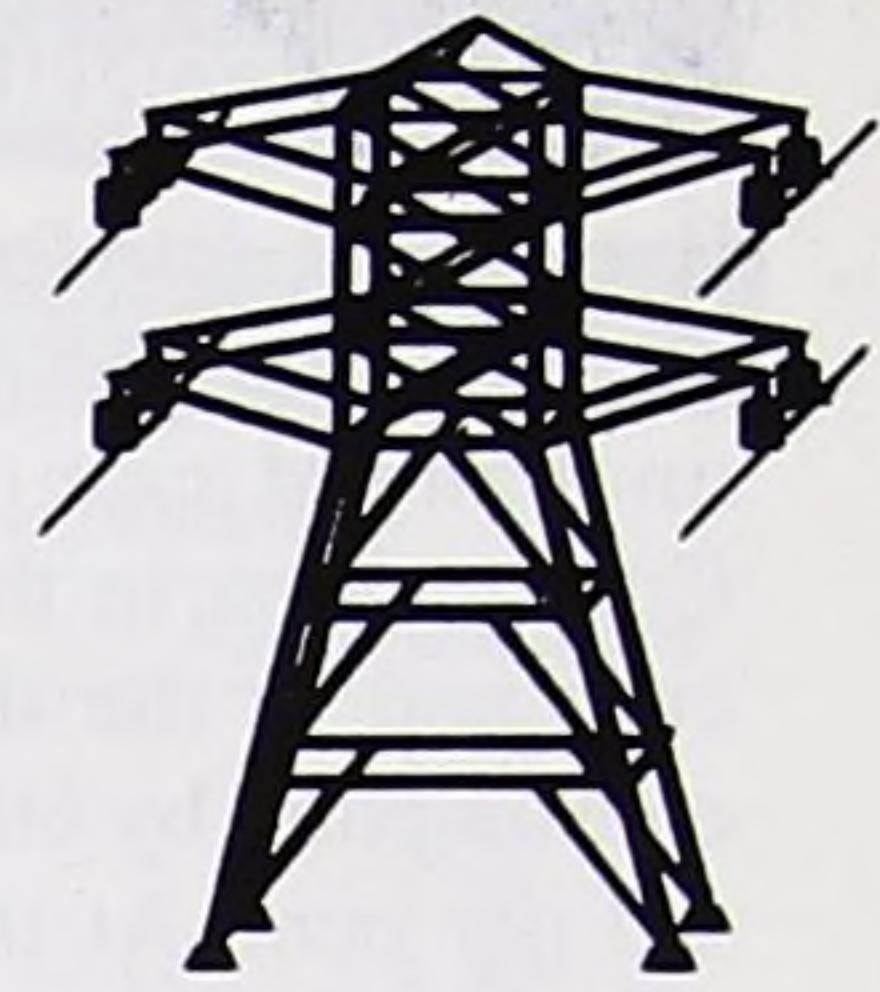


ENERGY Trends



A Statistical Bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

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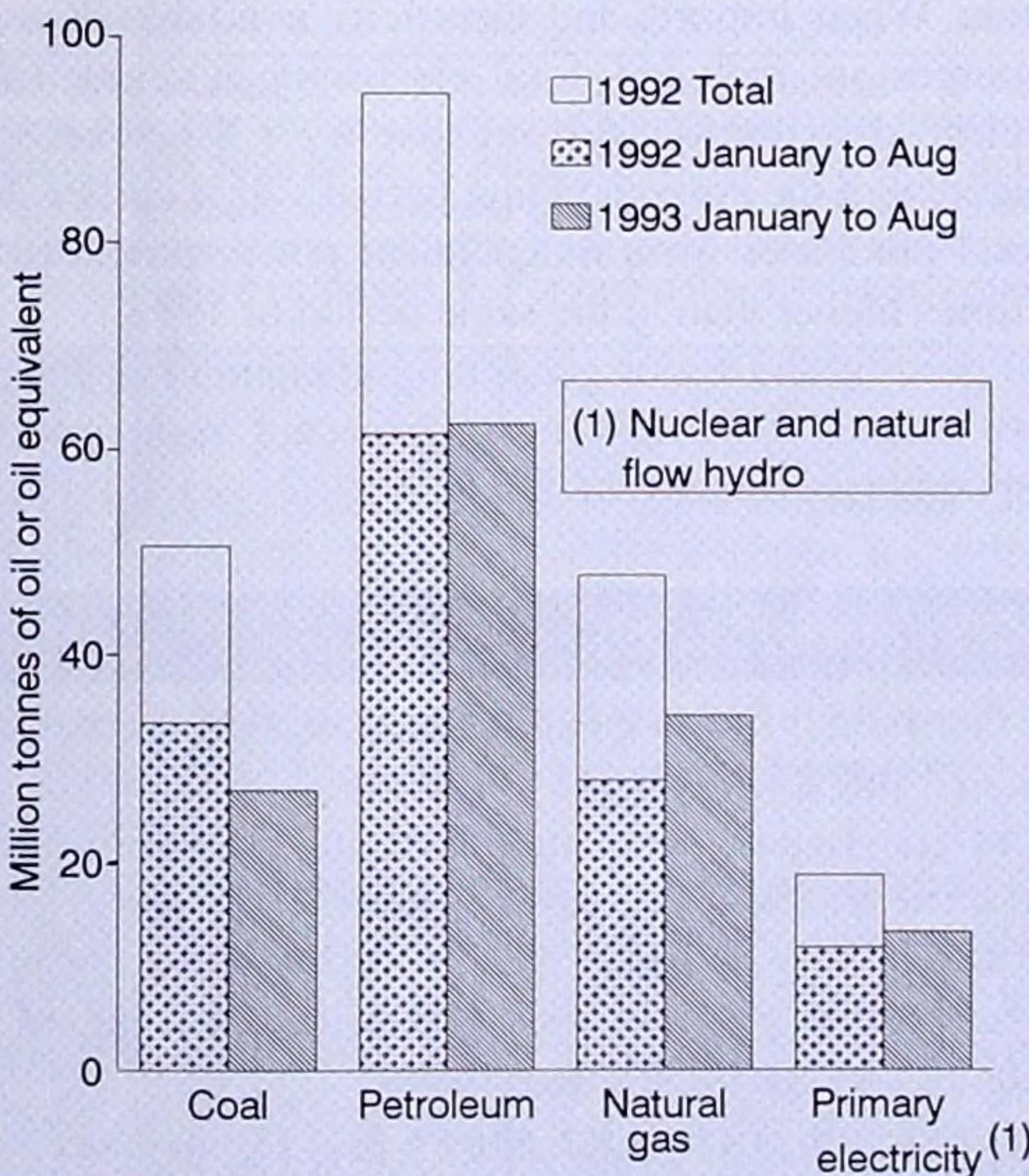
MAIN POINTS

- ★ Production of primary fuels in the three months June to August 1993 was 6½ per cent higher than a year earlier, there were increases in production of all fuels except coal.
- ★ Primary energy consumption in the three months to August 1993 was nearly 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1992, but was broadly unchanged after seasonal adjustment and temperature correction.
- ★ Final energy consumption in the second quarter of 1993 was unchanged compared with a year earlier. An increase in consumption by the iron and steel industry was offset by a fall in use by commercial consumers.
- ★ Productivity at British Coal's underground mines was 29 per cent higher in the first eight months of 1993 compared to the same period in 1992, but stocks remained at historically high levels.
- ★ The supplement on the back page of this issue summarises energy production and consumption in the first half of 1993.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels during the three months June to August 1993, at 46.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 6.6 per cent more than in the same period a year ago. Production of natural gas and petroleum rose by 50.5 per cent and 9.4 per cent compared to the same period a

Chart 1 : Production of indigenous primary fuels in 1992 and 1993

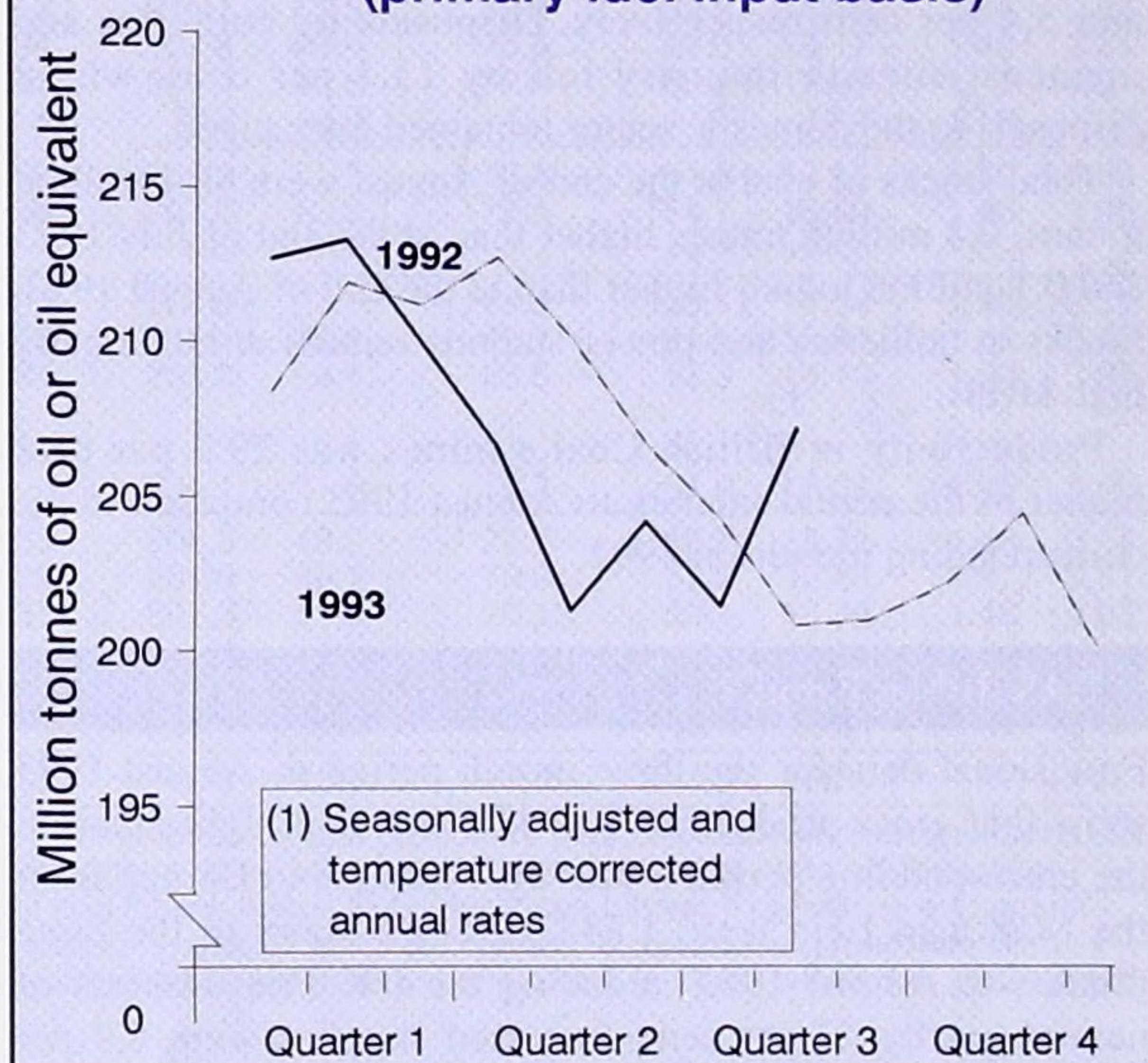


year earlier, whilst production of coal fell by 22.9 per cent. Production of electricity from nuclear sources increased by 19.0 per cent. The increase in gas production was due to new fields coming on stream, increased demand for gas for electricity generation and the need to compensate for the reduction in imports from Norway.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months June to August 1993 was 1.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1992. Consumption of nuclear electricity and natural gas rose by 19.0 per cent and

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



31.6 per cent respectively. The increase in natural gas consumption was in large part due to increased supplies for electricity generation. Petroleum consumption increased by 1.6 per cent, whilst consumption of coal fell by 17.4 per cent.

The average temperature during the months June to August 1993 was just over 1 centigrade degree lower than the same period a year ago, making total consumption on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis 0.2 per cent higher than in June to August 1992. On this basis, consumption of nuclear electricity and natural gas increased by 20.5 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively whilst consumption of coal decreased by 19.0 per cent.

Continued on next page



ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Provisional data for consumption by final users in the second quarter of 1993 show that total final consumption was unchanged compared to the second quarter of 1992. Consumption in the iron and steel industry rose by 8.8 per cent and in the domestic sector by 0.6 per cent, whilst consumption by other final users, mainly commercial, fell by 4.0 per cent. At the same time, levels of consumption by other industries and the transport sector were virtually unchanged.

In the second quarter of 1993, consumption of gas and electricity rose by 3.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively when compared in the second quarter in 1992, whilst consumption of coal and other solid fuels declined by 7.8 per cent.

The supplement on the back page of this issue summarises energy production and consumption in the first half of 1993.

COAL (Tables 4 to 7)

Provisional figures for the three months June to August 1993 show that total production was 15.4 million tonnes, 22.9 per cent less than in the corresponding months of 1992, whilst imports were estimated at 4.4 million tonnes (based on data for imports from non-EC countries), 15.6 per cent less than a year earlier.

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period June to August 1993 was 18.4 million tonnes, 17.4 per cent less than in the same months a year earlier. Consumption by electricity generators and coke ovens fell by 20.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Disposals by collieries and opencast sites to industry fell by 15.1 per cent, whilst disposals to the domestic sector remained unchanged.

Total stocks of coal at the end of August were 48.4 million tonnes, 0.4 million tonnes higher than at the end of July 1993 and 0.1 million tonnes higher than at the end of August 1992. Stocks at collieries and power stations remain at historically high levels.

Productivity in British Coal's mines was 29.2 per cent higher in the period January to August 1993 compared to the corresponding months in 1992.

GAS (Tables 8 and 9)

Provisional data for the three month period to August 1993 show that gross production was 47.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Exports to Europe from the Markham field were 1,843 gigawatt hours in the three months to August 1993, reducing the UK's net imports of natural gas by 27 per cent. Imported supplies were 6.9 per cent of the total gas available compared to 17.6 per cent a year earlier. Gas supplied through the inland transmission system was 32.3 per cent more than in the equivalent period a year ago, in part because of cooler weather, but more because of the significant increase in supplies for electricity generation.

Gas consumption by final users in the second quarter of 1993 was 15.1 per cent more than a year earlier, although use by the domestic sector was 0.8 per cent lower. Consumption by the industrial sector rose by 4.3 per cent, and use by the public administration, commercial and agriculture sector was 5.6 per cent lower. Gas for electricity generation was more than six times the consumption in the second quarter of 1992.

The independent gas suppliers accounted for nearly 30 per cent of natural gas consumption by industry in the second quarter of 1993, they also accounted for over 15 per cent of natural consumption by the commercial sector (including

public administration and agriculture). This compares with just over 20 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in the second quarter of 1992.

PETROLEUM (Tables 10 to 16)

Overall the number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells started during the third quarter of 1993 was higher than in the previous quarter. The number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells started in the third quarter of 1993 rose by 8.3 per cent compared to the corresponding period in 1992, whilst the number of development wells started fell by 4.9 per cent. The figures do however show a fall in the number of offshore exploration and appraisal wells started during the first three quarters of 1993 compared to the same period in 1992.

Deliveries of petroleum products in the three months June to August 1993 were 2.2 per cent more than in the same period a year earlier. Within the total, deliveries of transport fuels increased by 1.5 per cent despite a fall of 2.1 per cent in deliveries of motor spirit. Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel in the period June to August 1993 were 6.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier, whilst deliveries of Derv fuel during the period increased by 6.4 per cent. There were generally small falls in deliveries of all other major product categories with the exception of naphtha and middle distillate feedstock, butane and propane and standard domestic burning oil which increased. Deliveries of unleaded petrol in the three months to August 1993 represented 52.8 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries.

Stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increased by 4.2 per cent during August, and at the end of the month were 8.0 per cent higher compared to a year earlier. Stocks of petroleum products decreased by 0.8 per cent during August and at the end of the month were 0.2 per cent higher than at the end of August 1992.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 17 to 22)

Electricity supplied by the major generating companies in the three months June to August 1993 was 3.5 per cent lower than a year earlier. The supply from conventional steam stations during the period June to August 1993 fell by 11.5 per cent, but supply from nuclear stations rose by 19.4 per cent due to the improved performance of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactors. When imports and electricity available from other UK sources are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system rose by 1.8 per cent when compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. Within this total purchases from independent power producers were three times higher than in the same period of 1992.

Fuel used by the major generating companies in the period June to August 1993 fell by 5.3 per cent compared to the corresponding period a year ago.

PRICES (Tables 25 to 29)

From this month the price of super unleaded motor spirit is shown in Table 29.

Prices for 4 start, super unleaded and premium unleaded motor spirit all show decreases of nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per litre between mid-July and mid-August 1993, whilst the price of Derv fuel fell by slightly less. The prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil fell marginally.

The crude oil price index shows that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in August 1993 fell by a provisional 3.0 per cent from the July 1993 level.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels¹

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Total	Coal ²	Petroleum ^{3,4}	Natural gas ⁵	Nuclear	Primary electricity
						Natural flow hydro ⁶
1988	230.3	61.5	114.5	39.4	13.45	1.45
1989	207.1	60.0	91.8	38.5	15.35	1.41
1990	206.0	56.0	91.6	42.7	14.19	1.58
1991	212.3	57.0	91.3	47.5	15.17	1.40
1992	211.1	50.4	94.2	47.6	17.05	1.73
Per cent change	-0.6	-11.6	+3.3	+0.3	+12.4	+23.2
1992 Jan-Aug	134.3	33.4	61.2	27.9	10.81	0.98
1993 Jan-Aug p	136.4	26.9	62.2	34.1	12.37	0.92
Per cent change	+1.6	-19.5	+1.6	+21.9	+14.4	-6.5
1992 June*	14.9	4.8	6.3	2.2	1.50	0.07
July	14.2	3.7	7.7	1.6	1.02	0.06
Aug	14.2	3.2	8.0	1.7	1.16	0.08
Total	43.3	11.8	22.1	5.5	3.68	0.21
1993 June*	15.6	3.5	7.1	3.2 r	1.73	0.08
July	15.4	3.0	8.4	2.5	1.35	0.06
Aug p	15.2	2.5	8.6	2.6	1.30	0.07
Total	46.2	9.1	24.1	8.3	4.38	0.22
Per cent change	+6.6	-22.9	+9.4	+50.5	+19.0	+4.0

1. Annual data include renewable sources (wood, waste, land fill gas, sewage gas, photovoltaics, solar and geothermal). 2. Includes an estimate for slurry, etc recovered and disposed of otherwise than by the British Coal Corporation (BCC). 3. Calendar months. 4. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 5. Including colliery methane. Excluding gas flared or re-injected. 6. Including generation at wind stations.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis¹

Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent

	Primary electricity						Primary electricity							
	Total	Coal ^{2,3}	Petroleum ⁴	Natural gas ⁵	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
								Unadjusted ⁶						Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected ⁸ (annualised rates) ⁹
1988	200.8	66.4	68.3	48.1	13.45	1.45	3.08	202.7	66.4	68.4	49.9	13.45	1.45	3.08
1989	201.0	64.1	69.5	47.5	15.35	1.41	3.03	205.7	65.0	70.3	50.6	15.35	1.41	3.03
1990	203.4	64.2	71.3	49.2	14.19	1.58	2.87	210.1	65.5	73.4	52.6	14.19	1.58	2.87
1991	208.4	63.8	71.1	53.0	15.17	1.40	3.94	207.8	63.5	70.9	52.9	15.17	1.40	3.94
1992	206.6	59.8	71.6	52.5	17.05	1.73	4.01	208.4	59.8	72.1	53.8	17.05	1.73	4.01
Per cent change	-0.9	-6.3	+0.8	-1.1	+12.4	+23.2	+1.8	+0.3	-5.9	+1.7	+1.7	+12.4	+23.2	+1.8
1992 Jan-Aug	130.2	38.8	45.5	31.5	10.81	0.98	2.58	208.3	61.5	73.4	51.8	16.12	1.50	3.95
1993 Jan-Aug p	130.4	33.3	45.1	36.2	12.37	0.92	2.58	207.2	52.2	72.5	54.7	18.40	1.46	3.95
Per cent change	+0.2	-14.2	-1.0	+14.9	+14.4	-6.5	-	-0.5	-15.2	-1.2	+5.4	+14.1	-2.2	-
1992 June*	16.0 r	5.2	6.5	2.5	1.50	0.07	0.33	206.8 r	63.7	71.5	50.1 r	16.54	1.48	3.39
July	12.7 r	4.1	5.3	2.0	1.02	0.06	0.28	204.4 r	62.0	70.7	51.1 r	15.49	1.48	3.67
Aug	12.3	3.8	5.0	2.0	1.16	0.08	0.31	201.0	59.0	68.5	51.9	16.10	1.50	3.97
Total	41.1	13.1	16.8	6.4	3.68	0.21	0.91	204.1	61.6	70.3	51.0	16.04	1.49	3.68
Average														
1993 June*	16.1 r	4.1	6.6	3.3 r	1.73	0.08	0.33	204.3 r	48.7	72.7	59.2 r	18.79	1.46	3.44
July	12.9	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.34	0.06	0.28	201.6	49.3	70.0	57.2	20.88	1.47	3.61
Aug p	12.9	3.4	5.2	2.7	1.30	0.07	0.31	207.3	51.7	70.1	59.1	18.36	1.46	4.02
Total	41.9	10.8	17.1	8.5	4.38	0.22	0.92	204.4	49.9	71.0	59.1	19.34	1.46	3.69
Average														
Per cent change	+1.8	-17.4	+1.6	+31.6	+19.0	+4.0	+0.3	+0.2	-19.0	+1.0	+15.7	+20.5	-1.7	+0.3

1. Annual data include renewable sources (see footnote 1 to Table 1 above). 2. Consumption by fuel producers plus disposals (including imports) to final users, plus (for annual unadjusted figures only) net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels. 3. See Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in June 1990 issue. 4. Inland deliveries for energy use plus refinery fuel and losses minus the differences between deliveries and actual consumption at power stations and gas works. 5. Including non-energy use and excluding gas flared or re-injected. 6. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations. Including generation at wind stations. 7. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected. 8. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected. 9. For hydro the estimated annual out-turn.

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 27. 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. These comparisons can be affected by calendar differences.

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.

Definitions and abbreviations are shown below Table 23. Approximate conversion factors are shown after Table 29.

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.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Million thermis

	1991	1992	Per cent change	1991	1992	1992	1993p	Per cent change
	3rd quarter	4th quarter		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS								
Production of primary fuels								
Coal	23,556	20,706	-12.1	5,479	5,771	5,664	5,171	4,731
Petroleum ¹	39,732	41,062	+3.3	10,331	10,999	10,462	9,312	10,237
Natural gas ²	20,188	20,246	+0.3	2,425	6,214	6,836	3,626	2,741
Primary electricity ³	6,481	7,342	+13.3	1,526	1,676	2,035	1,756	1,580
Total	89,960	89,358	-0.7	19,761	24,660	24,997	19,865	19,289
Arrivals, Petroleum ⁴	29,006	28,927	-0.3	7,194	7,118	6,861	7,129	7,457
Other	9,568	9,212	-3.7	2,146	2,405	2,721	2,331	2,174
Shipments	32,726	33,978	+3.8	8,549	9,103	8,224	7,869	8,729
Marine Bunkers	1,039	1,066	+2.6	283	243	229	296	259
Stock changes ⁵								
Solid fuels	-1,477	-899		-1,100	+140	+26	-761	-699
Crude Petroleum	-94	-99		+139	-57	+232	-34	-252
Petroleum products	+16	+375		-74	+62	-37	+88	+228
Natural gas	-102	-40		-114	+23	-112	+18	+98
Non-energy use	4,337	4,397	+1.4	1,141	1,078	1,068	1,091	1,148
Statistical difference ⁶	-548	-111		-115	-91	+86	+160	-190
Total primary energy input ⁷	88,226	87,282	-1.1	17,864	23,837	25,253	19,540	17,969
Conversion losses etc. ⁸	27,587	27,129	-1.7	5,978	7,155	7,721	6,206	5,888
Final energy consumption ⁹	60,639	60,153	-0.8	11,886	16,682	17,532	13,334	12,081
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER⁹								
Iron and steel industry								
Coal	2	2	-	—	1	1	—	—
Other solid fuel ¹⁰	1,633	1,565	-4.2	373	412	412	405	361
Coke oven gas	253	237	-6.3	63	61	60	60	61
Gas ¹¹	405	484	+19.5	74	94	128	45	57
Electricity	306	290	-5.2	72	77	75	74	68
Petroleum	296	281	-5.1	71	74	72	85	63
Total	2,896	2,859	-1.3	653	718	749	670	612
Other industries								
Coal	1,311	1,589	+21.2	289	296	453	384	343
Other solid fuel ¹⁰	76	112	+47.4	12	18	24	22	19
Coke oven gas	19	18	-5.3	3	3	7	6	4
Gas ¹¹	4,705	4,268	-9.3	888	1,296	1,231	996	841
Electricity	3,091	3,153	+2.0	749	777	824	773	775
Petroleum	3,215	3,029	-5.8	695	829	871	680	680
Total	12,417	12,169	-2.0	2,636	3,219	3,410	2,861	2,663
Transport sector								
Coal and other solid fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity ¹²	180	183	+1.7	45	45	46	46	45
Petroleum	18,864	19,322	+2.4	4,969	4,781	4,602	4,880	5,016
Total	19,044	19,505	+2.4	5,013	4,826	4,648	4,926	5,061
Domestic sector								
Coal	1,646	1,212	-26.4	370	352	307	285	313
Other solid fuel ¹⁰	467	423	-9.4	94	83	85	88	77
Gas ¹¹	11,395	11,263	-1.2	996	3,814	4,208	1,867	1,190
Electricity	3,347	3,394	+1.4	603	956	1,049	705	641
Petroleum	1,092	1,146	+4.9	200	325	370	203	207
Total	17,950	17,441	-2.8	2,263	5,529	6,019	3,185	2,411
Other final users ¹³								
Coal	299	246	-17.7	54	89	93	48	35
Other solid fuel ¹⁰	133	105	-21.1	15	15	14	14	15
Gas ¹¹	3,467	3,425	-1.2	329	1,081	1,294	643	350
Electricity	2,665	2,643	-0.8	584	732	746	593	589
Petroleum	1,769	1,761	-0.5	339	471	559	394	345
Total	8,333	8,180	-1.8	1,321	2,388	2,706	1,692	1,334
Total final users	60,639	60,153	-0.8	11,886	16,682	17,532	13,334	12,081
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL⁹								
Coal	3,258	3,049	-6.4	713	738	854	738	663
Other solid fuel ¹⁰	2,309	2,203	-4.6	494	528	535	545	484
Coke oven gas	272	255	-6.3	66	64	67	66	58
Gas ¹¹	19,972	19,440	-2.7	2,287	6,285	6,861	3,551	2,438
Electricity	9,589	9,663	+0.8	2,053	2,587	2,740	2,191	2,118
Petroleum	25,236	25,540	+1.2	6,274	6,480	6,474	6,242	6,311
Total all fuels	60,639	60,153	-0.8	11,886	16,682	17,532	13,334	12,081
	60,639	60,153	-0.8	11,886	16,682	17,532	13,334	12,081
	60,639	60,153	-0.8	11,886	16,682	17,532	13,334	12,081

1. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data include extended well-test production. 2. Excluding gas flared or re-injected. 3. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations. 4. Crude petroleum, process oils and petroleum products. 5. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-). 6. Supply greater than recorded demand (-). 7. Thermal equivalent of total inland energy consumption in Table 2. A more detailed analysis of the 1992 figures is shown in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1993 Tables 3 and 4. 8. Losses in conversion and distribution and used by fuel industries. 9. Deliveries, except for natural gas, electricity and iron and steel industry use of solid fuels. 10. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels. 11. Includes colliery methane. Also includes non-energy use of natural gas. 12. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses, etc. 13. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL

TABLE 4. Coal production, foreign trade and deep-mined tonnage lost

Thousand tonnes

	Production				Tonnage lost (deep-mined) ²⁵			
	Total ¹²	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports ³	Shipments ⁴	Recognised holidays and rest days	
1988	104,066	83,762	17,899	+9,864	11,685	1,822	9,153	3,633
1989	100,605	79,628	19,442	+10,088	12,137	2,049	7,593	506
1990	93,508	72,899	18,880	+12,250	14,783	2,533	4,557	410
1991	94,921	73,357	19,356	+17,938	19,611	1,672	3,467	269
1992	84,874	65,800	18,567 r	+19,705	20,373	668	3,080	150
Per cent change	-10.6	-10.3	-4.1		+3.9	-60.0	-11.2	-44.3
1992 Jan-Aug	56,754	44,107	12,308	+14,104	14,577	472	2,321	150
1993 Jan-Aug p	45,666	34,355	11,037	+11,561	11,900 e	339	1,954	347
Per cent change	-19.5	-22.1	-10.3		-12.9	-28.2	-15.8	(+)
1992 June*	8,234	6,276	1,909	+1,894	1,946	52	381	1
July	6,362	5,005	1,319	+1,768	1,804	36	85	—
Aug	5,445	4,215	1,198	+1,362	1,405	43	589	—
Total	20,042	15,496	4,426	+5,024	5,155	131	1,055	1
1993 June*	5,975	4,329	1,620	+1,409	1,450 e	41	267	—
July	5,138	3,827	1,271	+1,465	1,500 e	35	—	—
Aug p	4,330	3,160	1,150	+1,367	1,400 e	43	310	—
Total	15,443	11,317	4,041	+4,231	4,350	119	577	—
Per cent change	-22.9	-27.0	-8.7		-15.6	-9.1	-45.3	(—)

1. Includes an estimate for slurry, etc., recovered and disposed of otherwise than by BCC. Following a review of the method of calculating these estimates, the figures have been revised from April 1989. 2. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 3. To December 1992, as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS). From January 1993 import figures are being estimated on the basis of information available for extra-EC trade until monthly statistics for intra-EC trade become available from the Central Statistical Office. 4. Shipments as recorded by BCC; the figures may differ from those published in OTS. 5. BCC only.

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

	Fuel producers (consumption)					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
	Primary		Secondary			Domestic		
	Total ¹	Collieries	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries ³	Industry ⁴	House coal ^{4,5}	Other ⁶
1988	111,498	196	84,258	10,902	2,006	7,131	4,350	1,391
1989	107,581	146	82,586	10,792	1,717	6,230	3,756 r	1,292
1990	108,256	117	84,547	10,852	1,544	5,750	3,047	1,192
1991	107,513	112	84,017	10,011	1,501	5,951	3,150	1,628
1992	100,643	79	79,008	9,031	1,319	6,083	2,853	1,325
Per cent change	-6.4	-29.6	-5.9	-9.8	-12.2	+2.2	-9.4	-17.4
1992 Jan-Aug	65,949	53	51,409	6,183	835	4,102	1,974	781
1993 Jan-Aug p	56,615	33	43,236	5,537	842	3,505	1,907	1,007
Per cent change	-14.2	-37.3	-15.9	-10.4	+0.8	-14.5	-3.4	+28.9
1992 June*	8,787	5	6,507	911	114	742	339	123
July	7,037	5	5,447	674	93	477	228	77
Aug	6,415	4	4,861	653	119	420	218	100
Total	22,238	15	16,815	2,237	326	1,639	785	300
1993 June*	6,951	4	5,080	806	118	510 r	282	107
July	5,726 r	3	4,107	656 r	94	504	244	86
Aug p	5,698	1	4,167	653	100	378	218	147
Total	18,376	8	13,353	2,116	313	1,392	745	340
Per cent change	-17.4	-48.9	-20.6	-5.4	-4.1	-15.1	-5.1	+13.4

1. See the Technical Note on Statistical Calendar in December 1991 issue. 2. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical note on page 2 in July 1992 issue). 3. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants. 4. Includes estimated proportion of total imports. 5. Includes miners' coal. 6. Anthracite, dry steam coal and imported naturally smokeless fuels. 7. Includes public administration and commerce.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal^{1,2} at end of period

Thousand tonnes

	Distributed					Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations ³	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks	Collieries	Open cast sites
1988	36,166	28,834	27,171	1,512	150	7,332	5,621	1,710
1989	39,244	29,191	27,512	1,566	113	10,053	6,872	3,182
1990	37,760	28,747	27,112	1,564	70	9,013	5,980	3,033
1991	43,321	32,343	30,648	1,631	65	10,977	8,764	2,214
1992	47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714	10,926	2,788
1992 June*	46,443	33,322	31,784	1,498	41	13,120	10,046	3,075
July	47,740	34,035	32,334	1,659	42	13,705	10,625	3,080
Aug	48,291	34,642	33,202	1,399	41	13,649	10,545	3,103
1993 June*	47,170	33,566	32,432	1,080	54	13,604	10,795	2,809
July	47,990 r	33,701 r	32,483 r	1,157 r	62	14,289	11,257	3,032
Aug p	48,400	33,826	32,669	1,095	62	14,574	11,409	3,165
Absolute change: in latest month on a year ago	+410	+125	+186	-61	—	+285	+151	+133
	+110	-816	-533	-304	+21	+925	+864	+62

1. See Technical notes on page 2 in July 1992 issue. 2. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector. 3. Coal-fired power stations belonging to major electricity generating companies (see definitions below Table 23).

TABLE 7. Colliery manpower and productivity at BCC mines

	Wage earners on colliery books				Absence percentage			Average output per manshift worked ⁵		
	Total ¹		Underground ^{1,2}	Recruitment	Wastage	Total	Voluntary ³	Involuntary ⁴	Overall	Production ⁶
	Thousands		Number		Per cent			Tonnes		
1988	86	72	625	17,061	9.1	3.1	6.0	3.97	4.85	18.25
1989	66	56	761	20,509	8.8	3.1	5.7	4.33	5.21	20.41
1990	59	50	712	7,279	8.3	3.0	5.3	4.53	5.40	21.86
1991	49	42	1,098	11,228	7.8	2.8	5.0	5.11	6.08	24.66
1992	35	30	243	14,419	6.9	2.3	4.6	6.01	7.04	28.90
Per cent change	-28.7	-28.0	-77.9	+28.4				+17.5	+15.8	+17.2
1992 Jan-Aug	43	37	205	8,650	6.7	2.4	4.3	5.88	6.89	28.38
1993 Jan-Aug p	27	..	75	15,099	6.6	1.6	5.0	7.59	8.88	38.51
Per cent change	-36.9	..	-63.4	+74.6				+29.2	+29.0	+35.7
1992 June*	41	36	8	101	5.6	1.9	3.8	6.05	7.06	27.84
July	41	36	5	84	6.0	1.8	4.3	5.88	6.86	26.87
Aug	41	36	3	76	5.5	1.7	3.8	5.68	6.70	27.16
1993 June*	21	..	9	3,419	5.5	1.3	4.1	8.04	9.34	40.99
July	21	..	14	840	5.4	1.3	4.1	8.85	10.24	43.53
Aug p	20	..	3	406	4.5	1.2	3.2	8.53	9.93	43.98

1. At the end of period. 2. As from April 1993 British Coal are unable to provide a breakdown between surface and underground workers. 3. Absence for which no reason has been given (ie excludes absence through industrial disputes). 4. Absence mainly for sickness or injury. 5. Saleable deep-mined revenue coal.

6. Output from production faces divided by production manshifts. 7. Average numbers during the period.

GAS

TABLE 8. Natural gas production and supply

	Gross Gas Production ¹	Exports	Imports	Gas available ²	Indigenous	Imported	Gas transmitted ³	
							GWh	
1988	487,638	—	115,441	560,360	79.4	20.6	550,475	
1989	477,554	—	113,770	553,616	79.4	20.6	549,450	
1990	527,583	—	79,833	569,235	86.0	14.0	568,037	
1991	587,825	—	72,007	623,437	88.4	11.6	616,194	
1992	598,683 r	620	61,255	618,558 r	90.1	9.9	620,248	
Per cent change	+1.8	—	-14.9	-0.8			+0.7	
1992 Jan-Aug	354,786	—	43,385	372,856	88.4	11.6	377,155	
1993 Jan-Aug p	428,080	3,801	31,587	429,904	92.7	7.3	426,938	
Per cent change	+20.7	—	-27.2	+15.3			+13.2	
1992 June	22,440	—	4,224	24,222	82.6	17.4	24,000	
July	22,287	—	4,411	23,671	81.4	18.6	23,015	
Aug	25,241	—	4,472	26,667	83.2	16.8	25,269	
Total	69,968	—	13,107	74,560	82.4	17.6	72,284	
1993 June	36,315 r	451	1,056	34,284 r	96.9	3.1	32,358 r	
July	32,391 r	697	3,470	32,069 r	89.2	10.8	31,397 r	
Aug p	34,519	695	2,307	32,917	93.0	7.0	31,853	
Total	103,225	1,843	6,833	99,270	93.1	6.9	95,608	
Per cent change	+47.5	—	-47.9	+33.1			+32.3	

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

TABLE 9. Natural gas consumption^{1,2}

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators ³	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other ⁴	
						GW	GW
1988	549,975	11,166	13,071	137,449	300,515	87,774	
1989	541,801	11,576	13,684	140,443	290,551	85,547	
1990	559,118 r	11,620 r	13,531 r	145,677 r	300,410 r	87,880 r	
1991	600,356 r	12,945 r	11,858 r	140,352 r	333,963	101,238 r	
1992	600,444 r	27,051	12,957 r	132,638 r	330,104	97,695 r	
Per cent change	—	(+)	+9.3	-5.5	-1.2	-3.5	
1991 1st quarter	216,096 r	4,713 r	3,719 r	41,748 r	126,955	38,961 r	
2nd quarter	125,165 r	2,603	3,171 r	32,437 r	66,017	20,937 r	
3rd quarter	70,560 r	2,380 r	2,204	27,115 r	29,202	9,660	
4th quarter	188,536 r	3,250 r	2,764	39,052 r	111,789	31,681	
1992 1st quarter	207,330 r	5,310	3,435	37,915 r	123,333	37,337 r	
2nd quarter	109,181 r	3,057 r	1,026 r	32,144 r	54,705 r	18,250 r	
3rd quarter	79,290 r	6,981 r	1,345 r	26,415 r	34,875 r	9,674 r	
4th quarter	204,643 r	11,702 r	7,151 r	36,165 r	117,190	32,434 r	
1993 1st quarter	217,963	15,090	4,124	38,522	124,977	35,251	
2nd quarter p	125,715	19,617	3,125	31,474	54,278	17,221	
Per cent change	+15.1	(+)	(+)	-2.1	-0.8	-5.6	

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 8) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission. 2. Includes natural gas sales to the non-tariff sector by independent gas suppliers. 3. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical note on page 2 in the July 1992 issue). 4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

TABLE 10. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

	Offshore				Onshore	
	Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & appraisal	Development ²	Exploration & appraisal	Development
1988	93	84	177	166	19	30
1989	94	89	183	154	17	28
1990	159	65	224	124	13	23
1991	107	79	186	144	11	3
1992 p	74	57	131	167	6	8
Per cent change	-30.8	-27.8	-29.6	+16.0	-45.5	(+)
1992 2nd quarter	27	19	46	43	—	1
3rd quarter	12	12	24	41	1	2
4th quarter	24	9	33	45	—	2
1993 1st quarter	14	17	31	38	1	1
2nd quarter	6	12	18	39	—	1
3rd quarter p	10	16	26	39	1	3
Per cent change	-16.7	+33.3	+8.3	-4.9	—	+50.0

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

TABLE 11. Value of, and investment in, UKCS oil and gas production

£ million

	Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits ² (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ³	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ⁴
1988	10,387	2,061	1,129	6,884	1.7	2,136	12
1989	10,385	2,330	1,182	6,583	1.5	2,705	12
1990	12,024	2,892	1,637	7,040	1.5	3,560	15
1991	12,128	3,301	1,955	6,433	1.3	5,126	21
1992	12,058 r	3,316 r	1,508	6,634	1.3	5,418	21
Per cent change	-0.6	+0.5	-22.9	+3.1		+5.7	
1991 1st quarter	3,227	724	442	2,048	1.7	1,040	18
2nd quarter	2,658	891	503	1,092	0.9	1,276	21
3rd quarter	2,775	825	470	1,348	1.1	1,465	23
4th quarter	3,446	861	540	1,946	1.5	1,346	21
1992 1st quarter	3,293	709	347	2,105 r	1.7	1,295	21
2nd quarter	2,607	855	380	1,210	1.0	1,513	25
3rd quarter	2,570	823	347	1,265	1.0	1,288	20
4th quarter	3,587	930	433	2,054 r	1.6	1,323	20
1993 1st quarter	3,654 r	857	286 r	2,362 r	1.7	1,335 r	20
2nd quarter p	2,790	919	248	1,412	1.3 e	1,449	21 e
Per cent change	+7.0	+7.5	-34.7	+16.7		-4.2	

1. Includes sales of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas plus other income associated with oil and gas production. 2. Net of stock appreciation. 3. GDP at factor cost. 4. Energy, water supply and the manufacturing sector.

TABLE 12. Indigenous production, refinery receipts, arrivals and shipments

	Indigenous production ¹			Refinery receipts				Foreign trade ⁶					
	Total	Crude oil	NGLs ²	Indigenous ³	Other ⁴	Net foreign arrivals ⁵	Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
							Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Bunkers ⁷
Million tonnes													
1988	114.5	109.5	5.0	40,582	730	42,613	34,495	70,274	9,777	1,658	9,219	17,176	1,831
1989	91.7	87.3	4.4	39,585	904	48,351	38,676	49,328	10,824	1,134	9,479	17,873	2,396
1990	91.6	88.0	3.6	37,754	916	51,065	42,074	54,131	10,636	1,769	11,005	18,002	2,538
1991	91.3	86.8	4.4	35,932	772	55,819	45,800	52,565	11,284	1,237	10,140	20,677	2,486
1992	94.2	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	9,570	21,899	2,546
Per cent change	+3.2	+2.8	+13.6	-1.3	+7.8	+1.2	+2.1	+4.2	-3.1	-3.2	-5.6	+5.9	+2.4
1992 Jan-Aug	61.2	58.0	3.2	23,165	408	37,153	30,115	35,242	7,712	674	6,586	14,201	1,673
1993 Jan Aug p	62.2	58.5	3.7	23,685	537	39,790	34,215	36,818	7,084	1,509	5,550	16,118	1,693
Per cent change	+1.6	+0.9	+15.6	+2.2	+31.7	+7.1	+13.6	+4.5	-8.1	—	-15.7	+13.5	+1.2
1992 June	6.3	6.1	0.2	2,811	91	4,360	3,468	3,500	980	88	727	1,729	227
July	7.7	7.4	0.3	3,295	-9	5,462	4,288	4,438	1,185	11	809	1,818	230
Aug	8.0	7.6	0.4	2,552	16	4,837	3,699	4,986	1,176	38	723	1,978	189
Total	22.1	21.2	0.9	8,659	98	14,659	11,455	12,924	3,341	137	2,258	5,525	647
1993 June	7.1 r	6.7 r	0.4	2,822	102	5,504	4,588	3,803	996	80	685	2,060	244
July	8.4	8.0	0.4	3,013	116	4,920	4,300	5,534	857	236	709	2,451	221
Aug p	8.6	8.1	0.5	3,001	74	5,502	4,641	5,767	1,046	185	569	2,219	226
Total	24.1	22.9	1.2	8,836	292	15,927	13,529	15,103	2,899	502	1,962	6,730	690
Per cent change	+9.4	+8.3	+33.7	+2.0	(+)	+8.6	+18.1	+16.9	-13.2	(+)	-13.1	+21.8	+6.7

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production. 2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 3. Crude oil plus NGLs.

4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries). 5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGL's and process oils (ie partly refined oils).

6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the OTS. 7. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 22. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses ¹	Total	Industrial ²	Commercial ³	Domestic	Other ⁴	Electricity available ⁵	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁶	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1988	285.16	23.45	261.75	94.09	67.34	92.36	7.96	13.39	0.63	12.75	298.54	24.04	274.51
1989	290.84	24.12	266.72	96.26	70.29	92.27	7.90	13.54	0.86	12.68	304.38	24.98	279.40
1990	295.28	23.96	271.32	98.17	70.96	93.79	8.40	14.13	1.03	13.10	309.40	24.98	284.42
1991	302.41	24.67	277.75	96.87	74.58	98.10	8.20	14.58	1.49	13.09	316.99	26.15	290.84
1992 ⁷	307.03	26.89	280.14	98.45	73.99	99.48	8.22	13.75	0.73	13.02	320.78	23.72	293.17
Per cent change	+1.5	+9.0	+0.9	1.6	-0.8	+1.4	+0.3	-5.7	(-)	-0.5	-1.2	+5.6	+0.8
1991 1st quarter	86.92	8.07	78.86	25.66	20.41	30.64	2.16	3.69	0.23	3.46	90.61	8.30	82.32
2nd quarter	70.46	5.87	64.59	23.51	17.53	21.76	1.78	3.50	0.30	3.20	73.96	6.17	67.79
3rd quarter	63.51	4.06	59.44	23.48	16.37	17.68	1.91	3.52	0.57	2.95	67.03	4.63	62.39
4th quarter	81.52	6.67	74.86	24.21	20.27	28.02	2.36	3.87	0.39	3.48	85.39	6.05	78.34
1992 1st quarter	85.47	6.19	79.28	25.55	20.71	30.71	2.31	3.62	0.18	3.44	89.08	6.36	82.72
2nd quarter	68.88	5.44	63.44	24.21	16.87	20.64	1.72	3.21	0.12	3.09	72.09	5.56	66.53
3rd quarter	65.06	3.62	61.44	24.20	16.64	18.78	1.82	3.18	0.20	2.97	68.24	3.82	64.41
4th quarter	81.99	6.01	75.98	24.48	19.77	29.35	2.38	3.75	0.23	3.52	85.74	6.24	79.50
1993 1st quarter	85.19	7.78	77.41	24.43	20.89	30.13	1.97	3.46	0.20	3.25	88.65	7.99	80.66
2nd quarter p	68.36	4.10	64.26	23.43	17.56	21.62	1.66	3.18	0.20	2.99	71.54	4.29	67.25
Per cent change	-0.7	-24.6	+1.3	-3.2	+4.1	+4.7	-3.4	-2.6	+62.1	-3.3	-0.8	-23.5	+1.1

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability.

2. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries. 3. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.

4. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises. 5. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.

6. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (95% in 1992). 7. Footnote 3 on table 17 applies except for sales.

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 23. Average temperatures and deviations from the long term mean¹

Degrees celsius

<u>Statistical month²</u>	Long term mean 1961 to 1990 ^r	Average daily temperature			Deviation from the long term mean		
		1991	1992	1993	1991r	1992r	1993
January	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.1	+0.2	+1.0	+1.3
February	4.0	1.4	4.6	6.0	-2.6	+0.6	+2.0
March*	5.4	7.6	7.5	5.8	+2.2	+2.1	+0.4
April	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.7	+0.5	+0.6	+1.1
May	10.2	10.4	11.7	10.6	+0.2	+1.5	+0.4
June*	13.4	12.0	15.3	13.8	-1.4	+1.9	+0.4
July	15.7	16.8	16.3	15.2	+1.1	+0.6	-0.5
August	15.9	17.2	15.9	15.1	+1.3	—	-0.8
September*	14.0	15.5	13.2	—	+1.5	-0.8	
October	11.1	10.4	9.3	—	-0.7	-1.8	
November	7.6	7.1	6.9	—	-0.5	-0.7	
December*	4.9	5.6	5.5	—	+0.7	+0.6	
Year ³	9.5	9.7	10.0	—	+0.3	+0.5	
<u>Calendar month</u>							
January	3.9	3.7	4.0	6.0	-0.2	+0.1	+2.1
February	3.9	2.4	5.9	5.4	-1.5	+2.0	+1.5
March	5.7	7.8	7.4	6.6	+2.1	+1.7	+0.9
April	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.3	+0.2	+0.8	+1.5
May	10.9	11.0	13.1	11.2	+0.1	+2.2	+0.3
June	13.9	12.2	15.5	14.4	-1.7	+1.6	+0.5
July	15.8	17.1	16.1	15.1	+1.3	+0.3	-0.7
August	15.6	17.0	15.3	14.4	+1.4	-0.3	-1.2
September	13.5	14.7	13.2	—	+1.2	-0.3	
October	10.6	10.3	7.8	—	-0.3	-2.8	
November	6.6	7.0	7.5	—	+0.4	+0.9	
December	4.7	5.0	4.1	—	+0.3	-0.6	
Year	9.5	9.7	9.9	—	+0.3	+0.4	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1993. 2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks. 3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Electricity generators

Major generating companies	— National Power, PowerGen, Nuclear Electric, National Grid Company, ScottishPower, Hydro-Electric, Scottish Nuclear, NIGEN, Coolkeeragh Power Ltd., Ballylumford Power Ltd., Midlands Electricity and South Western Electricity.
Other generating companies	— Industrial establishments, including those in the energy sector (other than major generating companies), and transport undertakings generating 1 Gigawatt hour or more a year.
BCC	— British Coal Corporation
CHP	— Combined heat and power
LDF	— Light distillate feedstock
OTS	— Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom
PPI	— Producer price index
UKAEA	— United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
BNF	— British Nuclear Fuels plc
GDP	— Gross domestic product
NGL	— Natural gas liquids
RPI	— Retail prices index
UKCS	— United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT	— Value added tax

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 24. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

	Petroleum						Petroleum						Total fob ³							
	Coal and other solid fuel	Crude			Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Crude			Natural gas	Electricity							
		Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity					Crude	Products ²	Natural gas									
Quantity – Million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent						Value – £ million														
IMPORTS: (cif)																				
1988	7.5	32.8	21.4	9.1	3.1	74.0	472	2,044	1,546	692	268	5,022	4,675							
1989	7.5	36.3	21.7	8.9	3.4	77.8	513	3,079	1,889	615	305	6,400	6,071							
1990	8.9	43.7	24.8	6.6	3.1	87.1	630	4,033	2,427	519	225	7,834	7,418							
1991	11.7	45.8	23.6	5.9	3.9	91.0	734	3,887	2,063	472	343	7,500	7,165							
1992 p	12.3	46.9	21.9	5.0	4.0	90.1	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620							
Per cent change	+4.6	+2.3	-6.9	-16.2	+2.0	-1.0	+1.4	-3.7	-17.1	-5.9	+7.6	-7.1	-7.6							
1991 1st quarter	3.2	11.1	5.5	2.0	1.0	22.8	204	988	583	145	85	2,005	1,905							
2nd quarter	2.8	11.8	5.7	1.7	0.9	22.9	170	934	462	147	76	1,789	1,705							
3rd quarter	2.9	11.7	6.5	0.9	1.0	23.0	178	985	518	77	84	1,842	1,755							
4th quarter	2.8	11.2	5.8	1.3	1.0	22.1	183	979	500	103	98	1,863	1,799							
1992 1st quarter p	3.5	11.0	5.3	1.6	1.0	22.5	224	804	394	134	85	1,642	1,540							
2nd quarter p	3.2	11.3	5.7	1.3	1.0	22.5	189	878	443	102	84	1,696	1,614							
3rd quarter p	2.9	12.6	5.9	1.1	1.0	23.4	162	988	445	80	96	1,771	1,692							
4th quarter p	2.6	12.1	5.0	1.0	1.0	21.7	169	1,075	428	80	104	1,856	1,775							
Per cent change	-7.2	+7.6	-13.5	-22.2	+0.3	-1.8	-7.6	+9.8	-14.4	-22.4	+6.5	-0.4	-1.3							
EXPORTS: (fob)																				
1988	1.3	70.5	19.4	—	—	91.2	96	4,515	1,646	—	—	6,257	6,257							
1989	1.5	49.2	20.5	—	—	71.2	109	4,024	2,039	—	—	6,172	6,172							
1990	1.6	54.2	21.0	—	0.3	77.1	119	5,172	2,455	—	25	7,771	7,771							
1991	1.3	51.8	23.4	—	—	76.5	97	4,370	2,640	—	—	7,107	7,107							
1992 p	0.7	53.6	24.4	—	—	78.8	63	4,413	2,403	—	—	6,879	6,879							
Per cent change	-43.2	+3.6	+4.3	—	—	+3.0	-35.3	+1.0	-9.0	—	—	-3.8	-3.8							
1991 1st quarter	0.3	13.0	4.8	—	—	18.1	25	1,070	621	—	—	1,716	1,716							
2nd quarter	0.3	11.2	6.1	—	—	17.7	24	913	646	—	—	1,583	1,583							
3rd quarter	0.3	13.2	5.9	—	—	19.4	20	1,141	643	—	—	1,804	1,804							
4th quarter	0.3	14.3	6.6	—	—	21.2	28	1,246	730	—	—	2,005	2,005							
1992 1st quarter p	0.2	13.0	6.0	—	—	19.2	18	991	577	—	—	1,587	1,587							
2nd quarter p	0.2	12.4	5.6	—	—	18.2	16	1,031	553	—	—	1,601	1,601							
3rd quarter p	0.1	13.7	6.1	—	—	19.9	12	1,092	584	—	—	1,688	1,688							
4th quarter p	0.2	14.6	6.6	—	—	21.4	17	1,298	688	—	—	2,003	2,003							
Per cent change	-46.6	+1.8	+1.1	—	—	+0.8	-40.3	+3.4	-6.5	—	—	-0.1	-0.1							
NET EXPORTS:																				
1988	-6.2	37.6	-2.2	-9.1	-3.1	17.0	-376	2,471	100	-692	-268	1,235	1,582							
1989	-6.0	12.9	-1.2	-8.9	-3.4	-6.6	-404	945	150	-615	-305	-228	101							
1990	-7.3	10.6	-3.8	-6.6	-2.9	-10.0	-511	1,139	28	-519	-200	-63	353							
1991	-10.4	6.0	-0.2	-5.9	-3.9	-14.5	-637	483	577	-472	-343	-391	-58 r							
1992 p	-11.5	6.8	2.5	-5.0	-4.0	-11.3	-681	668	692	-397	-369	-87	258							
1991 1st quarter	-2.9	1.9	-0.8	-2.0	-1.0	-4.8	-179	82	37	-145	-85	-291	-189							
2nd quarter	-2.5	-0.5	0.4	-1.7	-0.9	-5.3	-146	-23	183	-147	-76	-208	-122							
3rd quarter	-2.6	1.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0	-3.6	-158	155	125	-77	-84	-39	49							
4th quarter	-2.5	3.1	0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-154	267	231	-103	-98	142	206							
1992 1st quarter p	-3.3	2.0	0.7	-1.6	-1.0	-3.3	-206	187	183	-134	-85	-56	46							
2nd quarter p	-3.0	1.1	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0	-4.3	-173	154	110	-102	-84	-95	-13							
3rd quarter p	-2.7	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-3.4	-150	104	139	-80	-96	-83	-3							
4th quarter p	-2.4	2.5	1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-152	223	260	-80	-104	147	229							

1. The figures generally correspond to those published in Section 3 of the OTS. They may differ from figures shown elsewhere in Energy Trends, which come from other sources. Figures for crude oil, and for electricity from 1990, may include unpublished revisions. 2. The figures correspond to items 334, 335, 342, 34 (excluding natural gas imports) and 344 of S.I.T.C. (Rev. 3). 3. Value of imports adjusted to exclude the estimated cost of freight, insurance etc.

TABLE 26. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK electricity generating companies¹ and by British Gas

	Major electricity generating companies ¹			British Gas
	Coal ²	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ^{5,6}	Natural gas ^{6,7}
1988	£ per tonne 47.11	£ per tonne 54.58	pence per kWh 0.610	pence per kWh 0.500 1988/89
1989	45.81	61.19	0.665	0.528 1989/90
1990	43.77	53.49	..	0.575 1990/91
1991	43.47	56.62	..	0.595 1991
1992	45.52 r	57.76	..	0.590 1992
1991 1st quarter	42.18	62.17	..	0.621
2nd quarter	43.12	54.76	..	0.581
3rd quarter	44.45	50.94	..	0.578
4th quarter	44.28	58.64	..	0.583
1992 1st quarter	44.28 r	51.94	..	0.583
2nd quarter	45.14 r	55.92	..	0.579
3rd quarter	46.32 r	54.35	..	0.579
4th quarter	46.05	64.96	..	0.619
1993 1st quarter	45.97	62.33	..	0.619
2nd quarter p	41.11	56.67	..	0.619

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Includes slurry. 3. 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. 4. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty. 5. From 1990 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality. 6. See Technical note on page 2 of October 1992 issue. 7. Quarterly figures are estimates. Prior to 1991 annual figures are for financial years to 31 March. The prices exclude the Government's levy on indigenous supplies. Including the levy, the average prices, converted to pence per kWh, were as follows:

	pence per kWh
1988/89	0.569
1989/90	0.589
1990/91	0.621
1991	0.641
1992	0.639

TABLE 27. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1985=100

	Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel
Current fuel price index numbers					
1988	81	38	78	103	78
1989	79	41	76	111	81
1990	81	45	77	111	82
1991	80	40	78	114	83
1992	81	38	80	121	86
Per cent change	+1	-4	+4	+6	+4
			Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
1991 4th quarter	80	39	76	124	117
1992 1st quarter	82	35	86	122	118
2nd quarter	81	37	82	114	119
3rd quarter	80	38	71	114	121
4th quarter	81	44	82	131	123
1993 1st quarter	77	42	82	132	127
2nd quarter p	75	42	74	122	127
Per cent change	-7	+15	-9	-9	+7
			Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator					
1988	70	33	68	89	67
1989	64	33	61	89	65
1990	62	34	58	84	63
1991	57	28	55	81	59
1992	55	26	55	82	58
Per cent change	-3	-8	-1	+1	-1
			Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
1991 4th quarter	56	27	53	87	82
1992 1st quarter	57	24	60	84	81
2nd quarter	55	25	56	78	81
3rd quarter	54	26	48	52	77
4th quarter	55	30	56	89	84
1993 1st quarter	52	29	56	90	86
2nd quarter p	50	28	50	82	86
Per cent change	-8	+14	-10	-10	+5
			Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
			Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
			Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded. 2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 25. 3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers. 4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted. 5. PPI of materials.

Note on fuel price indices (Tables 27 and 28)

Since February 1990 both the domestic and industrial fuel price index numbers have been shown relative to the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, which has been used as an indicator of how prices in general have moved. The previous index numbers, with domestic price indices shown relative to the RPI excluding fuels, and the industrial price indices relative to the PPI of materials, have now been discontinued. The two comparators (the RPI excluding fuels and the PPI of materials) are still published in the tables so that users can calculate the old indices if they wish. More accurate figures can be obtained on request from Margaret Gibbs, Room 3.3.13, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE. (Telephone 071-238 3566).

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the domestic sector¹

1985=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									
1988	105	102	107	72	103	87	97		
1989	107	106	115	78	109	93	103		
1990	111	113	124	102	118	104	112		
1991	118	121	137	98	127	112	121		
1992	122	121	144	86	130	115	123		
Per cent change	+4	—	+5	-12	+2	+3	+2		
1991 4th quarter	122	123	142	93	130	114	123		
1992 1st quarter	124	123	142	85	129	110	121		
2nd quarter	121	123	143	84	130	116	124		
3rd quarter	119	121	145	82	130	115	124		
4th quarter	124	118	145	92	129	119	125		
1993 1st quarter	125	116	145	94	129	119	125		
2nd quarter p	121	116	144	92	128	126	127		
Per cent change	—	-5	—	+9	-1	+9	+3		
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator									
1988	91	88	93	62	89	75	83	116	115
1989	86	85	93	63	88	75	83	124	124
1990	84	86	94	77	89	79	85	132	135
1991	84	86	98	70	90	80	86	140	143
1992	83	82	98	59	88	78	84	147	148
Per cent change	-1	-4	+1	-16	-2	-2	-2	+4	+4
1991 4th quarter	85	85	99	65	91	80	86	143	145
1992 1st quarter	85	85	98	59	89	76	84	145	146
2nd quarter	83	83	98	57	88	79	85	147	149
3rd quarter	81	82	98	56	88	78	84	148	149
4th quarter	85	80	99	63	88	81	85	147	150
1993 1st quarter	84	79	98	63	87	81	84	148	149
2nd quarter p	81	78	97	62	86	85	86	149	151
Per cent change	-2	-6 r	-1	+8	-2	+8	+1	+1	+1

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. 2. Bottled gas and oil fuel. 3. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted). 4. RPI (all items other than fuels).

TABLE 29. Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

	4 star	Motor spirit ¹	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	Standard grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴
		Super unleaded		Pence per litre		1990 = 100	
1988 January	36.79	33.94	11.97	12.29	74.7
1989 January	37.14	..	36.02	34.17	11.41	11.15	72.6
1990 January	40.92	..	38.37	39.21	15.45	15.46	95.6
1991 January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992 January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1992 April	50.61	48.41	46.07	44.59	12.64	12.16	78.6
May	51.36	49.24	47.05	45.37	12.62	12.34	82.7
June	52.09	50.03	47.78	45.25	12.66	12.33	83.5
July	50.66	48.55	46.36	44.95	12.41	11.98	83.7
August	49.74	47.62	45.44	44.50	12.04	11.60	82.0
September	49.53	47.42	45.15	44.27	12.44	12.23	88.4
October	51.35	49.44	47.04	46.26	13.75	13.35	98.3
November	51.71	49.97	47.63	47.21	14.46	14.09	97.6
December	51.25	49.55	46.95	46.47	13.89	13.52	90.8
1993 January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
February	51.96	50.58	47.67	47.81	14.41	13.81	102.8
March	52.72	51.54	48.44	48.36	14.53	14.04	100.7
April	54.84	53.52	50.06	49.28	14.07	14.34	95.3
May	55.04	53.76	50.23	49.38	13.73	13.73	95.7
June	55.64	54.29	50.66	49.69	13.33	13.26	89.0
July	54.86	53.69	50.03	49.43	13.10 r	12.88 r	86.7 p
Aug	54.46	53.31	49.66	49.08	12.87	12.66	83.7 p

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies. The January 1989 price for unleaded motor spirit is based on information from fewer companies and is therefore less reliable than the other estimates given. 2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries are zero rated for VAT. 3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries are zero rated for VAT. 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.

STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS AND APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS¹

1 tonne of oil	=	1.7 tonnes of coal	1 kiloWatt (kW)	=	1,000 Watts
	=	425 therms	1 MegaWatt (MW)	=	1,000 kiloWatts
1 therm	=	29.3071 kiloWatt hours (kWh)	1 GigaWatt (GW)	=	1,000 MegaWatts
1 Gigajoule (GJ)	=	9.4781 therms	1 TeraWatt (TW)	=	1,000 GigaWatts
1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels	1 PetaWatt (PW)	=	1,000 TeraWatts
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres			

1. More detailed information on conversion factors, approximate equivalents and calorific values of fuels is given on pages 123 to 126 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1993.

Supplement: Energy production and consumption in the first half of 1993

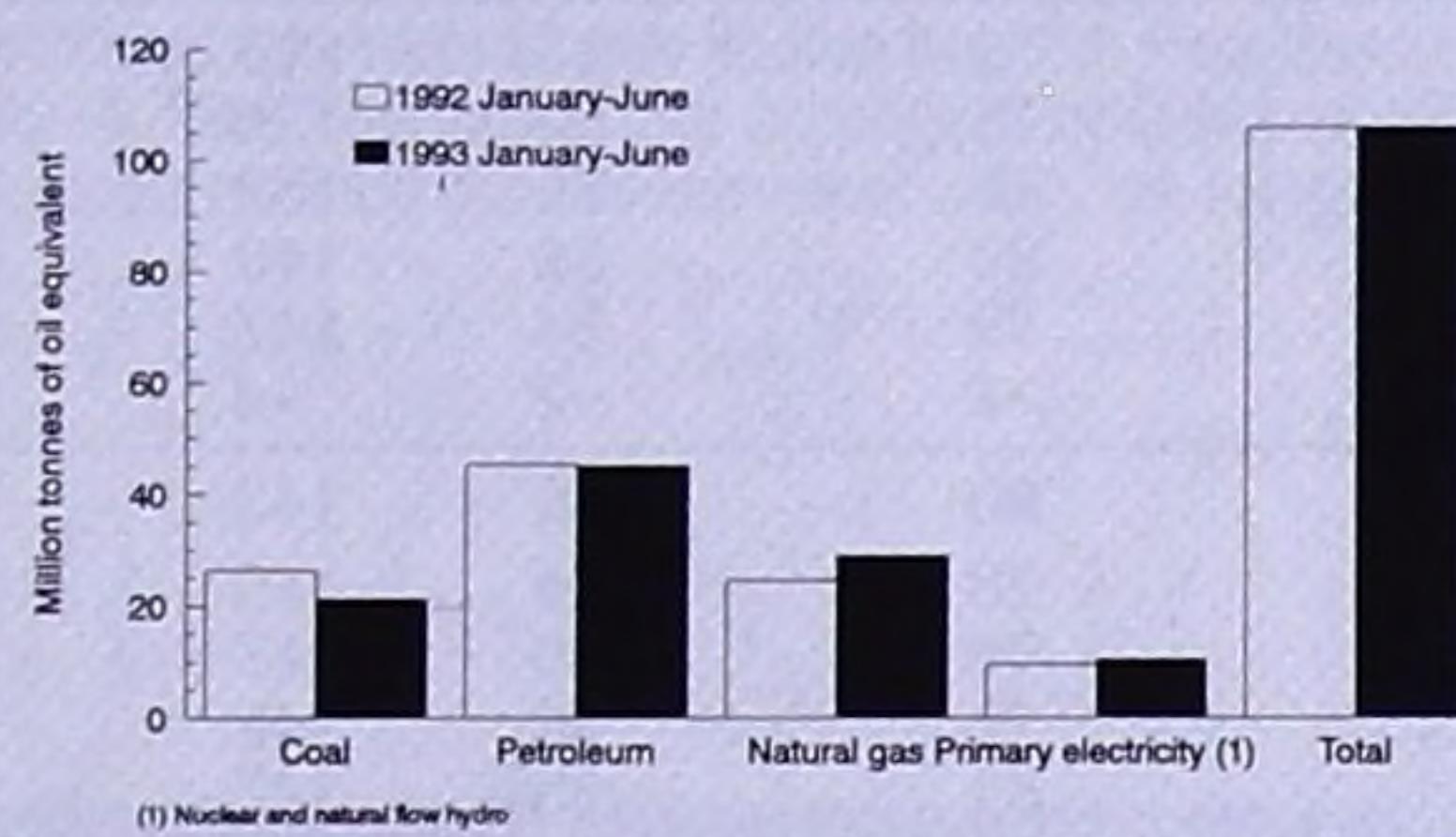
This supplement summarises energy production and consumption in the first half of 1993. It looks at both primary and secondary energy consumption, and includes a general comparison of energy consumption with movements in the output of the economy as a whole, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Historical trends in final energy consumption over the thirty years to 1990 were discussed in a similar supplement in the October 1991 issue of **Energy Trends**; trends in the period 1987 to 1992 were discussed in the April 1993 issue of **Energy Trends**. Full annual series on primary and secondary energy consumption, from 1960 to 1992, are available in the **Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1993 (HMSO)**.

Primary energy production

In the first half of 1993, primary energy production, equivalent to 105.9 million tonnes of oil, was virtually the same as a year ago. There were, however, substantial changes for individual fuels, as illustrated in **Chart 1** below.

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels in the first halves of 1992 and 1993

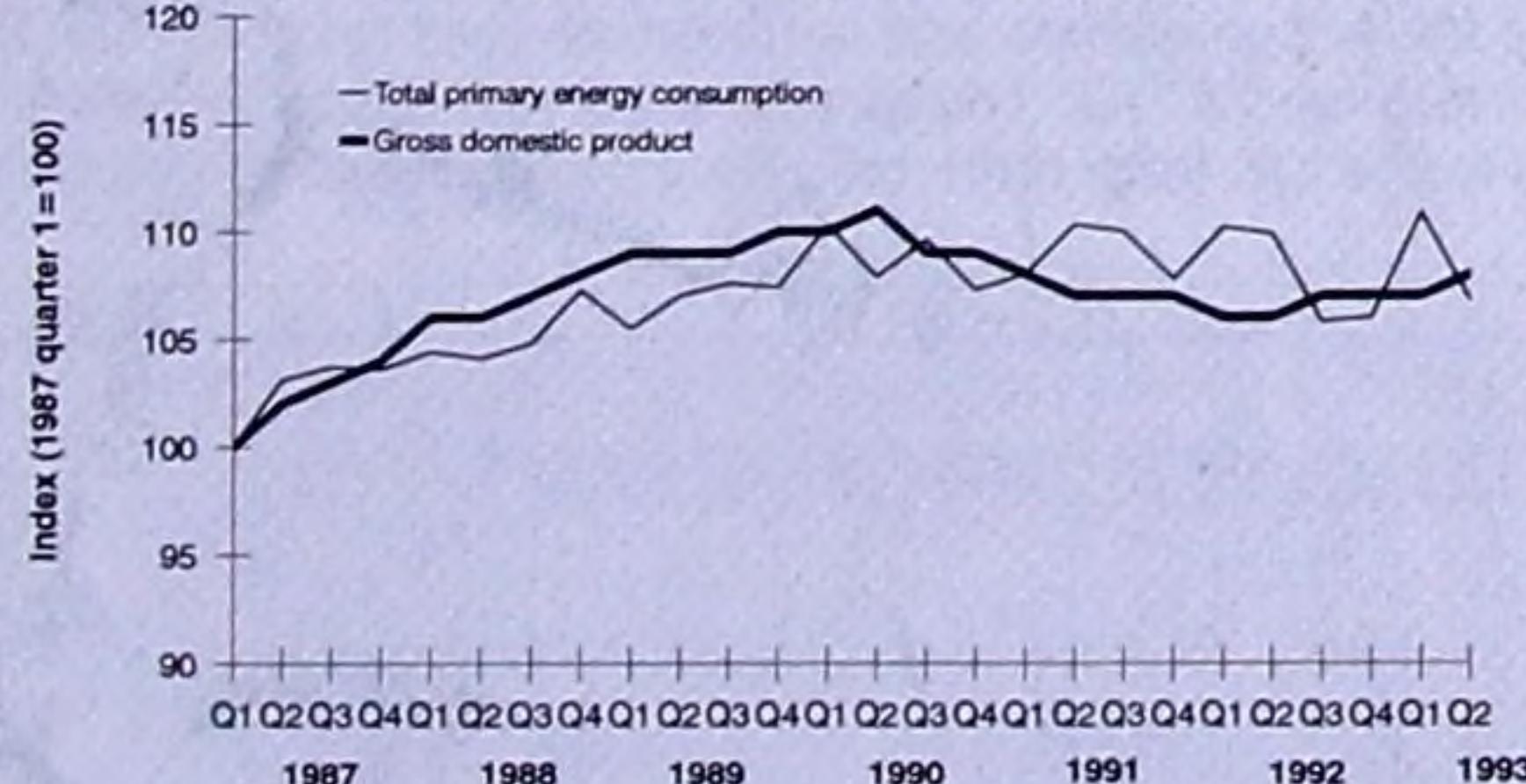


Production of coal fell by 19.5 per cent in the first half of 1993 compared with a year earlier, following suspension of production from 10 pits in October 1992, and commencement of new, lower volume, contracts between British Coal and the major electricity generators in April 1993. Production of crude oil and natural gas liquids (NGLs) was also lower in the first half of 1993, down 0.7 per cent on a year earlier. This was largely due to severe weather conditions in January 1993, and the closure of a number of fields during March and April for construction and maintenance work. Production of natural gas increased by 17.9 per cent compared with a year ago, due to a greater demand for gas as a result of both a fall in the level of imports from Norway because of declining production and, in June, the partial shutdown of the Frigg field, and greater use of gas for electricity generation; the increase in demand was met by a combination of new fields coming on stream and increased production from existing fields. Overall production of primary electricity increased by 10.9 per cent between the first halves of 1992 and 1993, but within this figure there was an increase of 12.7 per cent for production from nuclear power stations as a result of the improved performance at stations operated by Nuclear Electric and Scottish Nuclear, but a decrease of 7.3 per cent in output from natural flow hydro stations.

Primary energy consumption

Consumption of primary fuels for energy use in the first half of 1993 was equivalent to 104.6 million tonnes of oil, ½ per cent lower than in the same period of 1992. Primary energy consumption has remained broadly unchanged since the middle of 1990. Within this trend, there were substantial increases for natural gas (up 12.3 per cent) and nuclear electricity (up 12.7 per cent). These rises particularly affected the use of coal for electricity generation, causing total coal consumption to fall by 13.9 per cent over the same interval. Consumption of other fuels was broadly the same, with petroleum down by 1.7 per cent and use of hydro down by 7.3 per cent.

Chart 2: Trends in primary energy consumption and gross domestic product, 1987 to 1993

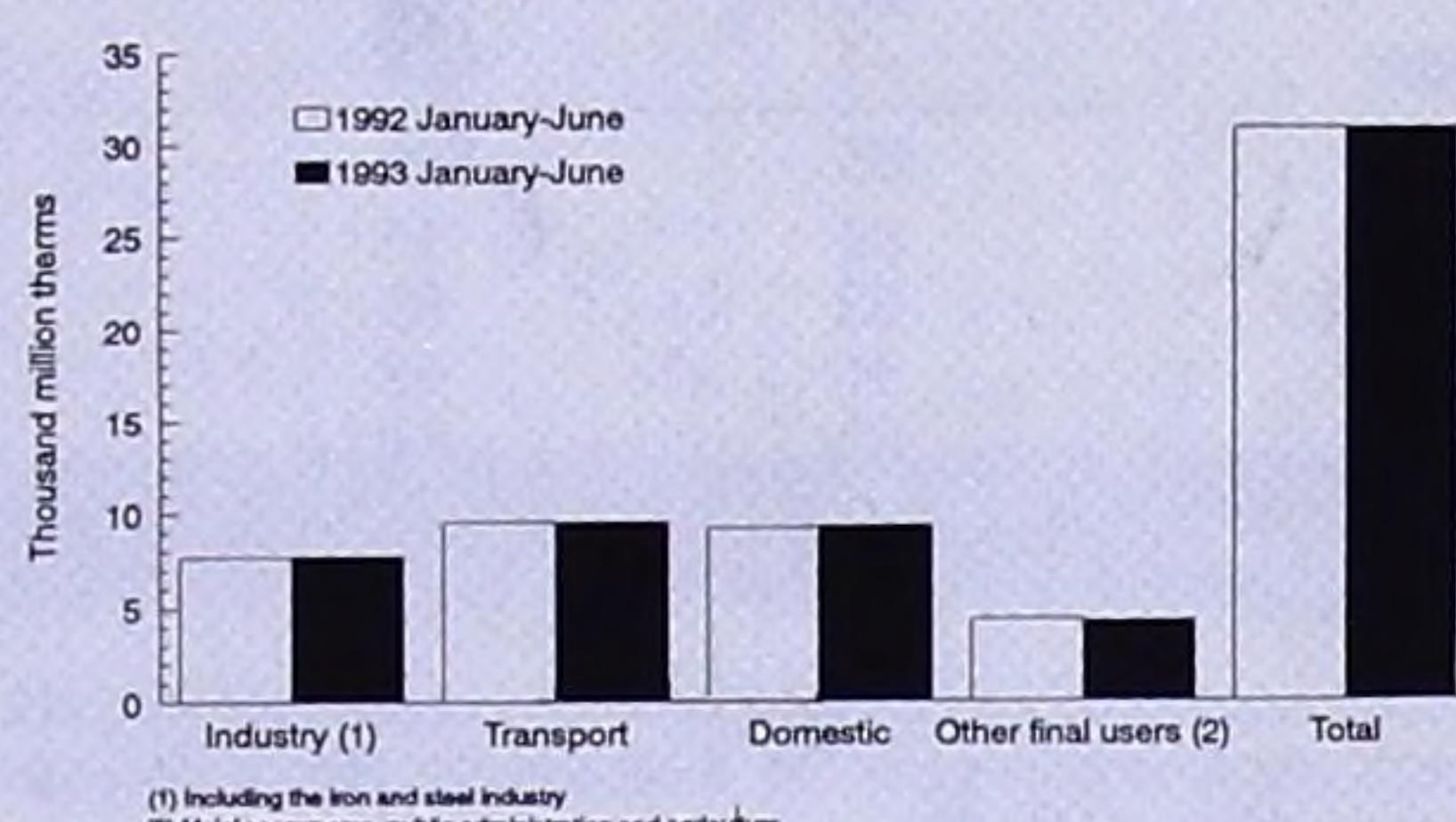


While primary energy consumption on a temperature corrected and seasonally adjusted basis fell slightly between the first halves of 1992 and 1993, gross domestic product (GDP, at factor cost and seasonally adjusted) rose by 1.2 per cent. In the two previous years (ie up to mid-1992), primary energy consumption had also remained broadly flat while GDP had fallen by 3.1 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively. In the period 1987 up to mid-1990 however, the rate of growth of GDP had been around 3 per cent per annum, whilst primary energy consumption had only increased at around 2½ per cent per annum. Trends for the period 1987 to 1993 are shown in **Chart 2**.

Final energy consumption by user

Energy consumption by final users in the first half of 1993, at 30.8 billion therms, was virtually the same as in the corresponding period a year earlier. Although industrial use of energy increased by one per cent between the two periods, this was entirely due to a 6.8 per cent increase in the iron and steel industry, whilst use by other industry fell by 0.3 per cent. In other sectors, there were falls of 0.3 per cent and 4.7 per cent for use in transport and by other final users, respectively, in the first half of 1993 compared with a year earlier, but at the same time domestic use rose by 1.4 per cent. These changes are illustrated in **Chart 3** below.

Chart 3: Final energy consumption by user in the first halves of 1992 to 1993

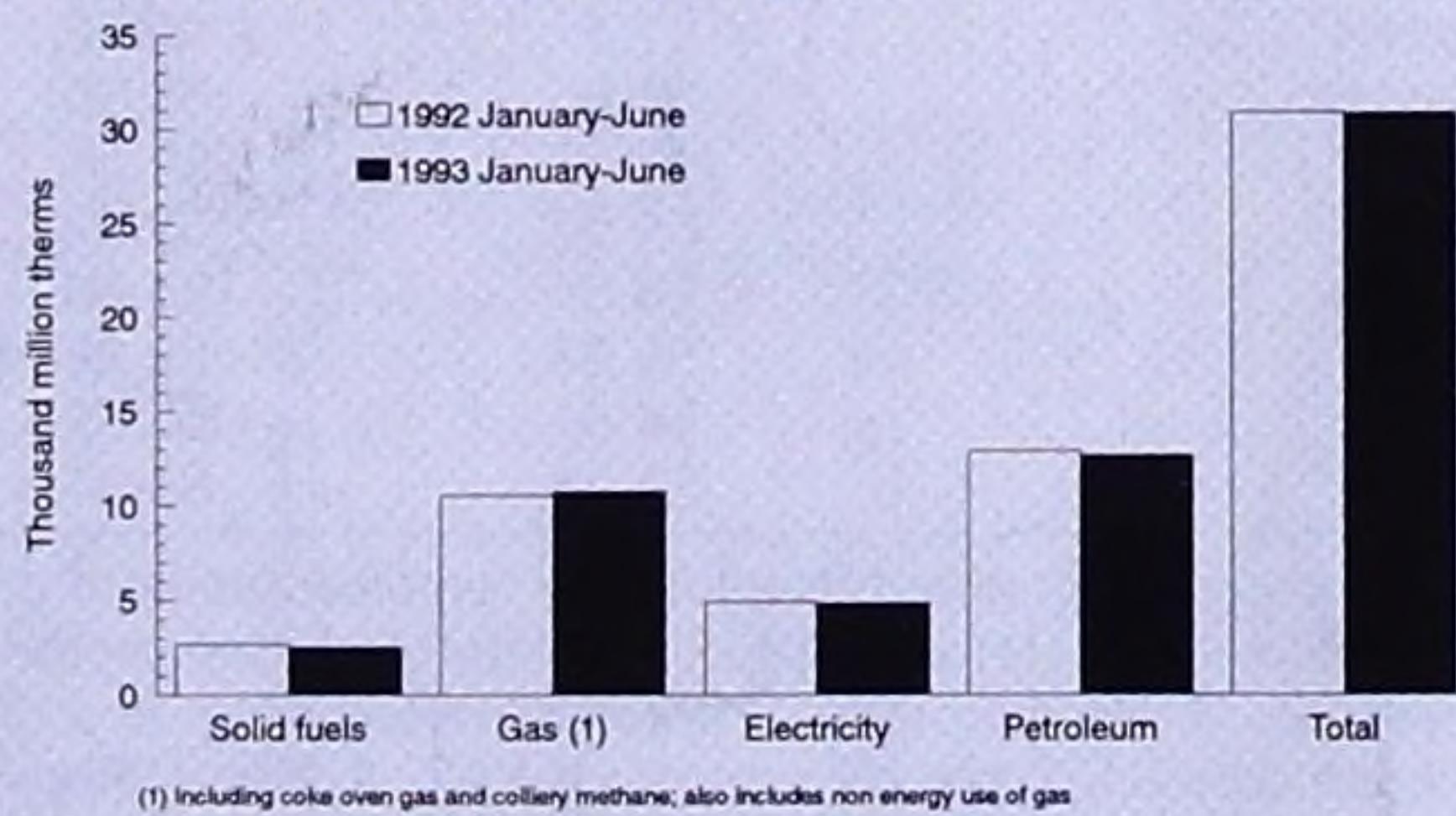


The trends in consumption by sector up to mid-1993 show that energy demand by the transport sector is still flat following strong growth prior to 1990, and that demand from industry has levelled out after the end of the recession. After adjusting for temperature variations, consumption by the domestic sector and other users (mainly the commercial sector) has remained relatively stable since 1987.

Final energy consumption by fuel

Compared with a year earlier, consumption of natural gas in the first half of 1993 was 2.1 per cent higher, mainly due to increased consumption by industry. This increase was offset by falls in the consumption of other fuels, especially solid fuels, which fell by 5.0 per cent, despite an increase of 6.7 per cent in domestic use. Electricity consumption fell by 1.2 per cent in the first half of 1993 compared with a year earlier, mainly due to a decline of 5.2 per cent in use by industry other than iron and steel, while petroleum use also fell slightly, by 0.4 per cent. These changes are illustrated in **Chart 4** below.

Chart 4: Final energy consumption by fuel in the first halves 1992 and 1993



Compared with trends since 1987, consumption patterns by fuel in the first half of 1993, after adjusting for temperature variations, show electricity consumption continuing to increase and solid fuel consumption continuing to decline. Trends for gas and petroleum consumption by final users have been broadly level since 1990, though subject to short term fluctuations.

The figures for final consumption of energy for the first two quarters of 1993, and earlier periods, are shown in **Table 3 – Supply and use of fuels**.

Enquiries about the data in, or subscriptions to, this bulletin should be addressed to: Economics & Statistics Division, (attention: Jane Rees-Davies) Room 3.3.14, Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE (tel: 071-238 3606). Suggestions about changes to the content or scope of the bulletin should be sent to the same address, (attention Mike Ward).