ENERGY trends

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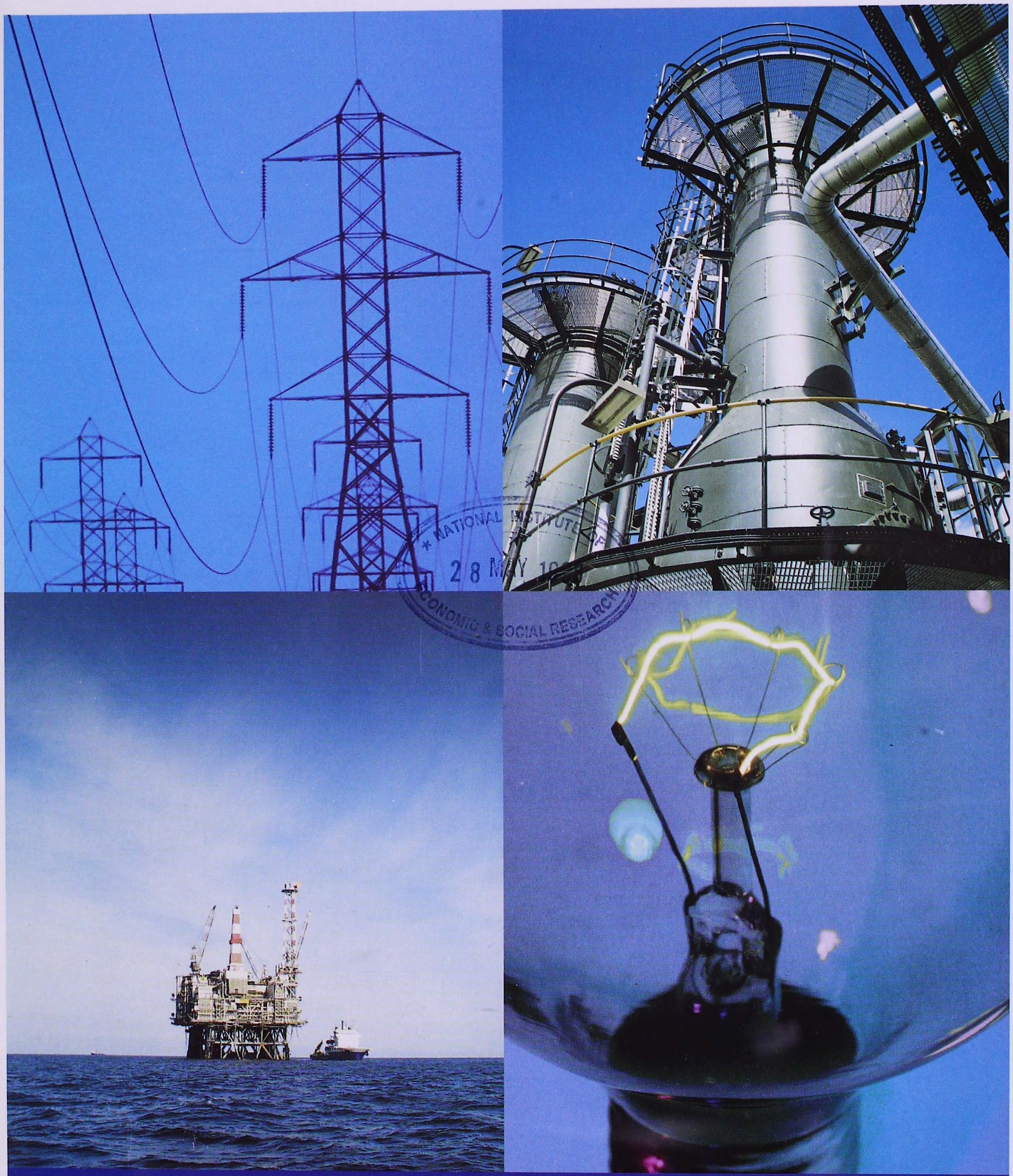

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EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE NOW ON THE BACK PAGE

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.

MAIN POINTS

* *Energy production in the first quarter of 1998 was 2 per cent lower than a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels, gas production and primary electricity (mainly nuclear) fell by 15 per cent, 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, whilst oil production rose by 1 per cent.*

* *Primary energy consumption in the first quarter of 1998 was 2½ per cent lower than a year earlier. After temperature correction and seasonal adjustment it was ½ per cent higher compared to a year ago.*

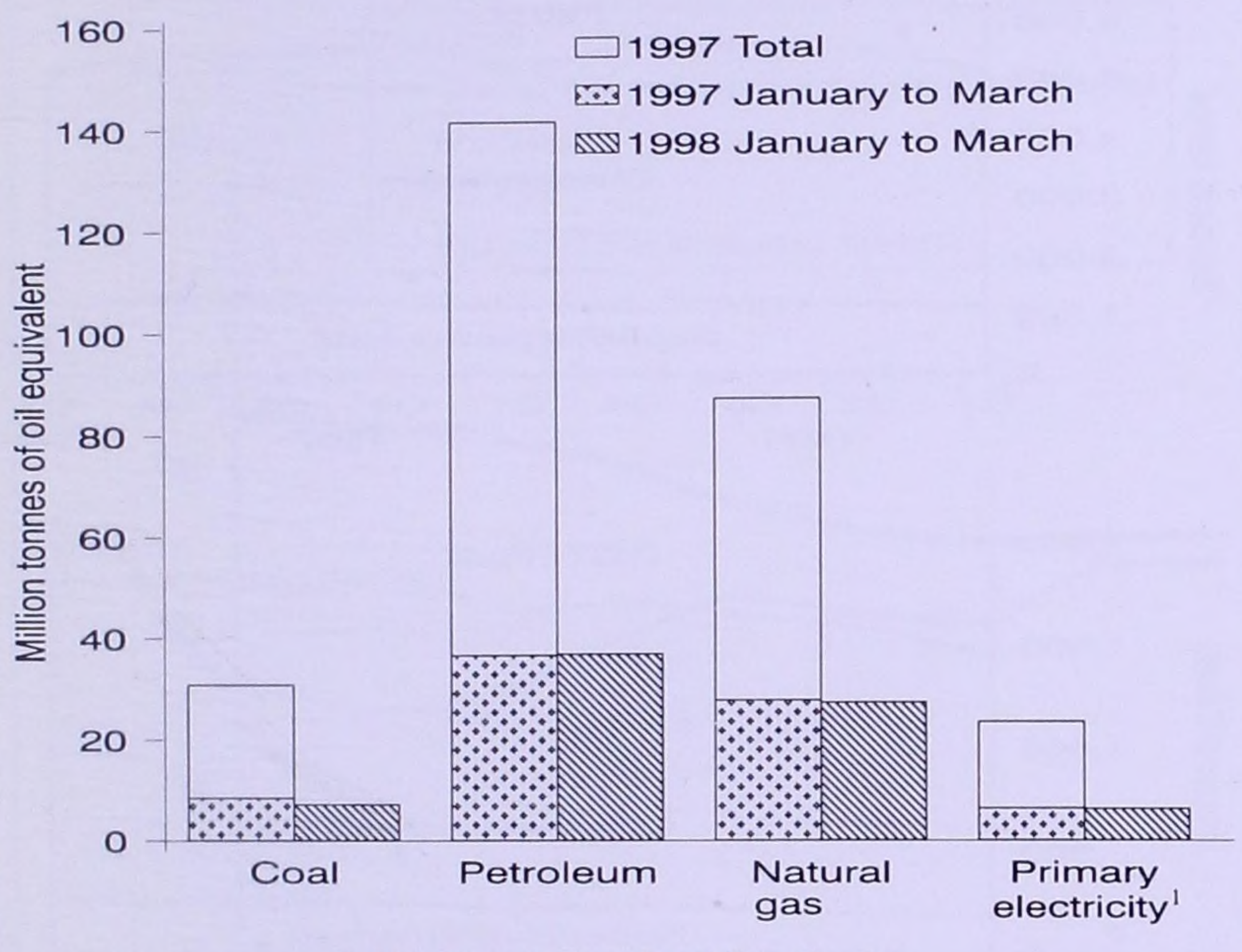
* *The combined prices index for domestic fuel and lighting fell by 7.5 per cent in real terms between quarter 1 1997 and quarter 1 1998.*

* *Average domestic prices for gas and electricity fell by 6½ and 8 per cent respectively in real terms between quarter 1 1997 and quarter 1 1998.*

* *An article on the DTI Exploration and Appraisal drilling survey 1998 is featured on page 20 of this issue.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

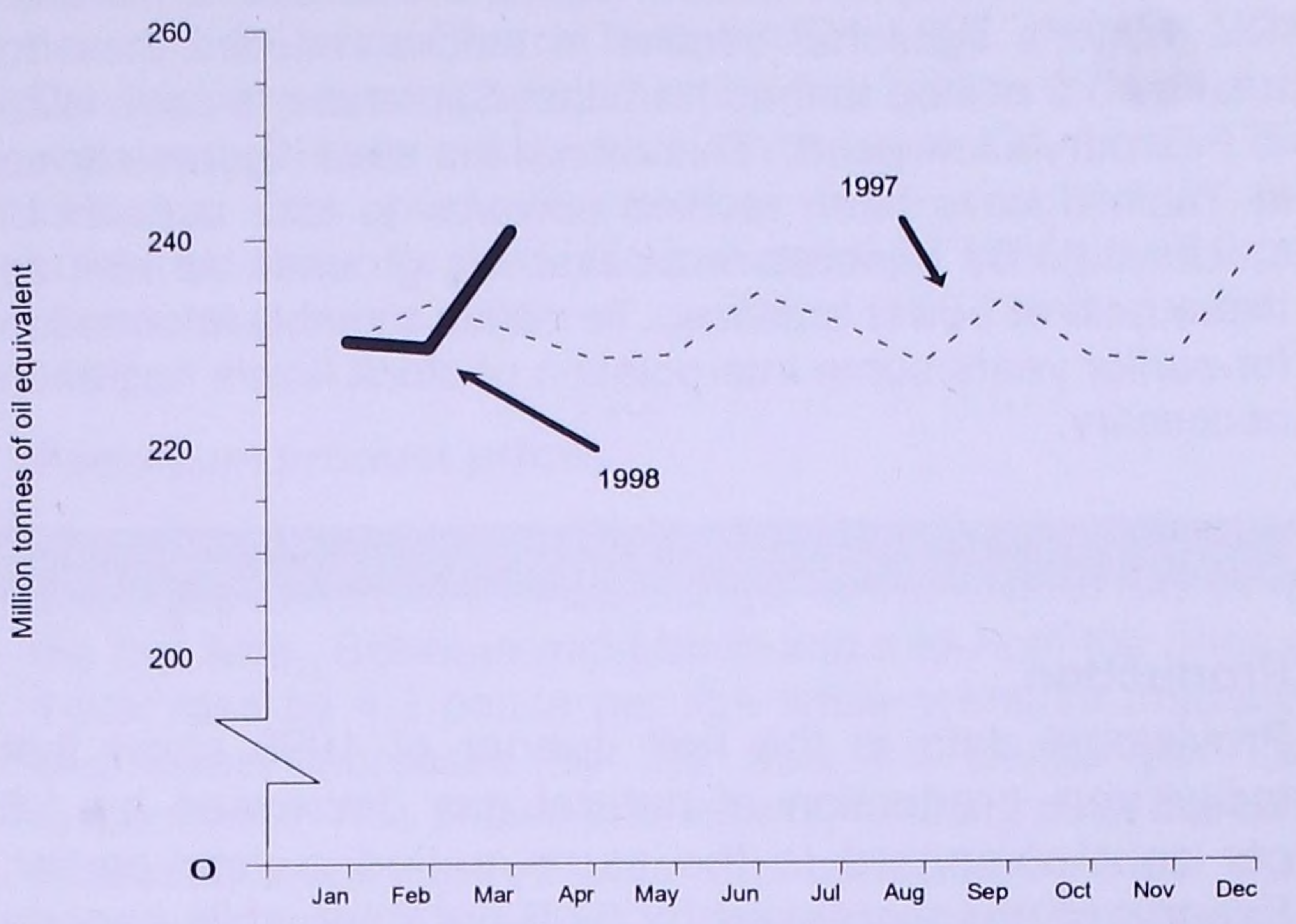
Indigenous production of primary fuels in the first quarter of 1998 at 77.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.9 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of coal & other solid fuels, gas and nuclear production fell by 15.2 per cent, 1.8 per cent, 1.3 per cent compared to a year ago, whilst petroleum rose by 0.9 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the first quarter of 1998 was 64.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.7 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 6.6 per cent, 2.5 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 1.2 degrees Celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis was 0.5 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 4.5 per cent, 0.3 per cent, 1.4 per cent respectively, whilst gas rose by 4.1 per cent.

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



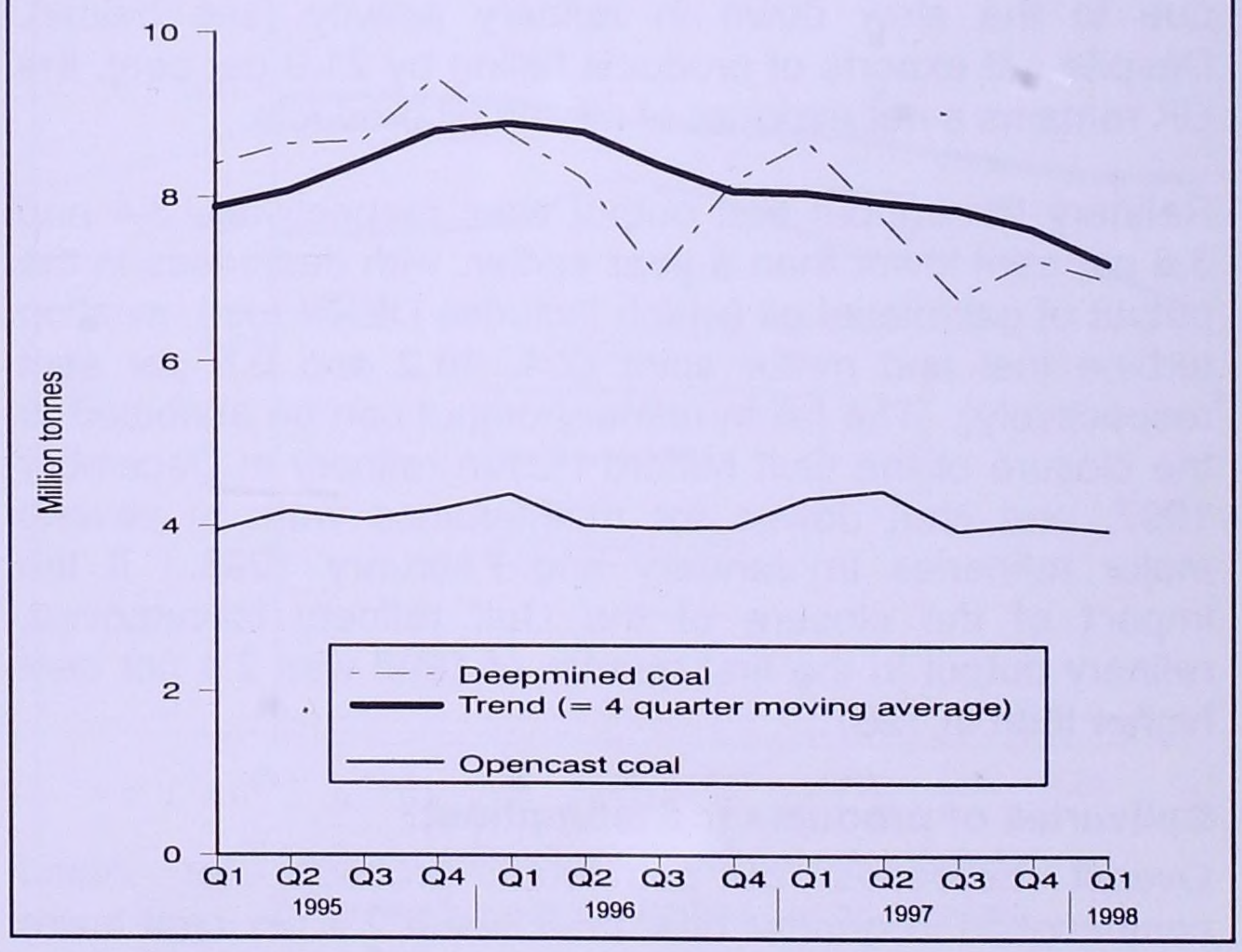
1 Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the first quarter of 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 15.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 11.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 19.5 per cent at 7.0 million tonnes. Opencast production was down 9.2 per cent and at its lowest quarterly level for four years. Imports of coal were 23.4 per cent lower than a year earlier with 4.6 million tonnes imported during the three month period compared with a very high 6.1 million tonnes during the corresponding three months of 1997. Exports of coal were 37.3 per cent lower than the particularly high levels of a year earlier at 0.3 million tonnes. Recent trends in coal production are shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Coal production



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the first quarter of 1998 was 17.6 million tonnes. This was 6.8 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1997. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 79 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 1.6 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 24.3 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 53.6 per cent.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose by 0.5 million tonnes in March to stand at 17.8 million tonnes, 2.2 million tonnes higher than at the end of March 1997. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 2.7 million tonnes in the last 12 months. The winter's seasonal decline in stocks reduced them in total by 3.9 million tonnes from last September's peak level to February's low point. This month the stock figures shown in Table 6 have been revised upwards to take account of stocks held by generators at stocking grounds as well as those held at power stations. To obtain monthly information for earlier years some interpolation of stock levels has been necessary.

GAS (Tables 11 to 12)

Production

Provisional data in the first quarter of 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas decreased by 1.5 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 54.6 per cent while imports fell by 31.6 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 98.6 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the first quarter of 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 0.6 per cent higher than a year ago. Temperatures in the first quarter of 1998 were on average higher than in 1997. The effect of this on reducing demand, and thus reducing production, was somewhat offset by increased use of gas for electricity generation.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing the first quarter of 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 0.9 per cent. Exports and imports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 9.0 and 2.4 per cent respectively. Exports of petroleum products were 5.7 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports were 25.6 per cent higher. The rise in imports and fall in exports of oil products is partially due to the slow down in refinery activity (see below). Despite net exports of products falling by 21.9 per cent, the UK remains a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output was, respectively, 3.4 and 3.8 per cent lower than a year earlier, with decreases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), aviation turbine fuel and motor spirit (2.4, 16.2 and 0.5 per cent respectively). The fall in refinery output can be attributed to the closure of the Gulf Milford Haven refinery in December 1997, and shut downs for maintenance work at several major refineries in January and February 1998. If the impact of the closure of the Gulf refinery is removed, refinery output in the first quarter of 1998 was 2.4 per cent higher than in 1997.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption in quarter one 1998 were 2.4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 4.0 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (7.2 per cent) aviation turbine fuel (6.6 per cent) and motor spirit (0.9 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 75.8 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 69.9 per cent a year ago.

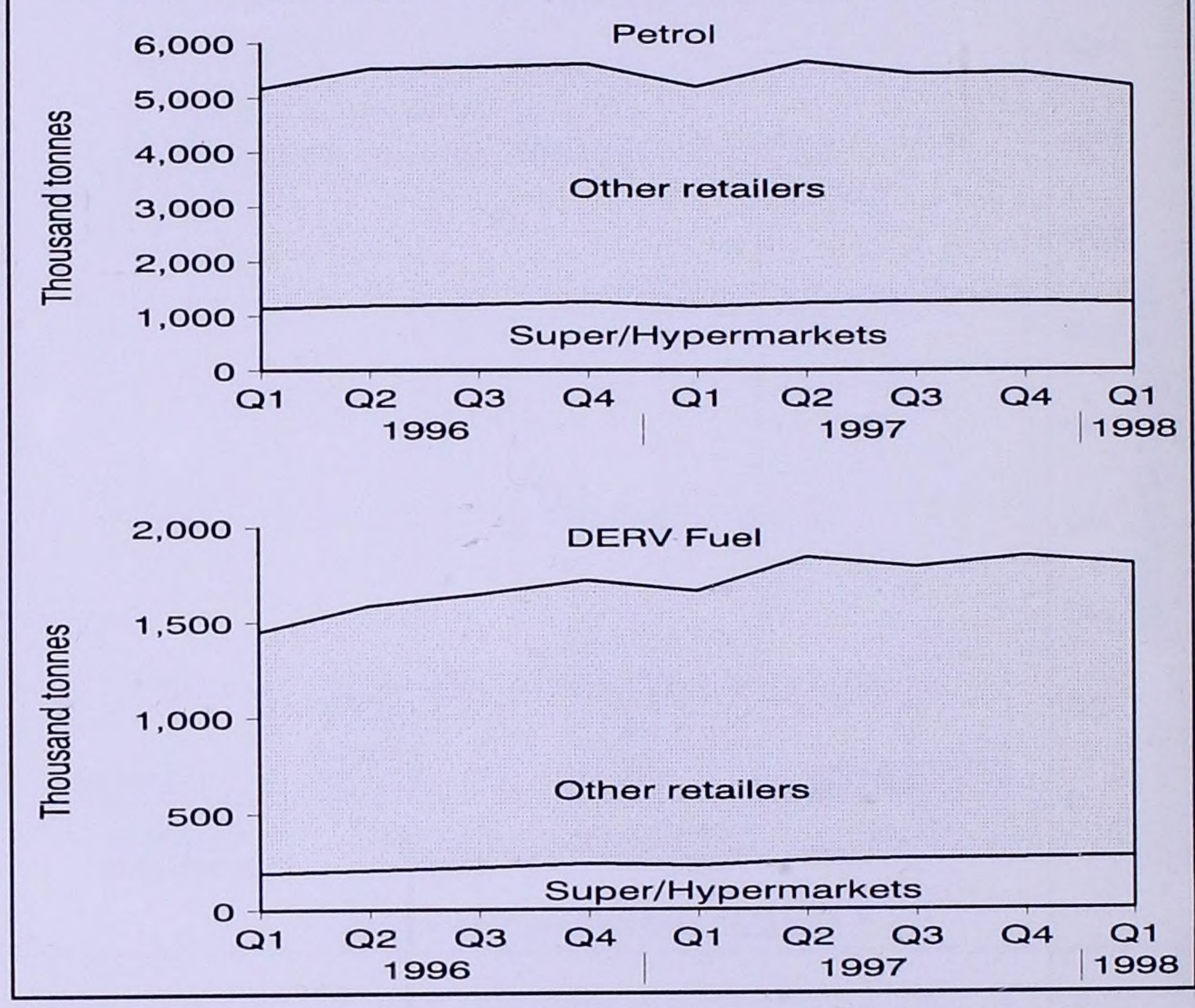
Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants increased by 6.7 per cent. Gas oil (other than DERV fuel) deliveries decreased by 6.3 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 35.8 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is that power stations and other industries are moving away from these fuels as a source of energy.

The table below shows the share of first quarter 1998 UK retail deliveries (and total UK deliveries) of motor spirit and DERV fuel accounted for by Super/hypermarkets. In the first quarter of 1998, these outlets accounted for 23.5 per cent of retail deliveries of motor spirit and 17.3 per cent of DERV fuel, an increase on their shares in the first quarter 1997 (22.2 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively). Chart 4 shows the levels of these deliveries in recent quarters.

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	22.2 (21.9)	16.0 (6.4)
1998 (p)	23.5 (23.0)	17.3 (6.9)

Chart 4: Super/Hypermarket share of UK retail deliveries



Stocks

During the month of March 1998 total stocks of petroleum decreased by 1.5 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils decreasing by 6.6 per cent and stocks of petroleum products increasing by 3.3 per cent. Thus at the end of March 1998, total stocks of petroleum were within 7 thousand tonnes (16,639) of the figure at the end of February 1997 (16,632), with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 3.7 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 2.9 per cent lower. The 44.0 per cent rise in stocks of crude oil and NGLs at terminals during February 1998 was caused largely by the fall in direct exports from terminals (down 28.0 per cent in the month).

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

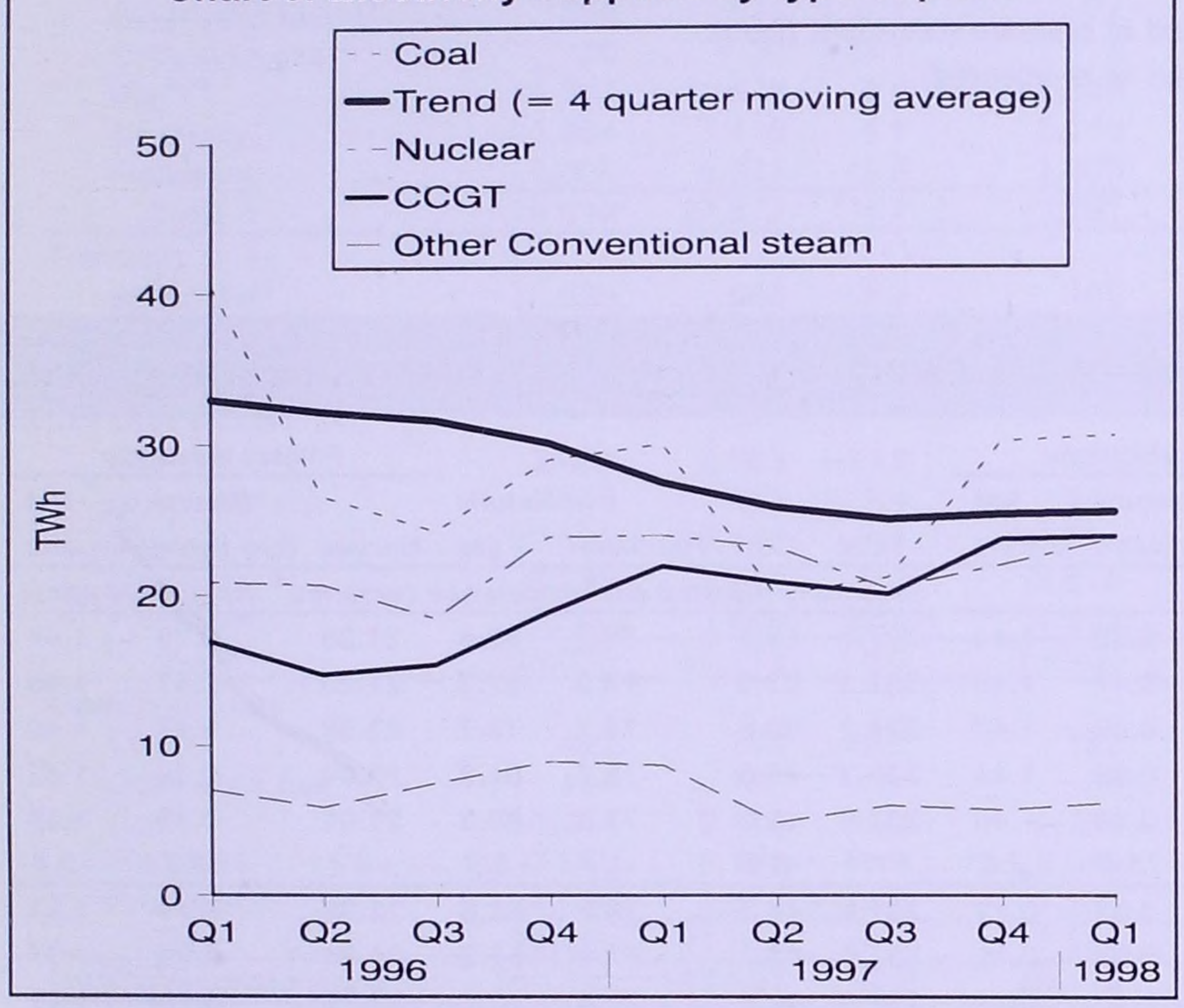
Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the first quarter of 1998 was, in total, 1.2 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1997. Temperatures in the January to March 1998 period were just over 1 degree Celsius milder than a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 5.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, while oil use was 58.1 per cent lower due to the closure of Ince and the conversion to gas at Ballylumford. The use of nuclear sources was down 1.6 per cent, and coal use was 1.4 per cent down on a year earlier.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the first three months of 1998 was 0.4 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 7.3 per cent (+1½ TWh), with one additional station contributing to the 1998 figure, and three others that were making only a small contribution during the corresponding period of 1997 when they were being commissioned. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 1.8 per cent (½ TWh) less electricity than a year earlier, while oil fired stations supplied 77.5 per cent (½ TWh) less. Other conventional steam stations supplied 26.6 per cent (2 TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier mainly because of the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. Nuclear stations supplied 1.0 per cent (¼ TWh) less electricity in the first quarter of 1997 than a year earlier. When electricity available from other UK sources (unchanged from a year earlier) and net imports (down 5.7 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 0.7 per cent lower than a year earlier. Chart 5 shows recent trends in supply by type of plant.

Chart 5: Electricity supplied by type of plant



Sales

In the first quarter of 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 3.8 per cent lower but sales to industrial customers were up by 1.2 per cent. Sales to domestic customers were up by 3.3 per cent, but is largely due to domestic sector sales being particularly low in the mild March of 1997. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the first quarter of 1998 period was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 - 30)

Domestic

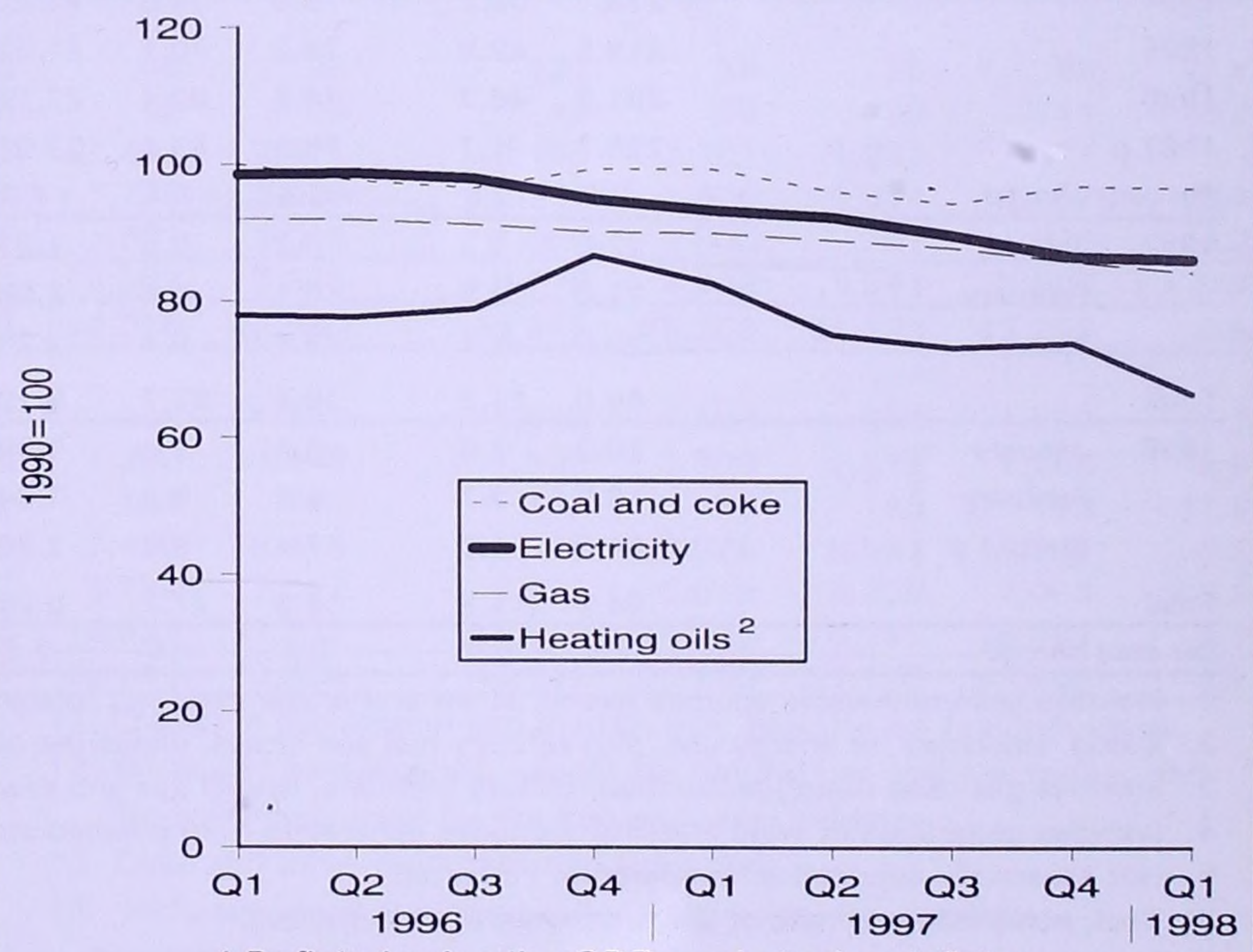
Average domestic fuel prices (Table 29), fell in real terms for all fuels in the year to quarter 1 1998. The cost of heating oils has fallen sharply, linked to the dramatic fall in crude oil prices, and is now 19.7 per cent cheaper in real terms than in Q1 1997. This fall means that real heating oil prices in Q1 1998 are lower than for any quarter since Q4 1973. During the year to quarter 1 1997 electricity prices fell by 7.9 per cent, but were unchanged in cash prices between Q4 1997 and Q1 1998. New British Gas tariffs and the continuing spread of competition has led to a cash term fall of 1.4 per cent in the price of gas. This relates to a 6.3 per cent fall in real terms between Q1 1997 and Q1 1998. Coal prices were unchanged in the first quarter and as such are down 2.9 per cent in real terms since Q1 1997. The individual fuel price movements have resulted in the combined index for domestic fuel and light falling by 7.6 per cent in real terms between quarter 1 1997 and quarter 1 1998.

Petroleum product prices

The figures presented in Table 30 show the impact of the duty rises announced in the Budget of the 17th of March for the first time. Between mid-March and mid-April the price of 4-star rose by 4.3 pence per litre while premium unleaded and diesel increased by 3.8 and 4.6 pence per litre respectively. This shows that initially, virtually all of the duty increases were passed onto the consumer. Actual duty rises, including VAT, were 4.9 pence per litre for 4-star and 4.4 and 6.1 pence per litre for unleaded and super-unleaded respectively. Duty on diesel rose by 5.5 pence per litre including VAT. The year to mid-April has seen two increases in duty (introduced in the Budgets of July 1997 and March 1998) which account for much of the price rises seen in that period, although these are lessened by price falls of around two pence per litre between September 1997 and March 1998. In the year to mid-April 1998 rises of 7.9, 6.6 and 6.7 pence per litre have been seen for 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel. These figures equate to percentage increases of 12.2 per cent for 4-star and 11.2 per cent for premium unleaded and diesel.

The cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in April 1998 was 1.9 per cent higher than in March 1998, but 25.2 per cent lower than April 1997. The fall in the price of crude oil is reflected in retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil which in March 1998 were 20.5 and 17.4 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Chart 6: Fuel prices for the domestic sector in real terms[1]



1 Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.

2 The heating oils are bottled gas and fuel 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	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		282.4	30.8	141.3	87.0	23.01	0.38
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*-2.8*	*-1.3*	*+2.7*	*+4.0*	*+15.6*
1997	January	26.4	2.3	12.8	9.3	1.93	0.02
	February	25.1	2.8	11.4	8.8	2.00	0.03
	March*	27.4	3.3	12.2	9.5	2.23	0.07
Total		78.8	8.4	36.5	27.7	6.16	0.12
1998	January	25.6r	1.9	12.8r	8.9	1.98	0.05
	February	24.0r	2.3	11.4r	8.4	1.84	0.04
	March* p	27.7	2.9	12.6	9.9	2.26	0.06
Total		77.3	7.1	36.8	27.2	6.08	0.15
Per cent change		*-1.9*	*-15.2*	*+0.9*	*-1.8*	*-1.3*	*+24.6*

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Unadjusted[5]: Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro[4]	Primary electricity: Net imports	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6] (annualised rates): Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity: Nuclear	Primary electricity: Natural flow hydro	Primary electricity: 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	21.36	0.39	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	21.20	0.47	1.45
1995		219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.1	50.9	77.2	72.7	21.39	0.47	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	230.3	46.6	78.6	81.3	22.04	0.34	1.43
1997 p		225.7	41.7	75.9	83.4	23.01	0.38	1.40	232.9	42.6	77.3	88.3	23.01	0.39	1.39
Per cent change		*-2.5*	*-10.6*	*-3.5*	*+1.1*	*+4.0*	*+15.6*	*-2.8*	*+1.1*	*-8.5*	*-1.7*	*+8.5*	*+4.4*	*+16.2*	*-2.8*
1997	January	22.0	4.3	6.2	9.5	1.93	0.02	0.11	231.9	46.3	78.8	82.8	22.39	0.19	1.33
	February	21.0	3.9	6.1	8.8	2.00	0.03	0.11	233.6	43.7	77.0	86.2	24.94	0.35	1.37
	March*	23.0	4.1	7.1	9.4	2.23	0.07	0.11	231.0	40.8	74.4	90.1	23.78	0.59	1.37
Total		66.0	12.3	19.4	27.7	6.16	0.12	0.34	232.2	43.6	76.7	86.4	23.70	0.38	1.36
1998	January	20.3	3.6	5.6	9.0r	1.98	0.05	0.11	230.1	41.7	74.4	89.3	22.97	0.41	1.26
	February	19.9	3.7	5.9	8.4	1.84	0.04	0.11	229.4	41.4	76.7r	86.5	22.94	0.46	1.37
	March* p	24.0	4.3	7.4	9.8	2.26	0.06	0.13	240.5	41.8	78.4	94.1	24.21	0.53	1.51
Total		64.2	11.5	18.9	27.2	6.08	0.15	0.35	233.3	41.6	76.5	90.0	23.37	0.47	1.38
Per cent change		*-2.7*	*-6.6*	*-2.5*	*-1.6*	*-1.3*	*+24.6*	*+1.8*	*+0.5*	*-4.5*	*-0.3*	*+4.1*	*-1.4*	*+23.8*	*+1.8*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and net foreign trade and stock changes in other solid fuels.
2. Inland deliveries for energy use, plus refinery fuel and losses, minus the differences between deliveries and actual consumption at power stations.
3. Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-jected and non-energy use of gas.
4. Includes generation at wind stations. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.
5. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.
6. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected.
7. For details of temperature correction see Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1996	1997 p	Per cent change	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 p 1st quarter	1997 p 2nd quarter	1997 p 3rd quarter	1997 p 4th quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	31,686	30,792	*-2.8*	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	7,112	7,390	*-6.7*
Petroleum[2]	143,116	141,285	*-1.3*	35,936	34,531	34,552	38,098	36,477	32,354	34,832	37,623	*-1.2*
Natural gas[3,4]	84,718	86,965	*+2.7*	27,740	17,782	13,811	25,385	27,878	18,760	15,330	24,997	*-1.5*
Primary electricity[5]	22,452	23,392	*+4.2*	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,295	6,037	5,309	5,750	*-8.3*
Total[6]	281,982	282,443	*+0.2*	77,853	65,867	60,584	77,677	79,065	65,030	62,586	75,762	*-2.5*
Imports	80,645	80,747	*+0.1*	19,325	21,023	19,708	20,588	20,579	20,878	20,107	19,182	*-6.8*
Exports	116,537	118,119	*+1.4*	29,400	28,957	28,124	30,056	30,373	26,974	29,949	30,823	*+2.6*
Marine bunkers	2,806	3,107	*+10.7*	610	675	793	729	644	832	847	784	*+7.5*
Stock changes[7]	+1,736	-3,154		+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+144	-3,002	-1,848	+1,551	
Non-energy use[8]	14,791	14,469	*-2.2*	3,609	3,624	3,759	3,799	3,595	3,390	3,745	3,738	*-1.6*
Statistical difference[9]	+1,369	+1,313		+1,761	-96	+566	-862	+1,350	+131	+61	-230	
Total primary energy input[10]	231,598	225,654	*-2.6*	69,076	52,930	46,692	62,899	66,526	51,842	46,365	60,921	*-3.1*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	70,865	70,067	*-1.1*	20,898	16,271	14,477	19,219	20,585	16,592	15,235	17,655	*-8.1*
Final energy consumption[12]	160,733	155,587	*-3.2*	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	*-0.9*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	83	43	*-48.7*	23	27	14	19	12	11	10	9	*-51.8*
Other solid fuel[13]	3,805	3,753	*-1.4*	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	932	896	*-12.2*
Coke oven gas	623	690	*+10.7*	156	156	156	156	173	173	173	173	*+10.7*
Gas	1,889	1,765	*-6.5*	495	459	379	555	494	363	282	627	*+12.9*
Electricity	905	905	-	235	231	213	226	235	231	213	226	-
Petroleum	770	712	*-7.5*	199	206	200	164	195	156	155	206	*+25.1*
Total	8,075	7,869	*-2.6*	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,070	1,897	1,765	2,137	*-0.2*
Other industries												
Coal	2,410	2,246	*-6.8*	612	600	489	709	645	554	479	569	*-19.8*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	386	521	*+35.1*	72	109	97	107	115	129	133	144	*+33.8*
Coke oven gas	20	30	*+48.1*	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	*+48.1*
Gas[4,15]	11,727	11,478	*-2.1*	2,849	2,139	2,501	4,239	3,302	2,227	2,085	3,864	*-8.9*
Electricity	7,964	7,476	*-6.1*	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,941	1,794	1,835	1,907	*-4.8*
Petroleum	7,005	5,921	*-15.5*	2,096	1,620	1,465	1,825	1,663	1,343	1,318	1,598	*-12.4*
Total	29,512	27,672	*-6.2*	7,751	6,359	6,513	8,888	7,673	6,054	5,857	8,089	*-9.0*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	639	698	*+9.3*	165	162	151	161	180	176	165	178	*+10.4*
Petroleum	51,968	52,657	*+1.3*	12,197	13,020	13,514	13,238	12,390	13,570	13,439	13,259	*+0.2*
Total[15]	52,608	53,357	*+1.4*	12,362	13,181	13,665	13,399	12,571	13,746	13,604	13,436	*+0.3*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,084	2,583	*+23.9*	631	475	357	622	871	587	480	644	*+3.5*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	848	742	*-12.4*	211	241	210	186	203	179	174	187	*+0.7*
Gas	32,322	29,442	*-8.9*	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,679	5,237	2,987	9,540	*+4.3*
Electricity	9,246	8,947	*-3.2*	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,701	1,913	1,738	2,595	*-1.2*
Petroleum	3,540	3,448	*-2.6*	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,193	645	582	1,028	*-0.1*
Total[6]	48,050	45,172	*-6.0*	18,801	9,575	6,058	13,616	16,649	8,564	5,963	13,996	*+2.8*
Other final users[17]												
Coal	422	253	*-40.1*	183	105	46	88	121	38	25	69	*-21.8*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	161	160	*-1.1*	36	50	42	34	43	36	39	41	*+18.9*
Gas[4]	10,347	9,412	*-9.0*	3,753	2,702	1,421	2,471	3,499	2,201	1,241	2,471	-
Electricity	7,533	8,172	*+8.5*	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,235	1,906	1,874	2,157	*+6.4*
Petroleum	4,025	3,519	*-12.6*	1,233	916	861	1,015	1,080	808	761	871	*-14.2*
Total	22,489	21,516	*-4.3*	7,254	5,500	4,099	5,635	6,978	4,989	3,941	5,608	*-0.5*
Total final consumption	160,733	155,587	*-3.2*	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	*-0.9*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	4,999	5,124	*+2.5*	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,649	1,190	995	1,290	*-10.2*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	5,199	5,176	*-0.4*	1,220	1,366	1,266	1,348	1,323	1,308	1,279	1,268	*-5.9*
Coke oven gas	644	720	*+11.9*	161	161	161	161	180	180	180	180	*+11.9*
Gas[4, 15, 16]	56,286	52,100	*-7.4*	20,911	11,490	7,470	16,415	18,975	10,029	6,594	16,502	*+0.5*
Electricity	26,286	26,199	*-0.3*	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,292	6,019	5,825	7,063	*+0.2*
Petroleum	67,309	66,259	*-1.6*	16,953	16,456	16,630	17,270	16,519	16,523	16,255	16,961	*-1.8*
Total all fuels[6]	160,733	155,587	*-3.2*	48,178	36,659	32,216	43,680	45,941	35,250	31,130	43,266	*-0.9*

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 1996 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.
11. Losses in conversion and distribution, and use by fuel industries.
12. Measured as deliveries, except for natural gas and electricity, and for solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.
13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.
15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.
16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.
17. Mainly public adminstration, 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*
1997	January	3,557	2,290	1,158	+1,691	1,904	213
	February	4,522	2,920	1,455	+1,949	2,047	99
	March*	5,273r	3,444r	1,708r	+1,995	2,102r	107
Total		13,352	8,654	4,322	+5,635	6,053	419
1998	January	2,953	1,858	993	+1,606	1,712	106
	February	3,679	2,252	1,307	+893r	979r	86r
	March p	4,631	2,858	1,626	+1,877e	1,948e	71e
Total		11,263	6,968	3,925	+4,376	4,639	262
Per cent change		*-15.6*	*-19.5*	*-9.2*	*-22.3*	*-23.4*	*-37.3*

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*
1997	January	6,566	1	5,095	669	87	283	382	50
	February	6,026	-	4,382	668	64	325	528	59
	March*	6,272r	1	4,708	852	83	345	216r	67
Total		18,864r	2	14,184	2,189	233	953	1,126r	176
1998	January	5,439r	-	4,292	652r	39	241	182	34
	February	5,642r	1	4,500	664	29	258r	152r	37
	March p	6,508	-	5,171	833	60	222	189	34
Total		17,590r	1	13,964	2,148r	128	721r	522r	105
Per cent change		*-6.8*	*-47.8*	*-1.6*	*-1.9*	*-45.2*	*-24.3*	*-53.6*	*-40.2*

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		18,838r	11,734r	10,587r	1,069	77	7,104
1996		14,905r	10,752r	9,495r	1,228	29	4,153
1997 p		18,879r	14,062r	12,897r	1,127	39	4,817
1997	January	12,780r	8,856r	7,747r	1,084	25	3,925
	February	13,970r	9,945r	8,900r	1,010	34	4,025
	March*	15,663r	11,617r	10,539r	1,053	25	4,046
1998	January	18,363r	14,236r	12,911r	1,294	31	4,127
	February	17,360r	13,747r	12,613r	1,111r	23	3,613
	March p	17,818	14,540	13,241	1,277	23	3,277
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*+457*	*+793*	*+628*	*+166*	*-1*	*-336*
on a year ago		*+2,154*	*+2,923*	*+2,702*	*+224*	*-3*	*-769*

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 back 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*
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	223	-1	187	15	215
	2nd quarter	1,567	+218	1,692	167	26	1,885	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+263	1,643	164	43	1,850	211	-24	150	12	162
	4th quarter	1,549	+351	1,590	189r	48	1,826	182	-22	170	17	187
1998	1st quarter p	1,537	+195	1,566	159	28	1,754	120	-11	130	16	146
Per cent change		*-1.8*	*-38.9*	*-7.2*	*+11.6*	*-53.4*	*-7.3*	*-46.1*	*(+)*	*-30.3*	*+6.7*	*-31.9*

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*
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	16	4	20	61	4	6
1998	1st quarter p	13	8	21	77	4	7
Per cent change		*-40.9*	*-46.7*	*-43.2*	*+20.3*		

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

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

£ million

		Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
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		18,974	4,150	1,194	12,657	2.1	4,336	16
Per cent change		*-9.9*	*+4.3*	*+8.9*	*-12.0*		*-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	5,581	953	296	4,097	2.6	949	16
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	376	2,456	1.6	1,146	18
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	288	2,528	1.7	1,203	18
	4th quarter p	5,219r	1,121	235	3,577r	2.3	1,037	14
Per cent change		*-16.1*	*+1.6*	*-15.4*	*-20.0*		*-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			Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)						
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services				
1 J-Block Infrastructure			47.0	Large	15	1998	b e h j k l n o
2 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	14	1999	b c e f g h n
3 CATS			75.0	Large	7	1999	c d f g h
4 CATS			75.0	Large	6	1999	c d f g h
5 SEGAL			100.0	Large	12	1999	a b f g
6 SEGAL			450.0	Large	11	1998	a e f g
7 Eagles			45.0	Large	16	2000	b e f g h n
8 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	16	2000	b e f g h n
9 Hewett Bacton Plant	12.0			Large	8	1998	b f g h l
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
10 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
11 Brent			1.00	Large	9	1997	b f g n
12 Ninian pipeline system			0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b f g h
13 Brent System	0.62	0.30		Small	10	TBA	b f g h
14 Brae-Forties pipeline		0.50		Small	10	2000	b
15 Clyde Platform	1.25			Large	N/A	1999	b e h n o
16 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999	b e h n
17 Ninian Pipeline System	0.15-0.25	0.30-0.40		Large	10	1999	b e f g h l
18 Beryl			2.75	Large	5-7	1999	a b e h o

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. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.
2. No Comment
3. 75p/tcf of reserved capacity. A bundled transportation and processing tariff based on an expansion of the CATS system.
4. 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.
5. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.
6. Tariff includes compensation for the impact on existing production and sterilisation of both oil and gas processing facilities.
7. No Comment.
8. No Comment.
9. No Comment.

Oil systems

10. £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.
11. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
12. £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.
13. Stabilised Crude Oil (SCO) - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. (TBA - To Be Agreed)
14. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline Accoss.
15. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform.
16. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
17. To 31/8/2000, 15p/bbl transportation, +30p/bbl SCO processing, +£40/tonne LPG processing.
Post 1/9/2000, 25p/bbl transportation, +40p/bbl SCO processing, +£50/tonne
18. LPG processing.
Includes storage, operation of subsea facilities, gas lift.

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]	Exports[3]	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]	Stock changes[9]	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*
1997 January	119,863	5,425	1,768	326	1,955	114,299	114,038	791	-4198	1,332	116,113
February	100,397	4,734	1,627	612	1,791	95,215	95,225	587	-1737	1,060	95,315
March	94,631	5,292	1,617	642	1,997	89,077	88,326	353	-390	868	87,495
Total	314,891	15,451	5,012	1,580	5,743	298,591	297,589	1,731	-6,325	3,260	298,923
1998 January	114,463r	5,817r	2,691	546	1,351	106,760r	106,848r	597	-5821	-8	112,080r
February	95,146	5,286	2,400	-279	1,231	88,970	89,711	430	-2773	-147	92,201
March p	100,679	5,863	2,656	409	1,346	93,097	93,543	417	-3147	-112	96,385
Total	310,288	16,966	7,747	676	3,928	288,827	290,102	1,444	-11,741	-267	300,666
Per cent change	*-1.5*	*+9.8*	*+54.6*		*-31.6*	*-3.3*	*-2.5*	*-16.6*			*+0.6*

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]
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
1997 p	873,753	240,346	20,525	161,763	342,353	108,766
Per cent change	*-0.5*	*+26.0*	*-6.5*	*-4.4*	*-8.9*	*-9.3*
1995 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	290,258r	62,722r	5,744r	45,474r	135,798r	40,520r
2nd quarter	181,885r	58,373	4,216r	32,975r	60,899r	25,422r
3rd quarter	140,453r	56,874	3,277r	31,314r	34,728r	14,260r
4th quarter p	261,157	62,377	7,288	52,000	110,928	28,564
Per cent change	*+2.8*	*+14.4*	*+12.9*	*-10.4*	*+4.3*	*-0.2*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.
2. Major power producers and auto generators (see defintions inside back 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	130,007	121,930	8,077	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997 p	128,211	120,122	8,089	49,994	794	48,636	41,333	77,649	8,661	1,345	8,706	26,745	2,962
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*+0.1*	*+1.1*	*-20.4*	*+0.7*	*-1.3*	*+0.4*	*+5.6*	*-26.3*	*-6.5*	*+2.8*	*+11.2*
1997 January	11,625	10,838	787	4,803	4	3,501	2,793	6,513	864	157	679	2,363	227
February	10,350	9,652	698	3,256	62	3,605	3,139	6,740	639	173	773	1,849	191
March	11,109	10,412	698	3,890	50	4,440	3,901	6,803	749	210	720	2,159	196
Total	33,084	30,902	2,183	11,949	116	11,546	9,833	20,056	2,252	540	2,172	6,371	614
1998 January	11,599	10,800	799	4,258	151	3,983	3,064	6,938	956	37	959	2,160	258
February	10,366	9,640	727	4,337	75	2,318	1,877	4,994	536	95	949	1,894	226
March p	11,424	10,639	785	3,144	196	4,458	4,006	7,640	557	105	819	1,952	241
Total	33,389	31,079	2,311	11,739	422	10,759	8,947	19,572	2,049	237	2,727	6,006	725
Per cent change	*+0.9*	*+0.6*	*+5.9*	*-1.8*	*(+)*	*-6.8*	*-9.0*	*-2.4*	*-9.0*	*-56.1*	*+25.6*	*-5.7*	*+18.1*

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production.
2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
3. Crude oil plus natural gas liquids (NGLs).
4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries).
5. Total 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. 1997 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	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,984	16,511
1997 p	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,805	1,534	9,139	1,783	14,670	16,453
Per cent change	*+0.1*	*+0.1*	*+33.9*	*+4.6*	*-11.4*	*-1.3*	*-5.3*	*+6.5*	*-3.3*	*+16.8*	*-2.1*	*-0.4*
1997 January	5,294	1,472	718	7,527	2,646	2,063	2,749	1,405	8,863r	1,455	14,934r	16,389r
February	4,933	1,385	836	7,197	2,502	2,221r	2,797	1,459	8,980r	1,456	14,721r	16,177r
March	5,287	1,403	686	7,419	2,460	2,404	2,973	1,376	9,213	1,456	15,176	16,632
1998 January	5,777	1,443	611	8,031	2,440	2,897	1,928	1,440	8,706	1,344	15,393	16,737
February	5,073	2,078	889	8,240	2,368	2,973	1,921	1,397	8,659	1,619	15,280	16,899
March p	5,493	1,309	695	7,697	2,516	3,140	1,890	1,396	8,942	1,649	14,990	16,639
Per cent change	*+3.9*	*-6.7*	*+1.3*	*+3.7*	*+2.3*	*+30.6*	*-36.4*	*+1.5*	*-2.9*	*+13.3*	*-1.2*	-

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*
1997 January	7,973	566	9	7,398	173	14	251	2,323	650	399	2,344	941	78	86
February	7,370	522	-21	6,869	155	11	224	2,126	662	302	2,168	843	99	166
March	8,009	563	-22	7,468	156	10	258	2,305	726	285	2,368	929	97	194
Total	23,352	1,651	-34	21,735	484	35	733	6,754	2,038	986	6,880	2,713	274	446
1998 January	7,612	570	-12	7,053	162	13	189	2,388	580	342	2,235	820	80	108
February	6,799	459	95	6,245	124	4	188	1,961	471	304	1,976	866	99	129
March p	8,148	541	-13	7,620	163	14	217	2,371	657	325	2,507	945	107	192
Total	22,559	1,570	70	20,918	449	31	594	6,720	1,708	971	6,718	2,631	286	429
Per cent change	*-3.4*	*-4.9*	*(-)*	*-3.8*	*-7.2*	*-11.4*	*-19.0*	*-0.5*	*-16.2*	*-1.5*	*-2.4*	*-3.0*	*+4.4*	*-3.8*

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	22,252	16,002	8,388	28	2,496	14,976	7,325	3,754	182	2,015	872
Per cent change	*-4.0*	*-3.0*	*-8.2*	*-0.7*	*+5.1*	*+4.2*	*-28.2*	*-0.8*	*+4.3*	*-4.0*	*-37.2*	*-79.3*	*-6.1*	*+0.9*
1997 January	6,379	225	326	1,717	1,198	600	7	324	1,166	835	479	67	126	73
February	6,070	198	292	1,697	1,184	578	3	284	1,173	635	486	115	148	70
March	6,059	197	287	1,899	1,333	637	3	230	1,236	599	349	0	178	70
Total	18,508	620	905	5,313	3,715	1,815	13	838	3,575	2,069	1,314	182	452	213
1998 January	6,001	221	389	1,740	1,312	644	3	274	1,211	652	315	0	124	72
February	5,685	209	241	1,690	1,282	614	4	261	1,203	605	294	0	156	70
March p	6,380	215	336	1,929	1,471	677	3	272	1,419	681	235	0	196	67
Total	18,066	645	966	5,359	4,065	1,935	10	807	3,833	1,938	844	0	476	209
Per cent change	*-2.4*	*+4.0*	*+6.7*	*+0.9*	*+9.4*	*+6.6*	*-23.1*	*-3.7*	*+7.2*	*-6.3*	*-35.8*	*-100.0*	*+5.3*	*-1.9*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1997 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. 1997 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[1,2]				Other generators[2]			All generating companies						
		Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total[3]	Coal	Gas	Total[3]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[4]
1993		38.3	6.3	21.5	70.7	1.3	0.8	5.6	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	21.4	71.4	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996		31.9	15.2	22.1	72.6	1.0	1.2	3.9	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
1997 p		27.2	19.3	23.0	71.2	0.9	1.4	3.5	28.1	1.5	20.7	23.0	0.4	1.0	74.7
Per cent change		*-14.7*	*+27.2*	*+4.0*	*-2.0*	*-7.2*	*+11.4*	*-7.8*	*-14.4*	*-56.8*	*+26.0*	*+4.0*	*+27.4*	*-19.7*	*-2.3*
1995	4th quarter	9.1	3.6	5.7	19.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	3.7	5.6	20.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
	2nd quarter	7.0	3.4	5.5	16.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.9	15.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
	4th quarter	7.9	4.4	6.1	19.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997	1st quarter	8.2	5.0	6.2	20.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.5	0.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	21.1
	2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	6.0	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
	3rd quarter	5.6	4.6	5.2	15.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	5.8	0.3	4.9	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.5
	4th quarter p	8.1	5.0	5.7	19.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	8.3	0.3	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.0
Per cent change		*+2.1*	*+15.2*	*-7.9*	*-1.0*	*-11.2*	*+20.5*	*-15.7*	*+1.7*	*-68.2*	*+15.5*	*-7.9*	*-29.9*	*-29.7*	*-1.8*

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. Last month the table was revised to include all nuclear generation within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
3. 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.
4. 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	Oil[3]	Gas	Nuclear[4]	Hydro
1993		70.73	38.26	4.41	6.27	21.49	0.30
1994		70.21	35.89	3.58	9.08	21.21	0.37
1995		71.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	21.37	0.34
1996		72.59	31.86	2.99	15.19	22.12	0.25
1997	p	71.15	27.19	1.22	19.31	23.01	0.31
Per cent change		*-2.0*	*-14.7*	*-59.2*	*+27.2*	*+4.0*	*+22.9*
1997	January	6.63	2.96	0.27	1.42	1.92	0.04
	February	6.37	2.53	0.15	1.66	2.00	0.03
	March*	7.09	2.73	0.13	1.93	2.24	0.06
Total		20.10	8.22	0.55	5.01	6.16	0.13
1998	January	6.19	2.49	0.07	1.60	1.97	0.04
	February	6.19	2.61	0.08	1.62	1.83	0.04
	March p	7.48	3.00	0.08	2.07	2.26	0.06
Total		19.85	8.10	0.23	5.29	6.06	0.14
Per cent change		*-1.2*	*-1.4*	*-58.1*	*+5.6*	*-1.6*	*+7.3*

1. See definitions inside back cover; Last month the table was revised to include all nuclear generation within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renwables.
3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
4. Includes nuclear generation by British Nuclear Fuels Plc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers[1,2]			Other generators[2]			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use3	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[3]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[3]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.31	17.67	1.11	16.56	323.10	21.24	301.86	16.72	318.58
1994		307.07	18.75	288.32	18.26	0.80	17.53	325.32	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		313.95	18.79	295.15	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.03	19.67	314.36	16.31	330.67
1996		326.79	19.18	307.61	20.58	0.98	19.60	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997 p		325.13	18.98	306.15	20.15	0.54	19.61	345.27	19.52	325.76	16.57	342.33
Per cent change		*-0.5*	*-1.0*	*-0.5*	*-2.1*	*-45.3*	*-*	*-0.6*	*-3.2*	*-0.4*	*-0.6*	*-0.5*
1995	4th quarter	85.42	4.90	80.52	5.30	0.06	5.23	90.72	5.20	85.76	3.65	89.41
1996	1st quarter	93.79	5.59	88.19	5.46	0.32	5.14	99.25	5.92	93.34	4.28	97.61
	2nd quarter	74.49	4.42	70.08	5.03	0.34	4.69	79.53	4.76	74.77	4.30	79.07
	3rd quarter	71.36	4.22	67.14	4.62	0.19	4.44	75.99	4.41	71.58	4.03	75.61
	4th quarter	87.14	4.95	82.19	5.46	0.13	5.33	92.60	5.08	87.52	4.07	91.59
1997	1st quarter	91.33	5.24	86.09	4.97	0.13	4.84	96.30	5.37	90.92	4.27	95.19
	2nd quarter	74.09	4.43	69.66	4.69	0.10	4.59	78.78	4.53	74.26	4.06	78.31
	3rd quarter	72.46	4.32	68.14	4.83	0.18	4.65	77.29	4.50	72.79	4.00	76.78
	4th quarter p	87.25	4.99	82.26	5.66	0.13	5.53	92.90	5.12	87.79	4.25	92.04
Per cent change		*+0.1*	*+0.9*	*+0.1*	*+3.6*	*-5.4*	*+3.8*	*+0.3*	*+0.7*	*+0.3*	*+4.5*	*+0.5*

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. Last month the table was revised to include all nuclear generation within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
3. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Electricity supplied (net)[1] Total	Industry: Total industry	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	16,555	15,793	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994	17,530	16,824	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,250	706
1995	19,208	18,397	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996	19,601	18,753	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704	848
1997 p	19,610	18,804	3,068	2,010	4,590	4,398	880	2,059	1,799	806
Per cent change	-	*+0.3*	*-4.6*	*-5.0*	*+0.1*	*+6.4*	*-1.2*	*-2.4*	*+5.6*	*-4.9*
1995 4th quarter	5,234	5,038	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512	196
1996 1st quarter	5,143	4,941	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461	202
2nd quarter	4,693	4,496	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445	196
3rd quarter	4,436	4,217	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359	219
4th quarter	5,329	5,099	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438	230
1997 1st quarter	4,837	4,642	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
2nd quarter	4,593	4,421	715	492	1,234	953	127	478	422	172
3rd quarter	4,649	4,451	793	520	1,116	911	152	590	369	198
4th quarter p	5,531	5,290	870	489	1,218	1,320	359	559	475	241
Per cent change	*+3.8*	*+3.7*	*+6.1*	*-16.7*	*+7.9*	*-5.2*	*+29.2*	*+22.7*	*+8.4*	*+4.8*

1. Last month this table was revised to exclude nuclear power stations. They are included within the public supply system on Table 22 following the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric.
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: Conventional steam: Total	Total conventional steam	Coal[3]	Oil	Other conventional steam[4]	CCGT[5]	Nuclear[6]	Hydro[7]	Other[8]	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)[9]	Total Electricity available[9]
1993	305.43	20.12	285.31	178.3	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	80.98	2.95	0.46	16.72	3.17	305.20
1994	307.07	18.7	288.32	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	79.96	3.63	0.63	16.89	3.91	309.12
199	313.95	18.79	295.1	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	80.60	3.27	0.68	16.3	3.20	314.66
1996	326.79	19.1	307.61	153.1	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	85.82	1.84	1.1	16.68	3.25	327.53
199 p	325.13	18.98	306.15	127.08	101.1	1.1	24.82	86.61	89.34	2.26	0.86	16.5	3.35	326.07
Per cent	*-0.5*	*-1.0*	*-0.5*	*-17.0*	*-15.8*	*-71.6*	*-15.0*	*+32.*	*+4.*	*+23.*	*-26.9*	*-0.6*	*+3.*	*-0.4*
199 Januar	30.00	1.7	28.23	13.96	10.83	0.27	2.85	6.53	7.48	0.13	0.14	1.29	0.31	29.83
February	28.57	1.68	26.90	11.8	9.26	0.08	2.52	6.96	7.78	0.24	0.06	1.33	0.31	28.53
March	32.76	1.80	30.96	12.92	9.88	0.07	2.96	8.70	8.65	0.62	0.06	1.65	0.38	32.99
Total	91.33	5.24	86.09	38.74	29.98	0.43	8.34	22.18	23.92	0.99	0.26	4.27	0.99	91.35
1998 Januar	27.92	1.6	26.31	10.93	9.01	0.03	1.90	7.20	7.68	0.43	0.06	1.23	0.31	27.84
February	28.39	1.6	26.78	11.8	10.0	0.03	1.80	7.36	7.1	0.36	0.06	1.33	0.31	28.41
March p	34.54	1.9	32.63	13.95	11.4	0.04	2.42	9.24	8.85	0.53	0.06	1.47	0.38	34.49
Total	90.85	5.13	85.7	36.73	30.50	0.10	6.12	23.80	23.68	1.33	0.18	4.02	0.99	90.73
Per cent	*-0.5*	*-2.1*	*-0.4*	*-5.2*	*+1.*	*-77.5*	*-26.6*	*+7.*	*-1.0*	*+35.*	*-31.5*	*-5.7*	-	*-0.7*

1 Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back cover) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution Scotland and Northern Ireland. Last month the table was revised to include all nuclear generation within major power producers following the merger of BNFL and Electric.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage
3. Including Slurry.
4. Mixed and dual fired including sour gas and
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
6. Includes nuclear generation by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage
8. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind
9. Net of supplies direct from generators to final

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	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.67	28.44	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	24.84	301.23	94.82	93.65	104.03	8.72	16.26	0.96	15.30	342.33	25.80	316.52
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*-13.3*	*+0.8*	*+0.2*	*+7.2*	*-3.2*	*-7.5*	*-0.6*	*+1.4*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*-12.8*	*+0.7*
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
February	28.53	2.06	26.47	7.73	7.90	10.07	0.77	1.24	0.03	1.21	29.78	2.09	27.69
March*	32.99	3.32	29.67	9.04	9.18	10.56	0.89	1.43	0.07	1.36	34.42	3.39	31.03
Total	91.35	7.63	83.72	24.41	25.45	31.41	2.46	3.97	0.14	3.83	95.32	7.77	87.55
1998 January	27.84	1.50	26.34	7.61	7.88	10.05	0.80	1.26	0.05	1.21	29.10	1.55	27.55
February	28.41	2.02	26.39	7.75	7.56	10.20	0.88	1.21	0.04	1.16	29.62	2.06	27.55
March* p	34.49	3.01	31.47	9.30	9.04	12.20	0.92	1.48	0.04	1.44	35.97	3.05	32.92
Total	90.73	6.53	84.20	24.66	24.48	32.46	2.60	3.95	0.13	3.82	94.68	6.66	88.02
Per cent change	*-0.7*	*-14.4*	*+0.6*	*+1.1*	*-3.8*	*+3.3*	*+6.0*	*-0.6*	*-7.4*	*-0.4*	*-0.7*	*-14.3*	*+0.5*

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 1996).

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	6.6	-1.4	+2.1	+2.6
March*	5.4	3.7	8.3	7.7	-1.7	+2.9	+2.3
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	7.7	-0.8	+3.0	+3.8
March	5.7	4.6	8.4	8.0	-1.1	+2.7	+2.3
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 solid 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.

Fuel	Large	Extra large	Moderately large	Medium	Small
	Range of annual purchases of which:				
	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	2.05	2.17
(£per GJ)	Medium	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.64	1.59	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	1.28	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	1.78	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	96.3	100.2
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	91.7	90.8	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	81.1	89.3
	Moderately large	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6	86.0	92.9
All consumers:	Average	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	87.4	87.4	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	105.7	110.9
GAS OIL	Small	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	170.3	167.1	168.6
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	161.9	160.8	162.6
	Large	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.5	146.5	147.4
All consumers:	Average	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.6	149.2	150.2
	10% decile[2]	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	142.8	139.8	142.4
	median[2]	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.3	157.1	160.9
	90% decile[2]	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	186.0	183.4	186.2
ELECTRICITY	Small	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.49	5.44	5.77
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.16	4.08	4.37
	Large	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09	3.03	3.45
Of which:	Extra large	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.64	2.57	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	3.43	3.82
	10% decile[2]	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.73	3.92
	median[2]	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.11	5.16	5.46
	90% decile[2]	7.41	8.23	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.66	7.08
GAS	Small	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.876	0.896	0.915
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.677	0.685	0.719
	Large	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.462	0.467	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	0.825	0.861
	90% decile[2]	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315	1.258	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	87.2	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	167.1	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	0.558	0.540
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20	0.564	0.564	0.547
	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	78.9	107.3	100.8	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.4	107.1	100.8	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	106.1	99.7	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.5	105.3	98.4	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.3	98.7	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.6	108.6	102.4	66.1	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter	78.7	114.7	67.2	93.3	90.6	68.0	98.3	93.8	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.7	65.9	90.4	88.6	69.0	96.8	93.2	
	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		66.9	101.7	53.6	85.3	80.6				123.5
1997 p		63.7	95.4	53.8	78.4	75.3				126.8
Per cent change		*-4.7*	*-6.3*	*+0.4*	*-8.1*	*-6.5*				*+2.7*
1995	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.2	88.7	83.4	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.4	99.5	59.0	92.7	86.0	56.7	87.4	82.3	122.5
	2nd quarter	67.3	101.7	52.5	82.1	78.4	53.1	86.4	81.2	122.8
	3rd quarter	66.4	97.1	49.8	79.6	75.7	52.1	85.1	79.5	123.7
	4th quarter	65.0	107.3	52.9	86.2	81.7	52.2	81.8	78.9	125.0
1997	1st quarter	65.0	102.6	54.6	86.5	81.6	52.7	81.4	78.1	125.5
	2nd quarter	62.2	90.6	53.1	73.7	71.6	53.7	77.6	74.1	126.6
	3rd quarter	62.9	90.3	51.9	71.1	69.7	54.3	76.2	73.3	127.1
	4th quarter p	64.9	96.2	55.7	81.9	78.0	54.9	77.8	75.3	127.8
Per cent change		*-*	*-10.4*	*+5.2*	*-5.0*	*-4.5*	*+5.2*	*-5.0*	*-4.5*	*+2.2*

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	
		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		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*	
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	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.3r	109.7	156.4	132.4	
1998	1st quarter p	123.8	108.0	110.4	85.2	108.6	153.6	132.0	
Per cent change		*-0.6*	*-4.1*	*-5.8*	*-17.8*	*-5.5*	*+4.1*	*+0.9*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator[4]
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		98.3	91.2	97.4	80.2	94.2	111.6	102.3	123.5
1997		96.6	88.0	90.3	76.2	88.9	119.5	103.8	126.8
Per cent change		*-1.8*	*-3.6*	*-7.3*	*-5.0*	*-5.6*	*+7.1*	*+1.5*	*+2.7*
1996	1st quarter	100.0	92.0	98.5	77.8	95.1	109.8	101.9	122.5
	2nd quarter	97.5	91.8	98.6	77.6	94.9	109.5	101.6	122.8
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.8	94.2	110.6	101.8	123.7
	4th quarter	99.3	90.1	94.9	86.6	92.7	116.5	103.7	125.0
1997	1st quarter	99.3	89.8	93.3	82.6	91.6	117.6	104.3	125.5
	2nd quarter	96.1	88.9	92.2	75.1	90.2	115.5	102.5	126.6
	3rd quarter	94.3	87.8	89.6	73.2	88.3	122.6	105.0	127.1
	4th quarter	96.8	85.7	86.4	73.8r	85.8	122.4	103.6	127.8
1998	1st quarter p	96.4	84.1	85.9	66.3	84.6	119.6	102.8	128.4
Per cent change		*-2.9*	*-6.3*	*-7.9*	*-19.7*	*-7.6*	*+1.7*	*-1.4*	*+2.3*

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	Motor spirit[1] 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*
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
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
1997	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
1997	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	83.8
1998	January	69.02	73.95	63.12	63.35	13.11	13.67	74.7
	February	68.64r	73.79	62.63r	62.84r	12.53r	13.68r	69.1
	March p	68.20r	73.77	62.09r	62.30r	11.63	12.72	63.1r
	April p	72.49	n/a	65.88	66.95	n/a	n/a	64.3

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.

DTI Exploration & Appraisal (E&A) Drilling Survey 1998

Early this year, the Department carried out the annual voluntary survey of operator's intentions to drill exploration and appraisal (E&A) wells on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). Operators were asked to give their intentions to drill E&A wells (excluding sidetracks) during the current year and the following two years, and to assess their intentions under three categories of probability: certain, probable, and unlikely. The probabilities were defined as; 0.9 for the certain category (i.e. a 9 in 10 chance of the well proceeding), 0.5 for probable and 0.1 for unlikely. These probabilities were used to calculate expected intentions.

This supplement gives a summary of the survey results, and compares the expectations for future drilling with actual wells drilled in recent years. E&A activity reacts quickly in response to many factors, including prices, company cash flows, and current drilling results. Therefore the intentions are subject to change, and do not represent a DTI forecast. Numbers on wells started during 1998 are given in Table 8 on page 8.

Summary of results from the 1998 survey

Intentions from the 1998 survey show optimism is slightly higher for 1998, much stronger for 1999, but weaker for 2000 when compared with the forward three years of the previous survey. The expectations are:-

- 91 wells in 1998, some 12% higher than the 81 wells actually drilled in 1997.
- 77 wells in 1999, a fall of 15% on expectations for 1998, but similar to actuals in 1997.
- Only 41 wells in 2000, but this reflects operators' inability to assign a high probability to wells being drilled so far in the future.

Expected E&A drilling

Operators were asked to give their intentions by area. Table 1 shows the number of wells expected each year (using the probabilities given above), together with the actual numbers drilled each year since 1992 for comparison.

- Southern Basin expectations are strong for 1998, but weaken for 1999.
- North & Central expectations for 1998 and 1999 are at the level of actuals in 1997.
- West of Shetland expectations for 1998 and 1999 are higher than recent actuals.

Table 1 Drilling Intentions by area

	Actual						Intentions		
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Southern Basin	21	22	28	17	16	21	22	13	6
North & Central N Sea	80	63	35	33	67	50	53	47	28
West of Shetland	4	2	14	23	9	8	14	13	6
Other offshore	8	10	9	6	10	2	2	4	1
Total	113	97	86	79	102	81	91	77	41

Expected rig availability

The survey asked about the perceived availability of rigs under three headings; already contracted, probably available, and severe shortage likely. The type of rig was split into 6 categories; platform, jack-ups, ordinary semis (ie semisubmersibles), 4-th generation semis, deep-water semis, and other. The responses (omitting 'probably available' for clarity) are shown in Table 2. The total number of rigs does not match the number of intended wells given in the first part of the questionnaire.

- 64% of total E&A wells have rigs already contracted for 1998, and 20% in 1999 (slightly down on the 67% and 24% for the forward years in the previous survey).
- Contracts for the third year ahead have risen from 2% to 11% - mainly due to jack-ups and deepwater semis.
- Fears of severe shortage for the first two years ahead have fallen to 10% and 23% (from 15% and 33%)

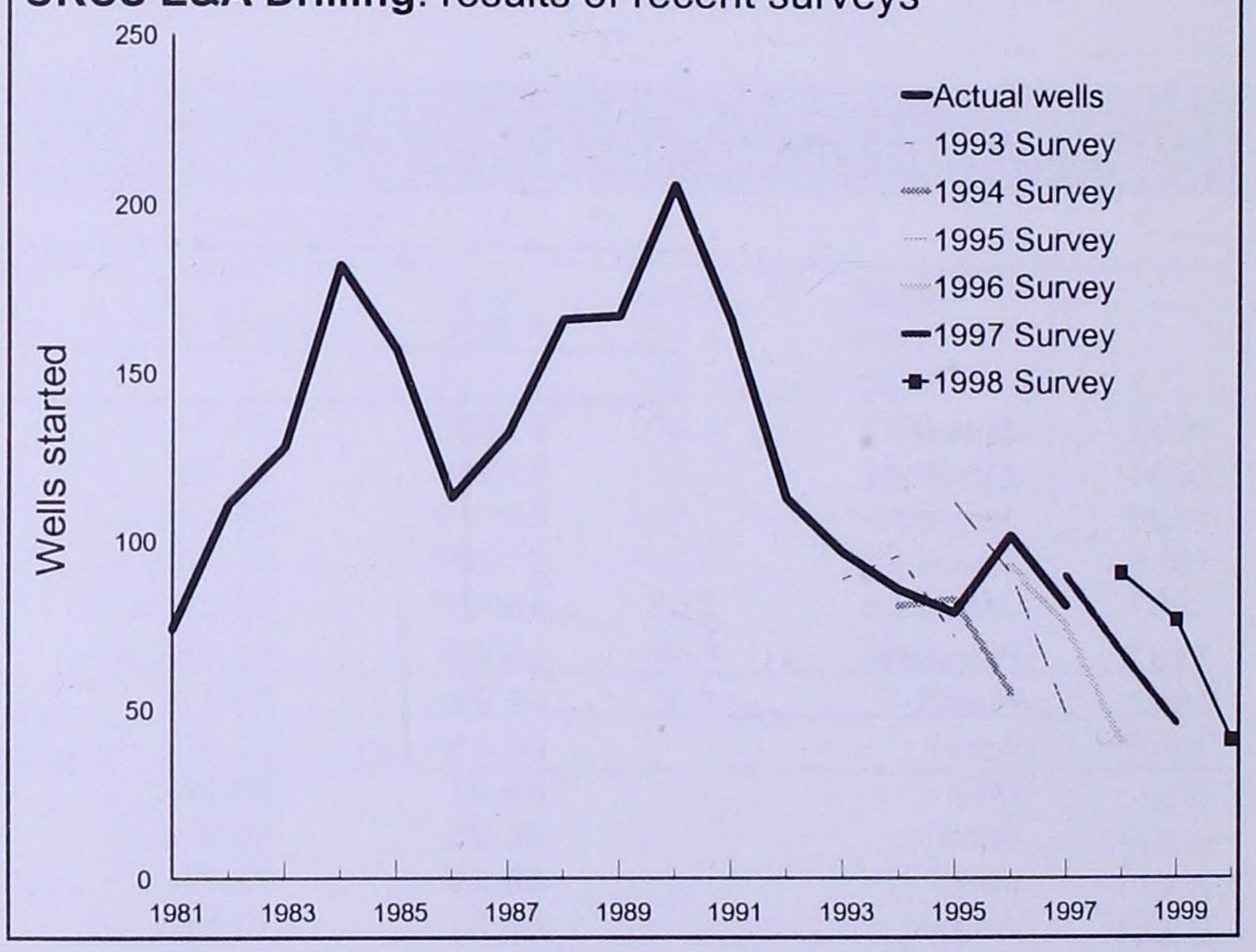
Table 2 Expected rig availability

	1998			1999			2000		
Rig type	(a)	(b) %	(c) %	(a)	(b) %	(c) %	(a)	(b) %	(c) %
Platform	5	80	0	3	0	0	0	-	-
Jack-up	36	53	14	40	23	32	27	26	19
Semisub.	48	63	6	75	13	15	52	4	15
Semi (4th - gen.)	14	71	21	7	0	86	10	0	50
Semi (deep water)	16	75	6	17	53	18	16	13	44
Other	2	100	0	1	100	0	1	100	0
Total	121	64	10	143	20	23	106	11	24

Accuracy of surveys

The current basic survey format has been used since 1993. Apart from the 1995 survey, surveys since then have given reasonable estimates for the first survey year; 89 expected wells against 96 actual wells in the 1993 survey, 81 wells against 86 actuals in the 1994 survey, 93 wells against 102 actuals in the 1996 survey, 90 against 81 actuals in the 1997 survey. This is illustrated in the following chart:-

UKCS E&A Drilling: results of recent surveys



The fall shown for the last year of each survey is expected since operators cannot assign a high probability to wells being drilled so far in the future. However comparing the forward years with the other surveys shown, the intentions are slightly pessimistic for 2000, but relatively strong for 1999, and results are similar to those from the 1996 survey.

The chart shows a decline from record E&A drilling levels in 1990, but this record reflected exceptional activity by a few large companies, and high oil prices. Drilling fell sharply after the March 1993 Budget but recovered with the help of transitional relief, to finish some 15% lower than in 1992.

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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

Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus 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., British Nuclear Fuels plc., 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., Humber Power Ltd., Hydro-Electric, Indian Queens Power Ltd., 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., Rocksavage Power Company Ltd., Scottish Nuclear, Scottish Power, South East London Combined Heat & Power Ltd., South Western Electricity, Teesside Power Ltd.

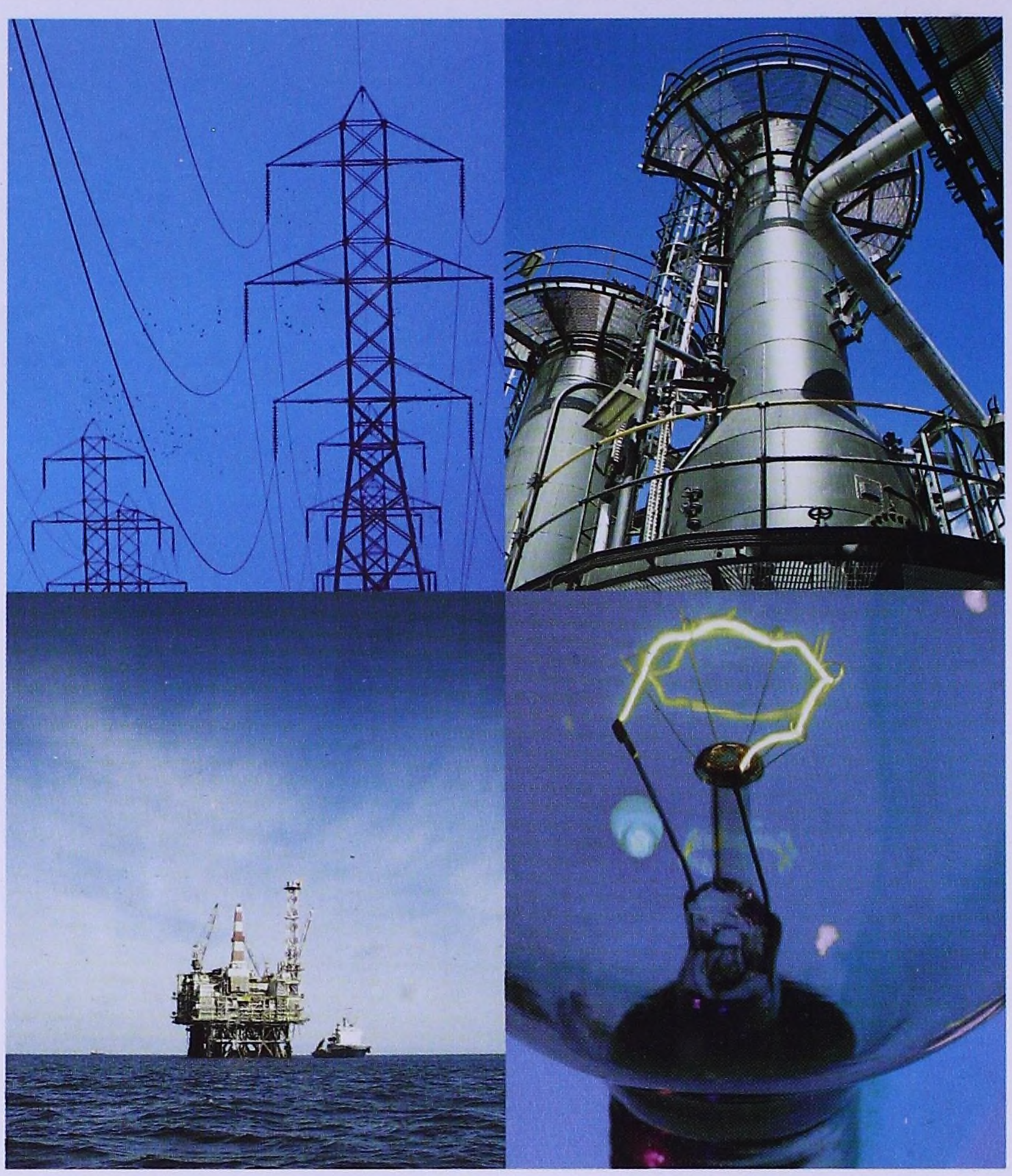
The term "Other Generators" is used for companies who produce electricity as part of their manufacturing or other commercial activities, but whose main business is not electricity generation. Because in most cases the majority of this electricity is used by the businesses themselves the term "autogenerators" 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, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Other industry	13 to 22, 24 to 37, 41 and 45 excluding those parts of 27 relating to Iron and Steel.	Public administration	75, 80, 85
		Other services	90-93, 99
		Domestic	Not covered by SIC 1992
Transport	60-63		

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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