

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

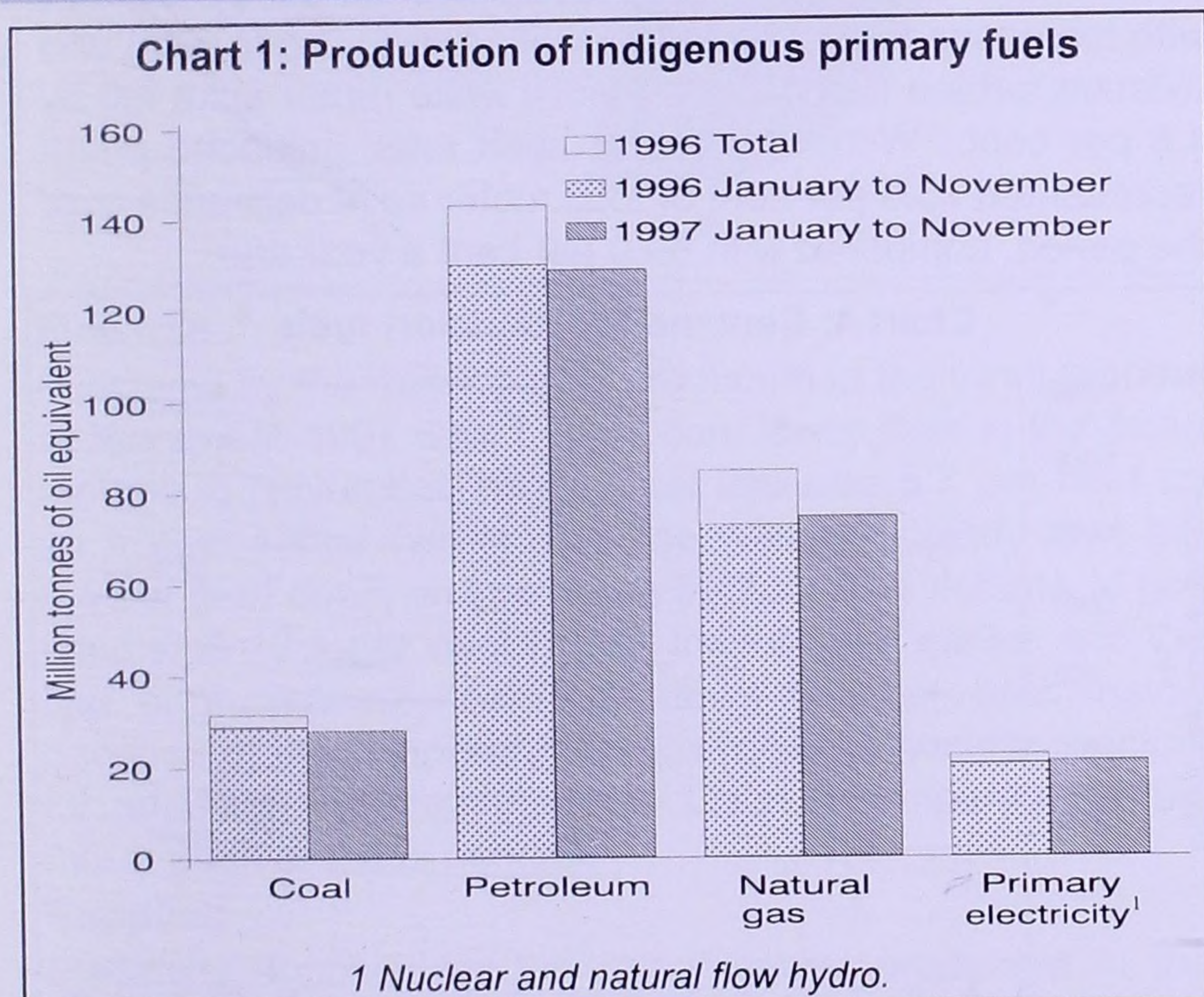
The categories for final consumption by user are defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992, as follows :

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

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the three months to November 1997 was 1½ per cent lower than a year earlier. Coal & other solid fuels and gas production fell by 5½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively, while petroleum production increased by ½ per cent.
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to November 1997 was 3 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- * Petroleum consumption in the three months to November 1997 was down 5 per cent. Refinery output remained the same, but because of reduced demand in the UK, exports of petroleum products were 22½ per cent higher than in 1996.
- * Coal and other solid fuel consumption in the three months to November 1997 was 1 per cent up on a year earlier mainly because generators used coal to make up for reduced nuclear output resulting from scheduled maintenance.
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to November 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 1½ per cent lower than a year earlier. Consumption of coal & other solid fuels and gas increased by 3 and 1½ per cent respectively, but petroleum consumption fell by 4½ per cent.
- * Preliminary drilling figures for the year 1997, indicate that the number of offshore exploration & appraisal wells started was 16 per cent lower than 1996. The number of development wells started fell by 6 per cent.
- * Final energy consumption in the third quarter of 1997 was 3½ per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996.
- * An article on UK oil trade is featured on page 20 of this issue

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)



Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to November 1997 at 69.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of petroleum rose by 0.4 per cent compared to a year ago. Coal, gas and nuclear electricity production fell by 5.3 per cent, 1.0 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to November 1997 was 53.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 3.1 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of

petroleum and natural gas fell by 5.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively, while coal consumption (including other solid fuels) rose by 1.1 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 0.7 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis was 1.7 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of coal and natural gas rose by 2.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively, whilst petroleum fell by 4.3 per cent

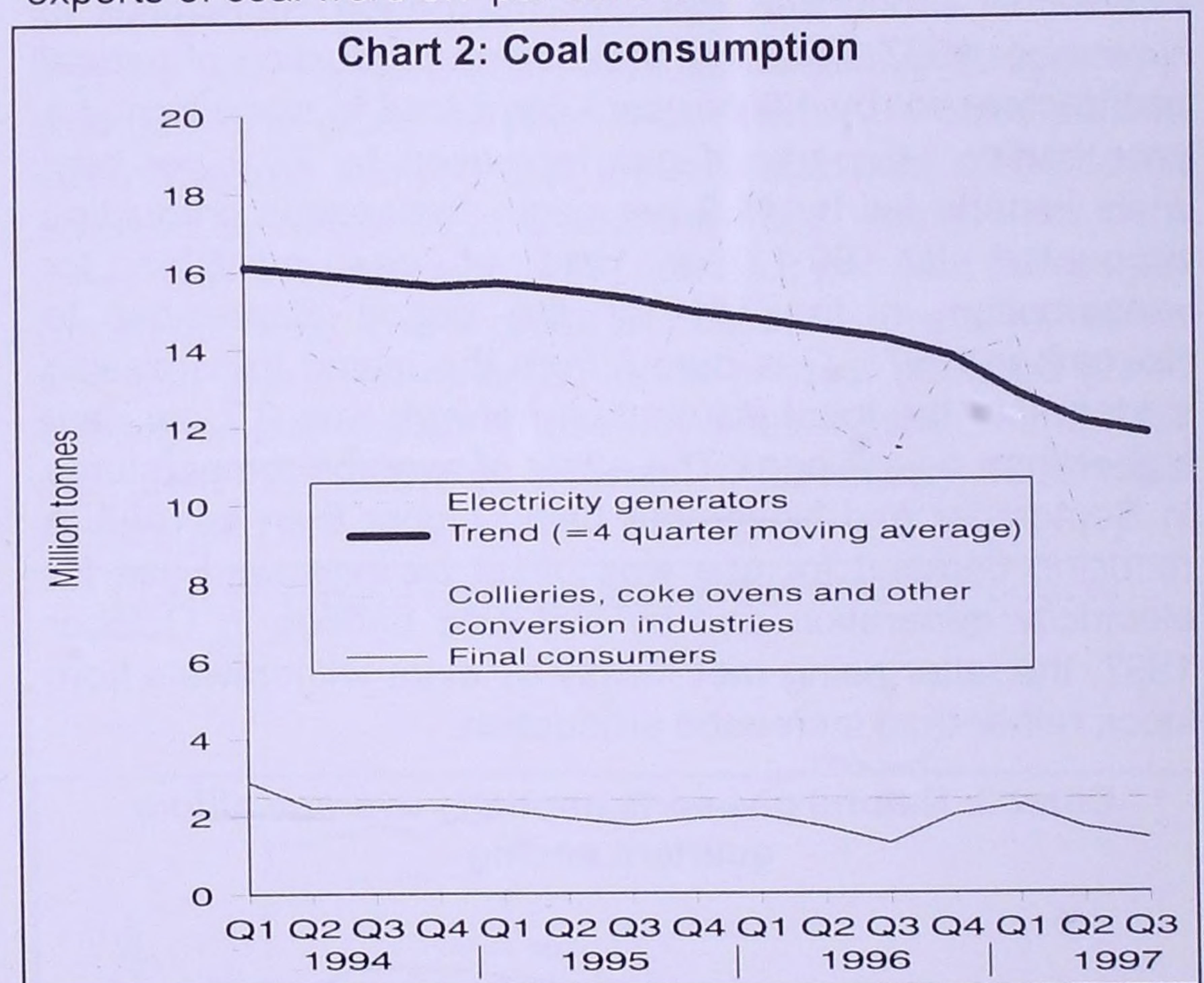
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Final energy consumption in the third quarter of 1997 was 3.5 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996. The industrial, transport, domestic and service sectors reduced their energy consumption by 7.0 per cent, 0.8 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively compared with a year earlier. Consumption by final users of petroleum and gas fell by 2.4 per cent and 11.7 per cent, whilst coal, other solid fuel, coke oven gas, and electricity increased by 9.8 per cent, 0.2 per cent, 11.9 per cent, and 0.8 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period, September to November 1997 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 6.2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 11.9 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 11.7 per cent but opencast production was up 3.2 per cent. Imports of coal were 6.0 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.9 million tonnes imported during the three month period, while exports of coal were 5.7 per cent lower at 0.3 million tonnes.



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from September to November 1997 was 16.3 million tonnes. This is 2.0 per cent higher than the particularly low consumption in the corresponding period of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 76 per cent of total coal use in the period, rose by 3.6 per cent. However, the amount of coal used at coal fired stations in the first 11 months of 1997 was 7.8 million tonnes less than in the January to November period of 1996. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 6.7 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were up 14.4 per cent, mainly because domestic sector disposals in September and October 1996 were particularly low. Recent trends in coal consumption are shown in Chart 2.

Stocks

Coal stocks fell in November but only by 0.1 million tonnes, the first fall since January 1997. Stocks now stand at 20.2 million tonnes, 5.1 million tonnes higher than at the end of November 1996, and 7.9 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 3.9 million tonnes in the last 12 months, while stocks held at collieries have increased by 0.8 million tonnes.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Tables 8 to 10)

Drilling activity

Preliminary drilling figures for the fourth quarter of 1997 continued to show a decline in the number of wells started. The number of exploration wells started offshore fell by 41 per cent while the number of appraisal wells started fell by 67 per cent on the same period last year. The number of development wells started fell by 18 per cent.

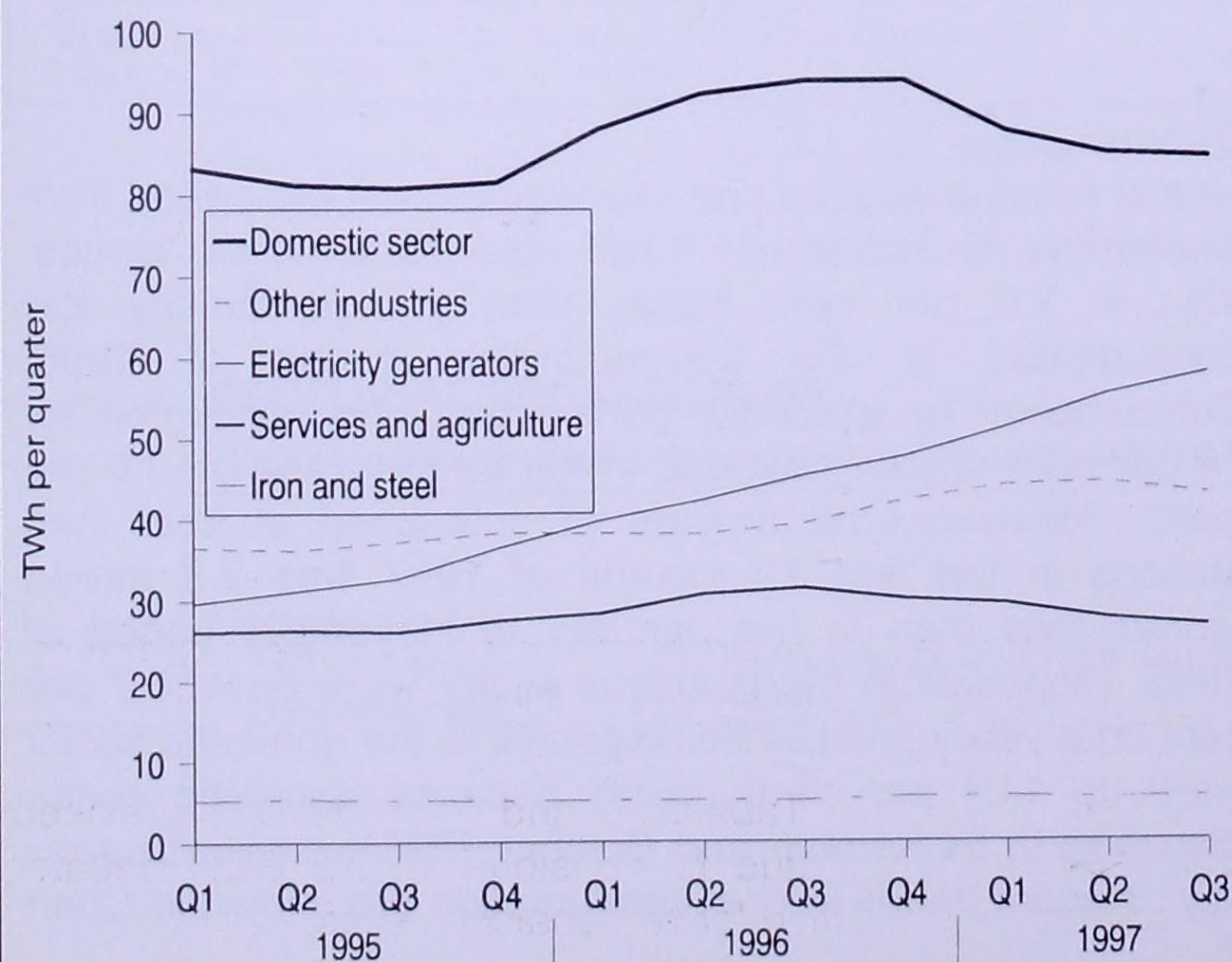
The drilling figures for the year 1997, indicate that the number of offshore exploration and appraisal (E&A) wells started was 16 per cent lower than 1996. The number of development wells started fell by 6 per cent. Onshore figures revealed that the number of E&A wells started in 1997 rose by 85 per cent, while the number of development wells started had risen by 7 per cent. High utilisation rates and rig rates are one possible explanation for the steady decline on last years offshore figures.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional production data for the period September to November 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 1.3 per cent compared to same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 79.0 per cent while imports fell by 41.2 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.1 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period September to November 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 0.7 per cent higher than a year ago. The effect of average temperatures in September and November being higher than in 1996 in reducing demand for gas was offset by increased use for electricity generation and by two cold periods in October 1997, the latter being met mostly by extra withdrawals from stock rather than increased production.

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



Consumption

Gas consumption in the third quarter of 1997 was down 0.4 per cent on a year earlier but up 22.1 per cent on the third quarter of 1995. Consumption in the domestic sector fell by 5.7 per cent compared with 1996 but rose by 12.8 per cent from the corresponding 1995 level. Temperatures in Q3 1997 were warmer than Q3 1996 on average. In public administration, commerce and agriculture consumption was 22.3 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1996. In the industrial sector, where process heating is the main use, sales were 13.0 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1996, with increases in the iron and steel industry outweighed by decreases in other industries. Gas used for electricity generation was 22.9 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1996. Chart 3 shows recent trends in gas consumption.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

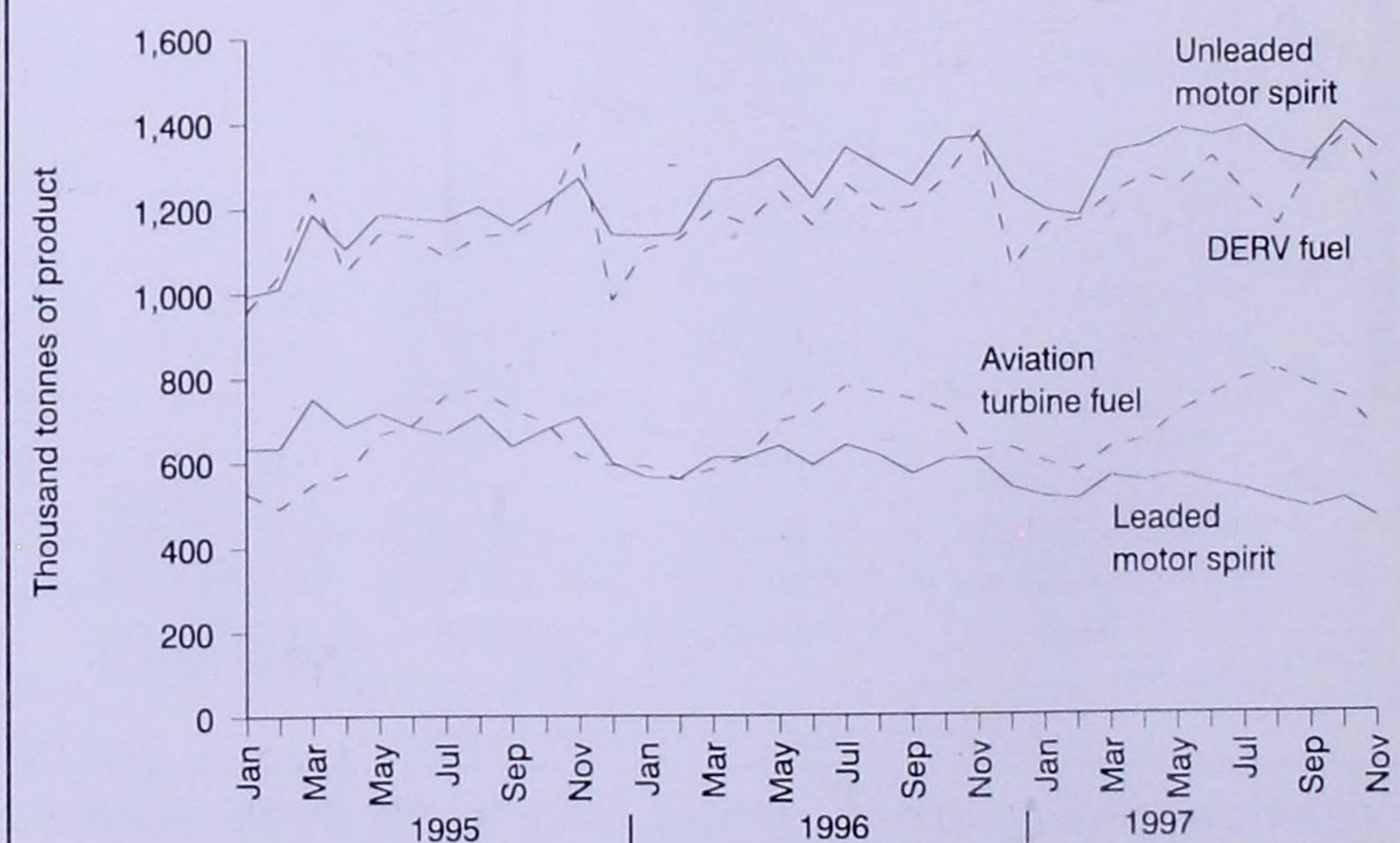
Comparing September to November 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 0.4 per cent, whilst exports of crude oil and NGLs rose by 7.9 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 22.5 per cent higher during the period than in 1996, mainly due to increased exports of fuel oil and gas/diesel oil, while imports were 1.7 per cent lower.

Total refinery output was 0.2 per cent higher than in 1996, with increases in the output of motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel (0.4 and 0.9 per cent respectively). Production of fuel oil also increased by 16.8 per cent, mainly as a result of increased exports. Gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) decreased by 7.3 per cent.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period September to November 1997 were 6.2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 0.9 per cent lower, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (1.7 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (4.6 per cent), while motor spirit fell by 4.6 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 73.5 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 69.0 per cent a year ago.

Chart 4: Demand for transport fuels



Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants decreased by 3.2 per cent. Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 47.4 per cent and there were no deliveries of orimulsion (the last was in February 1997) in the period due to the moving of power stations and other industries away from these fuels as a source of energy.

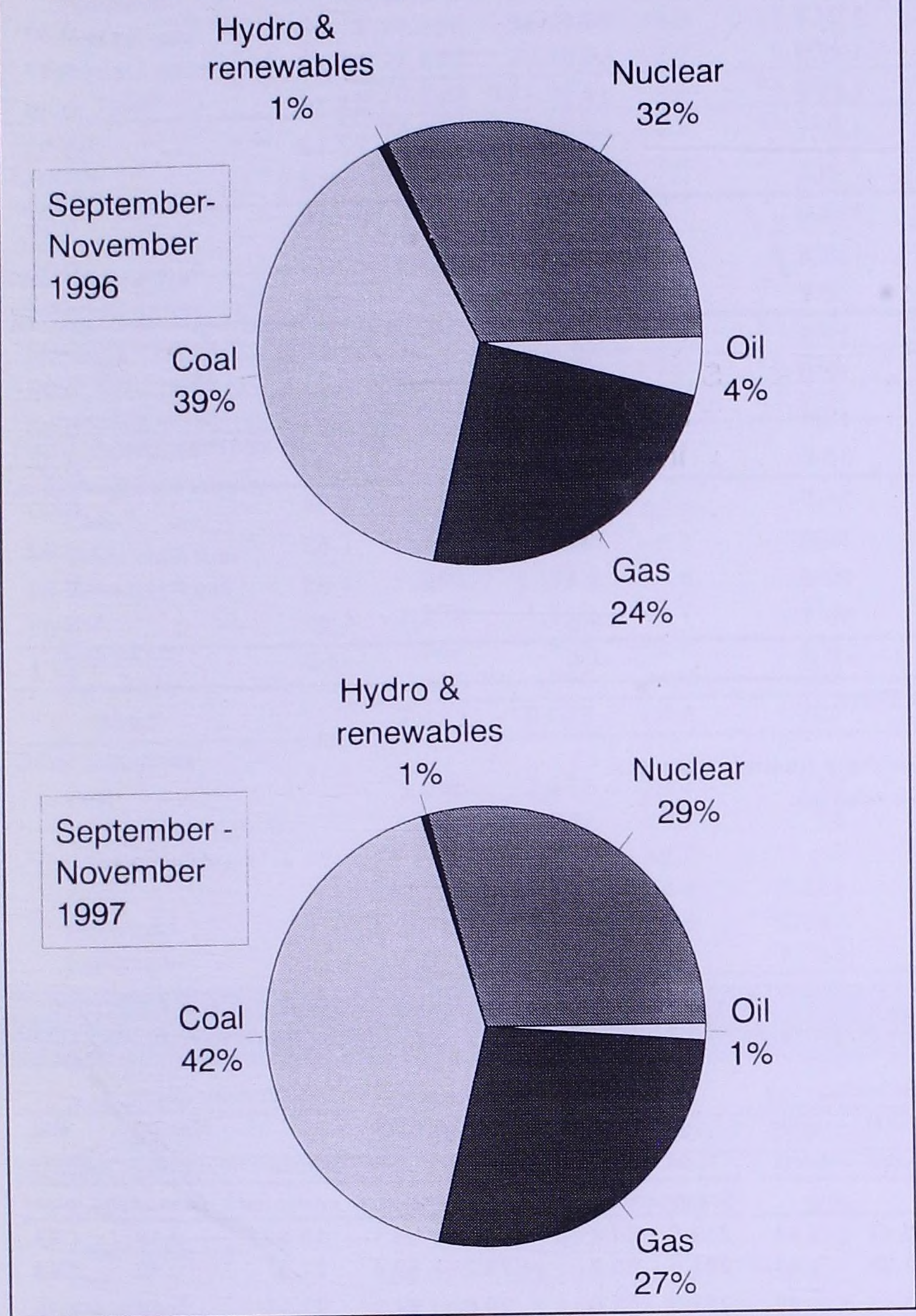
Stocks

During the month of November 1997 total stocks of petroleum increased by 0.1 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils decreasing by 10.7 per cent and stocks of petroleum products increasing by 9.3 per cent.

Thus at the end of November 1997, total stocks of petroleum were 4.0 per cent higher than at the end of November 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 1.4 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 5.9 per cent higher.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

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



Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to November 1997 was 1.1 per cent lower than in the three months to November 1996. Coal use was 5.7 per cent up on a year earlier (when coal use was particularly low) but 9.4 per cent down on two years earlier. The volume of gas used was 12.1 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was down 9.4 per cent mainly because of the temporary closure of some nuclear reactors for refueling and maintenance. Chart 5 compares the fuel mix in each of these periods.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (September to November 1997) was 0.2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 24.3 per cent; the four newest stations were making only a small contribution to the 1996 figure. Nuclear stations supplied 9.4 per cent (2 TWh) less electricity in the September to November period of 1997 than a year earlier because of maintenance and refueling. This led to coal-fired conventional steam stations being able to supply 3.6 per cent (1 TWh) more electricity. Oil fired stations supplied 79.0 per cent (½ TWh) less electricity than in the three months to November 1996, but this overstates the decline in electricity generation from oil because the power station at

Ballylumford is now a gas-fired station and is included in the other conventional steam category. However, other conventional steam stations still supplied 26.1 per cent (2 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 9.4 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (7.3 per cent higher than the relatively low levels of a year earlier) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sales

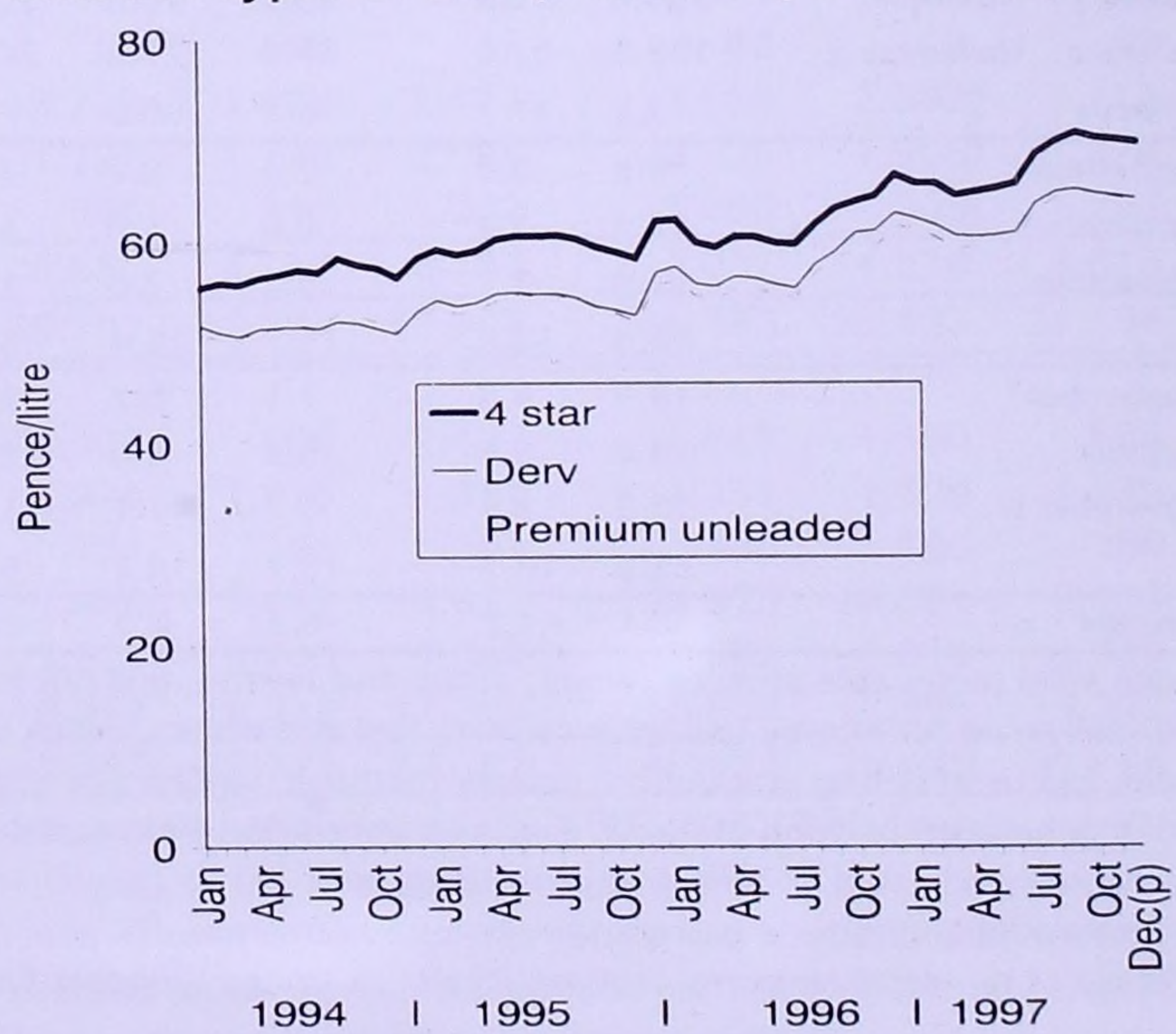
In the three months to November 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 2.6 per cent higher but sales to industrial customers fell by 0.1 per cent and those to domestic customers by 1.0 per cent. Temperatures in this period of 1997 were around ¾ of a degree Celsius milder than in 1996. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the September to November period of 1997 was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Petroleum product prices

Between mid-November and mid-December the price of motor spirit fell slightly, continuing on a gradual downward trend that started in September. During the month diesel, 4 star and premium unleaded all fell by around 0.3 pence per litre. Since December 1996 4 star prices have risen 4.4 per cent, premium unleaded 3.8 per cent and diesel by 1.8 per cent. The cost of a litre of super unleaded petrol rose by 0.3 pence in the month to mid-November a rise of 9.9 per cent on November 1996. This larger increase is due to the fact that the year to November 1997 contains two budget duty changes. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in December 1997 was 4.4 per cent lower than in November 1997, and 24.3 per cent lower than December 1996. Lower crude oil prices, relative to the same time last year, are reflected in the price of standard grade burning oil and gas oil. These have fallen by 15.5 and 13.3 per cent respectively between November 1996 and November 1997.

Chart 6: Typical retail prices¹ of petroleum products



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

Industrial and domestic

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

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

			Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
							Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1992			226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993			235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994			257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995			270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996			282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.12	0.33
Per cent change			+4.3	-5.8	-0.3	+19.0	+3.6	-32.2
1996	January -	November	252.1	28.9	130.0	72.7	20.19	0.25
1997	January -	November p	252.5	28.2	128.8	74.5	20.72	0.30
Per cent change			+0.2	-2.4	-0.9	+2.5	+2.6	+19.3
1996	September*		22.4	2.8	11.6	5.8	2.15	0.02
	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
Total			70.3	8.0	36.6	19.7	5.93	0.09
1997	September*		21.9	2.8	11.5	5.8	1.84	0.03
	October		23.0	2.4	12.8	6.2	1.53	0.02
	November p		24.2	2.4	12.5	7.4	1.83	0.02
Total			69.1	7.6	36.7	19.5	5.21	0.07
Per cent change			-1.7	-5.3	+0.4	-1.0	-12.2	-23.1

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and an estimate for slurry.

2. Calendar months.

3. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.

4. Includes colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

5. Includes generation at wind stations.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	Net imports
		<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected^{6,7} (annualised rates)</i>						
1992		216.8	63.6	78.3	54.5	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45
1995		219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	230.3	46.5	78.7	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>+5.5</i>	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>+3.2</i>	<i>+17.6</i>	<i>+3.5</i>	<i>-32.2</i>	<i>+2.4</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>+1.8</i>	<i>+11.8</i>	<i>+2.9</i>	<i>-28.5</i>	<i>+2.3</i>
1996	January - November	204.4	41.9	70.2	70.6	20.19	0.25	1.30	229.6	46.9	77.7	80.9	22.42	0.30	1.42
1997	January - November p	198.1	37.0	67.6	71.2	20.72	0.30	1.26	229.0	42.4	75.8	86.0	23.08	0.36	1.37
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-11.7</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>+0.9</i>	<i>+2.6</i>	<i>+19.3</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>+6.3</i>	<i>+2.9</i>	<i>+18.0</i>	<i>-3.2</i>
1996	September*	18.5	3.6	7.4	5.2	2.15	0.02	0.12	228.3	42.8	78.5	81.6	23.72	0.33	1.40
	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
Total		55.0	10.5	19.7	18.4	5.93	0.09	0.33	230.5	44.0	78.1	82.8	23.94	0.39	1.32
1997	September*	18.1	3.8	7.1	5.2	1.84	0.03	0.13	228.8	46.2	77.2	83.0	20.41	0.54	1.51
	October	16.9	3.4	5.8	6.0	1.53	0.02	0.11	225.8	46.0	75.0	83.2	19.90	0.28	1.37
	November p	18.3	3.5	5.7	7.1	1.83	0.02	0.11	225.3	43.5	71.9	85.7	22.63	0.22	1.35
Total		53.3	10.7	18.7	18.3	5.21	0.07	0.35	226.6	45.2	74.7	84.0	20.98	0.35	1.41
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>-3.1</i>	<i>+1.1</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>-23.1</i>	<i>+7.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>+2.9</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>+1.4</i>	<i>-12.4</i>	<i>-11.7</i>	<i>+7.1</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	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1997 p 1st quarter	2nd quarter	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			
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+ 19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811	17,799	988
Per cent change		-5.4	-8.3	-0.3	+ 11.8	+ 12.0	+ 15.1
1996	January - November	45,848	29,401	14,946	+ 15,164	16,031	867
1997	January - November p	44,517	27,659	15,471	+ 18,039e	19,102e	1,063e
Per cent change		-2.9	-5.9	+ 3.5	+ 19.0	+ 19.2	+ 22.6
1996	September*	4,523	2,809	1,567	+ 1,225	1,324	99
	October	4,036	2,579	1,326	+ 1,162	1,265	103
	November	4,170r	2,760	1,283	+ 1,888r	2,003r	115
Total		12,728	8,148	4,176	+ 4,275	4,592	316
1997	September*	4,286	2,657	1,503	+ 1,751	1,822	72
	October	3,817	2,174	1,470	+ 1,312r	1,442r	129r
	November p	3,841	2,359	1,335	+ 1,505e	1,602e	98e
Total		11,944	7,191	4,308	+ 4,568	4,866	299
Per cent change		-6.2	-11.7	+ 3.2	+ 6.8	+ 6.0	-5.7

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					
				Electricity	Coke	Other conversion industries ¹	Industry ²	Domestic ²
		Total	Collieries	generators	ovens			
1992		100,580	79	78,469	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705
Per cent change		-7.2	-5.4	-7.9	-0.3	-3.7	-19.0	+ 0.6
1996	January - November	63,911	7	49,072	7,796	852	3,263	2,401
1997	January - November p	56,358	7	41,308	7,807	782	3,067	3,063
Per cent change		-11.8	-2.5	-15.8	+ 0.1	-8.2	-6.0	+ 27.6
1996	September*	5,480	-	4,111	832	78	255	178
	October	4,928	-	3,604	643	77	331	247
	November	5,617r	1	4,227r	670	67	359r	257r
Total		16,025	1	11,942r	2,145	222	945r	682r
1997	September*	5,768	1	4,314	828	72	298	239
	October	5,121r	-	3,876	630	52	267r	272r
	November p	5,460	1	4,177	600	64	316	269
Total		16,349	2	12,367	2,058	188	881	779
Per cent change		+ 2.0	+ 91.3	+ 3.6	-4.1	-15.6	-6.7	+ 14.4

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	
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1996	September *	14,647	9,381	8,167	1,181	33	5,266
	October	15,134	10,248	9,090	1,124	34	4,887
	November	15,033r	10,464r	9,425r	993	45	4,569r
1997	September *	20,185	14,699	13,485	1,189	26	5,485
	October	20,300	14,959	13,516	1,418	25	5,341
	November p	20,158	14,832	13,371	1,427	34	5,326
<i>Absolute change:</i>							
<i>in latest month</i>		-142	-127	-146	+9	+10	-15
<i>on a year ago</i>		+5,125	+4,368	+3,945	+434	-11	+757

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		Other		Total	Net		Total			
		Production	Net imports ²	steel industry ³	industry ^{4,5}		Domestic ⁵	Production	Net imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	use
1992		6,528	+ 305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+ 55	1,068	- 21	1,089
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	428	150	6,746	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 509	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+ 988	6,611	525	230	7,366	862	-41	815	54	868
Per cent change		-0.1	+ 94.3	+ 6.2	+ 51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	+ 2.6	-29.4	+ 15.2	-14.3	+ 12.6
1995	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 263	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12	230
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+ 319	1,688	143	61	1,892	202	-1	201	15	216
	2nd quarter	1,567	+ 218	1,692	167	27	1,886	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter p	1,553	+ 280	1,643	154	22	1,818	211	-24	148	12	160
Per cent change		-0.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 16.9	-65.9	+ 1.2	-4.0	(+)	-24.1	-7.7	-23.1

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

2 The latest quarter's import figures are estimated. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from HM Customs and Excise.

3 Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

4 Includes own use by fuel producers.

5 Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261r	7	27r
1997 p		60	34	94	246	13	29
<i>Per cent change</i>		-22.1	-2.9	-16.1	-5.7	+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	64r	1	8r
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72r	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4r	7
	4th quarter p	13	3	16	51	4	6
<i>Per cent change</i>		-40.9	-66.7	-48.4	-17.7		

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	5,540r	978	296	4,031r	2.6	956	16
	2nd quarter	4,061r	1,039	376	2,456r	1.7	1,146	18
	3rd quarter p	4,130	1,038	283	2,563	..	1,196	..
<i>Per cent change</i>		-12.7	+8.6	+1.4	-16.7		+0.7	

1. Including sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production.

2. GDP at factor cost.

3. Investment by energy, water supply and the manufacturing sectors.

Note :- Figures have been revised after a company was found to be under reporting between 1992 and 1996, and over reporting after 1996.

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

	Tariff rate		Capacity	of years	date	Conditions the tariff allows for:												
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)																	
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services															
1 Frigg Transportation System (UK)			40.0	Small	6	1998	a	b	c		f	g					a - Priority rights	
2 Sage	67.0			Small	6	1998		b	c	d		f	g				b - Send or pay	
3 Tartan platform / MCP01 pipeline		34.3		Large	3	1998		b		d							c - Annual charge	
4 CATS		65.0		Large	10	1999			c	d							d - New capital expense	
5 CATS			75.0	Large	10	1999			c	d		f	g	h			e - Processing offshore	
6 J-Block Infrastructure			47.0	Large	15	1998		b			e		h	j	k	l	n o	f - Processing onshore
7 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	14	1999		b	c		e	f	g	h			n	g - NGLs
																		h - Water
																		i - Salt
																		j - Sulphur
																		k - CO2
																		l - H2S
																		m - N2
Oil systems			(pounds sterling/barrel)															n - Compression
8 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998		b				f	g	h				o - Other
9 Brent			1.00	Large	9	1997		b				f	g					
10 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998		b				f	g	h				
11 Brent System	0.62	0.30		Small	10	TBA		b				f	g	h				
12 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	10	2000		b										
13 Clyde Platform	1.25			Large	N/A	1999		b		e			h				n	
14 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999		b		e			h				n	

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems	Oil systems
1. Capacity offered on a reasonable endeavours basis with a banking arrangement.	8. £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. Subject to a minimum flowrate of blended gases in Sage of 90 mmcfd.	9. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
3. Tariff quoted at 3.5p/therm. May be replaced by a cost sharing mechanism post 31/12/99.	10. £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. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	11. Stabilised Crude Oil (SCO) - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Agreed)
5. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	12. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline Accoss.
6. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.	13. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform.
7. No Comment	14. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.

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	Stock change and other net losses ^{4 5}	Imports			Operators own use ⁸	Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰		
1992		597,854	38,505	620	+ 698	61,255	619,286	620,388	2,651	+ 4,065	- 6,249	619,921
1993		703,166	40,669	6,824	+ 623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	- 950	- 693	699,050
1994		750,860	48,260	9,557	+ 1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	- 3,067	2,495	724,832
1995		822,726	49,249	11,232	+ 4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	- 9,927	7,535	777,955
1996		980,064	55,825	15,203	+ 5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+ 3,632	10,519	908,647
Per cent change		+ 19.1	+ 13.4	+ 35.4		+ 1.8	+ 18.8	+ 19.1	+ 38.2			+ 16.8
1996	January - November	861,036	50,340	13,561	+ 5,293	17,931	809,773	813,631	3,859	+ 4,193	9,558	796,021
1997	January - November p	875,633	51,065	19,026	+ 7,045	13,555	812,052	824,167	3,497	+ 8,536	6,696	805,438
Per cent change		+ 1.7	+ 1.4	+ 40.3		- 24.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	- 9.4			+ 1.2
1996	September	60,176	4,177	922	+ 429	1,222	55,870	57,491	161	+ 4,100	714	52,516
	October	77,708	4,698	1,049	+ 493	677	72,145	72,373	294	+ 2,374	724	68,981
	November	102,331	5,040	1,494	+ 613	1,688	96,872	96,828	528	+ 878	875	94,547
Total		240,215	13,915	3,465	+ 1,535	3,587	224,887	226,692	983	+ 7,352	2,313	216,044
1997	September	59,284r	4,252r	1,560	+ 743	902	53,631r	55,194r	135	+ 2,215	411	52,433r
	October	82,086	4,805	2,206	+ 827	514	74,762	75,681	306	- 1,175	455	76,095
	November p	95,730	5,195	2,435	+ 678	694	88,116	90,414	437	+ 797	171	89,009
Total		237,100	14,252	6,201	+ 2,248	2,110	216,509	221,289	878	+ 1,837	1,037	217,537
Per cent change		- 1.3	+ 2.4	+ 79.0		- 41.2	- 3.7	- 2.4	- 10.7			+ 0.7

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	293,664r	62,052r	5,729r	48,887r	135,796r	41,200r
	2nd quarter	181,914r	58,373r	4,288r	34,200r	60,944r	24,109r
	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}						
	Total	Crude		Indigenous ³	Other ⁴	Net foreign imports ⁵	Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
		oil	NGLs ²				Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers ⁸
1992	94,251	89,184	5,067	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993	100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995	130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996	129,838	121,774	8,064	47,029	997	48,275	41,896	76,406	8,203	1,824	9,230	26,018	2,664
Per cent change	-0.4	-	-5.5	+4.8	-10.2	+1.4	+2.4	-2.5	+4.8	+35.1	-6.6	+6.6	+8.1
1996 January - November	117,910	110,650	7,262	45,335	968	44,259	38,361	67,500	7,561	1,660	8,397	23,282	2,446
1997 January - November	116,811	109,534	7,276	41,950	687	45,887	39,308	66,506	7,871	1,294	7,578	26,429	2,729
Per cent change	-0.9	-1.0	+0.2	-7.5	-29.0	+3.7	+2.5	-1.5	+4.1	-22.0	-9.8	+13.5	+11.6
1996 September	10,523	9,902	620	5,121	15	3,770	3,279	4,830	649	158	727	2,246	243
October	11,403	10,687	716	4,028	41	3,777	3,337	5,905	698	258	933	2,028	229
November	11,267	10,539	729	4,505	118	3,964	3,623	5,773	444	103	862	1,943	245
Total	33,193	31,128	2,065	13,654	174	11,511	10,239	16,508	1,791	519	2,522	6,217	717
1997 September	10,405	9,784	621	3,951	97	4,198	3,621	5,280	659	82	833	2,739	260
October	11,595	10,857	738	4,211	103	4,042	3,446	6,559	717	121	791	2,521	266
November p	11,333	10,578	755	3,445	37	3,955	3,262	5,976	749	57	855	2,353	246
Total	33,333	31,219	2,114	11,607	237	12,195	10,329	17,815	2,125	260	2,479	7,613	772
Per cent change	+0.4	+0.3	+2.4	-15.0	36.2	+5.9	+0.9	+7.9	+18.6	-49.9	-1.7	+22.5	+7.7

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production.
2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
3. Crude oil plus Natural gas liquids (NGLs).
4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries).
5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGLs and process oils (ie partly refined oils).
6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
7. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports and exports of petroleum products becomes 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
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,359	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,459
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996	4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
Per cent change	-2.1	+45.7	-11.4	+3.8	+1.1	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6	-0.7	-0.5	+1.3	+1.2
1996 September	5,381	1,487	364	7,275	2,317	2,086	2,923	1,384	8,711r	1,553	14,433r	15,986r
October	4,941	1,257	414	6,655	2,370	2,418r	2,874	1,431	9,092r	1,527	14,220r	15,747r
1996 November	5,195	1,137	355	6,730	2,589	2,341	2,796	1,472	9,197	1,527	14,401	15,927
1997 September	5,057	1,533	646	7,396	2,342	2,353	3,004	1,547	9,246	1,815	14,827	16,642
October	5,550	1,287	650	7,647	2,224	2,278	2,924	1,480	8,907	1,760	14,794	16,554
November p	4,707	1,310	650	6,827	2,391	2,697	3,075	1,574	9,736	1,938	14,625	16,563
Per cent change	-9.4	+15.2	+83.1	+1.4	-7.6	+15.2	+10.0	+6.9	+5.9	+26.9	+1.6	+4.0

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro- leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,649	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,660	6,622	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	+4.2	+2.2	+17.1	+4.4	+0.7	+8.3	+4.2	+2.9	+6.0	+20.0	+6.4	+4.6	-11.9	-11.0
1996 Jan - Nov	88,297	6,028	169	82,099	1,659	131	2,571	25,734	7,662	3,123	26,335	10,404	1,012	2,054
1997 Jan - Nov p	88,791	5,994	110	82,742	1,782	120	2,606	25,780	7,742	2,986	26,291	10,856	1,127	2,116
Per cent change	+0.6	-0.6	-34.9	+0.8	+7.4	-8.4	+1.4	+0.2	+1.0	-4.4	-0.2	+4.3	+11.4	+3.0
1996 Sep	8,027	536	8	7,483	136	13	216	2,386	708	240	2,488	886	79	200
Oct	8,365	557	-17	7,824	125	14	239	2,527	673	292	2,659	862	93	208
Nov	8,194	571	-3	7,626	142	12	240	2,493	648	288	2,503	892	98	198
Total	24,586	1,664	-12	22,933	403	39	695	7,406	2,029	820	7,650	2,640	270	606
1997 Sep	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
Oct	8,108	566	17	7,525	146	13	181	2,511	689	243	2,345	989	80	186
Nov p	8,257	571	28	7,714	165	14	242	2,466	665	349	2,338	1,029	122	195
Total	24,678	1,687	70	22,977	445	38	649	7,437	2,047	867	7,093	3,083	335	587
Per cent change	+0.4	+1.4	(-)	+0.2	+10.4	-2.6	-6.6	+0.4	+0.9	+5.7	-7.3	+16.8	+24.1	-3.1

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								
			Butane ⁴	and middle		of	Aviation	Burning oil		Gas/diesel oil						
			and	distillate		which	turbine	Standard		Derv						
			propane	feedstock	Total	Unleaded	fuel	Premier	domestic	fuel	Other	Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils	
Total ^{1,2,3}																
1992			75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	788
1993			75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994			74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995			73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996 p			75,391	2,501	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,976	878	2,146	864
Per cent change			+2.3	-	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.9	-30.6	-11.3	-3.5
1996	January -	November	69,136	2,284	3,258	20,621	13,983	7,414	33	2,208	13,305	6,993	5,462	781	2,027	801
1997	January -	November	66,148	2,191	2,984	20,364	14,589	7,751	26	2,167	13,744	6,656	3,381	182	1,931	815
Per cent change			-4.3	-4.1	-8.4	-1.2	+4.3	+4.5	-21.2	-1.9	+3.3	-4.8	-38.1	-76.7	-4.7	+1.7
1996	September		6,257	206	299	1,825	1,252	750	2	171	1,204	605	486	79	188	70
	October		6,607	171	417	1,971	1,363	724	4	177	1,272	611	595	18	210	79
	November		6,552	193	264	1,978	1,368	628	3	254	1,381	686	461	78	180	72
Total			19,416	570	980	5,774	3,983	2,102	9	602	3,857	1,902	1,542	175	578	221
1997	September		6,016	188	300	1,796	1,308	780	2	190	1,300	586	245	0	182	72
	October		6,269	189	301	1,909	1,400	754	3	210	1,368	630	282	0	176	81
	November p		5,922	177	348	1,802	1,337	664	2	221	1,256	585	284	0	148	78
Total			18,207	554	949	5,507	4,045	2,198	7	621	3,924	1,801	811	0	506	231
Per cent change			-6.2	-2.8	-3.2	-4.6	+1.6	+4.6	-22.2	+3.2	+1.7	-5.3	-47.4	-100.0	-12.5	+4.5

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 contributes to deliveries.

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.

5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy 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
1992		69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.05	35.89	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996		71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
Per cent change		+1.7	-9.0	-3.8	+32.8	+3.8	-26.9
1996	January - November	63.81	28.43	2.73	13.50	18.79	0.21
1997	January - November p	62.57	23.89	1.12	17.26	19.93	0.27
Per cent change		-1.9	-16.0	-58.8	+27.9	+6.1	+29.5
1996	September*	6.26	2.40	0.29	1.54	2.00	0.01
	October	5.33	2.06	0.22	1.32	1.69	0.02
	November	5.91	2.42	0.22	1.37	1.84	0.04
Total		17.50	6.88	0.73	4.23	5.53	0.08
1997	September*	6.13	2.49	0.08	1.75	1.78	0.02
	October	5.41r	2.36	0.06	1.48r	1.48	0.02
	November p	5.78	2.42	0.06	1.51	1.76	0.02
Total		17.32	7.27	0.20	4.74	5.01	0.06
Per cent change		-1.1	+5.7	-72.3	+12.1	-9.4	-27.8

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale.
4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

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

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

		Industry									
		Electricity supplied (net)	Total	Nuclear power stations ¹	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Transport under- takings
		Total	industry							Other ^{2,3}	
1992		19,112	18,465	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	647
1993		20,693	19,934	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	759
1994		21,007	20,301	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	706
1995		22,163	21,352	2,955	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	811
1996		22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	848
Per cent change		+1.7	+1.6	-0.2	+2.1	+4.1	+5.6	-2.5	-1.9	+19.7	+4.5
1995	3rd quarter	5,005	4,824	725	789	488	998	819	121	467	181
	4th quarter	6,030	5,834	796	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	196
1996	1st quarter	5,963	5,761	820	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	202
	2nd quarter	5,335	5,138	642	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	196
	3rd quarter	5,142	4,923	706	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	219
	4th quarter	6,110	5,880	781	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	230
1997	1st quarter	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	195
	2nd quarter	5,092	4,919	673	715	492	1,109	903	127	478	172
	3rd quarter p	5,023	4,825	549	743	470	1,116	911	152	540	198
Per cent change		-2.3	-2.0	-22.2	-6.8	-15.5	+7.0	+15.1	+29.5	-2.3	-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											from other sources (net) ^{8,9}				
											Net imports				
Electricity generated	Own use ²	Total	conventional steam	Coal ³	Oil	Other conventional steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶	Other ⁷					
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40	
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20	
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12	
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66	
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53	
Per cent change		+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.3	+17.9	+35.2	+6.7	-43.8	70.2	+2.3	+0.9	+4.1
1996	January - November	287.85	16.55	271.30	136.65	107.66	3.77	25.22	58.42	73.65	1.46	1.11	15.08	5.54	291.91
1997	January - November p	287.17	16.44	270.73	112.53	88.59	1.07	22.87	77.41	78.08	1.92	0.79	14.96	5.37	291.06
Per cent change		-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-17.7	-17.7	-71.7	-9.3	+32.5	+6.0	+31.5	-28.7	-0.8	-3.0	-0.3
1996	September*	28.74	1.64	27.10	13.00	9.42	0.46	3.11	6.13	7.85	0.06	0.06	1.36	0.53	28.99
	October	24.08	1.36	22.72	10.26	7.80	0.20	2.26	5.59	6.60	0.20	0.06	1.20	0.50	24.42
	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
Total		79.62	4.46	75.15	34.77	25.94	0.79	8.04	17.80	21.67	0.71	0.21	3.83	1.55	80.53
1997	September*	28.06	1.59	26.47	11.87	9.27	0.07	2.53	7.41	6.96	0.18	0.05	1.47	0.48	28.42
	October	24.53r	1.36	23.17r	10.09	8.49	0.04	1.57	7.13r	5.78	0.11	0.05	1.33	0.44	24.93r
	November p	27.22	1.55	25.66	11.01	9.11	0.05	1.84	7.59	6.90	0.11	0.05	1.32	0.48	27.46
Total		79.81	4.50	75.30	32.97	26.87	0.17	5.94	22.13	19.63	0.41	0.16	4.11	1.40	80.81
Per cent change		+0.2	+0.9	+0.2	-5.2	+3.6	-79.0	-26.1	+24.3	-9.4	-42.2	-23.8	+7.3	-9.4	+0.4

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

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

3. Including Slurry.

4. Mixed and dual fired plus conventional steam stations fuelled by gas or Orimulsion.

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

		Public distribution system						Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers				Losses and		Consumption of electricity ⁷	Losses and		Consumption of electricity
		Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Electricity available	statistical differences	
1992		301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	23.79	291.45
1993		305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	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	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	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	29.60	314.29
Per cent change		+4.1	+5.9	+3.9	+2.0	+4.3	+5.2	+5.2	+2.1	-6.7	+5.4	+4.0	+4.0
1996	Jan - November	291.91	25.21	266.70	86.22	78.28	93.82	8.38	14.52	0.88	13.64	306.44	280.34
1997	Jan - November p	291.06	22.70	268.37	86.15	83.82	90.67	7.73	14.46	0.88	13.58	305.52	281.94
Per cent change		-0.3	-10.0	+0.6	-0.1	+7.1	-3.4	-7.8	-0.5	-	-0.5	-0.3	+0.6
1996	September*	28.99	3.11	25.88	8.94	7.80	8.29	0.84	1.52	0.21	1.31	30.51	27.19
	October	24.42	1.74	22.68	7.64	6.87	7.47	0.70	1.24	0.04	1.20	25.66	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	26.82
Total		80.53	6.48	74.05	24.44	22.15	25.15	2.30	4.14	0.30	3.84	84.67	77.89
1997	September*	28.42	2.36	26.05	8.98	8.14	8.10	0.82	1.49	0.20	1.28	29.90	27.33
	October	24.93r	1.34r	23.59r	7.73r	7.25r	7.89r	0.72r	1.27	0.04	1.23	26.20r	24.82r
	November p	27.46	2.72	24.74	7.70	7.33	8.92	0.80	1.41	0.04	1.37	28.87	26.11
Total		80.81	6.43	74.39	24.42	22.72	24.91	2.34	4.16	0.28	3.88	84.98	78.27
Per cent change		+0.4	-0.8	+0.5	-0.1	+2.6	-1.0	+1.5	+0.5	-5.0	+1.0	+0.4	-1.0

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 in the two months after initial publication.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89% in 1996).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term 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		+0.7	-1.0	
Year ³	9.5	10.8	9.4		+1.3	-0.1	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	+1.0	+0.9	-1.0
February	3.9	6.7	3.1	6.9	+2.8	-0.8	+3.0
March	5.7	5.6	4.6	8.4	-0.1	-1.1	+2.7
April	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.1	+1.1	+0.9	+1.3
May	10.9	11.6	9.3	11.5	+0.7	-1.6	+0.6
June	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.0	+0.1	+0.5	+0.1
July	15.8	18.4	16.4	16.9	+2.6	+0.6	+1.1
August	15.6	18.9	16.7	18.6	+3.3	+1.1	+3.0
September	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.5	+0.3	+0.2	+1.0
October	10.6	13.2	11.8	10.5	+2.6	+1.2	-0.1
November	6.6	8.1	6.2	8.9	+1.5	-0.4	+2.3
December	4.7	2.8	3.5		-1.9	-1.2	
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5		+1.1	-0.1	

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

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob ³
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million							
IMPORTS (cif):															
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620	
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997	
1994		10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810	
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571	
1996		12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,821	117	391	7,058	6,647	
Per cent change		+ 10.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 15.4	+ 24.7	+ 18.1	+ 11.7	- 4.3	+ 19.8	+ 19.3	
1995	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	340	19	95	1,453	1,345	
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525	
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,707	
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,602	
	4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,813	
1997	1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,635	1,530	
	2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	20.9	181	995	340	28	98	1,643	1,523	
	3rd quarter p	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.2	165	924	308	12	73	1,482	1,379	
Per cent change		+ 9.0	+ 3.6	- 20.5	- 34.7	- 2.9	- 1.5	+ 4.3	- 10.1	- 24.4	- 40.8	- 22.9	- 13.3	- 13.9	
EXPORTS (fob):															
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879	
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397	
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991	
1995		0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174	
1996		1.0	83.4	27.8	1.4	-	113.5	82	7,426	3,268	65	2	10,843	10,843	
Per cent change		+ 7.7	- 3.5	+ 8.3	43.6	-	- 0.4	+ 16.4	+ 15.5	+ 24.7	+ 20.2	-	+ 18.2	+ 18.2	
1995	4th quarter	0.3	21.5	6.8	0.3	-	28.8	21	1,617	713	13	-	2,365	2,365	
1996	1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	28.9	21	1,806	735	17	-	2,579	2,579	
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	6.9	0.4	-	27.4	17	1,746	791	20	-	2,575	2,575	
	3rd quarter	0.2	19.9	7.2	0.2	-	27.6	18	1,738	818	12	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 p
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		67.0r	101.9r	53.6	85.4r	80.7r			123.3r	
Per cent change		-7.6 r	+7.3 r	-28.9 r	-6.2 r	-8.0 r			+2.9 r	
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	99.7r	59.1	92.9r	86.2r	57.0	87.6r	82.5r	122.3r
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.8r	52.5	82.2	78.5r	53.2	86.3	81.1r	122.7r
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.0	84.9	79.4	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.6r	53.1r	86.4r	81.9	52.4r	82.4r	79.3	124.7r
1997	1st quarter	65.3r	103.1r	55.0	86.9r	82.0r	53.1	81.7	78.4	125.0r
	2nd quarter	62.5r	91.0r	53.3r	74.1r	71.9r	54.0r	77.8r	74.3r	126.0r
	3rd quarter p	63.1r	90.6r	52.0r	71.3r	69.9r	54.2r	76.0r	73.3r	126.9r
Per cent change		-5.1 r	-6.7 r	+4.2 r	-10.5 r	-7.7 r	+4.2 r	-10.5 r	-7.7 r	+2.7 r

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

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3
Per cent change		+1.0	+0.2	-0.4	+10.1	+0.3	+5.1	+2.8
1995	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8
	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8
	3rd quarter p	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5
Per cent change		+0.5	-1.0	-5.9	-4.6	-3.7	+14.0	+6.0
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
								GDP deflator ⁴
1992		99.2	95.9	103.9	76.0	99.0	99.2	99.1
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6
1996		98.5r	91.4r	97.6r	80.3	94.4r	111.8r	102.4r
Per cent change		-1.9 r	-2.7 r	-3.2 r	+7.0 r	-2.6 r	+2.1 r	-0.1 r
1995	3rd quarter	98.6	94.1	100.9	75.0	96.9	110.1	102.8
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.2r	98.6r	77.9r	95.2r	110.0r	102.0
	2nd quarter	97.6r	91.9	98.6r	77.6r	95.0r	109.6r	101.7r
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	101.9
	4th quarter	99.5r	90.3	95.1r	86.8r	92.9r	116.8r	104.0r
1997	1st quarter	99.7r	90.1r	93.7r	82.9r	92.0r	118.1r	104.7r
	2nd quarter	96.5r	89.3r	92.6r	75.5r	90.6r	116.1r	103.0r
	3rd quarter p	94.5r	87.9r	89.8r	73.3r	88.4r	122.8r	105.2r
Per cent change		-2.1 r	-3.6 r	-8.3 r	-7.1 r	-6.3 r	+11.0 r	+3.3 r

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.

2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent. With effect from September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent, hence 3rd quarter data contains both rates. Data from quarter 4 1997 will be shown inclusive of VAT at 5%.

3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.

4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

TABLE 30. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price 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	October	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	November	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	December	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
1997	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
	March	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3
	April	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0
	May	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	90.9
	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.5
	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.3
	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	91.8
	October	69.75r	73.71	64.21r	64.31r	14.27	15.10	96.0
	November p	69.55r	74.02	63.89r	64.06r	14.18	15.28	90.8r
	December p	69.26	n/a	63.56	63.74	n/a	n/a	86.8

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.

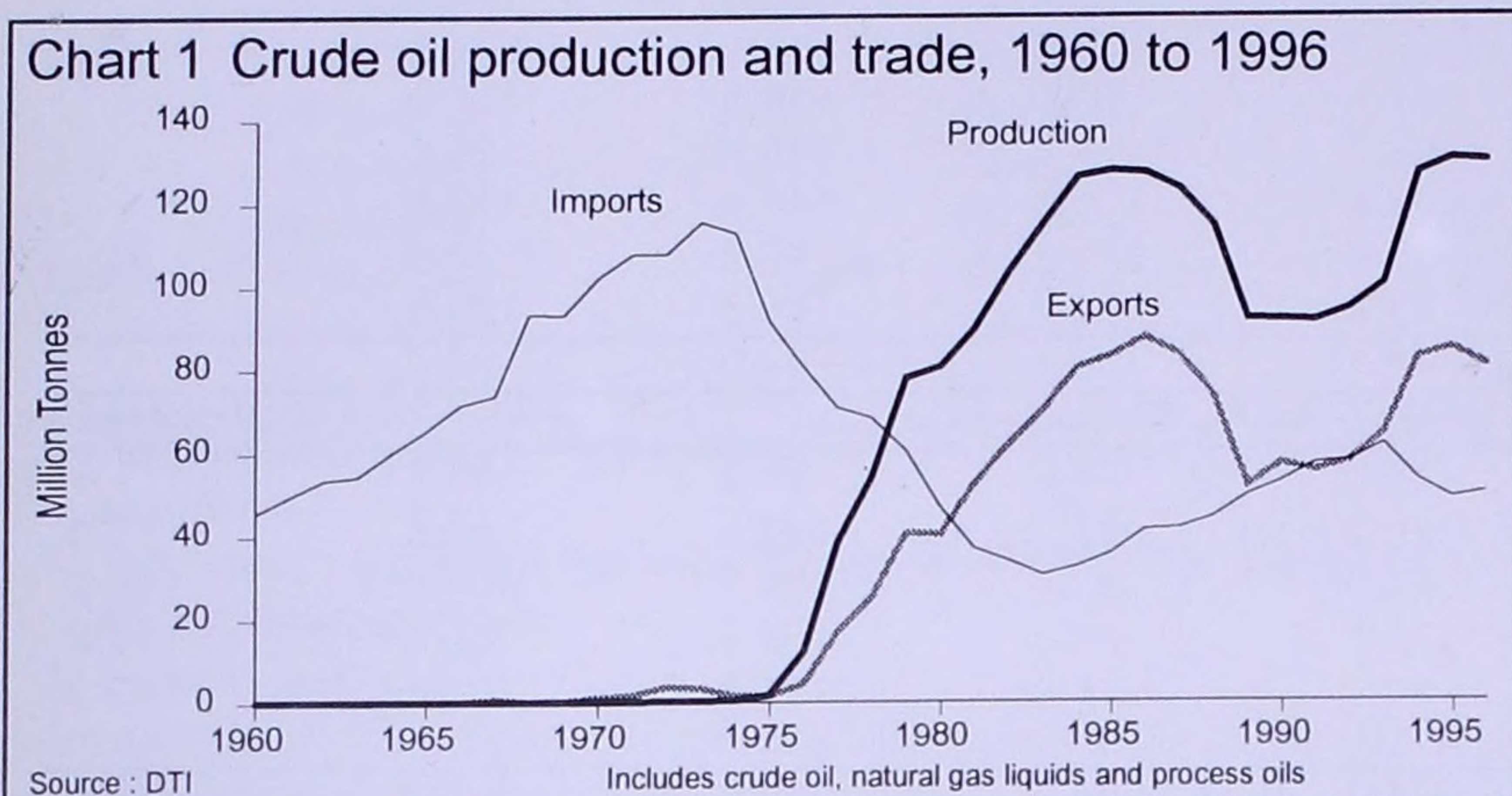
2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

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.

UK trade in crude oil and petroleum products

This article presents selected information on the UK's trade in crude oil and oil products. Chart 1 illustrates the trends in UK production, exports and imports of crude oil since 1960. Prior to production starting from the North Sea, imports were the UK's main source of crude oil. Once UK indigenous production started in the mid-1970s, the UK quickly became a net exporter of crude oil. Net exports of crude oil and oil products benefited the UK economy by £4.8 billion in 1996, and by £3.7 billion so far in 1997 (to end-October).



Trade in crude oil

The UK produces more than enough crude oil to meet its own needs, but imports still take place. As it generally contains lower levels of contaminants such as sulphur (which can make the crude oil difficult to refine), UK crude oil can command a higher price than other crude oils. It also contains a higher proportion of the lighter hydrocarbon molecules, resulting in higher yields of products such as motor spirit and other transport fuels. These two factors together make it financially attractive to export the crude oil rather than use it in the UK, with imports being brought in to make up the difference. In addition, some crude oils are specifically imported for the heavier hydrocarbons they contain which are needed for the manufacture of various petroleum products, such as bitumen and lubricating oils.

Norway supplied almost two-thirds of the 42 million tonnes of crude oil imported into the UK in 1996. The advantages of the nearness of supply, the existence of the infrastructure needed to carry out the imports, and that much of the crude oil produced from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea is part-owned by UK companies, leads to these imports taking place. 14 per cent of imports came from the Middle East, mainly from Kuwait, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Chart 2 Disposals of UK crude oil, 1990 and 1996

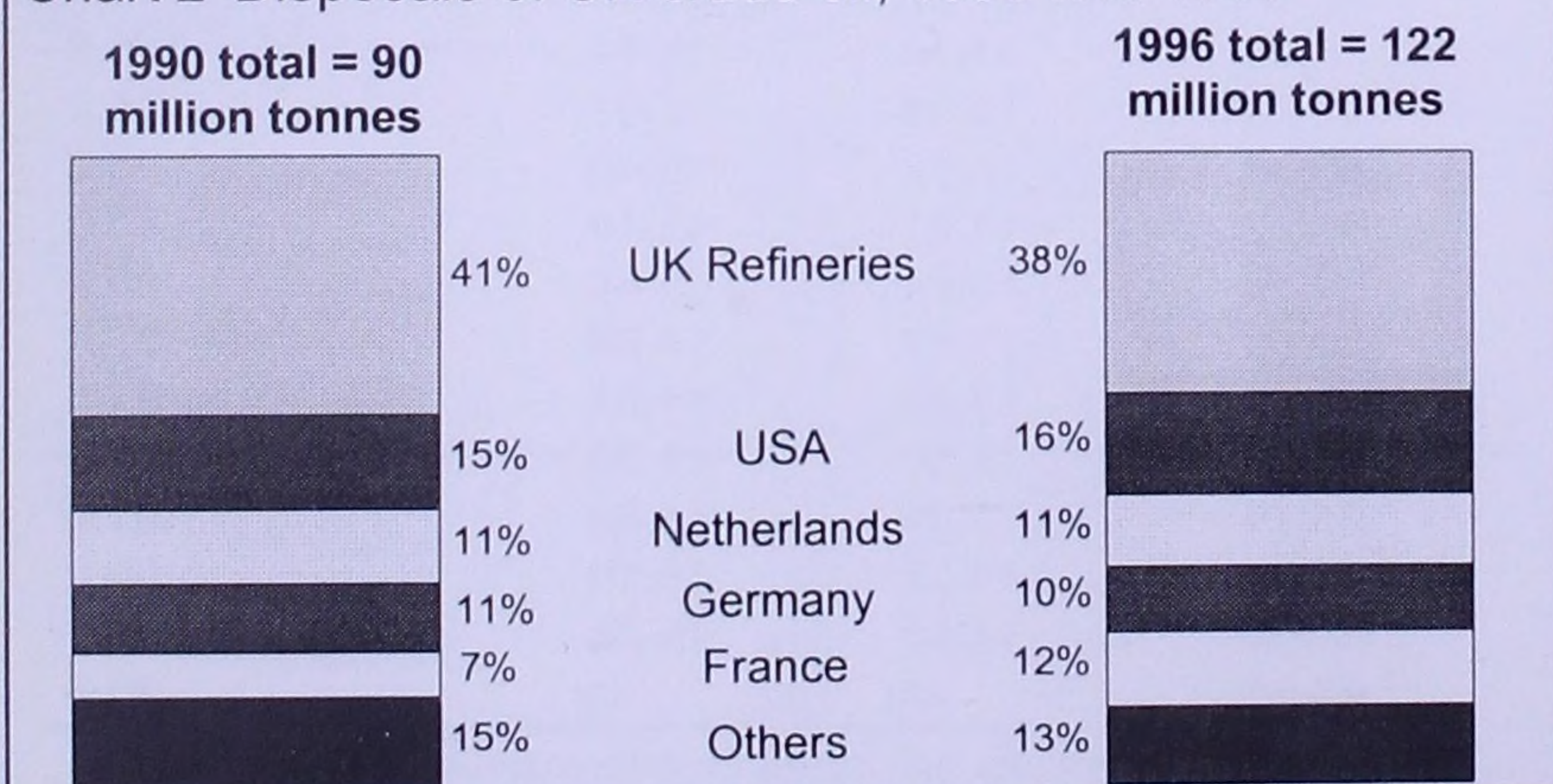
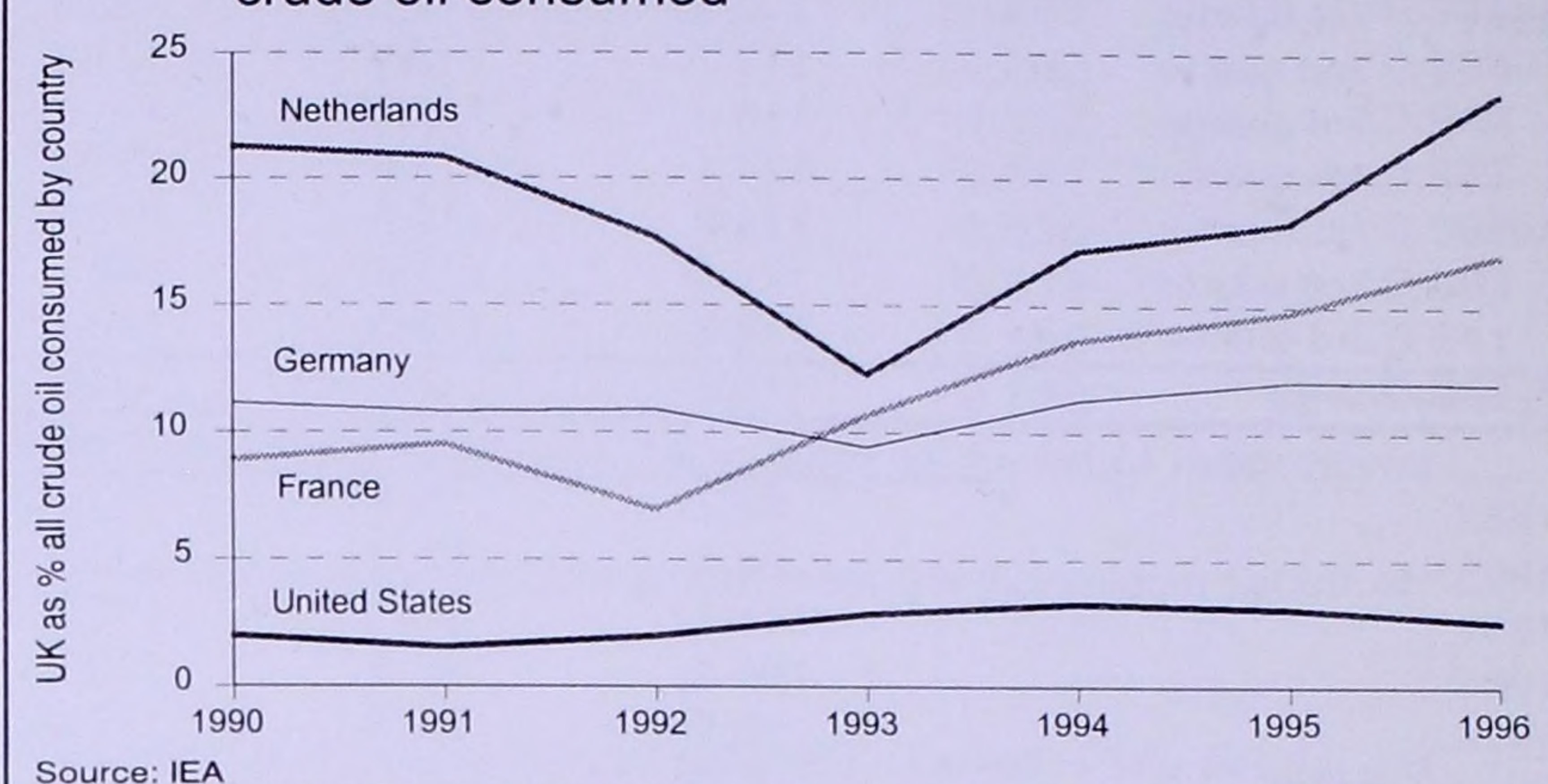


Chart 2 shows that UK refineries consume approximately 40 per cent of the crude oil produced by the UK. The majority of the UK's crude oil exports go to the USA, the Netherlands, Germany and France, accounting for 16, 11, 10 and 12 per cent of total disposals in 1996. Chart 3 shows how the UK has penetrated these markets for its crude oil.

UK exports of crude oil comprised 5 per cent of total world trade in crude oil in 1995, the latest year for which complete world data are available. The UK supplied 2½ per cent of the total volume of crude oil consumed in the US in 1996; 17, 12 and 23 per cent of crude oil consumed in France, Germany and the Netherlands. The UK also supplied 14 per cent of the crude oil consumed in Ireland in 1996.

Chart 3 UK exports of crude oil as a proportion of total crude oil consumed

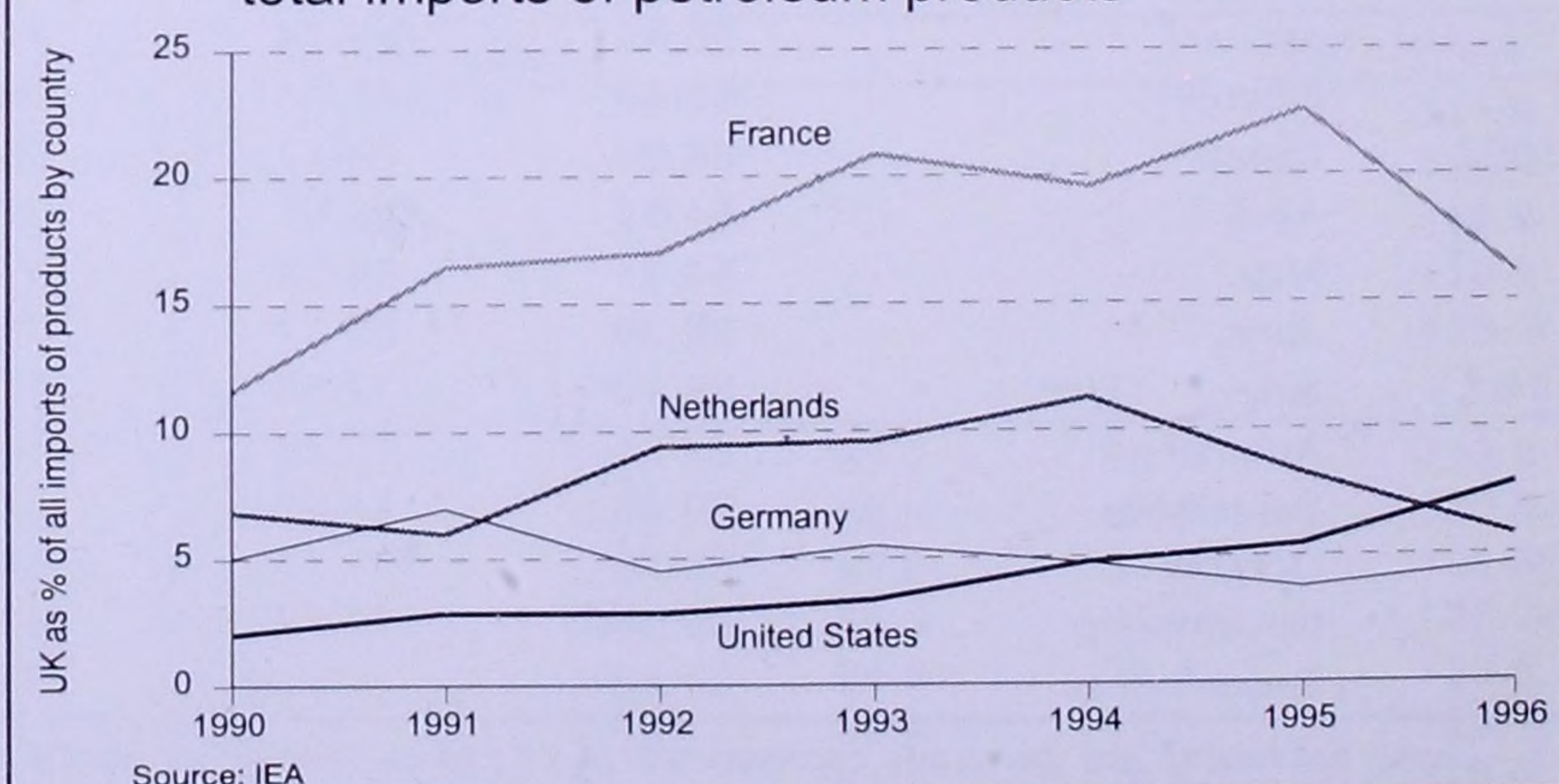


Trade in petroleum products

The UK exports nearly 40 per cent of its refinery output, mainly in the form of motor spirit, DERV fuel, gas oil for heating purposes and fuel oil. The total quantity of products exported has risen from 17 million tonnes in 1990 to 24 million tonnes in 1996, whilst the total quantity of imported products has fallen from 11 million tonnes in 1990 to 8 million tonnes in 1996. Increases in the level of exports to the US account for most of the increase, rising from 7 per cent of total UK exports in 1990 to 17 per cent in 1996. The main other countries receiving UK exports of petroleum products in 1996 were Ireland, Italy, France and Germany.

Chart 4 shows how the UK has penetrated selected overseas markets for its petroleum products. UK petroleum product exports comprised 3½ per cent of total world trade in petroleum products in 1995. UK products supplied 8 per cent of the total volume of US imports of petroleum products in 1996 (mostly in the form of motor spirit) and 16, 5 and 6 per cent of total imports of petroleum products into France, Germany and the Netherlands (mostly as gas oil for heating, motor spirit and fuel oil). The UK regularly supplies over 60 per cent of oil products imported into Ireland (mostly motor spirit and DERV fuel for transport and gas oil for heating).

Chart 4 UK exports of petroleum products as a proportion of total imports of petroleum products



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

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