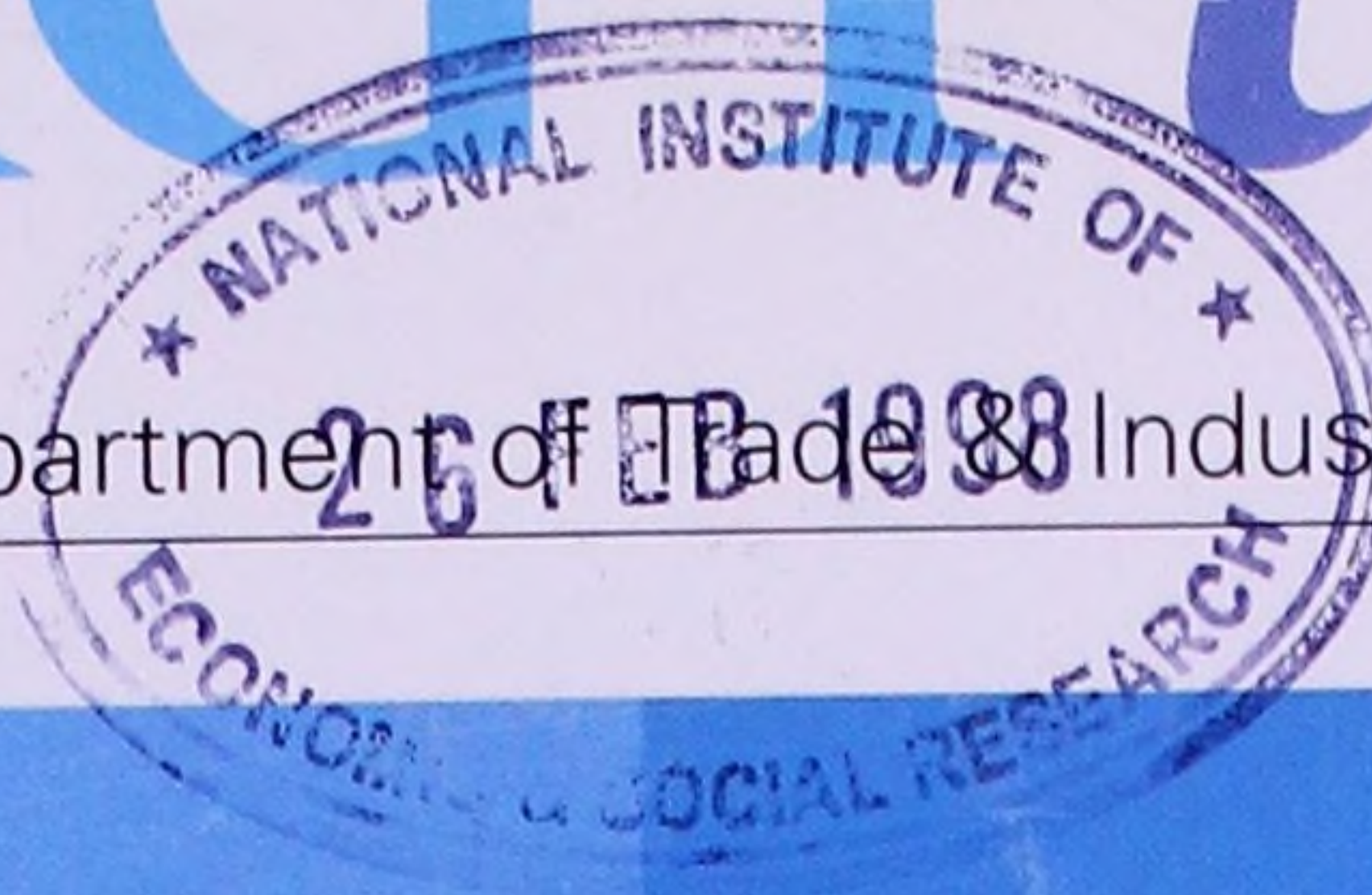


ENERGY *trends*

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

	To:	Thousand toe	Terajoules	Gigawatt hours	Million therms
		<i>multiply</i>			
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, <i>excluding</i> 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

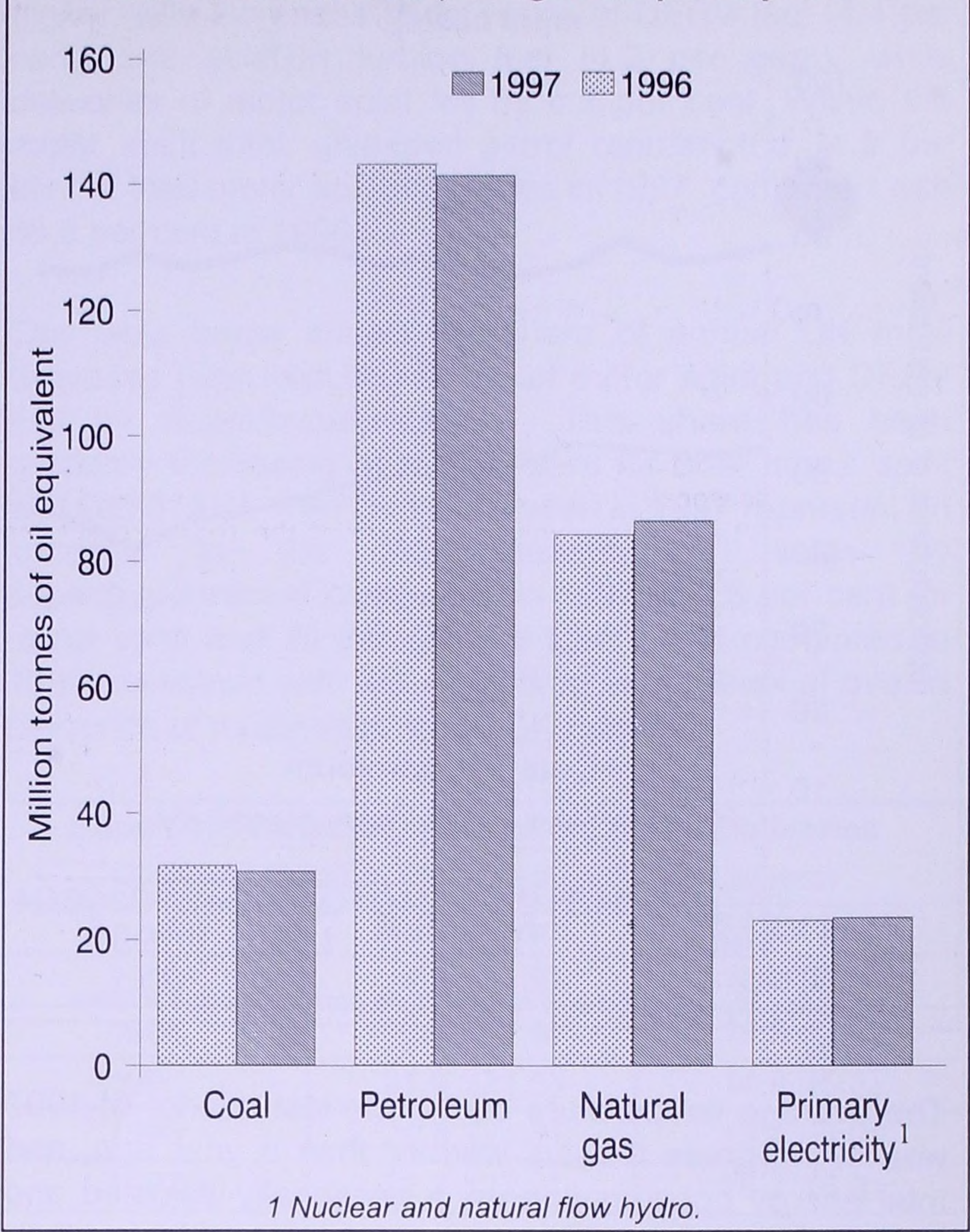
- * Energy production in 1997 was approximately the same as in 1996.
- Oil production was down 1½ per cent. Additional production from new fields was offset by lower than expected production from established fields.
- Gas production was up 2½ per cent due to increased demand for electricity generation.
- Coal and other solid fuel production was down 3 per cent.
- Nuclear electricity production was up by 1½ per cent.
- * Primary energy consumption in 1997 was 3 per cent lower than in 1996. This is largely due to warmer weather in 1997 and a temperature corrected figure shows an increase of 1 per cent.
- Coal and other solid fuel consumption was down by 10½ per cent as use for electricity generation continued to fall.
- Gas consumption was up 1 per cent as the use of gas for electricity generation continued to increase.
- Oil consumption was down 3½ per cent due to decreased use of fuel oil and Orimulsion for power generation and by industry.
- * Electricity consumption in 1997 was provisionally ½ per cent higher than in 1996. Combined cycle gas turbine stations supplied 28 per cent of electricity compared to 22 per cent in 1996
- * Coal, gas and nuclear accounted for 39 per cent, 27 per cent, and 31 per cent respectively of the fuels used in electricity generation in 1997 compared to 45 per cent, 21 per cent, and 30 per cent in 1996.
- * Annual average real domestic electricity prices fell by 7 per cent between 1996 and 1997, whilst gas prices fell by 3½ per cent on the same basis.
- * Average domestic prices for gas and electricity fell by 5½ per cent and 9½ per cent respectively in real terms between Q4 1996 and Q4 1997.

This month's edition carries an article on energy production and consumption in the UK in 1997 starting on page 22.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels in 1997 at 281.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was virtually unchanged compared to 1996. Production of oil and coal (including other solid fuels) fell by 1.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively whilst natural gas, nuclear electricity and natural flow hydro rose by 2.7 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent.

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



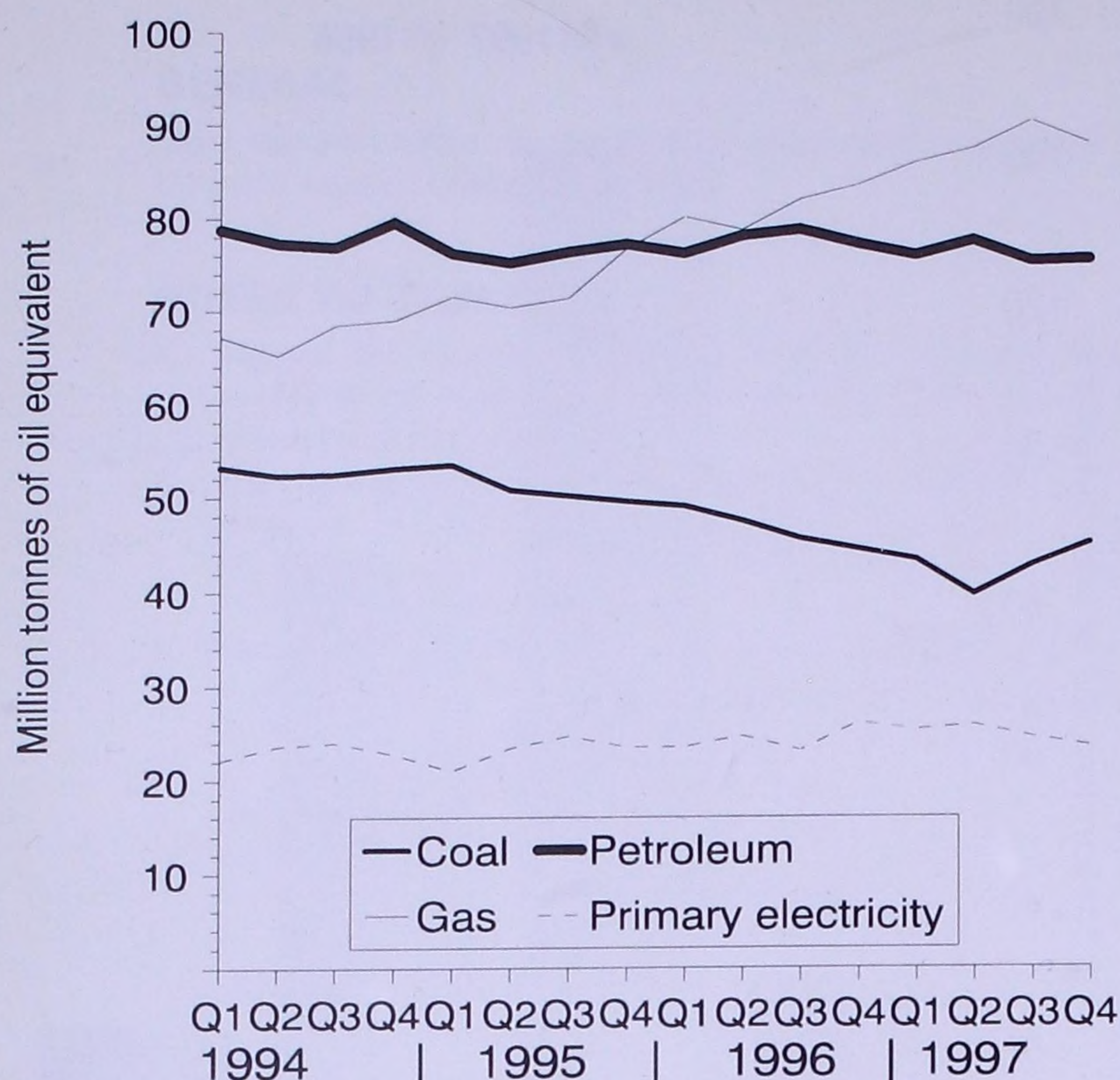
Indigenous production of primary fuels in the last quarter of 1997, at 75.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 2.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of coal, oil, gas, nuclear electricity and natural flow hydro fell by 6.7 per cent, 0.7 per cent, 1.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 29.0 per cent respectively compared with the same period a year earlier.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis, during 1997 was 225.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.8 per cent lower than in 1996. Consumption of coal (including other solid fuels) and oil fell by 10.6 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of natural gas, nuclear electricity, and natural flow hydro rose by 1.2 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively. The average daily temperature for 1997 was 1.2 degrees Celsius warmer than in 1996. Total energy consumption on a temperature corrected basis, in 1997 was 1.1 per cent higher than in 1996. On this basis consumption of natural gas, nuclear electricity, and natural flow hydro rose by 9.2 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively, whilst coal and petroleum consumption fell by 8.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively.

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, during the last quarter of 1997 was 60.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 3.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear electricity, and natural flow hydro fell by 1.3 per cent, 4.8 per cent, 1.5 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 29.0 per cent respectively.

Chart 2: Inland consumption of primary fuels (primary fuel input basis)¹

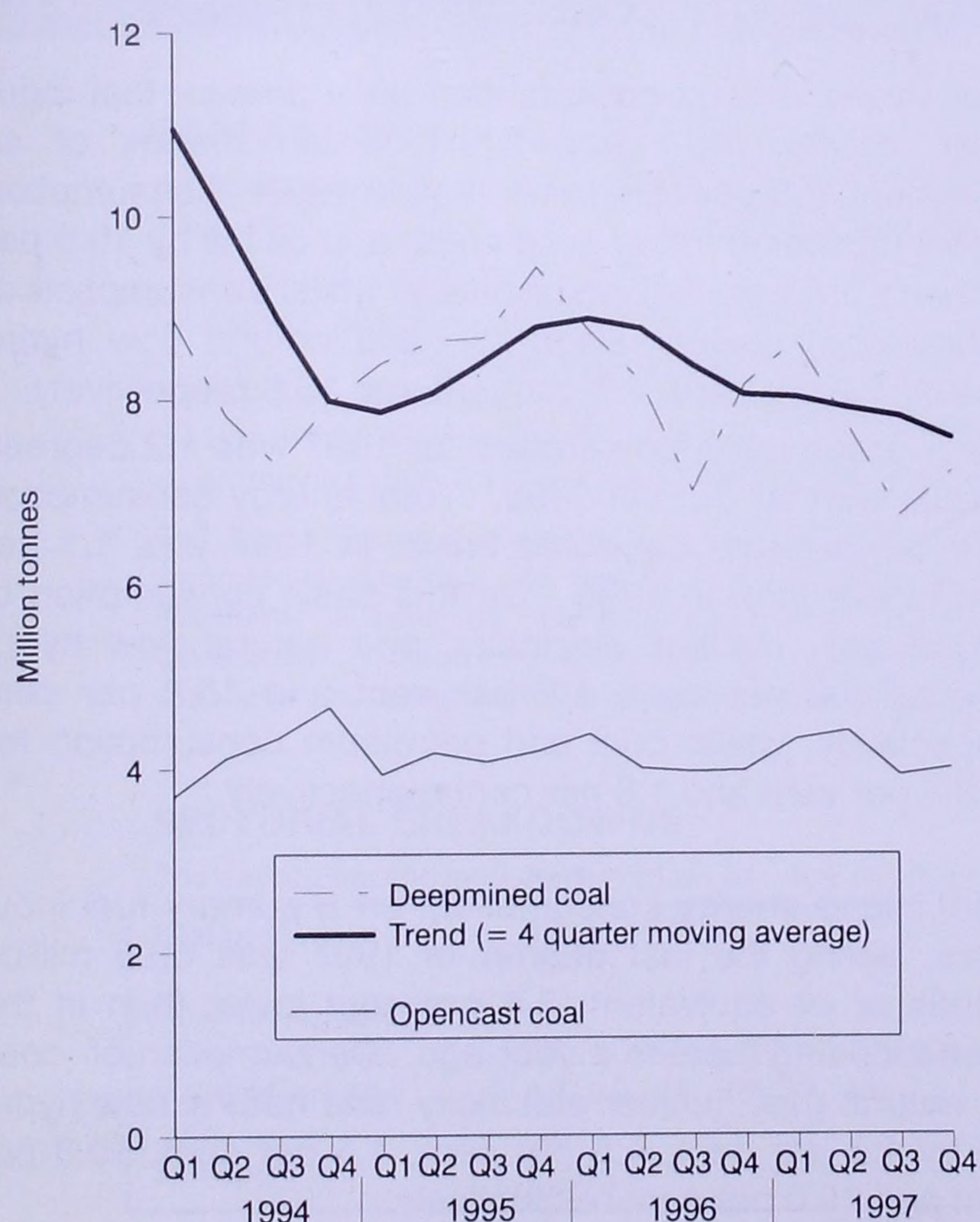


¹ Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

The average temperature during the last quarter of 1997 was 1.1 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of gas and coal rose by 5.4 per cent, and 1.5 per cent respectively whilst petroleum, nuclear electricity and natural flow hydro fell by 2.1 per cent, 10.7 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Chart 3: Coal production



Production and imports

Provisional figures for 1997 show that coal production was 3.3 per cent lower than in 1996 at 48.5 million tonnes. This is a slower rate of decline than the previous year's 4.6 per cent. Deep mined production was down 5.8 per cent, compared with 8.3 per cent in 1996, but opencast production was up 2.2 per cent, compared with a 0.3 per cent decline in 1996. Imports of coal were 13.9 per cent higher than a year earlier at 20.3 million tonnes and exports were 13.6 per cent higher at 1.1 million tonnes.

The decline in deep mined production was sharper towards the end of 1997 with coal production in the fourth quarter 11.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 7.2 million tonnes. Recent trends in coal production are shown in Chart 3.

Consumption

Coal consumption during 1997 was 63.7 million tonnes, 10.8 per cent lower than in 1996. This is a faster rate of decline than in the preceding year (7.2 per cent). Seventy four per cent of consumption (47.0 million tonnes) was by electricity generators. Disposals to the industrial sector fell by 8.6 per cent.

Use of home produced and imported coal in the fourth quarter of 1997 was 17.9 million tonnes. This is 0.6 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators rose by 0.6 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 20.8 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were up 8.4 per cent, mainly because domestic sector disposals in October and November 1996 were particularly low.

Stocks

Coal stocks fell by 1.7 million tonnes in December, the largest monthly fall since December 1995. Stocks now stand at 18.4 million tonnes, 4.6 million tonnes higher than at the end of December 1996, and 6.1 million tonnes higher than at the end of January 1997 when stocks began to rise. Stocks of coal tend to fall in the winter when demand for electricity is well above what can be provided by gas fired and nuclear power stations. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 4.0 million tonnes in the last 12 months, while stocks held at collieries have increased by 0.6 million tonnes.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Gas production

Provisional production data for 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 2.1 per cent compared to 1996. Higher than average temperatures during 1997 (1.3 degrees Celsius warmer than 1996) led to a smaller increase in production than would otherwise have been expected. During 1997 exports of gas rose by 42.5 per cent while imports fell by 29.0 per cent. The large increase in exports occurred because from April 1997 gas was exported to the Netherlands from the Windermere field. Imports continued their steady decrease as the Frigg field approaches the end of its producing life. Thus, indigenous production as a percentage of gas available for consumption in the UK rose from 97.9 per cent in 1996 to 98.5 per cent in 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the

local distribution network was only 0.2 per cent higher than in 1996, again reflecting higher average temperatures in 1997.

Provisional data for the last quarter of 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 1.1 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 74.0 per cent while imports fell by 59.6 per cent (see above). Indigenous production accounted for 99.4 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the last quarter of 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 1.7 per cent lower than a year ago. During this period, higher than average temperatures (particularly during November) were recorded, thereby reducing demand for space heating.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Provisional figures for indigenous production of oil in 1997 show a slight decrease of 1.3 per cent on 1996. Production problems on some of the larger fields along with production at other established fields being less than expected was somewhat, but not completely, offset by the 16 new fields that started production during 1997.

Overall, exports of crude oil, NGLs, process oils and petroleum products decreased by 0.8 per cent in 1997 compared with 1996, while imports fell by 1.3 per cent. Increased exports of petroleum products (up 12.4 per cent) were offset by decreased exports of crude oil and NGLs (down 4.7 per cent), and imports of both crude oil and NGLs and petroleum products fell (by 0.4 and 10.9 per cent respectively). The UK thus continued as a net exporter of petroleum products in 1997, with net exports of oil products 25.3 per cent higher than in 1996 at 21 million tonnes. The UK also continued as a net exporter of crude and process oils, although the level of net exports fell by 17.4 per cent to 25 million tonnes.

Total refinery output for 1997 was 0.5 per cent higher than in 1996, with increases in the output of motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel and fuel oil (up 0.8, 0.4 and 2.4 per cent respectively). Much of this increased output went for export rather than for domestic consumption. Output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) decreased by 0.4 per cent compared with 1996.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1997 with 1996, total indigenous production of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 0.7 per cent. Exports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 6.8 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 14.5 per cent higher than 1996, mainly due to increased exports of fuel oil and gas/diesel oil, while imports were 14.4 per cent lower.

Total refining output in the 4th quarter of 1997 was 1.6 per cent lower than in 1996, with increases in the output of motor spirit and fuel oil (1.6 and 2.9 per cent respectively). Gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) decreased by 7.2 per cent.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

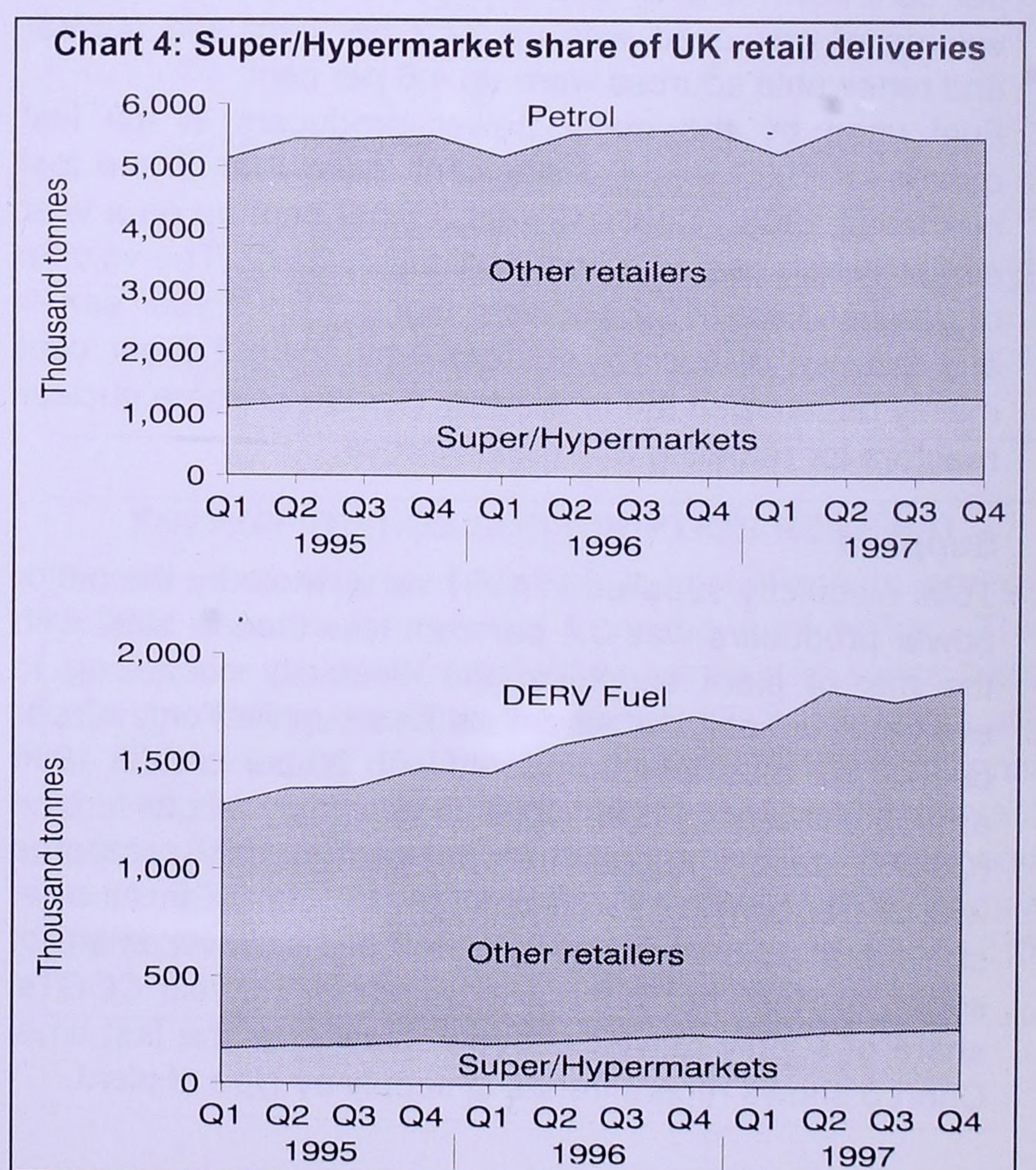
Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for 1997 were 4.0 per cent lower than for

1996. Deliveries of transport fuels were 1.7 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (4.4 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (4.2 per cent), while deliveries of motor spirit fell by 0.8 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 71.9 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries in 1997, compared with 68.0 per cent in 1996.

The table below shows the share of annual UK retail deliveries (and total deliveries) of motor spirit and DERV fuel by Super/hypermarkets. This share has been gradually increasing over the years for both motor spirit and DERV fuel. The increases seen in 1997 represent an increase in the total quantity of sales by super/hypermarket companies in 1997 of 3.5 per cent for motor spirit and 20 per cent for DERV fuel compared to 1996, combined with the slight drop in the level of overall deliveries of motor spirit to the UK market.

Super/Hypermarket share of UK Retail Deliveries (Share of total UK deliveries given in brackets)		
Annual	Motor Spirit	DERV Fuel
1993	14.9 (14.5)	6.6 (2.1)
1994	18.2 (17.8)	10.8 (3.6)
1995	21.9 (21.5)	14.9 (5.3)
1996	21.8 (21.3)	15.4 (6.0)
1997(e)	22.7 (22.2)	16.7 (6.8)

During the fourth quarter of 1997 overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption were 5.5 per cent lower than for 1996. Deliveries of transport fuels were 0.6 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel and aviation turbine fuel (up 4.3 and 3.4 per cent) offsetting the decrease in deliveries of motor spirit of 2.7 per cent. Within the motor spirit total for the fourth quarter, unleaded petrol represented 74.0 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries, compared with 69.4 per cent in the same period of 1996.



The table below shows the share of fourth quarter UK retail deliveries (and total deliveries) of motor spirit and DERV fuel by Super/hypermarkets. Chart 4 shows the levels of these deliveries in recent quarters.

Super/Hypermarket share of UK Retail Deliveries (Share of total UK deliveries given in brackets)		
Fourth Quarter	Motor Spirit	DERV Fuel
1993	15.4 (15.1)	8.3 (2.7)
1994	19.0 (18.6)	11.5 (3.9)
1995	22.5 (22.0)	15.9 (5.7)
1996	22.3 (21.9)	16.2 (6.5)
1997(e)	23.5 (23.0)	17.2 (7.1)

Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants in 1997 decreased by 7.9 per cent. Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 38.3 per cent and imports/deliveries of orimulsion ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in these deliveries is the movement of power stations and other industries away from using these fuels as a source of energy.

Stocks

During the month of December 1997 total stocks of petroleum decreased by 2.8 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 6.2 per cent while stocks of petroleum products decreased by 9.1 per cent. Thus at the end of December 1997, total stocks of petroleum were 2.1 per cent lower than at the end of December 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 3.6 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 6.4 per cent lower.

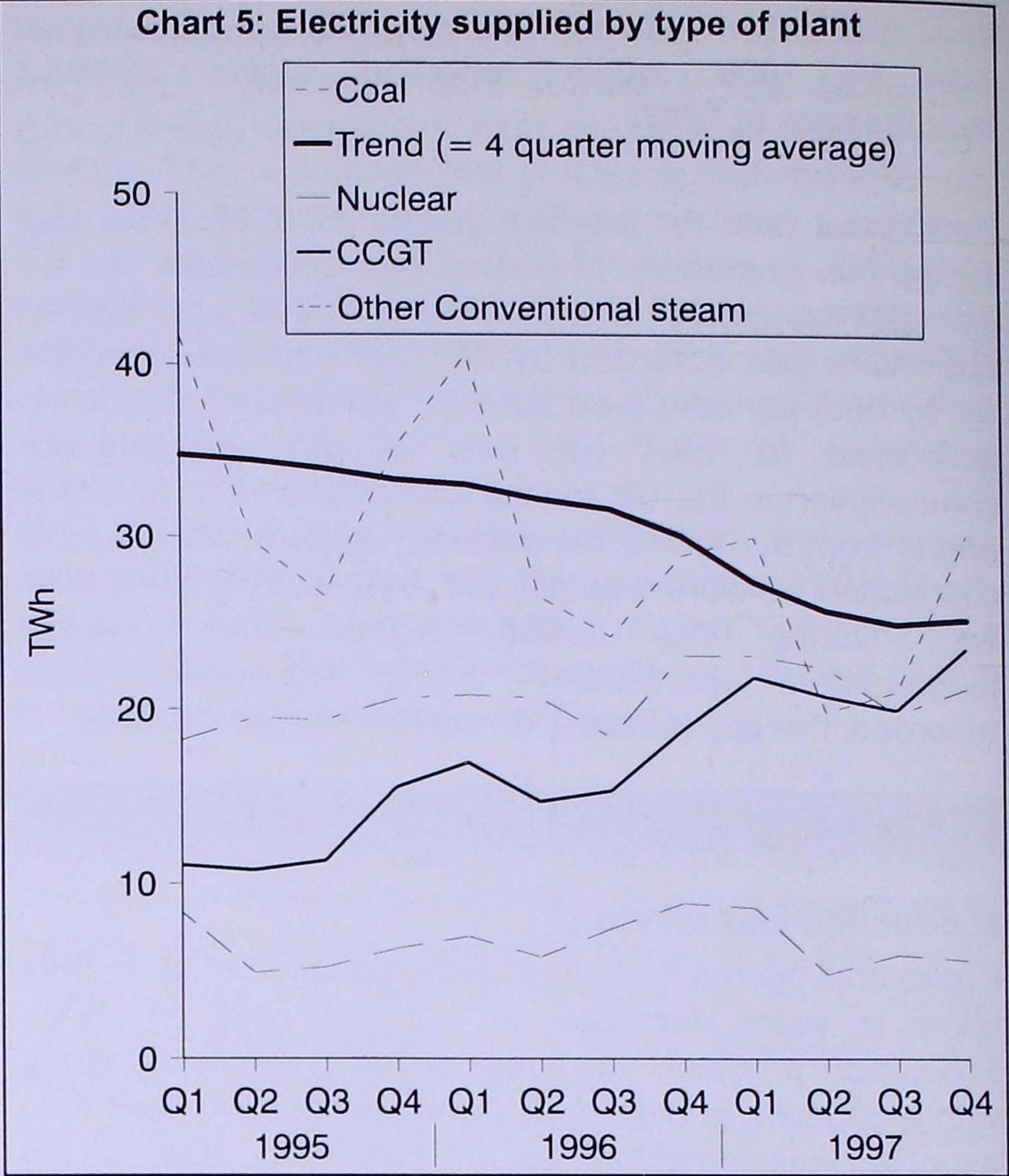
ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used in 1997 as a whole by major power producers was 1.9 per cent lower than in 1996. Coal use was 14.7 per cent down and oil use 59.2 per cent down, while the volume of gas used was up 27.2 per cent and nuclear and renewable sources were up 4.6 per cent. Fuel used by the major power producers in the last quarter of 1997 was 0.8 per cent lower than in the last quarter of 1996. Coal use was 2.1 per cent up on a year earlier (when coal use was particularly low). The volume of gas used was 15.2 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was down 7.5 per cent mainly because of the temporary closure of some nuclear reactors for refueling and maintenance.

Supplied

Total electricity supplied in 1997 as a whole by the major power producers was 0.4 per cent less than in 1996 with the mix of plant supplying the electricity continuing to evolve. Conventional steam stations supplied only 42 per cent of the electricity compared with 50 per cent in 1996 and 55 per cent in 1995 while combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations supplied 28 per cent in 1997 compared with 22 per cent in 1996 and 17 per cent in 1995. Nuclear stations at 28½ per cent had their highest ever share of supply in 1997, but in the final quarter of the year CCGTs' share of supply moved above nuclear's for the first time. Chart 5 shows recent trends in supply by type of plant.



Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the last quarter of 1997 was 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from CCGT stations rose by 25.3 per cent; this includes the first output from the latest CCGT station to be completed, Rocksavage, as well as output from four other stations that came on stream during the second half of 1996 but were making only a small contribution to the 1996 figure. Nuclear stations supplied 7.5 per cent (1½ TWh) less electricity in the last quarter of 1997 than a year earlier because of maintenance and refueling. This led to coal-fired conventional steam stations being able to supply 4.3 per cent (1 TWh) more electricity. Oil fired stations supplied 71.5 per cent (½ TWh) less electricity than in the final quarter of 1996. Other conventional steam stations supplied 36.5 per cent (3 TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier mainly because of the closure of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. When electricity available from other UK sources (down 18.1 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (4.5 per cent higher than the relatively low levels of a year earlier) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sales

Sales of electricity through the public distribution system in 1997 were provisionally 0.7 per cent higher than in 1996. 1997 was a much milder year than 1996 on average. Sales to domestic customers fell by 3.2 per cent, but sales to commercial customers rose by 7.0 per cent, and to industrial customers by 0.2 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 3.5 per cent higher and sales to industrial customers rose by 0.8 per cent, but those to domestic customers fell by 1.2 per cent. Temperatures in this period of 1997

were around 1¼ degrees Celsius milder than in 1996. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the fourth quarter of 1997 was 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Domestic

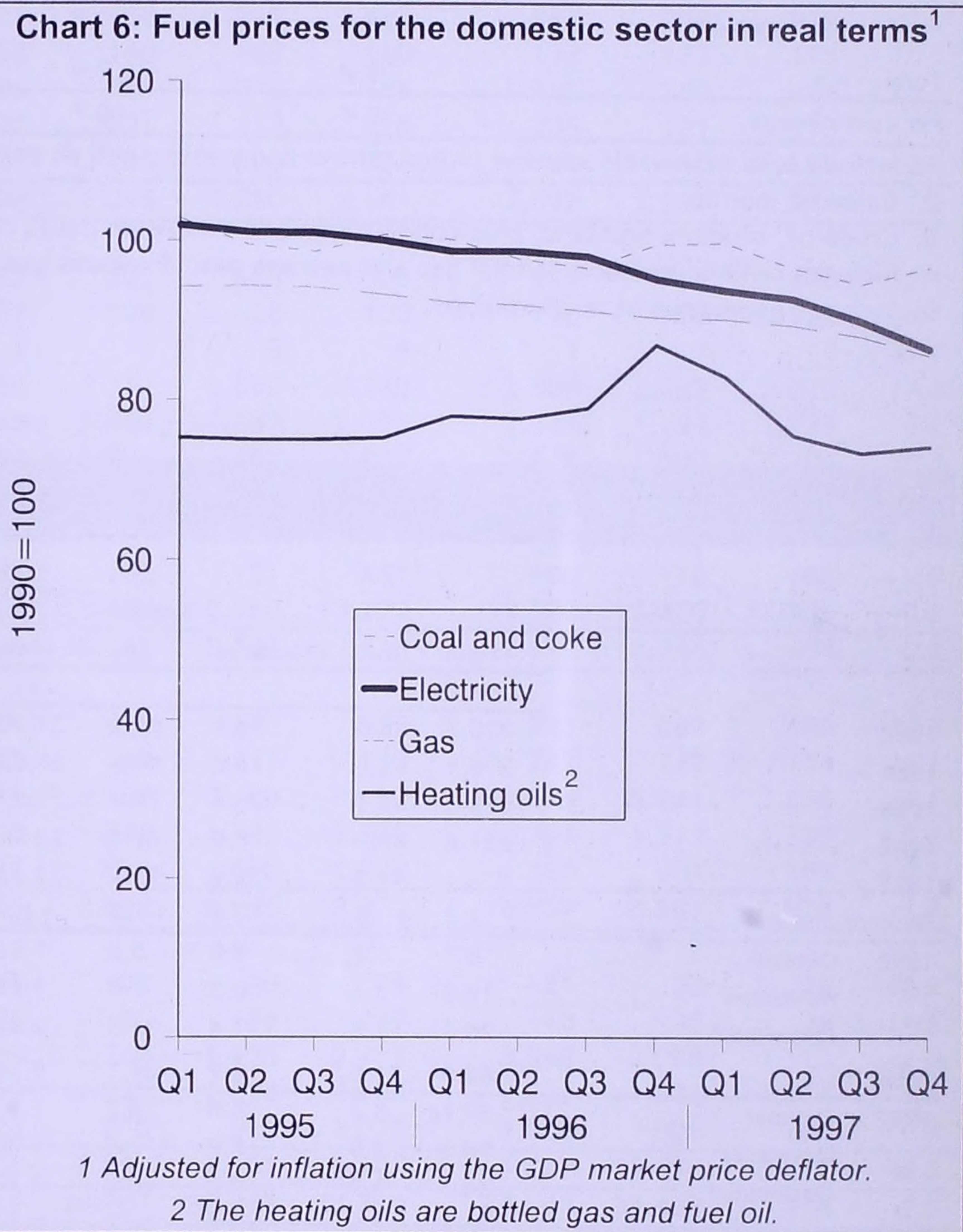
Annual average domestic prices (Table 29) fell for all fuels in real terms between 1996 and 1997. Electricity prices fell the most, by 7.2 per cent reflecting reductions in the Fossil Fuel Levy and the reduction in VAT to 5 per cent in September. Naturally the reduction in VAT also feeds into the prices of other fuels contributing to falls of 3.5 per cent for gas, 1.7 per cent for coal and 4.9 per cent for heating oils. Average 1997 real prices for electricity, coal and heating oils were lower than for any year since the mid-seventies whilst gas prices in real terms have not been lower since 1980.

Average domestic fuel prices for all heating fuels fell between the fourth quarter of 1996 and the fourth quarter of 1997. One of the key factors behind the falls was the reduction in VAT on domestic fuel to 5 per cent from 1 September feeding fully through to prices. VAT's influence was particularly marked for gas and coal, as data excluding VAT show cash term movements of plus 2.5 per cent and no change respectively. The fall in VAT was combined with tariff changes for electricity and lower crude oil prices for heating oil to produce larger falls of 4.3 and 10.0 per cent respectively. In real terms electricity prices fell by 9.3 per cent, heating oils by 14.6 per cent, gas by 5.3 per cent, and coal by 2.9 per cent between quarter 4 1996 and quarter 4 1997. The combined index for domestic fuel and light falling by 7.8 per cent in real terms between quarter 4 1996 and quarter 4 1997. Real term price between the quarter 3 and quarter 4 fell by 2.7 and 3.9 per cent respectively for gas and electricity but rose by 2.3 per cent for coal, as winter pricing began, and by 1 per cent for heating oils.

Petroleum product prices

The overall pattern of petrol and diesel price movements in 1997 can be broken up into the four distinct quarters. Quarter 1 saw fairly sharp falls of around 3 per cent as a result of strong competition on price. Prices then edged up slightly in quarter 2, before rising sharply in quarter 3 as the effect of the duty rise in the July budget was seen. The budget put 4 pence on the price of a litre of petrol and diesel, and unlike previous years, by August the full rise had been passed on to consumers. The final quarter of the year saw gradual price falls which have carried on into early 1998. Crude oil prices fell sharply at the beginning of 1997 before stabilizing somewhat in the middle of the year. Increased supply, both OPEC and non-OPEC, reduced demand in Asia and the Iraqi situation have led to sharp falls in the end of 1997 and into early 1998. In December 1997, the cash term crude oil index was at levels last seen in January 1995.

Between mid-December 1997 and mid-January 1998 the price of 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel fell by 0.2, 0.3 and 0.2 pence per litre respectively. These reductions continue the trend of gradual falls seen over recent months. In the month from mid-November to mid-December the price of super unleaded rose by 0.1 pence per litre. In the year to mid-January 1998 average price rises of 3.6, 2.2 and 1.5 pence per litre occurred for 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel. These figures equate to percentage increases of 5.5, 3.6 and 2.4 per cent respectively. Over the year to mid-November the price of super unleaded increased by 6.5 per cent, a rise of 4.5 pence per litre. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the provisional average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in January 1998 was 8.7 per cent lower than in December 1997. The fall in the price of crude oil of some 26.4 per cent between December 1996 and December 1997 is reflected in retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil which have fallen by 20.0 and 19.0 per cent respectively over the same period.



ENERGY TRENDS SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Readers are reminded that all subscriptions to energy Trends are due for renewal from the April edition. The subscription renewal forms will be sent out to subscribers shortly. Please note that the annual UK subscription will be £35 including postage and package. For additional subscription forms or further information please contact Gillian Purkis, Room 1E44, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (e-mail Gillian.Purkis@epad.dti.gov.uk) or telephone 0171 215 2697.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
						Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1993		235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994		257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995		270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996		282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.12	0.33
1997 p		281.9	30.8	141.3	87.0	22.41	0.38
Per cent change		-	-2.8	-1.3	+2.7	+1.3	+15.6
1996	October	22.9	2.6	12.6	6.0	1.81	0.03
	November	24.9	2.6	12.4	7.9	1.97	0.05
	December*	29.8	2.7	13.1	11.3	2.52	0.05
Total		77.6	7.9	38.1	25.2	6.30	0.12
1997	October	23.1r	2.4	12.7	6.4r	1.53	0.02
	November	24.3r	2.4	12.2r	7.8r	1.83	0.02
	December* p	28.4	2.5	13.0	10.6	2.29	0.04
Total		75.8	7.4	37.8	24.9	5.65	0.09
Per cent change		-2.4	-6.7	-0.7	-1.3	-10.3	-29.0

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Natural				Net			Natural				Net		
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	imports
		<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected⁶ (annualised rates)</i>						
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	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	230.3	46.5	78.7	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
1997 p		225.1	41.7	75.8	83.4	22.41	0.38	1.40	232.9	42.6	77.2	88.8	22.44	0.39	1.39
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-10.6</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>+1.2</i>	<i>+1.3</i>	<i>+15.6</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>+1.1</i>	<i>-8.4</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>+9.2</i>	<i>+1.9</i>	<i>+15.8</i>	<i>-2.8</i>
1996	October	16.7	3.3	6.0	5.6	1.81	0.03	0.10	231.4	44.5	78.6	83.1	23.56	0.39	1.24
	November	19.8	3.7	6.3	7.6	1.97	0.05	0.11	231.7	44.6	77.1	83.7	24.54	0.47	1.31
	December*	26.1	4.9	7.4	11.2	2.52	0.05	0.14	231.2	44.2	76.0	84.1	24.85	0.34	1.65
Total		62.6	11.8	19.7	24.3	6.30	0.12	0.35	231.4	44.5	77.2	83.6	24.32	0.40	1.40
1997	October	17.1r	3.4	5.8	6.2	1.53	0.02	0.11	228.7r	46.0r	75.0r	86.1r	19.90r	0.28r	1.37
	November	18.6r	3.6	5.7	7.5r	1.83	0.02	0.11	228.8r	44.0r	70.8r	89.8r	22.63r	0.22r	1.35
	December* p	24.7	4.7	7.2	10.3	2.29	0.04	0.14	239.3	45.4	80.9	88.4	22.62	0.32	1.66
Total		60.5	11.7	18.7	24.0	5.65	0.09	0.37	232.3	45.1	75.6	88.1	21.72	0.28	1.46
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>-29.0</i>	<i>+4.2</i>	<i>+0.4</i>	<i>+1.5</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>+5.4</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>-31.0</i>	<i>+4.2</i>

- 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 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 p 1st quarter	1997 p 2nd quarter	1997 p 3rd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal ¹	33,623	31,686	-5.8	8,851	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	7,112	-2.2
Petroleum ²	143,617	143,116	-0.3	38,026	35,930	34,531	34,555	38,101	36,455	32,308	34,722	+0.5
Natural gas ^{3,4}	71,186	84,718	+19.0	21,976	27,740	17,782	13,811	25,385	27,638	18,632	14,577	+5.5
Primary electricity ⁵	21,856	22,452	+2.7	5,804	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,285	6,028	5,301	+7.2
Total ⁶	270,290	281,982	+4.3	74,659	77,847	65,867	60,587	77,680	78,794	64,846	61,713	+1.9
Imports	78,356	80,645	+2.9	19,616	19,348	21,053	19,738	20,505	20,579	20,878	20,701	+4.9
Exports	118,350	116,537	-1.5	31,026	29,740	29,044	28,317	29,437	30,373	26,900	29,526	+4.3
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,806	+8.1	678	610	675	793	729	644	832	847	+6.9
Stock changes ⁷	+7,074	+1,736		+2,672	+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+144	-3,002r	-1,848	
Non-energy use ⁸	15,006	14,791	-1.4	3,776	3,609	3,625	3,758	3,798	3,595	3,390	3,740	-0.5
Statistical difference ⁹	-314	+1,369		-935	+2,086	-40	+726	-1,403	+1,087	-168	-1,119	
Total primary energy input ¹⁰	219,455	231,598	+5.5	60,532	69,076	52,930	46,692	62,899	65,992	51,432	45,334	-2.9
Conversion losses etc. ¹¹	68,782	70,798	+2.9	18,533	21,158	16,164	14,371	19,106	19,409	16,009	14,138	-1.6
Final energy consumption ¹²	150,673	160,800	+6.7	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	-3.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	44	83	+90.1	13	23	27	14	19	12	11	10	-29.5
Other solid fuel ¹³	3,572	3,805	+6.5	867	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	932	+1.6
Coke oven gas	563	623	+10.8	141	156	156	156	156	173	173	173	+10.7
Gas	1,779	1,889	+6.1	411	495	459	379	555	493	369	431	+13.7
Electricity	847	905	+6.8	212	235	231	213	226	235	231	213	-
Petroleum	916	770	-16.0	258	199	206	200	164	195	156	155	-22.4
Total	7,722	8,075	+4.6	1,901	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,069	1,903	1,914	+1.8
Other industries												
Coal	3,040	2,410	-20.7	719	612	600	489	709	645	554	479	-2.1
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	269	382	+41.7	66	71	108	96	106	115	129	133	+39.1
Coke oven gas	14	20	+48.7	3	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	+48.1
Gas ⁴	10,259	11,732	+14.4	3,214	2,850	2,140	2,502	4,240	3,596	2,333	2,070	-17.3
Electricity	7,745	7,964	+2.8	2,081	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,941	1,794	1,835	-6.2
Petroleum	7,017	7,005	-0.2	1,743	2,101	1,618	1,463	1,823	1,945	1,500	1,364	-6.8
Total	28,344	29,513	+4.1	7,827	7,757	6,358	6,512	8,887	8,249	6,317	5,888	-9.6
Transport												
Electricity ¹⁴	636	639	+0.3	159	165	162	151	161	180	176	165	+8.8
Petroleum	49,946	51,968	+4.0	12,769	12,074	13,060	13,556	13,279	12,390	13,570	13,439	-0.9
Total ¹⁵	50,584	52,608	+4.0	12,928	12,239	13,222	13,707	13,440	12,571	13,746	13,604	-0.8
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,078	2,084	+0.3	566	631	475	357	622	871	587	480	+34.6
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	781	877	+12.2	172	219	248	217	193	212	177	174	-20.1
Gas	28,037	32,322	+15.3	9,121	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,678	5,241	2,989	-5.7
Electricity	8,790	9,246	+5.2	2,517	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,701	1,913	1,738	+0.4
Petroleum	3,015	3,540	+17.4	908	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,193	661	593	+0.5
Total ⁶	42,711	48,079	+12.6	13,287	18,809	9,582	6,065	13,623	16,657	8,581	5,976	-1.5
Other final users ¹⁷												
Coal	362	422	+16.7	70	183	105	46	88	121	38	25	-44.6
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	160	173	+7.7	36	38	53	44	37	43	36	39	-11.5
Gas ⁴	9,505	10,372	+9.1	2,964	3,759	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,558	2,088	1,113	-22.0
Electricity	7,260	7,533	+3.8	1,968	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,235	1,906	1,874	+8.4
Petroleum	4,026	4,025	-	1,018	1,075	968	910	1,072	1,080	808	761	-16.4
Total	21,313	22,525	+5.7	6,056	7,105	5,561	4,157	5,702	7,037	4,876	3,813	-8.3
Total final consumption	150,673	160,800	+6.7	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	-3.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,523	4,999	-9.5	1,368	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,649	1,190	995	+9.8
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	4,783	5,236	+9.5	1,141	1,229	1,375	1,275	1,357	1,331	1,306	1,279	+0.2
Coke oven gas	576	644	+11.7	144	161	161	161	161	180	180	180	+11.9
Gas ^{4,15,16}	49,582	56,317	+13.6	15,710	20,919	11,498	7,477	16,422	19,325	10,031	6,604	-11.7
Electricity	25,279	26,286	+4.0	6,937	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,292	6,019	5,825	+0.8
Petroleum	64,921	67,309	+3.7	16,696	16,676	16,547	16,719	17,367	16,802	16,695	16,312	-2.4
Total all fuels ⁶	150,673	160,800	+6.7	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	-3.5

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 1994 and 1995 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1996.

11. Losses in conversion and distribution, and use by fuel industries.

12. Measured as deliveries, except for natural gas and electricity, and for solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.

15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.

16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.

17. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports ²	Exports
		Total ¹	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811	17,799	988
1997 p		48,540	30,351	16,675	+ 19,145	20,268	1,123
<i>Per cent change</i>		-3.3	-5.8	+ 2.2	+ 13.9	+ 13.9	+ 13.6
1996	October	4,036	2,579	1,326	+ 1,162	1,265	103
	November	4,170	2,760	1,283	+ 1,888	2,003	115
	December*	4,349r	2,823	1,369	+ 1,647r	1,769r	122r
Total		12,554	8,162	3,979	+ 4,697	5,036	339
1997	October	3,817	2,174	1,470	+ 1,329r	1,458r	129
	November	3,841	2,359	1,335	+ 1,572r	1,638r	66r
	December* p	4,024	2,691	1,204	+ 1,022 e	1,114	92
Total		11,682	7,225	4,009	+ 3,924	4,211	287
<i>Per cent change</i>		-7.0	-11.5	+ 0.8	-16.5	-16.4	-15.5

1. Includes an estimate for slurry.

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

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

		Fuel producers' consumption				Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)			
		Primary		Secondary		Industry ²	Domestic ²	Other ³	
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens				Other conversion industries ¹
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997 p		63,705	8	46,991	8,750	864	3,327	3,398	368
Per cent change		-10.8	-2.3	-14.4	+ 1.3	-8.7	-8.6	+ 25.6	-36.3
1996	October	4,928	-	3,604	643	77	331	247	26
	November	5,617	1	4,227	670	67	359	257	36
	December*	7,493r	1	5,821r	839	95	376r	304r	57r
Total		18,038	2	13,652r	2,151	239	1,066r	808r	120r
1997	October	5,174r	-	3,876	667r	52	256r	299r	24
	November	5,490r	1	4,192	671	64	259r	270r	33
	December* p	7,264	1	5,668	835	82	328	307	43
Total		17,928r	2	13,736	2,173	198	844r	876r	100
Per cent change		-0.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	-17.5	-20.8	+ 8.4	-16.7

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution				
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other
						Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29
1997 p		18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39
1996	October	15,134	10,248	9,090	1,124	34
	November	15,033	10,464	9,425	993	45
	December*	13,772r	9,619r	8,362r	1,228	29
1997	October	20,300	14,959	13,516	1,418	25
	November	20,063r	14,738r	13,372r	1,331r	34
	December* p	18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39
Absolute change:						
in latest month		-1,688	-1,179	-979	-204	+4
on a year ago		+4,603	+3,939	+4,031	-101	+9

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				
		Iron and steel									
		Net imports ²	industry ³	Other industry ^{4,5}	Domestic ⁵	Total use	Net imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	Total use	
		Production					Production				
1993		6,093	+514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+9	1,127	33
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	428	150	6,746	1,034	-27	904	69
1995		6,228	+509	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63
1996		6,222	+988	6,611	525	230	7,366	862	-41	815	54
1997 p		6,233	+1,158	6,610	677	184	7,471	793	-78	690	58
Per cent change		+0.2	+17.1	-	+28.8	-19.8	+1.4	-8.0	+92.2	-15.4	+7.4
1995	4th quarter	1,535	+160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12
	2nd quarter	1,568	+419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14
	3rd quarter	1,562	+275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13
	4th quarter	1,556	+247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+319	1,688	143	61	1,892	202	-1	201	15
	2nd quarter	1,567	+218	1,692	167	26r	1,885r	197	-32	169	14
	3rd quarter	1,553	+263r	1,643	175r	43r	1,861r	211	-24	150r	12
	4th quarter p	1,549	+358	1,588	192	54	1,833	182	-22	170	17
Per cent change		-0.4	+44.6	-8.8	+30.8	+75.4	-4.5	-17.2	(+)	-7.0	+13.3

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 activity¹

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
				Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
		Exploration	Appraisal	Appraisal	Development ²	Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261r	7	27r
1997 p		63	35	98	256	13	29
<i>Per cent change</i>		-18.2	-	-12.5	-1.9	+85.7	+7.4
1995	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	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter p	16r	4r	20r	61r	4	6
<i>Per cent change</i>		-27.3	-55.6	-35.5	-1.6		

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
<i>Per cent change</i>		+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	5,540	978	296	4,031	2.6	956	16
	2nd quarter	4,064	1,039	376	2,459r	1.6	1,146	18
	3rd quarter p	4,138r	1,037	283	2,559r	1.7	1,196	18
<i>Per cent change</i>		-12.6	+8.5	+1.4	-16.8		+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			Annual Capacity ¹	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:				
(pence/thousand cubic feet)										
Gas systems			Processing	Transport	Bundled services					
1 CATS		65.0								a - Priority rights
2 CATS										b - Send or pay
3 J-Block Infrastructure										c - Annual charge
4 Caister / Murdoch										d - New capital expense
5 CATS										e - Processing offshore
6 CATS										f - Processing onshore
7 SEGAL										g - NGLs
8 SEGAL										h - Water
Oil systems			(pounds sterling/barrel)							
9 Ninian pipeline system										i - Salt
10 Brent										j - Sulphur
11 Ninian pipeline system										k - CO2
12 Brent System	0.62	0.30								l - H2S
13 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50								m - N ₂
14 Clyde Platform	1.25									n - Compression
15 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25								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	Oil systems
1. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	9. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
2. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	10. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
3. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.	11. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
4. No Comment	12. Stabilised Crude Oil (SCO) - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Agreed)
5. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system.	13. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline Accoss.
6. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system. Same indicative tariff given to two companies/systems.	14. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform.
7. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.	15. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
8. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing	

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).

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

Upstream gas industry							Downstream gas industry				
	Gross gas production ¹	Less		Plus	Gas available at terminals ⁶		Gas input into transmission system ⁷	Less:			Gas output from transmission system ¹¹
		Producers own use ²	Exports ³					Operators own use ⁸	Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰	
				and other net losses ^{4,5}	Imports						
1993	703,166	40,669	6,824	623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994	750,860	48,260	9,557	1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3067	2,495	724,832
1995	822,726	49,249	11,232	4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	-9927	7,535	777,955
1996	980,064	55,825	15,203	5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+3632	10,519	908,647
1997 p	1,000,978	57,630	21,666	5,151	14,062	930,593	927,151	4,066	+6339	6,669	910,077
Per cent change	+2.1	+3.2	+42.5		-29.0	+0.8		-11.1			+0.2
1996 October	77,708	4,698	1,049	493	677	72,145	72,373	294	+2374	724	68,981
November	102,331	5,040	1,494	613	1,688	96,872	96,828	528	+878	875	94,547
December	119,029	5,486	1,641	289	1,874	113,487	113,743	717	-561	960	112,627
Total	299,068	15,224	4,184	1,395	4,239	282,504	282,944	1,539	2,691	2,559	276,155
1997 October	84,936	4,989	2,206	914	514	77,341	75,903	306	-1175	454	76,318
November	100,844	5,217	2,435	1,748	694	92,138	91,109	437	+797	171	89,704
December p	109,942	5,882	2,639	-1,245	506	103,172	103,895	569	-2197	-26	105,549
Total	295,722	16,088	7,280	1,417	1,714	272,651	270,907	1,312	-2,575	599	271,571
Per cent change	-1.1	+5.7	+74.0		-59.6	-3.5	-4.3	-14.7			-1.7

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 at terminals 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 from 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 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		293,664	62,052	5,729	48,887	135,796	41,200
2nd quarter		181,914	58,373	4,288	34,200	60,944	24,109
3rd quarter p		140,560	56,874	5,013	31,144	34,756	12,773
Per cent change		-0.4	+22.9	+13.7	-16.1	-5.7	-22.3

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 Total oil NGLs ²			Net foreign Indigenous ³ Other ⁴ Imports ⁵			Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
								Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers ⁸
1993		100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994		126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995		130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996		129,838	121,774	8,064	49,447	997	48,274	41,898	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,315	26,018	2,663
1997 p		128,151	120,102	8,050	47,918	794	48,796	41,733	73,736	8,589	1,345	8,301	29,237	2,963
Per cent change		-1.3	-1.4	-0.2	-3.1	-20.4	+1.1	-0.4	-4.7	+4.7	-26.3	-10.9	+12.4	+11.3
1996	October	11,403	10,687	716	4,285	41	3,777	3,337	6,466	698	258	1,009	2,028	229
	November	11,267	10,539	729	4,637	118	3,964	3,623	6,424	444	103	896	1,943	245
	December	11,884	11,079	805	5,247	29	4,015	3,537	6,941	642	164	773	2,736	217
Total		34,554	32,305	2,250	14,169	188	11,756	10,497	19,831	1,784	525	2,678	6,707	691
1997	October	11,503	10,765	738	4,591	103	3,810	3,214	6,527	717	121	791	2,521	266
	November	11,044	10,291	753	3,445	37	3,955	3,262	5,976	749	57	855	2,353	246
	December p	11,750	10,976	774	4,403	107	4,146	3,493	5,985	718	64	646	2,808	234
Total		34,297	32,032	2,265	12,439	247	11,911	9,969	18,488	2,184	242	2,292	7,682	746
Per cent change		-0.7	-0.8	+0.7	-12.2	31.4	+1.3	-5.0	-6.8	+22.4	-53.9	-14.4	+14.5	+8.0

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

TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum¹ 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
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
1997 p		4,977	1,463	650	7,250	2,184	2,428	2,754	1,482	8,847	1,783	14,314	16,097
Per cent change		+0.1	+0.1	+24.8	+3.6	-13.0	-4.2	-7.0	+2.8	-6.4	+16.8	-4.0	-2.1
1996	October	4,941	1,257	414	6,655	2,370	2,418	2,874	1,431	9,092r	1,527	14,199r	15,747r
	November	5,195	1,137	355	6,730	2,589	2,341r	2,796	1,472	9,198r	1,527	14,401r	15,928r
1996	December	4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
1997	October	5,550	1,287	597	7,595	2,224	2,278	2,924	1,480	8,906	1,760	14,741	16,501
	November	4,707	1,310	650	6,827	2,391	2,697	3,075	1,574	9,737	1,938	14,626	16,564
	December p	4,977	1,463	650	7,250	2,184	2,428	2,754	1,482	8,847	1,783	14,314	16,097
Per cent change		+0.1	+0.1	+24.8	+3.6	-13.0	-4.2	-7.0	+2.8	-6.4	+16.8	-4.0	-2.1

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

		Refinery use		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Throughput of crude and process oil	Fuel Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro- leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1993		96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	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	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	2,459
1996		96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,048	8,305	3,510	28,901	11,478	2,188
1997 p		97,023	6,571	87	90,365	1,951	140	2,855	28,259	8,342	3,335	28,778	11,748	2,258
Per cent change		+0.4	-0.8	-42.8	+0.5	+6.7	-2.8	+1.1	+0.8	+0.4	-5.0	-0.4	+2.4	+10.9
1996	October	8,365	557	-17	7,824	125	14	239	2,527	673	292	2,659	862	208
	November	8,194	571	-3	7,626	142	12	240	2,493	648	288	2,503	892	198
	December	8,364	595	-17	7,786	169	13	254	2,314	643	387	2,566	1,074	134
Total		24,923	1,723	-37	23,236	436	39	733	7,334	1,964	967	7,728	2,828	540
1997	October	8,108	566	17	7,525	146	13	181	2,511	689	243	2,345	989	186
	November	8,257r	571	-28	7,714	165	14	242	2,466	665	349	2,338	1,029	195
	December p	8,232	577	33	7,623	169	20	249	2,478	600	349	2,487	892	142
Total		24,597	1,714	22	22,862	480	47	672	7,455	1,954	941	7,170	2,910	523
Per cent change		-1.3	-0.5	(-)	-1.6	+10.1	+20.5	-8.3	+1.6	-0.5	-2.7	-7.2	+2.9	+5.9

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

TABLE 16. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption^{1,2}

Thousand tonnes

		Naphtha (LDF) ⁵			Motor Spirit		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil			Lubricating		
		Butane ⁴ and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	Total	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil Standard Premier	domestic	Derv fuel	Other	Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	oils	
Total ^{1,2,3}															
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994		74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995		73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996		75,391	2,500	3,666	22,409	15,230	8,049	39	2,516	14,365	7,630	5,974	878	2,147	864
1997 p		72,363	2,402	3,376	22,232	15,978	8,388	29	2,497	14,994	7,337	3,683	182	1,995	875
Per cent change		-4.0	-3.9	-7.9	-0.8	+4.9	+4.2	-25.6	-0.8	+4.4	-3.8	-38.3	-79.3	-7.1	+1.3
1996	October	6,607	171	417	1,971	1,363	724	4	177	1,272	611	595	18	210	79
	November	6,552	193	264	1,978	1,368	628	3	254	1,381	686	456	83	180	72
	December	6,255	216	408	1,787	1,247	635	5	308	1,060	637	517	92	120	63
Total		19,414	580	1,089	5,736	3,978	1,987	12	739	3,713	1,934	1,568	193	510	214
1997	October	6,269	189	301	1,909	1,400	754	3	210	1,368	630	282	0	176	81
	November	5 864	174	348	1,796	1,333	664	2	221	1,264	588	264	0	146	69
	December p	6,211	210	395	1,874	1,393	637	3	322	1,242	678	301	0	108	69
Total		18,344	573	1,044	5,579	4,126	2,055	8	753	3,874	1,896	847	0	430	219
Per cent change		-5.5	-1.2	-4.1	-2.7	+3.7	+3.4	-33.3	+1.9	+4.3	-2.0	-46.0	-100.0	-15.7	+2.3

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

2. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contribute to deliveries, becomes available.

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for use at petro-chemicals plants.

5. Now mainly for use as a petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses¹

Thousand tonnes

		Electricity ²			Iron and steel ²		Other ²		
		Total	generators	Gas works	industry	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 producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total ²	Coal ³	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro
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
1997 p		70.28	27.19	1.22	19.31	22.13	0.31
Per cent change		-1.9	-14.7	-59.2	+27.2	+4.7	+22.9
1996	October	5.33	2.06	0.22	1.32	1.69	0.02
	November	5.91	2.42	0.22	1.37	1.84	0.04
	December*	7.80	3.43	0.27	1.69	2.35	0.04
Total		19.04	7.91	0.71	4.38	5.88	0.11
1997	October	5.41	2.36	0.06	1.48	1.48	0.02
	November	5.80r	2.42	0.06	1.53r	1.76	0.02
	December* p	7.68	3.30	0.10	2.03	2.20	0.04
Total		18.89	8.08	0.22	5.05	5.44	0.07
Per cent change		-0.8	+2.1	-68.8	+15.2	-7.5	-34.3

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd, Indian Queens Power Ltd and Rocksavage 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)	Industry								Transport under- takings	
			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	647
1993		20,693	19,934	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994		21,007	20,301	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177	706
1995		22,163	21,352	2,955	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996		22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704	848
Per cent change		+1.7	+1.6	-0.2	+2.1	+4.1	+5.6	-2.5	-1.9	+19.7	-13.0	+4.5
1995	3rd quarter	5,005	4,824	725	789	488	998	819	121	467	417	181
	4th quarter	6,030	5,834	796	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512	196
1996	1st quarter	5,963	5,761	820	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461	202
	2nd quarter	5,335	5,138	642	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445	196
	3rd quarter	5,142	4,923	706	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359	219
	4th quarter	6,110	5,880	781	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438	230
1997	1st quarter	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
	2nd quarter	5,092	4,919	673	715	492	1,109	903	127	478	422	172
	3rd quarter p	5,023	4,825	549	743	470	1,116	911	152	540	344	198
Per cent change		-2.3	-2.0	-22.2	-6.8	-15.5	+7.0	+15.1	+29.5	-2.3	-4.3	-9.8

1. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.

2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector.

3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 22. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system¹

TWh

		Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant										Purchases		Total Electricity available ⁹	
		Conventional steam plant										Net imports	from other sources (net) ^{8,9}		
		Electricity generated	Own use ²	Total conventional			Other conventional								
				Total	steam	Coal ³	Oil	steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶				Other ⁷
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
1997 p		321.87	18.36	303.52	127.39	101.15	1.11	25.13	86.30	86.71	2.26	0.86	16.57	5.98	326.07
Per cent change		-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-16.8	-15.8	-71.6	-14.0	+31.5	+4.6	+23.0	-26.9	-0.6	-3.5	-0.4
1996	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
	November	26.79	1.46	25.33	11.51	8.71	0.12	2.67	6.08	7.22	0.44	0.09	1.27	0.52	27.12
	December*	35.31	1.95	33.36	16.52	12.40	0.14	3.99	7.18	9.22	0.37	0.06	1.60	0.66	35.62
Total		86.18	4.77	81.41	38.29	28.91	0.46	8.92	18.85	23.04	1.02	0.21	4.07	1.68	87.16
1997	October	24.53	1.36	23.17	10.09	8.49	0.04	1.57	7.13	5.78	0.11	0.05	1.33	0.44	24.93
	November	27.21r	1.55	25.65	11.00r	9.11	0.05	1.83r	7.60r	6.90	0.11	0.05	1.32	0.48	27.45r
	December* p	34.72	1.92	32.80	14.87	12.56	0.04	2.27	8.90	8.63	0.34	0.06	1.61	0.61	35.02
Total		86.46	4.84	81.62	35.96	30.16	0.13	5.67	23.62	21.31	0.56	0.17	4.25	1.53	87.41
Per cent change		+0.3	+1.5	+0.3	-6.1	+4.3	-71.5	-36.4	+25.3	-7.5	-44.8	-18.2	+4.5	-8.5	+0.3

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside front cover) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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

3. Including Slurry.

4. Mixed and dual fired including sour gas and Orimulsion.

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

6. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.

7. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind power.

8. Purchases from the UKAEA, BNF and other generators.

9. Net of supplies direct from generators to final consumers.

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
	Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and			Losses and		
	Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1993	305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994	309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995	314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.02	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
1997 p	326.07	25.07	301.00	94.78	93.47	104.03	8.71	16.26 e	0.96	15.30	342.33	26.03	316.30
Per cent change	-0.4	-12.5	+0.7	+0.2	+7.0	-3.2	-7.5	-0.6	+1.4	-0.7	-0.5	-12.1	+0.6
1996 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
November	27.12	1.63	25.49	7.86	7.48	9.39	0.76	1.38	0.05	1.33	28.50	1.68	26.82
December*	35.62	3.45	32.18	8.37	9.07	13.69	1.04	1.83	0.06	1.77	37.45	3.51	33.94
Total	87.16	6.82	80.34	23.87	23.42	30.56	2.50	4.45	0.15	4.30	91.61	6.97	84.64
1997 October	24.93	1.34r	23.59r	7.73r	7.25r	7.89r	0.72	1.27	0.04	1.23	26.20r	1.38r	24.82r
November	27.45r	1.43r	26.02r	7.70	8.03r	9.50r	0.80	1.41	0.04	1.37	28.86r	1.47r	27.39r
December* p	35.02	3.67	31.36	8.64	8.95	12.79	0.98	1.80	0.08	1.72	36.82	3.74	33.08
Total	87.41	6.44	80.97	24.07	24.23	30.17	2.50	4.47	0.15	4.32	91.88	6.59	85.29
Per cent change	+0.3	-5.6	+0.8	+0.8	+3.5	-1.2	-	+0.5	+1.4	+0.4	+0.3	-5.4	+0.8

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

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	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	8.5	+1.5	-0.2	+0.9
December*	4.9	5.6	3.9	6.6	+0.7	-1.0	+1.7
Year ³	9.5	10.8	9.4	10.7	+1.3	-0.1	+1.2
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	8.9	+1.5	-0.4	+2.3
December	4.7	2.8	3.5	6.1	-1.9	-1.2	+1.4
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	+1.1	-0.1	+1.2

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	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	1	2,586	2,586		
	4th quarter	0.3	21.6	7.3	0.3	-	29.6	26	2,135	924	17	1	3,102	3,102		
1997	1st quarter	0.3	20.6	6.5	0.4	-	27.8	26	1,939	785	20	-	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.

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

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

PRICES

TABLE 26. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain¹

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995			1996				1997		
		2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
COAL (£per GJ)	Small	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.06
	Medium	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.64	1.61
	Large	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22
All consumers:	Average	1.43	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.29
	10% decile ²	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	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 (£ per tonne) ³	Small	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	98.5	97.9
	Medium	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	91.7	90.9
	Large	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.6	82.8
Of which:	Extra large	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.5	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	87.4	87.6
	10% decile ²	86.3	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.5	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	111.3	109.5
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	170.3	170.9
	Medium	142.6	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	161.9	162.7
	Large	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.5	150.0
All consumers:	Average	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.6	152.5
	10% decile ²	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	142.8	140.8
	median ²	142.3	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.3	158.2
	90% decile ²	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	186.0	185.3
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	5.88	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.49	5.43
	Medium	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.16	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	2.64	2.53
	Moderately large	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.44	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	3.72	3.72
	median ²	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.11	5.09
	90% decile ²	7.31	7.41	8.23	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.63
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.109	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.876	0.875
	Medium	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.677	0.682
	Large	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.462	0.466
All consumers:	Average	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.491	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	0.440	0.452
	Tariff	1.305	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.291	1.257
	10% decile ²	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.525	0.529
	median ²	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.812	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	171.3	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 is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the third quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £20.20 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.72 for Medium Fuel Oil and £30.24 for Gas Oil.
4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

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

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

		Major power producers ¹			Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁸	
		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	33.48	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20	79.99	0.610	0.559	0.541
	3rd quarter p	34.62	94.23	0.564	0.565	0.549

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

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990 = 100

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
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	86.5	107.5	102.4	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.1	107.6	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.8	107.1	100.9	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	105.8	99.6	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.3	104.9	98.1	
	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	78.7	114.7	67.2	93.3	90.6	68.0	98.0	93.7	
	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		67.0	101.9	53.6	85.4	80.7			123.3	
Per cent change		-7.6	+7.3	-28.9	-6.2	-8.0			+2.9	
1995	3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	69.1	84.3	81.5	72.2	89.7	85.5	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	99.7	59.1	92.9	86.2	57.0	87.6	82.5	122.3
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.8	52.5	82.2	78.5	53.2	86.3	81.1	122.7
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.0	84.9	79.4	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.6	53.1	86.4	81.9	52.4	82.4	79.3	124.7
1997	1st quarter	65.3	103.1	55.0	86.9	82.0	53.1	81.7	78.4	125.0
	2nd quarter	62.5	91.0	53.3	74.1	71.9	54.0	77.8	74.3	126.0
	3rd quarter p	63.1	90.6	52.0	71.3	69.9	54.2	76.0	73.3	126.9
Per cent change		-5.1	-6.7	+4.2	-10.5	-7.7	+4.2	-10.5	-7.7	+2.7

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded.
2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 26.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 29. Fuel price indices for the domestic sector^{1,2}

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997 p		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.6	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		+0.9	-1.0	-4.8	-2.4	-3.1	+9.9	+4.2	
1995	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7	
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8	
	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8	
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
	4th quarter p	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.8	109.7	156.4	132.4	
Per cent change		-0.3	-2.8	-6.9	-12.4	-5.4	+7.4	+2.2	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator ⁴
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6	115.0
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5	116.9
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6	119.8
1996		98.5	91.4	97.6	80.3	94.4	111.8	102.4	123.3
1997 p		96.8	88.2	90.5	76.4	89.1	119.8	104.1	126.5
Per cent change		-1.7	-3.5	-7.2	-4.9	-5.6	+7.1	+1.6	+2.6
1995	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5	120.9
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.2	98.6	77.9	95.2	110.0	102.0	122.3
	2nd quarter	97.6	91.9	98.6	77.6	95.0	109.6	101.7	122.7
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	101.9	123.6
	4th quarter	99.5	90.3	95.1	86.8	92.9	116.8	104.0	124.7
1997	1st quarter	99.7	90.1	93.7	82.9	92.0	118.1	104.7	125.0
	2nd quarter	96.5	89.3	92.6	75.5	90.6	116.1	103.0	126.0
	3rd quarter	94.5	87.9	89.8	73.3	88.4	122.8	105.2	126.9
	4th quarter p	96.6	85.5	86.3	74.1	85.7	122.2	103.5	128.0
Per cent change		-2.9	-5.3	-9.3	-14.6	-7.8	+4.6	-0.5	+2.6

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

TABLE 30. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index¹

		Motor spirit ¹				Standard		Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴ 1990 = 100
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	
		Pence per litre						
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1996	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	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	96.0
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	90.8
	December p	69.29r	74.10	63.53r	63.76r	13.60	14.48	83.7r
1998	January p	69.05	n/a	63.26	63.52	n/a	n/a	76.4

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.

Energy production and consumption in the UK 1997

This article summarises trends in recent years in production and consumption of fuels in the UK, with a particular emphasis on the provisional 1997 figures which are published in this edition of Energy Trends.

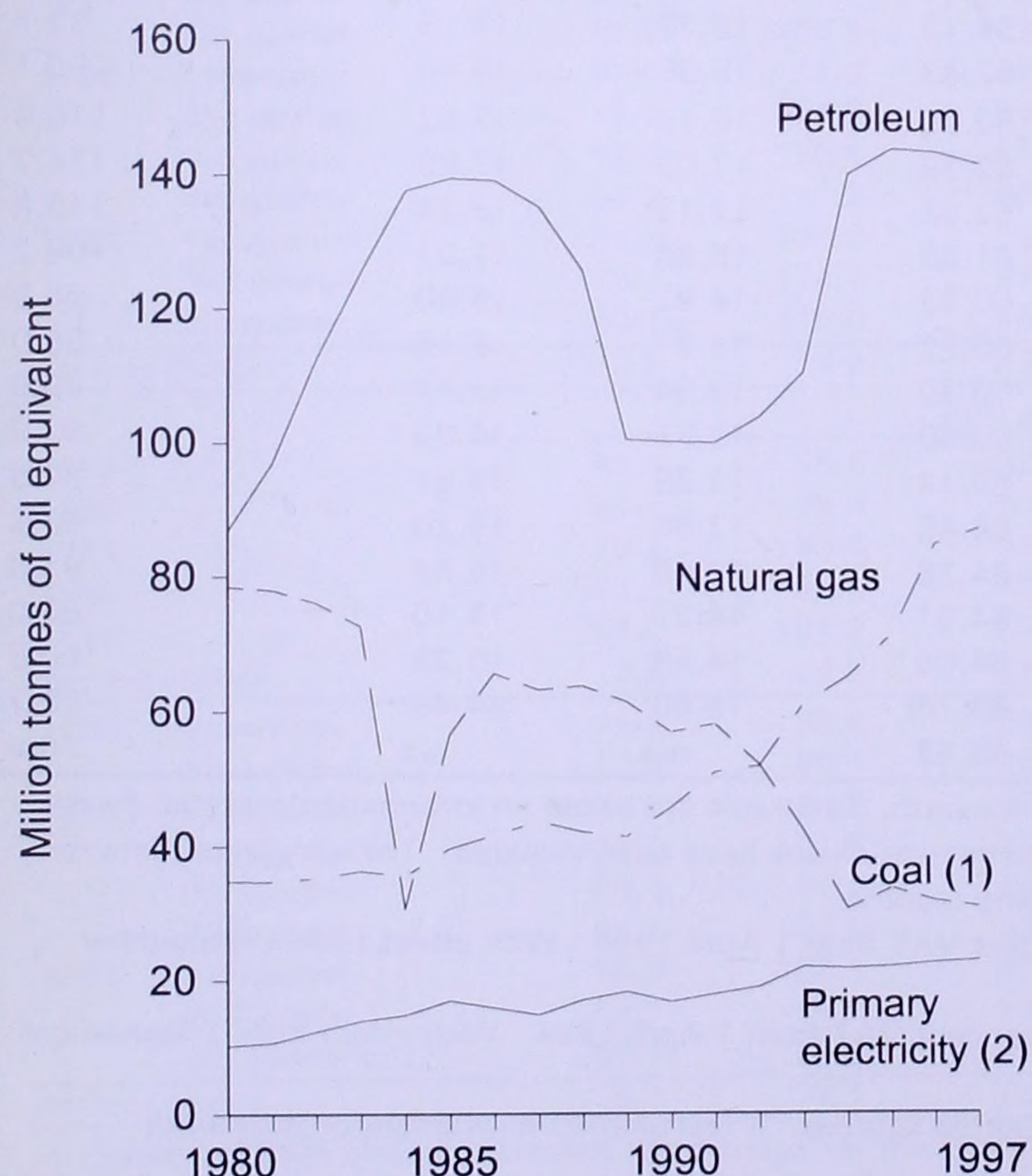
Key features of 1997 include:

- Production and consumption of gas continued to rise in 1997 as use of gas for electricity generation increased.
- Production of coal continued to fall, particularly for deepmined production, but not as sharply as in the early 1990s.
- Production of nuclear electricity reached a record level, following an increase of 1 per cent in 1997.
- Primary energy consumption fell in 1997, following the cold winter weather of 1996, but was higher than in 1995. Temperature corrected energy consumption rose by 1 per cent in 1997 compared to 1996 and following increases in each of the last 5 years.
- Consumption of coal continued to fall as the use of gas for electricity generation continued to rise.
- Consumption of petroleum fell due to the shift away from using fuel oil towards using gas.
- Consumption of petroleum products for transport uses has increased, particularly for DERV fuel.

Primary energy production

There was virtually no change in total primary energy production in 1997 when compared to 1996, following increases of 4 per cent in 1996 and 5 per cent in 1995. However, the increase in production of natural gas which has been seen in recent years has continued, with an

Chart 1: Primary energy production



(1) Coal production fell heavily in 1984, the year of the miner's strike.
(2) Mainly nuclear.

increase of 3 per cent in 1997, fuelled by increased demand for gas for electricity generation. As shown in Chart 1, production of petroleum and coal have both fallen, by 1½ per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

At present, coal production, although decreasing, is no longer decreasing at the rapid rate of the early 1990s. Deepmined production in 1997 was 58 per cent lower than in 1990 and 73 per cent lower than in 1980, whilst opencast production in 1997 was 8 per cent lower than in 1990 and 6 per cent higher than in 1980. There has been a considerable change in the pattern of coal production in the UK, with opencast mining which was responsible for 20 per cent of UK production in 1990 now being responsible for 36 per cent of UK coal production, largely due to decreases in deep mined production.

Petroleum production has levelled off somewhat since 1994 following depressed production between 1988 and 1993 due to safety work following the Piper Alpha accident. There was, however, a slight decrease in oil production in 1997. Production problems on some of the larger fields, along with production at other established fields being less than expected, were not fully offset by production from the 16 new fields which started production in 1997. Production of crude oil from fields which were in production in 1996 fell by 4½ per cent in 1997. This fall was partly offset by the production at new fields, giving a fall in production of crude oil of 1½ per cent in 1997. Recently, and with increasing frequency, fields discovered in the UK Continental Shelf have tended to be either mainly gas fields or to contain significant levels of gas reserves along with reserves of oil. Currently about one third of UK gas production originates from oil fields.

Production of nuclear electricity was at a record level in 1997, 1 per cent above 1996 and 6 per cent higher than in 1994 before Sizewell B began to produce electricity.

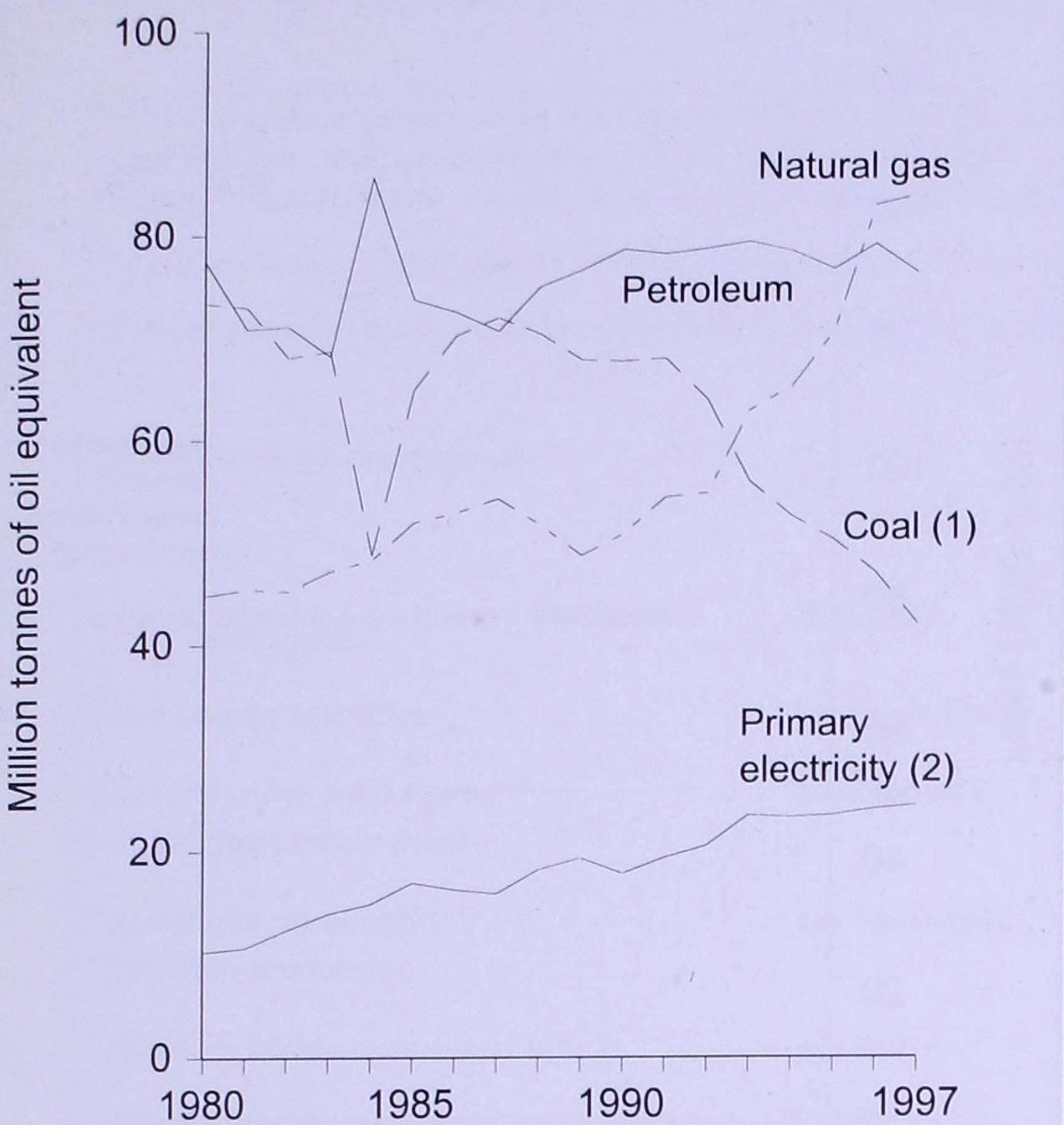
Primary energy consumption

Total primary energy consumption in 1997 was 3 per cent lower than in 1996, but 3 per cent higher than in 1995. This largely reflects changes in consumption due to changes in the weather conditions, with 1996 having exceptionally cold weather during the winter months. Temperature corrected primary energy consumption is discussed later in this article.

Consumption of petroleum fell by 4 per cent in 1997, a fall in what has been a relatively constant level of consumption over recent years due largely to the move towards use of gas for electricity generation, and by industry in general, rather than fuel oil. Consumption of petroleum peaked in 1984 due to the use of fuel oil for electricity generation as availability of coal fell during the miner's strike. Consumption of fuel oil has continued to decline, with a drop of 38 per cent in 1997. Although the consumption of petroleum products has fallen in 1997 consumption of fuels used for transport purposes has increased with increases in both aviation turbine fuels and DERV fuels. Consumption of aviation turbine fuel and DERV fuel are continuing to increase at a steady rate as the use of air transport increases and motorists move towards DERV as a fuel rather than motor spirit. Further details on recent

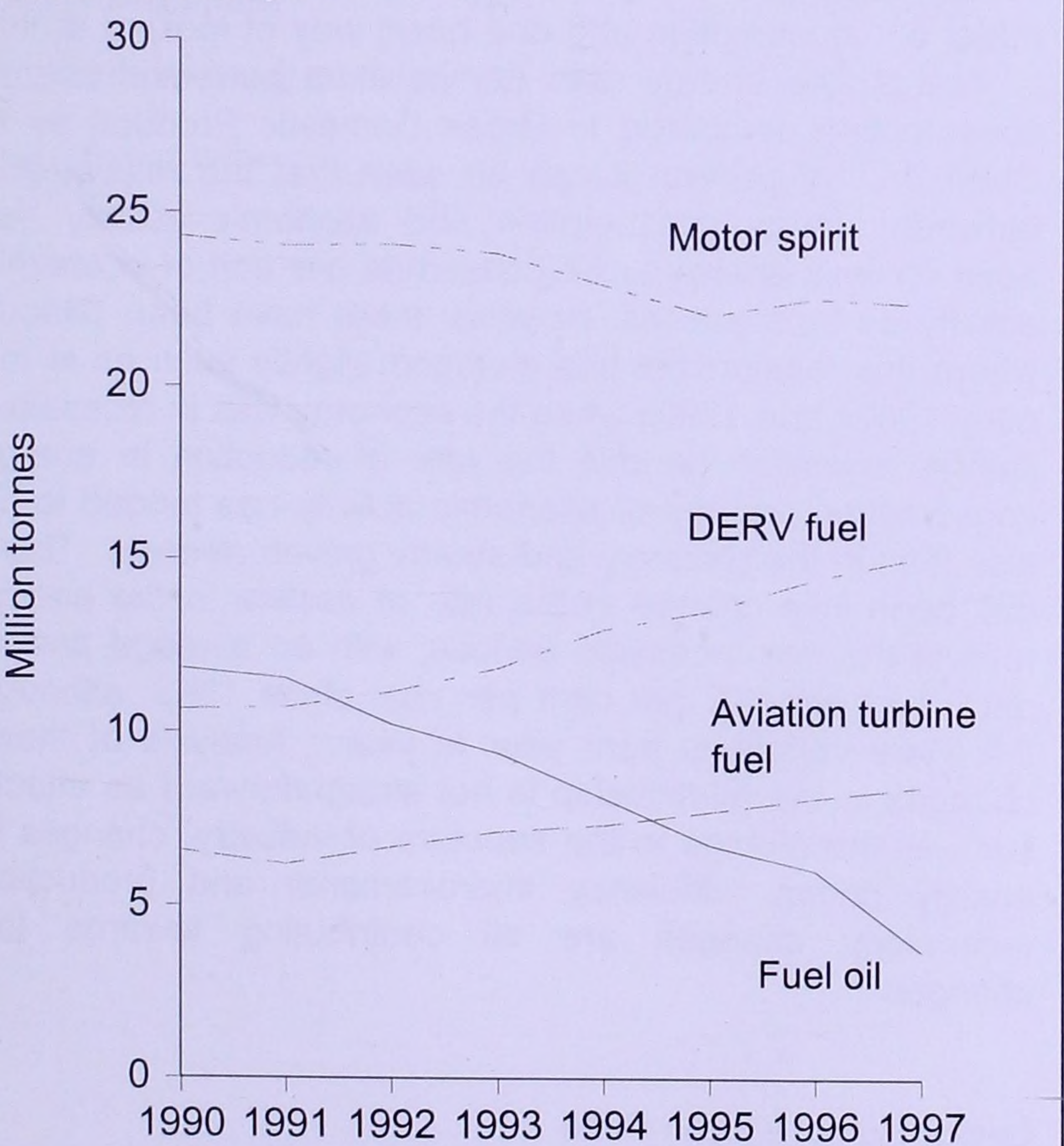
developments in the use of transport fuels are given in the article which appeared in the September 1997 edition of Energy Trends.

Chart 2: Primary energy consumption



(1) Coal consumption fell heavily in 1984, the year of the miner's strike.
(2) Mainly nuclear.

Chart 3: Deliveries of selected petroleum products for inland consumption



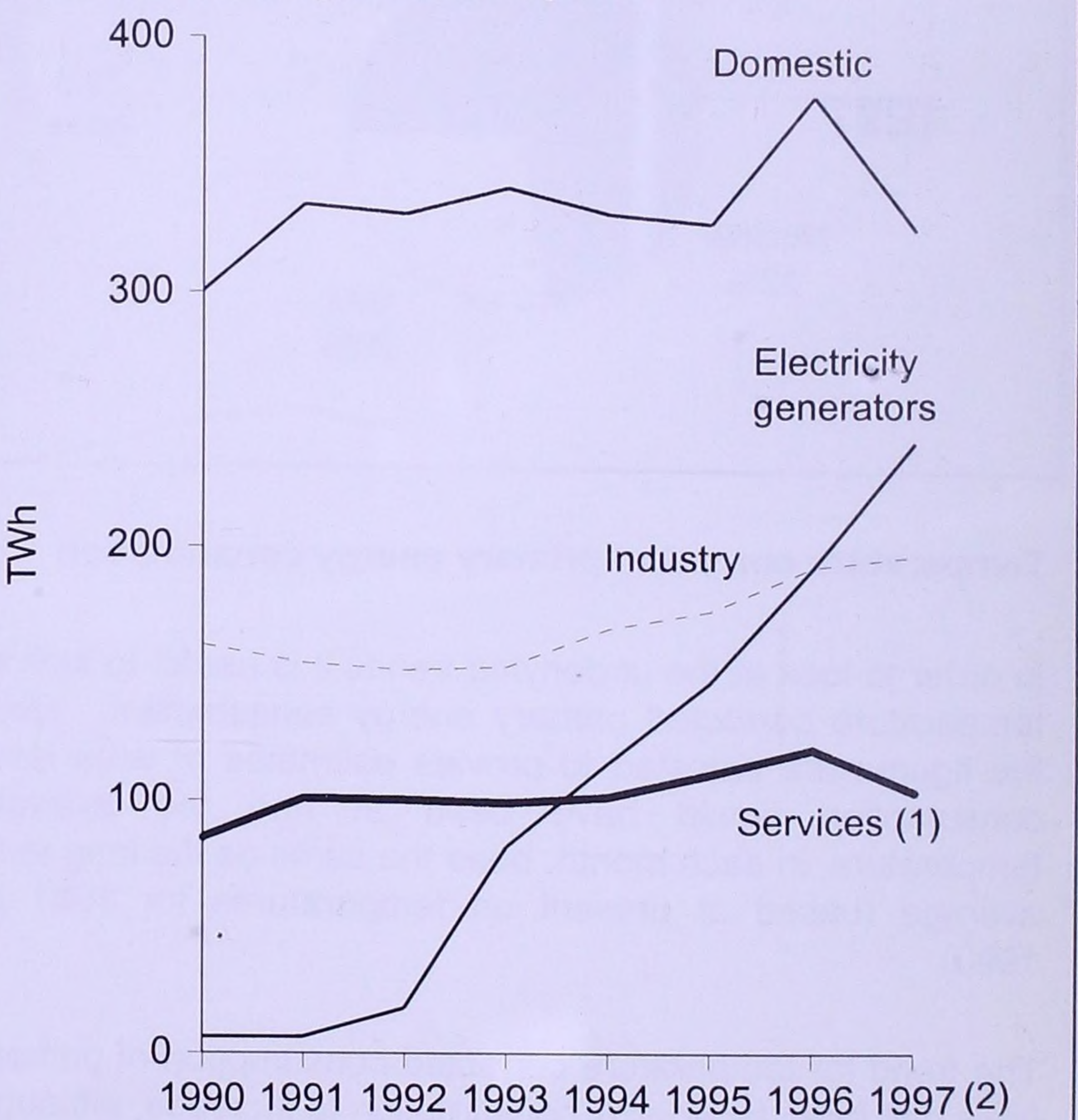
Coal consumption continued to decline, with a fall of 11 per cent in 1997 as the requirement for coal for electricity generation continued to fall. As the bulk of coal consumption is by electricity generators (74 per cent in 1997), consumption by this group has a large effect on overall coal use. Coke ovens are the next biggest consuming sector, being responsible for 14 per cent of

consumption in 1997. Since 1990 use by electricity generators has fallen by 44 per cent, as generators move into using gas, causing the bulk of the fall in coal consumption over this period. Use by coke ovens has fallen by 19 per cent since 1990, however the bulk of this fall took place between 1990 and 1993, and coke oven use has since increased slightly with an annual average increase of just under 1 per cent.

As in every year since 1980 the consumption of natural gas increased with a growth of 1 per cent in 1997, although the rate of increase has been less than in previous years. Chart 4 shows an estimated breakdown of natural gas consumption in 1997 (based on data for the first 3 quarters of 1997). This shows that the main contribution to the increase in gas consumption is electricity generation. Use of fuels for heating is, of course, affected by the weather, and gas is particularly sensitive to temperature due to its common use as a heating fuel particularly in the domestic and services sectors. There was an unusually large increase in use of gas in 1996, when the winter weather was colder than normal. The provisional 1997 figures suggest that gas use in these sectors will return to pre 1996 levels in 1997.

On a temperature corrected basis gas consumption increased by 9 per cent in 1997, compared to an uncorrected increase of 1 per cent. Looking at temperature corrected gas consumption over a number of years it can be seen that consumption was fairly steady up until 1992, the year when use of gas for electricity generation began in earnest. Since then consumption of gas, on a temperature corrected basis, has been increasing at a relatively steady rate, averaging an increase of 9 per cent per year.

Chart 4 : Natural gas consumption

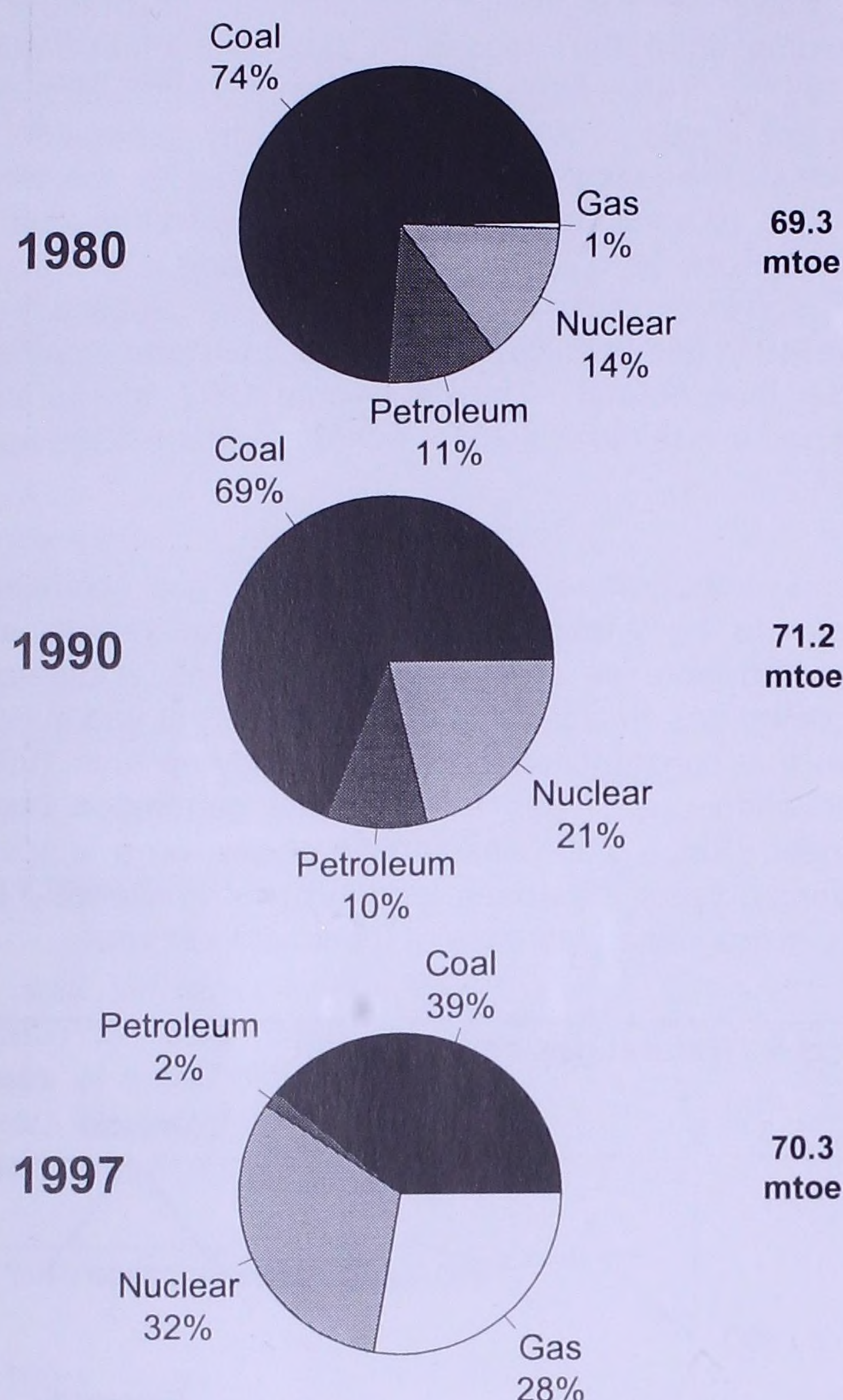


(1) Includes agriculture.
(2) 1997 figures estimated from data for first three quarters.

Much of the change in consumption of primary fuels in recent years is due to changes in the fuels used for electricity generation. Chart 5 shows that coal and oil used for electricity generation by major power producers has

fallen while gas and nuclear use have increased, the bulk of the changes having taken place since 1990. Since 1990 use of coal for electricity generation has fallen from 69 per cent of generation fuels to 39 per cent. Over that same period use of gas increased from zero to 28 per cent and nuclear from 21 per cent to 32 per cent.

Chart 5: Fuels used in electricity generation by major power producers



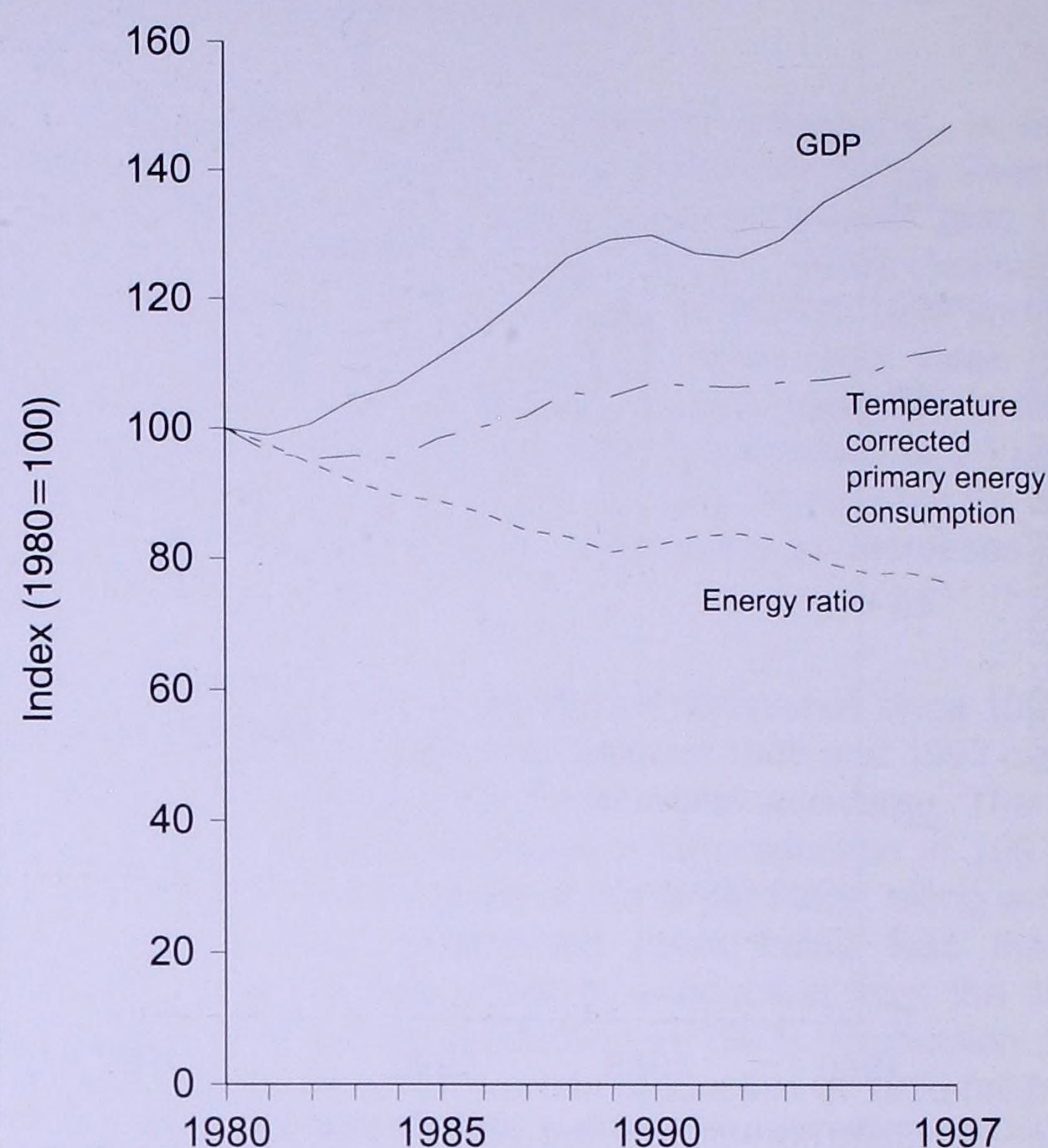
Temperature corrected primary energy consumption

In order to look at the underlying trends it is useful to look at temperature corrected primary energy consumption. Here the figures are adjusted to provide estimates of what level consumption would have been at had the average temperature, in each month, been the same as the long term average (based at present on temperatures for 1961 to 1990).

The trend for temperature corrected consumption of primary fuels has been for energy consumption to increase, although the rate of increase appears to be falling. There are periods of variation in energy consumption, particularly when changes are taking place in the economy. Between 1983 and 1990 temperature corrected energy consumption rose by, on average, 1½ per cent per year, whilst during the recession in 1991 and 1992 it fell by on average ¼ of a per cent per year. Since 1993 the average rate of increase in temperature corrected energy consumption has been just

over 1 per cent per year, suggesting a small fall in the rate of growth of energy consumption in recent years.

Chart 6: Primary energy consumption and Gross Domestic Product



As this article has shown the weather can have a large effect on energy consumption, particularly in the domestic sector. Changes in economic activity can also have a large effect on consumption and one basic way of looking at this is through the energy ratio (temperature corrected energy consumption compared to Gross Domestic Product) as in Chart 6. In general it can be seen that the relationship between energy consumption and economic activity has been for less energy to be consumed per unit of economic activity as time passes, however there have been periods where this relationship has changed slightly such as in the early 1980s and 1990s when the economy was in recession. During recession periods the rate of reduction in energy consumption per unit of economic activity has tended to be less than in the recovery and steady growth periods. There has been little change in the rate of decline in the energy ratio in the non-recession periods, with an average annual decline of about 2 per cent per year since 1993, although there are variations from year to year. Analysis of these changes in the relationship is not straightforward as effects such as the change in the structure of industry, changes in energy prices, efficiency improvements and production technology changes are all contributing towards the changes.

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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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