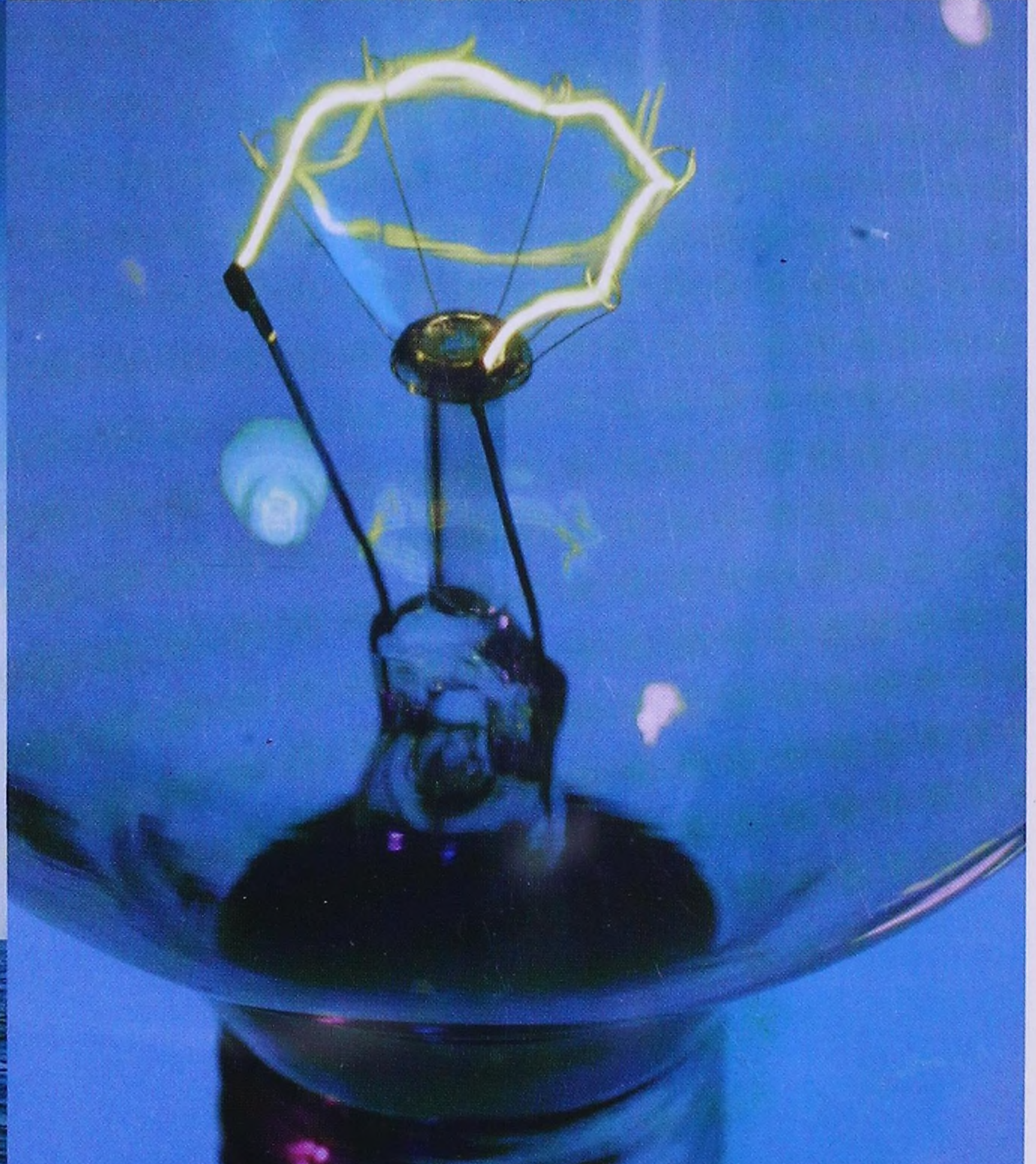
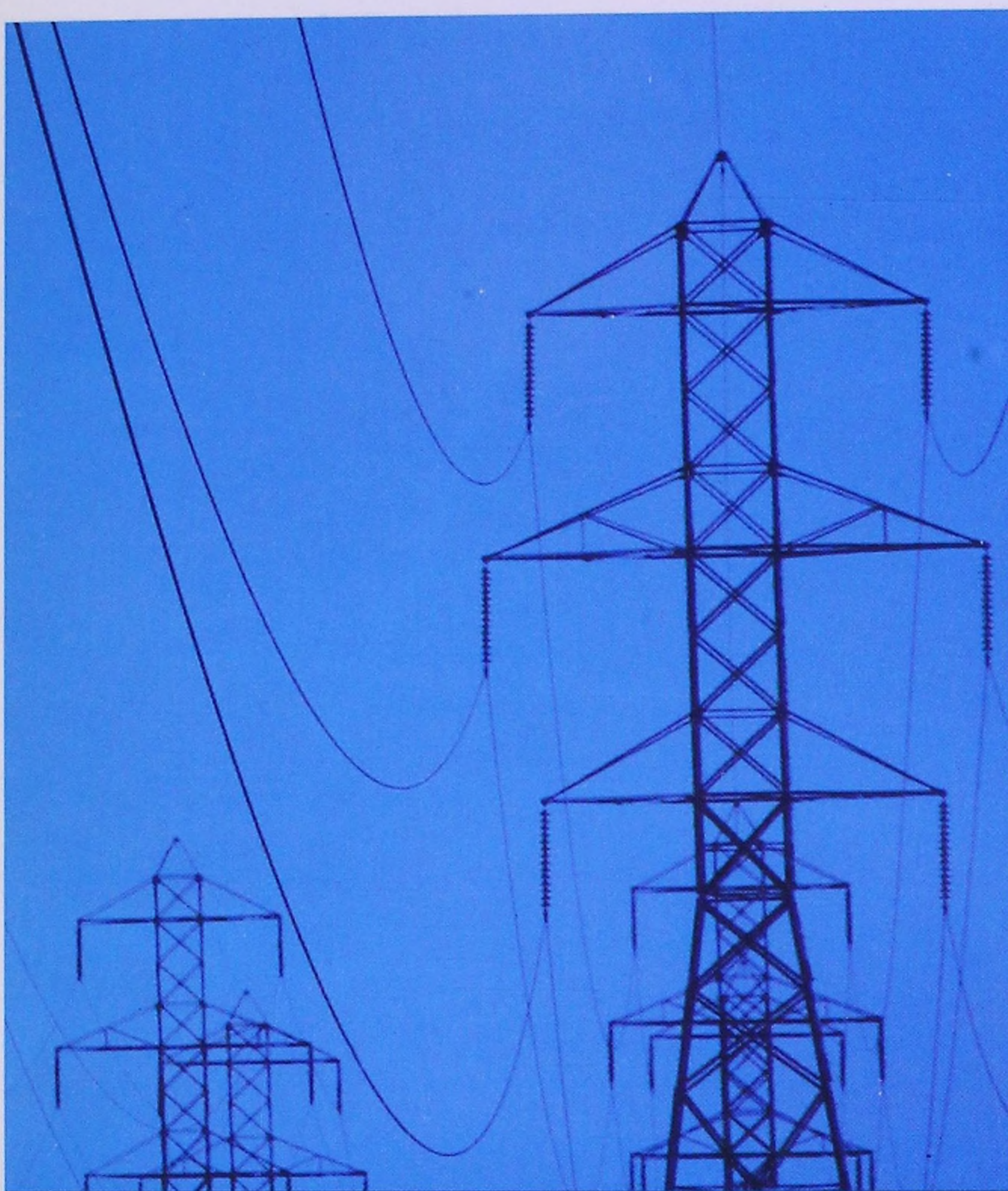


ENERGY*trends*

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

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

MAIN POINTS

- * *Energy production in the three months to May 1997 was 1½ per cent lower than a year earlier with nuclear electricity generation up 7½ per cent. Oil, coal and gas production fell by 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 4½ per cent respectively.*
- * *Final energy consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 5 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996.*
- * *Coal stocks at the end of May 1997 were over 4 million tonnes up on three months earlier. This is because coal consumption (down 24 per cent on a year earlier in the last three months) has fallen faster than production (down 2 per cent) while net imports have risen (up 28 per cent).*
- * *Milder weather in the first quarter of 1997 led to gas production and gas consumption being down by 5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.*
- * *Coal's share of the fuel used for electricity generation in the three months to May at 35 per cent was only just above nuclear's share of 34 per cent, and the electricity supplied by nuclear stations exceeded the electricity supplied by coal fired stations for the first time.*
- * *The second quarter of 1997 has seen a decrease in drilling activity. The number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells started in the second quarter of 1997 is down 22½ per cent on the second quarter of last year. The number of offshore development wells started is down 17½ per cent.*
- * *An article on the Domestic gas and electricity prices in the European Union in 1996 is featured on page 20 of this issue.*

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to May 1997, at 70.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.3 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of nuclear electricity rose by 7.5 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. Oil, coal and natural gas production fell by 0.8 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, during the three months March to May 1997 was 55.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 8.1 per cent lower than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas fell by 23.1 per cent, 5.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 2.5 degrees celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas rose by 8.2 per cent, whilst consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 1.3 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Final energy consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 5.1 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996. There were decreases of 11.7 per cent in the domestic sector, 0.5 per cent in the industrial sector, 7.2 per cent in the service sector, and an increase of 2.7 per cent for transport compared with a year earlier. Consumption by final users of coal, other solid fuels, coke oven gas and petroleum rose by 13.6 per cent, 10.6 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. Gas and electricity consumption fell by 12.8 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the latest three months (March to May 1997) show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 2.0 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 13.2 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 3.2 per cent but opencast production was up 1.3 per cent. Imports of coal were 26.5 per cent higher than a year earlier with 5.7 million tonnes imported during the three month period.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from March to May 1997 was 14.6 million tonnes. This is 24.2 per cent lower than in the same months of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 72 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 29.9 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 6.0 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were up 3.7 per cent, although the level of disposals in 1996 has been re-assessed at a lower level than previously quoted.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose in May by 1.5 million tonnes to stand at 17.1 million tonnes, 4.1 million tonnes higher than at the end of May 1996, and their highest level since December 1995. This was because demand by generators in particular was seasonally lower, but also because of competition from gas and nuclear fuel. Electricity generators hold 11.0 million tonnes of these stocks, an increase of 1.0 million tonnes on the previous month and 4.4 million tonnes up on May 1996 levels.

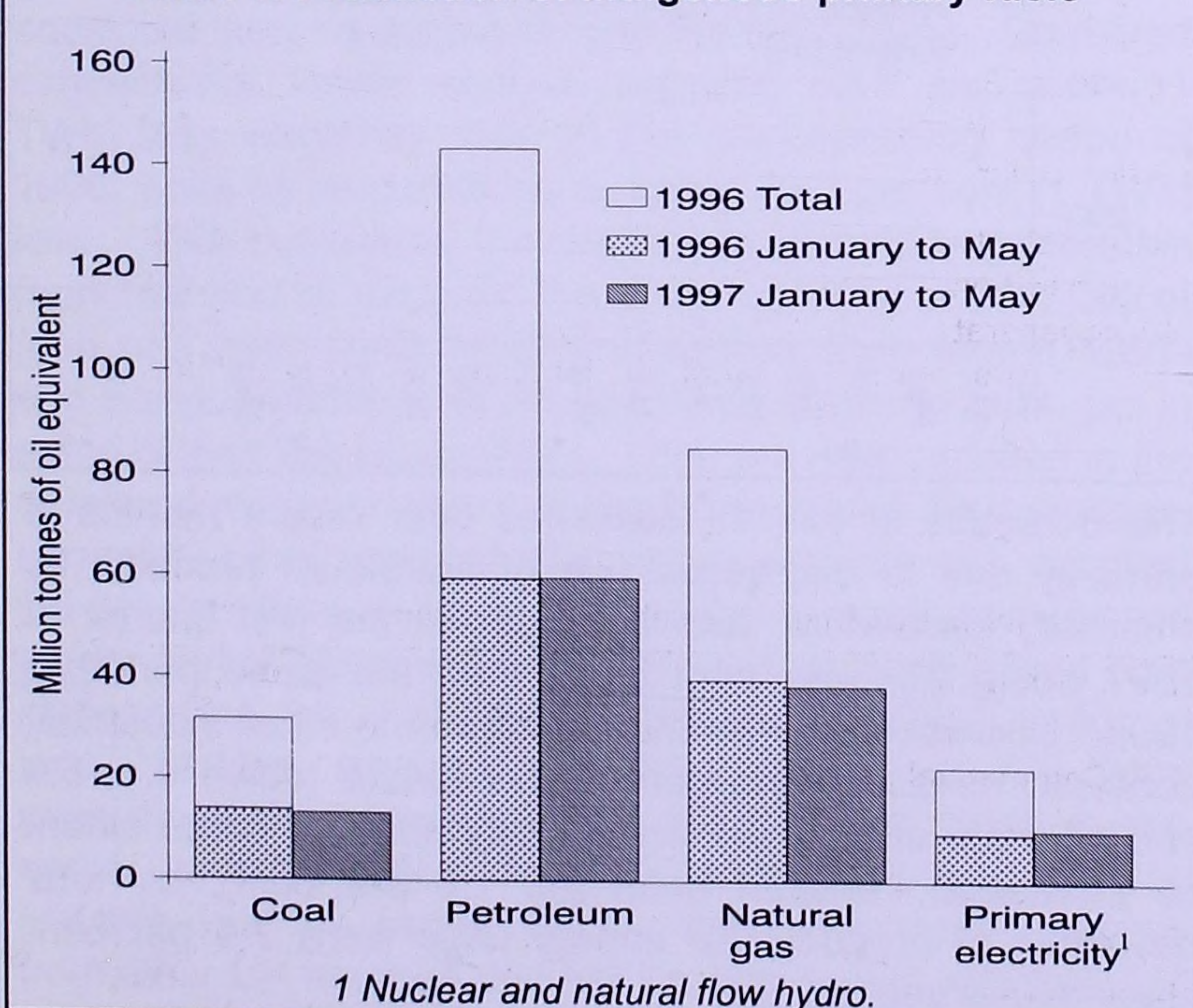
Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997

The latest issue of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics is now available from the Stationery Office priced £29.95. Figures in many tables have been updated in line with the latest Digest.

A free copy of the booklet "UK Energy in Brief" is included with this issue of Energy Trends. Further copies of this free booklet may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry as detailed inside the back cover.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



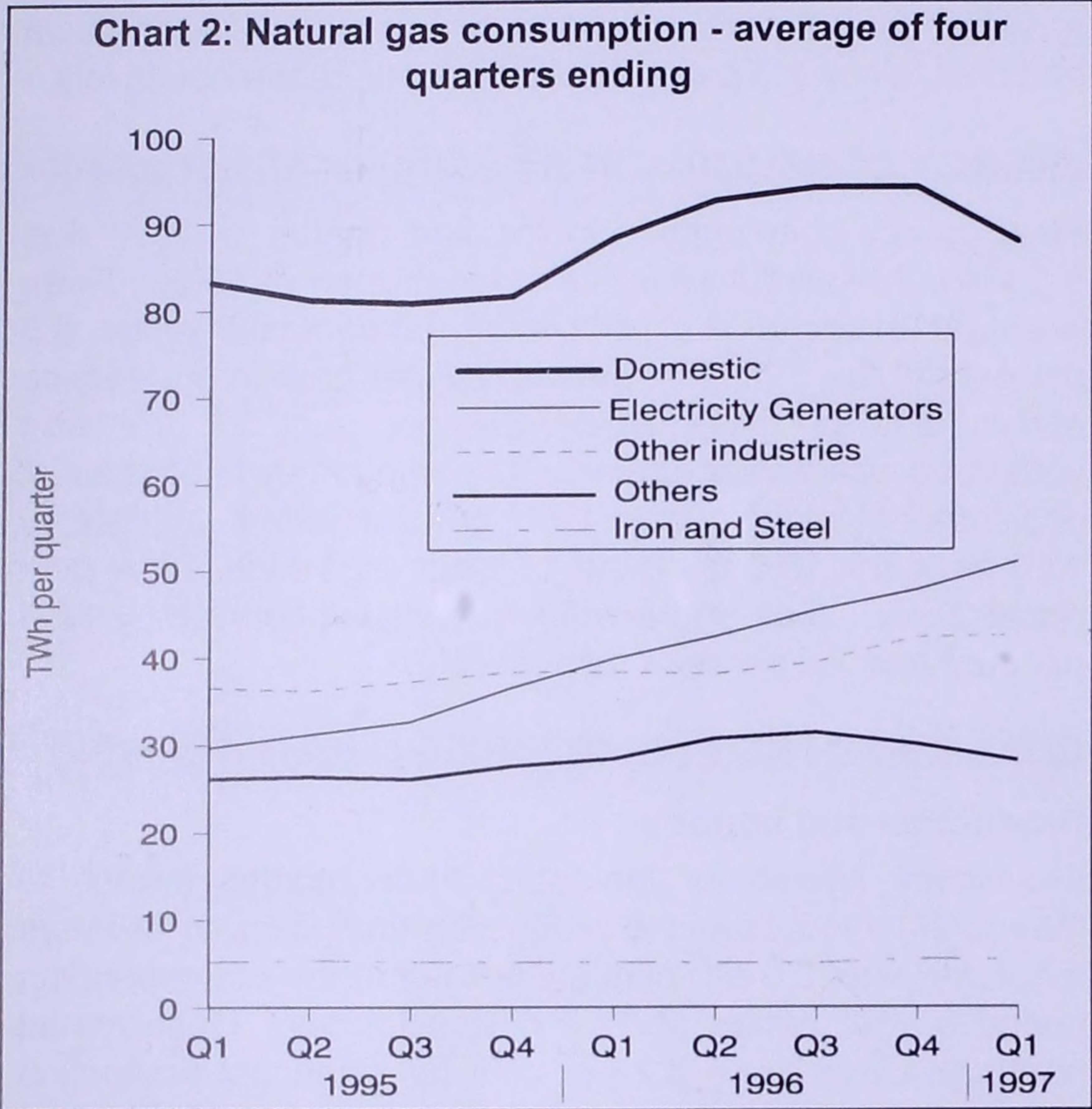
UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Preliminary drilling figures for the second quarter of 1997 indicate a fall of 22.7 per cent in the number of exploration and appraisal wells started, compared with the same period last year. The number of exploration and appraisal wells started in the first quarter was up by 19.4 per cent and the first half year has seen an overall rise of 1.8 per cent.

The number of development wells started in second quarter decreased by 17.3 per cent and the first quarter saw a decrease of 7.6 per cent compared with the same periods last year.

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1997 show a rise of 3.3 per cent in total income from oil and gas production and an increase of 4.2 per cent in operating costs while exploration expenditure fell 4 per cent compared with this period last year. Gross trading profits are up 7 per cent and capital investment is slightly down.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)



Production

Table 11 has been expanded this month to provide additional information on the upstream and downstream gas industry in line with Table 53 of the 1997 Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics.

Provisional data for the period March to May 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 4.8 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Average temperatures for March to May 1997 were 2.5 degrees Celsius higher than a year ago, thereby reducing demand.

In the three month period, exports of gas increased by 0.2 per cent while imports fell by 17.8 per cent compared to a year earlier. Indigenous sources accounted for 97.8 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 4.8 per cent lower than a year ago.

Consumption

Gas consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 6.3 per cent down on a year earlier. Consumption in the domestic sector fell by 15.5 per cent with February and March temperatures much milder than those in 1996. Industrial sector consumption rose by 0.6 per cent but in public administration, commerce, and agriculture consumption could not match the very high levels of a year earlier and show a 17.2 per cent reduction, which is about the same as

the fall now shown for the previous quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1995. Gas used for electricity generation was 27.7 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1996. Recent trends in natural gas consumption are shown in Chart 2.

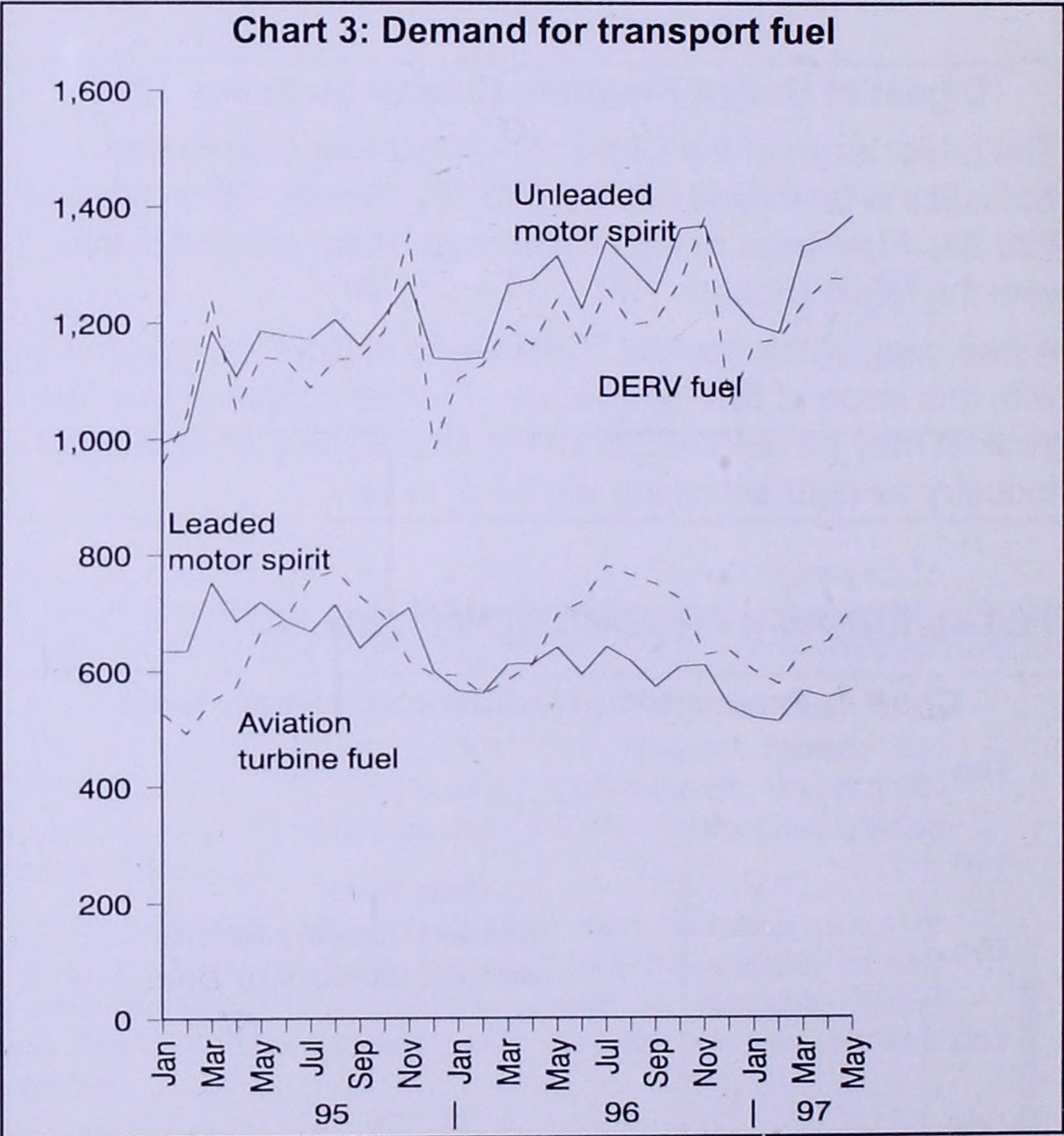
PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing March to May of 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 0.8 per cent, whilst exports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 8.8 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 16.0 per cent higher for this period than in 1996 while imports were 15.8 per cent lower. In particular, exports of fuel oil in the period were nearly double the level seen a year earlier. The increase in exports of products appears to have been met by refinery output from as opposed to movements from stocks. Overall refinery output was on a par with last year.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period March to May 1997 were 6.3 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 3.0 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries in DERV fuel (5.2 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (5.6 per cent) with motor spirit deliveries virtually unchanged. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 70.7 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 67.3 per cent a year ago. Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants decreased by 32.5 per cent and deliveries of fuel oil decreased by 40.3 per cent.



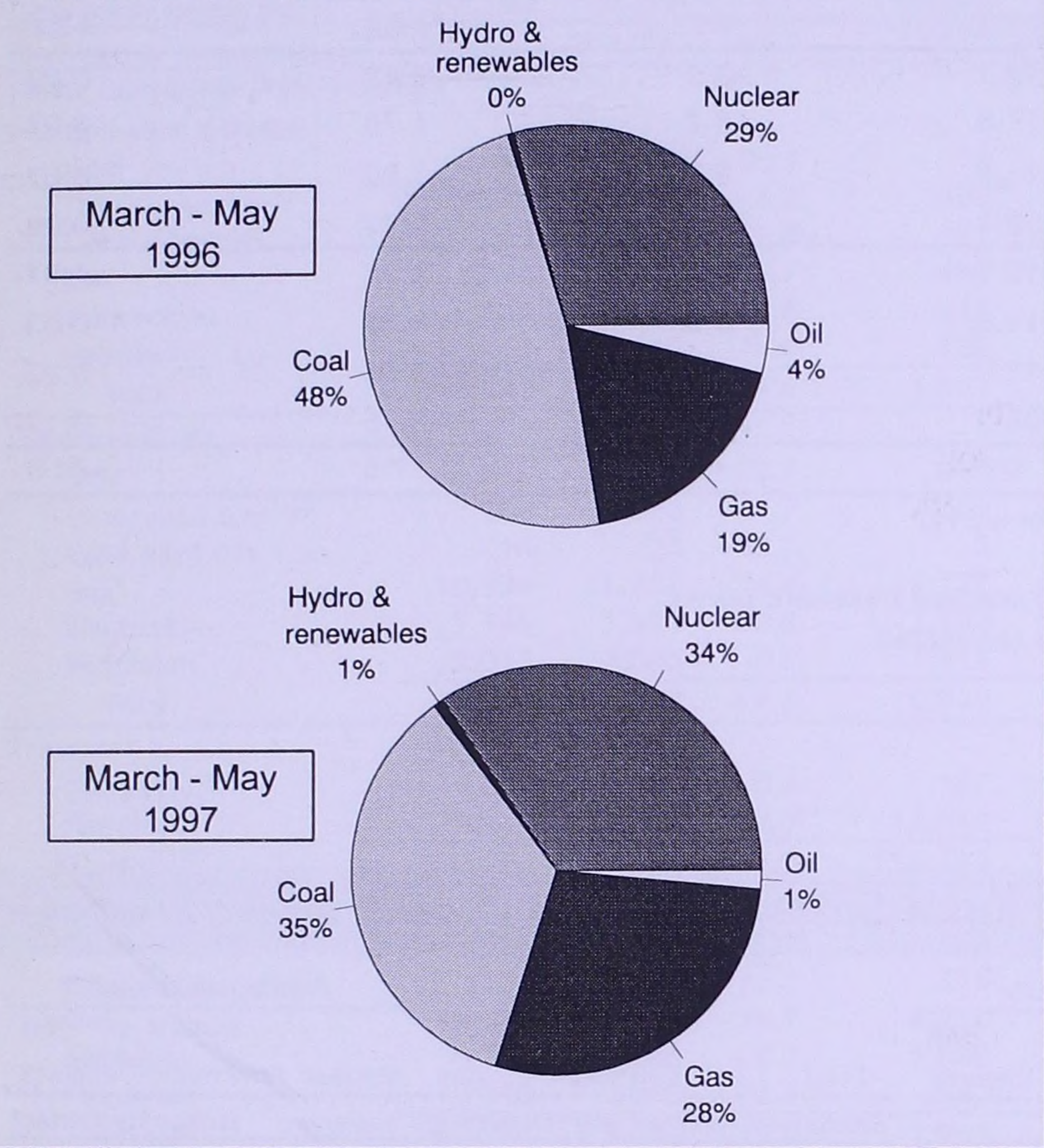
The decrease in fuel oil deliveries over recent months is primarily due to decreased use of petroleum products by electricity generators, with deliveries in the first quarter of 1997 being 21.1 per cent lower than the same period in 1996. Decreased deliveries of products to other industries, domestic uses and the commercial sector (down 8.4, 5.9 and 12.9 per cent respectively) were offset to some extent by increased transport uses (up 1.6 per cent), so total deliveries of products for energy uses were 2.4 per cent lower than a year earlier.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to May 1997 was 5.7 per cent lower than in the three months to April 1996. For the statistical months used by the electricity industry, temperatures over this period were 2½°C higher than a year earlier. Coal use was 31.0 per cent down on a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 44.0 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was up 11.0 per cent. A number of nuclear reactors were not available in this period of 1996. Chart 4 shows the mix of fuels used by generators both in the latest period and one year ago. The combined share of nuclear, hydro and renewables exceeded the share of coal for the first time in the latest three months.

Chart 4: 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 latest three months (March to May 1997) was 3.7 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 44.3 per cent, with four additional stations contributing to the 1997 figure. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 32.5 per cent (11 TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 78.3 per cent (1 TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from coal and oil because the power stations at both Didcot (one unit from June 1996 and another from March 1997) and Ballylumford (from October 1996) began to burn gas in some of their generating sets. They are now included in the other conventional steam category as mixed fired stations. However, other conventional steam stations still supplied 1.5 per cent less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier because of maintenance at some mixed fired stations and the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. Nuclear stations supplied 8.0 per cent (4½ TWh) more electricity between March and May 1997 than a year earlier, and exceeded the amount supplied by coal fired stations over the same period. When electricity available from other UK sources and net imports (which was both 0.1 per cent lower than a year ago) are included, total electricity

available through the public distribution system was 3.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Sales

In the three months to May 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 2.0 per cent lower than a year earlier. Sales to industrial customers fell by 1.3 per cent but those to commercial customers rose by 8.2 per cent. Domestic sector sales were 9.5 per cent lower as a result of the milder weather in March and May described above. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the three month period to May 1997 was 2.1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

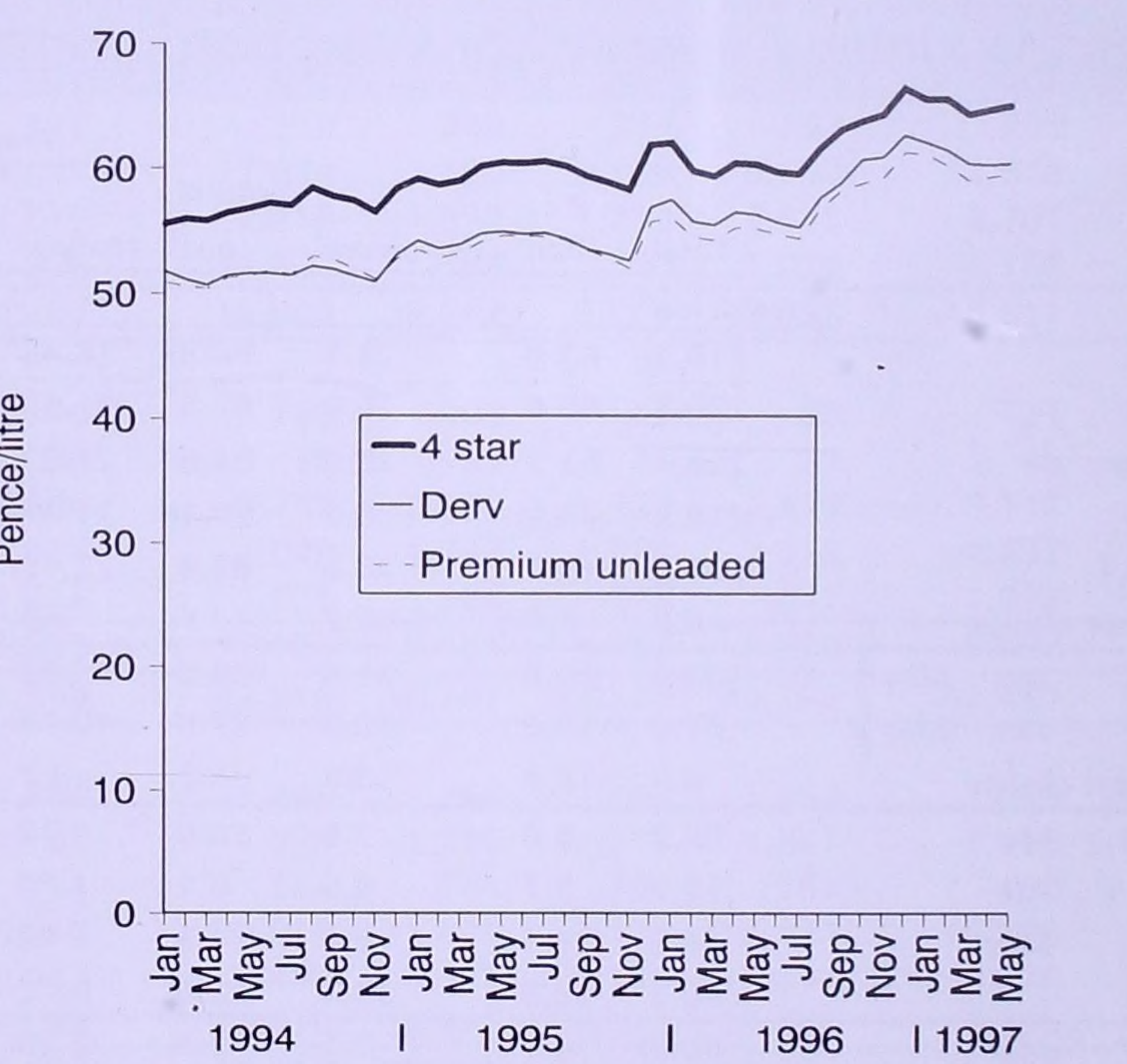
Petroleum product prices

Between mid-April and mid-May the price of motor spirit generally rose slightly. DERV fuel, super unleaded and premium unleaded rose by 0.1, 0.3 and 0.2 pence per litre respectively, whilst 4-star petrol rose by 0.3 pence. Since May 1996 4 star prices have risen 7.7 per cent, premium unleaded 7.8 per cent and DERV by 7.2 per cent . The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in May 1997 was 6.7 per cent higher than in April 1997, but 11.6 per cent lower than May 1996. Lower crude oil prices, relative to the same time last year, are reflected in the price of standard grade burning oil and gas oil. These have fallen by 8.7 and 2.2 per cent respectively between May 1996 and May 1997.

Industrial and domestic prices

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

Chart 5: Typical retail prices¹ 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	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1992			226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993			235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994			257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995 r			270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996 r			282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.1	0.3
Per cent change			+4.3	-5.8	-0.3	+19.0	+3.6	-32.2
1996	Jan -	May	121.6	13.5	59.2	39.4	9.33	0.11
1997	Jan -	May p	122.7	13.3	59.9	39.1	10.19	0.12
Per cent change			+0.8	-1.4	+1.1	-0.7	+9.2	+8.8
1996	Mar*		27.7	3.4	12.1	10.0	2.12	0.02
	Apr		22.0	2.5	11.5	6.2	1.78	0.02
	May		21.9	2.5	11.9	5.7	1.82	0.02
Total			71.7	8.5	35.4	22.0	5.72	0.06
1997	Mar*		27.1	3.3	12.4	9.1r	2.29	0.07
	Apr		22.8r	2.5	11.8r	6.5r	1.88	0.03
	May p		20.9	2.5	11.0	5.4	1.98	0.02
Total			70.8	8.3	35.2	21.0	6.15	0.12
Per cent change			-1.3	-1.9	-0.8	-4.3	+7.5	+91.8

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

2. Calendar months.

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

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

5. Includes generation at wind stations.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

			Primary electricity							Primary electricity								
			Natural				Natural			Net	Natural				Natural			Net
			Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	imports		
<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>										<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected^{6,7} (annualised rates)</i>								
1992			216.8r	63.6	78.3	54.5r	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44		
1993			220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44		
1994			218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45		
1995			219.5r	49.9r	76.2	70.1r	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40		
1996 r			231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	229.9	46.5	78.2	81.3	22.04	0.34	1.43		
<i>Per cent change</i>			+5.5	-6.5	+3.2	+17.6	+3.5	-32.2	+2.4	+2.6	-8.5	+1.3	+11.8	+3.0	-28.5	+2.3		
1996	Jan -	May	103.2	21.6	31.8	39.8	9.33	0.11	0.60	228.9	48.8	77.3	78.9	22.30	0.24	1.43		
1997	Jan -	May p	97.0	18.0	30.5	37.6	10.19	0.12	0.56	229.1	43.1	75.5	84.5	24.38	0.36	1.35		
<i>Per cent change</i>			-6.0	-16.9	-3.9	-5.3	+9.2	+8.8	-5.9	+0.1	-11.7	-2.3	+7.1	+9.3	+50.1	-6.0		
1996	Mar*		25.7	5.6	7.5	10.4	2.12	0.02	0.14	226.3	49.4	71.4	81.7	21.96	0.15	1.66		
	Apr		17.7	3.7	6.0	6.1	1.78	0.02	0.12	230.1	50.0	78.7	77.5	22.31	0.23	1.39		
	May		16.8	3.4	6.0	5.5	1.82	0.02	0.11	229.2	46.4	79.3	78.1	23.70	0.32	1.36		
Total			60.2	12.6	19.4	22.0	5.72	0.06	0.37	228.5	48.6	76.5	79.1	22.66	0.23	1.47		
1997	Mar*		22.7r	4.1	7.1	9.1r	2.29	0.07	0.11	228.5r	42.8	72.6r	87.5r	23.78	0.54	1.37		
	Apr		17.1r	2.9	5.8r	6.3r	1.88	0.03	0.11	226.8r	40.7r	77.5r	83.6r	23.46	0.30	1.36		
	May p		15.5	2.7	5.6	5.2	1.98	0.02	0.11	229.9	40.3	76.5	85.7	25.71	0.37	1.32		
Total			55.4	9.7	18.5	20.6	6.15	0.12	0.34	228.4	41.2	75.5	85.6	24.32	0.40	1.35		
<i>Per cent change</i>			-8.1	-23.1	-5.0	-6.5	+7.5	+91.8	-8.0	-0.1	-15.2	-1.3	+8.2	+7.3	+71.2	-8.0		

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-jected 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. Figures revised following modification of methodology and use of updated adjustment factors. For further details see Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1995 r	1996 r	Per cent change	1995			1996				1997 p	Per cent change
				2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal ¹	33,623	31,686	-5.8	8,393	8,327	8,851	8,509	7,997	7,265	7,915	8,552	+0.5
Petroleum ²	143,617	143,116	-0.3	32,744	35,828	38,026	35,929	34,532	34,554	38,101	37,096	+3.2
Natural gas ^{3,4}	71,186	84,718	+19.0	14,602	10,894	21,976	27,474	17,486	13,917	25,841	27,260	-0.8
Primary electricity ⁵	21,856	22,452	+2.7	5,443	5,386	5,804	5,705	5,438	4,988	6,321	5,845	+2.5
Total ⁶	270,290	281,982	+4.3	61,183	60,437	74,659	77,619	65,456	60,726	78,181	78,755	+1.5
Imports	78,356	80,645	+2.9	19,504	20,476	19,616	19,348	21,053	19,738	20,506	20,477	+5.8
Exports	118,350	116,537	-1.5	27,325	29,820	31,026	29,749	29,022	28,321	29,446	28,110	-5.5
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,806	+8.1	683	658	678	610	675	793	729	644	+5.6
Stock changes ⁷	+7,074	+1,736		+1,022	-1,779	+2,672	+3,587	-248	-1,646	+43r	-904	
Non-energy use ⁸	15,006	14,791	-1.4	3,790	3,608	3,776	3,609	3,625	3,758	3,798	3,606	-0.1
Statistical difference ⁹	-314	+1,369		-372	+361	-935	+2,013	-223	+943	-1,364	-1,900	
Total primary energy input ¹⁰	219,455	231,598	+5.5	49,539	45,410	60,532	68,599	52,717	46,890	63,392	64,069	-6.6
Conversion losses etc. ¹¹	68,782	70,798	+2.9	15,933	15,056	18,533	20,680	15,950	14,568	19,599	18,581	-10.2
Final energy consumption ¹²	150,673	160,800	+6.7	33,606	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	45,487	-5.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	44	83	+90.1	13	17	13	23	27	14	19	11	-50.4
Other solid fuel ¹³	3,572	3,805	+6.5	933	893	867	901	966	918	1,020	962	+6.7
Coke oven gas	563	623	+10.8	141	141	141	156	156	156	156	173	+10.7
Gas	1,779	1,889	+6.1	465	398	411	495	459	379	555	452	-8.7
Electricity	847	905	+6.8	216	199	212	235	231	213	226	235	-
Petroleum	916	770	-16.0	189	235	258	199	206	200	164	195	-2.1
Total	7,722	8,075	+4.6	1,957	1,883	1,901	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,028	+0.9
Other industries												
Coal	3,040	2,410	-20.7	830	692	719	612	600	489	709	645	+5.4
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	269	382	+41.7	62	65	66	71	108	96	106	147	(+)
Coke oven gas	14	20	+48.7	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	7	+48.1
Gas ⁴	10,259	11,732	+14.4	2,179	2,052	3,214	2,850	2,140	2,502	4,240	3,001	+5.3
Electricity	7,745	7,964	+2.8	1,833	1,818	2,081	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,927	-9.0
Petroleum	7,017	7,005	-0.2	1,614	1,494	1,743	2,101	1,618	1,463	1,823	1,958	-6.8
Total	28,344	29,513	+4.1	6,522	6,125	7,827	7,757	6,358	6,512	8,887	7,685	-0.9
Transport												
Electricity ¹⁴	636	639	+0.3	162	149	159	165	162	151	161	180	+9.4
Petroleum	49,946	51,968	+4.0	12,549	12,955	12,769	12,074	13,060	13,556	13,279	12,390	+2.6
Total ¹⁵	50,584	52,608	+4.0	12,712	13,104	12,928	12,239	13,222	13,707	13,440	12,571	+2.7
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,078	2,084	+0.3	488	510	566	631	475	357	622	868	+37.6
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	781	877	+12.2	216	193	172	219	248	217	193	205	-6.0
Gas	28,037	32,322	+15.3	4,716	2,650	9,121	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,670	-15.5
Electricity	8,790	9,246	+5.2	1,880	1,649	2,517	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,701	-7.4
Petroleum	3,015	3,540	+17.4	562	474	908	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,165	-5.1
Total ⁶	42,711	48,079	+12.6	7,865	5,478	13,287	18,809	9,582	6,065	13,623	16,611	-11.7
Other final users ¹⁶												
Coal	362	422	+16.7	41	37	70	183	105	46	88	121	-34.0
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	160	173	+7.7	40	45	36	38	53	44	37	45	+16.5
Gas ⁴	9,505	10,372	+9.1	1,895	1,140	2,964	3,759	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,116	-17.1
Electricity	7,260	7,533	+3.8	1,675	1,678	1,968	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,232	+9.0
Petroleum	4,026	4,025	-	899	864	1,018	1,075	968	910	1,072	1,079	+0.3
Total	21,313	22,525	+5.7	4,551	3,764	6,056	7,105	5,561	4,157	5,702	6,593	-7.2
Total final consumption	150,673	160,800	+6.7	33,606	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	45,487	-5.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,523	4,999	-9.5	1,372	1,256	1,368	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,646	+13.6
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	4,783	5,236	+9.5	1,250	1,196	1,141	1,229	1,375	1,275	1,357	1,359	+10.6
Coke oven gas	576	644	+11.7	144	144	144	161	161	161	161	180	+11.9
Gas ^{4,15}	49,582	56,317	+13.6	9,256	6,240	15,710	20,919	11,498	7,477	16,422	18,239	-12.8
Electricity	25,279	26,286	+4.0	5,767	5,493	6,937	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,276	-2.8
Petroleum	64,921	67,309	+3.7	15,813	16,023	16,696	16,676	16,547	16,719	17,367	16,786	+0.7
Total all fuels ⁶	150,673	160,800	+6.7	33,606	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	45,487	-5.1

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).

2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data includes extended well-test production.

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

4. Includes landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes non energy use of gas.

5. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations.

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-).

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

10. More detailed analyses of the 1995 and 1996 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.

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

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

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

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

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

16. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

			Production			Net imports	Imports ²	Exports
			Total ¹	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1992			84,493	65,800	18,187	+ 19,366	20,339	973
1993			68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994			48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995			53,037r	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996			50,197r	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811r	17,799r	988
Per cent change			-5.4	-8.3	-0.3	+ 11.8	+ 12.0	+ 15.1
1996	Jan -	May	21,465	13,927	6,875	+ 6,608	6,998	390
1997	Jan -	May p	21,155	13,644	6,909	+ 9,136 e	9,676 e	539
Per cent change			-1.4	-2.0	+ 0.5	+ 38.3	+ 38.3	+ 38.4
1996	Mar*		5,494r	3,546r	1,812r	+ 1,539	1,625	87
	Apr		3,945r	2,590r	1,223r	+ 1,402	1,489	87
	May		3,995r	2,581r	1,277r	+ 1,347	1,409	62
Total			13,434	8,717	4,313	+ 4,288	4,524	236
1997	Mar*		5,227r	3,434	1,675	+ 1,992	2,098	107
	Apr		3,988r	2,591	1,269	+ 2,174r	2,233r	58
	May p		3,952	2,410	1,426	+ 1,332 e	1,394 e	62 e
Total			13,167	8,435	4,370	+ 5,498	5,725	227
Per cent change			-2.0	-3.2	+ 1.3	+ 28.2	+ 26.5	-3.7

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			Other conversion industries ¹	Industry ²	Domestic ²	Other ³
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens				
1992		100,580r	79	78,469r	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993		86,727r	48	66,106r	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783r	22	62,406r	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948r	8	59,588r	8,664	982	4,493r	2,690r	523r
1996		71,403r	8	54,893r	8,635	946	3,639r	2,705r	577r
Per cent change		-7.2	-5.4	-7.9	-0.3	-3.7	-19.0	+ 0.6	+ 10.4
1996	Jan - May	33,106	5	26,117	3,484	379	1,518	1,244	359
1997	Jan - May p	27,214	3	19,999	3,544	368	1,479	1,606	216
Per cent change		-17.8	-28.0	-23.4	+ 1.7	-2.9	-2.6	+ 29.0	-39.9
1996	Mar*	8,552r	1	6,922r	841	108	335r	239r	106r
	Apr	5,598r	1	4,298r	675	80	279r	216r	50r
	May	5,129	1	3,788r	671	82	313r	216r	58r
Total		19,280	3	15,007r	2,187	271	927r	671r	214r
1997	Mar*	6,268r	1	4,708r	852	83	345	213	67
	Apr	4,368r	1	3,097r	677	67	274	230r	22
	May p	3,987	-	2,718	678	68	252	254	18
Total		14,623	2	10,523	2,207	217	871	696	107
Per cent change		-24.2	-28.7	-29.9	+ 0.9	-19.7	-6.0	+ 3.7	-50.0

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public adminstration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution					
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820r	10,716r	9,677	961r	77	7,104r
1996		13,772r	9,619r	8,362r	1,228	29	4,153r
1996	Mar*	12,995r	7,483	6,377	1,050	57	5,512r
	Apr	12,700r	7,418	6,190	1,169	58	5,283r
	May	12,962r	7,601	6,561	989	50	5,362r
1997	Mar*	14,180r	10,134r	9,056r	1,053	25	4,046r
	Apr	15,659r	11,155r	10,044r	1,083r	29	4,504r
	May p	17,110	12,279	10,999	1,254	26	4,831
Absolute change:							
in latest month		+ 1,451	+ 1,124	+ 955	+ 171	-3	+ 327
on a year ago		+ 4,148	+ 4,679	+ 4,438	+ 265	-24	-531

1. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

2. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major power producers (see inside front cover).

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze					Other manufactured solid fuels ¹					
		Consumption					Consumption					
		Iron and		Other		Total	Net		Total			
		Production	Net imports ²	steel industry ³	industry ^{4,5}		Domestic ⁵	Production	imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	use
1992		6,528	+ 305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+ 55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	33r	1,160r
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	428r	150	6,746r	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 509r	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+ 988r	6,611	525	230	7,366	862r	-41r	815r	54	869r
Per cent change		-0.1	+ 94.3	+ 6.2	+ 51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	+ 2.6	-29.4	+ 15.2	-14.3	+ 12.8
1995	1st quarter	1,550	+ 18r	1,536	93	40	1,669	183	-22	189	18	207
	2nd quarter	1,573	+ 68r	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	-5	207	14	221
	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 263r	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 160r	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 47r	1,583	95	37	1,715	184r	-17	218r	12	230r
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 419r	1,685	152	98	1,935	238r	-11	220r	14	234r
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 275r	1,601	131	64	1,797	220r	-8r	195r	13	208r
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 247r	1,742	146	31	1,919	220r	-5r	183r	15	198r
1997	1st quarter p	1,564	+ 222	1,688	145	65	1,898	223r	-1	187r	15	202r
Per cent change		+ 1.8	(+)	+ 6.6	+ 52.7	+ 75.1	+ 10.7	+ 21.1	-96.5	-14.0	+ 25.0	-12.0

1. These include Homefire, Ancit, Phurnacite and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.

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

3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

4. Includes own use by fuel producers.

5. Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1992		74	57	131	167	6	8
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	265	7	28
Per cent change		+ 28.3	-7.9	+ 14.3	+ 8.6	(+)	+ 47.4
1995	2nd quarter	19	14	33	52	-	3
	3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	-	5
	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	61	1	7
	2nd quarter p	10	7	17	67	3	8
Per cent change		-33.3	-	-22.7	-17.3		

1. Including sidetracked wells.

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

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

£ million

		Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ²	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ³
1992		12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	5,420	22
1993		13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,941	3,876	939	9,709	2.0	3,547	16
1995		17,829	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.1	4,228	18
1996		20,998	3,981	1,097	14,373	2.5	4,375	18
Per cent change		+ 17.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	+ 31.3		+ 3.5	
1995	1st quarter	4,892	915	221	3,310	2.5	901	16
	2nd quarter	4,119	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	1,055	19
	3rd quarter	3,829	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,200	19
	4th quarter	4,989	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,072	16
1996	1st quarter	5,382	944	297	3,794	2.7	943	15
	2nd quarter	4,685	980	242	3,056	2.1	1,178	22
	3rd quarter	4,719	953	279	3,086	2.1	1,175	20
	4th quarter	6,212r	1,104	278	4,437r	2.9	1,078	16
1997	1st quarter p	5,560	984	285	4,061	2.6	942	16
Per cent change		+ 3.3	+ 4.2	-4.0	+ 7.0		-0.1	

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

2. GDP at factor cost.

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

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

		Annual	Number	Start	Conditions the tariff allows for:													
		Capacity ¹	of years	date														
		Tariff rate																
		(pence/thousand cubic feet)																
Gas systems		Processing	Transport	Bundled services														
1	J-Block infrastructure	18.0			Large	6	1998	b							a - Priority rights			
2	J-Block infrastructure		26.0		Large	6	1998	b							n b - Send or pay			
3	J-Block infrastructure		35.0		Large	6	1998	b	e	h	j	k	l	n o c - Annual charge				
4	Eagles		45.0		Large	12	1998	b	e	f	g	h			n d - New capital expense			
5	Fulmar processing and export system		65.0		Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	l	n o e - Processing offshore			
6	Sage	67.0			Large	20	1998	b				f	g	h	j	k	l	m g - NGLs
7	Caister Murdoch system		39.5		Large	12	1998			c	e	f	g	h			n h - Water	
8	Theddlethorpe gas terminal	161.3			Small	-	1998	b				f	g	h			i - Salt	
9	Gannet processing and Segal systems		45		Large	11	1999	a	b	e	f	g	h	l	n o k - CO2			
															l - H2S			
															m - N ₂			
Oil systems		(pounds sterling/barrel)													n - Compression			
10	Ninian platform	0.10			Large	15	1997			c							o - Other	
11	Brae-Forties pipeline	0.50			Small	6	1998			b								
12	Scott	2.20-2.60			Large	more than 5	1998				d	e	g	h			n o	
13	Fulmar processing and export system	0.75			Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	l			n o	
14	Fulmar processing and export system		1.25		Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	l			n o	
15	Gannet processing and export systems		4.80		Large	11	1999	a	b	d	e	g	h					

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems	Oil systems
1. Equal priority.	10. No comments.
2. Equal priority. Includes compression of quality specification gas.	11. Third party pipeline liquids will be delivered into the Brae System via third party pipeline access.
3. Equal priority.	12. Equal priority. Capital expense recovered through tariff. £2.40/barrel for the first 21 million barrels, £2.20/barrel for all volumes between 21 and 28 million barrels, £2.60/barrel for all volumes over 28 million barrels.
4. No comments.	13. Final price will include share of operating costs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.
5. Additional cost of £35/tonne NGLs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar plactform using the Fulmar drilling rig.	14. Final price will include share of opex on export system. To WYE piece on J Block Spurline. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.
6. No comments.	15. Bundled tariff includes capital expenses and deferral of equity oil and gas production. It does not included Norpipe transportation charges.
7. No comments.	
8. Price quoted at 15p/mmJ. Number of years required not specified.	
9. Additional £34/tonne NGL processing and delivery. Capital expenses included in oil tarif. Segal includes Fulmar gas line, Flags, St Fergus and Mosmorran.	

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

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

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

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

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

Upstream gas industry							Downstream gas industry						
			Gross gas production ¹	Less		Plus	Gas available at terminals ⁶	Gas input into transmission system ⁷	Less		Gas output from transmission system ¹¹		
			Producers own use ²	Exports ³	Stock change and other net losses ^{4 5}	Imports		Operators own use ⁸	Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰			
1992			597,854	38,505	620	698	61,255	619,286	620,388	2,651	+4065	-6,249	619,921
1993			703,166	40,669	6,824	623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994			750,860	48,260	9,557	1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3067	2,495	724,832
1995			822,726	49,249	11,232	4,278	19,457	777,424	778,638	3,311	-9927	7,771	777,483
1996			979,440	55,656	14,944	5,763	19,804	922,881	927,058	4,576	+3632	10,778	908,072
Per cent change			+19.0	+13.0	+33.0		+1.8	+18.7	+19.1	+38.2			+16.8
1996	Jan - May		468,989	24,184	9,018	2,065	12,537	550,361	448,901	2,576	-12645	8,237	557,094
1997	Jan - May p		463,926	28,520	9,926	3,270	10,655	551,871	562,810	2,945	-7180	14,769	552,276
Per cent change			-1.1	+17.9	+10.1		-15.0	+0.3	+25.4	+14.3			-0.9
1996	Mar		104,722	5,101	1,519	323	2,152	99,931	100,558	589	-2350	2,376	99,943
	Apr		77,190	4,594	1,477	293	2,084	72,910	73,393	316	-180	1,962	71,295
	May		73,737	4,588	1,885	557	1,893	68,600	69,720	289	-203	2,173	67,461
Total			255,649	14,283	4,881	1,173	6,129	241,441	243,671	1,194	-2,733	6,511	238,699
1997	Mar		94,107	5,153	1,617	642	1,997	88,692	90,481	353	-390	2,559	87,959
	Apr		80,724	4,207	1,502	832	1,838	76,021	77,961	320	-389	2,094	75,936
	May p		68,628	3,775	1,771	495	1,200	63,787	66,059	177	+95	2,537	63,250
Total			243,459	13,135	4,890	1,969	5,035	228,500	234,501	850	-684	7,190	227,145
Per cent change			-4.8	-8.0	+0.2		-17.8	-5.4	-3.8	-28.8			-4.8

1. Includes waste and producers own use, but excludes gas flared.

2. Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.

3. Includes exports direct from the UKCS as well as others carried out by the downstream gas industry from the national transmission system.

4. Stock changes are changes in the volume of gas held within the UKCS pipeline system. Net losses include waste through venting of gas as well as losses due to pipeline leakage.

5. Includes the effect of the different methods of measurement of gas volumes used at various points along the production and transmission process. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.56 to 5.58 and Table 53.

6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.

7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available at terminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.

8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.

9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.

10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies from day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a "loss" of gas in energy terms.

11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption^{1,2}

GWh

		Total	Electricity generators ²	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other ³
1992		598,755r	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	99,872r
1993		672,953r	81,778	15,577	136,517r	340,162	98,919r
1994		712,590r	114,574	20,327	146,843r	329,710	101,136r
1995		755,615r	145,790	20,689	153,207r	326,010	109,920r
1996		877,721r	190,691r	21,961r	169,293r	375,841r	119,935r
Per cent change		+16.2	+30.8	+6.1	+10.5	+15.3	+9.1
1995	1st quarter	256,245r	34,506	5,876	41,399r	134,293	40,171r
	2nd quarter	147,731r	31,891	5,411	33,510r	54,841	22,078r
	3rd quarter	115,106r	34,137	4,624	31,933r	30,818	13,594r
	4th quarter	236,535r	45,256	4,779	46,365r	106,058	34,077r
1996	1st quarter	299,121r	47,869r	5,757r	41,325r	160,624r	43,546r
	2nd quarter	183,434r	41,999r	5,338r	32,794r	71,981r	31,322r
	3rd quarter	141,105r	46,280r	4,408r	37,141r	36,844r	16,432r
	4th quarter	254,058r	54,542r	6,457r	58,032r	106,392r	28,635r
1997	1st quarter p	280,263	61,146	5,258	42,103	135,694	36,062
Per cent change		-6.3	+27.7	-8.7	+1.9	-15.5	-17.2

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.

2. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside front cover).

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

			Indigenous production ¹			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade ^{6,7}						
			Crude Total oil NGLs ²			Net foreign Indigenous ³ Other ⁴ imports ⁵			Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
									Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers ⁸
						Million tonnes			Thousand tonnes						
1992			94	89	5	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993			100	94	6	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994			127	119	8	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995			130	122	9	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996			130	122	8	47,029	997	48,275	41,896	76,406	8,203	1,824	9,230	26,018	2,664
Per cent change			-0.4	-	-5.5	+4.8	-10.2	+1.4	+2.4	-2.5	+4.8	+35.1	-6.6	+6.6	+8.1
1996	Jan - May		54	51	4	19,265	386	19,947	17,141	32,555	3,545	986	3,798	9,841	1,016
1997	Jan - May p		54	51	3	19,237	188	19,999	17,332	28,323	3,547	883	3,284	11,054	1,135
Per cent change			+1.1	-	-3.3	-0.1	-51.3	+0.3	+1.1	-13.0	+0.1	-10.4	-13.5	+12.3	+11.7
1996	Mar		11	11	1	4,391	172	3,725	3,385	6,498	536	196	928	1,823	226
	Apr		10	10	1	4,056	21	4,014	3,134	5,573	1,067	186	760	2,014	187
	May		11	10	1	2,998	59	4,876	4,116	6,812	760	249	516	2,059	251
Total			32	30	2	11,445	252	12,615	10,635	18,883	2,363	631	2,204	5,896	664
1997	Mar		11	11	1	3,869	50	4,462	3,922	6,278	749	210	706	2,159	196
	Apr		11	10	1	3,985	90	4,001	3,573	5,567	654	226	615	2,345	252
	May p		10	9	1	3,324	-18	4,430	3,905	5,371	641	117	534	2,338	269
Total			32	30	2	11,178	122	12,893	11,400	17,216	2,044	553	1,855	6,842	717
Per cent change			-0.8	-0.2	-9.5	-2.3	-51.6	+2.2	+7.2	-8.8	-13.5	-12.4	-15.8	+16.0	+8.0

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production.
2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
3. Crude oil plus Natural gas liquids (NGLs).
4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries).
5. Total 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 petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
		Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵	Light distiillates ⁶	Kerosene & gas/diesel ⁷	Fuel oils ⁸	Other products ⁹	Total products	Net bilaterals ¹⁰	Stocks in UK ¹¹	Total stocks
1992		5,699	1,178	482	7,359	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,459
1993		5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994		5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995		5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996		4,971	1,461	521	6,996	2,508	2,534	2,963	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
Per cent change		-2.0	+45.7	-11.4	+3.8	+1.0	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6	-0.7	-0.5	+1.3	+1.2
1996	Mar	5,621	1,243	556	7,495	2,412	2,166	2,939	1,502	9,019	1,886	14,628	16,514
	Apr	5,591	1,490	526	7,650	2,326	2,190	3,106	1,470	9,091	1,730	15,011	16,741
1996	May	5,309	1,346	579	7,277	2,279	2,220	3,087	1,446	9,031	1,730	14,578	16,308
1997	Mar	5,287	1,403	676	7,409	2,460	2,403	2,974	1,377	9,214	1,455	15,167	16,622
	Apr	5,537	1,184	739	7,500	2,307	2,433	2,894	1,436	9,069	1,472	15,098	16,569
	May p	5,522	1,045	700	7,307	2,269	2,480	2,929	1,470	9,148	1,472	14,983	16,455
Per cent change		+4.0	-22.4	+20.9	+0.4	-0.4	+11.7	-5.1	+1.7	+1.3	-14.9	+2.8	+0.9

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		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro- leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,649	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,660	6,622	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	+4.2	+2.2	+17.1	+4.4	+0.7	+8.3	+4.2	+2.9	+6.0	+20.0	+6.4	+4.6	-11.9	-11.0
1996 Jan - May	38,862	2,716	130	36,016	744	54	1,181	10,973	3,284	1,654	11,436	4,715	498	815
1997 Jan - May p	39,289	2,681	13	36,602	802	52	1,262	11,315	3,380	1,474	11,684	4,699	495	850
Per cent change	+1.1	-1.3	-90.0	+1.6	+7.8	-3.7	+6.9	+3.1	+2.9	-10.9	+2.2	-0.3	-0.6	+4.3
1996 Mar	7,932	552	-26	7,406	146	12	211	2,289	656	362	2,278	981	110	223
Apr	7,874	536	26	7,312	168	12	249	2,136	671	310	2,344	1,030	107	158
May	8,200	545	29	7,626	170	10	241	2,360	789	257	2,419	961	96	202
Total	24,006	1,633	29	22,344	484	34	701	6,785	2,116	929	7,041	2,972	313	583
1997 Mar	8,009	563	-22	7,468	156	10	258	2,305	726	285	2,368	929	97	194
Apr	8,045	518	23	7,503	153	9	250	2,318	664	236	2,500	953	110	200
May p	7,892	512	15	7,364	165	8	279	2,243	678	252	2,304	1,033	111	204
Total	23,946	1,593	16	22,335	474	27	787	6,866	2,068	773	7,172	2,915	318	598
Per cent change	-0.2	-2.4	-44.8	-	-2.1	-20.6	+12.3	+1.2	-2.3	-16.8	+1.9	-1.9	+1.6	+2.6

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Naphtha (LDF) ⁵													
		Butane ⁴ and propane		and middle distillate feedstock		Motor Spirit of which Unleaded		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil Derv fuel Other Fuel oil ⁶ Orimulsion Bitumen			Lubricating oils	
								Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil						
									Premier	Standard					domestic
Total ^{1,2,3}															
1992		75,470	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,504	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,354	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		73,694	2,501	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,699	1,276	2,420	895
1996 p		75,356	2,494	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,982	872	2,146	864
Per cent change		+2.3	-0.3	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.7	-31.7	-11.3	-3.5
1996	Jan - May	31,412	1,083	1,508	9,114	6,121	3,047	20	1,254	5,836	3,466	2,642	349	853	364
1997	Jan - May p	30,010	1,004	1,038	9,170	6,450	3,180	16	1,181	6,129	3,224	1,872	182	841	371
Per cent change		-4.5	-7.3	-31.2	+0.6	+5.4	+4.4	-20.0	-5.8	+5.0	-7.0	-29.1	-47.9	-1.4	+1.9
1996	Mar	6,450	193	361	1,878	1,266	585	4	267	1,195	721	536	50	212	69
	Apr	6,203	244	275	1,888	1,275	612	3	218	1,163	623	509	55	166	74
	May	6,294	221	269	1,942	1,302	698	1	175	1,245	589	475	80	198	77
Total		18,947	658	905	5,708	3,843	1,895	8	660	3,603	1,933	1,520	185	576	220
1997	Mar	5,920	197	180	1,899	1,333	637	3	220	1,236	599	349	0	183	70
	Apr	5,991	206	240	1,903	1,349	652	2	208	1,278	629	276	0	190	79
	May p	5,851	178	191	1,954	1,386	713	1	149	1,276	526	282	0	189	79
Total		17,762	581	611	5,756	4,068	2,002	6	577	3,790	1,754	907	0	562	228
Per cent change		-6.3	-11.7	-32.5	+0.8	+5.9	+5.6	-25.0	-12.6	+5.2	-9.3	-40.3	-100.0	-2.4	+3.6

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

2. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.

5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity ²		Iron and steel ²		Other ²		Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
		generators	Gas works	industry	industries	Transport ³	Domestic			
1992	64,839	6,405	42	678	7,136	43,788	2,579			4,211
1993	65,065	5,522	44	855	7,207	44,568	2,713			4,156
1994	63,779	3,831	50	892	7,465	44,830	2,701			4,010
1995	62,374	3,669	47	881	6,512	44,818	2,696			3,751
1996	64,092	3,316	50	737	6,436	46,642	3,167			3,744
Per cent change	+2.8	-9.6	+6.4	-16.3	-1.2	+4.1	+17.5			-0.2
1995 1st quarter	15,930	1,078	16	225	2,017	10,476	956			1,162
2nd quarter	15,090	826	9	182	1,472	11,259	504			838
3rd quarter	15,315	842	8	226	1,384	11,625	426			804
4th quarter	16,039	948	14	248	1,614	11,458	810			947
1996 1st quarter	16,164	839	16	189	1,922	10,949	1,098			1,151
2nd quarter	15,648	766	11	199	1,514	11,683	620			855
3rd quarter	15,773	779	8	192	1,336	12,130	528			800
4th quarter	16,507	932	15	157	1,664	11,880	921			938
1997 1st quarter p	15,777	662	19	182	1,760	11,119	1,033			1,002
Per cent change	-2.4	-21.1	+18.8	-3.7	-8.4	+1.6	-5.9			-12.9

1. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.

2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside front cover.

3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.

4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Major power producers ¹				Other generators				All generating companies						
		Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ³
1992		46.0	17.5	6.4	69.8	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993		38.3	20.2	11.0	69.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	20.1	13.1	69.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	20.4	15.0	70.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	4.8	36.2r	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5r	1.1	75.3r
1996		31.9	21.1	18.6	71.6	1.0	1.0	2.9	4.8	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
Per cent change		-9.0	+3.8	23.9	+1.7	-11.5	-2.3	+4.8	-0.5	-9.2	-3.3	+30.8	+3.5	-36.9	12.4	+1.6
1995	1st quarter	11.1r	4.8	3.9	19.8r	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	11.4	1.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	0.3	21.1
	2nd quarter	7.7	5.1	3.2	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.0	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
	3rd quarter	7.1	5.1	3.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.1r	0.2r	16.5
	4th quarter	9.1	5.4	4.6	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	5.3r	4.7	20.6r	0.3	0.3	0.8r	1.3	10.8	1.1r	4.1	5.6r	0.1	0.3	21.9r
	2nd quarter	7.0	5.3r	4.1	16.4r	0.2r	0.2	0.7r	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.7r	5.5r	0.1	0.3	17.6r
	3rd quarter	6.4	4.7r	4.5	15.6r	0.2r	0.2	0.6	1.1	6.6r	0.8	4.0	4.9r	0.0	0.3r	16.7r
	4th quarter	7.9	5.9r	5.2	19.0r	0.3	0.3	0.8r	1.3r	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1r	0.1	0.4	20.3r
1997	1st quarter p	8.2	6.1	5.7	19.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	8.5	0.6	5.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	21.2
Per cent change		-22.0	+14.6	19.3	-3.0	+9.7	-6.1	-9.5	-5.0	-21.3	-40.0	+28.3	+13.6	(+)	14.8	-3.2

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. 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. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total ²	Coal ³	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro
1992		69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.05r	35.89r	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.41r	35.02r	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996		71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
Per cent change		+1.7	-9.0	-3.8	+32.8	+3.8	-26.9
1996	Jan - May	31.14	15.23	1.32	5.76	8.67	0.10
1997	Jan - May p	30.11	11.52	0.67	7.90	9.79	0.17
Per cent change		-3.3	-24.3	-49.0	+37.1	+13.0	+82.5
1996	Mar*	7.69r	4.05	0.31	1.34	1.96r	0.01
	Apr	5.38r	2.50	0.19	1.00	1.66r	0.02
	May	5.19	2.20	0.21	1.05	1.71	0.02
Total		18.26	8.75	0.71	3.38	5.33	0.05
1997	Mar*	7.06	2.73	0.13	1.93	2.20	0.06
	Apr	5.13	1.77	0.06	1.45	1.82	0.03
	May p	5.03	1.54	0.06	1.50	1.90	0.02
Total		17.21	6.04	0.25	4.87	5.92	0.11
Per cent change		-5.7	-31.0	-64.7	+44.0	+11.0	(+)

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

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers ¹			Other generators			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	20.86	1.75	19.11	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.24
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	23.75r	1.59	22.16r	334.05r	19.67	314.37r	16.31	330.69r
1996		323.16	18.50	304.66	24.21	1.66	22.55	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
Per cent change		+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	+1.9	+4.5	+1.7	+4.0	+2.5	+4.1	+2.2	+4.0
1995	1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	6.35r	0.47	5.88r	93.98r	5.35	88.63r	4.36	93.00r
	2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.73r	0.49	5.24r	76.36r	4.77	71.59r	4.03	75.62r
	3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.40r	0.38	5.02r	73.05r	4.62	68.43r	4.27	72.70r
	4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.28r	0.26r	6.03r	91.00r	5.20	85.79r	3.65	89.44r
1996	1st quarter	92.78r	5.41r	87.37r	6.47r	0.49r	5.98r	99.25r	5.89	93.36r	4.28r	97.63r
	2nd quarter	73.70r	4.26r	69.43r	5.83r	0.50r	5.33r	79.53r	4.77r	74.76r	4.30r	79.06r
	3rd quarter	70.49r	4.06r	66.44r	5.49r	0.39r	5.10r	75.99r	4.45r	71.54r	4.03r	75.57r
	4th quarter	86.18r	4.77r	81.41r	6.42r	0.28r	6.14r	92.60r	5.05r	87.56r	4.07r	91.63r
1997	1st quarter p	90.38	5.06	85.32	5.92	0.31	5.61	96.30	5.37	90.92	5.08	96.00
Per cent change		-2.6	-6.4	-2.4	-8.6	-36.5	-6.3	-3.0	-8.8	-2.6	+18.8	-1.7

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

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

		Industry									
		Electricity supplied (net) Total	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 under- takings
										Other ^{2,3}	
1992		19,112r	18,465r	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	647
1993		20,693r	19,934r	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	759
1994		21,007r	20,301r	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	706
1995		22,163r	21,352r	2,955r	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	811
1996		22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	848
Per cent change		+1.7	+1.6	-0.2	+2.1	+4.1	+5.6	-2.5	-1.9	+19.7	+4.5
1995	1st quarter	5,883r	5,654r	770r	785	518	1,182	1,078	345	448	229
	2nd quarter	5,245r	5,040r	664r	760	528	1,074	897	154	461	205
	3rd quarter	5,005r	4,824r	725r	789	488	998	819	121	467	181
	4th quarter	6,030r	5,834r	796r	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	196
1996	1st quarter	5,963r	5,761r	820	807r	479r	1,255r	1,059r	341r	539r	202r
	2nd quarter	5,335r	5,138r	642	791r	494r	1,157r	893r	154r	562r	196r
	3rd quarter	5,142r	4,923r	706	797r	556r	1,043r	791r	117r	553r	219r
	4th quarter	6,110r	5,880r	781	820r	587r	1,129r	1,392r	278r	456r	230r
1997	1st quarter p	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	195
Per cent change		-6.0	-6.1	-6.1	-14.4	+6.3	-18.6	+14.6	-29.1	-19.9	-3.5

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

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

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

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

TWh

		Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant										Purchases		Total Electricity available ⁹	
		Conventional steam plant										Net imports	from other sources (net) ^{8,9}		
		Total					Other								
		Electricity generated	Own use ²	conventional Total	steam	Coal ³	Oil	conventional steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶				Other ⁷
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66
1996		323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53
Per cent change		+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.3	+17.9	+35.2	+6.7	-43.8	70.2	+2.3	+0.9	+4.1
1996	Jan - May	140.31	8.14	132.16	71.06	58.29	1.99	10.77	25.79	34.00	0.63	0.68	6.93	2.63	141.72
1997	Jan - May p	136.81	7.74	129.07	55.26	42.53	0.60	12.13	34.75	37.31	1.36	0.40	6.87	2.65	138.59
Per cent change		-2.5	-5.0	-2.3	-22.2	-27.0	-70.1	+12.6	+34.7	+9.7	(+)	-41.6	-1.0	+1.0	-2.2
1996	Mar*	34.60r	2.05r	32.55r	18.79	15.44	0.58	2.77	5.93	7.69	0.06	0.07	1.60	0.66	34.80
	Apr	24.15r	1.40r	22.75r	11.68	9.37	0.26	2.06r	4.32	6.50r	0.15	0.10r	1.34r	0.45	24.55r
	May	23.38	1.34	22.04	10.43	8.44	0.27	1.72	4.69	6.69	0.13	0.10	1.31	0.44	23.79
Total		82.12	4.79	77.34	40.90	33.24	1.11	6.55	14.95	20.88	0.34	0.27	4.25	1.55	83.14
1997	Mar*	32.43	1.73	30.69	12.92	9.88	0.07	2.96	8.70	8.39	0.62	0.06	1.65	0.65	32.99
	Apr	23.62	1.35	22.27	8.62	6.75	0.06	1.81	6.42	6.93	0.22	0.08	1.32	0.43	24.01
	May p	22.81	1.32	21.49	7.59	5.81	0.11	1.67	6.45	7.24	0.15	0.06	1.28	0.47	23.24
Total		78.86	4.41	74.45	29.13	22.44	0.24	6.45	21.57	22.55	0.99	0.20	4.25	1.55	80.25
Per cent change		-4.0	-7.9	-3.7	-28.8	-32.5	-78.3	-1.5	+44.3	+8.0	(+)	-25.4	-0.1	-0.1	-3.5

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

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

3. Including Slurry.

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

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

		Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and		Consumption of electricity ⁷	Losses and		Consumption
		Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences		Electricity available	statistical differences	
1992		301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993		305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994		309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995		314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.02r	1.01	14.62r	330.68	28.45r	302.23r
1996		327.53	28.66	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.35	0.94	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
Per cent change		+ 4.1	+ 5.9	+ 3.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	+ 2.1	- 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.0
1996	Jan - May	141.72	13.45	128.27	38.83	35.96	49.16	4.32	6.52	0.26	6.26	148.25	13.71	134.54
1997	Jan - May p	138.49	11.04	127.46	38.53	39.30	46.05	3.58	6.29	0.24	6.05	144.78	11.28	133.50
Per cent change		- 2.3	- 17.9	- 0.6	- 0.8	+ 9.3	- 6.3	- 17.2	- 3.6	- 8.6	- 3.4	- 2.3	- 17.7	- 0.8
1996	Mar*	34.80	3.11r	31.69r	9.58r	8.46r	12.60r	1.06r	1.53r	0.07r	1.46r	36.33r	3.18r	33.15r
	Apr	24.55r	2.58r	21.97r	6.87r	6.48r	7.98r	0.63r	1.19r	0.03r	1.16r	25.74r	2.62r	23.12
	May	23.79	2.58	21.22	7.01	6.36	7.27	0.57	1.20	0.05	1.16	25.00	2.62	22.37
Total		83.14	8.27	74.87	23.46	21.30	27.85	2.26	3.93	0.15	3.78	87.07	8.42	78.65
1997	Mar*	32.99	3.32	29.67	9.04	9.18	10.56	0.89	1.43	0.07	1.36	34.42	3.39	31.03
	Apr	24.01	2.04r	21.97r	6.97r	6.94r	7.49r	0.57r	1.18	0.06	1.12	25.19	2.10r	23.09r
	May p	23.14	1.38	21.76	7.15	6.92	7.15	0.55	1.14	0.03	1.10	24.28	1.41	22.86
Total		80.15	6.74	73.41	23.17	23.04	25.19	2.01	3.74	0.17	3.58	83.89	6.91	76.99
Per cent change		- 3.6	- 18.5	- 2.0	- 1.3	+ 8.2	- 9.5	- 11.2	- 4.7	+ 12.1	- 5.4	- 3.7	- 18.0	- 2.1

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change over the next two months.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89% in 1996).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Statistical month ²							
January	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	- 1.4
February	4.0	6.3	2.6	6.1	+ 2.3	- 1.4	+ 2.1
March*	5.4	5.6	3.7	8.3	+ 0.2	- 1.7	+ 2.9
April	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
May	10.2	10.1	8.3	11.2	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 1.0
June*	13.4	13.1	14.0		- 0.3	+ 0.6	
July	15.7	17.9	16.1		+ 2.2	+ 0.4	
August	15.9	19.8	17.5		+ 3.9	+ 1.6	
September*	14.0	15.5	13.9		+ 1.5	- 0.1	
October	11.1	13.3	12.2		+ 2.2	+ 1.1	
November	7.6	9.1	7.4		+ 1.5	- 0.2	
December*	4.9	5.6	3.9		+ 0.7	- 1.0	
Year ³	9.5	10.8	9.4		+ 1.3	- 0.1	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	- 1.0
February	3.9	6.7	3.1	6.9	+ 2.8	- 0.8	+ 3.0
March	5.7	5.6	4.6	8.4	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 2.7
April	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
May	10.9	11.6	9.3	11.5	+ 0.7	- 1.6	+ 0.6
June	13.9	14.0	14.4		+ 0.1	+ 0.5	
July	15.8	18.4	16.4		+ 2.6	+ 0.6	
August	15.6	18.9	16.7		+ 3.3	+ 1.1	
September	13.5	13.8	13.7		+ 0.3	+ 0.2	
October	10.6	13.2	11.8		+ 2.6	+ 1.2	
November	6.6	8.1	6.2		+ 1.5	- 0.4	
December	4.7	2.8	3.5		- 1.9	- 1.2	
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5		+ 1.1	- 0.1	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 10 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1996.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum					Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum						
			Crude	Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total		Crude	Products ³	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob ⁴	
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million							
IMPORTS (cif):															
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620	
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997	
1994		10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810	
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571	
1996		12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,822	117	391	7,059	6,648	
Per cent change		+ 10.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 15.4	24.7	+ 18.2	+ 11.7	- 4.3	+ 19.8	+ 19.3	
1995	2nd quarter	2.7	9.6	5.1	0.3	0.3	18.1	134	740	456	28	69	1,427	1,356	
	3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.8	0.3	0.4	20.3	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,449	
	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	340	19	95	1,453	1,345	
	1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525
1996	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,707	
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,602	
	4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	504	19	101	1,903	1,814	
1997	1st quarter p	4.4	10.4	3.8	0.3	0.4	19.2	208	903	354	23	118	1,606	1,513	
Per cent change		+ 49.2	- 3.8	- 16.3	- 39.3	- 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 25.8	+ 2.3	- 17.8	- 41.2	+ 4.6	- 1.5	- 0.8	
EXPORTS (fob):															
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879	
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397	
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991	
1995		0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174	
1996		1.0	84.0	29.9	1.4	-	116.2	82	7,485	3,289	65	2	10,923	10,923	
Per cent change		+ 8.5	- 2.8	+ 16.6	43.6	-	+ 2.0	+ 17.2	16.4	+ 25.5	+ 20.2	-	+ 19.1	+ 19.1	
1995	2nd quarter	0.2	20.9	6.1	0.2	-	27.4	15	1,617	628	13	-	2,273	2,273	
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.8	5.7	0.2	-	27.0	16	1,486	565	14	-	2,081	2,081	
	4th quarter	0.3	21.5	6.8	0.3	-	28.8	21	1,617	713	13	-	2,365	2,365	
	1996	1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	29.0	21	1,806	738	17	-	2,582	2,582
1996	2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	8.8	0.4	-	29.4	17	1,749	791	20	-	2,578	2,578	
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.2	7.3	0.2	-	27.8	18	1,758	825	12	1	2,613	2,613	
	4th quarter	0.3	22.0	7.4	0.3	-	30.0	26	2,171	935	17	1	3,150	3,150	
1997	1st quarter p	0.3	21.2	6.6	0.4	-	28.5	25	1,981	790	19	-	2,816	2,816	
Per cent change		+ 28.4	- 3.6	+ 2.8	17.9	-	- 1.6	+ 18.0	+ 9.7	+ 7.1	+ 12.7	-	+ 9.0	+ 9.0	
NET EXPORTS:															
1992		-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258	
1993		-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400	
1994		-9.7	39.3	9.2	-2.1	-1.5	35.4	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181	
1995		-10.6	42.4	8.2	-0.4	-1.4	38.2	-531	3,192	1,080	-51	-408	3,281	3,602	
1996		-11.8	39.2	12.1	-	-1.4	38.1	-611	3,450	1,467	-52	-389	3,864	4,275	
1995	2nd quarter	-2.5	11.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	9.3	-119	877	172	-16	-69	845	916	
	3rd quarter	-2.6	8.8	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	6.6	-136	630	157	-10	-76	565	631	
	4th quarter	-2.9	10.2	3.4	-	-0.3	10.3	-147	787	373	-6	-95	912	1,020	
	1996	1st quarter	-2.7	11.1	1.9	-0.1	-0.4	9.9	-144	924	307	-23	-112	952	1,058
1996	2nd quarter	-3.1	8.4	4.1	-	-0.4	9.1	-172	723	311	-18	-83	762	871	
	3rd quarter	-2.8	8.5	3.0	-	-0.4	8.3	-141	730	417	-9	-94	904	1,011	
	4th quarter	-3.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	-0.3	10.8	-155	1,073	431	-2	-100	1,247	1,336	
1997	1st quarter p	-4.0	10.8	2.8	0.1	-0.4	9.3	-183	1,079	436	-4	-117	1,210	1,303	

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. The monthly data used in this table has been updated which has resulted in a number of revisions to the 1995 and 1996 figures.
3. SITC divisions 334, 335, 342, 344, plus Orimulsion from division 278.
4. 'Free on board'- imports adjusted to exclude estimated costs of insurance, freight etc.

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

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

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

PRICES

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

Fuel	Size of consumer	1994	1995				1996				1997
		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	2.31	2.33	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.05
	Medium	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.66
	Large	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24
	All consumers: Average	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31
	10% decile ²	1.56	1.45	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44
	median ²	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.84
	90% decile ²	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	108.7
	Medium	81.0	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	99.8
	Large	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	93.3
	Of which: Extra large	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6
	Moderately large	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	98.3
	All consumers: Average	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	97.6
	10% decile ²	74.3	85.0	86.3	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	90.2
	median ²	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	105.8
	90% decile ²	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	185.6
	Medium	144.6	142.0	142.6	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	175.4
	Large	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	167.6
	All consumers: Average	130.4	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.2
	10% decile ²	124.0	126.5	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	153.2
	median ²	140.4	140.6	142.3	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.6
	90% decile ²	165.4	162.3	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.5
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.51	6.51	5.88	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.05
	Medium	4.95	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.51
	Large	3.87	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.58
	Of which: Extra large	3.59	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.20
	Moderately large	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.88
	All consumers: Average	4.29	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96
	10% decile ²	4.39	4.38	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.18
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886
	Medium	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.679
	Large	0.741	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.444
	All consumers: Average	0.776	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.480
	Firm	0.861	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.529
	Interruptible	0.682	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.418
	Tariff	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.348
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	10% decile ²	0.850	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517
	median ²	1.143	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.807
	90% decile ²	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.420
	All consumers: Average ⁶	87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	96.7
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers: Average ⁶		141.0	147.4	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	196.6
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷											
All consumers: Average ⁶		89.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3
Realised in new and renewed contracts:											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}		87.2	93.0	91.6	83.7	89.0	..	..	..	..	..
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}		129.1	130.8	134.0	136.0	140.9	..	..	..	..	..

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (SO).
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £19.59 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.10 for Medium Fuel Oil and £29.30 for Gas Oil.
4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.
8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

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

Major power producers ¹				Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁸		
		Coal ³	Oil ^{4,5}	Natural gas ^{6,7}		
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh		
					Including levy ⁹	
					Excluding levy ⁹	
					pence per kWh	
					pence per kWh	
1992		45.84	57.76	..	0.595	0.549
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15r	0.628	0.592	0.571
1995	1st quarter	32.94	86.70	0.670	0.554	0.533
	2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.603	0.577
	3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	0.618	0.590
	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98r	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter p	33.77r	90.86r	0.707	0.609	0.580

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

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990 = 100

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
1992		99.8	84.5	104.5	109.0	104.2				
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	99.5				
Per cent change		-4.9	+10.4	-26.8	-3.5	-5.3				
1995	1st quarter	88.6	118.1	104.6	117.1	113.6	100.2	111.0	108.9	
	2nd quarter	89.0	119.2	94.2	104.2	103.7	95.4	109.2	107.0	
	3rd quarter	86.1	107.3	82.7	100.9	97.6	86.8	107.3	102.4	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.1	107.6	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.4	107.5	101.0	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.3	105.6	99.5	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.6	104.7	98.0	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.2	102.7	98.9	
1997	1st quarter p	81.7	128.2	68.7	108.3	102.2	66.0	102.3	98.0	
Per cent change		-2.5	+5.1	-4.9	-4.7	-3.0	-4.9	-4.8	-3.0	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator										
									GDP deflator ⁴	
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6			111.4	
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6			115.0	
1994		79.2r	83.4r	88.7r	94.2r	90.9r			116.9r	
1995		72.5r	95.0r	75.4	91.0	87.7			119.8r	
1996		66.9r	101.8r	53.6r	85.3r	80.6r			123.4r	
Per cent change		-7.7	+7.2 r	-29.0	-6.3	-8.1			+3.0 r	
1995	1st quarter	74.6	99.5r	88.2r	98.7r	95.7r	84.4r	93.5r	91.8r	118.7r
	2nd quarter	74.4r	99.7r	78.8r	87.1r	86.7r	79.7r	91.3r	89.5r	119.6r
	3rd quarter	71.9r	89.6r	69.1r	84.3r	81.5r	72.5r	89.6r	85.5r	119.8r
	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.4	89.0	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5	99.6	59.1	92.8	86.1	56.7	87.8	82.5	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.4r	101.9r	52.5r	82.2r	78.6r	53.2r	86.2r	81.1r	122.6r
	3rd quarter	66.5r	97.2r	49.9r	79.7r	75.7r	52.2r	84.7r	79.3r	123.6r
	4th quarter	65.1r	107.5r	53.0	86.3r	81.9r	52.2	82.3	79.3r	124.8r
1997	1st quarter p	65.3r	102.5r	55.0r	86.6r	81.7r	52.8r	81.8r	78.3r	125.1r
Per cent change		-4.6 r	+2.9 r	-7.0 r	-6.7 r	-5.1 r	-6.9 r	-6.8 r	-5.1 r	+2.2 r

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded.
2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel, light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4	
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
Per cent change		+1.0	+0.2	-0.4	+10.1	+0.3	+5.1	+2.8	
1995	1st quarter	122.0	111.8	121.0	89.3	115.9	129.9	122.2	
	2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.7	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4	
	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2	
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7	
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8	
	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8	
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997	1st quarter p	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
Per cent change		+1.7	-0.1	-2.9	+8.8	-1.3	+9.7	+4.8	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator ⁴
1992		99.2	95.9	103.9	76.0	99.0	99.2	99.1	111.4
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6	115.0
1994		101.1r	93.1r	102.0r	77.0r	97.2r	106.7r	101.5r	116.9r
1995		100.4r	93.9r	100.9r	75.1r	96.9r	109.5r	102.6r	119.8r
1996		98.4r	91.3r	97.5r	80.3r	94.3r	111.7r	102.3r	123.4r
Per cent change		-2.0	-2.8	-3.3 r	+6.9 r	-2.7	+2.0 r	-0.2 r	+3.0 r
1995	1st quarter	102.8r	94.2r	101.9r	75.3r	97.6	109.4r	102.9	118.7r
	2nd quarter	99.5r	94.3r	101.0r	75.0r	97.0r	110.6r	103.2r	119.6r
	3rd quarter	98.6r	94.1r	100.9r	75.0r	96.9r	110.1r	102.8r	119.8r
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5	120.9
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.1	98.5	77.8	95.1	109.9	102.0	122.4
	2nd quarter	97.7r	91.9r	98.7r	77.7r	95.1r	109.7r	101.8r	122.6r
	3rd quarter	96.5r	91.1r	97.9r	78.9r	94.3r	110.7r	101.9r	123.6r
	4th quarter	99.4	90.3r	95.0	86.7	92.8	116.7r	103.9r	124.8r
1997	1st quarter p	99.6r	90.0r	93.6r	82.8r	91.9r	118.0r	104.6r	125.1r
Per cent change		-0.5 r	-2.2 r	-5.0 r	+6.5 r	-3.4 r	+7.3 r	+2.6 r	+2.2 r

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.
2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent.
3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.
4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

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

		Motor spirit ¹				Standard		Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴	
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}		
		<i>Pence per litre</i>							
		<i>1990 = 100</i>							
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7	
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7	
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0	
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7	
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1	
1996	Mar	59.28	59.12	54.20	55.40	16.03	16.33	104.6	
	Apr	60.35	60.19	55.24	56.42	16.57	17.05	112.3	
	May	60.28	62.92	55.13	56.23	15.26	15.78	103.8	
	Jun	59.64	62.89	54.67	55.60	14.45	15.05	97.4	
	Jul	59.49	62.89	54.34	55.22	14.63	15.43	101.3	
	Aug	61.51	65.26	56.77	57.62	14.93	15.52	105.7	
	Sep	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6	
	Oct	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4	
	Nov	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0	
	Dec	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7	
1997	Jan	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8	
	Feb	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2	
	Mar	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3	
	Apr	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0r	
	May p	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	91.8	

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 until December 1994. From January 1995 data from super/hypermarket chains have been included.
2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994.
3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 percent 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.

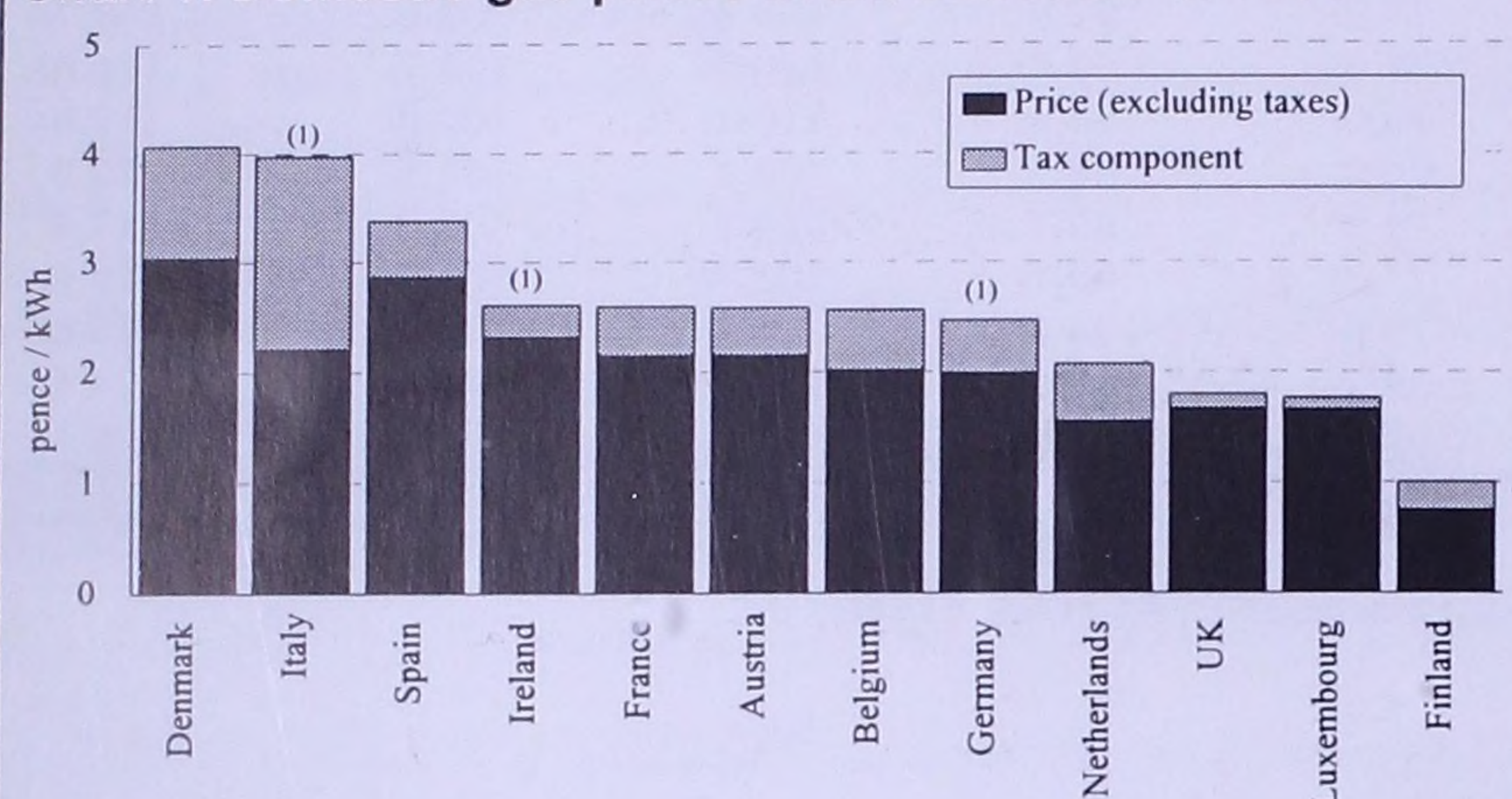
Domestic gas and electricity prices in the European Union

This article summarises recent developments in the prices of domestic gas and electricity within the EU. Comparisons of price levels in 1996 and real term price movements between 1990 and 1996 are covered.

The figures presented are derived from data published by the International Energy Agency in *Energy Prices and Taxes*. Figures relate to the average prices paid by households for gas and electricity. For countries where 1996 data are not available DTI estimates are given and are used in the real term comparisons. Movements over time are calculated using prices inclusive of all taxes, whilst comparisons of price levels are made both including and excluding taxes. Average annual exchange rates are used to convert from national currencies to pence (per kWh). Price movements are expressed in real terms by deflating local currency prices using each country's GDP market price deflator¹. Exchange rate movements and relative inflation rates can naturally affect comparisons.

Domestic gas prices

Chart 1: Domestic gas prices in EU countries in 1996

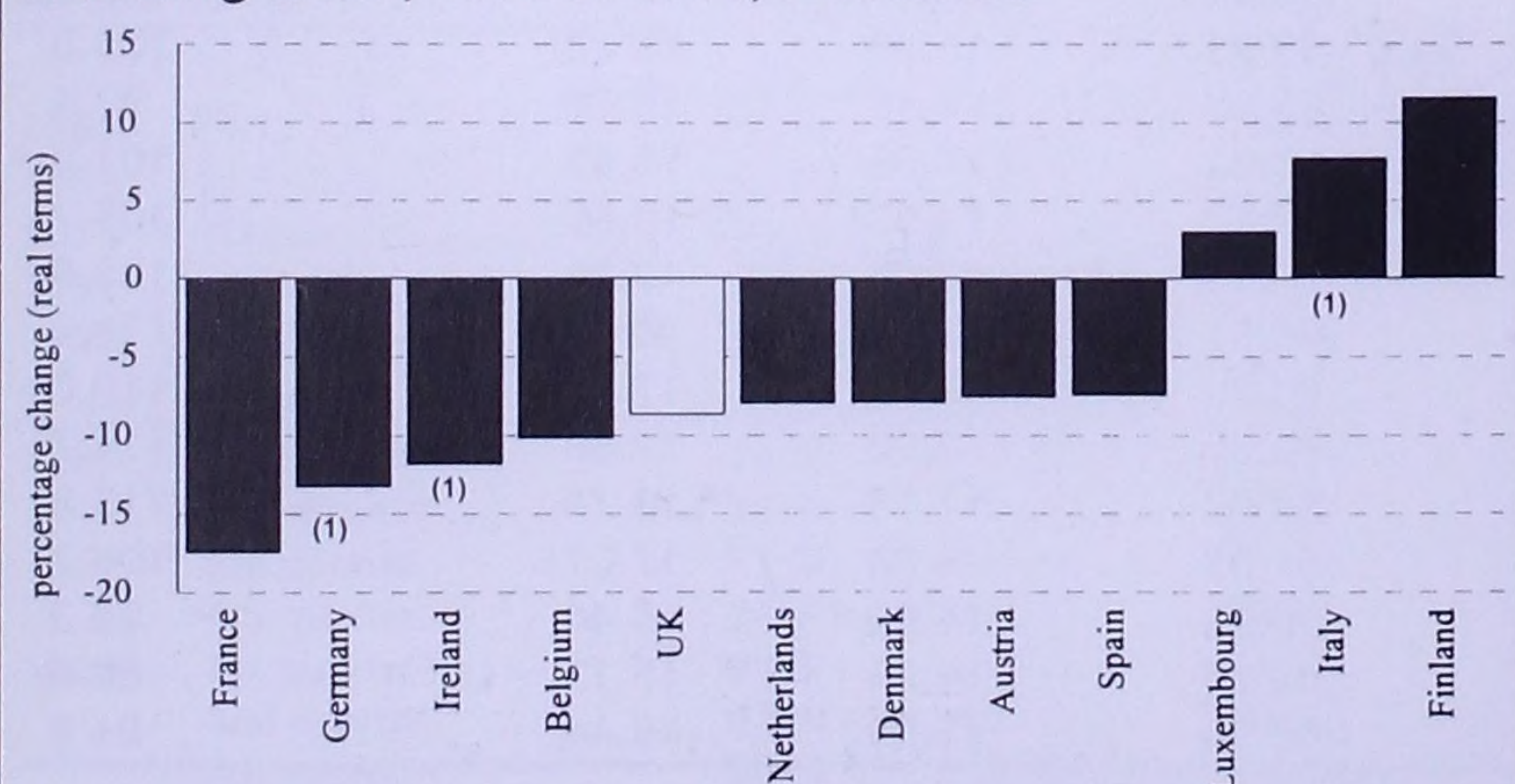


Source: Derived from IEA data.

(1) DTI estimated data.

Chart 1 shows that average UK domestic gas prices in 1996, including taxes, were the 3rd lowest within the EU, and were over 25% cheaper than prices in Germany, France, Spain and Italy. Prices were lower in Luxembourg and Finland, and UK prices have been below the EU average every since 1980 inclusive. Excluding taxes, UK average domestic gas prices were joint 3rd lowest with Luxembourg.

Chart 2: Percentage changes in EU domestic gas prices, including taxes, 1990 to 1996, real terms



Source: Derived from IEA data.

(1) DTI estimated data.

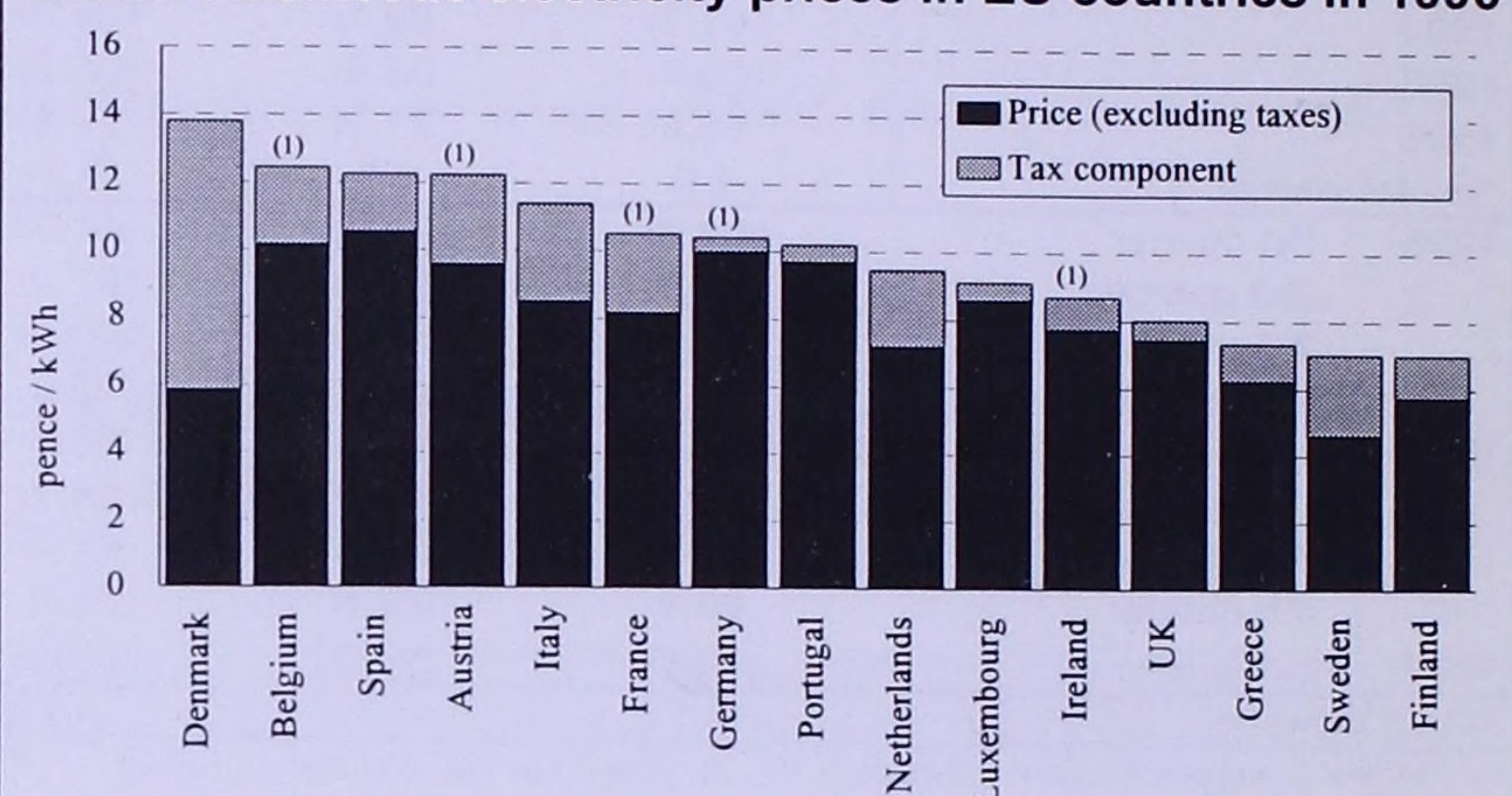
Real term price movements in domestic gas prices are shown in **Chart 2**. Between 1990 and 1996 UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, fell by 8½% in real terms. In

comparison prices fell in real terms by 17½% in France, 13½% in Germany and 7½% in Spain. Over the same period prices rose by 7½% in Italy, partly due to increases in taxes. Excluding taxes, UK prices fell by 15½% in real terms between 1990 and 1996.

Domestic electricity prices

Average UK domestic electricity prices in 1996, including taxes, were the 4th lowest within the EU, see **Chart 3**, and were over 20% cheaper than prices in Germany, France, Spain and Italy. Prices were lower than in the UK in Greece, Sweden and Finland. In comparison, UK prices were the 5th lowest within the EU in 1990, and have been below the EU average every since 1982 inclusive. Excluding taxes, UK prices in 1996 were the 6th lowest within the EU with the Netherlands and Denmark having lower ex-tax prices but higher including tax prices.

Chart 3: Domestic electricity prices in EU countries in 1996

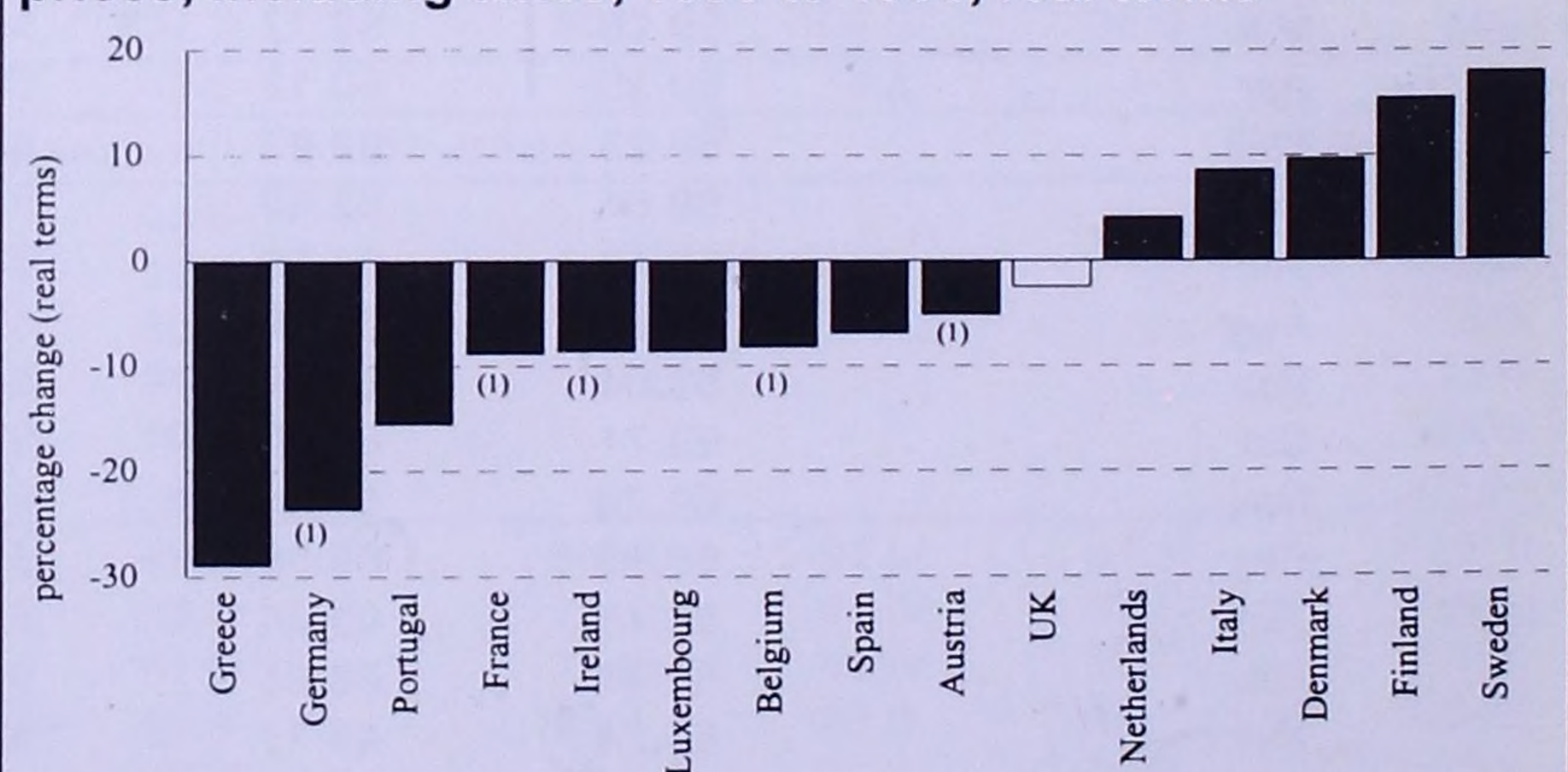


Source: Derived from IEA data.

(1) DTI estimated data.

Chart 4 shows that between 1990 and 1996 UK domestic electricity prices fell by 2½% in real terms. In comparison prices fell in real terms by 23½% in Germany, 9% in France and 7% in Spain over the same period. However, prices in these countries have fallen from historically higher levels than, and are still above, prices in the UK. As with gas, domestic electricity prices in Italy increased, by 8½% in real terms, between 1990 and 1996 partly due to increases in taxes. Excluding taxes, UK prices fell by 9½% in real terms between 1990 and 1996.

Chart 4: Percentage changes in EU domestic electricity prices, including taxes, 1990 to 1996, real terms



Source: Derived from IEA data.

(1) DTI estimated data.

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¹ All items consumer price index used for Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Greece.

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