

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

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

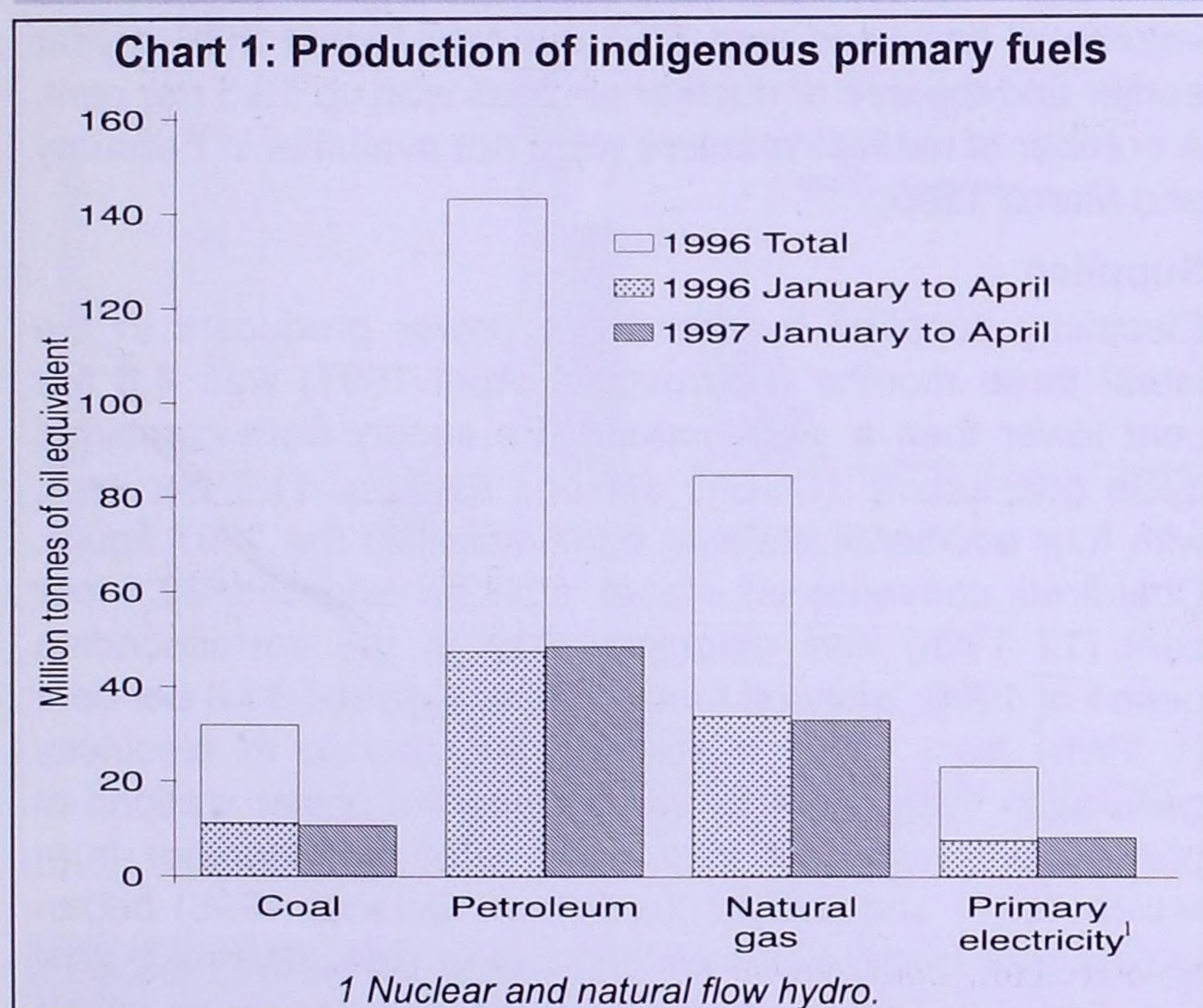
1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres
1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 watts
1 megawatt (MW)	=	1,000 kilowatts
1 gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000 megawatts
1 terawatt (TW)	=	1,000 gigawatts
1 petawatt (PW)	=	1,000 terawatts

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.

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the three months to April 1997 was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier with nuclear electricity generation and oil production up 9½ per cent and 2½ per cent respectively. Coal and gas production fell by 3 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively.
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to April 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment was 1½ per cent lower than a year ago.
- * Coal stocks at the end of April 1997 were 3½ million tonnes up on April 1996 because coal consumption (down 22 per cent) has fallen faster than production (down 3 per cent) while net imports have risen (up 38 per cent).
- * The UK had a net surplus of just over a £1.2 billion in trade in fuels in the first quarter of 1997, just over £250 million higher than the same period a year ago, with net exports of crude oil and petroleum products amounting to £1.5 billion, up by £280 million on a year ago.
- * Average industrial prices for gas and electricity fell by 7½ and 7 per cent respectively in real terms between the first quarter of 1996 and the first quarter of 1997. Overall industrial prices for fuel were down by 5½ per cent in real terms, over the same period.
- * An article on the review of energy prices in 1996 is featured on page 20 of this issue

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)



Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months February to April 1997, at 74.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.0 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of oil and nuclear electricity rose by 2.4 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal and natural gas production fell by 3.2 per cent, and by 7.6 per cent respectively compared with a year ago.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, during the three months February to April 1997 was 59.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 9.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas fell by 20.8 per cent, 5.6 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 2.7 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 1.3 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural

gas rose by 2.3 per cent, whilst consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 1.2 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

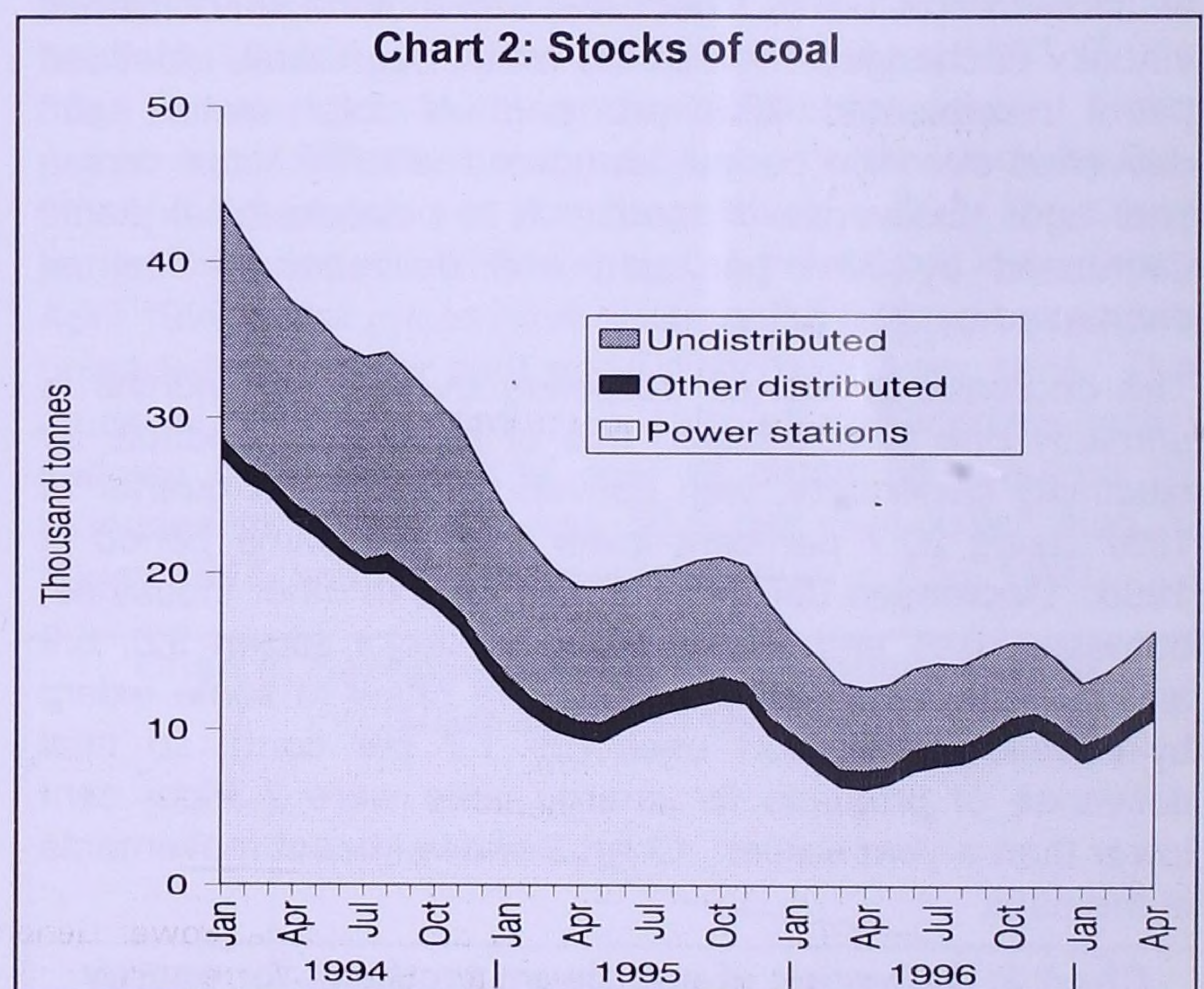
Provisional figures for the latest three months (February to April 1997) show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 3.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 13.6 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 3.5 per cent and opencast production was down 2.2 per cent. Imports of coal were 37.1 per cent higher than a year earlier and at a record level for a 3 month period of 6.4 million tonnes.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from February to April 1997 was 16.8 million tonnes. This is 22.0 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 29.1 per cent. Disposals to the industrial and domestic sectors rose substantially but from particularly low levels a year earlier.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose in April by 1.5 million tonnes to stand at 16.4 million tonnes, 3.7 million tonnes higher than at the end of April 1996. This was because demand by generators in particular was seasonally lower, but also because of competition from gas and nuclear fuel. Electricity generators hold 10.8 million tonnes of these stocks, an increase of 1.0 million tonnes on the previous month and 4.6 million tonnes up on April 1996 levels. Generators' coal stocks are now at their highest level for 17 months. Recent trends in coal stocks are shown in Chart 2.



UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

The number of exploration and appraisal wells started in the first quarter of 1997 is up by 19.4 per cent on the same period last year. The number of development wells started has fallen by 7.6 per cent.

Preliminary estimates for the first quarter of 1997 show a rise of 2.7 per cent in total income from oil and gas production and an increase of 1.3 per cent in operating costs while exploration expenditure has fallen 4 per cent compared with this period last year. Gross trading profits are up 6.4 per cent and capital investment is slightly down.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the period February to April 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 7.8

per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Average temperatures for February to April 1997 were higher than a year ago, thereby reducing demand.

In the three month period, exports of gas increased by 12.4 per cent while imports fell by 11.2 per cent compared to a year earlier. Gas input into the inland transmission system (Gas transmitted) was 6.8 per cent lower than a year ago.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

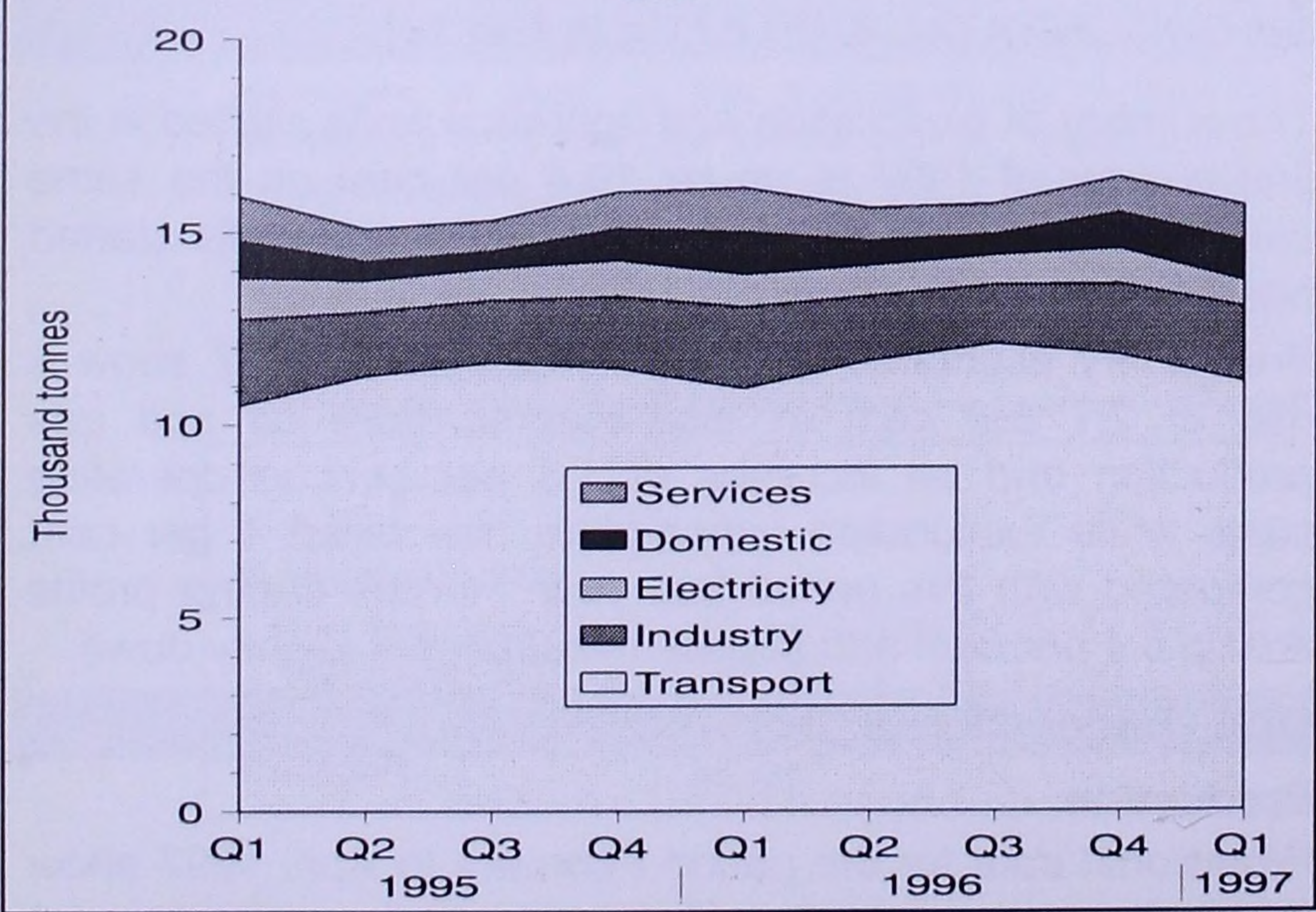
Comparing February to April of 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 2.4 per cent, although exports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 6.5 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 16.2 per cent higher for this period than in 1996 while imports were 18.4 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 increased output from refineries as opposed to movements from stocks. Overall refinery output was 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier, with increased output of most products. In particular, output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel all increased significantly (by 3.8, 7.5 and 10.6 per cent respectively).

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period February to April 1997 were 6.0 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 (5.7 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (6.1 per cent) with motor spirit deliveries virtually unchanged. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 70.3 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 33.4 per cent and deliveries of fuel oil decreased by 32.6 per cent.

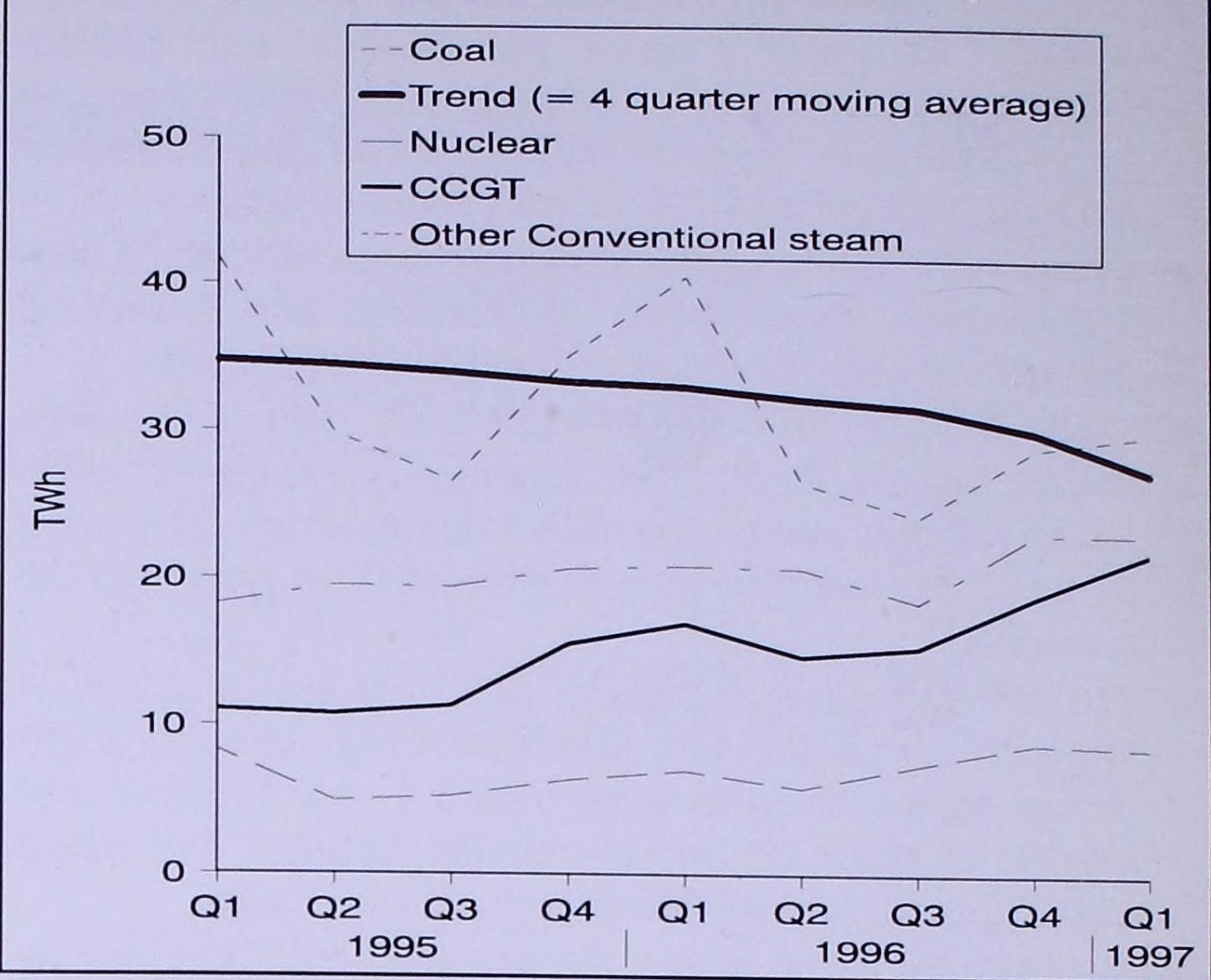
The decrease in fuel oil deliveries over recent months is primarily due to decreased use of petroleum products by electricity generators, with deliveries in the first quarter of 1997 being 20.7 per cent lower than the same period in 1996. Decreased deliveries of products to other industries, domestic uses and the commercial sector (down 9.0, 5.9 and 12.9 per cent respectively) were offset to some extent by increased transport uses (up 1.7 per cent), so total deliveries of products for energy uses were 2.3 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 3 shows recent movements in the data.

Chart 3: Deliveries of petroleum products for energy use



ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Chart 4: Electricity supplied by type of plant



Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months February to April 1997 was 6.7 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 over 2½°C higher than a year earlier; February and March were mild and April was close to the long term mean. Coal use was 30.1 per cent down on a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 43.3 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was up 10.5 per cent. A number of nuclear reactors were not available in February and March 1996.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (February to April 1997) was 4.6 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 41.6 per cent, with four additional stations contributing to the 1997 figure. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 32.1 per cent (12 TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 83.6 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. As a result other conventional steam stations supplied 2.7 per cent (½ TWh) more electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier. This is a lower rate of growth than previously because of maintenance at some mixed fired stations in April the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was 1.8 per cent lower than a year ago) and net imports (unchanged from a year earlier) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 4.3 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 4 shows the recent trends in electricity supplied by type of plant.

Sales

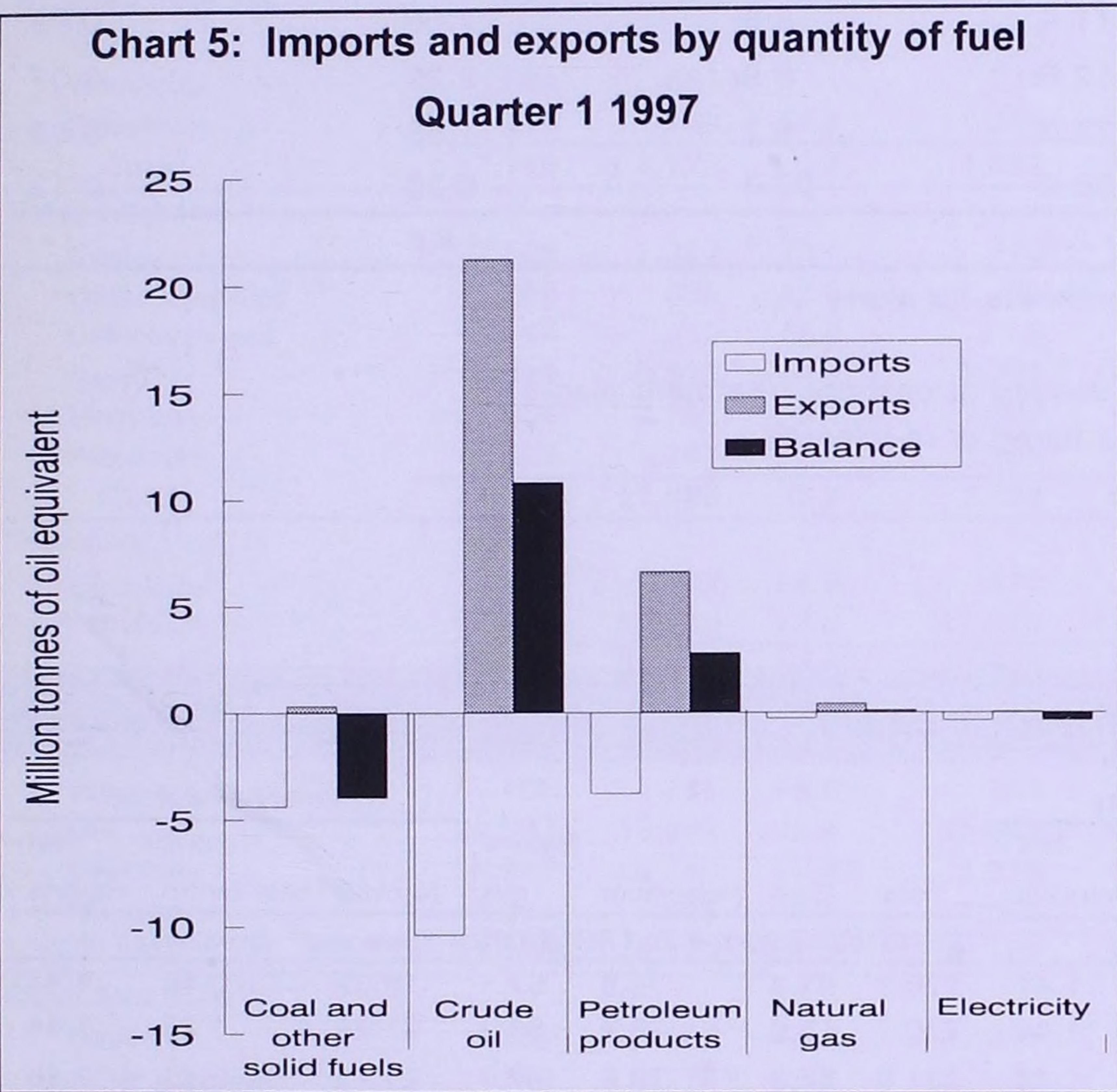
In the three months to April 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 2.7 per cent lower than a year earlier. Sales to industrial and commercial customers rose by 1.6 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively while domestic sector sales were 9.4 per cent lower. The reduction in domestic sales results from the milder weather in February and March described above.

When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the three month period to April 1997 was 2.9 per cent lower than a year earlier.

FOREIGN TRADE (Table 25)

Figures for 1995 and 1996 have been revised due to an update in the data source. Provisional figures for the first quarter of 1997 show that, in value terms, total imports of fuels were 1.5 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996, a 25.8 per cent increase in coal being more than offset by a 17.8 per cent decrease in petroleum products. Exports were 9.0 per cent higher, as a result of increased exports of crude oil and petroleum products. Overall, the United Kingdom was a net exporter of fuels, with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £1,210 million, compared with a surplus of £952 million in the first quarter of 1996.

In volume terms imports of fuel in the first quarter of 1997 were 0.6 per cent higher than a year ago, whilst exports were 1.6 per cent lower. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels equal to 9.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent.



PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Industrial

Provisional data for the first quarter of 1997 are presented in this issue from the survey of fuel prices paid by manufacturing industry (Table 26). Prices are presented in cash terms. Average electricity prices have risen slightly (by 0.5 per cent) between the fourth quarter of 1996 and the first quarter of 1997. Prices for large users (i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year) rose by 0.8 per cent whilst prices for small users (i.e. those consuming less than 880 MWh) and medium users (consuming 880 to 8,800 MWh) both fell slightly. Although the reduction in the Fossil Fuel Levy is having a downward impact on prices some larger users have had to pay higher maximum demand charges over the winter which have pushed prices up. However, overall the winter peak in electricity prices has been lower than a year ago. Gas prices rose for the second quarter running in the first quarter of 1997, by 3.9 per cent on average, possibly reflecting a reduction in competition for market share and the impact of daily balancing. However, gas prices are still lower than in the first quarter of 1996, for example by 7.7 and 1.6 per cent for

small and large users respectively. Prices paid for heavy fuel oil and gas oil have fallen in the first quarter of 1997, principally as a result of lower crude oil prices, but are still higher than in the first quarter of 1996. Large HFO users (i.e. consuming more than 4,900 tonnes per year) have seen prices fall by 6.9 per cent in the latest quarter. Coal prices have remained fairly flat in the first quarter of 1997, increasing slightly by 0.6 per cent on average.

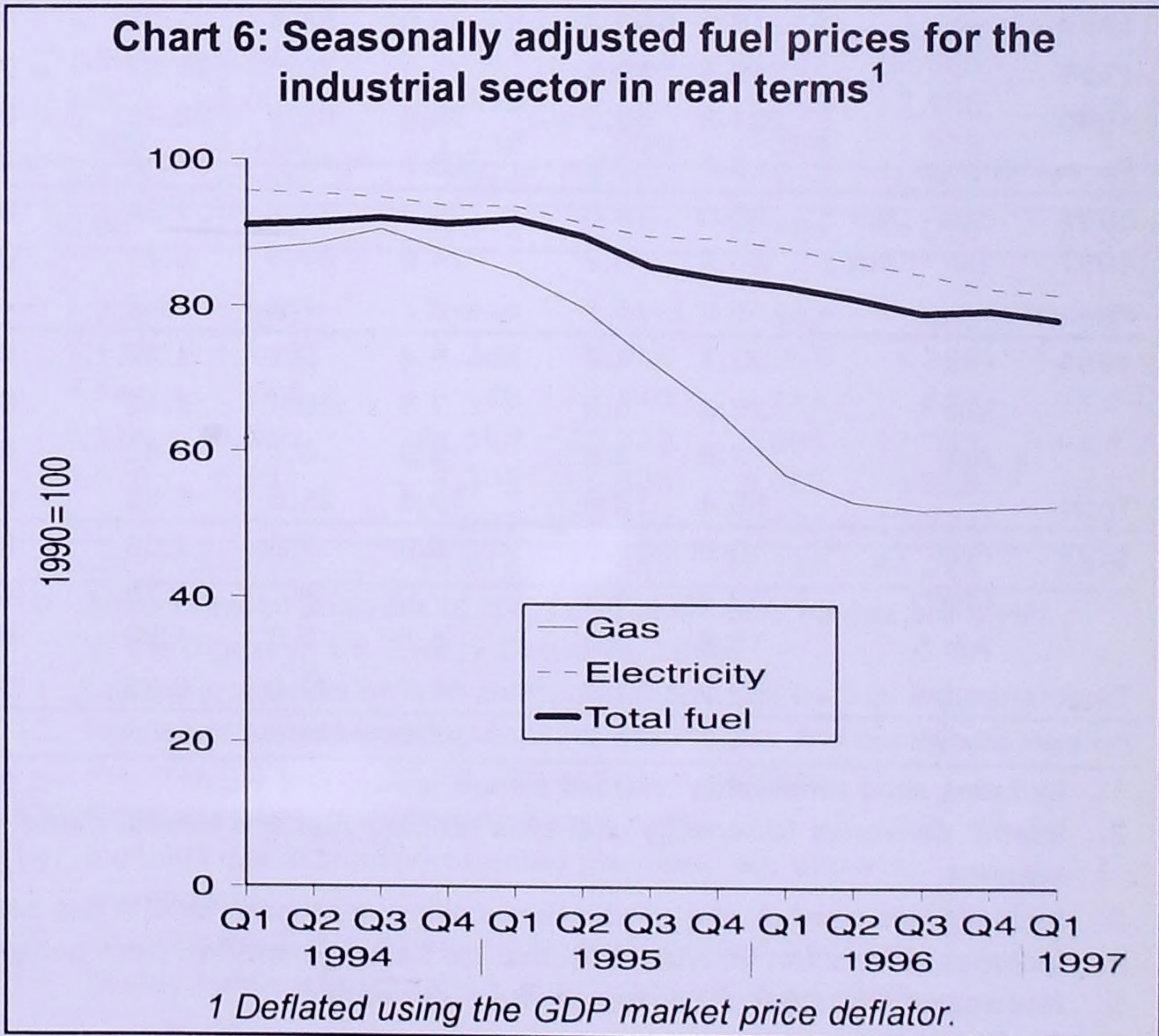
Table 27 shows fuel prices paid by major power producers. It shows that whilst the price of coal and oil both fell in the first quarter of 1997, by 2.6 and 4.8 per cent respectively, the price of natural gas, as for industrial users, rose by 6.3 per cent.

Data from energy suppliers are given in Table 28 in index form. These show that in the first quarter of 1997 the average price for all fuels combined was unchanged and the average gas and electricity prices have risen by 3.9 and 0.6 per cent respectively compared to the previous quarter. HFO prices have fallen by 4.5 per cent reflecting lower crude oil prices. Coal prices have risen slightly by 0.6 per cent. Seasonally adjusted prices show a 1.2 per cent rise for gas and a 0.4 per cent fall for electricity. Real (unadjusted) gas prices are 7.4 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1996, whilst real electricity prices are 7.2 per cent lower. Coal prices are down 5.1 per cent and HFO up 2.4 per cent on the same basis.

Revisions to industrial price series this month are due to the annual reconciliation of data in preparation for the publication of the 1997 Digest of UK Energy Statistics in July.

Petroleum product prices

Prices for 4 star, unleaded petrol and DERV were all relatively unchanged in the month to mid-April 1997 (Table 30). Between mid-March and mid-April the price of 4-star petrol, super unleaded and premium unleaded rose by 0.4, 0.5 and 0.3 pence per litre respectively. Over the same period the price of DERV fell by 0.1 pence per litre. Since April 1996 4 star prices have risen by 7.0 per cent, premium unleaded by 7.2 per cent and DERV by 6.7 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 April 1997 was 10.5 per cent lower than in March 1997, and 23.2 per cent lower than in April 1996.



TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity					
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1992		226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993		235.2	42.2	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994		257.0	30.5	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995		269.9	33.3	143.5	71.1	21.36	0.49
1996		282.6	31.9	143.0	84.6	22.7	0.3
Per cent change		+4.7	-4.1	-0.4	+19.0	+6.5	-28.5
1996	Jan - Apr	99.9	11.2	47.4	33.7	7.55	0.09
1997	Jan - Apr p	100.8	10.8	48.8	32.9	8.21	0.13
Per cent change		+0.9	-3.8	+2.9	-2.3	+8.7	+46.5
1996	Feb	25.2	2.8	11.5	9.1	1.74	0.02
	Mar*	27.8	3.5	12.1	10.0	2.12	0.02
	Apr	22.1	2.6	11.5	6.2	1.82	0.02
Total		75.1	8.8	35.1	25.4	5.68	0.06
1997	Feb	24.8	2.8	11.4	8.5r	2.06	0.03
	Mar*	27.0r	3.3	12.6r	8.8r	2.29	0.07
	Apr p	22.6	2.5	12.0	6.2	1.88	0.03
Total		74.3	8.6	36.0	23.4	6.23	0.13
Per cent change		-1.0	-3.2	+2.4	-7.6	+9.6	(+)

- 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			Natural				Natural		
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	Net imports
<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected⁶ (annualised rates)</i>								
1992		217.2	63.6	78.3	55.0	18.45	0.47	1.44	220.1	63.9	78.8	57.1	18.32	0.48	1.44
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.6	21.49	0.39	1.44	220.7	55.0	79.2	63.3	21.34	0.39	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	221.9	52.3	78.8	67.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995		219.3	49.8	76.2	70.0	21.37	0.49	1.40	223.3	50.1	77.3	72.7	21.37	0.47	1.40
1996		231.8	46.2	78.6	82.4	22.76	0.35	1.46	231.1	46.1	78.4	82.0	22.78	0.35	1.46
<i>Per cent change</i>		+5.7	-7.2	+3.1	+17.7	+6.5	-28.5	+4.4	+3.5	-8.0	+1.5	+12.8	+6.6	-24.5	+4.3
1996	Jan - Apr	86.0	18.0	25.7	34.1	7.55	0.09	0.49	228.2	48.6	76.6	79.1	22.08	0.21	1.45
1997	Jan - Apr p	80.4	15.2	24.9	31.5	8.21	0.13	0.45	225.1	43.3	75.5	80.4	24.16	0.39	1.36
<i>Per cent change</i>		-6.5	-15.7	-3.2	-7.6	+8.7	+46.5	-6.7	-1.3	-10.9	-1.5	+1.6	+9.4	+88.9	-6.7
1996	Feb	22.1	4.7	6.4	9.1	1.74	0.02	0.12	230.2	49.5	79.2	78.6	21.26	0.22	1.39
	Mar*	25.6	5.5	7.5	10.4	2.12	0.02	0.14	225.8	48.7	71.4	81.9	21.96	0.15	1.66
	Apr	17.6	3.6	5.9	6.1	1.82	0.02	0.12	229.4	49.2	78.5	77.3	22.85	0.22	1.39
Total		65.4	13.8	19.8	25.6	5.68	0.06	0.37	228.5	49.1	76.4	79.3	22.03	0.20	1.48
1997	Feb	19.9r	3.9	5.9	7.9r	2.06	0.03	0.11	228.2r	45.3	76.8r	79.1r	25.25	0.36	1.37
	Mar*	22.3r	4.1	7.0r	8.7r	2.29	0.07	0.11	225.3r	42.2r	72.5r	84.9r	23.78	0.53	1.37
	Apr p	16.8	3.0	5.8	6.0	1.88	0.03	0.11	222.8	41.1	77.2	79.3	23.46	0.29	1.36
Total		59.0	11.0	18.7	22.6	6.23	0.13	0.34	225.4	42.9	75.5	81.1	24.16	0.39	1.37
<i>Per cent change</i>		-9.7	-20.8	-5.6	-11.6	+9.6	(+)	-7.6	-1.3	-12.7	-1.2	+2.3	+9.7	(+)	-7.6

- 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.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

			Per cent change	1995				1996 p				Per cent change
				1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	
	1995	1996 p										
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal ¹	33,291	31,929	-4.1	7,972	8,310	8,245	8,764	8,613	8,200	7,263	7,853	-10.4
Petroleum ²	143,617	143,030	-0.4	37,019	32,744	35,828	38,026	35,907	34,511	34,533	38,078	+0.1
Natural gas ^{3,4}	71,098	84,643	+19.1	23,710	14,597	10,890	21,901	27,455	17,467	13,900	25,820	+17.9
Primary electricity ⁵	21,853	23,095	+5.7	5,222	5,442	5,385	5,803	5,810	5,711	5,116	6,458	+11.3
Total ⁶	269,869	282,707	+4.8	73,926	61,096	60,350	74,497	77,789	65,892	60,815	78,212	+5.0
Imports	78,206	80,218	+2.6	18,731	19,474	20,446	19,556	19,189	20,824	19,642	20,564	+5.2
Exports	118,342	113,447	-4.1	30,177	27,325	29,816	31,023	29,163	28,450	27,759	28,075	-9.5
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,807	+8.1	576	683	658	678	610	675	793	729	+7.5
Stock changes ⁷	+6,930	+1,562		+5,141	+1,002	-1,801	+2,588	+3,810	-246	-1,765	-236	
Non-energy use ⁸	15,135	14,976	-1.0	3,865	3,822	3,634	3,813	3,666	3,669	3,827	3,815	-
Statistical difference ⁹	+409	-1,368		+785	-213	+512	-675	+1,387	-758	+575	-2,572	
Total primary energy input ¹⁰	219,342	231,890	+5.7	63,963	49,528	45,399	60,452	68,736	52,919	46,887	63,348	+4.8
Conversion losses etc. ¹¹	68,438	71,936	+5.1	19,088	15,935	15,002	18,412	19,924	17,061	15,628	19,322	+4.9
Final energy consumption ¹²	150,904	159,954	+6.0	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	+4.7
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	23	49	(+)	-	7	9	7	13	16	8	11	+60.5
Other solid fuel ¹³	3,572	3,787	+6.0	877	935	881	880	900	967	913	1,006	+14.3
Coke oven gas	563	559	-0.7	141	141	141	141	140	140	140	140	-0.7
Gas	1,779	1,682	-5.5	505	465	398	411	403	358	339	582	+41.6
Electricity	861	861	-	224	220	202	215	224	220	202	215	-
Petroleum	916	786	-14.3	234	189	235	258	204	210	203	168	-34.8
Total	7,715	7,723	+0.1	1,982	1,957	1,866	1,911	1,885	1,910	1,807	2,122	+11.0
Other industries												
Coal	2,926	2,337	-20.1	770	803	663	690	648	586	463	639	-7.3
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	269	385	+43.2	76	62	65	66	72	109	97	107	+62.7
Coke oven gas	14	12	-11.4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-12.5
Gas ^{4,15}	9,811	10,827	+10.4	2,701	2,068	1,941	3,100	3,131	2,339	2,004	3,353	+8.2
Electricity	7,954	7,161	-10.0	2,067	1,883	1,867	2,137	1,906	1,697	1,760	1,797	-15.9
Petroleum	7,017	7,167	+2.1	2,166	1,616	1,494	1,741	2,145	1,658	1,499	1,865	+7.1
Total	27,991	27,889	-0.4	7,784	6,435	6,034	7,738	7,905	6,392	5,826	7,766	+0.4
Transport												
Electricity ¹⁴	648	702	+8.3	170	165	152	162	181	178	166	177	+9.4
Petroleum	49,974	51,860	+3.8	11,679	12,556	12,962	12,776	12,185	12,994	13,472	13,209	+3.4
Total ¹⁵	50,624	52,563	+3.8	11,849	12,722	13,114	12,938	12,367	13,172	13,638	13,386	+3.5
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,191	2,223	+1.5	543	516	538	594	694	508	396	625	+5.3
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	758	795	+5.0	194	210	187	166	191	229	202	174	+4.7
Gas	28,037	33,622	+19.9	11,549	4,716	2,650	9,121	14,375	5,896	2,913	10,438	+14.4
Electricity	8,742	9,140	+4.6	2,829	1,799	1,644	2,470	2,881	1,949	1,710	2,601	+5.3
Petroleum	3,021	3,538	+17.1	1,071	562	474	914	1,229	695	590	1,024	+12.0
Total ⁶	42,758	49,329	+15.4	16,189	7,806	5,496	13,267	19,372	9,280	5,814	14,863	+12.0
Other final users ¹⁶												
Coal	382	167	-56.3	219	46	42	75	85	59	14	9	-88.0
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	164	176	+7.6	40	41	46	37	39	53	45	38	+2.5
Gas ⁴	9,842	10,065	+2.3	3,591	1,979	1,224	3,048	3,744	2,229	1,407	2,685	-11.9
Electricity	7,404	8,001	+8.1	1,977	1,709	1,711	2,007	2,179	1,841	1,843	2,138	+6.5
Petroleum	4,026	4,041	+0.4	1,245	899	864	1,018	1,238	920	864	1,018	-
Total	21,817	22,449	+2.9	7,071	4,674	3,887	6,185	7,284	5,103	4,174	5,888	-4.8
Total final consumption	150,904	159,954	+6.0	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	+4.7
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,521	4,775	-13.5	1,532	1,372	1,252	1,365	1,439	1,170	882	1,285	-5.9
Other solid fuel ^{1,13}	4,762	5,143	+8.0	1,188	1,247	1,178	1,149	1,202	1,358	1,257	1,325	+15.3
Coke oven gas	576	571	-0.9	144	144	144	144	143	143	143	143	-1.0
Gas ^{4,15}	49,471	56,198	+13.6	18,347	9,229	6,214	15,680	21,653	10,822	6,664	17,059	+8.8
Electricity	25,609	25,865	+1.0	7,267	5,775	5,576	6,991	7,371	5,885	5,682	6,928	-0.9
Petroleum	64,954	67,391	+3.8	16,395	15,823	16,030	16,707	17,001	16,477	16,629	17,284	+3.5
Total all fuels ⁶	150,904	159,954	+6.0	44,875	33,593	30,397	42,039	48,812	35,857	31,259	44,025	+4.7

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

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

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

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

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

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

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

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

10. More detailed analyses of the 1994 and 1995 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1996.

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

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

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

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

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

16. 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			52,630	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996 p			49,748	32,223	16,315	+ 16,634	17,622	988
Per cent change			-5.5	-8.3	-0.3	+ 10.6	+ 10.9	+ 15.1
1996	Jan -	Apr	17,702	11,756	5,547	+ 5,261	5,588	327
1997	Jan -	Apr p	17,063	11,233	5,469	+ 7,750 e	8,282 e	531 e
Per cent change			-3.6	-4.4	-1.4	+ 47.3	+ 48.2	+ 62.3
1996	Feb		4,393	2,896	1,402	+ 1,451	1,536	85
	Mar*		5,537	3,642	1,791	+ 1,539	1,625	87
	Apr		4,078	2,750	1,228	+ 1,402	1,489	87
Total			14,008	9,287	4,420	+ 4,392	4,651	259
1997	Feb		4,399	2,934	1,380	+ 1,949	2,048	99
	Mar*		5,196	3,434	1,675	+ 1,992r	2,098r	107r
	Apr p		3,956	2,591	1,269	+ 2,120 e	2,233 e	113 e
Total			13,551	8,959	4,325	+ 6,061	6,379	318
Per cent change			-3.3	-3.5	-2.2	+ 38.0	+ 37.1	+ 22.7

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			
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens		Industry ²	Domestic ²	Other ³
1992		100,620	79	78,509	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993		86,783	48	66,163	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,764	22	62,387	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,974	8	59,620	8,664	982	4,301	2,848	551
1996 p		71,248r	8	54,655r	8,635	946	3,475r	2,981r	547r
Per cent change		-7.4	-5.4	-8.3	-0.3	-3.7	-19.2	+ 4.7	-0.6
1996	Jan - Apr	27,966	4	22,265	2,813	297	1,151	1,146	291
1997	Jan - Apr p	23,310	3	17,219	2,866	300	1,341	1,383	198
Per cent change		-16.6	-7.9	-22.7	+ 1.9	+ 1.1	+ 16.5	+ 20.7	-31.9
1996	Feb	7,345	-	5,937r	654	59	274r	346	75r
	Mar*	8,547	1	6,900r	841	108	321r	272	104r
	Apr	5,590	1	4,285r	675	80	265r	235	48r
Total		21,481	3	17,122r	2,169	247	861r	853	226r
1997	Feb	6,092r	-	4,368	668	64	385r	549	59r
	Mar*	6,267r	1	4,687	852	83	360r	218r	67r
	Apr p	4,403	1	3,087	677	67	313	235	22
Total		16,762	2	12,142	2,197	213	1,058	1,002	148
Per cent change		-22.0	-12.7	-29.1	+ 1.3	-13.7	+ 23.0	+ 17.4	-34.6

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public adminstration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution					
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
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		18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1996 p		14,491	10,369	9,112	1,228	29	4,122
1996	Feb	14,653	8,622	7,413	1,156	53	6,032
	Mar*	12,989	7,483	6,377	1,050	57	5,506
	Apr	12,692	7,418	6,190	1,169	58	5,275
1997	Feb	13,700r	9,706r	8,662	1,010r	34	3,994
	Mar*	14,899r	10,884r	9,806	1,053r	25	4,015
	Apr p	16,383	11,910	10,794	1,088	29	4,473
Absolute change:							
in latest month		+ 1,484	+ 1,026	+ 988	+ 35	+ 3	+ 458
on a year ago		+ 3,691	+ 4,492	+ 4,603	- 81	- 30	- 801

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					
		Production	Net imports ²	Iron and steel industry ³	Other industry ^{4,5}	Domestic ⁵	Total use	Production	Net imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	Total use
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	22	1,149
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	408	150	6,726	1,034	- 27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 372	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	- 58	708	63	771
1996 p		6,222	+ 556r	6,611r	525r	230r	7,366r	796	- 44	724r	54	778r
Per cent change		-0.1	+ 49.7	+ 6.2	+ 51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	- 5.3	- 24.4	+ 2.3	- 14.3	+ 1.0
1995	1st quarter	1,550	+ 3	1,536	93	40	1,669	183	- 22	189	18	207
	2nd quarter	1,573	+ 20	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	- 5	207	14	221
	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 207	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	- 16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 142	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	- 15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 26	1,583r	95r	37	1,715	175	- 17	184	12	196
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 228	1,685r	152r	98	1,935	210	- 11	197	14	211
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 191	1,601r	131r	64	1,797	204	- 9	180	13	193
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 112r	1,742r	146r	31r	1,919r	207	- 7r	164	15	179
1997	1st quarter p	1,564	222	1,688	145	65	1,898	197	- 1	171	15	186
Per cent change		+ 1.8	(+)	+ 6.6	+ 52.7	+ 75.1	+ 10.7	+ 12.8	- 96.5	- 7.1	+ 25.0	- 5.1

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; the proportion of imported coke and breeze within consumption has been reassessed this quarter.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

		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 p		77	35	112	265	7	28
Per cent change		+ 28.3	-7.9	+ 14.3	+ 8.6	(+)	+ 47.4
1995	1st quarter	11	6	17	72	-	5
	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 p	22	15	37	61	1	7
Per cent change		+ 4.8	+ 50.0	+ 19.4	-7.6		

1. Including sidetracked wells.

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

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

		£ million					
		Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ²	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ³
1992		12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	22
1993		13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	20
1994		15,941	3,876	939	9,709	2.0	16
1995		17,829	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.1	18
1996 p		20,998	3,981	1,097	14,373	2.5	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	16
	2nd quarter	4,119	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	19
	3rd quarter	3,829	979	232	2,174	1.7	19
	4th quarter	4,989	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	16
1996	1st quarter	5,382	944	297	3,794	2.7	15
	2nd quarter	4,685	980	242	3,056	2.3	22
	3rd quarter	4,719	953	279	3,086	2.2	21
	4th quarter	6,212r	1,104	278	4,437r	2.7	16
1997	1st quarter p	5,525	957	285	4,039	..	..
Per cent change		+ 2.7	+ 1.3	-4.0	+ 6.4		-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

	Tariff rate			Annual	Number	Start	Conditions the tariff allows for:									
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)			Capacity ¹	of years	date										
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	e - Processing offshore	
6 Sage	67.0			Large	20	1998	b		f	g	h	j	k	l	f - Processing onshore	
7 Caister Murdoch system			39.5	Large	12	1998		c	e	f	g	h		n	g - NGLs	
8 Theddlethorpe gas terminal	161.3			Small	-	1998	b		f	g	h				h - Water	
9 Gannet processing and Segal systems			45	Large	11	1999	a	b	e	f	g	h	l	n	i - Salt	
															j - Sulphur	
															k - CO2	
															l - H2S	
															m - N ₂	
															n - Compression	
															o - Other	
Oil systems		(pounds sterling/barrel)														
10 Ninian platform		0.10		Large	15	1997		c								
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 platform 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 include 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 tariff. 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

	Gross gas production ¹	Exports	Imports	Gas available ²	Indigenous Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK	Gas imported	Gas transmitted ³
	GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1992	597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921
1993	703,166	6,824	48,528	703,578	93.1	6.9	699,050
1994	750,860	9,557	33,053	724,116	95.4	4.6	724,832
1995	822,726	11,232	19,457	777,424	97.5	2.5	777,483
1996 p	979,440	14,944	19,804	922,881	97.9	2.1	908,072
<i>Per cent change</i>	+19.0	+33.0	+1.8	+18.7			+16.8
1996 Jan - Apr	395,176	5,566	8,541	376,989	97.7	2.3	383,272
1997 Jan - Apr p	387,471	6,503	7,581	375,034	98.0	2.0	375,536
<i>Per cent change</i>	-1.9	+16.8	-11.2	-0.5	+0.2	-10.8	-2.0
1996 Feb	106,768	1,215	2,098	102,776	98.0	2.0	106,067
Mar	104,723	1,519	2,152	99,921	97.8	2.2	99,943
Apr	77,156	1,477	2,084	72,874	97.1	2.9	71,295
Total	288,647	4,211	6,334	275,571	97.7	2.3	277,305
1997 Feb	96,969r	1,627	1,791	94,477r	98.1	1.9	95,968
Mar	91,036	1,617	1,997	88,692	97.7	2.3	86,667
Apr p	78,149	1,491	1,838	75,990	97.6	2.4	75,936
Total	266,154	4,735	5,626	259,159	97.8	2.2	258,571
<i>Per cent change</i>	-7.8	+12.4	-11.2	-6.0			-6.8

1. Includes waste and own use for drilling, production and pumping operations but excludes gas flared.

2. Gas available for consumption in the UK. It excludes waste, own use, gas flared and stock change. Includes net imports.

3. Gas input into inland transmission systems. It includes public gas supply, direct supply by North Sea producers, third party supplies, and stock changes. Figures differ from gas available for consumption in the UK mainly because of stock changes. The figures also differ from total consumption (expressed in oil equivalent in Table 2) because they exclude producers' and operators' own use and losses.

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

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators ³	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other ⁴
1992	597,516	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	98,632
1993	671,705	81,778	15,577	136,527	340,162	97,661
1994	711,432	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	99,976
1995	754,527	145,790	20,689	148,207	326,010	113,831
1996	870,491	187,116	19,556	156,457	390,952	116,410
<i>Per cent change</i>	+15.4	+28.3	-5.5	+5.6	+19.9	+2.3
1994 4th quarter	208,076	29,874	4,892	41,949	103,004	28,355
1995 1st quarter	256,324	34,506	5,876	40,048	134,293	41,600
2nd quarter	147,422	31,891	5,411	32,416	54,841	22,864
3rd quarter	114,547	34,137	4,624	30,891	30,818	14,078
4th quarter	236,233	45,256	4,779	44,852	106,058	35,289
1996 1st quarter	306,269	47,013	4,686	44,049	167,148	43,373
2nd quarter	174,458	41,143	4,160	34,832	68,559	25,764
3rd quarter	130,446r	45,477	3,945	30,942r	33,876r	16,206
4th quarter p	259,316	53,483	6,764	46,633	121,369	31,067
<i>Per cent change</i>	+9.8	+18.2	+41.5	+4.0	+14.4	-12.0

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

2. Gas sales reported for Q3 1996 were extra high because of exceptional delays in invoicing. Adjustments have therefore been made to move consumption to earlier quarters of 1996.

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

4. 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		94.3	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993		100.2	94.0	6.2	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994		126.9	119.0	7.9	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995		130.3	121.8	8.5	44,872	1,110	47,590	41,241	78,337	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996 p		129.8	121.8	8.1	47,741	997	48,275	41,896	75,624	8,203	1,824	9,170	26,018	2,664
Per cent change		-0.4	-	-5.5	+6.4	-10.2	+1.4	+1.6	-3.5	+6.5	+35.1	-7.2	+6.6	+8.1
1996	Jan - Apr	43.0	40.6	2.8	16,267	327	15,071	13,025	25,743	2,785	737	3,282	7,782	765
1997	Jan - Apr p	44.2	41.4	2.8	15,913	206	15,569	13,427	22,952	2,906	766	2,648	8,716	866
Per cent change		+2.9	+2.0	+0.9	-2.2	-37.0	+3.3	+3.1	-10.8	+4.3	+3.9	-19.3	+12.0	+13.2
1996	Feb	10.5	9.9	0.7	3,454	61	3,647	3,390	6,535	470	213	774	1,629	189
	Mar	11.0	10.5	0.7	4,391	172	3,725	3,385	6,498	536	196	928	1,823	226
	Apr	10.4	9.7	0.7	4,056	21	4,014	3,134	5,573	1,067	186	760	2,014	187
Total		31.9	30.1	2.1	11,901	254	11,386	9,909	18,606	2,073	595	2,462	5,466	602
1997	Feb	10.3	9.6	0.7	3,256	62	3,605	3,139	5,544	639	173	695	1,849	191
	Mar	11.4r	10.7r	0.7	3,869	50	4,462	3,922	6,278	749	210	699	2,159	196r
	Apr p	10.9	10.2	0.6	3,985	90	4,001	3,573	5,567	654	226	615	2,345	252
Total		32.6	30.6	2.0	11,110	202	12,068	10,634	17,389	2,042	609	2,009	6,353	639
Per cent change		+2.4	+1.6	-3.0	-6.6	-20.5	+6.0	+7.3	-6.5	-1.5	+2.4	-18.4	+16.2	+6.1

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 distillates ⁶	Kerosene & gas/diesel ⁷	Fuel oils ⁸	Other products ⁹	Total products	Net - bilaterals ¹⁰	Stocks in UK ¹¹	Total stocks
1992		5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993		5,573	1,642	457	7,671	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994		5,402	1,720	428	7,651	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995		5,076	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996 p		4,971	1,461	521	7,045	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,964	16,491
Per cent change		-2.1	+45.7	-11.4	+4.5	+1.1	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6	-0.7	-0.5	+1.7	+1.5
1996	Feb	5,122	1,386	555	7,138	2,501	2,032	2,900	1,452	8,885	1,886	14,136	16,022
	Mar	5,621	1,243	556	7,495	2,412	2,166	2,939	1,502	9,019	1,886	14,628	16,514
1996	Apr	5,591	1,490	526	7,650	2,326	2,190	3,106	1,470	9,091	1,730	15,011	16,741
1997	Feb	4,933	1,385	766r	7,127r	2,502	2,221	2,800	1,455r	8,978r	1,456	14,654r	16,110r
	Mar	5,287	1,403	676r	7,409r	2,460r	2,404r	2,975r	1,376r	9,215r	1,456	15,168r	16,624r
	Apr p	5,537	1,184	650	7,411	2,307	2,434	2,895	1,436	9,071	1,473	15,009	16,482
Per cent change		-1.0	-20.5	+23.6	-3.1	-0.8	+11.1	-6.8	-2.3	-0.2	-14.9	-	-1.5

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

		Refinery use		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Throughput of crude and process oil	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	25,650	12,388	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	2,450
1994		93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	2,569
1995		92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,816	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	2,459
1996 p		96,660	6,623	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	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
1996	Jan - Apr	30,662	2,171	101	28,390	574	44	940	8,613	2,495	1,397	9,017	3,754	613
1997	Jan - Apr p	31,397	2,169	-2	29,238	637	44	983	9,072	2,702	1,222	9,380	3,666	646
Per cent change		+2.4	-0.1	(-)	+3.0	+11.0	-	+4.6	+5.3	+8.3	-12.5	+4.0	-2.3	+5.4
1996	Feb	7,073	510	85	6,478	115	9	246	1,852	529	369	2,156	846	138
	Mar	7,932	552	-26	7,406	146	12	211	2,289	656	362	2,278	981	223
	Apr	7,874	536	26	7,312	168	12	249	2,136	671	310	2,344	1,030	158
Total		22,879	1,598	85	21,196	429	33	706	6,277	1,856	1,041	6,778	2,857	519
1997	Feb	7,370	522	-12	6,869	155	11	224	2,126	662	302	2,168	843	166
	Mar	8,009	563	-22	7,468	156	10	258	2,305	726	285	2,368	929	194
	Apr p	8,045	518	23	7,503	153	9	250	2,318	664	236	2,500	953	200
Total		23,424	1,603	-11	21,840	464	30	732	6,749	2,052	823	7,036	2,725	560
Per cent change		+2.4	+0.3	(-)	+3.0	+8.2	-9.1	+3.7	+7.5	+10.6	-20.9	+3.8	-4.6	+2.0

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Naphtha (LDF) ⁵			Motor Spirit		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil			Lubricating		
		Total ^{1,2,3}	Butane ⁴	and middle distillate feedstock	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil		Derv		Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	oils	
			propane				Standard	Premier	domestic	fuel					Other
1992		75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994		74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995		73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,267	2,420	895
1996 p		75,357	2,494	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,979	878	2,146	864
Per cent change		+2.3	-0.2	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.9	-30.7	-11.3	-3.5
1996	Jan - Apr	25,118	862	1,239	7,172	4,819	2,349	19	1,079	4,591	2,877	2,167	269	655	287
1997	Jan - Apr p	24,087	811	847	7,196	5,048	2,464	15	1,024	4,853	2,700	1,592	182	651	288
Per cent change		-4.1	-5.9	-31.6	+0.3	+4.8	+4.9	-21.1	-5.1	+5.7	-6.2	-26.5	-32.3	-0.6	+0.3
1996	Feb	6,319	215	286	1,703	1,141	560	7	315	1,129	798	606	80	147	73
	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
Total		18,972	652	922	5,469	3,682	1,757	14	800	3,487	2,142	1,651	185	525	216
1997	Feb	5,962r	198r	194	1,697	1,184	578	3	280r	1,173	635	486	115	153	70
	Mar	5,920r	197r	180r	1,899r	1,333r	637r	3	220r	1,236r	599r	349r	0	183r	70r
	Apr p	5,944	198	240	1,883	1,333	649	2	204	1,278	631	278	0	189	75
Total		17,826	593	614	5,479	3,850	1,864	8	704	3,687	1,865	1,113	115	525	215
Per cent change		-6.0	-9.0	-33.4	+0.2	+4.6	+6.1	-42.9	-12.0	+5.7	-12.9	-32.6	-37.8	-	-0.5

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.
3. Excluding refinery fuel.
4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.
5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.
6. Excludes Orimulsion.

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

Thousand tonnes

		Electricity ²			Iron and steel ²		Other ²		
		Total	generators	Gas works	industry	industries	Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
1992		64,839	6,405	42	676	7,134	43,789	2,579	4,212
1993		65,065	5,522	44	887	7,173	44,569	2,714	4,157
1994		63,780	3,831	50	887	7,470	44,830	2,701	4,010
1995		62,374	3,672	47	876	6,511	44,819	2,696	3,751
1996 p		63,940	3,342	50	714	6,422	46,494	3,164	3,753
Per cent change		+2.5	-9.0	+6.4	-18.5	-1.4	+3.7	+17.4	+0.1
1995	1st quarter	15,929	1,072	16	224	2,023	10,476	956	1,162
	2nd quarter	15,089	820	9	181	1,478	11,259	504	838
	3rd quarter	15,314	836	8	225	1,390	11,625	426	804
	4th quarter	16,043	944	13	246	1,619	11,458	811	948
1996	1st quarter	16,149	835	16	181	1,935	10,934	1,098	1,151
	2nd quarter	15,620	799	11	195	1,481	11,656	621	855
	3rd quarter	15,732	780	8	188	1,337	12,088	529	801
	4th quarter	16,439	929	14	151	1,669	11,815	916	946
1997	1st quarter p	15,777	662	19	182	1,760	11,119	1,033	1,002
Per cent change		-2.3	-20.7	+18.8	+0.6	-9.0	+1.7	-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	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.4	1.1	75.2
1996 p		31.9	21.8	18.5	72.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	4.7	33.0	3.3	16.2	22.7	0.3	1.2	76.9
Per cent change		-8.9	+6.8	23.5	+2.6	+2.7	-2.4	-5.5	-2.9	-8.5	-7.1	+29.5	+6.4	-34.0	+6.9	+2.2
1995	1st quarter	11.0	4.8	3.9	19.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	11.4	1.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	0.3r	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	0.0	0.3	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	5.4	4.7	20.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	10.8	1.0	4.1	5.7	0.1	0.3	22.0
	2nd quarter	7.0	5.4	4.1	16.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.6	5.6	0.1	0.3	17.7
	3rd quarter	6.4	4.8	4.5	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	6.7	0.8	4.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	16.8
	4th quarter	7.9	6.1	5.2	19.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.3	0.1	0.4	20.4
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	+11.5	19.7	-3.7	-5.5	-6.1	-2.1	-3.7	-21.6	-37.5	+29.5	+10.7	(+)	11.4	-3.7

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. 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		69.06	35.90	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.36r	34.97	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.35
1996		72.17	31.87	2.99	15.19	21.76	0.25
Per cent change		+2.6	-8.9	-3.8	+32.7	+6.8	-28.9
1996	Jan - Apr	26.18	13.03	1.11	4.71	7.20	0.08
1997	Jan - Apr p	25.07	9.98	0.61	6.39	7.89	0.16
Per cent change		-4.2	-23.4	-45.1	+35.7	+9.6	+95.0
1996	Feb	6.65	3.49	0.31	1.17	1.66	0.02
	Mar*	7.74	4.05	0.31	1.34	2.02	0.01
	Apr	5.47	2.50	0.19	1.00	1.75	0.02
Total		19.86	10.04	0.81	3.51	5.42	0.05
1997	Feb	6.35	2.53	0.15	1.66	1.98	0.03
	Mar*	7.06	2.73	0.13	1.93	2.20	0.06
	Apr p	5.13	1.77	0.06	1.45	1.82	0.03
Total		18.53	7.02	0.34	5.03	5.99	0.12
Per cent change		-6.7	-30.1	-58.4	+43.3	+10.5	(+)

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	24.16	1.59	22.57	334.45	19.67	314.78	16.31	331.09
1996 p		323.88r	19.23r	304.65	24.55	1.60	22.95	348.43	20.83	327.60	16.71	344.31
Per cent change		+4.4	+6.4	+4.3	+1.6	+0.5	+1.7	+4.2	+5.9	+4.1	+2.5	+4.0
1995	1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	6.46	0.47	5.99	94.09	5.35	88.74	4.36	93.11
	2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.82	0.49	5.33	76.46	4.77	71.69	4.03	75.72
	3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.49	0.38	5.11	73.14	4.62	68.52	4.27	72.79
	4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.39	0.25	6.14	91.11	5.20	85.90	3.65	89.55
1996	1st quarter	92.74	5.42	87.33	6.56	0.47	6.09	99.30	5.89	93.42	4.29	97.70
	2nd quarter	74.06r	4.74r	69.32	5.91	0.49	5.42	79.97r	5.23r	74.74	4.31	79.05
	3rd quarter	70.68r	4.12r	66.56	5.57	0.38	5.19	76.25r	4.50r	71.75	4.04	75.78
	4th quarter	86.40r	4.95r	81.45	6.51	0.26	6.25	92.91r	5.21r	87.70	4.08	91.78
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		-2.5	-6.5	-2.3	-9.8	-34.3	-7.9	-3.0	-8.8	-2.7	+18.5	-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

	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Industry									Transport undertakings
		Total industry	Nuclear power stations ¹	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other ^{2,3}	
1992	19,110	18,463	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,877	647
1993	20,692	19,933	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,691	759
1994	21,011	20,305	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,181	706
1995	22,570	21,759	3,467	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,854	811
1996 p	22,950	22,220	2,950	3,372	1,864	4,650	4,537	971	1,889	1,987	730
Per cent change	+1.7	+2.1	-14.9	+7.0	-8.3	+7.1	+6.9	+6.9	+7.1	+7.2	-10.0
1995 1st quarter	5,988	5,759	904	785	518	1,182	1,078	345	448	499	229
2nd quarter	5,334	5,129	779	760	528	1,074	897	154	461	475	205
3rd quarter	5,110	4,928	851	789	488	998	819	121	467	395	181
4th quarter	6,138	5,943	933	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	485	196
1996 1st quarter	6,090	5,916	820	846	422	1,273	1,162	372	483	538	174
2nd quarter	5,420	5,251	642	830	435	1,174	980	168	503	519	169
3rd quarter	5,190	5,001	707	836	490	1,058	868	128	495	419	189
4th quarter	6,250	6,052	781	860	517	1,145	1,527	303	408	511	198
1997 1st quarter p	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
Per cent change	-7.9	-8.5	-6.1	-18.4	+20.6	-19.7	+4.5	-34.9	-10.6	-0.9	+12.1

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		
		Conventional steam plant											from	Total	
		Total					Other						other		
		Electricity generated	Own use ²	conventional Total	steam	Coal ³	Oil	steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶	Other ⁷	Net imports		sources (net) ^{8,9}	Electricity available^{9}
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		323.88r	19.23r	304.65	153.15	120.06	3.89	29.21	65.60	82.99	1.84	1.07	16.71	6.09	327.45
Per cent change		+4.4	+6.4	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.7	+17.9	+35.2	+6.9	-43.8	54.7	+2.5	-0.9	+4.1
1996	Jan - Apr	117.14	6.90	110.24	60.63	49.85	1.73	9.05	21.10	27.48	0.51	0.53	5.63	2.19	118.06
1997	Jan - Apr p	114.00	6.42	107.59	47.67	36.72	0.49	10.46	28.29	30.08	1.21	0.34	5.58	2.18	115.35
Per cent change		-2.7	-7.0	-2.4	-21.4	-26.3	-71.7	+15.5	+34.1	+9.5	(+)	-36.0	-0.9	-0.3	-2.3
1996	Feb	29.74	1.73	28.01	16.05	13.29	0.48	2.27	5.34	6.31	0.11	0.21	1.35	0.54	29.90
	Mar*	34.58	2.04	32.54	18.79	15.44	0.58	2.77	5.93	7.69	0.06	0.07	1.60	0.66	34.80
	Apr	24.39	1.48	22.91	11.68	9.37	0.26	2.06	4.32	6.67	0.15	0.09	1.35	0.45	24.71
Total		88.71	5.25	83.46	46.52	38.10	1.32	7.10	15.59	20.67	0.32	0.36	4.29	1.66	89.41
1997	Feb	28.27	1.62	26.65	11.87	9.26	0.08	2.52	6.96	7.53	0.24	0.06	1.33	0.55r	28.53r
	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	0.65r	32.99r
	Apr p	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
Total		84.32	4.71	79.61	33.40	25.90	0.21	7.30	22.08	22.85	1.08	0.20	4.29	1.63	85.53
Per cent change		-5.0	-10.4	-4.6	-28.2	-32.0	-83.8	+2.8	+41.6	+10.5	(+)	-45.3	-	-1.7	-4.3

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

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

3. Including Slurry.

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

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

		Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and			Losses and		
		Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
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	16.43	1.01	15.42	331.09	28.06	303.03
1996		327.45	29.02	298.42	91.45	91.48	106.23	9.27	16.48	0.79	15.69	343.92	29.81	314.11
Per cent change		+4.1	+7.3	+3.8	-1.4	+9.3	+3.9	+3.4	+0.3	-21.8	+1.7	+3.9	+6.3	+3.7
1996	Jan - Apr	118.06	11.22	106.84	30.76	31.00	41.38	3.69	5.36	0.16	5.20	123.42	11.38	112.03
1997	Jan - Apr p	115.35	9.55	105.80	31.39	32.41	38.96	3.04	5.15	0.21	4.95	120.50	9.75	110.75
Per cent change		-2.3	-14.9	-1.0	+2.1	+4.5	-5.9	-17.5	-3.9	+25.2	-4.8	-2.4	-14.3	-1.1
1996	Feb	29.90	3.05	26.85	7.49	7.72	10.77	0.87	1.34	0.05	1.29	31.24	3.09	28.15
	Mar*	34.80	3.19	31.60	9.26	8.86	12.45	1.04	1.54	0.05	1.49	36.34	3.25	33.09
	Apr	24.71	2.77	21.94	6.64	6.79	7.89	0.62	1.20	0.02	1.18	25.91	2.80	23.12
Total		89.41	9.01	80.39	23.39	23.37	31.11	2.53	4.08	0.12	3.96	93.49	9.13	84.36
1997	Feb	28.53	2.05r	26.47r	7.73r	7.90	10.07	0.77	1.24	0.03	1.21	29.77	2.08r	27.69r
	Mar*	32.99r	3.32r	29.67r	9.04r	9.18r	10.56r	0.89r	1.43	0.07	1.36	34.42r	3.39r	31.03r
	Apr p	24.01	1.93	22.09	6.99	6.96	7.55	0.59	1.18	0.06	1.12	25.19	1.99	23.20
Total		85.53	7.30	78.23	23.76	24.04	28.18	2.24	3.85	0.16	3.69	89.38	7.46	81.92
Per cent change		-4.3	-19.0	-2.7	+1.6	+2.9	-9.4	-11.3	-5.7	+36.6	-7.0	-4.4	-18.3	-2.9

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 1995).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Statistical month ²							
January	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	+1.6	+1.4	-1.4
February	4.0	6.3	2.6	6.1	+2.3	-1.4	+2.1
March*	5.4	5.6	3.7	8.3	+0.2	-1.7	+2.9
April	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	+0.6	+1.0	+0.9
May	10.2	10.1	8.3		-0.1	-1.9	
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		+0.7	-1.6	
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		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob ⁴
			Crude	Products ²					Crude	Products ³				
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS (cif):														
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994		10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571
1996 p		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
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 p		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 p		-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
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. 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	2.33r	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07r	2.19	2.09	2.05
	Medium	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.89r	1.89	1.90r	1.82	1.80r	1.71	1.66
	Large	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25r	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24
	All consumers: Average	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.38r	1.31	1.35r	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31
	10% decile ²	1.56	1.45r	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48r	1.46	1.42r	1.44	1.44
	median ²	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.89r	1.87	1.85	1.86r	1.85	1.86	1.84
	90% decile ²	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63r	2.37	2.49	2.46
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8r	106.0r	102.7r	110.2	108.7
	Medium	81.0	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5r	97.6r	95.3r	102.1	99.8
	Large	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8r	90.7	86.1r	100.2	93.3
	Of which: Extra large	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6r	87.7r	83.0r	99.4	90.6
	Moderately large	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	92.7r	96.3r	91.7r	101.6	98.3
	All consumers: Average	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	92.8r	95.1r	91.5r	102.2	97.6
	10% decile ²	74.3	85.0	86.3r	79.8	81.9	91.7r	88.0r	87.0r	98.4	90.2
	median ²	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.8r	101.9	100.9	106.3	105.8
	90% decile ²	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0r	113.5	127.5	120.8
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0r	172.9	186.0	185.6
	Medium	144.6	142.0	142.6	145.0r	150.3	156.9r	161.2r	163.5	177.9	175.4
	Large	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8r	152.3	156.7	171.9	167.6
	All consumers: Average	130.4	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2r	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.2
	10% decile ²	124.0	126.5r	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7r	140.6	140.6	152.1	153.2
	median ²	140.4	140.6	142.3r	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	6.36r	6.34r	5.84r	5.93	6.08	6.05
	Medium	4.95	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83r	4.49r	4.43	4.52	4.51
	Large	3.87	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.80r	3.32	3.31r	3.55	3.58
	Of which: Extra large	3.59	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.35r	2.86r	2.85r	3.12	3.20
	Moderately large	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68r	3.66r	3.88	3.88
	All consumers: Average	4.29	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.21r	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96
	10% decile ²	4.39	4.38	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.35r	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.18
	median ²	6.13	6.15	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53r	5.61r	5.64
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.038r	0.960r	0.949r	0.960r	0.882r	0.886
	Medium	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673r	0.664r	0.639r	0.654r	0.679
	Large	0.741	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451r	0.427	0.420	0.432r	0.444
	All consumers: Average	0.776	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494r	0.455r	0.437	0.462r	0.480
	Firm	0.861	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.546r	0.504r	0.480	0.507	0.529
	Interruptible	0.682	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417r	0.418
	Tariff	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.330r	1.373r	1.298r	1.393r	1.334r	1.348
	10% decile ²	0.850	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542r	0.516r	0.495r	0.510r	0.517
	median ²	1.143	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883r	0.815	0.786r	0.790r	0.807
	90% decile ²	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.434r	1.449r	1.425	1.441r	1.420
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³											
All consumers: Average ⁶		87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5r	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 in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the 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}	Including levy ⁹		Excluding levy ⁹
			£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh		pence per kWh
1992			45.84	57.76	..	0.595		0.549
1993			42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556		0.523
1994			36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588		0.564
1995			35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584		0.561
1996			35.22	111.10	0.628	0.592r		0.571r
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	0.591r		0.573
	4th quarter		34.41	115.16	0.665	0.620r		0.597
1997	1st quarter p		33.52	109.66	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 sector^{1,5}

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	90.1r	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4r	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8r	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7r	66.1	105.3	99.5r				
Per cent change		-4.9 r	+ 10.4 r	-26.8	-3.5	-5.3 r				
1995	1st quarter	88.6r	118.1r	104.6	117.1	113.6	100.2r	111.0r	108.9r	
	2nd quarter	89.0	119.2r	94.2	104.2	103.7r	95.4r	109.2	107.0r	
	3rd quarter	86.1r	107.3r	82.7	100.9	97.6r	86.8r	107.3r	102.4r	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9r	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.1r	107.6r	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8r	121.9r	72.3	113.6	105.4r	69.4r	107.5r	101.0r	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9r	64.4	100.8	96.3r	65.3	105.6	99.5	
	3rd quarter	82.2r	120.1r	61.7r	98.4r	93.6r	64.6r	104.7r	98.0r	
	4th quarter	81.2r	134.2r	66.2r	107.7	102.2	65.2	102.7r	98.9r	
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		78.9	83.1r	88.4	93.9	90.7			117.2	
1995		72.4	94.9r	75.4	91.0	87.7			119.9	
1996		66.8r	101.7r	53.5	85.2	80.5r			123.6	
Per cent change		-7.7	+ 7.1 r	-29.0	-6.3	-8.1 r			+ 3.1	
1995	1st quarter	74.6r	99.4r	88.1	98.6	95.6	84.3r	93.4r	91.7r	118.8
	2nd quarter	74.3	99.5r	78.6	87.0	86.6	79.6r	91.1	89.3r	119.8
	3rd quarter	71.7r	89.4r	68.9	84.0	81.3	72.3r	89.4r	85.2r	120.1
	4th quarter	67.6	90.1r	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.4r	89.0r	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5r	99.6r	59.1	92.8	86.1r	56.7r	87.8r	82.5r	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.2r	101.6r	52.4	82.0	78.3r	53.1r	85.9	80.9	123.0
	3rd quarter	66.1r	96.6r	49.6	79.2	75.3r	52.0r	84.2r	78.9	124.3
	4th quarter	65.0	107.4r	53.0	86.2	81.8	52.2	82.3r	79.2r	124.9
1997	1st quarter p	65.0	102.0	54.7	86.2	81.3	52.5	81.4	78.0	125.7
Per cent change		-5.1	+ 2.4	-7.4	-7.2	-5.6	-7.4	-7.3	-5.6	+ 2.7

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded.
2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.
5. Some of the current price index numbers have changed slightly as a result of the implementation of a more accurate computer system and the adoption of new seasonal adjustment models.

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
Current fuel price index numbers									
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4	
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
Per cent change		+1.0	+0.2	-0.4	+10.1	+0.3	+5.1	+2.8	
1995	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		100.9	92.9	101.7	76.8	97.0	106.5	101.3	117.2
1995		100.3	93.8	100.8	75.0	96.8	109.4	102.5	119.9
1996		98.2	91.2	97.4	80.1	94.1	111.5	102.2	123.6
Per cent change		-2.0	-2.8	-3.4	+6.8	-2.7	+1.9	-0.3	+3.1
1995	1st quarter	102.7	94.1	101.8	75.2	97.6	109.3	102.9	118.8
	2nd quarter	99.3	94.1	100.8	74.9	96.9	110.5	103.0	119.8
	3rd quarter	98.4	93.9	100.6	74.8	96.6	109.8	102.6	120.1
	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	97.4	91.6	98.4	77.4	94.7	109.3	101.5	123.0
	3rd quarter	96.0	90.6	97.4	78.4	93.8	110.0	101.3	124.3
	4th quarter	99.4	90.2	95.0	86.7	92.8	116.6	103.8	124.9
1997	1st quarter p	99.1r	89.6r	93.2r	82.4r	91.4r	117.4r	104.1r	125.7r
Per cent change		-1.0 r	-2.7 r	-5.4 r	+5.9 r	-3.9 r	+6.8 r	+2.1 r	+2.7 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 1990 = 100
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	
		Pence per litre						
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1996	Feb	59.72	59.22	54.45	55.65	15.08	15.61	94.1
	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	96.3r
Apr p		64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.2

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.

Review of energy prices in 1996

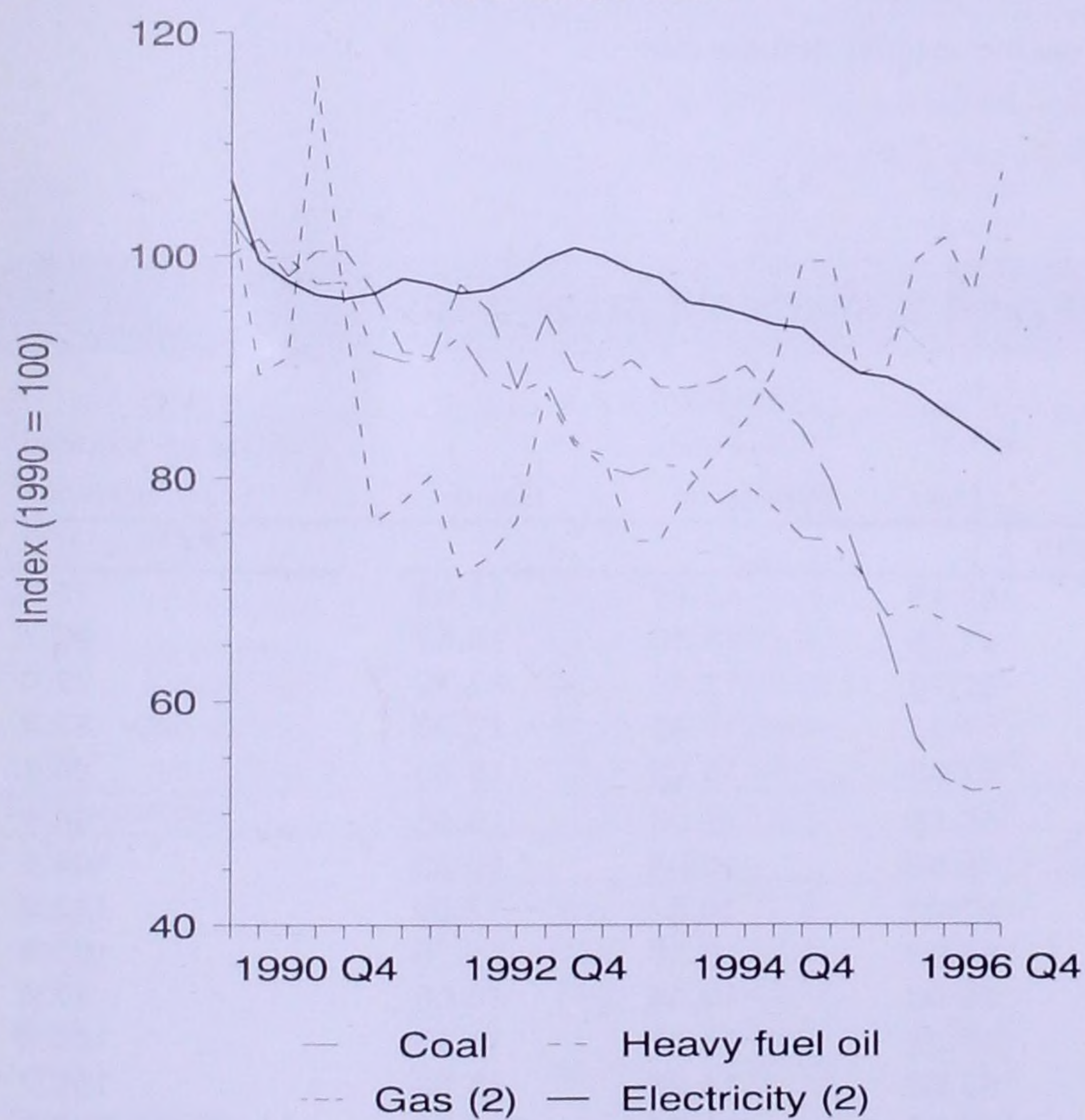
This article provides a statistical overview of energy prices and trends for the year 1996. Price movements typically refer to movements in annual average prices but quarterly average prices movements are given to highlight specific trends. **Prices are quoted in real terms.** This means the effect of inflation has been removed by adjusting the series using the GDP deflator (an inflationary indicator for the whole economy). Where it is applicable **VAT is included** in the price series.

Overall total energy prices (a weighted combination of electricity, gas, coal and heating/burning oil) fell for both industrial and domestic users. Average real prices in 1996 were 9½ and 2½ per cent lower than in 1995 respectively. However, within each market sector different trends emerged.

Industrial prices

Two features dominated industrial prices in 1996, falling gas and rising fuel oil prices. Gas prices fell by 29 per cent between 1995 and 1996, with the majority of the fall happening in the first two quarters, when prices fell by 21 per cent, before rising slightly at the year end. A key influence on these price falls was strong competition for market share within the gas supply industry, which itself was assisted by ample supplies of gas.

Average industrial fuel price indices in real terms⁽¹⁾, Q1 1990 to Q4 1996



(1) Calculated using the GDP deflator at market prices.
(2) Seasonally adjusted.

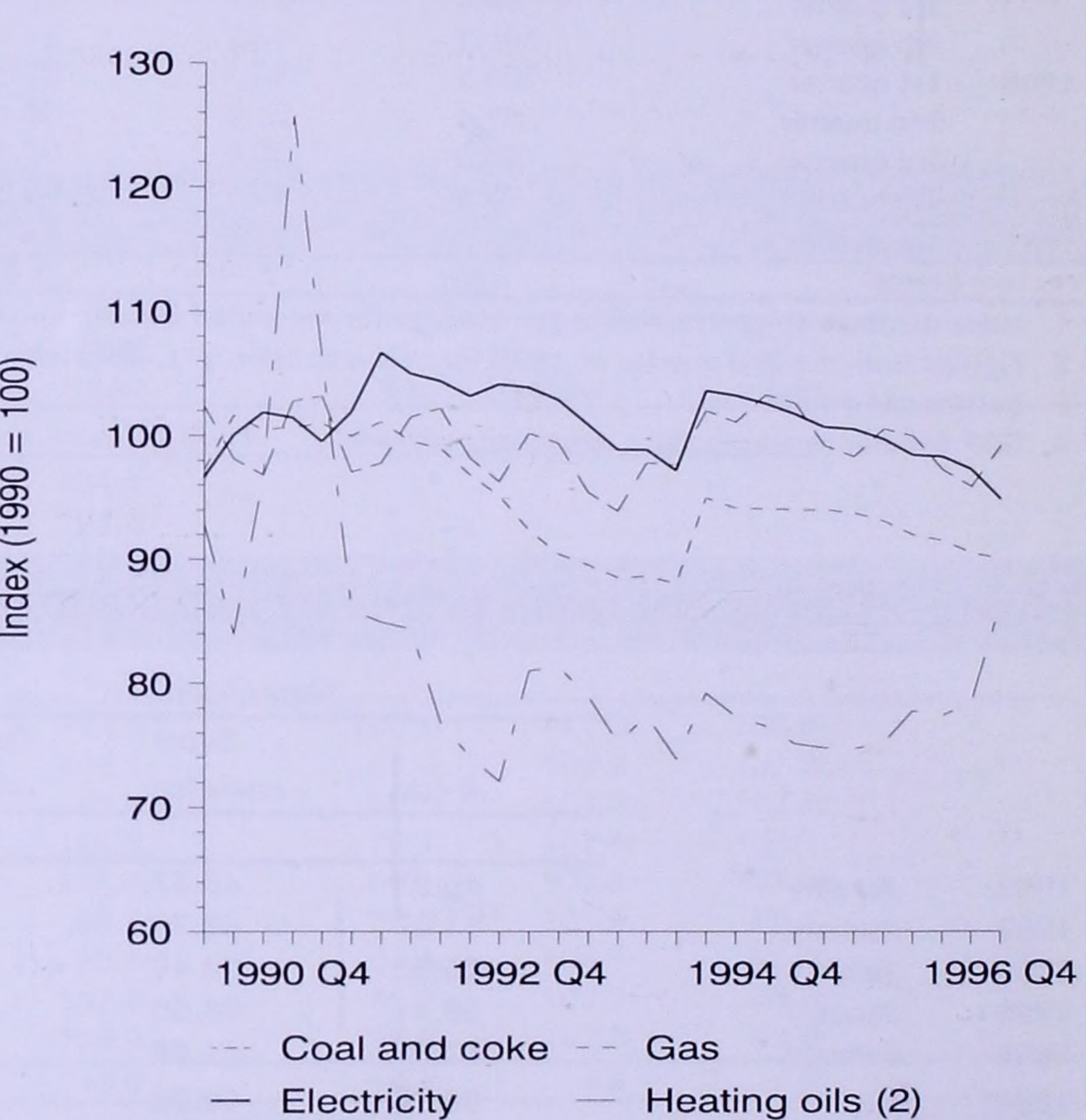
High international crude oil prices were the main cause of the increase in heavy fuel oil and gas oil prices. During 1996 average crude prices rose by 19 per cent compared to 1995 as a result of uncertainty over the resumption of Iraqi exports, strong demand, lower than expected supply and speculative trading activity. As a result heavy fuel oil prices rose by 7 per cent (on top of a 14 per cent rise in 1995) with a 11 per cent rise in the fourth quarter alone. Electricity prices fell steadily throughout the year (once seasonal factors are discounted) and ended the year 6½ per cent

down on 1995. Coal prices fell similarly ending the year 7½ per cent lower.

Domestic prices

There are naturally some common influences on industrial and domestic prices. One significant one was the rise in crude oil which contributed to the cost of heating oils increasing by 7 per cent since 1995. However, there are also differences in the way the markets move. Domestic electricity prices have fallen more than other fuels (whereas industrial electricity prices fell less than other fuels), chiefly as a result of the reduction in the Fossil Fuel Levy (FFL), which fell from 10 to 3.7 per cent in November (and to 2.2 per cent in April 1997). Overall this and other regulatory price constraints on distribution and transmission caused a 3½ per cent fall between 1995 and 1996 with a fall of 2½ per cent in the fourth quarter alone. The reduction in the FFL has also reduced industrial prices but the full impact on both markets will be not be seen until 1997.

Average domestic fuel price in real terms⁽¹⁾, Q1 1990 to Q4 1996



(1) Calculated using the GDP deflator at market prices.
(2) Includes bottled gas and fuel oils.

Average domestic gas prices were unchanged in cash terms which represents a 3 per cent fall in real terms. However, the key development in gas was the pilot competition in domestic supply. Since 29 April 1996, 500,000 consumers in the South West (Cornwall, Devon and Somerset) have had a choice of gas supplier other than British Gas Trading. By the end of 1996 there were 11 new licensed suppliers operating in the South West, and these suppliers have been offering their customers savings of 10-20 per cent off standard British Gas Trading tariffs. As at May 1997 around 105,000 had switched from British Gas Trading to a new supplier.

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Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.

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

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