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EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE NOW ON THE BACK PAGE

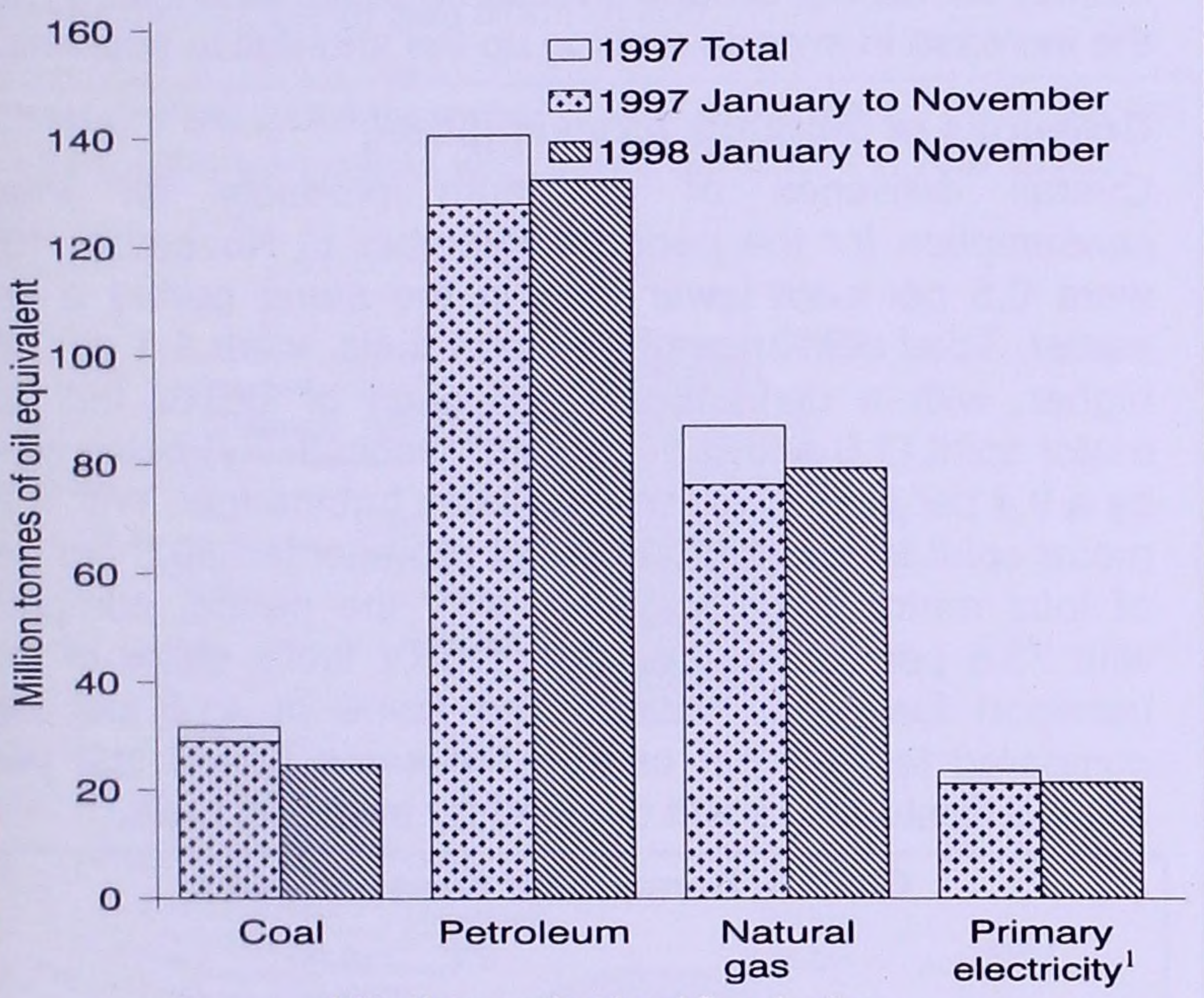
Cover photographs courtesy of British Petroleum.
Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.
Bottom left: Production platform in BP's Magnus oilfield north-east of Shetland.

MAIN POINTS

* *Energy production in the three months to November 1998 was 4½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels fell by 11 per cent, whilst oil, gas and nuclear electricity rose by 2½ per cent, 10½ per cent and 16½ per cent respectively.*
* *Primary energy consumption in the three months to November 1998 was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. After temperature correction and seasonal adjustment it was up 1½ per cent compared to a year ago.*
* *Final energy consumption in the third quarter of 1998 was ½ per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1997. Final consumption of coal fell by 30½ per cent whilst final consumption of petroleum rose by 3½ per cent. The increase in final consumption was mainly due to increased use of petroleum for transport, up by 2½ per cent compared to the same quarter of 1997.*
* *An article on UK trade in crude oil and petroleum products is featured on page 20 of this issue.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels

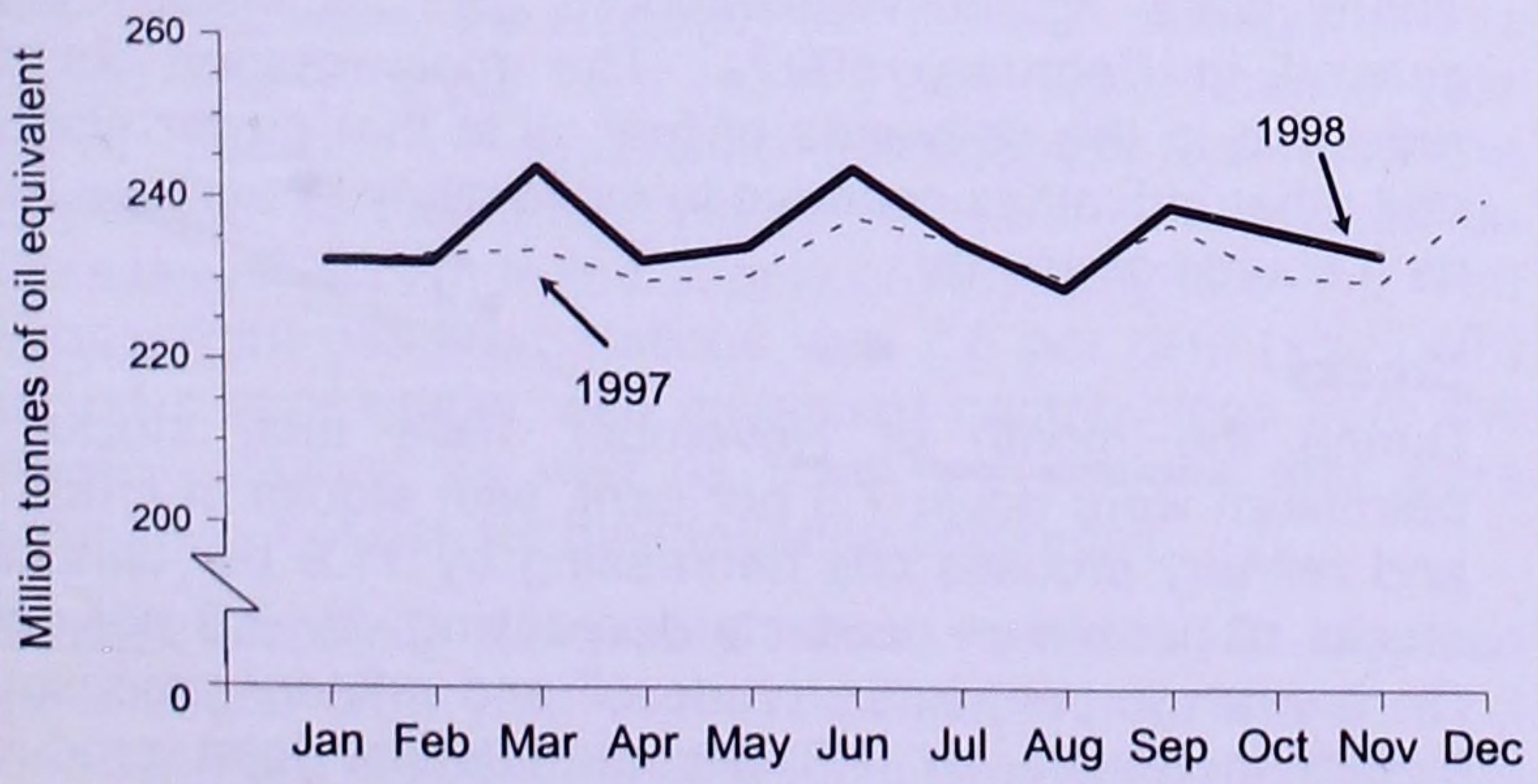


1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to November 1998, at 72.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 4.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of oil, gas and nuclear electricity rose by 2.5 per cent, 10.4 per cent and 16.3 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels production fell by 11.0 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Chart 2: Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)[1]



1 Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis in the three months to November 1998 was 56.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 3.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of oil, gas and nuclear electricity rose by 0.8 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively, compared to the same period a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels consumption fell by 4.6 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 0.8 degrees Celsius colder than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 1.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of oil, gas and nuclear electricity rose by 0.1 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively compared to the same period a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuel consumption fell by 5.5 per cent.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

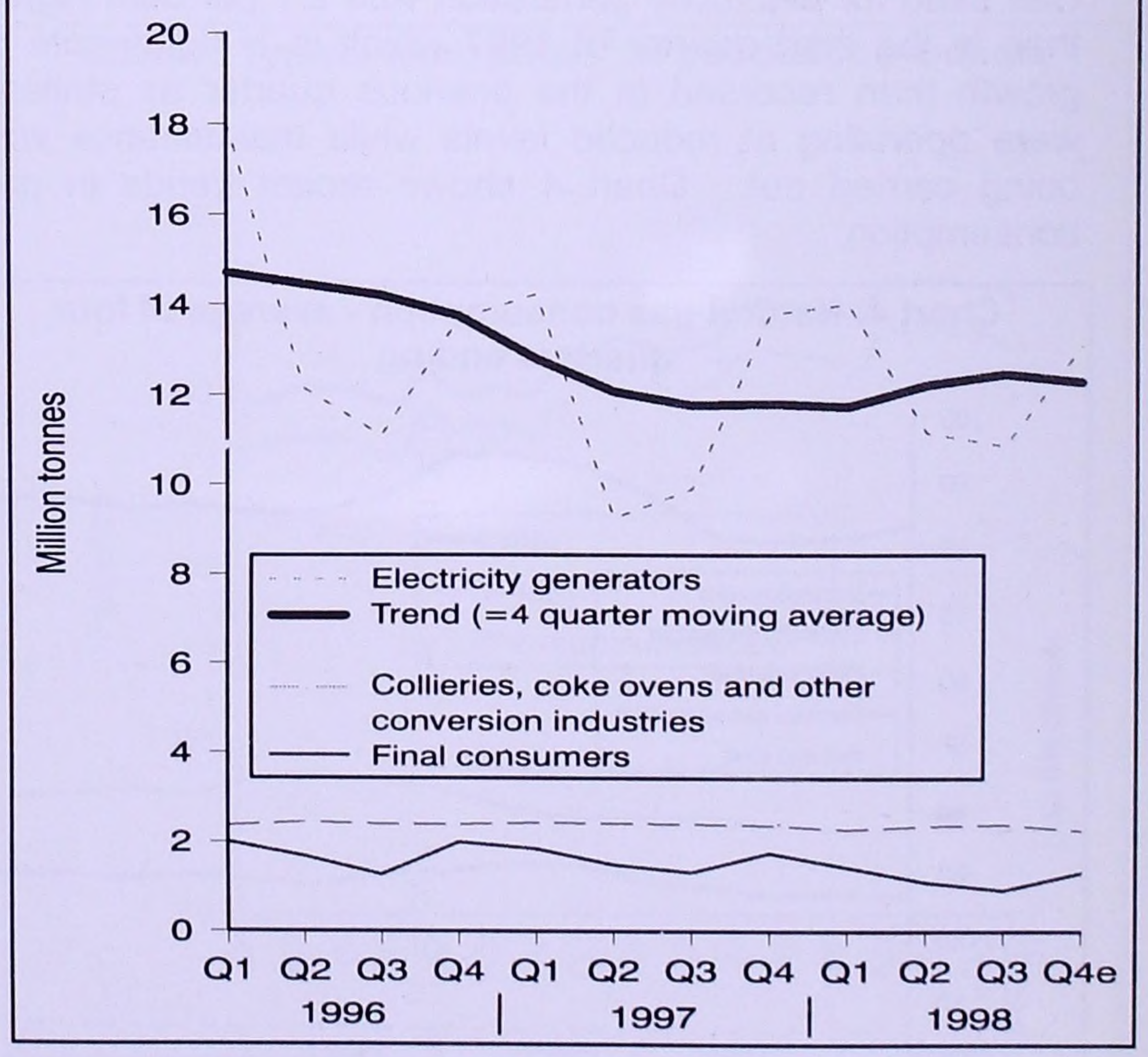
Final energy consumption in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1997. The transport sector increased its energy consumption by 2.4 per cent whilst industry decreased consumption by 1.0 per cent and services by 0.2 per cent. There was very little change in consumption in the domestic sector. Consumption by final users of coal, other solid fuels, gas and electricity, decreased by 30.6 per cent, 0.9 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 0.7 per cent. Consumption of petroleum increased by 3.6 per cent.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period from September to November 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 11.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 10.4 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 13.6 per cent and opencast production was down 6.1 per cent. Imports of coal were particularly large in November 1998 taking the three month figure to 19.6 per cent higher than a year earlier with 6.0 million tonnes imported during the period. Exports of coal were 15.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Chart 3: Coal consumption



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from September to November 1998 was 15.6 million tonnes. This was 4.8 per cent lower than in corresponding period of

1997. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 77 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 2.7 per cent. This was the first time since January to March 1998 that consumption of coal for generation was lower than in the corresponding three month period a year earlier. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 30.9 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 18.3 per cent. Recent trends in coal consumption are shown in Chart 3.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose by 0.4 million tonnes in November to stand at 18.5 million tonnes, 1.9 million tonnes lower than at the end of November 1997, but 1.6 million tonnes above the recent low point in April 1998 at the end of the last winter season. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have decreased by 1.0 million tonnes in the last 12 months, mainly because of the increase in consumption for generation between March and September. Power station stocks rose by 0.6 million tonnes during November. Stocks of coal at collieries have fallen by 0.8 million tonnes in the last 12 months, but they showed a small rise (0.1 million tonnes) between October and November 1998.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

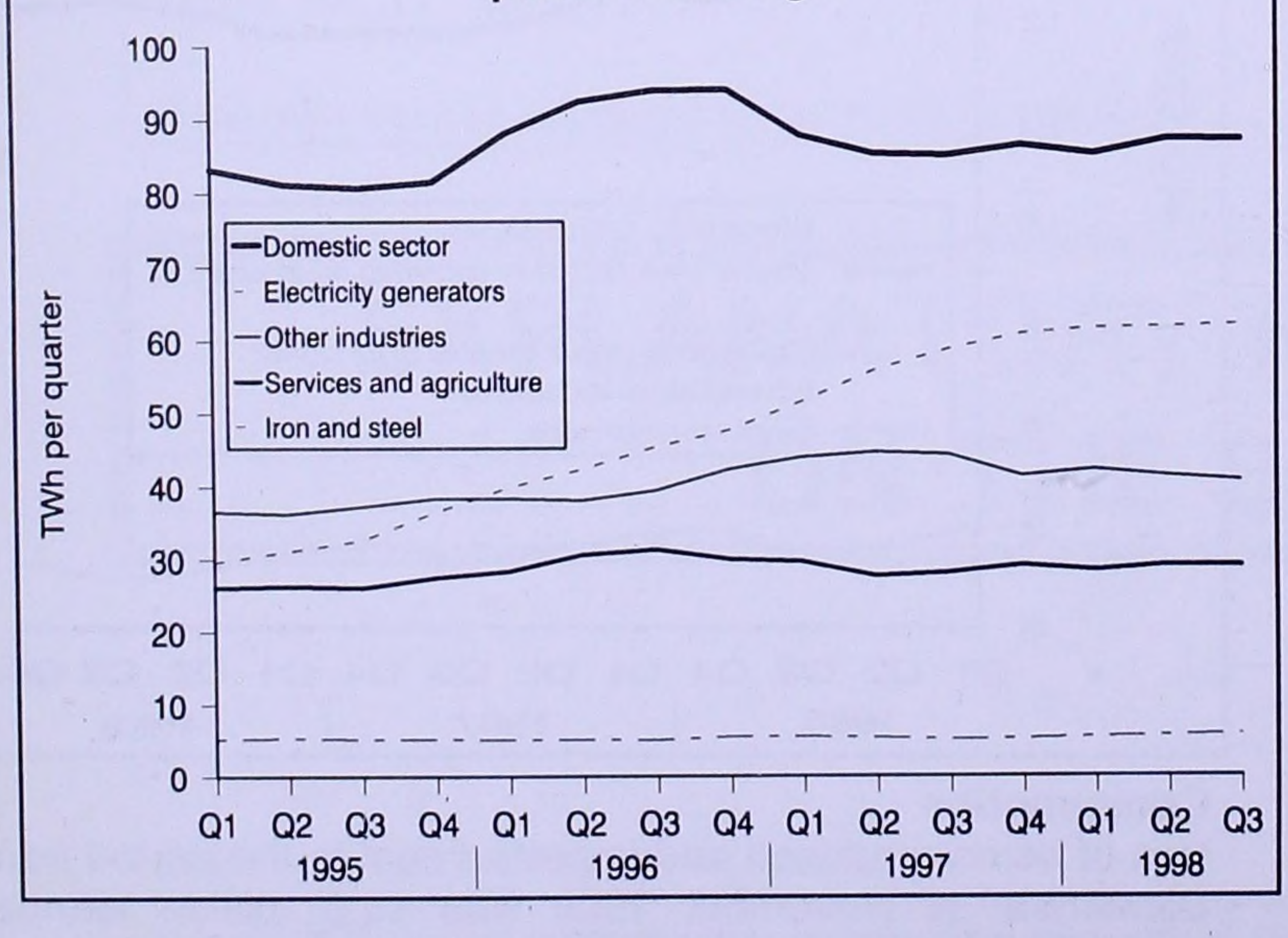
Production

Provisional data for the period September to November 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 10.8 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 64.7 per cent while imports fell by 38.6 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.5 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period September to November 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 8.4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Consumption

Gas consumption in the third quarter of 1998 was 0.3 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1997. Consumption in the domestic sector fell by 0.9 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1997 while consumption by public administration, commerce and agriculture was 0.6 per cent lower. In the industrial sector gas sales were 3.9 per cent lower although for the second successive quarter gas sales to the iron and steel industry were higher than a year earlier. Gas used for electricity generation was 2.7 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1997 which is a higher rate of growth than recorded in the previous quarter as stations were operating at reduced levels while maintenance was being carried out. Chart 4 shows recent trends in gas consumption.

Chart 4: Natural gas consumption - average of four quarters ending



PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

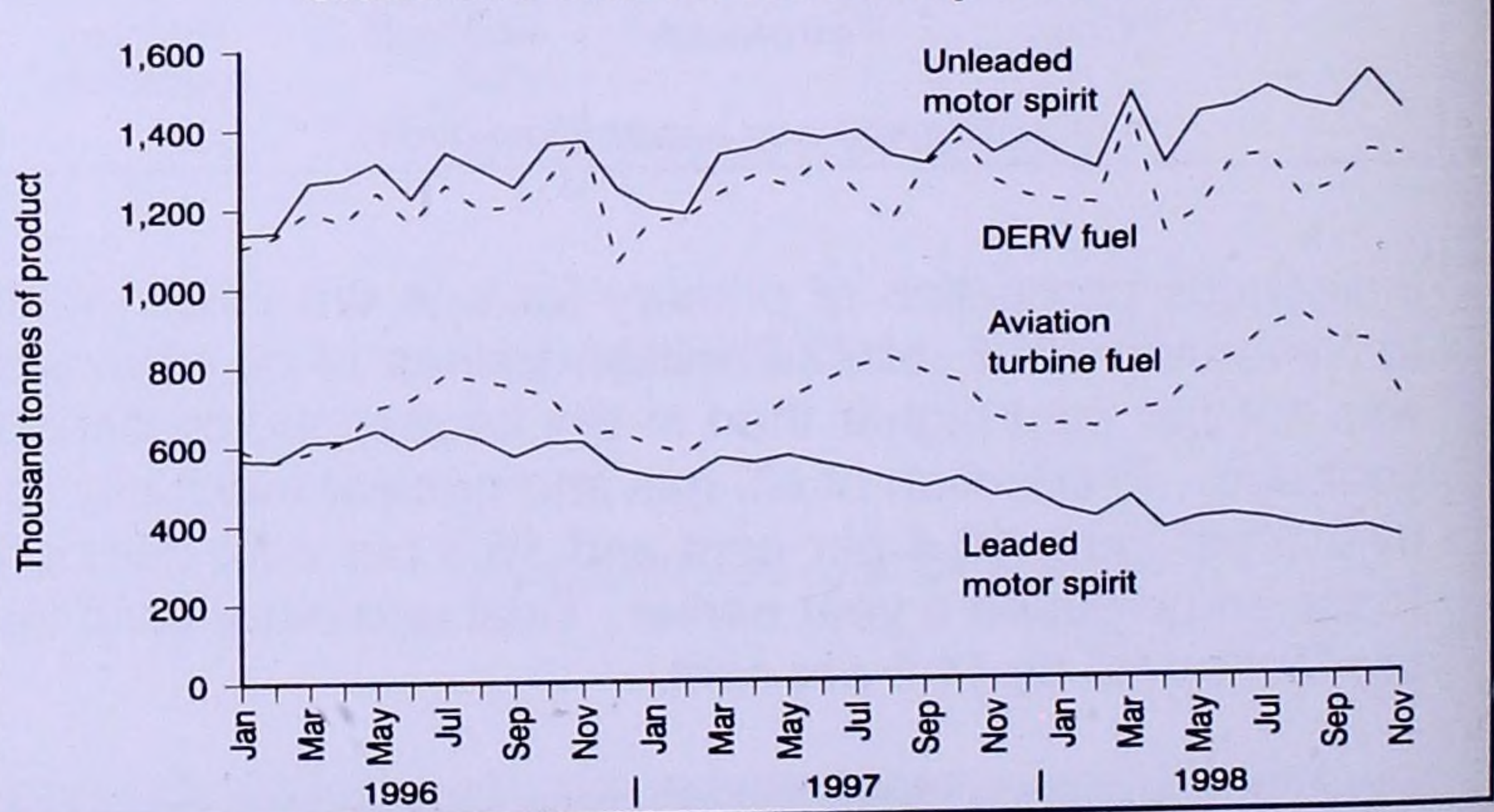
Comparing September to November 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 2.5 per cent. Exports of crude oil and NGLs increased by 3.1 per cent, whilst imports decreased by 7.5 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 17.0 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports were 13.2 per cent higher. The increase in imports of products can be attributed to the fall in refinery output (see below). However, overall the UK continues to be a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output are both lower than a year earlier (7.1 and 7.2 per cent respectively). This is due to planned/unplanned maintenance shutdowns during the period and the closure of the Gulf Oil refinery in December 1997. If the closure of the Gulf refinery is adjusted for, refinery output would have only been 2.0 per cent lower than a year earlier. There were decreases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel and fuel oil (by 5.5, 9.5, 6.7 and 10.0 per cent respectively). The decrease in refinery output has led to the decrease in exports of petroleum products mentioned above, with deliveries of products to the UK market remaining around the same level (see below) and the increase in imports making up the shortfall in supplies.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period September to November 1998 were 0.5 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Total deliveries of transport fuels were 1.1 per cent higher, with a decrease in deliveries of DERV fuel and motor spirit (1.0 and 0.7 per cent respectively) being offset by a 9.4 per cent increase in aviation turbine fuel. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 80.3 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 73.6 per cent a year ago. DERV fuel's share of road transport fuels was virtually the same at 41.5 per cent compared to 41.6 per cent in the same period last year. Chart 5 illustrates recent demand for transport fuels.

Chart 5: Demand for transport fuels



Deliveries of gas oil (other than DERV) increased by 5.2 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 13.3 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel oil is that power stations and other industries continue to move away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Stocks

During the month of November 1998 total stocks of petroleum were down 7.3 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils decreasing by 11.9 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 3.3 per cent. On a year on year basis crude oil and refinery process oil stocks increased by 4.3 per cent whilst total products decreased by 6.4 per cent. Overall stocks decreased by 1.9 per cent.

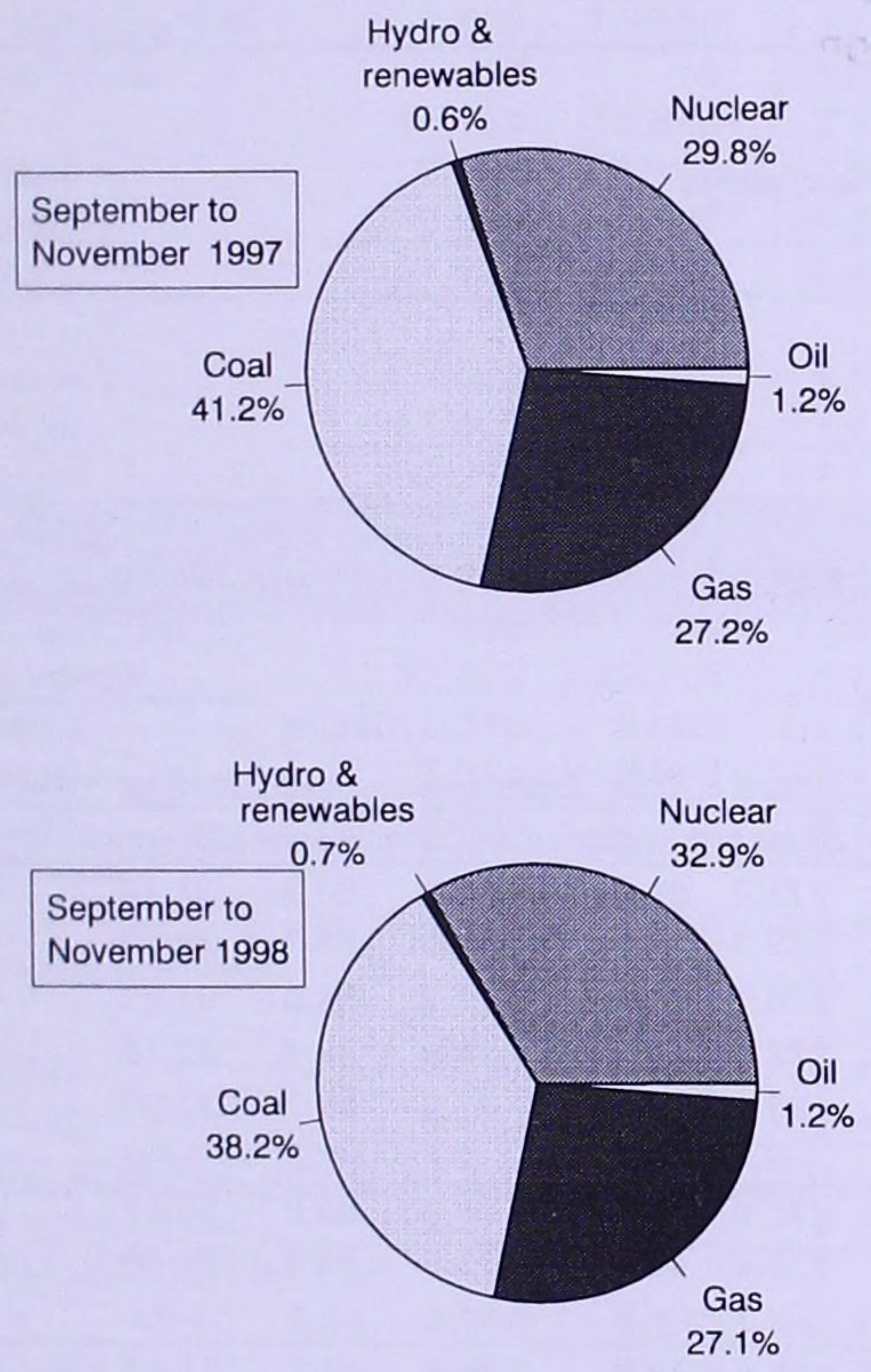
During the month of November stocks of kerosene and gas diesel decreased by 4.3 per cent (192 thousand tonnes). Despite this reduction they still stand 58.3 per cent (1,572 thousand tonnes) higher than at the end of November 1997. This can be attributed to the rise in stocks of these products held abroad by UK companies under bilateral arrangements as part of their national stocking obligations.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the September to November period of 1998 was, in total, 5.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1997. Nuclear's share of fuel used was nearly 3 percentage points higher, while coal's share was 3 percentage point lower than a year earlier. Chart 6 compares the fuel mix in the most recent 3 month period with that of a year ago. Nuclear sources were up 16.3 per cent on a year earlier. This is the result of outages for maintenance and refuelling being considerably less than a year earlier. Nuclear sources have thus returned to levels last seen in early 1997. Gas use was 4.8 per cent up on 1997, but coal use was 2.7 per cent lower than a year earlier with coal being squeezed out by the higher availability of gas and nuclear.

Chart 6: Fuel used by major power producers - most recent 3 months compared with same 3 months a year earlier



Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the three months to November 1998 was 5.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from coal fell by 2.3 per cent (-¾ TWh), while the supply from nuclear stations in this period was 17.5 per cent (+3½ TWh) higher than a year earlier because outages were considerably down on the September to November period of 1997. There was an increase of ½ TWh in the supply of electricity from oil. The supply from gas fired stations was 2.8 per cent (+¾ TWh) up on a year earlier with increased contributions from the newest stations as well as from two stations that were recently out of use for maintenance and repair.

When electricity available from other UK sources (unchanged on a year earlier) and net imports (down 31.5 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Reduced operations at three French nuclear plants has temporarily reduced the capacity available for exporting electricity to England, although imports from France have now returned to about 85 per cent of their level in the first half of 1998.

Sales

In the three months to November 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally unchanged from the level of a year earlier. In this period temperatures were on average 0.8 of a degree Celsius below those of the corresponding period of 1997. Commercial sector sales were 1.3 per cent higher and sales to domestic customers were up by 4.4 per cent. Sales to industrial customers were down by 6.0 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the September to November period of 1998 was 0.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

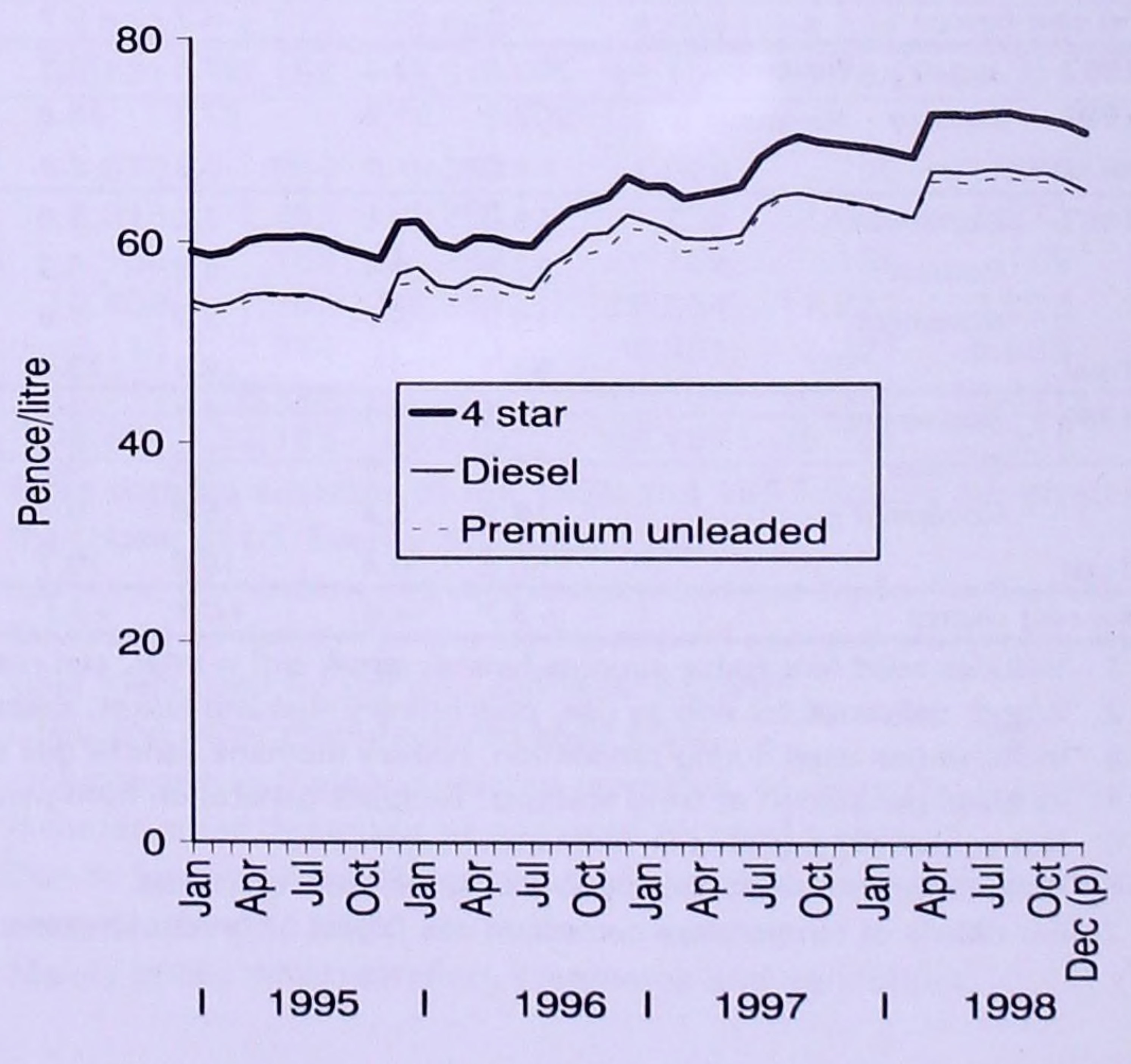
PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Petroleum product prices

Prices for motor spirits and diesel all fell sharply for the second consecutive month to mid-December 1998 (Table 30). Between mid-November and mid-December, prices fell by around 1 pence per litre for each of the motor fuels; the largest monthly fall since March 1997. Following the March 1998 Budget, prices remained broadly static peaking in September and have been on a slight downward trend which accelerated in the last two months falling to broadly the same levels as a year ago. As a result, in the year to mid-December 1998, prices for 4 star and diesel increased by around 1 pence per litre each; the smallest annual increase for over two years, adding just over 1½ per cent to the cost of a litre of these fuels whilst prices for unleaded rose by just under ½ pence per litre.

Retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil eased upwards in the previous two months but fell back in the month to November by 2½ and 5 per cent respectively to be about 25 per cent higher than a year earlier. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in December 1998 fell by a further 12 per cent from November, and was now around 45 per cent lower than in December 1997; a level last seen in the early 1970's.

Chart 7: Typical retail prices[1] of petroleum products



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

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	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[5]
1993	234.9	42.4	109.6	60.9	21.58	0.39
1994	256.6	30.9	138.9	65.0	21.20	0.47
1995	269.7	34.1	142.7	71.2	21.25	0.49
1996	281.8	32.2	142.4	84.8	22.18	0.33
1997	281.9	31.5	140.4	86.6	22.99	0.41
Per cent change	-	*-2.0*	*-1.4*	*+2.2*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*
1997 January - November	253.2	28.9	127.6	75.8	20.72	0.32
1998 January - November p	256.5	24.6	132.0	78.7	20.85	0.38
Per cent change	*+1.3*	*-14.8*	*+3.5*	*+3.8*	*+0.6*	*+19.4*
1997 September*	22.1	2.8	11.4	6.0	1.85	0.03
October	23.0	2.4	12.6	6.4	1.54	0.02
November	24.1	2.5	12.0	7.8	1.83	0.02
Total	69.2	7.7	36.0	20.2	5.21	0.07
1998 September*	23.2	2.4	12.0r	6.5	2.20	0.03
October	23.6	2.1	12.5	7.0	1.81	0.02
November p	25.4	2.2	12.4	8.7	2.05	0.05
Total	72.2	6.8	36.9	22.3	6.06	0.11
Per cent change	*+4.4*	*-11.0*	*+2.5*	*+10.4*	*+16.3*	*+49.5*

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Unadjusted[5]: Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[4]	Primary electricity: Net imports	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6,7] (annualised rates): Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro	Primary electricity: Net imports
1993	221.2	55.8	78.5	63.5	21.58	0.39	1.44	222.7	55.9	79.1	64.3	21.44	0.39	1.44
1994	219.4	52.5	77.6	66.1	21.20	0.47	1.45	223.9	53.3	78.8	68.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995	220.8	50.2	75.7	71.7	21.25	0.49	1.40	226.1	51.2	77.2	74.5	21.27	0.47	1.40
1996	233.0	46.9	78.2	83.9	22.18	0.33	1.44	232.1	46.9	78.6	82.8	22.10	0.34	1.43
1997	226.9	42.0	75.6	84.5	22.99	0.41	1.43	233.5	42.9	77.0	88.7	22.99	0.42	1.42
Per cent change	*-2.6*	*-10.5*	*-3.3*	*+0.7*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*	*-0.8*	*+0.6*	*-8.4*	*-2.1*	*+7.2*	*+4.0*	*+25.8*	*-0.8*
1997 January - November	200.9	37.4	67.5	73.7	20.72	0.32	1.29	232.6	43.0	75.9	88.8	23.07	0.37	1.40
1998 January - November p	202.9	37.8	67.1	75.9	20.85	0.38	0.97	235.4	43.8	75.6	91.3	23.20	0.45	1.04
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*+1.0*	*-0.6*	*+2.9*	*+0.6*	*+19.4*	*-24.7*	*+1.2*	*+1.7*	*-0.4*	*+2.8*	*+0.6*	*+22.1*	*-25.5*
1997 September*	18.5	3.9	7.1	5.6	1.85	0.03	0.13	236.8	46.2	76.5	91.1	21.01	0.50	1.51
October	17.3	3.4	5.9	6.3	1.54	0.02	0.11	230.7	45.4	75.1	87.3	21.21	0.29	1.37
November	18.9	3.7	5.7	7.5	1.83	0.02	0.11	229.9	44.4	72.8	88.5	22.63	0.22	1.35
Total	54.7	10.9	18.7	19.4	5.21	0.07	0.35	232.5	45.3	74.8	88.9	21.62	0.34	1.41
1998 September*	18.8	3.7	7.1	5.7	2.20	0.03	0.05	239.0	43.8	76.1	92.8	25.17	0.58	0.59
October	17.7	3.4	5.9	6.5	1.81	0.02	0.09	236.0	44.1	75.7	89.8	24.94	0.34	1.07
November p	19.9	3.4	5.8	8.4	2.05	0.05	0.10	233.1	40.7	72.9	92.4	25.39	0.49	1.17
Total	56.3	10.4	18.8	20.7	6.06	0.11	0.24	236.0	42.9	74.9	91.7	25.17	0.47	0.94
Per cent change	*+3.1*	*-4.6*	*+0.8*	*+6.5*	*+16.3*	*+49.5*	*-33.1*	*+1.5*	*-5.5*	*+0.1*	*+3.1*	*+16.4*	*+39.3*	*-33.1*

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 1998, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1996	1997	Per cent change	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter	1998 p 1st quarter	1998 p 2nd quarter	1998 p 3rd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	32,172	31,524	*-2.0*	8,046	8,705	8,156	7,159	7,504	7,346	6,726	6,152	*-14.1*
Petroleum[2]	142,353	140,392	*-1.4*	37,895	36,246	32,149	34,612	37,385	36,467	34,939	35,686	*+3.1*
Natural gas[3,4]	84,776	86,604	*+2.2*	25,402	27,758	18,685	15,271	24,891	27,223	19,935	16,213	*+6.2*
Primary electricity[5]	22,510	23,405	*+4.0*	6,284	6,320	6,040	5,311	5,735	6,243	5,622	5,458	*+2.8*
Total[6]	281,821	281,935	*-*	77,629	79,032	65,033	62,355	75,517	77,282	67,225	63,512	*+1.9*
Imports	80,178	80,422	*+0.3*	17,067	20,493	20,465	20,143	19,321	19,548	21,923	19,625	*-2.6*
Exports	117,122	118,324	*+1.0*	30,472	30,284	26,978	29,994	31,067	30,289	30,409	28,921	*-3.6*
Marine bunkers	2,813	3,121	*+11.0*	731	647	836	851	787	766	861	816	*-4.1*
Stock changes[7]	+1,778	-2,635		+95	+1	-3,008	-1,586	+1,958	+960	-278r	-858	
Non-energy use[8]	13,417	13,071	*-2.6*	3,456	3,246	3,040	3,390	3,394	3,268	2,570	3,209	*-5.3*
Statistical difference[9]	+2,530	+1,696		+3,105	+1,268	+488	+58	-118	+1,921	-1,628	-1,121	
Total primary energy input[10]	232,956	226,904	*-2.6*	63,238	66,617	52,123	46,734	61,429	65,389	53,402	48,211	*+3.2*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	70,947	69,038	*-2.7*	18,416	20,048	16,492	14,579	17,919	19,231	17,638	15,909	*+9.1*
Final energy consumption[12]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	46,157	35,764	32,301	*+0.5*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Other solid fuel[13]	3,805	3,749	*-1.5*	1,010	960	961	934	894	896	971	898	*-3.9*
Coke oven gas	626	655	*+4.7*	156	164	164	164	164	163	163	163	*-0.2*
Gas	1,889	1,800	*-4.7*	482	510	392	295	603	590	442	368	*+24.7*
Electricity	905	891	*-1.6*	226	232	227	209	223	232	227	209	-
Petroleum	771	765	*-0.7*	164	196	158	157	254	163	139	107	*-31.4*
Total	7,998	7,860	*-1.7*	2,040	2,062	1,902	1,759	2,137	2,046	1,944	1,747	*-0.7*
Other industries												
Coal	2,486	2,172	*-12.6*	728	613	534	437	589	539	407	316	*-27.6*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	603	626	*+3.7*	154	153	155	154	164	151	147	176	*+14.5*
Coke oven gas	18	19	*+5.8*	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	*+9.1*
Gas[4]	13,154	12,845	*-2.3*	3,636	3,753	2,715	2,749	3,628	4,158	2,584	2,630	*-4.3*
Electricity	7,964	8,118	*+1.9*	2,003	2,107	1,947	1,993	2,070	2,135	1,971	1,924	*-3.5*
Petroleum	6,999	6,282	*-10.2*	1,822	2,006	1,433	1,273	1,569	1,733	1,474	1,485	*+16.6*
Total	31,223	30,061	*-3.7*	8,348	8,637	6,790	6,610	8,025	8,721	6,588	6,536	*-1.1*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	639	667	*+4.5*	161	172	168	157	170	174	170	157	*-0.4*
Petroleum	51,605	52,349	*+1.4*	13,145	12,310	13,484	13,355	13,199	12,889	12,880	13,673	*+2.4*
Total[15]	52,245	53,018	*+1.5*	13,307	12,483	13,652	13,513	13,369	13,063	13,051	13,830	*+2.4*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,085	1,991	*-4.5*	622	544	449	443	556	416	346	324	*-26.9*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	855	705	*-17.5*	190	193	173	163	176	155	198	165	*+1.2*
Gas	32,322	29,716	*-8.1*	10,586	11,662	5,320	3,071	9,663	11,233	6,006	3,042	*-0.9*
Electricity	9,246	8,983	*-2.8*	2,628	2,712	1,921	1,745	2,606	2,768	2,083	1,809	*+3.7*
Petroleum	3,521	3,393	*-3.6*	1,023	1,159	638	576	1,020	1,088	714	657	*+14.1*
Total[6]	48,039	44,798	*-6.7*	15,051	16,272	8,504	6,001	14,022	15,663	9,350	6,000	-
Other final users[17]												
Coal	425	448	*+5.6*	88	170	87	74	117	72	36	20	*-72.5*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	161	128	*-20.7*	36	34	31	31	31	33	48	33	*+4.3*
Gas[4]	10,372	10,118	*-2.4*	2,913	3,668	2,011	1,592	2,848	3,603	2,251	1,583	*-0.6*
Electricity	7,533	7,937	*+5.4*	2,028	2,170	1,852	1,820	2,095	2,042	1,770	1,784	*-2.0*
Petroleum	4,013	3,496	*-12.9*	1,012	1,073	803	755	865	914	728	768	*+1.7*
Total	22,504	22,128	*-1.7*	6,077	7,116	4,783	4,273	5,956	6,664	4,831	4,188	*-2.0*
Total final consumption	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	46,157	35,764	32,301	*+0.5*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	4,998	4,613	*-7.7*	1,438	1,326	1,070	954	1,262	1,029	790	662	*-30.6*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	5,424	5,208	*-4.0*	1,389	1,341	1,319	1,283	1,265	1,236	1,364	1,272	*-0.9*
Coke oven gas	644	674	*+4.7*	161	168	168	168	168	169	169	169	*+0.1*
Gas[4,15,16]	57,739	54,480	*-5.6*	17,618	19,593	10,439	7,707	16,741	19,584	11,283	7,623	*-1.1*
Electricity	26,286	26,596	*+1.2*	7,047	7,393	6,115	5,924	7,163	7,351	6,221	5,883	*-0.7*
Petroleum	66,909	66,286	*-0.9*	17,167	16,744	16,517	16,116	16,908	16,787	15,935	16,691	*+3.6*
Total all fuels[6]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	46,157	35,764	32,301	*+0.5*

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 1996 and 1997 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.
11. Losses in conversion and distribution, and use by fuel industries.
12. Measured as deliveries, except for natural gas and electricity, and for solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.
13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.
15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.
16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.
17. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production					
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+16,811	17,799	988
1997		48,495	30,281	16,700	+18,610	19,756	1,147
Per cent change		*-3.4*	*-6.0*	*+2.4*	*+10.7*	*+11.0*	*+16.0*
1997	January - November	44,405	27,600	15,418	+17,567	18,608	1,041
1998	January - November p	37,533	22,662	13,615	+18,336e	19,159e	823e
Per cent change		*-15.5*	*-17.9*	*-11.7*	*+4.4*	*+3.0*	*-21.0*
1997	September*	4,329	2,646	1,557	+1,817	1,887	70
	October	3,651	2,184	1,294	+1,277	1,404	127
	November	3,776r	2,338r	1,290r	+1,611r	1,686r	76r
Total		11,755	7,169	4,141	+4,705	4,977	272
1998	September*	3,742	2,213	1,405	+1,662r	1,753r	92
	October	3,249	1,872	1,273	+1,838r	1,908r	70r
	November p	3,413	2,112	1,212	+2,225e	2,294e	68e
Total		10,405	6,197	3,889	+5,725	5,955	230
Per cent change		*-11.5*	*-13.6*	*-6.1*	*+21.7*	*+19.6*	*-15.7*

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					
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997		63,092	8	47,058	8,750	863	3,174	2,587	651
Per cent change		*-11.6*	*-2.3*	*-14.3*	*+1.3*	*-8.8*	*-12.8*	*-4.4*	*+12.7*
1997	January - November	55,811	7	41,361	7,916	782	2,849	2,311	585
1998	January - November p	56,456	5	43,689	7,894	562	2,269	1,807	231
Per cent change		*+1.2*	*-31.5*	*+5.6*	*-0.3*	*-28.1*	*-20.4*	*-21.8*	*-60.6*
1997	September*	5,772	1	4,342	828	72	267	222	40
	October	5,126	-	3,868	667	52	286	206	47
	November	5,469r	1	4,186r	671	64	249r	240r	57r
Total		16,367	2	12,396	2,166	188	802	668	145
1998	September*	5,524r	-	4,269	862r	67	135r	175r	17
	October	5,012r	-	3,920	650r	50	198r	174	19
	November p	5,049	-	3,870	679	56	221	197	25
Total		15,585	-	12,059	2,191	173	554	546	61
Per cent change		*-4.8*	*-92.0*	*-2.7*	*+1.1*	*-7.7*	*-30.9*	*-18.3*	*-57.6*

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

TABLE 6. **Stocks of coal at end of period**

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		27,272	16,001	14,802	1,098	101	11,271
1995		18,730	11,626	10,587	961	77	7,104
1996		14,905	10,752	9,495	1,228	29	4,153
1997		18,881	14,064	12,897	1,128	39	4,817
1997	September*	21,276	15,791	14,576	1,189	26	5,485
	October	20,408	15,068	13,684	1,359	25	5,341
	November	20,400r	15,074r	13,708r	1,332r	34	5,326
1998	September*	17,591	13,315	12,102	1,198	15	4,275
	October	18,013	13,617	12,088	1,507	22	4,396
	November p	18,457	13,950	12,687	1,237	26	4,507
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*+444*	*+333*	*+599*	*-270*	*+4*	*+111*
on a year ago		*-1,943*	*-1,125*	*-1,021*	*-95*	*-9*	*-819*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze						Other manufactured solid fuels[1]				
				Consumption						Consumption		
		Production	Net imports[2]	Iron and steel industry[3]	Other industry[4,5]	Domestic[5]	Total use	Production	Net imports[2]	Domestic	Industry[4]	Total use
1993		6,093	+527	5,968	423	329	6,721	1,111	+9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	237	150	6,555	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+376	6,234	129	174	6,537	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+557	6,611	183	181	6,975	862	-41	815	54	868
1997		6,233	+637	6,519	197	92	6,808	814	-59	677	58	735
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*+14.3*	*-1.4*	*+7.7*	*-49.0*	*-2.4*	*-5.6*	*+43.9*	*-17.0*	*+7.4*	*-15.3*
1996	3rd quarter	1,562	+155	1,601	46	51	1,698	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+139	1,742	51	24	1,817	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+142	1,663	46	34	1,743	223	4	187	15	202
	2nd quarter	1,566	+155	1,666	49	17	1,732	197	-29	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+167	1,625	47	20	1,692	211	-19	150	12	162
	4th quarter	1,549	+173	1,565	54	21	1,640	182	-15	171	17	188
1998	1st quarter	1,537	+65	1,566	21	30	1,617	120	-7	134	16	150
	2nd quarter	1,567	+286	1,679	18	92	1,788	146	-10	157	13	170
	3rd quarter	1,601	+98	1,571	67r	26	1,664r	176	-13r	151r	9	160r
Per cent change		*+3.1*	*-41.2*	*-3.4*	*+43.3*	*+30.0*	*-1.7*	*-16.8*	*-31.6*	*+0.1*	*-25.0*	*-1.7*

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
3. Excise.
4. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
5. Includes own use by fuel producers.
Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
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	261	7	27
1997		63	35	98	256	13	29
Per cent change		*-18.2*	-	*-12.5*	*-1.9*	*+85.7*	*+7.4*
1996	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter	16	4	20	61	4	6
1998	1st quarter	15	9	24	76	4	9
	2nd quarter	9	7	16	57	6	7
	3rd quarter p	13	9	22	51	1	3
Per cent change		*-7.1*	*+12.5*	-	*-13.6*		

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

TABLE 9. Value of, and investment in, UKCS oil and gas production

£ million

		Total income[1]	Operating costs	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital Investment: Exploration expenditure	Capital Investment: Other	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1993		13,827	3,661	9,324	1.7	1,213	4,664	29
1994		15,936	3,860	10,661	1.8	939	3,751	23
1995		17,791	3,913	12,034	1.9	1,085	4,438	22
1996		21,052	3,978	15,484	2.2	1,097	4,440	22
1997		18,955	4,150	13,832	1.9	1,194	4,336	20
Per cent change		*-10.0*	*+4.3*	*-10.7*		*+8.9*	*-2.3*	
1996	3rd quarter	4,733	956	3,356	1.9	279	1,188	23
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	4,749	2.6	278	1,101	20
1997	1st quarter	5,581	953	4,393	2.4	296	949	21
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	2,831	1.6	376	1,146	22
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	2,816	1.5	288	1,203	22
	4th quarter	5,200	1,121	3,793	2.0	235	1,037	17
1998	1st quarter	4,711	990	3,463	1.8	153	1,315	22
	2nd quarter	3,856	1,082	2,288	1.2	184	1,270	21
	3rd quarter p	3,610	985	2,075	1.1	234	1,386	21
Per cent change		*-12.3*	*-5.0*	*-26.3*		*-18.7*	*+15.2*	

1. Including sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production.
2. Provisional estimates based on E.S.A '95 GDP (rebased to 1995 = 100) at market price.
3. Investment by private sector in manufacturing and other production.

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

	Tariff rate			Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)						
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services				
1 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	16	2000	b e f g h n
2 Hewett Bacton Plant	12.0			Large	8	1998	b f g h l
3 CATS			75	Small	4-Jun	1999	b f g
4 Dimlington Terminal	15			Large	10+	Q4 99	b f g h o
5 Cleeton Platform			35	Large	10+	Q4 99	b e f g h o
6 Cleeton & Dimlington			35	Large	9	1999	b f g h o
7 Dimlington Terminal			15	Large	9	1999	b f g h o
8 Easington Terminal			25	Large	9	1999	b d f g h o
9 Ravensprun North Transportation System			15.47	Large	9	1999	b e h o
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
10 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999	b e h n
11 Ninian Pipeline System	0.15-0.25	0.30-0.40		Large	10	1999	b e f g h l
12 Beryl			2.75	Large	5-7	1999	a b e h o
13 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Small	11	2000	f g h i k l
14 Forties Pipeline System			1.70	Large	12	1999	f g h i k l
15 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Large	6	1999	b f g h i k l
16 Ninian Platform	1.00	0.27		Large	10	1998	e h n
17 Ninian Pipeline System			0.75	Large	10	1998	b f g h i
18 Forties Platform	2.00			Large	9	1999	e g h k l

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

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

1. No comments.
2. No comments.
3. Firm transportation and processing service until 30 September year 2001. Interruptible transportation service from 1 October 2001 (processing remains a firm service throughout).
4. Onshore processing at Dimlington terminal.
5. Offshore processing at Cleeton Platform, transportation in the Southern North Sea pipeline and Onshore processing at Dimlington.
6. No comments.
7. No comments.
8. Additional tariffs for compression services of 0.11 p/kcf.
9. No comments.

Oil systems

10. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
11. To 31/8/2000, 15p/bbl transportation, +30p/bbl SCO processing, +£40/tonne LPG processing. Post 1/9/2000, 25p/bbl transportation, +40p/bbl SCO processing, +£50/tonne LPG processing.
12. Includes storage, operation of subsea facilities, gas lift.
13. No comments.
14. Bundled tariff includes transportation through another field group's pipeline to enter the Forties Pipeline System. FPS and the other field group will share the total bundled tariff.
15. No comments.
16. Processing fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
17. Tariff fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
18. No comments.

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 Mr S R Siddiqui at room 226, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 0171-215 5262).

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

	Upstream gas industry						Downstream gas industry				
	Gross gas production[1]	*Less* Producers own use[2]	*Less* Exports[3]	*Less* Stock change and other net losses[4 5]	*Plus* Imports	Gas available at terminals[6]	Gas input into transmission system[7]	*Less* Operators own use[8]	*Less* Stock changes[9]	*Less* Metering differences[10]	Gas output from transmission system[11]
1993	703,166	40,669	6,824	+623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994	750,860	48,260	9,557	+1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-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
1997	1,000,676	58,693	21,666	+5,127	14,062	929,252	929,917	4,066	+6,339	6,668	912,844
Per cent change	*+2.1*	*+5.1*	*+42.5*		*-29.0*	*+0.6*	*+0.3*	*-11.1*			*+0.5*
1997 January - November	890,741	52,485	19,026	+6,373	13,555	826,412	825,829	3,497	+8,536	6,693	807,103
1998 January - November p	928,835	58,619	28,297	+4,457	8,829	846,291	852,222	3,673	+2,945	419	845,185
Per cent change	*+4.3*	*+11.7*	*+48.7*		*-34.9*	*+2.4*	*+3.2*	*+5.0*			*+4.7*
1997 September	60,721	4,590	1,560	-182	902	55,655	56,083	135	+2,215	410	53,323
October	84,784	5,145	2,206	+912	514	77,035	77,312	306	-1,175	454	77,727
November	100,475	5,218	2,435	+1,725	694	91,791	92,055	437	+797	170	90,651
Total	245,980	14,953	6,201	+2,455	2,110	224,481	225,450	878	+1,837	1,034	221,701
1998 September	66,443	4,578	2,176	+896	343	59,136	60,340	258	+5,499	138	54,445
October	92,833	5,135	4,326	+757	456	83,071	83,367	387	+2,041	159	80,780
November p	113,387	5,286	3,710	+523	497	104,365	104,292	541	-1,412	86	105,077
Total	272,663	14,999	10,212	+2,176	1,296	246,572	247,999	1,186	+6,128	383	240,302
Per cent change	*+10.8*	*+0.3*	*+64.7*		*-38.6*	*+9.8*	*+10.0*	*+35.1*			*+8.4*

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 1998, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.58 to 5.60 and Table 5.3.
6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.
7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available atterminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.
8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.
9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.
10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies fro day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a loss of gas in energy terms.
11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption[1,2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[2]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[3]
1993	672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994	712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995	755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996	877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
1997	892,544	243,361	20,934	165,746	345,533	116,970
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+27.6*	*-4.7*	*-2.1*	*-8.1*	*-2.5*
1996 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	295,509	63,562	5,932	47,933	135,601	42,481
2nd quarter	184,232	59,110	4,560	35,488	61,865	23,209
3rd quarter	150,939	57,563	3,433	35,895	35,710	18,338
4th quarter	261,863	63,126	7,009	46,430	112,356	32,942
1998 1st quarter	297,540r	67,056r	6,857r	51,286r	130,622	41,719r
2nd quarter	193,706r	59,745r	5,138r	32,984r	69,840	25,999r
3rd quarter p	150,536	59,134	4,280	33,518	35,373	18,231
Per cent change	*-0.3*	*+2.7*	*+24.7*	*-6.6*	*-0.9*	*-0.6*

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 defintions inside back cover).
3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
1993	100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995	130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996	130,007	121,930	8,077	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997	128,205	120,116	8,089	47,589	794	48,649	41,333	75,169	8,661	1,345	8,706	29,118	2,962
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*+0.1*	*-3.8*	*-20.4*	*+0.8*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+5.6*	*-26.3*	*-6.5*	*+11.9*	*+11.2*
1997 January - November	116,479	109,195	7,286	43,277	688	44,412	37,763	68,488	7,943	1,294	7,877	26,310	2,727
1998 January - November p	120,512	112,788	7,728	41,031	1,262	43,113	36,646	72,115	7,884	1,417	9,773	24,572	2,908
Per cent change	*+3.5*	*+3.3*	*+6.1*	*-5.2*	*+83.6*	*-2.9*	*-3.0*	*+5.3*	*-0.7*	*+9.5*	*+24.1*	*-6.6*	*+6.6*
1997 September	10,416	9,795	621	4,171	97	3,978	3,401	5,795	659	82	892	2,719	260
October	11,514	10,777	738	4,653	103	3,600	2,988	6,707	733	121	837	2,501	266
November	10,945	10,182	763	3,556	37	3,843	3,151	6,394	749	57	877	2,293	246
Total	32,875	30,754	2,122	12,380	237	11,421	9,539	18,897	2,141	260	2,606	7,514	771
1998 September	10,953r	10,287r	666r	3,937	217	3,242	2,669	6,538	769	195	1,178	1,796	255
October	11,452	10,745	707	4,447	139	3,579	3,157	6,288	569	147	825	2,129	270
November p	11,289	10,498	790	3,330	87	3,387	3,003	6,666	609	225	945	2,311	327
Total	33,694	31,530	2,163	11,714	443	10,208	8,828	19,491	1,947	567	2,949	6,237	853
Per cent change	*+2.5*	*+2.5*	*+1.9*	*-5.4*	*+86.9*	*-10.6*	*-7.5*	*+3.1*	*-9.1*	*(+)*	*+13.2*	*-17.0*	*+10.5*

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

TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum[1] at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total[5]	Light distiillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996	4,970	1,461	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,984	16,511
1997	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,880	1,535	9,138	1,858	14,670	16,528
Per cent change	*+0.1*	*+0.1*	*+33.9*	*+4.6*	*-11.4*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+6.5*	*-3.3*	*+21.7*	*-2.1*	*+0.1*
1997 September	5,057	1,533	620	7,370	2,342	2,352	3,004	1,548	9,246	1,814	14,802	16,616
October	5,550	1,287	669	7,666	2,224	2,278	2,924	1,480	8,907	1,760	14,813	16,573
November	4,707	1,310	733	6,910	2,385	2,697	3,075	1,574	9,730	1,932	14,708	16,640
1998 September	5,487	1,665	751	7,963	2,011	4,258	1,702	1,554	9,525	2,408	15,080	17,488
October	5,304	1,921	892	8,177	1,972	4,461	1,518	1,475	9,425	2,137	15,466	17,602
November p	4,922	1,419	805	7,206	2,036	4,269	1,372	1,436	9,112	2,282	14,036	16,318
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+8.3*	*+9.8*	*+4.3*	*-14.6*	*+58.3*	*-55.4*	*-8.8*	*-6.4*	*+18.1*	*-4.6*	*-1.9*

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
1997	97,024	6,572	86	90,366	1,950	139	2,854	28,260	8,342	3,336	28,778	11,747	1,231	2,258
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*-0.8*	*-43.1*	*+0.5*	*+6.7*	*-3.8*	*+1.1*	*+0.8*	*+0.4*	*-5.0*	*-0.4*	*+2.3*	*+10.8*	*+3.2*
1997 January - November	88,791	5,995	54	82,743	1,781	119	2,605	25,781	7,743	2,987	26,291	10,855	1,126	2,116
1998 January - November p	85,743	5,919	129	79,695	1,793	184	2,127	25,094	7,410	3,022	25,452	10,099	1,049	2,072
Per cent change	*-3.4*	*-1.3*	*(+)*	*-3.7*	*+0.7*	*+54.6*	*-18.3*	*-2.7*	*-4.3*	*+1.2*	*-3.2*	*-7.0*	*-6.8*	*-2.1*
1997 September	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
October	8,108	566	17	7,525	146	13	181	2,511	689	243	2,345	989	80	186
November	8,257	571	-28	7,714	165	14	242	2,466	665	349	2,338	1,029	122	195
Total	24,679	1,687	14	22,977	444	38	648	7,437	2,048	867	7,093	3,082	335	587
1998 September	7,158	505	9	6,643	127	16	187	2,136	577	239	2,089	858	102	200
October	8,092	567	40	7,485	157	16	207	2,402	691	326	2,348	941	87	188
November p	7,688	499	0	7,189	165	25	208	2,193	644	320	2,266	975	93	175
Total	22,938	1,572	49	21,318	448	57	602	6,731	1,911	885	6,703	2,774	283	563
Per cent change	*-7.1*	*-6.8*	*(+)*	*-7.2*	*+0.9*	*+47.5*	*-7.1*	*-9.5*	*-6.7*	*+2.1*	*-5.5*	*-10.0*	*-15.7*	*-4.1*

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

	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha (LDF)[5] and middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1993	75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994	74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995	73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996	75,390	2,502	3,665	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,515	14,365	7,631	5,982	872	2,146	864
1997	72,501	2,426	3,367	22,252	16,002	8,411	28	2,496	14,976	7,325	3,754	182	2,015	872
Per cent change	*-3.8*	*-3.1*	*-8.1*	*-0.7*	*+5.1*	*+4.5*	*-27.8*	*-0.8*	*+4.3*	*-4.0*	*-37.2*	*-79.1*	*-6.1*	*+1.0*
1997 January - November	66,251	2,210	2,981	20,378	14,606	7,751	25	2,176	13,753	6,659	3,225	182	1,903	806
1998 January - November p	65,639	2,165	3,284	19,976	15,640	8,435	23	2,327	13,902	6,619	2,702	0	1,854	754
Per cent change	*-0.9*	*-2.0*	*+10.2*	*-2.0*	*+7.1*	*+8.8*	*-7.3*	*+7.0*	*+1.1*	*-0.6*	*-16.2*	*-100.0*	*-2.6*	*-6.5*
1997 September	6,024	191	300	1,796	1,308	780	2	190	1,300	586	245	0	182	72
October	6,300	196	301	1,919	1,411	754	3	210	1,368	630	282	0	185	81
November	5,923	181	345	1,806	1,343	664	2	221	1,264	588	289	0	154	69
Total	18,247	568	946	5,521	4,062	2,198	7	621	3,932	1,804	816	0	521	222
1998 September	5,936r	227	210	1,803	1,438	853	2	194r	1,244	626	173	0	185	65
October	6,147	148	285	1,903	1,532	846	2	209	1,330	624	211	0	168	69
November p	6,079	163	325	1,779	1,435	705	3	262	1,317	647	324	0	163	65
Total	18,161	537	820	5,485	4,405	2,403	8	665	3,891	1,898	708	0	516	199
Per cent change	*-0.5*	*-5.4*	*-13.3*	*-0.7*	*+8.4*	*+9.4*	*+6.7*	*+7.1*	*-1.0*	*+5.2*	*-13.3*	-	*-0.9*	*-10.2*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1997 data are subject to futher revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.
3. Excluding refinery fuel.
4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.
5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.
6. Excludes Orimulsion.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
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	3,694	47	881	6,487	44,818	2,696	3,751
1996	64,097	3,316	50	737	6,447	46,633	3,170	3,744
1997	61,547	1,393	46	730	5,751	47,317	3,057	3,253
Per cent change	*-4.0*	*-58.0*	*-8.0*	*-0.9*	*-10.8*	*+1.5*	*-3.6*	*-13.1*
1996 3rd quarter	15,774	779	8	192	1,338	12,128	529	800
4th quarter	16,508	932	15	157	1,667	11,878	922	938
1997 1st quarter	15,797	695	18	185	1,749	11,118	1,047	999
2nd quarter	15,250	246	7	149	1,341	12,176	579	748
3rd quarter	14,864	202	6	150	1,218	12,060	521	702
4th quarter	15,637	250	15	246	1,443	11,964	910	804
1998 1st quarter	15,482r	291	16	160	1,531r	11,653r	980	850
2nd quarter	14,598	193	9	138	1,296	11,641	645	677
3rd quarter p	15,258	226	8	108	1,319	12,299	586	712
Per cent change	*+2.7*	*+11.9*	*+33.3*	*-28.0*	*+8.3*	*+2.0*	*+12.5*	*+1.4*

1. 1997 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.
2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside back 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	Total[2]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1993	38.3	6.3	21.6	70.9	1.3	0.8	4.5	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.6	0.4	1.0	75.4
1994	35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995	35.0	11.4	21.3	71.3	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.3	0.5	1.2	75.1
1996	32.0	15.2	22.2	72.8	1.0	1.2	3.8	33.0	3.5	16.4	22.2	0.3	1.2	76.6
1997	27.4	19.3	23.0	71.4	1.2	1.6	4.6	28.6	1.9	20.9	23.0	0.4	1.4	76.1
Per cent change	*-14.5*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*-1.9*	*+16.8*	*+32.5*	*+23.4*	*-13.5*	*-46.6*	*+27.6*	*+3.7*	*+22.6*	*+13.1*	*-0.7*
1996 3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.9	15.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.7	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	16.7
4th quarter	8.0	4.4	6.1	19.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.5	20.5
1997 1st quarter	8.3	5.0	6.2	20.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.7	0.8	5.5	6.2	0.1	0.3	21.5
2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	6.0	16.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	5.6	0.4	5.1	6.0	0.1	0.5	17.6
3rd quarter	5.7	4.6	5.2	15.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.9	0.4	5.0	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.8
4th quarter	8.0	5.1	5.6	19.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.3	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.1	0.4	20.2
1998 1st quarter	8.2	5.3	6.0	19.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.4	0.2	5.8	6.0	0.2	0.4	21.0
2nd quarter	6.5	4.7	5.5	17.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	6.8	0.2	5.1	5.5	0.1	0.4	18.2
3rd quarter p	6.3	4.7	5.4	16.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	6.5	0.3	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.3	17.6
Per cent change	*+10.2*	*+2.8*	*+2.5*	*+5.0*	*+10.2*	*+1.5*	*+4.5*	*+10.2*	*-30.7*	*+2.7*	*+2.5*	*+32.5*	*+22.8*	*+5.0*

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Total includes oil, (including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers), Orimulsion, hydro, wind and refuse derived fuel.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

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

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal	Oil[3]	Gas	Nuclear[4]	Hydro
1993	70.88	38.26	4.41	6.27	21.58	0.30
1994	70.20	35.89	3.58	9.08	21.20	0.37
1995	71.31	35.02	3.13	11.44	21.25	0.34
1996	72.84	32.02	3.02	15.19	22.18	0.25
1997	71.44	27.39	1.23	19.32	22.99	0.31
Per cent change	*-1.9*	*-14.5*	*-59.3*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*+22.9*
1997 January - November	63.64	24.05	1.13	17.28	20.72	0.27
1998 January - November p	65.47	25.47	0.76	18.02	20.79	0.31
Per cent change	*+2.9*	*+5.9*	*-33.0*	*+4.3*	*+0.3*	*+16.8*
1997 September*	6.24	2.52	0.08	1.75	1.85	0.02
October	5.38	2.26	0.06	1.48	1.54	0.02
November	5.90	2.45	0.06	1.53	1.83	0.02
Total	17.52	7.23	0.21	4.77	5.21	0.06
1998 September*	6.51	2.48	0.06	1.72	2.20	0.03
October	5.71	2.29	0.08	1.50	1.81	0.02
November p	6.22	2.26	0.07	1.77	2.05	0.04
Total	18.44	7.04	0.22	5.00	6.06	0.09
Per cent change	*+5.2*	*-2.7*	*+5.4*	*+4.8*	*+16.3*	*+53.7*

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
4. Includes nuclear from British Nuclear Fuels Plc.

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
1993	305.43	20.12	285.32	17.67	1.12	16.55	323.10	21.23	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994	306.73	18.75	287.98	18.25	0.80	17.46	324.98	19.55	305.44	16.89	322.32
1995	313.96	18.79	295.17	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996	326.29	19.11	307.18	21.10	1.07	20.03	347.39	20.18	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997	324.14	17.88	306.26	21.20	0.97	20.23	345.34	18.85	326.49	16.57	343.07
Per cent change	*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*+0.5*	*-9.9*	*+1.0*	*-0.6*	*-6.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.2*
1996 3rd quarter	71.26	4.18	67.07	4.74	0.21	4.53	75.99	4.39	71.60	4.03	75.63
4th quarter	87.01	4.89	82.12	5.60	0.15	5.45	92.60	5.04	87.57	4.07	91.64
1997 1st quarter	91.25	5.10	86.15	5.23	0.24	4.99	96.48	5.34	91.14	4.27	95.41
2nd quarter	73.81	4.07	69.73	4.94	0.20	4.74	78.74	4.27	74.47	4.06	78.53
3rd quarter	72.18	4.01	68.17	5.08	0.29	4.79	77.26	4.30	72.96	4.00	76.96
4th quarter	86.91	4.70	82.21	5.95	0.24	5.71	92.86	4.94	87.92	4.25	92.17
1998 1st quarter	90.98	5.86	85.12	5.37	0.36	5.01	96.35	6.22	90.13	4.22	94.35
2nd quarter	77.26	4.32	72.94	5.16	0.23	4.93	82.42	4.55	77.87	3.98	81.85
3rd quarter p	76.17	4.32	71.84	5.29	0.28	5.01	81.46	4.60	76.86	0.85	77.70
Per cent change	*+5.5*	*+7.8*	*+5.4*	*+4.2*	*-1.4*	*+4.5*	*+5.4*	*+7.2*	*+5.3*	*-78.8*	*+1.0*

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford ltd, AES Electric and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Electricity supplied (net)[1] Total	Industry: Total industry	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[2,3]	Transport under-takings
1993	16,552	15,793	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994	17,457	16,751	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177	706
1995	19,208	18,397	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996	20,028	19,180	3,292	2,116	4,733	4,235	890	2,110	1,804	848
1997	20,234	19,355	3,153	2,095	4,717	4,521	904	2,116	1,849	879
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*+0.9*	*-4.2*	*-1.0*	*-0.3*	*+6.7*	*+1.5*	*+0.3*	*+2.5*	*+3.7*
1996 3rd quarter	4,531	4,312	817	556	1,068	816	117	553	384	219
4th quarter	5,449	5,219	840	587	1,179	1,417	278	456	463	230
1997 1st quarter	4,994	4,781	709	533	1,050	1,248	249	444	548	213
2nd quarter	4,736	4,549	735	511	1,268	980	130	491	434	188
3rd quarter	4,794	4,579	815	538	1,147	936	156	606	379	216
4th quarter	5,710	5,447	894	513	1,252	1,357	369	574	488	263
1998 1st quarter	5,008	4,795	735	407	1,050	1,230	256	534	583	213
2nd quarter	4,925	4,729	774	515	1,266	1,047	142	521	464	196
3rd quarter p	5,011	4,786	820	550	1,157	1,055	172	631	401	225
Per cent change	*+4.5*	*+4.5*	*+0.6*	*+2.1*	*+0.9*	*+12.7*	*+10.2*	*+4.1*	*+5.7*	*+4.2*

1. Nuclear power stations are included within the public supply system on Table 22 now that the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric is underway.
2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector.
3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

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

TWh

	Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net): Total	By type of fuel: Coal[3]	Oil[4]	Gas	Nuclear[6]	Hydro[7]	Other[8]	of which: Conventional Steam Stations	CCGT[5] Stations	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)	Total Electricity available
1993	305.43	20.12	285.32	157.29	14.11	29.84	80.98	2.95	0.14	178.31	22.61	16.72	3.17	305.21
1994	306.73	18.75	287.98	148.40	10.72	44.82	79.96	3.63	0.46	166.88	36.82	16.89	3.92	308.78
1995	313.96	18.79	295.17	144.73	9.24	56.82	80.60	3.27	0.51	162.08	48.53	16.31	3.20	314.67
1996	326.29	19.11	307.18	134.29	10.33	74.36	85.82	1.84	0.53	153.17	65.60	16.68	3.25	327.11
1997	324.14	17.88	306.26	110.15	4.89	99.08	89.34	2.26	0.54	127.08	86.61	16.57	3.35	326.19
Per cent change	*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*-18.0*	*-52.7*	*+33.2*	*+4.1*	*+23.0*	*+1.3*	*-17.0*	*+32.0*	*-0.6*	*+3.1*	*-0.3*
1997 January - November	289.23	16.04	273.19	96.76	4.56	89.02	80.44	1.92	0.49	112.21	77.71	14.96	3.01	291.16
1998 January - November p	299.31	17.54	281.77	101.40	2.80	92.68	81.68	2.66	0.55	115.78	81.77	11.27	2.93	295.98
Per cent change	*+3.5*	*+9.3*	*+3.1*	*+4.8*	*-38.6*	*+4.1*	*+1.5*	*+38.4*	*+11.5*	*+3.2*	*+5.2*	*-24.7*	*-2.5*	*+1.7*
1997 September*	28.20	1.54	26.66	9.97	0.31	9.00	7.16	0.18	0.04	11.87	7.41	1.47	0.27	28.40
October	24.64	1.30	23.34	9.04	0.21	7.97	5.95	0.11	0.05	10.09	7.13	1.33	0.28	24.94
November	27.35	1.56	25.79	9.84	0.24	8.46	7.10	0.11	0.05	11.00	7.60	1.32	0.28	27.38
Total	80.20	4.40	75.80	28.85	0.76	25.43	20.21	0.41	0.14	32.96	22.13	4.11	0.82	80.73
1998 September*	29.78	1.72	28.07	9.92	0.31	8.96	8.62	0.20	0.05	10.97	8.22	0.59	0.27	28.93
October	26.34	1.47	24.87	9.21	0.38	8.04	7.09	0.11	0.05	10.26	7.36	1.08	0.28	26.22
November p	28.56	1.57	26.99	9.07	0.24	9.15	8.05	0.41	0.07	10.17	8.29	1.15	0.28	28.41
Total	84.69	4.76	79.93	28.20	0.93	26.15	23.76	0.73	0.17	31.40	23.87	2.82	0.82	83.57
Per cent change	*+5.6*	*+8.2*	*+5.4*	*-2.3*	*+21.8*	*+2.8*	*+17.5*	*+77.6*	*+25.6*	*-4.7*	*+7.9*	*-31.5*	*-0.1*	*+3.5*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers) 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. Including orimulsion.
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.
6. Includes nuclear generated by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
8. Wastes and renewable sources other than hydro.

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission distribution and	Sales of electricity to consumers						Losses and			Losses and	
	Electricity available	other losses[1]	Total[2]	Industrial[3]	Commercial[4]	Domestic	Other[5]	Electricity available[6]	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[7]	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1993	305.21	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994	308.78	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.54	1.85	11.76	322.32	30.95	291.78
1995	314.68	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.69	28.46	302.23
1996	327.11	28.23	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.78	1.37	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997	326.19	24.93	301.26	94.62	93.50	104.46	8.68	16.88	0.66	16.23	343.07	25.58	317.49
Per cent change	*-0.3*	*-11.7*	*+0.8*	-	*+7.0*	*-2.8*	*-7.9*	*+0.6*	*-52.0*	*+5.3*	*-0.2*	*-13.6*	*+1.0*
1997 January - November	291.16	21.14	270.02	86.15	84.52	91.61	7.73	15.01	0.61	14.40	306.17	21.75	284.42
1998 January - November p	295.98	25.66	270.32	83.70	82.87	95.79	7.96	15.21	0.78	14.43	311.19	26.44	284.75
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+21.4*	*+0.1*	*-2.8*	*-2.0*	*+4.6*	*+2.9*	*+1.3*	*+27.3*	*+0.2*	*+1.6*	*+21.5*	*+0.1*
1997 September*	28.40	2.32	26.09	8.98	8.14	8.14	0.82	1.55	0.19	1.36	29.95	2.51	27.44
October	24.94	1.32	23.62	7.73	7.25	7.92	0.72	1.32	0.01	1.30	26.26	1.33	24.93
November	27.38	1.32	26.06	7.70	8.03	9.54	0.80	1.47	0.02	1.45	28.85	1.34	27.51
Total	80.73	4.96	75.77	24.42	23.43	25.59	2.34	4.33	0.22	4.11	85.06	5.18	79.89
1998 September*	28.93	2.75	26.18	8.70	8.25	8.36	0.87	1.58	0.14	1.45	30.52	2.89	27.63
October	26.22	2.73	23.49	7.00	7.32	8.48	0.68	1.38	0.05	1.33	27.61	2.79	24.82
November p	28.41	2.33	26.08	7.26	8.15	9.86	0.81	1.53	0.08	1.45	29.94	2.40	27.53
Total	83.57	7.81	75.75	22.96	23.72	26.71	2.37	4.49	0.27	4.23	88.06	8.08	79.98
Per cent change	*+3.5*	*+57.5*	-	*-6.0*	*+1.3*	*+4.4*	*+1.2*	*+3.8*	*+23.0*	*+2.8*	*+3.5*	*+56.1*	*+0.1*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change in the two months after initial publication.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89% in 1997).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean[1]

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	5.2	2.4	6.2	+1.4	-1.4	+2.4
February	4.0	2.6	6.1	6.6	-1.4	+2.1	+2.6
March*	5.4	3.7	8.3	7.7	-1.7	+2.9	+2.3
April	7.6	8.6	8.5	7.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.3
May	10.2	8.3	11.2	12.4	-1.9	+1.0	+2.2
June*	13.4	14.0	13.9	13.7	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3
July	15.7	16.1	16.6	15.3	+0.4	+0.9	-0.4
August	15.9	17.5	19.0	16.5	+1.6	+3.1	+0.6
September*	14.0	13.9	15.3	14.7	-0.1	+1.3	+0.7
October	11.1	12.2	11.8	11.5	+1.1	+0.7	+0.4
November	7.6	7.4	8.5	7.1	-0.2	+0.9	-0.5
December*	4.9	3.9	6.6		-1.0	+1.7	
Year[3]	9.5	9.4	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.8	2.9	5.5	+0.9	-1.0	+1.6
February	3.9	3.1	6.9	7.7	-0.8	+3.0	+3.8
March	5.7	4.6	8.4	8.0	-1.1	+2.7	+2.3
April	7.8	8.7	9.1	7.8	+0.9	+1.3	-
May	10.9	9.3	11.5	12.9	-1.6	+0.6	+2.0
June	13.9	14.4	14.0	14.1	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2
July	15.8	16.4	16.9	15.5	+0.6	+1.1	-0.3
August	15.6	16.7	18.6	15.9	+1.1	+3.0	+0.3
September	13.5	13.7	14.5	14.8	+0.2	+1.0	+1.3
October	10.6	11.8	10.5	10.6	+1.2	-0.1	-
November	6.6	6.2	8.9	7.3	-0.4	+2.3	+0.7
December	4.7	3.5	6.1		-1.2	+1.4	
Year	9.5	9.5	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 1.11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials[1]

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
	Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						*Value - £ million*						
IMPORTS (cif):													
1993	13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994	10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995	11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571
1996	12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,821	117	391	7,058	6,604
1997	14.2	45.3	15.3	1.3	1.4	77.6	714	3,647	1,441	103	406	6,311	5,874
Per cent change	*+11.6*	*+1.1*	*-14.2*	*-2.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.8*	*+2.9*	*-9.6*	*-20.9*	*-11.7*	*+3.9*	*-10.6*	*-11.1*
1996 4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,786
1997 1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,636	1,529
2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	21.0	181	995	342	28	98	1,644	1,521
3rd quarter	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.2	166	924	302	12	73	1,477	1,365
4th quarter	3.0	10.3	4.2	0.4	0.4	18.3	159	825	422	31	118	1,555	1,460
1998 1st quarter	3.3	10.2	5.0	0.2	0.4	19.1	158	667	438	18	144	1,426	1,297
2nd quarter	3.9	12.6	4.4	0.1	0.3	21.4	181	698	335	15	105	1,334	1,184
3rd quarter p	3.5	8.9	4.3	0.1	0.1	16.9	159	428	335	9	30	961	834
Per cent change	*+8.0*	*-26.1*	*+26.9*	*-57.6*	*-78.8*	*-12.2*	*-4.0*	*-53.7*	*+10.8*	*-24.3*	*-58.8*	*-34.9*	*-38.9*
EXPORTS (fob):													
1993	1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994	1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995	0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174
1996	1.0	83.4	27.8	1.4	-	113.5	82	7,426	3,268	65	2	10,843	10,843
1997p	1.1	76.7	33.6	1.7	-	113.1	82	6,334	3,716	80	1	10,213	10,213
Per cent change	*+9.9*	*-8.0*	*+21.0*	*+22.5*	-	*-0.4*	*+0.6*	*-14.7*	*+13.7*	*+22.9*	-	*-5.8*	*-5.8*
1996 4th quarter	0.3	21.6	7.3	0.3	-	29.6	26	2,135	924	17	1	3,102	3,102
1997 1st quarter	0.4	20.5	7.9	0.4	-	29.2	27	1,930	945	20	-	2,922	2,922
2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	8.5	0.5	-	27.9	18	1,447	935	20	-	2,420	2,420
3rd quarter	0.2	18.9	9.2	0.3	-	28.7	17	1,475	1,021	15	-	2,528	2,528
4th quarter	0.3	18.6	8.0	0.5	-	27.4	21	1,482	815	25	-	2,344	2,344
1998 1st quarter	0.3	22.3	8.6	0.4	-	31.6	20	1,393	753	18	-	2,185	2,185
2nd quarter	0.2	19.7	10.1	0.3	-	30.4	15	1,124	797	18	-	1,954	1,954
3rd quarter p	0.2	19.0	9.8	0.2	-	29.2	15	1,039	690	11	1	1,755	1,755
Per cent change	*-13.6*	*+0.2*	*+6.9*	*-40.9*	-	*+1.8*	*-11.8*	*-29.6*	*-32.4*	*-27.5*	-	*-30.5*	*-30.5*
NET EXPORTS:													
1993	-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994	-9.7	39.3	9.2	-2.1	-1.5	35.4	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995	-10.6	42.4	8.2	-0.4	-1.4	38.2	-531	3,192	1,080	-51	-408	3,281	3,602
1996	-11.8	38.6	10.0	-	-1.4	35.3	-612	3,391	1,446	-52	-389	3,784	4,238
1997p	-13.2	31.4	18.3	0.3	-1.4	35.5	-632	2,687	2,275	-23	-405	3,902	4,339
1996 4th quarter	-3.2	10.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	10.3	-155	1,038	421	-2	-100	1,200	1,316
1997 1st quarter	-4.0	10.5	3.9	-	-0.4	10.1	-181	1,027	569	-12	-117	1,286	1,393
2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	4.7	0.1	-0.3	6.9	-163	452	593	-8	-98	776	899
3rd quarter	-3.0	6.8	5.8	0.2	-0.3	9.5	-149	551	719	3	-72	1,051	1,163
4th quarter	-2.8	8.3	3.9	0.1	-0.4	9.1	-138	657	394	-6	-118	789	884
1998 1st quarter	-3.1	12.1	3.6	0.2	-0.4	12.5	-138	727	315	0	-144	759	888
2nd quarter	-3.7	7.1	5.8	0.2	-0.3	9.0	-166	426	462	3	-105	621	771
3rd quarter p	-3.3	10.0	5.5	0.1	-0.1	12.3	-145	611	355	2	-29	795	922

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	**Large**	**Extra large**	**Moderately large**	**Medium**	**Small**
	Range of annual purchases of which:				
	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 Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of consumer	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter	1998 1st quarter	1998 2nd quarter	1998 3rd quarter
COAL	Small	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.05	2.17	2.07	2.08	2.16
(£per GJ)	Medium	1.82	1.8	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.67	1.71	1.79
	Large	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.26	1.26
All consumers:	Average	1.33	1.32	1.3	1.31	1.26	1.28	1.33	1.3	1.33	1.34
	10% decile[2]	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.47
	median[2]	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.78	1.9	1.88	1.92	1.92
	90% decile[2]	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.57	2.38	2.41	2.54
HEAVY FUEL OIL	Small	106	102.7	110.2	106.2	98.5	95.7	100.6	94.8	87.1	84.7
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	97.6	95.3	102.1	99.8	91.4	90.8	95.6	89	82.8	81.3
	Large	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.1	81.1	82.7	89	72.7	69.7	66.7
Of which:	Extra large	87.7	83	99.4	90.8	79.5	80.9	87.1	68.8	65.7	61.8
	Moderately large	96.3	91.7	101.6	94.4	84.1	86	92.5	79.7	77	75.5
All consumers:	Average	95.1	91.5	102.2	96.6	87	87.3	92.8	81.3	76.5	74.1
	10% decile[2]	88	87	98.4	89.5	81.4	81.7	86.1	72.6	70.3	68.1
	median[2]	101.9	100.9	106.3	102.4	94.9	93	96.5	91	86	82.4
	90% decile[2]	125	113.5	127.5	120.8	114.4	108.7	112	108	106	103.7
GAS OIL	Small	171	172.9	186	184.3	169	167	168.1	163.2	156.7	153.9
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	161.2	163.5	177.9	175.3	159.5	157.3	159.4	148.7	140.2	137
	Large	152.3	156.7	171.9	167.5	150.9	145.2	146.2	131.9	126.5	120.5
All consumers:	Average	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.1	152.6	147.6	148.7	135.2	129.3	123.8
	10% decile[2]	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.5	142.3	140.3	142.1	128	123.1	116.1
	median[2]	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.4	157.3	159.4	147.3	140.2	137
	90% decile[2]	184.2	190.7	200	196.7	186	183.2	184.7	176	169.9	167
ELECTRICITY	Small	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.14	5.5	5.45	5.77	5.72	5.33	5.39
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.5	4.17	4.08	4.38	4.4	4.11	4.1
	Large	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.58	3.12	3.03	3.46	3.58	3.12	3.05
Of which:	Extra large	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.22	2.69	2.58	3.12	3.33	2.73	2.61
	Moderately large	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.45	3.39	3.72	3.78	3.41	3.4
All consumers:	Average	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.52	3.44	3.82	3.91	3.5	3.45
	10% decile[2]	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.7	3.91	3.94	3.7	3.67
	median[2]	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.68	5.11	5.13	5.49	5.46	5.11	5.08
	90% decile[2]	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.66	7.04	7.02	6.5	6.57
GAS	Small	0.949	0.96	0.882	0.881	0.884	0.904	0.922	0.922	0.914	0.91
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.687	0.674	0.696	0.723	0.748	0.734	0.733
	Large	0.427	0.42	0.432	0.459	0.467	0.471	0.517	0.529	0.525	0.53
All consumers:	Average	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.497	0.493	0.492	0.549	0.569	0.554	0.551
	Firm[5]	0.504	0.48	0.507	0.56	0.554	0.54	0.593	0.64	0.628	0.617
	Interruptible	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.44	0.452	0.495	0.501	0.493	0.498
	Tariff[5]	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.289	1.257	1.208	..	..	..
	10% decile[2]	0.516	0.495	0.51	0.517	0.523	0.538	0.576	0.592	0.587	0.594
	median[2]	0.815	0.786	0.79	0.812	0.812	0.835	0.864	0.873	0.861	0.856
	90% decile[2]	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.368	1.309	1.3	1.315	1.172	1.16	1.159
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	84.1	87.2	92.2	87.3	85.9	84.9
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average[6]	151	148.1	172.9	194.1	168.7	167.1	169	160.9	150.9	146.2
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	118.5	118.7	117.1	114	111.1

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" available from the Stationery Office.
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the 17 March 1998 the effective duty rates per tonne are £22.02 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £22.41 for Medium Fuel Oil and £32.99 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. From quarter one 1998 tariff gas prices are not collected separately and are included in the firm contract prices. The 90% decile and average firm contract price will be affected by contributors who previously had separate contracts for tariff and firm contract gas. In quarter four 1997 tariff gas represented a weight of around 1% of the sample.
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 producers[1] and of gas at UK delivery points[2]

		Major power producers[1]			Natural gas at UK delivery points[8]	
		Coal[3]	Oil[4,5]	Natural gas[6,7]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997		33.74	89.75	0.647	0.593	0.576
1996	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	0.554	0.540
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20	0.564	0.560	0.547
	4th quarter	33.80	93.82	0.705	0.614	0.600
1998	1st quarter	32.92	78.98	0.696	0.601	0.586
	2nd quarter	29.98	68.95	0.594	0.565	0.565
	3rd quarter p	27.65	68.52	0.554	0.543	0.543

1. See definitons inside front cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. The series represents gas supplied by UKCS licensees to the UK (i.e exports are excluded) and gas imported from the Norwegian sector of the continental shelf.
3. Includes slurry.
4. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.
5. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.
6. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality.
7. Includes sour gas.
8. A quarterly series consistent with the annual series is available back to quarter two 1987. An article describing this series was published in *Energy Trends* in November 1996.
9. The levy is the Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981 and was abolished on 1 April 1998. The levy was reduced from 4 to 3 pence per therm for 1997/8 and this rate is reflected in the above data.

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

1990=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[1]	Heavy fuel oil[1]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel	
		Current fuel price index numbers								
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.9				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.4				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.6				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	102.3				
1997		80.6	120.2	68.2	99.3	97.1				
Per cent change		*-2.3*	*-4.3*	*+3.1*	*-5.7*	*-5.1*				
1996	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.5	98.4	96.2	64.3	105.6	101.3	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	105.3	65.0	102.4	101.6	
1997	1st quarter	81.5	126.9	68.6	108.6	104.2	66.2	101.3	99.1	
	2nd quarter	78.6	114.2	67.2	93.3	92.0	68.2	98.7	95.6	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.6	65.9	90.4	90.0	68.8	97.4	95.0	
	4th quarter	82.8	121.9	71.2	104.4	101.2	69.7	99.4	97.7	
1998	1st quarter	80.7	106.7	73.2	107.3	100.8	70.6	99.8	95.5	
	2nd quarter	83.1	100.5	70.3	91.5	89.3	71.4	97.1	93.0	
	3rd quarter p	83.6	97.3	70.3	90.9	88.4	73.3	98.2	93.5	
Per cent change		*+4.5*	*-15.0*	*+6.6*	*+0.6*	*-1.8*	*+6.5*	*+0.8*	*-1.5*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator[3]								GDP deflator[4]
1993		82.1	78.9	90.0	100.1	94.5				114.1
1994		79.9	84.2	89.5	95.1	91.9				115.8
1995		73.1	95.8	76.1	91.8	88.9				118.8
1996		67.3	102.4	53.9	85.8	83.4				122.7
1997		64.0	95.5r	54.2r	78.9r	77.1r				125.9r
Per cent change		*-4.8 r*	*-6.8 r*	*+0.5 r*	*-8.1 r*	*-7.5 r*				*+2.6 r*
1996	3rd quarter	66.7	97.4	49.9	79.8	78.0	52.2	85.7	82.2	123.3
	4th quarter	65.7	108.5	53.5	87.1	85.2	52.6	82.8	82.2	123.6
1997	1st quarter	65.4	101.8	55.0	87.2	83.6	53.1	81.3	79.5	124.6
	2nd quarter	62.8	91.2	53.7	74.5	73.5	54.5	78.8	76.4	125.2
	3rd quarter	63.0r	90.4r	52.0r	71.3r	71.0r	54.3r	76.8r	74.9r	126.8r
	4th quarter	65.3r	96.1r	56.1r	82.4r	79.8r	55.0r	78.4r	77.1r	126.8r
1998	1st quarter	63.4	83.9r	57.5	84.4r	79.2	55.5	78.4	75.1	127.2r
	2nd quarter	64.9	78.5	54.9	71.4	69.7	55.7	75.8	72.6	128.1
	3rd quarter p	64.7	75.4r	54.4	70.4	68.5r	56.8r	76.0	72.4	129.1r
Per cent change		*+2.7*	*-16.6 r*	*+4.7*	*-1.2 r*	*-3.6 r*	*+4.6 r*	*-1.0 r*	*-3.3 r*	*+1.8*

1. Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 26.
2. Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.
3. Total fuel indices are annually weighted.
4. GDP implied deflator at market prices with base year of 1995 but rescaled to 1990 = 100.

TABLE 29. Fuel price indices for the domestic sector[1,2]

1990=100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[2]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	GDP deflator[3]
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.5	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		*+0.9*	*-1.0*	*-4.8*	*-2.6*	*-3.1*	*+9.9*	*+4.2*	
1996	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
	4th quarter	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.3	109.7	156.4	132.4	
1998	1st quarter	123.8	108.0	110.4	85.2	108.6	153.6	132.0	
	2nd quarter	122.0	107.8	110.1	81.4	108.2	161.5	135.9	
	3rd quarter p	121.9	107.7	108.4	78.4	107.2	161.8	135.6	
Per cent change		*+1.7*	*-3.5*	*-4.8*	*-15.7*	*-4.4*	*+3.8*	*+1.6*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator[3]
1993		97.4	90.0	101.1	78.8	95.4	104.6	99.4	114.1
1994		102.1	94.0	102.9	77.7	98.2	107.8	102.5	115.8
1995		101.2	94.7	101.7	75.7	97.7	110.4	103.4	118.8
1996		98.9	91.8	98.1	80.7	94.8	112.3	102.9	122.7
1997		97.3r	88.6r	91.0r	76.7r	89.5	120.3	104.6r	125.9r
Per cent change		*-1.7 r*	*-3.5 r*	*-7.2 r*	*-5.0 r*	*-5.6*	*+7.1 r*	*+1.6 r*	*+2.6 r*
1996	3rd quarter	96.8	91.4	98.2	79.1	94.5	110.9	102.1	123.3
	4th quarter	100.4	91.1	96.0	87.6	93.7	117.8	104.9	123.6
1997	1st quarter	100.0	90.4	94.0	83.2	92.3	118.4	105.0	124.6
	2nd quarter	97.2	89.9	93.2	76.0	91.2	116.8	103.7	125.2
	3rd quarter	94.6r	88.0r	89.8r	73.4r	88.5r	122.9r	105.3r	126.8r
	4th quarter	97.5r	86.3r	87.1r	74.3r	86.5r	123.4r	104.5r	126.8r
1998	1st quarter	97.3	84.9	86.8r	67.0r	85.4r	120.7	103.8r	127.2r
	2nd quarter	95.2	84.1	85.9	63.5	84.5	126.1	106.1	128.1
	3rd quarter p	94.4	83.4r	84.0r	60.7	83.0	125.4r	105.1r	129.1r
Per cent change		*-0.1*	*-5.2 r*	*-6.5*	*-17.2*	*-6.1*	*+2.0 r*	*-0.2 r*	*+1.8*

1. Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997. Both rates applied during the 3rd quarter of 1997, the latter from 1st September.
2. Bottled gas and oil fuel.
3. GDP implied deflator at market prices with base year of 1995 but rescaled to 1990=100.

TABLE 30. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index[1]

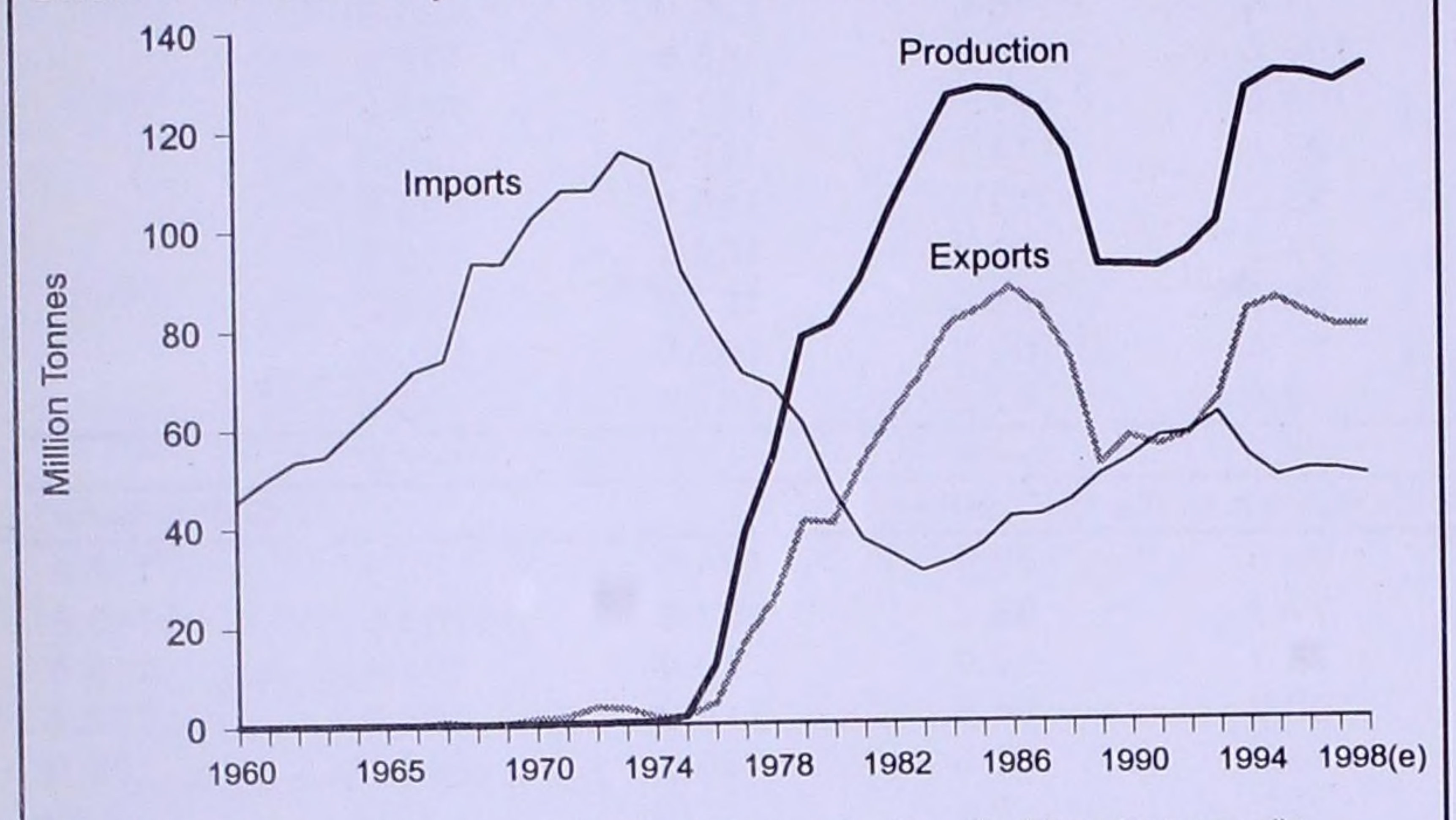
		Motor spirit[1] 4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						*1995 = 100*
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	104.9
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	86.4
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	96.6
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	110.9
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	131.3
1997	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	110.7
1997	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	104.7
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	96.6
1998	January	69.03	73.96	63.13	63.34	12.92	13.67	86.2
	February	68.64	73.79	62.63	62.84	12.53	13.68	79.7
	March	68.20	73.77	62.09	62.30	11.61	12.72	72.7
	April	72.38	78.74	65.77	66.81	11.67	12.94	73.4
	May	72.41	79.06	65.72	66.71	11.64	12.95	78.4
	June	72.21	78.80	65.62	66.59	11.15	12.34	67.8
	July	72.37	79.34	66.04	66.94	10.70	11.99	64.3
	August	72.48	79.39	66.14	66.90	10.29	11.72	67.5
	September	72.00	79.34	65.80	66.48	10.62	12.10	71.5
	October	71.78	79.09	65.75	66.59	10.88	12.31	68.7r
	November	71.33r	79.15	65.02r	65.77r	10.61	11.71	60.8r
	December p	70.46	n/a	63.91	64.84	n/a	n/a	53.8

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 is an update of one published in *Energy Trends* in January 1998 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.

Chart 1 Crude oil production and trade, 1960 to 1998



Source : DTI Includes crude oil, natural gas liquids and process oils

The UK economy benefited from net exports of crude oil and oil products by £4½ billion in 1997, although it is estimated that net exports were at a lower level of around £3½ billion in 1998. Oil prices on international markets in 1998 were 31 per cent below what they were (in nominal terms) in 1997. These low prices were caused by a combination of reduced demand and increased production leading to a global surplus of oil. The mild winter of 1997/98 and the economic downturn in South East Asia contributed to a weakening of demand. The combination of reduced demand along with the first increased then reduced OPEC production quotas and the resumption of supplies from Iraq led to a massive stock build during early 1998. This overhang of stocks worked to depress oil prices in the rest of 1998, and will continue to depress oil prices into 1999. The low prices have worked to significantly reduce the value of the UK's net oil exports in spite of the increase in the volume of net exports of crude oil and oil products seen between 1997 and 1998 (up by roughly 10 per cent).

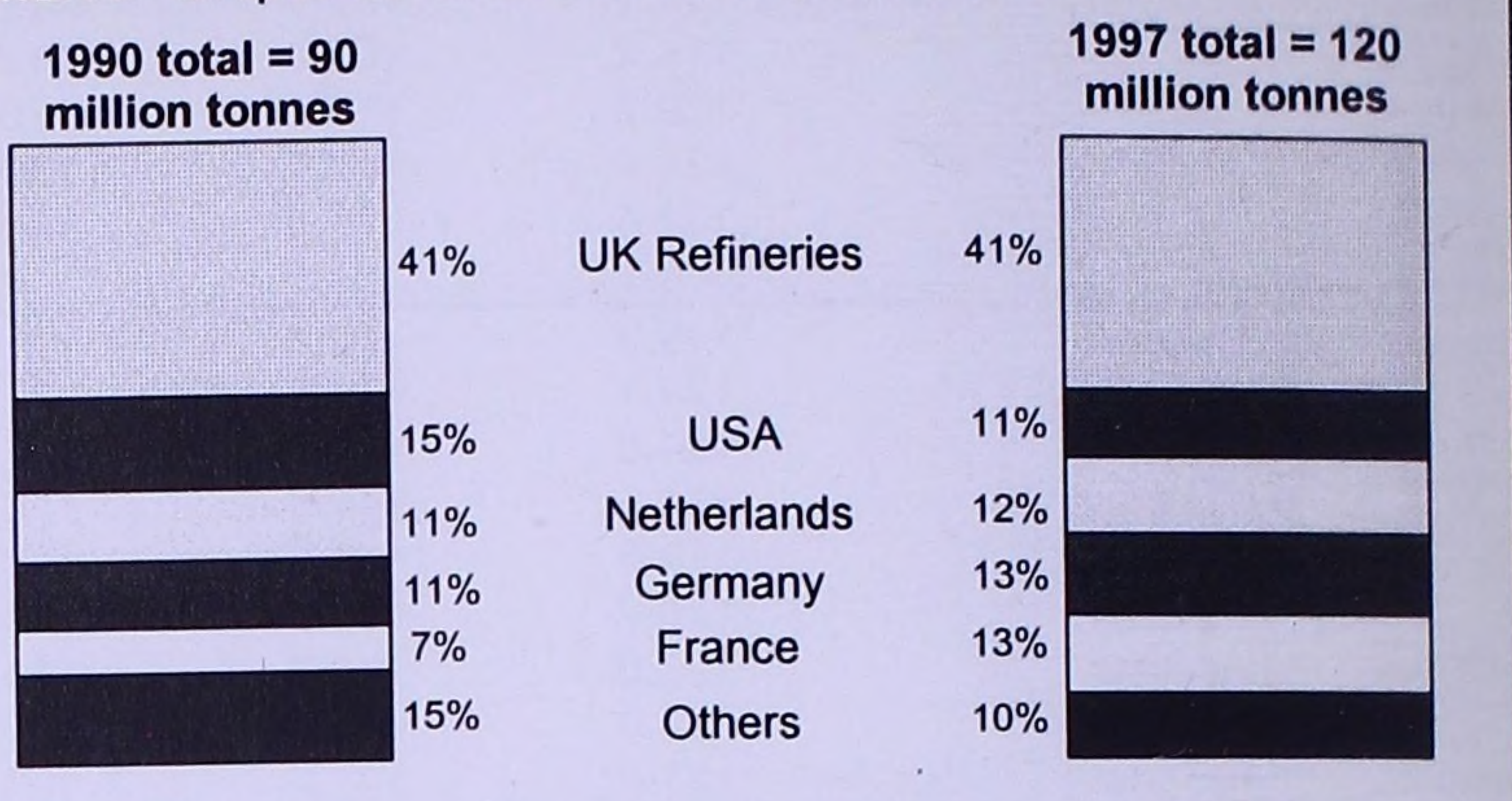
A new Oil & Gas Industry Task Force, chaired by Energy Minister John Battle, has been set up to tackle the issues currently facing the industry, in particular the impact of continuing low oil prices. A key activity will be to develop strategies to reduce the cost base of UK oil and gas production to give the UK industry a competitive edge in production technology. This will be highly marketable overseas as well as helping reduce the cost of producing oil in the UK .

Trade in crude oil

If just quantities are looked at, the UK produces more than enough crude oil to meet its own needs. However, refineries need to receive a mix of grades of crude oil in order to be able to make the full spectrum of oil products, ranging from light products like aviation fuel to heavier grade products like bitumen. Norway supplied almost three-quarters of the 41 million tonnes of crude oil imported into the UK in 1997 with 11 per cent of imports coming from the Middle East, mainly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Chart 2 shows that UK refineries consume approximately 41 per cent of the crude oil produced by the UK. The majority of the UK's crude oil exports go to European Union countries - 76 per cent of total UK exports in 1997. A similar pattern of disposals is emerging in 1998. To give some idea of the significance of the UK's exports, they equaled 4.6 per cent of total world trade in crude oil in 1996, the latest year for which complete world data are available. The UK supplied 1.8 per cent of crude oil consumed in the USA in 1997, and 18 and 16 per cent of crude oil consumed in France and Germany.

Chart 2 Disposals of UK crude oil, 1990 and 1997



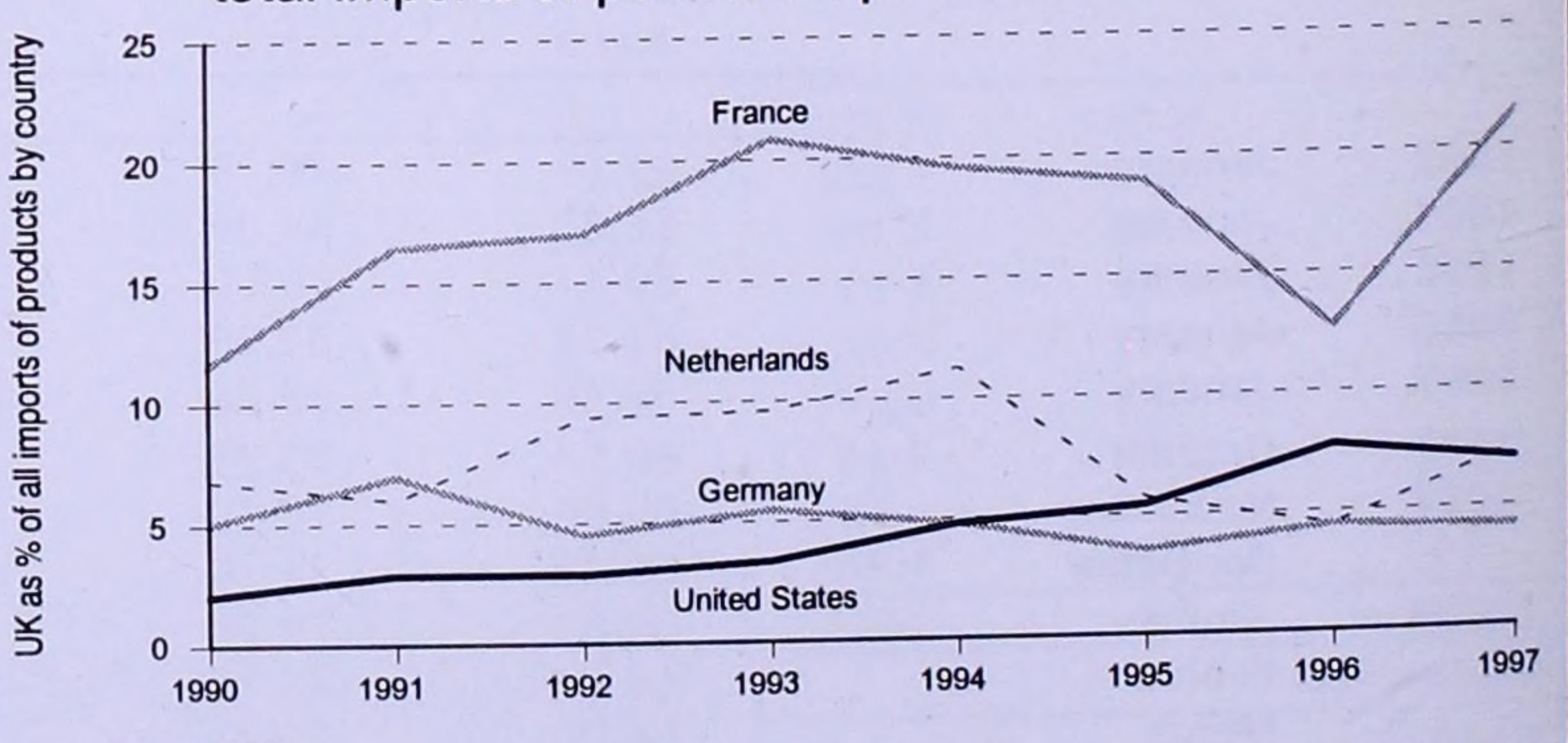
Source : DTI

Trade in petroleum products

The UK exports nearly 30 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 26 million tonnes in 1997. 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 1997. The main other countries receiving UK exports of petroleum products in 1997 were Ireland, Italy, France and Germany.

Chart 3 shows how the UK has penetrated certain of these overseas markets. UK petroleum product exports comprised 3.7 per cent of total world trade in petroleum products in 1996, the latest year for which complete world data are available. UK products supplied 7 per cent of the total volume of US imports of petroleum products in 1997 (mostly in the form of motor spirit) and 22, 4 and 8 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 80 per cent of oil products imported into Ireland (mostly motor spirit and DERV fuel for transport and gas oil for heating).

Chart 3 UK exports of petroleum products as a proportion of total imports of petroleum products



Source: IEA

The UK imported 8.7 million tonnes of oil products in 1997 (12 per cent of UK inland consumption in 1997). This was nearly 25 per cent less than in 1990, the reduction being mostly in imports of heavy fuel oils for electricity generation. Most of the UK's imports of products in 1997 and 1998 were of products where either UK refineries are operating at near their upper limit of capacity (e.g. aviation fuel, where imports made up 17 per cent of UK consumption in 1997), or where UK refineries cannot currently produce a particular product (e.g. low sulphur versions of gas diesel (i.e. City Diesel) and fuel oils have to be imported from Germany and Sweden).

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

	To: *multiply*	Thousand toe	Terajoules	Gigawatt hours	Million therms
From:	Thousand tonne of oil equivalent	1	41.87	11.63	0.3968
	Terajoules (TJ)	0.02388	1	0.2778	0.009478
	Gigawatt hours (GWh)	0.08598	3.6	1	0.03412
	Million therms	2.52	105.5	29.31	1

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". They are :

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Final consumers:		Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Iron and steel	27, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Public administration	75, 80, 85
Other industry	13 to 22, 24 to 37, 41 and 45 excluding those parts of 27 relating to Iron and Steel.	Other services	90-93, 99
		Domestic	Not covered by SIC 1992
Transport	60-63		

ENERGY*trends*

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

ENERGY*trends* is a monthly publication produced by the Department of Trade and Industry which began in the 1960s. With tables, charts and commentary covering all the major aspects of energy, it provides a comprehensive picture of energy production and use over recent months. It allows readers to monitor trends during the year and as such complements the annual publications "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" and "The Energy Report" volumes 1 and 2. The **'Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics'** provides detailed annual data and analysis, going back, in some cases, to before 1960. The **'Energy Report Volume 1'** provides an update on Government policy and details the evolution of the energy sector towards full competition whilst **Volume 2,** often referred to as the **'Brown Book'**, gives details of oil and gas resources in the United Kingdom.

ENERGY*trends* provides essential information for everyone, from economists to environmentalists, and from energy suppliers to energy users.

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