ENERGY *trends*

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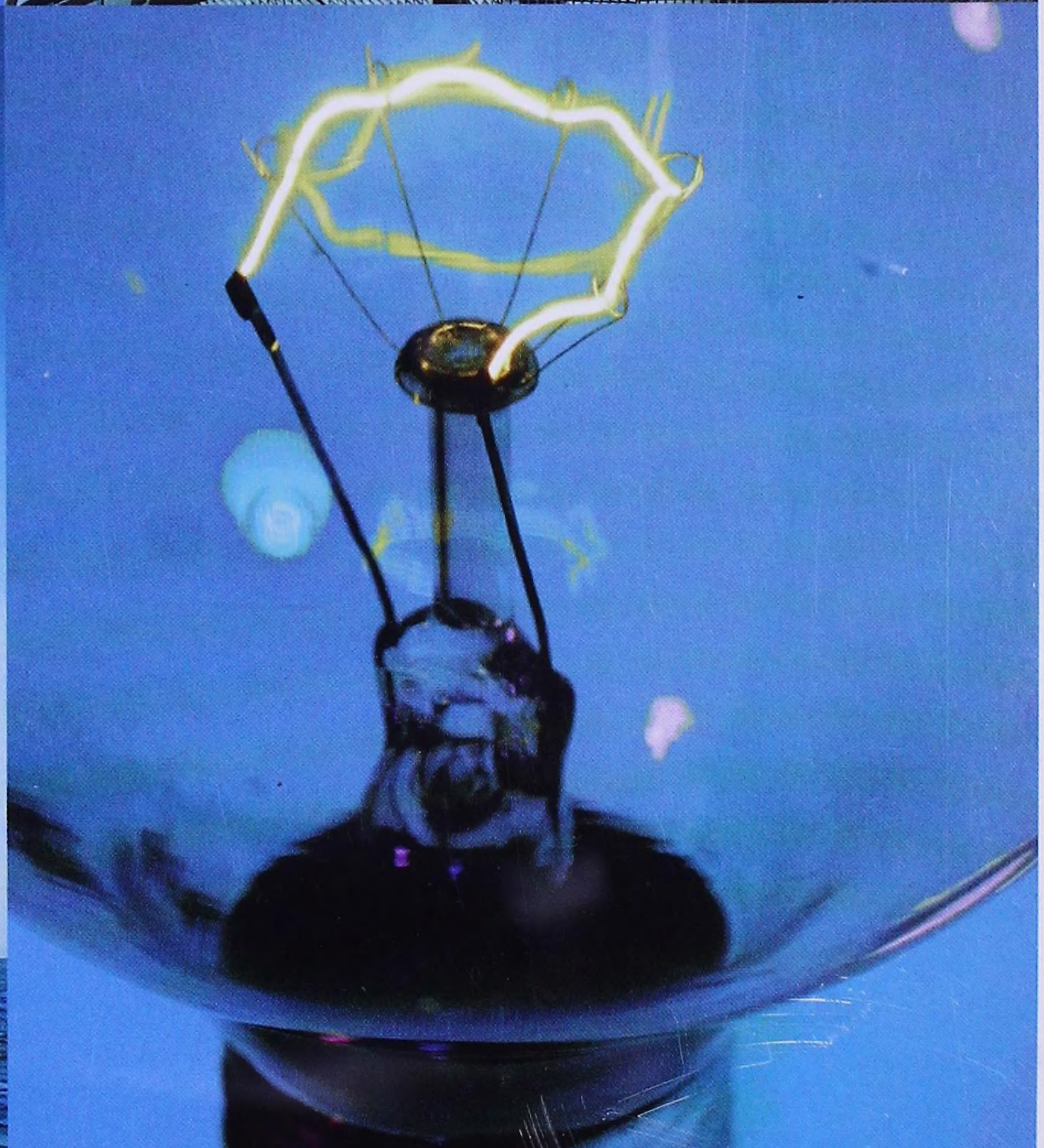
MARCH 1998



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dti
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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 :

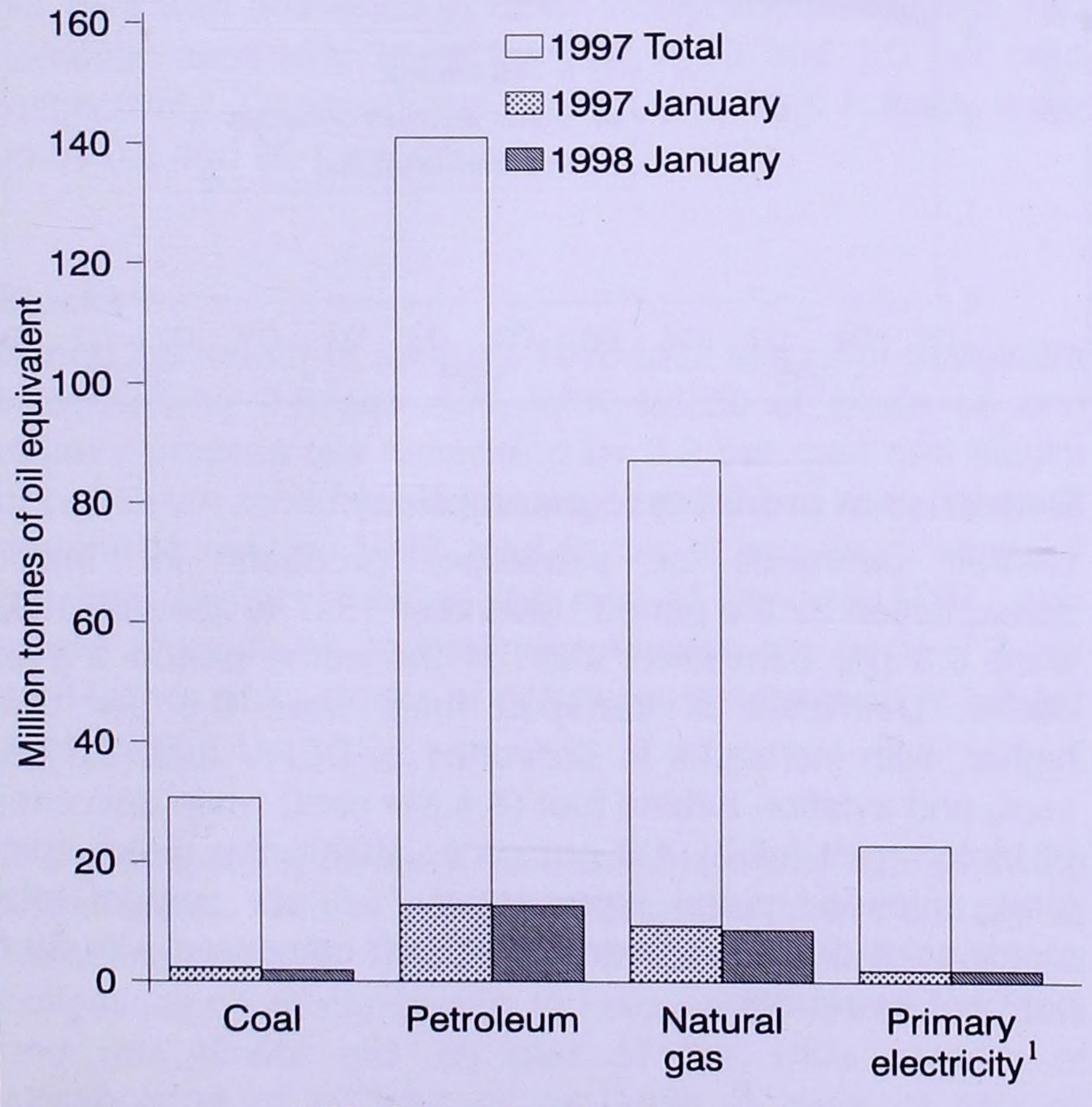
Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Final consumers:		Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Iron and steel	27, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Public administration	75, 80, 85
Other industry	13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41	Other services	90-93, 99
Transport	60-63	Domestic	Not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

MAIN POINTS

- *Energy production in the three months to January 1998 was 4½ per cent lower than a year earlier. Coal & other solid fuels, oil and gas production fell by 10 per cent, 2½ per cent and 5½ per cent respectively.*
- *Primary energy consumption in the three months to January 1998 was 6½ per cent lower than a year earlier. After temperature correction and seasonal adjustment it was virtually unchanged compared to a year ago.*
- *Coal stocks at the end of January were 5 million tonnes higher than at their recent low point at the end of January 1997, but 3 million tonnes lower than their recent peak level in October 1997.*
- *Petroleum consumption was down by 7½ per cent due to the continuing decline in use of fuel oil.*
- *Fuel used for electricity generation in 1997 showed a 26 per cent increase in the amount of gas used and a 4 per cent increase in nuclear sources compared with 1996. There was a 14½ per cent reduction in the use of coal.*
- *The UK had a net surplus of over £3¾ billion in trade in fuels in 1997. This was just under £½ billion lower than in 1996.*
- *The UKCS continued to show a decline in profitability during the fourth quarter of 1997. Gross trading profits fell by over 20 per cent on the same time last year, this is partially a result of the weak oil price.*
- *Annual average industrial fuel prices fell by 6½ per cent between 1996 and 1997 in real terms, with electricity prices falling by 8 per cent but gas prices increasing marginally by ½ per cent.*
- *Average industrial prices for electricity fell by 5 per cent in real terms between the fourth quarter of 1996 and the fourth quarter of 1997. On the same basis gas prices rose by 5 per cent since the corresponding quarter in 1996.*
- *Overall average industrial fuel prices were down by 4½ per cent between quarter 4 1996 and quarter 4 1997.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels

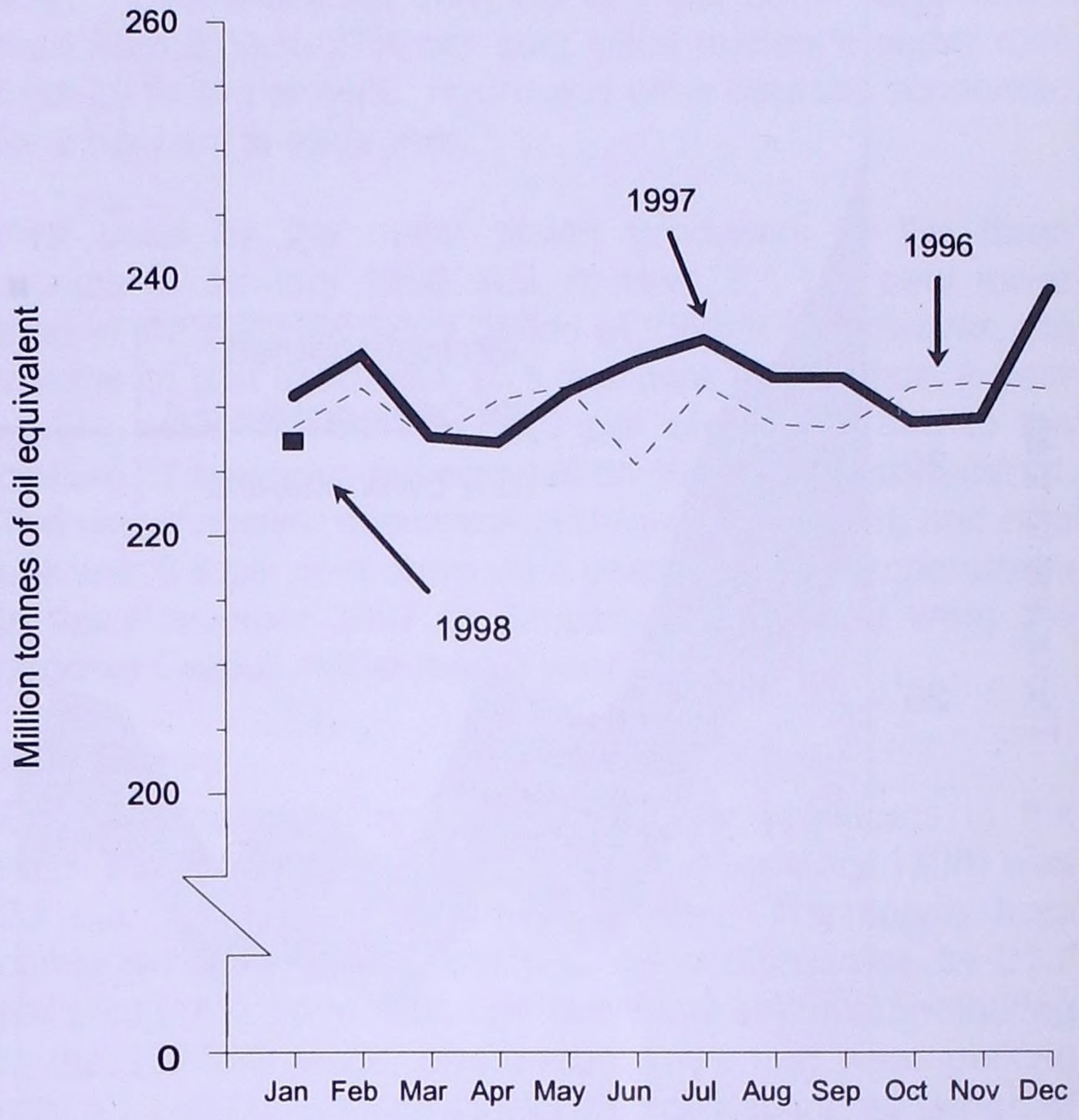


1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to January 1998 at 77.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 4.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of coal & other solid fuels, petroleum, gas and nuclear production fell by 10.1 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively, compared to a year ago.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

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



1 Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to January 1998 was 63.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 6.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal (including other solid fuels), petroleum, gas and nuclear consumption fell by 7.4 per cent, 7.3 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 2.5 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis was 0.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of coal (including other solid fuels), petroleum, and nuclear consumption fell by 2.7 per cent, 2.5 per cent, 4.9 per cent respectively, whilst gas rose by 5.8 per cent.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

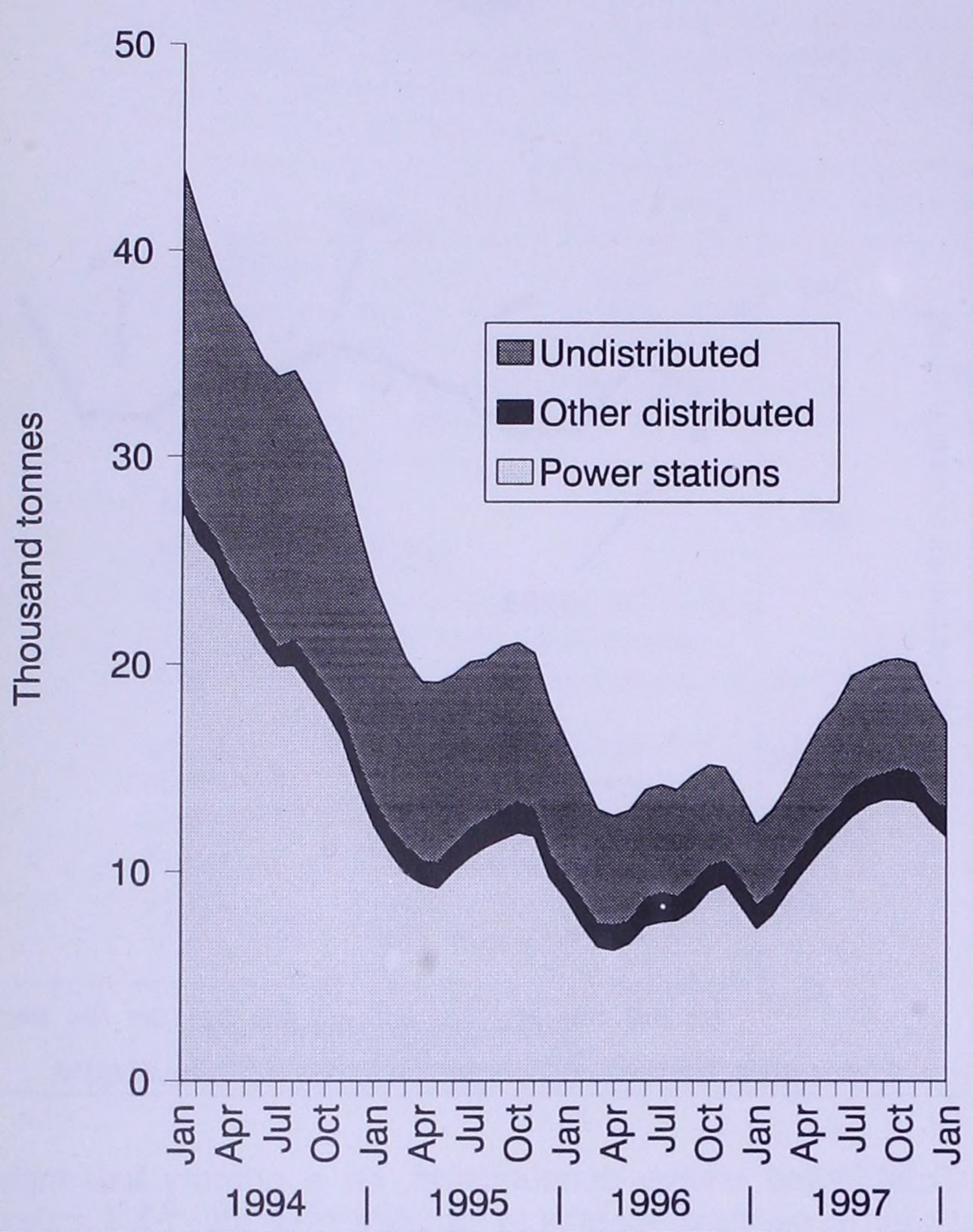
Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period, November 1997 to January 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 10.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 10.8 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 12.2 per cent and opencast production was down 7.3 per cent. Imports of coal were 21.1 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.5 million tonnes imported during the three month period, while exports of coal were 40.2 per cent lower than the particularly high levels of a year earlier.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from November 1997 to January 1998 was 18.2 million tonnes. This was 7.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996/97. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 78 per cent of total use in the period, fell by 6.5 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 18.2 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 18.3 per cent.

Chart 3: Stocks of coal



Stocks

Coal stocks fell in January by 1.2 million tonnes. Stocks now stand at 17.2 million tonnes, 4.9 million tonnes higher than at the end of January 1997. The winter's seasonal decline in stocks has reduced them by 3.1 million tonnes since the October peak level. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 4.4 million tonnes in the last 12 months. Recent trends in coal stocks are shown in Chart 3.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Activity on the UKCS in the fourth quarter of 1997 saw a decline in gross trading profits and income, this was partially due to the low oil price. Total income was down by 16.7 per cent on the same period last year, while gross trading profits fell by over 20.3 per cent. Exploration expenditure and capital investment fell 15.4 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. Operating costs rose slightly by 0.3 per cent.

Total figures for the year of 1997 indicate that total income fell by 10 per cent compared to 1996. Gross trading profits fell by 12.1 per cent and capital investment fell by 2.3 per cent. Exploration expenditure rose by 8.9 per cent on 1996, although a majority of the drilling took place in the first quarter of 1997. Operating costs rose by 4 per cent.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the period November 1997 to January 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 5.8 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 58.4 per cent while imports fell by 53.8 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.1 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period November 1997 to January 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 4.5 per cent lower than a year ago. During this period, higher than average temperatures were recorded, thereby reducing demand for space heating.

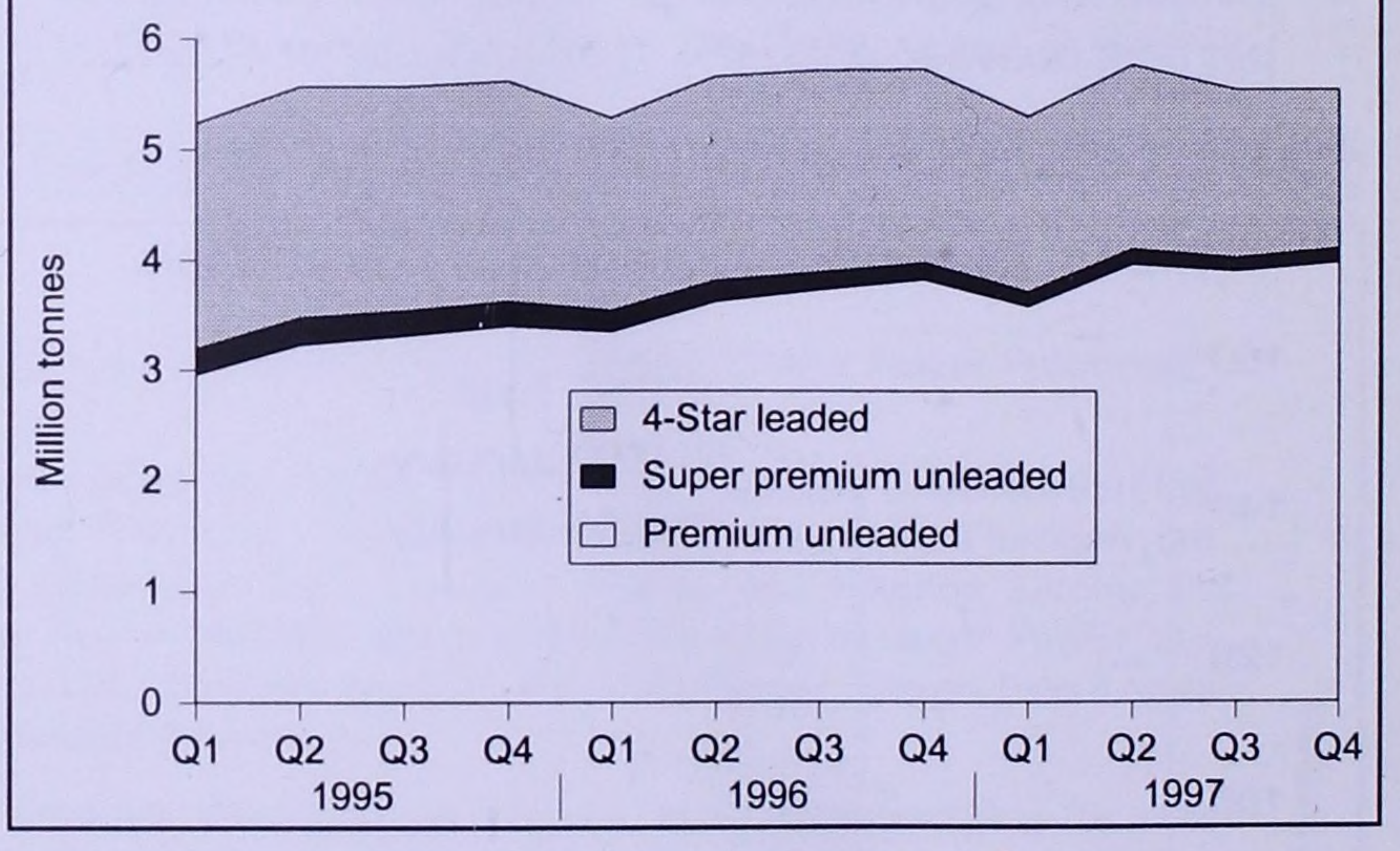
PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing November 1997 to January 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 2.2 per cent, whilst exports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 0.9 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 3.1 per cent higher than a year ago, while imports were 5.6 per cent higher, but the UK remains a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Total refinery output was 1.8 per cent lower than a year earlier, with decreases in the output of Gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) and aviation turbine fuel (4.8 and 4.9 per cent respectively). Output of motor spirit increased by 2.8 per cent.

Chart 4: Inland Deliveries of Motor Spirit by type, 1995-1997



Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period November 1997 to January 1998 were 6.0 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 0.6 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (2.3 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (4.4 per cent) while deliveries of Motor spirit fell by 1.8 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 74.6 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 69.6 per cent a year ago.

Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants increased by 12.2 per cent. Gas oil (other than DERV) decreased by 11.7

per cent while Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 37.8 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is the movement of power stations and other industries away from these fuels as a source of energy. Chart 4 shows recent changes in the proportion of total motor spirit deliveries in the UK accounted for by unleaded and leaded fuels.

Chart 5: Deliveries of petroleum products for energy use

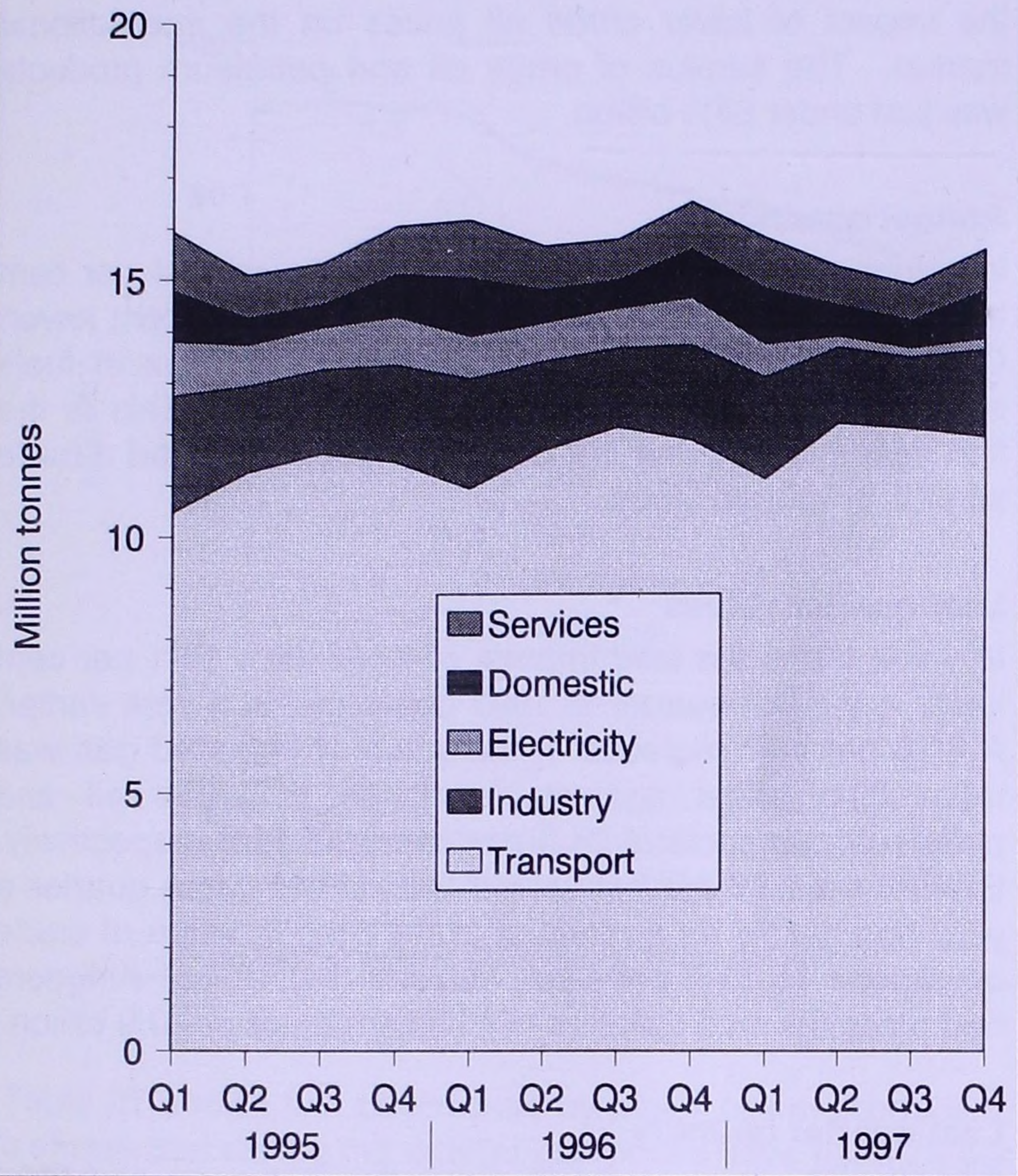


Table 17 and chart 5 illustrate the changes in recent periods of the energy uses of petroleum products in broad sectors of the economy. Total deliveries of products for energy uses in the fourth quarter of 1997 were 6.0 per cent lower than in 1996. Deliveries to the electricity industry were down 74.5 per cent with deliveries to other industries, other uses and domestic uses also lower by 12.4, 14.0 and 1.5 per cent respectively. Transport and the iron and steel industry were up by 0.2 and 26.1 per cent.

Stocks

During the month of January 1998 total stocks of petroleum increased by 2.0 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 9.2 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 3.9 per cent. Thus at the end of January 1998, total stocks of petroleum were 2.4 per cent higher than at the end of January 1997, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 7.2 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 1.8 per cent lower.

It is noticeable in January 1998 that there was a large swing within stocks held of petroleum products from Fuel oils to Kerosene/gas oils. This is due to the introduction of new obligations on oil companies to hold stocks of aviation fuels and gas diesel oils as part of the UK's system of stockholding of oil and oil products in case of any oil emergency situation.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel Use

Fuel used by all generators of electricity in 1997 as a whole was 2.3 per cent lower than in 1996 whereas the total electricity generated was provisionally only 0.6 per cent lower. The increased use of combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations and nuclear stations, which are more efficient than conventional steam power stations, accounts for this difference. Coal's share of the fuel used for generation fell from 43 per cent in 1996 to 37½ per cent in 1997. Oil's share fell from 4½ to 2 per cent. Gas' share rose from 21½ to 27½ per cent while nuclear's share rose from 29 to 31 per cent. Hydro and other sources accounted for 2 per cent in each year.

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to January 1998 was, in total, 3.1 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996/97. However, the volume of gas used was 15.9 per cent higher than a year earlier, while oil use was 70.0 per cent lower due to the closure of Ince and the conversion to gas at Ballylumford. The use of nuclear sources was down 2.8 per cent, and coal use was 6.8 per cent down on a year earlier. Temperatures in the November 1997 to January 1998 period were 2½ degrees Celsius milder than a year earlier.

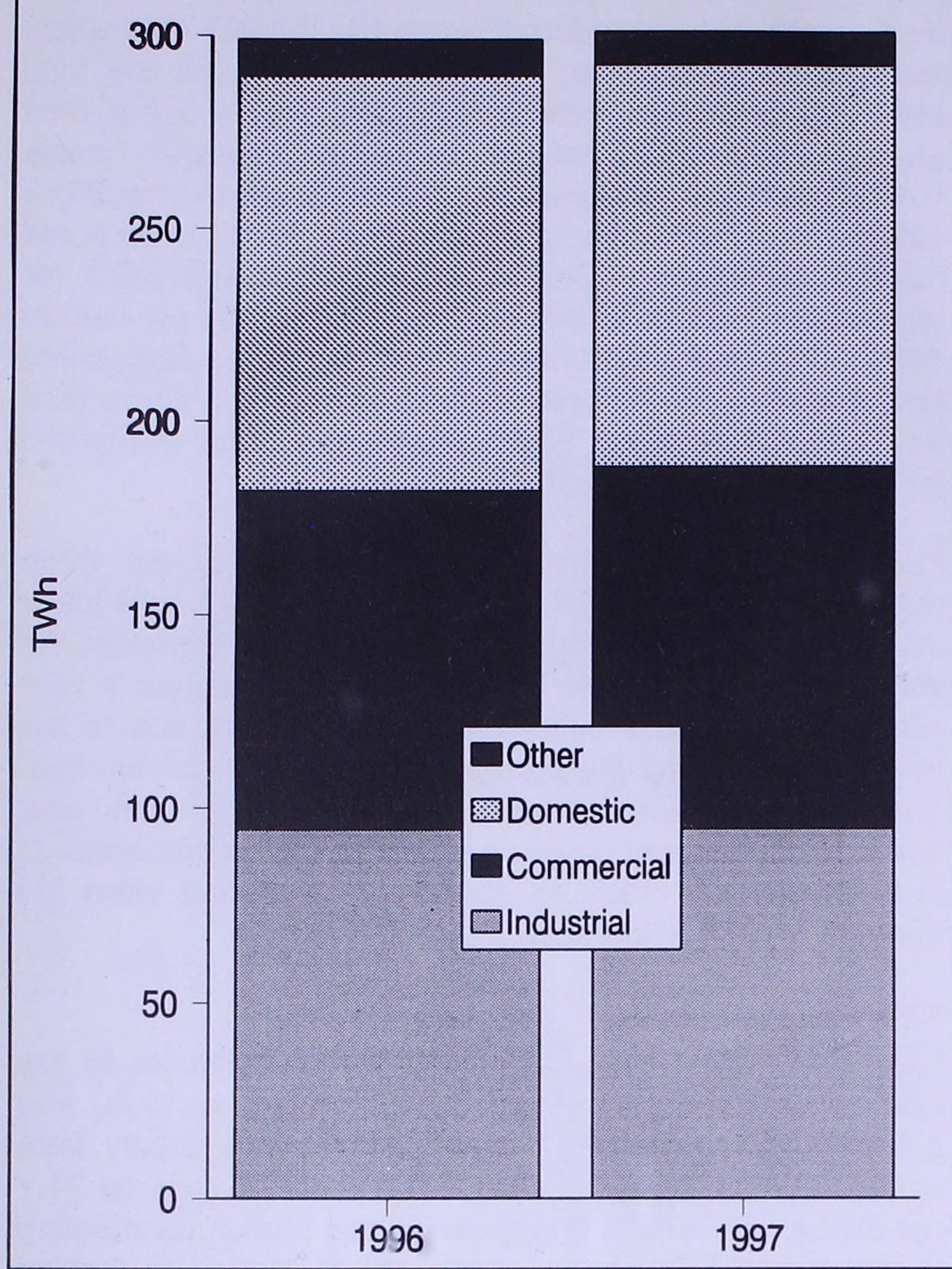
Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (November 1997 to January 1998) was 2.4 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 21.7 per cent (+4¼ TWh), with one additional station contributing to the 1997/98 figure, and three others that were making only a small contribution during the corresponding period of 1996/97 when they were being commissioned. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 3.9 per cent (1¼ TWh) less electricity than a year earlier, while oil fired stations supplied 77.8 per cent (½ TWh) less. Other conventional steam stations supplied 38.9 per cent (4 TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier partly because of the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince but also due to reduced output from other mixed or dual fired stations due to maintenance. Nuclear stations supplied 2.8 per cent (¾ TWh) less electricity in the November 1997 to January 1998 period than a year earlier. When electricity available from other UK sources (down 8.5 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (down 0.1 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 2.4 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Sales

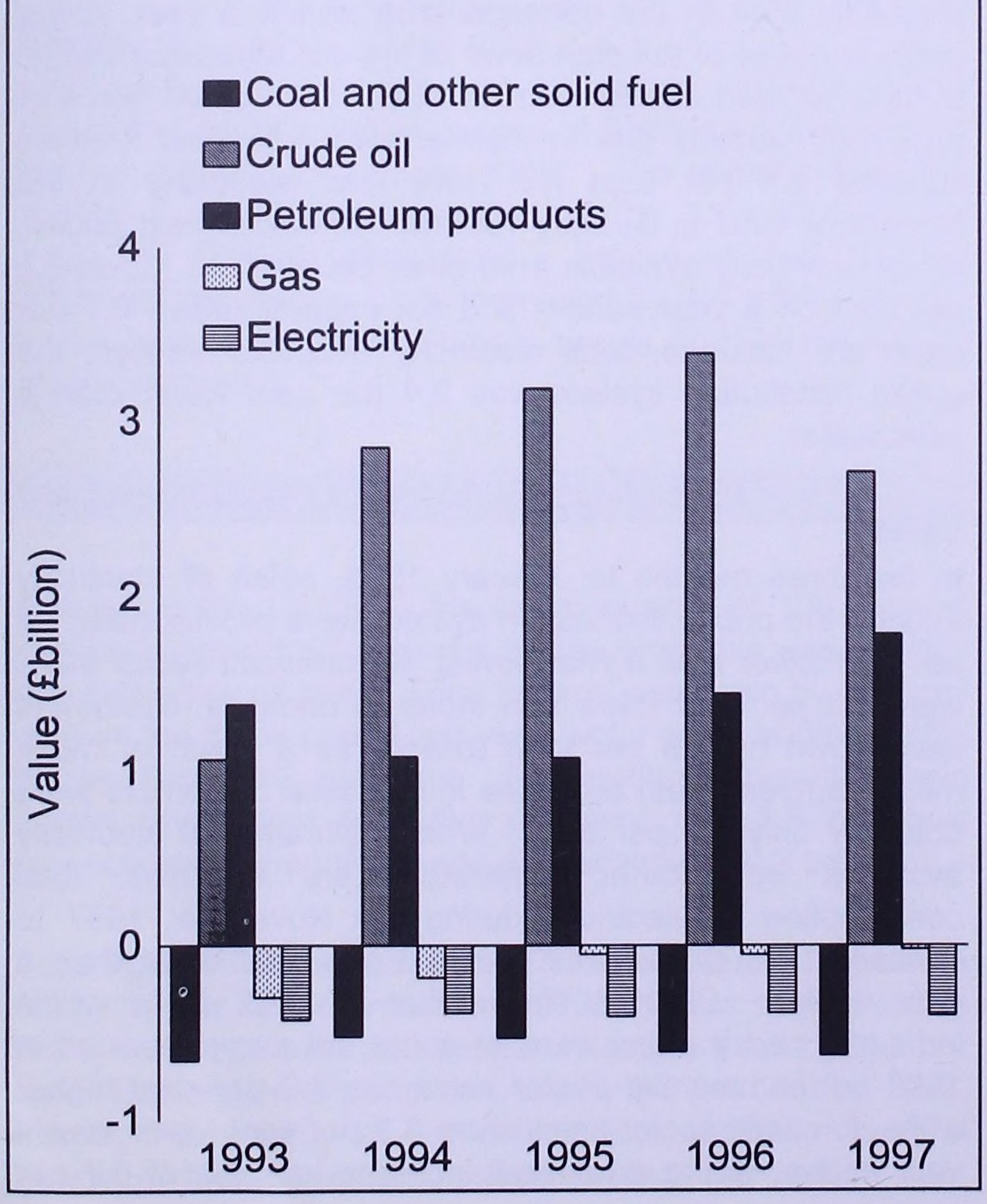
In the three months to January 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 1.8 per cent lower than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 1.3 per cent lower and those to domestic customers were down by 3.9 per cent (mainly as a result of much milder temperatures) but sales to industrial customers were down by only 0.7 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the November 1997 to January 1998 period was also 1.8 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 6 shows that in 1997 as a whole industrial sector sales were at about the same level as in 1996 but commercial sector sales are 7.0 per cent higher while domestic sector sales were 3.2 per cent lower than a year earlier, giving an overall increase in sales of 0.7 per cent.

Chart 6: Electricity sales in 1996 and 1997



FOREIGN TRADE (Table 25)

Chart 7: Net exports of fuels 1993 to 1997



Annual values

Provisional figures for 1997 show that, in value terms, total imports of fuels were 10.9 per cent lower than in 1996 largely as a result of a 9.6 per cent fall in the value of crude oil imports. Exports were 10 per cent lower than in 1996 mainly due to a 14.4 per cent fall in the value of crude oil exports. Overall the United Kingdom remains a net exporter of fuels, with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £3.9 billion in 1997, £0.4 billion lower than in 1996 due to the impact of lower crude oil prices on the international market. The surplus of crude oil and petroleum products was just under £4½ billion.

Annual quantity

In volume terms imports of fuels in 1997 were 0.4 per cent lower than in 1996, whilst exports were 3.8 per cent lower. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels equal to 31.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent. This is the fifth year in a row that the United Kingdom has had a trade surplus in volume terms.

Last quarter values

In value terms the total imports of fuels were 18.1 per cent lower in the last quarter of 1997 compared to a year earlier. A 61.8 per cent increase in the value of imported gas was more than offset against decreases in crude oil and petroleum products of 24.8 per cent and 15.6 respectively. Exports were 23 per cent lower than in the same quarter a year ago mainly as a result of in the drop in value of crude oil exports of 29.5 per cent. Overall the United Kingdom had a surplus on a Balance of Payment basis of £0.9 billion.

Last quarter quantity

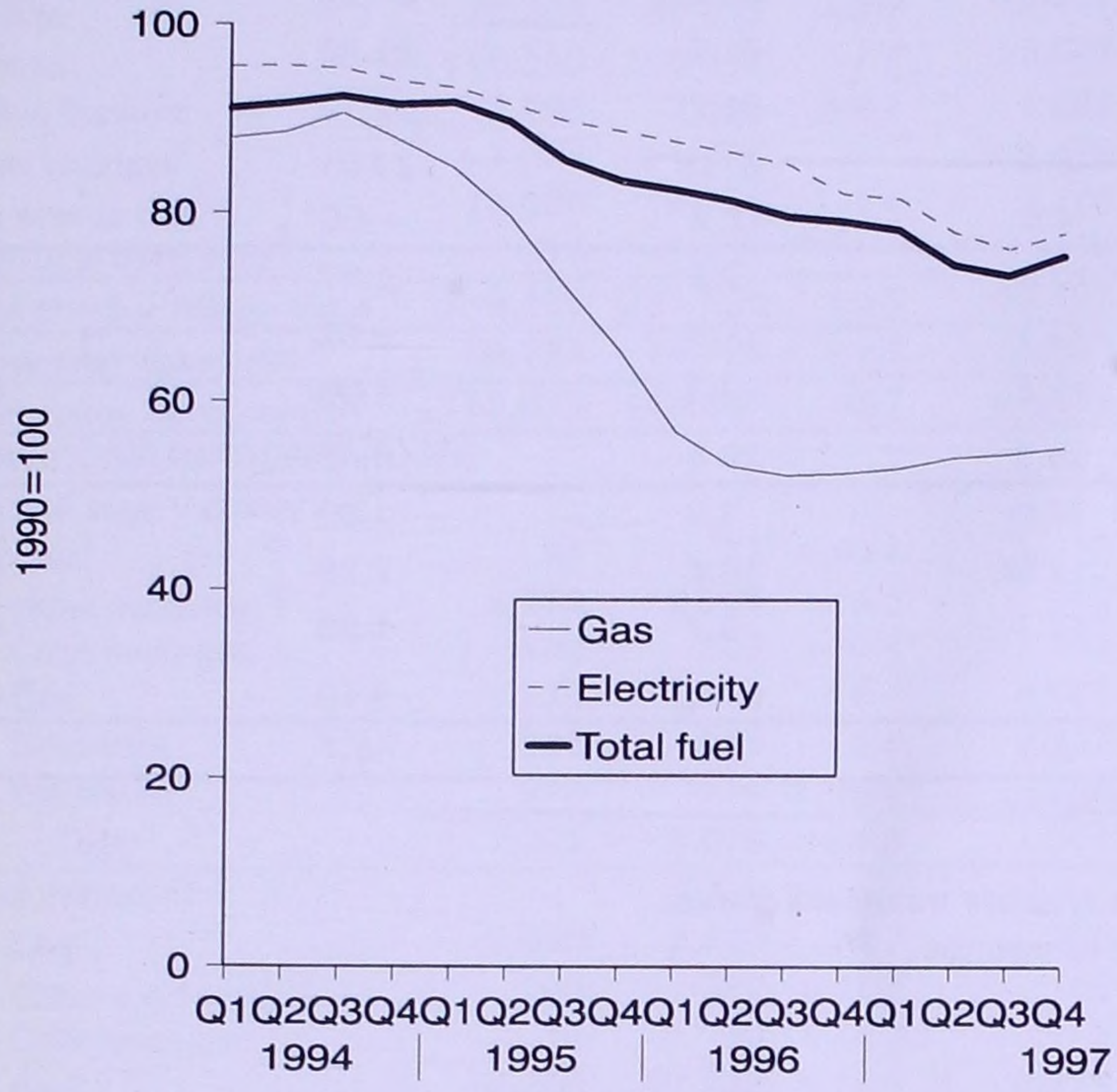
Imports of fuel, in volume terms, in the last quarter of 1997 were 3.9 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago, whilst exports were 5.5 lower. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus of 9.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Industrial

Provisional data for the fourth 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. In general prices have risen between the third and fourth quarter due to the onset of winter pricing and increases in spot prices for fuel oils. During the quarter electricity prices have risen, particularly so for the largest users who face additional costs in the winter. Electricity prices between the third and fourth quarters of 1997 rose by an average of 13.9 per cent for large users (i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year) whilst prices for small users (i.e. those consuming less than 880 MWh) and medium users (consuming 880 to 8,800 MWh) increased by 6.1 and 7.1 per cent respectively. These new levels represent cash price falls of 2.8 per cent for large users and 3.3 per cent for medium since Q4 1996. Winter pricing further affected gas prices which rose relative to both Q3 1997 and Q4 1996. Prices for large users have risen by around 18.8 per cent since Q4 1996 whilst prices, for small users where more users are moving to lower priced firm contract gas are up 3.7 per cent over the same period. Prices paid for heavy fuel oil and gas oil increased during the fourth quarter, in part linked to higher spot prices, but are lower than in Q4 1996. It is expected that lower crude prices during early 1998 will lead to a fall in these prices in Q1 1998. Large HFO users (i.e. consuming more than 4,900 tonnes per year) have seen prices fall by 9.7 per cent over the year whilst average gas oil prices have fallen by 13.2 per cent since Q4 1996. Coal prices increased by between 3 and 6 per cent between Q3 and Q4 1997.

Chart 8: Seasonally adjusted fuel prices for the industrial sector in real terms[1]



1 Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.

Table 27 shows fuel prices paid by major power producers. It shows that during the quarter gas prices have risen 25 per cent, to around the same level as in Q1 1997 reflecting the end of cheaper short-term contracts available in the summer. Coal prices fell by around 2.4 per cent between Q3 and Q4 and are 1.8 per cent down on Q4 1996. Oil prices remained broadly at the same levels as in Q3 1997.

Data from energy suppliers are given in Table 28 in index form. These show that the average price for all fuels combined rose by 11.9 per cent in real terms in the fourth quarter of 1997. (Some of this fall is seasonal as the seasonally adjusted fall is 2.7 per cent). Electricity prices rose sharply during the quarter, but were 5.2 per cent lower than in Q4 1996. Real gas prices appeared to have bottomed out in Q3 1996 since when there has been a general trend upward and in Q4 1997 were 4.9 per cent higher than in Q4 1996. Average HFO and coal prices have fallen by 10.6 and 0.2 per cent respectively in real terms since Q4 1996.

Provisional annual figures indicate that between 1996 and 1997 electricity prices fell by 8.1 per cent in real terms. On the same basis coal prices fell by 4.7 per cent and heavy fuel oil by 6.3 per cent. Gas prices rose by 0.5 per cent, the first real term increase since 1985. However, overall real coal and electricity prices are lower than any year since records began in 1970 (with the same true for gas except for 1996).

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices for all heating fuels (Table 29), fell between the fourth quarter of 1996 and the fourth quarter of 1997. Real electricity prices fell by 9.2 per cent, gas by 5.2 per cent and coal by 2.8 per cent. Heating oil prices fell by 14.5 per cent.

Petroleum product prices

Between mid-January and mid-February the price of 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel all fell by 0.4 pence per litre (Table 30). These reductions continue the trend of gradual falls seen over the last five months. In the month to mid-January 1998 the price of super unleaded fell by 0.2 pence per litre. In the year to mid-February 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel increased by 4.9, 4.2 and 2.6 per cent respectively. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in February 1998 was down 6.6 per cent from January and 34.3 per cent lower than in February 1997. Real crude oil prices are currently lower than any time since the early 1970's.

ENERGY TRENDS SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Readers are reminded that all subscriptions to Energy Trends are due for renewal from the April edition. The subscription renewal forms have recently been sent out. If you have not received a subscription form and wish to continue your subscription please contact Gillian Purkis at the address given below. Please note that the annual UK subscription will be £35 including postage and package. For additional subscription forms or further information please contact Gillian Purkis, Room 1.E.44, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET (e-mail Gillian.Purkis@epad.dti.gov.uk) or telephone 0171 215 2697.

STATISTICS: A MATTER OF TRUST

The Government has published a consultation document on its ideas for enhancing integrity of its statistics, both actual and perceived, through improvements to the overall framework under which official statistics are collected and made available. This document "Statistics: A Matter of Trust" Cm 3882 is available from The Stationery Office Ltd priced £9.50 and can be ordered by telephoning 0171-873 9090 or faxing 0171-873 8200. It can also be found on the Internet at The Stationery Office web site (www.official-documents.co.uk). Public consultation meetings are being held around the country during the consultation period, which runs until 31 May 1998. Enquiries should be directed to Frances Pottier at the Office for National Statistics, telephone 0171-533 6211.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2,3]	Natural gas[4]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[5]
1993		235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994		257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995		270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996		282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.12	0.33
1997 p		282.0	30.8	140.8	87.0	23.01	0.38
Per cent change		-	*-2.8*	*-1.6*	*+2.7*	*+4.0*	*+15.6*
1996	November	24.9	2.6	12.4	7.9	1.97	0.05
	December*	29.8	2.7	13.1	11.3	2.52	0.05
1997	January	26.4	2.3	12.8	9.3	1.93	0.02
Total		81.0	7.6	38.3	28.5	6.43	0.12
1997	November	24.1r	2.4	12.0r	7.8	1.83	0.02
	December*	28.2r	2.5	12.8r	10.6	2.29	0.04
1998	January p	25.3	1.9	12.7	8.7	1.98	0.05
Total		77.6	6.9	37.5	27.0	6.10	0.11
Per cent change		*-4.3*	*-10.1*	*-2.3*	*-5.3*	*-5.1*	*-0.9*

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Unadjusted[5]				Primary electricity			Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6] (annualised rates)				Primary electricity		
		Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45
1995		219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	230.3	46.5	78.7	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
1997 p		225.7	41.7	75.8	83.4	23.01	0.38	1.40	233.4	42.6	77.2	88.8	23.04	0.39	1.39
Per cent change		*-2.6*	*-10.6*	*-3.6*	*+1.1*	*+4.0*	*+15.6*	*-2.8*	*+1.4*	*-8.4*	*-1.8*	*+9.2*	*+4.6*	*+15.8*	*-2.8*
1996	November	19.8	3.7	6.3	7.6	1.97	0.05	0.11	231.7	44.6	77.1	83.7	24.54	0.47	1.31
	December*	26.1	4.9	7.4	11.2	2.52	0.05	0.14	231.2	44.2	76.0	84.1	24.85	0.34	1.65
1997	January	22.0	4.3	6.2	9.5	1.93	0.02	0.11	230.8	45.4	78.6	82.2	23.08	0.21	1.33
Total		67.8	12.9	19.9	28.2	6.43	0.12	0.36	231.2	44.8	77.2	83.3	24.16	0.34	1.43
1997	November	18.6	3.6	5.7	7.4r	1.83	0.02	0.11	229.0r	44.0	71.3r	89.5r	22.63	0.22	1.35
	December*	24.7	4.7	7.2	10.3	2.29	0.04	0.14	239.0	45.4	80.6r	88.4	22.62	0.32	1.66
1998	January p	20.0	3.6	5.5	8.8	1.98	0.05	0.11	227.3	41.2	74.0	86.7	23.70	0.46	1.26
Total		63.4	11.9	18.4	26.5	6.10	0.11	0.36	231.8	43.5	75.3	88.2	22.98	0.33	1.43
Per cent change		*-6.5*	*-7.4*	*-7.3*	*-6.1*	*-5.1*	*-0.9*	*-0.3*	*+0.2*	*-2.7*	*-2.5*	*+5.8*	*-4.9*	*-2.1*	*-0.3*

1. Include 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. ncludes 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

	1995	1996	Per cent change	1995 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 p 1st quarter	1997 p 2nd quarter	1997 p 3rd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	33,623	31,686	*-5.8*	8,851	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	7,112	*-2.2*
Petroleum[2]	143,617	143,116	*-0.3*	38,026	35,930	34,531	34,555	38,101	36,455	32,308	34,722	*+0.5*
Natural gas[3,4]	71,186	84,718	*+19.0*	21,976	27,740	17,782	13,811	25,385	27,638	18,632	14,577	*+5.5*
Primary electricity[5]	21,856	22,452	*+2.7*	5,804	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,285	6,028	5,301	*+7.2*
Total[6]	270,290	281,982	*+4.3*	74,659	77,847	65,867	60,587	77,680	78,794	64,846	61,713	*+1.9*
Imports	78,356	80,645	*+2.9*	19,616	19,348	21,053	19,738	20,505	20,579	20,878	20,701	*+4.9*
Exports	118,350	116,537	*-1.5*	31,026	29,740	29,044	28,317	29,437	30,373	26,900	29,526	*+4.3*
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,806	*+8.1*	678	610	675	793	729	644	832	847	*+6.9*
Stock changes[7]	+7,074	+1,736		+2,672	+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+144	-3,002r	-1,848	
Non-energy use[8]	15,006	14,791	*-1.4*	3,776	3,609	3,625	3,758	3,798	3,595	3,390	3,740	*-0.5*
Statistical difference[9]	-314	+1,369		-935	+2,086	-40	+726	-1,403	+1,087	-168	-1,119	
Total primary energy input[10]	219,455	231,598	*+5.5*	60,532	69,076	52,930	46,692	62,899	65,992	51,432	45,334	*-2.9*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	68,782	70,798	*+2.9*	18,533	21,158	16,164	14,371	19,106	19,409	16,009	14,138	*-1.6*
Final energy consumption[12]	150,673	160,800	*+6.7*	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	*-3.5*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	44	83	*+90.1*	13	23	27	14	19	12	11	10	*-29.5*
Other solid fuel[13]	3,572	3,805	*+6.5*	867	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	932	*+1.6*
Coke oven gas	563	623	*+10.8*	141	156	156	156	156	173	173	173	*+10.7*
Gas	1,779	1,889	*+6.1*	411	495	459	379	555	493	369	431	*+13.7*
Electricity	847	905	*+6.8*	212	235	231	213	226	235	231	213	-
Petroleum	916	770	*-16.0*	258	199	206	200	164	195	156	155	*-22.4*
Total	7,722	8,075	*+4.6*	1,901	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,069	1,903	1,914	*+1.8*
Other industries												
Coal	3,040	2,410	*-20.7*	719	612	600	489	709	645	554	479	*-2.1*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	269	382	*+41.7*	66	71	108	96	106	115	129	133	*+39.1*
Coke oven gas	14	20	*+48.7*	3	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	*+48.1*
Gas[4]	10,259	11,732	*+14.4*	3,214	2,850	2,140	2,502	4,240	3,596	2,333	2,070	*-17.3*
Electricity	7,745	7,964	*+2.8*	2,081	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,941	1,794	1,835	*-6.2*
Petroleum	7,017	7,005	*-0.2*	1,743	2,101	1,618	1,463	1,823	1,945	1,500	1,364	*-6.8*
Total	28,344	29,513	*+4.1*	7,827	7,757	6,358	6,512	8,887	8,249	6,317	5,888	*-9.6*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	636	639	*+0.3*	159	165	162	151	161	180	176	165	*+8.8*
Petroleum	49,946	51,968	*+4.0*	12,769	12,074	13,060	13,556	13,279	12,390	13,570	13,439	*-0.9*
Total[15]	50,584	52,608	*+4.0*	12,928	12,239	13,222	13,707	13,440	12,571	13,746	13,604	*-0.8*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,078	2,084	*+0.3*	566	631	475	357	622	871	587	480	*+34.6*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	781	877	*+12.2*	172	219	248	217	193	212	177	174	*-20.1*
Gas	28,037	32,322	*+15.3*	9,121	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,678	5,241	2,989	*-5.7*
Electricity	8,790	9,246	*+5.2*	2,517	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,701	1,913	1,738	*+0.4*
Petroleum	3,015	3,540	*+17.4*	908	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,193	661	593	*+0.5*
Total[6]	42,711	48,079	*+12.6*	13,287	18,809	9,582	6,065	13,623	16,657	8,581	5,976	*-1.5*
Cther final users[17]												
Coal	362	422	*+16.7*	70	183	105	46	88	121	38	25	*-44.6*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	160	173	*+7.7*	36	38	53	44	37	43	36	39	*-11.5*
Gas[4]	9,505	10,372	*+9.1*	2,964	3,759	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,558	2,088	1,113	*-22.0*
Electricity	7,260	7,533	*+3.8*	1,968	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,235	1,906	1,874	*+8.4*
Petroleum	4,026	4,025	-	1,018	1,075	968	910	1,072	1,080	808	761	*-16.4*
Total	21,313	22,525	*+5.7*	6,056	7,105	5,561	4,157	5,702	7,037	4,876	3,813	*-8.3*
Total final consumption	150,673	160,800	*+6.7*	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	*-3.5*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,523	4,999	*-9.5*	1,368	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,649	1,190	995	*+9.8*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	4,783	5,236	*+9.5*	1,141	1,229	1,375	1,275	1,357	1,331	1,306	1,279	*+0.2*
Coke oven gas	576	644	*+11.7*	144	161	161	161	161	180	180	180	*+11.9*
Gas[4,15,16]	49,582	56,317	*+13.6*	15,710	20,919	11,498	7,477	16,422	19,325	10,031	6,604	*-11.7*
Electricity	25,279	26,286	*+4.0*	6,937	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,292	6,019	5,825	*+0.8*
Petroleum	64,921	67,309	*+3.7*	16,696	16,676	16,547	16,719	17,367	16,802	16,695	16,312	*-2.4*
Total all fuels[6]	150,673	160,800	*+6.7*	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,583	35,423	31,196	*-3.5*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data includes extended well-test production.
3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.
4. Includes landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes non energy use of gas.
5. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations.
6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.
7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-).
8. Petroleum and natural gas.
9. Recorded demand minus supply.
10. More detailed analyses of the 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 fo solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.
13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.
15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.
16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.
17. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production					
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+16,811	17,799	988
1997 p		48,540	30,351	16,675	+19,083	20,230	1,147
Per cent change		*-3.3*	*-5.8*	*+2.2*	*+13.5*	*+13.7*	*+16.0*
1996	November	4,170	2,760	1,283	+1,888	2,003	115
	December*	4,349	2,823	1,369	+1,647	1,769	122
1997	January	3,557r	2,290r	1,158r	+1,691r	1,904r	213
Total		12,075	7,873	3,811	+5,225	5,675	450
1997	November	3,841	2,359	1,335	+1,572	1,638r	66
	December*	4,024	2,691	1,204	+961r	1,076r	115r
1998	January p	2,953	1,858	993	+1,677e	1,765e	88e
Total		10,818	6,909	3,532	+4,209	4,478	269
Per cent change		*-10.4*	*-12.2*	*-7.3*	*-19.4*	*-21.1*	*-40.2*

1. Includes an estimate for slurry.
2. In 1993 import figures include an additional estimate for recorded trade. In other years figures are as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS) except that import and export figures for recent months are estimated on the basis of information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from HM Customs and Excise.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

			Fuel producers' consumption				Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
			Primary	Secondary					
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997 p		63,667	8	46,990	8,750	864	3,323	3,364	368
Per cent change		*-10.8*	*-2.3*	*-14.4*	*+1.3*	*-8.7*	*-8.7*	*+24.4*	*-36.3*
1996	November	5,617	1	4,227	670	67	359	257	36
	December*	7,493	1	5,821	839	95	376	304	57
1997	January	6,566r	1	5,095r	669	87	283r	382r	50r
Total		19,676r	3	15,142r	2,178	249	1,018r	943r	144r
1997	November	5,490	1	4,191	671	64	259	270	33
	December*	7,225	1	5,668	835	82	324	273	43
1998	January p	5,494	-	4,292	651	39	249	228	36
Total		18,209	2	14,151	2,156	185	833	770	112
Per cent change		*-7.5*	*-32.1*	*-6.5*	*-1.0*	*-25.8*	*-18.2*	*-18.3*	*-22.3*

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

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1997 p		18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39	4,817
1996	November	15,033	10,464	9,425	993	45	4,569
	December*	13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1997	January	12,286r	8,361r	7,252r	1,084	25	3,925r
1997	November	20,063	14,738	13,372	1,331	34	5,326
	December*	18,375	13,558	12,393	1,127	39	4,817
1998	January p	17,153	13,024	11,700	1,294	31	4,129
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*-1,222*	*-534*	*-693*	*+167*	*-8*	*-688*
on a year ago		*+4,867*	*+4,663*	*+4,447*	*+209*	*+6*	*+204*

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
1993		6,093	+514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	428	150	6,746	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+509	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+988	6,611	525	230	7,366	862	-41	815	54	868
1997 p		6,233	+1,151	6,612	663	178	7,453	815	-78	677	58	748
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*+16.4*	-	*+26.2*	*-22.4*	*+1.2*	*-5.5*	*+92.2*	*-17.0*	*+7.4*	*-13.9*
1995	4th quarter	1,535	+160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12	230
	2nd quarter	1,568	+419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+319	1,688	143	61	1,892	223r	-1	187r	15	215r
	2nd quarter	1,567	+218	1,692	167	26	1,885	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+263	1,643	164r	43	1,850r	211	-24	150	12	162
	4th quarter p	1,549	+ 351r	1,590r	189	48	1,826r	182	-22	170	17	187
Per cent change		*-0.4*	*+41.8*	*-8.7*	*+28.8*	*+55.9*	*-4.8*	*-17.2*	*(+)*	*-7.0*	*+13.3*	*-5.5*

1 These include solid fuels used in open fires and closed appliances and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.
2 The latest quarter's import figures are estimated. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from HM Customs and Excise.
3 Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
4 Includes own use by fuel producers.
5 Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261r	7	27r
1997 p		63	35	98	256	13	29
Per cent change		*-18.2*	-	*-12.5*	*-1.9*	*+85.7*	*+7.4*
1995	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter p	16	4	20	61	4	6
Per cent change		*-27.3*	*-55.6*	*-35.5*	*-1.6*		

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]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1993		13,827	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,936	3,860	939	9,723	2.0	3,751	17
1995		17,791	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.0	4,438	18
1996		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
1997 p		18,937	4,137	1,194	12,642	..	4,336	..
Per cent change		*-10.0*	*+4.0*	*+8.9*	*-12.1*		*-2.3*	
1995	4th quarter	4,988	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,111	16
1996	1st quarter	5,417	942	297	3,789	2.6	958	15
	2nd quarter	4,683	976	242	3,051	2.1	1,192	22
	3rd quarter	4,733	956	279	3,076	2.1	1,188	20
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	278	4,471	2.9	1,101	16
1997	1st quarter	5,581r	953r	296	4,097r	2.6	949r	16
	2nd quarter	4,060r	1,039	376	2,456r	1.6	1,146r	18
	3rd quarter	4,115r	1,037	288r	2,528r	1.7	1,203r	18
	4th quarter p	5,182	1,108	235	3,562	..	1,037	..
Per cent change		*-16.7*	*+0.3*	*-15.4*	*-20.3*		*-5.8*	

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: Processing	Transport	Bundled services	Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)						
Gas systems							
1 CATS		65.0		Large	10	1999	c d
2 CATS			75.0	Large	10	1999	c d f g h
3 J-Block Infrastructure			47.0	Large	15	1998	b e h j k l n o
4 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	14	1999	b c e f g h n
5 CATS			75.0	Large	7	1999	c d f g h
6 CATS			75.0	Large	6	1999	c d f g h
7 SEGAL			100.0	Large	12	1999	a b f g
8 SEGAL			450.0	Large	11	1998	a e f g
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
9 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
10 Brent			1.00	Large	9	1997	b f g n
11 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
12 Brent System	0.62	0.30		Small	10	TBA	b f g h
13 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	10	2000	b
14 Clyde Platform	1.25			Large	N/A	1999	b e h n o
15 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999	b e h n

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

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

1. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.
2. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a datily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.
3. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.
4. No Comment
5. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system.
6. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system. Same indicative tariff given to two companies/systems.
7. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.
8. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing

Oil systems

9. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
10. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
11. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
12. Stabilised Crude Oil (SCO) - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Agreed)
13. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline Accoss.
14. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform.
15. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.

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).

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

	Upstream gas industry						Downstream gas industry				
	Gross gas production[1]	*Less* Producers own use[2]	*Less* Exports[3]	*Less* Stock change and other net losses[4 5]	*Plus* Imports	Gas available at terminals[6]	Gas input into transmission system[7]	*Less:* Operators own use[8]	*Less:* Stock changes[9]	*Less:* Metering differences[10]	Gas output from transmission system[11]
1993	703,166	40,669	6,824	623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994	750,860	48,260	9,557	1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3067	2,495	724,832
1995	822,726	49,249	11,232	4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	-9927	7,535	777,955
1996	980,064	55,825	15,203	5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+3632	10,519	908,647
1997 p	1,000,676	58,693	21,666	5,127	14,062	929,252	929,917	4,066	+6339	6,668	912,844
Per cent change	*+2.1*	*+5.1*	*+42.5*		*-29.0*	*+0.6*	*+0.3*	*-11.1*			*+0.5*
1996 November	102,331	5,040	1,494	613	1,688	96,872	96,828	528	+878	875	94,547
December	119,029	5,486	1,641	289	1,874	113,487	113,743	717	-561	960	112,627
1997 January	119,863	5,425	1,768	326	1,955	114,299	114,038	791	-4198	1,332	116,113
Total	341,223	15,951	4,903	1,228	5,517	324,658	324,609	2,036	-3,881	3,167	323,287
1997 November	100,475	5,218	2,435	1,725	694	91,791	92,055	437	+797	170	90,651
December	109,936	6,209	2,639	-1,247	506	102,841	104,087	569	-2197	-26	105,741
1998 January p	111,040	6,067	2,691	-1,860	1,351	105,493	107,029	597	-5821	-8	112,261
Total	321,451	17,494	7,765	-1,382	2,551	300,125	303,171	1,603	-7,221	136	308,653
Per cent change	*-5.8*	*+9.7*	*+58.4*		*-53.8*	*-7.6*	*-6.6*	*-21.3*			*-4.5*

1. Includes waste and producers own use, but excludes gas flared.
2. Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.
3. Includes exports direct from the UKCS as well as others carried out by the downstream gas industry from the national transmission system.
4. Stock changes are changes in the volume of gas held within the UKCS pipeline system. Net losses include waste through venting of gas as well as losses due to pipeline leakage.
5. Includes the effect of the different methods of measurement of gas volumes used at various points along the production and transmission process. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.56 to 5.58 and Table 53.
6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.
7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available atterminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.
8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.
9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.
10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies fro day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a "loss" of gas in energy terms.
11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption[1,2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[2]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[3]
1992	598,755	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	99,872
1993	672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994	712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995	755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996	877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
Per cent change	*+16.2*	*+30.8*	*+6.1*	*+10.5*	*+15.3*	*+9.1*
1995 3rd quarter	115,106	34,137	4,624	31,933	30,818	13,594
4th quarter	236,535	45,256	4,779	46,365	106,058	34,077
1996 1st quarter	299,121	47,869	5,757	41,325	160,624	43,546
2nd quarter	183,434	41,999	5,338	32,794	71,981	31,322
3rd quarter	141,105	46,280	4,408	37,141	36,844	16,432
4th quarter	254,058	54,542	6,457	58,032	106,392	28,635
1997 1st quarter	293,664	62,052	5,729	48,887	135,796	41,200
2nd quarter	181,914	58,373	4,288	34,200	60,944	24,109
3rd quarter p	140,560	56,874	5,013	31,144	34,756	12,773
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*+22.9*	*+13.7*	*-16.1*	*-5.7*	*-22.3*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.
2. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside front cover).
3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign Imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
1993	100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995	130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996	129,838	121,774	8,064	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997 p	127,728	119,639	8,089	49,722	794	48,636	41,405	74,547	8,589	1,345	9,301	29,138	2,962
Per cent change	*-1.6*	*-1.8*	*+0.3*	*+0.6*	*-20.4*	*+0.7*	*-1.2*	*-3.6*	*+4.7*	*-26.3*	*-0.2*	*+12.0*	*+11.2*
1996 November	11,267	10,539	729	4,637	118	3,964	3,623	6,424	444	103	896	1,943	245
December	11,884	11,079	805	5,247	29	4,015	3,537	6,941	642	164	773	2,736	217
1997 January	11,625	10,838	787	4,803	4	3,501	2,793	6,513	864	157	679	2,363	227
Total	34,776	32,456	2,321	14,687	151	11,480	9,953	19,878	1,950	424	2,348	7,042	689
1997 November	10,876	10,113	763	3,894	37	3,843	3,151	6,313	749	57	875	2,293	246
December	11,595	10,791	803	4,969	107	4,223	3,570	6,458	718	64	646	2,808	234
1998 January p	11,552	10,726	796	4,258	151	3,983	3,064	6,938	956	37	959	2,160	256
Total	34,023	31,630	2,362	13,121	295	12,049	9,785	19,709	2,423	158	2,480	7,261	736
Per cent change	*-2.2*	*-2.5*	*+1.8*	*-10.7*	*95.4*	*+5.0*	*-1.7*	*-0.9*	*+24.3*	*-62.7*	*+5.6*	*+3.1*	*+6.8*

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 imports less refinery exports 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 information on imports and exports of petroleum products become available.
8. International marine bunkers.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total[5]	Light distillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996	4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
1997 p	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,805	1,534	9,063	1,783	14,670	16,453
Per cent change	*+0.1*	*+0.1*	*+51.6*	*+5.6*	*-11.4*	*-1.3*	*-5.3*	*+6.5*	*-4.1*	*+16.8*	*-1.6*	*+0.1*
1996 November	5,195	1,137	355	6,730	2,589	2,341	2,796	1,472	9,198r	1,527	14,401r	15,928r
December	4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534r	2,962	1,441	9,447r	1,527	14,915r	16,442r
1997 January	5,294	1,472	718	7,527	2,646	2,063	2,749	1,405	8,863	1,455	14,934	16,389
1997 November	4,707	1,310	733	6,910	2,391	2,697	3,075	1,574	9,737	1,938	14,709	16,647
December	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,805	1,534	9,063	1,783	14,670	16,453
1998 January p	5,777	1,443	650	8,070	2,470	3,440	1,355	1,440	8,706	1,344	15,432	16,776
Per cent change	*+9.1*	*-2.0*	*-9.5*	*+7.2*	*-6.7*	*+66.7*	*-50.7*	*+2.5*	*-1.8*	*-7.6*	*+3.3*	*+2.4*

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. From April 1994 includes process oils held under approved bilateral agreements.
6. Motor spirit and aviation spirit.
7. Aviation turbine fuel, burning oil, gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feedstock (mdf) and marine diesel oil.
8. Including Orimulsion.
9. Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naphtha (ldf), industrial and white spirits, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke and miscellaneous products.
10. The difference between stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use.
11. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS.

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,048	8,305	3,510	28,901	11,478	1,111	2,188
1997 p	97,024	6,572	86	90,366	1,950	139	2,854	28,260	8,342	3,336	28,778	11,747	1,231	2,258
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*-0.8*	*-43.4*	*+0.5*	*+6.7*	*-3.5*	*+1.1*	*+0.8*	*+0.4*	*-5.0*	*-0.4*	*+2.3*	*+10.8*	*+3.2*
1996 November	8,194	571	-3	7,626	142	12	240	2,493	648	288	2,503	892	98	198
December	8,364	595	-17	7,786	169	13	254	2,314	643	387	2,566	1,074	99	134
1997 January	7,973	566	9	7,398	173	14	251	2,323	650	399	2,344	941	78	86
Total	24,531	1,732	-11	22,810	484	39	745	7,130	1,941	1,074	7,413	2,907	275	418
1997 November	8,257	571	-28	7,714	165	14	242	2,466	665	349	2,338	1,029	122	195
December	8,232	577	33	7,623	169	20	249	2,479	600	349	2,487	892	105	142
1998 January p	7,612	570	-12	7,053	162	13	189	2,388	580	342	2,235	820	80	108
Total	24,101	1,718	-7	22,390	496	47	680	7,333	1,845	1,040	7,060	2,741	307	445
Per cent change	*-1.8*	*-0.8*	*-36.4*	*-1.8*	*+2.5*	*+20.5*	*-8.7*	*+2.8*	*-4.9*	*-3.2*	*-4.8*	*-5.7*	*+11.6*	*+6.5*

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

TABLE 16. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption[1,2]

Thousand tonnes

	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha (LDF)[5] and middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1993	75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994	74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995	73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996	75,391	2,500	3,666	22,409	15,230	8,049	39	2,516	14,365	7,630	5,974	878	2,147	864
1997 p	72,377	2,426	3,367	22,212	15,962	8,388	28	2,493	14,976	7,325	3,709	182	2,015	872
Per cent change	*-4.0*	*-3.0*	*-8.2*	*-0.9*	*+4.8*	*+4.2*	*-28.2*	*-0.9*	*+4.3*	*-4.0*	*-37.9*	*-79.3*	*-6.1*	*+0.9*
1996 November	6,552	193	264	1,978	1,368	628	3	254	1,381	686	456	83	180	72
December	6,255	216	408	1,787	1,247	635	5	308	1,060	637	517	92	120	63
1997 January	6,379	225	326	1,717	1,198	600	7	324	1,166	835	479	67	126	73
Total	19,186	634	998	5,482	3,813	1,863	15	886	3,607	2,158	1,452	242	426	208
1997 November	5,911	181	345	1,796	1,333	664	2	221	1,264	588	289	0	154	69
December	6,150	215	386	1,854	1,378	637	3	317	1,223	666	302	0	112	66
1998 January p	5,973	222	389	1,733	1,307	644	3	264	1,202	652	312	0	125	68
Total	18,034	618	1,120	5,383	4,018	1,945	8	802	3,689	1,906	903	0	391	203
Per cent change	*-6.0*	*-2.5*	*+12.2*	*-1.8*	*+5.4*	*+4.4*	*-46.7*	*-9.5*	*+2.3*	*-11.7*	*-37.8*	*-100.0*	*-8.2*	*-2.4*

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, which contribute to deliveries, becomes available.
3. Excluding refinery fuel.
4. Including amounts for use at petro-chemicals plants.
5. Now mainly for use as a petro-chemical feedstock.
6. Excludes Orimulsion.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
1993	65,065	5,522	44	855	7,207	44,568	2,713	4,156
1994	63,779	3,831	50	892	7,465	44,830	2,701	4,010
1995	62,374	3,669	47	881	6,512	44,818	2,696	3,751
1996	64,092	3,316	50	737	6,436	46,642	3,167	3,744
1997	61,393	1,326	46	654	5,799	47,256	3,050	3,264
Per cent change	*-4.2*	*-60.0*	*-8.0*	*-11.3*	*-9.9*	*+1.3*	*-3.7*	*-12.8*
1995 4th quarter	16,039	948	14	248	1,614	11,458	810	947
1996 1st quarter	16,164	839	16	189	1,922	10,949	1,098	1,151
2nd quarter	15,648	766	11	199	1,514	11,683	620	855
3rd quarter	15,773	779	8	192	1,336	12,130	528	800
4th quarter	16,507	932	15	157	1,664	11,880	921	938
1997 1st quarter	15,797	662	18	182	1,768	11,119	1,047	1,002
2nd quarter	15,214	234	7	126	1,346	12,176	575	751
3rd quarter	14,859	192	6	148	1,227	12,060	521	704
4th quarter p	15,523	238	15	198	1,458	11,901	907	807
Per cent change	*-6.0*	*-74.5*	*-*	*+26.1*	*-12.4*	*+0.2*	*-1.5*	*-14.0*

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	Gas	Nuclear	Total [2]	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total [2]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total [3]
1993		38.3	6.3	20.2	69.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	9.1	20.1	69.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	20.4	70.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.8	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996		31.9	15.2	21.1	71.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.8	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
1997 p		27.2	19.3	22.1	70.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	4.4	28.1	1.5	20.7	23.0	0.4	1.0	74.7
Per cent change		*-14.7*	*+27.2*	*+4.7*	*-1.9*	*-7.2*	*+11.4*	*-10.5*	*-8.4*	*-14.4*	*-56.8*	*+26.0*	*+4.0*	*+27.4*	*-19.3*	*-2.3*
1995	4th quarter	9.1	3.6	5.4	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	3.7	5.3	20.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
	2nd quarter	7.0	3.4	5.3	16.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.7	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
	4th quarter	7.9	4.4	5.9	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997	1st quarter	8.2	5.0	5.9	19.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	8.5	0.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	21.1
	2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	5.7	16.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
	3rd quarter	5.6	4.6	5.1	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	5.8	0.3	4.9	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.5
	4th quarter p	8.1	5.0	5.4	18.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	8.3	0.3	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.0
Per cent change		*+2.1*	*+15.2*	*-7.5*	*-0.8*	*-11.2*	*+20.5*	*-17.4*	*-16.0*	*+1.7*	*-68.2*	*+15.5*	*-7.9*	*-29.9*	*-28.6*	*-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. Total includes oil, (including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers), Orimulsion, hydro, wind and refuse derived fuel.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

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

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.05	35.89	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996		71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
1997	p	70.28	27.19	1.22	19.31	22.13	0.31
Per cent change		*-1.9*	*-14.7*	*-59.2*	*+27.2*	*+4.7*	*+22.9*
1996	November	5.91	2.42	0.22	1.37	1.84	0.04
	December*	7.80	3.43	0.27	1.69	2.35	0.04
1997	January	6.55	2.96	0.27	1.42	1.84	0.04
Total		20.27	8.81	0.76	4.49	6.04	0.12
1997	November	5.80	2.42	0.06	1.53	1.76	0.02
	December*	7.68	3.30	0.10	2.03	2.20	0.04
1998	January p	6.15	2.49	0.07	1.63	1.91	0.04
Total		19.64	8.21	0.23	5.20	5.87	0.10
Per cent change		*-3.1*	*-6.8*	*-70.0*	*+15.9*	*-2.8*	*-19.3*

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd, Indian Queens Power Ltd and Rocksavage Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
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
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	23.75	1.59	22.16	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996		323.16	18.50	304.66	24.21	1.66	22.55	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997 p		321.87	18.36	303.52	23.40	1.66	21.74	345.27	20.02	325.26	16.57	341.83
Per cent change		*-0.4*	*-0.7*	*-0.4*	*-3.4*	*-0.4*	*-3.6*	*-0.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.6*	*-0.6*	*-0.6*
1995	4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.28	0.25	6.03	91.00	5.20	85.79	3.65	89.44
1996	1st quarter	92.78	5.41	87.37	6.47	0.51	5.96	99.25	5.92	93.34	4.28	97.61
	2nd quarter	73.70	4.26	69.43	5.83	0.49	5.33	79.53	4.76	74.77	4.30	79.07
	3rd quarter	70.49	4.06	66.44	5.49	0.35	5.14	75.99	4.41	71.58	4.03	75.61
	4th quarter	86.18	4.77	81.41	6.42	0.31	6.11	92.60	5.08	87.52	4.07	91.59
1997	1st quarter	90.38	5.06	85.32	5.92	0.31	5.61	96.30	5.37	90.92	4.27	95.19
	2nd quarter	73.26	4.27	68.99	5.52	0.43	5.09	78.78	4.70	74.08	4.06	78.14
	3rd quarter	71.78	4.19	67.59	5.51	0.49	5.02	77.29	4.67	72.61	4.00	76.61
	4th quarter p	86.46	4.84	81.62	6.45	0.43	6.02	92.90	5.27	87.64	4.25	91.89
Per cent change		*+0.3*	*+1.5*	*+0.3*	*+0.4*	*+37.6*	*-1.5*	*+0.3*	*+3.7*	*+0.1*	*+4.5*	*+0.3*

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: 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]	Transport under-takings
1993	20,693	19,934	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994	21,007	20,301	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177	706
1995	22,163	21,352	2,955	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996	22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704	848
1997 p	21,742	20,935	2,631	3,018	1,960	4,465	4,223	880	2,009	1,749	806
Per cent change	*-3.6*	*-3.5*	*-10.8*	*-6.1*	*-7.4*	*-2.6*	*+2.1*	*-1.2*	*-4.8*	*+2.6*	*-4.9*
1995 4th quarter	6,030	5,834	796	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512	196
1996 1st quarter	5,963	5,761	820	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461	202
2nd quarter	5,335	5,138	642	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445	196
3rd quarter	5,142	4,923	706	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359	219
4th quarter	6,110	5,880	781	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438	230
1997 1st quarter	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
2nd quarter	5,092	4,919	673	715	492	1,109	903	127	478	422	172
3rd quarter	5,023	4,825	549	743	470	1,116	911	152	540	344	198
4th quarter p	6,020	5,779	639	870	489	1,218	1,195	359	559	450	241
Per cent change	*-1.5*	*-1.7*	*-18.2*	*+6.1*	*-16.7*	*+7.9*	*-14.1*	*+29.1*	*+22.6*	*+2.7*	*+4.8*

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 system[1]

TWh

	Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant: Conventional steam plant: Total	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]
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53
1997 p	321.87	18.36	303.52	127.39	101.15	1.11	25.13	86.30	86.71	2.26	0.86	16.57	5.98	326.07
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-0.7*	*-0.4*	*-16.8*	*-15.8*	*-71.6*	*-14.0*	*+31.5*	*+4.6*	*+23.0*	*-26.9*	*-0.6*	*-3.5*	*-0.4*
1996 November	26.79	1.46	25.33	11.51	8.71	0.12	2.67	6.08	7.22	0.44	0.09	1.27	0.52	27.12
December*	35.31	1.95	33.36	16.52	12.40	0.14	3.99	7.18	9.22	0.37	0.06	1.60	0.66	35.62
1997 January	29.69	1.71	27.98	14.26	10.83	0.27	3.16	6.22	7.23	0.13	0.14	1.29	0.56	29.83
Total	91.78	5.12	86.67	42.30	31.94	0.53	9.82	19.48	23.67	0.94	0.29	4.16	1.74	92.57
1997 November	27.21	1.55	25.65	11.00	9.11	0.05	1.83	7.60	6.90	0.11	0.05	1.32	0.48	27.45
December*	34.72	1.92	32.80	14.87	12.56	0.04	2.27	8.90	8.63	0.34	0.06	1.61	0.61	35.02
1998 January p	27.70	1.59	26.11	10.93	9.01	0.03	1.90	7.20	7.48	0.43	0.06	1.23	0.50	27.84
Total	89.63	5.06	84.57	36.80	30.68	0.12	6.00	23.69	23.01	0.88	0.18	4.15	1.59	90.31
Per cent change	*-2.3*	*-1.0*	*-2.4*	*-13.0*	*-3.9*	*-77.8*	*-38.9*	*+21.7*	*-2.8*	*-5.8*	*-38.8*	*-0.1*	*-8.5*	*-2.4*

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
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	16.02	1.01	14.62	330.68	28.45	302.23
1996	327.53	28.66	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.35	0.94	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997 p	326.07	25.07	301.00	94.78	93.47	104.03	8.71	16.26 e	0.96	15.30	342.33	26.03	316.30
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-12.5*	*+0.7*	*+0.2*	*+7.0*	*-3.2*	*-7.5*	*-0.6*	*+1.4*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*-12.1*	*+0.6*
1996 November	27.12	1.63	25.49	7.86	7.48	9.39	0.76	1.38	0.05	1.33	28.50	1.68	26.82
December*	35.62	3.45	32.18	8.37	9.07	13.69	1.04	1.83	0.06	1.77	37.45	3.51	33.94
1997 January	29.83	2.25	27.57	7.63	8.36	10.78	0.80	1.30	0.04	1.26	31.13	2.29	28.83
Total	92.57	7.33	85.23	23.87	24.91	33.86	2.60	4.51	0.15	4.36	97.08	7.48	89.60
1997 November	27.45	1.43	26.02	7.70	8.03	9.50	0.80	1.41	0.04	1.37	28.86	1.47	27.39
December*	35.02	3.67	31.36	8.64	8.95	12.79	0.98	1.80	0.08	1.72	36.82	3.74	33.08
1998 January p	28.82	2.45	26.36	7.37	7.61	10.24	1.15	1.22	0.04	1.19	30.04	2.49	27.55
Total	91.29	7.55	83.74	23.70	24.59	32.52	2.93	4.43	0.16	4.27	95.72	7.70	88.02
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*+2.9*	*-1.8*	*-0.7*	*-1.3*	*-3.9*	*+12.8*	*-1.8*	*+3.3*	*-2.0*	*-1.4*	*+2.9*	*-1.8*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change 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 per cent in 1995).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

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

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

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

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other olid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
	Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						*Value - £ million*						
IMPORTS (cif):													
1993	13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994	10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995	11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571
1996	12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,821	117	391	7,058	6,604
1997p	14.2	45.5	15.4	1.3	1.4	77.8	714	3,648	1,451	103	406	6,322	5,885
Per cent change	*+11.6*	*+1.4*	*-13.6*	*-2.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.4*	*+2.9*	*-9.6*	*-20.4*	*-11.7*	*+3.9*	*-10.4*	*-10.9*
1996 1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525
2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,700
3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,593
4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,786
1997 1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,636	1,529
2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	21.0	181	995	342	28	98	1,644	1,521
3rd quarter	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.3	166	925	308	12	73	1,484	1,372
4th quarter p	3.0	10.5	4.2	0.4	0.4	18.5	159	826	425	31	118	1,558	1,463
Per cent change	*-13.3*	*-3.5*	*-2.4*	*74.8*	*+6.2*	*-3.9*	*-12.2*	*-24.8*	*-15.6*	*+61.8*	*+16.8*	*-18.1*	*-18.1*
EXPORTS (fob):													
1993	1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994	1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995	0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174
1996	1.0	83.4	27.8	1.4	-	113.5	82	7,426	3,268	65	2	10,843	10,843
1997p	1.1	77.1	29.4	1.7	-	109.2	83	6,360	3,238	80	1	9,761	9,761
Per cent change	*+10.8*	*-7.6*	*+5.9*	*22.5*	-	*-3.8*	*+1.4*	*-14.4*	*-0.9*	*+22.9*	-	*-10.0*	*-10.0*
1996 1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	28.9	21	1,806	735	17	-	2,579	2,579
2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	6.9	0.4	-	27.4	17	1,746	791	20	-	2,575	2,575
3rd quarter	0.2	19.9	7.2	0.2	-	27.6	18	1,738	818	12	1	2,586	2,586
4th quarter	0.3	21.6	7.3	0.3	-	29.6	26	2,135	924	17	1	3,102	3,102
1997 1st quarter	0.4	20.5	6.6	0.4	-	27.9	27	1,930	788	20	-	2,764	2,764
2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	6.9	0.5	-	26.3	18	1,447	759	20	-	2,244	2,244
3rd quarter	0.2	18.9	7.7	0.3	-	27.2	17	1,477	855	15	-	2,364	2,364
4th quarter p	0.3	18.9	8.3	0.5	-	27.9	22	1,506	837	25	-	2,390	2,390
Per cent change	*-5.2*	*-12.5*	*+13.3*	*35.2*	-	*-5.5*	*-15.2*	*-29.5*	*-9.4*	*+48.2*	-	*-23.0*	*-23.0*
NET EXPORTS:													
1993	-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994	-9.7	39.3	9.2	-2.1	-1.5	35.4	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995	-10.6	42.4	8.2	-0.4	-1.4	38.2	-531	3,192	1,080	-51	-408	3,281	3,602
1996	-11.8	38.6	10.0	-	-1.4	35.3	-612	3,391	1,446	-52	-389	3,784	4,238
1997p	-13.1	31.6	14.1	0.3	-1.4	31.4	-631	2,712	1,787	-23	-405	3,440	3,877
1996 1st quarter	-2.7	11.1	1.9	-0.1	-0.4	9.9	-144	924	304	-23	-112	949	1,055
2nd quarter	-3.1	8.4	2.2	-	-0.4	7.1	-172	720	311	-18	-83	759	875
3rd quarter	-2.8	8.3	2.9	-	-0.4	8.0	-141	710	410	-9	-94	877	993
4th quarter	-3.2	10.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	10.3	-155	1,038	421	-2	-100	1,200	1,316
1997 1st quarter	-4.0	10.5	2.6	-	-0.4	8.8	-181	1,027	411	-12	-117	1,128	1,235
2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	3.1	0.1	-0.3	5.3	-163	452	417	-8	-98	600	723
3rd quarter	-3.0	6.8	4.3	0.2	-0.3	7.9	-149	552	547	3	-72	880	992
4th quarter p	-2.8	8.4	4.1	0.1	-0.4	9.4	-137	681	412	-6	-118	832	927

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

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

	Range of annual purchases of which:				
Fuel	**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 Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter p
COAL	Small	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.05r	2.17
(£per GJ)	Medium	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.64	1.59r	1.69
	Large	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.26
All consumers:	Average	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.28r	1.33
	10% decile[2]	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.45
	median[2]	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.78r	1.90
	90% decile[2]	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.60
HEAVY FUEL OIL	Small	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	98.5	96.3r	100.2
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	91.7	90.8r	95.6
	Large	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.6	82.8	90.5
Of which:	Extra large	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.5	81.1r	89.3
	Moderately large	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6	86.0r	92.9
All consumers:	Average	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	87.4	87.4r	93.6
	10% decile[2]	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.5	81.7	85.9
	median[2]	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	104.7	94.9	93.0	96.7
	90% decile[2]	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	111.3	105.7r	110.9
GAS OIL	Small	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	170.3	167.1r	168.6
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	161.9	160.8r	162.6
	Large	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.5	146.5r	147.4
All consumers:	Average	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.6	149.2r	150.2
	10% decile[2]	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	142.8	139.8r	142.4
	median[2]	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.3	157.1r	160.9
	90% decile[2]	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	186.0	183.4r	186.2
ELECTRICITY	Small	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.49	5.44r	5.77
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.16	4.08r	4.37
	Large	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09	3.03r	3.45
Of which:	Extra large	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.64	2.57r	3.11
	Moderately large	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.44	3.38	3.71
All consumers:	Average	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.50	3.43r	3.82
	10% decile[2]	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.73r	3.92
	median[2]	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.11	5.16r	5.46
	90% decile[2]	7.41	8.23	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.66r	7.08
GAS	Small	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.876	0.896r	0.915
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.677	0.685r	0.719
	Large	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.462	0.467r	0.513
All consumers:	Average	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.491	0.492	0.549
	Firm	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.567	0.563	0.552	0.599
	Interruptible	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.440	0.452	0.495
	Tariff	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.291	1.257	1.195
	10% decile[2]	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.525	0.529	0.573
	median[2]	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.812	0.825r	0.861
	90% decile[2]	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315	1.258r	1.326
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	86.2	87.2r	92.4
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average[6]	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	197.4	171.3	167.1r	167.2
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	112.0	111.9

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 third quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £20.20 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.72 for Medium Fuel Oil and £30.24 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.

FOR NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26 PLEASE SEE PREVIOUS PAGE

TABLE 27. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers[1] and of gas at UK delivery points[2]

		Major power producers[1]			Natural gas at UK delivery points[8]	
		Coal[3]	Oil[4,5]	Natural gas[6,7]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997 p		33.74	89.73	0.647	0.596	0.576
1995	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.48	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20	79.99	0.610	0.558r	0.540r
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20r	0.564	0.564r	0.547r
	4th quarter p	33.80	93.73	0.705	0.619	0.601

1. See definitons 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 Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981.

TABLE 28. 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								
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	99.5				
1997 p		80.8	120.9	68.2	99.4	95.5				
Per cent change		*-2.2*	*-3.8*	*+3.1*	*-5.7*	*-4.0*				
1995	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	78.9r	107.3r	100.8r	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.4r	107.1	100.8r	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	106.1r	99.7r	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.5r	105.3r	98.4r	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.3r	98.7r	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.6r	108.6	102.4r	66.1r	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter	78.7	114.7	67.2	93.3	90.6	68.0	98.3r	93.8r	
	3rd quarter	79.9r	114.7r	65.9	90.4	88.6r	69.0r	96.8r	93.2r	
	4th quarter p	83.0	122.9	71.2	104.7	99.7	70.2	99.4	96.3	
Per cent change		*+2.2*	*-8.4*	*+7.5*	*-2.8*	*-2.4*	*+7.5*	*-2.8*	*-2.4*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								GDP deflator[4]
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6				115.0
1994		79.2	83.4	88.7	94.2	90.9				116.9
1995		72.5	95.0	75.4	91.0	87.7				119.8
1996		67.0	101.9	53.6	85.4	80.7				123.3
1997 p		63.8	95.5	53.9	78.5	75.4				126.6
Per cent change		*-4.7*	*-6.3*	*+0.5*	*-8.1*	*-6.5*				*+2.7*
1995	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.2r	88.7r	83.4r	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5	99.7	59.1	92.9	86.2	56.8r	87.6	82.4r	122.3
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.8	52.5	82.2	78.5	53.1r	86.5r	81.3r	122.7
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.2r	85.2r	79.6r	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.6	53.1	86.4	81.9	52.4	82.0r	79.1r	124.7
1997	1st quarter	65.2r	102.9r	54.8r	86.7r	81.8r	52.8r	81.6r	78.2r	125.2r
	2nd quarter	62.4r	91.0	53.3	74.0r	71.9	54.0	78.0r	74.4r	126.1r
	3rd quarter	62.9r	90.3r	51.9r	71.1r	69.7r	54.3r	76.2r	73.3	127.1r
	4th quarter p	64.9	96.2	55.7	81.9	78.0	54.9	77.8	75.3	127.8
Per cent change		*-0.2*	*-10.6*	*+4.9*	*-5.2*	*-4.7*	*+4.9*	*-5.2*	*-4.8*	*+2.5*

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 26.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.

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

1990=100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[3]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	GDP deflator[4]
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997 p		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.6	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		*+0.9*	*-1.0*	*-4.8*	*-2.4*	*-3.1*	*+9.9*	*+4.2*	
1995	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	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
	4th quarter p	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.8	109.7	156.4	132.4	
Per cent change		*-0.3*	*-2.8*	*-6.9*	*-12.4*	*-5.4*	*+7.4*	*+2.2*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6	115.0
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5	116.9
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6	119.8
1996		98.5	91.4	97.6	80.3	94.4	111.8	102.4	123.3
1997 p		96.7r	88.1r	90.5	76.3r	89.0r	119.7r	104.0r	126.6r
Per cent change		*-1.8 r*	*-3.6 r*	*-7.3 r*	*-5.0 r*	*-5.6*	*+7.1*	*+1.5 r*	*+2.7 r*
1995	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5	120.9
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.2	98.6	77.9	95.2	110.0	102.0	122.3
	2nd quarter	97.6	91.9	98.6	77.6	95.0	109.6	101.7	122.7
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	101.9	123.6
	4th quarter	99.5	90.3	95.1	86.8	92.9	116.8	104.0	124.7
1997	1st quarter	99.5r	90.0r	93.6r	82.8r	91.8r	117.9r	104.5r	125.2r
	2nd quarter	96.5	89.3	92.5r	75.4r	90.5r	116.0r	102.9r	126.1r
	3rd quarter	94.3r	87.8r	89.6r	73.2r	88.3r	122.6r	105.0r	127.1r
	4th quarter p	96.8r	85.7r	86.4r	74.2r	85.8r	122.4r	103.6r	127.8r
Per cent change		*-2.8 r*	*-5.2 r*	*-9.2 r*	*-14.5 r*	*-7.7 r*	*+4.8 r*	*-0.3 r*	*+2.5 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. With effect from September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent, hence 3rd quarter data contains both rates. Data from quarter 4 1997 is shown inclusive of VAT at 5%.
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 index[1]

		Motor spirit[1] 4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						*1990 = 100*
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	December	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
	March	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3
	April	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0
	May	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	90.9
	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.5
	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.3
	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	91.8
	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	96.0
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	90.8
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	83.8r
1998	January p	69.02r	73.95	63.12r	63.35r	13.11	13.67	74.7r
	February p	68.63	n/a	62.70	62.96	n/a	n/a	69.8

1. These estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995 data from super/hypermarket chains have been included. The very latest data for motor spirit and Derv are provisional, based on a smaller sample than used for preceding months.
2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.
3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.
4. Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

ENERGY IN BRIEF

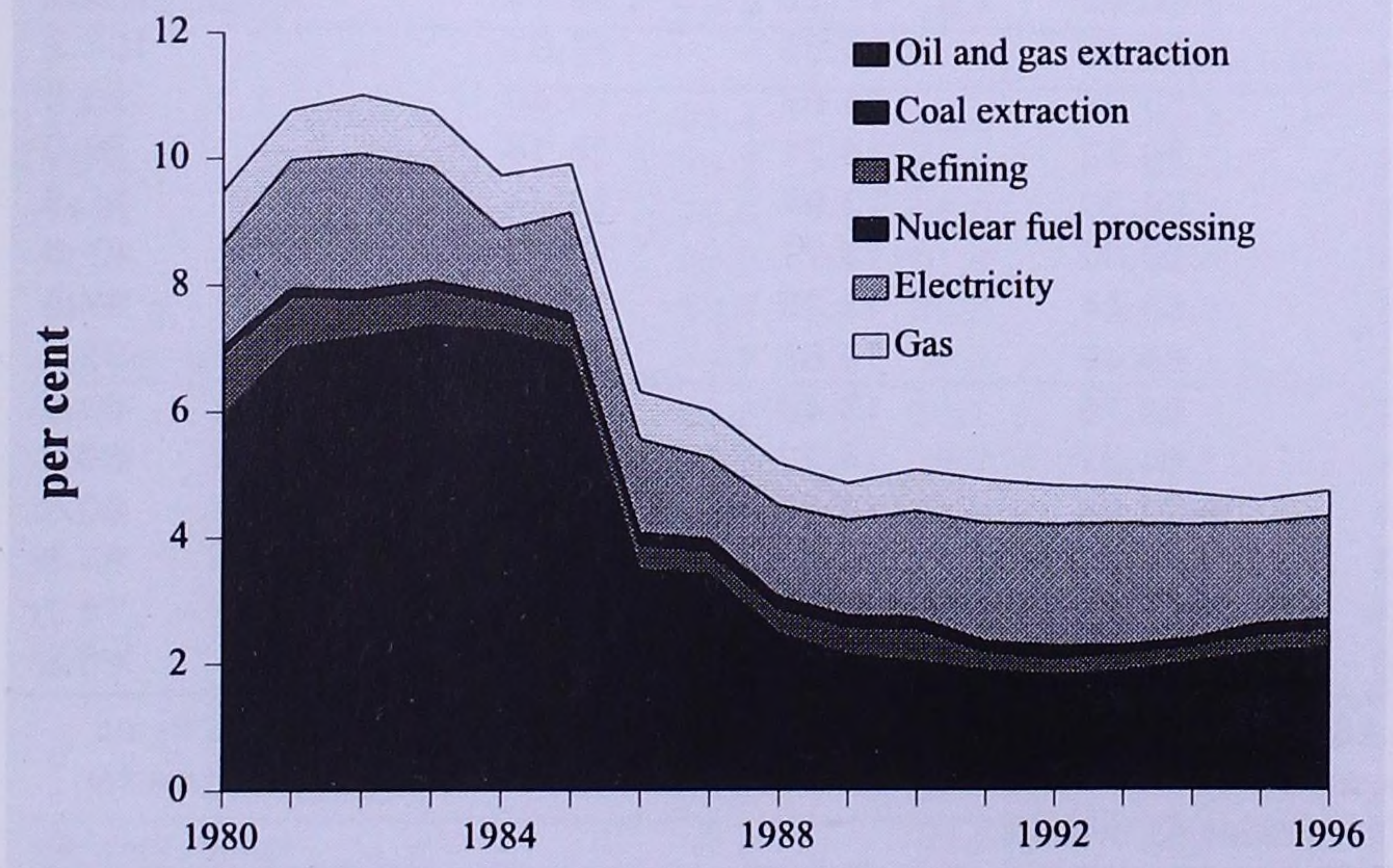
Energy in Brief now available on the internet
This free booklet has now been made available on the internet and can be found on the energy statistics site at http://www.dti.gov.uk/epa.

What it contains
This booklet summarises statistics on energy production, consumption and prices in the United Kingdom. The figures are taken from the 1997 edition of the "Digest of UK Energy Statistics", published on 31st July 1997. The following are extracts from the booklet:

THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE UK ECONOMY

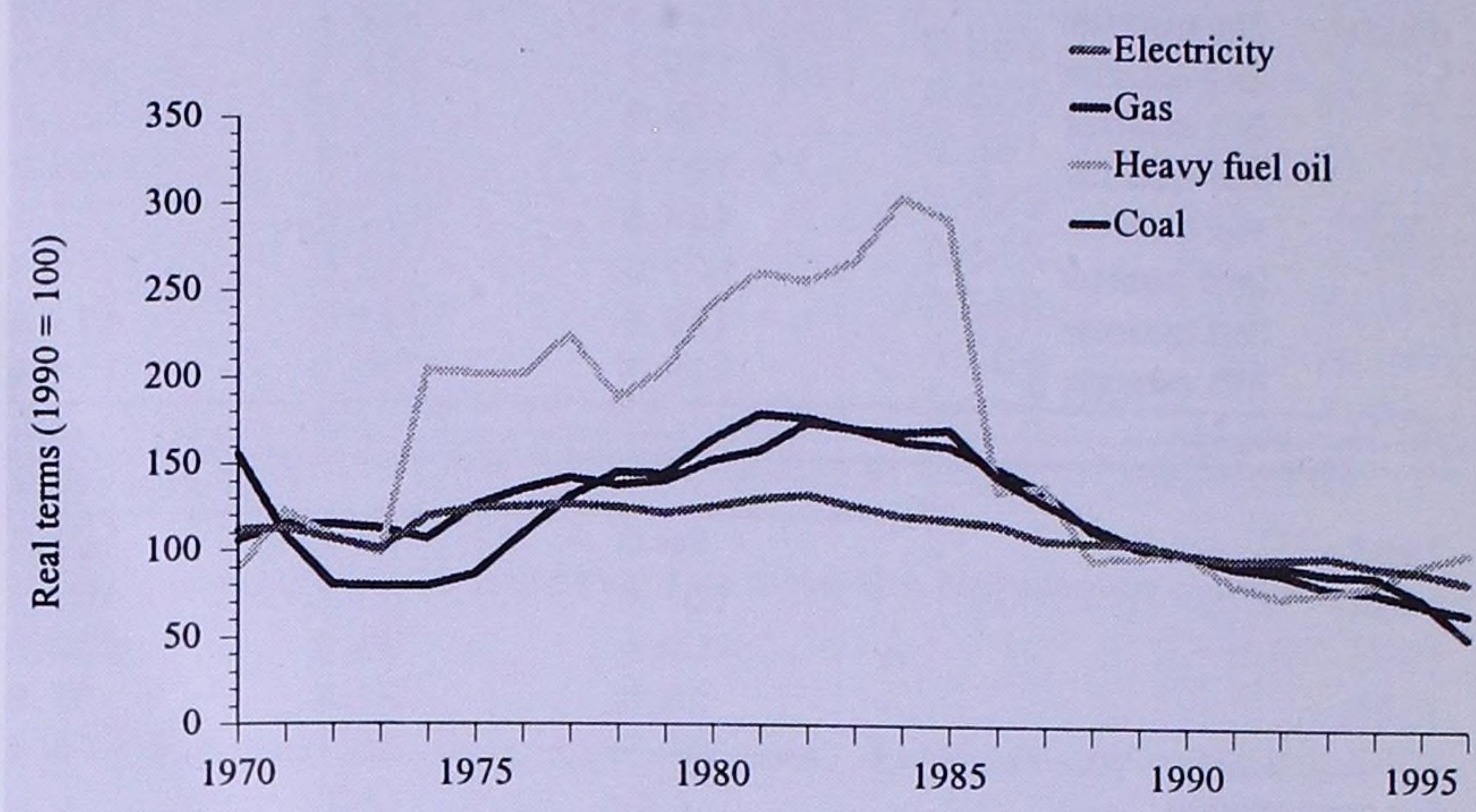
- 5% of GDP
- 7% of total investment
- 32% of industrial investment
- 7% of annual business expenditure on research and development
- 150,000 people directly employed (3½% of industrial employment) and more indirectly e.g. an estimated 300,000 in support of UK Continental Shelf production
- Trade surplus in fuels of £4½ billion in 1996

Contribution to GDP by the energy industries, 1980 to 1996



Source: Office for National Statistics

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector, 1970 to 1996



Real prices, 1990 = 100

	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996
Electricity	111.8	125.2	100.0	94.2	91.0	85.3
Gas	155.7	164.4	100.0	88.7	75.4	53.6
Heavy fuel oil	89.3	241.8	100.0	83.4	95.0	101.8
Coal	106.0	152.2	100.0	79.2	72.5	66.9
Industrial prices	**116.9**	**150.7**	**100.0**	**90.9**	**87.7**	**80.6**

Between 1990 and 1996 the real prices of gas, electricity and coal have fallen by 46½, 14½ and 33 per cent respectively. A major force behind the fall in gas prices is the 29 per cent fall between 1995 and 1996. In this period electricity prices fell by 6½ per cent and coal by 7½ per cent, meaning that the price of all three fuels remains at their lowest levels since records began in 1970. The real price of heavy fuel oil rose by 7 per cent between 1995 and 1996 as crude price rose, resulting in its 1996 level being 2 per cent higher than 1990.

Provisional figures for 1997 are available in this month's edition of "Energy Trends".

Additional copies
A copy of this booklet was supplied with the July edition of Energy Trends. If you would like further copies of this please contact Gillian Purkis, Room 1E44, Department of Trade and Industry, I Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (e-mail Gillian.Purkis@epad.dti.gov.uk), telephone 0171 215 26978 or fax 0171 215 2723.

Other DTI publications containing energy statistics

Further energy statistics can be found in the following publications produced by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997
The Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997 is the annual energy statistics publication of the DTI. The 1997 edition of the Digest is the latest in a series which began 47 years ago. With extensive tables, charts and commentary covering all the major aspects of energy, it provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of the last five years, with key series going back to the 1960s. It includes detailed information on production and consumption for individual fuels and for energy as a whole. The 1997 edition also contains new chapters on Combined Heat and Power and on Renewable sources of energy, in addition to the now regular annex on Energy and the Environment. The 1997 edition was published by The Stationery Office on 31 July 1997 and costs £29.95. To order your copy telephone The Stationery Office on 0171 873 9090.

Energy Report Volume 1
The 1997 Energy Report Volume 1, *Shaping Change*, updates Government energy policy following the May 1997 General Election, and offers details of the evolution of the energy sector towards full competition and of main developments within each of the energy sectors. Its statistics and analysis are an essential source of information about the UK energy scene, and the 1997 edition it contains in addition a set of over 100 energy indicators covering key energy issues such as the role of energy in the economy, depletion of fossil fuel resources, developments in the intensity of final energy use, fuel prices, competition, and the environmental impact of energy use, as well as international comparisons. *Shaping Change* was published by The Stationery Office on 16 September 1997, and can be ordered by calling The Stationery Office on 0171 873 9090.

Energy Report Volume 2
The Energy Report Volume 2 - Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom, more commonly known as the "Brown Book", is the pre-eminent source of information for all those with a professional or academic interest in the UK's oil and gas resources. The 1998 edition, to be published on Tuesday 28 April, will contain more information than ever before about the UK upstream industry; including information on the licensing and fiscal regimes governing it, production and remaining reserves levels. For the first time there will also be detailed information on the UK's offshore environmental regulations. The 1998 Brown Book, which will mark the 25th year that the report has been published, can be obtained from The Stationery Office on 0171 873 9090, at a cost of £45.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
On the 8 December 1997 The Stationery Office published Energy Paper 66 "Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom" on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry. This publication brings together, for the first time, statistics from a variety of sources to produce a comprehensive review of energy consumption in the UK since the 1970s. It includes chapters on:-

- The main trends in energy consumption in the UK since 1970.
- An analysis of the factors driving the changes in energy consumption; the impact of increasing activity, increased efficiency, and structural change in the economy.
- Detailed sector chapters covering energy use in industry, the domestic sector, transport and the services sector.

Energy Paper 66 is available from The Stationery Office priced £29.95. To order a copy call The Stationery Office on 0171 873 9090, or send a fax to them on 0171 873 8200.

ENERGY TRENDS: LIST OF ARTICLES FROM APRIL 1995

Each month we try to bring you more detailed analysis and information on specific topics through our articles. The list below details the topics we have covered in recent years. We would welcome your feedback on how useful you have found these articles and any views you may have on the type of article you would like to see in the future. If you would like copies of any of these articles or have any comments you would like to make; please contact Gillian Purkis on Tel: 0171 215 2697, Fax: 0171 215 2723, e-mail: Gillian.Purkis@epad.dti.gov.uk or write to her at the Energy Statistics Dissemination and Analysis Section, Room 1.E.44., Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

APRIL 1995	Final Energy Consumption in the UK in 1994
MAY 1995	DTI Exploration & Appraisal (E&A) Drilling Survey 1995
JUNE 1995	Foreign Trade in Fuels in 1994
JULY 1995	Renewable Energy Statistics and Trends for the United Kingdom - 1994
AUGUST 1995	Combined Heat and Power in the United Kingdom in 1994
SEPTEMBER 1995	Industrial Gas and Electricity Prices in the European Union
OCTOBER 1995	UK Natural Gas Developments
NOVEMBER 1995	1995 DTI UKCS Capital Expenditure Survey
DECEMBER 1995	Changing Demand for Petroleum Products in the UK
JANUARY 1996	Developments in the UK Electricity Market
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MARCH 1996	Changing Output and Employment in the UKCS Oil and Gas Extraction Industry
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DECEMBER 1996	1996 DTI UKCS Capital Expenditure Survey
JANUARY 1997	Industrial Gas and Electricity Prices in the European Union
FEBRUARY 1997	Energy Production and Consumption in the UK in 1996
MARCH 1997	Recent Trends in the Supply and Consumption Of Coal in the United Kingdom
APRIL 1997	DTI Exploration & Appraisal (E&A) Drilling Survey 1997
MAY 1997	Renewable Energy Statistics and Trends for the United Kingdom - 1996
JUNE 1997	Review of Energy Prices in 1996
JULY 1997	Domestic Gas and Electricity Prices in the European Union
AUGUST 1997	Combined Heat and Power in the UK in 1996
SEPTEMBER 1997	Recent Developments in Transport Fuels
OCTOBER 1997	Developments in the Natural Gas Industry
NOVEMBER 1997	Petrol and Diesel Prices in the European Union
DECEMBER 1997	1997 DTI UKCS Capital Investment Intention Survey
JANUARY 1998	UK Trade in Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
FEBRUARY 1998	Energy Production and Consumption in the UK 1997

CONTACT POINTS

Energy Trends is prepared by the Energy Policy & Analysis Unit of the Department of Trade & Industry. For data inquires, new subscriptions and subscription queries please telephone the Energy Trends helpdesk on 0171-215 2697 or write to "EnergyTrends", Room 1.E.44, Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Suggestions about changes to the content or scope of the bulletin should be sent to the same address.

More information on DTI energy publications is available on the Internet (http://www.dti.gov.uk/epa).

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

ENERGY*trends*

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

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

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

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