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EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE NOW ON THE BACK PAGE

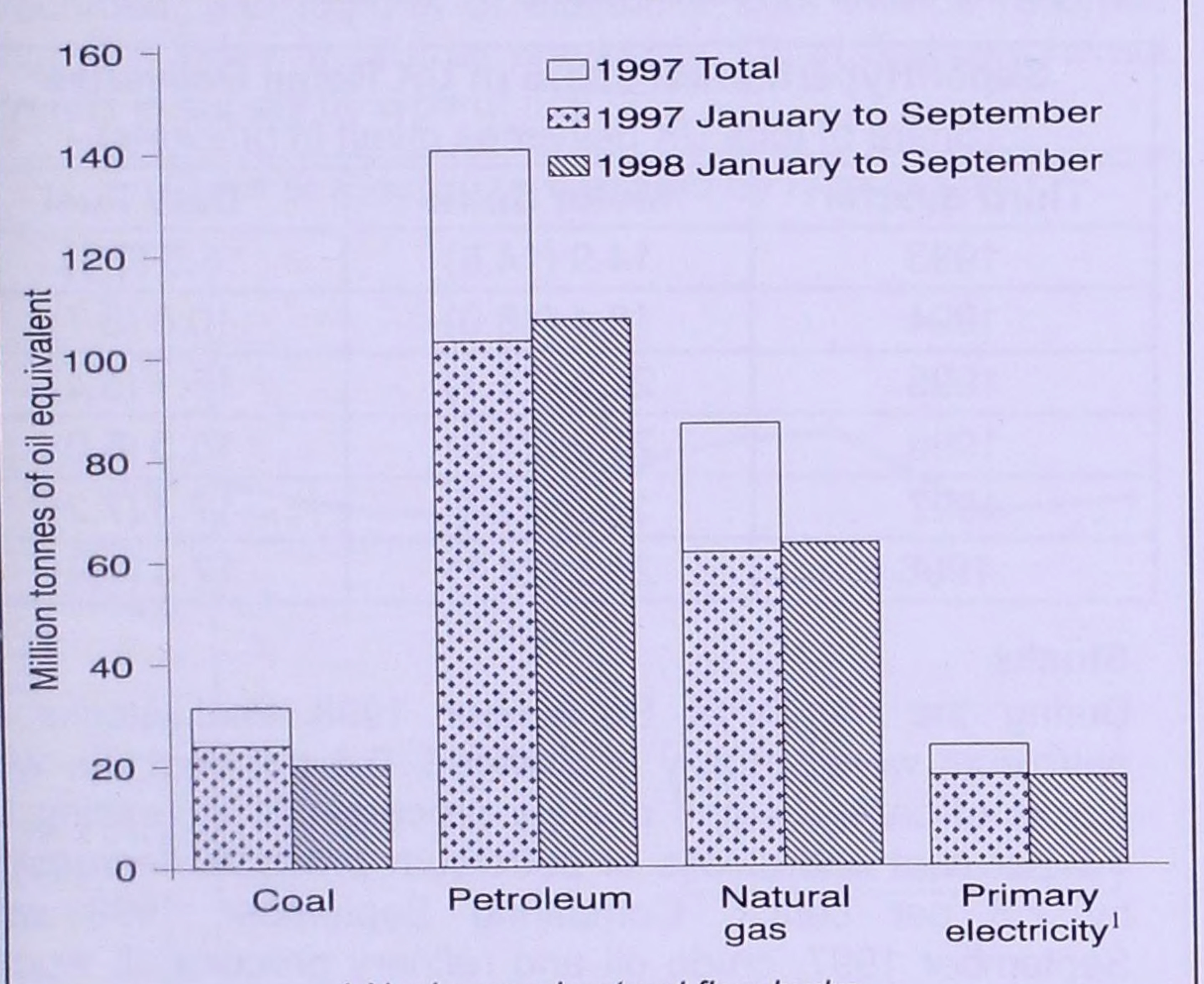
Cover photographs courtesy of British Petroleum.
Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.
Bottom left: Production platform in BP's Magnus oilfield north-east of Shetland.

MAIN POINTS

- *Energy production in the third quarter of 1998 was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, with production from oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity up 3 per cent, 7 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively, whilst coal production fell by 14 per cent.*
- *Primary energy consumption in the third quarter of 1998, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was ½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Coal, petroleum and natural gas consumption rose by 1 per cent, ½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively.*
- *Average domestic prices for gas and electricity fell by 5 and 6 per cent respectively in real terms between Q3 1997 and Q3 1998.*
- *An article on competition in domestic energy supplies is featured on page 20 of this issue.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigenous production of primary fuels in the third quarter of 1998, at 63.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 2.0 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

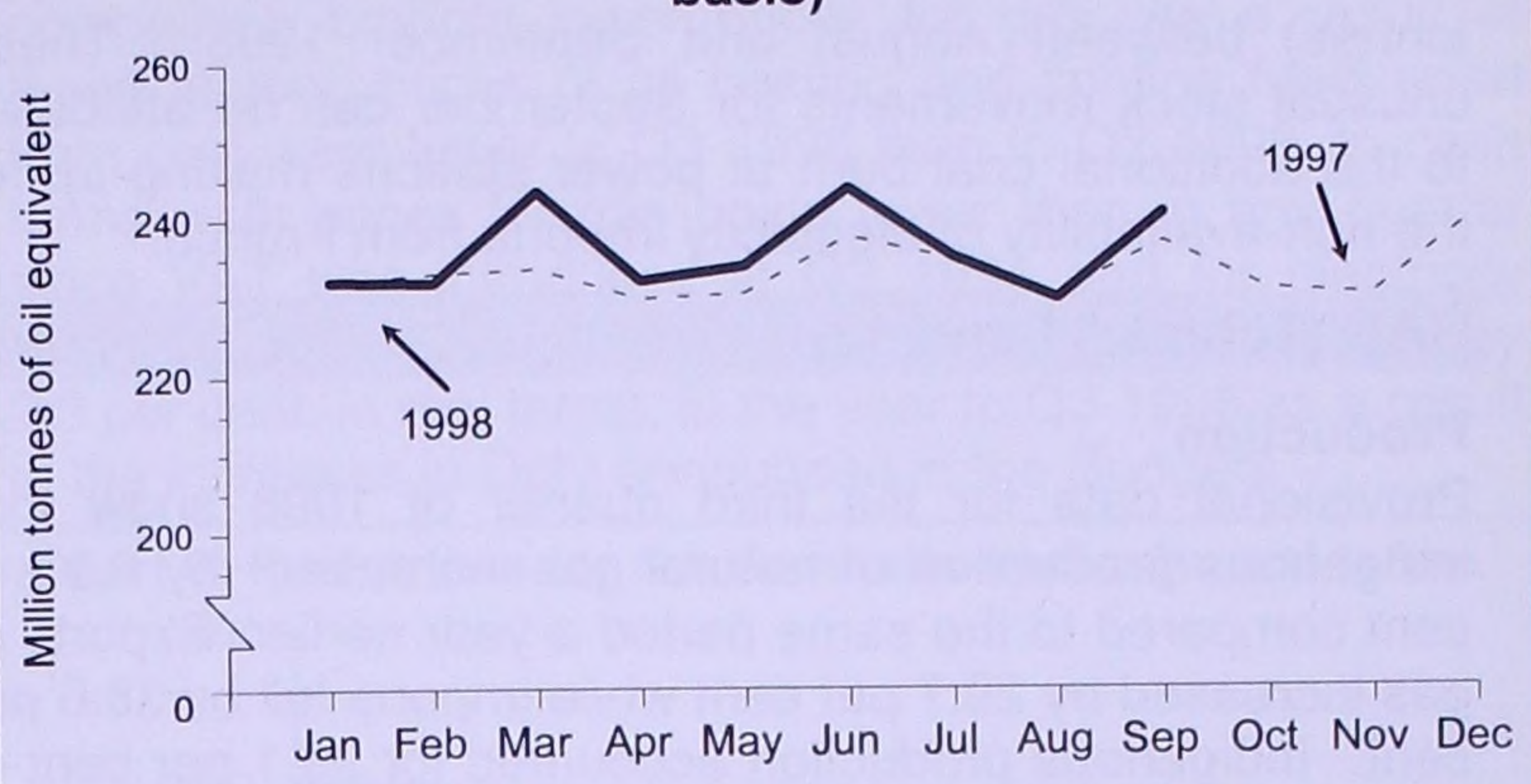
Production of oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 3.2 per cent, 6.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Coal production fell by 14.1 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the third quarter of 1998 was 47.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas rose by 3.1 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier.

The average temperature during the period was 1.5 degrees celsius colder compared to a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas rose by 0.9 per cent, 0.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

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



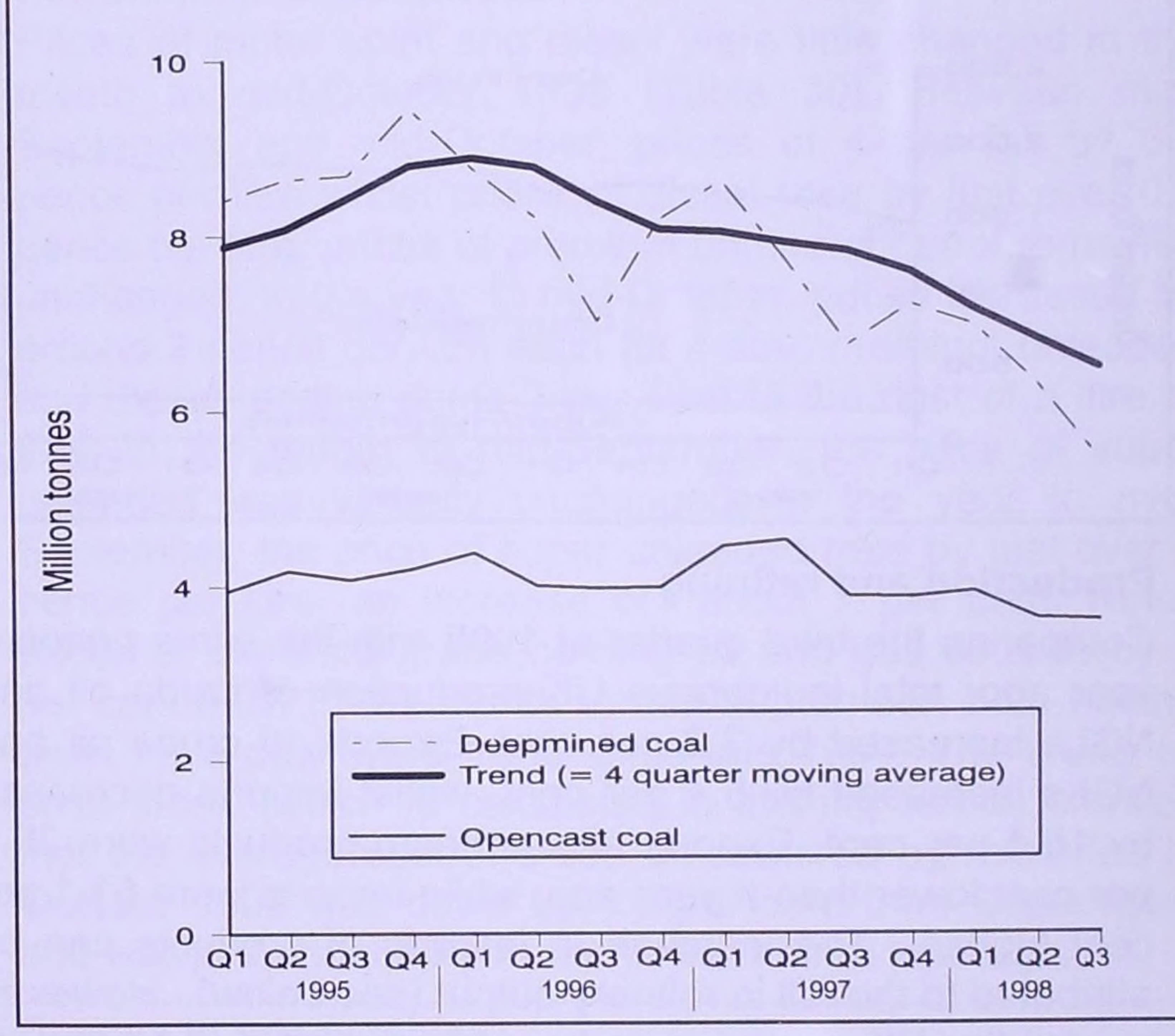
1 Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the third quarter of 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 14.8 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1997 at 9.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 19.6 per cent and opencast production was down less sharply than in recent months at 7.3 per cent. Imports of coal were 8.9 per cent higher than a year earlier with 5.0 million tonnes imported during the quarter. Exports of coal were 20.4 per cent lower than a year. Recent trends in coal production are shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Coal production



Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the third quarter of 1998 was 14.0 million tonnes. This was 3.2 per cent higher than in third quarter of 1997. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 77 per cent of total coal use in the period, rose by 9.1 per cent. This increase was because of the non-availability of some French nuclear stations which curtailed electricity imports during the quarter and coal fired stations were called upon to make up for this. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 31.7 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 27.9 per cent.

Stocks

Coal stocks fell by 0.2 million tonnes in September to stand at 17.6 million tonnes, 3.7 million tonnes lower than at the end of September 1997. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have decreased by 2.5 million tonnes in the last 12 months, mainly because of the increase in consumption for generation. There was a decrease of less than 0.2 million tonnes in September whereas usually in September a seasonal rise in stocks is expected. Stocks of coal at collieries have fallen by 1.2 million tonnes in the last 12 months, but they showed a small rise (less than 0.1 million tonnes) between August and September 1998. These unusual stock movements for September can be attributed to the additional coal burn at power stations making up for the non-availability of electricity imports from France.

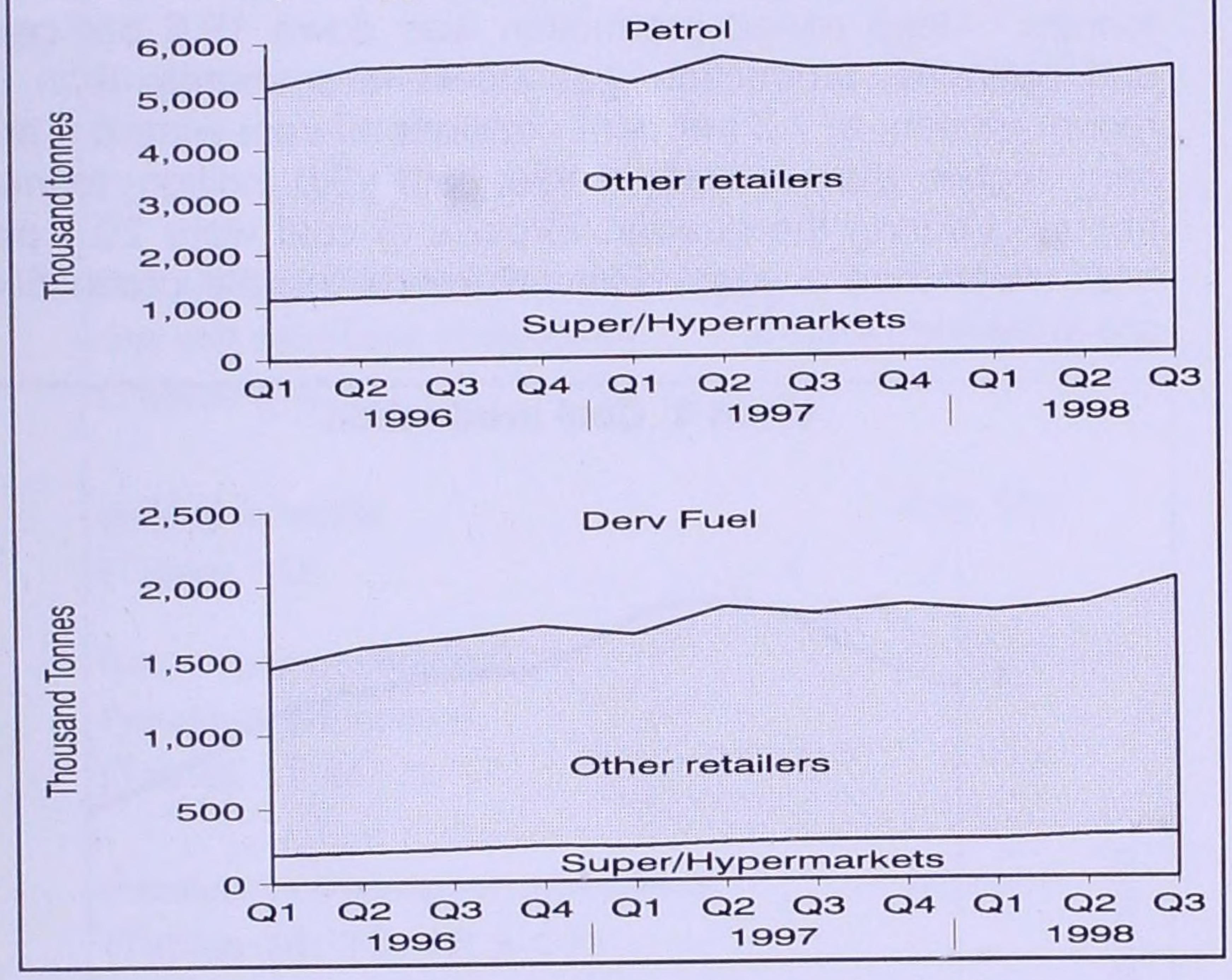
GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the third quarter of 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 6.9 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 29.7 per cent while imports fell by 38.6 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.1 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the third quarter of 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 4.9 per cent higher than a year ago.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Chart 4: Super/Hypermarket share of UK retail deliveries



Production and refining

Comparing the third quarter of 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 3.2 per cent. Exports of crude oil and NGLs increased by 5.4 per cent, whilst imports decreased by 15.4 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 25.8 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports were 51.1 per cent higher. The increase in imports of products can be attributed to the fall in refinery output (see below). However, overall the UK continues to be a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output are both lower than a year earlier (10.4 and 10.9 per cent respectively). This is due to planned/unplanned maintenance shutdowns during the period and the closure of the Gulf Oil refinery in December 1997. Although the shutdowns affect the year on year data, adjustments for the closure of Gulf show that output at the other refineries would have only been 5.5 per cent lower than a year earlier. There were decreases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes Derv fuel), motor spirit, aviation kerosene and fuel oil (by 12.3, 7.2, 5.6 and 17.2 per cent respectively). The decrease in refinery output has led to the decrease in exports of petroleum products mentioned above, with deliveries of products to the UK market remaining around the same level (see below).

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the third quarter of 1998 were 0.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Total deliveries of transport fuels were 1.9 per cent higher, with an increase in deliveries of Derv fuel (1.9 per cent) and a decrease in deliveries of motor spirit (0.9 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 79.3 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 72.5 per cent a year ago. Derv fuel's share of road transport fuels increased to 40.6 per cent compared to 39.9 per cent in the same period last year. Aviation turbine fuel increased by 8.6 per cent.

Deliveries of gas oil (other than Derv) increased by 4.9 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 7.0 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is that power stations and other industries continue to move away from these fuels as a source of energy.

The table below shows the share of third quarter 1998 UK retail deliveries (and total UK deliveries) of motor spirit and Derv accounted for by Super/hypermarkets. In the third quarter of 1998, these outlets accounted for 24.5 per cent of retail deliveries of motor spirit and 17.4 per cent of Derv, an increase on their shares in the third quarter 1997 (23.3 and 17.3 per cent respectively). Chart 4 shows the levels of these deliveries in recent years.

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	23.3 (22.9	17.3 (7.2)
1998 e	24.5 (24.1)	17.4 (7.9)

Stocks

During the month of September 1998 total stocks of petroleum were virtually unchanged, 0.4 per cent up, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 4.5 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 2.8 per cent. Comparing September 1998 with September 1997, crude oil and refinery process oil stocks increased by 7.4 per cent whilst total products increased by 0.4 per cent. Overall stocks increased by 3.5 per cent.

During the month of September stocks of kerosene and gas diesel decreased by 1.5 per cent (63 thousand tonnes), but are still 78.7 per cent higher than at the end of September 1997. This can be attributed to the rise in stocks of these products held abroad by UK companies under bilateral arrangements as part of their national stocking obligations.

Although stocks of petroleum products were apparently affected by the low refinery output during the third quarter of 1998, only three products showed significant falls over 1997; aviation kerosene, motor spirit and fuel oil were down 19.7; 19.8 and 13.0 per cent respectively.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

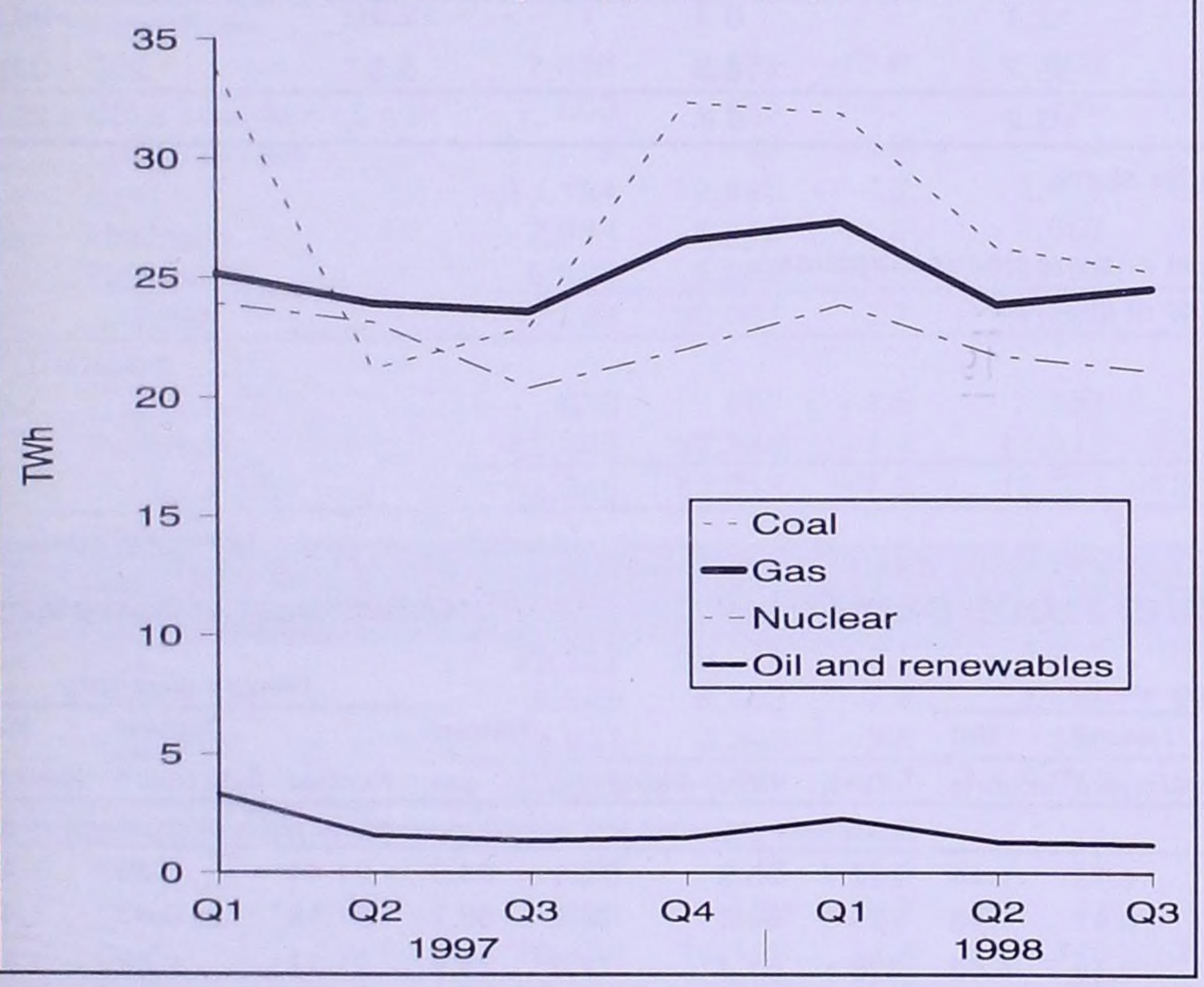
Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the third quarter of 1998 was, in total, 4.9 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1997. Coal's share of fuel used is nearly 2 percentage points higher, gas' and nuclear's shares each ¾ percentage point lower, and oil's share ½ percentage point lower than a year earlier. Coal use was 10.2 per cent higher than a year earlier with coal being used to make up for the reduced availability of imported electricity from France where there were refuelling problems at three French nuclear stations, and also for the reduced availability of some nuclear and gas stations which were under maintenance and repair earlier in the quarter. The volume of gas used was, however, 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, while the use of nuclear sources was up 2.4 per cent.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the third quarter of 1998 was 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from coal rose by 9.7 per cent (+2 TWh), while the supply from oil fell by 32.5 per cent (less than ½ TWh). The supply from gas fired stations was 3.7 per cent (+1 TWh) up on a year earlier with new stations and stations that were not in full production a year ago more than compensating for the stations that were out of use for maintenance and repair. Supply from nuclear stations in this quarter was 3.3 per cent (+1 TWh) higher than a year earlier because outages were fewer than in the third quarter of 1997. When electricity available from other UK sources (0.1 per cent higher than a year earlier) and net imports (down 78.8 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was only 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The problems refuelling three French nuclear plants that has temporarily cut French generating capacity were less severe in September than in August when next exports of electricity from the UK were recorded, and imports of electricity from France resumed but at a lower level than previously. Chart 5 shows recent trends in supply by type of fuel.

Chart 5: Electricity supplied by type of fuel



Sales

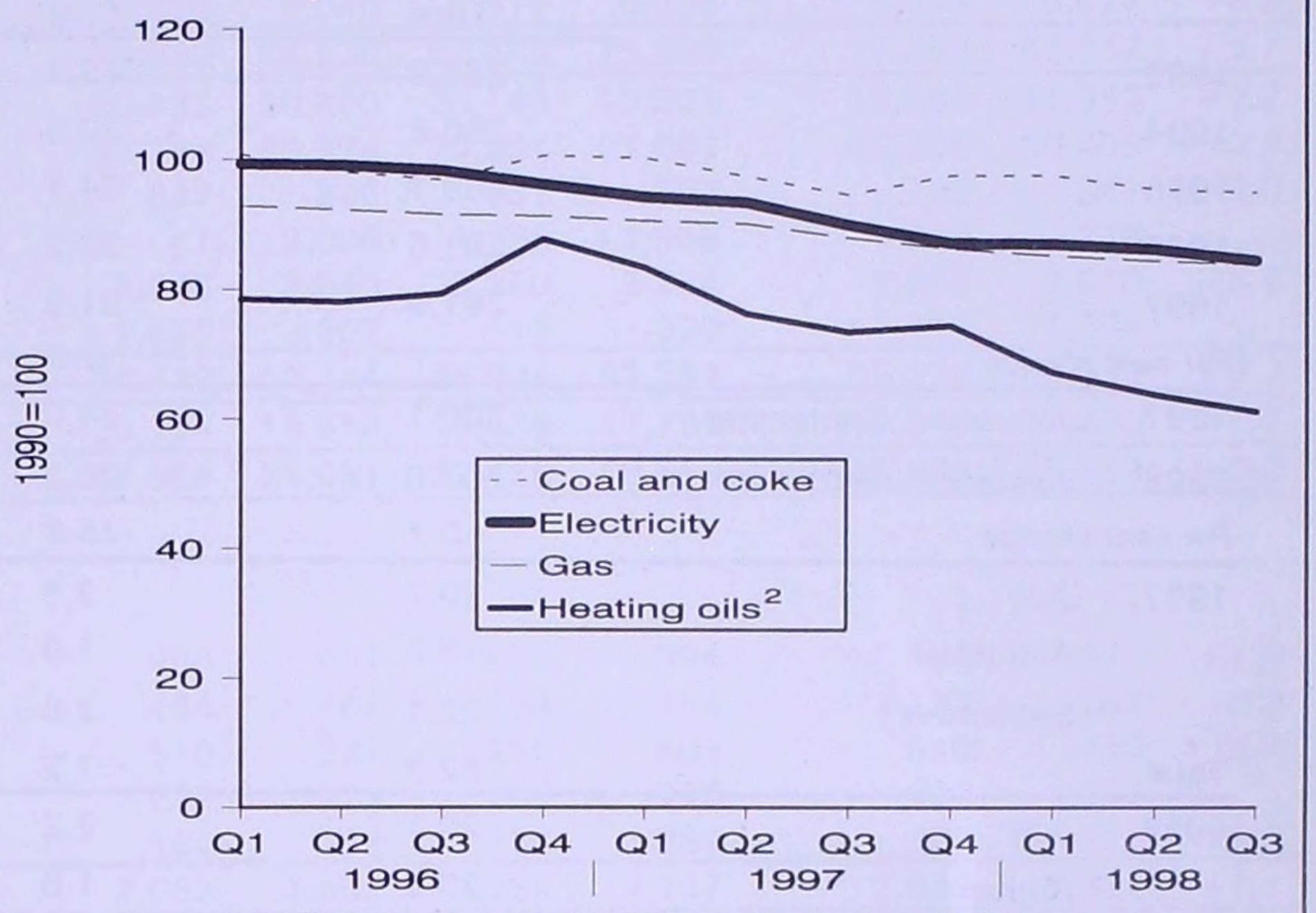
In the third quarter of 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 1.1 per cent lower than a year earlier. In this period temperatures were on average below those of the corresponding period of 1997 which was particularly warm. Commercial sector sales were 1.2 per cent lower and sales to industrial customers were down by 5.4 per cent. Sales to domestic customers were up by 3.7 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the third quarter of 1998 was 0.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices for all heating fuels (Table 29), fell by 5.8 per cent in real terms in the year to Q3 1998. Within this total prices fell: for electricity by 6.2 per cent, for gas by 4.9 per cent and for heating oils by 17.0 per cent whilst prices for coal remained broadly unchanged. One common factor behind all the falls was the impact of the VAT rate which was lowered from 8 to 5 per cent in September 1997. In addition, prices of heating oils fell as a result of the sharp decline in crude oil prices, whilst reductions in the Fossil Fuel Levy and new tariffs announced in April 1998 contributed to falls in electricity prices, and lower British Gas tariffs combined with competition brought lower prices for gas. As a result of these factors, prices of all heating and lighting fuels apart from coal were lower in Q3 1998 than in Q2 1998, in cash terms, with prices for gas being lower than in any quarter since VAT was introduced in Q2 1994 and for electricity since Q2 1991. Overall, the index for petrol and oil rose by 2.3 per cent, in real terms, in the year to Q3 1998 as a result of the increases in Duty announced in the Budgets.

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



1 Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.

2 The heating oils are bottled gas and fuel oil.

Petroleum product prices

Prices of motor spirit and diesel were little changed in the month to mid-October 1998 (Table 30). Between mid-September and mid-October, prices of 4-star fell by 0.1 pence per litre whilst prices of diesel rose by just over 0.2 pence per litre, prices of premium unleaded petrol remained unchanged. In the year to mid-October, prices increased by around 2 pence per litre each for 4-star, premium unleaded and diesel, adding some 3 per cent to the cost of a litre of fuel. In the month to mid-September, the price of super unleaded was virtually unchanged. In the year to mid-September, the price of super unleaded rose by just over 5 pence per litre, an increase of about 7 per cent. Retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil rose by 3 per cent each in the month to mid-September, both having been on a downward trend since late 1997. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in October 1998 was down by 4.5 per cent from September, and was just under 40 per cent lower than a year ago.

Change to prices tables

As announced last month changes have been made to the domestic and industrial fuel price indices in Tables 28 and 29. The industrial 'total fuel' series is now based on annual weights, rather than 1990 weights used previously. This methodological change will give a more accurate picture of total fuel prices over time. Both the industrial and domestic deflated indices have been calculated using the revised GDP deflator (rebased to 1995 prices) published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The actual change to real term price comparisons will be minor e.g. industrial electricity prices between 1990 and 1997 have fallen by 21.6 per cent on the old methodology and 21.2 per cent on the new. Whilst the rebased series has been used in the calculation, all the series have been shown with the reference year of 1990 = 100 for consistency with previously published series. The change may not suit all users and we would therefore welcome comments (for example would they prefer a wholesale change to 1995 = 100). Any comments should be sent to Adrian Jones, Energy Prices Manager, 1126, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, Tel 0171 215 5191 (see back page for e-mail address).

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

					Primary electricity	
	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2,3]	Natural gas[4]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[5]
1993	234.9	42.4	109.6	60.9	21.58	0.39
1994	256.6	30.9	138.9	65.0	21.20	0.47
1995	269.7	34.1	142.7	71.2	21.25	0.49
1996	281.8	32.2	142.4	84.8	22.18	0.33
1997	281.9	31.5	140.4	86.6	22.99	0.41
Per cent change	-	*-2.0*	*-1.4*	*+2.2*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*
1997 January - September	206.1	24.0	103.0	61.5	17.35	0.28
1998 January - September p	207.6	20.2	107.1	63.1	16.98	0.31
Per cent change	*+0.7*	*-15.8*	*+4.0*	*+2.5*	*-2.1*	*+11.1*
1997 July	20.7	2.5	11.7	4.7	1.74	0.02
August	19.5	1.8	11.5	4.5	1.65	0.01
September*	22.1	2.8	11.4	6.0	1.85	0.03
Total	62.3	7.2	34.6	15.2	5.24	0.06
1998 July	20.1	2.2	11.7r	4.8	1.49	0.02
August	20.0	1.6	11.9	4.8	1.68	0.03
September* p	23.4	2.4	12.1	6.7	2.20	0.03
Total	63.6	6.2	35.7	16.3	5.37	0.08
Per cent change	*+2.0*	*-14.1*	*+3.2*	*+6.8*	*+2.4*	*+32.6*

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		
	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
	Unadjusted[5]							*Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6,7] (annualised rates)*						
1993	221.2	55.8	78.5	63.5	21.58	0.39	1.44	222.7	55.9	79.1	64.3	21.44	0.39	1.44
1994	219.4	52.5	77.6	66.1	21.20	0.47	1.45	223.9	53.3	78.8	68.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995	220.8	50.2	75.7	71.7	21.25	0.49	1.40	226.1	51.2	77.2	74.5	21.27	0.47	1.40
1996	233.0	46.9	78.2	83.9	22.18	0.33	1.44	232.1	46.9	78.6	82.8	22.10	0.34	1.43
1997	226.9	42.0	75.6	84.5	22.99	0.41	1.43	233.5	42.9	77.0	88.7	22.99	0.42	1.42
Per cent change	*-2.6*	*-10.5*	*-3.3*	*+0.7*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*	*-0.8*	*+0.6*	*-8.4*	*-2.1*	*+7.2*	*+4.0*	*+25.8*	*-0.8*
1997 January - September	164.8	30.4	55.9	59.9	17.35	0.28	1.06	233.1	42.6	76.3	89.1	23.33	0.39	1.41
1998 January - September p	165.3	31.0	55.2	61.1	16.98	0.31	0.78	235.7	44.0	75.6	91.8	22.76	0.45	1.03
Per cent change	*+0.3*	*+2.1*	*-1.3*	*+2.0*	*-2.1*	*+11.1*	*-26.6*	*+1.1*	*+3.2*	*-0.9*	*+3.1*	*-2.4*	*+16.1*	*-27.1*
1997 July	14.3	2.6	5.5	4.2	1.74	0.02	0.11	234.6	41.2	75.5	93.0	23.30	0.36	1.29
August	13.8	2.7	5.4	4.0	1.65	0.01	0.11	230.1	42.6	74.7	88.2	22.91	0.38	1.31
September*	18.5	3.9	7.1	5.6	1.85	0.03	0.13	236.8	46.2	76.5	91.1	21.01	0.50	1.51
Total	46.6	9.2	18.0	13.8	5.24	0.06	0.34	233.8	43.3	75.6	90.8	22.41	0.41	1.37
1998 July	14.6	3.1	5.7	4.4	1.49	0.02	0.02	234.9	46.6	76.4	91.4	19.84	0.39	0.29
August	14.2	2.7	5.5	4.3	1.68	0.03	-0.01	229.5	41.5	75.4	88.6	23.39	0.74	-0.09
September* p	18.8	3.6	7.1	5.8	2.20	0.03	0.05	240.4	43.2	75.6	95.3	25.13	0.58	0.59
Total	47.7	9.5	18.3	14.5	5.37	0.08	0.07	234.9	43.7	75.8	91.8	22.79	0.57	0.27
Per cent change	*+2.3*	*+3.1*	*+1.3*	*+5.1*	*+2.4*	*+32.6*	*-80.6*	*+0.5*	*+0.9*	*+0.3*	*+1.1*	*+1.7*	*+37.4*	*-80.6*

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 1998, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1996	1997	Per cent change	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter	1998 p 1st quarter	1998 p 2nd quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	32,172	31,524	*-2.0*	7,393	8,046	8,603	8,061	7,289	7,571	7,346	6,726	*-16.6*
Petroleum[2]	142,353	140,392	*-1.4*	34,368	37,895	36,246	32,149	34,612	37,385	36,557	35,031	*+9.0*
Natural gas[3,4]	84,776	86,604	*+2.2*	13,821	25,402	27,758	18,685	15,271	24,891	27,221	19,930	*+6.7*
Primary electricity[5]	22,510	23,405	*+4.0*	4,958	6,284	6,320	6,040	5,311	5,735	6,243	5,622	*-6.9*
Total[6]	281,821	281,935	-	60,542	77,629	78,930	64,938	62,485	75,583	77,369	67,312	*+3.7*
Imports	80,178	80,422	*+0.3*	16,811	17,067	20,493	20,465	20,143	19,321	19,564	21,943	*+7.2*
Exports	117,122	118,324	*+1.0*	28,194	30,472	30,284	26,978	29,994	31,067	30,206	30,409	*+12.7*
Marine bunkers	2,813	3,121	*+11.0*	795	731	647	836	851	787	766	861	*+3.0*
Stock changes[7]	+1,778	-2,635		-1,472	+95	+1	-3,008	-1,586	+1,958	+960	-278	
Non-energy use[8]	13,417	13,071	*-2.6*	3,415	3,456	3,246	3,040	3,390	3,394	3,268	2,570	*-15.5*
Statistical difference[9]	+2,530	+1,696		+3,545	+3,105	+1,526	+603	-113	-320	+1,717	-1,798	
Total primary energy input[10]	232,956	226,904	*-2.6*	47,021	63,238	66,773	52,144	46,694	61,294	65,372	53,339	*+2.3*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	70,947	69,038	*-2.7*	14,416	18,416	20,204	16,513	14,539	17,783	19,846	17,650	*+6.9*
Final energy consumption[12]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	32,605	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	45,526	35,689	*+0.2*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other solid fuel[13]	3,805	3,749	*-1.5*	918	1,010	960	961	934	894	896	971	*+1.0*
Coke oven gas	626	655	*+4.7*	156	156	164	164	164	164	163	163	*-0.2*
Gas	1,889	1,800	*-4.7*	400	482	510	392	295	603	590	449	*+14.4*
Electricity	905	891	*-1.6*	213	226	232	227	209	223	232	227	-
Petroleum	771	765	*-0.7*	201	164	196	158	157	254	163	111	*-29.3*
Total	7,998	7,860	*-1.7*	1,888	2,040	2,062	1,902	1,759	2,137	2,046	1,922	*+1.1*
Other industries												
Coal	2,486	2,172	*-12.6*	503	728	613	534	437	589	503	394	*-26.3*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	603	626	*+3.7*	150	154	153	155	154	164	151	156	*+0.7*
Coke oven gas	18	19	*+5.8*	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	*+9.1*
Gas[4]	13,154	12,845	*-2.3*	3,178	3,636	3,753	2,715	2,749	3,628	4,179	2,497	*-8.0*
Electricity	7,964	8,118	*+1.9*	1,957	2,003	2,107	1,947	1,993	2,070	2,135	1,971	*+1.2*
Petroleum	6,999	6,282	*-10.2*	1,463	1,822	2,006	1,433	1,273	1,569	1,706	1,470	*+2.5*
Total	31,223	30,061	*-3.7*	7,256	8,348	8,637	6,790	6,610	8,025	8,679	6,493	*-4.4*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	639	667	*+4.5*	151	161	172	168	157	170	174	170	*+1.4*
Petroleum	51,605	52,349	*+1.4*	13,419	13,145	12,310	13,484	13,355	13,199	12,838	12,825	*-4.9*
Total[15]	52,245	53,018	*+1.5*	13,571	13,307	12,483	13,652	13,513	13,369	13,012	12,996	*-4.8*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,085	1,991	*-4.5*	357	622	544	449	443	556	440	433	*-3.5*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	855	705	*-17.5*	218	190	193	173	163	176	155	210	*+21.5*
Gas	32,322	29,716	*-8.1*	2,972	10,586	11,662	5,320	3,071	9,663	11,233	6,006	*+12.9*
Electricity	9,246	8,983	*-2.8*	1,730	2,628	2,712	1,921	1,745	2,606	2,768	2,083	*+8.5*
Petroleum	3,521	3,393	*-3.6*	586	1,023	1,159	638	576	1,020	1,112	710	*+11.1*
Total[6]	48,039	44,798	*-6.7*	5,867	15,051	16,272	8,504	6,001	14,022	15,711	9,445	*+11.1*
Other final users[17]												
Coal	425	448	*+5.6*	46	88	170	87	74	117	72	36	*-59.1*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	161	128	*-20.7*	41	36	34	31	31	31	33	53	*+72.0*
Gas[4]	10,372	10,118	*-2.4*	1,349	2,913	3,668	2,011	1,592	2,848	3,014	2,248	*+11.8*
Electricity	7,533	7,937	*+5.4*	1,729	2,028	2,170	1,852	1,820	2,095	2,043	1,770	*-4.4*
Petroleum	4,013	3,496	*-12.9*	858	1,012	1,073	803	755	865	914	728	*-9.4*
Total	22,504	22,128	*-1.7*	4,024	6,077	7,116	4,783	4,273	5,956	6,077	4,834	*+1.1*
Total final consumption	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	32,605	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	45,526	35,689	*+0.2*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	4,998	4,613	*-7.7*	907	1,438	1,326	1,070	954	1,262	1,017	864	*-19.3*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	5,424	5,208	*-4.0*	1,328	1,389	1,341	1,319	1,283	1,265	1,236	1,389	*+5.3*
Coke oven gas	644	674	*+4.7*	161	161	168	168	168	168	169	169	*+0.1*
Gas[4,15,16]	57,739	54,480	*-5.6*	7,899	17,618	19,593	10,439	7,707	16,741	19,017	11,201	*+7.3*
Electricity	26,286	26,596	*+1.2*	5,780	7,047	7,393	6,115	5,924	7,163	7,351	6,221	*+1.7*
Petroleum	66,909	66,286	*-0.9*	16,528	17,167	16,744	16,517	16,116	16,908	16,733	15,843	*-4.1*
Total all fuels[6]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	32,605	44,823	46,569	35,631	32,156	43,510	45,526	35,689	*+0.2*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data includes extended well-test production.
3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.
4. Includes landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes non energy use of gas
5. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations.
6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.
7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-).
8. Petroleum and natural gas.
9. Recorded demand minus supply.
10. More detailed analyses of the 1996 and 1997 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.
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					
	Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
1993	68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994	48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,852	15,088	1,236
1995	53,037	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996	50,197	32,223	16,315	+16,811	17,799	988
1997	48,495	30,281	16,700	+18,610	19,756	1,147
Per cent change	*-3.4*	*-6.0*	*+2.4*	*+10.7*	*+11.0*	*+16.0*
1997 January - September	36,978	23,078	12,834	+14,679	15,518	839
1998 January - September p	30,870	18,678	11,130	+14,362e	15,006e	644e
Per cent change	*-16.5*	*-19.1*	*-13.3*	*-2.2*	*-3.3*	*-23.2*
1997 July	3,860	2,494	1,257	+1,256	1,327	71
August	2,772	1,598	1,061	+1,273	1,336	63
September*	4,329r	2,646r	1,557r	+1,817r	1,887r	70r
Total	10,962	6,738	3,875	+4,346	4,550	204
1998 July	3,283	1,991	1,185	+1,983r	2,057r	75r
August	2,317	1,215	1,001	+1,134r	1,171r	37r
September* p	3,742	2,213	1,405	+1,676e	1,727e	51e
Total	9,342	5,419	3,591	+4,792	4,955	163
Per cent change	*-14.8*	*-19.6*	*-7.3*	*+10.3*	*+8.9*	*-20.4*

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

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

	Fuel producers' consumption					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
		Primary	Secondary					
	Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1993	86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994	81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995	76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996	71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997	63,092	8	47,058	8,750	863	3,174	2,587	651
Per cent change	*-11.6*	*-2.3*	*-14.3*	*+1.3*	*-8.8*	*-12.8*	*-4.4*	*+12.7*
1997 January - September	45,216	6	33,307	6,578	666	2,314	1,865	480
1998 January - September p	46,212	4	35,849	6,564	456	1,749	1,404	186
Per cent change	*+2.2*	*-20.0*	*+7.6*	*-0.2*	*-31.5*	*-24.4*	*-24.7*	*-61.2*
1997 July	3,886	-	2,687	688	74	233	170	33
August	3,942	-	2,845	668	74	138	182	35
September*	5,772r	1	4,342r	828	72	267r	222r	40r
Total	13,599	1	9,874	2,184	220	638	574	108
1998 July	4,542r	-	3,471	670	56	200r	137r	7
August	4,050r	-	3,079	680	55	116r	115r	5
September* p	5,446	-	4,218	861	67	120	163	17
Total	14,038	-	10,768	2,211	178	436	414	30
Per cent change	*+3.2*	*-89.2*	*+9.1*	*+1.2*	*-19.0*	*-31.7*	*-27.9*	*-72.5*

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

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		27,272	16,001	14,802	1,098	101	11,271
1995		18,730	11,626	10,587	961	77	7,104
1996		14,905	10,752	9,495	1,228	29	4,153
1997		18,881	14,064	12,897	1,128	39	4,817
1997	July	19,816	14,316	13,024	1,261	31	5,500
	August	20,565	15,193	13,952	1,216	25	5,372
	September*	21,276r	15,791r	14,576r	1,189r	26	5,485
1998	July	18,356	13,813	12,304	1,481	29	4,542
	August	17,814	13,600	12,270	1,310	20	4,214
	September* p	17,591	13,315	12,102	1,198	15	4,275
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*-223*	*-284*	*-168*	*-112*	*-4*	*+61*
on a year ago		*-3,685*	*-2,476*	*-2,474*	*+9*	*-11*	*-1,210*

1. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.
2. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major power producers (see inside back cover).

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze						Other manufactured solid fuels[1]				
				Consumption						Consumption		
		Production	Net imports[2]	Iron and steel industry[3]	Other industry[4,5]	Domestic[5]	Total use	Production	Net imports[2]	Domestic	Industry[4]	Total use
1993		6,093	+527	5,968	423	329	6,721	1,111	+9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	237	150	6,555	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+376	6,234	129	174	6,537	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+557	6,611	183	181	6,975	862	-41	815	54	868
1997		6,233	+637	6,519	197	92	6,808	814	-59	677	58	735
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*+14.3*	*-1.4*	*+7.7*	*-49.0*	*-2.4*	*-5.6*	*+43.9*	*-17.0*	*+7.4*	*-15.3*
1996	3rd quarter	1,562	+155	1,601	46	51	1,698	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+139	1,742	51	24	1,817	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+142	1,663	46	34	1,743	223	4	187	15	202
	2nd quarter	1,566	+155	1,666	49	17	1,732	197	-29	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+167	1,625	47	20	1,692	211	-19	150	12	162
	4th quarter	1,549	+173	1,565	54	21	1,640	182	-15	171	17	188
1998	1st quarter	1,537	+65	1,566	21	30	1,617	120	-7	134	16	150
	2nd quarter	1,567	+286	1,679	18r	92r	1,788r	146	-10	157	13	170
	3rd quarter p	1,601	+98	1,571	56	26	1,652	176	-14	150	9	159
Per cent change		*+3.1*	*-41.2*	*-3.4*	*+18.0*	*+30.1*	*-2.4*	*-16.8*	*-26.3*	*-0.5*	*-25.0*	*-2.3*

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
3. Excise.
4. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
5. Includes own use by fuel producers.
Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261	7	27
1997 p		63	35	98	256	13	29
Per cent change		*-18.2*	-	*-12.5*	*-1.9*	*+85.7*	*+7.4*
1996	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter	16	4	20	61	4	6
1998	1st quarter	15	9	24	76	4	9
	2nd quarter	9	7	16	57	6	7
	3rd quarter p	13	9	22	51	1	3
Per cent change		*-7.1*	*+12.5*	-	*-13.6*		

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

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

£ million

		Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1993		13,827	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,936	3,860	939	9,723	2.0	3,751	17
1995		17,791	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.0	4,438	18
1996		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
1997		18,955	4,150	1,194	12,638	2.1	4,336	16
Per cent change		*-10.0*	*+4.3*	*+8.9*	*-12.2*		*-2.3*	
1996	2nd quarter	4,683	976	242	3,051	2.1	1,192	22
	3rd quarter	4,733	956	279	3,076	2.1	1,188	20
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	278	4,471	2.9	1,101	16
1997	1st quarter	5,581	953	296	4,097	2.6	949	16
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	376	2,456	1.6	1,146	18
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	288	2,528	1.7	1,203	18
	4th quarter	5,200	1,121	235	3,557	2.3	1,037	14
1998	1st quarter	4,705	990	153	3,306	2.1	1,350	20
	2nd quarter	3,839	1,080	184	2,208	1.4	1,318	18
Per cent change		*-5.5*	*+3.9*	*-51.2*	*-10.1*		*+15.0*	

1. Including sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production.
2. GDP at factor cost.
3. Investment by energy, water supply and the manufacturing sectors.

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

	Tariff rate: Processing	Tariff rate: Transport	Tariff rate: Bundled services	Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)						
Gas systems							
1 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	16	2000	b e f g h n
2 Hewett Bacton Plant	12.0			Large	8	1998	b f g h l
3 CATS			75	Small	4-Jun	1999	b f g
4 Dimlington Terminal	15			Large	10+	Q4 99	b f g h o
5 Cleeton Platform			35	Large	10+	Q4 99	b e f g h o
6 Cleeton & Dimlington			35	Large	9	1999	b f g h o
7 Dimlington Terminal			15	Large	9	1999	b f g h o
8 Easington Terminal			25	Large	9	1999	b d f g h o
9 Ravensprun North Transportation System			15.47	Large	9	1999	b e h o
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)						
10 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999	b e h n
11 Ninian Pipeline System	0.15-0.25	0.30-0.40		Large	10	1999	b e f g h l
12 Beryl			2.75	Large	5-7	1999	a b e h o
13 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Small	11	2000	f g h i k l
14 Forties Pipeline System			1.70	Large	12	1999	f g h i k l
15 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Large	6	1999	b f g h i k l
16 Ninian Platform	1.00	0.27		Large	10	1998	e h n
17 Ninian Pipeline System			0.75	Large	10	1998	b f g h i
18 Forties Platform	2.00			Large	9	1999	e g h k l

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

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

1. No comments.
2. No comments.
3. Firm transportation and processing service until 30 September year 2001. Interruptible transportation service from 1 October 2001 (processing remains a firm service throughout).
4. Onshore processing at Dimlington terminal.
5. Offshore processing at Cleeton Platform, transportation in the Southern North Sea pipeline and Onshore processing at Dimlington.
6. No comments.
7. No comments.
8. Additional tariffs for compression services of 0.11 p/kcf.
9. No comments.

Oil systems

10. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
11. To 31/8/2000, 15p/bbl transportation, +30p/bbl SCO processing, +£40/tonne LPG processing. Post 1/9/2000, 25p/bbl transportation, +40p/bbl SCO processing, +£50/tonne LPG processing.
12. Includes storage, operation of subsea facilities, gas lift.
13. No comments.
14. Bundled tariff includes transportation through another field group's pipeline to enter the Forties Pipeline System. FPS and the other field group will share the total bundled tariff.
15. No comments.
16. Processing fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
17. Tariff fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
18. No comments.

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

Prices will vary according to a large number of factors. Some of these are reflected in the main table. These include the date from which the services are required, the length of the contract, the volume of hydrocarbons involved (whether large or small), and the various types of processing involved. Other variables to take into consideration are whether the customer will have priority rights to use the services, whether they will be expected to pay even if the services booked are not utilised, and whether new infrastructure will be required (such as additional lengths of pipeline, new receiving facilities, etc.) to accommodate the customer's hydrocarbons. In some cases comments have been provided to give a more accurate picture of the conditions under which the indicative tariff has beer 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 Mr S R Siddiqui at room 226, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 0171-215 5262).

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

	Upstream gas industry						Downstream gas industry				
		Less			*Plus*			*Less*			
	Gross gas production[1]	Producers own use[2]	Exports[3]	Stock change and other net losses[4 5]	Imports	Gas available at terminals[6]	Gas input into transmission system[7]	Operators own use[8]	Stock changes[9]	Metering differences[10]	Gas output from transmission system[11]
1993	703,166	40,669	6,824	+623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994	750,860	48,260	9,557	+1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3,067	2,495	724,832
1995	822,726	49,249	11,232	+4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	-9,927	7,535	777,955
1996	980,064	55,825	15,203	+5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+3,632	10,519	908,647
1997	1,000,676	58,693	21,666	+5,127	14,062	929,252	929,917	4,066	+6,339	6,668	912,844
Per cent change	*+2.1*	*+5.1*	*+42.5*		*-29.0*	*+0.6*	*+0.3*	*-11.1*			*+0.5*
1997 January - September	705,482	42,122	14,385	+3,736	12,347	657,586	656,462	2,754	+8,914	6,069	638,725
1998 January - September p	724,558	48,141	20,261	+3,321	7,874	660,709	662,419	2,745	+2,316	177	657,181
Per cent change	*+2.7*	*+14.3*	*+40.8*		*-36.2*	*+0.5*	*+0.9*	*-0.3*			*+2.9*
1997 July	60,375	4,596	1,514	+829	814	54,250	55,025	160	+4,921	676	49,268
August	56,376	4,517	1,709	+615	782	50,317	50,643	86	+4,354	503	45,700
September	60,721	4,590	1,560	-182	902	55,655	56,083	135	+2,215	410	53,323
Total	177,472	13,703	4,783	+1,262	2,498	160,222	161,751	381	+11,490	1,589	148,291
1998 July	60,427r	4,666r	1,933	+591	551	53,788	55,377	176	+2,788	157	52,256
August	61,641	4,551	2,093	+820	643	54,820	55,384	193	+5,115	-81	50,157
September p	67,730	4,578	2,176	+971	341	60,346	59,016	258	+5,499	138	53,121
Total	189,798	13,795	6,202	+2,382	1,535	168,954	169,777	627	+13,402	214	155,534
Per cent change	*+6.9*	*+0.7*	*+29.7*		*-38.6*	*+5.4*	*+5.0*	*+64.6*			*+4.9*

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 1998, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.58 to 5.60 and Table 5.3.
6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.
7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available atterminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.
8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.
9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.
10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies fro day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a loss of gas in energy terms.
11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption[1,2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[2]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[3]
1993	672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994	712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995	755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996	877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
1997	892,544	243,361	20,934	165,746	345,533	116,970
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+27.6*	*-4.7*	*-2.1*	*-8.1*	*-2.5*
1996 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	295,509	63,562	5,932	47,933	135,601	42,481
2nd quarter	184,232	59,110	4,560	35,488	61,865	23,209
3rd quarter	150,939	57,563	3,433	35,895	35,710	18,338
4th quarter	261,863	63,126	7,009	46,430	112,356	32,942
1998 1st quarter	290,597	66,704	6,863	51,530	130,622	34,878
2nd quarter p	192,706	59,700	5,216	31,980	69,840	25,970
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+1.0*	*+14.4*	*-9.9*	*+12.9*	*+11.9*

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

PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

	Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
							Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
1993	100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995	130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996	130,007	121,930	8,077	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997	128,205	120,116	8,089	47,589	794	48,649	41,333	75,169	8,661	1,345	8,706	29,118	2,962
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*+0.1*	*-3.8*	*-20.4*	*+0.8*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+5.6*	*-26.3*	*-6.5*	*+11.9*	*+11.2*
1997 January - September	94,020	88,236	5,785	35,067	547	36,969	31,624	55,387	6,461	1,116	6,163	21,516	2,216
1998 January - September p	97,786	91,576	6,213	33,236	1,036	36,212	30,551	58,951	6,706	1,045	7,719	20,131	2,310
Per cent change	*+4.0*	*+3.8*	*+7.4*	*-5.2*	*+89.3*	*-2.0*	*-3.4*	*+6.4*	*+3.8*	*-6.3*	*+25.3*	*-6.4*	*+4.2*
1997 July	10,683	10,063	620	3,620	95	4,728	4,145	6,141	638	55	488	2,980	272
August	10,493	9,873	620	4,197	108	4,241	3,545	6,204	783	87	453	2,849	276
September	10,416	9,795	621	4,171	97	3,978	3,401	5,795	659	82	892	2,719	260
Total	31,592	29,731	1,861	11,988	300	12,947	11,091	18,140	2,079	224	1,832	8,549	807
1998 July	10,680r	10,126r	554r	3,386	95	4,668	4,127	6,940	661	120	734	2,531	276
August	10,900	10,230	670	3,969	27	3,103	2,526	5,820	728	151	860	2,016	240
September p	11,018	10,351	667	3,877	217	3,302	2,728	6,351	769	195	1,173	1,796	255
Total	32,598	30,707	1,891	11,232	339	11,073	9,381	19,111	2,157	466	2,767	6,343	770
Per cent change	*+3.2*	*+3.3*	*+1.6*	*-6.3*	*+13.0*	*-14.5*	*-15.4*	*+5.4*	*+3.8*	*(+)*	*+51.1*	*-25.8*	*-4.6*

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 porducts becomes available.
8. International marine bunkers.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
	Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total[5]	Light distiillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995	5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996	4,970	1,461	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,984	16,511
1997	4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,880	1,535	9,138	1,858	14,670	16,528
Per cent change	*+0.1*	*+0.1*	*+33.9*	*+4.6*	*-11.4*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+6.5*	*-3.3*	*+21.7*	*-2.1*	*+0.1*
1997 July	5,175	1,366	542	7,243	2,347	2,287	3,120	1,441	9,195	1,765	15,193	16,958
August	5,543	1,114	592	7,409	2,431	2,414	2,922	1,509	9,276	1,810	14,875	16,685
September	5,057	1,533	620	7,370	2,342	2,352	3,004	1,548	9,246	1,814	14,802	16,616
1998 July	5,888	1,372	546	7,866	2,045	4,178	1,710	1,542	9,476	2,401	14,941	17,342
August	5,451	1,463	600	7,575	2,027	4,266	1,701	1,555	9,549	2,511	14,612	17,123
September p	5,487	1,665	700	7,912	1,989	4,203	1,624	1,467	9,282	2,408	14,786	17,194
Per cent change	*+8.5*	*+8.6*	*+12.9*	*+7.4*	*-15.1*	*+78.7*	*-46.0*	*-5.2*	*+0.4*	*+32.7*	*-0.1*	*+3.5*

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro- leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996	96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
1997	97,024	6,572	86	90,366	1,950	139	2,854	28,260	8,342	3,336	28,778	11,747	1,231	2,258
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*-0.8*	*-43.1*	*+0.5*	*+6.7*	*-3.8*	*+1.1*	*+0.8*	*+0.4*	*-5.0*	*-0.4*	*+2.3*	*+10.8*	*+3.2*
1997 January - September	72,426	4,858	65	67,504	1,470	92	2,182	20,804	6,388	2,395	21,608	8,837	924	1,735
1998 January - September p	69,963	4,853	90	65,020	1,471	144	1,712	20,499	6,076	2,377	20,839	8,183	869	1,709
Per cent change	*-3.4*	*-0.1*	*+38.6*	*-3.7*	*+0.1*	*+56.1*	*-21.5*	*-1.5*	*-4.9*	*-0.8*	*-3.6*	*-7.4*	*-6.0*	*-1.5*
1997 July	8,664	561	-11	8,114	191	10	246	2,359	782	243	2,681	1,129	110	229
August	8,430	550	2	7,878	178	10	226	2,428	793	217	2,558	1,019	95	218
September	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
Total	25,407	1,662	16	23,730	502	31	697	7,248	2,267	735	7,649	3,212	338	653
1998 July	8,166	558	-47	7,655	188	32	171	2,347	826	167	2,479	959	114	234
August	7,446	551	44	6,851	177	18	93	2,244	736	193	2,137	843	69	212
September p	7,158	505	9	6,643	127	16	187	2,136	577	239	2,089	858	102	200
Total	22,769	1,615	5	21,149	491	65	450	6,727	2,140	599	6,705	2,661	285	646
Per cent change	*-10.4*	*-2.8*	*-66.6*	*-10.9*	*-2.2*	*(+)*	*-35.4*	*-7.2*	*-5.6*	*-18.5*	*-12.3*	*-17.2*	*-15.5*	*-1.0*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha (LDF)[5] and middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1993	75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994	74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995	73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996	75,390	2,502	3,665	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,515	14,365	7,631	5,982	872	2,146	864
1997	72,501	2,426	3,367	22,252	16,002	8,411	28	2,496	14,976	7,325	3,754	182	2,015	872
Per cent change	*-3.8*	*-3.1*	*-8.1*	*-0.7*	*+5.1*	*+4.5*	*-27.8*	*-0.8*	*+4.3*	*-4.0*	*-37.2*	*-79.1*	*-6.1*	*+1.0*
1997 January - September	54,028	1,833	2,335	16,653	11,852	6,333	20	1,745	11,121	5,440	2,654	182	1,565	656
1998 January - September p	53,252	1,846	2,671	16,259	12,637	6,830	18	1,862	11,218	5,346	2,159	0	1,523	619
Per cent change	*-1.4*	*+0.7*	*+14.4*	*-2.4*	*+6.6*	*+7.8*	*-12.0*	*+6.7*	*+0.9*	*-1.7*	*-18.7*	*-100.0*	*-2.7*	*-5.7*
1997 July	5,949	219	211	1,924	1,392	796	1	129	1,234	550	220	0	197	75
August	5,752	220	254	1,836	1,328	817	1	112	1,160	545	204	0	192	67
September	6,024	191	300	1,796	1,308	780	2	190	1,300	586	245	0	182	72
Total	17,726	631	765	5,556	4,028	2,393	4	431	3,695	1,680	669	0	571	214
1998 July	6,043r	187	348	1,881	1,483	884	1	146r	1,319	575	212	0	193	72
August	5,923	223	273	1,833	1,454	887	1	158	1,210	563	218	0	174	61
September p	5,906	226	207	1,792	1,430	827	2	200	1,237	625	192	0	185	65
Total	17,872	637	828	5,507	4,367	2,598	4	504	3,766	1,763	622	0	552	198
Per cent change	*+0.8*	*+0.9*	*+8.2*	*-0.9*	*+8.4*	*+8.6*	*-0.2*	*+17.0*	*+1.9*	*+4.9*	*-7.0*	-	*-3.3*	*-7.9*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1997 data are subject to futher 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[1]

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity[2] generators	Gas works	Iron and steel[2] industry	Other[2] industries	Transport[3]	Domestic	Other[4]
1993	65,065	5,522	44	855	7,207	44,568	2,713	4,156
1994	63,779	3,831	50	892	7,465	44,830	2,701	4,010
1995	62,374	3,694	47	881	6,487	44,818	2,696	3,751
1996	64,097	3,316	50	737	6,447	46,633	3,170	3,744
1997	61,547	1,393	46	730	5,751	47,317	3,057	3,253
Per cent change	*-4.0*	*-58.0*	*-8.0*	*-0.9*	*-10.8*	*+1.5*	*-3.6*	*-13.1*
1996 2nd quarter	15,649	766	11	199	1,517	11,681	621	855
3rd quarter	15,774	779	8	192	1,338	12,128	529	800
4th quarter	16,508	932	15	157	1,667	11,878	922	938
1997 1st quarter	15,797	695	18	185	1,749	11,118	1,047	999
2nd quarter	15,250	246	7	149	1,341	12,176	579	748
3rd quarter	14,864	202	6	150	1,218	12,060	521	702
4th quarter	15,637	250	15	246	1,443	11,964	910	804
1998 1st quarter	15,474r	291r	16	160r	1,528r	11,648r	980	850
2nd quarter p	14,500	192	9	111	1,287	11,578	645	677
Per cent change	*-4.9*	*-22.0*	*+28.6*	*-25.5*	*-4.0*	*-4.9*	*+11.4*	*-9.5*

1. 1997 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.
2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside back cover .
3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.
4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Major power producers[1]				Other generators			All generating companies						
		Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total[2]	Coal	Gas	Total[2]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1993		38.3	6.3	21.6	70.9	1.3	0.8	4.5	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.6	0.4	1.0	75.4
1994		35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	21.3	71.3	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.3	0.5	1.2	75.1
1996		32.0	15.2	22.2	72.8	1.0	1.2	3.8	33.0	3.5	16.4	22.2	0.3	1.2	76.6
1997		27.4	19.3	23.0	71.4	1.2	1.6	4.6	28.6	1.9	20.9	23.0	0.4	1.4	76.1
Per cent change		*-14.5*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*-1.9*	*+16.8*	*+32.5*	*+23.4*	*-13.5*	*-46.6*	*+27.6*	*+3.7*	*+22.6*	*+13.1*	*-0.7*
1996	2nd quarter	7.1	3.4	5.5	16.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.9	15.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.7	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	16.7
	4th quarter	8.0	4.4	6.1	19.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.5	20.5
1997	1st quarter	8.3	5.0	6.2	20.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.7	0.8	5.5	6.2	0.1	0.3	21.5
	2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	6.0	16.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	5.6	0.4	5.1	6.0	0.1	0.5	17.6
	3rd quarter	5.7	4.6	5.2	15.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.9	0.4	5.0	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.8
	4th quarter	8.0	5.1	5.6r	19.1r	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.3	0.3	5.4r	5.6r	0.1	0.4	20.2
1998	1st quarter	8.2	5.3	6.0	19.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.4	0.2	5.8	6.0	0.2	0.4	21.0
	2nd quarter p	6.5	4.7	5.5	17.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	6.8	0.2	5.1	5.5	0.1	0.4	18.2
Per cent change		*+21.6*	*+1.0*	*-6.9*	*+4.4*	*+5.5*	*+1.5*	*-11.2*	*+20.7*	*-42.2*	*+1.0*	*-6.9*	*-8.5*	*-12.1*	*+3.3*

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. Total includes oil, (including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers), Orimulsion, hydro, wind and refuse derived fuel.
3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

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

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total[2]	Coal	Oil[3]	Gas	Nuclear[4]	Hydro
1993		70.88	38.26	4.41	6.27	21.58	0.30
1994		70.20	35.89	3.58	9.08	21.20	0.37
1995		71.31	35.02	3.13	11.44	21.25	0.34
1996		72.84	32.02	3.02	15.19	22.18	0.25
1997		71.44	27.39	1.23	19.32	22.99	0.31
Per cent change		*-1.9*	*-14.5*	*-59.3*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*+22.9*
1997	January - September	52.35	19.34	1.01	14.26	17.35	0.23
1998	January - September p	53.53	20.92	0.61	14.75	16.92	0.25
Per cent change		*+2.3*	*+8.1*	*-40.0*	*+3.4*	*-2.5*	*+7.2*
1997	July	4.86	1.54	0.07	1.47	1.74	0.01
	August	4.74	1.64	0.07	1.35	1.65	0.01
	September*	6.24	2.52	0.08	1.75	1.85	0.02
Total		15.83	5.70	0.22	4.58	5.24	0.04
1998	July	5.15	2.02	0.06	1.56	1.49	0.01
	August	4.97	1.78	0.05	1.43	1.68	0.02
	September * p	6.50	2.48	0.07	1.72	2.20	0.03
Total		16.61	6.29	0.17	4.70	5.37	0.06
Per cent change		*+4.9*	*+10.2*	*-24.8*	*+2.7*	*+2.4*	*+32.7*

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
4. Includes nuclear from British Nuclear Fuels Plc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers[1]			Other generators			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.32	17.67	1.12	16.55	323.10	21.23	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		306.73	18.75	287.98	18.25	0.80	17.46	324.98	19.55	305.44	16.89	322.32
1995		313.96	18.79	295.17	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996		326.29	19.11	307.18	21.10	1.07	20.03	347.39	20.18	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997		324.14	17.88	306.26	21.20	0.97	20.23	345.34	18.85	326.49	16.57	343.07
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*+0.5*	*-9.9*	*+1.0*	*-0.6*	*-6.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.2*
1996	2nd quarter	74.38	4.41	69.97	5.16	0.38	4.79	79.54	4.78	74.76	4.30	79.06
	3rd quarter	71.26	4.18	67.07	4.74	0.21	4.53	75.99	4.39	71.60	4.03	75.63
	4th quarter	87.01	4.89	82.12	5.60	0.15	5.45	92.60	5.04	87.57	4.07	91.64
1997	1st quarter	91.25	5.10	86.15	5.23	0.24	4.99	96.48	5.34	91.14	4.27	95.41
	2nd quarter	73.81	4.07	69.73	4.94	0.20	4.74	78.74	4.27	74.47	4.06	78.53
	3rd quarter	72.18	4.01	68.17	5.08	0.29	4.79	77.26	4.30	72.96	4.00	76.96
	4th quarter	86.91	4.70	82.21	5.95	0.24	5.71	92.86	4.94	87.92	4.25	92.17
1998	1st quarter	90.98	5.86	85.12	5.37	0.36	5.01	96.35	6.22	90.13	4.22	94.35
	2nd quarter p	76.92	4.02	72.89	5.16	0.23	4.93	82.08	4.26	77.82	3.98	81.80
Per cent change		*+4.2*	*-1.2*	*+4.5*	*+4.5*	*+16.4*	*+4.0*	*+4.2*	*-0.4*	*+4.5*	*-1.9*	*+4.2*

1. See definitions inside back cover.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

		Electricity supplied (net)[1]	Industry								
		Total	Total industry	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[2,3]	Transport under-takings
1993		16,552	15,793	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,692	759
1994		17,457	16,751	2,932	1,693	4,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,177	706
1995		19,208	18,397	3,150	2,032	4,342	4,243	908	1,763	1,959	811
1996		20,028	19,180	3,292	2,116	4,733	4,235	890	2,110	1,804	848
1997		20,234	19,355	3,153	2,095	4,717	4,521	904	2,116	1,849	879
Per cent change		*+1.0*	*+0.9*	*-4.2*	*-1.0*	*-0.3*	*+6.7*	*+1.5*	*+0.3*	*+2.5*	*+3.7*
1996	2nd quarter	4,785	4,588	808	494	1,182	918	154	562	470	196
	3rd quarter	4,531	4,312	817	556	1,068	816	117	553	384	219
	4th quarter	5,449	5,219	840	587	1,179	1,417	278	456	463	230
1997	1st quarter	4,994	4,781	709	533	1,050	1,248	249	444	548	213
	2nd quarter	4,736	4,549	735	511	1,268	980	130	491	434	188
	3rd quarter	4,794	4,579	815	538	1,147	936	156	606	379	216
	4th quarter	5,710	5,447	894	513	1,252	1,357	369	574	488	263
1998	1st quarter	5,008	4,795	735	407	1,050	1,230	256	534	583	213
	2nd quarter p	4,925	4,729	774	515	1,266	1,047	142	521	464	196
Per cent change		*+4.0*	*+4.0*	*+5.3*	*+0.9*	*-0.2*	*+6.9*	*+8.8*	*+6.1*	*+7.1*	*+4.5*

1. Nuclear power stations are included within the public supply system on Table 22 now that the merger of BNFL and Magnox Electric is underway.
2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector.
3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 22. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system[1]

TWh

		Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net) By type of fuel: Total	Coal[3]	Oil[4]	Gas	Nuclear[6]	Hydro[7]	Other[8]	of which Conventional Steam Stations	CCGT[5] Stations	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)	Total Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.32	157.29	14.11	29.84	80.98	2.95	0.14	178.31	22.61	16.72	3.17	305.21
1994		306.73	18.75	287.98	148.40	10.72	44.82	79.96	3.63	0.46	166.88	36.82	16.89	3.92	308.78
1995		313.96	18.79	295.17	144.73	9.24	56.82	80.60	3.27	0.51	162.08	48.53	16.31	3.20	314.67
1996		326.29	19.11	307.18	134.29	10.33	74.36	85.82	1.84	0.53	153.17	65.60	16.68	3.25	327.11
1997		324.14	17.88	306.26	110.15	4.89	99.08	89.34	2.26	0.54	127.08	86.61	16.57	3.35	326.19
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*-18.0*	*-52.7*	*+33.2*	*+4.1*	*+23.0*	*+1.3*	*-17.0*	*+32.0*	*-0.6*	*+3.1*	*-0.3*
1997 January -	September	237.24	13.18	224.05	77.88	4.11	72.58	67.39	1.70	0.39	91.12	62.99	12.32	2.46	238.83
1998 January -	September p	244.03	14.20	229.83	83.12	2.22	75.47	66.49	2.14	0.38	95.34	66.09	9.05	2.38	241.26
Per cent change		*+2.9*	*+7.7*	*+2.6*	*+6.7*	*-45.9*	*+4.0*	*-1.3*	*+26.2*	*-2.8*	*+4.6*	*+4.9*	*-26.6*	*-3.0*	*+1.0*
1997 July		22.39	1.28	21.12	6.52	0.35	7.37	6.79	0.04	0.04	7.73	6.46	1.25	0.22	22.59
August		21.58	1.19	20.39	6.43	0.28	7.19	6.41	0.05	0.04	7.69	6.14	1.27	0.22	21.88
September*		28.20	1.54	26.66	9.97	0.31	9.00	7.16	0.18	0.04	11.87	7.41	1.47	0.27	28.40
Total		72.18	4.01	68.17	22.92	0.94	23.55	20.36	0.27	0.12	27.30	20.01	4.00	0.71	72.87
1998 July		23.33	1.29	22.04	8.14	0.17	7.81	5.84	0.04	0.04	9.22	6.89	0.29	0.22	22.54
August		23.06	1.32	21.74	7.08	0.16	7.69	6.57	0.18	0.05	8.18	6.75	-0.03	0.22	21.92
September * p		29.73	1.71	28.02	9.92	0.31	8.92	8.61	0.20	0.05	10.97	8.18	0.59	0.27	28.88
Total		76.12	4.32	71.79	25.14	0.64	24.43	21.03	0.43	0.14	28.37	21.82	0.85	0.71	73.35
Per cent change		*+5.5*	*+7.7*	*+5.3*	*+9.7*	*-32.5*	*+3.7*	*+3.3*	*+56.2*	*+13.2*	*+3.9*	*+9.1*	*-78.8*	*+0.1*	*+0.7*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers) 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. Including orimulsion.
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.
6. Includes nuclear generated by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
8. Wastes and renewable sources other than hydro.

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission	Sales of electricity to consumers						Losses and			Losses and	
	Electricity available	distribution and other losses[1]	Total[2]	Industrial[3]	Commercial[4]	Domestic	Other[5]	Electricity available[6]	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[7]	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1993	305.21	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	308.78	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.54	1.85	11.76	322.32	30.95	291.78
1995	314.68	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.69	28.46	302.23
1996	327.11	28.23	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.78	1.37	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997	326.19	24.93	301.26	94.62	93.50	104.46	8.68	16.88	0.66	16.23	343.07	25.58	317.49
Per cent change	*-0.3*	*-11.7*	*+0.8*	-	*+7.0*	*-2.8*	*-7.9*	*+0.6*	*-52.0*	*+5.3*	*-0.2*	*-13.6*	*+1.0*
1997 January - September	238.83	18.50	220.33	70.72	69.24	74.16	6.22	12.23	0.58	11.64	251.06	19.08	231.97
1998 January - September p	241.26	20.53	220.73	69.42	67.41	77.45	6.45	12.30	0.65	11.65	253.56	21.18	232.38
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*+11.0*	*+0.2*	*-1.8*	*-2.6*	*+4.4*	*+3.8*	*+0.6*	*+11.7*	-	*+1.0*	*+11.0*	*+0.2*
1997 July	22.59	1.89	20.70	7.43	6.57	6.14	0.55	1.26	0.09	1.17	23.85	1.98	21.87
August	21.88	1.47	20.41	6.97	6.82	6.01	0.60	1.23	0.12	1.11	23.11	1.59	21.52
September*	28.40	2.32	26.09	8.98	8.14	8.14	0.82	1.55	0.19	1.36	29.95	2.51	27.44
Total	72.87	5.68	67.19	23.39	21.54	20.29	1.97	4.04	0.40	3.64	76.91	6.08	70.83
1998 July	22.54	2.28	20.26	6.86	6.52	6.34	0.55	1.39	0.10	1.29	23.93	2.38	21.56
August	21.92	1.89	20.03	6.60	6.50	6.34	0.58	1.23	0.10	1.13	23.15	1.99	21.16
September * p	28.88	2.72	26.16	8.68	8.27	8.37	0.86	1.58	0.14	1.45	30.47	2.86	27.61
Total	73.35	6.89	66.45	22.13	21.28	21.04	1.99	4.20	0.33	3.87	77.55	7.22	70.33
Per cent change	*+0.7*	*+21.4*	*-1.1*	*-5.4*	*-1.2*	*+3.7*	*+1.1*	*+4.0*	*-17.2*	*+6.3*	*+0.8*	*+18.9*	*-0.7*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change 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 1997).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

	Long term mean	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
	1961 to 1990	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	5.2	2.4	6.2	+1.4	-1.4	+2.4
February	4.0	2.6	6.1	6.6	-1.4	+2.1	+2.6
March*	5.4	3.7	8.3	7.7	-1.7	+2.9	+2.3
April	7.6	8.6	8.5	7.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.3
May	10.2	8.3	11.2	12.4	-1.9	+1.0	+2.2
June*	13.4	14.0	13.9	13.7	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3
July	15.7	16.1	16.6	15.3	+0.4	+0.9	-0.4
August	15.9	17.5	19.0	16.5	+1.6	+3.1	+0.6
September*	14.0	13.9	15.3	14.7	-0.1	+1.3	+0.7
October	11.1	12.2	11.8		+1.1	+0.7	
November	7.6	7.4	8.5		-0.2	+0.9	
December*	4.9	3.9	6.6		-1.0	+1.7	
Year[3]	9.5	9.4	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	4.8	2.9	5.5	+0.9	-1.0	+1.6
February	3.9	3.1	6.9	7.7	-0.8	+3.0	+3.8
March	5.7	4.6	8.4	8.0	-1.1	+2.7	+2.3
April	7.8	8.7	9.1	7.8	+0.9	+1.3	-
May	10.9	9.3	11.5	12.9	-1.6	+0.6	+2.0
June	13.9	14.4	14.0	14.1	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2
July	15.8	16.4	16.9	15.5	+0.6	+1.1	-0.3
August	15.6	16.7	18.6	15.9	+1.1	+3.0	+0.3
September	13.5	13.7	14.5	14.8	+0.2	+1.0	+1.3
October	10.6	11.8	10.5		+1.2	-0.1	
November	6.6	6.2	8.9		-0.4	+2.3	
December	4.7	3.5	6.1		-1.2	+1.4	
Year	9.5	9.5	10.7		-0.1	+1.2	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 1.11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

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

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products[2]	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob[3]
	Quantity - million tonnes of oil equivalent						Value - £ million						
IMPORTS (cif):													
1993	13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994	10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995	11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571
1996	12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,821	117	391	7,058	6,604
1997	14.2	45.3	15.3	1.3	1.4	77.6	714	3,647	1,441	103	406	6,311	5,874
Per cent change	*+11.6*	*+1.1*	*-14.2*	*-2.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.8*	*+2.9*	*-9.6*	*-20.9*	*-11.7*	*+3.9*	*-10.6*	*-11.1*
1996 3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,593
4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	503	19	101	1,902	1,786
1997 1st quarter	4.3	10.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	19.1	208	902	376	32	118	1,636	1,529
2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	21.0	181	995	342	28	98	1,644	1,521
3rd quarter	3.2	12.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	19.2	166	924	302	12	73	1,477	1,365
4th quarter	3.0	10.3	4.2	0.4	0.4	18.3	159	825	422	31	118	1,555	1,460
1998 1st quarter	3.3	10.2	4.0	0.2	0.4	18.1	158	667	345	18	144	1,332	1,222
2nd quarter p	3.9	12.9	3.7	0.1	0.3	21.0	181	713	271	19	105	1,288	1,155
Per cent change	*+8.0*	*+0.2*	*-2.5*	*-61.7*	*-1.9*	*-*	*-0.2*	*-28.4*	*-20.6*	*-32.9*	*+7.0*	*-21.6*	*-24.0*
EXPORTS (fob):													
1993	1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397
1994	1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991
1995	0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174
1996	1.0	83.4	27.8	1.4	-	113.5	82	7,426	3,268	65	2	10,843	10,843
1997p	1.1	76.7	29.2	1.7	-	108.6	82	6,334	3,214	80	1	9,711	9,711
Per cent change	*+9.9*	*-8.0*	*+5.1*	*+22.5*	*-*	*-4.3*	*+0.6*	*-14.7*	*-1.6*	*+22.9*	*-*	*-10.4*	*-10.4*
1996 3rd quarter	0.2	19.9	7.2	0.2	-	27.6	18	1,738	818	12	1	2,586	2,586
4th quarter	0.3	21.6	7.3	0.3	-	29.6	26	2,135	924	17	1	3,102	3,102
1997 1st quarter	0.4	20.5	6.6	0.4	-	27.9	27	1,930	787	20	-	2,764	2,764
2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	6.9	0.5	-	26.3	18	1,447	759	20	-	2,244	2,244
3rd quarter	0.2	18.9	7.7	0.3	-	27.1	17	1,475	853	15	-	2,360	2,360
4th quarter	0.3	18.6	8.0	0.5	-	27.4	21	1,482	815	25	-	2,344	2,344
1998 1st quarter	0.3	22.5	5.6	0.4	-	28.7	20	1,404	504	18	-	1,946	1,946
2nd quarter p	0.2	19.2	5.8	0.3	-	25.5	14	1,094	473	17	-	1,598	1,598
Per cent change	*-16.0*	*+3.1*	*-15.9*	*-36.5*	*-*	*-2.8*	*-21.3*	*-24.4*	*-37.7*	*-12.3*	*-*	*-28.8*	*-28.8*
NET EXPORTS:													
1993	-12.0	13.4	9.1	-3.7	-1.4	5.3	-658	1,069	1,383	-299	-426	1,069	1,400
1994	-9.7	39.3	9.2	-2.1	-1.5	35.4	-523	2,853	1,087	-185	-388	2,843	3,181
1995	-10.6	42.4	8.2	-0.4	-1.4	38.2	-531	3,192	1,080	-51	-408	3,281	3,602
1996	-11.8	38.6	10.0	-	-1.4	35.3	-612	3,391	1,446	-52	-389	3,784	4,238
1997p	-13.2	31.4	13.9	0.3	-1.4	31.1	-632	2,687	1,773	-23	-405	3,400	3,837
1996 3rd quarter	-2.8	8.3	2.9	-	-0.4	8.0	-141	710	410	-9	-94	877	993
4th quarter	-3.2	10.8	3.0	0.1	-0.3	10.3	-155	1,038	421	-2	-100	1,200	1,316
1997 1st quarter	-4.0	10.5	2.6	-	-0.4	8.8	-181	1,027	411	-12	-117	1,128	1,235
2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	3.1	0.1	-0.3	5.3	-163	452	417	-8	-98	600	723
3rd quarter	-3.0	6.8	4.3	0.2	-0.3	7.9	-149	551	551	3	-72	883	995
4th quarter	-2.8	8.3	3.9	0.1	-0.4	9.1	-138	657	394	-6	-118	789	884
1998 1st quarter	-3.0	12.3	1.5	0.2	-0.4	10.6	-137	738	159	0	-144	615	725
2nd quarter p	-3.7	6.3	2.1	0.2	-0.3	4.6	-167	381	201	-1	-105	310	443

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

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

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

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

PRICES

TABLE 26. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of consumer	1996 1st quarter	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter	1998 1st quarter	1998 2nd quarter p
COAL	Small	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.05	2.17	2.07	2.08
(£per GJ)	Medium	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.67	1.71
	Large	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.26
All consumers:	Average	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.28	1.33	1.30	1.33
	10% decile[2]	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.46
	median[2]	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.78	1.90	1.88	1.92
	90% decile[2]	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.57	2.38	2.41
HEAVY FUEL OIL	Small	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	106.2	98.5	95.7	100.6	94.8	87.0
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	99.8	91.4	90.8	95.6	89.0	82.9
	Large	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.1	81.1	82.7	89.0	72.7	69.7
Of which:	Extra large	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.8	79.5	80.9	87.1	68.8	65.7
	Moderately large	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	94.4	84.1	86.0	92.5	79.7	77.0
All consumers:	Average	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	96.6	87.0	87.3	92.8	81.3	76.6
	10% decile[2]	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.4	81.7	86.1	72.6	70.3
	median[2]	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	102.4	94.9	93.0	96.5	91.0	86.0
	90% decile[2]	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	114.4	108.7	112.0	108.0	106.0
GAS OIL	Small	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.3	169.0	167.0	168.1	163.2	157.1
(£ per tonne)[3]	Medium	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	175.3	159.5	157.3	159.4	148.7	140.1
	Large	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	167.5	150.9	145.2	146.2	131.9	126.3
All consumers:	Average	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.1	152.6	147.6	148.7	135.2	129.1
	10% decile[2]	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.5	142.3	140.3	142.1	128.0	123.1
	median[2]	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.4	157.3	159.4	147.3	140.1
	90% decile[2]	175.7	184.2	190.7	200.0	196.7	186.0	183.2	184.7	176.0	173.9
ELECTRICITY	Small	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.14	5.50	5.45	5.77	5.72	5.33
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.50	4.17	4.08	4.38	4.40	4.10
	Large	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.58	3.12	3.03	3.46	3.58	3.12
Of which:	Extra large	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.22	2.69	2.58	3.12	3.33	2.73
	Moderately large	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.45	3.39	3.72	3.78	3.41
All consumers:	Average	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.52	3.44	3.82	3.91	3.49
	10% decile[2]	4.35	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.70	3.91	3.94	3.70
	median[2]	5.92	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.68	5.11	5.13	5.49	5.46	5.11
	90% decile[2]	7.93	7.09	7.23	7.63	7.75	6.73	6.66	7.04	7.02	6.50
GAS	Small	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.881	0.884	0.904	0.922	0.922	0.915
(Pence per kWh)[4]	Medium	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.687	0.674	0.696	0.723	0.748	0.731
	Large	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.459	0.467	0.471	0.517	0.529	0.524
All consumers:[5]	Average	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.497	0.493	0.492	0.549	0.569	0.555
	Firm[5]	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.560	0.554	0.540	0.593	0.640	0.628
	Interruptible	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.440	0.452	0.495	0.501	0.494
	Tariff[5]	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.289	1.257	1.208	..	..
	10% decile[2]	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.523	0.538	0.576	0.592	0.583
	median[2]	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.812	0.812	0.835	0.864	0.873	0.850
	90% decile[2]	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.368	1.309	1.300	1.315	1.172	1.161
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	84.1	87.2	92.2	87.3	84.5
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers:	Average[6]	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	194.1	168.7	167.1	169.0	160.9	150.9
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers:	Average[6]	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	118.5	118.7	117.1	116.8

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" available from the Stationery Office.
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the 17 March 1998 the effective duty rates per tonne are £22.02 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £22.41 for Medium Fuel Oil and £32.99 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. From quarter one 1998 tariff gas prices are not collected separately and are included in the firm contract prices. The 90% decile and average firm contract price will be affected by contributors who previously had separate contracts for tariff and firm contract gas. In quarter four 1997 tariff gas represented a weight of around 1% of the sample.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

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

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

		Major power producers[1]			Natural gas at UK delivery points[8]	
		Coal[3]	Oil[4,5]	Natural gas[6,7]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997		33.74	89.75	0.647	0.593	0.576
1996	2nd quarter	36.02	79.69	0.578	0.567	0.548
	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.48	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20	79.99	0.610	0.554	0.540
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20	0.564	0.560	0.547
	4th quarter	33.80	93.82	0.705	0.614	0.600
1998	1st quarter	32.92	78.98	0.696	0.606	0.589
	2nd quarter p	29.98	65.34	0.594	0.552	0.552

1. See definitons inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. The series represents gas supplied by UKCS licensees to the UK (i.e exports are excluded) and gas imported from the Norwegian sector of the continental shelf.
3. Includes slurry.
4. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.
5. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.
6. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality.
7. Includes sour gas.
8. A quarterly series consistent with the annual series is available back to quarter two 1987. An article describing this series was published in *Energy Trends* in November 1996.
9. The levy is the Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981 and was abolished on 1 April 1998. The levy was reduced from 4 to 3 pence per therm for 1997/8 and this rate is reflected in the above data.

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector[1]

1990=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[1]	Heavy fuel oil[1]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total[3] fuel	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel	
		Current fuel price index numbers								
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.9				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.4				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.6				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	102.3				
1997		80.6	120.2	68.2	99.3	97.1				
Per cent change		*-2.3*	*-4.3*	*+3.1*	*-5.7*	*-5.1*				
1996	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.5	100.8	99.0	65.3	106.2	102.7	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.5	98.4	96.2	64.4	105.6	101.3	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	105.3	65.2	102.6	101.8	
1997	1st quarter	81.5	126.9	68.6	108.6	104.2	66.2	100.9	98.9	
	2nd quarter	78.6	114.2	67.2	93.3	92.0	67.9	98.8	95.7	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.6	65.9	90.4	90.0	68.9	97.5	95.1	
	4th quarter	82.8	121.9	71.2	104.4	101.2	69.9	99.5	97.8	
	1st quarter	80.7	106.7	73.2	107.3	100.8	70.7	99.4	95.3	
	2nd quarter p	83.1	100.5	70.3	91.5	89.2	71.1	97.3	93.1	
Per cent change		*+5.8*	*-12.0*	*+4.7*	*-1.9*	*-3.0*	*+4.7*	*-1.6*	*-2.7*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								GDP deflator[4]
1993		82.1	78.9	90.0	100.1	94.5				114.1
1994		79.9	84.2	89.5	95.1	91.9				115.8
1995		73.1	95.8	76.1	91.8	88.9				118.8
1996		67.3	102.4	53.9	85.8	83.4				122.7
1997		64.0	95.4	54.1	78.8	77.0				126.0
Per cent change		*-4.9*	*-6.9*	*+0.4*	*-8.2*	*-7.6*				*+2.7*
1996	2nd quarter	67.7	102.2	52.8	82.5	81.0	53.5	86.9	84.0	122.2
	3rd quarter	66.7	97.4	49.9	79.9	78.0	52.2	85.6	82.2	123.3
	4th quarter	65.7	108.5	53.5	87.1	85.1	52.7	83.0	82.3	123.6
1997	1st quarter	65.4	101.8	55.0	87.2	83.6	53.1	81.0	79.4	124.6
	2nd quarter	62.8	91.2	53.7	74.5	73.5	54.3	78.9	76.4	125.2
	3rd quarter	63.0	90.3	51.9	71.2	70.9	54.3	76.8	74.9	127.0
	4th quarter	65.2	95.9	56.0	82.2	79.6	55.0	78.3	77.0	127.1
1998	1st quarter	63.4	83.8	57.5	84.3	79.2	55.5	78.1	74.9	127.3
	2nd quarter p	64.9	78.4	54.9	71.4	69.6	55.5	75.9	72.6	128.1
Per cent change		*+3.3*	*-14.0*	*+2.3*	*-4.2*	*-5.2*	*+2.3*	*-3.9*	*-4.9*	*+2.4*

1. Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 26.
2. Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.
3. Total fuel indices is annually weighted.
4. GDP implied deflator at market prices with base year of 1995 but rescaled to 1990=100.

Please read prices section in text concerning changes to Tables 28 and 29.

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[2]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.5	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		*+0.9*	*-1.0*	*-4.8*	*-2.6*	*-3.1*	*+9.9*	*+4.2*	
1996	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
	4th quarter	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.3	109.7	156.4	132.4	
1998	1st quarter	123.8	108.0	110.4	85.2	108.6	153.6	132.0	
	2nd quarter	122.0	107.8	110.1	81.4	108.2	161.5	135.9	
	3rd quarter p	121.9	107.7	108.4	78.4	107.2	161.8	135.6	
Per cent change		*+1.7*	*-3.5*	*-4.8*	*-15.7*	*-4.4*	*+3.8*	*+1.6*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator[3]
1993		97.4	90.0	101.1	78.8	95.4	104.6	99.4	114.1
1994		102.1	94.0	102.9	77.7	98.2	107.8	102.5	115.8
1995		101.2	94.7	101.7	75.7	97.7	110.4	103.4	118.8
1996		98.9	91.8	98.1	80.7	94.8	112.3	102.9	122.7
1997		97.2	88.5	90.9	76.6	89.5	120.3	104.5	126.0
Per cent change		*-1.8*	*-3.6*	*-7.3*	*-5.1*	*-5.6*	*+7.0*	*+1.5*	*+2.7*
1996	3rd quarter	96.8	91.4	98.2	79.1	94.5	110.9	102.1	123.3
	4th quarter	100.4	91.1	96.0	87.6	93.7	117.8	104.9	123.6
1997	1st quarter	100.0	90.4	94.0	83.2	92.3	118.4	105.0	124.6
	2nd quarter	97.2	89.9	93.2	76.0	91.2	116.8	103.7	125.2
	3rd quarter	94.4	87.8	89.7	73.2	88.3	122.7	105.1	127.0
	4th quarter	97.3	86.1	86.9	74.2	86.3	123.1	104.2	127.1
1998	1st quarter	97.3	84.9	86.7	66.9	85.3	120.7	103.7	127.3
	2nd quarter	95.2	84.1	85.9	63.5	84.5	126.1	106.1	128.1
	3rd quarter p	94.6	83.5	84.1	60.8	83.2	125.6	105.2	128.9
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*-4.9*	*-6.2*	*-17.0*	*-5.8*	*+2.3*	*+0.1*	*+1.5*

1. Series are annually weighted. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 %. With effect from September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 %, hence 3rd quarter data contains both rates. Data from quarter 4 1997 is shown inclusive of VAT at 5%.
2. Bottled gas and oil fuel.
3. GDP implied deflator at market prices with base year of 1995 but rescaled to 1990 = 100.

Please read prices section in text concerning changes to Tables 28 and 29.

TABLE 30. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index[1]

		Motor spirit[1] 4 star	Motor spirit[1] Super unleaded	Motor spirit[1] Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						*1995 = 100*
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	104.9
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	86.4
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	96.6
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	110.9
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	131.3
1997	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	106.5
1997	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	105.9
	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	110.7
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	104.7
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	96.6
1998	January	69.03	73.96	63.13	63.34	12.92	13.67	86.2
	February	68.64	73.79	62.63	62.84	12.53	13.68	79.7
	March	68.20	73.77	62.09	62.30	11.61	12.72	72.7
	April	72.38	78.74	65.77	66.81	11.67	12.94	73.4
	May	72.41	79.06	65.72	66.71	11.64	12.95	78.4
	June	72.21	78.80	65.62	66.59	11.15	12.34	67.8
	July	72.37	79.34	66.04	66.94	10.70	11.99	64.3
	August	72.48	79.39	66.14	66.90	10.29	11.72	67.5
	September	72.00r	79.34	65.80r	66.48r	10.62	12.10	71.5
	October p	71.89	n/a	65.84	66.71	n/a	n/a	68.3

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

Competition in domestic energy supplies

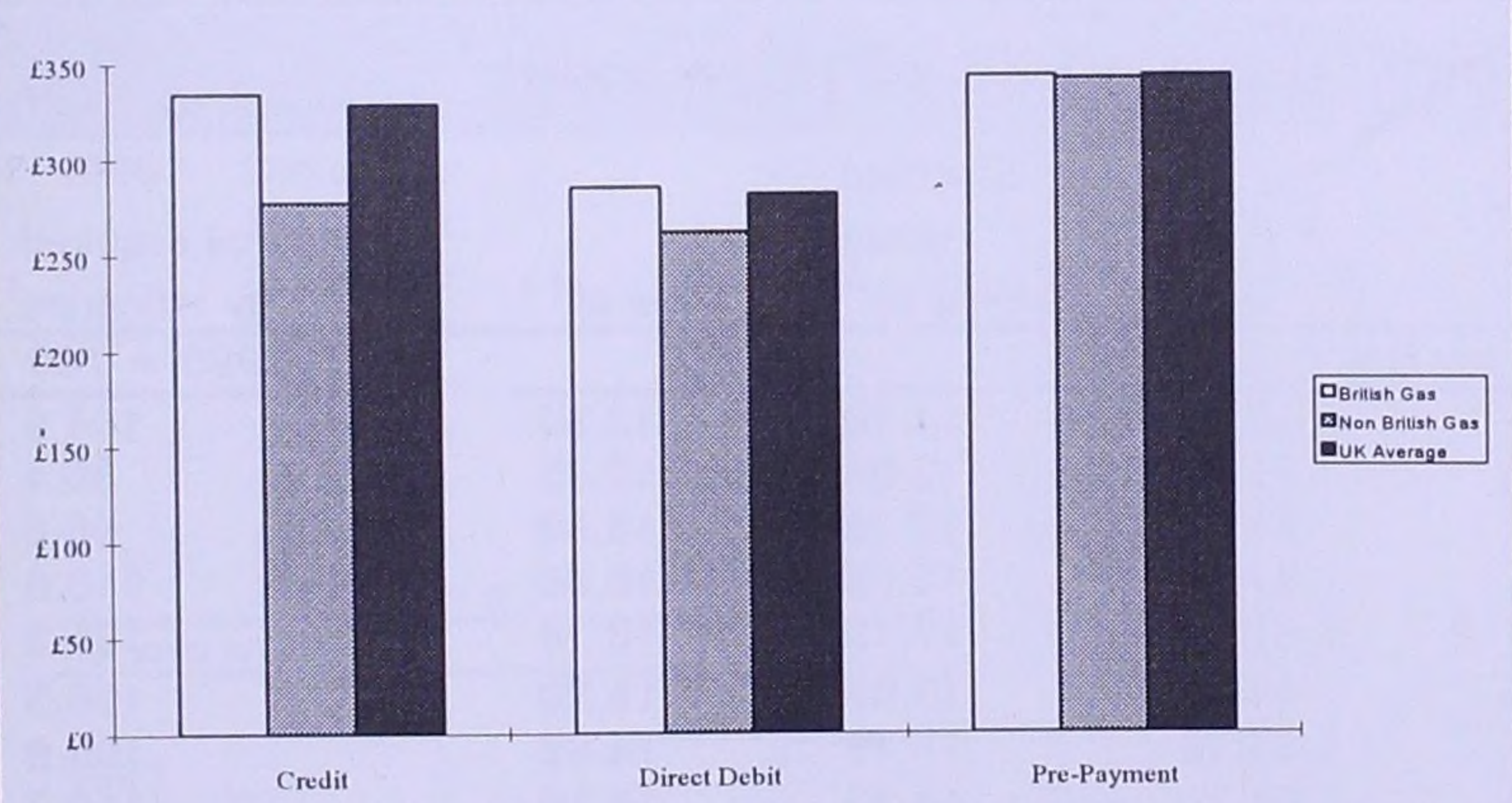
Competition in domestic energy supplies began in April 1996 with the first gas pilot in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset and is due to be completed by June 1999 when the final tranche of electricity areas are opened up. This article provides a statistical overview of the impact competition is having on the domestic energy sector. Because competition in the electricity supply market is new, with at the end of October 35,000 consumers switching suppliers, this article focuses on gas. It draws on aggregate data available for October 1998 and more detailed analyses from the DTI survey of domestic competition, introduced in the first quarter of 1998 to monitor developments and prices in an increasingly complex market.

Competition is changing the markets. At the end of October 1998 around 3.3 million gas consumers (16½ per cent) were no longer supplied by British Gas Trading (BGT), having moved to one of 25 new gas suppliers licensed to serve domestic market. Between them these suppliers have about 140 different tariffs or price schedules (referred to here as tariffs) compared to basically three on offer from BGT in 1996. This gives an impression of the complexity of the market. These new suppliers are developing new tariff structures. Three have introduced tariffs with no standing charge, whilst 9 have introduced some form of regional pricing.

Prices and bills

New entrants to the gas supply market are offering lower prices. In 1997 a customer could save on average £51 on a credit bill and £41 on a Direct Debit (DD) bill for a full year's (18,000 kWh) gas by switching supplier. Prepayment customers could save money as well, but by less, typically £12.50 for 18,000 kWh of gas.

Chart 1: Average spot[1] gas bills, Q1 1998



(1) Bills based on tariffs in force at Q1 1998, calculated by multiplying unit charge by 18,000 kWh and adding a years standing charge. These bills take no account of seasonal consumption nor price changes after 31 March 1998.

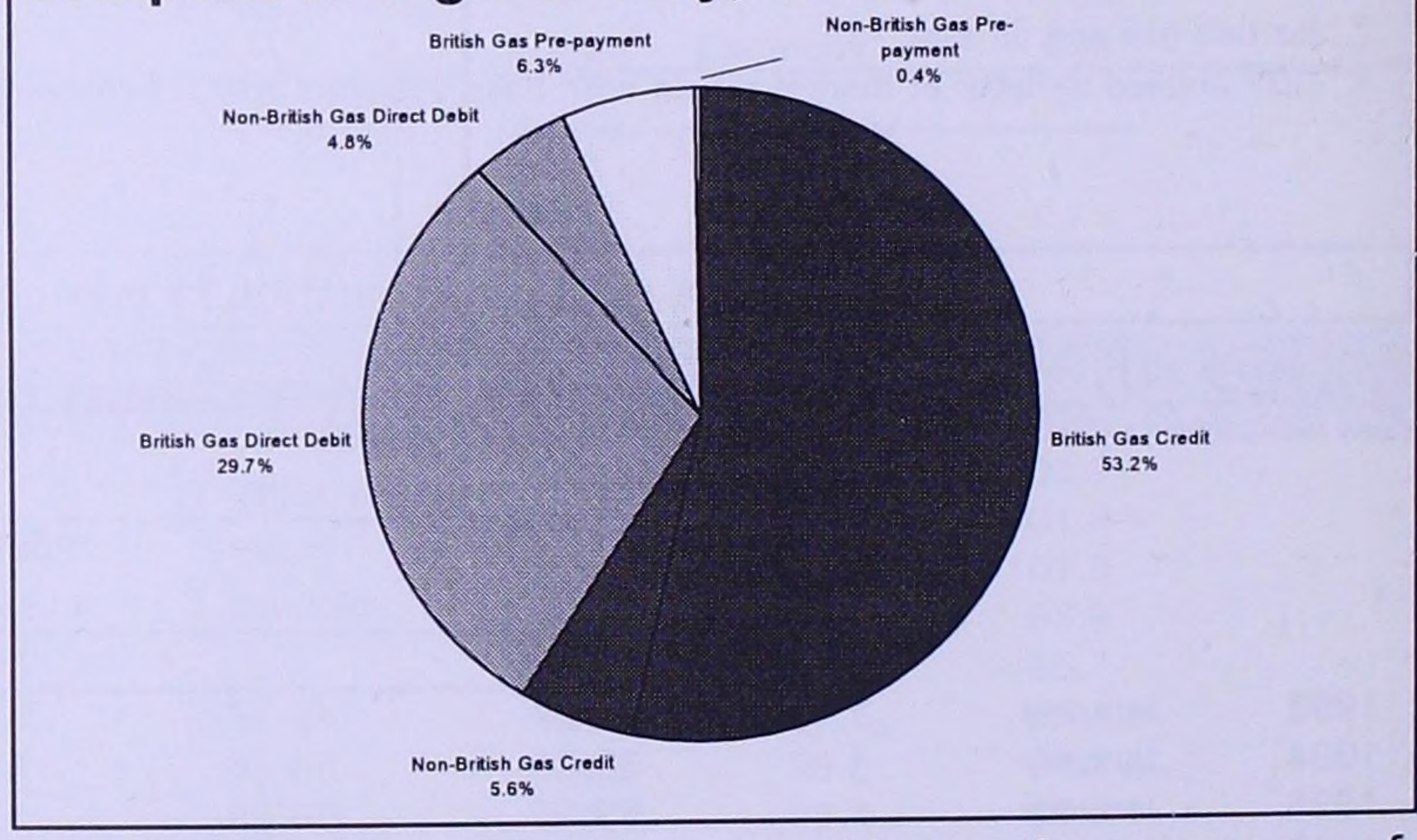
BGT responded to the competition and Ofgas' decision on re-balancing tariffs by reducing tariffs in January 1998. This meant that, based on prices in force in Q1 1998, a credit consumer could still save £54 on an annual BGT bill of £318 by switching supplier, but the saving for a DD consumer was down to around £22 on a £272 annual bill. BGT reduced prepayment tariffs in February, cutting an average saving to less than £5, and in October 1998 (to the same cost as for credit consumers) which put BGT prepayment tariffs below the average of new suppliers. However, some companies are now reacting to this by reducing their tariffs to match BGT's. The largest savings are still available on changing payment type. A BGT customer could save around £47 by moving to BGT DD rising to an average £67 if they changed supplier.

Market penetration

The complexities of the new supply market mean new data collection and analysis are needed to assess what is happening below the headline level. Initial results from DTI's new domestic inquiry are now available. Naturally with any new inquiry there are data quality issues, but the results do illustrate some features of competition in Q1 1998. More detailed results and analyses will be produced in the 1999 Digest of UK Energy Statistics. The gas inquiry is set up to collect data by the 12 Local Distribution Zones (LDZs or gas regions) of which competition was established, at least in part, in the South West, South, South East, Scotland, North, North East and North West. The analyses below is based solely on these regions.

At the end of Q1 1998, 11 per cent of consumers had changed supplier in the regions open to competition. However, the proportion of customers leaving BGT varied with payment type and region. New suppliers had taken 14 per cent of the DD market compared to 9½ per cent of the credit and 5½ per cent of the prepayment markets. BGT's market share fell most in the North (down to 81 per cent) followed by the South West (84 per cent) and Scotland (86 per cent). However, the way competition was rolled out (i.e. unequally across regions) means it is too early to read anything too significant into regional differences.

Chart 2: Market share by payment type, competitive regions only, Q1 1998



The inquiry also provides a guide to the success of competition by considering its depth. In Q1 1998 there were around 20 gas suppliers licensed to serve the domestic market, but there is evidence of concentration of market share amongst the 3 largest new suppliers in all areas (the actual suppliers vary by area). For example, although BGT has lost 19 per cent of customers in the North, 3 suppliers account for all but 2 per cent and 5 suppliers all but ½ per cent. Even in the South West, which has been opened longest, BGT and the 3 largest new suppliers jointly still supply 96½ per cent of households.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". They are :

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

Fuel producers	10-12, 23, 40	Other final users	
		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Final consumers:		Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Iron and steel	27, *excluding* 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Public administration	75, 80, 85
Other industry	13 to 22, 24 to 37, 41 and 45 excluding those parts of 27 relating to Iron and Steel.	Other services	90-93, 99
		Domestic	Not covered by SIC 1992
Transport	60-63		

ENERGY*trends*

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

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

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

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