

# ENERGY *trends*

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# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## GENERAL

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

## NOTES TO TABLES

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

## CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

## CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

## GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

## SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

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

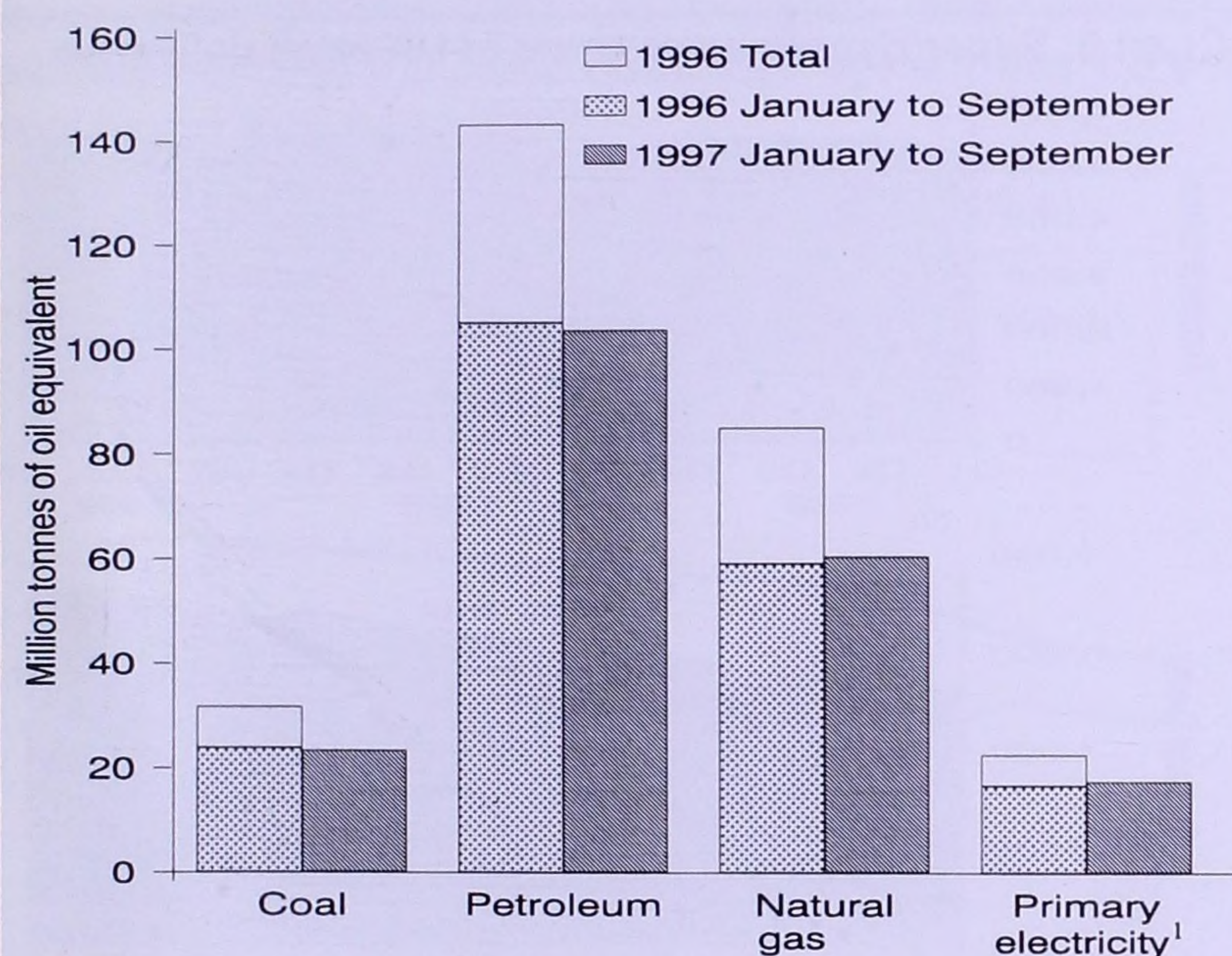


## MAIN POINTS

- \* Energy production in the third quarter of 1997 was 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier, with natural gas, nuclear electricity and oil production up 5½ per cent, 4½ per cent and ½ per cent respectively, while coal fell by 2½ per cent.
- \* Primary energy consumption in the third quarter of 1997, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. Gas consumption increased by 3 per cent, but coal and oil consumption fell by 6½ per cent and 4½ per cent respectively.
- \* Average domestic prices for gas and electricity fell by 3½ and 8½ per cent respectively in real terms between Q3 1996 and Q3 1997.
- \* Inland deliveries of motor spirit fell by 3 per cent in the third quarter, while deliveries of DERV fuel rose by 1 per cent.
- \* Super/hypermarkets accounted for 23 per cent of retail sales of motor spirit in the third quarter, their highest level to date.
- \* An article on petrol and diesel prices in the European Union is featured on page 20 of this issue.

## TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



<sup>1</sup> Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

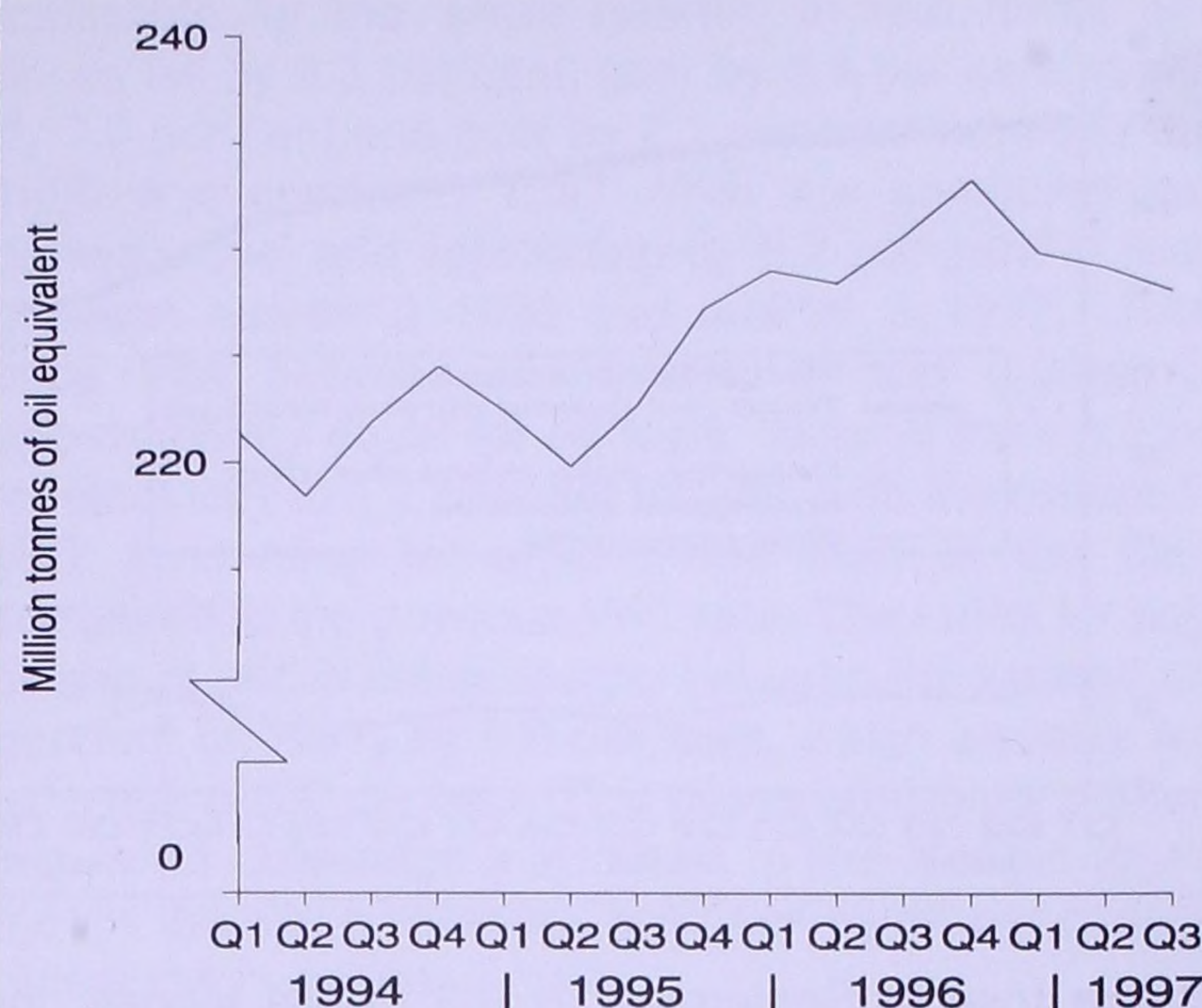
Indigenous production of primary fuels in the third quarter of 1997 at 61.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas, nuclear electricity and oil rose by 5.4 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal production fell by 2.4 per cent.

## TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the third quarter of 1997 was 45.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 7.7 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively, while natural gas consumption rose by 2.9 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 1.1 degrees celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 1.1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas rose by 3.2 per cent, whilst consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 4.6 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively.

Chart 2: Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)<sup>1</sup>



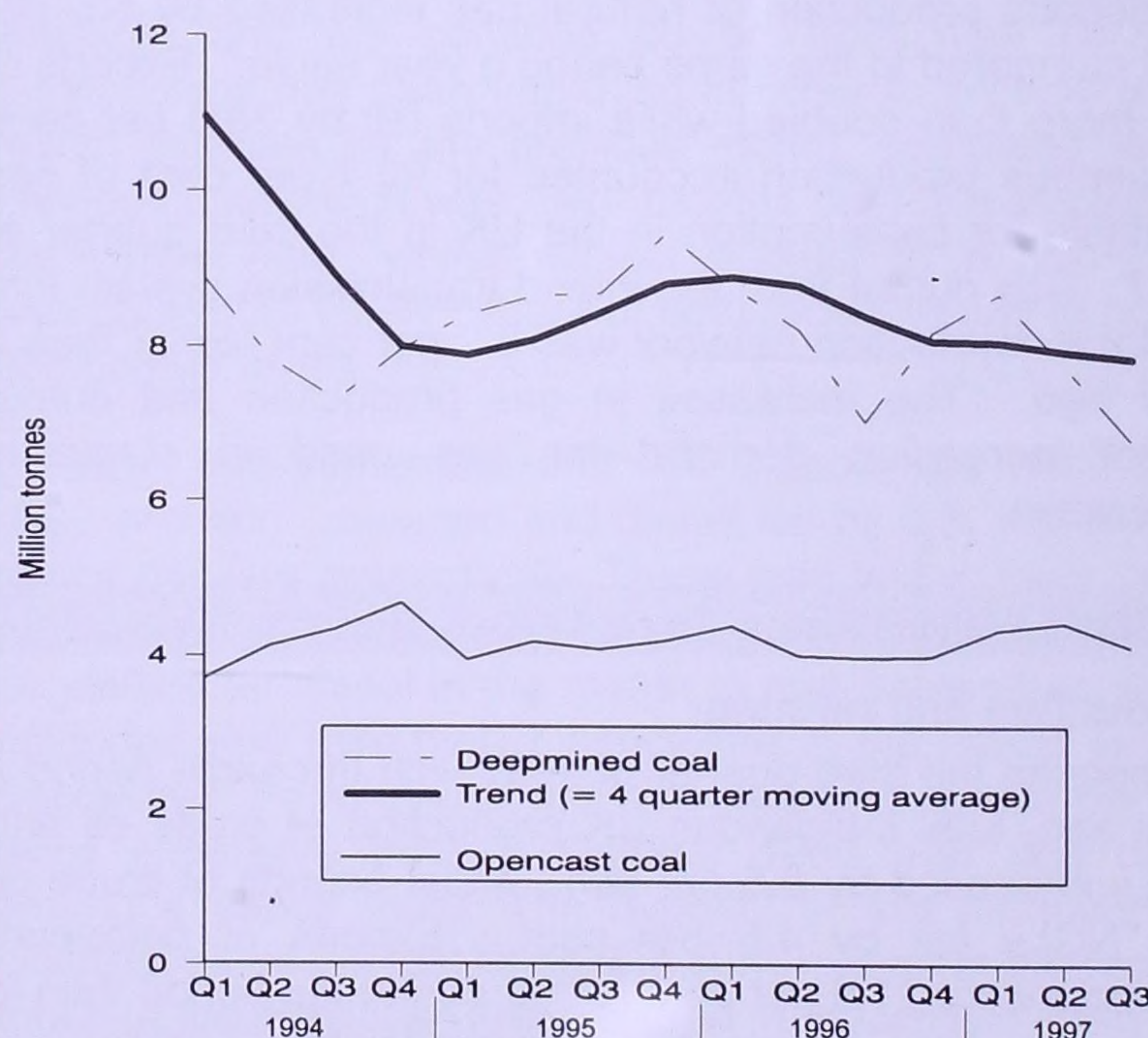
<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

## COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

### Production and imports

Provisional figures for the third quarter of 1997 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 2.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 11.2 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 5.0 per cent but opencast production was up 3.5 per cent. Recent trends in coal production are shown in Chart 3. Imports of coal were 8.2 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.4 million tonnes imported during the three month period, while exports of coal were 7 per cent lower at 0.2 million tonnes. In the first 9 months of 1997 imports of coal were 25.1 per cent higher than in the first 9 months of 1996, while exports of coal were 26.5 per cent higher.

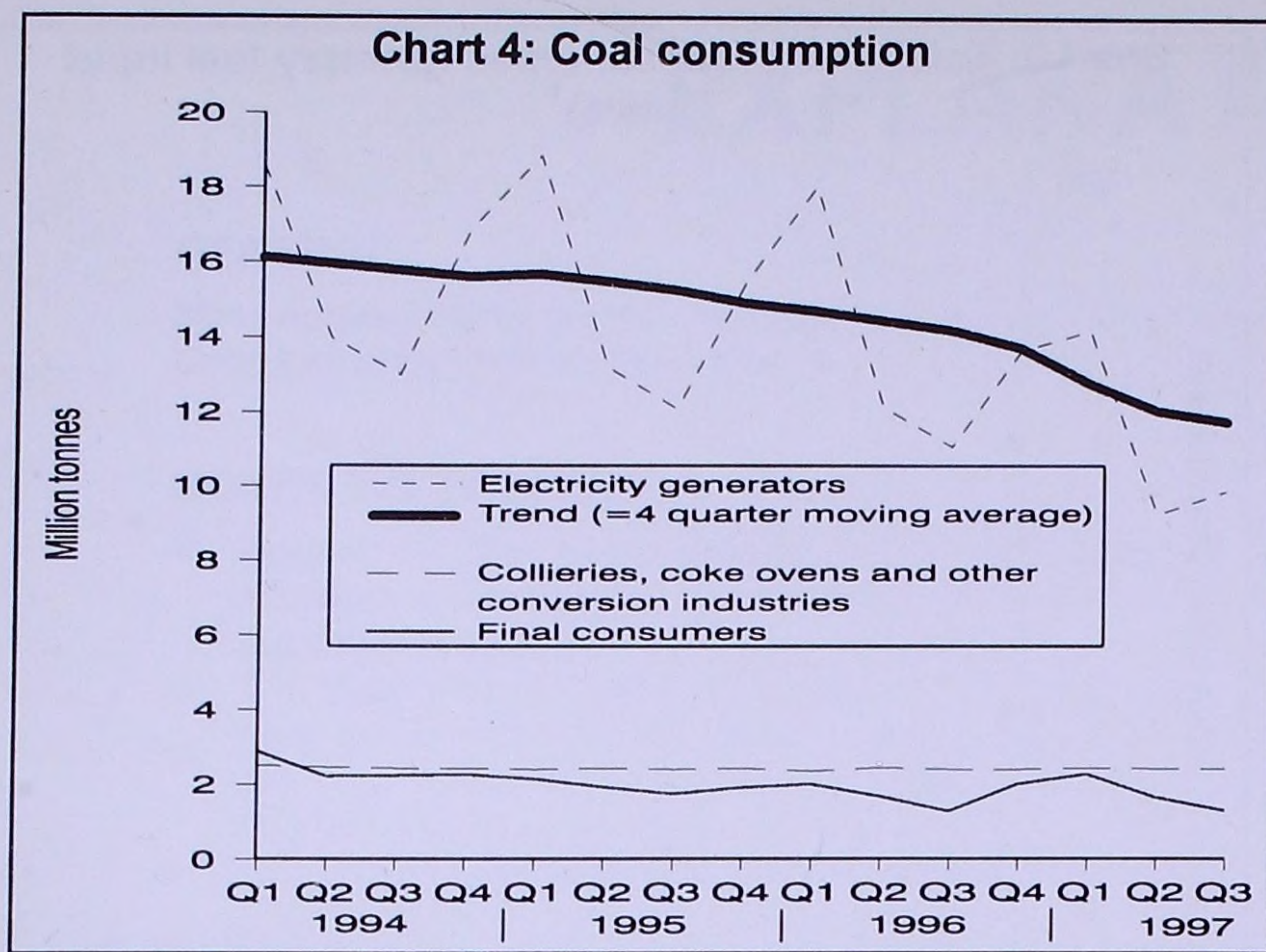
Chart 3: Coal production



### Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the third quarter of 1997 was 13.6 million tonnes. This was 8.0 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 73 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 11.0 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 5.5 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were up 20.6 per cent, mainly because domestic sector disposals in the third quarter of 1996 were particularly low. Recent trends in coal consumption are shown in Chart 4.





### Stocks

Coal stocks rose in September by 0.3 million tonnes, the smallest rise recorded since stocks began their current build in February 1997. Stocks now stand at 20.2 million tonnes, 5.5 million tonnes higher than at the end of September 1996. Stocks of coal tend to rise in the summer when there is less demand for electricity and gas fired and nuclear power stations are mainly used to meet the load. However, the increase in coal stocks between June and September 1997 was 2.1 million tonnes whereas between June and September 1996 the increase was only 0.7 million tonnes. The amount of coal used at coal fired stations in the year to September 1997 was 8.0 million tonnes less than in the year to September 1996. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 5.3 million tonnes in the last 12 months.

## GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

### Production

Provisional data for the third quarter of 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 5.5 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas more than doubled while imports fell by 38.6 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 98.4 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK in the third quarter of 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 6.2 per cent higher than a year ago. The increases in gas production and output reflect increasing demand for gas used in electricity generation.

## PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

### Production and refining

Comparing the third quarter of 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 0.5 per cent, whilst exports of crude oil and NGLs fell by 4.5 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 21.8 per cent higher during the period than in 1996, while imports were 12.0 per cent lower.

Total refinery output was 2.9 per cent higher than in 1996, with decreases in the output of motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel (1.4 and 2.4 per cent respectively). Gas/diesel (which includes DERV fuel) increased by 3.7 per cent.

### Deliveries of products (consumption)

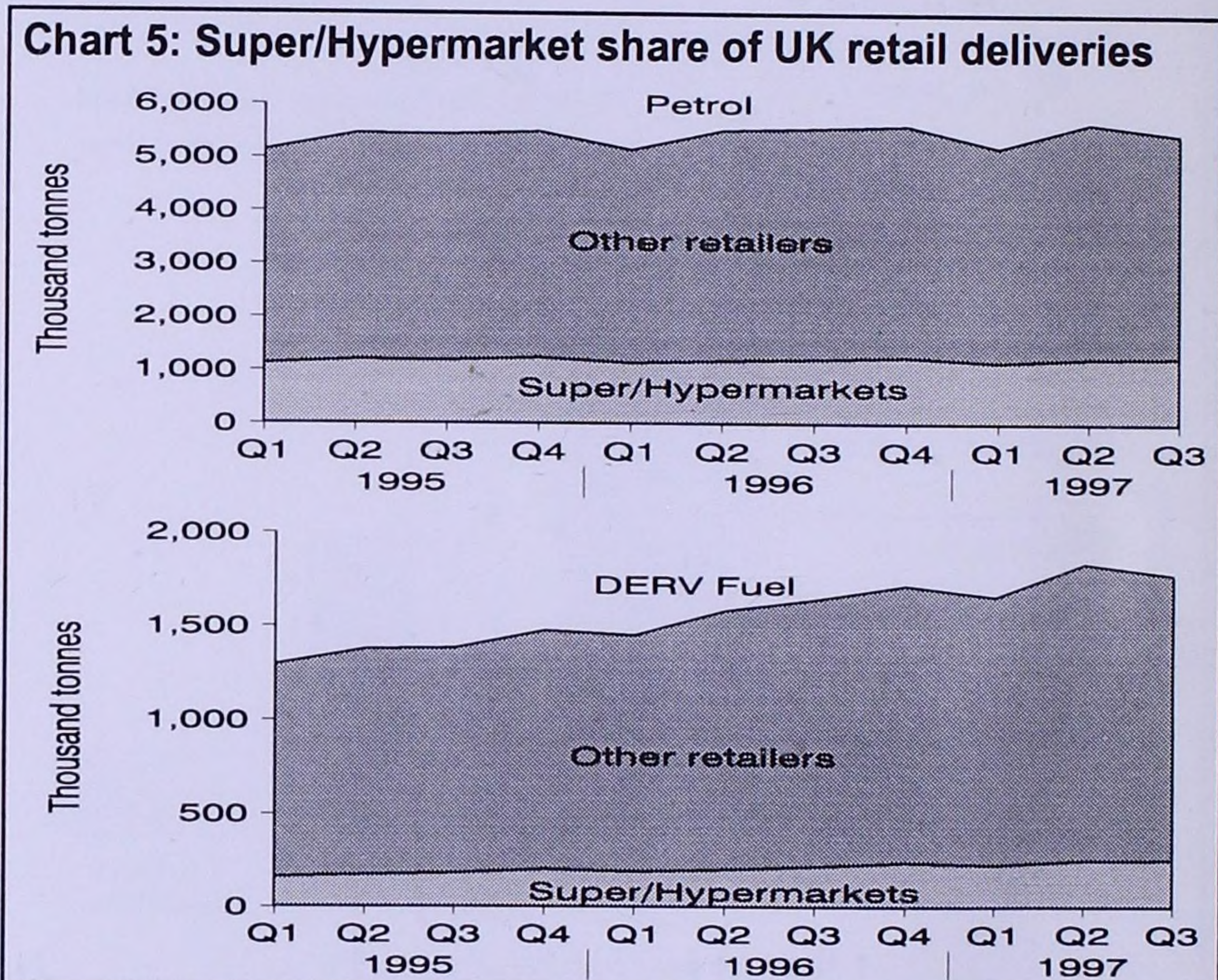
Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the third quarter of 1997 were 5.3 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 0.2 per cent lower, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (0.9 per cent) and aviation turbine fuel (4.2 per cent) being offset by deliveries of motor spirit

falling by 2.9 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 72.5 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 68.0 per cent a year ago.

Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants increased by 2.3 per cent. Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 50.5 per cent and there were no deliveries of orimulsion (the last was in February 1997) in the quarter due to the moving of power stations and other industries away from these fuels as a source of energy.

The table below shows the share of third quarter 1997 UK retail deliveries (and total UK deliveries) of motor spirit and DERV fuel accounted for by Super/hypermarkets. In the third quarter of 1997, these outlets accounted for 23 per cent of retail deliveries of motor spirit, a 1.2 per cent rise over the same period for 1996. They continue to increase their share of the DERV fuel retail market, accounting for 16.9 per cent of retail deliveries in the third quarter 1997. Chart 5 shows the levels of these deliveries in recent quarters.

Super/Hypermarket share of UK Retail Deliveries (Share of total UK deliveries given in brackets)				
Third quarter	Motor Spirit		DERV Fuel	
1993	14.9	(14.6)	6.5	(2.1)
1994	18.4	(18.0)	10.6	(3.7)
1995	21.5	(21.1)	15.1	(5.4)
1996	21.8	(21.3)	15.5	(6.0)
1997(e)	23.0	(22.6)	16.9	(7.0)



### Stocks

During the month of September 1997 total stocks of petroleum decreased by 1.1 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils decreasing by 8.8 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 1.2 per cent. Thus at the end of September 1997, total stocks of petroleum were 3.3 per cent higher than at the end of September 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 0.8 per cent higher while stocks of petroleum products were 5.4 per cent higher.

## ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

### Fuel use

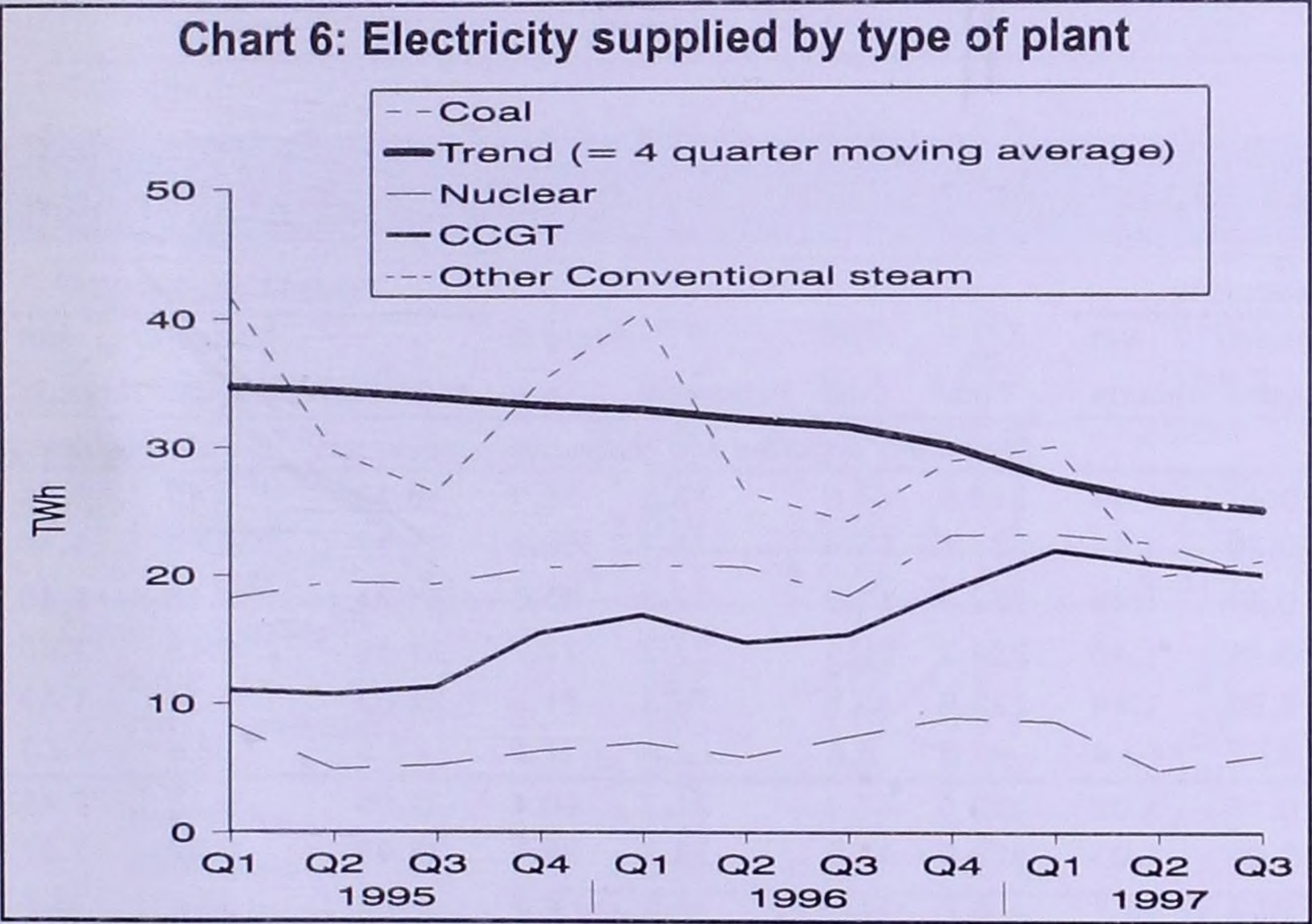
Fuel used by the major power producers in the third quarter of 1997 was, in total, the same as in the third quarter of 1996. However, coal use was 11.7 per cent down on a year earlier, while the volume of gas used was 22.6 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was up 8.4 per cent. Nuclear's share of fuel used, at 32.5 per cent, fell back below coal's share (36.2 per cent) as coal



use picked up to meet the higher electricity demands of the autumn period.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the third quarter of 1997 was 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 31.5 per cent, with one additional station contributing to the 1997 figure, and three others that were making only a small contribution during the corresponding period of 1996 when they were being commissioned. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 12.6 per cent (3 TWh) less electricity than in the third quarter of 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 77.5 per cent (¾ TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from oil because the power station at Ballylumford began to burn gas as well as oil in October 1996 and is now included in the other conventional steam category. However, other conventional steam stations still supplied 20.1 per cent (1½ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier because of maintenance at some mixed fired stations and the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. Nuclear stations supplied 8.4 per cent (1½ TWh) more electricity in the third quarter of 1997 than a year earlier. Chart 6 shows recent trends in electricity supplied by type of plant. In the third quarter supplies from both nuclear and CCGT stations were affected by outages for maintenance. When electricity available from other UK sources (down 11.3 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (0.8 per cent lower than a year ago) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 1.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.



Sales

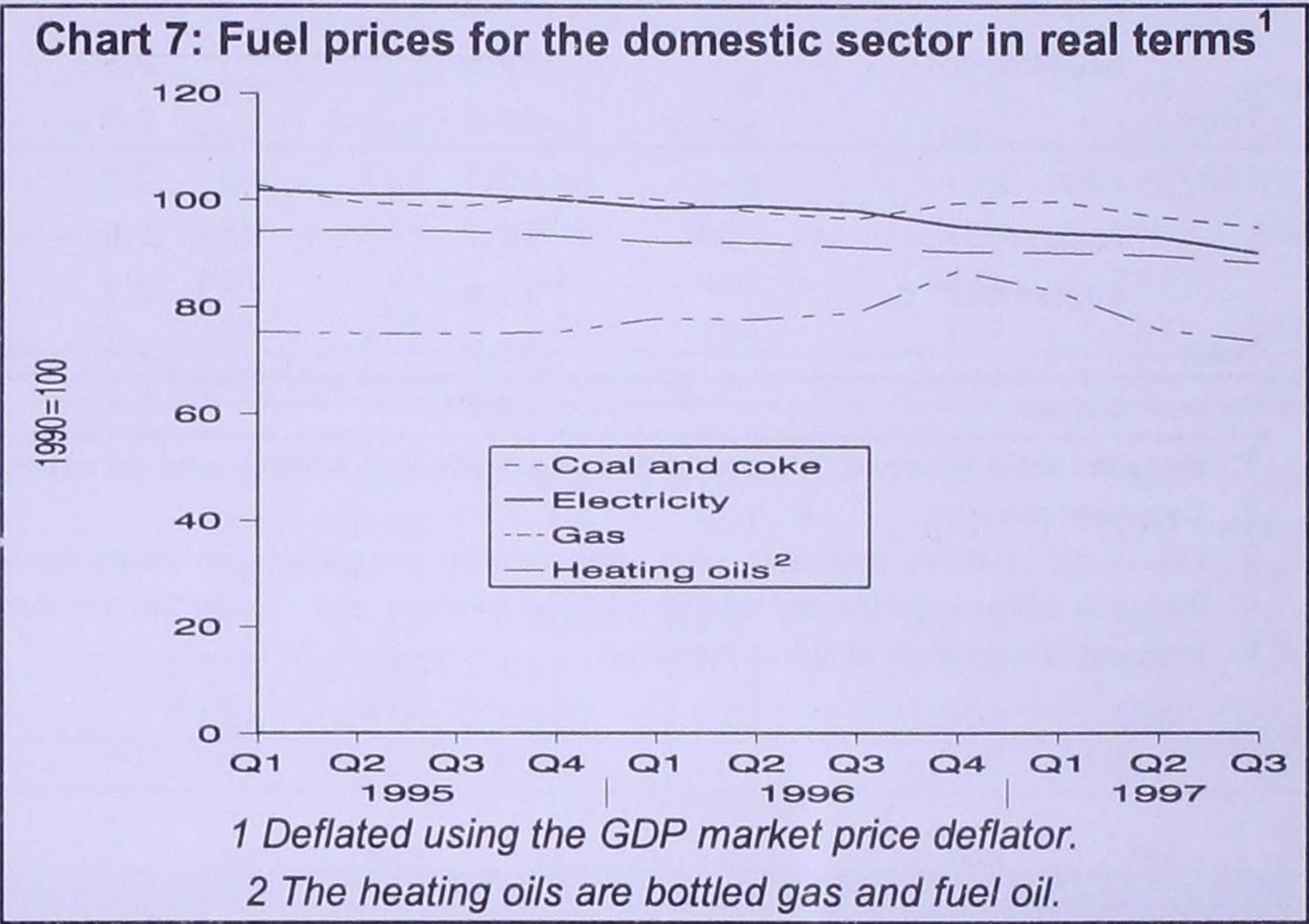
In the third quarter of 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.7 per cent lower than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 3.8 per cent higher but sales to industrial customers fell by 3.4 per cent and those to domestic customers by 1.8 per cent. Temperatures in the third quarter of 1997 were over 1 degree celsius warmer than in the third quarter of 1996. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the third quarter of 1997 was 0.6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices for all heating fuels (Table 29), fell in the third quarter of 1997. Naturally one of the factors behind the falls was the reduction in VAT on domestic fuel to 5 per cent from 1 September, which is reflected in the data, although excluding VAT all fuel prices were either flat

or lower than in quarter 2 1997. A further VAT induced fall will be evident in quarter 4 when the 5 per cent rate will be applicable for the whole quarter. In real terms electricity prices fell by 8.3 per cent, gas by 3.5 per cent, heating oils by 7.0 per cent and coal by 2.1 per cent between quarter 3 1996 and quarter 3 1997. With the combined index for domestic fuel and light falling by 6.2 per cent in real terms between quarter 3 1996 and quarter 3 1997. Real term price falls between the quarter 2 and quarter 3 were approximately equal for all fuels, ranging from 3.2 per cent for electricity to 1.7 per cent for gas, with the reduced rate of VAT accounting for around one third of the fall, when compared to the previous VAT rate. The index for petrol and oil shows prices rising sharply between the second and third quarters of 1997, by 6.6 per cent, which equates to a real term rise of 5.8 per cent. This rise is principally driven by the increased duty rates introduced in the Budget in July and means the real price index has risen by 12 per cent since its recent low in quarter 2 1996.



Petroleum product prices

Table 30 contains more timely data than was previously available and will continue do so from now on. The methodology has been improved in order to provide a mid month estimate for the previous month, compared to the previous data which was two months old. It is hoped that the earlier data, whilst subject subject to revision, will provide a more timely picture of both recent trends in pricing and current levels.

Between mid-September and mid-October the price of 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel fell by 0.6, 0.5 and 0.5 pence per litre respectively. These falls follow rises of 0.8 pence/litre for 4 star, 0.7 pence/litre for unleaded and 0.3 pence/litre for diesel in the month to mid-September. Super unleaded also rose by 0.7 pence/litre. in the month to mid-September. Petrol prices are now around 6 pence per litre more expensive than in October 1996 with and diesel around 4 pence more. The majority of this increase has occurred since the last Budget in July, reflecting the fact the much of the previous Duty increase in November 1996 was eroded in the short-term by price competition. In October 1997 4-star petrol was 9.4 per cent higher than in October 1996, with premium unleaded petrol and DERV fuel 9.2 and 6.0 per cent higher respectively The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the provisional average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in October 1997 was 6.2 per cent higher than in September 1997, following a 0.5 per cent fall in September. The fall in the price of crude oil of some 16.1 per cent between September 1996 and September 1997 is reflected in retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil which have fallen by 20.9 and 16.1 per cent respectively over the same period.



# TOTAL ENERGY

**TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels**

*Million tonnes of oil equivalent*

			Total	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2,3</sup>	Natural gas <sup>4</sup>	Primary electricity	
							Nuclear	Natural flow hydro <sup>5</sup>
1992			226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
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
Per cent change			+4.3	-5.8	-0.3	+19.0	+3.6	-32.2
1996	January -	September	204.2	23.8	105.0	58.9	16.41	0.18
1997	January -	September p	204.5	23.4	103.5	60.2	17.35	0.06
Per cent change			+0.1	-1.6	-1.4	+2.3	+5.7	-66.2
1996	July		19.8	2.4	11.8	4.1	1.42	0.01
	August		18.5	2.0	11.1	3.9	1.46	0.01
	September*		22.5	2.8	11.6	5.9	2.15	0.02
Total			60.8	7.3	34.5	13.9	5.03	0.04
1997	July		20.7	2.5	11.7	4.7	1.75	0.02
	August		19.2	1.8	11.5	4.2	1.65	0.02
	September* p		21.9	2.7	11.5	5.8	1.84	0.03
Total			61.8	7.1	34.7	14.7	5.24	0.06
Per cent change			+1.6	-2.4	+0.5	+5.4	+4.3	+41.6

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and an estimate for slurry.

2. Calendar months.

3. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.

4. Includes colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

5. Includes generation at wind stations.

**TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis**

*Million tonnes of oil equivalent*

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Natural				Natural			Natural				Natural		
		Total	Coal <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	gas <sup>3</sup>	Nuclear	flow hydro <sup>4</sup>	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	Net imports
		<i>Unadjusted<sup>5</sup></i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected<sup>6,7</sup> (annualised rates)</i>						
1992		216.8	63.6	78.3	54.5	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45
1995		219.5	49.9	76.2	70.1	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	229.9	46.5	78.2	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
<i>Per cent change</i>		+5.5	-6.5	+3.2	+17.6	+3.5	-32.2	+2.4	+2.6	-8.6	+1.3	+11.8	+2.9	-28.5	+2.3
1996	January - September	168.1	35.0	58.1	57.4	16.41	0.18	1.09	229.3	47.4	77.7	80.4	22.05	0.28	1.45
1997	January - September p	161.9	30.1	55.8	57.5	17.35	0.06	1.03	229.0	41.9	76.2	85.7	23.48	0.38	1.37
<i>Per cent change</i>		-3.7	-14.0	-3.8	+0.1	+5.7	-66.2	-5.1	-0.1	-11.7	-1.9	+6.5	+6.5	+38.5	-5.1
1996	July	14.1	3.1	5.9	3.6	1.42	0.01	0.11	231.4	47.3	79.5	82.5	20.48	0.27	1.38
	August	14.2	3.0	6.0	3.6	1.46	0.01	0.11	231.3	46.7	78.4	84.5	19.93	0.37	1.37
	September*	18.6	3.6	7.4	5.3	2.15	0.02	0.12	229.0	42.8	78.5	82.3	23.72	0.33	1.40
Total		46.9	9.7	19.2	12.5	5.03	0.04	0.35	230.6	45.6	78.8	83.1	21.38	0.32	1.38
1997	July	13.8	2.6	5.5	3.9	1.75	0.02	0.11	229.0r	39.7r	75.1	87.3	25.20	0.36	1.29
	August	13.6	2.6	5.6r	3.7	1.65	0.02	0.11	226.5r	41.8r	73.6r	86.7	22.56	0.45	1.31
	September* p	18.1	3.8	7.1	5.3	1.84	0.03	0.13	228.5	46.2	76.6	83.3	20.41	0.54	1.51
Total		45.6	9.0	18.2	12.9	5.24	0.06	0.34	228.0	42.5	75.1	85.8	22.72	0.45	1.37
<i>Per cent change</i>		-2.6	-7.7	-5.6	+2.9	+4.3	+41.6	-1.0	-1.1	-6.7	-4.6	+3.2	+6.3	+39.7	-1.0

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-injected 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

	1995	1996	Per cent change	1995		1996				1997 p		Per cent change
				3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal <sup>1</sup>	33,623	31,686	-5.8	8,327	8,851	8,519	7,969	7,273	7,925	8,413	7,877	-1.2
Petroleum <sup>2</sup>	143,617	143,116	-0.3	35,828	38,026	35,929	34,532	34,554	38,101	36,407	32,278	-6.5
Natural gas <sup>3,4</sup>	71,186	84,718	+19.0	10,894	21,976	27,475	17,484	13,918	25,842	27,229	18,441	+5.5
Primary electricity <sup>5</sup>	21,856	22,452	+2.7	5,386	5,804	5,656	5,583	4,945	6,267	6,285	6,027	+8.0
Total <sup>6</sup>	270,290	281,982	+4.3	60,437	74,659	77,581	65,570	60,693	78,137	78,335	64,625	-1.4
Imports	78,356	80,645	+2.9	20,476	19,616	19,348	21,053	19,738	20,505	20,577	20,834	-1.0
Exports	118,350	116,537	-1.5	29,820	31,026	29,746	29,029	28,320	29,443	30,373	27,429	-5.5
Marine bunkers	2,596	2,806	+8.1	658	678	610	675	793	729	644	832	+23.4
Stock changes <sup>7</sup>	+7,074	+1,736		-1,779	+2,672	+3,755	-608	-1,491	+80	+187	-2,926	
Non-energy use <sup>8</sup>	15,006	14,791	-1.4	3,608	3,776	3,609	3,625	3,758	3,798	3,605	3,352	-7.5
Statistical difference <sup>9</sup>	-314	+1,369		+361	-935	+1,977	-162	+840	-1,286	+842	+257	
Total primary energy input <sup>10</sup>	219,455	231,598	+5.5	45,410	60,532	68,696	52,526	46,910	63,466	65,319	51,177	-2.6
Conversion losses etc. <sup>11</sup>	68,782	70,798	+2.9	15,056	18,533	20,777	15,759	14,589	19,673	19,205	16,815	+6.7
Final energy consumption <sup>12</sup>	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	44	83	+90.1	17	13	23	27	14	19	12	11	-57.9
Other solid fuel <sup>13</sup>	3,572	3,805	+6.5	893	867	901	966	918	1,020	962	963	-0.2
Coke oven gas	563	623	+10.8	141	141	156	156	156	156	173	173	+10.7
Gas	1,779	1,889	+6.1	398	411	495	459	379	555	466	349	-24.1
Electricity	847	905	+6.8	199	212	235	231	213	226	235	231	-
Petroleum	916	770	-16.0	235	258	199	206	200	164	197	137	-33.6
Total	7,722	8,075	+4.6	1,883	1,901	2,009	2,045	1,880	2,141	2,044	1,864	-8.8
Other industries												
Coal	3,040	2,410	-20.7	692	719	612	600	489	709	645	553	-7.9
Other solid fuel <sup>1,13</sup>	269	382	+41.7	65	66	71	108	96	106	115	129	+19.1
Coke oven gas	14	20	+48.7	3	3	5	5	5	5	7	7	+48.1
Gas <sup>4</sup>	10,259	11,732	+14.4	2,052	3,214	2,850	2,140	2,502	4,240	3,613	2,321	+8.5
Electricity	7,745	7,964	+2.8	1,818	2,081	2,118	1,885	1,957	2,003	1,908	1,795	-4.8
Petroleum	7,017	7,005	-0.2	1,494	1,743	2,101	1,618	1,463	1,823	1,962	1,504	-7.0
Total	28,344	29,513	+4.1	6,125	7,827	7,757	6,358	6,512	8,887	8,250	6,310	-0.8
Transport												
Electricity <sup>14</sup>	636	639	+0.3	149	159	165	162	151	161	180	176	+8.7
Petroleum	49,946	51,968	+4.0	12,955	12,769	12,074	13,060	13,556	13,279	12,127	12,984	-0.6
Total <sup>15</sup>	50,584	52,608	+4.0	13,104	12,928	12,239	13,222	13,707	13,440	12,308	13,160	-0.5
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,078	2,084	+0.3	510	566	631	475	357	622	868	215	-54.6
Other solid fuel <sup>1,13</sup>	781	877	+12.2	193	172	219	248	217	193	203	190	-23.4
Gas	28,037	32,322	+15.3	2,650	9,121	13,814	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,673	5,236	-15.4
Electricity	8,790	9,246	+5.2	1,649	2,517	2,916	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,735	1,912	-3.1
Petroleum	3,015	3,540	+17.4	474	908	1,227	694	590	1,029	1,171	641	-7.6
Total <sup>6</sup>	42,711	48,079	+12.6	5,478	13,287	18,809	9,582	6,065	13,623	16,653	8,197	-14.5
Other final users <sup>17</sup>												
Coal	362	422	+16.7	37	70	183	105	46	88	121	38	-64.0
Other solid fuel <sup>1,13</sup>	160	173	+7.7	45	36	38	53	44	37	43	36	-31.5
Gas <sup>4</sup>	9,505	10,372	+9.1	1,140	2,964	3,759	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,405	2,034	-24.9
Electricity	7,260	7,533	+3.8	1,678	1,968	2,049	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,208	1,915	+10.9
Petroleum	4,026	4,025	-	864	1,018	1,075	968	910	1,072	1,080	808	-16.5
Total	21,313	22,525	+5.7	3,764	6,056	7,105	5,561	4,157	5,702	6,857	4,831	-13.1
Total final consumption	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	5,523	4,999	-9.5	1,256	1,368	1,449	1,207	906	1,437	1,646	817	-32.3
Other solid fuel <sup>1,13</sup>	4,783	5,236	+9.5	1,196	1,141	1,229	1,375	1,275	1,357	1,323	1,319	-4.1
Coke oven gas	576	644	+11.7	144	144	161	161	161	161	180	180	+11.9
Gas <sup>4,15,16</sup>	49,582	56,317	+13.6	6,240	15,710	20,919	11,498	7,477	16,422	19,157	9,940	-13.5
Electricity	25,279	26,286	+4.0	5,493	6,937	7,483	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,267	6,028	+0.9
Petroleum	64,921	67,309	+3.7	16,023	16,696	16,676	16,547	16,719	17,367	16,538	16,075	-2.9
Total all fuels <sup>6</sup>	150,673	160,800	+6.7	30,353	41,999	47,919	36,767	32,321	43,793	46,113	34,361	-6.5

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

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

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

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

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

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

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

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

10. More detailed analyses of the 1995 and 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 administration, commerce and agriculture.



# COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports <sup>2</sup>	Exports
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+ 19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811	17,799	988
Per cent change		-5.4	-8.3	-0.3	+ 11.8	+ 12.0	+ 15.1
1996	January - September	37,643	24,062	12,337	+ 12,114	12,763	649
1997	January - September p	37,028	23,126	12,836	+ 15,151 e	15,973 e	821 e
Per cent change		-1.6	-3.9	+ 4.0	+ 25.1	+ 25.1	+ 26.5
1996	July	3,792	2,486	1,168	+ 1,556	1,603	47
	August	3,177	1,809	1,230	+ 1,111	1,167	56
	September*	4,523r	2,809r	1,567r	+ 1,225r	1,324	99r
Total		11,491	7,104	3,964	+ 3,893	4,094	202
1997	July	3,987	2,491	1,386	+ 1,267r	1,338r	71r
	August	2,869	1,603	1,153	+ 1,238r	1,298r	60r
	September* p	4,345	2,657	1,562	+ 1,737 e	1,794 e	57 e
Total		11,201	6,751	4,101	+ 4,242	4,429	188
Per cent change		-2.5	-5.0	+ 3.5	+ 9.0	+ 8.2	-7.0

1. Includes an estimate for slurry.

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

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

			Fuel producers' consumption				Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)			
			Primary	Secondary			Industry <sup>2</sup>	Domestic <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>	
			Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens				Other conversion industries <sup>1</sup>
1992			100,580	79	78,469	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
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
Per cent change			-7.2	-5.4	-7.9	-0.3	-3.7	-19.0	+ 0.6	+ 10.4
1996	January -	September	53,365	6	41,241	6,484	707	2,573	1,897	458
1997	January -	September p	45,692	6	33,254	6,577	666	2,469	2,452	268
Per cent change			-14.4	-4.4	-19.4	+ 1.4	-5.8	-4.0	+ 29.2	-41.4
1996	July		4,696	-	3,531	658	84	274	128	21
	August		4,558	1	3,430	671	73	208	159	16
	September *		5,480r	-	4,111r	832	78r	255r	178r	26r
Total			14,734	1	11,072r	2,162	234	736r	465r	63r
1997	July		3,878r	-	2,692	688	74	237r	177r	9
	August		3,937r	-	2,850	668	74	169r	164r	11
	September * p		5,740	1	4,314	828	72	289	220	17
Total			13,555	1	9,856	2,184	220	695	561	37
Per cent change			-8.0	+ 5.9	-11.0	+ 1.0	-6.1	-5.5	+ 20.6	-41.3

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.



TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution					
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators <sup>2</sup>	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1996	July	14,202	8,977	7,578	1,345	54	5,224
	August	13,949	8,804	7,653	1,109	42	5,145
	September *	14,647r	9,381r	8,167r	1,181	33	5,266r
1997	July	19,452	13,952	12,660	1,261	31	5,500r
	August	19,837	14,465	13,225	1,215	25	5,372
	September * p	20,179	14,693	13,485	1,183	26	5,485
<i>Absolute change:</i>							
<i>in latest month</i>		+ 341	+ 228	+ 260	-33	+ 1	+ 113
<i>on a year ago</i>		+ 5,532	+ 5,313	+ 5,318	+ 2	-7	+ 219

1. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

2. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major power producers (see inside front cover).

TABLE 7. Other solid fuel production, foreign trade and use

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze					Other manufactured solid fuels <sup>1</sup>					
		Consumption					Consumption					
		Iron and steel										
		Net	Other			Total	Net				Total	
		Production	imports <sup>2</sup>	industry <sup>3</sup>	industry <sup>4,5</sup>	Domestic <sup>5</sup>	use	Production	imports <sup>2</sup>	Domestic	Industry <sup>4</sup>	use
1992		6,528	+ 305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+ 55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	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
Per cent change		-0.1	+ 94.3	+ 6.2	+ 51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	+ 2.6	-29.4	+ 15.2	-14.3	+ 12.6
1995	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 263	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12	230
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+ 319	1,688	143r	61r	1,892r	202r	-1	201r	15	216r
	2nd quarter	1,567r	+ 218r	1,692	167r	27r	1,886r	197	-32	169	14	183
	3rd quarter p	1,553	+ 280	1,643	154	22	1,818	211	-24	148	12	160
Per cent change		-0.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 16.9	-65.9	+ 1.2	-4.0	(+)	-24.1	-7.7	-23.1

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<sup>1</sup>

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development <sup>2</sup>	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1992		74	57	131	167	6	8
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996 p		77	35	112	265	7	28
Per cent change		+ 28.3	-7.9	+ 14.3	+ 8.6	(+)	+ 47.4
1995	3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	-	5
	4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996	1st quarter	21	10	31	66	3	4
	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	63	1	7
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	68	4	8
	3rd quarter p	14	8	22	55	3	6
Per cent change		-26.3	-11.1	-21.4	+ 5.8		

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 <sup>1</sup>	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP <sup>2</sup>	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment <sup>3</sup>
1992		12,255	3,312	1,508	6,851	1.5	5,420	22
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 p		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
Per cent change		+ 18.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	+ 31.4		-	
1995	2nd quarter	4,083	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	1,113	19
	3rd quarter	3,854	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,252	19
	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	5,539	978	285	4,041r	2.6	956	16
	2nd quarter p	4,063	1,039	367	2,467r	1.7	1,144	18
Per cent change		-13.3	+ 6.5	+ 51.5	-19.2		-4.1	

1. Including sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production.

2. GDP at factor cost.

3. Investment by energy, water supply and the manufacturing sectors.

Note :- Figures have been revised after a company was found to be under reporting between 1992 and 1996, and over reporting after 1996.



TABLE 10. Indicative tariff rates offered in the UKCS for the handling of oil and gas

Tariff rate			Annual Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:									
(pence/thousand cubic feet)															
Processing Transport Bundled services															
Gas systems															
1	Gannet processing and Segal systems	45.0	Large	11	1999	a b	e f g h								a - Priority rights
2	Frigg Transportation System (UK)	40.0	Small	6	1998	a b c	f g								b - Send or pay
3	Sage	67.0	Small	6	1998	b c d	f g								c - Annual charge
4	Tartan platform / MCP01 pipeline	34.3	Large	3	1998	b d									d - New capital expense
5	CATS	65.0	Large	10	1999	c d									e - Processing offshore
6	CATS		Large	10	1999	c d	f g h								f - Processing onshore
7	J-Block Infrastructure	47.0	Large	15	1998	b	e h	j k l	n o						g - NGLs
Oil systems															
(pounds sterling/barrel)															
8	Tartan to Claymore pipeline	0.04-0.06	Large	4	1998	b									h - Water
9	Ninian pipeline system	0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b	f g h								i - Salt
10	Brent	1.00	Large	9	1997	b	f g								j - Sulphur
11	Ninian pipeline system	0.75-1.65	Large	10	1998	b	f g h								k - CO2
12	Brent System	0.62	Small	10	TBD	b	f g h								l - H2S
13	Brae-Forties pipeline	0.50	Small	10	2000	b									m - N <sub>2</sub>
14	Clyde Platform	1.25	Large	N/A	1999	b	e h								n - Compression

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems	Oil systems
1. Additional £34/tonne NGL processing and delivery. Capital expenses included in oil tariff. Segal includes Fulmar gas line, Flags, St Fergus and Mosmorran.	8. £0.04 up to 27 million barrels, £0.06 over 27 million barrels. The tariff is a minor element of a field development package, and only applies to a minority share of oil transported. As such, it is not reflective of arms length transportation arrangements.
2. Capacity offered on a reasonable endeavours basis with a banking arrangement.	9. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
3. Subject to a minimum flowrate of blended gases in Sage of 90 mmcfd.	10. Tariff offered to year 2000. Post 2000 terms are not known.
4. Tariff quoted at 3.5p/therm. May be replaced by a cost sharing mechanism post 31/12/99.	11. £0.75/bbl for the first 3.5 million barrels, £1.20/bbl for all volumes between 3.5 and 9 million barrels, and £1.65/bbl for all volumes over 9 million barrels.
5. A transportation only tariff based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	12. Stabilised crude oil - £0.62, LPG -£50 per tonne. ( TBD - To Be Determined )
6. A bundled tariff for transportation and processing based on a daily capacity reservation. Requires expansion of the CATS pipeline.	13. Pipeline liquids to be delivered into the Brae system via third party pipeline Access.
7. Indicative tariff includes a charge of £2.20 per bbl for associated liquids.	14. Offer includes operational expenses to delivery points at the Fulmar platform.

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

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

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

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



## TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

Upstream gas industry							Downstream gas industry				
	Gross gas production <sup>1</sup>	Less		Plus	Gas available at terminals <sup>6</sup>		Gas input into transmission system <sup>7</sup>	Less		Gas output from transmission system <sup>11</sup>	
		Producers own use <sup>2</sup>	Exports <sup>3</sup>	Stock change and other net losses <sup>4 5</sup>	Imports			Operators own use <sup>8</sup>	Stock changes <sup>9</sup>	Metering differences <sup>10</sup>	
1992	597,854	38,505	620	+ 698	61,255	619,286	620,388	2,651	+ 4,065	-6,249	619,921
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	-3,067	2,495	724,832
1995	822,726	49,249	11,232	+ 4,278	19,457	777,424	778,638	3,311	-9,927	7,771	777,483
1996	979,874r	55,738r	15,203r	+ 5,867	19,804	922,870r	926,643r	4,576	+ 3,632	10,519	907,916r
Per cent change	+ 19.1	+ 13.2	+ 35.4		+ 1.8	+ 18.7	+ 19.0	+ 38.2			+ 16.8
1996 January - September	680,805	40,571	11,018	+ 4,137	15,566	640,645	643,784	3,037	+ 941	7,959	631,847
1997 January - September p	696,320	40,075	14,385	+ 5,449	12,347	648,758	658,483	2,754	+ 8,914	6,069	640,746
Per cent change	+ 2.3	- 1.2	+ 30.6		- 20.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.3	- 9.3			+ 1.4
1996 July	50,940r	4,173	719	+ 324	1,274	46,998	47,147	83	+ 3,038	746	43,280
August	49,306	3,949	329	+ 891	1,574	45,711	47,570	75	+ 4,206	579	42,710
September	60,174	4,172	922	+ 428	1,222	55,874	57,489	161	+ 4,100	714	52,514
Total	160,420	12,294	1,970	+ 1,643	4,070	148,583	152,206	319	+ 11,344	2,039	138,504
1997 July	57,517	4,541	1,514	+ 1,002	814	51,274r	54,242	160	+ 4,921	676	48,485
August	52,721	3,686	1,709	+ 599	782	47,509	49,929	86	+ 4,354	503	44,986
September p	58,930	3,737	1,560	+ 697	902	53,838	56,369	135	+ 2,215	410	53,609
Total	169,168	11,964	4,783	+ 2,298	2,498	152,621	160,540	381	+ 11,490	1,589	147,080
Per cent change	+ 5.5	- 2.7	(+)		- 38.6	+ 2.7	+ 5.5	+ 19.4			+ 6.2

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 at terminals 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 from 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<sup>1,2</sup>

GWh

		Total	Electricity generators <sup>2</sup>	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other <sup>3</sup>
1992		598,755	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,100	99,872
1993		672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994		712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995		755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996		877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
Per cent change		+ 16.2	+ 30.8	+ 6.1	+ 10.5	+ 15.3	+ 9.1
1995	2nd quarter	147,731	31,891	5,411	33,510	54,841	22,078
	3rd quarter	115,106	34,137	4,624	31,933	30,818	13,594
	4th quarter	236,535	45,256	4,779	46,365	106,058	34,077
1996	1st quarter	299,121	47,869	5,757	41,325	160,624	43,546
	2nd quarter	183,434	41,999	5,338	32,794	71,981	31,322
	3rd quarter	141,105	46,280	4,408	37,141	36,844	16,432
	4th quarter	254,058	54,542	6,457	58,032	106,392	28,635
1997	1st quarter	290,795	61,146	5,419	49,080	135,732	39,418
	2nd quarter p	180,166	57,687	4,054	34,068	60,883	23,475
Per cent change		- 1.8	+ 37.4	- 24.1	+ 3.9	- 15.4	- 25.1

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



# PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

	Indigenous production <sup>1</sup>			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade <sup>6,7</sup>						
	Crude			Net foreign			Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	oil	NGLs <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	imports <sup>5</sup>	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers <sup>8</sup>
1992	94,251	89,184	5,067	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
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	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996	129,838	121,774	8,064	47,029	997	48,275	41,896	76,406	8,203	1,824	9,230	26,018	2,664
Per cent change	-0.4	-	-5.5	+4.8	-10.2	+1.4	+2.4	-2.5	+6.5	+35.1	-6.6	+6.6	+8.1
1996 January - September	95,239	89,424	5,815	36,802	809	36,518	31,401	55,822	6,419	1,299	6,602	19,311	1,972
1997 January - September p	93,889	88,107	5,779	34,294	547	37,890	32,600	53,971	6,405	1,116	5,932	21,555	2,217
Per cent change	-1.4	-1.5	-0.6	-6.8	-32.4	+3.8	+3.8	-3.3	-0.2	-14.1	-10.1	+11.6	+12.4
1996 July	10,717	10,111	606	4,154	174	4,642	3,922	6,711	763	42	719	2,558	265
August	10,097	9,518	579	3,627	126	4,035	3,256	6,115	845	66	569	2,249	245
September	10,523	9,902	620	5,121	15	3,770	3,279	4,830	649	158	727	2,246	243
Total	31,337	29,531	1,805	12,902	315	12,447	10,457	17,656	2,257	266	2,015	7,053	753
1997 July	10,627	10,007	620	3,458	95	4,890	4,309	5,555r	637	55	492r	2,980	272r
August	10,478	9,857	621	4,026	108	4,412	3,719	6,021	780	87	449	2,869	276
September p	10,404	9,784	619	3,951	97	4,198	3,621	5,280	659	82	833	2,739	260
Total	31,509	29,648	1,860	11,435	300	13,500	11,649	16,856	2,076	224	1,774	8,588	808
Per cent change	+0.5	+0.4	+3.0	-11.4	-4.8	+8.5	+11.4	-4.5	-8.0	-15.8	-12.0	+21.8	+7.3

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production.
2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
3. Crude oil plus Natural gas liquids (NGLs).
4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries).
5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGLs and process oils (ie partly refined oils).
6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics.
7. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports and exports of petroleum products becomes available.
8. International marine bunkers.

**TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum<sup>1</sup> at end of period**

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries <sup>2</sup>	Terminals <sup>3</sup>	Offshore <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>5</sup>	Light	Kerosene &	Fuel	Other	Total	Net	Stocks	Total
					distillates <sup>6</sup>	gas/diesel <sup>7</sup>	oils <sup>8</sup>	products <sup>9</sup>	products			
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,359	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,459
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996	4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,915	16,442
Per cent change	-2.1	+45.7	-11.4	+3.8	+1.1	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6	-0.7	-0.5	+1.3	+1.2
1996 July	5,430	1,329	440	7,242	2,166	2,177	2,944	1,449	8,736	1,553	14,425	15,977
August	5,029	1,172	344	6,589	2,210	2,155	2,936	1,466	8,767	1,553	13,802	15,355
1996 September	5,381	1,487	364	7,275	2,317	2,078	2,923	1,384	8,701	1,553	14,423	15,976
1997 July	5,175	1,367	516	7,218	2,347	2,287	3,120	1,441	9,195	1,765	14,648	16,412
August	5,543	1,114	583	7,401	2,431	2,414	2,922	1,509	9,276	1,810	14,867	16,677
September p	5,057	1,533	583	7,333	2,352	2,336	3,013	1,468	9,169	1,815	14,686	16,501
Per cent change	-6.0	+3.1	+60.2	+0.8	+1.5	+12.4	+3.1	+6.1	+5.4	+16.9	+1.8	+3.3

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		Total <sup>1</sup> output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro-leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,649	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,660	6,622	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change	+4.2	+2.2	+17.1	+4.4	+0.7	+8.3	+4.2	+2.9	+6.0	+20.0	+6.4	+4.6	-11.9	-11.0
1996 Jan - Sep	71,738	4,900	189	66,649	1,392	105	2,092	20,714	6,341	2,543	21,173	8,650	821	1,648
1997 Jan - Sep p	72,426	4,857	65	67,503	1,471	93	2,183	20,803	6,388	2,394	21,608	8,838	925	1,735
Per cent change	+1.0	-0.9	-65.6	+1.3	+5.7	-11.4	+4.3	+0.4	+0.7	-5.9	+2.1	+2.2	+12.7	+5.3
1996 Jul	8,525	556	33	7,936	176	14	238	2,561	830	192	2,458	1,043	60	234
Aug	8,220	553	21	7,646	161	13	221	2,406	785	225	2,432	974	103	199
Sep	8,027	536	8	7,483	136	13	216	2,386	708	240	2,488	886	79	200
Total	24,772	1,645	62	23,065	473	40	675	7,353	2,323	657	7,378	2,903	242	633
1997 Jul	8,664	561	-11	8,114	191	10	246	2,359	782	243	2,681	1,129	110	229
Aug	8,430	550	2	7,878	178	10	226	2,428	793	217	2,558	1,019	95	218
Sep p	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
Total	25,407	1,661	16	23,730	503	31	698	7,247	2,268	735	7,649	3,213	338	653
Per cent change	+2.6	+1.0	-74.2	+2.9	+6.3	-22.5	+3.4	-1.4	-2.4	+11.9	+3.7	+10.7	+39.7	+3.2

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<sup>1,2</sup>

Thousand tonnes

			Naphtha (LDF) <sup>5</sup>		Motor Spirit		Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil			Lubricating oils				
			Butane <sup>4</sup> and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	Total	Unleaded	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil		Derv							
								Premier	Standard domestic	fuel	Other	Fuel oil <sup>6</sup>				Orimulsion	Bitumen
Total <sup>1,2,3</sup>																	
1992			75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	788	
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 p			75,391	2,501	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,976	878	2,146	864	
Per cent change			+2.3	-	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.9	-30.6	-11.3	-3.5	
1996	January -	September	55,977	1,920	2,577	16,672	11,252	6,062	26	1,777	10,652	5,696	4,406	685	1,637	650	
1997	January -	September p	53,914	1,808	2,423	16,657	11,855	6,333	21	1,736	11,118	5,441	2,790	182	1,594	657	
Per cent change			-3.7	-5.8	-6.0	-0.1	+5.4	+4.5	-19.2	-2.3	+4.4	-4.5	-36.7	-73.4	-2.6	+1.1	
1996	July		6,280	200	269	1,984	1,342	781	1	119	1,258	562	403	80	201	77	
	August		6,121	222	266	1,915	1,298	765	3	132	1,197	549	413	67	195	70	
	September		6,257	206	299	1,825	1,252	750	2	171	1,204	605	486	79	188	70	
Total			18,658	628	834	5,724	3,892	2,296	6	422	3,659	1,716	1,302	226	584	217	
1997	July		5,932	215	211	1,924	1,392	796	1	128	1,234	550	220	0	212	75	
	August		5,728	213	254	1,836	1,328	817	1	111	1,160	545	204	0	184	69	
	September p		6,014	182	388	1,800	1,311	780	2	192	1,298	586	220	0	162	71	
Total			17,674	610	853	5,560	4,031	2,393	4	431	3,692	1,681	644	0	558	215	
Per cent change			-5.3	-2.9	+2.3	-2.9	+3.6	+4.2	-33.3	+2.1	+0.9	-2.0	-50.5	-100.0	-4.5	-0.9	

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.

2. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.

5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses<sup>1</sup>

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity <sup>2</sup>		Iron and steel <sup>2</sup>		Other <sup>2</sup>		Transport <sup>3</sup>	Domestic	Other <sup>4</sup>
		generators	Gas works	industry	industries	Transport <sup>3</sup>	Domestic			
1992	64,839	6,405	42	678	7,136	43,788	2,579			4,211
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
Per cent change	+2.8	-9.6	+6.4	-16.3	-1.2	+4.1	+17.5			-0.2
1995 2nd quarter	15,090	826	9	182	1,472	11,259	504			838
3rd quarter	15,315	842	8	226	1,384	11,625	426			804
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 p	15,214	234	7	126	1,346	12,176	575			751
Per cent change	-2.8	-69.5	-36.4	-36.7	-11.1	+4.2	-7.3			-12.2

1. 1996 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.

2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside front cover.

3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.

4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.



# ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Major power producers <sup>1</sup>				Other generators				All generating companies						
		Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total <sup>2</sup>	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total <sup>2</sup>	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total <sup>3</sup>
1992		46.0	1.0	17.5	69.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993		38.3	6.3	20.2	69.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	9.1	20.1	69.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	20.4	70.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.8	36.2	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996		31.9	15.2	21.1	71.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.8	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
Per cent change		-9.0	+32.8	+3.8	+1.7	-11.5	+10.4	-2.3	-0.5	-9.2	-3.3	+30.8	+3.5	-36.9	12.4	+1.6
1995	2nd quarter	7.7	2.5	5.1	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	8.0	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
	3rd quarter	7.1	2.7	5.1	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.1	0.2	16.5
	4th quarter	9.1	3.6	5.4	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	3.7	5.3	20.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
	2nd quarter	7.0	3.4	5.3	16.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.7	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
	4th quarter	7.9	4.4	5.9	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997	1st quarter	8.2	5.0	5.9	19.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	8.5	0.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	21.1
	2nd quarter p	5.3	4.7	5.7	16.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
Per cent change		-25.3	+39.6	+8.2	-2.8	+8.2	+12.6	+4.5	-0.1	-24.2	-58.7	+37.3	+8.0	+33.8	-25.6	-2.6

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.

2. Total includes oil, (including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers), Orimulsion, hydro, wind and refuse derived fuel.

3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers<sup>1</sup>

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total <sup>2</sup>	Coal <sup>3</sup>	Oil <sup>3,4</sup>	Gas <sup>5</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro
1992		69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.05	35.89	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996		71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
Per cent change		+1.7	-9.0	-3.8	+32.8	+3.8	-26.9
1996	January - September*	52.57	23.95	2.29	10.80	15.26	0.14
1997	January - September* p	51.38	19.11	1.00	14.26	16.69	0.23
Per cent change		-2.3	-20.2	-56.2	+32.1	+9.4	+67.2
1996	July	4.67	2.02	0.19	1.13	1.31	0.01
	August	4.63	1.97	0.22	1.07	1.35	0.01
	September*	6.26	2.40	0.29	1.54	2.00	0.01
Total		15.56	6.39	0.71	3.73	4.66	0.03
1997	July	4.78	1.53	0.07	1.47	1.69	0.01
	August	4.65	1.62	0.07	1.35	1.59	0.01
	September* p	6.13	2.49	0.08	1.75	1.78	0.02
Total		15.56	5.64	0.22	4.58	5.06	0.04
Per cent change		-	-11.7	-69.0	+22.6	+8.4	+61.6

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.

2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.

3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale.

4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.

5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers <sup>1</sup>			Other generators			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use <sup>2</sup>	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use <sup>2</sup>	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use <sup>2</sup>	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1992		300.18	20.74	279.44	20.86	1.75	19.11	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.24
1993		300.51	19.34	281.17	22.59	1.90	20.69	323.10	21.24	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		302.81	17.97	284.84	22.59	1.58	21.01	325.40	19.55	305.85	16.89	322.73
1995		310.29	18.08	292.21	23.75	1.59	22.16	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996		323.16	18.50	304.66	24.21	1.66	22.55	347.37	20.16	327.21	16.68	343.89
Per cent change		+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	+1.9	+4.5	+1.7	+4.0	+2.5	+4.1	+2.2	+4.0
1995	2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.73	0.48r	5.25r	76.36	4.76	71.60r	4.03	75.63r
	3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	5.40	0.39r	5.01r	73.05	4.64	68.42r	4.27	72.69r
	4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	6.28	0.25r	6.03	91.00	5.20	85.79	3.65	89.44
1996	1st quarter	92.78	5.41	87.37	6.47	0.51r	5.96r	99.25	5.92	93.34r	4.28	97.61r
	2nd quarter	73.70	4.26	69.43	5.83	0.49r	5.33	79.53	4.76	74.77r	4.30	79.07r
	3rd quarter	70.49	4.06	66.44	5.49	0.35r	5.14r	75.99	4.41	71.58r	4.03	75.61r
	4th quarter	86.18	4.77	81.41	6.42	0.31r	6.11r	92.60	5.08	87.52r	4.07	91.59r
1997	1st quarter	90.38	5.06	85.32	5.92	0.31	5.61	96.30	5.37	90.92	4.27r	95.19r
	2nd quarter	73.26	4.27	68.99	5.52	0.43	5.09	78.78	4.70	74.08	4.06	78.14
Per cent change		-0.6	+0.1	-0.6	-5.2	-12.5	-4.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.9	-5.7	-1.2

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.

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



TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Industry									Transport under- takings
		Total industry	Nuclear power stations <sup>1</sup>	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other <sup>2,3</sup>	
1992	19,112	18,465	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,879	647
1993	20,693	19,934	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994	21,007	20,301	3,550	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177	706
1995	22,163	21,352	2,955	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996	22,550	21,702	2,949	3,215	2,116	4,583	4,135	890	2,110	1,704	848
Per cent change	+1.7	+1.6	-0.2	+2.1	+4.1	+5.6	-2.5	-1.9	+19.7	-13.0	+4.5
1995 2nd quarter	5,245	5,040	664	760	528	1,074	897	154	461	502	205
3rd quarter	5,005	4,824	725	789	488	998	819	121	467	417	181
4th quarter	6,030	5,834	796	816	498	1,088	1,449	288	387	512	196
1996 1st quarter	5,963	5,761	820	807	479	1,255	1,059	341	539	461	202
2nd quarter	5,335	5,138	642	791	494	1,157	893	154	562	445	196
3rd quarter	5,142	4,923	706	797	556	1,043	791	117	553	359	219
4th quarter	6,110	5,880	781	820	587	1,129	1,392	278	456	438	230
1997 1st quarter	5,607	5,412	770	690	509	1,022	1,214	242	432	533	195
2nd quarter p	5,092	4,919	673	715	492	1,109	903	127	478	422	172
Per cent change	-4.5	-4.3	+4.8	-9.6	-0.4	-4.2	+1.1	-17.6	-14.9	-5.2	-12.3

1. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.

2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector.

3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 22. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system<sup>1</sup>

TWh

Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant													Purchases from other sources		Total Electricity available <sup>9</sup>
Conventional steam plant											Net imports	(net) <sup>8,9</sup>			
Electricity generated	Own use <sup>2</sup>	Total conventional				Other conventional									
		Total	steam	Coal <sup>3</sup>	Oil	steam <sup>4</sup>	CCGT <sup>5</sup>	Nuclear	Hydro <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>					
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40	
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20	
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12	
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66	
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53	
Per cent change	+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.3	+17.9	+35.2	+6.7	-43.8	70.2	+2.3	+0.9	+4.1	
1996 January - September*	236.97	13.73	223.24	114.88	91.15	3.45	20.28	46.75	59.83	0.82	0.97	12.61	4.52	240.37	
1997 January - September* p	235.42	13.52	221.90	91.42	70.99	0.98	19.46	62.69	65.40	1.70	0.69	12.32	4.43	238.64	
Per cent change	-0.7	-1.5	-0.6	-20.4	-22.1	-71.7	-4.1	+34.1	+9.3	(+)	-28.8	-2.3	-2.1	-0.7	
1996 July	21.13	1.20	19.93	9.92	7.61	0.28	2.03	4.79	5.14	0.00	0.07	1.33	0.42	21.68	
August	20.62	1.21	19.41	9.76	7.12	0.33	2.31	4.30	5.28	0.01	0.07	1.34	0.44	21.19	
September*	28.74	1.64	27.10	13.00	9.42	0.46	3.11	6.13	7.85	0.06	0.06	1.36	0.53	28.99	
Total	70.49	4.06	66.44	32.67	24.15	1.07	7.45	15.21	18.27	0.08	0.20	4.03	1.39	71.86	
1997 July	22.25	1.33	20.92	7.73	6.03	0.11	1.60	6.46	6.61	0.04	0.07	1.25	0.40	22.57	
August	21.47	1.27	20.20	7.69	5.81	0.06	1.83	6.14	6.25	0.05	0.07	1.27	0.37	21.84	
September* p	28.06	1.59	26.47	11.87	9.27	0.07	2.53	7.41	6.96	0.18	0.05	1.47	0.47	28.41	
Total	71.78	4.19	67.59	27.30	21.10	0.24	5.96	20.01	19.81	0.27	0.19	4.00	1.24	72.82	
Per cent change	+1.8	+3.2	+1.7	-16.4	-12.6	-77.5	-20.1	+31.5	+8.4	(+)	-0.4	-0.8	-11.3	+1.3	

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

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

3. Including Slurry.

4. Mixed and dual fired plus conventional steam stations fuelled by gas or Orimulsion.

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

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

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

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

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



TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses <sup>1</sup>	Sales of electricity to consumers					Electricity available <sup>6</sup>	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity <sup>7</sup>	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
			Total <sup>2</sup>	Industrial <sup>3</sup>	Commercial <sup>4</sup>	Domestic	Other <sup>5</sup>						
1992	301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993	305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994	309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995	314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.02	1.01	14.62	330.68	28.45	302.23
1996	327.53	28.66	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.35	0.94	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
Per cent change	+ 4.1	+ 5.9	+ 3.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	+ 2.1	- 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.0
1996 Jan - Sep	240.37	21.84	218.53	70.72	63.94	76.96	6.92	11.90	0.79	11.11	252.27	22.63	229.64
1997 Jan - Sep p	238.64	20.74	217.90	69.42	68.11	73.79	6.58	11.78	0.80	10.98	250.43	21.55	228.88
Per cent change	- 0.7	- 5.0	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 6.5	- 4.1	- 5.0	- 1.0	+ 1.4	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 4.8	- 0.3
1996 July	21.68	1.61	20.08	7.18	6.42	5.96	0.52	1.17	0.12	1.04	22.85	1.73	21.12
August	21.19	1.51	19.68	7.15	6.10	5.86	0.57	1.15	0.11	1.05	22.34	1.61	20.72
September*	28.99	3.11	25.88	8.94	7.80	8.29	0.84	1.52	0.21	1.31	30.51	3.32	27.19
Total	71.86	6.22	65.64	23.27	20.32	20.12	1.93	3.84	0.44	3.40	75.69	6.66	69.03
1997 July	22.57	3.13	19.44	6.49	6.56	5.89	0.50	1.21	0.11	1.11	23.78	3.24	20.54
August	21.84	2.19	19.65	7.02	6.35	5.74	0.55	1.19	0.14	1.04	23.03	2.33	20.70
September* p	28.41	2.30	26.11	8.98	8.18	8.13	0.82	1.49	0.20	1.28	29.89	2.50	27.39
Total	72.82	7.62	65.20	22.48	21.09	19.76	1.87	3.89	0.45	3.43	76.71	8.07	68.63
Per cent change	+ 1.3	+ 22.5	- 0.7	- 3.4	+ 3.8	- 1.8	- 3.2	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 21.2	- 0.6

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change in the two months after initial publication.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89% in 1996).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 24. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean<sup>1</sup>

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Statistical month <sup>2</sup>							
January	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	- 1.4
February	4.0	6.3	2.6	6.1	+ 2.3	- 1.4	+ 2.1
March*	5.4	5.6	3.7	8.3	+ 0.2	- 1.7	+ 2.9
April	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
May	10.2	10.1	8.3	11.2	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 1.0
June*	13.4	13.1	14.0	13.9	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
July	15.7	17.9	16.1	16.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
August	15.9	19.8	17.5	19.0	+ 3.9	+ 1.6	+ 3.1
September*	14.0	15.5	13.9	15.3	+ 1.5	- 0.1	+ 1.3
October	11.1	13.3	12.2		+ 2.2	+ 1.1	
November	7.6	9.1	7.4		+ 1.5	- 0.2	
December*	4.9	5.6	3.9		+ 0.7	- 1.0	
Year <sup>3</sup>	9.5	10.8	9.4		+ 1.3	- 0.1	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	- 1.0
February	3.9	6.7	3.1	6.9	+ 2.8	- 0.8	+ 3.0
March	5.7	5.6	4.6	8.4	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 2.7
April	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
May	10.9	11.6	9.3	11.5	+ 0.7	- 1.6	+ 0.6
June	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
July	15.8	18.4	16.4	16.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
August	15.6	18.9	16.7	18.6	+ 3.3	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
September	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
October	10.6	13.2	11.8		+ 2.6	+ 1.2	
November	6.6	8.1	6.2		+ 1.5	- 0.4	
December	4.7	2.8	3.5		- 1.9	- 1.2	
Year	9.5	10.6	9.5		+ 1.1	- 0.1	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 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<sup>1</sup>

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob <sup>3</sup>	
			Crude	Products					Crude	Products <sup>2</sup>					
		Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million							
IMPORTS (cif):															
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620	
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997	
1994		10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810	
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571	
1996		12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,822	117	391	7,059	6,648	
Per cent change		+10.8	+1.7	+2.2	+2.9	+1.5	+3.2	+15.4	24.7	+18.2	+11.7	-4.3	+19.8	+19.3	
1995	3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.8	0.3	0.4	20.3	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,449	
	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	340	19	95	1,453	1,345	
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525	
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,707	
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,602	
	4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	504	19	101	1,903	1,814	
1997	1st quarter	4.3	10.0	3.9	0.4	0.4	19.0	208	902	368	32	118	1,627	1,534	
	2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.7	0.4	0.3	20.9	181	996	334	28	98	1,637	1,526	
Per cent change		+8.3	12.0	-22.2	-17.3	-5.6	+2.6	-4.1	-2.9	-30.5	-25.8	+17.5	-9.9	-10.6	
EXPORTS (fob):															
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879	
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397	
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991	
1995		0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174	
1996		1.0	84.0	28.0	1.4	-	114.3	82	7,485	3,289	65	2	10,923	10,923	
Per cent change		+7.7	-2.8	+9.0	43.6	-	+0.3	+16.4	16.4	+25.5	+20.2	-	+19.1	+19.1	
1995	3rd quarter	0.2	20.8	5.7	0.2	-	27.0	16	1,486	565	14	-	2,081	2,081	
	4th quarter	0.3	21.5	6.8	0.3	-	28.8	21	1,617	713	13	-	2,365	2,365	
1996	1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	29.0	21	1,806	738	17	-	2,582	2,582	
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	6.9	0.4	-	27.5	17	1,749	791	20	-	2,578	2,578	
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.2	7.3	0.2	-	27.8	18	1,758	825	12	1	2,613	2,613	
	4th quarter	0.3	22.0	7.4	0.3	-	30.0	26	2,171	935	17	1	3,150	3,150	
1997	1st quarter	0.3	20.0	6.5	0.4	-	27.2	26	1,877	787	20	-	2,710	2,710	
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.2	6.7	0.5	-	26.6	17	1,494	735	19	-	2,265	2,265	
Per cent change		+0.6	-3.4	-2.6	+4.2	-	-3.1	+0.8	-14.6	-7.2	-3.0	-	-12.2	-12.2	
NET EXPORTS:															
1992		-13.4	7.3	3.8	-5.5	-1.4	-9.2	-681	668	690	-395	-369	-87	258	
1993		-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400	
1994		-9.7	39.3	9.2	-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	39.2	10.1	-	-1.4	36.1	-612	3,450	1,467	-52	-389	3,863	4,274	
1995	3rd quarter	-2.6	8.8	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	6.6	-136	630	157	-10	-76	565	631	
	4th quarter	-2.9	10.2	3.4	-	-0.3	10.3	-147	787	373	-6	-95	912	1,020	
1996	1st quarter	-2.7	11.1	1.9	-0.1	-0.4	9.9	-144	924	307	-23	-112	952	1,058	
	2nd quarter	-3.1	8.4	2.2	-	-0.4	7.1	-172	723	311	-18	-83	762	871	
	3rd quarter	-2.8	8.5	3.0	-	-0.4	8.3	-141	730	417	-9	-94	904	1,011	
	4th quarter	-3.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	-0.3	10.7	-155	1,073	431	-2	-100	1,246	1,335	
1997	1st quarter	-4.0	9.9	2.6	-	-0.4	8.2	-182	975	419	-12	-117	1,083	1,176	
	2nd quarter	-3.4	6.4	3.1	0.1	-0.3	5.8	-164	497	401	-9	-98	627	738	

- 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.
- SITC divisions 334, 335, 342, 344, plus Orimulsion from division 278.
- 'Free on board' - imports adjusted to exclude estimated costs of insurance, freight etc.

## NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

Fuel	Range of annual purchases of which:				
	Large	Extra large	Moderately large	Medium	Small
	Greater than	Greater than			Less than
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	n/a	n/a	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	15,000	4,900 to 15,000	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	n/a	n/a	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas* (thousand kWh)	8,800	n/a	n/a	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

\* Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.



# PRICES

**TABLE 26. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain<sup>1</sup>**

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995				1996				1997	
		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.33	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.08
	Medium	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.66
	Large	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24
	All consumers: Average	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.31
	10% decile <sup>2</sup>	1.45	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.44
	median <sup>2</sup>	2.15	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.86
	90% decile <sup>2</sup>	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) <sup>3</sup>	Small	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	102.8
	Medium	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	92.2
	Large	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.8
	Of which: Extra large	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.8
	Moderately large	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6
	All consumers: Average	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	88.2
	10% decile <sup>2</sup>	85.0	86.3	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	82.9
	median <sup>2</sup>	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	104.7	94.9
	90% decile <sup>2</sup>	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	112.1
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) <sup>3</sup>	Small	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	168.5
	Medium	142.0	142.6	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	160.5
	Large	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.3
	All consumers: Average	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.2
	10% decile <sup>2</sup>	126.5	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	143.0
	median <sup>2</sup>	140.6	142.3	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.4
	90% decile <sup>2</sup>	162.3	164.1	161.7	167.7	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	197.9	184.7
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.51	5.88	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.58
	Medium	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.15
	Large	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09
	Of which: Extra large	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.66
	Moderately large	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.43
	All consumers: Average	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.50
	10% decile <sup>2</sup>	4.38	4.01	4.07	4.32	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.73
	median <sup>2</sup>	6.15	5.59	5.65	5.98	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.66	5.14
GAS (Pence per kWh) <sup>4</sup>	Small	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.873
	Medium	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.674
	Large	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.451
	All consumers: Average	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.483
	Firm	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.567	0.563
	Interruptible	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.424
	Tariff	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.294
	10% decile <sup>2</sup>	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.510
	median <sup>2</sup>	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.805
	90% decile <sup>2</sup>	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) <sup>3</sup>											
All consumers: Average <sup>6</sup>		95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	86.2
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers: Average <sup>6</sup>		147.4	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	197.4	171.1
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) <sup>7</sup>											
All consumers: Average <sup>6</sup>		105.5	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" (SO).
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £19.59 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.10 for Medium Fuel Oil and £29.30 for Gas Oil.
4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

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<sup>1</sup> and of gas at UK delivery points<sup>2</sup>**

		Major power producers <sup>1</sup>			Natural gas at UK delivery points <sup>8</sup>	
		Coal <sup>3</sup>	Oil <sup>4,5</sup>	Natural gas <sup>6,7</sup>	Including levy <sup>9</sup>	Excluding levy <sup>9</sup>
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1992		45.84	57.76	..	0.595	0.549
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1995	2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.603	0.577
	3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	0.618	0.590
	4th quarter	35.14	77.45	0.636	0.593	0.571
1996	1st quarter	35.45	85.12	0.686	0.582	0.559
	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.77	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter p	33.53	79.99	0.610	0.560	0.541

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

**TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector<sup>1</sup>**

1990 = 100

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal <sup>2</sup>	Heavy fuel oil <sup>2</sup>	Gas <sup>3</sup>	Electricity <sup>3</sup>	Total fuel	Gas <sup>3</sup>	Electricity <sup>3</sup>	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
1992		99.8	84.5	104.5	109.0	104.2				
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				
Per cent change		-4.9	+10.4	-26.8	-3.5	-5.3				
1995	2nd quarter	89.0	119.2	94.2	104.2	103.7	95.3	109.4	107.2	
	3rd quarter	86.1	107.3	82.7	100.9	97.6	86.4	107.4	102.3	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.2	107.6	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.7	107.1	100.8	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	106.0	99.7	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.2	104.8	98.0	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.7	98.9	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.7	108.6	102.5	66.4	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter p	81.4	115.8	67.3	93.2	90.9	68.1	98.2	94.0	
Per cent change		-1.6	-7.3	+4.5	-7.5	-5.7	+4.5	-7.4	-5.7	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator										
									GDP deflator <sup>4</sup>	
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6			111.4	
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6			115.0	
1994		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	101.8	53.6	85.3	80.6			123.4	
Per cent change		-7.7	+7.2	-29.0	-6.3	-8.1			+3.0	
1995	2nd quarter	74.4	99.7	78.8	87.1	86.7	79.7	91.5	89.6	119.6
	3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	69.1	84.3	81.5	72.2	89.6	85.4	119.8
	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.5	89.0	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5	99.6	59.1	92.8	86.1	57.0	87.5	82.4	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.9	52.5	82.2	78.6	53.2	86.5	81.3	122.6
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.0	84.8	79.3	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.5	53.0	86.3	81.9	52.4	82.3	79.3	124.8
1997	1st quarter	65.2	103.0	55.0	86.8	81.9	53.1	81.6	78.3	125.1
	2nd quarter p	64.7	92.1	53.5	74.1	72.2	54.1	78.0	74.8	125.8
Per cent change		-4.1	-9.6	+1.8	-9.9	-8.1	+1.8	-9.8	-8.1	+2.6

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<sup>1,2</sup>

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils <sup>3</sup>	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3
Per cent change		+ 1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 10.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	+ 2.8
1995	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8
	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
1997	1st quarter	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 p	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5
Per cent change		+ 0.5	- 1.0	- 5.9	- 4.6	- 3.7	+ 14.0	+ 6.0
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
								GDP deflator <sup>4</sup>
1992		99.2	95.9	103.9	76.0	99.0	99.2	99.1
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6
1996		98.4	91.3	97.5	80.3	94.3	111.7	102.3
Per cent change		- 2.0	- 2.8	- 3.3	+ 6.9	- 2.7	+ 2.0	- 0.2
1995	3rd quarter	98.6	94.1	100.9	75.0	96.9	110.1	102.8
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	101.5
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.1	98.5	77.8	95.1	109.9	102.0
	2nd quarter	97.7	91.9	98.7	77.7	95.1	109.7	101.8
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	101.9
	4th quarter	99.4	90.3	95.0	86.7	92.8	116.7	103.9
1997	1st quarter	99.6	90.0	93.6	82.8	91.9	118.0	104.6
	2nd quarter	96.7	89.5	92.8	75.6	90.7	116.2	103.2
	3rd quarter p	94.6	88.0	89.8	73.4	88.5	122.9	105.3
Per cent change		- 2.1	- 3.5	- 8.3	- 7.0	- 6.2	+ 11.1	+ 3.3

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 will be 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<sup>1</sup>

		Motor spirit <sup>1</sup>				Standard		Crude oil acquired
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv <sup>1</sup>	grade burning oil <sup>1,2</sup>	Gas oil <sup>1,3</sup>	by refineries <sup>4</sup>
		Pence per litre						1990 = 100
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1996	August	61.51	65.26	56.77	57.62	14.93	15.52	105.7
	September	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6
	October	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	November	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	December	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
	March	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3
	April	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0
	May	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	90.9
	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.5r
	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.3r
	September p	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	91.8
	October p	69.70	n/a	64.21	64.28	n/a	n/a	97.5

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



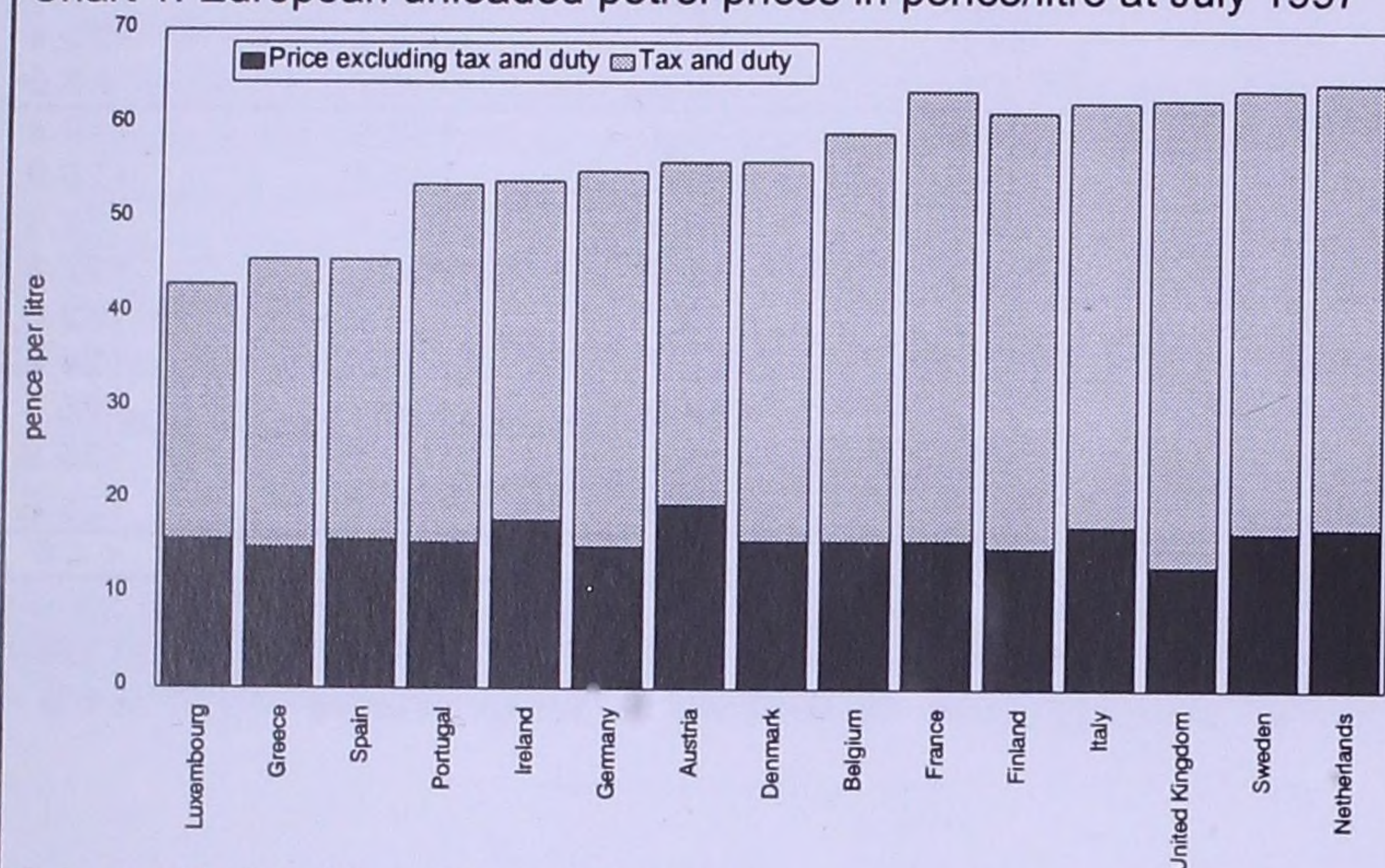
# Petrol and diesel prices in the European Union

This article provides an overview of motor spirit and diesel prices in EU countries. It focuses on current price levels, including the influence of taxation, as well as real term price movements.

## Unleaded Petrol

Average UK unleaded petrol prices in July 1997, including taxes, were the third highest within the EU, below Sweden and Netherlands when presented on a common currency basis, see **Chart 1**. The UK average price of 63p/litre was within a range of 54p/litre to 64p/litre seen in all countries except Luxembourg, Greece and Spain where prices were considerably lower, averaging 45p/litre. Taxes on UK unleaded petrol accounted for 79 per cent of the total price in July 1997, joint highest with France. This compares to total tax components of 65 per cent in Spain, 72 per cent in Italy and 73 per cent in Germany. But excluding taxes, UK average unleaded petrol prices in July 1997 were the 2nd lowest within the EU with only France having a lower excluding tax price.

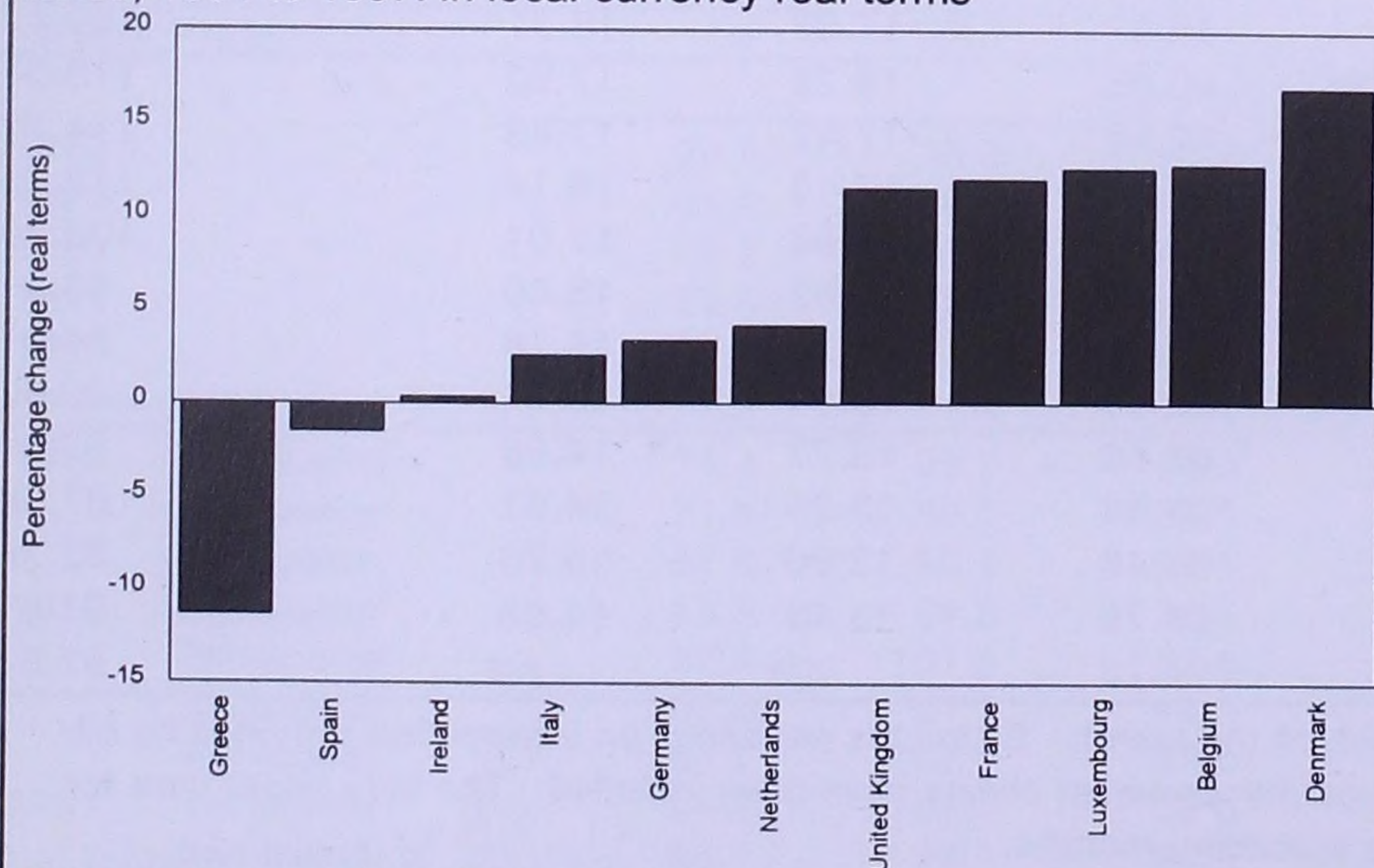
Chart 1: European unleaded petrol prices in pence/litre at July 1997



Source: Derived from Eurostat data

**Chart 2** shows that between January 1994 and January 1997 UK unleaded petrol prices rose by 11½ per cent in real terms. In comparison real prices fell by 1½ per cent in Spain but rose by 3½ per cent in Germany, 12 per cent in France and 17 per cent in Denmark. Over the same period Greek prices fell by 11 per cent, the largest fall in the EU which was mainly due to decreases in taxes which fell in real terms by 18 per cent. Excluding taxes, UK prices fell by 6 per cent in real terms between January 1994 and January 1997, the only real price fall in the EU over this period. This reflects the level of underlying competition in the UK petrol retailing sector.

Chart 2: Percentage change in unleaded petrol prices including taxes, 1994 to 1997: in local currency real terms



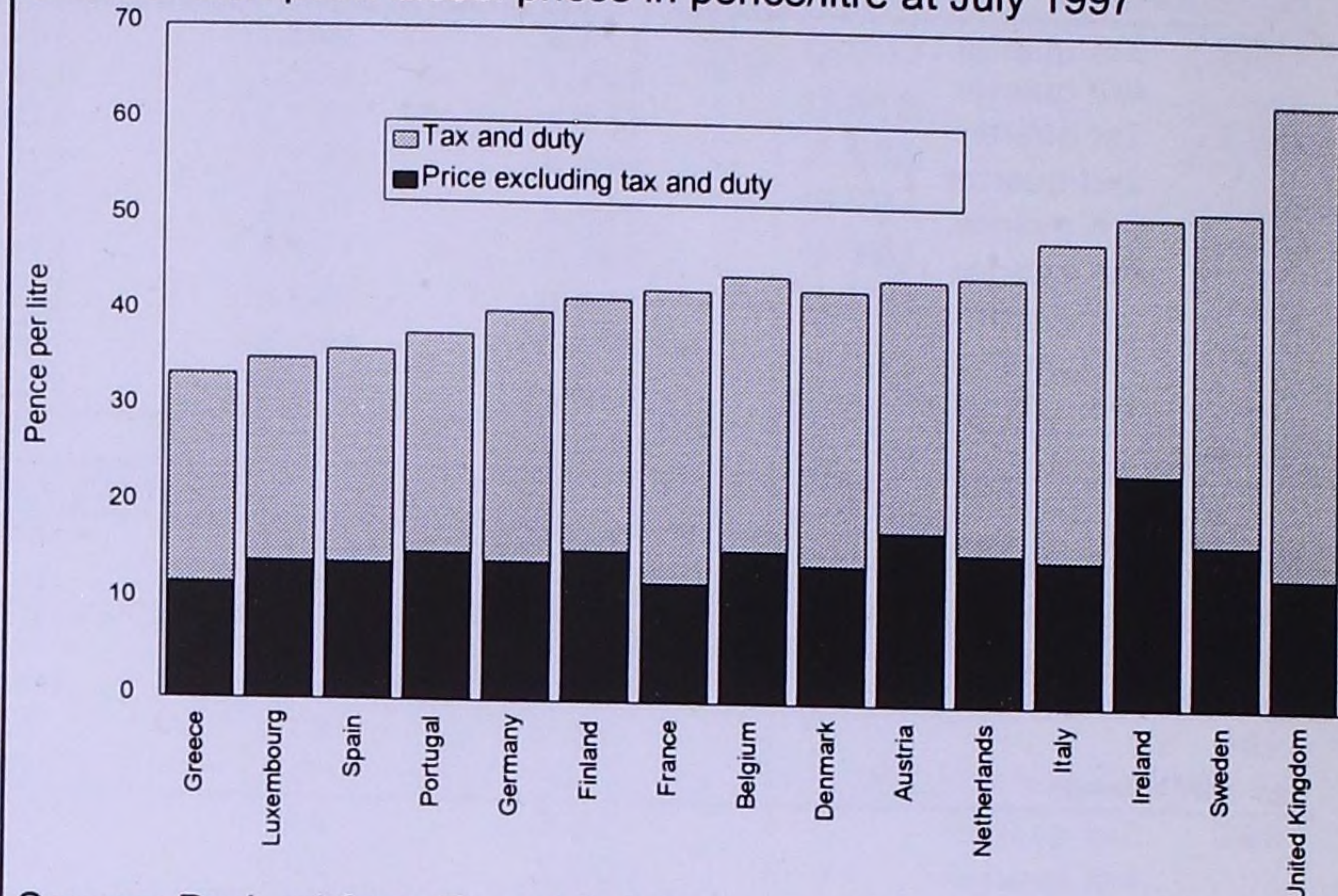
Source: Derived from Eurostat data

## Diesel

Average UK diesel prices, in July 1997, including taxes, were the highest within the EU, as shown in **Chart 3**, and were 30p/litre more expensive than prices in Greece which had the lowest price and over 20p/litre more expensive than prices in

Spain, Germany and France. These high UK prices were generally due to the high percentage of tax on the total price which was 78 per cent in July 1997, compared to 61 per cent, 64 per cent, 65 per cent and 71 per cent in Spain, Germany, Greece and France respectively. Excluding taxes, UK average diesel prices were the 3rd lowest within the EU with France and Greece having lower excluding tax prices.

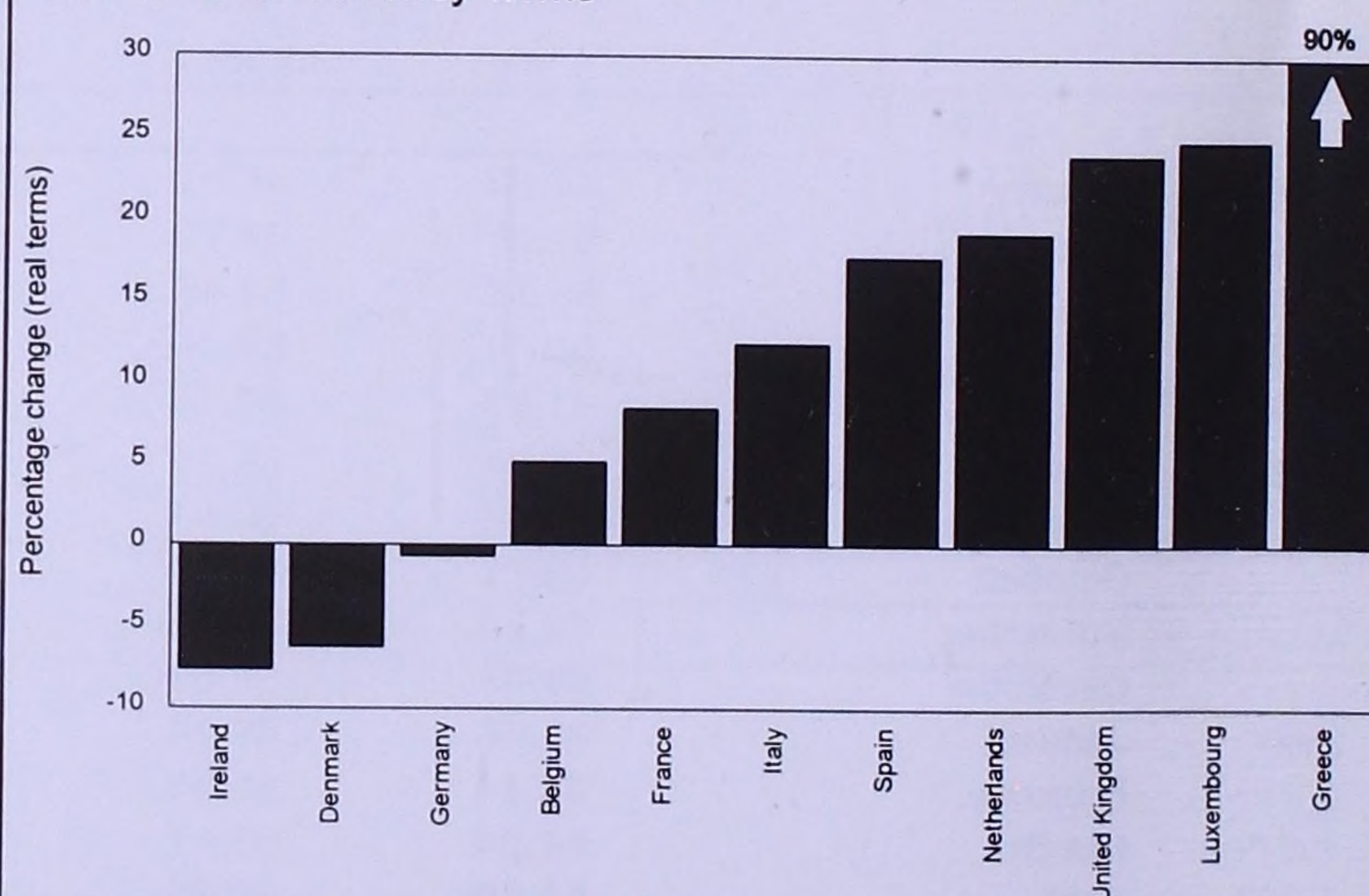
Chart 3: European diesel prices in pence/litre at July 1997



Source: Derived from Eurostat data

Real term price movements in diesel prices are shown in **Chart 4**. Between January 1990 and January 1997 UK diesel prices, including taxes, rose by 24 per cent in real terms, the third largest increase in the EU. The majority of this increase was caused by a 61 per cent real term rise in taxes. Real prices fell by 8 per cent in Ireland, 1 per cent in Germany but rose by 8½ per cent in France and 18 per cent in Spain. Over the same period prices rose by 90 per cent in Greece, mainly due to increases in taxes which rose from 17 per cent of the total price to 61 per cent. Excluding taxes, diesel prices in all EU countries fell in real terms between January 1990 and January 1997 with the UK having the largest fall of 26 per cent in real terms.

Chart 4: Percentage change in diesel prices, including taxes, 1990 to 1997: in local currency terms



Source: Derived from Eurostat data

The data presented are derived from the Eurostat publication "Energy Prices". Current price data relate to average prices in July each year whilst real term movements relate to average prices in January each year as deflators are generally not available for July 1997. UK data for July 1997 are after the Budget duty changes. Average quarterly exchange rates are used to convert from national currencies to pence (per litre). Price movements are expressed in real terms by adjusting local currency prices using each countries GDP market price deflator<sup>1</sup>. Exchange rate movements and relative inflation will affect comparisons.

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<sup>1</sup> All items consumer price index used for Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Greece.



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Cover photographs courtesy of British Petroleum.

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

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



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