3.3*	*+3.9*	*–39.6*	*+3.5*	*–11.1*	*–3.6*	*–8.9*	*+1.2*	*+14.7*	*+6.0*	*+6.0*	*+1.0*	*+7.9*	*+3.3*
1992 Apr	7,252	495	32	6,725	123	14	218	2,144	607	195	2,048	1,005	81	173
May	7,721	505	46	7,169	135	14	260	2,394	584	158	2,127	1,057	103	220
June	7,470	492	13	6,964	140	16	250	2,214	664	125	2,119	987	99	241
Total	22,442	1,493	92	20,858	398	45	728	6,753	1,855	479	6,294	3,049	283	634
1993 Apr	7,555	502	46	7,007	126	12	212	2,172	684	202	2,190	999	93	194
May	8,053	523	42	7,488	107	12	252	2,350	802	130	2,301	1,087	93	240
June p	8,132	517	8	7,607	138	12	247	2,302	776	143	2,347	1,205	81	217
Total	23,740	1,542	96	22,103	371	36	711	6,824	2,262	475	6,839	3,292	268	651
Per cent change	*+5.8*	*+3.3*	*+4.3*	*+6.0*	*–6.8*	*–20.0*	*–2.3*	*+1.1*	*+21.9*	*–0.8*	*+8.7*	*+8.0*	*–5.3*	*+2.7*

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

TABLE 14. **Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption**

Thousand tonnes

	Total[1 2]	Butane[3] and propane	Naphtha[4] (LDF) and Middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[5]	Lubri-cating oils	Bitumen
1988	72,317	1,912	3,856 r	23,249	258	6,200	68	1,415	9,370	8,456	11,865	849	2,342
1989	73,028	1,893	3,932	23,924	4,648	6,564	55	1,417	10,118	8,323	11,125	839	2,423
1990	73,943	1,969	3,477	24,312	8,255	6,589	41	1,526	10,652	8,046	11,997	822	2,491
1991	74,506	2,273	3,898	24,021	9,868	6,176	46	1,779	10,694	8,031	11,948	759	2,514
1992	74,473	1,890	3,965	23,906	11,204	6,666	39	1,875	11,086	7,765	11,227	761	2,555
Per cent change	—	*–16.8*	*+1.7*	*–0.5*	*+13.5*	*+7.9*	*–16.0*	*+5.4*	*+3.7*	*–3.3*	*–6.0*	*+0.2*	*+1.6*
1992 Jan-June	36,890	933	1,953	11,822	5,367	3,187	20	916	5,414	3,966	5,692	384	1,252
1993 Jan-June p	36,297	804	1,939	11,404	5,856	3,263	18	994	5,720	3,889	5,253	382	1,257
Per cent change	*–1.6*	*–13.8*	*–0.7*	*–3.5*	*+9.1*	*+2.4*	*–11.5*	*+8.4*	*+5.7*	*–1.9*	*–7.7*	*–0.5*	*+0.4*
1992 Apr	6,287	181	350	2,044	937	518	3	161	914	676	982	60	191
May	5,870	174	306	2,010	927	584	1	95	888	546	775	60	230
June	5,881	112	312	2,022	945	607	0	70	932	545	784	71	261
Total	18,037	467	967	6,076	2,809	1,709	5	326	2,734	1,768	2,540	190	682
1993 Apr	5,795	121	225	1,948	1,010	549	3	152	935	588	790	64	197
May	5,789	103	264	1,917	1,000	653	1	107	936	533	809	59	213
June p	6,067	111	390	1,968	1,032	635	0	88	992	547	832	68	239
Total	17,651	336	879	5,833	3,041	1,838	4	347	2,864	1,668	2,430	191	648
Per cent change	*–2.1*	*–27.9*	*–9.1*	*–4.0*	*+8.3*	*+7.5*	*–20.0*	*+6.4*	*+4.8*	*–5.7*	*–4.3*	*+0.5*	*–5.0*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, wide-cut gasoline, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products. 2. Excluding refinery fuel. 3. Including amounts for petro-chemicals. 4. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock. Prior to the September 1986 issue of Energy Trends, Middle distillate feedstock was included in the Gas/diesel oil (other) column. 5. Including Orimulsion.

TABLE 15. **Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses** [1, 2]

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity[2 3] generators	Gas works	Iron and Steel industry[2]	Other[2] industries	Transport[4]	Domestic	Other[4]
1988	62,317	5,874	59	734	8,234	40,621	2,128 r	4,666
1989	63,146	6,026	52	764	7,459	42,535	2,106	4,204
1990	64,774	7,278	52	698	6,946	43,454	2,228	4,117
1991	64,553	6,990	50	707	7,515	42,864	2,502	4,166
1992	64,296	6,378	42	672 r	7,145	43,597	2,576	4,146
Per cent change	*–0.4*	*–8.8*	*–16.0*	*–5.0*	*–4.9*	*+1.7*	*+3.0*	*–0.5*
1992 Jan-May	26,838	2,481	21	307	3,210	17,665	1,176	1,978
1993 Jan-May p	26,235	2,084	21	393	3,090	17,600	1,193	1,854
Per cent change	*–2.2*	*–16.0*	—	*+28.0*	*–3.7*	*–0.4*	*+1.4*	*–6.3*
1992 Mar	5,537	492	5	62	647	3,652	260	419
Apr	5,443	543	4	44	623	3,644	210	376
May	5,010	344	3	88	510	3,638	136	290
Total	15,990	1,379	12	194	1,780	10,934	606	1,085
1993 Mar	5,709	403	3	86	696	3,791	289	441
Apr	5,100	344	4	83	543	3,588	208	329
May p	5,061	386	3	83	512	3,656	151	270
Total	15,870	1,133	10	252	1,751	11,035	648	1,040
Per cent change	*–0.8*	*–17.8*	*–16.7*	*+29.9*	*–1.6*	*+0.9*	*+6.9*	*–4.1*

1. Excludes non-energy use. 2. For coverage of elecricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical notes on page 2 of July 1992 issue). 3. The figures for individual months include estimates of deliveries to industry other than iron and steel for electricity generation. 4. Includes coastal shipping and fishing. 5. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 16. **Stocks of petroleum[1] at end of period**

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total Stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total	Light[5] distillates	Kerosene & gas/diesel[6]	Fuel oil[7]	Other products[8]	Total Pet Prod	Net bilaterals[9]	Stocks in UK[10]	Total Stock
1988	4,927	1,030	670	6,687[11]	2,878	3,139	3,396	1,353	10,766	1,854	15,599	17,453
1989	5,464	1,456	473	7,393	2,445	3,333	3,552	1,291	10,621	1,751	16,263	18,014
1990	5,484	982	424	6,890	2,424	3,039	3,206	1,224	9,892	1,539	15,243	16,782
1991	5,379	1,383	344	7,106	2,663	3,092	3,578	1,394	10,727	1,727	16,105	17,832
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
Per cent change	*+5.9*	*–14.8*	*+30.6*	*+3.2*	*–6.0*	*–12.2*	*–2.5*	*—*	*–5.8*	*+13.7*	*–3.9*	*–2.2*
1992 Apr	5,716	1,083	480	7,279	2,635	2,844	3,248	1,259	9,986	1,578	15,688	17,266
May	5,909	775	490	7,173	2,573	3,036	3,285	1,270	10,164	1,578	15,760	17,338
June	5,470	1,007	332	6,809	2,542	3,025	3,204	1,323	10,095	1,578	15,325	16,903
1993 Apr	5,941	1,145	465	7,551	2,679	2,715	3,324	1,339	10,058	1,872	15,737	17,609
May	5,827	1,335	618	7,780	2,607	2,820	3,454	1,364	10,245	1,872	16,152	18,024
June p	5,887	1,572	596	8,054	2,574	2,733	3,531	1,300	10,139	1,902	16,291	18,193
Per cent change	*+7.6*	*+56.1*	*+79.5*	*+18.3*	*+1.3*	*–9.7*	*+10.2*	*–1.7*	*+0.4*	*+20.5*	*+6.3*	*+7.6*

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. Motor spirit and aviation spirit. 6. Aviation turbine fuel, burning oil, gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feedstock (mdf) and marine diesel oil. 7. Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naphtha (ldf), industrial and white spirits, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke and miscellaneous products. 8. The difference between stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use. 9. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS. 10. Includes 60 thousand tonnes held under approved bilateral agreements.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 17. **Electricity generation, supply and availability**

TWh

	Major generating companies[1]			Other generating companies[1]			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1988	288.51	21.58	266.93	20.31	1.53	18.78	308.83	23.11	285.71	12.83	298.54
1989	292.90	21.18	271.71	21.69	1.65	20.04	314.59	22.84	291.75	12.63	304.38
1990	298.50	20.52	277.98	21.20	1.72	19.48	319.70	22.24	297.46	11.94	309.40
1991	301.18	20.53	280.65	21.63	1.69	19.94	322.81	22.22	300.59	16.41	316.99
1992[3]	304.50	21.02	283.48	22.38	1.77	20.61	326.88	22.79	304.09	16.69	320.79
Per cent change	*+1.1*	*+2.4*	*+1.0*	*+3.5*	*+4.7*	*+3.4*	*+1.3*	*+2.6*	*+1.2*	*+1.7*	*+1.2*
1991 1st quarter	86.98	6.02	80.96	5.88	0.53	5.36	92.87	6.55	86.32	4.29	90.61
2nd quarter	70.12	4.68	65.45	5.24	0.45	4.80	75.37	5.13	70.24	3.72	73.96
3rd quarter	62.86	4.41	58.44	4.86	0.39	4.47	67.72	4.80	62.92	4.11	67.03
4th quarter	81.21	5.42	75.79	5.63	0.32	5.31	86.84	5.74	80.10	4.29	85.39
1992 1st quarter	85.08	5.73	79.35	5.88	0.46	5.42	90.96	6.19	84.77	4.31	89.08
2nd quarter	68.24	4.80	63.44	5.18	0.52	4.66	73.42	5.33	68.10	3.99	72.09
3rd quarter	64.90	4.56	59.34	5.18	0.38	4.81	69.08	4.93	64.15	4.09	68.24
4th quarter	81.24	5.54	75.71	6.14	0.41	5.73	87.38	5.95	81.44	4.30	85.74
1993 1st quarter p	83.69	5.72	77.97	6.17	0.48	5.69	89.86	6.20	83.66	4.28	87.94
Per cent change	*–1.6*	*–0.2*	*–1.7*	*+4.9*	*+4.2*	*+4.9*	*–1.2*	*+0.2*	*–1.3*	*–0.7*	*–1.3*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations. 3. For 1992 quarterly figures for major generating companies do not sum to the annual total which covers a fifty three week period.

TABLE 18. **Electricity supplied by other generating companies[1]**

GWh

		Industry									
	Total	Total industry	Nuclear power stations[2]	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[3,4]	Transport under-takings
Electricity supplied (net)											
1988	18,782	18,140	3,942	2,014	1,653	4,327	3,466	462	928	1,348	642
1989	20,037	19,412	4,290	2,539	1,743	4,044	3,821	534	990	1,452	626
1990	19,483	18,828	3,700	2,468	1,643	4,218	3,929	597	866	1,408	655
1991	19,937	19,289	3,496	2,534	1,780	4,228	3,949	610	951	1,742	648
1992	20,613	19,996	2,866	2,726	1,790	3,812	3,670	675	997	3,430	647
Per cent change	*+3.4*	*+3.5*	*–18.0*	*+7.6*	*+0.6*	*–9.8*	*–7.1*	*+10.7*	*+4.8*	*(+)*	*–0.2*
1991 1st quarter	5,363	5,194	1,211	651	408	1,131	1,069	154	245	325	169
2nd quarter	4,795	4,634	963	579	468	977	994	89	240	324	161
3rd quarter	4,472	4,317	667	647	415	983	917	87	217	324	155
4th quarter	5,307	5,144	654	657	489	1,137	969	280	249	709	163
1992 1st quarter	5,418	5,254	774	662	487	1083	919	180	262	887	164
2nd quarter	4,658	4,501	645	642	433	906	870	111	262	632	157
3rd quarter	4,805	4,655	717	653	414	801	824	91	240	916	150
4th quarter	5,732	5,556	730	770	456	1,022	1,057	293	233	995	176
1993 1st quarter p	5,685	5,514	771	734	462	1,055	1,036	183	258	1,015	171
Per cent change	*+4.9*	*+4.9*	*–0.4*	*+10.9*	*–5.1*	*–2.6*	*+12.7*	*+1.7*	*–1.5*	*+14.4*	*+4.3*

1.Excludes electricity generated by commerce, public administration, etc. Industrial groupings are based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1980. 2. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. 3. Including water-works and energy supply companies other than major generating companies (see definitions below Table 23). 4. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 19. **Electricity production and availability from the public supply system**[1]

TWh

	Electricity Generated	Own Use[2]	Electricity supplied (net) Total	By type of plant: Conventional steam plant[3]	Nuclear	Hydro[4]	Other[5]	Net Imports	Purchases from other sources (net)[6,7]	Total electricity available[7]
1988	288.51	21.58	266.93	211.50	51.70	3.30	0.43	12.83	5.40	285.16
1989	292.90	21.18	271.71	208.68	59.31	3.23	0.50	12.63	6.49	290.84
1990	298.50	20.52	277.98	218.96	54.96	3.65	0.41	11.94	5.36	295.28
1991	301.18	20.53	280.65	217.95	59.26	3.12	0.31	16.41	5.36	302.41
1992[8]	304.50	21.02	283.48	211.29	67.78	4.09	0.32	16.69	6.86	307.03
Per cent change	*+1.1*	*+2.4*	*+1.0*	*–3.1*	*+14.4*	*+30.8*	*+2.9*	*+1.7*	*+28.0*	*+1.5*
1992 Jan-June	153.33	10.54	142.79	106.16	34.36	2.11	0.17	8.30	3.25	154.34
1993 Jan-June	148.06	10.53	137.53	96.61	38.83	1.91	0.17	8.31	7.37	153.20
Per cent change	*–3.4*	—	*–3.7*	*–9.0*	*+13.0*	*–9.3*	*+2.6*	*+0.1*	*(+)*	*–0.7*
1992 Apr	22.97	1.57	21.40	15.95	5.07	0.35	0.02	1.32	0.43	23.15
May	20.92	1.47	19.44	14.00	5.12	0.31	0.02	1.31	0.47	21.22
June*	24.36	1.76	22.59	16.50	5.98	0.09	0.03	1.36	0.55	24.50
Total	68.24	4.80	63.44	46.46	16.16	0.75	0.07	3.99	1.45	68.88
1993 Apr	21.10 e	1.60	19.50	13.16	5.90	0.41	0.02	1.33	1.31 r	22.15 r
May	19.82 e	1.47	18.36	13.19	5.02	0.13	0.03	1.32	1.36 r	21.03 r
June*p	25.53 e	1.84	21.69	14.65	6.89	0.13	0.03	1.38	1.84	24.91
Total	64.36	4.81	59.56	41.00	17.81	0.67	0.08	4.02	4.52	68.09
Per cent change	*–5.7*	*+0.1*	*–6.1*	*–11.8*	*+10.2*	*–10.9*	*+24.2*	*+0.8*	*(+)*	*–1.1*

1. Electricity generated by major generating companies (see definitions below Table 23) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations. 3. Coal, oil (including Orimulsion), gas and mixed or dual fired. 4. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations. 5. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind power. 6. Purchases from the UKAEA, BNF and other generators. 7. Net of supplies direct from generators to final consumers. 8. See footnote 3 to table 17.

TABLE 20. **Fuel used in electricity generation**

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Major generating companies[1]: Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	Other generating companies[1]: Coal[3]	Nuclear	Other[2,3]	Total	All generating companies: Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[4,5]
1988	48.5	12.4	6.7	67.6	1.1	1.1	3.1	5.3	49.6	6.5	0.9	13.5	1.5	0.9	72.9
1989	47.4	14.2	6.7	68.4	1.1	1.2	3.6	5.9	48.5	6.8	0.9	15.4	1.4	1.0	74.0
1990	48.6	13.2	8.1	69.8	1.2	1.0	3.3	5.5	49.7	7.9	0.9	14.2	1.6	0.9	75.3
1991	48.2	14.2	6.9	69.4	1.2	0.9	3.6	5.7	49.4	7.1	1.1	15.2	1.4	1.0	75.1
1992	46.1	16.3	7.3	69.7	1.2	0.8	4.2	6.2	47.3	6.6	2.2	17.0	1.7	1.1	75.9
Per cent change	*–4.4*	*+14.4*	*+5.8*	*+0.4*	—	*–11.1*	*+16.7*	*+8.8*	*–4.3*	*–7.0*	*(+)*	*+11.8*	*+21.4*	*+10.0*	*–1.1*
1991 1st quarter	14.0	4.0	1.9	20.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	14.3	1.9	0.4	4.3	0.4	0.1	21.5
2nd quarter	11.3	3.1	1.8	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	11.6	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	17.5
3rd quarter	9.7	3.5	1.4	14.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	9.9	1.5	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.3	15.9
4th quarter	13.2	3.6	1.8	18.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.5	13.5	1.8	0.3	3.8	0.5	0.3	20.2
1992 1st quarter	13.2	4.4	1.9	19.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.7	13.5	1.9	0.4	4.6	0.5	0.3	21.2
2nd quarter	10.4	3.9	1.4	15.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	10.7	1.5	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.3	17.0
3rd quarter	9.7	3.5	1.6	14.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	10.0	1.5	0.6	3.7	0.3	0.2	16.2
4th quarter	12.0	4.2	2.3	18.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.6	12.3	1.7	0.9	4.4	0.5	0.3	20.0
1993 1st quarter p	11.6	5.0	2.2	18.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.7	11.9	1.6	0.9	5.3	0.5	0.3	20.5
Per cent change	*–12.6*	*+15.5*	*+17.2*	*–3.4*	*+17.6*	*–0.6*	—	—	*–12.0*	*–15.8*	*(+)*	*+14.8*	*–2.2*	—	*–2.8*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Oil, including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion, hydro, gas, wind and refuse derived fuel. 3. For years prior to 1990 the figures are largely estimated. 4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers and Orimulsion. 5. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France. 6. See footnote 3 to table 17.

TABLE 21. **Fuel used in electricity generation by major generating companies**[1]

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1988	67.59	48.51	5.39	—	12.41	1.27
1989	68.38	47.39	5.52	—	14.24	1.22
1990	69.80	48.56	6.69	0.01	13.20	1.34
1991	69.39	48.24	5.73	0.02	14.23	1.17
1992[6]	69.68	46.12	4.96	0.88	16.27	1.44
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*–4.4*	*–13.4*	*(+)*	*+14.4*	*+23.6*
1991 Jan-June	35.15	23.62	2.53	0.01	8.25	0.74
1992 Jan-June p	33.34	19.91	2.12	1.30	9.32	0.70
Per cent change	*–5.2*	*–15.7*	*–16.5*	*(+)*	*+13.0*	*–6.1*
1992 Apr	5.24	3.53	0.37	—	1.22	0.12
May	4.80	3.12	0.34	—	1.23	0.11
June*	5.60	3.72	0.39	—	1.44	0.05
Total	15.65	10.38	1.10	—	3.88	0.28
1993 Apr	4.75	2.74	0.26	0.19	1.42	0.14
May	4.46	2.73	0.29	0.19	1.21	0.06
June*p	5.29	2.88	0.39	0.31	1.65	0.06
Total	14.50	8.35	0.94	0.69	4.28	0.25
Per cent change	*–7.3*	*–19.6*	*–14.4*	*(+)*	*+10.2*	*–11.1*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Including gas, wind power and refuse derived fuel. 3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale.4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion. 5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc. 6. See footnote 3 to table 17.

TABLE 22. **Availability and consumption of electricity**

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
			Sales of electricity to consumers										
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses[1]	Total	Industrial[2]	Commercial[3]	Domestic	Other[4]	Electricity available[5]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[6]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1988	285.16	23.45	261.75	94.09	67.34	92.36	7.96	13.39	0.63	12.75	298.54	24.04	274.51
1989	290.84	24.12	266.72	96.26	70.29	92.27	7.90	13.54	0.86	12.68	304.38	24.98	279.40
1990	295.28	23.96	271.32	98.17	70.96	93.79	8.40	14.13	1.03	13.10	309.40	24.98	284.42
1991	302.41	24.67	277.75	96.87	74.58	98.10	8.20	14.58	1.49	13.09	316.99	26.15	290.84
1992[7]	307.03	26.89	280.14	98.45	73.99	99.48	8.22	13.75	0.73	13.02	320.78	23.72	293.17
Per cent change	*+1.5*	*+9.0*	*+0.9*	*1.6*	*–0.8*	*+1.4*	*+0.3*	*–5.7*	*(–)*	*–0.5*	*–1.2*	*+5.6*	*+0.8*
1991 1st quarter	86.92	8.07	78.86	25.66	20.41	30.64	2.16	3.69	0.23	3.46	90.61	8.30	82.32
2nd quarter	70.46	5.87	64.59	23.51	17.53	21.76	1.78	3.50	0.30	3.20	73.96	6.17	67.79
3rd quarter	63.51	4.06	59.44	23.48	16.37	17.68	1.91	3.52	0.57	2.95	67.03	4.63	62.39
4th quarter	81.52	6.67	74.86	24.21	20.27	28.02	2.36	3.87	0.39	3.48	85.39	6.05	78.34
1992 1st quarter	85.47	6.19	79.28	25.50	20.71	30.71	2.31	3.62	0.18	3.44	89.08	6.36	82.72
2nd quarter	68.88	5.44	63.44	24.21	16.87	20.64	1.72	3.21	0.12	3.09	72.09	5.56	66.53
3rd quarter	65.06	3.62	61.44	24.20	16.64	18.78	1.82	3.18	0.20	2.97	68.24	3.82	64.41
4th quarter	81.99	6.01	75.98	24.48	19.77	29.35	2.38	3.75	0.23	3.52	85.74	6.24	79.50
1993 1st quarter p	84.24	6.78	77.41	24.43	20.89	30.13	1.97	3.70	0.44	3.26	87.94	7.22	80.67
Per cent change	*–1.4*	*+9.6*	*–2.4*	*–4.4*	*+0.9*	*–1.9*	*–14.8*	*+2.3*	*(+)*	*–5.3*	*–1.3*	*+13.6*	*–2.5*

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability.
2. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries. 3. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
4. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises. 5. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
6. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (95% in 1992). 7. Footnote 3 on table 17 applies except for sales.

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 23. **Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean**[1]

Degrees celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990r	1991	1992	1993	1991r	1992r	1993r
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.1	+0.2	+1.0	+1.3
February	4.0	1.4	4.6	6.0	–2.6	+0.6	+2.0
March*	5.4	7.6	7.5	5.8	+2.2	+2.1	+0.4
April	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.7	+0.5	+0.6	+1.1
May	10.2	10.4	11.7	10.6	+0.2	+1.5	+0.4
June*	13.4	12.0	15.3	13.9	–1.4	+1.9	+0.1
July	15.7	16.8	16.3		+1.1	+0.6	
August	15.9	17.2	15.9		+1.3	—	
September*	14.0	15.5	13.2		+1.5	–0.8	
October	11.1	10.4	9.3		–0.7	–1.8	
November	7.6	7.1	6.9		–0.5	–0.7	
December*	4.9	5.6	5.5		+0.7	+0.6	
Year[3]	9.5	9.7	10.0 r		+0.3	+0.5	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	3.7	4.0	6.0	–0.2	+0.1	+2.1
February	3.9	2.4	5.9	5.4	–1.5	+2.0	+1.5
March	5.7	7.8	7.4	6.6	+2.1	+1.7	+0.9
April	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.3	+0.2	+0.8	+1.5
May	10.9	11.0	13.1	11.2	+0.1	+2.2	+0.3
June	13.9	12.2	15.5	14.4	–1.7	+1.6	+0.2
July	15.8	17.1	16.1		+1.3	+0.3	
August	15.6	17.0	15.3		+1.4	–0.3	
September	13.5	14.7	13.2		+1.2	–0.3	
October	10.6	10.3	7.8		–0.3	–2.8	
November	6.6	7.0	7.5		+0.4	+0.9	
December	4.7	5.0	4.1		+0.3	–0.6	
Year	9.5	9.7	9.9		+0.3	+0.4	

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 1993. 2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks. 3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Electricity generators

Major generating companies — National Power, PowerGen, Nuclear Electric, National Grid Company, ScottishPower, Hydro-Electric, Scottish Nuclear, NIGEN, Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Ballylumford Power Ltd., Midlands Electricity and South Western Electricity.

Other generating companies — Industrial establishments, including those in the energy sector (other than major generating companies), and transport undertakings generating 1 Gigawatt hour or more a year.

BCC — British Coal Corporation
CHP — Combined heat and power
LDF — Light distillate feedstock
OTS — Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom
PPI — Producer price index
UKAEA — United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
BNF — British Nuclear Fuels plc
GDP — Gross domestic product
NGL — Natural gas liquids
RPI — Retail prices index
UKCS — United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT — Value added tax

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 24. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials[1]

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
	Quantity – Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent						*Value – £ million*						
IMPORTS: (cif)													
1988	7.5	32.8	21.4	9.1	3.1	74.0	472	2,044	1,546	692	268	5,022	4,675
1989	7.5	36.3	21.7	8.9	3.4	77.8	513	3,079	1,889	615	305	6,400	6,071
1990	8.9	43.7	24.8	6.6	3.1	87.1	630	4,033	2,427	519	225	7,834	7,418
1991	11.7	45.8	23.6	5.9	3.9	91.0	734	3,887	2,063	472	343	7,500	7,165
1992 p	12.3	46.9	21.9	5.0	4.0	90.1	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+2.3*	*–6.9*	*–16.2*	*+2.0*	*–1.0*	*+1.4*	*–3.7*	*–17.1*	*–5.9*	*+7.6*	*–7.1*	*–7.6*
1991 1st quarter	3.2	11.1	5.5	2.0	1.0	22.8	204	988	583	145	85	2,005	1,905
2nd quarter	2.8	11.8	5.7	1.7	0.9	22.9	170	934	462	147	76	1,789	1,705
3rd quarter	2.9	11.7	6.5	0.9	1.0	23.0	178	985	518	77	84	1,842	1,755
4th quarter	2.8	11.2	5.8	1.3	1.0	22.1	183	979	500	103	98	1,863	1,799
1992 1st quarter p	3.5	11.0	5.3	1.6	1.0	22.5	224	804	394	134	85	1,642	1,540
2nd quarter p	3.2	11.3	5.7	1.3	1.0	22.5	189	878	443	102	84	1,696	1,614
3rd quarter p	2.9	12.6	5.9	1.1	1.0	23.4	162	988	445	80	96	1,771	1,692
4th quarter p	2.6	12.1	5.0	1.0	1.0	21.7	169	1,075	428	80	104	1,856	1,775
Per cent change	*–7.2*	*+7.6*	*–13.5*	*–22.2*	*+0.3*	*–1.8*	*–7.6*	*+9.8*	*–14.4*	*–22.4*	*+6.5*	*–0.4*	*–1.3*
EXPORTS: (fob)													
1988	1.3	70.5	19.4	—	—	91.2	96	4,515	1,646	—	—	6,257	6,257
1989	1.5	49.2	20.5	—	—	71.2	109	4,024	2,039	—	—	6,172	6,172
1990	1.6	54.2	21.0	—	0.3	77.1	119	5,172	2,455	—	25	7,771	7,771
1991	1.3	51.8	23.4	—	—	76.5	97	4,370	2,640	—	—	7,107	7,107
1992 p	0.7	53.6	24.4	—	—	78.8	63	4,413	2,403	—	—	6,879	6,879
Per cent change	*–43.2*	*+3.6*	*+4.3*	—	—	*+3.0*	*–35.3*	*+1.0*	*–9.0*	—	—	*–3.8*	*–3.8*
1991 1st quarter	0.3	13.0	4.8	—	—	18.1	25	1,070	621	—	—	1,716	1,716
2nd quarter	0.3	11.2	6.1	—	—	17.7	24	913	646	—	—	1,583	1,583
3rd quarter	0.3	13.2	5.9	—	—	19.4	20	1,141	643	—	—	1,804	1,804
4th quarter	0.3	14.3	6.6	—	—	21.2	28	1,246	730	—	—	2,005	2,005
1992 1st quarter p	0.2	13.0	6.0	—	—	19.2	18	991	577	—	—	1,587	1,587
2nd quarter p	0.2	12.4	5.6	—	—	18.2	16	1,031	553	—	—	1,601	1,601
3rd quarter p	0.1	13.7	6.1	—	—	19.9	12	1,092	584	—	—	1,688	1,688
4th quarter p	0.2	14.6	6.6	—	—	21.4	17	1,298	688	—	—	2,003	2,003
Per cent change	*–46.6*	*+1.8*	*+1.1*	—	—	*+0.8*	*–40.3*	*+3.4*	*–6.5*	—	—	*–0.1*	*–0.1*
NET EXPORTS:													
1988	–6.2	37.6	–2.2	–9.1	–3.1	17.0	–376	2,471	100	–692	–268	1,235	1,582
1989	–6.0	12.9	–1.2	–8.9	–3.4	–6.6	–404	945	150	–615	–305	–228	101
1990	–7.3	10.6	–3.8	–6.6	–2.9	–10.0	–511	1,139	28	–519	–200	–63	353
1991	–10.4	6.0	–0.2	–5.9	–3.9	–14.5	–637	483	577	–472	–343	–391	–58 r
1992 p	–11.5	6.8	2.5	–5.0	–4.0	–11.3	–681	668	692	–397	–369	–87	258
1991 1st quarter	–2.9	1.9	–0.8	–2.0	–1.0	–4.8	–179	82	37	–145	–85	–291	–189
2nd quarter	–2.5	–0.5	0.4	–1.7	–0.9	–5.3	–146	–23	183	–147	–76	–208	–122
3rd quarter	–2.6	1.5	–0.5	–0.9	–1.0	–3.6	–158	155	125	–77	–84	–39	49
4th quarter	–2.5	3.1	0.7	–1.3	–1.0	–0.9	–154	267	231	–103	–98	142	206
1992 1st quarter p	–3.3	2.0	0.7	–1.6	–1.0	–3.3	–206	187	183	–134	–85	–56	46
2nd quarter p	–3.0	1.1	–0.1	–1.3	–1.0	–4.3	–173	154	110	–102	–84	–95	–13
3rd quarter p	–2.7	1.1	0.2	–1.1	–1.0	–3.4	–150	104	139	–80	–96	–83	–3
4th quarter p	–2.4	2.5	1.6	–1.0	–1.0	–0.3	–152	223	260	–80	–104	147	229

1. The figures generally correspond to those published in Section 3 of the OTS. They may differ from figures shown elsewhere in Energy Trends, which come from other sources. Figures for crude oil, and for electricity from 1990, may include unpublished revisions. 2. The figures correspond to items 334, 335, 342, 34 (excluding natural gas imports) and and 344 of S.I.T.C. (Rev. 3). 3. Value of imports adjusted to exclude the estimated cost of freight, insurance etc.

PRICES

TABLE 25. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of Consumer	1990 4th Quarter	1991 1st Quarter	1991 2nd Quarter	1991 3rd Quarter	1991 4th Quarter	1992 1st Quarter	1992 2nd Quarter	1992 3rd Quarter	1992 4th Quarter	1993 1st Quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.41	2.39	2.35	2.32	2.46	2.53	2.48	2.38	2.55	2.52
	Medium	1.99	2.04	2.02	1.98	1.95	2.06	2.07	2.11	2.05	2.05
	Large	1.52	1.55	1.48	1.47	1.51	1.54	1.50	1.48	1.51	1.41
All consumers —	average	1.59	1.63	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.52
—	10% decile[2]	1.57	1.56	1.49	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.59
—	median[2]	2.24	2.26	2.29	2.20	2.27	2.33	2.33	2.24	2.45	2.38
—	90% decile[2]	2.54	2.52	2.69	2.48	2.64	2.78	2.74	2.71	2.81	2.77
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	99.3	78.8	68.6	66.7	72.2	63.0	65.8	70.8	85.3	83.0
	Medium	92.3	76.7	63.6	65.4	68.3	61.6	64.5	66.2	75.3	72.5
	Large	86.1	72.7	58.5	61.2	63.8	56.7	59.5	62.7	72.3	68.0
	Of which:										
	Extra large	86.0	71.3	57.3	59.6	63.5	55.5	58.6	62.6	72.2	67.9
	Moderately large	86.4	75.3	60.8	64.3	64.4	58.9	61.1	62.8	72.5	68.3
All consumers —	average	90.0	74.9	61.6	63.4	66.5	59.3	62.1	65.0	75.0	71.5
—	10% decile[2]	81.8	64.2	58.7	60.4	62.9	57.6	60.7	63.6	69.3	67.4
—	median[2]	93.0	79.5	65.0	64.4	69.8	62.6	64.8	66.8	80.2	74.0
—	90% decile[2]	113.4	97.0	80.4	79.6	86.1	74.5	74.8	76.1	96.6	87.4
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	193.1	188.4	154.3	154.3	159.5	145.9	144.4	142.4	158.3	162.2
	Medium	184.3	176.7	150.5	147.8	154.7	138.1	138.4	130.3	148.5	151.9
	Large	177.5	163.7	137.9	138.6	143.4	128.2	128.1	125.1	141.5	140.6
All consumers —	average	178.9	166.3	140.2	140.4	145.5	130.1	130.0	126.3	143.0	142.8
—	10% decile[2]	157.0	145.2	126.7	128.5	134.2	120.2	120.0	118.0	134.0	137.6
—	median[2]	187.8	176.7	146.3	144.8	152.4	136.7	135.7	130.3	149.8	151.9
—	90% decile[2]	212.3	205.2	183.0	171.7	172.0	165.4	161.3	150.8	173.5	173.7
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.74	6.74	6.19	6.43	7.58	7.56	6.47	6.45	7.54	7.53
	Medium	4.66	4.58	4.28	4.36	4.81	4.70	4.46	4.57	5.08	4.88
	Large	3.22	3.23	3.22	3.28	3.57	3.51	3.41	3.52	3.86	3.92
	Of which:										
	Extra large	2.77	2.83	2.95	3.04	3.25	3.10	3.07	3.23	3.55	3.60
	Moderately large	3.57	3.55	3.42	3.47	3.82	3.83	3.67	3.74	4.11	4.17
All consumers —	average	3.79	3.78	3.66	3.73	4.12	4.05	3.85	3.95	4.38	4.37
—	10% decile[2]	3.92	3.91	3.67	3.70	4.12	3.91	3.98	4.11	4.40	4.35
—	median[2]	6.35	6.30	5.76	5.90	6.92	6.87	5.87	6.13	7.08	7.05
—	90% decile[2]	8.00	8.07	7.23	7.60	8.69	8.67	7.62	7.57	8.83	8.64
GAS (Pence per kWh)[4]	Small	1.295	1.357	1.347	1.406	1.357	1.382	1.402	1,400	1.359	1.276
	Medium	1.020	1.047	1.007	0.889	1.005	1.021	0.978	0.981	0.962	0.993
	Large	0.717	0.740	0.702	0.658	0.669	0.717	0.696	0.685	0.701	0.722
All consumers —	average	0.777	0.817	0.760	0.694	0.727	0.786	0.744	0.722	0.759	0.787
—	Firm[5]	0.982	0.997	0.920	0.843	0.929	0.985	0.930	0.887	0.947	0.970
—	Interruptible[5]	0.633	0.641	0.621	0.603	0.588	0.628	0.627	0.630	0.627	0.640
—	Tariff[5]	1.390	1.459	1.457	1.522	1.478	1.462	1.489	1.499	1.420	1.389
—	10% decile[2]	0.908	0.909	0.840	0.797	0.869	0.894	0.870	0.836	0.851	0.896
—	median[2]	1.240	1.314	1.293	1.351	1.345	1.389	1.347	1.395	1.379	1.344
—	90% decile[2]	1.515	1.524	1.563	1.677	1.588	1.579	1.614	1.629	1.542	1.507
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers —	average[6]	100.2	91.8	81.2	74.9	82.3	73.1	77.4	77.3	81.0	78.8
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers –	average[6]	172.3	194.9	147.9	128.7	140.7	149.8	135.9	145.4	155.5	163.0
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers –	average[6]	101.0	103.7	100.4	106.7	108.6	106.9	107.7	105.1	113.0	117.5
Realised in new and renewed contracts											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		108.6	107.2	65.4	62.7	67.9	68.3	.2	70.4	76.8	70.2
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		189.0	164.3	131.3	142.0	140.9	124.7	127.5	129.4	147.0	147.9

1. Average prices paid by respondents (exclusive of VAT) 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" (HMSO). 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 the 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. 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 owing to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel. 7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies. 8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized new contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

Note on sizebands used in Table 25

For coal, heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas prices are shown in table 25 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: Large (Greater than)	of which: Extra large (Greater than)	of which: Moderately large	Medium	Small (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.

TABLE 26. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK electricity generating companies[1] and by British Gas

	Major electricity generating companies[1]			British Gas	
	Coal[2]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5,6]	Natural gas[6,7]	
	£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	
1988	47.11	54.58	0.610	0.500	1988/89
1989	45.81	61.19	0.665	0.528	1989/90
1990	43.77	53.49	. .	0.575	1990/91
1991	43.47	56.62	. .	0.595	1991
1992	45.84	57.76	. .	0.590	1992
1991 1st quarter	42.18	62.17	. .	0.621	
2nd quarter	43.12	54.76	. .	0.581	
3rd quarter	44.45	50.94	. .	0.578	
4th quarter	44.28	58.64	. .	0.583	
1992 1st quarter	46.42	51.94	. .	0.583	
2nd quarter	45.29	55.92	. .	0.579	
3rd quarter	44.80	54.35	. .	0.579	
4th quarter	46.05	64.96	. .	0.619	
1993 1st quarter	45.97	62.33	. .	0.619	

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Includes slurry. 3. 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. 4. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty. 5. From 1990 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality. 6. See Technical note on page 2 of October 1992 issue. 7. Quarterly figures are estimates. Prior to 1991 annual figures are for financial years to 31 March. The prices exclude the Government's levy on indigenous supplies. Including the levy, the average prices, converted to pence per kWh, were as follows:

	pence per kWh
1988/89	0.569
1989/90	0.589
1990/91	0.621
1991	0.641
1992	0.639

TABLE 27. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector[1] 1985=100

	Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[2]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel					
	Current fuel price index numbers									
1988	81	38	78	103	78					
1989	79	41	76	111	81					
1990	81	45	77	111	82					
1991	80	40	78	114	83					
1992	81	38	80	121	86					
Per cent change	*+1*	*–4*	*+4*	*+6*	*+4*					
			Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
1991 3rd quarter	79	37	71	77	109	115	78	82		
4th quarter	80	39	76	76	124	117	86	83		
1992 1st quarter	82	35	86	82	122	118	87	84		
2nd quarter	81	37	82	80	114	119	83	85		
3rd quarter	80	38	71	78	114	121	81	85		
4th quarter	81	44	82	81	132	124	92	89		
1993 1st quarter p	77	42	82	78	132	127	92	88		
Per cent change	*–7*	*+21*	*–5*	*–5*	*+8*	*+8*	*+5*	*+5*		
	Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								**GDP deflator[4]**	**PPI[5]**
1988	70	33	68	89	67				116	101
1989	64	33	61	89	65				124	107
1990	62	34	58	84	63				132	107
1991	57	28	55	81	59				140	105
1992	55	26	55	82	58				147	105
Per cent change	*–3*	*–8*	*–1*	*+1*	*–1*				*+4*	*—*
			Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
1991 3rd quarter	56	26	50	55	77	82	55	58	142	105
4th quarter	56	27	53	53	87	82	60	58	143	104
1992 1st quarter	57	24	60	56	84	81	60	58	145	104
2nd quarter	55	25	56	54	78	81	56	58	147	105
3rd quarter	54	26	48	53	77	82	55	58	148	103
4th quarter	55	30	56	56	90	85	63	61	147	108
1993 1st quarter p	52	29	56	52	90	86	62	60	148	112
Per cent change	*–9*	*+18*	*–7*	*–7*	*+6*	*+6*	*+3*	*+3*	*+2*	*+8*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded. 2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25. 3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers. 4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted. 5. PPI of materials.

Note on fuel price indices (Tables 27 and 28)

Since February 1990 both the domestic and industrial fuel price index numbers have been shown relative to the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, which has been used as an indicator of how prices in general have moved. The previous index numbers, with domestic price indices shown relative to the RPI excluding fuels, and the industrial price indices relative to the PPI of materials, have now been discontinued. The two comparators (the RPI excluding fuels and the PPI of materials) are still published in the tables so that users can calculate the old indices if they wish. More accurate figures can be obtained on request from Margaret Gibbs, Room 3.3.13, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE. (Telephone 071-238 3566).

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

1985=100

	Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[2]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light, petrol and oil	GDP deflator[3]	RPI (excl. fuels)[4]
	Current fuel price index numbers								
1988	105	102	107	72	103	87	97		
1989	107	106	115	78	109	93	103		
1990	111	113	124	102	118	104	112		
1991	118	121	137	98	127	112	121		
1992	122	121	144	86	130	115	123		
Per cent change	*+4*	—	*+5*	*–12*	*+2*	*+3*	*+2*		
1991 4th quarter	122	123	142	93	130	114	123		
1992 1st quarter	124	123	142	85	129	110	121		
2nd quarter	121	123	143	84	130	116	124		
3rd quarter	119	121	145	82	130	115	124		
4th quarter	124	118	145	92	129	119	125		
1993 1st quarter	125	116	145	94	129	119	125		
2nd quarter p	121	116	144	92	128	126	127		
Per cent change	—	*–5*	—	*+9*	*–1*	*+9*	*+3*		
	Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
1988	91	88	93	62	89	75	83	116	115
1989	86	85	93	63	88	75	83	124	124
1990	84	86	94	77	89	79	85	132	135
1991	84	86	98	70	90	80	86	140	143
1992	83	82	98	59	88	78	84	147	148
Per cent change	*–1*	*–4*	*+1*	*–16*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*+4*	*+4*
1991 4th quarter	85	85	99	65	91	80	86	143	145
1992 1st quarter	85	85	98	59	89	76	84	145	146
2nd quarter	83	83	98	57	88	79	85	147	149
3rd quarter	81	82	98	56	88	78	84	148	149
4th quarter	85	80	99	63	88	81	85	147	150
1993 1st quarter	84	79	98	63	87	81	84	148	149
2nd quarter p	81	78	96	62	86	85	85	149	151
Per cent change	*–2*	*–7*	*–1*	*+8*	*–3*	*+7*	*+1*	*+1*	*+1*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. 2. Bottled gas and oil fuel. 3. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted). The GDP for the second quarter of 1993 has been estimated. 4. RPI (all items other than fuels).

TABLE 29. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

	Motor spirit[1] 2 star	Motor spirit[1] 4 star	Motor spirit[1] Unleaded[2]	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1 3]	Gas oil[1 4]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[5]
	Pence per litre						**1990 = 100**
1988 January	35.98	36.79	..	33.94	11.97	12.29	74.7
1989 January	36.36	37.14	36.02	34.17	11.41	11.15	72.6
1990 January	..	40.92	38.37	39.21	15.45	15.46	95.6
1991 January	..	45.13	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992 January	..	46.93	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1992 March	..	50.37	46.02	44.38	12.40	11.98	77.8
April	..	50.61	46.07	44.59	12.64	12.16	78.6
May	..	51.36	47.05	45.37	12.62	12.34	82.7
June	..	52.09	47.78	45.25	12.66	12.33	83.5
July	..	50.66	46.36	44.95	12.41	11.98	83.7
August	..	49.74	45.44	44.50	12.04	11.60	82.0
September	..	49.53	45.15	44.27	12.44	12.23	88.4
October	..	51.35	47.04	46.26	13.75	13.35	98.3
November	..	51.71	47.63	47.21	14.46	14.09	97.6
December	..	51.25	46.95	46.47	13.89	13.52	90.8
1993 January	..	51.27	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
February	..	51.96	47.67	47.81	14.41	13.81	102.8
March	..	52.72	48.44	48.36	14.53	14.04	100.7
April	..	54.84	50.06	49.28	14.07	14.34	95.3
May	..	55.04	50.23	49.38	13.73	13.73	95.7p
June	..	55.64	50.66	49.69	13.33	13.26	85.5p

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies.The January 1989 price for unleaded motor spirit is based on information from fewer companies and is therefore less reliable than the other estimates given. 2. Price for premium unleaded with minimum octane rating of 95. 3. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries are zero rated for VAT. 4. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries are zero rated for VAT. 5. 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.

STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS AND APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS[1]

1 tonne of oil	=	1.7 tonnes of coal	1 kiloWatt (kW)	=	1,000 Watts
	=	425 therms	1 MegaWatt (MW)	=	1,000 kiloWatts
1 therm	=	29.3071 kiloWatt hours (kWh)	1 GigaWatt (GW)	=	1,000 MegaWatts
1 Gigajoule (GJ)	=	9.4781 therms	1 TeraWatt (TW)	=	1,000 GigaWatts
1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels	1 PetaWatt (PW)	=	1,000 TeraWatts
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres			

1. More detailed information on conversion factors, approximate equivalents and calorific values of fuels is given on pages 123 to 126 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1993.

Supplement: Domestic energy consumption on space and water heating

In the financial year 1992-93 approximately 85 per cent of the 17.5 billion therms of energy consumed in the domestic sector were used for space and water heating (space heating 62 per cent, water heating 23 per cent). A significant proportion of the energy used for water heating was supplied via hot water cylinders connected to central heating boilers. The market shares for each fuel used in space and water heating are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Domestic energy consumption on space and water heating, 1992-93.

	Gas	Oil	Coal and other solid fuels	Electricity	Total
Billion therms	10.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	14.8
Per centage	72.7	7.7	11.0	8.5	100

Approximately 70 per cent of the 14.8 billion therms of energy used in space and water heating was consumed in the last two (coldest) quarters of the financial year.

Central heating

In March 1993 approximately 17.6 million homes in Great Britain (80 per cent) used central heating systems. The breakdown by type of fuel is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Homes with central heating systems by fuel type in March 1993.

	Gas	Solid fuel	Electricity	Oil/ Bottled gas	Communal	Total
Number of homes (millions)	13.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	17.6
Percentage of all homes with central heating	77.0	5.6	12.3	3.9	1.2	100

Over three quarters of the central heating systems in Great Britain are gas fired (44 per cent wall hung, 26 per cent floor standing, 22 per cent back boilers and 8 per cent warm air systems). Storage heaters and mixed storage/direct systems accounted for 82 per cent of the electrical systems, and most of the solid fuel installations appear to comprise room heaters or open fires; boilers account for only about 16 per cent.

Trends in the market for central heating installations

Between 1970 and 1993 the market for central heating has risen from about 35 per cent to over 80 per cent of all homes in Great Britain. (See details in Table 3). This is equivalent to an average compound rate of growth of nearly 5 per cent per annum. (The rate of growth has slackened in recent years as the market approaches saturation). Practically all the increase in the market has been absorbed by gas fired installations, which rose from 19.6 per cent of homes in 1970 to 61.3 per cent in 1993. This expansion has been associated with the discovery, development and marketing of natural gas in Great Britain. Ownership of central heating tends to be higher amongst owner occupiers (84 per cent) than council tenants (74 per cent); the lowest level of ownership (56 per cent) is amongst private tenants. Nevertheless, the proportion of centrally heated homes is growing for al these groups.

Table 3. Percentage of homes using each fuel for heating.

	1970	1980	1990	Percentage 1993
Homes using central heating				
Solid fuel	4.8	6.8	5.6	4.5
Gas	19.6	38.4	56.1	61.3
Electricity				
Storage	3.4	4.3	5.5	6.3
Mixed direct/storage	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7
Other	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.8
Oil(1)	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.1
Communal	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0
TOTAL	**35.3**	**57.9**	**74.8**	**79.6**
Homes using fires/heaters				
Solid fuels	20.5	10.9	4.8	3.4
Gas	29.1	20.7	16.3	13.5
Electricity	12.6	8.1	3.3	2.8
Paraffin(1)	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.7
Other	–	1.0	–	–
TOTAL	**64.7**	**42.1**	**25.2**	**20.4**
All homes				
Solid fuel	25.3	17.7	10.4	7.8
Gas	48.7	59.1	72.4	74.9
Electricity	18.9	15.7	12.3	12.6
Oil(1)	5.8	5.5	4.1	3.8
Other	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(1) Including liquefied petroleum gas.

Source: General Household Survey (1970 and 1980) GfK Home Audit (1990 and 1993)

Data collection

GfK Audit is a continuous quarterly survey of households in Great Britain covering consumer acquisitions of high value goods and services. Each year, with data collection in early April, the Home Heating Survey forms part of the main GfK Audit, and covers main and secondary forms of heating appliance and fuels used over the most recent two winter quarters (October to March).

Domestic Energy Fact File

Further information on domestic energy consumption is available from the Domestic Energy Fact File published by the Building Research Establishment, as BRE Report BR220. This presents tables and figures showing trends in domestic energy use and energy efficiency between 1970 and 1989, whilst corresponding figures for 1990 and 1991 are being published as BRE Report BR251 in mid-September 1993.

The main underlying trends are as follows:

- Domestic energy consumption tends to increase with income and with the growth of the population.
- Domestic energy consumption tends, on the other hand, to be reduced by improvements in insulation standards and improvements to appliance efficiencies.
- The growth in demand for space heating slows down as more homes begin to approach the ultimate comfort requirements of the occupants.

BRE publications are available from BRE Bookshop, Building Research Establishment, Garston, WATFORD, Herts WD2 7JR (Tel: 0923 66444)

Enquiries about the data in, or subscriptions to, this bulletin should be addressed to: Economics & Statistics Division, (attention: Jane Rees-Davies) Room 3.3.14, Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE (tel: 071-238 3606). Suggestions about changes to the content or scope of the bulletin should be sent to the same address, (attention Mike Ward).

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