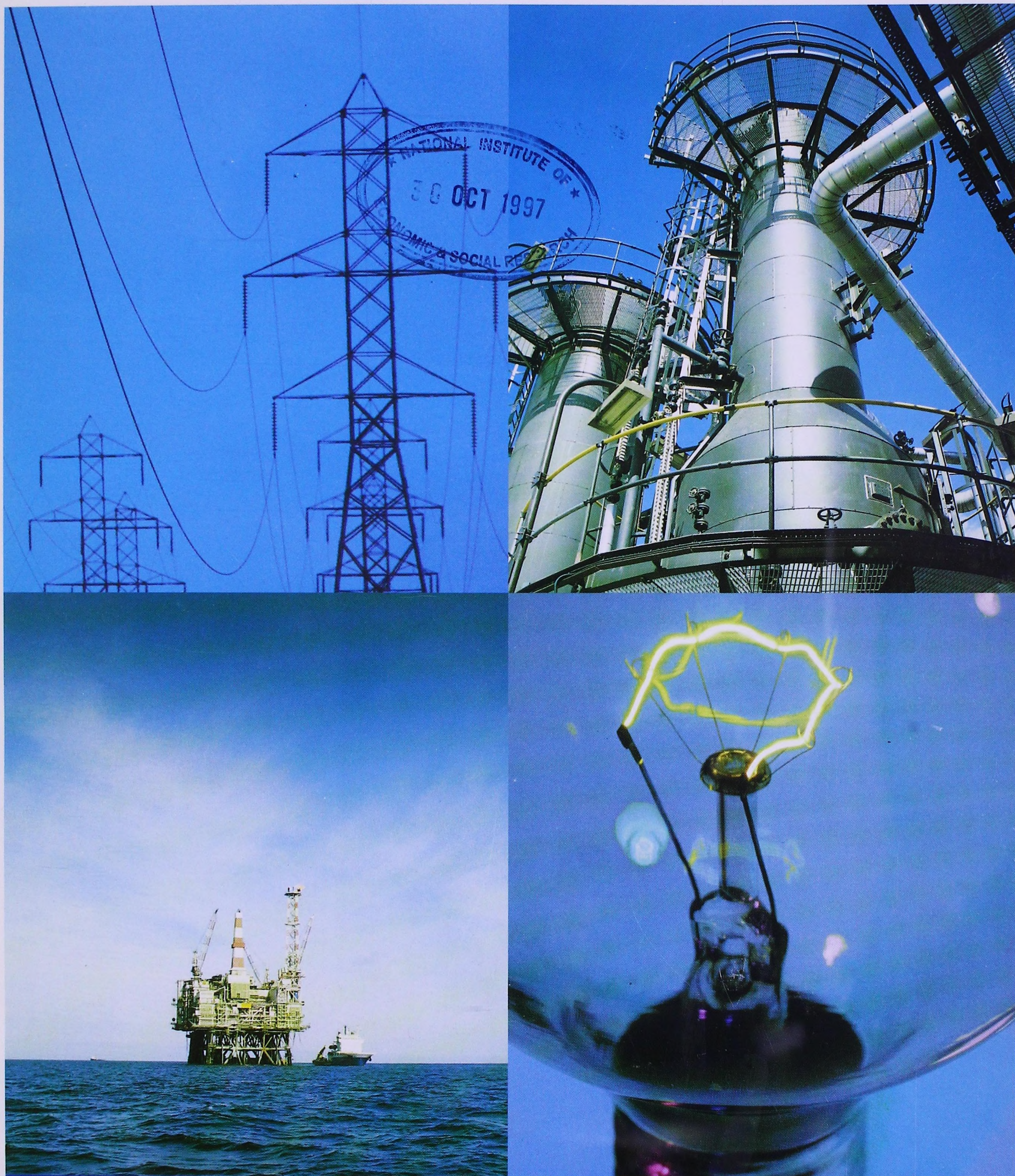


ENERGY *trends*

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

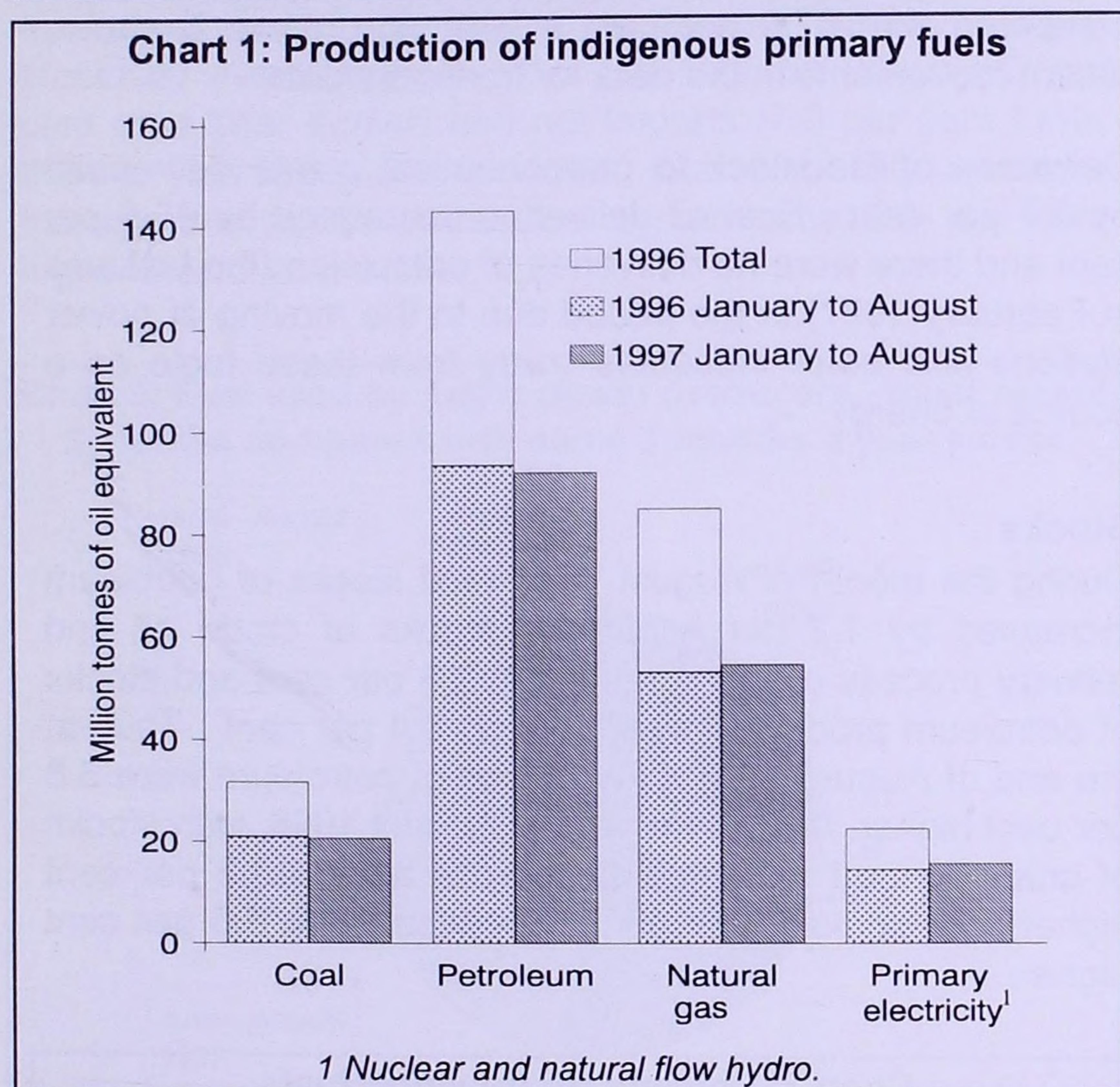
The categories for final consumption by user are defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992, as follows :

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

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the three months to August 1997 was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, with gas and nuclear electricity generation up 12½ per cent and 13½ per cent respectively, while coal and oil production each fell by 2½ per cent.
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to August 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Gas consumption increased by 6½ per cent, but coal and oil consumption fell by 1½ per cent and 3½ per cent.
- * Final energy consumption in the second quarter of 1997 was 6½ per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996 due to reduced domestic consumption of gas as the second quarter of 1997 was warmer than in 1996.
- * Preliminary drilling figures for the third quarter of 1997 show that the number of exploration and appraisal wells started fell by 21½ per cent compared to the same period last year. The number of development wells rose by 6 per cent.
- * An extended article, beginning on page 20, looks at developments in the natural gas industry.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)



Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to August 1997 at 61.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 2.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 12.7 per cent and 13.3 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Oil production and coal production each fell by 2.6 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to August 1997 was 45.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 13.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively, while natural gas consumption rose by 9.1 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 0.6 degrees celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy

consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 2.2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas rose by 6.7 per cent, whilst consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 3.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS (Table 3)

Final energy consumption in the second quarter of 1997 was 6.5 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1996 largely due to reduced consumption of gas in the domestic sector. There were decreases of 2.7 per cent in the industrial sector, 14.5 per cent in the domestic sector, 6.5 per cent in the service sector, and 0.5 per cent for transport compared with a year earlier. Consumption by final users of coal, other solid fuels, gas and petroleum fell by 32.3 per cent, 4.1 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively. The decrease in consumption of gas during this period was mainly due to milder weather compared to a year ago leading to reduced consumption for heating purpose in the domestic sector.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period, June to August 1997 show that coal production (including an estimate of slurry) was 2.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 11.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 7.0 per cent but opencast production was up 7.0 per cent. Imports of coal were 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.5 million tonnes imported during the three month period, while exports of coal were 35 per cent higher at 0.2 million tonnes.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from June to August 1997 was 12.7 million tonnes. This is 13.9 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1996. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 70 per cent of the total coal use in the period, fell by 18.8 per cent. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 13.2 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were up 26.8 per cent, mainly because domestic sector disposals in June and July 1996 were particularly low.

Stocks

Coal stocks rose in August by 0.4 million tonnes, the smallest rise recorded since stocks began their current build in February 1997. Stocks now stand at 19.8 million tonnes, 5.9 million tonnes higher than at the end of August 1996, and 7.6 million tonnes higher than at the end of January 1997. Stocks of coal tend to rise in the summer when there is less demand for electricity and gas fired and nuclear power stations are mainly used to meet the load. However, the recent rises in coal stocks are more than just seasonal increases. The amount of coal used at coal fired stations in the year to August 1997 was 6.5 million tonnes less than in the year to August 1996. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have increased by 5.6 million tonnes in the last 12 months.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

Drilling activity

The number of exploration wells started in the third quarter of 1997 was down by 26.3 per cent on the same period last year. The number of appraisal wells started fell by 11.1 per cent, while the number of development wells was up by 5.8 per cent.

CORRECTION FOR THE OCTOBER 1997 ISSUE OF ENERGY TRENDS

MAIN POINTS

- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to August 1997 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was the same as a year earlier. Gas consumption increased by 6½ per cent, but coal and oil consumption fell by 12½ per cent and 3½ per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to August 1997 was 45.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 13.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively, while natural gas consumption rose by 9.1 per cent.

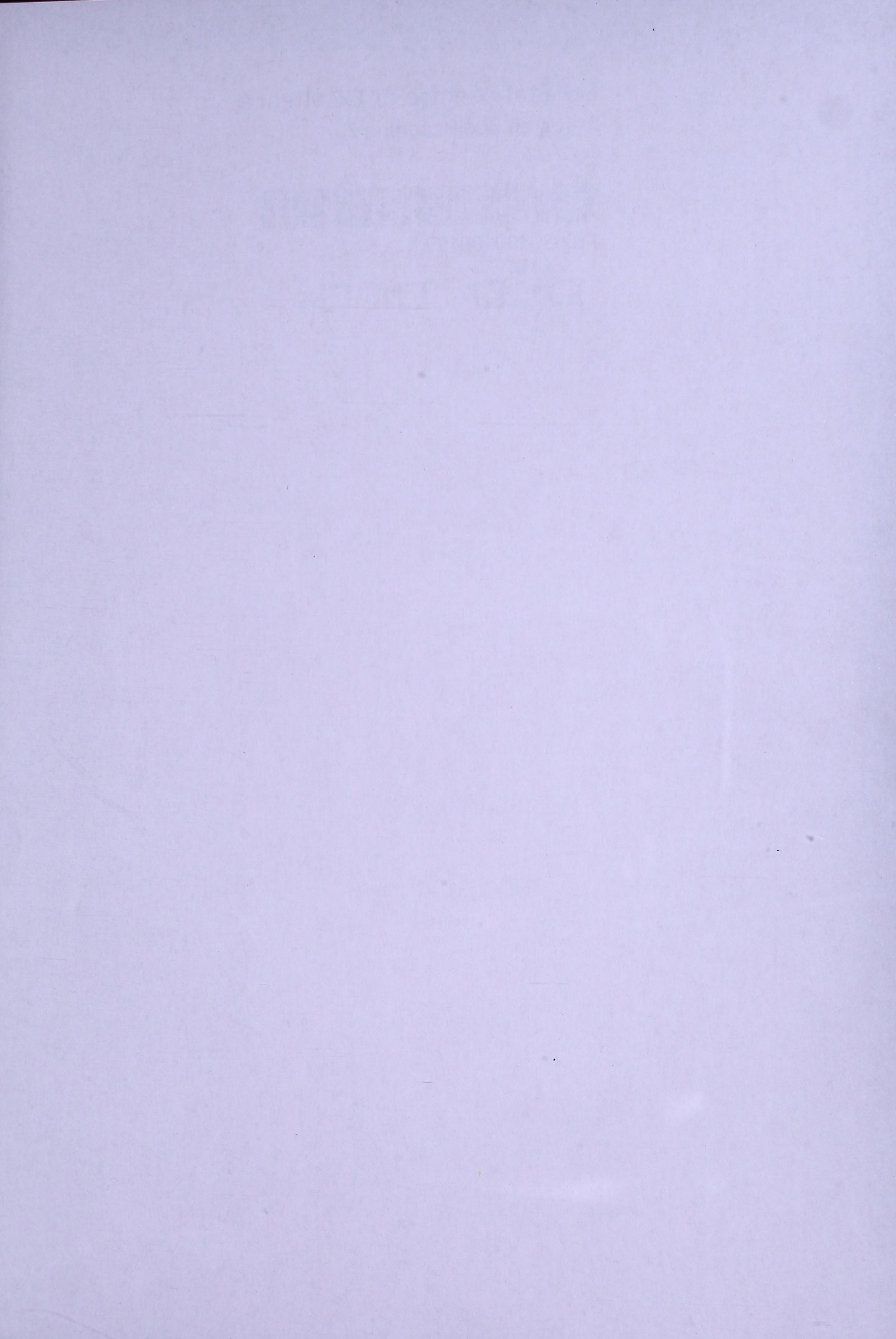
The average temperature during the period was 0.6 degrees celsius warmer than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was the same as in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas rose by 6.7 per cent, whilst consumption of petroleum and coal fell by 3.3 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively.

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Unadjusted ⁵								Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected ^{6,7} (annualised rates)							
	Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Primary electricity				Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity			
					Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	Net imports						Nuclear	flow hydro	Net imports	
1992	216.8r	63.6	78.3	54.5r	18.45	0.47	1.44		219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44	
1993	220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44		221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44	
1994	218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45		222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45	
1995	219.5r	49.9r	76.2	70.1r	21.37	0.49	1.40		224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40	
1996	231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44		229.9	46.5	78.2	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43	
Per cent change	+5.5	-6.5	+3.2	+17.6	+3.5	-32.2	+2.4		+2.6	-8.6	+1.3	+11.8	+2.9	-28.5	+2.3	
1996 January - August p	149.5	31.4	50.7	52.1	14.27	0.16	0.97		229.3	48.0	77.6	80.2	21.85	0.27	1.45	
1997 January - August p	143.7	26.3	48.7	52.3	15.51	0.05	0.91		229.0	41.3	76.1	86.1	23.86	0.36	1.36	
Per cent change	-3.8	-16.2	-3.9	+0.4	+8.7	-67.9	-6.6		-0.2	-14.0	-2.0	+7.3	+9.2	+34.4	-6.7	
1996 June*	17.9	3.6	7.1	5.0	2.05	0.02	0.14		224.7	46.2	76.4	77.2	22.87	0.32	1.70	
July	14.1	3.1	5.9	3.6	1.42	0.01	0.11		231.4	47.3	79.5	82.5	20.48	0.27	1.38	
August	14.2	3.0	6.0	3.6	1.46	0.01	0.11		231.3	46.7	78.4	84.5	19.93	0.37	1.37	
Total	46.2	9.7	18.9	12.2	4.93	0.05	0.37		229.1	46.8	78.1	81.4	21.09	0.32	1.48	
1997 June*	18.5r	3.2	7.1	5.7r	2.19	0.02	0.13		232.4r	41.2r	78.4	86.6r	24.42	0.30	1.50	
July	13.8r	2.5	5.5	3.9r	1.75	0.02	0.11		228.4r	39.1r	75.1r	87.3r	25.20	0.36	1.29	
August p	13.6	2.6	5.5	3.7	1.65	0.02	0.11		226.1	42.1	72.9	86.7	22.56	0.45	1.31	
Total	45.9	8.4	18.2	13.3	5.59	0.05	0.34		228.9	40.8	75.5	86.9	24.06	0.37	1.37	
Per cent change	-0.7	-13.6	-3.8	+9.1	+13.3	+9.9	-7.8		-0.1	-12.7	-3.3	+6.7	+14.1	+15.0	-7.8	

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



Value of, and investment in, UKCS oil and gas production

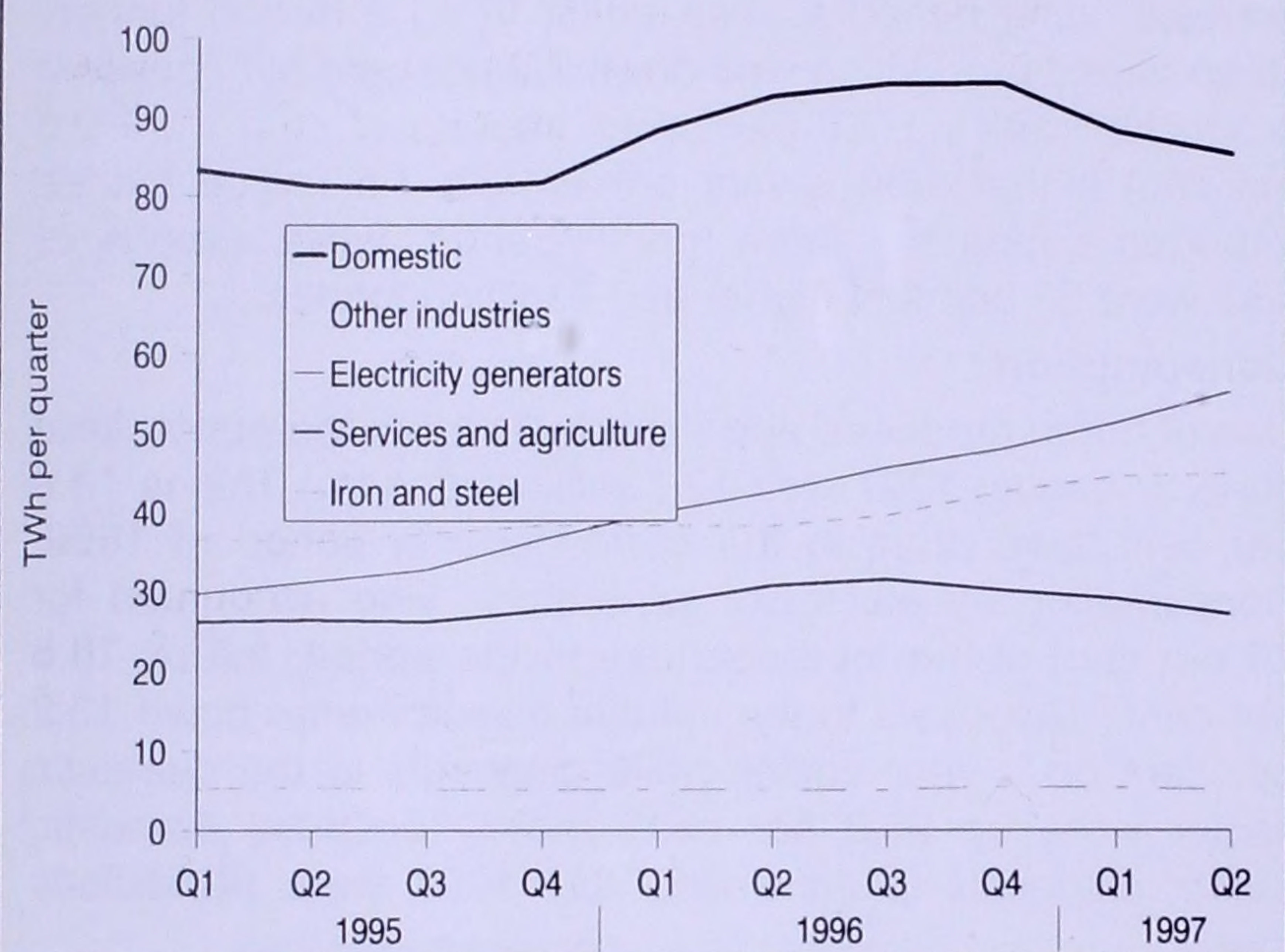
Estimates for the second quarter show that total income fell by 13.3 per cent, operating costs rose by 6.5 per cent while exploration expenditure rose by 51.5 per cent compared with this period last year. Gross trading profits were down 18.7 per cent and capital investment had fallen slightly by 4.1 per cent. The drop in oil price may be partly responsible for the drop in income from oil sales and therefore the drop in gross trading profits.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the period June to August 1997 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 14.0 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 90.4 per cent while imports fell by 31.9 per cent. Indigenous sources accounted for 98.2 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK in the period June to August 1997. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 13.7 per cent higher than a year ago. The increases in gas production and output reflect increasing demand for gas used in electricity generation

Chart 2: Natural gas consumption - average of four quarters ending



Consumption

Gas consumption in the second quarter of 1997 was down 1.8 per cent on a year earlier but up 22.0 per cent on the second quarter of 1995. Consumption in the domestic sector fell by 15.4 per cent compared with 1996 but rose by 11.0 per cent from the corresponding 1995 level. Similarly in public administration, commerce and agriculture the change of 25.1 per cent compared with 1996 contrasts with a 6.3 per cent rise compared with 1995. This is largely attributable to the particularly cold temperatures in May 1996 (2 degrees celsius lower than those of either May 1995 or May 1997) which boosted consumption of gas for space heating purposes in the second quarter of that year. In the industrial sector, where process heating is the main use, sales were virtually unchanged from the second quarter of 1996, with reductions in the iron and steel industry but increases in other industries. Gas used for electricity generation was 37.4 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1996. The growth in the use of gas for electricity generation is discussed in the article on developments in the natural gas industry (page 22). Recent trends in natural gas consumption in all sectors are shown in Chart 2.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing June to August 1997 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 2.8 per cent, with exports of crude oil and NGLs falling by 11.6 per cent. These decreases are partly due to annual maintenance programs in the North Sea carrying over into June, and production problems at two of the UK's largest oil producing fields during June 1997.

Total refinery output was 0.1 per cent higher than in 1996, with decreases in the output of motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel (down 4.4 and 1.4 per cent respectively) being offset by increased output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel) which increased by 3.7 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 7.7 per cent higher during the period than in 1996, while imports were 13.4 per cent lower.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

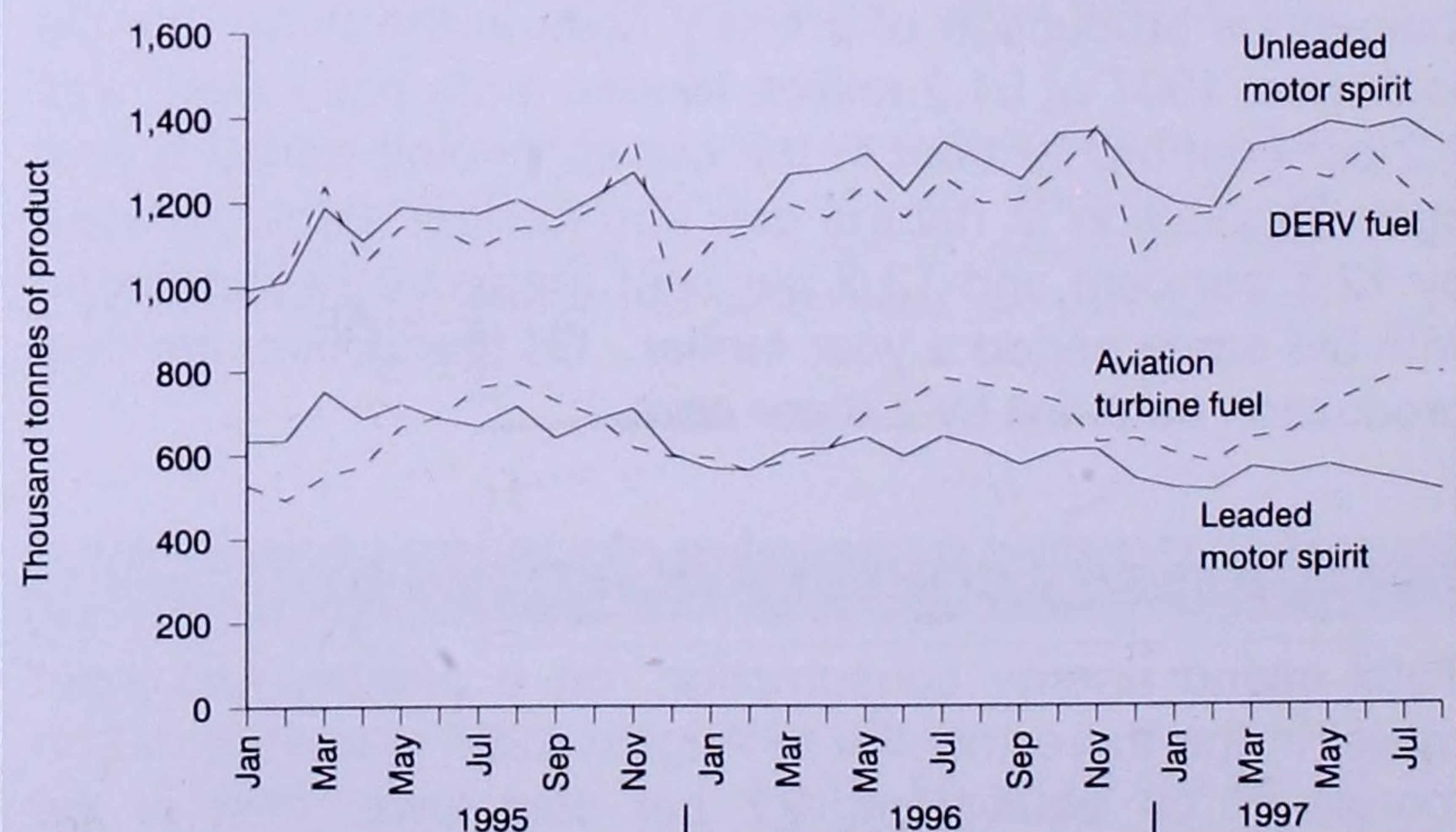
Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period June to August 1997 were 4.1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Deliveries of transport fuels were 1.5 per cent higher, with increases in deliveries of DERV fuel (2.5 per cent), aviation turbine fuel (3.5 per cent) and motor spirit (0.1 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 72.0 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 67.2 per cent a year ago. Chart 3 shows recent movements in the data for transport fuels.

Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants decreased by 8.7 per cent. Fuel oil deliveries decreased by 45.5 per cent and there were no deliveries of orimulsion (the last was in February 1997) in the period due to the moving of power stations and other industries away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Stocks

During the month of August 1997 total stocks of petroleum increased by 1.2 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils decreasing by 2.3 per cent and stocks of petroleum products increasing by 0.4 per cent. Thus at the end of August 1997, total stocks of petroleum were 8.8 per cent higher than at the end of August 1996, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils being 13.3 per cent higher and stocks of petroleum products were 5.3 per cent higher.

Chart 3: Demand for transport fuels



ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 to 23)

Fuel use

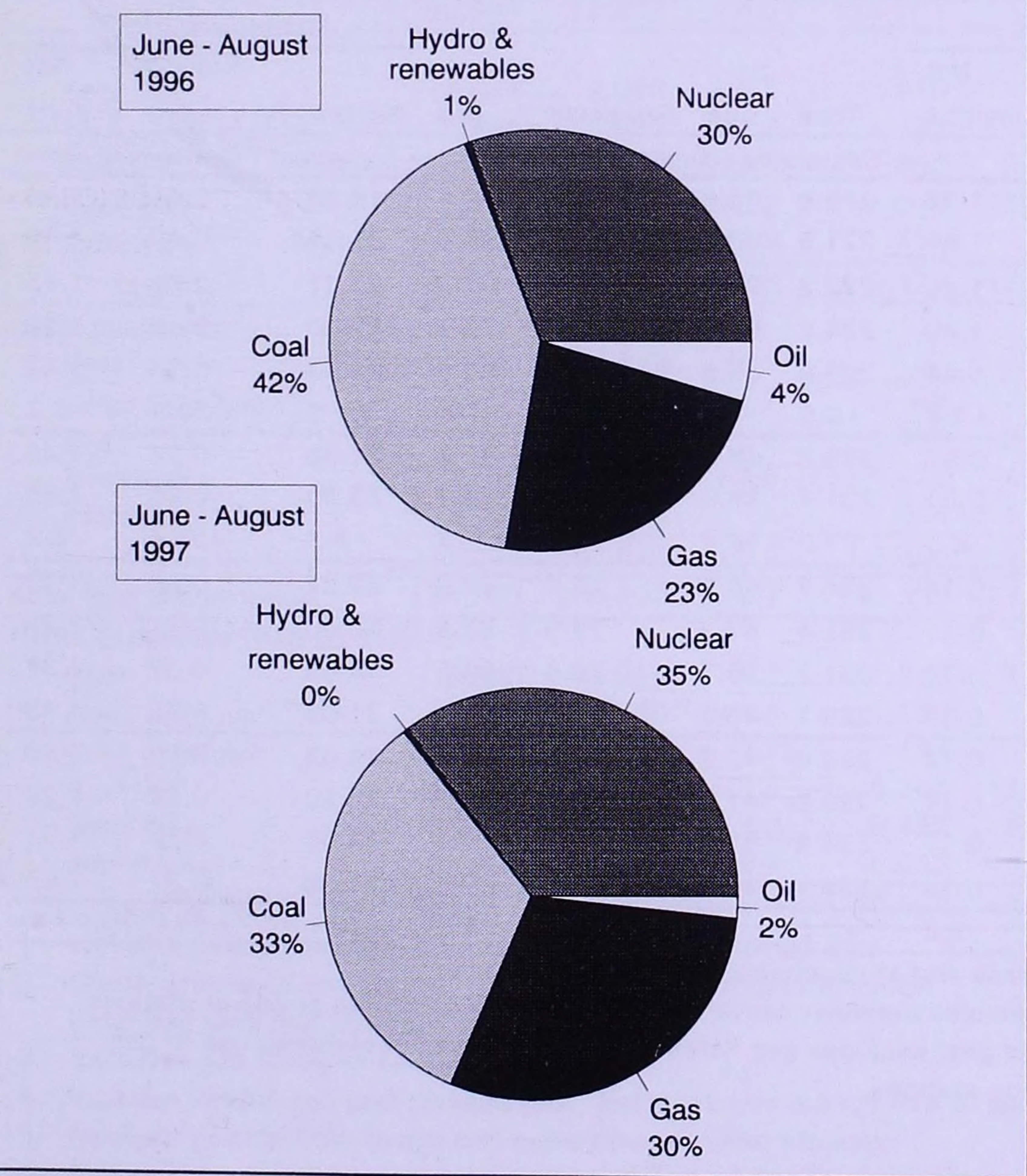
Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to August 1997 was 1.2 per cent higher than in the three

months to August 1996. Coal use was 19.5 per cent down on a year earlier. The volume of gas used was 30.0 per cent higher than a year earlier and the use of nuclear sources was up 13.6 per cent mainly because a number of nuclear reactors were not available in this period of 1996. Nuclear's share of fuel used at 35.1 per cent was 2 percentage points higher than coal's share. Chart 4 shows the mix of fuels used by generators both in the latest period and one year ago.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the latest three months (June to August 1997) was 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 38.3 per cent, with three additional stations contributing to the 1997 figure. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 18.1 per cent (4 TWh) less electricity than in the three months to August 1996, while oil fired stations supplied 68.9 per cent (½ TWh) less. This overstates the decline in electricity generation from oil because the power station at Ballylumford began to burn some gas in October 1996 and is now included in the other conventional steam category. However, other conventional steam stations still supplied 25.0 per cent (1½ TWh) less electricity than in the corresponding period a year earlier because of the maintenance at some mixed fired stations and the shut down of the oil/Orimulsion station at Ince. Nuclear stations supplied 17.6 per cent (3 TWh) more electricity in the June to August period of 1997 than a year earlier. When electricity available from other UK sources (down 5.2 per cent on a year earlier) and net imports (7.6 per cent lower than a year ago) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Chart 4: Fuel used by major power producers - most recent 3 months compared with same 3 months a year earlier



Sales

In the three months to August 1997, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. Commercial sector sales were 5.8 per cent higher but sales to industrial

customers fell by 3.7 per cent and those to domestic customers by 0.3 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the June to August period of 1997 was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

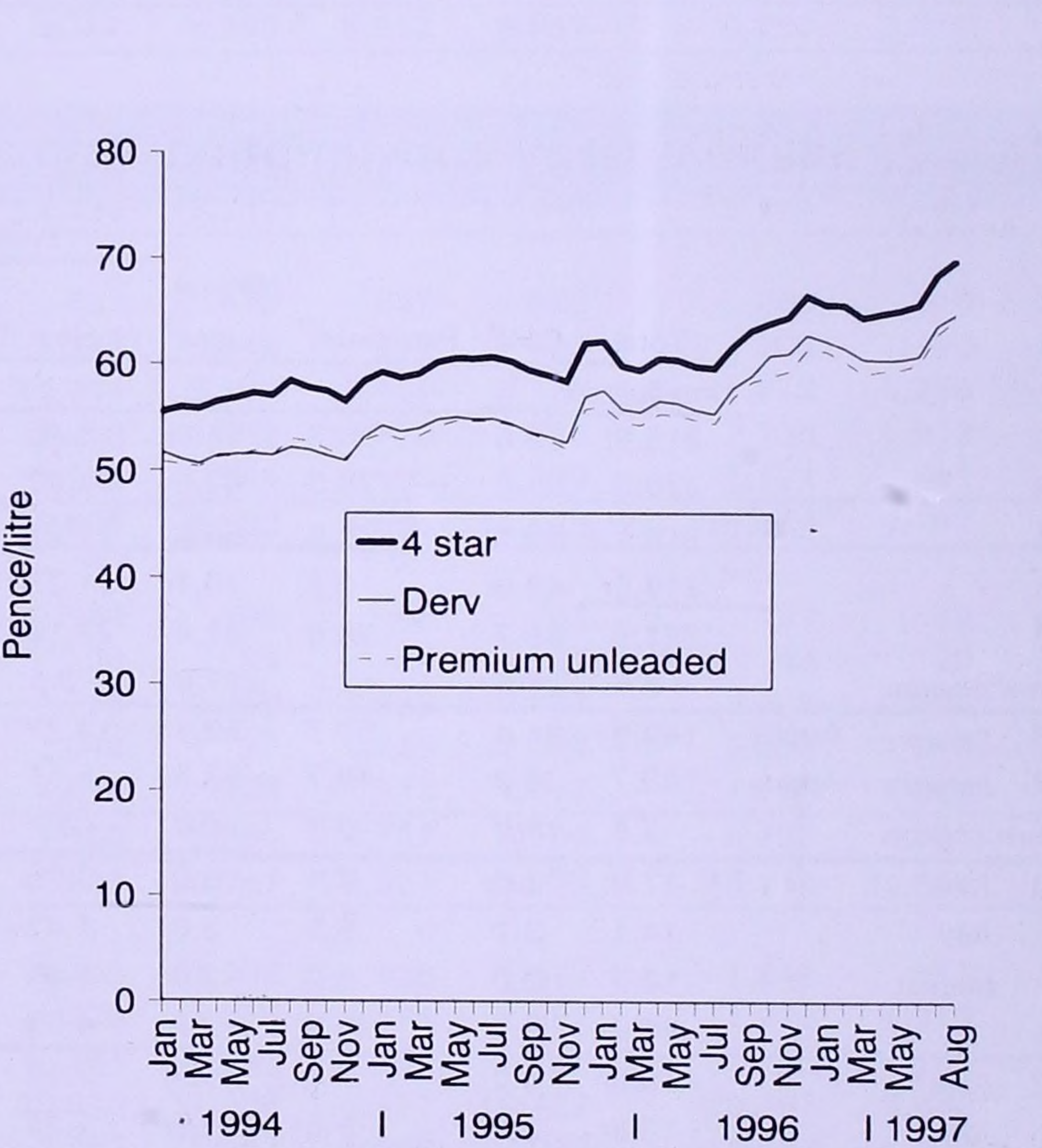
Petroleum product prices

Between mid-July and mid-August the price of motor spirit rose, generally reflecting companies passing on the remainder of the Budget Duty increases (around 4 pence per litre) that were held over from July when prices rose by around 3 pence per litre. Diesel, super unleaded and premium unleaded rose by 1.0, 0.9 and 1.4 pence per litre respectively, whilst 4-star petrol rose by 1.3 pence. Since August 1996 4 star prices have risen 13.0 per cent, premium unleaded 12.9 per cent and diesel by 12.6 per cent. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in August 1997 was 6.3 per cent higher than in July 1997, but 12.4 per cent lower than in August 1996. Lower crude oil prices, relative to the same time last year, are reflected in the price of standard grade burning oil and gas oil. These have fallen by 7.2 and 2.1 per cent respectively between August 1996 and August 1997.

Industrial and domestic prices

Real term prices in Tables 28 and 29 have been revised slightly this month, due to revisions in the GDP deflator calculated by the Office for National Statistics.

Chart 5: Typical retail prices¹ of petroleum products



¹ These estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

			Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ^{2,3}	Natural gas ⁴	Primary electricity	
							Nuclear	Natural flow hydro ⁵
1992			226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993			235.3	42.3	110.3	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994			257.0	30.6	139.8	65.0	21.22	0.47
1995			270.3	33.6	143.6	71.2	21.36	0.49
1996			282.0	31.7	143.1	84.7	22.12	0.33
Per cent change			+ 4.3	-5.8	-0.3	+ 19.0	+ 3.6	-32.2
1996	January -	August	181.7	20.9	93.4	53.0	14.27	0.16
1997	January -	August p	182.7	20.6	92.0	54.5	15.51	0.05
Per cent change			+ 0.6	-1.3	-1.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.7	-67.9
1996	June*		21.7	2.9	11.2	5.5	2.05	0.02
	July		19.8	2.4	11.8	4.1	1.42	0.01
	August		18.5	2.0	11.1	3.9	1.46	0.01
Total			59.9	7.4	34.1	13.5	4.93	0.05
1997	June*		21.4	2.8	10.0	6.4r	2.19	0.02
	July		20.7r	2.5	11.7r	4.7r	1.75	0.02
	August p		19.2	1.8	11.5	4.2	1.65	0.02
Total			61.2	7.2	33.2	15.2	5.59	0.05
Per cent change			+ 2.2	-2.6	-2.6	+ 12.7	+ 13.3	+ 9.9

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Primary electricity							Primary electricity						
		Natural			Natural		Net	Natural			Natural		Net		
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	imports
		<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>							<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected^{6,7} (annualised rates)</i>						
1992		216.8r	63.6	78.3	54.5r	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.8	64.6	78.8	56.1	18.33	0.49	1.44
1993		220.3	55.6	78.9	62.5	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.5	55.8	79.2	63.4	21.37	0.40	1.44
1994		218.1	52.2	78.0	64.8	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.3	53.0	78.8	67.3	21.21	0.48	1.45
1995		219.5r	49.9r	76.2	70.1r	21.37	0.49	1.40	224.2	50.9	77.3	72.7	21.40	0.48	1.40
1996		231.6	46.7	78.6	82.4	22.12	0.33	1.44	229.9	46.5	78.2	81.3	22.03	0.34	1.43
<i>Per cent change</i>		+5.5	-6.5	+3.2	+17.6	+3.5	-32.2	+2.4	+2.6	-8.6	+1.3	+11.8	+2.9	-28.5	+2.3
1996	January - August	149.5	31.4	50.7	52.1	14.27	0.16	0.97	229.3	48.0	77.6	80.2	21.85	0.27	1.45
1997	January - August	143.7	26.3	48.7	52.3	15.51	0.05	0.91	231.7	44.0	76.1	86.1	23.86	0.36	1.36
<i>Per cent change</i>		-3.8	-16.2	-3.9	+0.4	+8.7	-67.9	-6.6	+1.0	-8.4	-2.0	+7.3	+9.2	+34.4	-6.7
1996	June*	17.9	3.6	7.1	5.0	2.05	0.02	0.14	224.7	46.2	76.4	77.2	22.87	0.32	1.70
	July	14.1	3.1	5.9	3.6	1.42	0.01	0.11	231.4	47.3	79.5	82.5	20.48	0.27	1.38
	August	14.2	3.0	6.0	3.6	1.46	0.01	0.11	231.3	46.7	78.4	84.5	19.93	0.37	1.37
Total		46.2	9.7	18.9	12.2	4.93	0.05	0.37	229.1	46.8	78.1	81.4	21.09	0.32	1.48
1997	June*	18.5r	3.2	7.1	5.7r	2.19	0.02	0.13	233.4r	42.2	78.4r	86.6r	24.42	0.30	1.50
	July	13.8r	2.5	5.5r	3.9r	1.75	0.02	0.11	230.6r	41.3r	75.1r	87.3r	25.20	0.36	1.29
	August p	13.6	2.6	5.5	3.7	1.65	0.02	0.11	238.4	54.4	72.9	86.7	22.56	0.45	1.31
Total		45.9	8.4	18.2	13.3	5.59	0.05	0.34	234.1	46.0	75.5	86.9	24.06	0.37	1.37
<i>Per cent change</i>		-0.7	-13.6	-3.8	+9.1	+13.3	+9.9	-7.8	+2.2	-1.7	-3.3	+6.7	+14.1	+15.0	-7.8

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

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

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

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

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

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

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

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

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

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

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

10. More detailed analyses of the 1995 and 1996 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.

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

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

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

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

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

16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.

17. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports ²	Exports
		Total ¹	Deep-mined	Opencast			
1992		84,493	65,800	18,187	+ 19,366	20,339	973
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+ 17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+ 13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+ 15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+ 16,811	17,799	988
Per cent change		-5.4	-8.3	-0.3	+ 11.8	+ 12.0	+ 15.1
1996	January - August	33,120	21,253	10,770	+ 10,888	11,439	550
1997	January - August p	32,683	20,469	11,274	+ 13,380 e	14,154 e	774 e
Per cent change		-1.3	-3.7	+ 4.7	+ 22.9	+ 23.7	+ 40.7
1996	June *	4,687	3,031	1,497	+ 1,612	1,671	58
	July	3,792	2,486	1,168	+ 1,556	1,603	47
	August	3,177r	1,809r	1,230r	+ 1,111r	1,167	56r
Total		11,655	7,326	3,895	+ 4,280	4,441	161
1997	June *	4,479	2,720	1,628	+ 1,772r	1,849r	77r
	July	3,987	2,491	1,386	+ 1,266r	1,337r	71r
	August p	2,869	1,603	1,153	+ 1,223 e	1,292 e	69 e
Total		11,335	6,814	4,167	+ 4,261	4,478	217
Per cent change		-2.7	-7.0	+ 7.0	-0.5	+ 0.8	+ 35.2

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
1992		100,580	79	78,469	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996 p		71,403r	8	54,893r	8,635	946	3,639r	2,705r	577r
Per cent change		-7.2	-5.4	-7.9	-0.3	-3.7	-19.0	+0.6	+10.4
1996	June *	5,526	-	4,052r	838	94	319r	187	36r
	July	4,696	-	3,531r	658	84	274r	128	21r
	August	4,558	1	3,430r	671	73	208r	159	16r
Total		14,780	1	11,013r	2,168	250	800r	475	72r
1997	June *	4,912	1	3,399	849	78	296r	274	15r
	July	3,877	-	2,692	688	74	237	177	9r
	August p	3,934	-	2,850	668	74	162	151	28
Total		12,722r	1	8,942	2,204	226	694r	602r	52r
Per cent change		-13.9	+8.1	-18.8	+1.7	-9.5	-13.2	+26.8	-27.6

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution				Total	
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1992		47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995		17,820	10,716	9,677	961	77	7,104
1996		13,772	9,619	8,362	1,228	29	4,153
1996	June*	13,947	8,717	7,393	1,278	46	5,230
	July	14,202	8,977	7,578	1,345	54	5,224
	August	13,949r	8,804r	7,653r	1,109	42	5,145r
1997	June*	18,043	13,005	11,846	1,134	26	5,038r
	July	19,452	13,952	12,660	1,261	31	5,500
	August p	19,837	14,465	13,225	1,215	25	5,372
<i>Absolute change:</i>							
<i>in latest month</i>		+385	+513	+564	-46	-6	-128
<i>on a year ago</i>		+5,888	+5,661	+5,571	+107	-16	+227

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

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze					Other manufactured solid fuels ¹					
		Consumption					Consumption					
		Iron and steel		Other		Total use	Net		Total			
		Production	imports ²	industry ³	industry ^{4,5}		Domestic ⁵	Production	imports ²	Domestic	Industry ⁴	
1992		6,528	+ 305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	+ 55	1,068	21	1,089
1993		6,093	+ 514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	+ 9	1,127	33r	1,160r
1994		6,202	+ 218	6,168	428	150	6,746	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+ 509	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+ 988	6,611	525	230	7,366	862	-41	815	54	868r
Per cent change		-0.1	+ 94.3	+ 6.2	+ 51.0	+ 29.0	+ 9.1	+ 2.6	-29.4	+ 15.2	-14.3	+ 12.6
1995	2nd quarter	1,573	+ 68	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	-5	207	14	221
	3rd quarter	1,570	+ 263	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	-16	158	17	175
	4th quarter	1,535	+ 160	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	-15	154	14	168
1996	1st quarter	1,536	+ 47	1,583	95	37	1,715	184	-17	218	12	230
	2nd quarter	1,568	+ 419	1,685	152	98	1,935	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 275	1,601	131	64	1,797	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 247	1,742	146	31	1,919	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+ 319r	1,688	142r	59r	1,889r	223	-1	187	15	202
	2nd quarter p	1,566	+ 221	1,692	168	28	1,888	197	-32	169	14	183
Per cent change		-0.1	-47.2	+ 0.4	+ 10.2	-71.2	-2.4	-17.0	(+)	-23.2	-	-21.9

1. These include solid fuels used in open fires and closed appliances and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.

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

3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

4. Includes own use by fuel producers.

5. Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

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

1. Including sidetracked wells.

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

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

£ million

		Total income ¹	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ²	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ³
1992		12,255r	3,312r	1,508	6,851r	1.5	5,420	22
1993		13,827r	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,936r	3,860r	939	9,723r	2.0	3,751	17
1995		17,791r	3,913	1,085	10,949r	2.0	4,438r	18
1996		21,052r	3,978r	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440r	18
<i>Per cent change</i>		+18.3	+1.6	+1.1	+31.4		-	
1995	2nd quarter	4,083r	1,015	249	2,313	1.8	1,113r	19
	3rd quarter	3,854r	979	232	2,174	1.7	1,252r	19
	4th quarter	4,988r	1,005	384	3,152	2.3	1,111r	16
1996	1st quarter	5,417r	942r	297	3,789r	2.6	958r	15
	2nd quarter	4,683r	976r	242	3,051r	2.1	1,192r	22
	3rd quarter	4,733r	956r	279	3,076r	2.1	1,188r	20
	4th quarter	6,219r	1,104	278	4,471r	2.9	1,101r	16
1997	1st quarter	5,539r	978	285	4,049r	2.6	956r	16
	2nd quarter p	4,063r	1,039	367	2,480r	1.7	1,144r	18
<i>Per cent change</i>		-13.3	+6.5	+51.5	-18.7		-4.1	

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

2. GDP at factor cost.

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

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

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

Tariff rate			Annual Capacity ¹	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:									
(pence/thousand cubic feet)															
Gas systems			Processing	Transport	Bundled services										
1	Eagles				45.0	Large	12	1998	b	e	f	g	h	n	a - Priority rights
2	Fulmar processing and export system				65.0	Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	b - Send or pay
3	Sage	67.0				Large	20	1998	b		f	g	h	j	c - Annual charge
4	Caister Murdoch system				39.5	Large	12	1998	c	e	f	g	h	n	d - New capital expense
5	Theddlethorpe gas terminal	16.1				Small	-	1998	b		f	g	h		e - Processing offshore
6	Gannet processing and Segal systems				45.0	Large	11	1999	a	b	e	f	g	h	f - Processing onshore
7	Frigg Transportation System (UK)				40.0	Small	6	1998	a	b	c	f	g		g - NGLs
8	Sage	67.0				Small	6	1998	b	c	d	f	g		h - Water
Oil systems			(pounds sterling/barrel)												
9	Ninian platform			0.10		Large	15	1997	c						i - Salt
10	Brae-Forties pipeline			0.50		Small	6	1998	b						j - Sulphur
11	Scott	2.20-2.60				Large	more than 5	1998			d	e	g	h	k - CO2
12	Fulmar processing and export system	0.75				Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	l - H2S
13	Fulmar processing and export system			1.25		Small	-	1997	a	b	e	f	g	h	m - N ₂
14	Gannet processing and export systems				4.80	Large	11	1999	a	b	d	e	g	h	n - Compression

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems	Oil systems
1. No comments.	9. No comments.
2. Additional cost of £35/tonne NGLs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.	10. Third party pipeline liquids will be delivered into the Brae System via third party pipeline access.
3. No comments.	11. Equal priority. Capital expense recovered through tariff. £2.40/barrel for the first 21 million barrels, £2.20/barrel for all volumes between 21 and 28 million barrels, £2.60/barrel for all volumes over 28 million barrels.
4. No comments.	12. Final price will include share of operating costs. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.
5. Price quoted at 15p/mmJ. Number of years required not specified. (N.B. figure printed in June issue was wrong by a factor of 10).	13. Final price will include share of opex on export system. To WYE piece on J Block Spurline. Terms include a payment to compensate for production and drilling deferral. Requesting party is given right to drill 3 wells from Fulmar platform using the Fulmar drilling rig.
6. Additional £34/tonne NGL processing and delivery. Capital expenses included in oil tariff. Segal includes Fulmar gas line, Flags, St Fergus and Mosmorran.	14. Bundled tariff includes capital expenses and deferral of equity oil and gas production. It does not included Norpipe transportation charges.
7. Capacity offered on a reasonable endeavours basis with a banking arrangement.	
8. Subject to a minimum flowrate of blended gases in Sage of 90 mmcfd.	

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

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

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

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

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

		Upstream gas industry					Downstream gas industry					
		Gross gas production ¹	Less			Plus	Gas available at terminals ⁶	Gas input into transmission system ⁷	Less			Gas output from transmission system ¹¹
	Producers own use ²	Exports ³	Stock change and other net losses ^{4,5}	Imports		Operators own use ⁸			Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰		
1992		597,854	38,505	620	+ 698	61,255	619,286	620,388	2,651	+ 4,065	-6,249	619,921
1993		703,166	40,669	6,824	+ 623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994		750,860	48,260	9,557	+ 1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3,067	2,495	724,832
1995		822,726	49,249	11,232	+ 4,278	19,457	777,424	778,638	3,311	-9,927	7,771	777,483
1996		979,440	55,656	14,944	+ 5,763	19,804	922,881	926,799r	4,576	+ 3,632	10,519	908,072
Per cent change		+ 19.0	+ 13.0	+ 33.0		+ 1.8	+ 18.7	+ 19.0	+ 38.2			+ 16.8
1996	January - August	620,198	36,317	11,403	+ 3,669	16,447	689,358	586,450	2,876	-3,159	7,245	685,849
1997	January - August p	638,550	41,867	14,466	+ 5,295	13,319	709,247	715,834	3,336	+ 6,138	6,619	699,741
Per cent change		+ 3.0	+ 15.3	+ 26.9		-19.0	+ 2.9	+ 22.1	+ 16.0			+ 2.0
1996	June	50,964	4,011	1,337	+ 390	1,062	46,288	46,146	142	+ 2,242	997	42,765
	July	50,939	4,173	719	+ 323	1,274	46,998	47,147	83	+ 3,038	746	43,280
	August	49,306	3,949	329	+ 891	1,574	45,711	47,570	75	+ 4,206	579	42,710
Total		151,209	12,133	2,385	+ 1,604	3,910	138,997	140,863	300	+ 9,486	2,322	128,755
1997	June	62,103r	3,973r	1,319	+ 348	1,068	57,531	57,411	145	+ 4,043	259	52,964
	July	57,517	4,541	1,514	+ 1,117	814	51,159	54,242	160	+ 4,921	676	48,485
	August p	52,721	3,686	1,709	+ 706	782	47,402	49,929	86	+ 4,354	503	44,986
Total		172,341	12,200	4,542	+ 2,171	2,664	156,092	161,582	391	+ 13,318	1,438	146,435
Per cent change		+ 14.0	+ 0.6	+ 90.4		-31.9	+ 12.3	+ 14.7	+ 30.3			+ 13.7

1. Includes waste and producers own use, but excludes gas flared.

2. Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.

3. Includes exports direct from the UKCS as well as others carried out by the downstream gas industry from the national transmission system.

4. Stock changes are changes in the volume of gas held within the UKCS pipeline system. Net losses include waste through venting of gas as well as losses due to pipeline leakage.

5. Includes the effect of the different methods of measurement of gas volumes used at various points along the production and transmission process. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1997, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.56 to 5.58 and Table 53.

6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.

7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available at terminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.

8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.

9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.

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

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 11) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission.

2. Major power producers and auto generators (see inside front cover).

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

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

			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
1992			94,251	89,184	5,067	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899 2,546
1993			100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890 2,478
1994			126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644 2,313
1995			130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,418 2,465
1996			129,838	121,774	8,064	47,029	997	48,275	41,896	76,406	8,203	1,824	9,230	26,018 2,664
Per cent change			-0.4	-	-5.5	+4.8	-10.2	+1.4	+2.4	-2.5	+6.5	+35.1	-6.6	+6.6 +8.1
1996	January -	August	84,715	79,522	5,193	30,290	794	32,983	28,090	51,689	5,770	1,141	5,855	17,046 1,729
1997	January -	August p	83,486	78,323	5,161	30,343	450	34,108	29,397	48,691	5,746	1,034	5,066	18,816 1,957
Per cent change			-1.5	-1.5	-0.6	+0.2	-43.3	+3.4	+4.7	-5.8	-0.4	-9.4	-13.5	+10.4 +13.2
1996	June		10,149	9,596	553	3,511	108	4,283	3,714	6,308	617	47	746	2,417 203
	July		10,717	10,111	606	4,012	174	4,760	3,997	6,711	763	42	698	2,558 265
	August		10,097	9,518	579	3,502	126	3,993	3,149	6,115	845	66	613	2,230 245
Total			30,963	29,225	1,738	11,025	408	13,036	10,860	19,134	2,225	155	2,057	7,205 713
1997	June		9,058	8,519	539	3,239	59	4,628	3,856	5,331r	782	9	841r	1,913 277r
	July		10,627	10,007	620	3,458	95	4,890	4,309	5,555	637	55	492	2,980 272
	August p		10,478	9,857	621	4,026	108	4,412	3,719	6,021	780	87	449	2,869 273
Total			30,163	28,383	1,780	10,723	262	13,930	11,884	16,907	2,199	151	1,782	7,762 822
Per cent change			-2.6	-2.9	+2.4	-2.7	-35.8	+6.9	+9.4	-11.6	-1.2	-2.6	-13.4	+7.7 +15.3

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

TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

Crude oil and refinery process oil					Petroleum products					Total stocks		
					Light	Kerosene &	Fuel	Other	Total	Net	Stocks	Total
					distillates ⁶	gas/diesel ⁷	oils ⁸	products ⁹	products	bilaterals ¹⁰	in UK ¹¹	stocks
					Refineries ²	Terminals ³	Offshore ⁴	Total ⁵				
1992					5,699	1,178	482	7,359	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394 10,100 1,964 15,494 17,459
1993					5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419 10,406 2,024 16,053 18,077
1994					5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464 9,513 1,543 15,620 17,163
1995					5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611 9,511 1,534 14,718 16,252
1996					4,970	1,461	521	6,996	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441 9,447 1,527 14,915 16,442
Per cent change					-2.1	+45.7	-11.4	+3.8	+1.1	+3.7	-0.4	-10.6 -0.7 -0.5 +1.3 +1.2
1996	June				5,292	1,162	400	6,917	2,328	2,334	2,976	1,524 9,163 1,750 14,330 16,080
	July				5,430	1,329	440	7,242	2,166	2,177	2,944	1,449 8,736 1,553 14,425 15,977
1996	August				5,029	1,172	344	6,589	2,210	2,155	2,936	1,466 8,767 1,553 13,802 15,355
1997	June				5,353	1,410	638	7,441	2,386	2,436r	2,975r	1,556r 9,352r 1,472 15,321 16,793r
	July				5,175	1,367	600	7,301	2,347	2,287	3,120	1,441 9,195 1,765 14,732 16,497
	August				5,543	1,114	650	7,468	2,431	2,414	2,877	1,509 9,231 1,765 14,934 16,699
Per cent change					+10.2	-4.9	+89.0	+13.3	+10.0	+12.0	-2.0	+2.9 +5.3 +13.7 +8.2 +8.8

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

		Refinery use			Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Throughput of crude and process oil	Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petro- leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
1992		92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,649	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993		96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994		93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995		92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996		96,660	6,622	151	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
Per cent change		+4.2	+2.2	+17.1	+4.4	+0.7	+8.3	+4.2	+2.9	+6.0	+20.0	+6.4	+4.6	-11.9	-11.0
1996	Jan - Aug	63,711	4,364	181	59,166	1,256	92	1,876	18,328	5,633	2,303	18,685	7,764	742	1,448
1997	Jan - Aug p	64,113	4,307	40	59,765	1,337	82	1,957	18,343	5,695	2,119	19,198	7,773	792	1,529
Per cent change		+0.6	-1.3	-77.9	+1.0	+6.4	-10.9	+4.3	+0.1	+1.1	-8.0	+2.7	+0.1	+6.7	+5.6
1996	Jun	8,104	539	-3	7,568	175	11	236	2,388	734	232	2,359	1,032	81	200
	Jul	8,525	556	33	7,936	176	14	238	2,561	830	192	2,458	1,043	60	234
	Aug	8,220	553	21	7,646	161	13	221	2,406	785	225	2,432	974	103	199
Total		24,849	1,648	51	23,150	512	38	695	7,355	2,349	649	7,249	3,049	244	633
1997	Jun	7,731	515	45	7,171	166	10	223	2,241	740	185	2,275	926	92	232
	Jul	8,664	561	-11	8,114	191	10	246	2,359	782	243	2,681	1,129	110	229
	Aug p	8,430	550	2	7,878	178	10	226	2,428	793	217	2,558	1,019	95	218
Total		24,825	1,626	36	23,163	535	30	695	7,028	2,315	645	7,514	3,074	297	679
Per cent change		-0.1	-1.3	-29.4	+0.1	+4.5	-21.1	-	-4.4	-1.4	-0.6	+3.7	+0.8	+21.7	+7.3

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

			Naphtha (LDF) ⁵			Motor Spirit		Kerosene								
			Butane ⁴	and middle		of	Aviation	Burning oil		Gas/diesel oil						
			and	distillate		which	turbine	Standard		Derv						
			propane	feedstock	Total	Unleaded	fuel	Premier	domestic	fuel	Other	Fuel oil ⁶	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils	
Total ^{1,2,3}																
1992			75,472	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	788
1993			75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994			74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995			73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996 p			75,391	2,501	3,666	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,512	14,365	7,631	5,976	878	2,146	864
Per cent change			+2.3	-	+3.8	+2.1	+10.1	+5.1	+50.0	+21.1	+6.7	+5.6	-10.9	-30.6	-11.3	-3.5
1996	January -	August	49,687	1,714	2,278	14,812	9,956	5,312	24	1,606	9,451	5,091	3,920	606	1,449	580
1997	January -	August p	47,521	1,623	1,748	14,865	10,550	5,527	19	1,626	9,815	4,841	2,568	182	1,447	588
Per cent change			-4.4	-5.3	-23.3	+0.4	+6.0	+4.0	-20.8	+1.2	+3.9	-4.9	-34.5	-70.0	-0.1	+1.4
1996	June		5,895	209	235	1,819	1,225	719	0	101	1,161	514	462	110	200	69
	July		6,260	200	269	1,964	1,318	781	1	119	1,258	562	403	80	201	77
	August		6,109	222	266	1,900	1,278	765	3	132	1,200	549	413	67	195	70
Total			18,264	631	770	5,683	3,821	2,265	4	352	3,619	1,625	1,278	257	596	216
1997	June		5,892	185	227	1,922	1,372	757	1	117	1,324	516	274	0	197	74
	July		5,932	215	211	1,924	1,392	796	1	173	1,234	550	220	0	212	75
	August p		5,699	210	265	1,844	1,334	791	1	158	1,152	531	202	0	199	71
Total			17,523	610	703	5,690	4,098	2,344	3	448	3,710	1,597	696	0	608	220
Per cent change			-4.1	-3.3	-8.7	+0.1	+7.2	+3.5	-25.0	+27.3	+2.5	-1.7	-45.5	-100.0	+2.0	+1.9

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

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

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.

5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses¹

Thousand tonnes

		Electricity ²		Iron and steel ²		Other ²		Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
		Total	generators	Gas works	industry	industries				
1992		64,839	6,405	42	678	7,136		43,788	2,579	4,211
1993		65,065	5,522	44	855	7,207		44,568	2,713	4,156
1994		63,779	3,831	50	892	7,465		44,830	2,701	4,010
1995		62,374	3,669	47	881	6,512		44,818	2,696	3,751
1996		64,092	3,316	50	737	6,436		46,642	3,167	3,744
Per cent change		+2.8	-9.6	+6.4	-16.3	-1.2		+4.1	+17.5	-0.2
1995	2nd quarter	15,090	826	9	182	1,472		11,259	504	838
	3rd quarter	15,315	842	8	226	1,384		11,625	426	804
	4th quarter	16,039	948	14	248	1,614		11,458	810	947
1996	1st quarter	16,164	839	16	189	1,922		10,949	1,098	1,151
	2nd quarter	15,648	766	11	199	1,514		11,683	620	855
	3rd quarter	15,773	779	8	192	1,336		12,130	528	800
	4th quarter	16,507	932	15	157	1,664		11,880	921	938
1997	1st quarter	15,797	662	18	182	1,768		11,119	1,047	1,002
	2nd quarter p	15,214	234	7	126	1,346		12,176	575	751
Per cent change		-2.8	-69.5	-36.4	-36.7	-11.1		+4.2	-7.3	-12.2

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

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

3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.

4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Major power producers ¹				Other generators				All generating companies						
		Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Nuclear	Other ²	Total	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ³
1992		46.0	17.5	6.4	69.8	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993		38.3	20.2	11.0	69.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994		35.9	20.1	13.1	69.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.7	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	20.4	15.0	70.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	4.8	36.2	3.6	12.5	21.4	0.5	1.1	75.3
1996		31.9	21.1	18.6	71.6	1.0	1.0	2.9	4.8	32.9	3.5	16.4	22.1	0.3	1.3	76.4
Per cent change		-9.0	+3.8	23.9	+1.7	-11.5	-2.3	+4.8	-0.5	-9.2	-3.3	+30.8	+3.5	-36.9	12.4	+1.6
1995	2nd quarter	7.7	5.1	3.2	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	8.0	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
	3rd quarter	7.1	5.1	3.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	7.3	0.7	2.9	5.3	0.1	0.2	16.5
	4th quarter	9.1	5.4	4.6	19.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	9.4	0.9	3.9	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.3
1996	1st quarter	10.5	5.3	4.7	20.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	10.8	1.1	4.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	21.9
	2nd quarter	7.0	5.3	4.1	16.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
	3rd quarter	6.4	4.7	4.5	15.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	6.6	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	16.7
	4th quarter	7.9	5.9	5.2	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.4	20.3
1997	1st quarter	8.2	5.9	5.7	19.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	8.5	0.6	5.3	6.2	0.1	0.3	21.0
	2nd quarter p	5.3	5.7	5.0	16.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	5.5	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	17.1
Per cent change		-25.3	+8.2	21.8	-2.8	+8.2	+4.5	-4.4	-0.1	-24.2	-58.7	+35.7	+8.0	+33.8	-8.3	-2.6

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

TABLE 19. Fuel used in electricity generation by major producers¹

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Total ²	Coal ³	Oil ^{3,4}	Gas ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro
1992		69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993		69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994		69.05	35.89	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995		70.41	35.02	3.11	11.44	20.37	0.34
1996		71.61	31.86	2.99	15.19	21.14	0.25
Per cent change		+1.7	-9.0	-3.8	+32.8	+3.8	-26.9
1996	January - August	46.31	21.55	1.99	9.27	13.25	0.13
1997	January - August p	45.19	16.61	0.92	12.45	14.92	0.21
Per cent change		-2.4	-22.9	-53.9	+34.4	+12.6	+65.3
1996	June*	5.87	2.34	0.26	1.31	1.93	0.02
	July	4.67	2.02	0.19	1.13	1.31	0.01
	August	4.63	1.97	0.22	1.07	1.35	0.01
Total		15.17	6.32	0.67	3.50	4.59	0.03
1997	June*	5.92	1.95	0.11	1.73	2.11	0.02
	July	4.78	1.53	0.07	1.47	1.69	0.01
	August p	4.65	1.62	0.07	1.35	1.59	0.01
Total		15.35	5.09	0.25	4.56	5.39	0.04
Per cent change		+1.2	-19.5	-63.3	+30.0	+17.6	+13.5

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale.
4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

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

1. See definitions inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

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

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

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

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

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

TWh

Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant												Purchases from other sources		Total Electricity available ⁹
Conventional steam plant										Net imports	sources (net) ^{8,9}			
Electricity generated	Own use ²	Total conventional steam			Other conventional steam ⁴									
			Total	Coal ³	Oil	CCGT ⁵	Nuclear	Hydro ⁶	Other ⁷					
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995	310.29	18.08	292.21	162.08	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.69	16.31	6.14	314.66
1996	323.16	18.50	304.66	153.17	120.06	3.90	29.21	65.60	82.87	1.84	1.17	16.68	6.20	327.53
Per cent change	+4.1	+2.3	+4.3	-5.5	-9.7	-10.3	+17.9	+35.2	+6.7	-43.8	70.2	+2.3	+0.9	+4.1
1996 January - August	208.23	12.09	196.14	101.88	81.72	2.98	17.17	40.62	51.98	0.76	0.91	11.25	3.99	211.38
1997 January - August p	207.36	11.94	195.42	79.55	61.72	0.90	16.93	55.27	58.44	1.52	0.64	10.85	3.96	210.24
Per cent change	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-21.9	-24.5	-69.7	-1.4	+36.1	+12.4	(+)	-29.8	-3.5	-0.8	-0.5
1996 June*	26.17	1.53	24.64	11.14	8.71	0.38	2.05	5.75	7.56	0.10	0.09	1.64	0.50	26.79
July	21.13	1.20	19.93	9.92	7.61	0.28	2.03	4.79	5.14	0.00	0.07	1.33	0.42	21.68
August	20.62	1.21	19.41	9.76	7.12	0.33	2.31	4.30	5.28	0.01	0.07	1.34	0.44	21.19
Total	67.93	3.94	63.98	30.82	23.43	0.99	6.40	14.84	17.98	0.12	0.22	4.31	1.36	69.66
1997 June*	26.83	1.60	25.23	8.86	7.35	0.14	1.37	7.93	8.28	0.07	0.09	1.46	0.53	27.22
July	22.25	1.33	20.92	7.73	6.03	0.11	1.60	6.46	6.61	0.04	0.07	1.25	0.40	22.57
August p	21.47	1.27	20.20	7.69	5.81	0.06	1.83	6.14	6.25	0.05	0.07	1.27	0.37	21.84
Total	70.55	4.20	66.35	24.29	19.19	0.31	4.80	20.53	21.13	0.16	0.24	3.99	1.29	71.63
Per cent change	+3.9	+6.5	+3.7	-21.2	-18.1	-68.9	-25.0	+38.3	+17.6	+30.3	+6.2	-7.6	-5.2	+2.8

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

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

3. Including Slurry.

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

5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

Twh

			Public distribution system							Other generators		All electricity suppliers			
			Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers					Losses and		Losses and			
			Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1992			301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.84	0.82	13.02	315.24	23.79	291.45
1993			305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994			309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.61	1.85	11.76	322.73	30.95	291.78
1995			314.66	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.02	1.01	14.62	330.68	28.45	302.23
1996			327.53	28.66	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.35	0.94	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
Per cent change			+4.1	+5.9	+3.9	+2.0	+4.3	+5.2	+5.2	+2.1	-6.7	+5.4	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0
1996	January	Augus	211.38	18.73	192.65	61.78	56.13	68.66	6.08	10.38	0.58	9.80	221.77	19.32	202.45
1997	January	Augus	210.24	18.45	191.79	60.44	59.93	65.66	5.76	10.30	0.60	9.70	220.53	19.04	201.49
Per cent change			-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-2.2	+6.8	-4.4	-5.3	-0.8	+2.6	-1.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.5
1996	June*		26.79	2.17	24.62	8.62	7.66	7.68	0.67	1.54	0.09	1.45	28.33	2.26	26.07
	July		21.68	1.61	20.08	7.18	6.42	5.96	0.52	1.17	0.12	1.04	22.85	1.73	21.12
	August		21.19	1.51	19.68	7.15	6.10	5.86	0.57	1.15	0.11	1.05	22.34	1.61	20.72
Total			69.66	5.29	64.38	22.94	20.17	19.51	1.76	3.86	0.32	3.54	73.52	5.61	67.91
1997	June*		27.22	1.70	25.52	8.58	8.44	7.83	0.67	1.56	0.07	1.50	28.78	1.77	27.01
	July		22.57	3.13	19.44	6.49	6.56	5.89	0.50	1.21	0.11	1.11	23.78	3.24	20.54
	August p		21.84	2.19	19.65	7.02	6.35	5.74	0.55	1.19	0.14	1.04	23.03	2.33	20.70
Total			71.63	7.02	64.61	22.09	21.35	19.46	1.72	3.97	0.32	3.65	75.60	7.34	68.26
Per cent change			+2.8	+32.9	+0.4	-3.7	+5.8	-0.3	-2.2	+2.8	-1.1	+3.1	+2.8	+30.9	+0.5

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

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

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

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 11 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1997.
2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks.
3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum Crude	Petroleum Products ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	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):																
1992		14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620		
1993		13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997		
1994		10.8	46.7	20.9	3.0	1.5	82.9	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810		
1995		11.5	44.1	17.4	1.3	1.4	75.7	601	3,236	1,542	105	408	5,892	5,571		
1996		12.7	44.8	17.8	1.4	1.4	78.2	694	4,035	1,822	117	391	7,059	6,648		
Per cent change		+ 10.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 15.4	24.7	+ 18.2	+ 11.7	- 4.3	+ 19.8	+ 19.3		
1995	3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.8	0.3	0.4	20.3	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,449		
	4th quarter	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	340	19	95	1,453	1,345		
1996	1st quarter	2.9	10.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	19.0	165	883	431	39	112	1,631	1,525		
	2nd quarter	3.3	11.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	20.3	189	1,027	480	37	83	1,816	1,707		
	3rd quarter	3.0	11.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	19.5	159	1,028	408	21	94	1,709	1,602		
	4th quarter	3.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	181	1,098	504	19	101	1,903	1,814		
1997	1st quarter	4.3	10.0	3.9	0.4	0.4	19.0	208	902	368	32	118	1,627	1,534		
	2nd quarter	3.6	12.9	3.7	0.4	0.3	20.9	181	996	334	28	98	1,637	1,526		
Per cent change		+ 8.3	12.0	- 22.2	- 17.3	- 5.6	+ 2.6	- 4.1	- 2.9	- 30.5	- 25.8	+ 17.5	- 9.9	- 10.6		
EXPORTS (fob):																
1992		0.8	58.6	26.1	-	-	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	-	6,879	6,879		
1993		1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	-	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	-	8,397	8,397		
1994		1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	-	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	-	8,991	8,991		
1995		0.9	86.4	25.7	0.9	-	113.9	70	6,428	2,621	54	-	9,174	9,174		
1996		1.0	84.0	28.0	1.4	-	114.3	82	7,485	3,289	65	2	10,923	10,923		
Per cent change		+ 7.7	- 2.8	+ 9.0	43.6	-	+ 0.3	+ 16.4	16.4	+ 25.5	+ 20.2	-	+ 19.1	+ 19.1		
1995	3rd quarter	0.2	20.8	5.7	0.2	-	27.0	16	1,486	565	14	-	2,081	2,081		
	4th quarter	0.3	21.5	6.8	0.3	-	28.8	21	1,617	713	13	-	2,365	2,365		
1996	1st quarter	0.3	21.9	6.4	0.3	-	29.0	21	1,806	738	17	-	2,582	2,582		
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.9	6.9	0.4	-	27.5	17	1,749	791	20	-	2,578	2,578		
	3rd quarter	0.2	20.2	7.3	0.2	-	27.8	18	1,758	825	12	1	2,613	2,613		
	4th quarter	0.3	22.0	7.4	0.3	-	30.0	26	2,171	935	17	1	3,150	3,150		
1997	1st quarter	0.3	20.0	6.5	0.4	-	27.2	26	1,877	787	20	-	2,710	2,710		
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.2	6.7	0.5	-	26.6	17	1,494	735	19	-	2,265	2,265		
Per cent change		+ 0.6	- 3.4	- 2.6	+ 4.2	-	- 3.1	+ 0.8	- 14.6	- 7.2	- 3.0	-	- 12.2	- 12.2		
NET EXPORTS:																
1992		- 13.4	7.3	3.8	- 5.5	- 1.4	- 9.2	- 681	668	690	- 395	- 369	- 87	258		
1993		- 12.0	13.4	9.1	- 3.7	- 1.4	5.3	- 658	1,069	1,383	- 299	- 426	1,069	1,400		
1994		- 9.7	39.3	9.2	- 2.1	- 1.5	35.4	- 523	2,853	1,087	- 185	- 388	2,843	3,181		
1995		- 10.6	42.4	8.2	- 0.4	- 1.4	38.2	- 531	3,192	1,080	- 51	- 408	3,281	3,602		
1996		- 11.8	39.2	10.1	-	- 1.4	36.1	- 612	3,450	1,467	- 52	- 389	3,863	4,274		
1995	3rd quarter	- 2.6	8.8	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.4	6.6	- 136	630	157	- 10	- 76	565	631		
	4th quarter	- 2.9	10.2	3.4	-	- 0.3	10.3	- 147	787	373	- 6	- 95	912	1,020		
1996	1st quarter	- 2.7	11.1	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.4	9.9	- 144	924	307	- 23	- 112	952	1,058		
	2nd quarter	- 3.1	8.4	2.2	-	- 0.4	7.1	- 172	723	311	- 18	- 83	762	871		
	3rd quarter	- 2.8	8.5	3.0	-	- 0.4	8.3	- 141	730	417	- 9	- 94	904	1,011		
	4th quarter	- 3.2	11.1	3.1	0.1	- 0.3	10.7	- 155	1,073	431	- 2	- 100	1,246	1,335		
1997	1st quarter	- 4.0	9.9	2.6	-	- 0.4	8.2	- 182	975	419	- 12	- 117	1,083	1,176		
	2nd quarter	- 3.4	6.4	3.1	0.1	- 0.3	5.8	- 164	497	401	- 9	- 98	627	738		

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

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

PRICES

TABLE 26. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain¹

Fuel	Size of consumer	1995				1996				1997	
		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter
COAL (£per GJ)	Small	2.33	2.23	2.07	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.08
	Medium	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.66
	Large	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24
	All consumers: Average	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.31
	10% decile ²	1.45	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.44
	median ²	2.15	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.86
	90% decile ²	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.65	2.75	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.6	101.8	106.0	102.7	110.2	110.0	102.8
	Medium	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.4	98.5	97.6	95.3	102.1	101.4	92.2
	Large	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3	86.8	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.9	81.8
	Of which: Extra large	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8	83.6	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.6	79.8
	Moderately large	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5	92.7	96.3	91.7	101.6	97.1	85.6
	All consumers: Average	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0	92.8	95.1	91.5	102.2	98.1	88.2
	10% decile ²	85.0	86.3	79.8	81.9	91.7	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	82.9
	median ²	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3	101.8	101.9	100.9	106.3	104.7	94.9
	90% decile ²	105.6	104.6	104.8	111.2	121.3	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	112.1
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	154.1	153.4	149.8	157.0	164.7	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.9	168.5
	Medium	142.0	142.6	145.0	150.3	156.9	161.2	163.5	177.9	176.4	160.5
	Large	126.5	131.0	130.5	137.3	149.8	152.3	156.7	171.9	168.1	151.3
	All consumers: Average	129.5	133.3	133.1	139.7	151.2	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.7	153.2
	10% decile ²	126.5	129.7	128.9	131.0	139.7	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.6	143.0
	median ²	140.6	142.3	140.9	147.0	161.7	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.4
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.51	5.88	5.97	6.36	6.34	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.12	5.58
	Medium	5.00	4.44	4.39	4.83	4.83	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.49	4.15
	Large	3.83	3.43	3.39	3.67	3.80	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.59	3.09
	Of which: Extra large	3.34	2.97	2.89	3.14	3.35	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.25	2.66
	Moderately large	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.08	4.15	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.43
	All consumers: Average	4.28	3.83	3.79	4.12	4.21	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.50
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	1.143	1.109	1.146	1.038	0.960	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.886	0.873
	Medium	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.758	0.673	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.688	0.674
	Large	0.739	0.666	0.584	0.564	0.451	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.455	0.451
	All consumers: ⁵ Average	0.784	0.703	0.613	0.600	0.494	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.496	0.483
	Firm	0.889	0.807	0.740	0.714	0.546	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.567	0.563
	Interruptible	0.668	0.602	0.505	0.503	0.433	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.424
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Tariff	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.330	1.373	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.294
	10% decile ²	0.848	0.824	0.708	0.601	0.542	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.510
	median ²	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.980	0.883	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.809	0.805
	90% decile ²	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.496	1.434	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.370	1.315
	All consumers: Average ⁶	95.5	98.0	86.3	91.0	98.4	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	86.2
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)										
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷	All consumers: Average ⁶	147.4	155.4	139.2	144.9	154.5	151.0	148.1	172.9	197.4	171.1
	All consumers: Average ⁶	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.6	128.5	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6

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

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

3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1997 the rates per tonne are £19.59 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £20.10 for Medium Fuel Oil and £29.30 for Gas Oil.

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

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

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

7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 28. Fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

1990 = 100

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal ²	Heavy fuel oil ²	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	Gas ³	Electricity ³	Total fuel	
		Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		99.8	84.5	104.5	109.0	104.2				
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	99.5				
Per cent change		-4.9	+10.4	-26.8	-3.5	-5.3				
1995	2nd quarter	89.0	119.2	94.2	104.2	103.7	95.3	109.4	107.2	
	3rd quarter	86.1	107.3	82.7	100.9	97.6	86.4	107.4	102.3	
	4th quarter	81.7	108.9	79.9	112.9	104.5	79.2	107.6	101.1	
1996	1st quarter	83.8	121.9	72.3	113.6	105.4	69.7	107.1	100.8	
	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.4	100.8	96.3	65.2	106.0	99.7	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.7	98.4	93.6	64.2	104.8	98.0	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.3	102.7	98.9	
1997	1st quarter	81.6	128.8	68.7	108.6	102.5	66.4	102.1	98.0	
	2nd quarter p	81.4	115.8	67.3	93.2	90.9	68.1	98.2	94.0	
Per cent change		-1.6	-7.3	+4.5	-7.5	-5.7	+4.5	-7.4	-5.7	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator ⁴	
1992		89.5	75.8	93.8	97.9	93.6			111.4	
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6			115.0	
1994		79.2	83.4	88.7	94.2	90.9			116.9	
1995		72.5	95.0	75.4	91.0	87.7			119.8	
1996		66.9	101.8	53.6	85.3	80.6			123.4	
Per cent change		-7.7	+7.2	-29.0	-6.3	-8.1			+3.0	
1995	2nd quarter	74.4	99.7	78.8	87.1	86.7	79.7	91.5	89.6	119.6
	3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	69.1	84.3	81.5	72.2	89.6	85.4	119.8
	4th quarter	67.6	90.1	66.1	93.4	86.4	65.5	89.0	83.6	120.9
1996	1st quarter	68.5	99.6	59.1	92.8	86.1	57.0	87.5	82.4	122.4
	2nd quarter	67.4	101.9	52.5	82.2	78.6	53.2	86.5	81.3	122.6
	3rd quarter	66.5	97.2	49.9	79.7	75.7	52.0	84.8	79.3	123.6
	4th quarter	65.1	107.5	53.0	86.3	81.9	52.4	82.3	79.3	124.8
1997	1st quarter	65.2	103.0	55.0	86.8	81.9	53.1	81.6	78.3	125.1
	2nd quarter p	64.7	92.1	53.5	74.1r	72.2r	54.1	78.0r	74.8	125.8r
Per cent change		-4.1 r	-9.6	+1.8 r	-9.9 r	-8.1 r	+1.8 r	-9.8 r	-8.1 r	+2.6 r

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. VAT is excluded.
2. Indices based on a survey of the prices of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain only as shown in Table 26.
3. Indices based on the average unit value of sales to industrial consumers.
4. GDP deflator at market prices and seasonally adjusted.

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ³	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers								
1992		110.5	106.8	115.8	84.7	110.3	110.5	110.4
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3
Per cent change		+1.0	+0.2	-0.4	+10.1	+0.3	+5.1	+2.8
1995	2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.7	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4
	3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.1	131.9	123.2
	4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7
1996	1st quarter	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.3	116.4	134.5	124.8
	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8
	2nd quarter p	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8
Per cent change		+1.6	-0.1	-3.6	-0.1	-2.1	+8.8	+4.0
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
								GDP deflator ⁴
1992		99.2	95.9	103.9	76.0	99.0	99.2	111.4
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	115.0
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	116.9
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	119.8
1996		98.4	91.3	97.5	80.3	94.3	111.7	123.4
Per cent change		-2.0	-2.8	-3.3	+6.9	-2.7	+2.0	+3.0
1995	2nd quarter	99.5	94.3	101.0	75.0	97.0	110.6	119.6
	3rd quarter	98.6	94.1	100.9	75.0	96.9	110.1	119.8
	4th quarter	100.7	93.2	99.9	75.2	96.1	108.1	120.9
1996	1st quarter	100.1	92.1	98.5	77.8	95.1	109.9	122.4
	2nd quarter	97.7	91.9	98.7	77.7	95.1	109.7	122.6
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.9	94.3	110.7	123.6
	4th quarter	99.4	90.3	95.0	86.7	92.8	116.7	124.8
1997	1st quarter	99.6	90.0	93.6	82.8	91.9	118.0	125.1
	2nd quarter p	96.7r	89.5	92.8	75.6r	90.7r	116.2r	125.8r
Per cent change		-1.0 r	-2.7 r	-6.0	-2.7 r	-4.5	+6.0 r	+2.6 r

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

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

3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.

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

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

		Motor spirit ¹				Standard		
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv ¹	grade burning oil ^{1,2}	Gas oil ^{1,3}	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴
		Pence per litre						1990 = 100
1992	January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1996	June	59.64	62.89	54.67	55.60	14.45	15.05	97.4
	July	59.49	62.89	54.34	55.22	14.63	15.43	101.3
	August	61.51	65.26	56.77	57.62	14.93	15.52	105.7
	September	63.04	66.64	58.24	58.79	17.05	17.51	113.6
	October	63.71	66.78	58.78	60.67	17.99	18.71	120.4
	November	64.26	67.34	59.25	60.85	16.79	17.62	110.0
	December	66.33	69.58	61.25	62.59	17.02	17.88	114.7
	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
	February	65.44	68.95	60.16	61.38	15.96	17.01	106.2
	March	64.24	68.17	58.97	60.33	14.62	15.40	96.3
	April	64.59	68.65	59.24	60.22	14.21	15.18	86.0
	May	64.91	68.98	59.41	60.30	13.94	15.44	90.9
	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.1r
	August p	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.6

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.

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

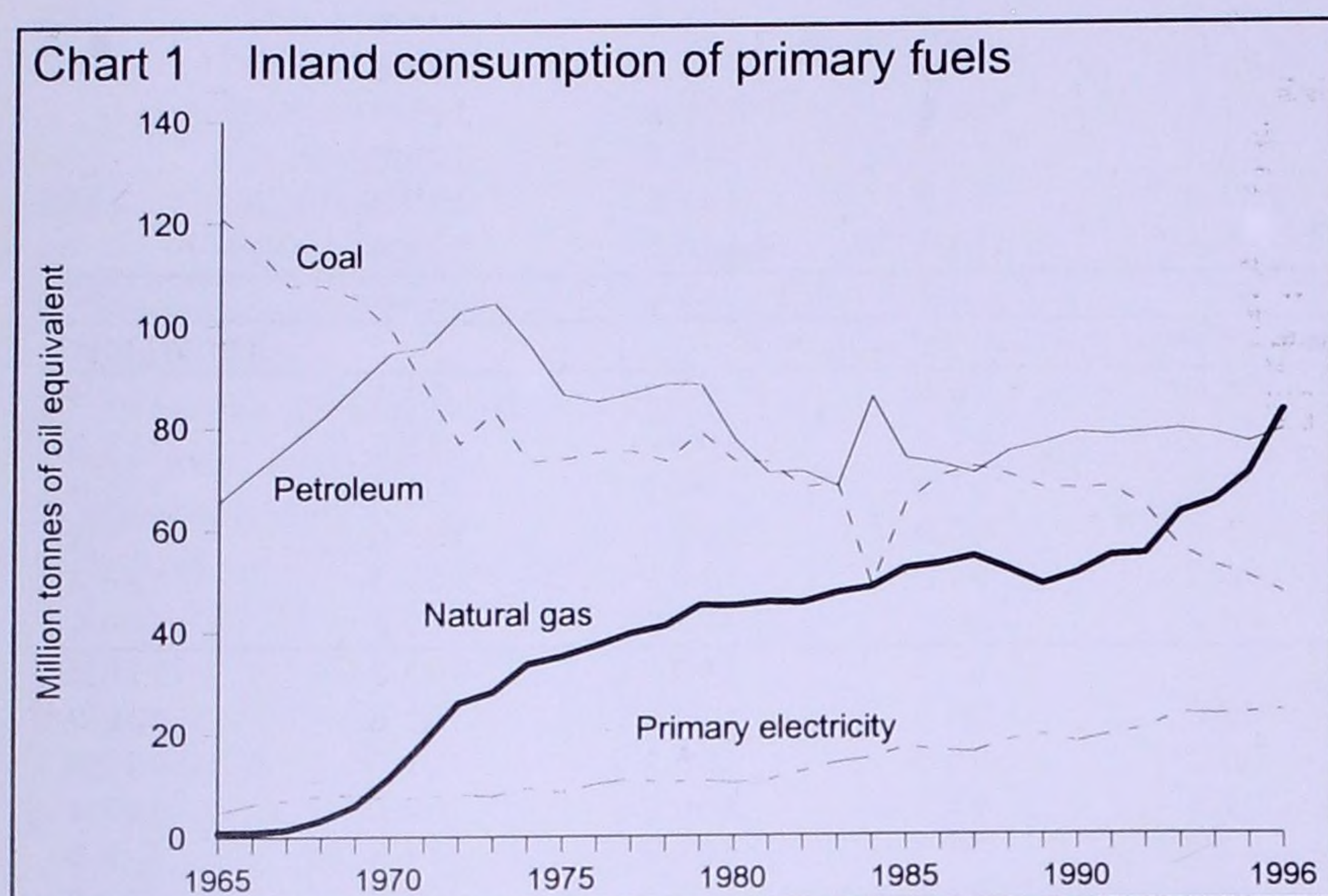
3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 percent VAT from 1 April 1994.

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

Developments in the Natural Gas Industry

Gas as part of overall energy consumption

Since natural gas first started to be extracted from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) in the early 1970s, it has been an increasingly important source of energy for industrial and domestic users in the UK. Chart 1 illustrates the trend in overall energy consumption of the four major sources of energy in the UK.



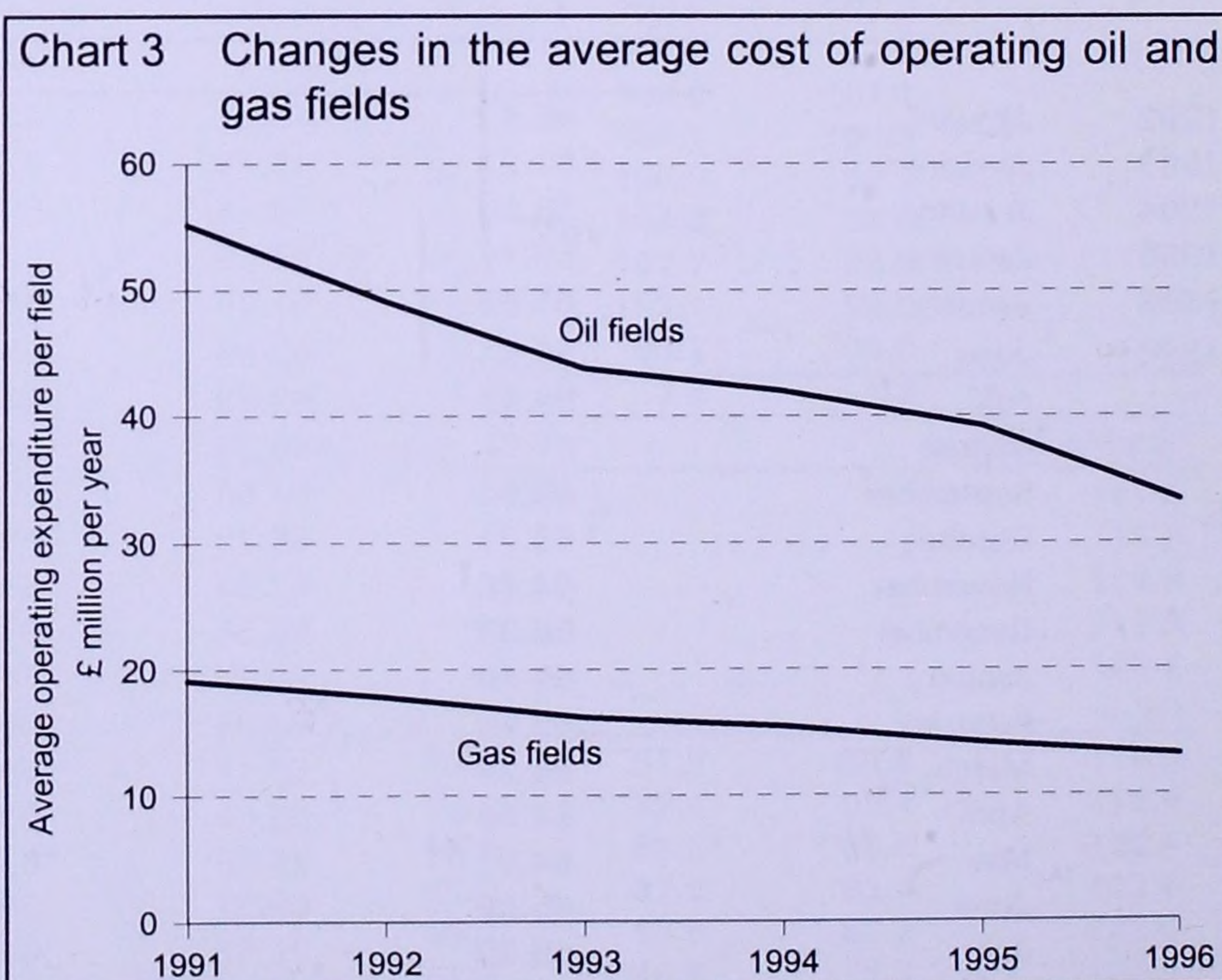
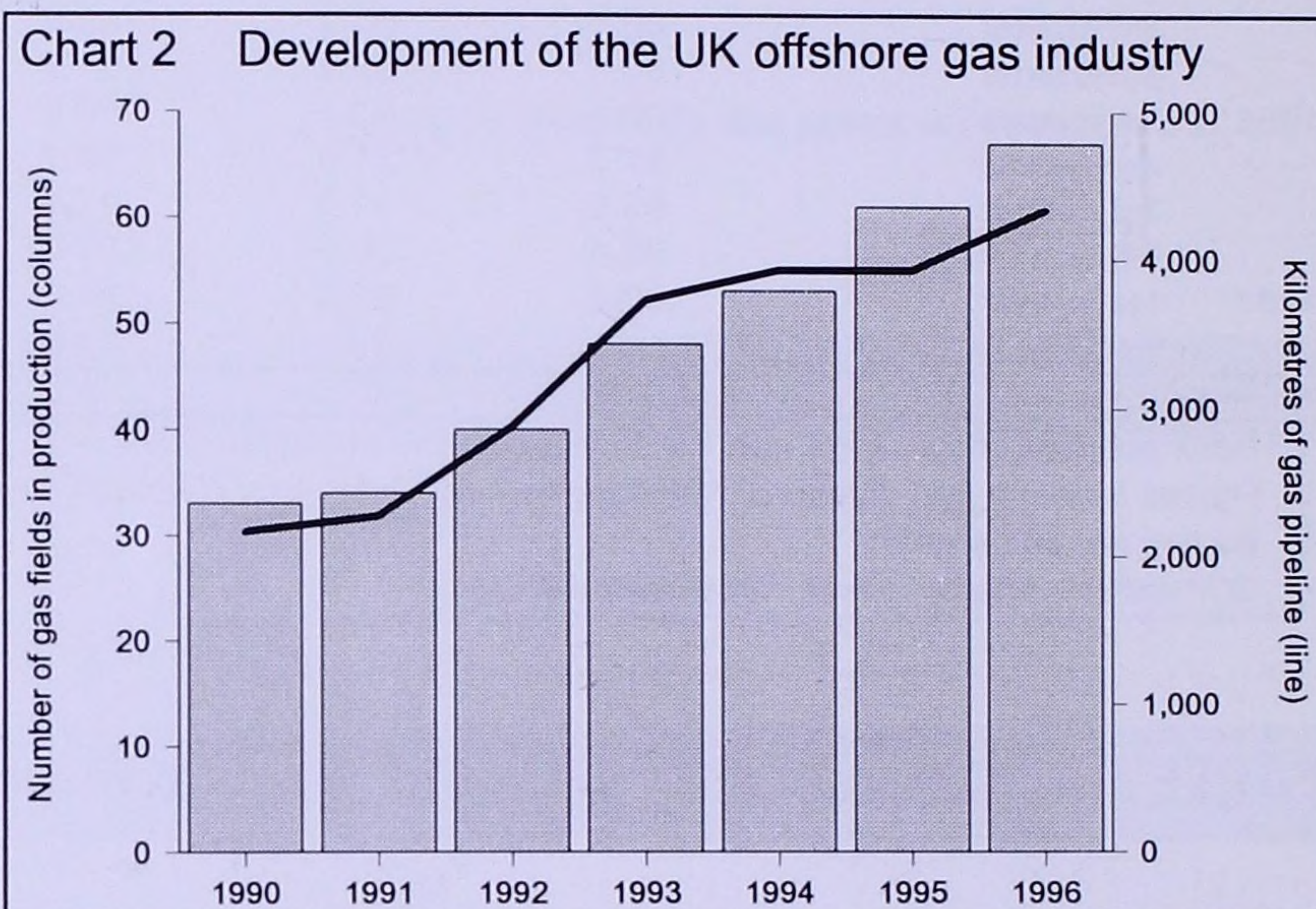
Consumption of gas has been steadily increasing since the 1970s (apart from in 1988, 1989 and 1992 when the winter months were relatively warm compared to other years and long-term averages), and reached a level of around 45 to 50 million tonnes of oil equivalent (50 to 55 billion m³ of gas) in the late 1980s. As illustrated in Chart 1, during the 1990s there has been a further marked increase in the use of gas in the UK, such that in 1996 gas was for the first time the main source of energy consumed in the UK, exceeding the levels of coal or petroleum used.

There are two aspects to this change in the pattern of energy use in the UK. First, the factors leading to increased demand, and second, those that allow the increased demand to be met by increased availability of gas from indigenous production from the UKCS. This article goes into recent developments in gas production and consumption to give some background to the key factors involved.

Gas production

As Chart 2 shows, the number of offshore gas fields in production on the UKCS has increased from 33 at the end of 1990 to 67 at the end of 1996, and the length of gas pipelines in operation has nearly doubled in the same period, with the bulk of this increase having occurred within the last few years. This reflects both a general increase in the level of oil and gas exploration and development activity in general, and the fact that recently, and with increasing frequency, fields discovered in the UKCS have tended to be either mainly gas fields or to contain significant levels of reserves of gas along with reserves of oil. Much of this increased activity has been in response to long-term purchase contracts being offered by power generators after the liberalization of the gas industry in the late 1980s.

Related to this increased activity is the fact that the introduction of new technology and new procedures has led to the oil and gas industry being able to achieve improved rates of recovery and improvements in the degree to which new reserves identified on the UKCS can be utilized. Chart 3 illustrates the impact of these new technologies in reducing the average operating costs per field during the 1990s, showing how it has become less costly to produce gas as a result. Average operating costs for gas producing fields have reduced by nearly a third during the 1990s, while the costs for operating oil fields (from which roughly a third of gas supplies are extracted as part of the process of production of crude oil) have reduced by nearly two-fifths over the same period. These have helped reduce the average unit cost of natural gas production from 22 pence per therm for gas fields that started production in 1980 to 14 pence per therm for gas fields that started production in 1991 to 1995.



Currently, the UK imports a small amount of gas, but only to the extent that around 98 per cent of gas consumed in the UK is from indigenous UK sources. The UK also exports some gas, either direct from the offshore fields themselves

(for example, gas from the Markham field in the southern North Sea is piped direct to the Netherlands) or via interconnector pipelines with other countries (for example, between the UK and Ireland). A new interconnector to Belgium is currently being constructed. Chart 4 shows the levels of gas imported and exported both as the physical amount of gas moving and also as percentages of total UK production, to illustrate the decreasing importance of imports in terms of the UK's total supply of gas. The net effect is such that the UK is currently almost self-sufficient in gas.

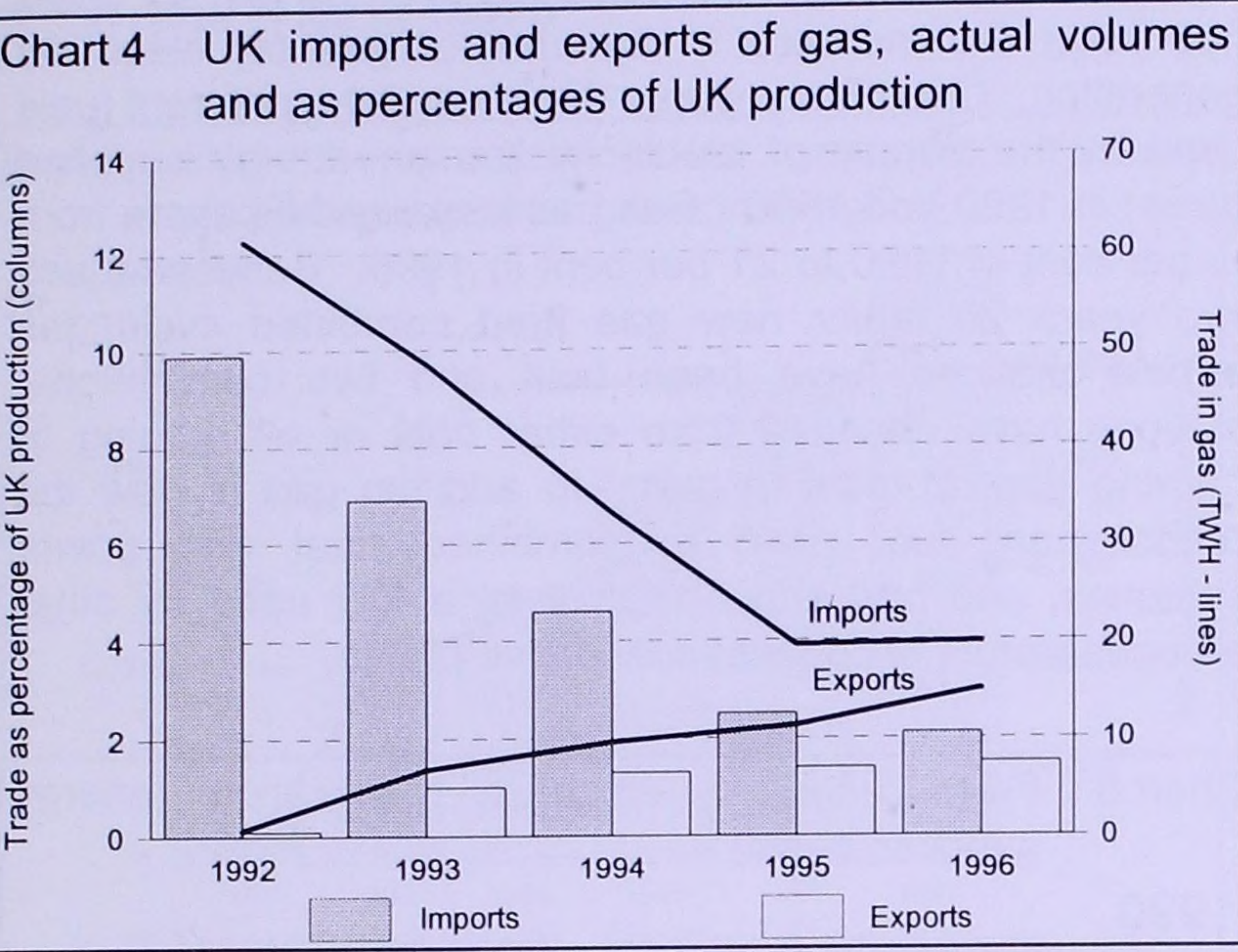


Chart 5 shows estimates of reserves of gas remaining in existing discoveries at the end of each year. These estimates are derived from an assessment of the scientific data for the individual fields that have been discovered. As well as geological data on the size of the field, the estimates take account of whether or not it would be economically viable for companies to extract the gas within the fields.

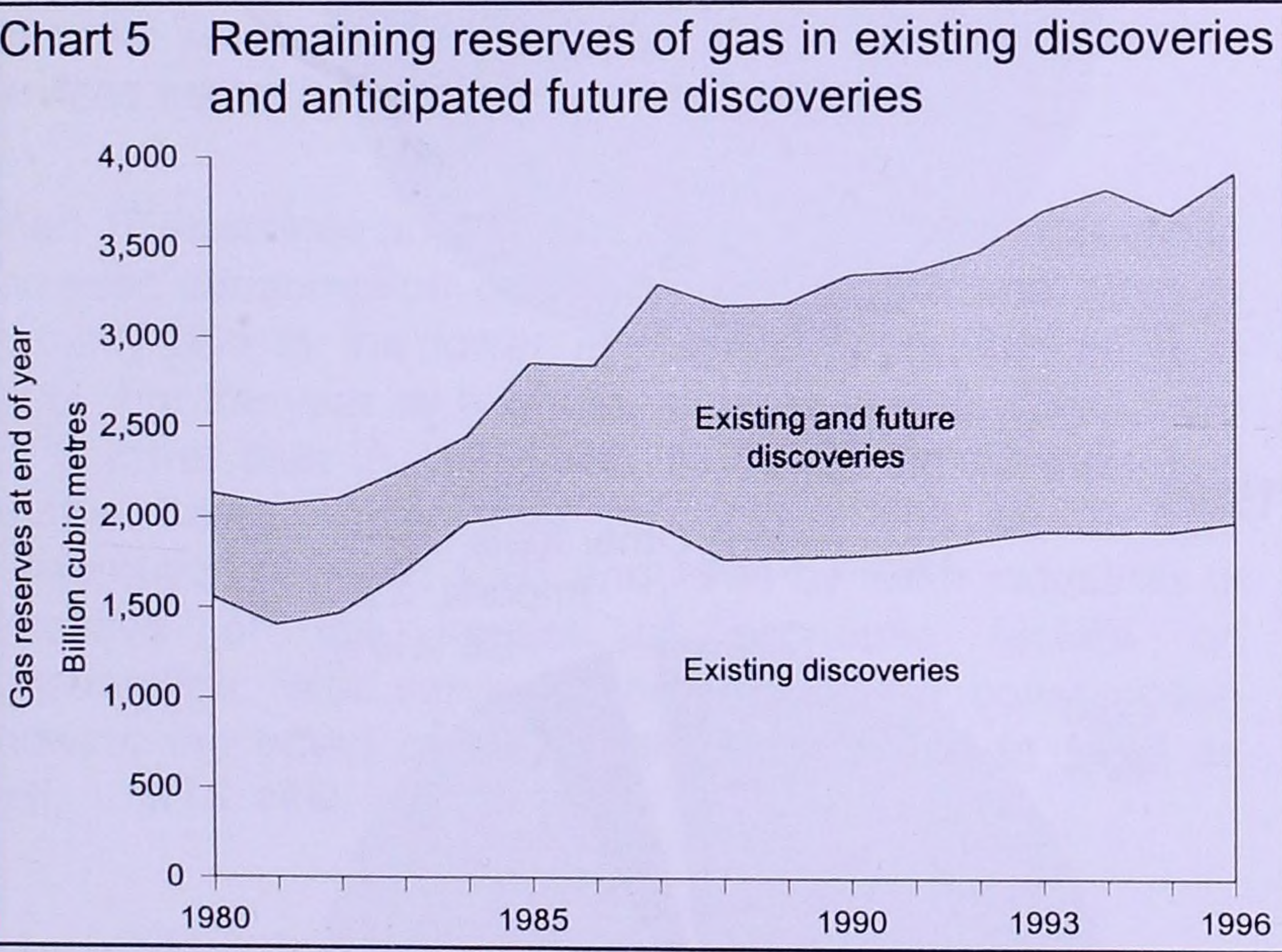
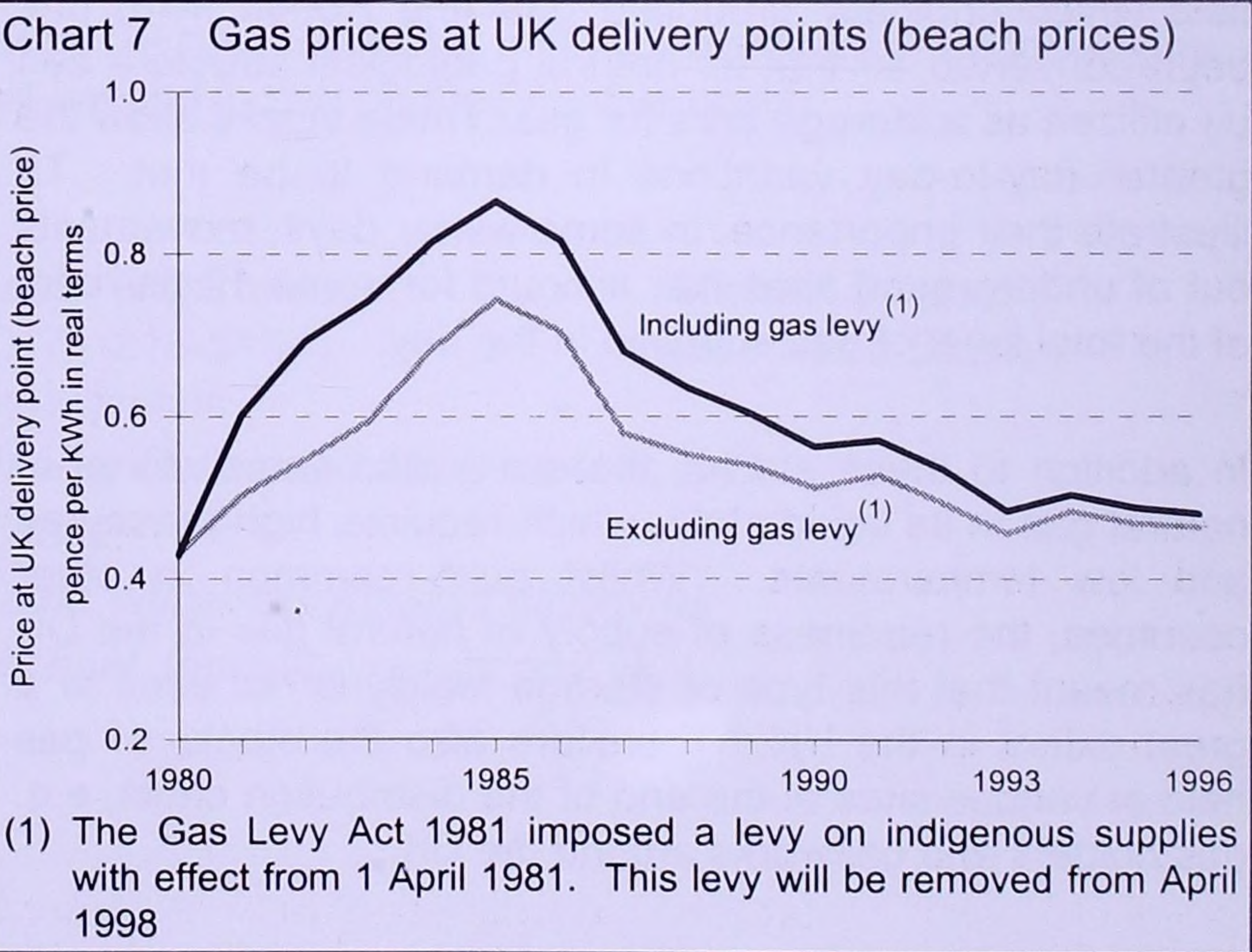
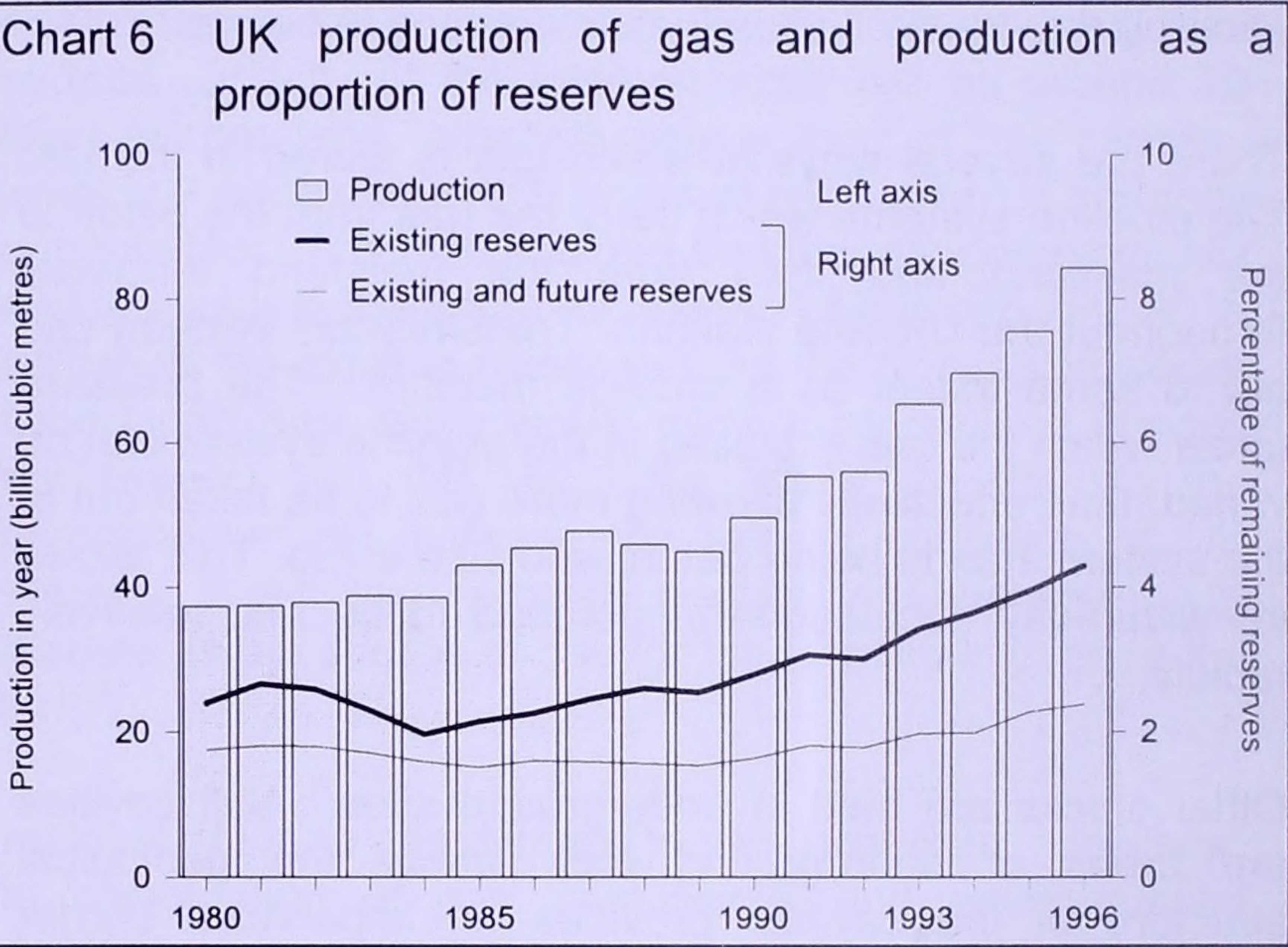


Chart 5 also shows estimates of gas reserves which have yet to be actually discovered. Again, these estimates use available geological data and make assumptions of the economic viability of exploiting the discoveries, but the figures are inevitably uncertain. The top line in Chart 5 thus represents the estimate at the end of each year of the maximum level of the UK's remaining gas reserves.

In most years since 1980, new discoveries and reassessments of undiscovered reserves have more than

made up for gas produced despite increasing production levels. As such, estimates of maximum remaining reserves have risen steadily and now stand more than 80% higher than 1980 levels. The main reasons for the changes in these estimates are that as time has passed new information about previously poorly explored areas of the UKCS has been obtained, and the application of new technology has made it possible to access more remote reserves and to extract more of the gas in place than before. New technology has thus allowed fields previously regarded as uneconomic to be reconsidered as viable commercial propositions.

Chart 6 shows the level of gas production in each year since 1980, along with the level of production expressed as a percentage of the remaining reserves of gas at the end of that year. For most of the 1980s the ratio of production to remaining reserves remained broadly constant at 2½ per cent for discovered reserves and 1¾ per cent for maximum reserves. However, in recent years the ratios have begun to rise, and by 1996 stood at 4¼ per cent and 2¼ per cent respectively, due to production increasing at a greater rate than the identification of new reserves of gas.



The fact that estimates of reserves have tended to rise over time in recent years due to new technology and new concepts is no guarantee that they will continue to rise in the future. Having said this, it is possible that significant future increases in the estimates of reserves will take place. The key factor of economic viability in the assessment of

reserves makes the estimates highly dependent on gas and oil prices (since gas is often produced in association with oil). These prices are significantly lower now (in real terms) than they were in the mid 1980s (see Chart 7 for beach gas prices), which makes the continuing increases in estimates of reserves all the more notable. If gas prices were to rise substantially in the future, it could have a significant impact on estimated reserves.

Stocks of gas

Natural gas is costly to store in its ordinary gaseous state due to its low energy/volume ratio. As such, the usual way for month-to-month variations in demand to be met is through direct increases or decreases in production. However, this does not mean that stocks of gas are unimportant. Starting up or ceasing production from a gas field is not a simple matter, especially with a third of the UK's gas production coming as a normal by-product of crude oil production. Similarly, there are the lengths of pipeline involved in transporting the gas from the fields to the mainland which have to be charged up with gas before use. Thus there is a need for some stocks of gas to act as a buffer to give the production side time to respond to changes in the level of demand from the consumption side, allowing day-to-day fluctuations in demand to be met.

There are several ways in which gas is stored in the UK. The pipeline systems which carry the gas from the fields to the mainland and then from the mainland terminals throughout the UK (the National Transmission system) can act to some extent as a storage medium. The pressure under which the gas is placed in the pipeline system can be varied, thus effectively allowing more gas to be taken out of the system than is being put in, and vice versa. This allows for within-day fluctuations in demand to be met relatively rapidly.

Other stocks are held in underground sites. Salt cavities are areas of underground rock where the geological structure of the cavities provides an impervious barrier allowing gas to be stored within them. Similarly, an offshore field which originally produced gas (the Rough field) has been converted so that its natural geological structure can be utilized as a storage area for gas. These stocks allow the greater day-to-day variations in demand to be met. To illustrate their importance, in some winter days, movements out of underground sites can account for some 12 per cent of the total level of gas supplied in the day.

In addition to these stocks, there are also some stores of natural gas in its liquid state, which requires high pressures and low temperatures. Whilst quite common in other countries, the readiness of supply of natural gas in the UK has meant that this type of storage facility is not used to a great extent in the UK. There are also the stocks of gas held at various sites at the end of the distribution chain, e.g. gas holders and gasworks around the UK.

Another way in which fluctuations in demand can be met is through the interruption of supplies to certain customers. Certain gas supply contracts allow customers to pay lower prices for their gas if they agree to gas suppliers being able to interrupt their supplies of gas under certain conditions, usually if there are network capacity constraints or at periods of high general demand.

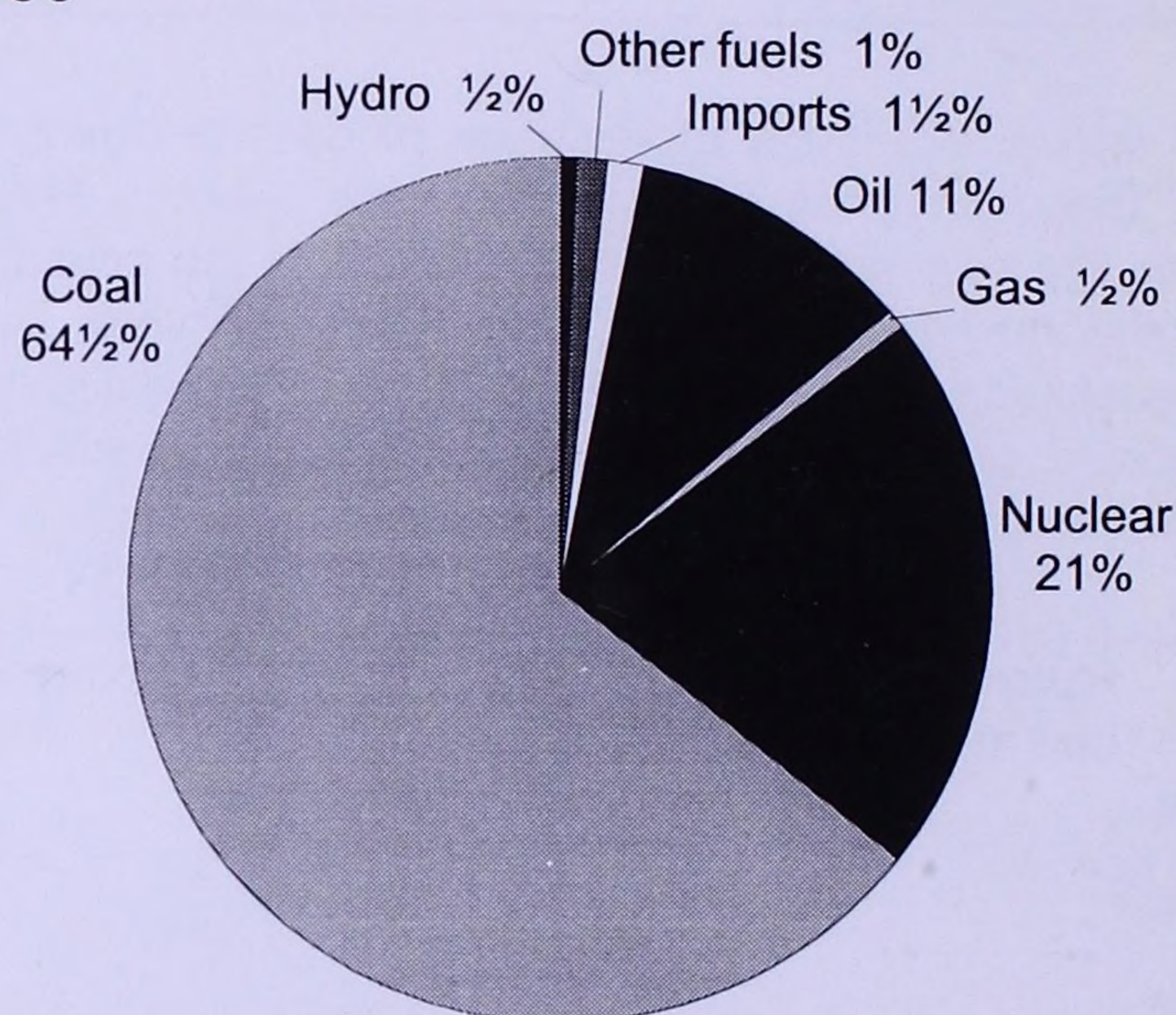
Together the stocks of gas and the use of interruptible supplies all help to ensure the security of supply to the final consumer. The usual pattern is for the levels of stocks to increase during the summer as a buffer whilst production at the fields is shut down, and then the stocks are used in a similar way in winter to help meet demand whilst production at fields restarts. Taken together, these facilities can contribute up to 30% of daily supplies required on a peak consumption winter day.

Gas supply and consumption

The main feature of gas consumption over the last six years has been the increase in the use of gas for electricity generation. Chart 8 compares the level of the different fuels used in the supply of electricity (on an energy supplied basis) in 1990 and 1996. Gas has increased its share from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 1996. Between these two years 20 major new gas fired combined cycle gas turbine stations have been built and two conventional stations have changed from either coal or oil burning to burning gas, at least in part. In addition gas is now the predominant fuel used in combined heat and power schemes, and has grown rapidly as a fuel used by other autogenerators in conventional power plants.

Chart 8 Fuels used in electricity generation (energy supplied basis)

1990



1996

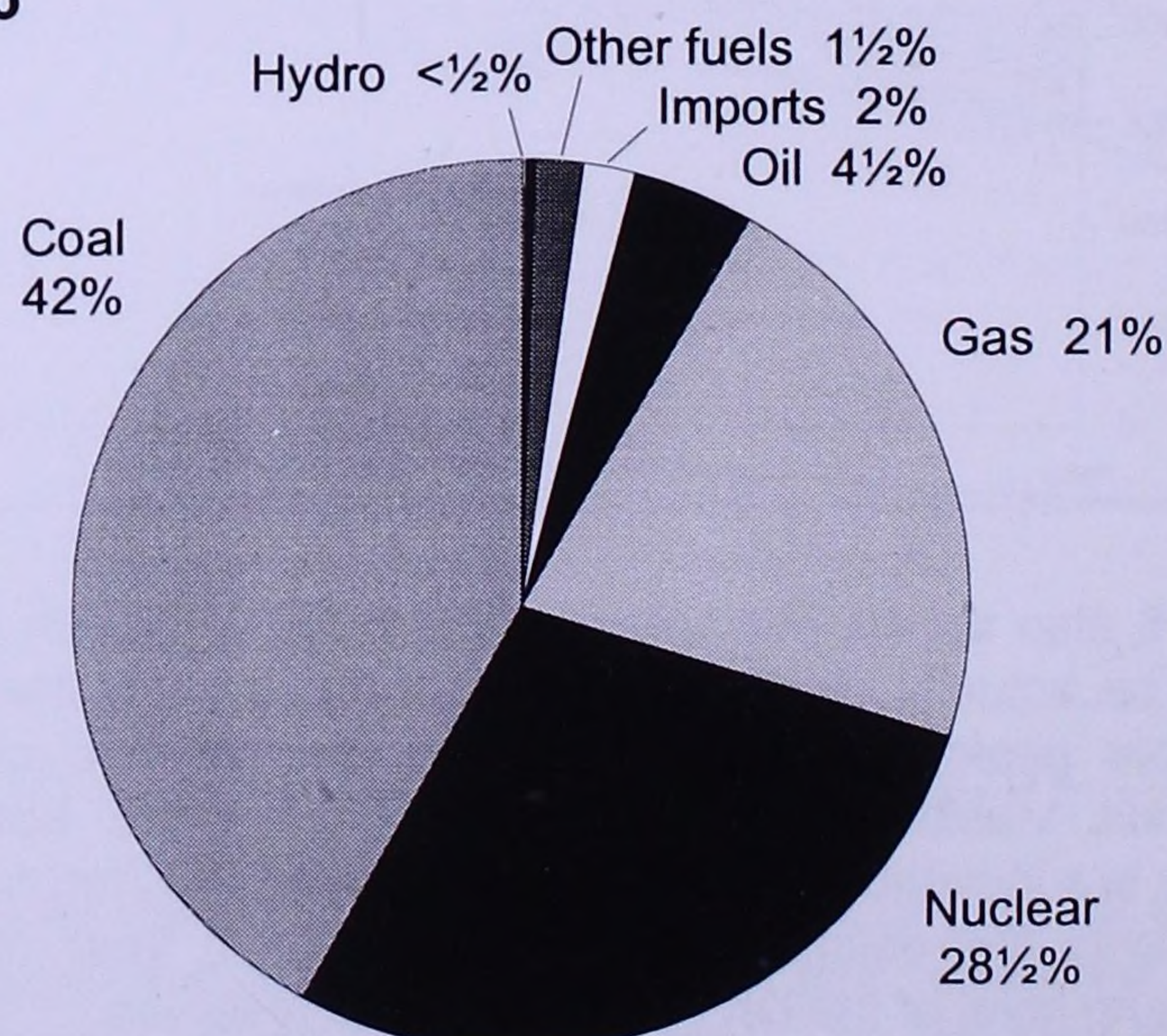
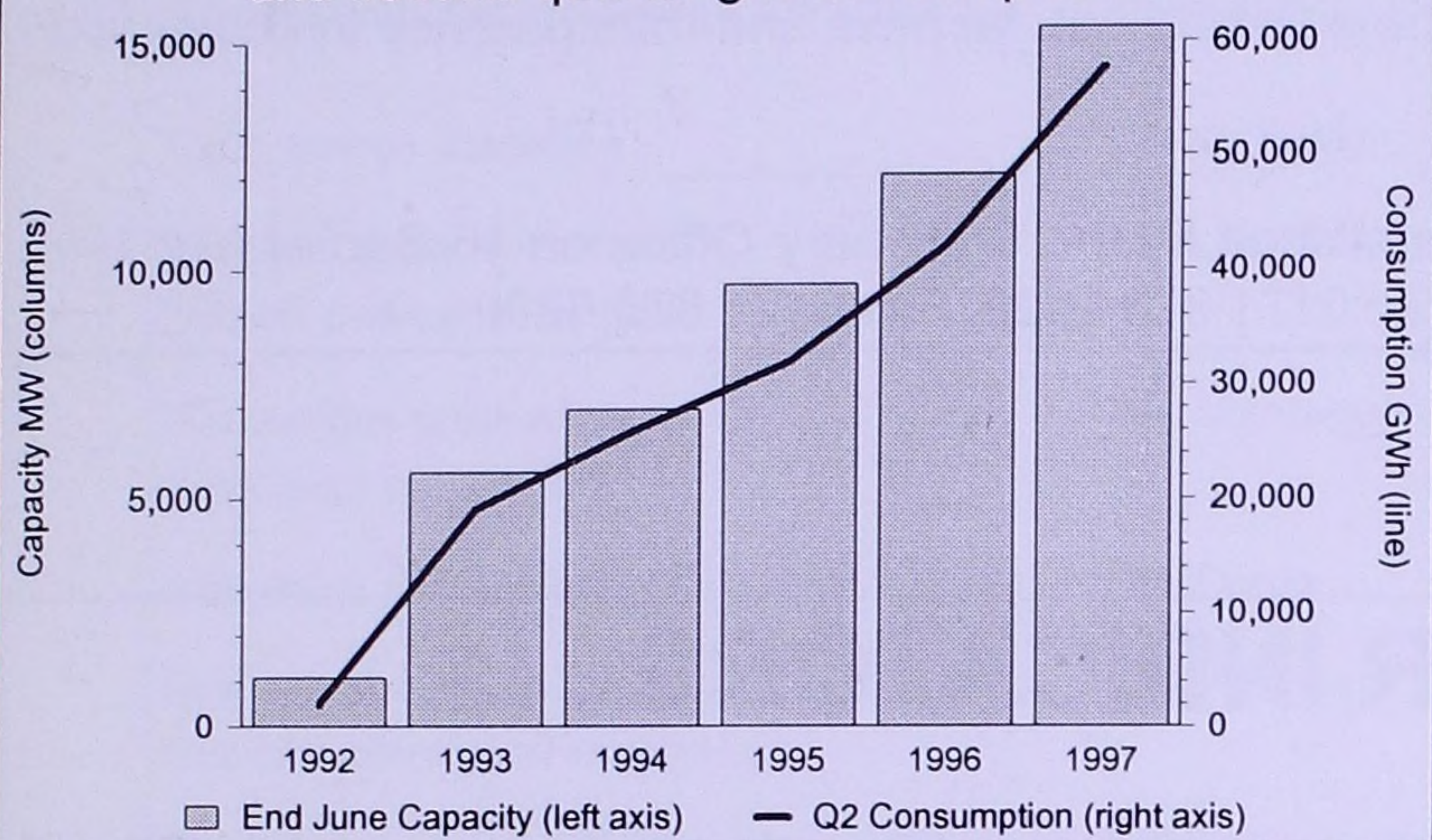


Chart 9 shows the growth in total gas fired capacity operated by major power producers from around 1,000 MW in June 1992 to 15,300 MW in June 1997. At the same time the use of gas for electricity generation has kept pace with the growth in capacity to reach 58,000 GWh in Q2 1997. Gas fired electricity plant are increasingly used to meet base-load electricity demand alongside nuclear stations leaving coal fired and oil-fired plant to be called upon to meet peak demand. However, there remains an element of seasonality in the demand for gas at power stations since the summer quarters are the chosen times for maintenance. In this way gas consumption for generation is likely to reach 63,000 GWh in Q4 of 1997

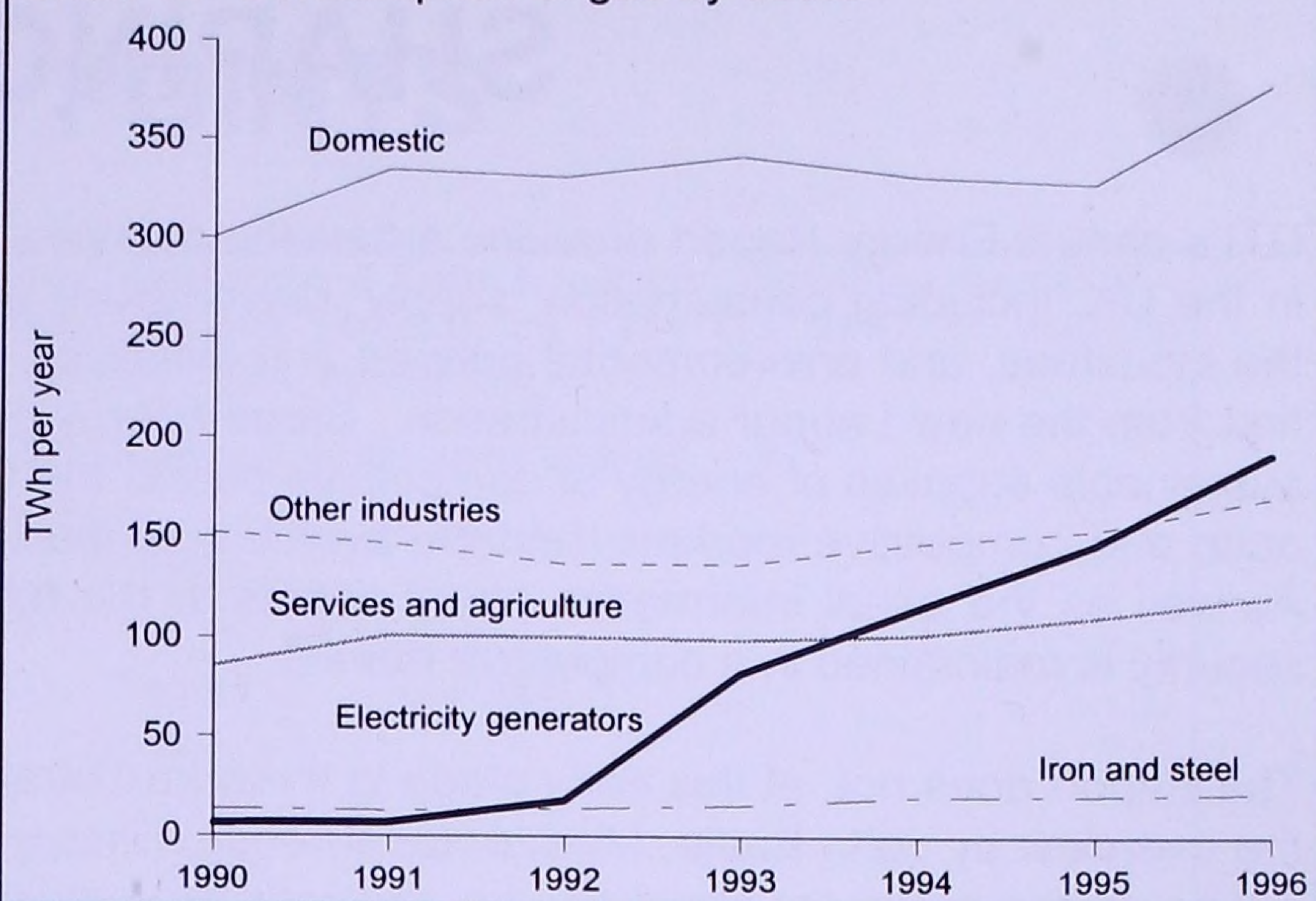
Chart 9 End-June gas-fired power generation capacity and second quarter gas consumption



In other sectors, demand by households has tended to grow at a rate slightly above the rate of increase in the number of domestic customers reflecting both a continuing switch into gas from other forms of heating, and also higher comfort levels (i.e. houses being heated to higher temperatures) leading to increased consumption. In any one year the consumption of gas by households is heavily influenced by temperatures. Similarly, consumption of gas by the industrial sector is influenced by economic activity and the services sector by both activity and temperature.

Chart 10 illustrates both these points. The sharp increase in domestic consumption of gas between 1995 and 1996 is primarily due to the lower average temperatures seen in 1996. For the year as a whole, average temperatures were 1.1°C lower than in 1995, with 10 out of the 12 individual months being colder than in 1995. The dip in gas consumption between 1991 and 1994 by other industries is indicative of the impact of economic factors on consumption, with services and agricultural consumption showing the effect of the lower temperatures in 1996 as well.

Chart 10 Consumption of gas by sector



The future

Exports of gas from the UK will start to increase towards the end of 1998 as the interconnector pipeline between the UK and Belgium starts to come into operation. This will have a significant effect on the rate of depletion of UK gas reserves, the actual effect will be dependent on the degree of utilization of the connector's capacity. When completed, the total capacity of the interconnector will be around 20 billion m³ per year, although only a third of this capacity (equal to 7 per cent of 1996 levels of production) is currently contracted for. It is also planned that the interconnector will provide a path in the future for imports of gas into the UK, in addition to the existing pipelines from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea which would allow for increased imports from Norway into the UK. So, whilst exports via the interconnector will increase the rate of utilization of UK reserves, it will also provide a path to supplement UK reserves as the source of gas for future consumption in the UK.

The level of future gas demand is very uncertain. However, the combination of gas' commercial and environmental advantages suggest that demand could continue to rise, particularly in the power generation sector. The degree to which UK gas demand is met by indigenous or imported gas will depend in part on their relative costs.

Kevin Williamson
(0171-215-5184)

Michael J Janes
(0171-215-5186)

Statisticians

Energy Policy and Analysis Unit, DTI

E-mail:

Kevin.Williamson@epad.dti.gov.uk

Michael.Janes@epad.dti.gov.uk

The Energy Report 1997, Volume 1

SHAPING CHANGE

DTI's annual Energy Report provides a detailed overview of developments in the different sectors of the energy market in the UK, including consumption, supply, Government and regulatory decisions, structural and ownership changes in the industries, and environmental policies and initiatives. The 1997 Volume 1 of the Report, **Shaping Change**, is the first from the new Labour administration. Broad energy policy remains much as before - to ensure secure, diverse, and sustainable supplies of energy at competitive prices: the Government believes that these objectives are best secured in open and competitive markets, and the evolution of the UK energy sector towards full competition therefore continues. As well as the usual information about events in the different sectors, the Report also looks in detail at how supply security is maintained in a competitive market.

The Report does not, at this early stage in the administration, set out or forecast significant detail changes in policy: but the overview by John Battle, Minister for Science, Energy, and Industry, points to some areas to which the Government will be paying particular attention - for example, protection of the environment, fairness and transparency in competition, and protection of vulnerable groups.

The Energy Report 1997, Volume 1, **Shaping Change** was published by the Stationery Office on 16 September 1997, priced £35. To order your copy contact the Stationery Office Tel: 0171 873 9090, Fax 0171 873 8200

ENERGY SECTOR INDICATORS

In March 1996 the Department of the Environment published a set of Indicators of Sustainable Development for the UK. This preliminary set covered a wide range of topics, and included a set of energy indicators covering the depletion of fossil fuels, capacity of nuclear and renewable energy sources, energy use by sector and fuel prices. The DTI has now published a comprehensive set of energy indicators in this year's Energy Report Volume 1 "Shaping Change", with the aim of informing and stimulating debate on energy policy. We would like to hear your views on the usefulness of these indicators and for this reason we are making the relevant chapter of the Energy Report available as a stand-alone publication, copies of which are available free of charge from the DTI. (contact Gillian Purkis on 0171 215 2697, Fax 0171 215 2723)

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- **Resources** - depletion of oil and gas reserves, nuclear and renewable generating capacity
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- **Energy use** - energy intensity of final energy use, by sector
- **Energy prices** - industrial and domestic energy prices, including international comparisons
- **Competition** - measures of competition in energy markets
- **International comparisons** - energy production and use in OECD countries
- **Energy and the environment** - energy related atmospheric emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants
- **Standards of service** - industry performance against targets set by OFFER and OFGAS

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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.

ENERGY*trends*



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