ENERGY*trends*

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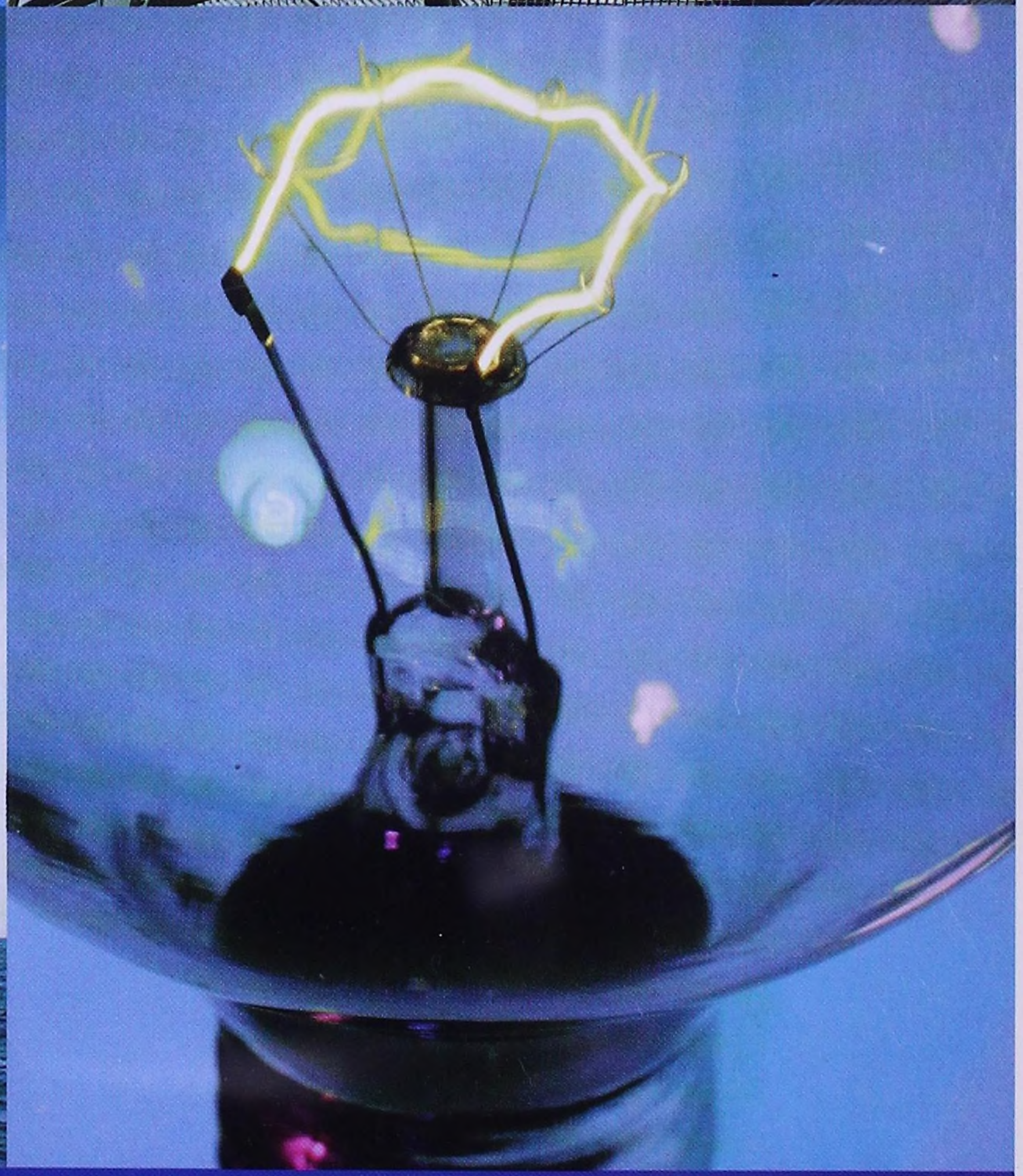
DECEMBER 1997



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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: *multiply*	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

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

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

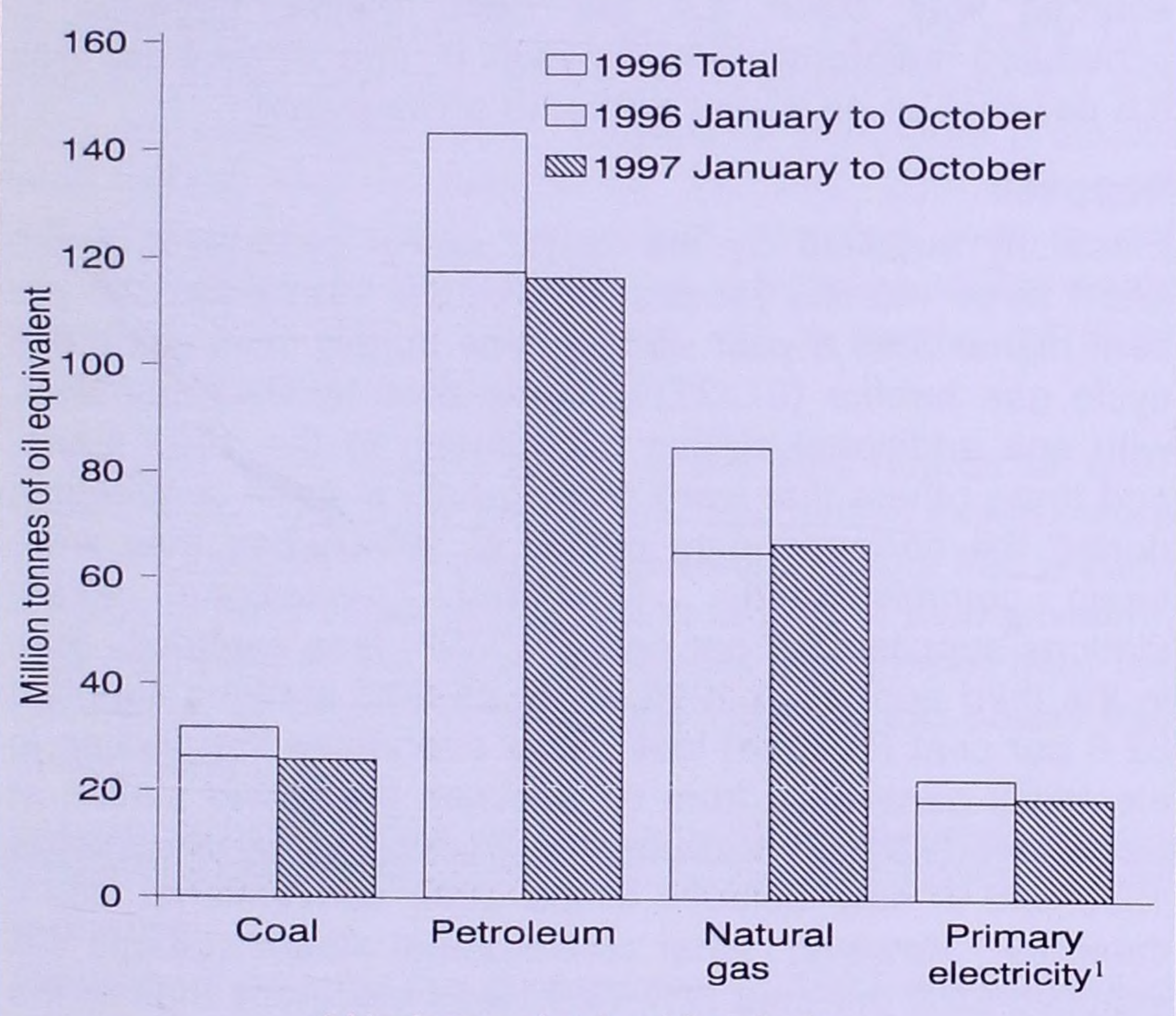
Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Final consumers:		Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Iron and steel	27, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Public administration	75, 80, 85
Other industry	13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41	Other services	90-93, 99
Transport	60-63	Domestic	Not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

MAIN POINTS

* *Energy production in the three months to October 1997 was ½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Increases in gas and oil production were offset by reductions in nuclear electricity and coal production.*
* *Primary energy consumption in the three months to October 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. Gas consumption increased by 2½ per cent, but petroleum consumption fell by 4 per cent.*
* *Coal stocks at the end of October were 8 million tonnes higher than at their recent low point at the end of January 1997.*
* *The UK had a net surplus of £860 million in trade in fuels in the third quarter of 1997, £120 million lower than the same period a year ago, with net exports of crude oil and petroleum products amounting to just under £1billion, down by £140 million on a year ago.*
* *Preliminary results for the third quarter of 1997 indicate a fall in North Sea gross trading profits of 16½ per cent on the same period last year. This was mainly the result of lower oil prices leading to total income falling by 12½ per cent.*
* *Overall average industrial fuel prices were down by 7½ per cent between the third quarter of 1996 and the third quarter of 1997 in real terms. Average industrial prices for electricity fell by 10 per cent but gas prices rose by 4½ per cent.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to October 1997 at 64.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 0.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas and oil rose by 4.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal production and nuclear electricity production fell by 5.6 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis in the three months to October was 49.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.0 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 0.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively, whilst natural gas consumption rose by 4.8 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 0.8 degrees celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.9 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas and coal rose by 2.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of petroleum fell by 3.9 per cent.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period, August to October 1997 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 6.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 11.0 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 10.6 per cent but opencast production was up 0.1 per cent. In the first 10 months of 1997 deep mined coal production has fallen by 5.0 per cent compared with the first 10 months of 1996, but opencast production has risen by 3.5 per cent. Imports of coal were 22.9 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.6 million tonnes imported during the three month period, while exports of coal were 16.3 per cent lower at 0.2 million tonnes. In the first 10 months of 1997 imports of coal were 24.7 per cent higher than in the first 10 months of 1996, while exports of coal were 22.4 per cent higher.

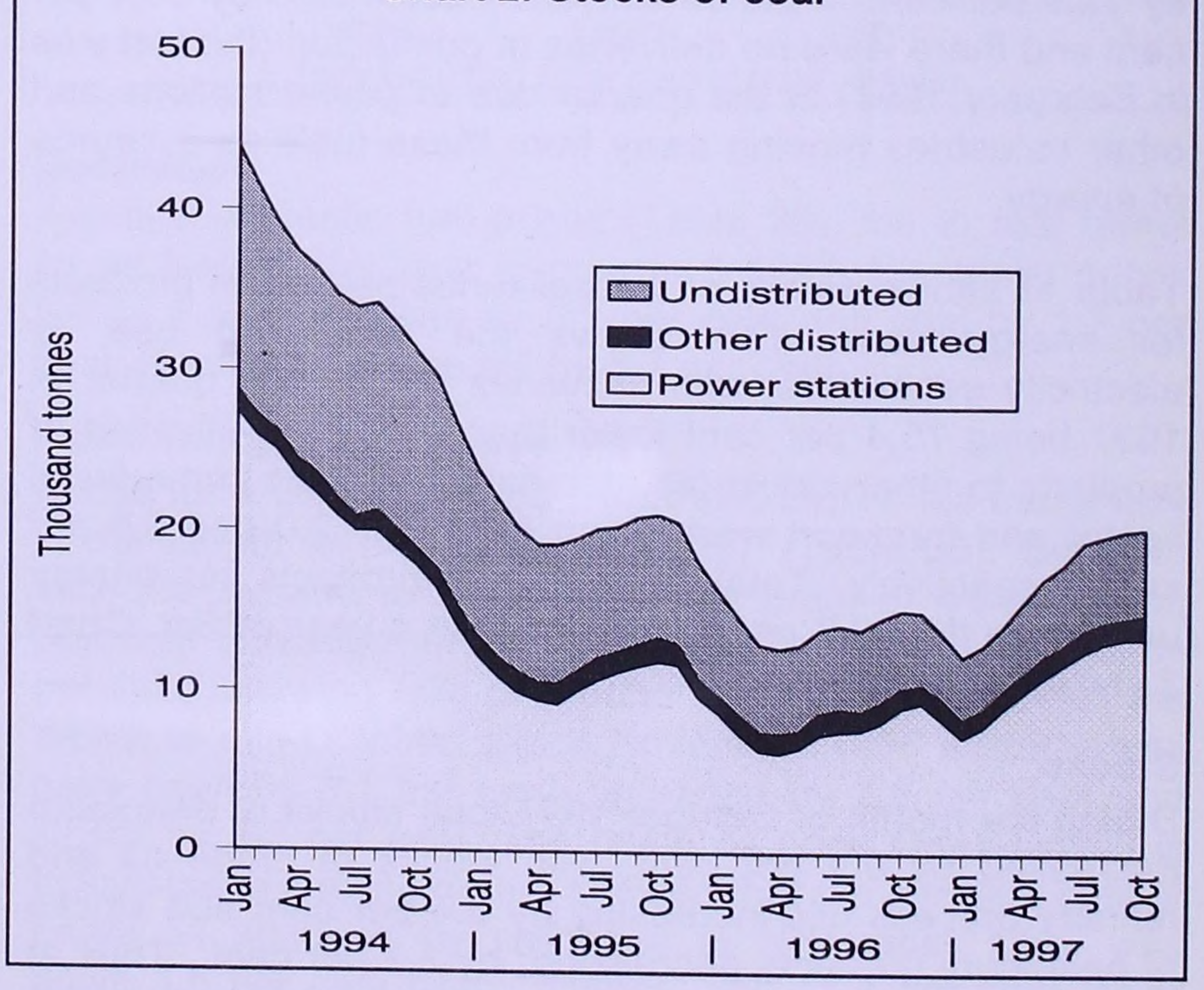
Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from August to October 1997 was 14.9 million tonnes. This was 0.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 74 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by only 0.9 per cent, the lowest rate of decline since April 1996 because coal stations were called on to generate electricity while some nuclear stations were out for maintenance. In 1997 to date consumption of coal by the electricity generators is down 17.2 per cent on a year earlier.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose in October by 0.1 million tonnes, the smallest rise recorded since stocks began their current build in February 1997. Stocks now stand at 20.3 million tonnes, 5.2 million tonnes higher than at the end of October 1996. Although the summer seasonal rise in stocks has now come to an end, the winter's seasonal decline will depend on how intensively coal fired power stations are used and on whether generators decide to stock more coal than hitherto. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 4.4 million tonnes in the last 12 months. Recent trends in coal stocks are shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2: Stocks of coal



UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Preliminary results for the third quarter of 1997 indicate a fall in gross trading profits of 16.7 per cent on the same period last year. This was due to total income falling by 12.7 per cent as a result of the oil price remaining low during the third quarter. Capital investment rose 0.7 per cent while operating costs increased by 8.6 per cent and exploration and appraisal expenditure was up 1.4 per cent.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Provisional data for the period August to October 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 4.1 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas more than doubled while imports fell by 36.7 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 98.8 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period August to October 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 6.2 per cent higher than a year ago. The increases in gas production and output reflect increasing demand for gas used in electricity generation.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing August to October 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 1.5 per cent, whilst exports of crude oil and NGLs rose by 6.0 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 24.6 per cent higher during the period than in 1996, while imports were 8.6 per cent lower.

Total refinery output was 0.8 per cent higher than in 1996, with increases in the output of motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel (1.1 and 0.4 per cent respectively), while output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) decreased by 3.5 per cent.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period August to October 1997 were 4.8 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 1.0 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (4.5 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (5.0 per cent). Motor spirit deliveries fell by 2.9 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 72.9 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 68.5 per cent a year ago.

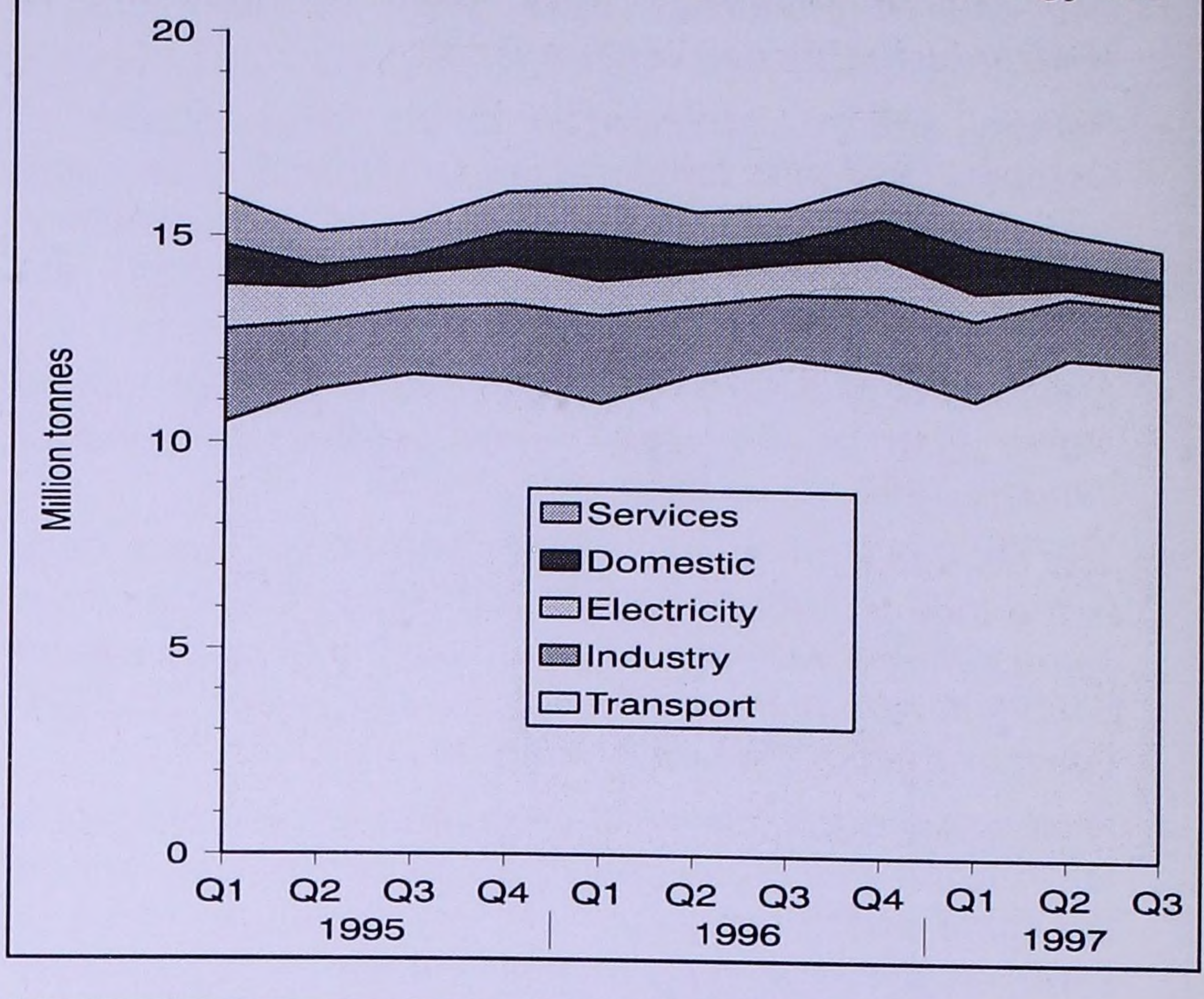
Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants decreased by 12.9 per cent. Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 50.4 per cent and there were no deliveries of orimulsion (the last was in February 1997) in the quarter due to power stations and other industries moving away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Table 17 shows details of the deliveries petroleum products for energy uses. This shows the decreased use by electricity generators, with deliveries in the third quarter of 1997 being 75.4 per cent lower than in 1996. Deliveries of products to other industries, domestic uses, the commercial sector and transport were down 8.2, 1.3, 12.0 and 0.6 per cent respectively. Total deliveries of products for energy uses were thus 5.8 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 3 shows recent movements in data.

Stocks

During the month of October 1997 total stocks of petroleum decreased by 0.5 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 3.4 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 3.7 per cent. Thus at the end of October 1997, total stocks of petroleum were 5.3 per cent higher than at the end of October 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 14.9 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 1.8 per cent lower.

Chart 3: Deliveries of petroleum products for energy use



ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to October 1997 was, in total, the same as in the third quarter of 1996. However, the volume of gas used was 17.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, more than cancelling out the fall in oil use due to the closure of Ince and the conversion to gas at Ballylumford. The use of nuclear sources was down 8.4 per cent, mainly because of scheduled maintenance at Sizewell B, and so coal use was 0.6 per cent up on a year earlier to compensate.

Supplied

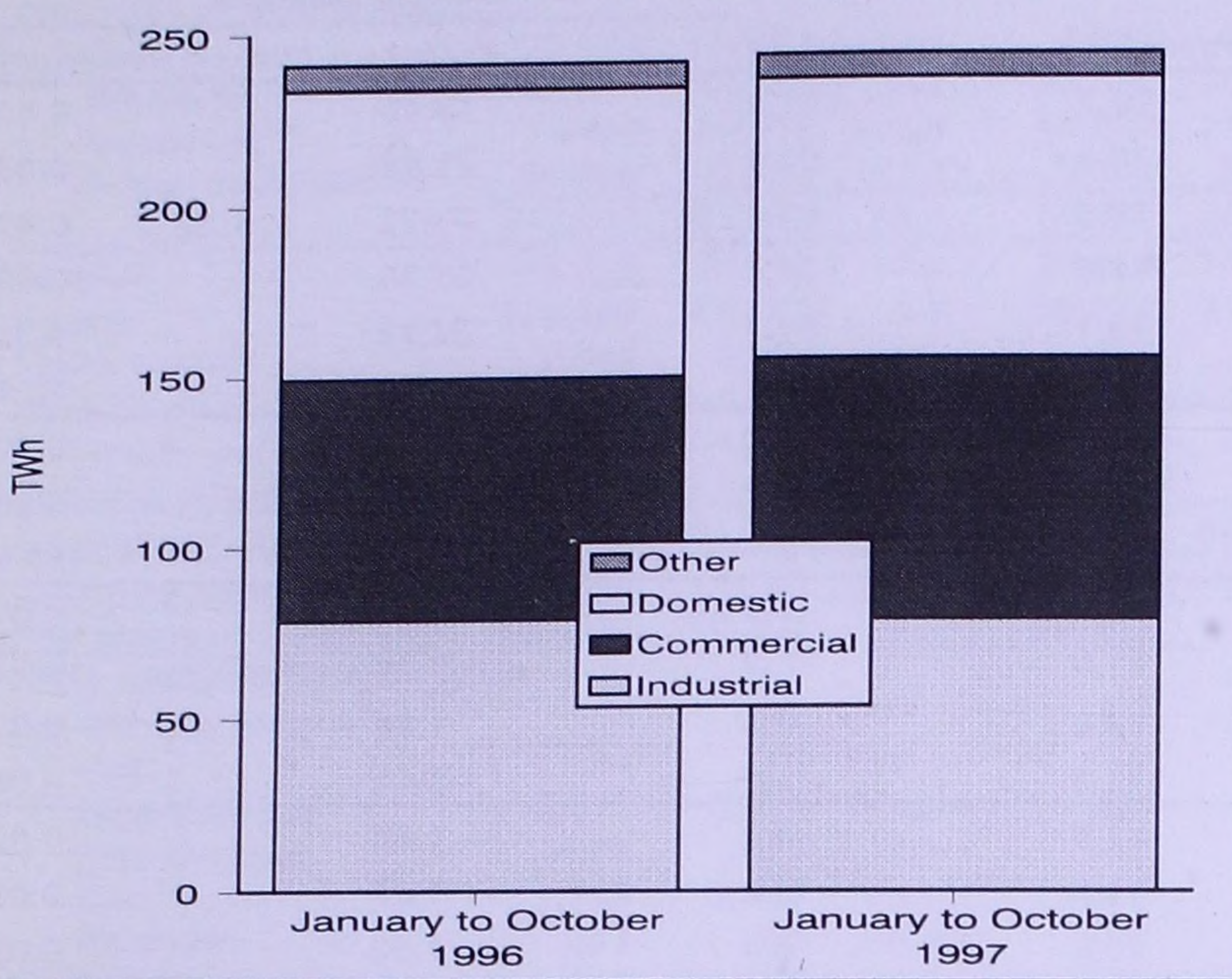
Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (August to October 1997) was 0.9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 29.3 per cent, with one additional station contributing to the 1997 figure, and three others that were making only a small contribution during the corresponding period of 1996 when they were being commissioned. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 3.2 per cent (¾ TWh) less electricity than in the third quarter of 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 82.6 per cent (¾ TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from oil because the power station at Ballylumford began to burn gas as well as oil in October 1996 and is now included in the other conventional steam category. However, other conventional steam stations still supplied 22.8 per cent (1¾ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier because of maintenance at some mixed fired stations and the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. Nuclear stations supplied 3.8 per cent (¾ TWh) less electricity in the August to October period of 1997 than a year earlier. When electricity available from other UK sources (down 11.6 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (up 4.4 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 0.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sales

In the three months to October 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 1.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 6.1 per cent higher and those to domestic customers rose by 0.8 per cent but sales to industrial customers fell by 1.5 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the August to October period of 1997 was

1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Chart 4 shows that in the year to date industrial sector sales have been at about the same level as in the first ten months of 1996 but commercial sector sales are 8.0 per cent higher while domestic sector sales are 3.4 per cent lower than a year earlier, giving an overall increase in sales of 0.8 per cent.

Chart 4: Electricity sales - in the year to date compared with same period a year earlier



FOREIGN TRADE (Table 25)

Provisional figures for the third quarter of 1997 show that, in value terms, total imports of fuels were 13.3 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996, with decreases in crude oil and petroleum products of 10.1 and 24.4 per cent respectively. Imports of natural gas and electricity also decreased by 40.8 and 22.9 per cent respectively whilst coal imports increased by 4.3 per cent. Exports were 13.2 per cent lower, with coal and crude oil exports down 3.9 and 21.2 per cent respectively. Exports of petroleum products and natural gas increased by 3.0 and 28.7 per cent respectively. Overall, the United Kingdom was a net exporter of fuels, with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £865 million, compared with a surplus of £984 million in the third quarter of 1996.

In volume terms imports of fuel in the third quarter of 1997 were 1.5 per cent lower than a year ago, whilst exports were 6.5 per cent lower. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels equal to 6.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent. The decrease in the value of imports are greater than the decreases in volume because the value of the pound has strengthened.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

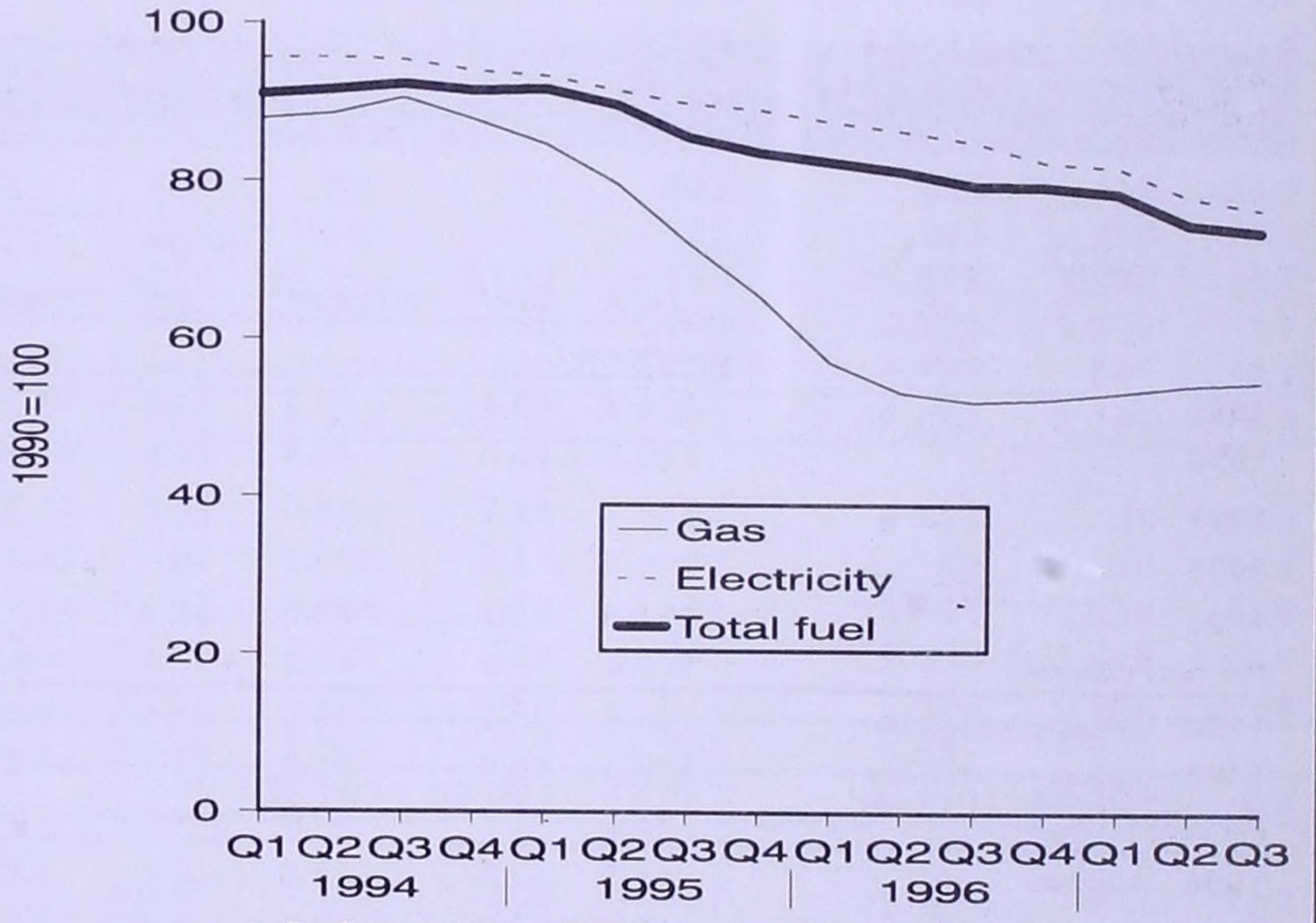
Industrial

Provisional data for the third quarter of 1997 are presented in this issue from the survey of fuel prices paid by manufacturing industry (Table 26). Prices are presented in cash terms. In general there has been little change in prices between the second and third quarters with the warmer weather and lower volumes purchased contributing to a mixed picture of small price movements. However, over the quarter electricity prices have remained on a downward trend. Electricity prices between the second and third quarters of 1997 have fallen by an average of 2.6 per cent for large users (i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year) whilst prices for small users (i.e. those consuming less than 880 MWh) and medium users (consuming 880 to 8,800 MWh) have fallen by 1.1 and 2.2 per cent respectively. These falls represent cash price falls of between 8 and 9 per cent since Q3 1996. Prices paid for heavy fuel oil and gas oil have remained broadly around the levels seen in Q2 1997, but are typically lower than in Q3 1996. Large HFO users (i.e. consuming more than 4,900 tonnes per year) have seen prices fall by 3.8 per cent over the year whilst average gas oil prices have fallen by 3.5 per cent since Q3 1996. Gas prices were little changed between Q2 and Q3 1997 but have risen by around 11 per cent for large users since Q3 1996. However, gas prices, for small users where more users are moving to lower priced firm gas, remain lower than in Q3 1996. Coal prices have remained broadly flat between Q2 and Q3 1997.

Table 27 shows fuel prices paid by in cash terms, major power producers. It shows that gas prices have fallen by 7.5 per cent since Q2 to around the same level as in Q3 1996 reflecting companies taking advantage of short-term contracts to buy cheaper gas. Coal prices rose by around 4 per cent since Q2 but are 1.8 per cent down on Q3 1996. Oil prices rose sharply in Q3 1997 reflecting lower purchase volumes and changes in the mix of oils purchased.

Data from energy suppliers are given in Table 28 in index form. These show that the average price for all fuels combined, compared to Q2 1997, fell by 2.5 per cent in real terms in the third quarter of 1997. (Some of this fall is seasonal as the seasonally adjusted fall is 1.3 per cent). Electricity was the only fuel to show a significant movement, recording a real fall of 3.6 per cent from Q2 1997. Seasonally adjusted prices show a real 0.5 per cent rise for gas and a 2.0 per cent fall for electricity during the quarter. Real gas prices appeared to have bottomed out in Q3 1996 since when there has been a general trend upward and in Q3 1997 were 4.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Average HFO and electricity prices have fallen by 6.3 and 10.2 per cent respectively in real terms since Q3 1996, whilst coal prices have fallen by 4.7 per cent on the same basis.

Chart 5: Seasonally adjusted fuel prices for the industrial sector in real terms[1]



1. Deflated using GDP market price deflator.

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices (Table 29), fell in real terms for all fuels in the year to quarter 3 1997. Electricity prices fell by 8 per cent, gas by 3.2 per cent and coal by 1.7 per cent. Heating oil prices fell by 6.7 per cent.

Petroleum product prices

Prices for 4 star, unleaded petrol and DERV fell marginally in the month to mid-November 1997 (Table 30). Between mid-October and mid-November the price of 4-star petrol, premium unleaded and DERV all fell by around 0.3 pence per litre, following falls of around 0.5 pence per litre in the month to mid-October. Since November 1996 4 star prices have risen by 8.1 per cent, unleaded by 7.9 per cent and DERV by 5.2 per cent. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in November 1997 was down 3.5 per cent from October and 15.8 per cent lower than in November 1996.

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]
1992	226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
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
Per cent change	*+4.3*	*-5.8*	*-0.3*	*+19.0*	*+3.6*	*-32.2*
1996 January - October	227.3	26.3	117.5	65.0	18.22	0.20
1997 January - October p	227.8	25.8	116.3	66.7	18.89	0.06
Per cent change	*+0.2*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*	*+2.7*	*+3.7*	*-68.3*
1996 August	18.5	2.0	11.1	3.9	1.46	0.01
September*	22.5	2.8	11.6	5.9	2.15	0.02
October	23.0	2.6	12.6	6.1	1.81	0.03
Total	64.0	7.4	35.3	15.9	5.41	0.06
1997 August	19.2	1.8	11.5	4.2	1.65	0.02
September*	22.0r	2.8r	11.5	5.9r	1.84	0.03
October p	23.2	2.4	12.8	6.4	1.53	0.02
Total	64.4	7.0	35.8	16.5	5.02	0.06
Per cent change	*+0.6*	*-5.6*	*+1.5*	*+4.2*	*-7.2*	*+11.1*

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

	Unadjusted[5]							*Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6,7] (annualised rates)*						
					Primary electricity							Primary electricity		
	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
1992	216.8	63.6	78.3	54.5	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44
1993	220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	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	21.21	0.48	1.45
1995	219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40
1996	231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	229.9	46.5	78.2	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
Per cent change	*+5.5*	*-6.5*	*+3.2*	*+17.6*	*+3.5*	*-32.2*	*+2.4*	*+2.6*	*-8.6*	*+1.3*	*+11.8*	*+2.9*	*-28.5*	*+2.3*
1996 January - October	184.9	38.2	64.0	63.1	18.22	0.20	1.19	229.7	47.1	77.8	80.9	22.20	0.29	1.43
1997 January - October p	179.4	33.5	61.8	63.7	18.89	0.28	1.15	229.3	42.3	76.3	85.9	23.12	0.37	1.37
Per cent change	*-3.0*	*-12.4*	*-3.4*	*+1.1*	*+3.7*	*+36.4*	*-3.8*	*-0.2*	*-10.2*	*-2.0*	*+6.2*	*+4.1*	*+29.8*	*-3.8*
1996 August	14.2	3.0	6.0	3.6	1.46	0.01	0.11	231.1	46.7	78.4	84.3	19.93	0.37	1.37
September*	18.6	3.6	7.4	5.3	2.15	0.02	0.12	228.9	42.8	78.5	82.3	23.72	0.33	1.40
October	16.8	3.3	6.0	5.7	1.81	0.03	0.10	233.3	44.5	78.6	84.9	23.56	0.39	1.24
Total	49.6	9.9	19.3	14.6	5.41	0.06	0.33	231.1	44.7	78.5	83.8	22.40	0.36	1.34
1997 August	13.7r	2.7r	5.6	3.7	1.65	0.02	0.11	227.9r	42.4r	73.8r	87.4r	22.56	0.45	1.31
September*	18.2	3.8	7.1	5.3	1.84	0.03	0.13	229.9r	46.2r	77.2r	84.0	20.41	0.54	1.51
October p	17.1	3.4	5.9	6.2	1.53	0.02	0.11	229.3	46.0	75.5	86.3	19.90	0.28	1.37
Total	49.1	9.8	18.6	15.3	5.02	0.06	0.35	229.0	44.8	75.5	85.9	20.96	0.43	1.40
Per cent change	*-1.0*	*-0.7*	*-3.9*	*+4.8*	*-7.2*	*+11.1*	*+4.3*	*-0.9*	*+0.4*	*-3.9*	*+2.5*	*-6.5*	*+18.3*	*+4.3*

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-injected 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.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1995	1996	Per cent change	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 p 1st quarter	1997 p 2nd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	33,623	31,686	-5.8	8,327	8,851	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	-1.2
Petroleum[2]	143,617	143,116	-0.3	35,828	38,026	35,929	34,532	34,554	38,101	36,407	32,278	-6.5
Natural gas[3,4]	71,186	84,718	+19.0	10,894	21,976	27,475	17,484	13,918	25,842	27,229	18,441	+5.5
Primary electricity[5]	21,856	22,452	+2.7	5,386	5,804	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,285	6,027	+8.0
Total[6]	270,290	281,982	+4.3	60,437	74,659	77,581	65,570	60,693	78,137	78,335	64,625	-1.4
Imports	78,356	80,645	+2.9	20,476	19,616	19,348	21,053	19,738	20,505	20,577	20,834	-1.0
Exports	118,350	116,537	-1.5	29,820	31,026	29,746	29,029	28,320	29,443	30,373	27,429	-5.5
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,806	+8.1	658	678	610	675	793	729	644	832	+23.4
Stock changes[7]	+7,074	+1,736		-1,779	+2,672	+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+187	-2,926	
Non-energy use[8]	15,006	14,791	-1.4	3,608	3,776	3,609	3,625	3,758	3,798	3,605	3,352	-7.5
Statistical difference[9]	-314	+1,369		+361	-935	+1,977	-162	+840	-1,286	+842	+257	
Total primary energy input[10]	219,455	231,598	+5.5	45,410	60,532	68,696	52,526	46,910	63,466	65,319	51,177	-2.6
Conversion losses etc.[11]	68,782	70,798	+2.9	15,056	18,533	20,777	15,759	14,589	19,673	19,205	16,815	+6.7
Final energy consumption[12]	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	44	83	+90.1	17	13	23	27	14	19	12	11	-57.9
Other solid fuel[13]	3,572	3,805	+6.5	893	867	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	-0.2
Coke oven gas	563	623	+10.8	141	141	156	156	156	156	173	173	+10.7
Gas	1,779	1,889	+6.1	398	411	495	459	379	555	466	349	-24.1
Electricity	847	905	+6.8	199	212	235	231	213	226	235	231	-
Petroleum	916	770	-16.0	235	258	199	206	200	164	197	137	-33.6
Total	7,722	8,075	+4.6	1,883	1,901	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,044	1,864	-8.8
Other industries												
Coal	3,040	2,410	-20.7	692	719	612	600	489	709	645	553	-7.9
Other solid fuel[1,13]	269	382	+41.7	65	66	71	108	96	106	115	129	+19.1
Coke oven gas	14	20	+48.7	3	3	5	5	5	5	7	7	+48.1
Gas[4]	10,259	11,732	+14.4	2,052	3,214	2,850	2,140	2,502	4,240	3,613	2,321	+8.5
Electricity	7,745	7,964	+2.8	1,818	2,081	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,908	1,795	-4.8
Petroleum	7,017	7,005	-0.2	1,494	1,743	2,101	1,618	1,463	1,823	1,962	1,504	-7.0
Total	28,344	29,513	+4.1	6,125	7,827	7,757	6,358	6,512	8,887	8,250	6,310	-0.8
Transport												
Electricity[14]	636	639	+0.3	149	159	165	162	151	161	180	176	+8.7
Petroleum	49,946	51,968	+4.0	12,955	12,769	12,074	13,060	13,556	13,279	12,127	12,984	-0.6
Total[15]	50,584	52,608	+4.0	13,104	12,928	12,239	13,222	13,707	13,440	12,308	13,160	-0.5
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,078	2,084	+0.3	510	566	631	475	357	622	868	215	-54.6
Other solid fuel[1,13]	781	877	+12.2	193	172	219	248	217	193	203	190	-23.4
Gas	28,037	32,322	+15.3	2,650	9,121	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,673	5,236	-15.4
Electricity	8,790	9,246	+5.2	1,649	2,517	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,735	1,912	-3.1
Petroleum	3,015	3,540	+17.4	474	908	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,171	641	-7.6
Total[6]	42,711	48,079	+12.6	5,478	13,287	18,809	9,582	6,065	13,623	16,653	8,197	-14.5
Other final users[17]												
Coal	362	422	+16.7	37	70	183	105	46	88	121	38	-64.0
Other solid fuel[1,13]	160	173	+7.7	45	36	38	53	44	37	43	36	-31.5
Gas[4]	9,505	10,372	+9.1	1,140	2,964	3,759	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,405	2,034	-24.9
Electricity	7,260	7,533	+3.8	1,678	1,968	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,208	1,915	+10.9
Petroleum	4,026	4,025	-	864	1,018	1,075	968	910	1,072	1,080	808	-16.5
Total	21,313	22,525	+5.7	3,764	6,056	7,105	5,561	4,157	5,702	6,857	4,831	-13.1
Total final consumption	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,523	4,999	-9.5	1,256	1,368	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,646	817	-32.3
Other solid fuel[1,13]	4,783	5,236	+9.5	1,196	1,141	1,229	1,375	1,275	1,357	1,323	1,319	-4.1
Coke oven gas	576	644	+11.7	144	144	161	161	161	161	180	180	+11.9
Gas[4,15,16]	49,582	56,317	+13.6	6,240	15,710	20,919	11,498	7,477	16,422	19,157	9,940	-13.5
Electricity	25,279	26,286	+4.0	5,493	6,937	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,267	6,028	+0.9
Petroleum	64,921	67,309	+3.7	16,023	16,696	16,676	16,547	16,719	17,367	16,538	16,075	-2.9
Total all fuels[6]	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5

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 1995 and 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					
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+16,811	17,799	988
Per cent change		*-5.4*	*-8.3*	*-0.3*	*+11.8*	*+12.0*	*+15.1*
1996	January - October	41,679	26,641	13,663	+13,276	14,028	752
1997	January - October p	40,676	25,300	14,137	+16,577e	17,498e	920e
Per cent change		*-2.4*	*-5.0*	*+3.5*	*+24.9*	*+24.7*	*+22.4*
1996	August	3,177	1,809	1,230	+1,111	1,167	56
	September*	4,523	2,809	1,567	+1,225	1,324	99
	October	4,036r	2,579	1,326	+1,162r	1,265r	103r
Total		11,735	7,197	4,123	+3,499	3,757	258
1997	August	2,871	1,603	1,154r	+1,295r	1,355r	60
	September*	4,286	2,657	1,503r	+1,751r	1,822r	72r
	October p	3,817	2,174	1,470	+1,356e	1,440e	84e
Total		10,974	6,434	4,128	+4,401	4,617	216
Per cent change		*-6.5*	*-10.6*	*+0.1*	*+25.8*	*+22.9*	*-16.3*

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

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

			Fuel producers' consumption				Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
			Primary	Secondary					
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1992		100,580	79	78,469	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
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
Per cent change		*-7.2*	*-5.4*	*-7.9*	*-0.3*	*-3.7*	*-19.0*	*+0.6*	*+10.4*
1996	January - October	58,293	6	44,845	7,126	784	2,904	2,144	484
1997	January - October p	50,896	6	37,131	7,207	718	2,753	2,790	292
Per cent change		*-12.7*	*-4.4*	*-17.2*	*+1.1*	*-8.5*	*-5.2*	*+30.1*	*-39.8*
1996	August	4,558	1	3,430	671	73	208	159	16
	September*	5,480	-	4,111	832	78	255	178	26
	October	4,928r	-	3,604r	643	77	331r	247r	26r
Total		14,966	1	11,145r	2,146	228	793r	584r	68r
1997	August	3,994r	-	2,850	668	74	175r	216r	11
	September*	5,768r	1	4,314	828	72	298r	239r	17
	October p	5,119	-	3,876	630	52	270	267	24
Total		14,881	1	11,041	2,126	198	742	722	51
Per cent change		*-0.6*	*-3.3*	*-0.9*	*-0.9*	*-13.2*	*-6.4*	*+23.6*	*-24.7*

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

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1996	August	13,949	8,804	7,653	1,109	42	5,145
	September*	14,647	9,381	8,167	1,181	33	5,266
	October	15,134r	10,248r	9,090r	1,124	34	4,887r
1997	August	19,837	14,465	13,225	1,215	25	5,372
	September*	20,185r	14,699r	13,485	1,189r	26	5,485
	October p	20,300	14,959	13,516	1,418	25	5,341
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*+115*	*+260*	*+32*	*+229*	*-1*	*-144*
on a year ago		*+5,165*	*+4,712*	*+4,426*	*+294*	*-9*	*+454*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze						Other manufactured solid fuels[1]				
				Consumption						Consumption		
		Production	Net imports[2]	Iron and steel industry[3]	Other industry[4,5]	Domestic[5]	Total use	Production	Net imports[2]	Domestic	Industry[4]	Total use
1992		6,528	+305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+9	1,127	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
Per cent change		*-0.1*	*+94.3*	*+6.2*	*+51.0*	*+29.0*	*+9.1*	*+2.6*	*-29.4*	*+15.2*	*-14.3*	*+12.6*
1995	3rd quarter	1,570	+263	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	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	143r	61r	1,892r	202r	-1	201r	15	216r
	2nd quarter	1,567r	+218r	1,692	167r	27r	1,886r	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter p	1,553	+280	1,643	154	22	1,818	211	-24	148	12	160
Per cent change		*-0.6*	*+1.9*	*+2.6*	*+16.9*	*-65.9*	*+1.2*	*-4.0*	*(+)*	*-24.1*	*-7.7*	*-23.1*

1. These include solid fuels used in open fires and closed appliances and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.
2. The latest quarter's import figures are estimated. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from HM Customs and Excise.
3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
4. Includes own use by fuel producers.
5. Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1992		74	57	131	167	6	8
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996 p		77	35	112	265	7	28
Per cent change		*+28.3*	*-7.9*	*+14.3*	*+8.6*	*(+)*	*+47.4*
1995	3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	-	5
	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	63	1	7
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	68	4	8
	3rd quarter p	14	8	22	59r	3	7r
Per cent change		*-26.3*	*-11.1*	*-21.4*	*+13.5*		

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]
1992		12,255	3,312	1,508	6,851	1.5	5,420	22
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 p		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
Per cent change		*+18.3*	*+1.6*	*+1.1*	*+31.4*		-	
1995	3rd quarter	3,854	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,252	19
	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	5,540r	978	296	4,031r	2.6	956	16
	2nd quarter	4,061r	1,039	376	2,456r	1.7	1,146	18
	3rd quarter p	4,130	1,038	283	2,563	..	1,196	..
Per cent change		*-12.7*	*+8.6*	*+1.4*	*-16.7*		*+0.7*	

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: Processing	Transport	Bundled services	Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
Gas systems	(pence/thousand cubic feet)						
1 Frigg Transportation System (UK)			40.0	Small	6	1998	a b c f g
2 Sage	67.0			Small	6	1998	b c d f g
3 Tartan platform / MCP01 pipeline		34.3		Large	3	1998	b d
4 CATS		65.0		Large	10	1999	c d
5 CATS			75.0	Large	10	1999	c d f g h
6 J-Block Infrastructure			47.0	Large	15	1998	b e h j k l n o
7 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	14	1999	b c e f g h n
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
8 Tartan to Claymore pipeline		0.04-0.06		Large	4	1998	b
9 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
10 Brent			1.00	Large	9	1997	b f g n
11 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
12 Brent System	0.62	0.30		Small	10	TBD	b f g h
13 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	10	2000	b
14 Clyde Platform	1.25			Large	N/A	1999	b e h n o

a - Priority rights
b - Send or pay
c - Annual charge
d - New capital expense
e - Processing offshore
f - Processing onshore
g - NGLs
h - Water
i - Salt
j - Sulphur
k - CO2
l - H2S
m - N_2
n - Compression
o - Other

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

1. Capacity offered on a reasonable endeavours basis with a banking arrangement.
2. Subject to a minimum flowrate of blended gases in Sage of 90 mmcfd.
3. Tariff quoted at 3.5p/therm. May be replaced by a cost sharing mechanism post 31/12/99.
4. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.
5. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a datily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.
6. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.
7. No Comment

Oil systems

8. £0.04 up to 27MM BBLS, £0.06 over 27 MM BBLS. The tariff is a minor element of a field development package, and only applies to a minority share of oil transported. As such, it is not reflective of arms length transportation arrangements.
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.
10. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
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.
12. SCO - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Determined)
13. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline
14. Accoss.

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

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

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

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

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

		Upstream gas industry						Downstream gas industry				
		Less			*Plus*			*Less*				
	Gross gas production[1]	Producers own use[2]	Exports[3]	Stock change and other net losses[4 5]	Imports	Gas available at terminals[6]	Gas input into transmission system[7]	Operators own use[8]	Stock changes[9]	Metering differences[10]	Gas output from transmission system[11]
1992	597,854	38,505	620	+698	61,255	619,286	620,388	2,651	+4,065	-6,249	619,921
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	-3,067	2,495	724,832
1995	822,726	49,249	11,232	+4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874r	3,311	-9,927	7,535	777,955r
1996	980,064r	55,825r	15,203	+5,580	19,804	923,260r	927,374r	4,576	+3,632	10,519	908,647r
Per cent change	*+19.1*	*+13.4*	*+35.4*		*+1.8*	*+18.8*	*+19.1*	*+38.2*			*+16.8*
1996 January - October	758,705	45,300	12,067	+4,680	16,243	712,901	716,803	3,331	+3,315	8,683	701,474
1997 January - October p	779,552	45,476	16,591	+6,207	12,861	724,139	734,750	3,060	+7,739	6,524	717,427
Per cent change	*+2.7*	*+0.4*	*+37.5*		*-20.8*	*+1.6*	*+2.5*	*-8.1*			*+2.3*
1996 August	49,211r	3,953r	329	+892	1,574	45,611r	47,594r	75	+4,206	579	42,734r
September	60,176r	4,177r	922	+429	1,222	55,870r	57,491r	161	+4,100	714	52,516r
October	77,708	4,698	1,049	+493	677	72,145	72,373r	294	+2,374	724	68,981r
Total	187,095	12,828	2,300	+1,814	3,473	173,626	177,458	530	+10,680	2,017	164,231
1997 August	53,092r	4,058r	1,709	+598	782	47,509	50,061r	86	+4,354	503	45,118r
September	59,394	4,211	1,560	+701	902	53,824	55,408	135	+2,215	411	52,647
October p	82,289	4,510	2,206	+754	514	75,333	76,255	306	-1,175	454	76,670
Total	194,775	12,779	5,475	+2,053	2,198	176,666	181,724	527	+5,394	1,368	174,435
Per cent change	*+4.1*	*-0.4*	*(+)*		*-36.7*	*+1.8*	*+2.4*	*-0.6*			*+6.2*

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]
1992	598,755	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	99,872
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
Per cent change	*+16.2*	*+30.8*	*+6.1*	*+10.5*	*+15.3*	*+9.1*
1995 2nd quarter	147,731	31,891	5,411	33,510	54,841	22,078
3rd quarter	115,106	34,137	4,624	31,933	30,818	13,594
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	290,795	61,146	5,419	49,080	135,732	39,418
2nd quarter p	180,167	57,687	4,054	34,068	60,883	23,475
Per cent change	*-1.8*	*+37.4*	*-24.1*	*+3.9*	*-15.4*	*-25.1*

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 front 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 oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
1992	94,251	89,184	5,067	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
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	129,838	121,774	8,064	47,741	997	48,275	41,896	75,927	8,203	1,824	9,170	26,018	2,664
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-*	*-5.5*	*+6.4*	*-10.2*	*+1.4*	*+2.4*	*-3.1*	*+4.8*	*+35.1*	*-7.2*	*+6.6*	*+8.1*
1996 January - October	106,643	100,111	6,533	40,830	850	40,295	34,738	61,727	7,117	1,557	7,535	21,339	2,201
1997 January - October p	105,497	99,004	6,494	38,505	650	41,932	36,046	60,531	7,122	1,236	6,687	24,076	2,489
Per cent change	*-1.1*	*-1.1*	*-0.6*	*-5.7*	*-23.5*	*+4.1*	*+3.8*	*-1.9*	*+0.1*	*-20.6*	*-11.3*	*+12.8*	*+13.1*
1996 August	10,098	9,518	581	3,627	126	4,035	3,256	6,115	845	66	569	2,249	245
September	10,523	9,902	620	5,121	15	3,770	3,279	4,830	649	158	727	2,246	243
October	11,403	10,687	716	4,028	41	3,777	3,337	5,905	698	258	933	2,028	229
Total	32,024	30,107	1,917	12,776	182	11,582	9,872	16,850	2,192	482	2,229	6,523	717
1997 August	10,462	9,842	620	4,026	108	4,412	3,719	6,021r	780	87	413r	2,869	276r
September	10,403	9,784	619	3,951	97	4,198	3,621	5,281	659	81	833	2,739	260
October p	11,626	10,911	715	4,211	103	4,042	3,446	6,559	717	121	791	2,521	272
Total	32,491	30,537	1,954	12,188	308	12,652	10,786	17,861	2,156	289	2,037	8,129	808
Per cent change	*+1.5*	*+1.4*	*+1.9*	*-4.6*	*+69.2*	*+9.2*	*+9.3*	*+6.0*	*-1.6*	*-40.0*	*-8.6*	*+24.6*	*+12.7*

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 arrivals less refinery shipments 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. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports and exports of petroleum porducts becomes available.
8. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 14. 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[5]	Light distillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,359	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,459
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	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
Per cent change	*-2.1*	*+45.7*	*-11.4*	*+3.8*	*+1.1*	*+3.7*	*-0.4*	*-10.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*+1.3*	*+1.2*
1996 August	5,029	1,172	344	6,589	2,210	2,155	2,936	1,466	8,767	1,553	13,802	15,355
September	5,381	1,487	364	7,275	2,317	2,078	2,923	1,384	8,701	1,553	14,423	15,976
1996 October	4,941	1,257	414	6,655	2,369	2,396	2,874	1,431	9,070	1,527	14,199	15,725
1997 August	5,543	1,114	586	7,404	2,431	2,414	2,922	1,509	9,276	1,810	14,869	16,679
September	5,057	1,533	646	7,396	2,342	2,353	3,004	1,548	9,247	1,815	14,828	16,643
October p	5,550	1,287	650	7,647	2,224	2,278	2,924	1,480	8,906	1,760	14,794	16,554
Per cent change	*+12.3*	*+2.4*	*+57.0*	*+14.9*	*-6.1*	*-4.9*	*+1.7*	*+3.4*	*-1.8*	*+15.3*	*+4.2*	*+5.3*

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

	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 petroleum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,649	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,660	6,622	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	*+4.2*	*+2.2*	*+17.1*	*+4.4*	*+0.7*	*+8.3*	*+4.2*	*+2.9*	*+6.0*	*+20.0*	*+6.4*	*+4.6*	*-11.9*	*-11.0*
1996 Jan - Oct	80,103	5,457	172	74,473	1,517	119	2,331	23,241	7,014	2,835	23,832	9,512	914	1,856
1997 Jan - Oct p	80,534	5,423	82	75,028	1,617	106	2,364	23,314	7,077	2,637	23,953	9,827	1,005	1,921
Per cent change	*+0.5*	*-0.6*	*-52.3*	*+0.7*	*+6.6*	*-10.9*	*+1.4*	*+0.3*	*+0.9*	*-7.0*	*+0.5*	*+3.3*	*+10.0*	*+3.5*
1996 Aug	8,220	553	21	7,646	161	13	221	2,406	785	225	2,432	974	103	199
Sep	8,027	536	8	7,483	136	13	216	2,386	708	240	2,488	886	79	200
Oct	8,365	557	-17	7,824	125	14	239	2,527	673	292	2,659	862	93	208
Total	24,612	1,646	12	22,953	422	40	676	7,319	2,166	757	7,579	2,722	275	607
1997 Aug	8,430	550	2	7,878	178	10	226	2,428	793	217	2,558	1,019	95	218
Sep	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
Oct p	8,108	566	17	7,525	146	13	181	2,511	689	243	2,345	989	80	186
Total	24,851	1,666	44	23,141	458	34	633	7,399	2,175	735	7,313	3,073	308	610
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*+1.2*	*(+)*	*+0.8*	*+8.5*	*-15.0*	*-6.4*	*+1.1*	*+0.4*	*-2.9*	*-3.5*	*+12.9*	*+12.0*	*+0.5*

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

	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha (LDF)[5] 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[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1992	75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	788
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 p	75,391	2,501	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,976	878	2,146	864
Per cent change	*+2.3*	*-*	*+3.8*	*+2.1*	*+10.1*	*+5.1*	*+50.0*	*+21.1*	*+6.7*	*+5.6*	*-10.9*	*-30.6*	*-11.3*	*-3.5*
1996 January - October	62,584	2,091	2,994	18,643	12,615	6,786	30	1,954	11,924	6,307	5,001	703	1,847	729
1997 January - October p	60,268	2,014	2,636	18,567	13,257	7,086	23	1,947	12,500	6,074	3,107	182	1,792	729
Per cent change	*-3.7*	*-3.7*	*-12.0*	*-0.4*	*+5.1*	*+4.4*	*-23.3*	*-0.4*	*+4.8*	*-3.7*	*-37.9*	*-74.1*	*-3.0*	*-*
1996 August	6,121	222	266	1,915	1,298	765	3	132	1,197	549	413	67	195	70
September	6,257	206	299	1,825	1,252	750	2	171	1,204	605	486	79	188	70
October	6,607	171	417	1,971	1,363	724	4	177	1,272	611	595	18	210	79
Total	18,985	599	982	5,711	3,913	2,239	9	480	3,673	1,765	1,494	164	593	219
1997 August	5,752	220	254	1,836	1,328	817	1	112	1,160	545	204	-	192	67
September	6,016	188	300	1,796	1,308	780	2	190	1,300	586	245	-	182	72
October p	6,311	189	301	1,914	1,405	753	2	212	1,380	633	292	-	185	73
Total	18,079	597	855	5,546	4,041	2,350	5	514	3,840	1,764	741	-	559	212
Per cent change	*-4.8*	*-0.3*	*-12.9*	*-2.9*	*+3.3*	*+5.0*	*-44.4*	*+7.1*	*+4.5*	*-0.1*	*-50.4*	*-*	*-5.7*	*-3.2*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
1992		64,839	6,405	42	678	7,136	43,788	2,579	4,211
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
Per cent change		*+2.8*	*-9.6*	*+6.4*	*-16.3*	*-1.2*	*+4.1*	*+17.5*	*-0.2*
1995	3rd quarter	15,315	842	8	226	1,384	11,625	426	804
	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 p	14,859	192	6	148	1,227	12,060	521	704
Per cent change		*-5.8*	*-75.4*	*-25.0*	*-22.9*	*-8.2*	*-0.6*	*-1.3*	*-12.0*

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

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Major power producers[1]				Other generators				All generating companies						
	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total[2]	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total[2]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1992	46.0	1.0	17.5	69.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993	38.3	6.3	20.2	69.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994	35.9	9.1	20.1	69.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995	35.0	11.4	20.4	70.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.8	36.2	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996	31.9	15.2	21.1	71.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.8	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
Per cent change	*-9.0*	*+32.8*	*+3.8*	*+1.7*	*-11.5*	*+10.4*	*-2.3*	*-0.5*	*-9.2*	*-3.3*	*+30.8*	*+3.5*	*-36.9*	*+12.4*	*+1.6*
1995 3rd quarter	7.1	2.7	5.1	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.1	0.2	16.5
4th quarter	9.1	3.6	5.4	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996 1st quarter	10.5	3.7	5.3	20.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
2nd quarter	7.0	3.4	5.3	16.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.7	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
4th quarter	7.9	4.4	5.9	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997 1st quarter	8.2	5.0	5.9	19.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	8.5	0.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	21.1
2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	5.7	16.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
3rd quarter p	5.6	4.6	5.1	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	5.8	0.3	4.9	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.5
Per cent change	*-11.7*	*+22.6*	*+8.4*	-	*-34.8*	*+16.6*	*-21.8*	*-11.8*	*-12.6*	*-65.0*	*+22.2*	*+7.0*	*+58.9*	*-2.4*	*-0.8*

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. 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.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

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

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1992	69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993	69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994	69.05	35.89	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995	70.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996	71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*-9.0*	*-3.8*	*+32.8*	*+3.8*	*-26.9*
1996 January - October	57.90	26.01	2.51	12.12	16.94	0.16
1997 January - October p	56.83	21.47	1.06	15.78	18.17	0.25
Per cent change	*-1.8*	*-17.5*	*-57.6*	*+30.2*	*+7.2*	*+53.0*
1996 August	4.63	1.97	0.22	1.07	1.35	0.01
September*	6.26	2.40	0.29	1.54	2.00	0.01
October	5.33	2.06	0.22	1.32	1.69	0.02
Total	16.22	6.43	0.74	3.93	5.04	0.04
1997 August	4.65	1.62	0.07	1.35	1.59	0.01
September*	6.13	2.49	0.08	1.75	1.78	0.02
October p	5.45	2.36	0.06	1.52	1.48	0.02
Total	16.23	6.47	0.21	4.62	4.85	0.05
Per cent change	-	*+0.6*	*-71.4*	*+17.6*	*-3.8*	*+13.8*

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

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

	Major power producers[1]			Other generators			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	20.86	1.75	19.11	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.24
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	23.75	1.59	22.16	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	24.21	1.66	22.55	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
Per cent change	*+4.1*	*+2.3*	*+4.3*	*+1.9*	*+4.5*	*+1.7*	*+4.0*	*+2.5*	*+4.1*	*+2.2*	*+4.0*
1995 3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.40	0.39	5.01	73.05	4.64	68.42	4.27	72.69
4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.28	0.25	6.03	91.00	5.20	85.79	3.65	89.44
1996 1st quarter	92.78	5.41	87.37	6.47	0.51	5.96	99.25	5.92	93.34	4.28	97.61
2nd quarter	73.70	4.26	69.43	5.83	0.49	5.33	79.53	4.76	74.77	4.30	79.07
3rd quarter	70.49	4.06	66.44	5.49	0.35	5.14	75.99	4.41	71.58	4.03	75.61
4th quarter	86.18	4.77	81.41	6.42	0.31	6.11	92.60	5.08	87.52	4.07	91.59
1997 1st quarter	90.38	5.06	85.32	5.92	0.31	5.61	96.30	5.37	90.92	4.27	95.19
2nd quarter	73.26	4.27	68.99	5.52	0.43	5.09	78.78	4.70	74.08	4.06	78.14
3rd quarter p	71.78	4.19	67.59	5.51	0.49	5.02	77.29	4.67	72.61	4.00	76.61
Per cent change	*+1.8*	*+3.2*	*+1.7*	*+0.3*	*+38.5*	*-2.3*	*+1.7*	*+6.0*	*+1.4*	*-0.8*	*+1.3*

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

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Industry: Total industry	Nuclear power stations[1]	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[2,3]
1992	19,112	18,465	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,879
1993	20,693	19,934	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692
1994	21,007	20,301	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177
1995	22,163	21,352	2,955	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959
1996	22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+1.6*	*-0.2*	*+2.1*	*+4.1*	*+5.6*	*-2.5*	*-1.9*	*+19.7*	*-13.0*
1995 3rd quarter	5,005	4,824	725	789	488	998	819	121	467	417
4th quarter	6,030	5,834	796	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512
1996 1st quarter	5,963	5,761	820	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461
2nd quarter	5,335	5,138	642	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445
3rd quarter	5,142	4,923	706	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359
4th quarter	6,110	5,880	781	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438
1997 1st quarter	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533
2nd quarter	5,092	4,919	673	715	492	1,109	903	127	478	422
3rd quarter p	5,023	4,825	549	743	470	1,116	911	152	540	344
Per cent change	*-2.3*	*-2.0*	*-22.2*	*-6.8*	*-15.5*	*+7.0*	*+15.1*	*+29.5*	*-2.3*	*-4.3*

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

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

TWh

	Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant: Total	Conventional steam plant: Total conventional steam	Coal[3]	Oil	Other conventional steam[4]	CCGT[5]	Nuclear	Hydro[6]	Other[7]	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)[8,9]	Total Electricity available[9]
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53
Per cent change	*+4.1*	*+2.3*	*+4.3*	*-5.5*	*-9.7*	*-10.3*	*+17.9*	*+35.2*	*+6.7*	*-43.8*	*+70.2*	*+2.3*	*+0.9*	*+4.1*
1996 January - October	261.06	15.09	245.97	125.14	98.95	3.64	22.54	52.35	66.43	1.03	1.02	13.81	5.02	264.79
1997 January - October p	259.98	14.89	245.10	101.52	79.48	1.01	21.03	69.85	71.18	1.81	0.74	13.65	4.89	263.64
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-1.4*	*-0.4*	*-18.9*	*-19.7*	*-72.2*	*-6.7*	*+33.4*	*+7.2*	*+76.5*	*-27.6*	*-1.2*	*-2.6*	*-0.4*
1996 August	20.62	1.21	19.41	9.76	7.12	0.33	2.31	4.30	5.28	0.01	0.07	1.34	0.44	21.19
September*	28.74	1.64	27.10	13.00	9.42	0.46	3.11	6.13	7.85	0.06	0.06	1.36	0.53	28.99
October	24.08	1.36	22.72	10.26	7.80	0.20	2.26	5.59	6.60	0.20	0.06	1.20	0.50	24.42
Total	73.45	4.21	69.23	33.02	24.34	0.99	7.68	16.02	19.73	0.28	0.18	3.90	1.47	74.60
1997 August	21.47	1.27	20.20	7.69	5.81	0.06	1.83	6.14	6.25	0.05	0.07	1.27	0.38	21.85
September*	28.06	1.59	26.47	11.87	9.27	0.07	2.53	7.41	6.96	0.18	0.05	1.47	0.48	28.42
October p	24.57	1.36	23.20	10.09	8.49	0.04	1.57	7.16	5.78	0.11	0.05	1.33	0.44	24.97
Total	74.09	4.22	69.87	29.66	23.56	0.17	5.93	20.71	18.99	0.34	0.17	4.07	1.30	75.23
Per cent change	*+0.9*	*+0.1*	*+0.9*	*-10.2*	*-3.2*	*-82.6*	*-22.8*	*+29.3*	*-3.8*	*+20.5*	*-4.8*	*+4.4*	*-11.6*	*+0.9*

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
			Sales of electricity to consumers										
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses[1]	Total[2]	Industrial[3]	Commercial[4]	Domestic	Other[5]	Electricity available[6]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[7]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1992	301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993	305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994	309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995	314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.02	1.01	14.62	330.68	28.45	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
Per cent change	*+4.1*	*+5.9*	*+3.9*	*+2.0*	*+4.3*	*+5.2*	*+5.2*	*+2.1*	*-6.7*	*+5.4*	*+4.0*	*+4.0*	*+4.0*
1996 Jan - October	264.79	23.58	241.22	78.35	70.81	84.43	7.63	13.14	0.84	12.31	277.94	24.41	253.52
1997 Jan - October p	263.64	20.57	243.06	78.14	76.44	81.55	6.93	13.05	0.84	12.21	276.68	21.42	255.27
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-12.7*	*+0.8*	*-0.3*	*+8.0*	*-3.4*	*-9.2*	*-0.7*	*+0.7*	*-0.8*	*-0.5*	*-12.3*	*+0.7*
1996 August	21.19	1.51	19.68	7.15	6.10	5.86	0.57	1.15	0.11	1.05	22.34	1.61	20.72
September*	28.99	3.11	25.88	8.94	7.80	8.29	0.84	1.52	0.21	1.31	30.51	3.32	27.19
October	24.42	1.74	22.68	7.64	6.87	7.47	0.70	1.24	0.04	1.20	25.66	1.78	23.88
Total	74.60	6.35	68.24	23.73	20.77	21.63	2.12	3.91	0.36	3.55	78.51	6.71	71.80
1997 August	21.85	1.43	20.42	6.97	6.84	6.01	0.60	1.19	0.14	1.04	23.04	1.57	21.47
September*	28.42	2.31	26.11	8.98	8.18	8.13	0.82	1.49	0.20	1.28	29.90	2.51	27.39
October p	24.97	2.15	22.82	7.43	7.02	7.66	0.71	1.27	0.04	1.23	26.24	2.19	24.05
Total	75.23	5.88	69.35	23.37	22.04	21.80	2.13	3.94	0.39	3.56	79.17	6.27	72.91
Per cent change	*+0.9*	*-7.4*	*+1.6*	*-1.5*	*+6.1*	*+0.8*	*+0.8*	*+0.8*	*+7.7*	*+0.1*	*+0.9*	*-6.6*	*+1.5*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change in the two months after initial publication.
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% in 1996).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. 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 1990	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	+1.6	+1.4	-1.4
February	4.0	6.3	2.6	6.1	+2.3	-1.4	+2.1
March*	5.4	5.6	3.7	8.3	+0.2	-1.7	+2.9
April	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	+0.6	+1.0	+0.9
May	10.2	10.1	8.3	11.2	-0.1	-1.9	+1.0
June*	13.4	13.1	14.0	13.9	-0.3	+0.6	+0.5
July	15.7	17.9	16.1	16.6	+2.2	+0.4	+0.9
August	15.9	19.8	17.5	19.0	+3.9	+1.6	+3.1
September*	14.0	15.5	13.9	15.3	+1.5	-0.1	+1.3
October	11.1	13.3	12.2	11.8	+2.2	+1.1	+0.7
November	7.6	9.1	7.4		+1.5	-0.2	
December*	4.9	5.6	3.9		+0.7	-1.0	
Year[3]	9.5	10.8	9.4		+1.3	-0.1	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	+1.0	+0.9	-1.0
February	3.9	6.7	3.1	6.9	+2.8	-0.8	+3.0
March	5.7	5.6	4.6	8.4	-0.1	-1.1	+2.7
April	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.1	+1.1	+0.9	+1.3
May	10.9	11.6	9.3	11.5	+0.7	-1.6	+0.6
June	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.0	+0.1	+0.5	+0.1
July	15.8	18.4	16.4	16.9	+2.6	+0.6	+1.1
August	15.6	18.9	16.7	18.6	+3.3	+1.1	+3.0
September	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.5	+0.3	+0.2	+1.0
October	10.6	13.2	11.8	10.5	+2.6	+1.2	-0.1
November	6.6	8.1	6.2		+1.5	-0.4	
December	4.7	2.8	3.5		-1.9	-1.2	
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5		+1.1	-0.1	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 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 materials[1]

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
	Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS (cif):													
1992	14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993	13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994	10.8	46.7	20.9	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	6,647
Per cent change	*+10.8*	*+1.7*	*+2.1*	*+2.9*	*+1.5*	*+3.2*	*+15.4*	*+24.7*	*+18.1*	*+11.7*	*-4.3*	*+19.8*	*+19.3*
1995 4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	340	19	95	1,453	1,345
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	1,707
3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,602
4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,813
1997 1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,635	1,530
2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	20.9	181	995	340	28	98	1,643	1,523
3rd quarter p	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.2	165	924	308	12	73	1,482	1,379
Per cent change	*+9.0*	*+3.6*	*-20.5*	*-34.7*	*-2.9*	*-1.5*	*+4.3*	*-10.1*	*-24.4*	*-40.8*	*-22.9*	*-13.3*	*-13.9*
EXPORTS (fob):													
1992	0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879
1993	1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994	1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995	0.9	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
Per cent change	*+7.7*	*-3.5*	*+8.3*	*+43.6*	-	*-0.4*	*+16.4*	*+15.5*	*+24.7*	*+20.2*	-	*+18.2*	*+18.2*
1995 4th quarter	0.3	21.5	6.8	0.3	-	28.8	21	1,617	713	13	-	2,365	2,365
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	-	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	0.3	20.6	6.5	0.4	-	27.8	26	1,939	785	20	1	2,769	2,769
2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	6.8	0.5	-	26.2	17	1,450	755	20	-	2,243	2,243
3rd quarter p	0.2	17.6	7.6	0.3	-	25.8	17	1,369	843	15	-	2,244	2,244
Per cent change	*+10.1*	*-11.7*	*+6.0*	*+42.4*	-	*-6.5*	*-3.9*	*-21.2*	*+3.0*	*+28.7*	-	*-13.2*	*-13.2*
NET EXPORTS:													
1992	-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258
1993	-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994	-9.7	39.3	9.2	-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	4,195
1995 4th quarter	-2.9	10.2	3.4	-	-0.3	10.3	-147	787	373	-6	-95	912	1,020
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	868
3rd quarter	-2.8	8.3	2.9	-	-0.4	8.0	-141	710	410	-9	-94	877	984
4th quarter	-3.2	10.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	10.3	-155	1,038	421	-2	-100	1,200	1,289
1997 1st quarter	-4.0	10.6	2.5	-	-0.4	8.7	-182	1,036	409	-12	-117	1,134	1,239
2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	5.2	-164	455	415	-8	-98	600	720
3rd quarter p	-3.0	5.5	4.2	0.2	-0.3	6.5	-148	445	535	3	-73	762	865

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

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

Range of annual purchases of which:

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

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

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

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995 2nd quarter	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter p
COAL	Small	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04r	2.06
(£per GJ)	Medium	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.64r	1.61
	Large	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19r	1.22
All consumers:	Average	1.43	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26r	1.29
	10% decile[2]	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42r	1.42
	median[2]	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.82
	90% decile[2]	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48
HEAVY FUEL OIL	Small	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	98.5r	97.9
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	91.7r	90.9
	Large	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.6r	82.8
Of which:	Extra large	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.5r	80.9
	Moderately large	91.7	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6	86.3
All consumers:	Average	90.8	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	87.4r	87.6
	10% decile[2]	86.3	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.5r	81.7
	median[2]	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	104.7	94.9	93.0
	90% decile[2]	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	111.3r	109.5
GAS OIL	Small	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	170.3r	170.9
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	142.6	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	161.9r	162.7
	Large	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.5r	150.0
All consumers:	Average	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.6r	152.5
	10% decile[2]	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	142.8r	140.8
	median[2]	142.3	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.3r	158.2
	90% decile[2]	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	186.0r	185.3
ELECTRICITY	Small	5.88	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.49r	5.43
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.16r	4.07
	Large	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09	3.01
Of which:	Extra large	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.64r	2.53
	Moderately large	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.44r	3.38
All consumers:	Average	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.50	3.42
	10% decile[2]	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72r	3.72
	median[2]	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.11r	5.09
	90% decile[2]	7.31	7.41	8.23	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73r	6.63
GAS	Small	1.109	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.876r	0.875
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.677r	0.682
	Large	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.462r	0.466
All consumers:	Average	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.491r	0.492
	Firm	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.567	0.563	0.552
	Interruptible	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.440r	0.452
	Tariff	1.305	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.291r	1.257
	10% decile[2]	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.525r	0.529
	median[2]	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.812r	0.813
	90% decile[2]	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315	1.257
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	86.2	87.0
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average[6]	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	197.4	171.3r	168.2
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	112.0

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (SO).
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the 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.

A consequence of the 1995 Gas Act is that the concept of tariff supply was abolished on 1 March 1997. All tariff customers on that date were deemed to have contracted with their public gas supplier. Customers below 73,200 kWh annual consumption would buy their gas on contracts (like the rest of the market) priced in accordance with published lists. As a result of this change separate prices for tariff gas will not be shown from Q1 1998. Prices for small users and the 90% decile will still provide a guide to prices paid by small industrial users. If there are any views on this change please contact Duncan Millard, Head of Energy Prices Statistics on 0171 215 2720.

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

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

		Major power producers[1]			Natural gas at UK delivery points[8]	
		Coal[3]	Oil[4,5]	Natural gas[6,7]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1992		45.84	57.76	..	0.595	0.549
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1995	3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	0.618	0.590
	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.48r	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20r	79.99	0.610	0.559r	0.541
	3rd quarter p	34.62	94.23	0.564	0.565	0.549

1. See definitons 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 Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981.

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

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								
1992		99.8	84.5	104.5	109.0	104.2				
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				
Per cent change		*-4.9*	*+10.4*	*-26.8*	*-3.5*	*-5.3*				
1995	3rd quarter	86.1	107.3	82.7	100.9	97.6	86.5r	107.5r	102.4r	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.1r	107.6	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.8r	107.1	100.9r	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	105.8r	99.6r	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.3r	104.9r	98.1r	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.7	98.9	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.7	108.6	102.5	66.4	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter	78.7r	114.7r	67.2r	93.3r	90.6r	68.0r	98.0r	93.7r	
	3rd quarter p	80.1	115.0	65.9	90.4	88.7	68.8	96.5	93.0	
Per cent change		*-2.6*	*-4.2*	*+7.0*	*-8.1*	*-5.2*	*+7.0*	*-8.1*	*-5.3*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								GDP deflator[4]
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6				111.4
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6				115.0
1994		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		66.9	101.8	53.6	85.3	80.6				123.4
Per cent change		*-7.7*	*+7.2*	*-29.0*	*-6.3*	*-8.1*				*+3.0*
1995	3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	69.1	84.3	81.5	72.2	89.7r	85.5r	119.8
	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.5	89.0	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5	99.6	59.1	92.8	86.1	57.0	87.5	82.4	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.9	52.5	82.2	78.6	53.2	86.3r	81.2r	122.6
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.0	84.9r	79.4r	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.5	53.0	86.3	81.9	52.3r	82.3	79.3	124.8
1997	1st quarter	65.2	103.0	55.0	86.8	81.9	53.1	81.7r	78.4r	125.1
	2nd quarter	62.6r	91.2r	53.4r	74.2r	72.0r	54.1	77.9r	74.4r	125.8
	3rd quarter p	63.3	91.0	52.2	71.5	70.2	54.4	76.3	73.5	126.4
Per cent change		*-4.7*	*-6.3*	*+4.6*	*-10.2*	*-7.3*	*+4.6*	*-10.1*	*-7.4*	*+2.3*

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	GDP deflator[4]
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4	
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	
Per cent change		*+1.0*	*+0.2*	*-0.4*	*+10.1*	*+0.3*	*+5.1*	*+2.8*	
1995	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2	
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7	
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8	
	2nd quarter	119.7	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 p	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
Per cent change		*+0.5*	*-1.0*	*-5.9*	*-4.6*	*-3.7*	*+14.0*	*+6.0*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							
1992		99.2	95.9	103.9	76.0	99.0	99.2	99.1	111.4
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		98.4	91.3	97.5	80.3	94.3	111.7	102.3	123.4
Per cent change		*-2.0*	*-2.8*	*-3.3*	*+6.9*	*-2.7*	*+2.0*	*-0.2*	*+3.0*
1995	3rd quarter	98.6	94.1	100.9	75.0	96.9	110.1	102.8	119.8
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5	120.9
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.1	98.5	77.8	95.1	109.9	102.0	122.4
	2nd quarter	97.7	91.9	98.7	77.7	95.1	109.7	101.8	122.6
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	101.9	123.6
	4th quarter	99.4	90.3	95.0	86.7	92.8	116.7	103.9	124.8
1997	1st quarter	99.6	90.0	93.6	82.8	91.9	118.0	104.6	125.1
	2nd quarter	96.7	89.5	92.8	75.6	90.7	116.2	103.2	125.8
	3rd quarter p	94.9r	88.2r	90.1r	73.6r	88.8r	123.3r	105.6r	126.4r
Per cent change		*-1.7 r*	*-3.2 r*	*-8.0 r*	*-6.7 r*	*-5.9 r*	*+11.5 r*	*+3.7 r*	*+2.3 r*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.
2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent. 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 will be 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 index[1]

		Motor spirit[1] 4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						1990 = 100
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
1996	September	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6
	October	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	November	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	December	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
	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 p	69.73r	73.71	64.20r	64.30r	14.27	15.10	96.0r
	November p	69.48	n/a	63.91	64.03	n/a	n/a	92.6

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.

1997 DTI UKCS Capital Investment Intentions Survey

This article summarises the results of an annual survey into proposed capital investment on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). The survey was conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry in the late summer of 1997, and was designed to obtain a view of operator's intentions to invest in oil and gas over the current year and the next five years.

The main points to emerge from the 1997 survey are:

- Investment intentions for 1997 of £4.8 billion are 8% higher than the actual expenditure for 1996, and increase by a further 15% to peak at £5.5 billion in 1998. Actual expenditure in 1997, based on results for the first three quarters (see Table 9 on page 8), look likely to be slightly lower than the investment intentions for 1997.
- Operators are more optimistic, with total investment intentions over the survey period some 10% higher than in the 1996 survey.

Total investment intentions

Chart 1 and the Table 1 following illustrate the total investment intentions of the operators. It is normal for intended expenditure to decline in the later years of the survey, since the companies only give intentions where planning is at a sufficiently advanced stage to enable reasonable estimates of expenditure to be made.

Chart 1: Actual investment & company intentions

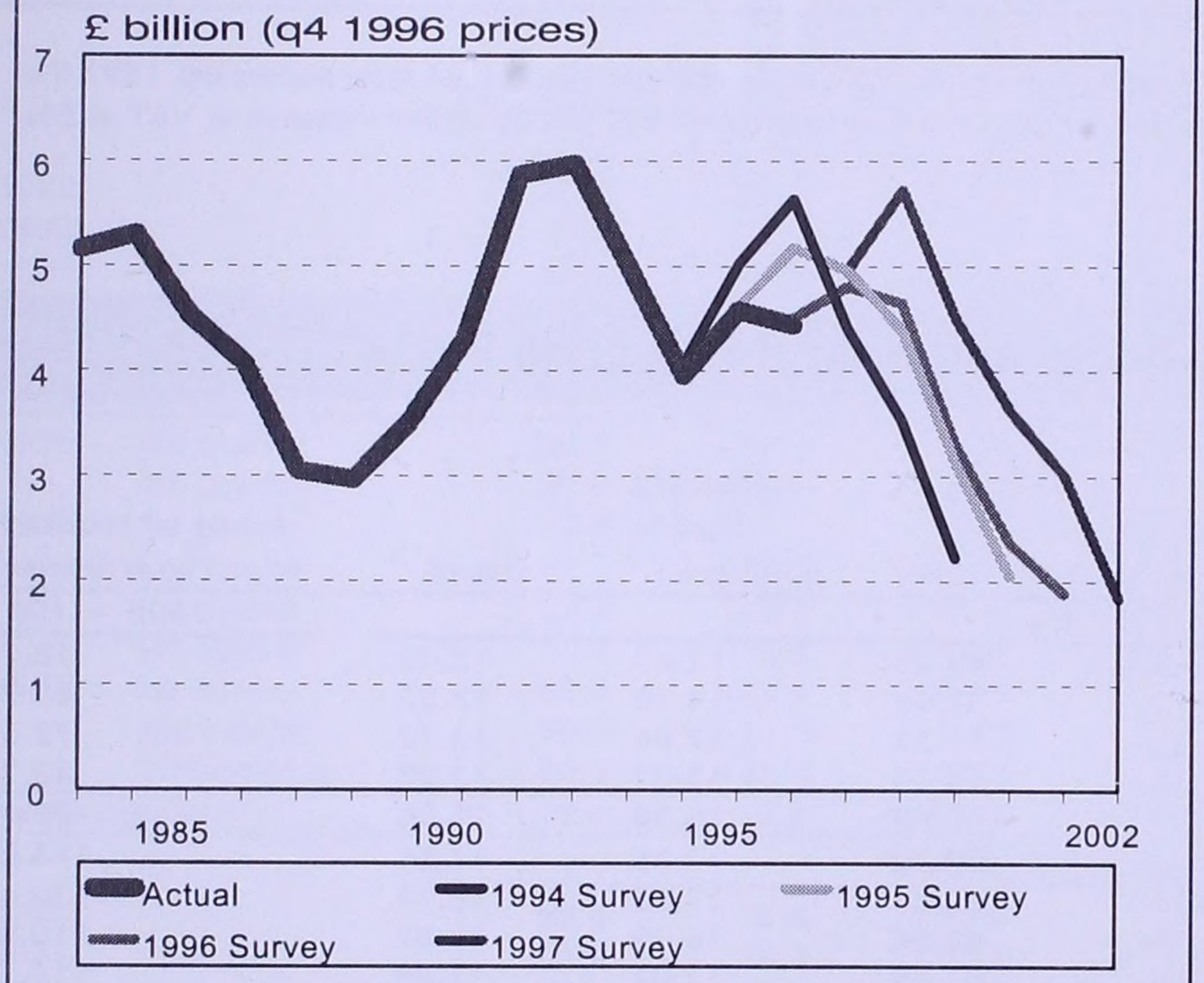


Table 1: Company Intentions to invest on the UKCS

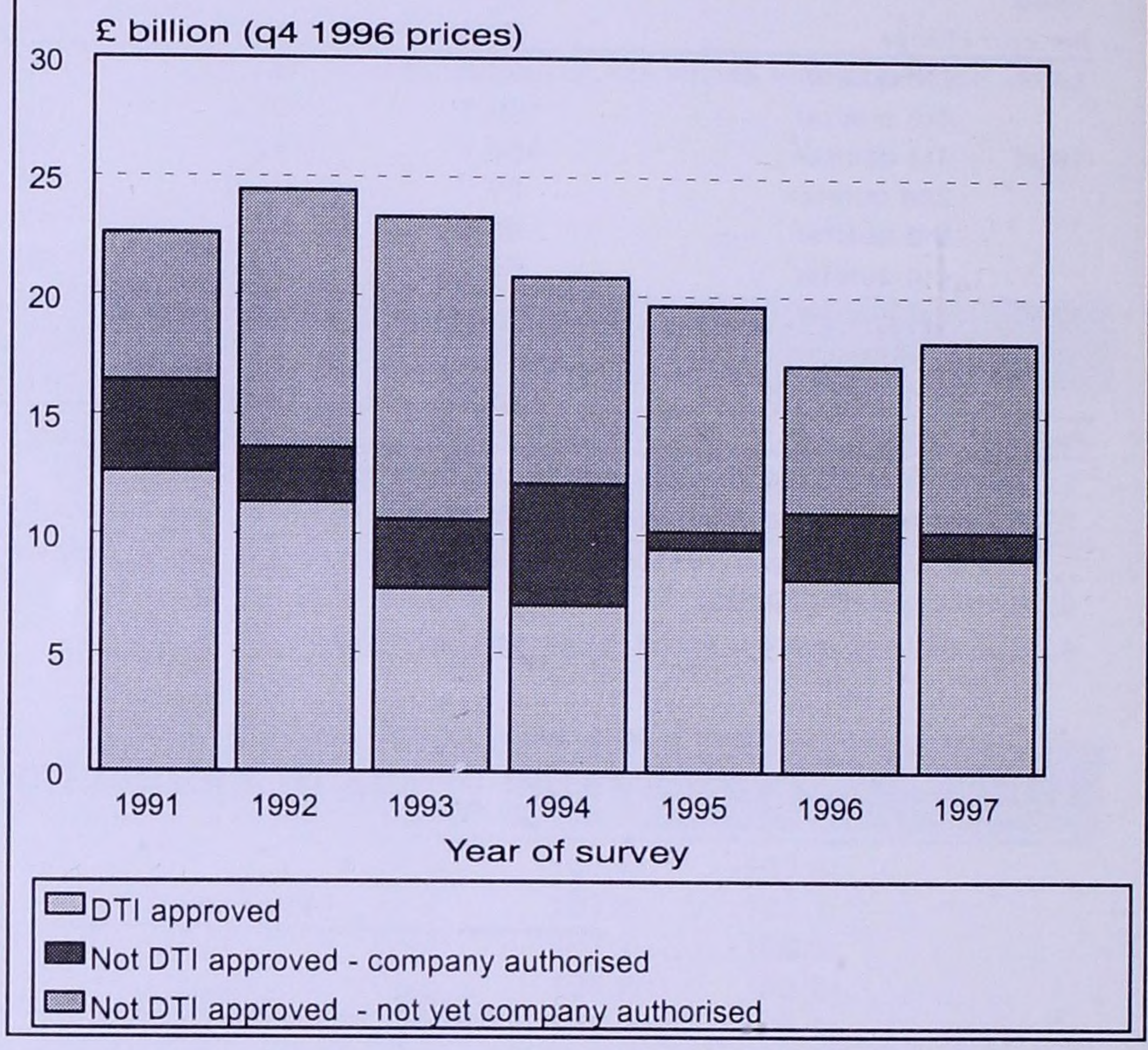
(£ million - 4th quarter 1996 prices)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
DTI approved fields	4,291	4,058	2,282	1,177	852	645	13,306
Unapproved fields	517	1,489	2,076	2,332	2,062	1,136	9,612
Of which : company authorised		769	882	576	357	97	2,681
Total intentions	4,808	5,546	4,358	3,509	2,914	1,781	22,917

- Investment intentions for the early years of the survey period compare well with recent actual expenditure.
- The investment intentions for 1997 are 3% higher than the intentions for 1997 given in the previous survey.
- The peak in intended investment slips to 1998 from the 1997 given in the previous survey, with intentions for 1998 now 15% higher than for 1997.
- The investment intentions in the last year of the survey period have declined for the last five surveys. This may be expected since shorter lead times, increased use of floaters and phased developments, and the CRINE (Cost Reduction in the New Era) initiative have all worked to shorten planning horizons.

Table 1 shows the investment intentions split according to whether the developments have received approval from the DTI, and if not, whether the companies have authorised the expenditure. These divisions provide a measure of the uncertainty. **Chart 2** below shows investment intentions for the five years following each survey by these splits.

Chart 2: Intentions in the five years following each survey



The chart of total investment intentions for the next five years following each survey shows:-

- an increase in total investment intentions in the 1997 survey following a steady decrease since the 1992 survey, suggesting increased confidence in future expenditure compared with the 1996 survey.
- the increased confidence is reflected by an increase in investment intentions both from DTI approved fields and from not DTI approved fields compared with 1996.

Accuracy of the surveys

Investment intentions shown in previous surveys have usually been optimistic for the first few future years and, as expected, to underestimate the last years of the survey periods. In recent surveys, the intentions for the first few years of each survey have been useful indicators of the size and trend of actual expenditure. This can be seen to some extent in Chart 1.

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

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