ENERGY trends

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EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE NOW ON THE BACK PAGE

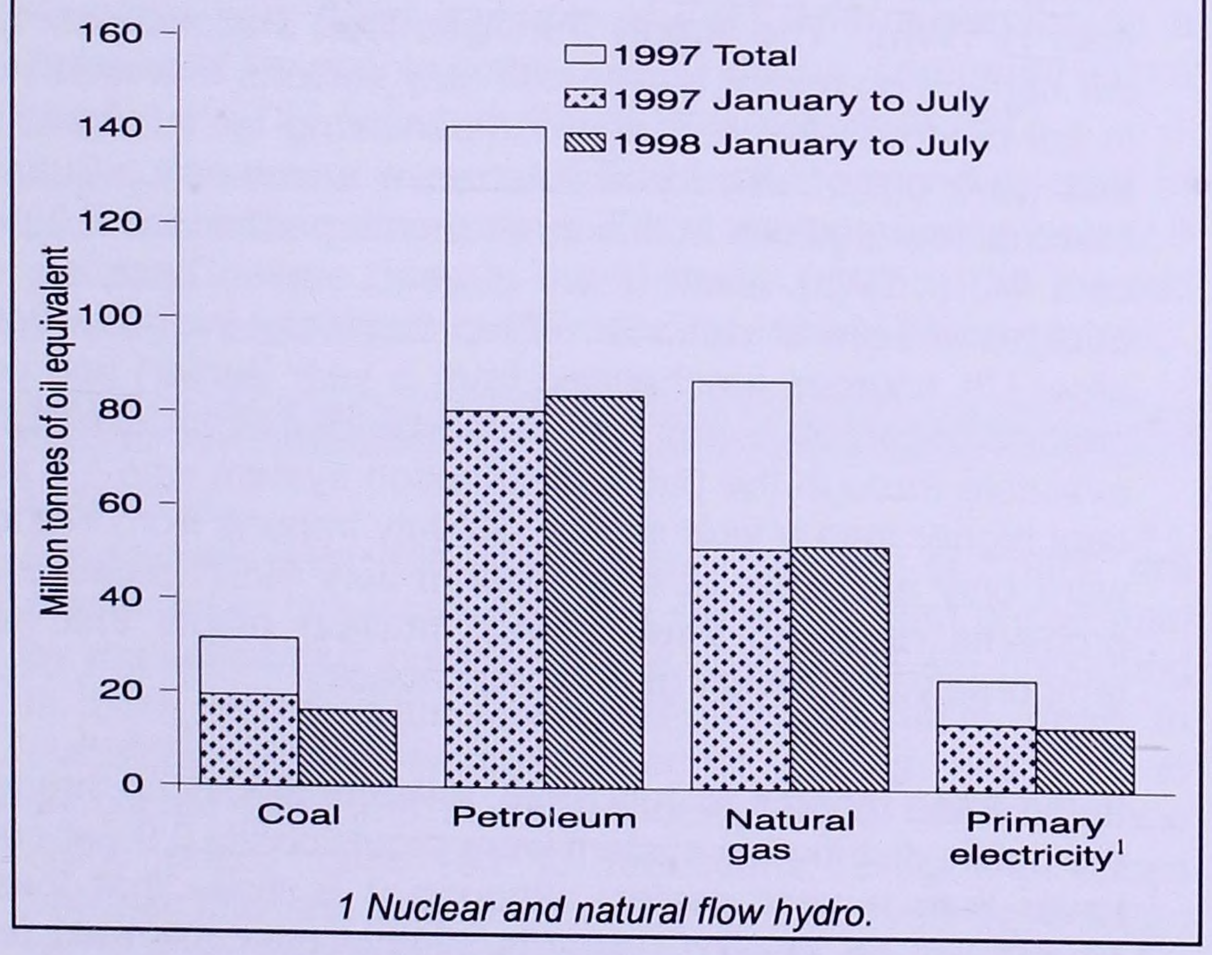
Cover photographs courtesy of British Petroleum.
Top right: BP Exploration - Wytch Farm Project, Dorset Gathering centres at Wytch Heath.
Bottom left: Production platform in BP's Magnus oilfield north-east of Shetland.

MAIN POINTS

* *Energy production in the three months to July 1998 was 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Coal and other solid fuels, and primary electricity fell by 16½ and 9½ per cent respectively, whilst petroleum and gas production rose by 7½ per cent and 3 per cent respectively.*
* *Primary energy consumption in the three months to July 1998, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 1½ per cent higher than in the same period a year ago.*
* *With coal production a sixth lower than a year earlier but coal consumption over 10 per cent higher through higher coal burn at power stations, imports of coal increased and coal stocks rose by less than would have been expected in mid summer.*
* *The UK had a net surplus of just over £0.4 billion in trade in fuels in the second quarter of 1998, £0.3 billion lower than the same period a year ago, with net exports of oil and petroleum products amounting to approximately £0.6 billion, down by just under £0.3 billion on a year ago.*
* *In volume terms the UK had a trade surplus of just over 4.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the second quarter of 1998.*
* *Average industrial prices for electricity fell by 4 per cent in real terms between the second quarter of 1997 and the second quarter of 1998. On the same basis gas prices rose by 2½ per cent, whilst overall industrial fuel prices were down by 4½ per cent.*
* *Crude oil prices have fallen throughout the first half of 1998 contributing to a 13½ per cent fall in the industrial price for heavy fuel oil between quarter 2 1997 and quarter 2 1998.*
* *An extended article, on energy data for European countries is featured on pages 20 to 24 of this issue.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Chart 1: Production of indigenous primary fuels



1 Nuclear and natural flow hydro.

Indigeneous production of primary fuels in the three months to July 1998 at 63.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 1.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Production of coal and other solid fuels, and nuclear production fell by 16.6 per cent and 9.8 per cent compared to a year ago, whilst petroleum and gas rose by 7.4 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the three months to July was 49.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of coal and other solid fuels and natural gas rose 9.6 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively, whilst petroleum consumption and nuclear consumption fell by 1.4 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively.

The average temperature during the period was 0.1 degrees Celsius colder than a year ago and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 1.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption coal and gas rose by 10.3 and 2.8 per cent respectively, whilst, petroleum and nuclear consumption fell by 0.6 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

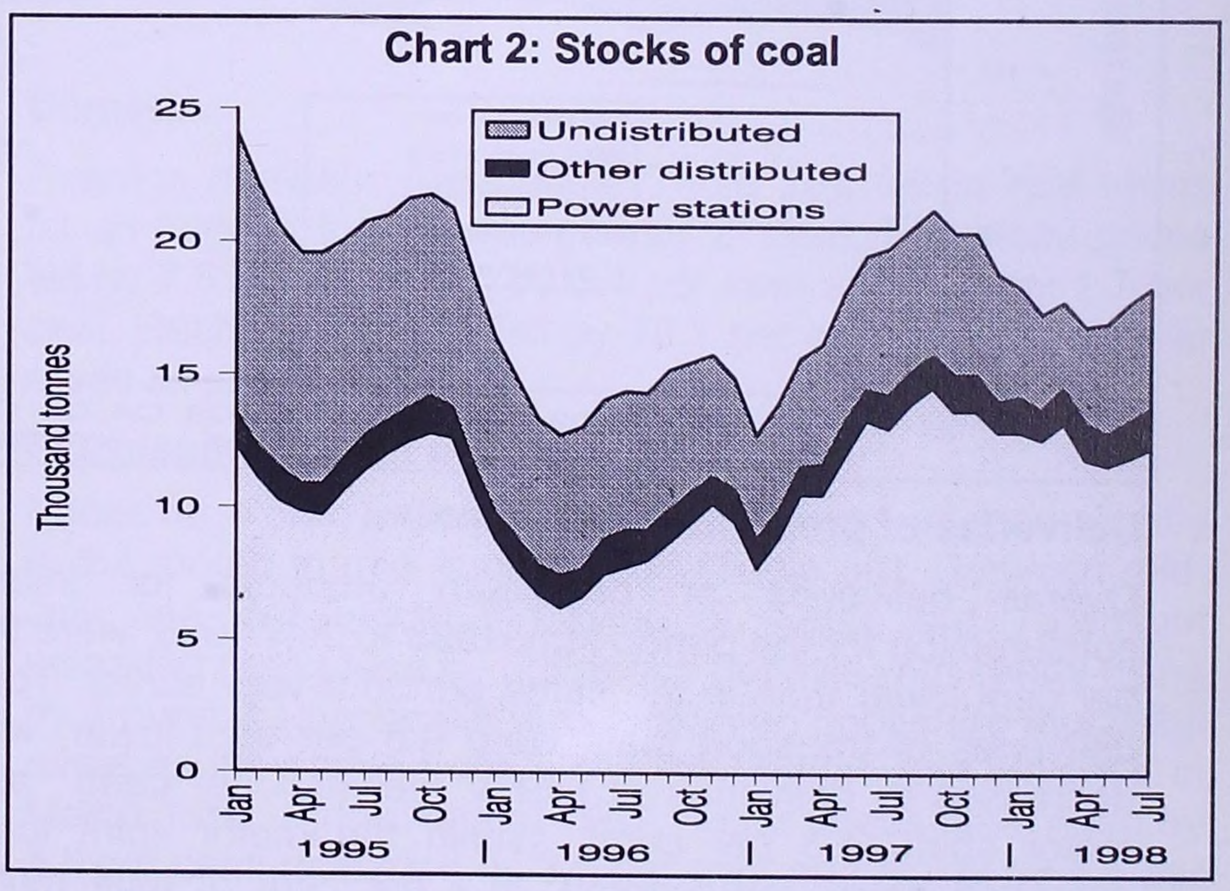
Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period May to July 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 16.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 10.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 18.2 per cent and opencast production was down less sharply than in recent months at 14.7 per cent. Imports of coal were 25.5 per cent higher than a year earlier with 5.6 million tonnes imported during the three month period. Indications are that about a third of the additional coal burn for electricity generation over this period was of imported coal. Exports of coal were 4.0 per cent lower than a year earlier at 0.2 million tonnes.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from May to July 1998 was 14.1 million tonnes. This was 10.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1997. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 75 per cent of total coal use in the period, rose by 19.8 per cent. This increase was because more coal-fired power stations were in operation during the period while some nuclear and gas stations were out of action for maintenance and repair. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 17.3 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 18.6 per cent.

Chart 2: Stocks of coal



Stocks

Coal stocks rose by 0.6 million tonnes in July to stand at 18.4 million tonnes, 1.5 million tonnes lower than at the end of July 1997. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have decreased by 0.7 million tonnes in the last 12 months, mainly because of the increase in consumption for generation, although there was still a seasonal rise of 0.3 million tonnes in July. Stocks of coal at collieries have

fallen by 1.0 million tonnes in the last 12 months, but they also showed a seasonal rise of 0.1 million tonnes between June and July 1998. Recent trends in coal stocks are shown in Chart 2.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Gas production

Provisional data for the period May to July 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 2.4 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 27.0 per cent while imports fell by 31.9 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.0 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period May to July 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 1.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

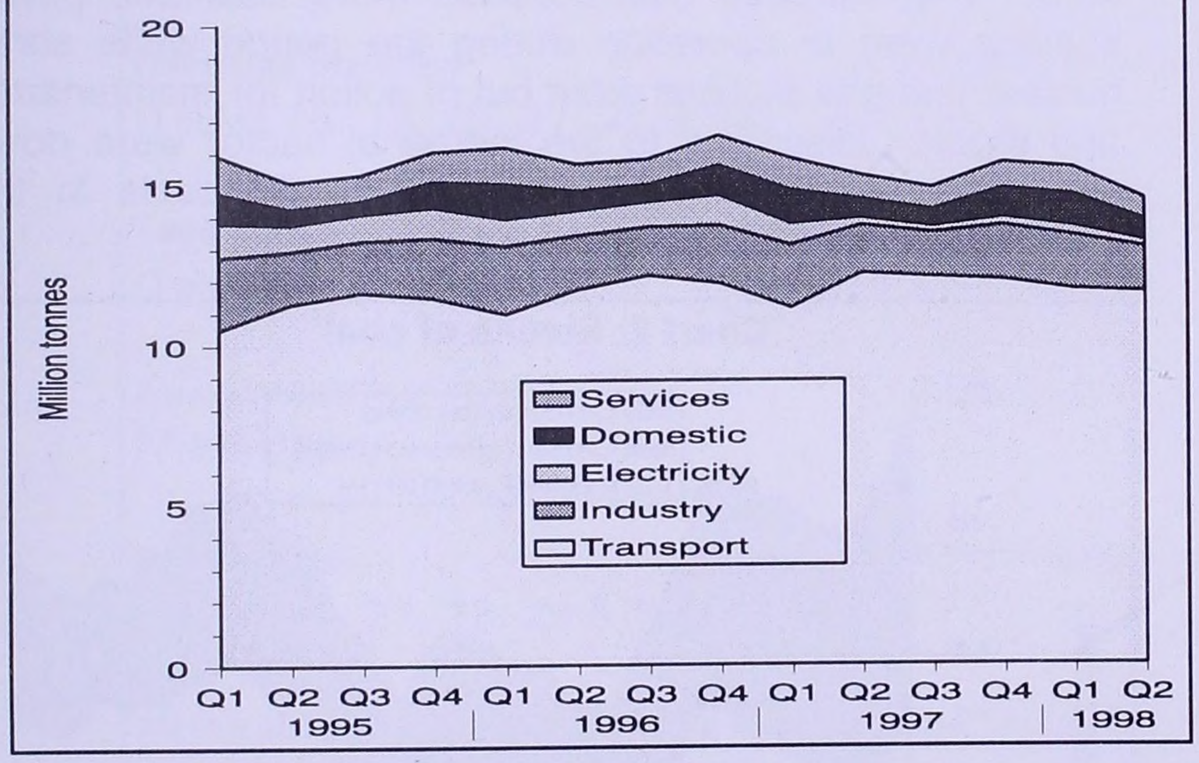
PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing May to July 1998 with a year earlier, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 7.4 per cent, while imports and exports increased by 9.5 and 7.6 per cent respectively. Exports of petroleum products were 4.6 per cent higher while imports were 2.3 per cent lower. The UK continues as a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output are both higher than a year earlier (1.3 and 1.4 per cent respectively), with increases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), aviation turbine fuel and motor spirit (by 3.0, 7.1 and 3.7 per cent respectively). The remaining refineries in the UK have increased their output to compensate for the closure of Gulf Oil's Milford Haven refinery in December 1997. If the closure of the Gulf refinery is adjusted for, refinery output would have been 8.3 per cent higher than a year earlier, illustrating how there has been significant surplus capacity in the UK refining industry.

Chart 3: Deliveries of petroleum products for energy use



Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period May 1998 to July 1998 were 0.7 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Total deliveries of transport fuels were 0.8 per cent lower, with decreases in deliveries of DERV fuel (0.6 per cent) and motor spirit (4.3 per cent). Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 78.2 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 71.5 per cent a year ago.

Deliveries of feedstock to petrochemical plants increased by 49.9 per cent. Gas oil deliveries (other than DERV) increased by 0.3 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 27.6 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is that power stations and other industries are moving away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Table 17 and Chart 3 show that total deliveries of products for energy uses in the second quarter of 1998 were 4.9 per cent lower than in 1997. Deliveries to the electricity industry were 22 per cent down with deliveries to other industries, other uses, transport and the iron and steel industry down by 4.0, 9.5, 4.9 and 25.5 per cent respectively. Deliveries to the domestic sector and to gas works increased by 11.4 and 28.6 per cent respectively.

Stocks

During the month of July 1998 total stocks of petroleum increased by 0.4 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 2.1 per cent and stocks of petroleum products decreasing by 1.0 per cent. On a year on year basis crude oil and refinery process oil stocks increased by 7.3 per cent whilst total products increased by 3.1 per cent. Overall stocks increased by 4.9 per cent.

During the month of July stocks of kerosene and gas diesel increased by 6.8 per cent (267 thousand tonnes), and are 82.7 per cent higher than at the end of July 1997. This can be attributed to the rise in stocks of these products held abroad by UK companies under bilateral arrangements as part of their national stocking obligations.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 18 and 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to July 1998 was, in total, 3.2 per cent higher than in the three months to July 1997. Coal use was 21.4 per cent higher than a year earlier with coal being used to make up for the non-availability of some nuclear and gas stations which were under maintenance and repair. In July coal was also used in place of imported electricity from France following refuelling problems at three French nuclear stations. The volume of gas used was only 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, while the use of nuclear sources was down 9.8 per cent.

Supplied

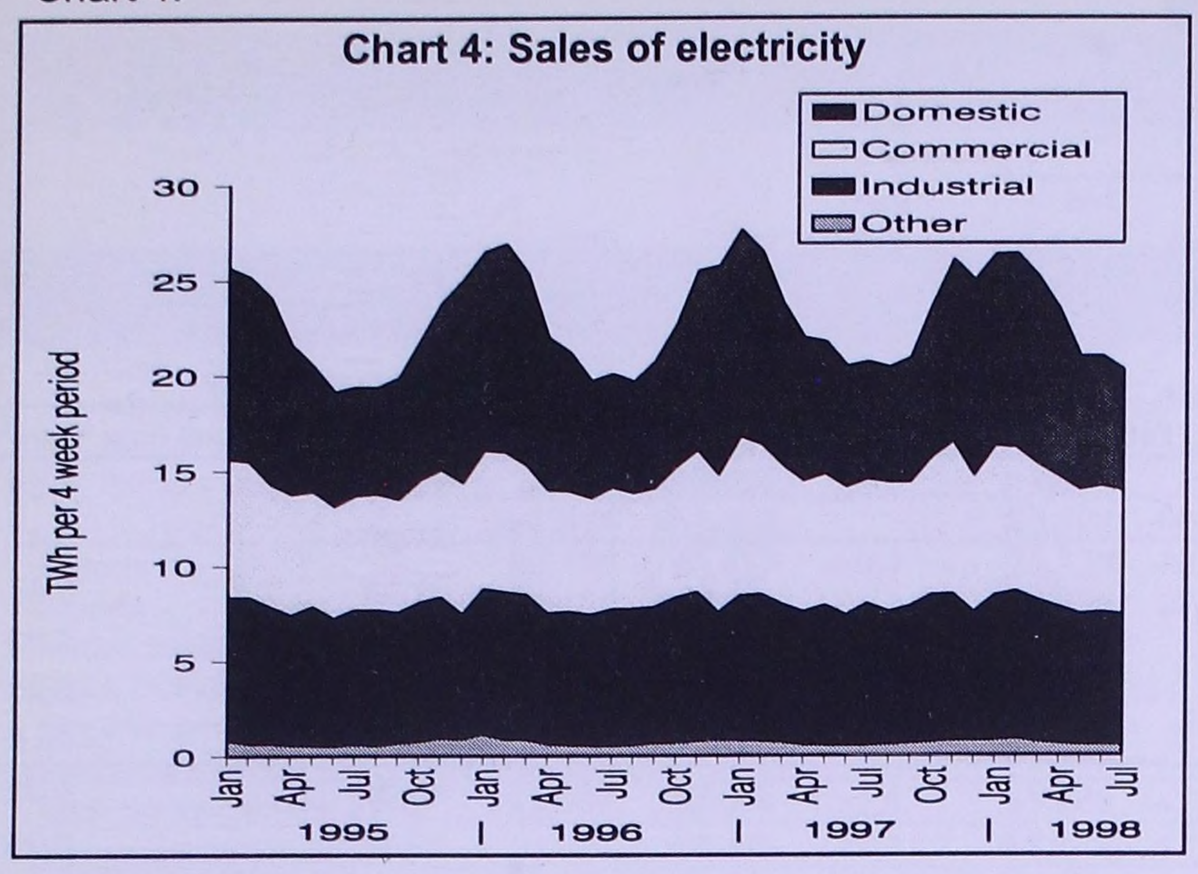
Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the May to July period of 1998 was 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from coal rose by 21.4 per cent (+4½ TWh), while the supply from oil fell by 33.8 per cent (less than ½ TWh). The supply from gas fired stations was 1.3 per cent up on a year earlier with new stations that were not in full production a year ago compensating for the stations that were out of use for maintenance and repair. Supply from nuclear stations in this three month period was 9.3 per cent (-2.1 TWh) lower than a year earlier because of outages at several stations. When electricity available from other UK sources (unchanged from a year earlier) and net imports (down 24.9 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. In July imports from France were only a quarter of their level in July 1997 because of problems refuelling three French nuclear plants that has temporarily cut French generating capacity.

Sales

In the three months to July 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.9 per cent lower than a year earlier, although it is likely that these figures will be revised upwards slightly over the next few months. Commercial sector sales were 2.3 per cent lower and sales to industrial customers were down by 4.3 per cent. Sales to domestic customers were up by 4.1 per cent, due in part to the cooler temperatures in July 1998. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the May to July period of 1998 was 0.6 per cent lower than a year

earlier. Recent trends in sales of electricity are show in Chart 4.

Chart 4: Sales of electricity



FOREIGN TRADE (Table 25)

Provisional figures for the second quarter of 1998 show that, in value terms, total imports of fuels were 24.0 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1997, with decreases in crude oil and petroleum products of 28.4 and 20.6 per cent respectively. Prices on international markets for both crude oil and oil products continued to fall during the second quarter of 1998, resulting in much of the decrease in the value of both imports and exports of crude oil and oil products. A combination of over supply on the world market due to high levels of production in OPEC countries, combined with reduced global demand due to a mild winter in the Northern Hemisphere and the downturn in the Asian economies, have worked to lower international prices for crude oil down to levels last seen in the early 1970's. In addition the strength of the pound will be affecting the value of trade, since oil is usually traded in terms of $ per barrel prices. Imports of natural gas also decreased by 32.9 per cent whilst electricity imports increased by 7.0 per cent. Exports were 28.8 per cent lower, with coal and other solid fuel, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas exports down 21.3, 24.4, 31.7 and 12.3 per cent respectively. The fall in the value of crude oil imports and exports was largely the result of lower crude oil prices. Overall, the United Kingdom was a net exporter of fuels, with a surplus on a Balance of Payments basis of £443 million, compared with a surplus of £723 million in the second quarter of 1997.

In volume terms imports of fuel in the second quarter of 1998 were the same as a year ago, whilst exports were 2.8 per cent lower. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels equal to 4.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

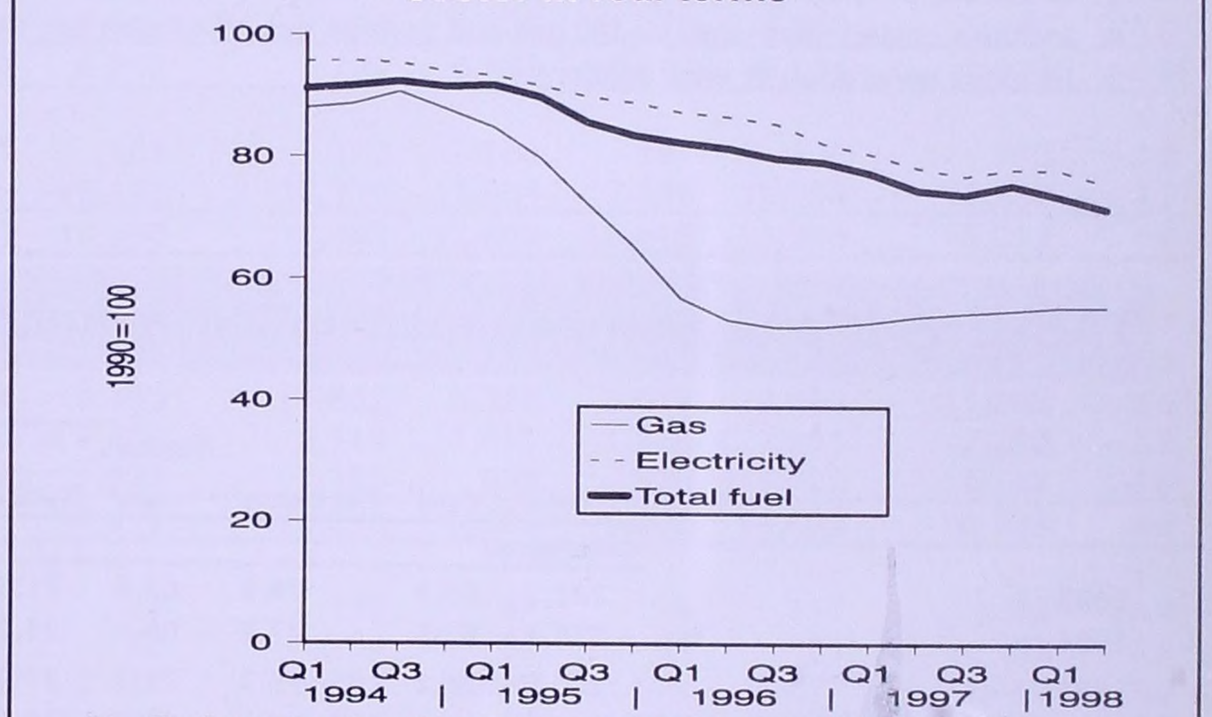
Industrial

Provisional data for the second quarter of 1998 are presented in this issue from the survey of fuel prices paid by manufacturing industry (Table 26). Prices are presented in cash terms. The key price changes have been in electricity, where typical seasonal pricing has led to significant falls, and in oil products, where continuing low crude prices have led to reductions. Electricity prices between the first and second quarters of 1998 have fallen by 12.8 per cent for large users (i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year) whilst prices for small users (i.e. those consuming less than 880 MWh) and medium users (consuming 880 to 8,800 MWh) have both fallen by 6.8 per cent. Prices paid for heavy fuel oil and gas oil have fallen in Q2 1998 but less so than in the first quarter of 1998. Large HFO users (i.e. consuming more than 4,900 tonnes per year) have seen prices fall by 4.1 per cent in the latest quarter and by 14.1 per cent since q2 1997, whilst average gas oil prices have fallen by 4.5 per cent since Q1 1998. Gas prices fell in Q2 by 0.8 and 0.9 per cent for small and large users respectively, possibly reflecting a return to seasonal prices. However, gas prices, apart from small users where more users are moving to lower priced firm gas, are now higher than in Q2 1996 and Q2 1997. Coal prices have remained broadly flat between Q1 1998 and Q2 1998.

Table 27 shows fuel prices paid by major power producers. It shows that the price of coal in the second quarter of 1998 fell sharply as the generator's old 5 year contracts ended. In addition, oil prices are down by 17.3 per cent since Q1 1998, whilst the 14.7 per cent fall in gas prices reflects companies taking advantage of seasonal short-term contracts to buy cheaper gas.

Data from energy suppliers are given in Table 28 in index form. These show that the average price for all fuels combined fell by 11.7 per cent in real terms between the first and second quarters of 1998. (Most of this fall is seasonal as the seasonally adjusted fall is 2.7 per cent). The main forces behind the fall were electricity which fell by 15.3 per cent and heavy fuel oil which was 6.5 per cent lower than in Q1 1998, gas fell by 4.5 per cent. Seasonally adjusted prices show no change for gas in real terms and a 2.8 per cent fall for electricity during the quarter. In the second quarter of 1998 average HFO and electricity prices have fallen by 13.7 and 3.8 per cent respectively in real terms since Q2 1997, whilst gas prices have risen by 2.7 per cent. Coal prices have risen by 3.7 per cent on the same basis.

Chart 5: Seasonally adjusted fuel prices for the industrial sector in real terms[1]



1. *Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.*

Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices (Table 29), fell in real terms for all fuels in the year to quarter 2 1998. Electricity prices fell by 7.5 per cent, gas by 6.1 per cent and coal by 1.7 per cent. Heating oil prices fell by 16.1 per cent reflecting lower crude oil prices.

Petroleum product prices

Prices for 4 star, unleaded petrol and diesel all rose slightly in the month to mid-August 1998 (Table 30). Between mid-July and mid-August the price of 4-star and premium unleaded petrol rose by 0.3 pence per litre with diesel rising by around 0.1 pence per litre. However, prices are much the same as they have been since the budget duty increase in March 1998. Since August 1997, 4 star prices have risen by 4.5 per cent, unleaded by 3.5 per cent and diesel by 4.0 per cent. Retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil in July 1998 have continued on the downward trend evident since late 1997, falling by 4.0 and 2.8 per cent respectively over the last month. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in August 1998 was up by 3.4 per cent from July but 36.9 per cent lower than in August 1997.

TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

						Primary electricity	
		Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2,3]	Natural gas[4]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[5]
1993		234.9	42.4	109.6	60.9	21.58	0.39
1994		256.6	30.9	138.9	65.0	21.20	0.47
1995		269.7	34.1	142.7	71.2	21.25	0.49
1996		281.8	32.2	142.4	84.8	22.18	0.33
1997		281.9	31.5	140.4	86.6	22.99	0.41
Per cent change		-	*-2.0*	*-1.4*	*+2.2*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*
1997	January - July	164.5	19.3	80.1	51.1	13.86	0.23
1998	January - July p	164.5	16.2	83.3	51.6	13.11	0.25
Per cent change		-	*-16.1*	*+4.0*	*+1.1*	*-5.4*	*+5.5*
1997	May	20.8	2.6	10.6	5.6	1.92	0.02
	June*	21.4	2.9	9.9	6.4	2.20	0.02
	July	20.8	2.6	11.7	4.7	1.74	0.02
Total		63.0	8.1	32.2	16.8	5.86	0.06
1998	May	21.2	2.2	11.7	5.6	1.70	0.02
	June*	22.5r	2.4	11.1r	6.8	2.09	0.02
	July p	20.3	2.2	11.8	4.9	1.49	0.02
Total		63.9	6.8	34.6	17.2	5.28	0.06
Per cent change		*+1.5*	*-16.6*	*+7.4*	*+2.9*	*-9.8*	*-3.7*

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

TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

						Primary electricity							Primary electricity		
		Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
		Unadjusted[5]							*Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected*[6,7] *(annualised rates)*						
1993		221.2	55.8	78.5	63.5	21.58	0.39	1.44	222.7	55.9	79.1	64.3	21.44	0.39	1.44
1994		219.4	52.5	77.6	66.1	21.20	0.47	1.45	223.9	53.3	78.8	68.7	21.19	0.47	1.45
1995		220.8	50.2	75.7	71.7	21.25	0.49	1.40	226.1	51.2	77.2	74.5	21.27	0.47	1.40
1996		233.0	46.9	78.2	83.9	22.18	0.33	1.44	232.1	46.9	78.6	82.8	22.10	0.34	1.43
1997		226.9	42.0	75.6	84.5	22.99	0.41	1.43	233.5	42.9	77.0	88.7	22.99	0.42	1.42
Per cent change		*-2.6*	*-10.5*	*-3.3*	*+0.7*	*+3.7*	*+24.5*	*-0.8*	*+0.6*	*-8.4*	*-2.1*	*+7.2*	*+4.0*	*+25.8*	*-0.8*
1997	January - July	132.8	24.1	43.4	50.3	13.86	0.23	0.82	233.6	42.7	76.5	88.9	23.72	0.38	1.41
1998	January - July p	132.2	24.6	42.5	51.0	13.11	0.25	0.73	236.0	44.5	75.5	92.0	22.33	0.39	1.25
Per cent change		*-0.4*	*+1.9*	*-2.1*	*+1.4*	*-5.4*	*+5.5*	*-11.4*	*+1.0*	*+4.2*	*-1.3*	*+3.5*	*-5.8*	*+5.1*	*-11.5*
1997	May	15.9	2.7	5.6	5.5	1.92	0.02	0.11	230.9	40.7	76.6	87.7	24.19	0.34	1.32
	June*	18.7	3.3	7.1	5.9	2.20	0.02	0.13	237.5	42.5	76.9	92.4	23.88	0.30	1.50
	July	14.3	2.6	5.5	4.2	1.74	0.02	0.11	234.5	41.1	75.5	93.0	23.30	0.36	1.29
Total		48.9	8.6	18.3	15.7	5.86	0.06	0.34	234.3	41.4	76.3	91.0	23.79	0.33	1.37
1998	May	15.6	3.0	5.3	5.4	1.70	0.02	0.11	233.6	47.1	74.6	88.8	21.40	0.33	1.33
	June*	18.9	3.4	7.0	6.3	2.09	0.02	0.12	243.0	43.2	76.8	98.6	22.72	0.26	1.46
	July p	14.7	3.1	5.7	4.5	1.49	0.02	0.02	236.9	46.8	76.4	93.2	19.84	0.39	0.29
Total		49.2	9.5	18.0	16.1	5.28	0.06	0.26	237.8	45.7	75.9	93.5	21.32	0.33	1.03
Per cent change		*+0.8*	*+9.6*	*-1.4*	*+3.0*	*-9.8*	*-3.7*	*-24.9*	*+1.5*	*+10.3*	*-0.6*	*+2.8*	*-10.4*	*-1.7*	*-24.9*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), and net foreign trade and stock changes in other solid fuels.
2. Inland deliveries for energy use, plus refinery fuel and losses, minus the differences between deliveries and actual consumption at power stations.
3. Includes gas used during production, colliery methane, landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes gas flared or re-injected and non-energy use of gas.
4. Includes generation at wind stations. Excludes generation from pumped storage stations.
5. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.
6. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are temperature corrected.
7. For details of temperature correction see Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1998, paragraphs 1.46 - 1.47.

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1996	1997	Per cent change	1996 2nd quarter	1996 3rd quarter	1996 4th quarter	1997 1st quarter	1997 2nd quarter	1997 3rd quarter	1997 4th quarter	1998 p 1st quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	32,172	31,524	*-2.0*	8,091	7,393	8,046	8,603	8,061	7,289	7,571	7,346	*-14.6*
Petroleum[2]	142,353	140,392	*-1.4*	34,347	34,368	37,895	36,246	32,149	34,612	37,385	36,475	*+0.6*
Natural gas[3,4]	84,776	86,604	*+2.2*	17,794	13,821	25,402	27,758	18,685	15,271	24,891	27,376	*-1.4*
Primary electricity[5]	22,510	23,405	*+4.0*	5,597	4,958	6,284	6,297	6,042	5,315	5,752	6,243	*-0.9*
Total[6]	281,821	281,935	-	65,831	60,542	77,629	78,906	64,939	62,490	75,600	77,443	*-1.9*
Imports	80,178	80,422	*+0.3*	24,133	16,811	17,067	20,493	20,465	20,143	19,321	19,757	*-3.6*
Exports	117,122	118,324	*+1.0*	28,998	28,194	30,472	30,284	26,978	29,994	31,067	30,210	*-0.2*
Marine bunkers	2,813	3,121	*+11.0*	676	795	731	647	836	851	787	766	*+18.5*
Stock changes[7]	+1,778	-2,635		-593	-1,472	+95	+1	-3,008	-1,586	+1,958	+960	
Non-energy use[8]	13,417	13,071	*-2.6*	3,284	3,415	3,456	3,246	3,040	3,390	3,394	3,262	*+0.5*
Statistical difference[9]	+2,530	+1,696		-3,143	+3,545	+3,105	+1,526	+604	-115	-319	+1,592	
Total primary energy input[10]	232,956	226,904	*-2.6*	53,269	47,021	63,238	66,750	52,146	46,697	61,312	65,513	*-1.9*
Conversion losses etc.[11]	70,947	69,038	*-2.7*	16,298	14,483	19,254	20,064	16,398	14,919	17,657	19,354	*-3.5*
Final energy consumption[12]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	36,971	32,539	43,984	46,686	35,748	31,778	43,655	46,159	*-1.1*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other solid fuel[13]	3,805	3,749	*-1.5*	971	918	1,010	955	959	926	910	896	*-6.1*
Coke oven gas	626	655	*+4.7*	156	156	156	164	164	164	164	163	*-0.2*
Gas	1,889	1,800	*-4.7*	459	379	555	511	393	294	603	591	*+15.8*
Electricity	905	891	*-1.6*	231	213	226	232	227	209	223	232	-
Petroleum	771	765	*-0.7*	207	201	164	196	158	157	254	163	*-16.9*
Total	7,998	7,860	*-1.7*	2,026	1,867	2,113	2,057	1,900	1,749	2,153	2,047	*-0.5*
Other industries												
Coal	2,486	2,172	*-12.6*	622	503	728	613	534	437	589	503	*-17.9*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	603	626	*+3.7*	154	150	154	153	155	154	164	151	*-1.8*
Coke oven gas	18	19	*+5.8*	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	*+9.1*
Gas[4]	13,154	12,845	*-2.3*	2,493	2,856	4,600	3,849	2,808	2,462	3,727	4,198	*+9.1*
Electricity	7,964	8,118	*+1.9*	1,885	1,957	2,003	2,107	1,947	1,993	2,070	2,114	*+0.3*
Petroleum	6,999	6,282	*-10.2*	1,619	1,463	1,822	2,006	1,433	1,273	1,569	1,706	*-15.0*
Total	31,223	30,061	*-3.7*	6,778	6,934	9,312	8,732	6,883	6,323	8,124	8,677	*-0.6*
Transport												
Electricity[14]	639	667	*+4.5*	162	151	161	172	168	157	170	173	*+0.5*
Petroleum	51,605	52,349	*+1.4*	12,929	13,419	13,145	12,310	13,484	13,355	13,199	12,838	*+4.3*
Total[15]	52,245	53,018	*+1.5*	13,090	13,571	13,306	12,483	13,652	13,513	13,369	13,012	*+4.2*
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,085	1,991	*-4.5*	476	357	622	544	449	443	556	402	*-26.1*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	855	705	*-17.5*	244	219	187	195	172	163	175	161	*-17.2*
Gas	32,322	29,716	*-8.1*	6,190	3,169	9,150	11,662	5,320	3,071	9,663	11,256	*-3.5*
Electricity	9,246	8,983	*-2.8*	1,972	1,730	2,628	2,712	1,921	1,745	2,606	2,799	*+3.2*
Petroleum	3,521	3,393	*-3.6*	690	586	1,023	1,159	638	576	1,020	1,112	*-4.0*
Total[6]	48,039	44,798	*-6.7*	9,575	6,064	13,612	16,273	8,503	6,000	14,022	15,733	*-3.3*
Other final users[17]												
Coal	425	448	*+5.6*	106	46	88	170	87	74	117	72	*-57.4*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	161	128	*-20.7*	47	41	36	34	31	31	31	33	*-1.9*
Gas[4]	10,372	10,118	*-2.4*	2,708	1,428	2,477	3,693	2,037	1,511	2,877	3,417	*-7.5*
Electricity	7,533	7,937	*+5.4*	1,727	1,729	2,028	2,170	1,852	1,820	2,095	2,252	*+3.8*
Petroleum	4,013	3,496	*-12.9*	914	858	1,012	1,073	803	755	865	914	*-14.8*
Total	22,504	22,128	*-1.7*	5,502	4,103	5,641	7,140	4,809	4,193	5,986	6,689	*-6.3*
Total final consumption	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	36,971	32,539	43,984	46,686	35,748	31,778	43,655	46,159	*-1.1*
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	4,998	4,613	*-7.7*	1,205	907	1,438	1,326	1,070	954	1,262	979	*-26.2*
Other solid fuel[1,13]	5,424	5,208	*-4.0*	1,416	1,329	1,386	1,337	1,316	1,274	1,281	1,242	*-7.1*
Coke oven gas	644	674	*+4.7*	161	161	161	168	168	168	168	169	*+0.1*
Gas[4,15,16]	57,739	54,480	*-5.6*	11,851	7,831	16,783	19,714	10,558	7,339	16,870	19,463	*-1.3*
Electricity	26,286	26,596	*+1.2*	5,977	5,780	7,047	7,393	6,115	5,924	7,163	7,571	*+2.4*
Petroleum	66,909	66,286	*-0.9*	16,359	16,528	17,167	16,744	16,517	16,116	16,908	16,733	*-0.1*
Total all fuels[6]	162,009	157,866	*-2.6*	36,971	32,539	43,984	46,686	35,748	31,778	43,655	46,159	*-1.1*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc).
2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liguids. Annual data includes extended well-test production.
3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.
4. Includes landfill gas and sewage gas. Excludes non -energy use of gas
5. Nuclear, natural flow hydro and generation at wind stations.
6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.
7. Stock fall (+) or stock rise (-).
8. Petroleum and natural gas.
9. Recorded demand minus supply.
10. More detailed analyses of the 1996 and 1997 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.
11. Losses in conversion and distribution, and use by fuel industries.
12. Measured as deliveries, except for natural gas and electricity, and for solid fuels used by the iron and steel industry.
13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
14. Includes use in transport-related premises, eg. airports, warehouses.
15. Includes small quantities of gas used for road transport.
16. Due to late invoicing of gas sales adjustments have been made to each quarter of 1996.
17. Mainly public adminstration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production					
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast	Net imports	Imports[2]	Exports
1993		68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994		48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,852	15,088	1,236
1995		53,037	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
1996		50,197	32,223	16,315	+16,811	17,799	988
1997		48,495	30,281	16,700	+18,610	19,756	1,147
Per cent change		*-3.4*	*-6.0*	*+2.4*	*+10.7*	*+11.0*	*+16.0*
1997	January - July	29,877	18,834	10,216	+11,590	12,296	706
1998	January - July p	24,811	15,250	8,724	+11,502e	12,076e	574e
Per cent change		*-17.0*	*-19.0*	*-14.6*	*-0.8*	*-1.8*	*-18.7*
1997	May	3,976	2,402	1,461	+1,239	1,331	92
	June*	4,491	2,715	1,645	+1,743	1,807	64
	July	3,860	2,494	1,257	+1,256	1,327	71
Total		12,328	7,612	4,363	+4,238	4,465	227
1998	May	3,290	1,964	1,203	+1,475	1,553	78e
	June*	3,734	2,270	1,335	+1,964r	2,027r	63e
	July p	3,283	1,991	1,185	+1,948e	2,025e	77e
Total		10,307	6,224	3,723	+5,387	5,605	218
Per cent change		*-16.4*	*-18.2*	*-14.7*	*+27.1*	*+25.5*	*-4.0*

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

TABLE 5. Inland coal use

Thousand tonnes

		Fuel producers' consumption					Final users (disposals by collieries and opencast sites)		
			Primary	Secondary					
		Total	Collieries	Electricity generators	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries[1]	Industry[2]	Domestic[2]	Other[3]
1993		86,727	48	66,106	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994		81,783	22	62,406	8,595	1,190	4,948	3,901	721
1995		76,948	8	59,588	8,664	982	4,493	2,690	523
1996		71,403	8	54,893	8,635	946	3,639	2,705	577
1997		63,092	8	47,058	8,750	863	3,174	2,587	651
Per cent change		*-11.6*	*-2.3*	*-14.3*	*+1.3*	*-8.8*	*-12.8*	*-4.4*	*+12.7*
1997	January - July	35,502	4	26,121	5,082	520	1,909	1,461	406
1998	January - July p	36,740	4	28,517	5,022	334	1,549	1,148	164
Per cent change		*+3.5*	*-2.8*	*+9.2*	*-1.2*	*-35.7*	*-18.9*	*-21.4*	*-59.5*
1997	May	3,917	-	2,713	678	68	228	189	41
	June*	4,913	1	3,426	849	78	288	232	39
	July	3,886	-	2,687	688	74	233	170	33
Total		12,716	1	8,827	2,215	220	749	591	113
1998	May	4,488	1	3,447	678	48	149	152	12
	June*	5,015r	1	3,689	859	45	235r	171r	15
	July p	4,565	-	3,437	670	56	236	158	7
Total		14,068	2	10,573	2,208	150	619	482	35
Per cent change		*+10.6*	*+77.9*	*+19.8*	*-0.3*	*-32.0*	*-17.3*	*-18.6*	*-69.0*

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

TABLE 6. **Stocks of coal at end of period**

Thousand tonnes

			Distribution				
		Total[1]	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators[2]	Coke ovens	Other	Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994		27,272	16,001	14,802	1,098	101	11,271
1995		18,730	11,626	10,587	961	77	7,104
1996		14,905	10,752	9,495	1,228	29	4,153
1997		18,881	14,064	12,897	1,128	39	4,817
1997	May	18,116	13,270	11,991	1,253	26	4,846
	June*	19,530	14,492	13,333	1,134	26	5,038
	July	19,816	14,316	13,024	1,261	31	5,500
1998	May	17,017r	12,863	11,645	1,201	17	4,154r
	June*	17,761r	13,335r	11,955r	1,361	19	4,426
	July p	18,356	13,813	12,304	1,481	29	4,542
Absolute change:							
in latest month		*+595*	*+478*	*+349*	*+119*	*+10*	*+117*
on a year ago		*-1,460*	*-503*	*-720*	*+220*	*-2*	*-957*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Coke and breeze						Other manufactured solid fuels[1]				
				Consumption						Consumption		
		Production	Net imports[2]	Iron and steel industry[3]	Other industry[4,5]	Domestic[5]	Total use	Production	Net imports[2]	Domestic	Industry[4]	Total use
1993		6,093	+527	5,968	423	329	6,721	1,111	+9	1,127	33	1,160
1994		6,202	+218	6,168	237	150	6,555	1,034	-27	904	69	973
1995		6,228	+376	6,234	129	174	6,537	841	-58	708	63	771
1996		6,222	+557	6,611	183	181	6,975	862	-41	815	54	868
1997		6,233	+637	6,519	197	92	6,808	814	-59	677	58	735
Per cent change		*+0.2*	*+14.3*	*-1.4*	*+7.7*	*-49.0*	*-2.4*	*-5.6*	*+43.9*	*-17.0*	*+7.4*	*-15.3*
1996	2nd quarter	1,568	+236	1,685	53	77	1,815	238	-11	220	14	234
	3rd quarter	1,562	+155	1,601	46	51	1,698	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+139	1,742	51	24	1,817	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+142	1,663	46	34	1,743	223	4	187	15	202
	2nd quarter	1,566	+155	1,666	49	17	1,732	197	-29	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+167	1,625	47	20	1,692	211	-19	150	12	162
	4th quarter	1,549	+173	1,565	54	21	1,640	182	-15	171	17	188
1998	1st quarter	1,537	+65	1,566	21	30	1,617	120	-7	134	16	150
	2nd quarter p	1,567	+285	1,679	31	118	1,827	146	10	157	13	170
Per cent change		-	*+84.1*	*+0.8*	*-38.1*	*(+)*	*+5.5*	*-26.0*	*(-)*	*-7.1*	*-7.1*	*-7.1*

1. These include solid fuels used in open fires and closed appliances and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation.
2. The latest quarter's import figures are estimated. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from HM Customs and Excise.
3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.
4. Includes own use by fuel producers.
5. Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development
1993		51	59	110	162	2	9
1994		62	37	99	202	3	13
1995		60	38	98	244	2	19
1996		77	35	112	261r	7	27r
1997		63	35	98	256	13	29
Per cent change		*-18.2*	*-*	*-12.5*	*-1.9*	*+85.7*	*+7.4*
1996	2nd quarter	15	7	22	81	2	12
	3rd quarter	19	9	28	52	-	7
	4th quarter	22	9	31	62	2	4
1997	1st quarter	22	15	37	64	1	8
	2nd quarter	11	8	19	72	4	8
	3rd quarter	14	8	22	59	4	7
	4th quarter	16	4	20	61	4	6
1998	1st quarter	13	8	21	77	4	7
	2nd quarter p	8	7	15	54	3	9
Per cent change		*-27.3*	*-12.5*	*-21.1*	*-25.0*		

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

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

£ million

		Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1993		13,827	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994		15,936	3,860	939	9,723	2.0	3,751	17
1995		17,791	3,913	1,085	10,949	2.0	4,438	18
1996		21,052	3,978	1,097	14,387	2.4	4,440	18
1997		18,955	4,150	1,194	12,638	2.1	4,336	16
Per cent change		*-10.0*	*+4.3*	*+8.9*	*-12.2*		*-2.3*	
1996	1st quarter	5,417	942	297	3,789	2.6	958	15
	2nd quarter	4,683	976	242	3,051	2.1	1,192	22
	3rd quarter	4,733	956	279	3,076	2.1	1,188	20
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	278	4,471	2.9	1,101	16
1997	1st quarter	5,581	953	296	4,097	2.6	949	16
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	376	2,456	1.6	1,146	18
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	288	2,528	1.7	1,203	18
	4th quarter	5,200	1,121	235	3,557	2.3	1,037	14
1998	1st quarter p	4,705r	990r	153	3,306r	2.1	1,382r	22
Per cent change		*-15.7*	*+3.9*	*-48.2*	*-19.3*		*+45.7*	

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

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

	Tariff rate (pence/thousand cubic feet)			Annual Capacity[1]	Number of years	Start date	Conditions the tariff allows for:														
Gas systems	Processing	Transport	Bundled services																		
1 Caister / Murdoch			39.5	Large	16	2000	b		e	f	g	h					n	a - Priority rights			
2 Hewett Bacton Plant	12.0			Large	8	1998	b			f	g	h				l		b - Send or pay			
3 CATS			75	Small	4-Jun	1999	b			f	g							c - Annual charge			
4 Dimlington Terminal	15			Large	10+	Q4 99	b			f	g	h					o	d - New capital expense			
5 Cleeton Platform			35	Large	10+	Q4 99	b		e	f	g	h					o	e - Processing offshore			
6 Cleeton & Dimlington			35	Large	9	1999	b			f	g	h					o	f - Processing onshore			
7 Dimlington Terminal			15	Large	9	1999	b			f	g	h					o	g - NGLs			
8 Easington Terminal			25	Large	9	1999	b	d		f	g	h					o	h - Water			
9 Ravensprun North			15.47	Large	9	1999	b		e			h					o	i - Salt			
Transportation System																		j - Sulphur			
																		k - CO2			
Oil systems	(pounds sterling/barrel)																	l - H2S			
																		m - N_2			
10 Fulmar Processing and Export systems	0.75	1.25		Large	N/A	1999		b	e			h					n	n - Compression			
11 Ninian Pipeline System	0.15-0.25	0.30-0.40		Large	10	1999		b	e	f	g	h			l			o - Other			
12 Beryl			2.75	Large	5-7	1999	a	b	e			h					o				
13 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Small	11	2000				f	g	h	i		k	l					
14 Forties Pipeline System			1.70	Large	12	1999				f	g	h	i		k	l					
15 Forties Pipeline System			1.20	Large	6	1999		b		f	g	h	i		k	l					
16 Ninian Platform	1.00	0.27		Large	10	1998			e			h					n				
17 Ninian Pipeline System			0.75	Large	10	1998		b		f	g	h	i								
18 Forties Platform	2.00			Large	9	1999			e		g	h			k	l					

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

Additional comments on the conditions applying to the above indicative tariffs

Gas systems

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

Oil systems

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

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

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

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

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

GAS

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

		Upstream gas industry						Downstream gas industry				
		Gross gas production[1]	*Less* Producers own use[2]	*Less* Exports[3]	*Less* Stock change and other net losses[4 5]	*Plus* Imports	Gas available at terminals[6]	Gas input into transmission system[7]	*Less* Operators own use[8]	*Less* Stock changes[9]	*Less* Metering differences[10]	Gas output from transmission system[11]
1993		703,166	40,669	6,824	+623	48,528	703,578	700,337	2,930	-950	-693	699,050
1994		750,860	48,260	9,557	+1,980	33,053	724,116	727,350	3,090	-3,067	2,495	724,832
1995		822,726	49,249	11,232	+4,278	19,457	777,424	778,874	3,311	-9,927	7,535	777,955
1996		980,064	55,825	15,203	+5,580	19,804	923,260	927,374	4,576	+3,632	10,519	908,647
1997		1,000,676	58,693	21,666	+5,127	14,062	929,252	929,917	4,066	+6,339	6,668	912,844
Per cent change		*+2.1*	*+5.1*	*+42.5*		*-29.0*	*+0.6*	*+0.3*	*-11.1*			*+0.5*
1997	January - July	588,385	33,015	11,116	+3,303	10,663	551,614	549,736	2,533	+2,345	5,156	539,702
1998	January - July p	595,761	39,085	15,992	+1,503	6,890	546,071	548,023	2,294	-8,298	120	553,907
Per cent change		*+1.3*	*+18.4*	*+43.9*		*-35.4*	*-1.0*	*-0.3*	*-9.4*			*+2.6*
1997	May	69,946	4,136	1,769	+392	1,200	64,849	63,020	177	+95	575	62,173
	June	61,879	4,039	1,319	-330	1,068	57,919	57,570	145	+4,043	259	53,123
	July	60,375	4,596	1,514	+829	814	54,250	55,025	160	+4,921	676	49,268
Total		192,200	12,771	4,602	+891	3,082	177,018	175,615	482	+9,059	1,510	164,564
1998	May	68,213r	5,092r	2,242	+491	781	61,169r	61,486r	164	+1,064	100	60,158r
	June	67,177	6,917	1,671	+613	768	58,744	58,299	185	+3,127	125	54,862
	July p	61,383	4,791	1,933	+577	551	54,633	55,377	176	+2,788	157	52,256
Total		196,773	16,800	5,846	+1,681	2,100	174,546	175,162	525	+6,979	382	167,276
Per cent change		*+2.4*	*+31.5*	*+27.0*		*-31.9*	*-1.4*	*-0.3*	*+8.9*			*+1.6*

1. Includes waste and producers own use, but excludes gas flared.
2. Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.
3. Includes exports direct from the UKCS as well as others carried out by the downstream gas industry from the national transmission system.
4. Stock changes are changes in the volume of gas held within the UKCS pipeline system. Net losses include waste through venting of gas as well as losses due to pipeline leakage.
5. Includes the effect of the different methods of measurement of gas volumes used at various points along the production and transmission process. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1998, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.58 to 5.60 and Table 5.3.
6. Gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.
7. Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. This differs from gas available atterminals due to different methods for calculating the volumes of gas involved being used by the terminal and pipeline operators. Pipeline operators include Transco, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.
8. Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites, offices etc.
9. Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field.
10. When the volume of gas output from the transmission is calculated, although the calorific value of gas varies fro day-to-day, when recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. This is the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied, resulting in a loss of gas in energy terms.
11. Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes. These figures differ from those for total consumption in Table 2 which include producers and operators own use of gas excluded in this table.

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption[1,2]

GWh

		Total	Electricity generators[2]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[3]
1993		672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994		712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995		755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996		877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
1997		892,543	243,361	20,934	165,746	345,532	116,970
Per cent change		*+1.7*	*+27.6*	*-4.7*	*-2.1*	*-8.1*	*-2.5*
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	295,509	62,128	5,938	49,075	135,601	42,767
	2nd quarter	184,232	57,684	4,567	36,603	61,865	23,513
	3rd quarter	150,939	61,954	3,419	32,454	35,709	17,403
	4th quarter	261,863	61,595	7,011	47,614	112,356	33,287
1998	1st quarter p	293,425	64,345	6,875	51,759	130,883	39,563
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*+3.6*	*+15.8*	*+5.5*	*-3.5*	*-7.5*

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

PETROLEUM

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

		Indigenous production[1]			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade[6,7]						
								Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products		
		Total	Crude oil	NGLs[2]	Indigenous[3]	Other[4]	Net foreign imports[5]	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Bunkers[8]
1993		100,189	93,950	6,239	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994		126,939	119,032	7,907	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995		130,324	121,794	8,530	44,872	1,110	47,590	40,920	78,337	7,829	1,350	9,878	24,418	2,465
1996		130,007	121,930	8,077	49,449	997	48,275	41,896	77,332	8,203	1,824	9,316	26,018	2,664
1997		128,205	120,116	8,089	47,589	794	48,649	41,333	75,169	8,661	1,345	8,706	29,118	2,962
Per cent change		*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*+0.1*	*-3.8*	*-20.4*	*+0.8*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+5.6*	*-26.3*	*-6.5*	*+11.9*	*+11.2*
1997	January - July	73,111	68,568	4,544	26,700	342	28,750	24,678	43,388	5,019	947	4,818	15,948	1,681
1998	January - July p	76,057	71,256	4,800	25,357	792	30,033	25,521	46,461	5,210	700	5,519	16,285	1,814
Per cent change		*+4.0*	*+3.9*	*+5.6*	*-5.0*	*(+)*	*+4.5*	*+3.4*	*+7.1*	*+3.8*	*-26.1*	*+14.6*	*+2.1*	*+8.0*
1997	May	9,662	9,102	560	3,485	-18	4,269	3,727	5,877	659	117	601	2,338	269
	June	9,072	8,533	539	3,320	59	4,548	3,755	5,416	802	9	946	1,913	277
	July	10,683	10,063	620	3,620	95	4,728	4,145	6.141	638	55	488	2,980	272
Total		29,417	27,698	1,719	10,425	136	13,545	11,627	17,435	2,099	181	2,035	7,232	818
1998	May	10,673r	10,008r	665r	4,346	88	4,513	3,866	5,500	718	71	746	2,628	283
	June	10,172	9,653	519	2,771	83	5,173	4,509	6,600	784	120	507	2,402	300
	July p	10,745	10,231	514	3,352	95	4,894	4,352	6,667	661	120	734	2,531	276
Total		31,590	29,892	1,698	10,469	266	14,580	12,727	18,767	2,163	311	1,987	7,561	859
Per cent change		*+7.4*	*+7.9*	*-1.2*	*+0.4*	*+95.2*	*+7.6*	*+9.5*	*+7.6*	*+3.1*	*+71.8*	*-2.3*	*+4.6*	*+5.0*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
		Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Total[5]	Light distiillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1993		5,573	1,642	457	7,672	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994		5,402	1,720	428	7,650	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995		5,075	1,003	588	6,741	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,718	16,252
1996		4,970	1,461	590	7,065	2,509	2,534	2,962	1,441	9,447	1,527	14,984	16,511
1997		4,977	1,463	790	7,390	2,224	2,500	2,880	1,535	9,138	1,858	14,670	16,528
Per cent change		*+0.1*	*+0.1*	*+33.9*	*+4.6*	*-11.4*	*-1.3*	*-2.8*	*+6.5*	*-3.3*	*+21.7*	*-2.1*	*+0.1*
1997	May	5,522	1,045	544	7,151	2,269	2,480	2,929	1,470	9,228	1,472	14,907	16,379
	June	5,353	1,409	610	7,412	2,386	2,436	2,975	1,556	9,353	1,472	15,293	16,765
	July	5,175	1,366	542	7,243	2,347	2,287	3,120	1,441	9,195	1,765	15,193	16,958
1998	May	5,472	1,775	589	7,896	2,167	4,085	1,899	1,529	9,680	2,231	15,344	17,575
	June	5,774	1,311	465	7,610	2,064	3,911	2,013	1,586	9,573	2,231	14,953	17,184
	July p	5,888	1,372	450	7,770	2,045	4,178	1,710	1,542	9,476	2,401	14,845	17,246
Per cent change		*+13.8*	*+0.4*	*-17.0*	*+7.3*	*-12.9*	*+82.7*	*-45.2*	*+7.0*	*+3.1*	*+36.1*	*-2.3*	*+1.7*

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

TABLE 15. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

		Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petroleum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1993		96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994		93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995		92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,815	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
1996		96,661	6,623	152	89,885	1,828	144	2,824	28,046	8,305	3,510	28,903	11,479	1,111	2,189
1997		97,024	6,572	86	90,366	1,950	139	2,854	28,260	8,342	3,336	28,778	11,747	1,231	2,258
Per cent change		*+0.4*	*-0.8*	*-43.1*	*+0.5*	*+6.7*	*-3.8*	*+1.1*	*+0.8*	*+0.4*	*-5.0*	*-0.4*	*+2.3*	*+10.8*	*+3.2*
1997	January - July	55,683	3,757	38	51,888	1,158	70	1,731	15,915	4,902	1,903	16,640	6,754	696	1,312
1998	January - July p	55,360	3,796	131	51,526	1,167	110	1,433	16,118	4,762	1,945	16,614	6,482	698	1,296
Per cent change		*-0.6*	*+1.0*	*(+)*	*-0.7*	*+0.8*	*+56.0*	*-17.2*	*+1.3*	*-2.9*	*+2.2*	*-0.2*	*-4.0*	*+0.2*	*-1.1*
1997	May	7,891	512	15	7,364	165	8	279	2,243	678	252	2,304	1,033	111	204
	June	7,731	515	45	7,171	166	10	223	2,241	740	185	2,275	926	92	232
	July	8,664	561	-11	8,114	191	10	246	2,359	782	243	2,681	1,129	110	229
Total		24,286	1,588	49	22,648	522	27	748	6,843	2,199	681	7,260	3,088	313	665
1998	May	8,250	560	-17	7,706	183	20	212	2,402	773	231	2,503	933	99	227
	June	8,188	555	26	7,607	178	9	216	2,346	756	218	2,497	946	94	215
	July p	8,166	558	47	7,655	188	32	171	2,347	826	167	2,479	959	114	234
Total		24,604	1,673	56	22,968	549	61	599	7,095	2,355	616	7,479	2,838	307	676
Per cent change		*+1.3*	*+5.3*	*+14.5*	*+1.4*	*+5.2*	*(+)*	*-19.9*	*+3.7*	*+7.1*	*-9.5*	*+3.0*	*-8.1*	*-1.8*	*+1.6*

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

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

Thousand tonnes

		Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha (LDF)[5] and middle distillate feedstock	Motor Spirit: Total	Motor Spirit: of which Unleaded	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil: Premier	Kerosene: Burning oil: Standard domestic	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil[6]	Orimulsion	Bitumen	Lubricating oils
1993		75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355	1,416	2,523	806
1994		74,957	2,486	3,525	22,843	13,162	7,284	29	2,029	12,914	7,491	8,048	1,227	2,595	795
1995		73,695	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,457	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
1996		75,390	2,502	3,665	22,409	15,231	8,049	39	2,515	14,365	7,631	5,982	872	2,146	864
1997		72,501	2,426	3,367	22,252	16,002	8,411	28	2,496	14,976	7,325	3,754	182	2,015	872
Per cent change		*-3.8*	*-3.1*	*-8.1*	*-0.7*	*+5.1*	*+4.5*	*-27.8*	*-0.8*	*+4.3*	*-4.0*	*-37.2*	*-79.1*	*-6.1*	*+1.0*
1997	January - July	42,252	1,422	1,782	13,020	9,215	4,736	17	1,443	8,661	4,310	2,205	182	1,190	517
1998	January - July p	41,415	1,387	2,189	12,614	9,715	5,071	15	1,504	8,738	4,149	1,675	0	1,166	493
Per cent change		*-2.0*	*-2.5*	*+22.9*	*-3.1*	*+5.4*	*+7.1*	*-11.5*	*+4.3*	*+0.9*	*-3.7*	*-24.0*	*-100.0*	*-2.1*	*-4.8*
1997	May	5,903	187	196	1,959	1,388	716	1	147	1,252	546	303	0	182	76
	June	5,902	187	227	1,922	1,372	757	1	118	1,321	516	274	0	185	74
	July	5,949	219	211	1,924	1,392	796	1	129	1,234	550	220	0	197	75
Total		17,754	594	634	5,805	4,152	2,270	3	394	3,807	1,613	797	0	564	226
1998	May	5,671r	192	303	1,827	1,425	775	1	140r	1,175	505	194	0	164	65
	June	5,839	176	302	1,845	1,436	802	1	150	1,299	541	194	0	179	71
	July p	6,114	183	346	1,882	1,484	870	1	146	1,309	572	189	0	195	70
Total		17,624	551	951	5,554	4,345	2,447	3	436	3,783	1,618	577	0	538	206
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*-7.2*	*+49.9*	*-4.3*	*+4.7*	*+7.8*	*+9.1*	*+10.6*	*-0.6*	*+0.3*	*-27.6*	*-*	*-4.6*	*-8.7*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products.
2. 1997 data are subject to futher revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.
3. Excluding refinery fuel.
4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.
5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.
6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 17. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption: energy uses[1]

Thousand tonnes

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

1. 1997 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.
2. For coverage of electricity generators see inside 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	Gas	Nuclear	Total[2]	Coal	Gas	Total[2]	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1993	38.3	6.3	21.6	70.9	1.3	0.8	4.5	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.6	0.4	1.0	75.4
1994	35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995	35.0	11.4	21.3	71.3	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.3	0.5	1.2	75.1
1996	32.0	15.2	22.2	72.8	1.0	1.2	3.8	33.0	3.5	16.4	22.2	0.3	1.2	76.6
1997	27.4	19.3	23.0	71.4	1.2	1.6	4.6	28.6	1.9	20.9	23.0	0.4	1.4	76.1
Per cent change	*-14.5*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*-1.9*	*+16.8*	*+32.5*	*+23.4*	*-13.5*	*-46.6*	*+27.6*	*+3.7*	*+22.6*	*+13.1*	*-0.7*
1996 2nd quarter	7.1	3.4	5.5	16.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	7.3	0.7	3.7	5.5	0.1	0.3	17.6
3rd quarter	6.4	3.7	4.9	15.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.7	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	16.7
4th quarter	8.0	4.4	6.1	19.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	8.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	0.1	0.5	20.5
1997 1st quarter	8.3	5.0	6.2	20.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.7	0.8	5.5	6.2	0.1	0.3	21.5
2nd quarter	5.3	4.7	6.0	16.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	5.6	0.4	5.1	6.0	0.1	0.5	17.6
3rd quarter	5.7	4.6	5.2	15.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.9	0.4	5.0	5.2	0.1	0.3	16.8
4th quarter	8.0	5.1	5.6	19.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.3	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.1	0.4	20.2
1998 1st quarter	8.2	5.3	6.1	20.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.4	0.2	5.7	6.1	0.2	0.4	21.0
2nd quarter p	6.5	4.7	5.5	17.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	6.8	0.2	5.1	5.5	0.1	0.4	18.2
Per cent change	*+21.6*	*+1.0*	*-6.9*	*+4.4*	*+5.5*	*+1.5*	*-11.2*	*+20.7*	*-42.2*	*+1.0*	*-6.9*	*-8.5*	*-12.1*	*+3.3*

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

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

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal	Oil[3]	Gas	Nuclear[4]	Hydro
1993	70.88	38.26	4.41	6.27	21.58	0.30
1994	70.20	35.89	3.58	9.08	21.20	0.37
1995	71.31	35.02	3.13	11.44	21.25	0.34
1996	72.84	32.02	3.02	15.19	22.18	0.25
1997	71.44	27.39	1.23	19.32	22.99	0.31
Per cent change	*-1.9*	*-14.5*	*-59.3*	*+27.2*	*+3.7*	*+22.9*
1997 January - July	41.38	15.18	0.86	11.16	13.86	0.20
1998 January - July p	42.12	16.68	0.49	11.56	13.11	0.20
Per cent change	*+1.8*	*+9.9*	*-42.3*	*+3.6*	*-5.4*	*+1.0*
1997 May	5.08	1.56	0.06	1.50	1.92	0.02
June*	6.04	1.97	0.11	1.73	2.20	0.02
July	4.86	1.54	0.07	1.47	1.74	0.01
Total	15.98	5.07	0.24	4.71	5.86	0.04
1998 May	5.21	2.01	0.07	1.41	1.70	0.02
June*	6.13	2.13	0.08	1.81	2.09	0.01
July p	5.14	2.02	0.06	1.55	1.49	0.01
Total	16.48	6.16	0.21	4.76	5.28	0.04
Per cent change	*+3.2*	*+21.4*	*-14.2*	*+1.2*	*-9.8*	*-15.5*

1. See definitions inside back cover
2. Including wind power, and refuse derived fuel and other renewables.
3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion.
4. Includes nuclear from British Nuclear Fuels Plc.

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

	Major power producers[1]			Other generators			All generating companies				
	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use[2]	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1993	305.43	20.12	285.32	17.67	1.12	16.55	323.10	21.23	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994	306.73	18.75	287.98	18.25	0.80	17.46	324.98	19.55	305.44	16.89	322.32
1995	313.96	18.79	295.17	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996	326.29	19.11	307.18	21.10	1.07	20.03	347.39	20.18	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997	324.14	17.88	306.26	21.20	0.97	20.23	345.34	18.85	326.49	16.57	343.07
Per cent change	*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*+0.5*	*-9.9*	*+1.0*	*-0.6*	*-6.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.2*
1996 2nd quarter	74.38	4.41	69.97	5.16	0.38	4.79	79.54	4.78	74.76	4.30	79.06
3rd quarter	71.26	4.18	67.07	4.74	0.21	4.53	75.99	4.39	71.60	4.03	75.63
4th quarter	87.01	4.89	82.12	5.60	0.15	5.45	92.60	5.04	87.57	4.07	91.64
1997 1st quarter	91.25	5.10	86.15	5.23	0.24	4.99	96.48	5.34	91.14	4.27	95.41
2nd quarter	73.81	4.07	69.73	4.94	0.20	4.74	78.74	4.27	74.47	4.06	78.53
3rd quarter	72.18	4.01	68.17	5.08	0.29	4.79	77.26	4.30	72.96	4.00	76.96
4th quarter	86.91	4.70	82.21	5.95	0.24	5.71	92.86	4.94	87.92	4.25	92.17
1998 1st quarter	90.98	5.86	85.12	5.37	0.36	5.01	96.35	6.22	90.13	4.22	94.35
2nd quarter p	76.92	4.02	72.89	5.16	0.23	4.93	82.08	4.26	77.82	3.98	81.80
Per cent change	*+4.2*	*-1.2*	*+4.5*	*+4.5*	*+16.2*	*+4.0*	*+4.2*	*-0.4*	*+4.5*	*-1.9*	*+4.2*

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

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

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

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

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

TWh

		Electricity supplied (net)									Purchases				
		By type of fuel									of which				
		Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Total	Coal[3]	Oil[4]	Gas	Nuclear[6]	Hydro[7]	Other[8]	Conventional Steam Stations	CCGT[5] Stations	Net imports	from other sources (net)	Total Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.32	157.29	14.11	29.84	80.98	2.95	0.14	178.31	22.61	16.72	3.17	305.21
1994		306.73	18.75	287.98	148.40	10.72	44.82	79.96	3.63	0.46	166.88	36.82	16.89	3.92	308.78
1995		313.96	18.79	295.17	144.73	9.24	56.82	80.60	3.27	0.51	162.08	48.53	16.31	3.20	314.67
1996		326.29	19.11	307.18	134.29	10.33	74.36	85.82	1.84	0.53	153.17	65.60	16.68	3.25	327.11
1997		324.14	17.88	306.26	110.15	4.89	99.08	89.34	2.26	0.54	127.08	86.61	16.57	3.35	326.19
Per cent change		*-0.7*	*-6.4*	*-0.3*	*-18.0*	*-52.7*	*+33.2*	*+4.1*	*+23.0*	*+1.3*	*-17.0*	*+32.0*	*-0.6*	*+3.1*	*-0.3*
1997	January - July	187.45	10.45	177.00	61.47	3.52	56.40	53.82	1.47	0.31	71.55	49.44	9.58	1.97	188.54
1998	January - July p	191.19	11.16	180.02	66.13	1.75	58.79	51.31	1.76	0.28	76.19	51.09	8.49	1.89	190.40
Per cent change		*+2.0*	*+6.8*	*+1.7*	*+7.6*	*-50.1*	*+4.2*	*-4.7*	*+19.6*	*-10.1*	*+6.5*	*+3.3*	*-11.4*	*-3.7*	*+1.0*
1997	May	23.01	1.28	21.74	6.23	0.26	7.58	7.48	0.15	0.05	7.59	6.45	1.28	0.23	23.25
	June*	27.02	1.48	25.53	7.72	0.51	8.67	8.51	0.07	0.04	8.86	7.93	1.46	0.29	27.28
	July	22.39	1.28	21.12	6.52	0.35	7.37	6.79	0.04	0.04	7.73	6.46	1.25	0.22	22.59
Total		72.42	4.04	68.39	20.47	1.13	23.62	22.78	0.26	0.13	24.19	20.84	4.00	0.74	73.12
1998	May	23.56	1.41	22.15	8.15	0.28	6.94	6.63	0.13	0.04	9.48	5.87	1.30	0.23	23.68
	June*	27.44	1.10	26.33	8.56	0.30	9.21	8.19	0.04	0.03	10.12	7.93	1.42	0.29	28.04
	July p	23.29	1.28	22.00	8.14	0.17	7.78	5.84	0.04	0.04	9.22	6.84	0.29	0.22	22.51
Total		74.29	3.80	70.49	24.85	0.75	23.92	20.66	0.20	0.11	28.82	20.65	3.00	0.74	74.23
Per cent change		*+2.6*	*-5.8*	*+3.1*	*+21.4*	*-33.8*	*+1.3*	*-9.3*	*-22.4*	*-18.4*	*+19.1*	*-0.9*	*-24.9*	-	*+1.5*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back 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. Including orimulsion.
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.
6. Includes nuclear generated by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
8. Wastes and renewable sources other than hydro.

TABLE 23. **Availability and consumption of electricity**

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
			Sales of electricity to consumers										
	Electricity available	Transmission distribution and other losses[1]	Total[2]	Industrial[3]	Commercial[4]	Domestic	Other[5]	Electricity available[6]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[7]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1993	305.21	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994	308.78	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.54	1.85	11.76	322.32	30.95	291.78
1995	314.68	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.69	28.46	302.23
1996	327.11	28.23	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.78	1.37	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997	326.19	24.93	301.26	94.62	93.50	104.46	8.68	16.88	0.66	16.23	343.07	25.58	317.49
Per cent change	*-0.3*	*-11.7*	*+0.8*	-	*+7.0*	*-2.8*	*-7.9*	*+0.6*	*-52.0*	*+5.3*	*-0.2*	*-13.6*	*+1.0*
1997 January - July	188.54	14.71	173.83	54.76	54.27	60.01	4.79	9.45	0.27	9.18	197.99	14.98	183.01
1998 January - July p	190.47	15.46	175.01	54.20	52.64	63.16	5.02	9.48	0.42	9.07	199.96	15.88	184.08
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*+5.1*	*+0.7*	*-1.0*	*-3.0*	*+5.2*	*+4.8*	*+0.4*	*+53.5*	*-1.2*	*+1.0*	*+6.0*	*+0.6*
1997 May	23.25	1.50	21.75	7.37	6.92	6.92	0.54	1.22	0.05	1.17	24.48	1.56	22.92
June*	27.28	1.72	25.56	8.58	8.41	7.90	0.67	1.62	0.04	1.59	28.90	1.76	27.15
July	22.59	1.89	20.70	7.43	6.57	6.14	0.55	1.26	0.09	1.17	23.85	1.98	21.87
Total	73.12	5.12	68.00	23.38	21.90	20.96	1.76	4.11	0.18	3.93	77.23	5.29	71.93
1998 May	23.68	2.74	20.94	6.86	6.56	6.97	0.55	1.20	0.07	1.13	24.88	2.81	22.07
June	28.04	1.81	26.23	8.67	8.32	8.52	0.71	1.69	0.04	1.65	29.73	1.86	27.88
July	22.51	2.26	20.25	6.85	6.52	6.34	0.55	1.39	0.10	1.29	23.89	2.35	21.54
Total	74.23	6.81	67.42	22.38	21.39	21.83	1.82	4.28	0.21	4.07	78.51	7.02	71.49
Per cent change	*+1.5*	*+33.1*	*-0.9*	*-4.3*	*-2.3*	*+4.1*	*+3.3*	*+4.2*	*+16.5*	*+3.7*	*+1.7*	*+32.5*	*-0.6*

1. Losses on the grid system and local netwoks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994.
2. The allocation of sales between the four constituent sectors is highly provisional and subject to change in the two months after initial publication.
3. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries.
4. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers.
5. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises.
6. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system.
7. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (89% in 1997).

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

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

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

FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

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

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

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

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

PRICES

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

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

1. Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Trade and Industry survey of some 1,200 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see the annual "Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics" available from the Stationery Office.
2. The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median in the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased.
3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the 17 March 1998 the effective duty rates per tonne are £22.02 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £22.41 for Medium Fuel Oil and £32.99 for Gas Oil.
4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
5. From quarter one 1998 tariff gas prices are not collected separately and are included in the firm contract prices. The 90% decile and average firm contract price will be affected by contributors who previously had separate contracts for tariff and firm contract gas. In quarter four 1997 tariff gas represented a weight of around 1% of the sample.
6. No further details of prices can be given to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel.
7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

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

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

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

1. See definitons inside front cover; Humber Power Ltd and Indian Queens Power Ltd should additionally be included in the list of 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 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 gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.
5. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.
6. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of
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 in *Energy Trends* in November 1996.
9. The levy is the Goverment's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981 and was abolished on 1 April 1998. The levy was from 4 to 3 pence per therm for 1997/8 and this rate is reflected in the above

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

1990 = 100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[2]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel	GDP deflator[4]
		Current fuel price index numbers								
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.1				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	99.5				
1997		80.6	120.2	68.2	99.3	95.4				
Per cent change		*-2.3*	*-4.3*	*+3.1*	*-5.7*	*-4.2*				
1996	2nd quarter	82.7	124.9	64.5	100.8	96.3	65.3r	106.2r	99.8r	
	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.5	98.4	93.6	64.4r	105.6r	98.5r	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	102.2	65.2r	102.6r	98.8r	
1997	1st quarter	81.5	126.9	68.6	108.6	102.2	66.2r	100.9r	97.0r	
	2nd quarter	78.6	114.2	67.2	93.3	90.5	67.9r	98.8r	94.1r	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.6	65.9	90.4	88.6	68.9r	97.5r	93.5r	
	4th quarter	82.8	121.9	71.2	104.4	99.4	69.9r	99.5	96.1	
	1st quarter	80.7	106.7r	73.2	107.3	99.4r	70.7r	99.4r	94.0r	
	2nd quarter p	83.1	100.5	70.3	91.5	88.3	71.1	97.3	92.0	
Per cent change		*+5.8*	*-12.0*	*+4.7*	*-1.9*	*-2.5*	*+4.7*	*-1.6*	*-2.2*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
1993		81.4	78.3	89.3	99.3	93.6				115.0
1994		79.2	83.4	88.7	94.2	90.9				116.9
1995		72.5	95.0	75.4	91.0	87.7				119.8
1996		66.9	101.7	53.6	85.3	80.6				123.5
1997		63.6	94.9	53.8	78.4	75.3				126.7
Per cent change		*-4.8*	*-6.7*	*+0.5*	*-8.1*	*-6.6*				*+2.6*
1996	2nd quarter	67.3	101.7	52.6	82.1	78.5	53.2	86.5r	81.3r	122.8
	3rd quarter	66.4	97.1	49.8	79.6	75.6	52.0r	85.3r	79.6r	123.7
	4th quarter	65.0	107.3	52.9	86.2	81.7	52.1	82.1r	79.0	125.0
1997	1st quarter	64.9	101.0	54.6	86.5	81.3	52.7r	80.4r	77.2r	125.6
	2nd quarter	62.2	90.4	53.2	73.8	71.6	53.7r	78.2r	74.4r	126.4
	3rd quarter	63.0	90.3	52.0	71.2	69.8	54.3r	76.8r	73.7r	126.9
	4th quarter	64.8	95.4	55.7	81.8	77.9	54.7	77.9	75.3	127.7
1998	1st quarter	63.0	83.4r	57.2	83.8	77.6	55.2r	77.7r	73.4r	128.0
	2nd quarter p	64.5	78.0	54.6	71.0	68.5	55.2	75.5	71.4	128.9
Per cent change		*+3.7*	*-13.7*	*+2.7*	*-3.8*	*-4.4*	*+2.7*	*-3.5*	*-4.1*	*+2.0*

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

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[3]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil	
		Current fuel price index numbers							
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9	
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3	
1997		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.5	112.7	151.5	131.6	
Per cent change		*+0.9*	*-1.0*	*-4.8*	*-2.6*	*-3.1*	*+9.9*	*+4.2*	
1996	2nd quarter	119.7	112.7	121.0	95.3	116.5	134.5	124.8	
	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9	
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6	
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8	
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8	
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5	
	4th quarter	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.3	109.7	156.4	132.4	
1998	1st quarter	123.8	108.0	110.4	85.2	108.6	153.6	132.0	
	2nd quarter p	122.0	107.8	110.1	81.4	108.2	161.5	135.9	
Per cent change		*+0.3*	*-4.3*	*-5.7*	*-14.5*	*-5.2*	*+10.5*	*+4.7*	
		Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator							GDP deflator[4]
1993		96.6	89.3	100.3	78.2	94.7	103.7	98.6	115.0
1994		101.1	93.1	102.0	77.0	97.2	106.7	101.5	116.9
1995		100.4	93.9	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.5	102.6	119.8
1996		98.3	91.2	97.4	80.2	94.2	111.6	102.3	123.5
1997		96.6	88.0	90.4	76.2	89.0	119.6	103.9	126.7
Per cent change		*-1.7*	*-3.5*	*-7.2*	*-5.0*	*-5.6*	*+7.1*	*+1.6*	*+2.6*
1996	2nd quarter	97.5	91.8	98.6	77.6	94.9	109.5	101.6	122.8
	3rd quarter	96.5	91.1	97.9	78.8	94.2	110.6	101.8	123.7
	4th quarter	99.3	90.1	94.9	86.6	92.7	116.5	103.7	125.0
1997	1st quarter	99.2	89.7	93.3	82.5	91.5	117.5	104.2	125.6
	2nd quarter	96.2	89.0	92.3	75.3	90.3	115.7	102.7	126.4
	3rd quarter	94.5	87.9	89.8	73.3	88.4	122.8	105.2	126.9
	4th quarter	96.9	85.7	86.5	73.8	85.9	122.5	103.7	127.7
1998	1st quarter	96.7	84.4	86.2	66.5	84.9	120.0	103.1	128.0
	2nd quarter p	94.6	83.6	85.4	63.1	84.0	125.3	105.5	128.9
Per cent change		*-1.7*	*-6.1*	*-7.5*	*-16.1*	*-7.0*	*+8.3*	*+2.7*	*+2.0*

1. Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified.
2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils include VAT at 8 per cent. With effect from September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent, hence 3rd quarter data contains both rates. Data from quarter 4 1997 is shown inclusive of VAT at 5%.
3. Bottled gas and oil fuel.
4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

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

		Motor spirit[1]						
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Derv[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1,2]	Gas oil[1,3]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[4]
		Pence per litre						*1990 = 100*
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	98.7
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	72.0
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	83.7
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	96.1
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	113.8
1997	June	65.39	69.37	59.86	60.60	13.77	14.88	87.0
1997	July	68.20	72.68	62.69	63.44	13.25	14.61	87.5
	August	69.51	73.58	64.07	64.48	13.86	15.20	92.3
	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	91.8
	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	96.0
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	90.8
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	83.8
1998	January	69.03	73.96	63.13	63.34	12.92	13.67	74.7
	February	68.64	73.79	62.63	62.84	12.53	13.68	69.1
	March	68.20	73.77	62.09	62.30	11.61	12.72	63.1
	April	72.38	78.74	65.77	66.81	11.67	12.94	63.6
	May	72.41	79.06	65.72	66.71	11.64	12.95	67.9
	June	72.21	78.80	65.62	66.59	11.15	12.34	58.8
	July	72.37r	79.34	66.04r	66.94r	10.70	11.99	56.3r
	August p	72.62	n/a	66.29	67.06	n/a	n/a	58.2

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

Energy production and consumption in Europe

This article presents a summary of energy consumption and production in the European OECD countries (see box below for definition) based on information recently published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). The article is presented in three main sections as follows:

1) Energy production and consumption in OECD Europe - presenting a brief summary of trends in overall production and consumption between 1974 and 1996. This section also includes a country by country breakdown of production, consumption and some of the indicators of energy use for 1996.

2) Fuels used to generate electricity and electricity consumption - presenting a comparison of the position in the European OECD countries with the position in the UK over the period from 1974 to 1996.

3) Gas consumption - presenting a comparison of the position in the European OECD countries with the position in the UK over the period from 1974 to 1996.

OECD Europe:
This comprises the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (ie all 15 EU member states) plus Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, and Turkey.

1a) Energy production

Indigenous production of energy in OECD Europe as a whole has increased by 83 per cent since 1974. As shown in Chart 1, the main fuel now produced is oil, which in 1996 made up 28 per cent of OECD Europe indigenous energy production. In 1974 the main fuel produced was coal which made up 62 per cent of OECD Europe total indigenous production at that time. Production of oil in 1996 is over 12 times the level of production in 1974 due to the development of oil production in the North sea and it is this which is mainly responsible for the increases in OECD Europe as a whole. Indigenous production of coal and it's products has fallen by 32 per cent whilst production of gas has risen by 65 per cent. The use of renewable fuels has increased greatly over this period, with over 15 times as much solar and wind power being produced in 1996 compared to 1974, however this accounts for a very small share (less than ½ per cent) of overall production.

In the UK a similar pattern can be seen although some of the changes are more distinct (Chart 2). The production of energy in the UK in 1996 was over 2½ times the level of 1974. The production of oil in 1996 was over 200 times greater than in 1974, most of this increase having taken place in the late 1970s as the North Sea fields came on stream. Production of coal has halved since 1974. The UK has had a strong role in the changes in the levels of production in OECD Europe as it was responsible for over 40 per cent of OECD Europe oil production in 1996, overall the UK was responsible for 23 per cent of indigenous production in OECD Europe.

Chart 1 Indigenous production - OECD Europe, 1974 to 1996

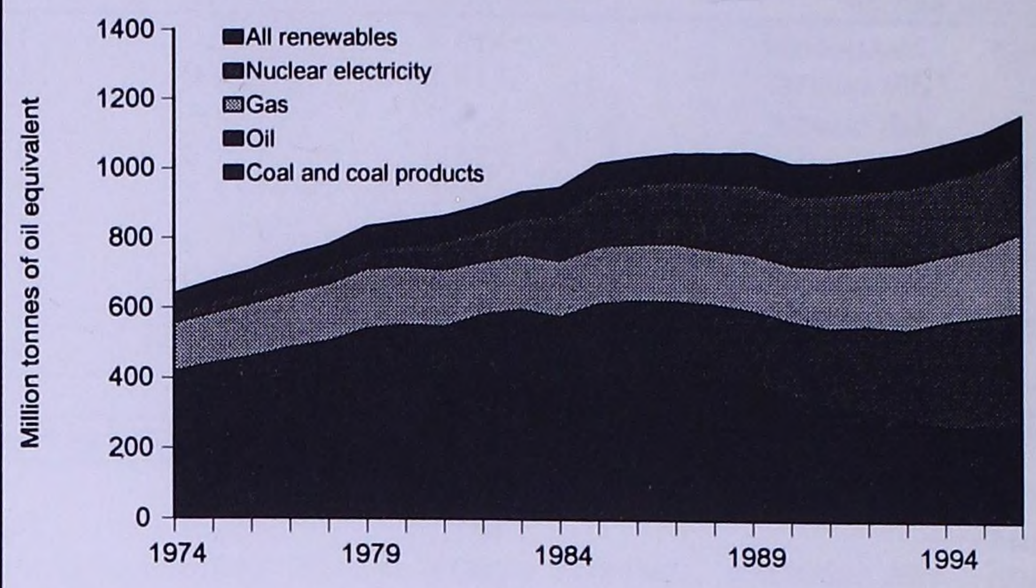
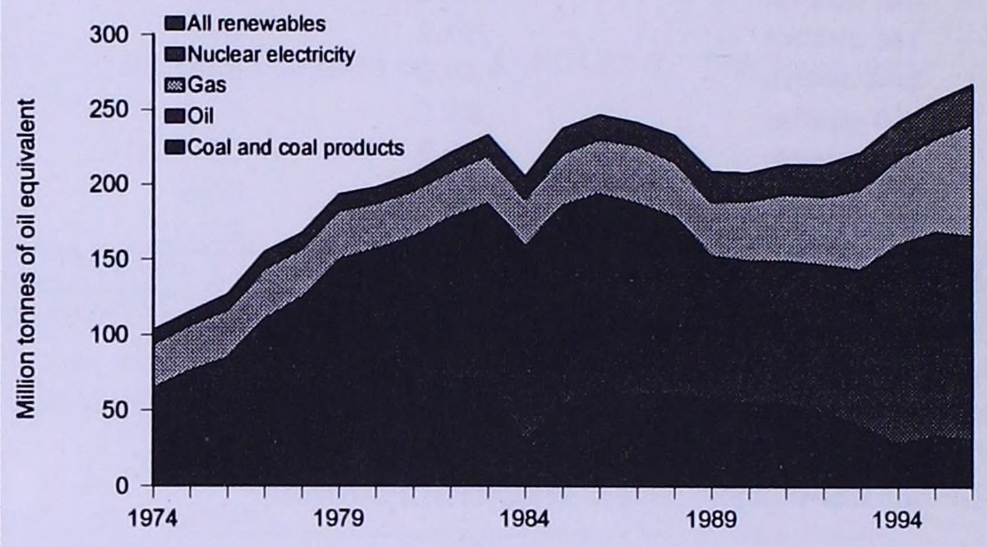


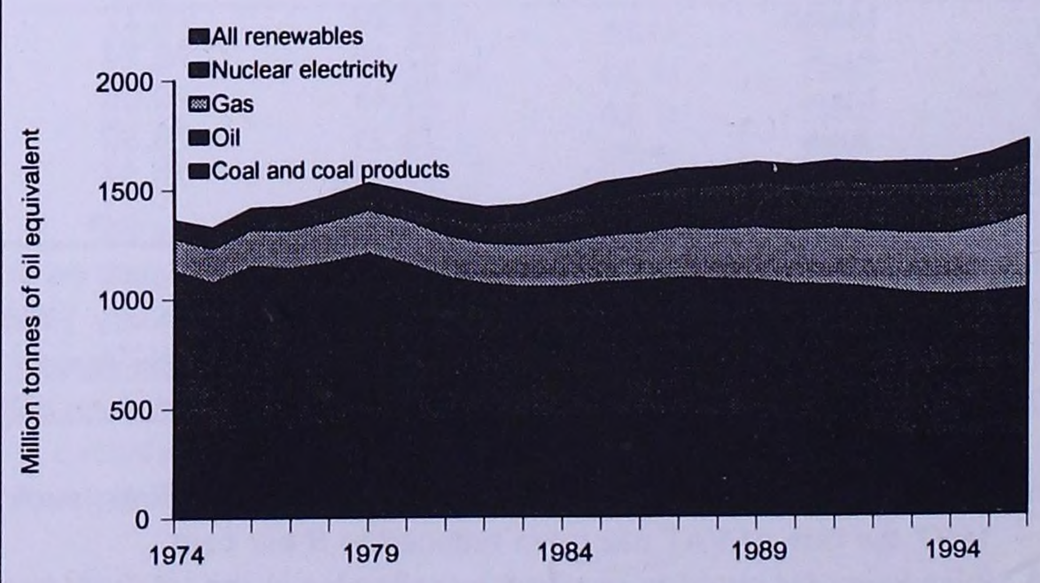
Chart 2 Indigenous production - UK, 1974 to 1996



1b) Energy consumption - total primary energy supplied (TPES)

Total primary energy supply in OECD Europe as a whole has increased by 26 per cent since 1974 (Chart 3). The main fuel used in 1996 was petroleum, making up 40 per cent of TPES whilst coal and gas each contributed about 20 per cent. The use of coal and its products and, to a lesser extent, of petroleum has fallen over the period whilst use of gas has more than doubled. The use of nuclear power has increased ten fold, whilst as reflected in the production figures use of solar and

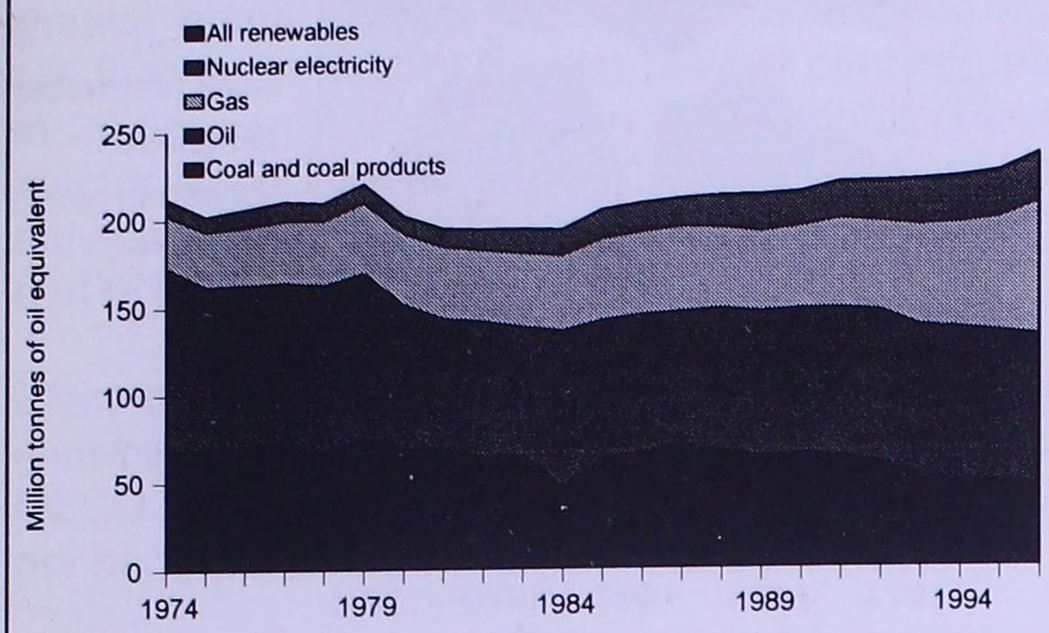
Chart 3 Total primary energy supplied (TPES) - OECD Europe, 1974 to 1996



Nuclear electricity includes net imports of electricity

wind in 1996 was over 15 times the level of use in 1974. However, solar and wind still make up only a very small amount of the fuels used in OECD Europe, less than ½ per cent in 1996.

Chart 4 Total primary energy supplied (TPES) - UK, 1974 to 1996



Nuclear electricity includes net imports of electricity

In the UK TPES has increased by 11 per cent since 1974 (Chart 4). TPES in many of the OECD Europe countries has increased by over 20 per cent during this period, with countries such as Greece, Portugal and Turkey having more than doubled their TPES. In the UK the main fuel used was petroleum (36 per cent in 1996), however the share of TPES due to gas in 1996 is much larger in the UK than in OECD Europe as a whole at 32 per cent. Use of non-hydro renewables has increased from zero in the late 1980s.

1c) Energy production and consumption in 1996

Table 1 contains detailed information for each of the OECD European countries on energy production and consumption. Of OECD Europe the UK was the largest producer of energy, being responsible for 23 per cent of total European production in 1996. Of these European countries the UK was the third largest consumer on a primary energy supply basis and the second largest on a final consumption basis.

The figures for energy production as a proportion of primary energy supply show that in Europe only Norway and the UK are self sufficient in energy, with Norway producing almost 9 times as much energy as it consumes.

Differences between countries in the ratio of primary energy supply to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reflects many factors, including climatic differences, the dependence on energy intensive industries, the relative importance of transport and the efficiency in the use of energy in all sectors of the economy. On this measure the UK used marginally more energy per unit of GDP than the European average.

The final column in Table 1 gives total primary energy supply relative to population size. The factors mentioned above which will cause differences in TPES/GDP between countries will also affect the figures for TPES per capita. These figures show that in 1996 the UK consumed

Table 1: Energy production and consumption in 1996

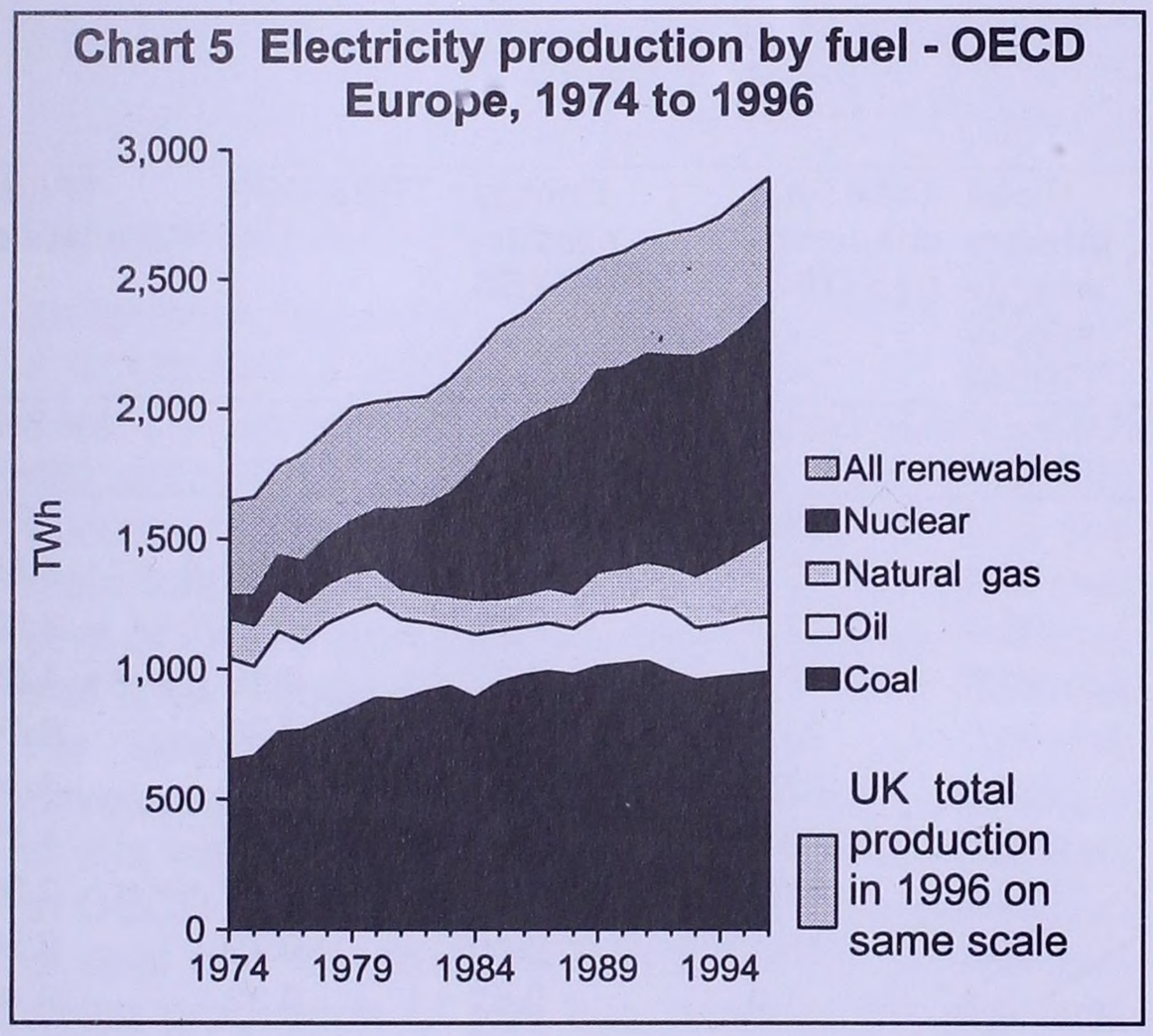
	Indigenous production	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Total primary energy supply (TPES)	Total final consumption (TFC)	Energy production/TPES	TPES/GDP	TPES/ Population
	Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)							toe per $1000	toe per capita
Austria	7.8	21.4	1.9	19.6	27.2	22.2	0.29	0.15	3.37
Belgium	12.1	71.5	22.5	49.0	56.4	40.2	0.22	0.27	5.55
Czech Republic	31.9	19.3	10.2	9.1	40.4	27.7	0.79	1.51	3.92
Denmark	17.6	19.1	13.5	5.6	22.9	16.3	0.77	0.16	4.35
Finland	13.6	22.5	5.2	17.3	31.5	23.2	0.43	0.23	6.14
France	130.1	151.3	26.1	125.1	254.2	162.0	0.51	0.20	4.36
Germany	140.5	233.2	23.7	209.5	349.6	249.0	0.40	0.19	4.27
Greece	8.8	24.0	4.8	19.1	24.4	17.2	0.36	0.27	2.33
Hungary	12.8	15.4	2.1	13.3	25.5	18.1	0.50	0.79	2.50
Iceland	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.62	0.33	8.44
Ireland	3.5	9.6	1.0	8.7	12.0	8.7	0.29	0.18	3.30
Italy	29.3	154.7	19.2	135.5	161.1	124.1	0.18	0.14	2.80
Luxembourg	0.0	3.5	0.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.01	0.25	8.28
Netherlands	73.4	112.0	97.9	14.2	75.8	59.1	0.97	0.23	4.88
Norway	208.1	6.6	189.2	-182.6	23.1	19.7	8.99	0.16	5.28
Poland	103.5	27.0	21.4	5.6	108.4	70.4	0.95	1.56	2.81
Portugal	2.4	19.7	2.8	17.0	19.1	15.1	0.13	0.26	1.93
Spain	32.7	83.6	8.8	74.8	101.4	71.7	0.32	0.19	2.58
Sweden	31.8	32.2	10.8	21.4	52.6	36.1	0.61	0.22	5.91
Switzerland	10.5	17.9	2.7	15.2	25.6	20.6	0.41	0.11	3.61
Turkey	26.8	41.0	1.6	39.4	65.5	49.7	0.41	0.35	1.05
UK	269.1	76.6	110.5	-33.9	234.7	162.4	1.15	0.22	3.99
OECD Europe Total/Average	1,167.8	1,163.0	576.0	587.0	1,717.1	1,218.5	0.68	0.21	3.39

slightly more energy per capita than the OECD Europe average. The UK was the 11th largest consumer on a per capita basis of the OECD Europe countries.

2a) Fuels used to generate electricity; a comparison between OECD Europe and the UK

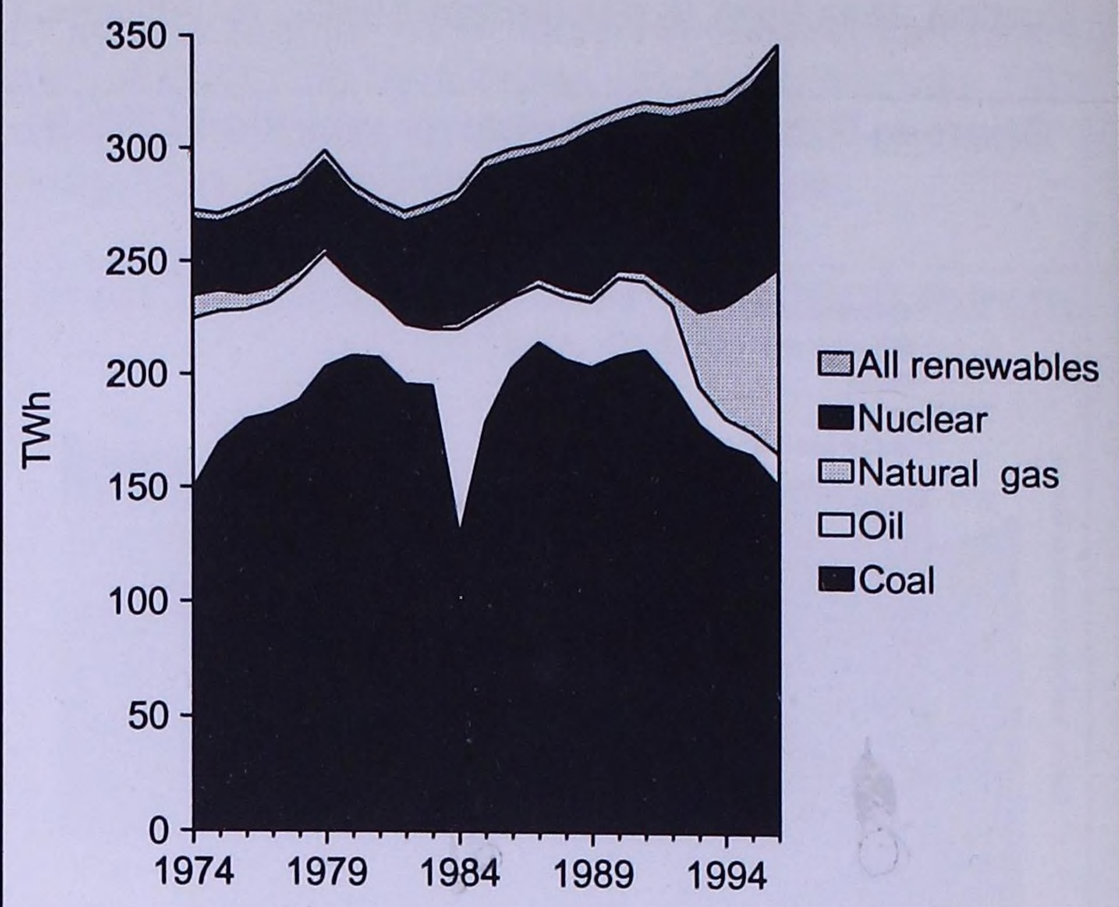
Production of electricity in OECD Europe as a whole has grown by 75 per cent since 1974. Coal remains the main fuel for generation, having risen to a maximum of 1,031 TWh in 1991 before falling back to 958 TWh in 1993. Since then coal use has risen again (by 3 per cent) and accounted for 989 TWh out of the total electricity production of 2,890 TWh in 1996, the most recent year for which data are available. Nuclear production at 901 TWh is now almost as large as production from coal having been only 86 TWh in 1974 (which is the earliest year for which comparable data are available). Next largest is hydro electricity at 471 TWh (but 491 TWh in the wetter year of 1995) which has grown at only half the rate of total electricity production. Production from gas grew only slowly over the 18 year period from 1974 to 1992, increasing by only 13 TWh, but has shown growth of 87 per cent (142 TWh) since 1992. Over half of this increase in output from gas firing is attributable to the UK. Currently gas produces 305 TWh, over 40 per cent more than oil (213 TWh) whose contribution has nearly halved since 1974. These trends are shown in Chart 5, below.

Chart 5 Electricity production by fuel - OECD Europe, 1974 to 1996



By contrast the UK market for generation has been dominated by coal for most of the period, as shown in Chart 6, with a sharp decline in coal featuring only from the early 1990s, apart from the coal strike years of the mid 1980s. Overall growth in electricity production has not been as rapid as in the rest of OECD Europe with nuclear taking up most of the growth in the 1980s and then expanding further in the 1990s as Sizewell B came on stream. From the mid 1970s to 1990 oil use fell as oil prices rose. The rapid expansion in gas after 1992 is prominent and Chart 6 shows the bigger role that gas fired generation plays in the UK compared with the rest of

Chart 6 Electricity production by fuel - UK, 1974 to 1996



Europe. The small contribution of hydro to UK electricity production contrasts with the predominance of that source in the mountainous countries of Europe (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden).

The UK accounts for 12 per cent of OECD Europe's electricity production but a greater share of its production from both coal and gas. For production from coal the UK's 15 per cent share ranks second behind Germany (32 per cent) and is followed by Poland (14 per cent) and Spain (6 per cent). The UK has the largest share of electricity production from gas with 27 per cent of OECD Europe's total with Italy next on 17 per cent, Germany on 16 per cent, the Netherlands on 15 per cent and Turkey on 6 per cent. France has 44 per cent of Europe's nuclear production and Germany 18 per cent, with the UK third largest on 10 per cent followed by Sweden at 8 per cent and Spain at 6 per cent.

2b) Electricity consumption; a comparison between OECD Europe and the UK

When it comes to using the electricity, both in the UK and in the rest of Europe, three sectors account for over 90 per cent of electricity consumption; industry, residential, and commercial and public services. A comparison of how electricity consumption is distributed between sectors is made in Chart 7.

In the industrial sector in the UK, coal and electricity have slightly smaller shares and gas and oil slightly larger shares than in the rest of OECD Europe (Chart 9b), but whereas in the rest of Europe the industrial sector accounts for almost a third of total final energy consumption, in the UK it accounts for only just over a quarter. A smaller share of a smaller sector results in only 33 per cent of electricity consumption in 1996 being by industry, whereas in the rest of OECD Europe the figure is higher at 41 per cent.

Electricity accounts for around 20 per cent of total final energy consumption in the residential sector in both the UK and in the rest of OECD Europe (see Chart 9a). However, since the residential sector in the UK accounts for more of total energy consumption across all sectors than in the rest of OECD Europe (27 per cent compared to less than 25 per cent), the residential sector accounts for a greater share of total electricity consumption in the UK than in the rest of Europe (34 per cent compared to 28 per cent). For commercial and public services electricity accounts for 50 per cent of total consumption in the UK, but only 38 per cent in the rest of Europe (see Chart 9c).

Electricity consumption in the UK grew by 30 per cent between 1974 and 1996 whereas in the rest of OECD Europe growth was much more rapid at 91 per cent over this period.

Chart 7 Use of Electricity, 1996

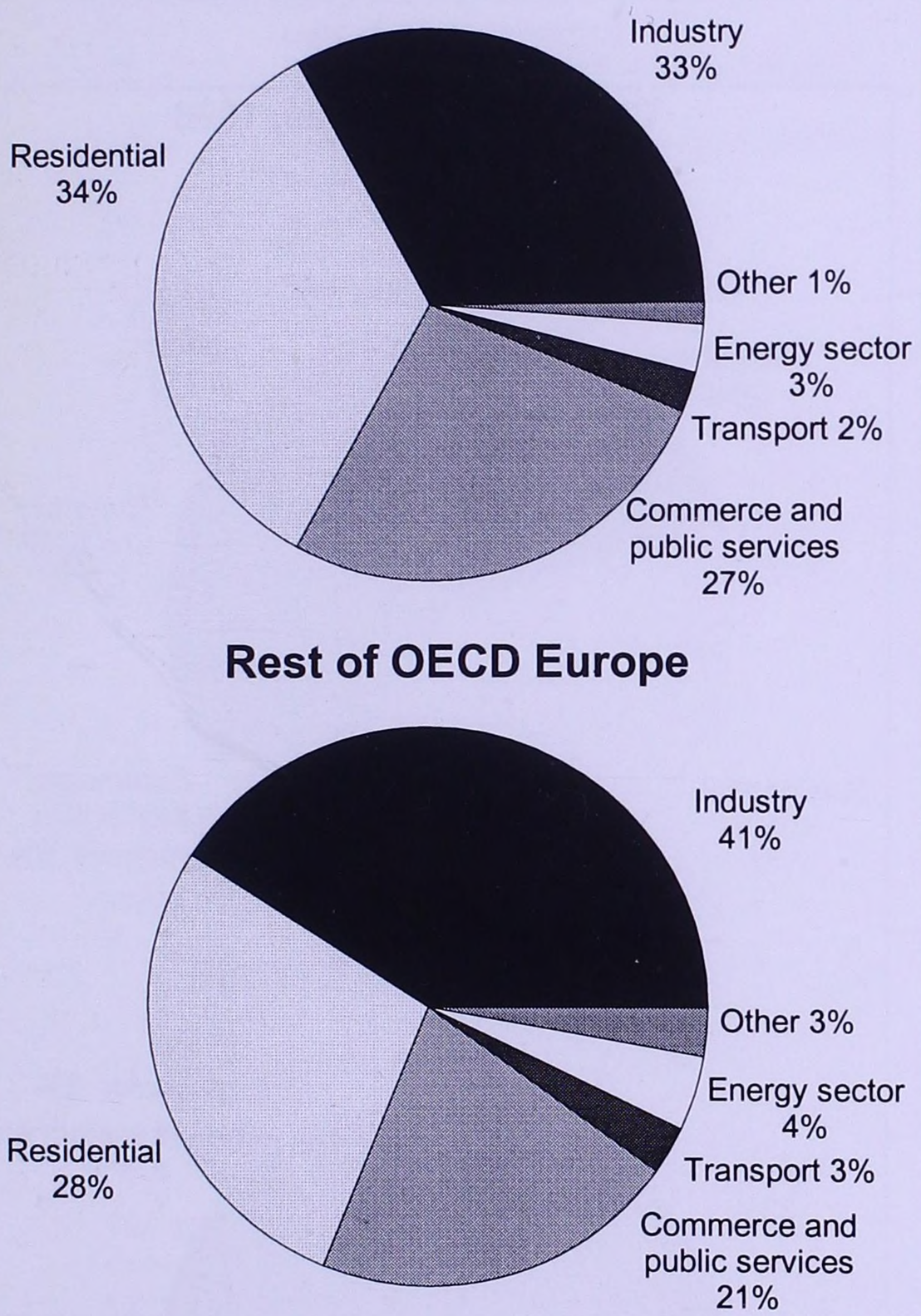
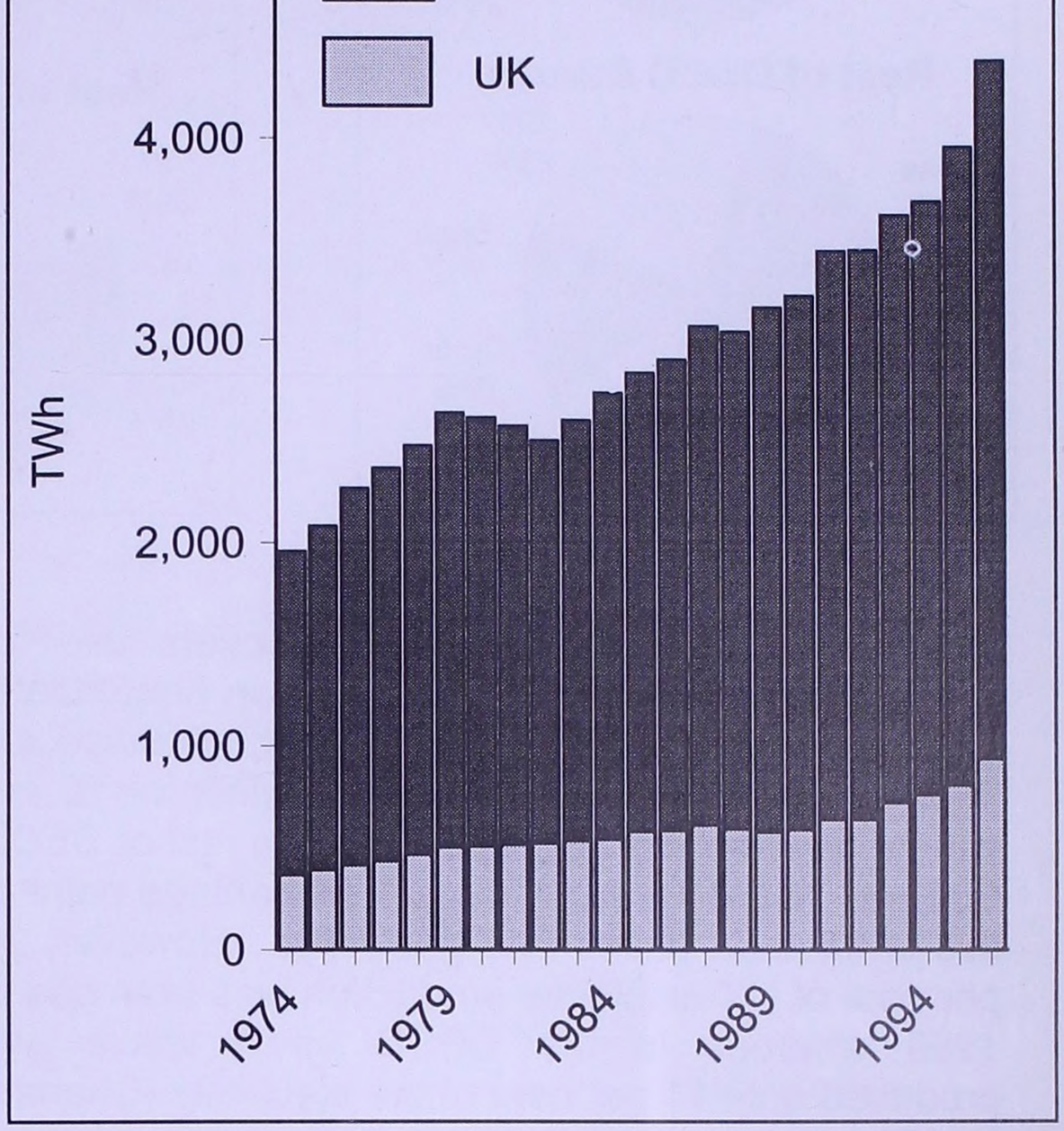


Chart 8 Gas consumption in OECD Europe and the UK, 1974 to 1996



In both the UK and in the rest of Europe three sectors account for around 80 per cent of gas consumption; industry, residential, and transformation, as shown in Chart 10. In the UK 40 per cent of gas consumption is by the residential sector, whereas in the rest of OECD Europe the figure is lower at 30 per cent. Chart 5a shows that gas is much more predominant in the UK's residential sector (a 66 per cent share) than in the rest of OECD Europe (a 31 per cent share) which, as already noted above, is made the more prominent by the residential sector being proportionately larger in the UK. The UK's established gas pipeline network and supply of gas from the North Sea have made it economic to use gas directly. In other parts of OECD Europe district heating plants, combustible renewables (especially wood) and oil take on some of the space heating and domestic hot water load that in the UK is mostly met by the direct use of gas.

A consequence of the large residential use of gas in the UK is that other sectors take proportionately less. In the UK 20 per cent of gas consumption is by industry whereas in the rest of OECD Europe the figure is substantially higher at 33 per cent, yet gas takes a larger share of industrial use in the UK (35 per cent) than in the rest of OECD Europe (26 per cent) (Chart 9b).

3) Gas consumption; a comparison between OECD Europe and the UK

The UK accounts for the largest proportion of gas consumption in OECD Europe at 21 per cent. Next largest are Germany (also 21 per cent), Italy (14 per cent) and the Netherlands (11 per cent). The UK is also the third largest consumer of gas in the world behind the USA and the Russian Federation, but the difference in volumes consumed is vast with Russia using four times the UK volume and the USA seven

Chart 9a Fuels used in the residential sector, 1996

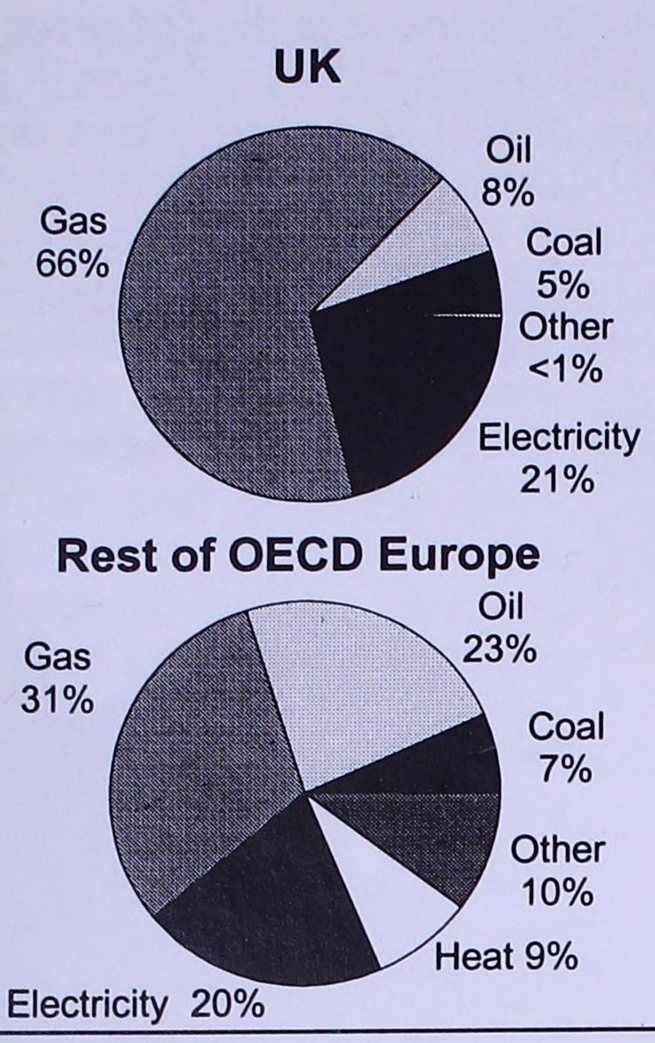


Chart 9b Fuels used in the industrial sector, 1996

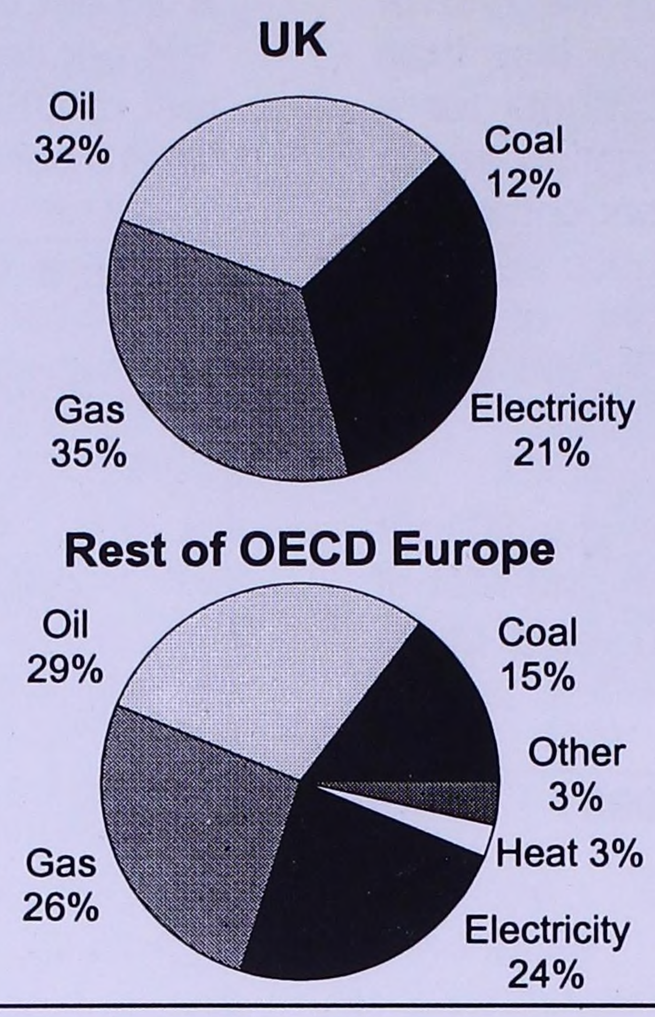
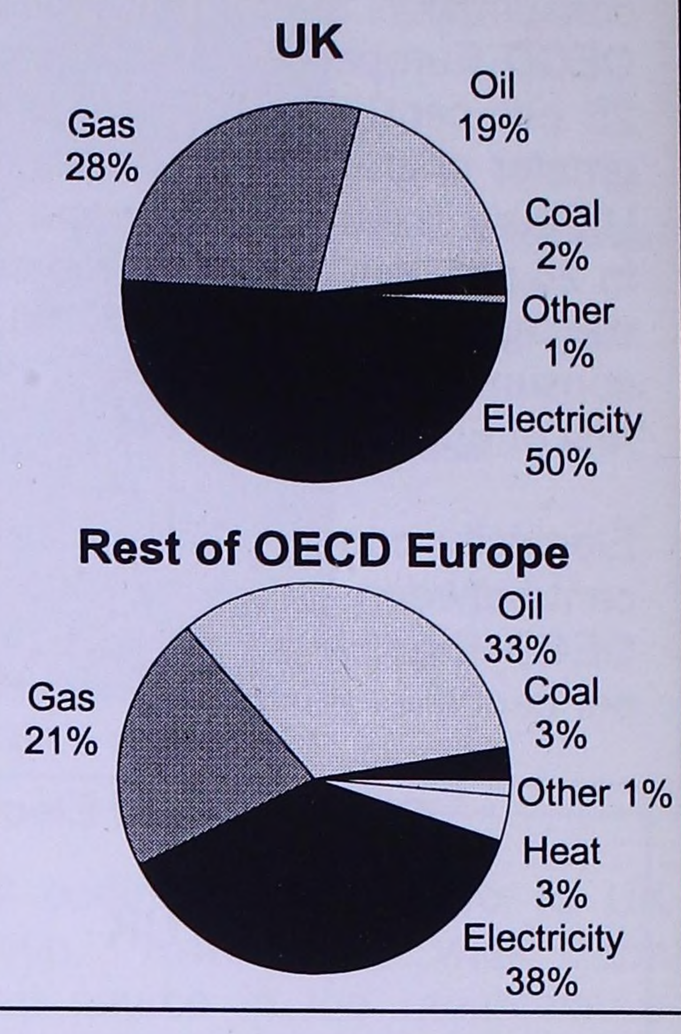


Chart 9c Fuels used in the commerce and public services sector, 1996



The transformation sector, which covers use for electricity generation, CHP, and also in heat plants, gasification plants and gasworks (although these last three do not feature in the UK) accounts for 20 per cent of gas use in both the UK and the rest of OECD Europe. In the rest of Europe 1 percentage point of this is for heat plants and gasworks. However, 24 per cent of UK electricity production was from gas in 1996 whereas in the OECD as a whole gas produced only 11 per cent of the electricity (Charts 5 and 6).

Sources:

Overall energy data on production and consumption have been taken from "Energy Statistics & balances 1960/1971-1996", the diskette service of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Electricity data have been taken from "Electricity Information 1997", published in September 1998 by the International Energy Agency, Paris.

Gas data have similarly been taken from the IEA's companion volume "Natural Gas Information 1997" also published in September 1998.

DTI acknowledges the assistance of the statistical staff at the IEA in making the drafts of these volumes available to the authors.

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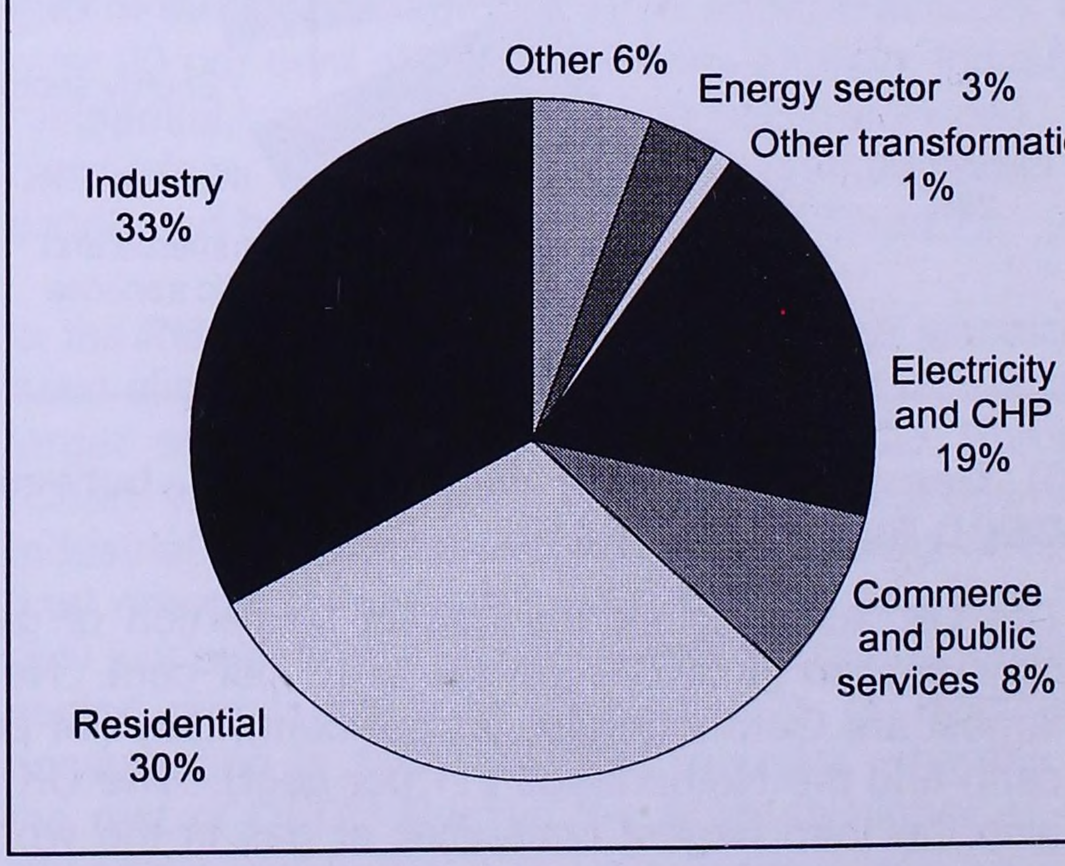
Chart 10 Use of Gas, 1996



EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

SECTORIAL BREAKDOWNS

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

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

ENERGY*trends*

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

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

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

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