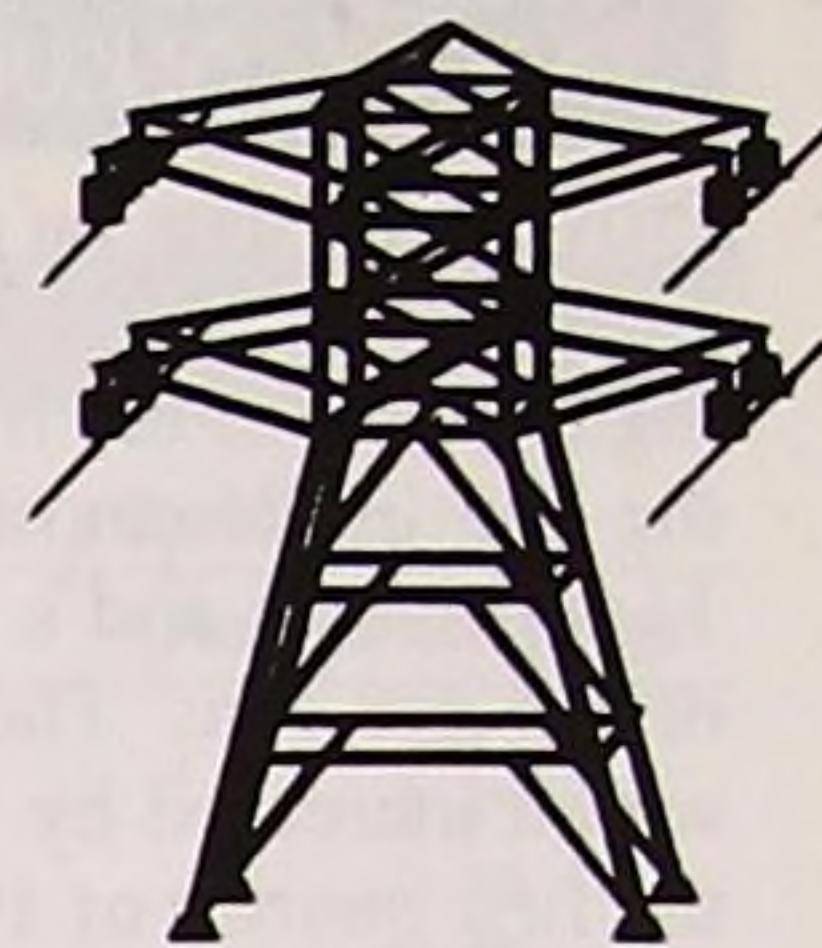
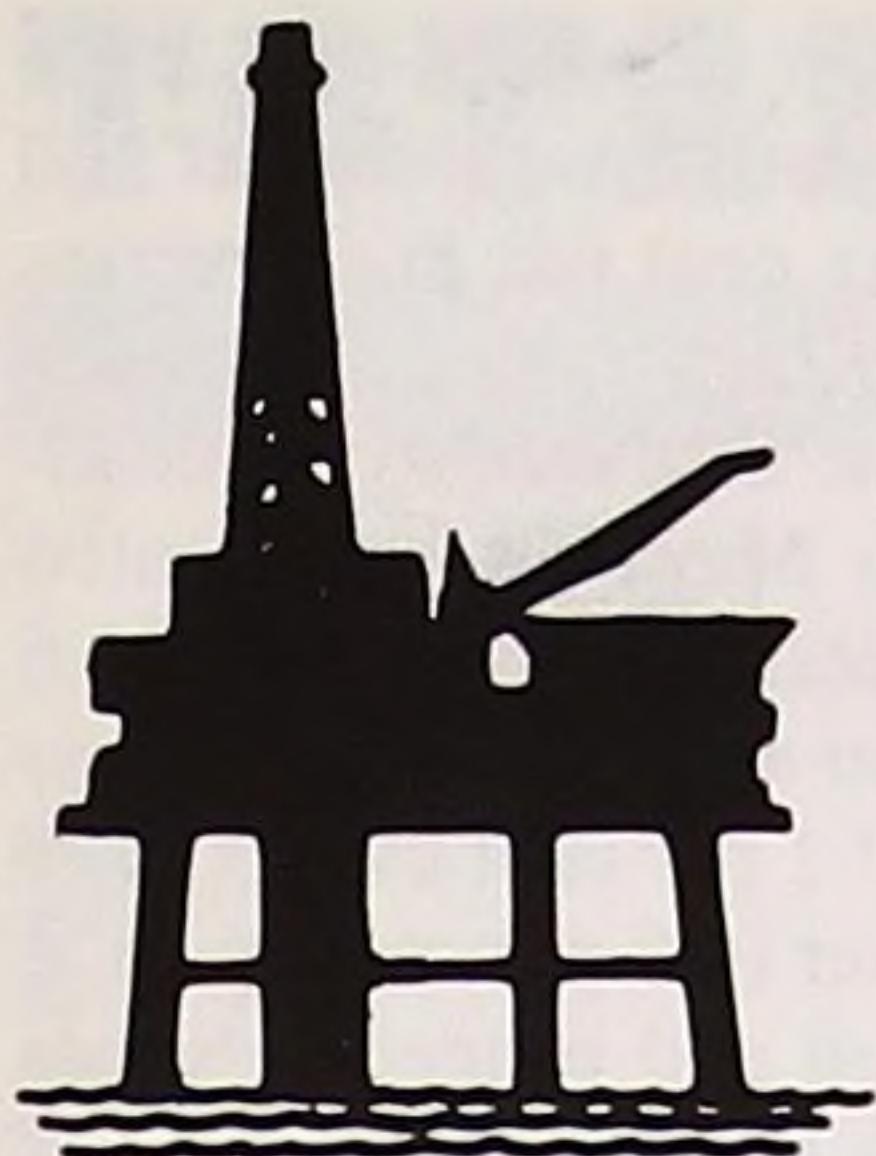


ENERGY Trends

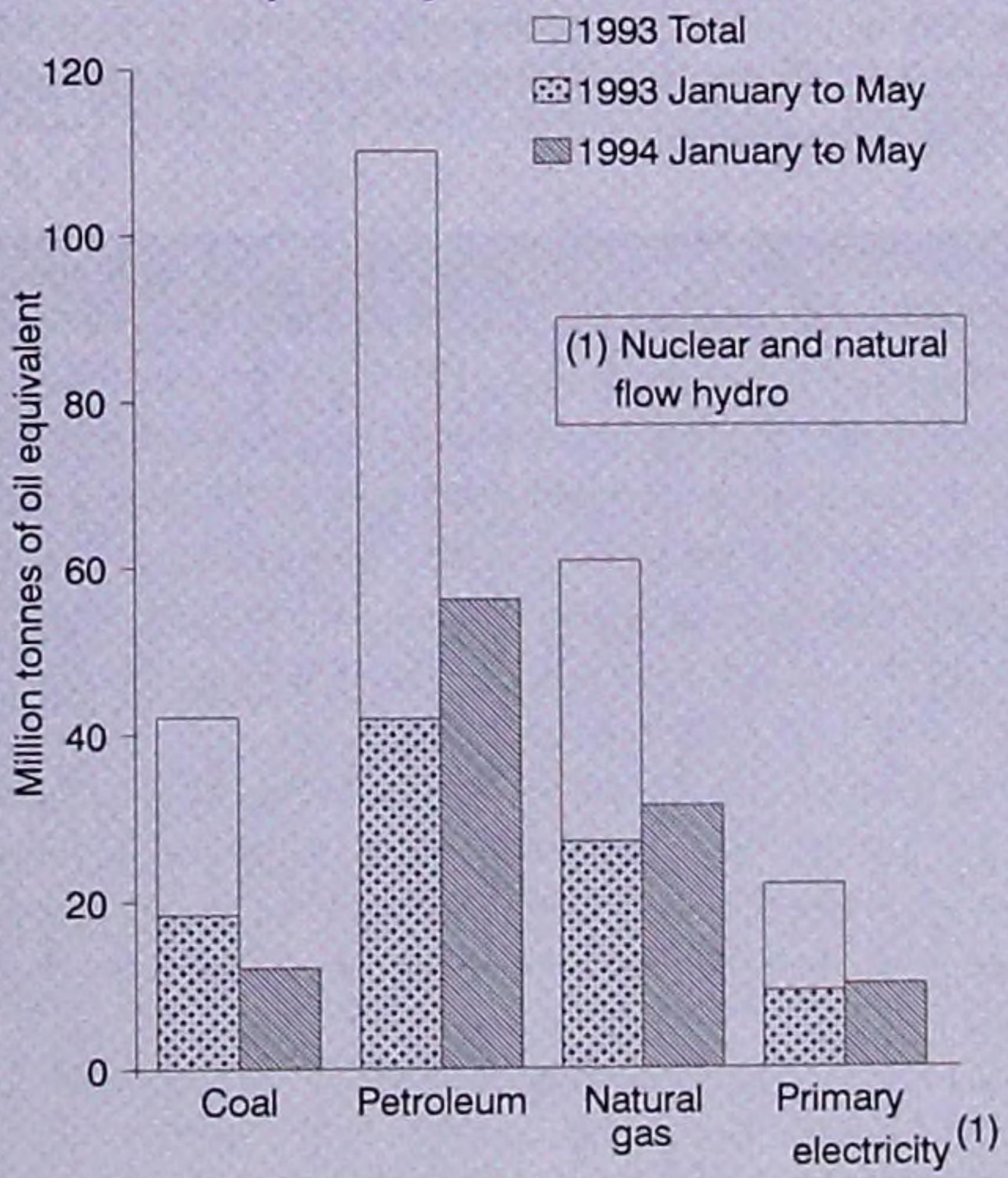


A Statistical Bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

MAIN POINTS

- ★ Energy production in the three months to May 1994 was 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ★ Primary energy consumption in the three months to May 1994, after temperature correction, and seasonal adjustment, was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ★ The number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells started in the first half of 1994 was about a quarter less than a year earlier.
- ★ Natural gas consumption in the first quarter of 1994 was 12 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. There were increases in industrial, commercial, and domestic consumption, but about half the increase was in gas for electricity generation, almost double that in the first quarter of 1993.
- ★ The UK had a net surplus of £650 billion in trade in fuels in the first quarter of 1994, compared with a surplus of about £100 million a year ago.
- ★ A short supplement on the back page summarises the results of the latest survey into the contribution of renewable sources of energy towards the United Kingdom's energy requirements.

Chart 1 : Production of indigenous primary fuels in 1993 and 1994



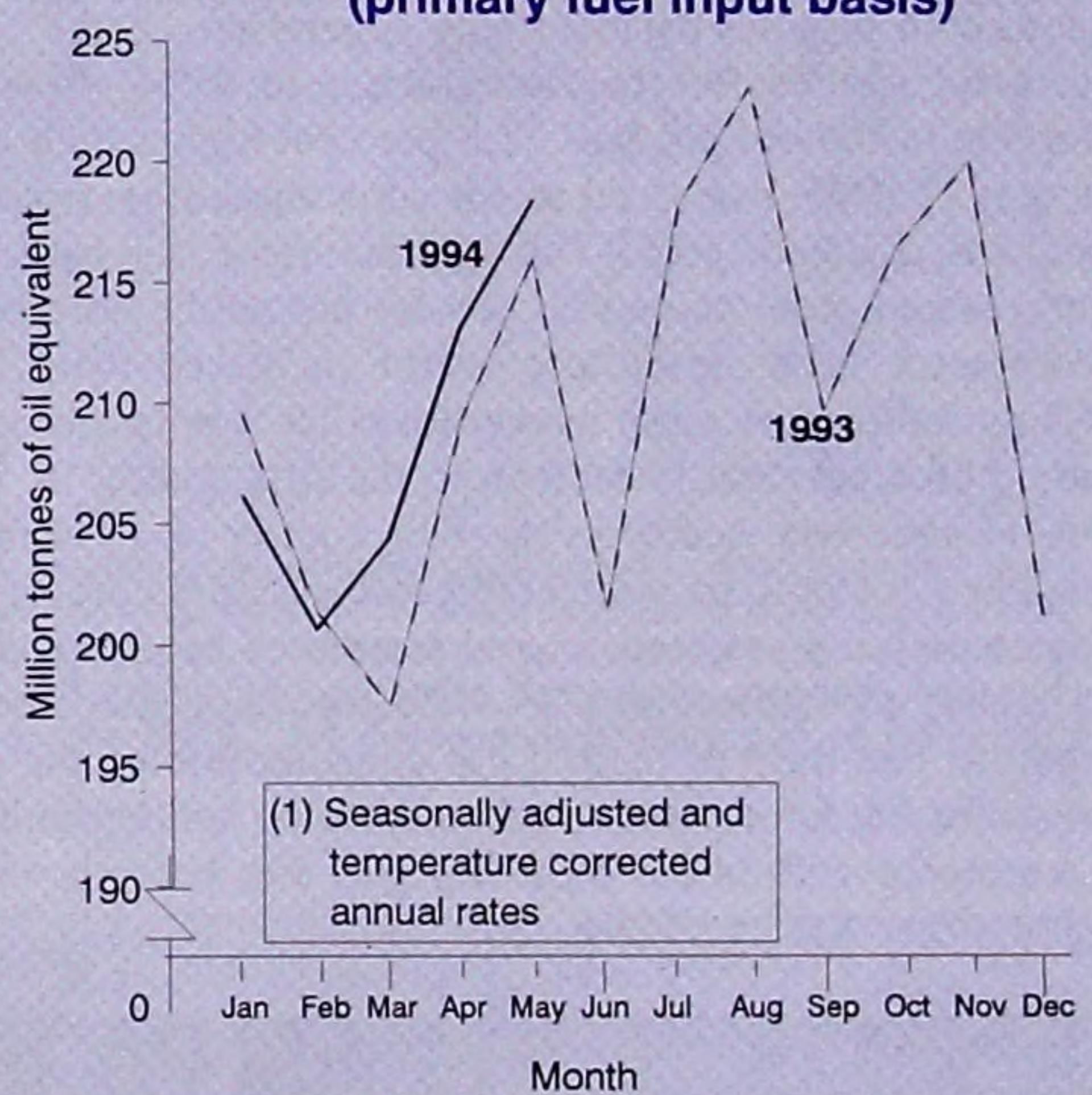
TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels during the three months March to May 1994 at 64.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 14.7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1993. Production of coal fell by 34.5 per cent, whilst production of petroleum and natural gas rose by 40.2 per cent and by 14.6 per cent respectively, reflecting in both cases the effects of new fields coming on stream during the past year. Nuclear electricity generation rose by 2.0 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three month period March to May 1994 was 3.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal fell by 3.1 per cent. Consumption of natural gas rose by 12.1 per cent, in part due to the increased demand caused by slightly cooler weather compared with a year earlier, but mainly as a result of an increase in gas use for electricity generation. Consumption of nuclear electricity and petroleum rose by 2.0 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively.

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



The average temperature during the period was marginally lower than a year ago, making total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, in the three months March to May 1994, 2.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of coal and petroleum decreased by 3.4 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 9.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

Continued on next page



ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USER (Table 3)

Provisional data on consumption by final users in the first quarter of 1994 show that final energy consumption was 3.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1993. This was mainly due to the rise in demand from industry (other than iron and steel) of 11.0 per cent and a rise in consumption by the domestic sector of 5.5 per cent. The main fuels affected were coal, the use of which increased by 16.3 per cent and gas, for which demand in the first quarter of 1994 rose by 6.2 per cent compared to a year earlier.

COAL (Tables 4 to 7)

Provisional figures for the three months March to May 1994 show that total production was 12.2 million tonnes, 34.5 per cent less than in the corresponding months a year earlier.

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period March to May 1994 was 21.2 million tonnes, 3.1 per cent less than in the same months a year earlier. Consumption by electricity generators fell by 7.2 per cent whilst consumption by industry rose by 45.7 per cent. Disposals to the domestic sector also rose, by 9.3 per cent.

Total stocks of coal at the end of May 1994 were 35.7 million tonnes, 1.1 million tonnes lower than at the end of April 1994 and 11.1 million tonnes lower than at the end of May 1993. Overall productivity in British Coal's mines was 48.3 per cent higher in the first five months of 1994 than a year earlier.

GAS (Tables 8 and 9)

Provisional data for the three month period to May 1994 show that gross production was 14.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports to Europe from the Markham field were 2,326 gigawatt hours in the period March to May 1994, reducing the UK's net imports of natural gas by 19.4 per cent. Imported supplies were 6.3 per cent of the total gas available compared to 8.3 per cent a year earlier. Gas supplied through the inland transmission system in the three month period to May 1994 was 12.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, largely because of the significant increase in supplies for electricity generation.

Provisional figures for the first quarter of 1994 show that consumption of natural gas was 11.8 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1993. Industrial sector consumption increased by 10.4 per cent, domestic sector consumption increased by 4.9 per cent and consumption of natural gas by the public administration, commerce, and agriculture sector increased by 5.2 per cent. About half the increase in consumption was by electricity generators, 86.8 per cent more than in the first quarter of 1993. Sales to the industrial sector in the first quarter of 1994 by the independent gas suppliers were about three quarters higher than in the same period a year earlier, and accounted for about 40 per cent of natural gas consumption by industry. They also accounted for almost one-third of natural gas consumption by the commercial sector (including public administration and agriculture). These compared with about a quarter and one seventh respectively in the first quarter of 1993.

PETROLEUM (Tables 10 to 16)

Offshore exploration and appraisal drilling activity in the second quarter of 1994 was 5.0 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1993, and the number of development wells started fell by 6.8 per cent.

Deliveries of petroleum products in the period March to May 1994 were 1.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within the total, deliveries of transport fuels were

virtually unchanged on a year earlier, with increases of 1.3 per cent, and 8.1 per cent in deliveries of aviation turbine fuel and Derv fuel respectively offsetting a 4.1 per cent fall in deliveries of motor spirit. Deliveries of fuel oil (which includes orimulsion) increased marginally by 0.6 per cent. Deliveries of unleaded petrol in the three months March to May 1994 represented 56.5 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries, compared with 51.6 per cent in the corresponding period a year ago.

Stocks of petroleum products rose by 7.1 per cent during May but at the end of the month were still lower (6.9 per cent) than at the end of May 1993. Stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils also increased by 7.1 per cent during May and at the end of the month were 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 17 to 22)

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (March to May 1994) was 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from conventional steam stations during the period fell by 6.4 per cent. The supply from nuclear stations rose by 2.8 per cent and the supply from Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Stations (CCGTs) was twice that of the March to May period of 1993. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was less than a year ago) and imports are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system rose by 3.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to May 1994 rose by 1.3 per cent compared to the three months to May 1993. Coal use was 7.2 per cent down on a year earlier while the amount of gas used was 72.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Users of Tables 20 and 21 should note the change to million tonnes of oil equivalent (see Insert) and that the contribution of hydro electricity (in keeping with the methodology adopted by international bodies) is now measured on an energy supplied basis rather than a substitution basis.

FOREIGN TRADE (Table 24)

Provisional figures for the first quarter of 1994 show that, in value terms, total imports were 22.4 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1993, whilst exports were 7.5 per cent higher. Overall the United Kingdom was a net exporter of fuels, with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £660 million. This compares with a surplus of £107 million in the first quarter of 1993. The increase is largely due to an improvement in the trade balance in crude oil.

In volume terms imports in the first quarter of 1994 were 6.5 per cent lower than a year ago, but exports were 38.5 per cent higher. Overall the United Kingdom was a net exporter of fuels for the third quarter in a row, with a surplus equivalent to 8.2 million tonnes of oil. It should be noted, however, that following the introduction of Intrastat, these figures remain subject to greater revision than usual.

PRICES (Tables 25 to 29)

Between mid-April and mid-May 1994 the prices of 4 star, and super unleaded petrol rose by 0.3 and 0.5 pence per litre respectively, while the prices of premium unleaded petrol and Derv fuel each rose by 0.1 pence per litre. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in May fell by a provisional 6 per cent from April's level.

The article on the back page summarises the results of the latest survey into the contribution of renewable sources of energy towards the United Kingdom's energy requirements.

CHANGE IN METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used to derive the figures in a number of tables in this issue of Energy Trends have been revised since the previous issue. The changes affect all the figures on overall energy and certain figures on electricity and foreign trade, and have been applied to data for all the years covered. They are described in more detail in the Insert to this issue and in the 1994 edition of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics, where the changes have also been applied.

Outcome of the review of statistical methodologies for the compilation of overall energy data

In the November 1993 issue of *Energy Trends* the scope of a methodological review of the compilation of energy statistics was outlined. Three main changes were proposed affecting figures on overall energy production and consumption, aggregate energy trade, primary electricity and fuel consumption for electricity generation.

In November 1993 a consultation paper was issued to gather the views of interested parties in the United Kingdom and international organisations. In the light of the responses received it was decided to adopt two of the three proposed changes - the use of the tonne of oil equivalent as the common unit of energy, and the use of the energy supplied basis for calculation of primary electricity generation. The conclusions of the consultation exercise and the consequences of the changes for the data presented in *Energy Trends* are described below. The data presented in the 1994 issue of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* have been similarly revised.

(a) The common unit of measurement.

In previous issues of *Energy Trends* data on overall energy availability and consumption were expressed in therms (Table 3), in addition to tables converted approximately to oil equivalents (Tables 1, 2, 20, 21 and 24). However, therms are no longer the unit of measurement used by any of the energy industries in the United Kingdom. It was therefore felt that a new common unit should be adopted to bring the United Kingdom more into line with international energy organisations. The consultation paper considered the merits of the various alternative units.

Although the gigajoule is the common unit used by the United Nations, both the organisations with which the United Kingdom is most closely associated, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), use the tonne of oil equivalent.

The consultation exercise revealed that there was overwhelming support for the adoption of a new common energy unit. A substantial minority of respondents favoured the gigajoule and some preferred the kilowatt-hour, but about half accepted the arguments in favour of the tonne of oil equivalent. It was therefore decided to adopt the tonne of oil equivalent (toe) as the common energy

unit in the United Kingdom, using the internationally accepted definition as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1 tonne of oil equivalent} &= 10^7 \text{ kilocalories} \\ &= 397 \text{ therms} \\ &= 41.868 \text{ GJ} \\ &= 11,630 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

As a result of this change, Table 3, presented previously in therms has been converted to toe using this new definition.

In previous issues of *Energy Trends* some data on overall energy (Tables 1 and 2), fuel used for electricity generation (Tables 20 and 21) and foreign trade (Table 24), were expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent. These tables were based on a different definition of the toe with the heat content of one toe taken as 425 therms. They were also based on very approximate conversions to this unit. These tables have now been converted to the new definition of the toe and have also been derived by a more precise approach using calorific values and conversion factors appropriate to each type of fuel.

(b) Use of net calorific values.

The consultation exercise gathered views on the merits of changing to the use of net calorific values to convert data on individual fuels to a common unit of energy. Gross calorific values have been used in the United Kingdom for overall energy calculations, whereas the IEA and Eurostat use net calorific values. Net values exclude the amount of heat necessary to evaporate the water present in the fuel or formed during the combustion process. The differences between gross and net values are taken as 5 per cent for solid and liquids fuels and 10 per cent for gases.

It was clear from the responses received that there were good arguments both for and against moving from gross to net calorific values. It was decided, on balance, to retain the current use of gross values, but to review the position again in a few years time.

(c) Use of the energy supplied basis.

The contribution of nuclear, hydro and imports of electricity to the overall energy balance can be expressed either on a substitution basis or an energy supplied basis. On a substitution basis electricity production is expressed as the notional amount of fossil fuel needed to produce the same net output of

electricity in a conventional thermal station. This is the method previously used in the United Kingdom. The IEA and Eurostat use the energy supplied basis, where production is expressed in terms of the energy content of the electricity produced.

Respondents to the consultation exercise generally supported the proposal to change to the energy supplied basis. It was therefore decided to adopt the energy supplied basis for primary and imported electricity. This change affects the relevant series in Tables 1, 2, 3, 20, 21 and 24. (The technical details are described below). There was, however, some reluctance to lose the information that the substitution basis reveals about the amount of fossil fuel consumption replaced by the electricity from nuclear, hydro and some renewable sources and from imports. For this reason an additional table has been included in the 1994 issue of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* (Table 55), presenting annual figures on a substitution basis.

The energy supplied basis defines the primary input (in million tonnes of oil equivalent) needed to produce 1 TWh of hydro, wind, or imported electricity in terms of the accepted conversion ratios ie

$$\text{Electricity generated (TWh)} \times 0.086$$

where 1 TWh = 0.086 mtoe (since 1 mtoe is defined as 11.63 TWh).

The primary input needed to produce 1 TWh of nuclear electricity is defined as

$$\frac{\text{Electricity generated (TWh)}}{\text{Thermal efficiency of nuclear stations}} \times 0.086$$

The thermal efficiency of nuclear stations in the United Kingdom in 1993 was 0.36 (ie 36%) according to figures compiled by Eurostat. This efficiency has risen in stages from 0.32 in 1982. This efficiency is higher than the 34 per cent thermal efficiency of conventional power stations used in the substitution basis calculations and might thus be expected to yield a lower figure for fuel use at nuclear stations. However, in accordance with international conventions the 0.36 efficiency factor is applied to electricity generated whereas for the substitution basis the 0.34 efficiency factor was applied to the smaller figure of electricity supplied (ie generated net of use on works). Thus the contribution of nuclear to primary electricity and to fuel use for electricity generation in 1993 in oil equivalent terms is shown as 21.5 mtoe in Tables 1, 2 and 20 of *Energy Trends*, a figure 5 per cent higher than it would have been on the substitution

basis (ie 20.6 mtoe). Because of general revisions to data at this time of year in the light of fuller information from electricity companies provided for the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, and because of the amended definition of a tonne of oil equivalent, the substitution basis figures differ from those previously given in Tables 20 and 21.

The contribution of hydro-electricity (and wind) to primary electricity and to fuel use for electricity generation in 1993 in oil equivalent terms is reduced by 73 per cent from 1.4 mtoe on a substitution basis to 0.4 mtoe on an energy supplied basis. The contribution of electricity imports to primary electricity and to fuel use for electricity generation in 1993 in oil equivalent terms is reduced by 66 per cent from 4.2 mtoe on a substitution basis to 1.4 mtoe on an energy supplied basis.

The contribution of primary electricity as a whole in oil equivalent terms in Tables 1 and 2 is reduced by 11 per cent in 1993 from 26.2 mtoe on a substitution basis to 23.3 mtoe on an energy supplied basis, while total fuel use for electricity generation is reduced by 4 per cent in 1993 from 80.6 mtoe on a substitution basis to 77.8 mtoe on an energy supplied basis. It should be noted that the changes in method have been applied to all years.

The consultation exercise also collected views on a proposal to change the methods used to derive the temperature corrected energy consumption series (Table 2). It was concluded that the methods should be improved but that further work was required. It is hoped that a revised method will be available for use in the 1995 issue of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* and in the July 1995 issue of *Energy Trends*.

The Department would like to thank all those who participated in the Review. Anyone interested in receiving a fuller summary of the outcome of the Review, or wishing to comment on the conclusions reached should write to:-

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London SW1E 5HE
(Tel: 071 238 3576)

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal ²	Petroleum ^{3,4}	Natural gas ⁵	Primary electricity	
					Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁶
1989	221.4	61.3	100.7	41.3	17.74	0.42
1990	219.3	56.6	100.3	45.6	16.26	0.45
1991	226.6	58.0	100.1	50.7	17.43	0.40
1992	225.8	51.8	103.4	51.6	18.45	0.48
1993	234.7	42.1	110.1	60.7	21.49	0.39
Per cent change	+4.0	-18.8	+6.4	+17.6	+16.5	-17.3
1993 Jan-May	96.5	18.4	41.8	27.1	8.92	0.24
1994 Jan-May p	108.5	12.1	56.1	31.4	8.72	0.25
Per cent change	+12.4	-34.5	+34.0	+15.8	-2.3	+2.9
1993 Mar*	22.5	5.2	8.3	6.8	2.16	0.06
Apr	17.0	3.1	7.9	4.3	1.67	0.04
May	16.4	3.1	8.3	3.5	1.42	0.04
Total	55.9	11.3	24.6	14.6	5.24	0.14
1994 Mar*	24.3	3.1	11.6	7.5	2.04	0.07
Apr	20.4	2.1	11.4	5.3	1.59	0.06
May	19.4	2.2	11.5	4.0	1.71	0.04
Total	64.1	7.4	34.4	16.8	5.35	0.16
Per cent change	+14.7	-34.5	+40.2	+14.6	+2.0	+18.1

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
	Total	Coal ^{2,3}	Petroleum ⁴	Natural			Net	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural			Net
				gas ⁵	Nuclear	hydro ⁶					gas	Nuclear	hydro	
<i>Unadjusted⁷</i>														
1989	211.8	67.9	76.2	48.5	17.74	0.42	1.09	216.7	69.1	74.7	53.8	17.74	0.42	1.09
1990	213.8	67.7	78.0	50.4	16.26	0.45	1.03	220.08	69.5	77.8	55.8	16.26	0.45	1.03
1991	218.5	67.1	78.1	54.0	17.43	0.40	1.41	217.8	67.2	75.1	56.3	17.43	0.40	1.41
1992	216.4	63.4	77.8	54.8	18.45	0.48	1.44	218.3	63.5	78.3	56.2	18.45	0.48	1.44
1993	220.5	55.1	79.7	62.4	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.1	79.8	63.2	21.49	0.39	1.44
Per cent change	+1.9	-13.1	+2.4	+13.9	+16.5	-17.3	+0.1	+1.5	-13.1	+1.9	+12.5	+16.5	-17.3	+0.1
1993 Jan-May	96.6	23.6	34.1	29.2	8.92	0.24	0.60	206.7	56.1	70.7	58.0	19.92	0.50	1.43
1994 Jan-May p	99.5	22.7	34.1	33.2	8.72	0.25	0.60	208.5	53.5	69.7	63.8	19.57	0.53	1.43
Per cent change	+3.0	-3.7	+0.1	+13.6	-2.3	+2.9	—	+0.9	-4.8	-1.5	+10.0	-1.8	+6.0	-0.1
1993 Mar*	22.7	5.8	7.2	7.3	2.16	0.06	0.14	197.5	56.0	61.7	57.7	19.85	0.48	1.69
Apr	16.9	3.9	6.6	4.7	1.67	0.04	0.12	209.2	51.7	76.0	58.4	21.33	0.49	1.37
May	15.9	3.9	6.6	3.8	1.42	0.04	0.11	215.9	57.4	82.4	56.4	17.88	0.51	1.36
Total	55.6	13.6	20.4	15.8	5.24	0.14	0.37	207.5	55.0	73.4	57.5	19.68	0.49	1.47
1994 Mar*	23.0	5.5	7.4	7.9	2.04	0.07	0.14	204.3	53.7	64.3	65.4	18.78	0.51	1.71
Apr	18.1	4.1	6.7	5.7	1.59	0.06	0.12	213.1	52.3	73.8	64.6	20.33	0.67	1.38
May	16.3	3.6	6.6	4.2	1.71	0.04	0.11	218.2	53.5	82.0	59.3	21.63	0.54	1.34
Total	57.5	13.2	20.7	17.7	5.35	0.16	0.37	211.9	53.2	73.3	63.1	20.25	0.59	1.48
Per cent change	+3.4	-3.1	+1.3	+12.1	+2.0	+18.1	—	+2.1	-3.4	-0.1	+9.7	+2.8	+20.6	+0.1

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

NOTES TO TABLES

Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages or totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.

The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted in Tables 2 and 27. Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.

Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large. These comparisons can be affected by calendar differences.

Monthly figures relate to four week periods except where otherwise indicated. Figures in the Gas and Petroleum sections relate to calendar months.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.

Definitions and abbreviations are shown below Table 23. Approximate conversion factors are shown after Table 29.

Symbols used in the tables

. . not available

— Nil or less than half the final digit shown

* five-week period

p provisional

r revised; where a column or row shows 'r' at the beginning, most, but not necessarily all, of the data have been revised.

e estimated; totals of which the figures form a constituent part are therefore partly estimated.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1992	1993	Per cent change	1992			1993				1994p	
				2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal	51,803	42,056	-18.8	12,844	11,734	12,270	12,392	9,888	9,693	10,082	7,673	-38.1
Petroleum ¹	103,435	110,105	+6.4	23,510	25,845	27,898	25,603	23,973	28,054	32,476	33,296	+30.0
Natural gas ²	51,597	60,682	+17.6	8,585	6,965	18,039	19,397	11,340	9,424	20,521	22,142	+14.2
Primary electricity ³	18,929	21,885	+15.6	4,454	4,008	4,950	6,112	5,090	4,979	5,704	5,371	-12.1
Total ⁴	225,770	234,736	+4.0	49,393	48,551	63,156	63,507	50,294	52,153	68,786	68,482	+7.8
Arrivals, Petroleum ⁵	72,867	77,809	+6.8	18,353	19,127	19,311	18,550	19,511	19,383	20,365	17,835	-3.9
Other	20,688	18,691	-9.7	6,073	5,665	5,166	4,968	4,328	4,644	4,751	5,282	+6.3
Shipments	85,639	96,485	+12.7	19,885	22,049	23,137	20,645	21,255	26,049	28,535	28,309	+37.1
Marine Bunkers	2,685	2,612	-2.7	746	652	710	546	715	722	629	602	+10.3
Stock changes ⁶												
Solid fuels	-2,265	+1,155		-1,874	-1,720	+1,317	+291	-127	-1,285	+2,276	+4,035	
Crude Petroleum	-249	-342		-50	-378	-68	-675	+90	+713	-470	+191	
Petroleum products	+944	-325		+181	+471	+196	-223	+18	-108	-12	+637	
Natural gas	+132	+130		-78	-317	+164	+280	-240	-374	+465	+217	
Non-energy use ⁷	13,252	13,723	+3.6	2,852	3,035	3,874	3,531	3,110	3,587	3,495	3,527	-0.1
Statistical difference ⁸	+77	+1,496		+224	-244	-1,315	+369	-136	+1,461	-206	-448	
Total primary energy input ⁹	216,387	220,527	+1.9	48,466	45,015	61,317	62,345	48,658	46,229	63,296	63,456	+1.8
Conversion losses etc. ¹⁰	65,981	68,222	+3.4	14,449	14,346	18,037	18,730	15,348	15,283	19,232	18,411	-1.7
Final energy consumption ^{4,11}	150,406	152,305	+1.3	34,017	30,669	43,280	43,615	33,348	31,283	44,064	45,045	+3.3
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER¹¹												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	5	2	-60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other solid fuel ¹²	3,942	3,817	-3.2	1,035	924	990	1,043	1,001	849	924	992	-4.9
Coke oven gas	499	475	-4.8	136	118	111	121	123	113	118	126	+4.4
Gas ¹³	1,118	1,215	+8.7	88	292	443	350	282	262	322	343	-2.0
Electricity	731	754	+3.1	186	171	184	197	192	177	189	196	-0.1
Petroleum	713	895	+25.5	219	156	136	238	226	210	221	204	-14.4
Total	7,008	7,158	+2.1	1,665	1,663	1,864	1,949	1,824	1,611	1,774	1,862	-4.5
Other industries												
Coal	4,371	3,556	-18.6	1,028	924	1,156	728	783	868	1,180	987	+35.6
Other solid fuel ¹²	278	371	+33.5	48	43	40	87	79	71	134	45	-47.8
Coke oven gas	34	23	-32.4	10	8	5	9	9	3	3	8	-12.4
Gas ¹³	9,463	9,541	+0.8	2,846	2,197	3,426	2,813	2,071	1,890	2,768	3,277	+16.5
Electricity	7,474	7,519	+0.6	1,819	1,824	1,869	1,899	1,819	1,831	1,970	1,967	+3.6
Petroleum	7,608	8,020	+5.4	1,751	1,693	1,972	2,208	1,793	1,843	2,175	2,312	+4.7
Total	29,228	29,030	-0.7	7,502	6,688	8,469	7,744	6,554	6,505	8,230	8,596	+11.0
Transport sector												
Electricity ¹⁴	461	537	+16.5	116	113	116	142	132	132	151	151	+6.5
Petroleum	48,888	49,770	+1.8	12,338	12,688	12,205	11,807	12,455	12,919	12,589	11,711	-0.8
Total	49,349	50,307	+1.9	12,454	12,802	12,320	11,949	12,587	13,051	12,720	11,862	-0.7
Domestic sector												
Coal	3,053	3,415	+11.9	788	731	793	902	728	843	943	985	+9.3
Other solid fuel ¹²	1,080	1,078	-0.2	277	234	207	263	292	249	275	202	-23.4
Gas ¹³	28,372	29,238	+3.1	4,703	2,998	10,073	10,742	4,666	3,194	10,636	11,273	+4.9
Electricity	8,549	8,630	+0.9	1,776	1,615	2,516	2,582	1,851	1,640	2,557	2,678	+3.7
Petroleum	2,889	3,038	+5.2	514	521	924	995	529	567	947	1,199	+20.5
Total ⁴	43,950	45,405	+3.3	8,058	6,098	14,514	15,484	8,066	6,493	15,358	16,336	+5.5
Other final users ¹⁵												
Coal	620	588	-5.2	121	88	181	215	116	79	179	174	-19.3
Other solid fuel ¹²	252	191	-24.2	35	38	20	45	51	32	64	10	-77.4
Gas ¹³	8,531	8,056	-5.6	1,587	856	2,829	2,942	1,611	1,009	2,494	2,993	+1.7
Electricity	6,992	7,121	+1.8	1,572	1,559	1,889	1,932	1,602	1,594	1,992	1,902	-1.6
Petroleum	4,477	4,449	-0.6	1,023	877	1,194	1,355	937	909	1,249	1,310	-3.3
Total	20,872	20,405	-2.2	4,338	3,418	6,114	6,489	4,317	3,623	5,978	6,388	-1.6
Total final users ⁴	150,406	152,305	+1.3	34,017	30,669	43,280	43,615	33,348	31,283	44,064	45,045	+3.3
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL¹¹												
Coal	8,049	7,561	-6.1	1,937	1,743	2,131	1,845	1,627	1,790	2,302	2,146	+16.3
Other solid fuel ¹²	5,552	5,										

COAL

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

Thousand tonnes

	Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined) ²⁵		
	Total ^{1,2}	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports ³	Shipments ⁴	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1989	99,820	79,628	18,657	+10,088	12,137	2,049	7,593	506
1990	92,762	72,899	18,134	+12,250	14,783	2,533	4,557	410
1991	94,202	73,357	18,636	+17,938	19,611	1,672	3,467	269
1992	84,493	65,800	18,187	+19,671	20,339	668	3,080	150
1993	68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,709	18,400 e	691	2,242	349
Per cent change	-19.3	-23.3	-6.5		-9.5	+3.4	-27.2	(+)
1993 Jan-May	30,141	23,037	6,914	+7,177	7,400 e	223	1,377	347
1994 Jan-May p	19,739	13,544	6,056	+6,824	7,250 e	426	1,010	—
Per cent change	-34.5	-41.2	-12.4		-2.0	+91.3	-26.7	(—)
1993 Mar*	8,498	6,469	1,991	+1,233	1,300 e	67	—	27
Apr	5,039	3,853	1,139	+1,347	1,400 e	53	369	320
May	5,019	3,670	1,301	+1,321	1,350 e	29	163	—
Total	18,556	13,991	4,431	3,901	4,050	149	532	347
1994 Mar*	5,068	3,365	1,664	+1,400	1,500 e	100	—	—
Apr	3,410	2,283	1,102	+1,332	1,400 e	68	138	—
May p	3,677	2,391	1,261	+1,159	1,200 e	41	99	—
Total	12,155	8,040	4,028	+3,891	4,100	209	237	—
Per cent change	-34.5	-42.5	-9.1		+1.2	+40.0	-55.4	(—)

1. Includes an estimate for slurry, etc., recovered and disposed of otherwise than by BCC. 2. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 3. To December 1992, as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS). From January 1993 import figures include an additional estimate for unrecorded trade. From January 1994 import figures are being estimated on the basis of information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from the Central Statistical Office. 4. Shipments as recorded by BCC; the figures may differ from those published in OTS. 5. BCC only.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

	Fuel producers (consumption)					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
	Primary		Secondary			Domestic ⁴		
	Total ¹	Collieries	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries ³	Industry ⁴	House coal ⁵	Other ⁶
1989	107,581	146	82,053 r	10,792	1,717	6,763 r	3,756	1,292
1990	108,256	117	84,014 r	10,852	1,544	6,283 r	3,047	1,192
1991	107,513	112	83,542 r	10,011	1,501	6,426 r	3,150	1,628
1992	100,620	79	78,509 r	9,031	1,319	6,581 r	2,853	1,303
1993	86,783	48	66,163	8,479	1,329	5,300	2,709	1,930
Per cent change	-13.8	-39.7	-15.7	-6.1	+0.8	-19.5	-5.1	+48.1
1993 Jan-May	37,850	26	29,915	3,421	529	1,729	1,037	770
1994 Jan-May p	36,433	15	27,752	3,471	544	2,363	1,012	937
Per cent change	-3.7	-42.2	-7.2	+1.4	+2.9	+36.7	-2.5	+21.7
1993 Mar*	9,389	7	7,481	814	121	418	262	176
Apr	6,205	4	4,809	651	97	362	144	66
May	6,248	4	4,787	660	94	283	192	178
Total	21,842	14	17,077	2,125	312	1,063	598	420
1994 Mar*	8,887	5	6,750 r	817	111	648 r	269	191
Apr	6,510	3	4,886	670	86	459	188	162
May p	5,762	2	4,210	667	100	441	164	138
Total	21,159	9	15,846	2,154	297	1,548	622	491
Per cent change	-3.1	-35.2	-7.2	+1.4	-4.6	+45.7	+4.0	+16.9

1. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 2. See box below Table 23 (see also Technical note on page 2 in July 1992 issue). 3. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants. 4. Includes estimated proportion of total imports. 5. Includes miners' coal. 6. Anthracite, dry steam coal and imported naturally smokeless fuels. 7. Includes public administration and commerce.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal^{1,2} at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Distributed				Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations ³	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks	Collieries
							Opencast sites
1989	39,244	29,191	27,512	1,566	113	10,053	6,872
1990	37,760	28,747	27,112	1,564	70	9,013	5,980
1991	43,321	32,343	30,648	1,631	65	10,977	8,764
1992	47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714	10,926
1993	45,341	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,469	12,208
1993 Mar*	46,969	35,249	34,316	896	37	11,720	9,611
Apr	46,874	34,486	33,302	1,140	44	12,388	10,146
May	46,807	33,573	32,390	1,128	54	13,235	10,696
1994 Mar*	38,604	26,097	24,981	1,054	62	12,507	10,411
Apr	36,772	24,390	23,246	1,029	116	12,382	10,316
May p	35,712	23,472	22,242	1,121	109	12,240	10,159
Absolute change:							
in latest month	-1,061	-918	-1,004	+92	-7	-143	-157
on a year ago	-11,096	-10,101	-10,148	-8	+55	-995	-536
							+15
							-458

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

TABLE 7. Colliery manpower and productivity at BCC mines

	Wage earners on colliery books				Absence percentage			Average output per manshift worked ⁵		
	Total ¹	Underground ^{1,2}	Recruitment	Wastage	Total	Voluntary ³	Involuntary ⁴	Overall	Total	Production ⁶
	Thousands		Number		Per cent			Tonnes		
1989	66	56	761	20,509	8.8	3.1	5.7	4.33	5.21	20.41
1990	59	50	712	7,279	8.3	3.0	5.3	4.53	5.40	21.86
1991	49	42	1,098	11,228	7.8	2.8	5.0	5.11	6.08	24.66
1992	35	30	243	14,419	6.9	2.3	4.6	6.01	7.04	28.90
1993	15	..	96	20,405	6.4	1.6	4.9	8.03	9.34	40.42
Per cent change	-57.9	..	-60.5	+41.5				+33.7	+32.7	+39.9
1993 Jan-May	31 ⁷	..	49	10,434	7.2	1.7	5.5	7.24	8.50	36.76
1994 Jan-May p	11 ⁷	..	9	6,613	4.7	1.2	3.6	10.73	12.59	55.79
Per cent change	-64.6		-81.6	-36.6	-34.4	-30.0		+48.3	+48.2	+51.7
1993 Mar*	32	27	5	1,632	8.2	1.9	6.2	7.53	8.84	38.20
Apr	30	..	15	1,390	7.7	1.7	6.1	7.09	8.29	35.58
May	25	..	24	5,561	6.4	1.5	4.9	7.50	8.76	38.66
1994 Mar*	10	..	4	3,122	5.1	1.2	3.9	11.36	13.13	59.47
Apr	9	..	—	956	5.0	1.3	3.7	10.44	12.80	57.48
May p	8	..	1	1,241	4.0	1.1	2.9	12.42	15.14	65.36

1. At the end of period. 2. As from April 1993 British Coal are unable to provide a breakdown between surface and underground workers. 3. Absence for which no reason has been given (ie excludes absence through industrial disputes). 4. Absence mainly for sickness or injury. 5. Saleable deep-mined revenue coal. 6. Output from production faces divided by production manshifts. 7. Average numbers during 1993 were 24 thousand (-42.21 per cent compared with 1992).

GAS

TABLE 8. Natural gas production and supply

	Gross gas production ¹	Exports	Imports	Gas available ²	Indigenous	Imported	Gas transmitted ³	
							Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK	GWh
1989	477,554	—	113,770	553,616	79.4	20.6	549,450	
1990	527,583	—	79,833	569,235	86.0	14.0	568,037	
1991	587,825	—	72,007	623,437	88.4	11.6	616,194	
1992	597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921	
1993	703,799	6,824	48,527	703,885	93.1	6.9	701,272 r	
Per cent change	+17.7	(+)	-20.8	+13.7			+13.1	
1993 Jan-May	321,686	1,958	24,754	327,005	92.4	7.6	329,523	
1994 Jan-May p	371,010	4,098	20,391	367,659	94.5	5.5	373,273	
Per cent change	+15.3	(+)	-17.6	+12.4			+13.3	
1993 Mar	70,688	465	4,686	71,347	93.4	6.6	72,586	
Apr	54,961	452	4,586	55,856	91.8	8.2	56,098	
May	43,574	465	5,075	44,953	88.7	11.3	44,844	
Total	169,223	1,382	14,347	172,156	91.7	8.3	173,528	
1994 Mar	77,853 r	793	4,276	77,438 r	94.5	5.5	78,228	
Apr	66,877	809	4,072	65,488	93.8	6.2	66,854	
May p	49,110	724	3,659	48,579	92.5	7.5	50,282	
Total	193,840	2,326	12,007	191,505	93.7	6.3	195,364	
Per cent change	+14.5	+68.3	-16.3	+11.2			+12.6	

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

TABLE 9. Natural gas consumption^{1,2}

	Total	Electricity generators ³	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	GWth	
					Domestic	Other ⁴
1989	541,831 r	6,108 r	13,693 r	146,800 r	290,557 r	84,673 r
1990	559,082 r	6,410 r	13,530 r	151,837 r	300,410	86,895 r
1991	600,315 r	7,296 r	11,854 r	147,029 r	333,954 r	100,180 r
1992	600,444 r	20,210 r	13,006 r	138,381 r	330,100 r	98,747 r
1993	673,519 r	88,599 r	14,133 r	137,293 r	340,164 r	93,328 r
Per cent change	+12.2	+338.4	+8.7	-0.8	+3.0	-5.5
1992 1st quarter	207,330	3,026 r	3,436 r	40,057 r	123,333	37,478 r
2nd quarter	109,181	1,946 r	1,025 r	33,034 r	54,705	18,471 r
3rd quarter	79,290	5,615 r	3,385	25,448 r	34,873	9,971 r
4th quarter	204,642	9,623 r	5,160 r	39,841 r	117,190	32,827 r
1993 1st quarter	218,699 r	15,102 r	4,071 r	40,465 r	124,977	34,083 r
2nd quarter	126,641 r	20,646 r	3,268 r	29,788 r	54,277	18,664 r
3rd quarter	101,927 r	22,824 r	3,048 r	27,179 r	37,173	11,703 r
4th quarter	226,254 r	30,026 r	3,747 r	39,863 r	123,739 r	28,877 r
1994 1st quarter p	244,403	28,212	3,996	45,175	131,158	35,862
Per cent change	+11.8	+86.8	-1.8	+11.6	+4.9	+5.2

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

PETROLEUM

TABLE 10. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

	Offshore				Onshore	
	Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & appraisal	Development
1989	94	89	183	154	17	28
1990	159	65	224	124	13	23
1991	107	79	186	144	11	3
1992	74	57	131	167	6	8
1993 p	51	59	110	162	2	7
Per cent change	-31.1	+3.5	-16.0	-3.0	-66.7	-12.5
1992 1st quarter	11	17	28	38	5	3
2nd quarter	27	19	46	43	—	1
3rd quarter	12	12	24	41	1	2
4th quarter	24	9	33	45	—	2
1993 1st quarter	13 r	18 r	31	38	1	1
2nd quarter	6	14	20	44	—	1
3rd quarter	10	16	26	35 r	1	3
4th quarter	22	11	33	45	—	2
1994 1st quarter	13	5	18	44 r	—	1
2nd quarter p	10	9	19	41	1	2
Per cent change	+66.7	-35.7	-5.0	-6.8	(+)	(+)

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

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

£ million

	Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits ² (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ³	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ⁴
1989	10,385	2,330	1,182	6,583	1.5	2,705	12
1990	12,024	2,892	1,637	7,040	1.5	3,560	15
1991	12,128	3,301	1,955	6,433	1.3	5,126	21
1992	12,153	3,316	1,508	6,716	1.3	5,418	21
1993	13,850	3,661	1,213	8,112	1.5	4,664	19
Per cent change	+14.0	+10.4	-19.6	+20.8	—	-13.9	—
1992 1st quarter	3,293	709	347	2,105	1.7	1,295	21
2nd quarter	2,607	855	380	1,210	1.0	1,513	25
3rd quarter	2,570	823	347	1,265	1.0	1,288	20
4th quarter	3,683	930	433	2,136	1.6	1,323	20
1993 1st quarter	3,620	840	298	2,272	1.7	1,230	21
2nd quarter	2,843	899	267	1,440	1.1	1,333	23
3rd quarter	3,173	921	306	1,713	1.3	1,119	19
4th quarter	4,206	998	342	2,688	1.9	982	16
1994 1st quarter	3,988	903	209	2,599	n/a	730	n/a
Per cent change	+10.2	+7.5	-30.0	+14.4	—	-40.7	—

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

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

	Indigenous production ¹			Refinery receipts						Foreign trade ^{6,7}			
										Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils	
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs ²	Indigenous ³	Other ⁴	Net foreign arrivals ⁵	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Bunkers ⁸
	Million tonnes												
1989	91.7	87.3	4.4	39,585	904	48,351	38,676	49,328	10,824	1,134	9,479	17,873	2,396
1990	91.6	88.0	3.6	37,754	916	51,065	42,074	54,131	10,636	1,769	11,005	18,002	2,538
1991	91.3	86.8	4.4	35,932	772	55,819	45,800	52,565	11,284	1,237	10,140	20,677	2,486
1992	94.3 r	89.2	5.1 r	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993	100.1	94.0	6.1	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,048	24,890	2,478
Per cent change	+6.2	+5.3	+21.1	+3.4	+2.3	+6.0	+8.2	+10.5	+1.6	+53.1	-4.9	+13.7	-2.7
1993 Jan-May	38.0	35.6	2.5	14,849	245	23,749	20,572	21,601	4,185	1,007	3,996	9,363	962
1994 Jan-May p	50.8	47.6	3.2	16,976	77	22,261	18,294	31,541	4,537	569	4,109	10,167	963
Per cent change	+33.7	+33.7	+28.0	+14.3	-68.6	-6.3	-11.1	+46.0	+8.4	-43.5	+2.8	+8.6	—
1993 Mar	7.5	7.0	0.5	3,391	84	4,730	4,155	3,938	982	407	1,080	1,895	204
Apr	7.2	6.7	0.5	2,322	7	4,776	4,350	4,521	632	206	459	1,931	218
May	7.6	7.2	0.4	2,656	46	5,313	4,582	4,258	925	194	706	2,198	224
Total	22.3	20.9	1.4	8,369	137	14,819	13,087	12,717	2,539	806	2,245	6,025	646
1994 Mar	10.4	9.7	0.7	3,026	12	4,712	3,952	6,827	857	97	1,015	1,736	189
Apr	10.3	9.7	0.6	3,274	97	4,096	3,296	6,640	903	104	770	1,969	204
May p	10.4	9.9	0.6	4,187	8	4,838	3,875	5,572	1,039	75	705	2,345	191
Total	31.2	29.3	1.9	10,487	117	13,646	11,123	19,038	2,799	276	2,491	6,050	584
Per cent change	+39.6	+39.9	+35.0	+25.3	-14.9	-7.9	-15.0	+49.7	+10.3	-65.7	+10.9	+0.4	-9.6

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production. 2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 3. Crude oil plus NGLs. 4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries). 5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGL's and process oils (ie partly refined oils). 6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 7. 1993 and 1994 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products becomes available. 8. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 13. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Refinery use			Gases				Kerosene						
	Throughput of crude and process oil	Fuel	Losses/ (gains)	Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Butane and propane	Other petro- leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1989	87,699	5,816	491	81,392	1,569	90	2,073	27,237	7,092	2,344	23,292	13,020	1,050	2,393
1990	88,692	5,838	568	82,286	1,514	106	2,139	26,724	7,541	2,309	23,402	13,805	974	2,454
1991	92,001	6,058	467	85,476	1,664	134	2,515	27,793	7,037	2,446	26,057	13,205	973	2,302
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,273	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
Per cent change	+4.3	+5.0	-34.6	+4.4	-0.5	-5.8	-11.3	+1.5	+8.6	+10.5	+6.7	+6.4	+8.7	+4.9
1993 Jan-May	38,414	2,576	131	35,707	591	68	1,108	11,310	3,302	1,147	11,031	5,064	521	968
1994 Jan-May p	38,641	2,635	177	35,829	689	46	1,213	11,513	3,161	1,432	10,938	4,715	540	997
Per cent change	+0.6	+2.3	+35.1	+0.3	+16.6	-32.4	+9.5	+1.8	-4.3	+24.8	-0.8	-6.9	+3.6	+3.0
1993 Mar	7,596	512	-36	7,121	113	15	219	2,165	632	275	2,288	938	120	238
Apr	7,555	502	46	7,007	126	12	212	2,172	684	202	2,190	999	93	194
May	8,053	523	42	7,488	107	12	252	2,350	802	130	2,301	1,087	93	240
Total	23,205	1,537	51	21,616	346	39	684	6,687	2,117	608	6,780	3,024	306	673
1994 Mar	7,342	517	6	6,819	131	7	224	2,188	517	382	2,088	839	96	226
Apr	7,753	523	69	7,161	138	12	246	2,292	671	262	2,139	966	113	206
May p	8,504	550	-2	7,957	177	12	246	2,491	811	148	2,530	1,027	118	273
Total	23,598	1,590	72	21,937	446	30	716	6,971	1,999	792	6,757	2,832	327	705
Per cent change	+1.7	+3.4	+41.2	+1.5	+28.9	-23.1	+4.7	+4.2	-5.6	+30.3	-0.3	-6.3	+6.9	+4.8

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

TABLE 14. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption^{1,2}

Thousand tonnes

	Butane ⁴ and propane	Naphtha ⁵ (LDF) and Middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit			Kerosene				Gas/diesel oil			Lubri- cating oils	Bitumen
			Total	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Standard domestic	Premier	Derv fuel	Other	Fuel oil ⁶			
1989	73,028	1,893	3,932	23,924	4,648	6,564	55	1,417	10,118	8,323	11,125	839	2,423	
1990	73,943	1,969	3,477	24,312	8,255	6,589	41	1,526	10,652	8,046	11,997	822	2,491	
1991	74,506	2,273	3,898	24,021	9,868	6,176	46	1,779	10,694	8,031	11,948	759	2,514	
1992	75,470	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	11,481	786	2,555	
1993	75,783	1,977	3,777	23,742	12,490	7,106	35	2,002	11,808	7,788	10,790	804	2,523	
Per cent change	+0.4	+4.6	-4.7	-1.3	+10.8	+6.6	-10.1	+6.8	+6.1	-1.1	-6.0	+2.4	-1.2	
1993 Jan-May	30,823	733	1,549	9,720	4,962	2,650	17	906	4,725	3,380	4,421	335	1,018	
1994 Jan-May p	30,887	910	1,448	9,309	5,227	2,717	17	1,026	5,072	3,358	4,233	321	1,015	
Per cent change	+0.2	+24.1	-6.5	-4.2	+5.4	+2.5	-1.2	+13.3	+7.3	-0.7	-4.3	-4.4	-0.3	
1993 Mar	6,828	165	381	2,142	1,086	495	4	222	1,080	819	895	73	273	
Apr	5,874	130	225	1,999	1,032	549	3	152	927	595	790	69	197	
May	5,880	109	264	1,959	1,027	660	1	107	940	540	809	63	213	
Total	18,583	404	870	6,100	3,145	1,704	8	481	2,946	1,954	2,493	205	682	
1994 Mar	6,866	160	296	2,025	1,135	540	4	352	1,151	776	864	69	276	
Apr	6,003	187	281	1,900	1,074	550	3	105	1,011	621	821	61	195	
May p	6,056	180	257	1,925	1,094	638	1	81	1,026	566	840	67	235	
Total	18,914	530	845	5,852	3,305	1,727	8	537	3,186	1,955	2,507	198	707	
Per cent change	+1.8	+31.1	-2.9	-4.1	+5.1	+1.3	—	+11.6	+8.1	+0.1	+0.6	-3.4	+3.7	

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products. 2. 1993 and 1994 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.

3. Excluding refinery fuel. 4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals. 5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock. 6. Including Orimulsion.

TABLE 15. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses¹

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity ^{2,3} generators	Gas works	Iron and Steel ² industry	Other ² industries	Transport ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵
1989	63,146	5,971 r	52	754 r	7,523 r	42,535	2,106	4,204
1990	64,774	7,214 r	52	697 r	7,022 r	43,454	2,219	4,117
1991	64,553	6,777 r	50	700 r	7,473 r	42,864	2,522	4,166
1992	64,839	6,424 r	42	676 r	7,117 r	43,789	2,579	4,212 r
1993	65,054	5,522 r	44	855 r	7,517 r	44,5		

TABLE 16. Stocks of petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products				Total Stocks			
	Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total	Light ⁵ distillates	Kerosene & gas/diesel ⁶	Fuel oil ⁷	Other products ⁸	Total pet prod	Net bilaterals ⁹	Stocks in UK ¹⁰	Total stock
1989	5,464	1,456	495	7,415	2,445	3,333	3,552	1,291	10,621	1,751	16,285	18,036
1990	5,484	982	494	6,960	2,424	3,039	3,206	1,224	9,892	1,539	15,313	16,852
1991	5,379	1,383	369	7,131	2,663	3,092	3,578	1,394	10,727	1,727	16,131	17,858
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
Per cent change	-2.2	+39.4	-5.2	+4.3	+9.3	+7.0	-4.1	+1.8	+3.0	+3.1	+3.6	+3.5
1993 Mar	6,000	1,535	383	7,918	2,837	2,754	3,412	1,261	10,265	1,994	16,189	18,183
Apr	5,941	1,145	489	7,575	2,704	2,833	3,294	1,311	10,143	1,985	15,733	17,718
May	5,827	1,335	640	7,802	2,644	2,745	3,440	1,348	10,178	1,872	16,108	17,980
1994 Mar	5,522	1,513	582	7,617	2,601	2,398 r	2,996	1,233	9,228 r	1,765	15,079 r	16,844 r
Apr	5,458	1,290	594	7,343	2,181	2,631	2,856	1,181	8,849	1,283	14,909	16,192
May p	5,935	1,342	584	7,861	2,301	2,890	3,002	1,285	9,477	1,387	15,951	17,338
Per cent change	+1.9	+0.5	-8.8	+0.8	-13.0	+5.3	-12.7	-4.7	-6.9	-25.9	-1.0	-3.6

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

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 17. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

	Major power producers ¹			Other generators ¹			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1989	292.90	21.18	271.71	21.69	1.65	20.04	314.59	22.84	291.75	12.63	304.38
1990	298.50	20.52	277.98	21.20	1.72	19.48	319.70	22.24	297.46	11.94	309.40
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96 r	21.32	1.69	19.63	322.80	22.22	300.59	16.41	316.99
1992	300.18 r	20.74 r	279.44	20.78 r	1.75	19.03 r	320.96 r	22.49 r	298.47 r	16.69	315.16 r
1993	300.51 r	19.34 r	281.17	22.52 r	1.90 r	20.62 r	323.03 r	21.24 r	301.79 r	16.72	318.51 r
Per cent change	+0.1	-6.8	+0.6	+8.3	+8.4	+8.3	+0.6	+5.6	+1.1	+0.1	+1.1
1992 1st quarter	85.48	5.74	79.75	5.49 r	0.46	5.03 r	90.97 r	6.19	84.77	4.31	89.09 r
2nd quarter	68.56 r	4.81 r	63.75	4.86	0.52	4.34	73.48 r	5.33 r	68.10	3.99	72.09
3rd quarter	64.41	4.62	59.79	4.73	0.37	4.37 r	69.14	4.99	64.15	4.09	68.24
4th quarter	81.73	5.58	76.15	5.70 r	0.40	5.30 r	87.42	5.98	81.44	4.30	85.75 r
1993 1st quarter	84.98	5.68	79.30	5.95 r	0.64 r	5.31 r	90.93 r	6.32 r	84.61	4.28	88.89 r
2nd quarter	67.31 r	4.42 r	62.88	5.46 r	0.34 r	5.11 r	72.76 r	4.76 r	68.00 r	4.02	71.02 r
3rd quarter	65.04 r	4.14 r	60.90 r	5.23 r	0.57 r	4.66 r	70.28 r	4.71 r	65.57 r	4.11	69.67 r
4th quarter	83.18 r	5.10 r	78.08 r	5.87 r	0.34 r	5.53 r	89.05 r	5.44	83.62 r	4.30	87.92 r
1994 1st quarter p	85.73 r	4.99 r	80.74	5.97 r	0.51 r	5.46 r	91.70 r	5.50 r	86.20 r	4.29	90.49 r
Per cent change	+0.9	-12.1	+1.8	+0.2	-21.2	+2.8	+0.8	+3.0	+1.9	+0.2	+1.8

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 18. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Industry										
	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Total industry	Nuclear power stations ¹	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Transport undertakings	
1989	20,037	19,412	4,290	2,539	1,743	4,044	3,821	534	990	1,452	626
1990	19,487 r	18,832 r	3,700	2,468	1,643	4,218	3,929	597	866	1,412 r	655
1991	19,633 r	18,985 r	3,496	2,534	1,780	4,228	3,949	610	951	1,438 r	648
1992	19,034 r	18,387 r	2,866	2,726	1,790	3,812	3,670	675	997	1,851 r	647
1993	20,618 r	19,859 r	4,141 r	2,754 r	1,752 r	4,145 r	3,451 r	718 r	1,243 r	1,655 r	759 r
Per cent change	+8.3	+8.0	+44.5	+1.0	-2.1	+8.7	+6.0	+6.4	+3.4	-10.6	+17.3
1992 1st quarter	5,027 r	4,863 r	774	662	487	1083	919	180	262	496 r	164
2nd quarter	4,343 r	4,186 r	645	642	433	906	870	111	262	317 r	157
3rd quarter	4,368 r	4,218 r	717	653	414	801	824	91	240	479 r	150
4th quarter	5,296 r	5,120 r	730	770	456	1,022	1,057	293	233	559 r	176
1993 1st quarter	5,308 r	5,109 r	970 r	656 r	461 r	1,138 r	953 r	192 r	311 r	428 r	200 r
2nd quarter	5,115 r	4,928 r	1,155 r	671 r	418 r	989 r	857 r	103 r	274 r	461 r	187 r
3rd quarter	4,664 r	4,478 r	838 r	732 r	416 r	955 r	757 r	107 r	314 r	360 r	186 r
4th quarter	5,531 r	5,345 r	1,178 r	695 r	457 r	1,063 r</td					

TABLE 19. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system¹

TWh

	Electricity Generated	Own Use ²	Total	Electricity supplied (net)					Purchases from other sources (net) ^{7,8}	Total electricity available ⁸		
				By type of plant								
				Conventional steam plant ³	CCGT ⁴	Nuclear	Hydro ⁵	Other ⁶				
1989	292.90	21.18	271.71	208.68	—	59.31	3.23	0.50	12.63	6.49	290.84	
1990	298.50	20.52	277.98	218.96	—	54.96	3.65	0.41	11.94	5.36	295.28	
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96	217.95	0.31	59.26	3.12	0.31	16.41	5.05	302.41	
1992	300.18 r	20.74 r	279.44	205.90	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40	
1993	300.51 r	19.33 r	281.17 r	178.31	22.61 r	76.84	2.95	0.46 r	16.72	7.31 r	305.20 r	
Per cent change	+0.1	-6.8	+0.6	-13.4	(+)	+15.9	-25.4	+32.2	+0.1	+38.8	+1.3	
1993 Jan-May	127.56	8.44	119.12	79.29	5.92	31.94	1.78	0.19	6.93	2.95	129.00	
1994 Jan-May	130.70	7.81	122.89	74.85	14.71	31.10	2.02	0.21	6.93	3.13	132.95	
Per cent change	+2.5	-7.5	+3.2	-5.6	(+)	-2.6	+13.6	+12.3	-0.1	+6.3	+3.1	
1993 Mar	31.20	2.07	29.13	19.49	1.52	7.77	0.32	0.04	1.64	0.69 r	31.46 r	
Apr	21.86 r	1.39 r	20.46	12.61	1.50	5.90	0.41	0.04	1.33	0.60 r	22.40 r	
May	20.72	1.37	19.36	12.90	1.28	5.02	0.13	0.03	1.32	0.59	21.20	
Total	73.77	4.82	68.95	44.99	4.29	18.69	0.86	0.12	4.29	1.83	75.06	
1994 Mar	31.10 r	1.80 r	29.30	17.92	3.54	7.21	0.59	0.04	1.66	0.85 r	31.81 r	
Apr	23.44	1.41	22.03	13.00	2.77	5.76	0.45	0.04	1.33	0.45	23.81	
May p	21.53	1.40	20.13	11.17	2.36	6.25	0.30	0.40	1.30	0.45	21.87	
Total	76.07	4.61	71.46	42.10	8.68	19.21	1.34	0.12	4.29	1.76	77.50	
Per cent change	+3.1	-4.4	+3.6	-6.4	(+)	+2.8	+56.7	+4.7	+0.1	-4.0	+3.2	

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

TABLE 20. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Major power producers ¹				Other generators ¹				All generating companies						
	Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal ³	Nuclear	Other ^{2,3}	Total	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ⁴
1989	50.7 r	16.4 r	5.9 r	73.0 r	0.9 r	1.3 r	3.9 r	6.1 r	51.6 r	7.1 r	0.5 r	17.7 r	0.4 r	1.7 r	79.1 r
1990	52.0 r	15.1 r	7.1 r	74.2 r	0.9 r	1.2 r	3.8 r	5.9 r	52.9 r	8.3 r	0.6 r	16.3 r	0.4 r	1.7 r	80.2 r
1991	51.7 r	16.3 r	6.2 r	74.2 r	1.0 r	1.1 r	4.1 r	6.2 r	52.6 r	7.5 r	0.6 r	17.4 r	0.4 r	1.8 r	80.4 r
1992	46.0 r	17.5 r	6.9 r	70.4 r	0.9 r	1.0 r	4.8 r	6.7 r	46.9 r	8.4 r	1.7 r	18.5 r	0.5 r	1.1	77.1 r
1993 p	38.3 r	20.2 r	11.0 r	69.5 r	1.3 r	1.3 r	4.3 r	6.9 r	39.5 r	6.1 r	7.6 r	21.5 r	0.4 r	1.2 r	76.3 r
Per cent change	-16.8	+15.2	+58.3	-1.4	+35.7	+39.1	-9.9	+3.5	-15.7	-27.7	(+)	+16.5	-21.1	+11.8	-1.0
1992 1st quarter	13.4 r	4.9 r	1.7 r	20.0 r	0.2 r	0.3 r	1.4 r	1.9 r	13.7 r	2.3 r	0.3 r	5.1 r	0.1 r	0.3	21.8 r
2nd quarter	10.5 r	4.2 r	1.3 r	16.1 r	0.2 r	0.2	1.1 r	1.6 r	10.8 r	1.9 r	0.2	4.5 r	0.1 r	0.3	17.7 r
3rd quarter	9.8 r	3.8 r	1.7	15.3 r	0.2 r	0.2	1.1 r	1.5 r	10.1 r	1.9 r	0.5 r	4.0 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	16.8 r
4th quarter	12.1 r	4.6 r	2.3	19.0 r	0.3	0.2	1.2 r	1.7 r	12.4 r	2.3 r	0.8 r	4.8 r	0.1 r	0.3	20.8 r
1993 1st quarter	11.7 r	5.5 r	2.3 r	19.6 r	0.3	0.3 r	1.2 r	1.8 r	12.1 r	1.7 r	1.3 r	5.8 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	21.4 r
2nd quarter	8.5 r	4.7 r	2.5	15.6 r	0.3	0.4 r	1.1 r	1.7 r	8.8 r	1.3	1.8 r	5.0 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	17.3 r
3rd quarter	7.9 r	4.7 r	2.6	15.2 r	0.3	0.3 r	1.1 r	1.7 r	8.2 r	1.4	2.0 r	4.9 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	16.9 r
4th quarter	10.1 r	5.3 r	3.6	19.1 r	0.3	0.4 r	0.9 r	1.7 r	10.5 r	1.6	2.6 r	5.7 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	20.7 r
1994 1st quarter p	10.8 r	5.0 r	3.6 r	19.5 r	0.3	0.4 r	0.9 r	1.6 r	11.1 r	1.5	2.6 r	5.4 r	0.1 r	0.3 r	21.1 r
Per cent change	-7.7	-9.3	+58.9	-0.4	-10.4	+29.5	-21.2	-10.5	-7.8	-11.0	(+)	-7.3	-2.8	+0.5	-1.3

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Oil, including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion, hydro, gas, wind and refuse derived fuel. 3. The 1989 figures are largely estimated. 4. Does not include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 21. Fuel used in electricity generation by major power producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total ²	Coal ³	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro
1989	73.04 r	50.73 r	5.57 r	—	16.40 r	0.34 r
1990	74.25 r	51.99 r	6.81 r	0.01	15.06 r	0.38 r
1991	74.19 r	51.65 r	5.84 r	0.08 r	16.30 r	0.32 r
1992	70.43 r	45.97 r	5.36 r	1.19 r	17.50 r	0.39 r
1993	69.15 r	38.26 r	4.41 r	6.27 r	20.17 r	0.30 r
Per cent change	-1.7	-16.8	-17.8	(+)	+15.2	-23.3
1993 Jan-May	29.46	12.79	1.76	1.83	8.39	0.17
1994 Jan-May	29.80	16.08	1.76	3.58	8.16	0.19
Per cent change	+1.2	-7.0	+0.2	95.4	-2.8	+12.5
1993 Mar	7.20 r	4.31 r	0.44 r	0.37 r	2.04 r	0.03 r
Apr	5.06 r	2.78 r	0.27 r	0.42 r	1.55 r	0.04 r
May	4.84	2.77	0.29	0.44	1.32	0.02
Total	17.10	9.87	1.00	1.24	4.91	0.09
1994 Mar	7.01	3.91 r	0.33	0.81		

TABLE 22. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers			
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses ¹		Sales of electricity to consumers				Electricity available ⁵	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁶	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity	
		Total	Industrial ²	Commercial ³	Domestic	Other ⁴								
1989	290.84	24.12	266.72	96.26	70.29	92.27	7.90	13.54	0.86	12.68	304.38	24.98	279.40	
1990	295.28	23.96	271.32	98.17	70.96	93.79	8.40	14.13	1.03	13.10	309.40	24.98	284.42	
1991	302.41	24.67	277.75	96.87	74.58	98.10	8.20	14.58	1.49	13.09	317.00 r	26.16 r	290.84	
1992	301.40	22.97 r	278.43 r	92.84 r	77.89 r	99.48	8.22	13.76 r	0.74 r	13.02	315.16 r	23.71 r	291.45 r	
1993	305.20 r	22.44 r	282.76 r	93.77 r	80.50 r	100.41 r	8.09 r	13.31 r	0.93 r	12.38 r	318.51 r	23.37 r	295.14 r	
Per cent change	+1.3	-2.3	+1.6	+1.0	+3.4	+0.9	-1.6	-3.3	+25.1	-5.0	+1.1	-1.4	+1.3	
1992	1st quarter	85.47	6.55 r	78.92 r	24.09 r	21.80 r	30.71	2.31	3.62	0.18	3.44	89.08	6.73 r	82.36 r
	2nd quarter	68.88	5.93 r	62.95 r	22.83 r	17.76 r	20.64	1.72	3.21	0.12	3.09	72.09	6.05 r	66.04 r
	3rd quarter	65.06	4.13 r	60.94 r	22.82 r	17.52 r	18.78	1.82	3.18	0.20	2.97	68.24	4.33 r	63.91 r
	4th quarter	81.99	6.36 r	75.63 r	23.09 r	20.81 r	29.35	2.38	3.75	0.23	3.52	85.74	6.60 r	79.15 r
1993	1st quarter	85.40 r	7.76 r	77.64 r	23.61 r	21.97	30.03 r	2.02 r	3.50 r	0.23 r	3.27 r	88.89 r	7.98 r	80.91 r
	2nd quarter	68.79 r	4.34 r	64.45 r	22.85 r	18.35	21.55 r	1.70 r	3.23 r	0.27 r	2.97 r	72.02 r	4.60 r	67.42 r
	3rd quarter	66.51 r	4.56 r	61.95 r	22.91	18.07	19.08 r	1.89 r	3.16 r	0.26 r	2.90 r	69.67 r	4.82 r	64.85 r
	4th quarter	84.51 r	5.79 r	78.72 r	24.39	22.11	29.74 r	2.48 r	3.41 r	0.17 r	3.24 r	87.92 r	5.96 r	81.96 r
1994	1st quarter p	87.26	7.65 r	79.62	24.76 r	21.50 r	31.16	2.20	3.23	0.11 r	3.12 r	90.49 r	7.76 r	82.74 r
	Per cent change	+2.2	-1.4	+2.5	+4.9	-2.2	+3.8	+8.7	-7.7	-52.7	-4.6	+1.8	-2.9	+2.3

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability.
 2. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries. 3. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
 4. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises. 5. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
 6. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (96% in 1993).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 23. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean¹

Degrees celsius

<u>Statistical month²</u>	Long term mean		Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992
January	3.8	4.8	5.1	4.4	+1.0	+1.3	+0.6	
February	4.0	4.6	6.0	4.5	+0.6	+2.0	+0.5	
March*	5.4	7.5	5.8	6.4	+2.1	+0.4	+1.0	
April	7.6	8.1	8.7	7.0	+0.5	+1.1	-0.6	
May	10.2	11.7	10.6	11.1	+1.5	+0.4	+0.9	
June*	13.4	15.3	13.8		+1.9	+0.4		
July	15.7	16.3	15.2		+0.6	-0.5		
August	15.9	15.8	15.1		-0.1	-0.8		
September*	14.0	13.2	13.0		-0.8	-1.0		
October	11.1	9.3	8.9		-1.8	-2.2		
November	7.6	6.9	6.9		-0.7	-0.7		
December*	4.9	5.5	4.7		+0.6	-0.2		
Year ³	9.5	10.0	9.5		+0.5	—		
<u>Calendar month</u>								
January	3.9	4.0	6.0	5.2	+0.1	+2.1	+1.3	
February	3.9	5.9	5.4	3.5	+2.0	+1.5	-0.4	
March	5.7	7.4	6.6	7.6	+1.7	+0.9	+1.9	
April	7.8	8.6	9.3	8.1	+0.8	+1.5	+0.3	
May	10.9	13.1	11.2	10.4	+2.2	+0.3	-0.5	
June	13.9	15.5	14.4		+1.6	+0.5		
July	15.8	16.1	15.1		+0.3	-0.7		
August	15.6	15.3	14.4		-0.3	-1.2		
September	13.5	13.2	12.5		-0.3	-1.0		
October	10.6	7.8	8.5		-2.8	-2.1		
November	6.6	7.5	5.0		+0.9	-1.6		
December	4.7	4.1	5.3		-0.6	+0.6		
Year	9.5	9.9	9.5		+0.4	—		

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1994. 2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks. 3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Electricity generators

Major power producers

- National Power, PowerGen, Nuclear Electric, National Grid Company, ScottishPower, Hydro-Electric, Scottish Nuclear, NIGEN, Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Ballylumford Power Ltd., Central Power, South Western Electricity, Teesside Power Ltd., Lakeland Power Ltd., Corby Power Ltd., Peterborough Power Ltd., Regional Power Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd.

Other generators

- Industrial and services sector establishments and transport undertakings generating 1 gigawatt hour or more a year.

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

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 24. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

	Petroleum						Petroleum						Total fob ³
	Coal and other solid fuel	Crude	Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Crude	Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	
	Quantity - Million tonnes of oil equivalent ⁴						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS: (cif)													
1989	8.6	39.7	22.1	9.8	1.2	81.4	513	3,079	1,889	615	305	6,400	6,071
1990	10.2	47.8	25.2	7.3	1.1	91.6	630	4,033	2,427	519	225	7,834	7,418
1991	13.5	50.1	24.0	6.5	1.4	95.5	734	3,887	2,063	472	343	7,500	7,165
1992	14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993 p	13.0	53.3	21.3	4.3	1.4	93.2	736	4,057	1,713	327	426	7,259	6,959
Per cent change	-8.5	+3.3	-4.6	-22.4	-0.3	-1.8	-1.1	+8.3	+0.1	-17.6	+15.4	+4.2	+5.1
1992 2nd quarter	3.7	12.4	5.8	1.4	0.4	23.7	189	878	443	102	84	1,696	1,614
3rd quarter	3.3	13.8	6.0	1.2	0.4	24.7	162	988	445	80	96	1,771	1,692
4th quarter	3.0	13.2	5.1	1.1	0.4	22.8	169	1,075	428	80	104	1,856	1,775
1993 ⁵ 1st quarter p	3.2	12.7	5.3	1.3	0.4	22.9	181	1,052	466	101	96	1,896	1,819
2nd quarter p	3.0	14.0	4.5	1.2	0.3	23.1	174	1,120	384	97	105	1,879	1,800
3rd quarter p	3.4	13.0	5.3	0.6	0.4	22.7	187	953	413	50	107	1,710	1,625
4th quarter p	3.4	13.6	6.2	1.0	0.4	24.5	195	931	450	81	118	1,774	1,717
1994 ⁵ 1st quarter p	3.3	11.6	5.0	1.1	0.4	21.4	185	737	367	88	116	1,493	1,411
Per cent change	+2.0	-8.9	-4.2	-14.8	+1.5	-6.5	+2.2	-30.0	-21.2	-12.9	+20.8	-21.3	-22.4
EXPORTS: (fob)													
1989	1.7	53.8	21.9	—	—	77.4	109	4,024	2,039	—	—	6,172	6,172
1990	1.9	59.2	22.5	—	0.1	83.6	119	5,172	2,455	—	25	7,771	7,771
1991	1.5	56.6	25.0	—	—	83.1	97	4,370	2,640	—	—	7,107	7,107
1992	0.8	58.6	26.1	—	—	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	—	6,879	6,879
1993 p	1.0	66.6	29.3	0.5	—	97.5	75	5,108	3,008	26	—	8,217	8,217
Per cent change	+20.9	+13.5	+12.4	(+)	—	+14.0	+19	+15.7	+25.3	(+)	—	+19.5	+19.5
1992 2nd quarter	0.2	13.6	6.0	—	—	19.8	16	1,031	553	—	—	1,601	1,601
3rd quarter	0.1	15.0	6.5	—	—	21.6	12	1,092	584	—	—	1,688	1,688
4th quarter	0.2	16.0	7.1	—	—	23.3	17	1,298	686	2	—	2,003	2,003
1993 ⁵ 1st quarter p	0.2	14.2	6.8	0.1	—	21.4	21	1,173	731	2	—	1,926	1,926
2nd quarter p	0.2	14.1	7.1	0.1	—	21.5	15	1,172	760	6	—	1,953	1,953
3rd quarter p	0.2	18.3	8.1	0.1	—	26.8	15	1,396	801	8	—	2,220	2,220
4th quarter p	0.4	19.9	7.3	0.2	—	27.8	23	1,367	717	10	—	2,117	2,117
1994 ⁵ 1st quarter p	0.4	21.7	7.4	0.2	—	29.7	22	1,388	650	11	—	2,071	2,071
Per cent change	+69.4	+52.0	+8.3	(+)	—	+38.5	+4.8	+18.3	-11.1	(+)	—	+7.5	+7.5
NET EXPORTS:													
1989	-6.9	14.1	-0.2	-9.8	-1.2	-4.0	-404	945	150	-615	-305	-228	101
1990	-8.3	11.4	-2.7	-7.3	-1.0	-7.9	-511	1,139	28	-519	-200	-63	353
1991	-12.0	6.5	1.0	-6.5	-1.4	-12.4	-637	483	577	-472	-343	-391	-58
1992	-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258
1993 p	-12.0	13.3	8.1	-3.7	-1.4	4.2	-662	1,051	1,296	-301	-426	958	1,258
1992 2nd quarter	-3.5	1.2	0.2	-1.4	-0.4	-3.9	-173	154	110	-102	-84	-95	-13
3rd quarter	-3.2	1.2	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	-3.1	-150	104	139	-80	-96	-83	-3
4th quarter	-2.8	2.8	2.0	-1.1	-0.4	0.5	-152	223	260	-78	-104	147	229
1993 ⁵ 1st quarter p	-3.0	1.5	1.5	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5	-160	121	264	-98	-96	31	107
2nd quarter p	-2.8	0.1	2.6	-1.1	-0.3	-1.6	-158	52	376	-91	-105	74	153
3rd quarter p	-3.2	5.3	2.8	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	-171	443	388	-42	-107	511	595
4th quarter p	-3.0	6.3	1.1	-0.8	-0.4	3.3	-172	436	267	-70	-118	343	400
1994 ⁵ 1st quarter p	-2.9	10.1	2.4	-0.9	-0.4	8.2	-163	650	283	-77	-116	578	660

1. The figures generally correspond to those published in Section 3 of the OTS. They may differ from figures shown elsewhere in Energy Trends, which come from other sources. Figures for crude oil, and for electricity from 1990, include unpublished revisions. 2. The figures correspond to items 334, 335, 342, 34 (excluding natural gas imports) and 344 of S.I.T.C. (Rev. 3). 3. Value of imports adjusted to exclude the estimated cost of freight, insurance etc. 4. All quantity figures have been revised since the June edition of Energy Trends and are now based on thermal contents. A tonne of oil equivalent is now defined as equal to 397 therms. Electricity figures are now based on the energy supplied model. 5. It should be noted that these figures remain provisional and are subject to greater revisions than usual.

PRICES

TABLE 25. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain¹

Fuel	Size of Consumer	1991		1992			1993			1994	
		4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.46	2.53	2.48	2.38	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.55	2.42	2.48
	Medium	1.95	2.06	2.07	2.11	2.05	2.06	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.04
	Large	1.51	1.54	1.50	1.48	1.51	1.42	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.46
All consumers —	average	1.58	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.52	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.56
—	10% decile ²	1.50	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.59	1.57	1.47	1.53	1.46
—	median ²	2.27	2.33	2.33	2.24	2.45	2.38	2.44	2.41	2.28	2.27
—	90% decile ²	2.64	2.78	2.74	2.71	2.81	2.77	2.76	2.77	2.74	2.66
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	72.2	63.0	65.8	70.8	85.3	83.3	82.3	71.6	72.0	76.1
	Medium	68.3	61.6	64.5	66.2	75.3	72.4	71.2	65.4	66.6	71.2
	Large	63.8	56.7	59.5	62.7	72.3	68.2	69.1	64.1	63.2	68.0
	Of which:										
	Extra large	63.5	55.5	58.6	62.6	72.2	67.7	68.7	64.1	62.7	67.8
All consumers —	Moderately large	64.4	58.9	61.1	62.8	72.5	69.2	69.8	64.2	64.2	68.3
—	average	66.5	59.3	62.1	65.0	75.0	71.7	71.6	65.5	65.6	70.2
—	10% decile ²	62.9	57.6	60.7	63.6	69.3	66.5	65.5	60.7	61.3	65.6
—	median ²	69.8	62.6	64.8	66.8	80.2	73.4	73.1	66.5	66.8	73.6
—	90% decile ²	86.1	74.5	74.8	76.1	96.6	88.9	88.3	80.0	82.8	90.1
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	159.5	145.9	144.4	142.4	158.3	160.4	160.7	154.3	158.5	153.3
	Medium	154.7	138.1	138.4	130.3	148.5	156.5	152.1	144.9	150.6	143.6
	Large	143.4	128.2	128.1	125.1	141.5	140.5	142.7	136.8	137.1	128.2
All consumers —	average	145.5	130.1	130.0	126.3	143.0	143.4	144.5	138.5	139.7	131.1
—	10% decile ²	134.2	120.2	120.0	118.0	134.0	136.3	132.0	130.5	133.4	125.7
—	median ²	152.4	136.7	135.7	130.3	149.8	152.1	150.9	143.5	148.9	140.9
—	90% decile ²	172.0	165.4	161.3	150.8	173.5	176.1	178.0	166.8	171.8	163.2
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	7.58	7.56	6.47	6.45	7.54	7.41	6.24	6.18	7.36	7.18
	Medium	4.81	4.70	4.46	4.57	5.08	5.24	4.68	4.72	4.96	4.86
	Large	3.57	3.51	3.41	3.52	3.86	3.92	3.67	3.73	3.90	3.92
	Of which:										
	Extra large	3.25	3.10	3.07	3.23	3.55	3.60	3.27	3.41	3.54	3.60
All consumers —	Moderately large	3.82	3.83	3.67	3.74	4.11	4.18	3.98	3.98	4.19	4.18
—	average	4.12	4.05	3.85	3.95	4.38	4.46	4.07	4.13	4.37	4.35
—	10% decile ²	4.12	3.91	3.98	4.11	4.40	4.39	4.26	4.24	4.35	4.23
—	median ²	6.92	6.87	5.87	6.13	7.08	7.05	5.80	5.79	6.61	6.49
—	90% decile ²	8.69	8.67	7.62	7.57	8.83	8.72	7.54	7.75	8.65	8.46
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.357	1.382	1.402	1.400	1.359	1.281	1.242	1.329	1.293	1.172
	Medium	1.005	1.021	0.978	0.981	0.962	0.961	0.980	0.983	0.967	1.005
	Large	0.669	0.717	0.696	0.685	0.701	0.724	0.706	0.708	0.711	0.740
All consumers —	average	0.727	0.786	0.744	0.722	0.759	0.789	0.760	0.746	0.771	0.795
—	Firm ⁵	0.929	0.985	0.930	0.887	0.947	0.959	0.927	0.882	0.935	0.930
—	Interruptible ⁵	0.588	0.628	0.627	0.630	0.627	0.642	0.637	0.650	0.635	0.642
—	Tariff ⁵	1.478	1.462	1.489	1.499	1.420	1.403	1.394	1.380	1.368	1.340
—	10% decile ²	0.869	0.894	0.870	0.836	0.851	0.891	0.894	0.864	0.882	0.865
—	median ²	1.345	1.389	1.347	1.395	1.379	1.357	1.321	1.363	1.298	1.277
—	90% decile ²	1.588	1.579	1.614	1.629	1.542	1.514	1.515	1.600	1.513	1.490
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	All consumers — average ⁶	82.3	73.1	77.4	77.3	81.0	78.7	79.7	77.6	79.2	81.5
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)	All consumers — average ⁶	140.7	149.8	135.9	145.4	155.5	161.7	158.3	153.5	141.2	143.3
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷	All consumers — average ⁶	108.6	106.9	107.7	105.1	113.0	117.6	117.0	117.6	116.5	114.9

Realised in new and renewed contracts

HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}	67.9	68.3	67.2	70.4	76.8	70.2	70.9	64.5	65.6	65.8
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}	140.9	124.7	127.5	129.4	147.0	147.9	145.4	141.8	141.7	130.9

1. Average prices paid by respondents (exclusive of VAT) to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (HMSO). 2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of the prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased. 3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1994 the rates per tonne are £11.67 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £11.98 for Medium Fuel Oil and £19.16 for Gas Oil. 4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply. 5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes. 6. No further details of prices can be given owing to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel. 7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies. 8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized new contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

Note on sizebands used in Table 25

For coal, heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas prices are shown in table 25 for various sizes of consumers. These sizebands are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers within them. These are shown below.

Fuel	Range of annual purchases			Medium	Small
	Large	of which:	Moderately large		
	Greater than	Greater 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</	

TABLE 26. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers¹ and by British Gas

	Major power producers ¹			British Gas Natural gas ⁶
	Coal ²	Oil ^{3,4}	Natural Gas ⁵	
	£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	
1989	45.81	61.19	0.665	0.528 1989/90
1990	43.77	53.49	..	0.575 1990/91
1991	43.47	56.62	..	0.595 1991
1992	45.52	57.76	..	0.590 1992
1993 p	42.44	55.90	0.703	0.600 1993
1992 1st quarter	44.28	51.94	..	0.583
2nd quarter	45.14	55.92	..	0.579
3rd quarter	46.32	54.35	..	0.579
4th quarter	46.05	64.96	..	0.619
1993 1st quarter	45.97	62.33	0.764	0.600
2nd quarter	40.94	57.15	0.632	0.600
3rd quarter	40.46	52.90	0.631	0.600
4th quarter	39.53	52.08	0.883	0.600
1994 1st quarter	33.98	62.60	0.679	0.600

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Includes slurry. 3. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station. 4. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty. 5. Between 1990 and 1992 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality. 6. Quarterly figures are estimates. Prior to 1991 annual figures are for financial years to 31 March. The prices exclude the Government's levy on indigenous supplies. Including the levy, the average prices, converted to pence per kWh, were as follows:

pence per kWh	
1988/89	0.569
1989/90	0.589
1990/91	0.621
1991	0.641
1992	0.639
1993	0.641

TABLE 27. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990=100

	Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted		
	Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel
	Current fuel price index numbers							
1989	97	92	98	100	99			
1990	100	100	100	100	100			
1991	99	88	101	103	100			
1992	100	84	104	109	104			
1993 p	94	90	99	112	106			
Per cent change	-6	+7	-5	+3	+1			
1992 3rd quarter	98	85	93	103	98	100	109	103
4th quarter	100	99	107	118	112	106	112	109
1993 1st quarter	95	94	107	120	112	100	115	108
2nd quarter	93	94	96	109	104	97	114	107
3rd quarter	93	86	94	108	101	101	113	106
4th quarter	94	86	100	112	105	100	106	102
1994 1st quarter p	97	92	102	112	107	95	108	103
Per cent change	+2	-2	-4	-6	-5	-5	-6	-5
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
1989	103	98	105	107	105			94
1990	100	100	100	100	100			100
1991	92	82	95	97	94			107
1992	90	76	94	98	94			111
1993	82	78 r	86 r	98	92			115
Per cent change	-9	+3	-8	-1	-2			+3
1992 3rd quarter	88	76	83	93	88	89	98	93
4th quarter	89	88	95	106	100	95	100	97
1993 1st quarter	83	83	94	105 r	99	88	101	95
2nd quarter	81	82	84	96	91	85	100	93 r
3rd quarter	81	75	81 r	93 r	88	87	98 r	92
4th quarter	81	74	86	96	90	86	91 s r	115
1994 1st quarter p	83	79	87 r	96	91	81 r	92 s	88
Per cent change	-1	-5	-7	-9	-8	-7	-9	-8

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded. 2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25. 3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers. 4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted. 5. The seasonal adjustment methodology indicates that these figures have a high margin of error.

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the domestic sector¹

1990=100

	Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ²	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light, petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers							
1989	96	94	93	77	93	90	91
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991	106	107	110	96	108	108	108
1992	111	107	116	85	110	110	110
1993	111	103	115	90	109	119	113
Per cent change	+1	-4	—	+6	-1	+8	+3
1992 3rd quarter	108	107	117	81	110	110	110
4th quarter	113	104	117	91	110	114	112
1993 1st quarter	113	103	117	92	110	114	112
2nd quarter	109	103	116	90	109	121	114
3rd quarter	109	103	115	87	108	121	114
4th quarter	113	103	115	90	109	121	114
1994 1st quarter	114	103	113	86	108	123	115
Per cent change	+1	—	-3	-7	-2	+7	+3
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							
1989	103	100	98	82	98	95	97
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	103	90	101	101	101
1992	99	96	104	76	99	99	99
1993 p	97	89	100 r	78	95	104	99
Per cent change	-3	-7	-4	+3	-5	+4	-1
1992 3rd quarter	97	95	105	72	99	99	99
4th quarter	100 r	93	104	81	98	102	100
1993 1st quarter	99	90 r	103	81	97	101	98 r
2nd quarter	96	90	101	79	95	106	100
3rd quarter	94 r	89	100	76	94	105	99
4th quarter	97 r	88	98 r	77	93	104	98
1994 1st quarter	97	88	97	74	92	105	98
Per cent change	-2	-3	-6	-10	-5	+4	-1
GDP deflator ³							

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. 2. Bottled gas and oil fuel. 3. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted). The GDP deflator for the first quarter of 1994 has been estimated.

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

	Motor spirit ¹			Derv ¹	Standard grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴				
	Pence per litre										
	4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded								
1988 January	36.79	33.94	11.97	12.29	74.7				
1989 January	37.14	..	36.02	34.17	11.41	11.15	72.6				
1990 January	40.92	..	38.37	39.21	15.45	15.46	95.6				
1991 January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5				
1992 January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7				
1992 December	51.25	49.55	46.95	46.47	13.89	13.52	90.8				
1993 January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7				
February	51.96	50.58	47.67	47.81	14.41	13.81	102.8				
March	52.72	51.54	48.44	48.36	14.53	14.04	100.7				
April	54.84	53.52	50.06	49.28	14.07	14.34	95.3				
May	55.04	53.76	50.23	49.38	13.73	13.73	95.7				
June	55.64	54.29	50.66	49.69	13.33	13.26	89.0				
July	54.86	53.69	50.03	49.43	13.10	12.88	86.7				
Aug	54.46	53.31	49.66	49.08	12.87	12.66	89.7				
Sept	54.64	53.54	49.38	49.38	12.84	12.72	89.1				
Oct	54.09	53.01	49.29	49.26	13.64	13.51	89.4				
Nov	54.15	53.11	49.38	50.01	13.68	13.42	79.9				
Dec	55.78	54.76	50.79	51.61	13.35	13.14	77.0				
1994 Jan	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0				
Feb	55.91	54.60	50.52	51.03	12.87	12.65	70.0				
Mar	55.73	54.33	50.35	50.62	12.63	12.37	69.5				
Apr	56.40	55.18	51.21	51.38	13.64	13.63	77.3				
May p	56.72	55.69	51.32	51.51	13.62	13.72	82.0				

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies. The January 1989 price for unleaded motor spirit is based on information from fewer companies and is therefore less reliable than the other estimates given. 2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 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.

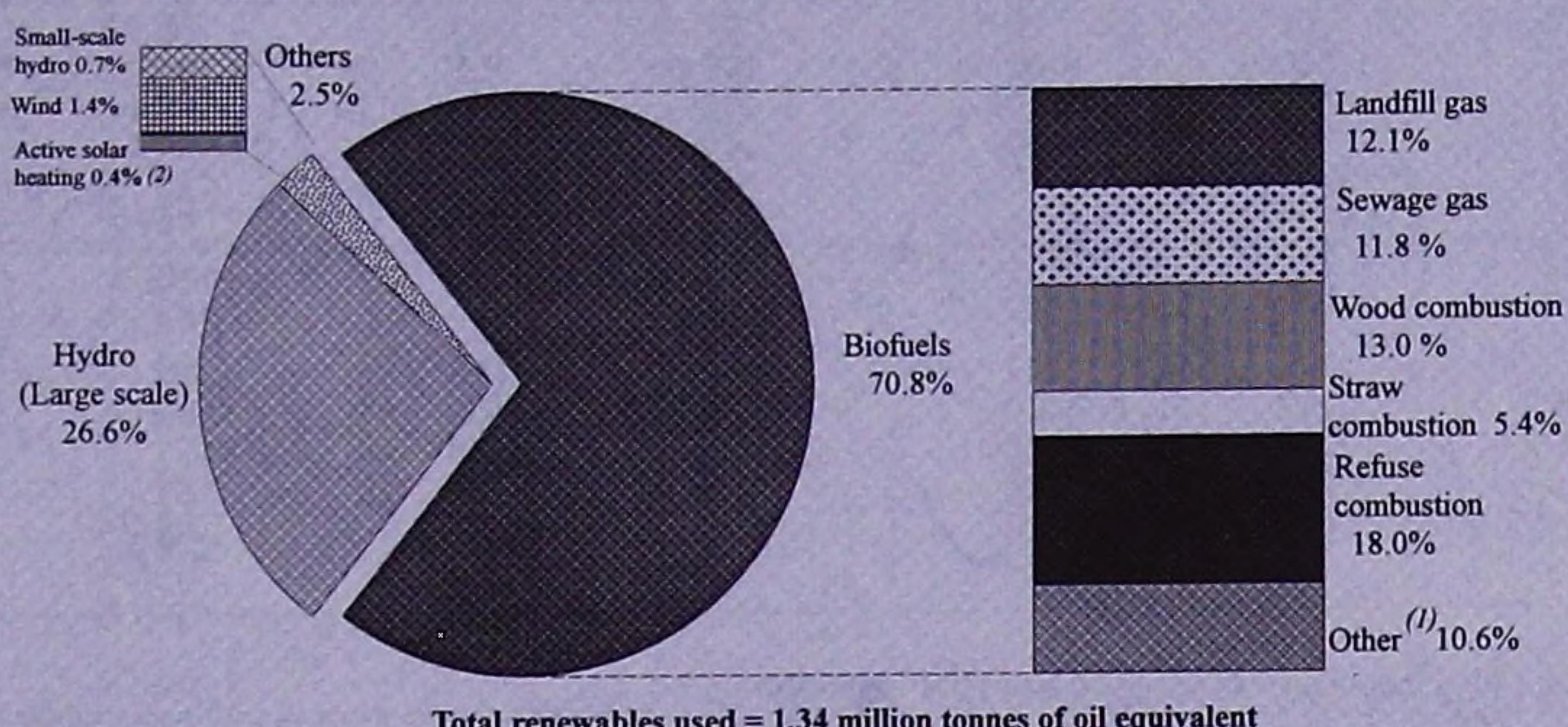
STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS AND APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS¹

1 tonne of oil equivalent	= 397 therms	1 kilowatt (kW)	= 1,000 Watts
	= 11,630 kWh	1 Megawatt (MW)	= 1,000 kiloWatts
1 therm	= 29.3071 kilowatt hours (kWh)	1 Gigawatt (GW)	= 1,000 MegaWatts
1 Gigajoule (GJ)	= 9.4781 therms	1 Terawatt (TW)	= 1,000 GigaWatts
1 tonne of UK crude oil	= 7.55 barrels	1 Petawatt (PW)	= 1,000 TeraWatts
1 gallon (UK)	= 4.54609 litres		

1. More detailed information on conversion factors, approximate equivalents and calorific values of fuels is given on pages 137 to 140 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1994.

Supplement: Renewable energy statistics and trends for the United Kingdom

Chart 1: Renewable energy utilisation 1993



(1) 'Other' includes farm waste digestion and chicken litter, industrial and hospital waste combustion.

(2) Excludes all passive use of solar energy.

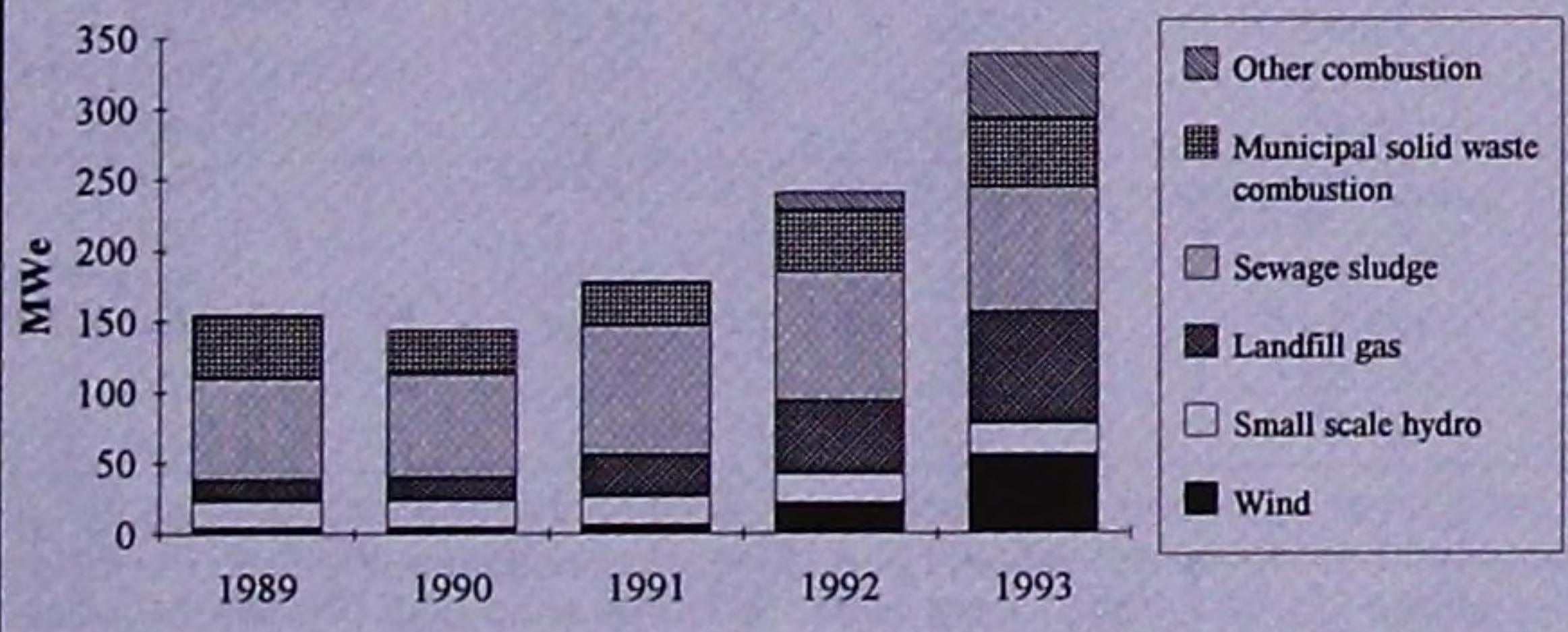
The Energy Technology Support Unit (ETSU) produces the annual renewable energy statistics for the Department of Trade and Industry. ETSU collects information from renewable energy schemes throughout the United Kingdom. This information is stored in the Renewable Energy Statistics Database (RESTATS) and used by ETSU to calculate the annual contribution made by renewable energy. These statistics are published in the 'Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics', and the 'RESTATS' news sheet, and incorporated into the figures presented in 'Energy Trends'. The project is partly funded by EUROSTAT, the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

RESTATS holds information on heat and electricity generated from the following sources:

- The biofuels, including the combustion of biomass and wastes, gas from landfill sites and digestion processes.
- Hydro-electricity, both large and small-scale.
- Wind turbines and wind-farms.
- Geothermal aquifers.

Chart 1 shows the contribution made by each of the different renewable energy sources in 1993. This year the figures have been calculated using a revised methodology (see insert). Electricity supplied by hydro-electric schemes and wind turbines is now presented on the basis of the energy supplied, not the notional fossil fuel that would be used to generate the same amount of energy. The statistics have been calculated on the basis of one tonne of oil equivalent equalling 397 therms.

Chart 2: Capacity of electricity generated from renewable sources (excluding large scale hydro)



In **Chart 2** the electrical capacity of renewable energy generating plant is presented in terms of Declared Net Capacity (DNC) this year instead of Total Installed Capacity as in previous years. DNC is the maximum continuous rating of the generating plant, less the amount of power the plant uses. DNC also shows the nominal maximum potential of the plant to supply power. This means that for wind, tidal, wave, and solar power a conversion factor is used to account for the intermittent nature of these resources. The most notable effect of this change has been to show the DNC of wind power as approximately 43% of its total installed capacity.

The Renewable Energy Advisory Group (REAG) recommended the Government underwrite a floor level of 1,500 MWe DNC of new renewable generating capacity by the year 2000. Chart 2 shows how the total DNC is rising. This is principally due to the implementation of the Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO). The NFFO guarantees a fixed premium price for electricity supplied to the grid by renewable energy schemes. The NFFO started in 1990. By the end of 1993, 134 separate generating projects were supplying electricity under the scheme.

More detailed information on renewable energy statistics can be found in the 1994 edition of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (see below). For further information on the RESTATS project and the RESTATS news sheet please contact:

Mr Alan Charlton, RESTATS Database Manager,
ETSU, Building 154, Harwell, Oxon OX11 0RA

DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 1994

The 1994 edition of the annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics was published on 28 July.

The main body of the Digest contains 70 tables and extensive commentary and charts which together provide a comprehensive review of energy production and use in the United Kingdom over the past five years. There are sections covering overall energy, the individual fuels, prices and values and foreign trade in fuels.

In addition there are four annexes:

- Annex A shows some of the more important series in the main Digest, but covering the period from 1960 onwards.
- Annex B summarises the results of a study to estimate the contribution that renewable energy sources made to the United Kingdom's energy requirements in the years 1989 to 1993. A summary of the main points of this Annex are included in the supplementary article above.
- Annex C summarises the results of another survey into the contribution made by Combined heat and power (CHP) to the United Kingdom's energy requirements in 1993. A summary of the main points of Annex C was included on the back page of the June issue of Energy Trends.
- Annex D looks at the impact which the energy sector can have on the environment.

Copies of the Digest may be purchased from HMSO, price £19.95. As with the previous edition, a disk version of the Digest, containing the tables and text, is available direct from the Department of Trade and Industry. Details of the format available and the cost may be obtained from David Corse, ES IT Services, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 4.3.5, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE (tel 071-238-3567).

Also enclosed with this issue is a copy of the pocket sized card containing a selection of the statistics from the new Digest.