ENERGY *Trends*

A Statistical Bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

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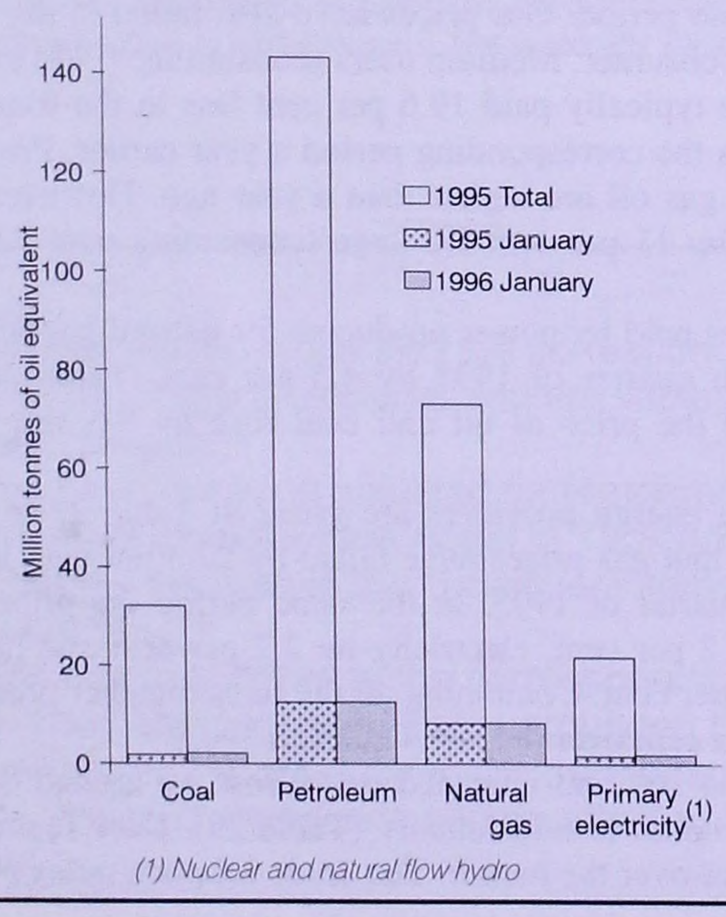
MAIN POINTS

- ★ *Energy production in the three months to January 1996 was 6½ per cent higher than a year earlier with gas and coal production up by 17 per cent and 12½ per cent respectively. Oil production fell by 1 per cent over the same period due to bad weather in December.*
- ★ *Primary energy consumption in the three months to January 1996 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was ½ per cent higher than a year earlier.*
- ★ *As a result of a higher increase in sales than in operating costs, UK Continental Shelf gross trading profits from oil and gas extraction rose by 13 per cent in 1995 compared with 1994.*
- ★ *Fuel use in electricity generation during 1995 showed a 4½ per cent reduction in the use of coal and a 27 per cent increase in the amount of gas used compared with 1994.*
- ★ *Sales of electricity in 1995 were 4½ per cent higher than in 1994, but the amount of fuel used to generate electricity rose by only 1½ per cent.*
- ★ *The UK had a net surplus of £3½ billion in trade in fuels in 1995. This was £½ billion higher than in 1994.*
- ★ *Industrial energy prices fell in both real and money terms between the fourth quarter of 1994 and the fourth quarter of 1995. The overall price fall in real terms was 7½ per cent. In the year to the fourth quarter of 1995 industrial electricity prices fell by 4½ per cent, gas by 24 per cent and coal by 12 per cent in real terms. The only exception to the general fall was in the price of heavy fuel oil, which rose by 1 per cent, in real terms, over the same period.*
- ★ *The back page of this issue carries an article on changing output and employment in the UK Continental Shelf oil and gas extraction industry.*

Chart 1 : Production of indigenous primary fuels in 1995 and 1996



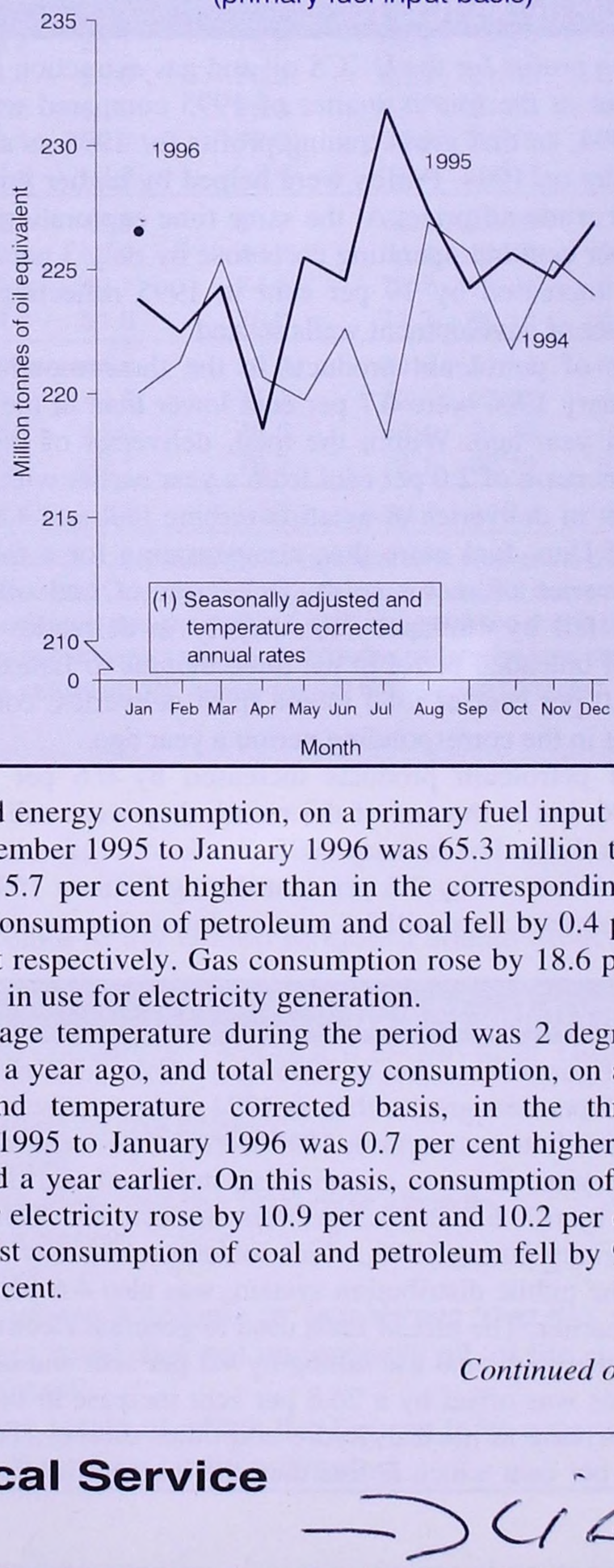
(1) Nuclear and natural flow hydro

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels during the three months November 1995 to January 1996, at 77.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 6.5 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas, coal and nuclear electricity rose by 16.8 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Oil production fell by 1.0 per cent over the period due to bad weather in December 1995. **The back page of this issue carries an article on changing output and employment in the UK Continental Shelf oil and gas extraction industry.**

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

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



Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the period November 1995 to January 1996 was 65.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 5.7 per cent higher than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 0.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. Gas consumption rose by 18.6 per cent, due to increases in use for electricity generation.

The average temperature during the period was 2 degrees Celsius colder than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, in the three months November 1995 to January 1996 was 0.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 10.9 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 9.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent.

Continued on next page

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Provisional figures for the latest three months (November 1995 to January 1996) show that coal production was 12.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier at 13.1 million tonnes. Deep mined production was up 20.6 per cent (but down 10.2 per cent on the corresponding period 2 years earlier) while opencast production was down 5.6 per cent. Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from November 1995 to January 1996 was 21.0 million tonnes (6.8 per cent lower than in the same months of 1994/95). Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for nearly 80 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 7.2 per cent and disposals to the industrial sector fell by 12.3 per cent. Disposals to the domestic sector increased by 16.8 per cent. Coal stocks fell by 2.1 million tonnes in January 1996 to stand at 16.0 million tonnes, 8.0 million tonnes lower than at the end of January 1995. Electricity generators hold 8.7 million tonnes of these stocks.

Production and consumption of coke and breeze was little changed in 1995 compared with 1994, but production and use of other manufactured solid fuels such as Homefire and Phurnacite fell by 18.7 per cent and 20.8 per cent respectively.

GAS (Tables 8 and 9)

Provisional data for the three months November 1995 to January 1996 show that gross production was 15.7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports to Europe from the Markham field and the Irish Republic were 4,019 gigawatt hours in the period November 1995 to January 1996, reducing the UK's net imports of natural gas by 65 per cent. Imported supplies were 10.7 per cent lower than the figures in the same period a year ago, accounting for 2.2 per cent of the total gas available compared to 2.8 per cent a year ago. Gas supplied through the inland transmission system was 19.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, stockdraw adding to the production increase.

PETROLEUM (Tables 10 to 16)

Gross trading profits for the UKCS oil and gas extraction industry rose by 8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1995 compared with the same period in 1994, so that gross trading profits for 1995 as a whole were 13 per cent up on 1994. Profits were helped by higher production and an increased crude oil price. At the same time exploration expenditure rose by 16 per cent but operating costs rose by only 3 per cent. Capital expenditure increased by 19 per cent in 1995 reflecting in part the record number of development wells started.

Deliveries of petroleum products in the three months November 1995 to January 1996 were 0.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within the total, deliveries of transport fuels showed an increase of 2.0 per cent from a year earlier with increases of 12.7 per cent in deliveries of aviation turbine fuel and 4.8 per cent in deliveries of Derv fuel more than compensating for a fall of 2.7 per cent in deliveries of motor spirit. Deliveries of fuel oils (including Orimulsion) fell by 18.9 per cent, largely in deliveries to industry. Deliveries of unleaded petrol in the three months to January 1996 represented 65.0 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries, compared with 59.9 per cent in the corresponding period a year ago.

Stocks of petroleum products increased by 0.6 per cent during January 1996, but at the end of the month they were still 3.2 per cent lower than at the end of January 1995. Stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increased by 3.6 per cent during January 1996 but at the end of January they were still 3.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 17 to 22)

Provisional figures show that in 1995 as a whole, total electricity supplied was 1.9 per cent greater than in 1994. Sales of electricity through the public distribution system in 1995 were 4.6 per cent higher than in the previous year. Sales to commercial, industrial and domestic customers rose by 6.7, 6.2 and 1.3 per cent respectively. Total consumption of electricity during 1995, which includes electricity from sources other than the public distribution system, was also 4.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The mix of fuels used to generate electricity in 1995 changed further with coal use falling by 4.5 per cent and oil use by 9.0 per cent. This was offset by a 26.8 per cent increase in the use of gas and a 2.4 increase in nuclear, hydro and other sources. Total fuel use rose by 1.5 per cent which is less than the increase in electricity supplied reflecting continued gains in the efficiency of generation.

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (November 1995 to January 1996) was 5.7 per cent higher than a year earlier when the temperature was much milder. The supply from CCGT stations rose by 53.7 per cent, but this very high rate of increase reflects both generation from new stations and the fact that some CCGTs were out of action a year earlier. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 6.2 per cent less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1994/95, while the supply from oil-fired steam stations showed a much larger 23.7 per cent drop in the face of competition from other fuels. The supply from nuclear stations rose by 10.8 per cent because for part of the period a year earlier Dungeness B and Heysham 1 stations were temporarily closed. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was 4.4 per cent less than a year ago) and net imports (down 20.5 per cent because of the industrial dispute in France in November/December) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 4.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to January 1996 was 5.6 per cent higher than in the three months to January 1995. Coal use was 7.1 per cent down on a year earlier and oil use 2.4 per cent down, while the volume of gas used was 48.5 per cent up and nuclear and renewable sources 10.5 per cent up on a year earlier.

In the fourth quarter of 1995 sales of electricity through the public distribution system were 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Sales to industrial, commercial and domestic customers rose by 8.6, 3.2 and 3.5 respectively. When electricity available from other generators is included, total consumption of electricity during the fourth quarter of 1995 was 5.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

FOREIGN TRADE (Table 24)

Provisional figures for 1995 show that the value of imports of fuels was 3.5 per cent lower than in 1994, whilst the value of fuel exports was 3.4 per cent higher. The United Kingdom remains a net exporter of fuels with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £3.7 billion in 1995, £½ billion higher than in 1994.

The volume of fuel imports during 1995 was 8.5 per cent lower than in 1994 and the volume of fuel exports was 2.4 per cent lower. Overall the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels of 40.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent. This is the third year in a row that the United Kingdom has had a trade surplus in volume terms.

PRICES (Tables 25 to 29)

Provisional data for the fourth quarter are presented in this issue from the survey of fuel prices paid by manufacturing industry (Table 25). Electricity prices have risen in the fourth quarter of 1995 but are typically lower than they were a year ago. Prices for large users, i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year, have fallen by 5.4 per cent since the fourth quarter of 1994. Prices for the smallest users (consuming less than 880 MWh a year) have fallen on average by 6.8 per cent over the same period. Gas prices have also fallen in the past year for all sizes of consumer. Medium users (consuming 1,500 to 8,800 MWh a year) have typically paid 19.6 per cent less in the fourth quarter of 1995 than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Prices for heavy fuel oil and gas oil are higher than a year ago. However, coal prices have fallen by 11 per cent for large (consuming over 7,600 tonnes a year) users.

Fuel prices paid by power producers for natural gas fell in the year to the fourth quarter of 1995 by 4.5 per cent (Table 26). Over the same period the price of oil and coal rose by 8.6 and 2.5 per cent respectively.

Data from energy providers are given in Table 27 in index form. These show that gas prices have fallen by 22.5 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1995. In the same period the price of coal has fallen by 10.2 per cent, electricity by 2.7 per cent and heavy fuel oil risen by 3.3 per cent. Combining all the fuels together produces a price fall of 5.5 per cent over the last 4 quarters.

Prices for 4 star and unleaded petrol rose by around 0.2 pence per litre, in the month to mid-January (Table 29). Derv fuel rose by 0.65 pence per litre over the month. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in January 1996 was 3.7 per cent higher than in December 1995.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels[1]

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[2]	Petroleum[3,4]	Natural gas[5]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[6]
1991	226.7	58.0	99.9	50.9	17.43	0.40
1992	226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993	235.2	42.2	110.1	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994	256.5	29.9	139.5	65.4	21.22	0.47
1995 p	270.1	32.1	143.1	73.1	21.39	0.37
Per cent change	*+5.3*	*+7.4*	*+2.6*	*+11.8*	*+0.8*	*–20.1*
1994 Nov	21.9	2.4	12.3	5.4	1.68	0.04
Dec*	26.5	3.0	13.1	8.3	2.11	0.06
1995 Jan	23.9	1.7	12.5	8.2	1.52	0.05
Total	72.3	7.1	37.9	21.9	5.31	0.16
1995 Nov	23.5	2.6	12.4	6.7	1.73	0.03
Dec*	28.6	3.3	12.5	10.6r	2.26	0.03
1996 Jan p	24.9	2.1	12.6	8.3	1.87	0.02
Total	77.0	8.0	37.5	25.6	5.86	0.09
Per cent change	*+6.5*	*+12.5*	*–1.0*	*+16.8*	*+10.4*	*–41.0*

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis[1]

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[2,3]	Petroleum[4]	Natural gas[5]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[6]	Primary electricity: Net imports
	Unadjusted[7]						
1991	218.7	67.6	77.8	54.1	17.43	0.40	1.41
1992	217.2	63.6	78.3	55.0	18.45	0.47	1.44
1993	220.4	55.6	78.9	62.6	21.49	0.39	1.44
1994	218.5	52.2	77.9	65.2	21.22	0.47	1.45
1995 p	219.9	49.2	75.5	72.1	21.39	0.37	1.38
Per cent change	*+0.6*	*–5.8*	*–3.1*	*+10.6*	*+0.8*	*–20.1*	*–5.3*
1994 Nov	17.8	4.1	6.4	5.5	1.68	0.04	0.12
Dec*	23.6	5.4	7.5	8.5	2.11	0.06	0.14
1995 Jan	20.4	4.6	5.6	8.5	1.52	0.05	0.11
Total	61.8	14.1	19.5	22.4	5.31	0.16	0.37
1995 Nov	18.7r	3.8	6.2	6.8r	1.73	0.03	0.12
Dec*	25.9	5.3r	7.4	10.9r	2.26	0.03	0.05
1996 Jan p	20.7	4.1	5.8	8.8	1.87	0.02	0.10
Total	65.3	13.1	19.4	26.6	5.86	0.09	0.27
Per cent change	*+5.7*	*–6.8*	*–0.4*	*+18.6*	*+10.4*	*–41.0*	*–27.8*

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro	Primary electricity: Net imports
	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[8] *(annualised rates)*						
1991	218.1	67.7	74.8	56.4	17.43	0.40	1.41
1992	219.2	63.7	78.8	56.4	18.45	0.47	1.44
1993	221.4	55.6	78.9	63.6	21.49	0.39	1.44
1994	222.8	53.0	78.9	67.7	21.22	0.47	1.45
1995 p	225.1	50.2	77.0	74.8	21.45	0.36	1.38
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*–5.4*	*–2.4*	*+10.4*	*+1.1*	*–23.6*	*–5.3*
1994 Nov	225.4	48.9	85.7	66.4	22.28	0.69	1.38
Dec*	223.9	52.9	76.7	71.4	20.78	0.54	1.72
1995 Jan	223.8	53.7	74.6	76.2	17.34	0.49	1.37
Total	224.4	51.8	79.0	71.3	20.13	0.57	1.49
1995 Nov	225.7r	44.4	80.8r	74.5r	22.99	0.57	1.40r
Dec*	226.9r	49.9r	71.4r	82.4r	22.22	0.30	0.65r
1996 Jan p	226.5	46.9	76.5	80.4	21.36	0.23	1.16
Total	226.0	47.1	76.2	79.1	22.19	0.36	1.07
Per cent change	*+0.7*	*–9.2*	*–3.5*	*+10.9*	*+10.2*	*–36.8*	*–28.4*

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

NOTES TO TABLES

Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages or totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted in Tables 2 and 27.
Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.
Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (–) when the percentage change is very large. These comparisons can be affected by calendar differences.
Monthly figures relate to four week periods except where otherwise indicated. Figures in the Gas and Petroleum sections relate to calendar months.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.
Definitions and abbreviations are shown below Table 23.
Approximate conversion factors are shown after Table 29.

Symbols used in the tables

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

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1993	1994	Per cent change	1993 3rd quarter	1993 4th quarter	1994 1st quarter	1994 2nd quarter	1994 3rd quarter	1994 4th quarter	1995p 1st quarter	1995p 2nd quarter	1995p 3rd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS													
Production of primary fuels[1]													
Coal	42,234	29,939	*–29.1*	9,734	10,125	7,886	7,432	7,133	7,488	7,635	7,973	7,903	*+10.8*
Petroleum[2]	110,136	139,472	*+26.6*	28,067	32,467	33,278	33,998	34,553	37,642	36,943	32,684	35,749	*+3.5*
Natural gas[3]	60,915	65,384	*+7.3*	9,477	20,708	22,342	13,381	10,413	19,248	24,228	14,659	11,147	*+7.0*
Primary electricity[4]	21,879	21,685	*–0.9*	4,995	5,770	5,566	5,443	5,202	5,473	5,193	5,412	5,356	*+3.0*
Total[5]	235,173	256,490	*+9.1*	52,288	69,073	69,045	60,262	57,324	69,858	73,999	60,728	60,155	*+4.9*
Arrivals, Petroleum[6]	77,855	68,942	*–11.4*	19,394	20,377	17,727	17,015	17,722	16,478	15,060	16,141	16,640	*–6.1*
Other	18,682	15,091	*–19.2*	4,642	4,749	4,853	3,654	3,194	3,390	3,720	3,281	3,653	*+14.4*
Shipments	97,011	116,378	*+20.0*	26,191	28,691	28,398	27,998	29,767	30,215	29,930	26,592	28,709	*–3.6*
Marine Bunkers	2,612	2,448	*+6.3*	722	629	602	640	637	569	577	683	657	*+3.1*
Stock changes[7]													
Solid fuels	+631	+11,345		–702	+1,243	+4,209	+2,847	+1,097	+3,192	+3,836	+474	–882	
Crude Petroleum	–342	+131		+713	–470	+238	+333	–823	+383	+1,009	+345	–693	
Petroleum products	–292	+316		–97	–11	+774	–397	+294	–354	+308	+148	–353	
Natural gas	+130	+264		–379	+469	+233	+122	+5	–96	+373	+58	–22	
Non–energy use[8]	13,720	14,742	*+7.4*	3,587	3,494	3,536	3,709	3,459	4,039	3,859	3,689	3,462	*+0.1*
Statistical difference[9]	+1,919	–534		+873	+651	–291	–1,290	+966	+81	–461	–1,724	–708	
Total primary energy input[10]	220,413	218,476	*–0.9*	46,232	63,267	64,252	50,199	45,916	58,109	63,478	48,760	44,962	*–2.1*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	68,331	66,391	*–2.8*	14,995	19,476	19,364	15,462	14,683	16,885	19,294	15,471	14,907	*+1.5*
Final energy consumption[12]	152,082	152,085	—	31,237	43,791	44,888	34,737	31,233	41,224	44,139	33,293	30,055	*–3.8*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER[12]													
Iron and steel industry													
Coal	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	*(+)*
Other solid fuel[13]	3,364	3,597	*+6.9*	748	814	857	952	856	932	1,007	1,059	1,020	*+19.3*
Coke oven gas	537	568	*+5.8*	128	133	141	143	141	143	141	123	121	*–14.2*
Gas[14]	1,340	1,748	*+30.4*	289	355	458	411	458	421	501	463	264	*–42.4*
Electricity	783	846	*+8.0*	184	196	219	215	199	213	190	186	171	*–9.0*
Petroleum	928	927	*–0.1*	218	229	226	272	203	226	222	174	224	*+10.3*
Total	6,954	7,687	*+10.5*	1,565	1,723	1,901	1,993	1,857	1,935	2,061	2,013	1,811	*–2.5*
Other industries													
Coal	3,551	3,388	*–4.6*	866	1,027	977	808	808	795	675	788	630	*–22.0*
Other solid fuel[13]	380	324	*–14.7*	73	137	85	65	47	126	48	40	43	*–8.5*
Coke oven gas	23	22	*–4.3*	3	3	8	5	5	5	8	8	5	—
Gas[14]	9,437	10,512	*+11.4*	1,869	2,738	3,042	2,480	1,980	3,010	2,902	2,327	2,097	*+5.9*
Electricity	7,545	7,570	*+0.3*	1,837	1,977	1,952	1,873	1,753	1,992	2,013	1,852	1,836	*+4.7*
Petroleum	7,670	7,997	*+4.3*	1,763	2,080	2,493	1,688	1,732	2,083	2,188	1,400	1,325	*–23.5*
Total	28,606	29,812	*+4.2*	6,410	7,960	8,557	6,919	6,325	8,011	7,834	6,415	5,936	*–6.2*
Transport sector													
Electricity[15]	641	613	*–4.4*	157	157	162	151	149	151	161	157	144	*–3.4*
Petroleum	49,736	49,987	*+0.5*	12,910	12,580	11,710	12,514	13,066	12,697	11,682	12,430	12,861	*–1.6*
Total	50,377	50,600	*+0.4*	13,069	12,738	11,871	12,665	13,216	12,848	11,843	12,587	13,005	*–1.6*
Domestic sector													
Coal	3,498	2,942	*–15.9*	863	910	941	710	727	563	378	416	657	*–9.6*
Other solid fuel[13]	1,080	874	*–19.1*	249	275	261	251	188	175	141	156	134	*–28.7*
Gas[14]	29,254	28,355	*–3.1*	3,196	10,642	11,285	5,414	2,797	8,859	11,542	4,712	2,650	*–5.3*
Electricity	8,639	8,655	*+0.2*	1,642	2,560	2,661	1,788	1,683	2,523	2,738	1,816	1,660	*–1.4*
Petroleum	3,038	3,022	*–0.5*	567	947	1,147	501	542	832	1,008	617	529	*+2.4*
Total	45,519	43,859	*–3.6*	6,510	15,344	16,304	8,662	5,939	12,954	15,807	7,717	5,630	*–5.2*
Other final users[16]													
Coal	566	496	*–12.4*	76	172	189	99	73	135	214	40	38	*–47.9*
Other solid fuel[13]	176	158	*–10.2*	29	59	34	43	38	43	20	18	25	*–34.2*
Gas[14]	8,433	8,048	*–4.6*	1,056	2,611	2,878	1,711	1,187	2,272	3,171	1,894	1,035	*–12.8*
Electricity	6,999	7,129	*+1.9*	1,567	1,958	1,852	1,663	1,656	1,958	1,942	1,712	1,715	*+3.6*
Petroleum	4,454	4,297	*–3.5*	910	1,250	1,308	980	943	1,066	1,247	896	861	*–8.7*
Total	20,626	20,126	*–2.4*	3,662	6,042	6,261	4,494	3,895	5,476	6,594	4,560	3,675	*–5.6*
Total final users[5]	152,082	152,085	—	31,237	43,791	44,888	34,737	31,233	41,224	44,139	33,293	30,055	*–3.8*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL[12]													
Coal	7,616	6,827	*–10.4*	1,803	2,112	2,106	1,617	1,610	1,493	1,267	1,252	1,335	*–17.1*
Other solid fuel[13]	4,999	4,953	*–0.9*	1,100	1,280	1,237	1,311	1,129	1,276	1,262	1,269	1,222	*+8.2*
Coke oven gas	560	591	*+5.4*	130	136	149	148	146	148	149	131	126	*–13.7*
Gas[14]	48,464	48,663	*+0.4*	6,409	16,359	17,663	10,016	6,422	14,562	18,116	9,396	6,046	*–5.9*
Electricity	24,607	24,813	*+0.8*	5,384	6,853	6,847	5,690	5,440	6,837	7,044	5,724	5,526	*+1.6*
Petroleum	65,826	66,229	*+0.6*	16,362	17,091	16,884	15,955	16,486	16,905	16,347	15,518	15,800	*–4.2*
Total all fuels[5]	152,082	152,085	—	31,237	43,791	44,888	34,737	31,233	41,224	44,139	33,293	30,055	*–3.8*

1. Annual data include estimated production from renewable sources of energy (e.g. solid waste, landfill gas, etc). 2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data include extended well-test production. 3. Excluding gas flared or re-injected. 4. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations. 5. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat. 6.Crude petroleum, process oils and petroleum products. 7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (–). 8. Petroleum and natural gas. 9. Supply greater than recorded demand (—). 10. More detailed analyses of the 1993 and 1994 figures are shown in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1995 Tables 1, 2 and 3. 11. Losses in conversion and distribution and used by fuel industries. 12. Deliveries, except for natural gas, electricity and iron and steel industry use of solid fuels. 13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels. 14.Includes colliery methane. 15. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses, etc. 16. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

UK INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

On 12 March 1996 the Department of the Environment (DoE) published a preliminary set of indicators of sustainable development[1]. These indicators have been compiled with the assistance of an interdepartmental working group. They have been produced to meet the commitment made by the UK in its Strategy for Sustainable Development[2] to develop indicators of this kind, following the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

The indicators are intended to inform government, industry, non-governmental organisations and the general public about the issues involved and the progress being made in the UK towards the objectives set out in its Strategy for Sustainable Development. It is hoped that they will help to focus attention on some of the key issues and stimulate the debate about sustainable development. They also enable the UK to meet its international reporting obligations.

Like the commonly used economic indicators the DoE's new indicators are broad brush, aggregate statistics intended to highlight many of the main trends. Given the complexities involved, they are inevitably simplifications and cannot tell the full story. Some issues are more easily quantified than others, whilst for some topics good quality data are available only infrequently or are not currently available at all. The indicators are presented as a preliminary set of about 120. The DoE plans further work and consultation to develop and improve them, and also to consider whether a limited 'core' set can be selected. Comments and ideas from users of the indicators and from interested parties are welcomed by the DoE.

There are 21 groups of indicators covering topics such as the economy, transport, energy, waste, mineral extraction, land use, wildlife, radioactivity and pollution of various kinds. A selection of those dealing with energy resources and energy use are presented here. There are also energy related indicators in the groups on atmospheric emissions, waste and radioactivity.

ENERGY INDICATORS

Key objectives

The key sustainable development objectives in relation to energy are

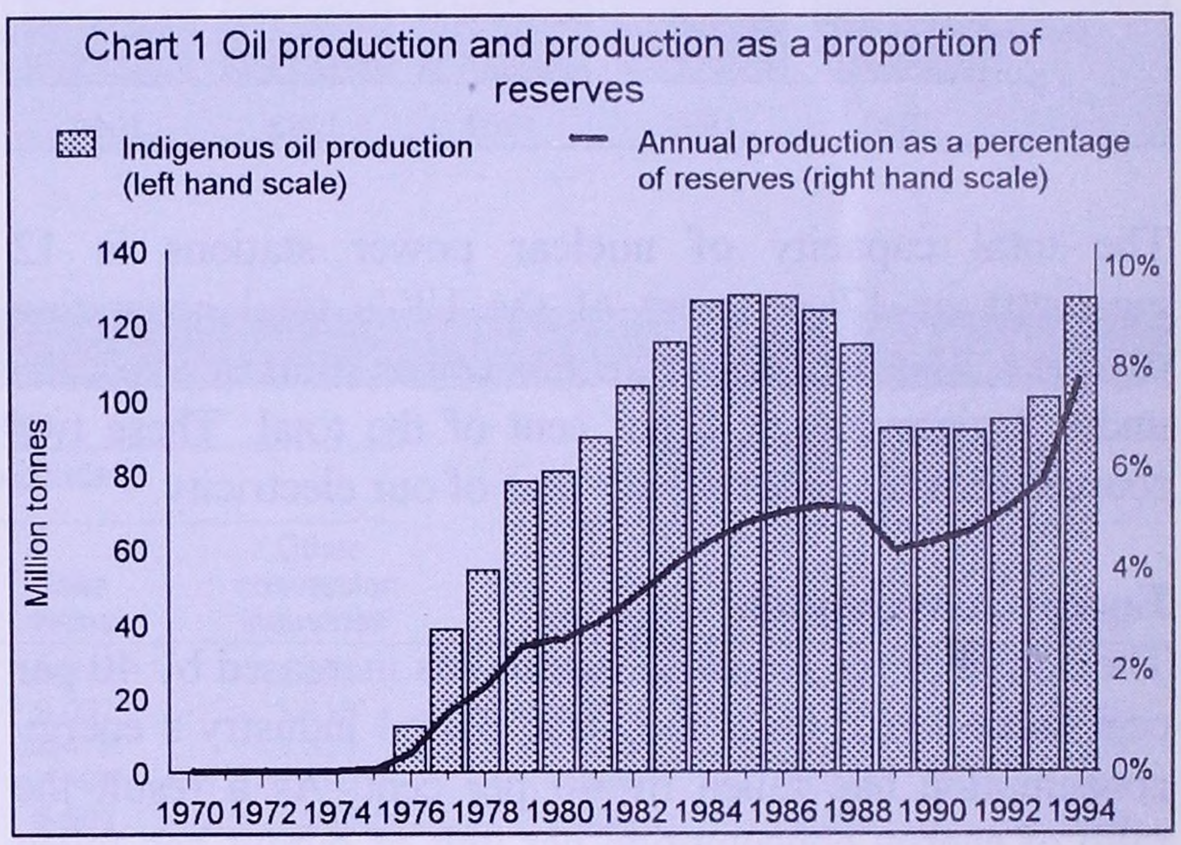
- to ensure supplies of energy at competitive prices
- to reduce adverse impacts of energy use to acceptable levels
- to encourage consumers to meet their needs with less energy input through improved energy efficiency

The DoE's indicator set includes series on depletion of reserves, capacity of nuclear and renewable energy sources, energy use by sector, and fuel prices. Some of these are illustrated below and over the page.

Depletion of non-renewable resources

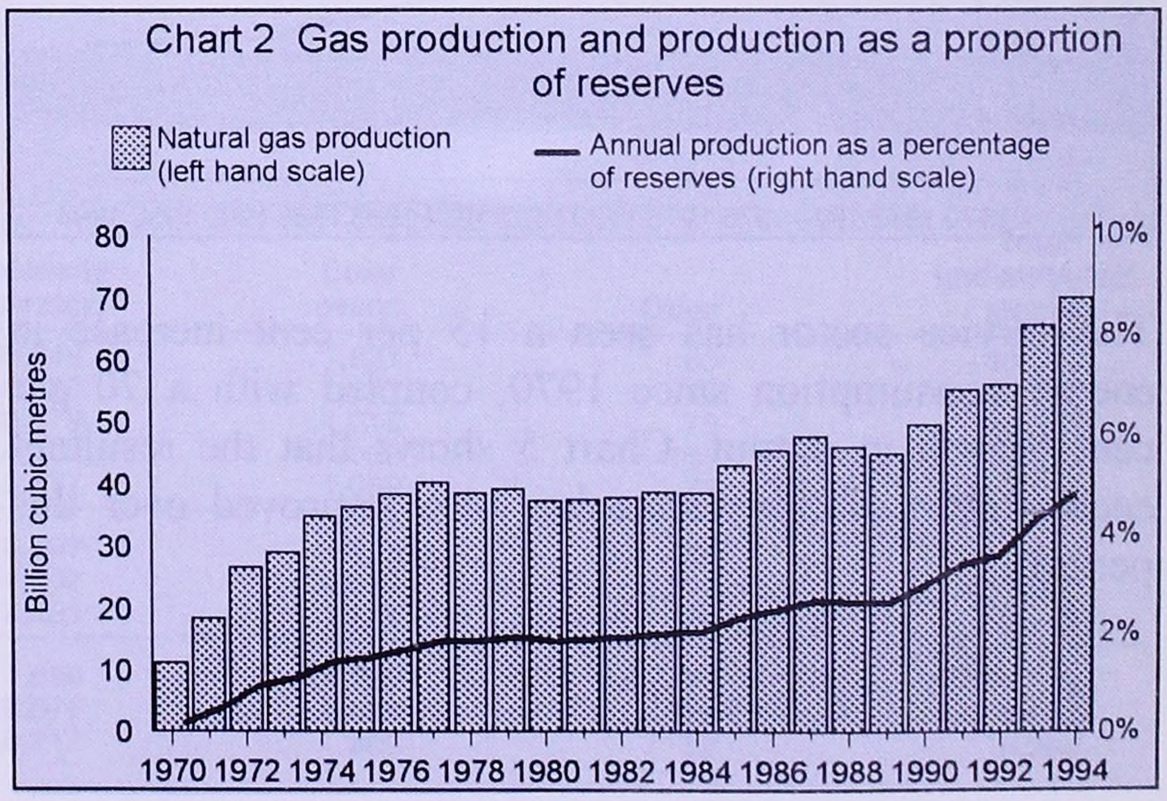
Charts 1 and 2 illustrate indicators of oil and gas production expressed as a proportion of proven and probable reserves.

Chart 1 Oil production and production as a proportion of reserves



The recent increases in oil and gas production in the UK have resulted in increases in depletion rates, when expressed on this basis. However, the ratio of production to reserves should not be taken as a measure of the future life of the reserves. It is likely that additional reserves of both oil and gas will continue to be discovered or confirmed, and will enable the UK to sustain its current levels of production for longer than suggested by the depletion rates.

Chart 2 Gas production and production as a proportion of reserves



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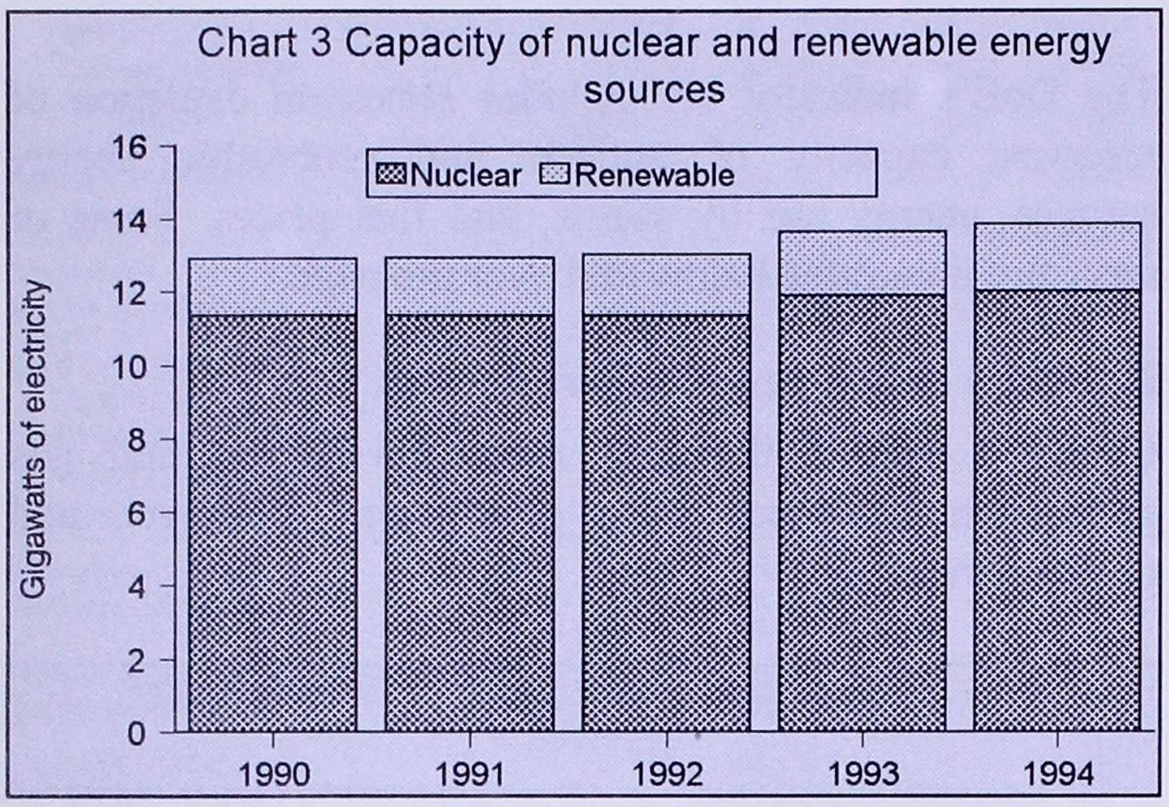
[1] Indicators of Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, HMSO, £25.00, ISBN 0 11 753174 X

[2] Cm 2426, January 1994

Nuclear and renewable resources

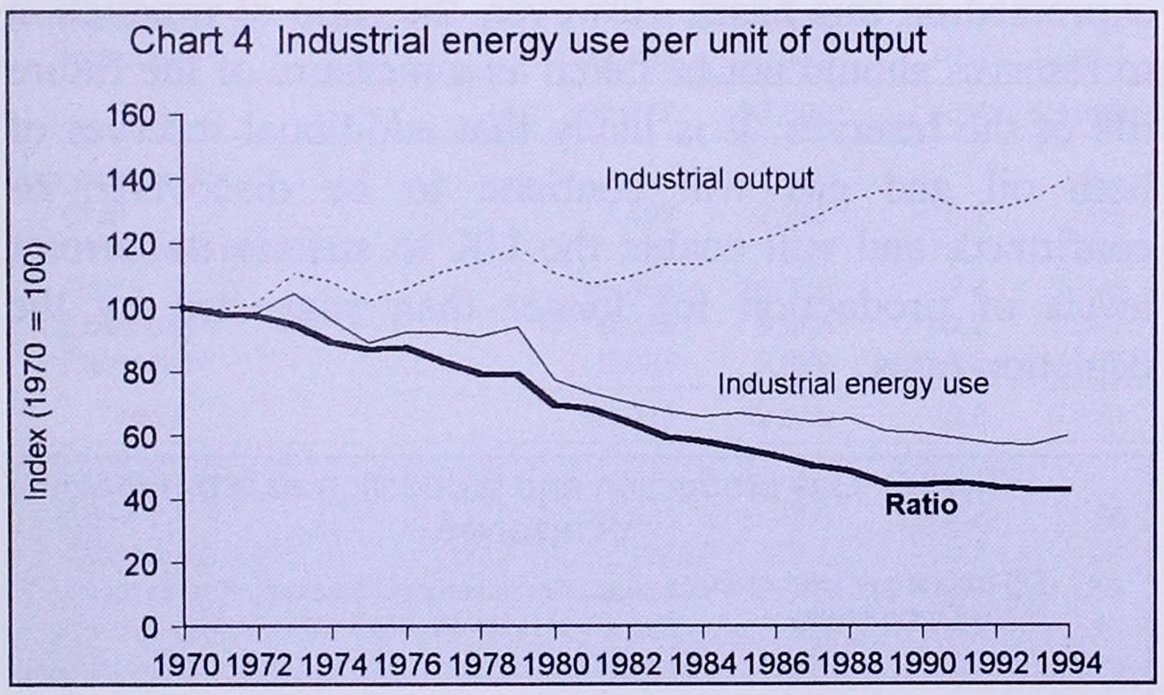
Use of renewable and nuclear resources reduces the demand for finite fossil fuels and therefore also reduces the atmospheric emissions produced in the UK. Chart 3 illustrates the electricity generating capacity of nuclear and renewable sources.



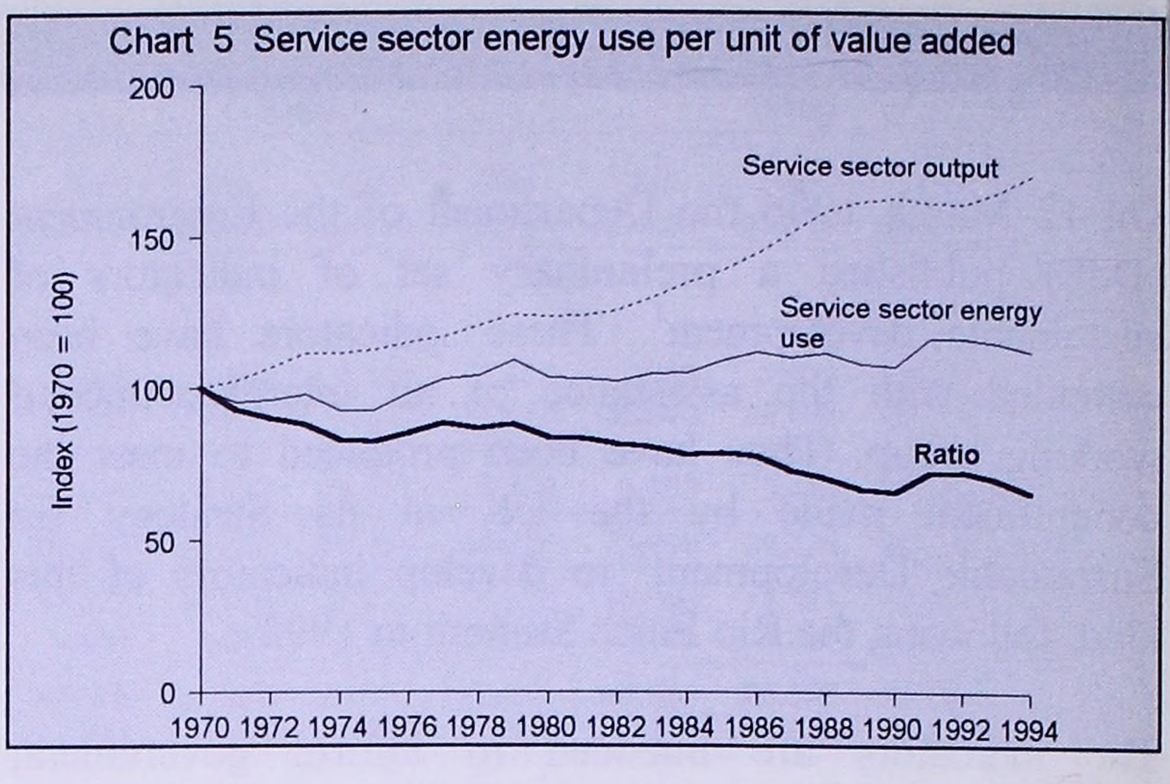
The total capacity of nuclear power stations is 12 gigawatts or 17 per cent of the UK's total generating capacity. The capacity from renewable sources is a little under 2 gigawatts or 3 per cent of the total. These two sources provide about 30 per cent of our electricity.

Energy consumption

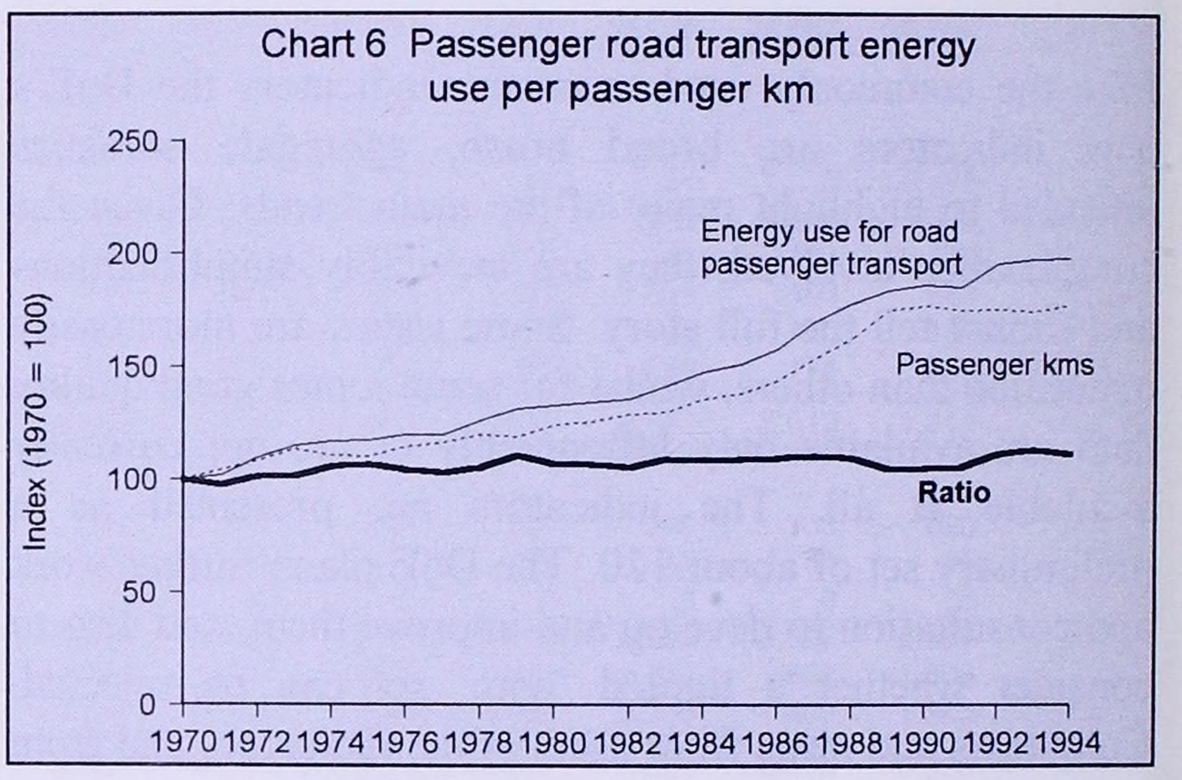
The output of the industrial sector has increased by 40 per cent since 1970. Over the same period industry's energy consumption has fallen by 40 per cent. As a result the ratio of energy consumption per unit of output has fallen steadily (Chart 4). This reflects both improvements in energy efficiency and a move away from heavy industry.



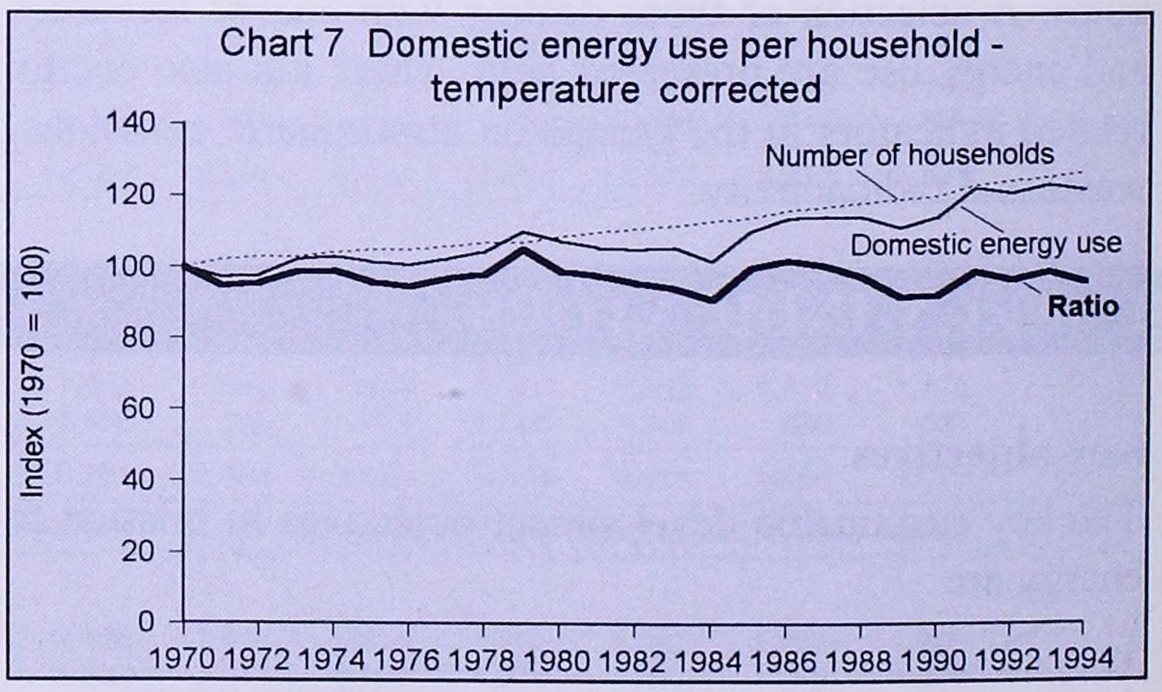
The service sector has seen a 15 per cent increase in energy consumption since 1970, coupled with a 70 per cent growth in output. Chart 5 shows that the resultant energy ratio of this sector has also improved over this period.



In contrast, in the transport sector the steady increase in the growth in traffic since 1970 has been largely mirrored by increases in energy consumption. As can be seen in Chart 6, there has been little change in the energy efficiency of passenger transport in recent decades. A similar picture emerges when freight transport is considered.



In the domestic sector, the general upward trend in energy consumption largely reflects a steady increase in the number of households. Energy consumption per household has therefore remained relatively stable (Chart 7).



Further details of the energy series used by the DoE can be found in the *Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1995* and, for reserves data, the 'Brown Book' (*Energy Report 1995 Volume 2*), both from HMSO.

Mike Cornish, *Statistician, DTI*
Telephone 0171-215 5183

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

	Production			Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
	Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1991	94,202	73,357	18,636	+17,787	19,611	1,824
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	+13,817	15,041	1,225
1995 p	52,583	35,103	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
Per cent change	*+7.4*	*+10.2*	*–2.6*		*+5.7*	*–29.9*
1994 Nov	4,011	2,594	1,392	+1,009	1,148	140
Dec*	4,935	3,101	1,809	+1,132	1,262	129
1995 Jan	2,744	1,834	826	+1,394	1,466	73
Total	11,690	7,529	4,027	+3,535	3,877	342
1995 Nov	4,287r	2,901	1,307r	+946	1,035 r	88r
Dec*	5,424	3,808	1,532	+1,483	1,575	91
1996 Jan p	3,436	2,372	963	+934	1,000 e	66
Total	13,147	9,081	3,802	+3,364	3,609	245
Per cent change	*+12.5*	*+20.6*	*–5.6*		*–6.9*	*–28.3*

1. Includes an estimate for slurry. 2. To December 1992, as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS). From January 1993 import figures include an additional estimate for unrecorded trade. Import figures for recent months are estimated using information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from the Central Statistical Office.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

	Fuel producers consumption					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
	Primary	Secondary						
	Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1991	107,513	112	83,542	10,011	1,501	6,426	4,778	1,144
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	81,717	22	62,387	8,595	1,190	4,926	3,876	721
1995 p	76,974	8	59,917	8,664	982	4,000	2,848	556
Per cent change	*–5.8*	*–62.4*	*–4.0*	*+0.8*	*–17.4*	*–18.8*	*–26.5*	*–22.9*
1994 Nov	6,499	1	5,215	666	71	307	181	57
Dec*	8,590	2	6,676	831	88	549	320	125
1995 Jan	7,393	1	6,052	679	81	252	233	95
Total	22,482	4	17,944	2,176	240	1,109	734	277
1995 Nov	6,052 r	1	4,788 r	661	98	259 r	205 r	40 r
Dec*	8,422	1	6,624	802	103	466	379	47
1996 Jan p	6,475	1	5,234	644	50	248	273	27
Total	20,950	3	16,646	2,107	250	973	857	114
Per cent change	*–6.8*	*–7.8*	*–7.2*	*–3.2*	*+4.4*	*–12.3*	*+16.8*	*–59.0*

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

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distributed				
	Total	Total distributed stocks[1]	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1991	43,321	32,344	30,648	1,631	65	10,977
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 p	18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1994 Nov	29,569	17,557	16,397	1,055	104	12,012
Dec*	26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995 Jan	23,916	13,428	12,231	1,121	76	10,487
1995 Nov	20,535	12,963	11,699	1,192	71	7,573
Dec*	18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1996 Jan p	15,958	9,698	8,717	909	72	6,260
Absolute change:						
in latest month	–2,085	–1,126	–960	–160	–5	–959
on a year ago	–7,958	–3,730	–3,514	–212	–4	–4,227

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 only (see box below Table 23).

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
1991	7,163	55	6,344	450	469	7,263	1,198	43	1,179	21	1,200
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 p	6,228	372	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	–53	708	63	771
Per cent change	*+0.4*		*+0.9*	*–14.8*	*+19.0*	*+0.4*	*–18.7*		*–21.7*	*–9.1*	*–20.8*
1994 1st quarter	1,522	30	1,481	135	53	1,669	310	1	267	15	282
2nd quarter	1,561	73	1,628	96	49	1,773	252	–1	260	19	279
3rd quarter	1,565	95	1,464	74	29	1,567	250	–13	202	18	220
4th quarter	1,554	19	1,595	104	18	1,717	221	–13	174	17	191
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	–9	158	17	175
4th quarter p	1,535	142	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	–17	154	14	168
Per cent change	*–1.2*		*–4.9*	*–14.9*	*+46.3*	*–5.0*	*+17.1*		*–11.7*	*–18.5*	*–12.3*

1. These include Homefire, Ancit, Phurnacite and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation. 2.The latest quarter's import figures include estimates. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from the Central Statistical Office. 3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption. 4. Includes own use by fuel producers. 5. Includes an estimate of imports.

GAS

TABLE 8. Natural gas production and supply

	Gross gas production[1]	Exports	Imports	Gas available[2]	Indigenous	Gas Imported	Gas transmitted[3]
	GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1991	587,825	—	72,007	623,437	88.4	11.6	616,194
1992	597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921
1993	703,166	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 p	820,831	11,234	19,457	776,538	97.5	2.5	777,483
Per cent change	*+9.3*	*+17.5*	*–41.1*	*+7.2*			*+7.3*
1994 Nov	68,402	842	1,976	65,354	97.0	3.0	64,698
Dec	87,865	833	2,715	84,931	96.8	3.2	82,950
1995 Jan	100,822	936	2,278	96,893	97.6	2.4	97,211
Total	257,089	2,611	6,969	247,178	97.2	2.8	244,859
1995 Nov	82,894	1,120	1,913	79,633	97.6	2.4	81,170
Dec	108,501	1,567	2,103	104,293	98.0	2.0	106,361
1996 Jan p	105,931	1,332	2,207	102,549	97.8	2.2	106.027
Total	297,326	4,019	6,223	286,475	97.8	2.2	293,558
Per cent change	*+15.7*	*+53.9*	*–10.7*	*+15.9*			*+19.9*

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

TABLE 9. Natural gas consumption[1 2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[3]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[4]
1990	557,427	6,404	13,594	151,799	300,410	85,220
1991	600,323	6,561	12,565	146,723	333,963	100,511
1992	597,516	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,101	98,632
1993	671,705	81,778	15,577	136,527	340,162	97,661
1994	711,432	114,574	20,327	153,844	329,710	92,977
Per cent change	*+5.9*	*+40.1*	*+30.5*	*+12.7*	*–3.1*	*–4.8*
1993 1st quarter	219,303	13,939	4,487	40,246	124,975	35,656
2nd quarter	126,087	19,057	3,602	29,627	54,276	19,525
3rd quarter	100,874	21,067	3,359	27,032	37,173	12,243
4th quarter	225,441	27,715	4,129	39,622	123,738	30,237
1994 1st quarter	244,887	30,579	5,319	44,525	131,225	33,239
2nd quarter	149,652	25,836	4,792	36,294	62,963	19,767
3rd quarter	108,817	28,285	5,324	28,975	32,518	13,715
4th quarter	208,076	29,874	4,892	44,050	103,004	26,256
1995 1st quarter	256,551 r	34,381	5,841 r	41,895 r	134,293	40,141 r
2nd quarter	147,795	32,068	5,389	33,466	54,841	22,031
3rd quarter p	110,580	33,855	3,079	30,794	30,818	12,034
Per cent change	*+1.6*	*+19.7*	*–42.2*	*+6.3*	*–5.2*	*–12.3*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 8) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission. 2. Includes natural gas sales to the non-tariff sector by independent gas suppliers. 3. Major power producers (see definition below Table 23) and auto generators. 4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

TABLE 10. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

	Offshore				Onshore	
	Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & appraisal	Development
1991	107	79	186	144	11	3
1992	74	57	131	167	6	8
1993	51	59	110	162	2	9
1994	62	37	99	202	3	13
1995 p	60	32	92	230	2	19
Per cent change	*–3.2*	*–13.5*	*–7.1*	*+13.9*	—	*+46.2*
1993 1st quarter	13	18	31	38	1	2
2nd quarter	6	14	20	44	—	1
3rd quarter	10	16	26	35	1	4
4th quarter	22	11	33	45	—	2
1994 1st quarter	12	6	18	44	1	1
2nd quarter	13	10	23	50	1	3
3rd quarter	19	7	26	59	1	4
4th quarter	18	14	32	49	—	5
1995 1st quarter	11	5	16	72	—	5
2nd quarter	19	14	33	52	—	3
3rd quarter	15	8	23	54	—	5
4th quarter p	15	5	20	52	2	6
Per cent change	*–16.7*	*–64.3*	*–37.5*	*+6.1*		

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

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

£ million

	Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1991	12,106	3,302	1,955	6,433	1.5	5,126	21
1992	12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	5,420	22
1993	13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994	15,942	3,866	939	9,717	2.0	3,546	16
1995 p	17,905	3,977	1,085	10,961	2.1	4,228	
Per cent change	*+12.3*	*+2.9*	*+15.6*	*+12.8*		*+19.2*	
1993 4th quarter	4,206	998	342	2,687	2.2	982	16
1994 1st quarter	3,995	905	211	2,596	2.1	730	14
2nd quarter	3,779	941	225	2,254	1.9	938	18
3rd quarter	3,565	988	234	1,986	1.6	955	17
4th quarter	4,604	1,031	269	2,882	2.2	922	15
1995 1st quarter	4,911	918	221	3,326	2.5	901	16
2nd quarter	4,167	1,018	249	2,357	1.8	1,055	19
3rd quarter	3,828	984	232	2,168	1.7	1,200	17
4th quarter p	5,000	1,057	384	3,111	2.3	1,072	20
Per cent change	*+8.6*	*+2.5*	*+42.6*	*+7.9*		*+16.2*	

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 12. Indigenous production, refinery receipts, arrivals and shipments

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign arrivals[5]	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Bunkers[8]
	Million tonnes			*Thousand tonnes*									
1991	91.3	86.8	4.4	35,932	772	55,819	45,800	52,565	11,284	1,237	10,140	20,677	2,486
1992	94.3	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	93.9 r	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 p	130.3	121.8	8.5	44,576	1,110	47,590	41,241	78,041	7,703	1,350	9,853	24,450	2,465
Per cent change	*+2.7*	*+2.4*	*+7.6*	*+5.7*	*(+)*	*–7.0*	*–3.9*	*+0.2*	*–24.5*	*–29.9*	*–5.6*	*–0.8*	*+6.6*
1994 Nov	11.2	10.4	0.7	3,548	115	4,293	3,986	6,985	692	385	1,080	1,779	182
Dec	11.9	11.1	0.8	4,888	210	3,409	3,039	6,315	595	224	860	2,022	182
1995 Jan	11.4	10.6	0.8	3,642	–22	3,969	3,616	7,190	528	176	700	1,959	177
Total	34.4	32.1	2.3	12,078	304	11,671	10,641	20,490	1,815	785	2,641	5,760	540
1995 Nov	11.3	10.5r	0.8	4,592r	198	3,877	3,658	6,604r	397	177	847	2,073	198r
Dec	11.4	10.6	0.8	3,861	114	3,956	3,593	5,857	414	51	640	2,648	221
1996 Jan p	11.4	10.7	0.8	4,366	73	3,685	3,116	6,137	712	142	736	2,316	163
Total	34.1	31.8	2.3	12,820	385	11,519	10,367	18,598	1,522	370	2,223	7,037	582
Per cent change	*–0.9*	*–0.9*	*–0.6*	*+6.1*	*+26.8*	*–1.3*	*–2.6*	*–9.2*	*–16.1*	*–52.9*	*–15.8*	*+22.2*	*+7.7*

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production. 2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 3. Crude oil plus NGLs. 4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries). 5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGL's and process oils (ie partly refined oils). 6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 7. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products becomes available. 8. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 13. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

		Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1991		92,001	6,058	467	85,476	1,664	134	2,515	27,793	7,037	2,446	26,057	13,205	973	2,302
1992		92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993		96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994		93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995 p		92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,816	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
Per cent change		*–0.4*	*+3.6*	*–50.6*	*–0.6*	*+13.1*	*+0.8*	*–3.0*	*–1.1*	*+1.8*	*–1.4*	*+0.1*	*–3.6*	*–2.7*	*–4.3*
1994	**Nov**	7,921	517	41	7,363	117	11	250	2,353	610	231	2,398	950	118	207
	Dec	7,961	573	–7	7,396	148	12	278	2,235	531	322	2,411	1,006	110	179
1995	**Jan**	7,729	572	6	7,150	157	12	277	2,202	606	347	2,347	854	108	119
Total		23,611	1,662	39	21,910	422	36	805	6,790	1,747	900	7,155	2,811	336	506
1995	**Nov**	8,287	556	–3	7,735	132	11	232	2,519	681	269	2,466	981	98	201
	Dec	8,311	591	12	7,708	156	11	253	2,373	687	330	2,410	1,025	122	187
1996	**Jan p**	7,783	573	16	7,194	145	11	234	2,336	639	356	2,239	897	102	94
Total		24,381	1,720	24	22,637	432	33	719	7,228	2,008	955	7,114	2,903	322	482
Per cent change		*+3.3*	*+3.5*	*–38.5*	*+3.3*	*+2.4*	*–8.3*	*–10.7*	*+6.5*	*+14.9*	*+6.1*	*–0.6*	*+3.3*	*–4.2*	*–4.7*

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

TABLE 14. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption[1,2]

Thousand tonnes

		Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha[5] (LDF) and Middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[6]	Ori-mulsion	Bitumen	Lubri-cating oils
1991		74,506	2,273	3,898	24,021	9,868	6,176	46	1,779	10,694	8,031	11,530	418	2,514	759
1992		75,470	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355 r	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 p		73.652	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,425	7,224	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
Per cent change		*–1.7*	*+0.6*	*+0.2*	*–3.9*	*+5.1*	*+5.2*	*–11.3*	*+2.3*	*+4.0*	*–3.6*	*–16.6*	*+3.2*	*–6.8*	*+12.7*
1994	**Nov**	6,625	223	346	2,088	1,237	541	2	180	1,326	622	598	92	218	70
	Dec	6,268	229	369	1,835	1,093	530	2	240	996	587	772	141	147	56
1995	**Jan**	5,934	209	349	1,628	994	528	4	239	957	693	740	57	131	68
Total		18,827	660	1,065	5,551	3,324	1,599	8	659	3,279	1,901	2,110	290	496	195
1995	**Nov**	6,712 r	206 r	324	1,980	1,271	616	2	198	1,347	641	569	168	211	81
	Dec	5,893	196	260	1,745	1,140	594	3	282	983	599	526	84	129	63
1996	**Jan p**	6,090	211	317	1,675	1,100	591	5	283	1,106	734	515	84	127	71
Total		18,695	613	901	5,399	3,511	1,802	11	763	3,435	1,973	1,611	335	467	216
Per cent change		*–0.7*	*–7.1*	*–15.4*	*–2.7*	*+5.6*	*+12.7*	*+37.5*	*+15.8*	*+4.8*	*+3.8*	*–23.6*	*+15.5*	*–5.8*	*+10.8*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products. 2. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products contributes to deliveries. 3. Excluding refinery fuel. 4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals. 5. Mainly for petro-chemical feedstock. 6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 15. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses [1]

Thousand tonnes

		Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and Steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
1991		64,553	6,762	50	703	7,486	42,864	2,522	4,166
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 p		62,339	3,824	47	842	6,328	44,787	2,752	3,759
Per cent change		*–2.3*	*–0.2*	*–6.0*	*–5.1*	*–15.3*	*–0.1*	*+1.9*	*–6.3*
1994	**Oct**	5,430	394	3	61	613	3,809	224	327
	Nov	5,615	249	4	68	617	4,100	235	342
	Dec	5,293	440	5	83	642	3,494	296	332
Total		16,337	1,083	12	212	1,872	11,403	754	1,002
1995	**Oct**	5,261 r	295 r	3	84 r	479 r	3,900	201 r	300
	Nov	5,711	401	5	80	557	4,089	256	323
	Dec p	5,050	279	6	71	576	3,451	340	327
Total		16,022	975	13	235	1,611	11,440	798	950
Per cent change		*–1.9*	*–10.0*	*+10.7*	*+10.8*	*–13.9*	*+0.3*	*+5.8*	*–5.2*

1. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products contributes to deliveries for energy uses. 2. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical notes on page 2 of July 1992 issue).3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing. 4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 16. Stocks of petroleum[1] at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total Stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total Cru/Ref	Light[5] distillates	Kerosene & gas/diesel[6]	Fuel oils[7]	Other products[8]	Total pet prod	Net bilaterals[9]	Stocks in UK[10]	Total stock
1991	5,379	1,383	369	7,131	2,663	3,092	3,578	1,394	10,727	1,727	16,131	17,858
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,671	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 p	5,076	1,003	650	6,803	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,780	16,314
Per cent change	*–6.0*	*–41.7*	*+51.9*	*–11.1*	*–1.3*	*–7.8*	*+3.1*	*+10.0*	*—*	*–0.6*	*–5.4*	*–4.9*
1994 Nov	5,340	1,329	448	7,216[11]	2,677	2,604	2,903	1,305	9,489	1,543	15,162	16,705
Dec	5,402	1,720	428	7,651[11]	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995 Jan	5,213	1,445	552	7,309[11]	2,761	2,825	2,850	1,450	9,885	1,688	15,507	17,195
1995 Nov	5,327	1,131	655	7,188[11]	2,646	2,557	2,979	1,405	9,587	1,534	15,241	16,775
Dec	5,076	1,003	650	6,803[11]	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,780	16,314
1996 Jan p	5,137	1,283	550	7,045[11]	2,661	2,314	3,094	1,501	9,569	1,886	14,728	16,614
Per cent change	*–1.5*	*–11.2*	*–0.4*	*–3.6*	*–3.6*	*–18.1*	*+8.6*	*+3.5*	*–3.2*	*+11.7*	*–5.0*	*–3.4*

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

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 17. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

	Major power producers[1]			Other generators[1]			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1990	298.50	20.52	277.98	21.24	1.72	19.52	319.74	22.24	297.50	11.94	309.44
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96	21.37	1.69	19.69	322.86	22.22	300.64	16.41	317.05
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	20.85	1.75	19.10	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.22
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	22.57	1.90	20.67	323.08	21.24	301.85	16.72	318.56
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	22.58	1.58	20.99	325.38	19.55	305.83	16.89	322.72
1995 p	310.64	18.36	292.28	20.83	1.47	19.37	331.47	19.83	311.65	16.47	328.12
Per cent change	*+2.6*	*+2.2*	*+2.6*	*–7.7*	*–7.4*	*–7.7*	*+1.9*	*+1.4*	*+1.9*	*–2.5*	*+1.7*
1993 3rd quarter	65.04	4.14	60.90	5.25	0.57	4.67	70.29	4.71	65.58	4.11	69.68
4th quarter	83.18	5.10	78.08	5.88	0.34	5.55	89.07	5.44	83.63	4.30	87.93
1994 1st quarter	85.69	5.00	80.69	6.29	0.45	5.84	91.98	5.45	86.53	4.29	90.82
2nd quarter	70.01	4.28	65.73	5.27	0.38	4.89	75.28	4.66	70.61	4.02	74.64
3rd quarter	66.10	4.06	62.04	5.07	0.41	4.66	71.18	4.48	66.70	4.22	70.93
4th quarter	81.01	4.63	76.38	5.94	0.34	5.60	86.95	4.97	81.98	4.35	86.33
1995 1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	5.57	0.43	5.14	93.20	5.31	87.89	4.36	92.26
2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.02	0.44	4.58	75.65	4.72	70.93	4.03	74.96
3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	4.73	0.35	4.39	72.39	4.59	67.80	4.27	72.07
4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	5.51	0.24	5.27	90.23	5.20	85.03	3.81	88.84
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+7.2*	*+4.4*	*–7.3*	*–28.4*	*–6.0*	*+3.8*	*+4.7*	*+3.7*	*–12.4*	*+2.9*

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

TABLE 18. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Industry									Transport under-takings
		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]	
1991	19,686	19,038	3,496	2,536	1,780	4,242	3,974	611	952	1,448	648
1992	19,095	18,448	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,862	647
1993	20,670	19,911	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,669	759
1994	20,993	20,287	3,530	2,792	1,693	3,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,163	706
1995 p	19,369	18,671	2,975	2,703	1,744	3,726	3,641	779	1,513	1,591	699
Per cent change	*–7.7*	*–8.0*	*–16.2*	*–7.8*	*+3.0*	*–12.5*	*+0.6*	*+1.0*	*+16.4*	*–26.4*	*–1.0*
1993 3rd quarter	4,674	4,488	838	732	416	957	759	108	316	363	186
4th quarter	5,546	5,360	1,178	695	457	1,066	887	318	348	410	187
1994 1st quarter	5,843	5,653	1,288	775	439	1,066	973	244	293	575	190
2nd quarter	4,885	4,704	703	706	451	1,026	908	115	270	525	181
3rd quarter	4,663	4,505	754	650	401	1,017	776	108	295	504	158
4th quarter	5,602	5,425	805	801	402	1,149	963	304	442	559	177
1995 1st quarter	5,139	4,942	776	674	445	1,014	925	296	384	428	197
2nd quarter	4,578	4,401	668	652	453	922	770	132	396	408	177
3rd quarter	4,385	4,229	730	677	419	856	703	104	401	339	156
4th quarter	5,267	5,099	801	700	427	934	1,243	247	332	416	169
Per cent change	*–6.0*	*–6.0*	*–0.5*	*–12.6*	*+6.2*	*–18.7*	*+29.1*	*–18.8*	*–24.9*	*–25.6*	*–4.5*

1. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994. 2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector. 3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 19. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system[1]

TWh

	Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant: Total	Conventional Steam Plant: Total conventional steam	Coal[3]	Oil	Other conventional steam[4]	CCGT[5]	Nuclear	Hydro[6]	Other[7]	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)[8,9]	Total electricity available[9]
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96	217.95	184.04	18.51	17.42	0.31	59.26	3.12	0.31	16.41	5.05	302.41
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 p	310.64	18.36	292.28	162.09	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.75	16.47	6.37	315.12
Per cent change	*+2.6*	*+2.2*	*+2.6*	*–3.1*	*–3.5*	*–29.9*	*+6.4*	*+31.8*	*+1.6*	*–9.9*	*+8.8*	*–2.5*	*–13.9*	*+1.9*
1994 Nov	25.13	1.44	23.69	14.02	11.59	0.47	1.96	3.17	6.10	0.36	0.04	1.34	0.58	25.61
Dec	32.06	1.82	30.24	17.83	14.74	0.61	2.48	4.17	7.65	0.56	0.05	1.67	0.73	32.64
1995 Jan	27.84	1.50	26.34	16.57	13.20	0.69	2.68	3.71	5.46	0.53	0.06	1.33	0.55	28.22
Total	85.03	4.76	80.27	48.42	39.53	1.77	7.11	11.05	19.21	1.45	0.16	4.34	1.86	86.47
1995 Nov	26.11	1.50	24.61	13.04	10.87	0.36	1.81	4.90	6.28	0.30	0.09	1.30	0.54	26.46
Dec	35.29	2.05	33.24	18.22	14.96	0.55	2.71	6.42	8.21	0.28	0.12	1.02	0.69	34.95
1996 Jan p	28.63	1.65	26.98	14.14	11.75	0.44	1.95	5.67	6.81	0.19	0.17	1.13	0.55	28.65
Total	90.04	5.21	84.83	45.41	37.58	1.35	6.48	16.98	21.29	0.77	0.37	3.45	1.78	90.06
Per cent change	*+5.9*	*+9.4*	*+5.7*	*–6.2*	*–4.9*	*–23.7*	*–9.0*	*+53.7*	*+10.8*	*–46.9*	*+136.5*	*–20.5*	*–4.4*	*+4.1*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions below Table 23) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations. 3. 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 20. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Major power producers[1]: Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	Other generators[1]: Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	All generating companies: Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1991	49.0	16.3	6.2	71.5	1.0	1.1	3.3	5.4	50.0	7.6	0.6	17.4	0.4	0.9	76.9
1992	46.0	17.5	6.3	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	3.1	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994	35.9	20.1	13.2	69.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	4.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995 p	34.3	20.4	15.2	69.9	1.2	1.0	2.9	5.0	35.5	3.8	12.5	21.4	0.4	1.3	74.9
Per cent change	*–4.5*	*+1.6*	*+14.9*	*+1.0*	*–3.4*	*–13.9*	*+32.3*	*+11.0*	*–4.4*	*–9.0*	*+26.8*	*+0.7*	*+3.9*	*+36.9*	*+1.6*
1993 3rd quarter	7.9	4.7	2.6	15.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	8.2	1.3	1.8	4.9	0.1	0.2	16.5
4th quarter	10.1	5.3	3.6	19.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	10.5	1.5	2.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	20.4
1994 1st quarter	10.7	5.0	3.7	19.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	11.0	1.4	2.6	5.4	0.1	0.3	20.8
2nd quarter	8.0	5.1	3.0	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	8.3	1.1	2.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
3rd quarter	7.4	4.9	3.0	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	7.7	0.7	2.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	16.3
4th quarter	9.8	5.1	3.5	18.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.1	1.0	2.6	5.3	0.1	0.2	19.4
1995 1st quarter	10.9	4.8	3.9	19.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	11.2	1.3	3.0	5.0	0.2	0.3	21.0
2nd quarter	7.6	5.1	3.2	15.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	7.8	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.2
3rd quarter	6.9	5.1	3.4	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.6r	1.1r	7.2	0.7	2.9	5.3	—	0.3	16.5
4th quarter	8.9	5.4	4.6	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	9.2	1.0	3.8	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.2
Per cent change	*–7.9*	*+6.5*	*+30.4*	*+3.5*	*–19.5*	*+1.7*	*+62.3*	*+19.0*	*–8.3*	*–3.1*	*+48.5*	*+6.3*	*+11.8*	*+63.5*	*+4.5*

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

TABLE 21. Fuel used in electricity generation by major power producers[1]

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1991	71.46	48.96	5.85	0.02	16.30	0.32
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	69.18	35.90	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995 p	69.87	34.30	3.11	11.43	20.37	0.35
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*–4.5*	*–13.2*	*+25.7*	*+1.6*	*–4.9*
1994 Nov	5.70	3.01	0.29	0.76	1.60	0.04
Dec	7.19	3.85	0.32	0.95	2.01	0.05
1995 Jan	6.17	3.43	0.36	0.87	1.43	0.05
Total	19.05	10.29	0.97	2.59	5.04	0.14
1995 Nov	5.92	2.74	0.26	1.21	1.65	0.03
Dec	7.83	3.83	0.37	1.41	2.15	0.03
1996 Jan	6.36	2.99	0.31	1.23	1.77	0.03
Total	20.11	9.56	0.95	3.84	5.57	0.09
Per cent change	*+5.6*	*–7.1*	*–2.4*	*+48.7*	*+10.6*	*–32.0*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Including wind power, 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 22. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
			Sales of electricity to consumers										
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses[1]	Total	Industrial[2]	Commercial[3]	Domestic	Other[4]	Electricity available[5]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[6]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1991	302.41	24.67	277.75	96.87	74.58	98.10	8.20	14.64	1.55	13.09	317.00	26.16	290.84
1992	301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.83	0.81	13.02	315.16	23.71	291.45
1993	305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.36	0.61	12.75	318.56	22.81	295.75
1994	309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.59	1.83	11.76	322.72	30.93	291.79
1995	315.12	22.16	292.96	97.52	83.18	102.70	9.56	13.00	0.84	12.16	328.12	23.00	305.12
Per cent change	*+1.9*	*–23.8*	*+4.6*	*+6.2*	*+6.7*	*+1.3*	*+7.9*	*–4.4*	*–54.4*	*+3.4*	*+1.7*	*–25.6*	*+4.6*
1993 3rd quarter	66.51	4.37	62.14	23.12	18.05	19.09	1.89	3.17	0.18	2.99	69.68	4.56	65.13
4th quarter	84.51	5.58	78.93	24.60	22.09	29.76	2.48	3.42	0.08	3.34	87.93	5.66	82.27
1994 1st quarter	87.33	7.72	79.61	24.84	21.33	31.31	2.14	3.48	0.49	2.99	90.81	8.20	82.60
2nd quarter	71.39	7.63	63.75	21.96	17.36	22.11	2.32	3.27	0.43	2.84	74.65	8.06	66.59
3rd quarter	67.81	7.03	60.78	21.18	17.99	19.69	1.93	3.14	0.39	2.75	70.95	7.42	63.53
4th quarter	82.60	6.72	75.88	23.82	21.29	28.30	2.46	3.71	0.52	3.18	86.30	7.24	79.06
1995 1st quarter	88.87	5.48	83.38	25.44	22.14	33.24	2.57	3.39	0.24	3.15	92.26	5.72	86.54
2nd quarter	71.87	5.98	65.89	23.20	19.60	21.13	1.96	3.09	0.26	2.83	74.96	6.23	68.72
3rd quarter	69.06	5.26	63.80	23.03	19.45	19.31	2.01	3.01	0.25	2.76	72.07	5.51	66.56
4th quarter	85.32	5.44	79.88	25.86	21.98	29.02	3.03	3.51	0.09	3.42	88.84	5.53	83.30
Per cent change	*+3.3*	*–19.1*	*+5.3*	*+8.6*	*+3.2*	*+2.5*	*+23.3*	*–5.2*	*–81.9*	*+7.4*	*+2.9*	*–23.7*	*+5.4*

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. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries. 3. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers. 4. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises. 5. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system. 6. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (92% in 1994).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 23. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean[1]

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	4.4	5.4	5.2	+0.6	+1.6	+1.4
February	4.0	4.5	6.3		+0.5	+2.3	
March*	5.4	6.4	5.6		+1.0	+0.2	
April	7.6	7.0	8.2		–0.6	+0.6	
May	10.2	11.1	10.1		+0.9	–0.1	
June*	13.4	12.8	13.1		–0.6	–0.3	
July	15.7	17.1	17.9		+1.4	+2.2	
August	15.9	16.8	19.8		+0.9	+3.9	
September*	14.0	13.5	15.5		–0.5	+1.5	
October	11.1	10.9	13.3		–0.2	+2.2	
November	7.6	10.2	9.1		+2.6	+1.5	
December*	4.9	7.3	5.6		+2.4	+0.7	
Year[3]	9.5	10.2	10.8		+0.7	+1.3	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	+1.3	+1.0	+0.9
February	3.9	3.5	6.7		–0.4	+2.8	
March	5.7	7.6	5.6		+1.9	–0.1	
April	7.8	8.1	8.9		+0.3	+1.1	
May	10.9	10.4	11.6		–0.5	+0.7	
June	13.9	14.3	14.0		+0.4	+0.1	
July	15.8	17.6	18.4		+1.8	+2.6	
August	15.6	16.3	18.9		+0.3	+3.3	
September	13.5	112.7	13.8		–0.8	+0.3	
October	10.6	10.2	13.2		–0.4	+2.6	
November	6.6	10.1	8.1		+3.5	+1.5	
December	4.7	6.4	2.8		+1.7	–1.9	
Year	9.5	10.2	10.7		+0.7	+1.2	

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 1995. 2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks. 3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Electricity generators

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

BCC — British Coal Corporation
CHP — Combined heat and power
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
NGL — Natural gas liquids
UKCS — United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT — Value added tax

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 24. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials[1]

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
		Quantity – Million tonnes of oil equivalent						*Value – £ million*						
IMPORTS: (cif)														
1991		13.5	50.1	24.0	6.5	1.4	95.5	734	3,887	2,063	472	343	7,500	7,165
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993		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	20.2	3.0	1.5	82.2	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995 p		11.5	44.1	16.9	1.3	1.4	75.2	601	3,237	1,543	105	408	5,894	5,606
Per cent change		*+6.0*	*–5.5*	*–16.4*	*–56.8*	*–2.5*	*–8.5*	*+0.5*	*–0.2*	*–8.7*	*–54.7*	*+5.1*	*–4.1*	*–3.5*
1994	**1st quarter**	3.3	11.6	5.0	1.1	0.4	21.4	186	733	382	88	86	1,475	1,377
	2nd quarter	2.5	11.9	4.9	1.0	0.3	20.7	141	825	399	78	87	1,530	1,444
	3rd quarter	2.7	10.9	5.3	0.4	0.4	19.8	146	809	486	32	80	1,553	1,476
	4th quarter	2.3	12.3	5.0	0.4	0.4	20.4	126	874	422	33	135	1,590	1,513
1995	**1st quarter**	2.9	11.1	3.8	0.4	0.4	18.7 r	148	809	338 r	33	169	1,498 r	1,422 r
	2nd quarter	2.7	9.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	17.8 r	134 r	740	456 r	28	69	1,427 r	1,379 r
	3rd quarter	2.8 r	12.1	4.6 r	0.3	0.4	20.2 r	151 r	856 r	408 r	24	76	1,515 r	1,447 r
	4th quarter p	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	341	19	95	1,454	1,358
Per cent change		*+33.8*	*–7.5*	*–31.2*	*–39 2*	*–12.4*	*–9.3*	*+33.8*	*–4.9*	*–19.3*	*–41.9*	*–30.0*	*–8.6*	*–10.3*
EXPORTS: (fob)														
1991		1.5	56.6	25.0	—	—	83.1	97	4,370	2,640	—	—	7,107	7,107
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	—	—	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	—	6,879	6,879
1993		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 p		0.9	87.3	26.2	0.9	—	115.4	74	6,497	2,676	54	—	9,301	9,301
Per cent change		*–21.5*	*+1.6*	*–13.1*	*–4.5*	—	*–2.4*	*–2.0*	*+6.6*	*–3.6*	*+18.7*	—	*+3.4*	*+3.4*
1994	**1st quarter**	0.4	21.6	7.1	0.2	—	29.3	22	1,377	625	11	—	2,035	2,035
	2nd quarter	0.2	20.4	8.2	0.3	—	29.1	17	1,489	780	10	—	2,296	2,296
	3rd quarter	0.2	21.3	7.5	0.2	—	29.3	14	1,596	682	11	—	2,303	2,303
	4th quarter	0.4	22.7	7.3	0.3	—	30.6	22	1,633	689	13	—	2,358	2,358
1995	**1st quarter**	0.2	23.2	7.1 r	0.3	—	30.8 r	18	1,707 r	715 r	15	—	2,455 r	2,455 r
	2nd quarter	0.2	21.0 r	6.1 r	0.2	—	27.5 r	15	1,625 r	630 r	13	—	2,283r	2,283r
	3rd quarter	0.2	21.0 r	5.8 r	0.2	—	27.2 r	16 r	1,495 r	570 r	14r	—	2,094 r	2,094 r
	4th quarter p	0.3	22.2	7.2	0.3	—	30.0	25	1,670	761	13	—	2,469	2,469
Per cent change		*–20.7*	*–2.0*	*–0.6*	*–3.5*	—	*–1.9*	*+12.1*	*+2.2*	*+10.4*	*–0.3*	—	*+4.7*	*+4.7*
NET EXPORTS:														
1991		–12.0	6.5	1.0	–6.5	–1.4	–12.4	–637	483	577	–472	–343	–393	–58
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	9.9	–2.1	–1.5	36.1	–523	2,853	1,087	–185	–388	2,843	3,181
1995 p		–10.6	43.3	9.3	–0.4	–1.4	40.2	–528	3,261	1,133	–51	–408	3,407	3,695
1994	**1st quarter**	–2.9	10.1	2.1	–0.9	–0.4	7.9	–164	644	243	–77	–86	560	658
	2nd quarter	–2.2	8.5	3.3	–0.8	–0.3	8.5	–124	664	381	–68	–87	766	852
	3rd quarter	–2.5	10.4	2.2	–0.2	–0.4	9.5	–132	787	196	–21	–80	749	826
	4th quarter	–2.0	10.4	2.3	–0.1	–0.4	10.2	–104	759	267	–20	–135	767	844
1995	**1st quarter**	–2.6	12.1	3.2	–0.2	–0.4	12.1	–130	898 r	377 r	–19	–169	958r	1,034 r
	2nd quarter	–2.5	11.4	1.2	–0.1	–0.3	9.6	–119r	885 r	174 r	–16	–69	855r	903 r
	3rd quarter	–2.6r	8.9 r	1.1 r	–0.1	–0.4	7.0 r	–136r	639 r	162 r	–10 r	–76	579r	647 r
	4th quarter p	–2.8	10.9	3.8	—	–0.3	11.5	–144	839	420	–6	–95	1,015	1,111

1. The figures generally correspond to those published under SITC section 3 of the OTS. They do however include some unpublished revisions and additional amendments. The quantity figures differ from those in Table 3, which are partly based on other sources of information. 2. SITC divisions 334, 335, 342, 344, plus Orimulsion from division 278. 3. 'Free on board' – imports adjusted to exclude estimated costs of insurance, freight etc.

PRICES

TABLE 25. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of consumer	1993 3rd quarter	1993 4th quarter	1994 1st quarter	1994 2nd quarter	1994 3rd quarter	1994 4th quarter	1995 1st quarter	1995 2nd quarter	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.55	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.29	2.31	2.12	2.23	2.07 r	2.12
	Medium	2.10	2.08	2.02	2.07	2.09	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.92 r	1.91
	Large	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.35	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29 r	1.21
All consumers —	Average	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.39 r	1.31
—	10% decile[2]	1.47	1.53	1.45	1.49	1.44	1.56	1.35	1.44	1.52	1.49
—	median[2]	2.41	2.28	2.13	2.28	2.21	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.91 r	1.87
—	90% decile[2]	2.77	2.74	2.66	2.69	2.69	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.67
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	71.6	72.0	75.4	77.4	79.3	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.5
	Medium	65.4	66.6	70.8	75.3	78.3	81.1	93.5	92.8	86.2 r	87.5
	Large	64.1	63.2	68.0	70.3	73.8	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7 r	77.3
	Of which:										
	Extra large	64.1	62.7	67.9	67.8	71.5	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5 r	72.8
	Moderately large	64.2	64.2	68.2	74.9	78.1	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5 r	85.5
All consumers —	Average	65.5	65.6	69.9	73.0	76.1	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7 r	83.0
—	10% decile[2]	60.7	61.3	64.3	68.4	70.4	74.3	85.0	85.7	79.8 r	82.9
—	median[2]	66.5	66.8	72.6	76.0	79.2	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3
—	90% decile[2]	80.0	82.8	90.1	85.8	88.0	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	107.2
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	154.3	158.5	154.3	154.2	159.4	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8 r	154.7
	Medium	144.9	150.6	143.5	143.3	142.3	144.7	142.1	142.6	145.1 r	147.1
	Large	136.8	137.1	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5 r	135.6
All consumers —Average	138.5	139.7	131.1	131.0	130.7	130.4		129.5	133.3	133.1 r	137.8
—	10% decile[2]	130.5	133.4	125.4	126.8	125.4	124.0	126.6	129.7	128.9	131.1
—	median[2]	143.5	148.9	140.7	140.5	137.7	140.4	140.6	142.4	140.9 r	146.4
—	90% decile[2]	166.8	171.8	166.7	163.4	164.0	165.4	162.3	164.1	161.7 r	164.1
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.18	7.36	7.16	6.26	6.26	6.51	6.46	5.84	5.92 r	6.07
	Medium	4.72	4.96	4.82	4.55	4.52	4.95	4.96	4.43	4.36 r	4.75
	Large	3.73	3.90	3.94	3.65	3.56	3.87	3.81	3.42	3.38	3.66
	Of which:										
	Extra large	3.41	3.54	3.61	3.31	3.16	3.59	3.30	2.96	2.88	3.11
	Moderately large	3.98	4.19	4.19	3.90	3.87	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77 r	4.09
All consumers —	Average	4.13	4.37	4.35	4.03	3.96	4.29	4.26	3.82	3.77	4.08
—	10% decile[2]	4.24	4.35	4.21	4.20	4.18	4.39	4.36	4.00	4.07	4.24
—	median[2]	5.79	6.61	6.42	5.74	5.80	6.13	6.10	5.59	5.63 r	5.88
—	90% decile[2]	7.75	8.65	8.68	7.68	7.47	8.10	8.57	7.21	7.40	7.97
GAS (Pence per kWh)[4]	Small	1.329	1.293	1.221	1.288	1.264	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146 r	0.994
	Medium	0.983	0.967	0.952	0.931	0.960	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821 r	0.738
	Large	0.708	0.711	0.752	0.722	0.736	0.741	0.739	0.668	0.591 r	0.559
All consumers —	average	0.746	0.771	0.805	0.768	0.759	0.777	0.785	0.705	0.617 r	0.595
—	Firm[5]	0.882	0.935	0.941	0.897	0.853	0.862	0.891	0.807	0.737 r	0.694
—	Interruptible[5]	0.650	0.635	0.647	0.657	0.684	0.681	0.667	0.605	0.505 r	0.502
—	Tariff[5]	1.380	1.368	1.360	1.414	1.397	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377 r	1.404
—	10% decile[2]	0.864	0.882	0.866	0.866	0.860	0.850	0.849	0.825	0.708	0.603
—	median[2]	1.363	1.298	1.281	1.196	1.138	1.144	1.073	1.066	1.058 r	0.937
—	90% decile[2]	1.600	1.513	1.499	1.507	1.513	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.489
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers —	average[6]	77.6	79.2	81.6	83.1	85.7	87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3 r	90.9
LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers –	average[6]	153.5	141.2	143.5	133.8	139.4	141.0	147.4	155.4	139.2 r	143.7
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers –	average[6]	117.6	116.5	114.9	106.9	93.8	89.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.5
Realised in new and renewed contracts											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		64.5	65.6	67.3	79.4	76.3	87.2	93.0	91.6	83.7	89.0
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		141.8	141.7	129.4	131.5	129.8	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" (HMSO). 2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of the prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased. 3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1995 the rates per tonne are £16.70 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £17.15 for Medium Fuel Oil and £25.08 for Gas Oil. 4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply. 5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes. 6. No further details of prices can be given owing to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel. 7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies. 8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized new contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

Please refer to February Energy Trends (or DTI on number below) for the user sizeband definitions

QFI REVIEW

The information presented in table 25 of Energy Trends comes from a DTI survey (the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry, QFI) of manufacturing industry fuel costs. To ensure that the data collected and published meet users needs (and to ensure the burden placed on respondents is kept to a minimum) all Government statistical surveys have to be regularly reviewed. A review of the QFI is now underway. We would find it very helpful if users of these data could let us know how they use the data and what changes, if any, they would like made to the inquiry. This could be in terms of data collected or how the results are presented. One particular question is whether people still use the coal prices by size of user or would be content with an average price.

Please send any comments to Duncan Millard, Energy Prices Statistician, DTI, 1.E.42, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Phone 0171 215 2720. Fax 0171 215 2723.

TABLE 26. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers[1] and by British Gas

	Major power producers[1]			British Gas
	Coal[2]	Oil[3,4]	Natural Gas[5]	Natural gas[6]
	£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1991	43.47	56.62	..	0.595
1992	45.52	57.76	..	0.590
1993	42.44	55.90	0.703	0.600
1994	36.35	67.90	0.667	0.618
1995 p	35.11	81.07	0.643	..
1993 4th quarter	39.53	52.08	0.707	0.600
1994 1st quarter	33.98	62.62	0.679	0.600
2nd quarter	38.92	66.13	0.642	0.624
3rd quarter	38.10	72.16	0.678	0.624
4th quarter	34.29	71.34	0.666	0.624
1995 1st quarter	32.94	86.70	0.670	0.624
2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.624
3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	..
4th quarter p	35.14	77.45	0.636	..

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Includes slurry. 3. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station. 4. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty. 5. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality. 6. Quarterly figures and the 1994 annual figure are estimates. The prices exclude the Government's levy on indigenous supplies. Including the levy, the average prices, converted to pence per kWh, were as follows:

	pence per kWh
1991	0.641
1992	0.639
1993	0.641
1994	0.663

TABLE 27. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector[1] 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							
1991	98.5	87.8	101.0	103.3	100.4			
1992	99.7	84.5	104.5	109.1	104.2			
1993	93.6	90.0	99.2	114.2	106.9			
1994	92.5	97.7	95.0	111.6	105.5			
1995 p	86.9	114.0	81.6	109.0	103.4			
Per cent change	*–6.1*	*+16.8*	*–14.1*	*–2.3*	*–2.0*			
1994 1st quarter	94.2	92.1	102.3	117.3	109.7	96.3	112.1 r	105.4 r
2nd quarter	90.7	96.0	95.2	106.6	102.1	96.1 r	111.4 r	105.3 r
3rd quarter	93.5	100.2	90.0	105.0	100.9	95.4 r	111.5 r	105.9 r
4th quarter	91.1	105.7	92.6	116.0	108.9	92.3 r	109.9 r	105.0 r
1995 1st quarter	88.4	118.4	94.8	118.2	112.3	89.4 r	112.9 r	108.0 r
2nd quarter	89.0	119.5	85.5	104.2	102.1	86.6 r	109.1	105.3
3rd quarter	86.3 r	107.6 r	74.4 r	100.9	96.0 r	78.9 r	107.2 r	100.8 r
4th quarter p	81.8	109.2	71.8	112.9	102.9	71.5	107.0	99.2
Per cent change	*–10.2*	*+3.3*	*–22.5*	*–2.7*	*–5.5*	*–22.5*	*–2.7*	*–5.5*
	Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							**GDP deflator[4]**
1991	92.5	82.5	94.8	97.0	94.3			106.5
1992	89.8	76.0	94.0	98.2	93.8			111.1
1993	81.6	78.4	86.4	99.5	93.2			114.8
1994	79.1	83.5	81.2	95.4	90.2			117.0
1995 p	72.4	95.1	68.1	90.9	86.2			119.9
Per cent change	*–8.4*	*+13.9*	*–16.2*	*–4.6*	*–4.4*			*+2.5*
1994 1st quarter	81.0	79.2	88.0	100.9	94.4	82.8	96.4 r	90.6 r	116.3
2nd quarter	77.8	82.4	81.7	91.4	87.6	82.5 r	95.6	90.3 r	116.6
3rd quarter	79.8	85.5	76.8	89.6	86.1	81.4 r	95.1 r	90.4 r	117.2
4th quarter	77.2	89.6	78.5	98.3	92.3	78.2 r	93.1	89.0 r	118.0
1995 1st quarter	74.4	99.6	79.8	99.5	94.5	75.3 r	95.1 r	90.9 r	118.8
2nd quarter	74.1	99.6	71.3	86.9	85.1	72.2 r	90.9	87.8	120.0
3rd quarter	71.8 r	89.5 r	61.9 r	84.0	79.9 r	65.6 r	89.2 r	83.8 r	120.2
4th quarter p	67.9	90.6	59.6	93.7	85.4	59.3	88.8	82.3	120.5
Per cent change	*–12.1*	*+1.1*	*–24.1*	*–4.7*	*–7.4*	*–24.1*	*–4.7*	*–7.5*	*+2.1*

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

TABLE 28. 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						
1991	106.4	106.9	110.1	96.2	107.9	107.5	107.7
1992	110.5	106.7	115.8	84.6	110.2	110.5	110.3
1993	111.0	102.6	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994	118.2	108.8	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7
1995	120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.0	131.2	122.9
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+3.4*	*+1.3*	*–0.1*	*+2.0*	*+5.1*	*+3.5*
1994 1st quarter	113.8	102.6	113.3	86.1	107.8	122.8	114.6
2nd quarter	119.2	110.8	121.0	92.5	115.6	124.1	119.4
3rd quarter	118.1	110.8	121.6	91.1	115.7	126.4	120.5
4th quarter	121.8	110.8	121.0	90.3	115.5	125.7	120.1
1995 1st quarter	122.1	111.8	121.0	89.3	115.9	129.8	122.2
2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.8	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4
3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.0	131.9	123.2
4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
Per cent change	*–0.1*	*+1.7*	*–0.2*	*+0.7*	*+0.6*	*+4.0*	*+2.2*
	Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator						**GDP deflator[4]**
1991	99.9	100.4	103.3	90.3	101.3	100.9	101.2	106.5
1992	99.5	96.1	104.2	76.2	99.2	99.4	99.3	111.1
1993	96.7	89.4	100.5	78.3	94.8	103.9	98.8	114.8
1994	101.0	93.0	101.9	76.9	97.2	106.7	101.5	117.0
1995	100.3 r	93.8	100.8 r	75.0 r	96.8 r	109.4 r	102.5 r	119.9 r
Per cent change	*–0.8 r*	*+0.9 r*	*–1.1 r*	*–2.5 r*	*–0.4 r*	*+2.6 r*	*+1.0 r*	*+2.5 r*
1994 1st quarter	97.9	88.2	97.4	74.0	92.7	105.6	98.5	116.3
2nd quarter	102.2	95.0	103.8	79.3	99.1	106.4	102.4	116.6
3rd quarter	100.8	94.5	103.8	77.7	98.7	107.9	102.8	117.2
4th quarter	103.2	93.9	102.5	76.5	97.9	106.5	101.8	118.0
1995 1st quarter	102.8	94.1	101.9	75.2	97.6	109.3	102.8	118.8
2nd quarter	99.2	93.9	100.7	74.8	96.7	110.3	102.8	120.0
3rd quarter	98.3	93.8	100.6	74.7	96.5	109.7	102.5	120.2
4th quarter	101.0 r	93.5 r	100.2 r	75.4 r	96.4 r	108.5 r	101.9 r	120.5 r
Per cent change	*–2.2 r*	*–0.4 r*	*–2.3 r*	*–1.4 r*	*–1.5 r*	*+1.8 r*	*+0.1 r*	*+2.1 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 29. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

	Motor spirit[1]			Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1 2]	Gas oil[1 3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
	4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded				
	Pence per litre						**1990 = 100**
1990 January	40.92	. .	38.37	39.21	15.45	15.46	95.6
1991 January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992 January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
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
1994 Nov	56.41	55.78	51.11	50.84	13.73	13.71	88.4
Dec	58.32	57.57	52.79	53.04	13.68	14.10	82.5
1995 Jan	59.48	58.58	53.91	54.25	13.32	13.93	83.7
Feb	58.92	57.99	53.25	53.65	13.60	13.80	86.7
Mar	59.30	58.31	53.61	53.97	13.70	13.77	85.6
April	60.48	59.38	54.53	54.85	13.89	14.14	90.6
May	60.79	59.67	55.07	55.01	13.78	13.92	92.7
June	60.65	59.66	54.93	54.79	13.30	13.64	89.5
July	60.79	59.83	54.82	54.86	13.54	13.22	81.6
Aug	60.41	59.52	54.55	54.40	13.82	13.66	82.1
Sep	59.56	58.52	53.73	53.58	14.12	13.92	85.6
Oct	59.12	58.11	53.20	53.18	13.91	13.67	84.2
Nov	58.50	57.53	52.39	52.62	13.93	13.86	86.2
Dec	62.36	61.46	56.39	57.11	14.69	14.92	92.7 r
1996 Jan p	62.56	61.82	56.63	57.76	15.38	15.86	96.1

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. 2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 4. Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS AND APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS[1]

1 tonne of oil equivalent	=	397 therms	1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 watts
	=	11,630 kWh	1 megawatt (MW)	=	1,000 kilowatts
1 therm	=	29.3071 kilowatt hours (kWh)	1 gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000 megawatts
1 gigajoule (GJ)	=	9.4781 therms	1 terawatt (TW)	=	1,000 gigawatts
1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels	1 petawatt (PW)	=	1,000 terawatts
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres			

1. More detailed information on conversion factors, approximate equivalents and calorific values of fuels is given on pages 131 to 134 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1995. All conversion of fuels from original units of measurement to units of energy (tonnes of oil equivalent or GWh) is carried out on the basis of the gross calorific value of the fuel. Information on the net calorific values of fuels is given on page 14 of the Digest.

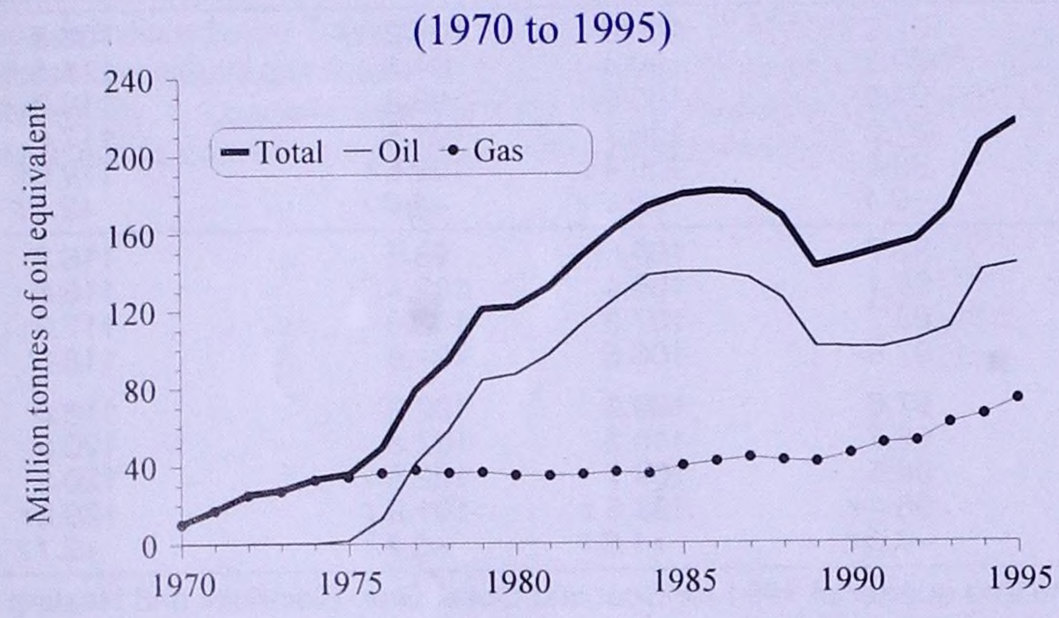
Changing output and employment in the UKCS oil and gas extraction industry

This article examines recent changes in oil and gas output and employment to explain the improving output per head in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Chart 1 shows that **UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) production** of both oil and gas were at record levels in 1995; gas production set a new high for the sixth year in succession and oil production exceeded the 1994 return to the previous peaks in the mid 1980s. Combined output has increased virtually every year over the last 25 years apart from 1988 and 1989 when production fell because of the Piper Alpha accident and subsequent incidents and safety work.

Chart 1: Trends in the production of UKCS oil and gas

(1970 to 1995)



The renewed surge in gas production over the last 6 years corresponds to a rise in gas field capital investment since the mid 1980s and the opportunities now available for using gas for electricity generation. Likewise, the recent growth in oil production is due to the relatively high levels of oil field capital investment in the early 1990s and continued record levels of development well drilling.

The number of fields in production (Chart 2) has increased dramatically, as more smaller fields have been developed (Chart 3). This is a result of improved technology, and cost effective means of extracting oil and gas from smaller fields and hitherto unpromising locations. The Government has encouraged the Cost Reduction in New Era (CRINE) initiative which has helped to drive down costs. The Eastern Trough Area Project has shown that cooperation within the industry can allow the development of fields which individually would not otherwise be economic.

Chart 2: Number of offshore fields in production

(1970 to 1995)

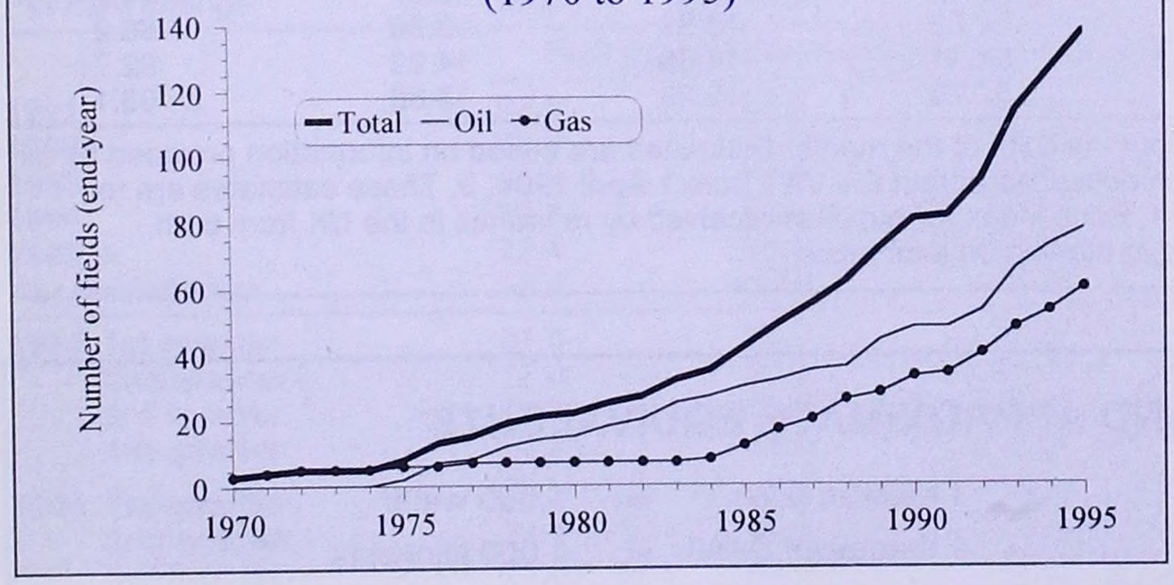
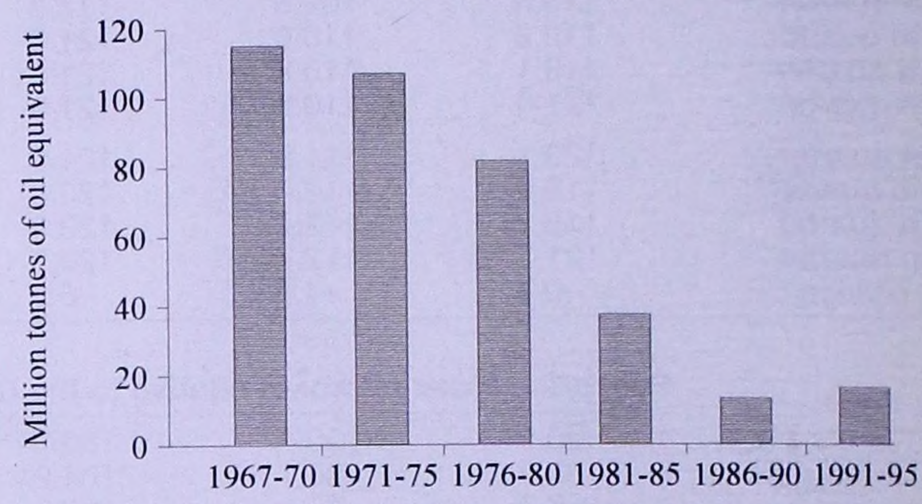


Chart 3: Average size* and number of oil and gas fields commencing production



*recoverable reserves originally present

The table below shows that according to the latest CSO data **UKCS employment** fell after the 1990/1991 peak after rising steadily during the 1980s. Employment increased in 1995 as output, the number of offshore wells started, and capital expenditure all grew strongly (by 6%, 7% and 19% respectively).

Employees in employment **Thousands**

1980	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95
30.3	30.7	31.1	32.0	34.2	35.9	36.7	37.0	34.3	28.6	26.9	29.0

Data for June of each year Source: CSO

Between 1980 and 1990 UKCS employment increased by over 20%, while output increased very slightly because of Piper Alpha and subsequent safety work in the later part of the period. By 1994 UKCS employment was below its 1990 level yet output had soared. This turnaround from declining to **increasing output per head** also reflects the significant lag between investment and production flows. High investment levels, CRINE, the UK's pioneering development of offshore technology, and industry cooperation, have all contributed to higher levels of ouput per head.

Finally it should be noted that there is substantial indirect employment as a result of the oil and gas extraction industry, in sectors such as metal goods and engineering. A survey by Scottish Office/Scottish Enterprise estimated that in 1994 **Scottish employment** onshore in companies wholly or mainly involved in oil-related activity was 63,000 (mainly is defined here as having between 80 and 99 per cent of activity related to oil and gas production). No comparable study exists for the UK as a whole but the United Kingdom Oil Operators Association has estimated that direct and indirect employment resulting from the oil and gas extraction industry could total some 300,000.

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