

ENERGY trends



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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

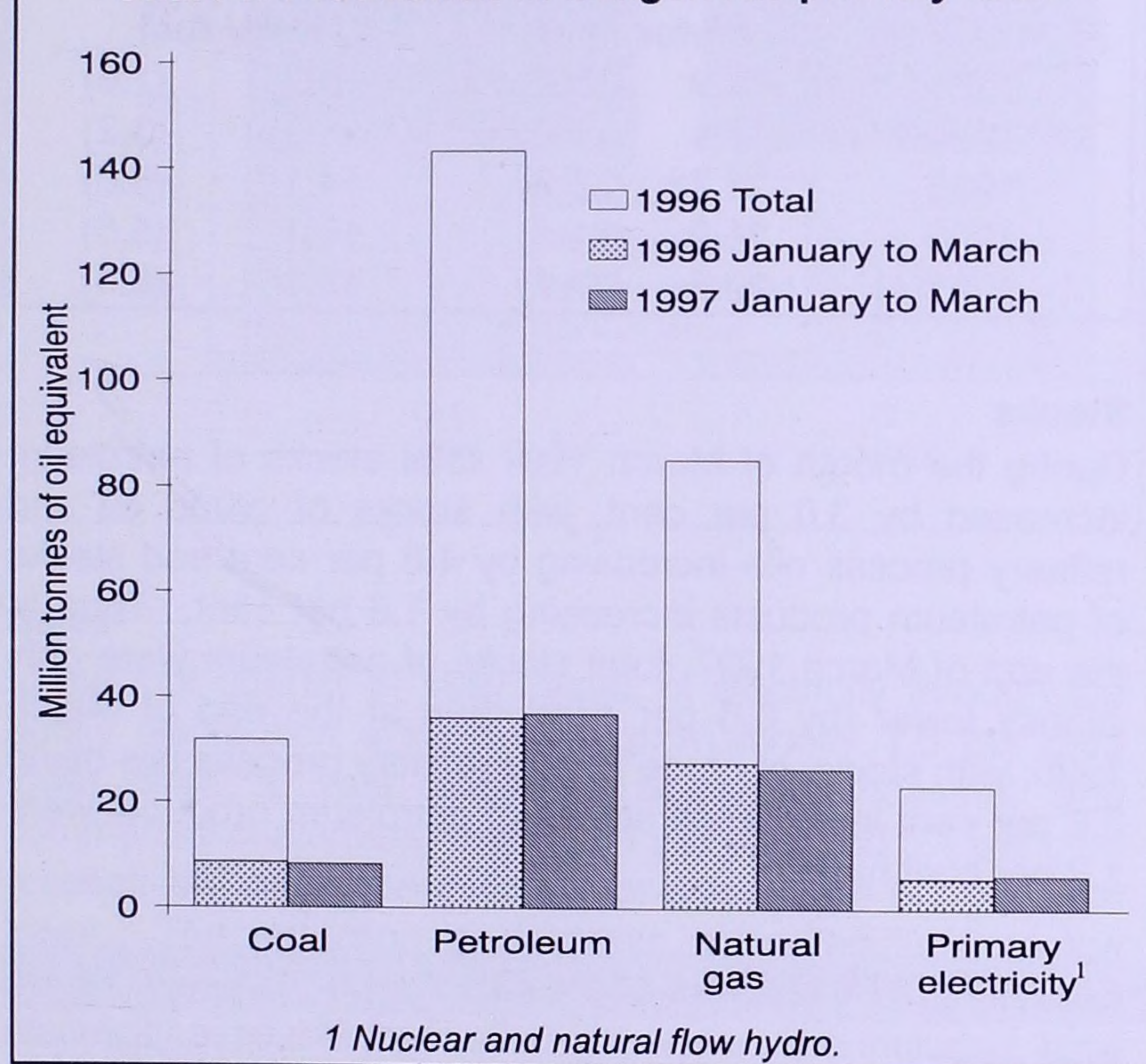
Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
Final consumers:		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Iron and steel	27, <i>excluding</i> 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Other industry	13, 20, 25, 36, 37, 41	Public administration	75, 80, 85
		Other services	90-93, 99
Transport	60-63	Domestic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

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the first quarter of 1997 was ½ per cent higher than a year earlier with nuclear electricity generation and oil production up 10½ per cent and 2½ per cent respectively. Coal and gas production fell by 4 per cent and 3½ per cent respectively.
- * Primary energy consumption in the first quarter of 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment was ½ per cent lower than a year ago with coal consumption down 9 per cent.
- * Coal stocks at the end of March 1997 were 2 million tonnes up on March 1996 because coal consumption (down 15 per cent) has fallen faster than production (down 4 per cent) while net imports have risen (up 49 per cent).
- * Average domestic prices for gas and electricity fell by 2½ and 5½ per cent respectively in real terms between first quarter of 1996 and first quarter of 1997. Overall domestic prices for fuel and light were down by 4 per cent in real terms.
- * An article on renewable energy statistics and trends for the United Kingdom is featured on page 20 of this issue.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



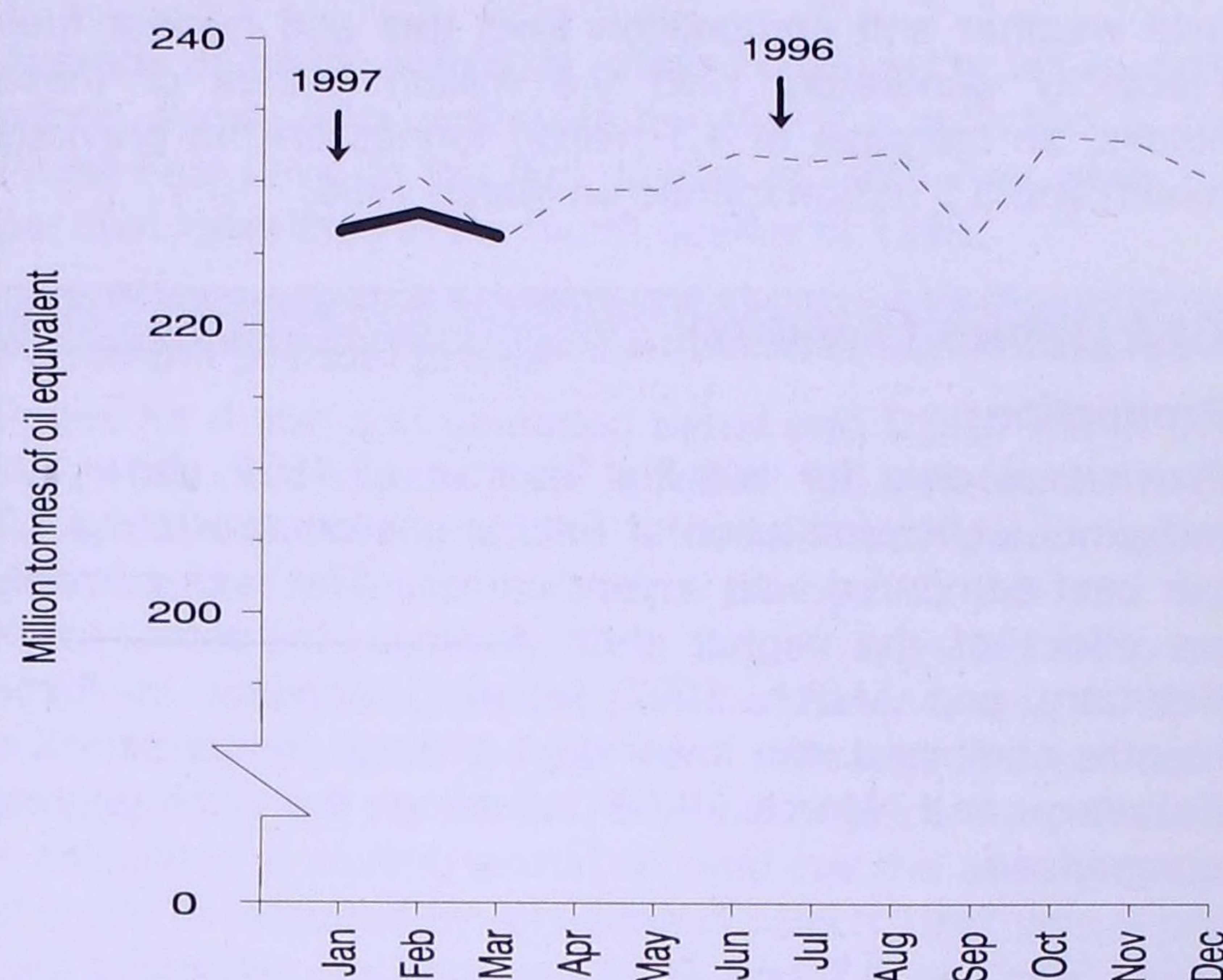
Indigenous production of primary fuels in the first quarter of 1997, at 78.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 0.3 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of oil and nuclear electricity rose by 2.4 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal and natural gas production fell by 4.1 per cent, and by 3.3 per cent respectively compared with a year ago.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, during the first quarter of 1997 was 63.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 6.9 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas fell by 14.8 per cent, 3.0 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 1.8 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas and petroleum rose by 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively, whilst consumption of coal fell by 8.7 per cent.

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



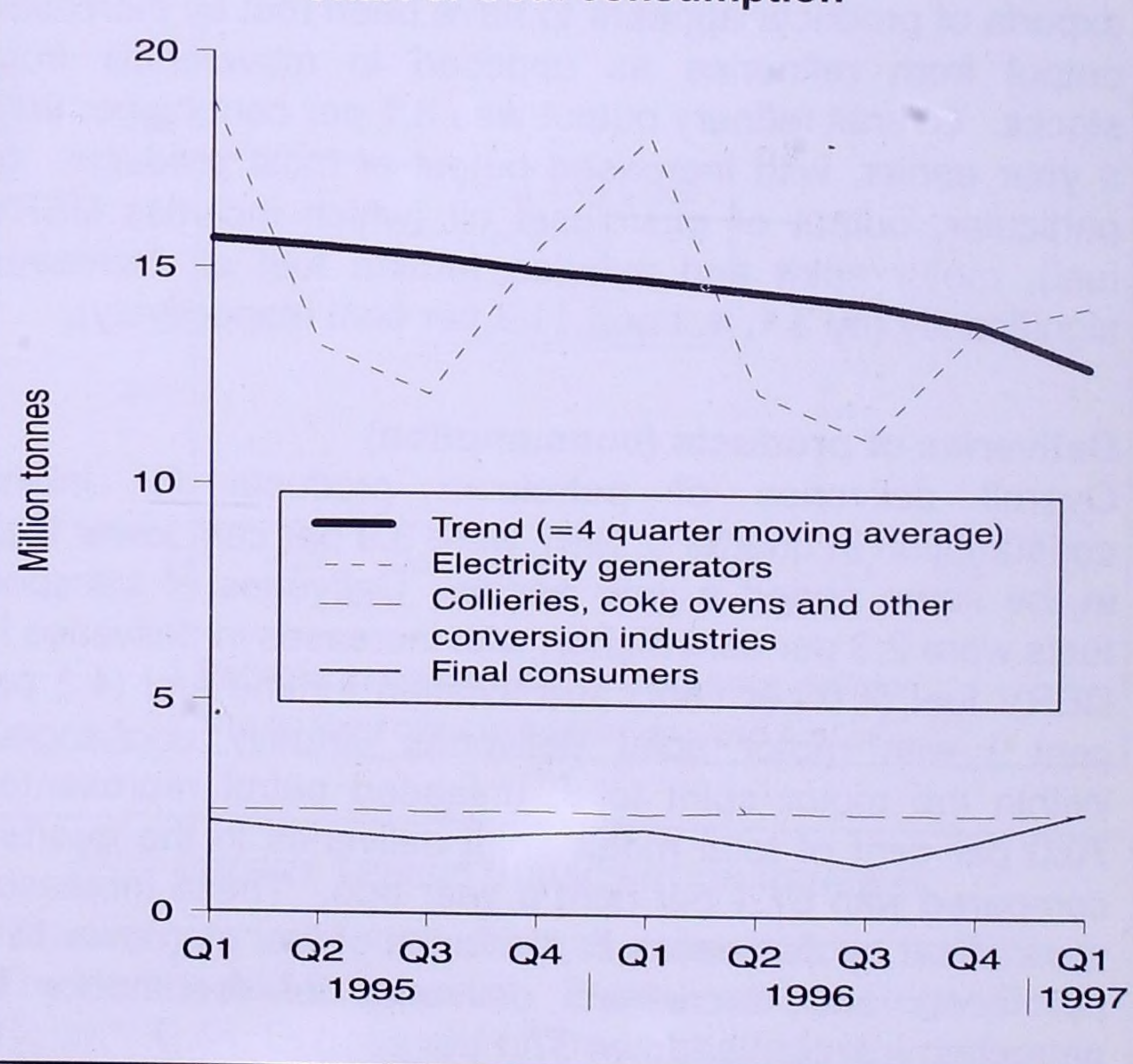
¹ Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production

Provisional figures for the first quarter of 1997 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 4.2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 13.1 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 4.0 per cent and opencast production was also down 4.0 per cent.

Chart 3: Coal consumption



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from the first quarter of 1997 was 19.0 million tonnes. This is 15.0 per cent lower than in the same months of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 74 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 21.6 per

cent. Disposals to the industrial and domestic sectors rose substantially but from particularly low levels a year earlier. Recent trends in coal consumption are shown in Chart 3.

Stocks

Coal stocks usually fall in March due to seasonal demand, but in March 1997 they rose by 1.2 million tonnes to stand at 15.0 million tonnes, 2.0 million tonnes higher than at the end of March 1996. This was because demand by generators in particular had fallen away, both because of mild weather and competition from gas and nuclear fuel. Electricity generators hold 9.8 million tonnes of these stocks, an increase of 1.1 million tonnes on the previous month and 3.5 million tonnes on March 1996.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the first quarter of 1997 show that indigenous UK production of natural gas decreased by 3.3 per cent compared with a year earlier. This was primarily an effect of the higher than average temperatures in February and March 1997 reducing demand in these months combined with lower than average temperatures in February and March 1996 affecting the year-on-year comparison.

In the quarter, exports of gas increased by 22.6 per cent while imports fell by 11.1 per cent compared to a year ago, and gas input into the inland transmission system (Gas Transmitted) was 4.0 per cent lower than a year ago.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing the first quarter of 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGL's increased by 2.4 per cent, although exports of crude oil and NGL's fell by 13.8 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 10.5 per cent higher than in quarter 1 1996 while imports were 19.4 per cent lower. The increase in exports of products appears to have been met by increased output from refineries as opposed to movements from stocks. Overall refinery output was 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, with increased output of most products. In particular, output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel all increased significantly (by 3.1, 4.3 and 11.7 per cent respectively).

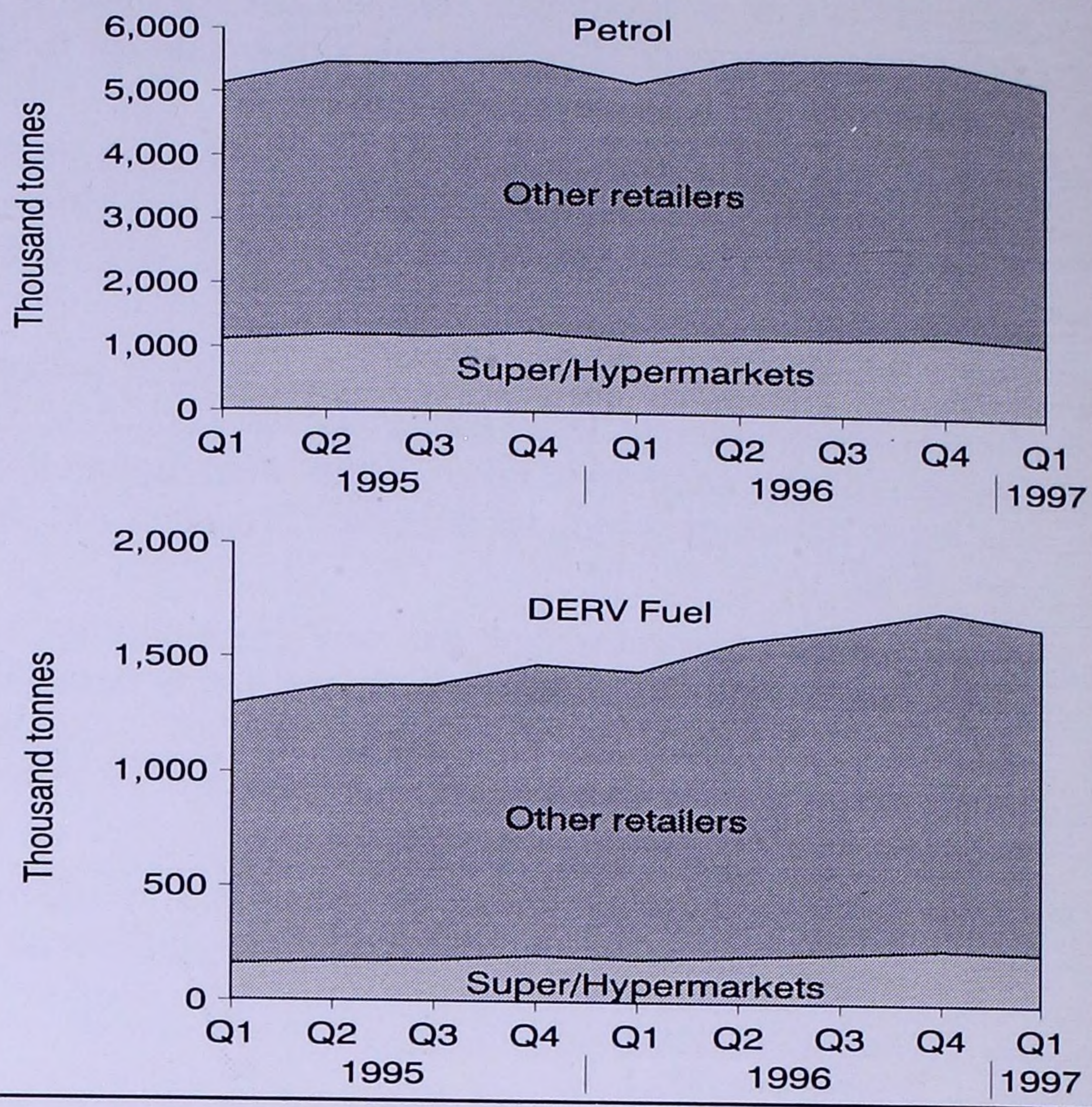
Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption in quarter 1 1997 were 3.9 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 2.3 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries in DERV fuel (4.6 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (4.3 per cent) with motor spirit deliveries virtually unchanged. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 70.0 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries in the quarter, compared with 67.1 per cent a year ago. These increases were offset by decreases in deliveries of fuel oil (down 15.7 per cent) and decreased deliveries of feedstocks to petrochemical plants (down 37.1 per cent).

The table below shows the share of first quarter 1997 UK retail deliveries (and total UK deliveries) of motor spirit and DERV accounted for by Super/hypermarkets. In the first quarter of 1997, these outlets accounted for 22.5 per cent of retail deliveries of motor spirit, an increase on their share in

the first quarter of 1996 (21.9 per cent). Chart 4 shows the levels of these deliveries in recent quarters.

Chart 4: Super/Hypermarket share of UK retail deliveries



Super/Hypermarket share of UK Retail Deliveries (Share of total UK deliveries given in brackets)				
First quarter	Motor spirit		DERV fuel	
1993	13.9	(13.6)	5.2	(1.6)
1994	17.4	(17.0)	9.3	(3.2)
1995	21.7	(21.3)	14.1	(5.0)
1996	21.9	(21.5)	15.1	(5.5)
1997(e)	22.5	(22.2)	16.1	(6.4)

Stocks

During the month of March 1997 total stocks of petroleum increased by 3.0 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 4.8 per cent and stocks of petroleum products increasing by 1.6 per cent. Thus at the end of March 1997, total stocks of petroleum were only slightly lower (by 0.6 per cent) than at the end of March 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 2.8 per cent lower while stocks of petroleum products were 1.2 per cent higher.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the first quarter of 1997 was 3.7 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1996. For the statistical months used by the electricity industry, temperatures over this period were 1.8 degrees Celsius higher than a year earlier; although January 1997 was cold, February and March were mild. Coal use was 22.0 per cent down on a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 33.2 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was up 11.5 per cent. A number of nuclear reactors were not available for part of the January to March quarter in 1996.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the first quarter of 1997 was 2.3 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 30.4 per cent, with four additional stations

contributing to the 1997 figure. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 26.0 per cent (10½ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 70.7 per cent (1 TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from coal and oil because the power stations at both Didcot (one unit from June 1996 and another from March 1997) and Ballylumford (from October 1996) began to burn gas in some of their generating sets. They are now included in the other conventional steam category as mixed fired stations. As a result other conventional steam stations supplied 23.7 per cent (1½ TWh) more electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The supply from nuclear stations rose by 11.2 per cent. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was 6.0 per cent lower than a year ago) and net imports down 0.4 per cent are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 2.3 per cent lower than a year earlier.

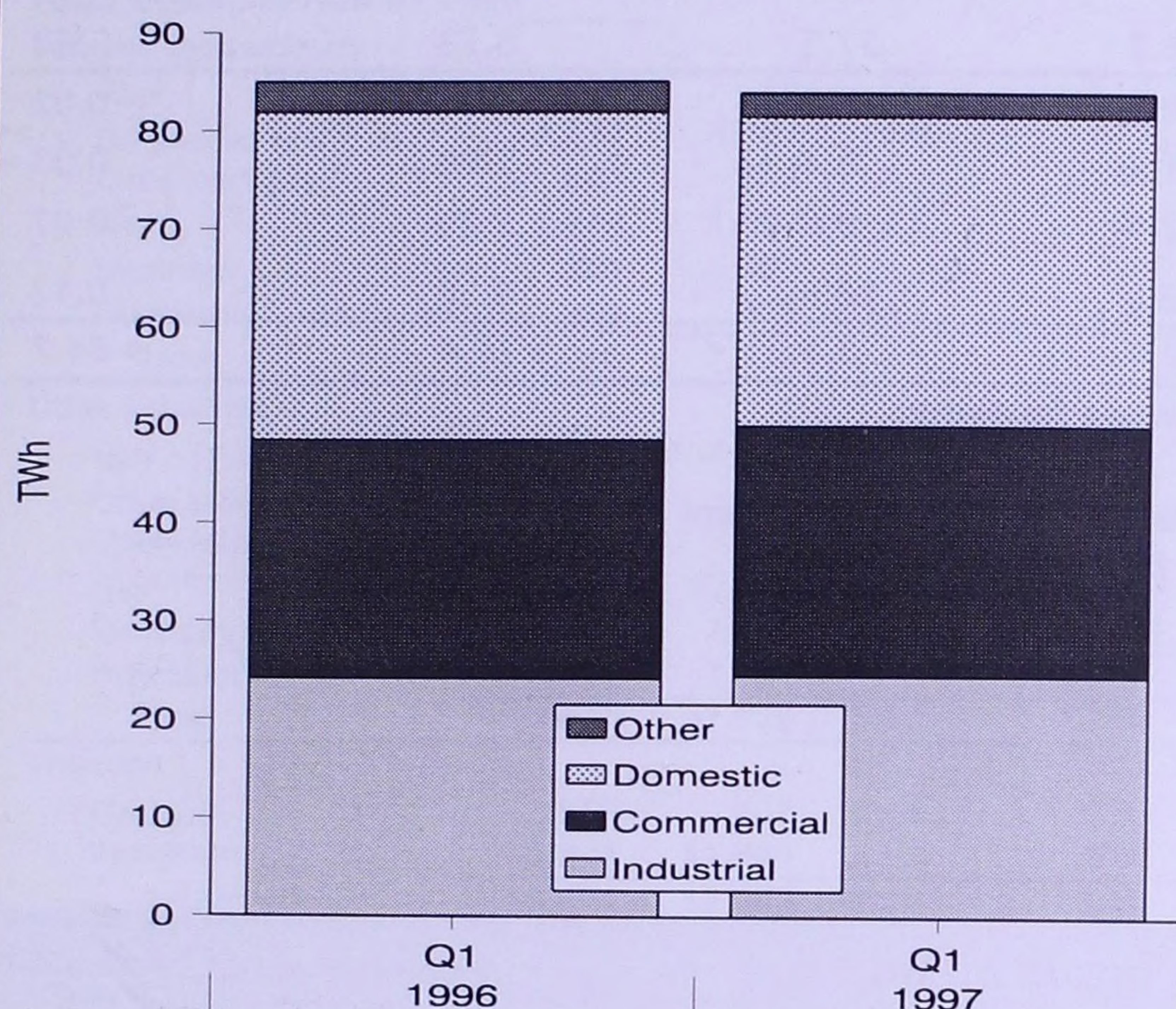
prices rose by 6 per cent reflecting higher crude oil prices in 1996, but have fallen by 4.8 per cent in real terms in quarter 1 1997 as demand and crude prices have eased. The combined index for domestic fuel and light has fallen by 3.8 per cent in real terms between quarter 1 1996 and quarter 1 1997, 1.4 per cent in quarter 1 of 1997 alone. Increases in duty rates announced in the Budget and a reduction in the intense levels of competition witnessed in the first quarter of 1996, have resulted in a real increase in the index for petrol and oil of 2.2 per cent in the year to quarter 1 1997.

Average domestic electricity prices continued to fall in cash prices, mainly as a continuing result of the reduction in the Fossil Fuel Levy. In the first quarter of 1997 they were 1.3 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1996.

Petroleum product prices

Prices for 4 star and unleaded petrol and DERV fell in the month to mid-March 1997 (Table 30). Between mid-February and mid-March the price of 4-star petrol, super unleaded and premium unleaded fell by 1.2, 0.8 and 1.2 pence per litre respectively. Over the same period the price of DERV fuel fell by 1 pence per litre. Since March 1996 4 star prices have risen 8.4 per cent, unleaded 8.8 per cent and DERV by 8.9 per cent. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in March 1997 was 9 per cent lower than in February 1997 and 7.6 per cent lower than March 1996. The fall in the price of crude oil is reflected in retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil which have fallen by 8.4 and 9.5 per cent respectively during March 1997.

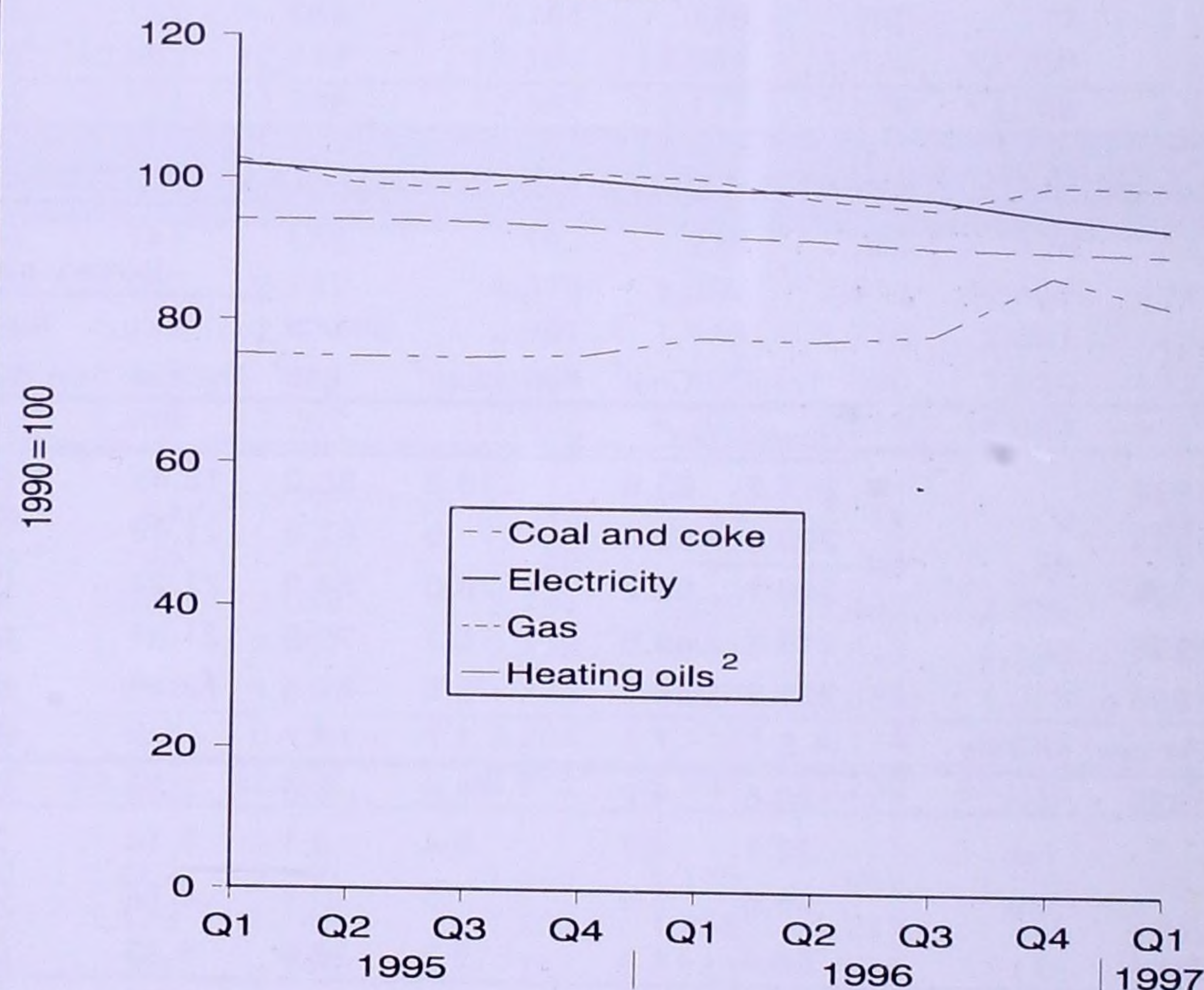
Chart 5: Electricity sales - most recent 3 months compared with same 3 months a year earlier



Sales

In the first quarter of 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 1.3 per cent lower than a year earlier. Sales to industrial and commercial customers rose by 1.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively while domestic sector sales were 6.1 per cent lower. The reduction in domestic sales results from the milder weather described above. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the first quarter of 1997 was 1.5 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 5 shows how the domestic sector is dominant in sales of electricity during the first quarter of the year with commercial and industrial sales accounting for shares of 30 per cent each.

Chart 6: Fuel prices for the domestic sector in real terms¹



¹ Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.

² The heating oils are bottled gas and fuel oil.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices (Table 29), fell in real terms for all fuels except heating oils in the year to quarter 1 1997. Electricity prices fell by 5.3 per cent, gas by 2.6 and coal by 0.9 per cent. During the year to quarter 1 1997 heating oil

ENERGY TRENDS SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

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TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
						Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1992		226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993		235.2	42.2	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994		257.0	30.5	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995		269.9	33.3	143.5	71.1	21.36	0.49
1996 p		282.6	31.9	143.0	84.6	22.75	0.35
Per cent change		+ 4.7	-4.1	-0.4	+ 19.0	+ 6.5	-28.5
1996	Jan	24.8	2.3	12.3	8.3	1.87	0.03
	Feb	25.2	2.8	11.5	9.1	1.74	0.02
	Mar*	27.8	3.5	12.1	10.0	2.12	0.02
Total		77.8	8.6	35.9	27.5	5.73	0.07
1997	Jan	26.5r	2.2	12.9	9.5r	1.98	0.02
	Feb	24.7r	2.8	11.4r	8.4r	2.06	0.03
	Mar* p	26.8	3.3	12.5	8.6	2.29	0.07
Total		78.0	8.3	36.8	26.5	6.33	0.12
Per cent change		+ 0.3	-4.1	+ 2.4	-3.3	+ 10.4	+ 84.2

- 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

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Natural		Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Natural		Net imports
						Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴						Nuclear	flow hydro	
		<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected⁶ (annualised rates)</i>						
1992		217.2	63.6	78.3	55.0	18.45	0.47	1.44	220.1	63.9	78.8	57.1	18.32	0.48	1.44
1993		220.4	55.6	78.9	62.6	21.49	0.39	1.44	220.7	55.0	78.2	63.3	21.34	0.39	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	221.9	52.3	78.8	67.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995		219.3	49.8	76.2	70.0	21.37	0.49	1.40	223.3	50.1	77.3	72.7	21.37	0.47	1.40
1996 p		231.8	46.2	78.6	82.4	22.76	0.35	1.46	231.1	46.1	78.4	82.0	22.78	0.35	1.46
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>+ 5.7</i>	<i>- 7.2</i>	<i>+ 3.1</i>	<i>+ 17.7</i>	<i>+ 6.5</i>	<i>- 28.5</i>	<i>+ 4.4</i>	<i>+ 3.5</i>	<i>- 8.0</i>	<i>+ 1.5</i>	<i>+ 12.8</i>	<i>+ 6.6</i>	<i>- 24.5</i>	<i>+ 4.3</i>
1996	Jan	20.6	4.2	5.8	8.6	1.87	0.03	0.12	227.2	47.1	77.5	78.7	22.25	0.24	1.38
	Feb	22.1	4.7	6.4	9.1	1.74	0.02	0.12	230.2	49.5	79.2	78.6	21.26	0.22	1.39
	Mar*	25.6	5.5	7.5	10.4	2.12	0.02	0.14	225.8	48.7	71.4	81.9	21.96	0.15	1.66
Total		68.4	14.4	19.7	28.0	5.73	0.07	0.37	227.7	48.4	76.0	79.8	21.83	0.21	1.48
1997	Jan	21.4r	4.2	6.1	8.9	1.98	0.02	0.11	226.6r	44.7r	78.5r	78.2r	23.69r	0.20r	1.33
	Feb	19.8r	3.9	5.9	7.8r	2.06	0.03	0.11	227.8r	45.3r	76.7r	78.7r	25.25r	0.36r	1.37
	Mar* p	22.4	4.1	7.1	8.6	2.29	0.07	0.11	226.2	42.7	73.8	84.0	23.78	0.53	1.37
Total		63.6	12.3	19.2	25.4	6.33	0.12	0.34	226.8	44.2	76.3	80.3	24.24	0.36	1.36
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>- 6.9</i>	<i>- 14.8</i>	<i>- 3.0</i>	<i>- 9.5</i>	<i>+ 10.4</i>	<i>+ 84.2</i>	<i>- 8.1</i>	<i>- 0.4</i>	<i>- 8.7</i>	<i>+ 0.4</i>	<i>+ 0.7</i>	<i>+ 11.1</i>	<i>+ 77.2</i>	<i>- 8.1</i>

- 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. Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-jected and non-energy use of gas.
- 4. Includes generation at wind stations. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.
- 5. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.
- 6. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

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

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

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

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

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

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

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

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

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

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

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

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

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

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

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

16. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports ²	Exports
		Total ¹	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+ 19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		52,630	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996 p		49,748	32,223	16,315	16,634	17,622	988
Per cent change		-5.5	-8.3	-0.3	+ 10.6	+ 10.9	+ 15.1
1996	Jan	3,694	2,469	1,126	+ 869	937	68
	Feb	4,393	2,896	1,402	+ 1,451	1,536	85
	Mar*	5,537	3,642	1,791	+ 1,539	1,625	87
Total		13,624	9,006	4,319	+ 3,859	4,099	240
1997	Jan	3,457r	2,275r	1,090r	+ 1,689r	1,903r	213r
	Feb	4,399r	2,934r	1,380r	+ 1,949r	2,048r	99r
	Mar* p	5,196	3,434	1,675	+ 2,107 e	2,214 e	106 e
Total		13,053	8,643	4,145	+ 5,746	6,164	418
Per cent change		-4.2	-4.0	-4.0	+ 48.9	+ 50.4	+ 74.1

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			Industry ²	Domestic ²	Other ³	
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens				Other conversion industries ¹
1992		100,620	79	78,509	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993		86,783	48	66,163	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,764	22	62,387	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,974	8	59,620	8,664	982	4,301	2,848	551
1996 p		71,071r	8	54,837	8,635	946	3,465r	2,937r	242
Per cent change		-7.7	-5.4	-8.0	-0.3	-3.7	-19.4	+ 3.1	-56.0
1996	Jan	6,485	1	5,168	643	50	304	293	26
	Feb	7,345	0	5,961	654	59	286	346	38
	Mar*	8,547	1	6,896	841	108	370	272	59
Total		22,376	2	18,026	2,138	216	960	911	123
1997	Jan	6,550	1	5,077	669	87	328	381	7
	Feb	6,092r	0	4,368	668	64	420r	549r	24
	Mar* p	6,382	1	4,687	852	83	471	257	31
Total		19,023	2	14,132	2,189	233	1,219	1,187	62
Per cent change		-15.0	-10.5	-21.6	+ 2.4	+ 7.9	+ 26.9	+ 30.4	-49.7

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	
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1996 p		14,491	10,369	9,112	1,228	29	4,122
1996	Jan	16,153	9,696	8,717	909	70	6,457
	Feb	14,653	8,622	7,413	1,156	53	6,032
	Mar*	12,989	7,483	6,377	1,050	57	5,506
1997	Jan	13,005	9,111	8,002	1,084	25	3,894
	Feb	13,768	9,774	8,662	1,078	34	3,994
	Mar* p	14,967	10,952	9,806	1,120	25	4,015
<i>Absolute change:</i>							
<i>in latest month</i>		+ 1,199	+ 1,178	+ 1,145	+ 42	-9	+ 21
<i>on a year ago</i>		+ 1,978	+ 3,468	+ 3,429	+ 71	-31	-1,490

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					
		Net	Iron and	Other		Total		Net		Total		
		Production	imports ²	steel industry ³	industry ^{4,5}	Domestic ⁵	use	Production	imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	use
1992		6,528	+ 305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+ 55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	22	1,149
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	408	150	6,726	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 372	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996 p		6,222	+ 556r	6,611r	525r	230r	7,366r	796	-44	724r	54	778r
Per cent change		-0.1	+49.7	+ 6.2	+51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	-5.3	-24.4	+ 2.3	-14.3	+ 1.0
1995	1st quarter	1,550	+ 3	1,536	93	40	1,669	183	-22	189	18	207
	2nd quarter	1,573	+ 20	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	-5	207	14	221
	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 207	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 142	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 26	1,583r	95r	37	1,715	175	-17	184	12	196
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 228	1,685r	152r	98	1,935	210	-11	197	14	211
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 191	1,601r	131r	64	1,797	204	-9	180	13	193
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 112r	1,742r	146r	31r	1,919r	207	-7r	164	15	179
1997	1st quarter p	1,564	222	1,688	145	65	1,898	197	-1	171	15	186
Per cent change		+ 1.8	(+)	+ 6.6	+ 52.7	+ 75.1	+ 10.7	+ 12.8	-96.5	-7.1	+ 25.0	-5.1

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

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

3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

4. Includes own use by fuel producers.

5. Includes an estimate of imports; the proportion of imported coke and breeze within consumption has been reassessed this quarter.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

(Formerly Table 10)

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1992		74	57	131	167	6	8
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996 p		77	35	112	265	7	28
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 28.3	-7.9	+ 14.3	+ 8.6	(+)	+ 47.4
1994	4th quarter	18	14	32	49	-	5
1995	1st quarter	11	6	17	72	-	5
	2nd quarter	19	14	33	52	-	3
	3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	-	5
	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter p	22	9	31	62	2	4
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 15.8	+ 50.0	+ 24.0	-6.1		

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

(Formerly Table 11)

		Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ²	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ³
1992		12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	5,420	22
1993		13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,941	3,876	939	9,709	2.0	3,547	16
1995		17,829	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.1	4,228	18
1996 p		21,378	3,981	1,097	14,753	2.5	4,375	18
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 19.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	+ 34.7		+ 3.5	
1994	4th quarter	4,604	1,040	269	2,873	2.2	922	15
1995	1st quarter	4,892	915	221	3,310	2.5	901	16
	2nd quarter	4,119	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	1,055	19
	3rd quarter	3,829	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,200	19
	4th quarter	4,989	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,072	16
1996	1st quarter	5,382	944	297	3,794	2.7	943	15
	2nd quarter	4,749	980	242	3,120	2.3	1,178	22
	3rd quarter	4,838r	853	279	3,205r	2.2	1,175	21
	4th quarter p	6,409	1,104	278	4,634	2.7	1,078	16
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 28.5	+ 9.8	-27.5	+ 47.0		+ 0.6	

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

(Formerly Table 24A)

	Tariff rate			Annual	Number	Start	Conditions the tariff allows for:				
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)			Capacity	of years	date					
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services								
1 CATS		38.0		Large	12	1998	c				a - Priority rights
2 CATS			45.0	Large	12	1998	c	f	g	h	b - Send or pay
3 CATS			45.0	Large	8	1998	c	f	g	h	c - Annual charge
4 Northern Leg gas pipe		56.0		Small	12	2000	b				d - New capital expense
5 J-Block infrastructure		18.0		Large	6	1998	b				e - Processing offshore
6 J-Block infrastructure			26.0	Large	6	1998	b				n f - Processing onshore
7 J-Block infrastructure			35.0	Large	6	1998	b	e		h j k l	n o g - NGLs
8 Eagles			45.0	Large	12	1998	b	e	f	g h	n h - Water
											i - Salt
											j - Sulphur
Oil systems			(pounds sterling/barrel)								k - CO2
9 Ninian pipeline system		0.10		Large	15	1997	c				l - H2S
10 Forties pipeline system			1.20	Small	6	1999	b		f	g h i k l	m - N ₂
11 Forties pipeline system			0.80	Large	5	1998	b		f	g h i k l	n - Compression
12 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	6	1998	b				o - Other
13 Scott	2.20-2.60			Large	more than 5	1998		d	e	g h	n o

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems	Oil systems
1. Equal priority. Transportation only tariff based on a daily reserved capacity charged monthly.	9. No comments.
2. Equal priority. Bundled tariff based on a daily reserved capacity charged monthly.	10. No comments.
3. Bundled tariff based on a daily reserved capacity charged monthly.	11. No comments.
4. Equivalent to 5.5p/Therm.	12. Third party pipeline liquids will be delivered into the Brae System via third party pipeline access.
5. Equal priority.	13. Equal priority. Capital expense recovered through tariff. £2.40/barrel for the first 21 million barrels, £2.20/barrel for all volumes between 21 and 28 million barrels, £2.60/barrel for all volumes over 28 million barrels.
6. Equal priority. Includes compression of quality specification gas.	
7. Equal priority.	
8. No comments.	

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

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

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

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

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

(Formerly Table 8)

		Gross gas production ¹	Exports	Imports	Gas available ²	Indigenous	Gas imported	Gas transmitted ³
		GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1992		597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921
1993		703,166	6,824	48,528	703,578	93.1	6.9	699,050
1994		750,860	9,557	33,053	724,116	95.4	4.6	724,832
1995		822,726r	11,232	19,457	777,424r	97.5	2.5	777,483
1996 p		979,440r	14,944	19,804	922,881r	97.9	2.1	908,072
Per cent change		+ 19.0	+ 33.0	+ 1.8	+ 18.7			+ 16.8
1996	Jan	106,529	1,355	2,207	101,418	97.8	2.2	105,967
	Feb	106,768	1,215	2,098	102,776	98.0	2.0	106,067
	Mar	104,723	1,519	2,152	99,921	97.8	2.2	99,943
Total		318,020	4,089	6,457	304,115	97.9	2.1	311,977
1997	Jan	121,336r	1,768	1,955	115,921r	98.3	1.7	116,965r
	Feb	96,230	1,627	1,791	93,759	98.1	1.9	95,968
	Mar p	89,805	1,617	1,997	87,440	97.7	2.3	86,667
Total		307,371	5,012	5,743	297,120	98.1	1.9	299,600
Per cent change		-3.3	+ 22.6	-11.1	-2.3			-4.0

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

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

GWh

(Formerly Table 9)

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

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.
2. Gas sales reported for Q3 1996 were extra high because of exceptional delays in invoicing. Adjustments have therefore been made to move consumption to earlier quarters of 1996.
3. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside front cover).
4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

(Formerly Table 12)

		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
		<i>Million tonnes</i>						<i>Thousand tonnes</i>					
1992		94.3	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899 2,546
1993		100.2	94.0	6.2	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890 2,478
1994		126.9	119.0	7.9	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644 2,313
1995		130.3	121.8	8.5	44,872	1,110	47,590	41,241	78,337r	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,418 2,465
1996 p		129.8	121.8	8.1	47,741r	997	48,275r	41,896r	75,624	8,203	1,824	9,170	26,018 2,664
<i>Per cent change</i>		-0.4	-	-5.5	+6.4	-10.2	+1.4	+1.6	-3.5	+6.5	+35.1	-7.2	+6.6 +8.1
1996	Jan	11.1	10.5	0.7	4,366	73	3,685	3,116	7,137r	712	142	820r	2,316 163
	Feb	10.5	9.9	0.7	3,454	61	3,647	3,390	6,535r	470	213	774	1,629 189
	Mar	11.0	10.5	0.7	4,391	172	3,725	3,385	6,498r	536	196	928	1,823 226
Total		32.6	30.9	2.1	12,211	306	11,057	9,891	20,170	1,718	551	2,522	5,768 578
1997	Jan	11.7	10.9	0.8	4,803	4	3,501	2,793	5,563	864	157	639	2,363 227
	Feb	10.3	9.6	0.7	3,256	62	3,605	3,139	5,544	639	173	695	1,849 191
	Mar p	11.3	10.6	0.7	3,869	50	4,462	3,922	6,278	749	210	699	2,159 217
Total		33.4	31.2	2.2	11,928	116	11,568	9,854	17,385	2,252	540	2,033	6,371 635
<i>Per cent change</i>		+2.4	+0.9	+3.7	-2.3	-62.1	+4.6	-0.4	-13.8	+31.1	-2.0	-19.4	+10.5 +9.9

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 petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 16)

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
		Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵	Light distillates ⁶	Kerosene & gas/diesel ⁷	Fuel oils ⁸	Other products ⁹	Total products	Net bilaterals ¹⁰	Stocks in UK ¹¹	Total stocks
1992		5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993		5,573	1,642	457	7,671	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994		5,402	1,720	428	7,651	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995		5,076	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996 p		4,970	1,461	570	7,045	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,964	16,491
<i>Per cent change</i>		-2.1	+45.7	-3.1	+4.5	+1.1	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6	-0.7	-0.5	+1.7	+1.5
1996	Jan	5,137	1,283	368	6,495	2,706	2,243	2,343	1,501	8,792	1,908	13,379	15,287
	Feb	5,122	1,386	555	7,138	2,501	2,032	2,900	1,452	8,885	1,887	14,136	16,023
1996	Mar	5,621	1,243	556	7,495	2,412	2,166	2,939	1,502	9,019	1,886	14,628	16,514
1997	Jan	5,294	1,472	533	7,342	2,646	2,063	2,753	1,405	8,867	1,455	14,754	16,209
	Feb	4,933	1,385	591	6,953	2,502	2,221	2,800	1,459	8,983	1,456	14,480	15,936
1997	Mar p	5,287	1,403	555	7,288	2,470	2,365	2,974	1,313	9,123	1,456	14,954	16,410
<i>Per cent change</i>		-5.9	+12.9	-0.2	-2.8	+2.4	+9.2	+1.2	-12.6	+1.2	-22.8	+2.2	-0.6

1. Stocks held at refineries, terminals and power stations. Stocks in the wholesale distribution system and certain stocks at offshore fields (UK Continental Shelf [UKCS]), and others held under approved bilateral agreements are also included.
2. Stocks of crude oil, NGLs and process oil at UK refineries.
3. Stocks of crude oil and NGLs at UKCS pipeline terminals.
4. Stocks of crude oil in tanks and partially loaded tankers at offshore fields (UKCS).
5. 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, naptha (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

(Formerly Table 13)

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro- leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,816	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996 p	96,660	6,623	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	+4.2	+2.2	+17.1	+4.4	+0.7	+8.3	+4.2	+2.9	+6.0	+20.0	+6.4	+4.6	-11.9	-11.0
1996 Jan	7,783	573	16	7,194	145	11	234	2,336	639	356	2,239	897	102	94
Feb	7,073	510	85	6,478	115	9	246	1,852	529	369	2,156	846	83	138
Mar	7,932	552	-26	7,406	146	12	211	2,289	656	362	2,278	981	110	223
Total	22,788	1,635	75	21,078	406	32	691	6,477	1,824	1,087	6,673	2,724	295	455
1997 Jan	7,973	566	9	7,398	173	14	251	2,323	650	399	2,344	941	78	86
Feb	7,370r	522	-12	6,869	155	11	224	2,126	662	302	2,168	843	99	166
Mar p	8,009	563	-22	7,468	156	10	258	2,305	726	285	2,368	929	97	194
Total	23,352	1,651	-25	21,735	484	35	733	6,754	2,038	986	6,880	2,713	274	446
Per cent change	+2.5	+1.0	(-)	+3.1	+19.2	+9.4	+6.1	+4.3	+11.7	-9.3	+3.1	-0.4	-7.1	-2.0

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

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

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 14)

		Naphtha (LDF) ⁵		Motor Spirit		Kerosene				Gas/diesel oil		Lubricating			
		Total ^{1,2,3}	Butane ⁴ and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	Total	of which Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil		Derv		Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	oils
								Premier	Standard domestic	Other	fuel				
1992		75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994		74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995		73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,267	2,420	895
1996 p		75,357	2,494	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,979	878	2,146	864
Per cent change		+2.3	-0.2	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.9	-30.7	-11.3	-3.5
1996	Jan	6,146	210	317	1,703	1,137	592	5	279	1,104	735	516	84	130	71
	Feb	6,319	215	286	1,703	1,141	560	7	315	1,129	798	606	80	147	73
	Mar	6,450	193	361	1,878	1,266	585	4	267	1,195	721	536	50	212	69
Total		18,915	618	964	5,284	3,544	1,737	16	861	3,428	2,254	1,658	214	489	213
1997	Jan	6,261	218	233	1,717	1,198	600	7	320	1,166	835	479	67	126	73
	Feb	5,938	191	194	1,697	1,184	578	3	277	1,173	635	486	115	153	70
	Mar p	5,978	163	179	1,874	1,321	633	3	219	1,247	646	432	0	191	73
Total		18,177	572	606	5,288	3,703	1,811	13	816	3,586	2,116	1,397	182	470	216
Per cent change		-3.9	-7.4	-37.1	+0.1	+4.5	+4.3	-18.8	-5.2	+4.6	-6.1	-15.7	-15.0	-3.9	+1.4

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 uses¹

Thousand tonnes

(Formerly Table 15)

	Total	Electricity ²		Iron and steel ²		Other ²		Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
		generators	Gas works	industry	industries	Transport ³	Domestic			
1992	64,839	6,405	42	676	7,134	43,789	2,579			4,212
1993	65,065	5,522	44	887	7,173	44,569	2,714			4,157
1994	63,780	3,831	50	887	7,470	44,830	2,701			4,010
1995	62,374	3,672	47	876	6,511	44,819	2,696			3,751
1996 p	63,940	3,342	50	714	6,422	46,494	3,164			3,753
Per cent change	+2.5	-9.0	+6.4	-18.5	-1.4	+3.7	+17.4			+0.1
1994 4th quarter	16,337	976	12	227	1,951	11,403	767			1,002
1995 1st quarter	15,929	1,072	16	224	2,023	10,476	956			1,162
2nd quarter	15,089	820	9	181	1,478	11,259	504			838
3rd quarter	15,314	836	8	225	1,390	11,625	426			804
4th quarter	16,043	944	13	246	1,619	11,458	811			948
1996 1st quarter	16,149	835	16	181	1,935	10,934	1,098			1,151
2nd quarter	15,620	799	11	195	1,481	11,656	621			855
3rd quarter	15,732	780	8	188	1,337	12,088	529			801
4th quarter p	16,439	929	14	151	1,669	11,815	916			946
Per cent change	+2.5	-1.6	+7.7	-38.6	+3.1	+3.1	+12.9			-0.2

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

(Formerly Table 20)

		Major power producers ¹				Other generators				All generating companies						
		Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ³
1992		46.0	17.5	6.4	69.8	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993		38.3	20.2	11.0	69.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	20.1	13.1	69.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	20.4	15.0	70.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	4.8	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.4	1.1	75.2
1996 p		31.9	21.8	18.5	72.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	4.7	33.0	3.3	16.2	22.7	0.3	1.2	76.9
Per cent change		-8.9	+6.8	23.5	+2.6	+2.7	-2.4	-5.5	-2.9	-8.5	-7.1	+29.5	+6.4	-34.0	+6.9	+2.2
1994	4th quarter	9.7	5.1	3.6	18.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	10.1	1.0	2.6	5.3	0.1	0.2r	19.4
1995	1st quarter	11.0	4.8	3.9	19.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	11.4	1.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	0.3	21.1
	2nd quarter	7.7	5.1	3.2	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.0	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
	3rd quarter	7.1	5.1	3.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.0	0.3	16.5
	4th quarter	9.1	5.4	4.6	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	5.4	4.7	20.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	10.8r	1.0	4.1r	5.7	0.1	0.3	22.0
	2nd quarter	7.0	5.4	4.1r	16.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	7.3	0.7r	3.6r	5.6	0.1	0.3	17.7r
	3rd quarter	6.4	4.8	4.5r	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	6.7	0.8	4.0r	5.1	0.0	0.2	16.8r
	4th quarter p	7.9	6.1	5.2	19.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.3	0.1	0.4	20.4
Per cent change		-13.2	+12.0	14.5	+0.6	+15.8	-2.6	+3.8	+5.1	-12.4	-6.5	+17.5	+11.4	-10.5	23.9	+0.8

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Oil, including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion, hydro, gas, wind and refuse derived fuel.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

(Formerly Table 21)

		Total ²	Coal ³	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro
1992		69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.06	35.90	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.36	34.97	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.35
1996 p		72.17	31.87	2.99	15.19	21.76	0.25
Per cent change		+2.6	-8.9	-3.8	+32.7	+6.8	-28.9
1996	Jan	6.31	2.99	0.30	1.20	1.77	0.03
	Feb	6.65	3.49	0.31	1.17	1.66	0.02
	Mar*	7.74	4.05	0.31	1.34	2.02	0.01
Total		20.71	10.53	0.92	3.72	5.45	0.06
1997	Jan	6.54r	2.96	0.27r	1.36	1.90	0.04
	Feb	6.35	2.53	0.15	1.66	1.98	0.03
	Mar* p	7.06	2.73	0.13	1.93	2.20	0.06
Total		19.95	8.22	0.55	4.95	6.07	0.13
Per cent change		-3.7	-22.0	-40.0	+33.2	+11.5	(+)

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. 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

(Formerly Table 17)

		Major power producers ¹			Other generators			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	20.86	1.75	19.11	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.24
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	24.16	1.59	22.57	334.45	19.67	314.78	16.31	331.09
1996 p		323.48	18.84	304.65	24.55	1.60	22.95	348.03	20.44	327.60	16.71	344.31
Per cent change		+4.3	+4.2	+4.3	+1.6	+0.5	+1.7	+4.1	+3.9	+4.1	+2.5	+4.0
1994	4th quarter	81.01	4.63	76.38	5.95	0.34	5.61	86.95	4.97	81.99	4.35	86.33
1995	1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	6.46	0.47	5.99	94.09	5.35	88.74	4.36	93.11
	2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.82	0.49	5.33	76.46	4.77	71.69	4.03	75.72
	3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.49	0.38	5.11	73.14	4.62	68.52	4.27	72.79
	4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.39	0.25	6.14	91.11	5.20	85.90	3.65	89.55
1996	1st quarter	92.74r	5.42r	87.33r	6.56r	0.47r	6.09r	99.30r	5.89r	93.42r	4.29r	97.70r
	2nd quarter	73.78r	4.46r	69.32r	5.91r	0.49r	5.42r	79.69r	4.95r	74.74r	4.31r	79.05r
	3rd quarter	70.83r	4.27r	66.56r	5.57r	0.38r	5.19r	76.40r	4.65r	71.75r	4.04r	75.78r
	4th quarter p	86.13	4.69	81.45	6.51	0.26	6.25	92.64	4.95	87.70	4.08	91.78
Per cent change		+1.7	-5.5	+2.1	+1.9	+2.7	+1.8	+1.7	-4.9	+2.1	+11.8	+2.5

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

(Formerly Table 18)

		Industry									
		Electricity supplied (net)	Total industry	Nuclear power stations ¹	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Transport undertakings
		Total								Other ^{2,3}	
1992		19,110	18,463	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	647
1993		20,692	19,933	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	759
1994		21,011	20,305	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	706
1995		22,570	21,759	3,467	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	811
1996 p		22,950	22,220	2,950	3,372	1,864	4,650	4,537	971	1,889	730
Per cent change		+1.7	+2.1	-14.9	+7.0	-8.3	+7.1	+6.9	+6.9	+7.1	-10.0
1994	4th quarter	5,612	5,435	805	801	402	1,149	963	304	442	177
1995	1st quarter	5,988	5,759	904	785	518	1,182	1,078	345	448	229
	2nd quarter	5,334	5,129	779	760	528	1,074	897	154	461	205
	3rd quarter	5,110	4,928	851	789	488	998	819	121	467	181
	4th quarter	6,138	5,943	933	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	196
1996	1st quarter	6,090r	5,916r	820	846r	422	1,273r	1,162r	372r	483r	174
	2nd quarter	5,420r	5,251r	642	830r	435	1,174r	980r	168r	503r	169
	3rd quarter	5,190r	5,001r	707	836r	490	1,058r	868r	128r	495r	189
	4th quarter p	6,250	6,052	781	860	517	1,145	1,527	303	408	198
Per cent change		+1.8	+1.8	-16.3	+5.4	+3.8	+5.2	+5.4	+5.2	+5.4	+1.0

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

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

TWh

(Formerly Table 19)

		Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant										Purchases from other sources		Total Electricity available ⁹
		Conventional steam plant										Net imports		
		Electricity generated	Own use ²	Total conventional	Coal ³	Oil	Other conventional steam ⁴	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶	Other ⁷	Net sources (net) ^{8,9}		
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	301.40
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	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	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	314.66
1996 p		323.81	19.17	304.65	153.15	120.06	3.89	29.21	65.59	82.99	1.84	1.07	16.71	327.52
Per cent change		+4.4	+6.0	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.7	+17.9	+35.2	+6.9	-43.8	54.7	+2.5	+4.1
1996	Jan	28.42	1.65	26.78	14.11	11.75	0.41	1.95	5.50	6.81	0.19	0.17	1.34	28.67
	Feb	29.74	1.73	28.01	16.05	13.29	0.48	2.27	5.34	6.31	0.11	0.21	1.35	29.92
	Mar*	34.58	2.04	32.54	18.79	15.44	0.58	2.77	5.93	7.69	0.06	0.07	1.60	34.83
Total		92.74	5.42	87.33	48.95	40.49	1.47	6.99	16.77	20.81	0.36	0.44	4.29	93.41
1997	Jan	29.69	1.71	27.98	14.26	10.83	0.27	3.16	6.22	7.23	0.13	0.14	1.29	29.82
	Feb	28.27r	1.62	26.65	11.87	9.26	0.08	2.52	6.96	7.53	0.24	0.06	1.33	28.53r
	Mar* p	32.43	1.73	30.69	12.92	9.88	0.07	2.96	8.70	8.39	0.62	0.06	1.65	32.93
Total		90.38	5.06	85.32	39.05	29.98	0.43	8.65	21.88	23.15	0.99	0.26	4.27	91.28
Per cent change		-2.5	-6.5	-2.3	-20.2	-26.0	-70.7	+23.7	+30.4	+11.2	(+)	-41.6	-0.4	-2.3

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

(Formerly Table 22)

		Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and			Losses and		
		Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1992		301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993		305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994		309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995		314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.43	1.01	15.42	331.09	28.06	303.03
1996 p		327.52	29.09	298.42	91.45	91.48	106.23	9.27	16.48 ^e	0.79 ^e	15.69 ^e	343.99	29.88	314.11
Per cent change		+ 4.1	+ 7.6	+ 3.8	- 1.4	+ 9.3	+ 3.9	+ 3.4	+ 0.3	- 21.8	+ 1.7	+ 3.9	+ 6.5	+ 3.7
1996	Jan	28.67	2.22	26.44	7.37	7.63	10.28	1.16	1.28	0.04	1.23	29.94	2.27	27.68
	Feb	29.92	3.07	26.85	7.49	7.72	10.77	0.87	1.34	0.05	1.29	31.26	3.11	28.15
	Mar*	34.83	3.22	31.60	9.26	8.86	12.45	1.04	1.54	0.05	1.49	36.37	3.28	33.09
Total		93.41	8.51	84.90	24.12	24.22	33.50	3.07	4.16	0.14	4.02	97.57	8.65	88.92
1997	Jan	29.82	2.24r	27.58r	7.64r	8.36r	10.78r	0.80	1.30 ^e	0.04 ^e	1.26 ^e	31.12r	2.28r	28.84r
	Feb	28.53r	2.04r	26.48r	7.74r	7.90r	10.07r	0.77r	1.24 ^e	0.03 ^e	1.21 ^e	29.77r	2.07r	27.70r
	Mar* p	32.93	3.24	29.69	9.00	9.17	10.62	0.90	1.43 ^e	0.07 ^e	1.36 ^e	34.36	3.31	31.05
Total		91.28	7.52	83.76	24.38	25.44	31.47	2.47	3.97	0.14	3.83	95.25	7.66	87.59
Per cent change		- 2.3	- 11.7	- 1.3	+ 1.1	+ 5.1	- 6.1	- 19.3	- 4.4	+ 2.3	- 4.6	- 2.4	- 11.5	- 1.5

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change over the next two months.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89 per cent in 1995).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

(Formerly Table 23)

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

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

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

(Formerly Table 24)

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob ³
			Crude	Products ²					Crude	Products ²				
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS (cif):														
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994		10.8	46.7	20.2	3.0	1.5	82.2	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995		11.5	44.1	16.9	1.3	1.4	75.2	601	3,237	1,543	105	408	5,894	5,606
1996 p		12.7	44.8	16.9	1.4	1.4	77.2	704	4,036	1,759	117	385	7,001	6,706
Per cent change		+ 10.4	+ 1.7	- 0.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+ 17.1	+ 24.7	+ 14.0	+ 12.2	- 5.7	+ 18.8	+ 19.6
1995	1st quarter	2.9	11.1	3.9	0.4	0.4	18.7	148	809	338	33	169	1,498	1,422
	2nd quarter	2.7	9.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	17.8	134	740	456	28	69	1,427	1,379
	3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.6	0.3	0.4	20.2	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,447
	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	341	19	95	1,454	1,358
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.4	0.5	0.4	18.9	165	883	429	39	112	1,629	1,534
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.4	0.4	0.4	20.0	189	1,027	455	37	83	1,791	1,686
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.0	0.2	0.4	19.3	159	1,028	392	21	94	1,694	1,599
	4th quarter p	3.5	10.9	4.1	0.2	0.3	19.0	191	1,098	483	20	95	1,887	1,887
Per cent change		+ 10.3	- 4.3	+ 20.5	- 5.2	+ 5.2	+ 2.9	+ 13.7	+ 32.1	+ 41.6	+ 3.8	+ 0.4	+ 29.8	+ 39.0
EXPORTS (fob):														
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995		0.9	87.3	26.2	0.9	-	115.4	74	6,497	2,676	54	-	9,301	9,301
1996 p		1.0	83.9	28.3	1.3	-	114.4	81	7,512	3,321	63	2	10,979	10,979
Per cent change		+ 3.2	- 4.0	+ 8.0	+ 37.5	-	- 0.9	+ 10.6	+ 15.6	+ 24.1	+ 16.5	-	+ 18.0	+ 18.0
1995	1st quarter	0.2	23.2	7.1	0.3	-	30.8	18	1,707	715	15	-	2,455	2,455
	2nd quarter	0.2	21.0	6.1	0.2	-	27.5	15	1,625	630	13	-	2,283	2,283
	3rd quarter	0.2	21.0	5.8	0.2	-	27.2	16	1,495	570	14	-	2,094	2,094
	4th quarter	0.3	22.2	7.2	0.3	-	30.0	25	1,670	761	13	-	2,469	2,469
1996	1st quarter	0.3	22.0	6.4	0.3	-	29.0	21	1,808	735	17	-	2,582	2,582
	2nd quarter	0.2	20.1	7.0	0.4	-	27.8	17	1,766	802	20	-	2,605	2,605
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.1	7.2	0.2	-	27.7	18	1,750	824	11	1	2,603	2,603
	4th quarter p	0.3	21.7	7.7	0.3	-	30.0	25	2,187	960	16	1	3,189	3,189
Per cent change		- 3.2	- 2.1	+ 5.9	+ 17.1	-	- 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 31.0	+ 26.1	+ 18.5	-	+ 29.2	+ 29.2
NET EXPORTS:														
1992		-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258
1993		-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994		-9.7	39.3	9.9	-2.1	-1.5	36.1	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995		-10.6	43.3	9.3	-0.4	-1.4	40.2	-528	3,261	1,133	-51	-408	3,407	3,695
1996 p		-11.7	39.0	11.4	-0.1	-1.4	37.2	-623	3,476	1,562	-55	-383	3,978	4,273
1995	1st quarter	-2.6	12.1	3.1	-0.2	-0.4	12.1	-130	898	377	-19	-169	958	1,034
	2nd quarter	-2.5	11.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.3	9.6	-119	885	174	-16	-69	855	903
	3rd quarter	-2.6	8.9	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	7.0	-136	639	162	-10	-76	579	647
	4th quarter	-2.8	10.9	3.8	-	-0.3	11.5	-144	839	420	-6	-95	1,015	1,111
1996	1st quarter	-2.7	11.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.4	10.1	-144	926	306	-23	-112	953	1,048
	2nd quarter	-3.1	8.6	2.6	-	-0.4	7.8	-172	740	347	-18	-83	814	919
	3rd quarter	-2.8	8.4	3.2	-	-0.4	8.4	-141	721	432	-10	-94	909	1,004
	4th quarter p	-3.2	10.9	3.5	0.1	-0.3	10.9	-166	1,090	477	-4	-94	1,302	1,302

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 Britain¹

(Formerly Table 25)

Fuel	Size of consumer	1994		1995				1996			
		3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.29	2.31	2.12	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.19	2.09
	Medium	2.09	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.82	1.79	1.70
	Large	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.23
All consumers:	Average	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.31	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.30
	10% decile ²	1.44	1.56	1.35	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.50	1.46	1.37	1.44
	median ²	2.21	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.91	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.86
	90% decile ²	2.69	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.64	2.37	2.49
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	79.3	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	104.5	104.8	107.7	110.0
	Medium	78.3	81.1	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.8	98.6	96.8	102.9
	Large	73.8	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	87.5	90.7	86.0	100.2
Of which:	Extra large	71.5	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	84.0	87.5	82.7	99.4
	Moderately large	78.1	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	93.9	96.5	91.9	101.8
All consumers:	Average	76.1	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	93.7	95.3	92.6	102.4
	10% decile ²	70.4	74.3	85.0	85.7	79.8	81.9	91.9	86.4	88.8	98.8
	median ²	79.2	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.1	101.9	100.9	106.3
	90% decile ²	88.0	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	120.7	113.5	121.8
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	159.4	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	169.0	172.9	186.0
	Medium	142.3	144.7	142.1	142.6	145.1	150.3	157.9	161.3	163.5	177.9
	Large	127.7	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.4	152.3	156.7	171.9
All consumers:	Average	130.7	130.4	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.0	154.1	158.1	173.2
	10% decile ²	125.4	124.0	126.6	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.5	140.6	140.6	152.4
	median ²	137.7	140.4	140.6	142.4	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.1
	90% decile ²	164.0	165.4	162.3	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.1
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.26	6.51	6.51	5.88	5.97	6.35	6.38	5.83	5.93	6.09
	Medium	4.52	4.95	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.82	4.48	4.43	4.51
	Large	3.56	3.87	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.79	3.32	3.30	3.56
Of which:	Extra large	3.16	3.59	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.33	2.85	2.83	3.13
	Moderately large	3.87	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.69	3.67	3.88
All consumers:	Average	3.96	4.29	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.20	3.76	3.74	3.94
	10% decile ²	4.18	4.39	4.38	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.34	4.04	4.01	4.16
	median ²	5.80	6.13	6.15	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.52	5.61
	90% decile ²	7.47	8.10	8.63	7.31	7.41	8.16	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.264	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.040	0.930	0.905	0.959	0.883
	Medium	0.960	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.664	0.659	0.636	0.656
	Large	0.736	0.741	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.450	0.427	0.420	0.434
All consumers:	Average	0.759	0.776	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.499	0.456	0.437	0.463
	Firm	0.853	0.861	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.554	0.506	0.480	0.507
	Interruptible	0.684	0.682	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.420
	Tariff	1.397	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.342	1.329	1.288	1.379	1.332
	10% decile ²	0.859	0.850	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.547	0.519	0.493	0.508
	median ²	1.175	1.143	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.867	0.815	0.767	0.778
	90% decile ²	1.513	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.432	1.438	1.425	1.471
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ⁵											
All consumers:	Average ⁶	85.7	87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.2
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average ⁶	139.4	141.0	147.4	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷											
All consumers:	Average ⁶	93.8	89.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6
Realised in new and renewed contracts:											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}		76.3	87.2	93.0	91.6	83.7	89.0
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ^{3,8}		129.8	129.1	130.8	134.0	136.0	140.9

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (SO).

2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.

3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1996 the rates per tonne are £18.21 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £18.70 for Medium Fuel Oil and £ 27.31 for Gas Oil.

4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes.

6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.

7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

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

(Formerly Table 26)

		Major power producers ¹			Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁸	
		Coal ³	Oil ^{4,5}	Natural gas ^{6,7}	Including levy ⁹	Excluding levy ⁹
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1992		45.84	57.76	..	0.595	0.549
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996 p		35.22	111.10	0.628	0.587	0.566
1994	4th quarter	34.29	71.34	0.666	0.610	0.588
1995	1st quarter	32.94	86.70	0.670	0.554	0.533
	2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.603	0.577
	3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	0.618	0.590
	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.590	0.573
	4th quarter p	34.41	115.16	0.665	0.619	0.597

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

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990 = 100

(Formerly Table 27)

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
1992		99.7	84.5	104.5	109.1	104.2				
1993		93.6	90.0	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.7	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	114.1	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996 p		82.6	126.8	66.1	105.3	99.7				
Per cent change		-4.8	+ 11.2	-26.8	-3.5	-5.2				
1994	4th quarter	91.1	105.7	103.6	116.0	111.0	102.5	110.4	107.3	
1995	1st quarter	88.4	118.4	104.6	117.1	113.6	100.7	111.1	109.1	
	2nd quarter	89.0	119.5	94.2	104.2	103.8	95.5	109.2	107.1	
	3rd quarter	86.3	107.6	82.7	100.9	97.7	86.4	107.2	102.2	
	4th quarter	81.7	109.2	79.9	112.9	104.5	78.9	107.7	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	84.5	123.3	72.3	113.6	105.6	69.8	107.6	101.4	
	2nd quarter	82.7	125.4	64.4	100.8	96.4	65.3	105.6	99.5	
	3rd quarter	82.1	121.9	61.6	98.5	93.9	64.1	104.5	98.1	
	4th quarter p	81.1	134.8	66.1	107.7	102.2	65.2	102.8	99.0	
Per cent change		-0.7	+ 23.5	-17.2	-4.6	-2.2	-17.3	-4.5	-2.0	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator										
									GDP deflator ⁴	
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6			111.4	
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6			115.0	
1994		78.9	83.3	88.4	93.9	90.7			117.2	
1995		72.4	95.1	75.4	91.0	87.7			119.9	
1996 p		66.9	102.6	53.5	85.2	80.7			123.6	
Per cent change		-7.7	+ 7.8	-29.0	-6.3	-8.0			+ 3.1	
1994	4th quarter	77.3	89.8	88.0	98.5	94.2	87.0	93.7	91.1	117.8
1995	1st quarter	74.4	99.6	88.1	98.6	95.6	84.8	93.5	91.9	118.8
	2nd quarter	74.3	99.8	78.6	87.0	86.6	79.7	91.1	89.4	119.8
	3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	68.9	84.0	81.3	71.9	89.2	85.1	120.1
	4th quarter	67.6	90.3	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.3	89.1	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	69.0	100.7	59.1	92.8	86.3	57.0	87.9	82.9	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.3	102.0	52.4	82.0	78.4	53.1	85.9	80.9	123.0
	3rd quarter	66.0	98.1	49.6	79.2	75.5	51.6	84.1	78.9	124.3
	4th quarter p	65.0	107.9	53.0	86.2	81.8	52.2	82.3	79.3	124.9
Per cent change		-3.9	+ 19.5	-19.8	-7.7	-5.3	-20.0	-7.6	-5.2	+ 3.3

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

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

1990 = 100

(Formerly Table 28)

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		110.5	106.8r	115.8	84.7r	110.3r	110.5	110.4r
1993		111.1	102.7r	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.9r	119.2	90.0	113.7r	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1r	131.2	122.9
1996 p		121.4	112.7r	120.3	99.1	116.4r	137.8	126.3
Per cent change		+1.0	+0.2	-0.4	+10.1	+0.3	+5.1	+2.8
1995	1st quarter	122.0	111.8	121.0	89.3	115.9	129.9	122.2
	2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.7r	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4
	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8
	2nd quarter	119.7r	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8
	3rd quarter	119.3r	112.6	121.0r	97.5	116.6r	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
1997	1st quarter p	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8
Per cent change		+1.7	-0.1	-2.9	+8.8	-1.3	+9.7	+4.8
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
								GDP deflator ⁴
1992		99.2	95.9r	103.9	76.0	99.0r	99.2	99.1r
1993		96.6	89.3r	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7r	98.6
1994		100.9	92.9r	101.7	76.8	97.0	106.5	101.3
1995		100.3	93.8	100.8	75.0	96.8	109.4	102.5
1996 p		98.2r	91.2r	97.4r	80.1r	94.1r	111.5r	102.2r
Per cent change		-2.0 r	-2.8 r	-3.4 r	+6.8 r	-2.7 r	+1.9 r	-0.3 r
1995	1st quarter	102.7	94.1	101.8r	75.2	97.6r	109.3	102.9r
	2nd quarter	99.3	94.1	100.8	74.9	96.9r	110.5	103.0
	3rd quarter	98.4	93.9r	100.6	74.8	96.6	109.8	102.6
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.1	98.5r	77.8	95.1	109.9	102.0
	2nd quarter	97.4	91.6	98.4	77.4	94.7	109.3	101.5
	3rd quarter	96.0	90.6	97.4	78.4	93.8	110.0	101.3
	4th quarter	99.4r	90.2r	95.0r	86.7r	92.8r	116.6r	103.8r
1997	1st quarter p	99.2	89.7	93.3	82.5	91.5	117.5	104.2
Per cent change		-0.9	-2.6	-5.3	+6.0	-3.8	+6.9	+2.2

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.

2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent.

3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.

4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

5. Some of the current price index numbers have changed slightly as a result of the implementation of a more accurate computer system.

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

(Formerly Table 29)

		Motor spirit ¹				Standard		Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴ 1990 = 100
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	
Pence per litre								
1991	January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	Jan	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
	Feb	59.72	59.22	54.45	55.65	15.08	15.61	94.1
	Mar	59.28	59.12	54.20	55.40	16.03	16.33	104.6
	Apr	60.35	60.19	55.24	56.42	16.57	17.05	112.3
	May	60.28	62.92	55.13	56.23	15.26	15.78	103.8
	Jun	59.64	62.89	54.67	55.60	14.45	15.05	97.4
	Jul	59.49	62.89	54.34	55.22	14.63	15.43	101.3
	Aug	61.51	65.26	56.77	57.62	14.93	15.52	105.7
	Sep	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6
	Oct	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	Nov	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	Dec	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
1997	Jan	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
	Feb	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2r
	Mar p	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.6

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995 data from super/hypermarket chains have been included.

2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994.

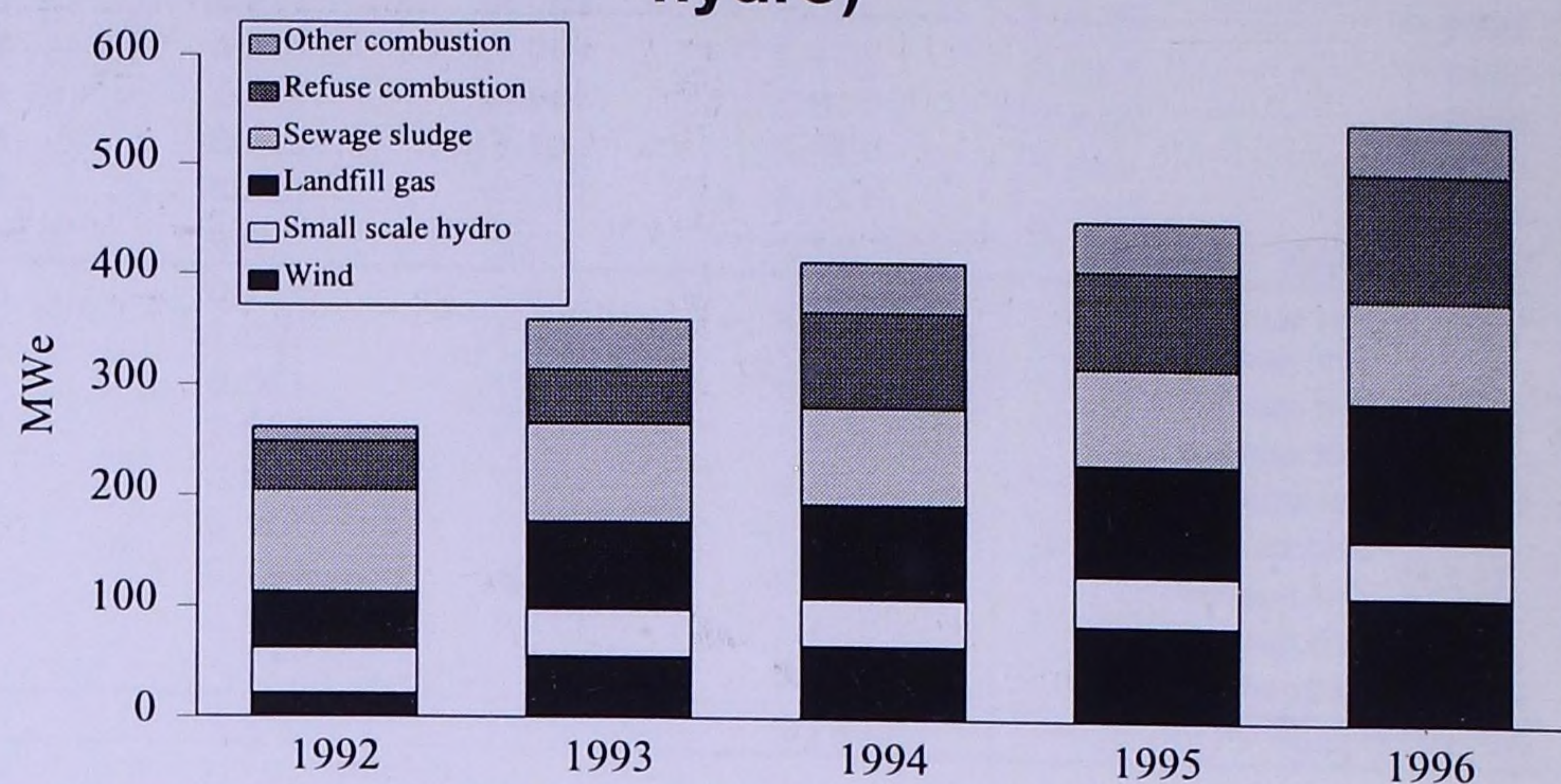
3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 percent VAT from 1 April 1994.

4. Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

Renewable energy statistics and trends for the United Kingdom

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

Chart 2: Electricity generating capacity of renewable energy plant (excluding large scale hydro)



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

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

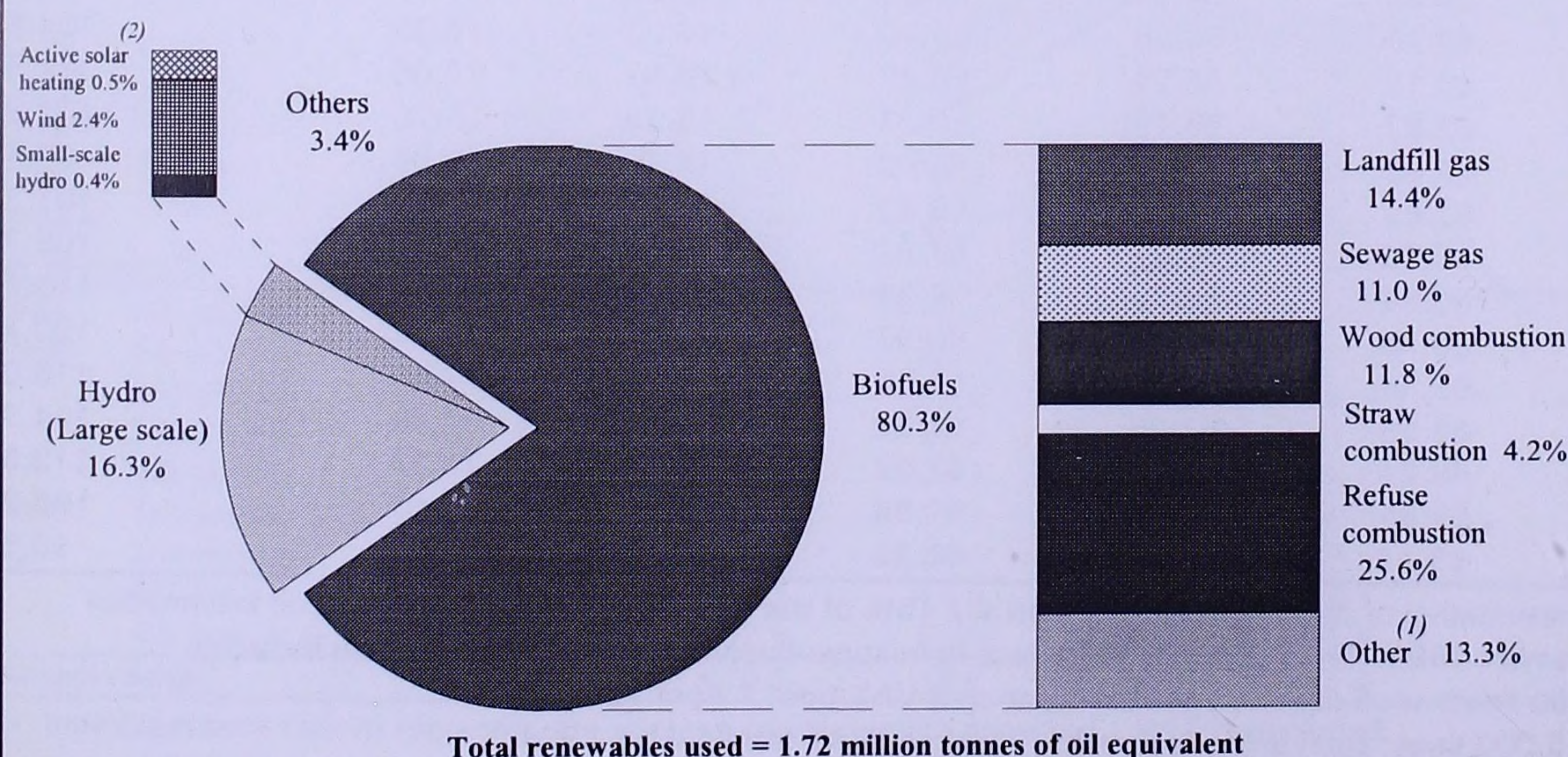
Chart 1 shows the contribution made by each of the different renewable energy sources in 1996. Electricity supplied by hydro-electric schemes and wind turbines is presented on the basis of the energy supplied, not the notional fossil fuel that would be used to generate the same amount of energy. The statistics have been calculated on the basis of one tonne of oil equivalent equalling 396.8 therms, or 11,630 kWh.

In **Chart 2** the electrical generating capacity of renewable energy plant is presented in terms of Declared Net Capacity (DNC). DNC is the maximum continuous rating of the generating plant, less the amount of power the plant uses. DNC also shows the nominal maximum potential of the plant to supply

power. This means that for wind and solar power a conversion factor is used to account for the intermittent nature of these resources. For example, the DNC of wind power is estimated to be approximately 43% of its total installed capacity.

The main instruments for pursuing the development of renewables capacity have been the Non Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) Orders for England and Wales and for Northern Ireland, and Scottish Renewable Obligation (SRO) Orders (collectively known as the Renewables Obligations). These Obligations guarantee a fixed premium price to the renewable energy schemes for electricity supplied to the grid. The first NFFO contracts were let in 1990, with the first SRO and NI-NFFO in 1994. By the end of 1996, 194 separate generating projects, equivalent to 439 MW DNC of renewables generation capacity, were supplying electricity under the schemes. **Chart 2** (which covers all renewables capacity except large scale hydro and not just that developed under NFFO) shows how the total DNC has risen over recent years. This trend will continue as further projects already contracted under NFFO orders come on line.

Chart 1: Renewable energy utilisation 1996



(1) 'Other' includes farm waste digestion and chicken litter, waste tyres, industrial and hospital waste combustion.
(2) Excludes all passive use of solar energy.

More detailed information on renewable energy statistics will be published in the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997* at the end of July.

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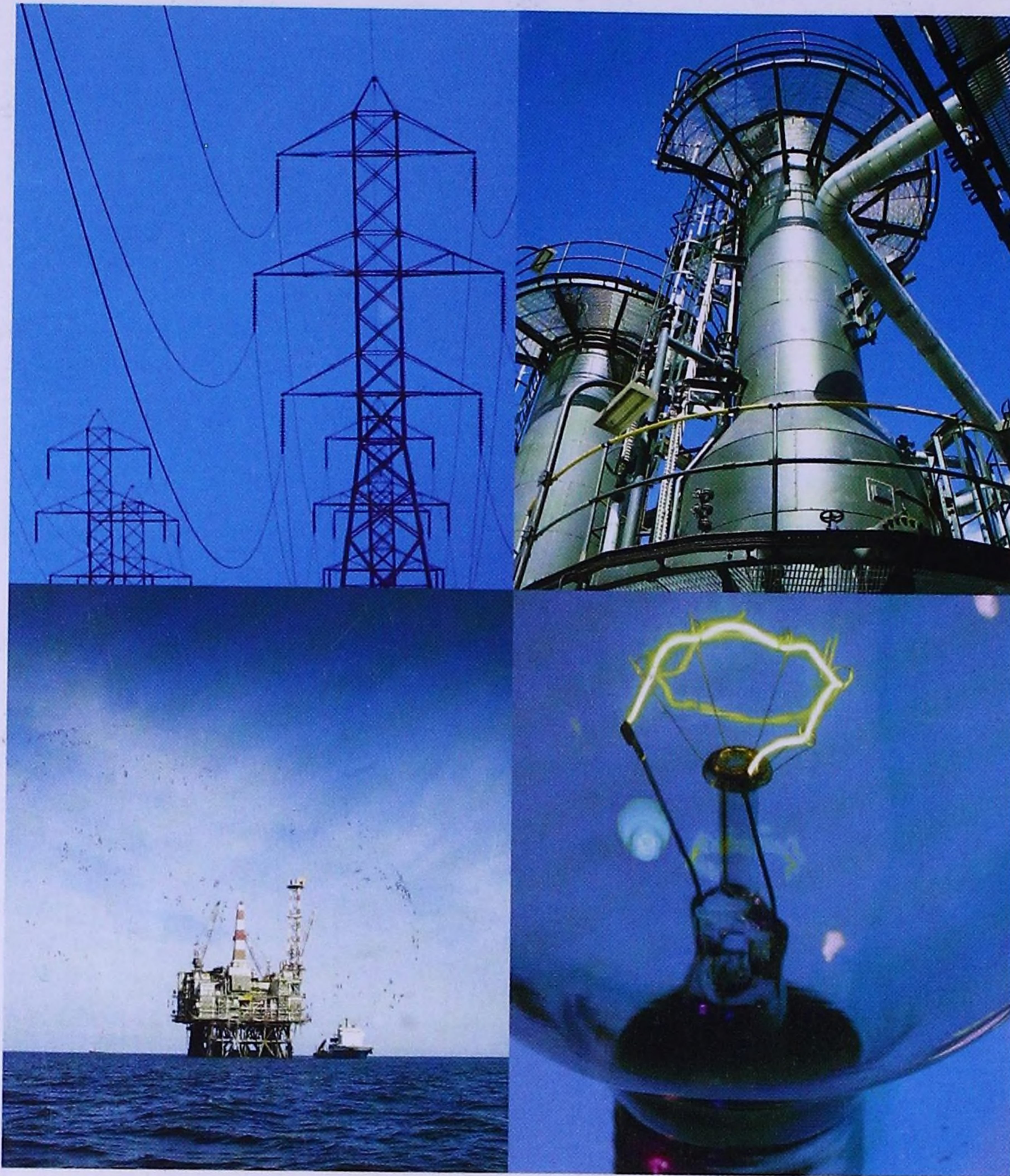
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ENERGY*trends* provides essential information for everyone, from economists to environmentalists, and from energy suppliers to energy users.

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