ENERGY Trends

A Statistical Bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

MAY 1996

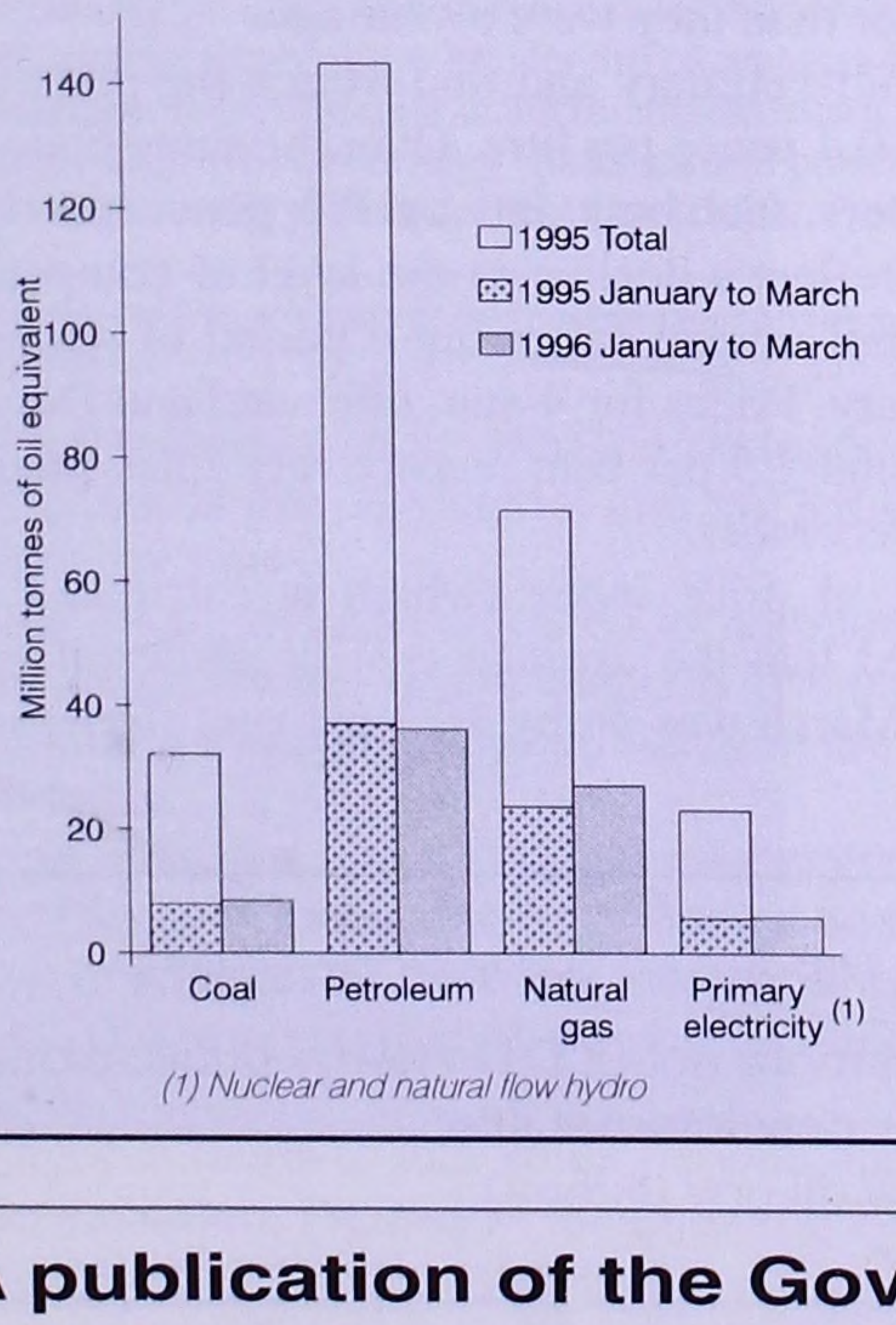
MAIN POINTS

- ★ *Energy production in the first quarter of 1996 was 4½ per cent higher than a year earlier with gas and coal production up by 14½ per cent and 6½ per cent respectively. Oil production fell by 2 per cent over the same period.*
- ★ *Primary energy consumption in the first quarter of 1996 after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.*
- ★ *Between quarter 1 1995 and quarter 1 1996 domestic fuel prices for electricity and gas fell in real terms by 2½ per cent and 1½ per cent respectively.*
- ★ *The back page of this issue carries an article on the results of the 1996 annual survey of operators' intentions to drill on the UK Continental Shelf.*

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)

Indigenous production of primary fuels during the first quarter of 1996, at 77.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 4.6 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Production of natural gas, coal and nuclear electricity rose by 14.4 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively, compared with the same period a year earlier. Oil production fell by 2.1 per cent over the period.

Chart 1 : Production of indigenous primary fuels in 1995 and 1996

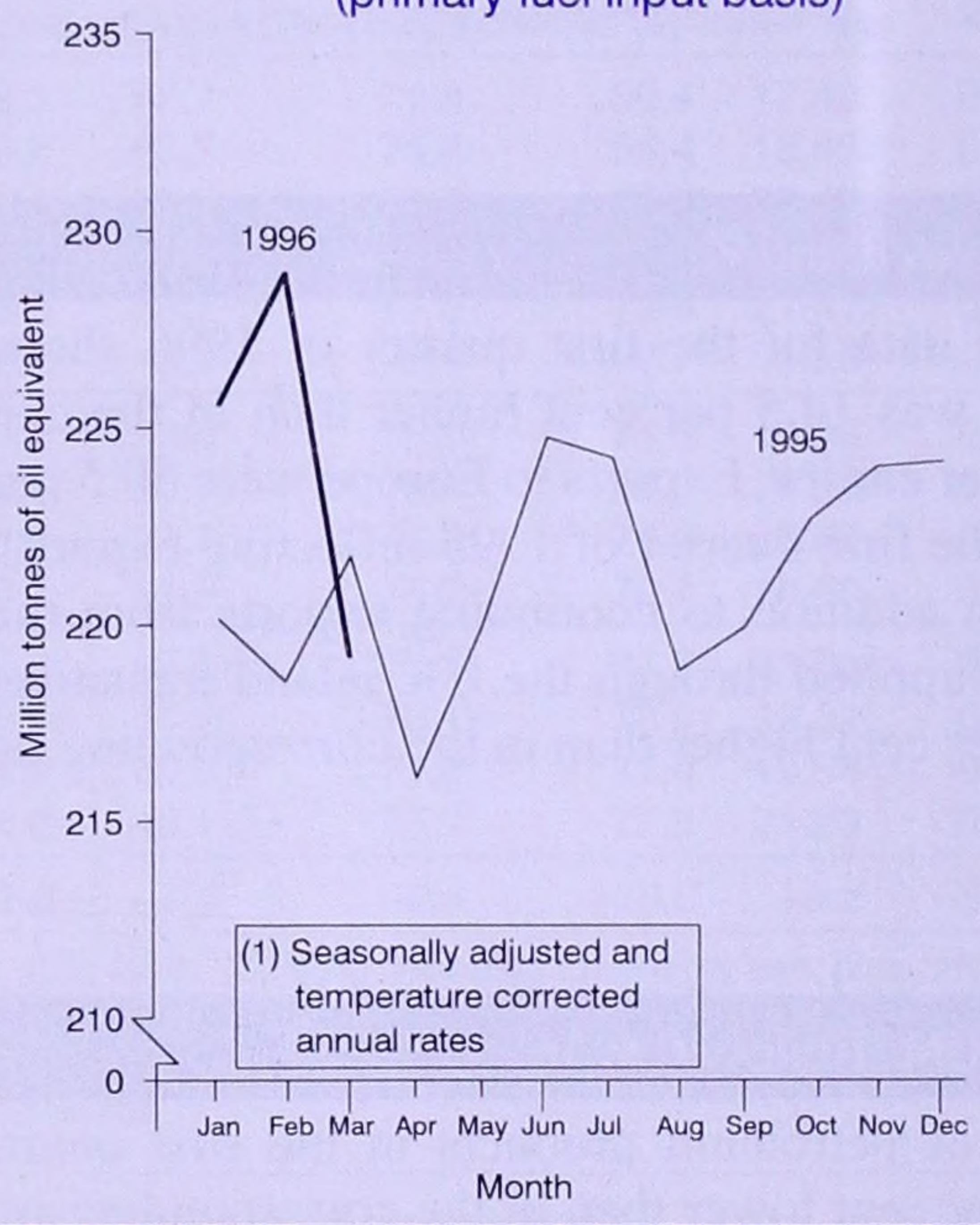


(1) Nuclear and natural flow hydro

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis, in the first quarter of 1996 was 67.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 6.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding months a year ago. Consumption of coal fell by 3.9 per cent, while consumption of petroleum and gas rose by 1.5 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively. The large increase in gas consumption was mainly due to increased use for electricity generation.

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



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Energy Report

Your attention is drawn to the enclosed leaflet giving details of the availability of the latest edition of the Energy Report.

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Nuclear electricity consumption was 6.9 per cent higher because a year earlier two nuclear power stations were temporarily closed.

The average temperature during the period was 1.9 degrees Celsius colder than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, in the first quarter of 1996 was 2.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of natural gas rose by 10.0 per cent whilst consumption of coal and petroleum fell by 7.3 per cent and 0.4 per cent.

COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Provisional figures for the first three months of 1996 show that coal production was 6.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier at 13.4 million tonnes. Deep mined production was up 7.3 per cent (and 1.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period two years earlier) and opencast production was up 3.5 per cent. Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from January to March 1996 was 22.5 million tonnes (4.0 per cent lower than in the same months of 1995). Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for over 80 per cent of total coal use in the period, fell by 4.1 per cent and disposals to the industrial sector fell by 13.7 per cent. Disposals to the domestic sector increased by 28.7 per cent. Coal stocks fell by 1.7 million tonnes in March 1996 to stand at 13.0 million tonnes, 7.2 million tonnes lower than at the end of March 1995. Electricity generators hold 6.4 million tonnes of these stocks.

GAS (Tables 8 and 9)

Provisional data for the first quarter of 1996 show that gross production was 14.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports to Europe were 50.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1995 reflecting exports to the Irish Republic in addition to continuing exports from the Markham field. Gas supplied through the UK inland transmission system was 19.3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

PETROLEUM (Tables 10 to 16)

Deliveries of petroleum products in the first quarter of 1996 were 0.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within the total, deliveries of transport fuels showed an increase of 3.5 per cent on a year earlier with increases of 10.7 per cent in deliveries of aviation turbine fuel and 5.8 per cent in deliveries of Derv fuel more than compensating for a fall of 0.2 per cent in deliveries of motor spirit. Deliveries of fuel oils (including Orimulsion) fell by 25.5 per cent. Deliveries of unleaded petrol in the first quarter of 1996 represented 65.6 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries, compared with 61.3 per cent in the corresponding period a year ago.

The table below shows that in the first quarter of 1996 Super/Hypermarkets accounted for an estimated 21.8 per cent of total UK motor spirit deliveries, 79 per cent higher than their share in the first quarter of 1992.

Super/Hypermarkets Share of Total UK Deliveries

First Quarter	Motor Spirit	Derv Fuel
1992	12.2	0.9
1993	13.6	1.6
1994	17.0	3.2
1995	21.3	5.0
1996	21.8	5.5

Stocks of petroleum products increased by 1.6 per cent during March 1996, but at the end of the month they were 2.3 per cent lower than at the end of March 1995. Stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increased by 5.0 per cent during March, and at the end of the month were 10.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

ELECTRICITY (Tables 17 to 22)

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the first quarter of 1996 was 5.7 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1995 when the temperature was milder. The supply from combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) stations rose by 53.6 per cent, but this very high rate of increase reflects both generation from new stations and the fact that some CCGTs were out of action a year earlier. Coal-fired conventional steam stations supplied 2.8 per cent less electricity than in the corresponding period of 1995, while the supply from oil-fired steam stations showed a much larger 19.4 per cent drop in the face of competition from other fuels. The supply from nuclear stations rose by 14.3 per cent because for part of the period a year earlier Dungeness B and Heysham 1 stations were temporarily closed. When electricity available from other UK sources (which was 2.5 per cent higher than a year ago) and net imports (down 6.3 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Fuel used by the major power producers in the three months to March 1996 was 5.7 per cent higher than in the three months to March 1995. Coal use was 3.2 per cent down on a year earlier and oil use (which includes the use of Orimulsion) 14.9 per cent down. The amount of gas used was 39.9 per cent up and nuclear and renewable sources were 11.6 per cent up on a year earlier.

PRICES (Tables 25 to 29)

In general the prices of household domestic fuels in the first quarter of 1996 were little changed from the fourth quarter of 1995 and up slightly from the first quarter of 1995. Exceptions were electricity which was 0.3 per cent lower and heating oils, 6.6 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1995. In real terms, the price of coal, electricity and gas all fell in the first quarter of 1996 by 2, 2.7 and 1.6 per cent respectively from the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Petrol and oil prices in real terms have risen by 2.1 per cent in the latest quarter and are 1.1 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

Between mid-February and mid-March the price of four star petrol fell by 0.4 pence per litre. Over the same period unleaded petrol and Derv fuel both fell by 0.2 pence per litre. These modest falls reflect a decline in the level of competition in the petroleum retail market following a period of strong competition in February. Prices for 4-star, unleaded and Derv have fallen by 4.2, 3 and 2.5 per cent respectively since their post budget level in December.

The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in March was up by 10.5 per cent from the February level.

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TOTAL ENERGY

TABLE 1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2,3]	Natural gas[4]	Primary electricity	
					Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[5]
1991	226.7	58.0	99.9	50.9	17.43	0.40
1992	226.5	52.1	103.7	51.8	18.45	0.47
1993	235.2	42.2	110.1	60.9	21.49	0.39
1994	256.5	29.9	139.5	65.4	21.22	0.47
1995 p	268.7	32.2	143.2	71.5	21.39	0.38
Per cent change	*+4.7*	*+7.6*	*+2.6*	*+9.4*	*+0.8*	*−17.8*
1995 Jan	23.7	1.7	12.5	7.9	1.52	0.06
Feb	23.3	2.7	11.7	7.3	1.60	0.05
Mar*	26.8	3.4	12.8	8.5	1.91	0.06
Total	73.8	7.9	37.0	23.7	5.04	0.17
1996 Jan	24.7r	2.3	12.3	8.2r	1.87	0.03
Feb	25.1r	2.7	11.6r	9.1r	1.74	0.02
Mar* p	27.3	3.4	12.3	9.8	1.77	0.02
Total	77.1	8.4	36.2	27.1	5.38	0.07
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+6.3*	*−2.1*	*+14.4*	*+6.9*	*−59.2*

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

	Total	Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural gas[3]	Primary electricity			Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Primary electricity		
					Nuclear	Natural flow hydro[4]	Net imports					Nuclear	Natural flow hydro	Net imports
	Unadjusted[5]							*Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[6] (annualised rates)*						
1991	218.7	67.6	77.8	54.1	17.43	0.40	1.41	218.1	67.7	74.8	56.4	17.43	0.40	1.41
1992	217.2	63.6	78.3	55.0	18.45	0.47	1.44	219.2	63.7	78.8	56.4	18.45	0.47	1.44
1993	220.4	55.6	78.9	62.6	21.49	0.39	1.44	221.4	55.6	78.9	63.6	21.49	0.39	1.44
1994	218.5	52.2	77.9	65.2	21.22	0.47	1.45	222.8	53.0	78.9	67.7	21.22	0.47	1.45
1995 p	218.8	49.3	75.8	70.6	21.39	0.38	1.38	223.3	50.2	77.0	72.9	21.41	0.37	1.38
Per cent change	*+0.2*	*−5.5*	*−2.8*	*+8.3*	*+0.8*	*−17.8*	*−5.3*	*+0.2*	*−5.4*	*−2.4*	*+7.7*	*+0.9*	*−21.1*	*−5.3*
1995 Jan	20.0	4.7	5.7	8.0	1.52	0.06	0.11	220.2	53.4	75.0	71.5	18.39	0.50	1.37
Feb	19.5	4.6	6.0	7.2	1.60	0.05	0.11	218.6	50.7	76.1	69.5	20.26	0.56	1.37
Mar*	23.9	5.6	7.6	8.6	1.91	0.06	0.15	221.7	51.7	76.8	71.2	19.84	0.47	1.76
Total	63.4	14.9	19.3	23.7	5.04	0.17	0.38	220.2	51.9	76.0	70.7	19.50	0.51	1.50
1996 Jan	20.5	4.1	5.8	8.5r	1.87	0.03	0.10	225.6r	46.6r	77.1	77.5r	23.00	0.24	1.16
Feb	22.5	4.7r	6.6r	9.3r	1.74	0.02	0.12	228.9r	48.0r	78.1r	78.9r	22.32	0.21	1.39
Mar* p	24.4	5.5	7.2	9.8	1.77	0.02	0.14	219.2	49.9	71.8	77.0	18.54	0.17	1.70
Total	67.3	14.3	19.6	27.7	5.38	0.07	0.35	224.6	48.1	75.7	77.8	21.29	0.21	1.42
Per cent change	*+6.2*	*−3.9*	*+1.5*	*+16.8*	*+6.9*	*−59.2*	*−5.6*	*+2.0*	*−7.3*	*−0.4*	*+10.0*	*+9.2*	*−59.3*	*−5.7*

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, 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.

FINANCIAL DATA FOR THE OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION INDUSTRY

DTI are beginning the consultation process for the triennial review of its PQ1300 inquiry which provides quarterly financial data (sales, operating expenditure, capital expenditure etc) for the oil and gas extraction industry. The principle behind the review is to ensure that no undue burden is placed on respondents and that the data collected meets users' needs. Data from the PQ1300 survey is published in table 11 of Energy Trends, The Energy Report and the Digest of UK Energy Statistics and contributes to the National Accounts. If you wish to be consulted as part of the review (and have not been consulted already) please contact David Matz, Room 2.G.3, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, telephone 0171 215 5261.

NOTES TO TABLES

Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages or totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted in Tables 2 and 27.
Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.
Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (–) when the percentage change is very large. These comparisons can be affected by calendar differences.
Monthly figures relate to four week periods except where otherwise indicated. Figures in the Gas and Petroleum sections relate to calendar months.

All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.
Definitions and abbreviations are shown below Table 23.
Approximate conversion factors are shown after Table 29.

Symbols used in the tables

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

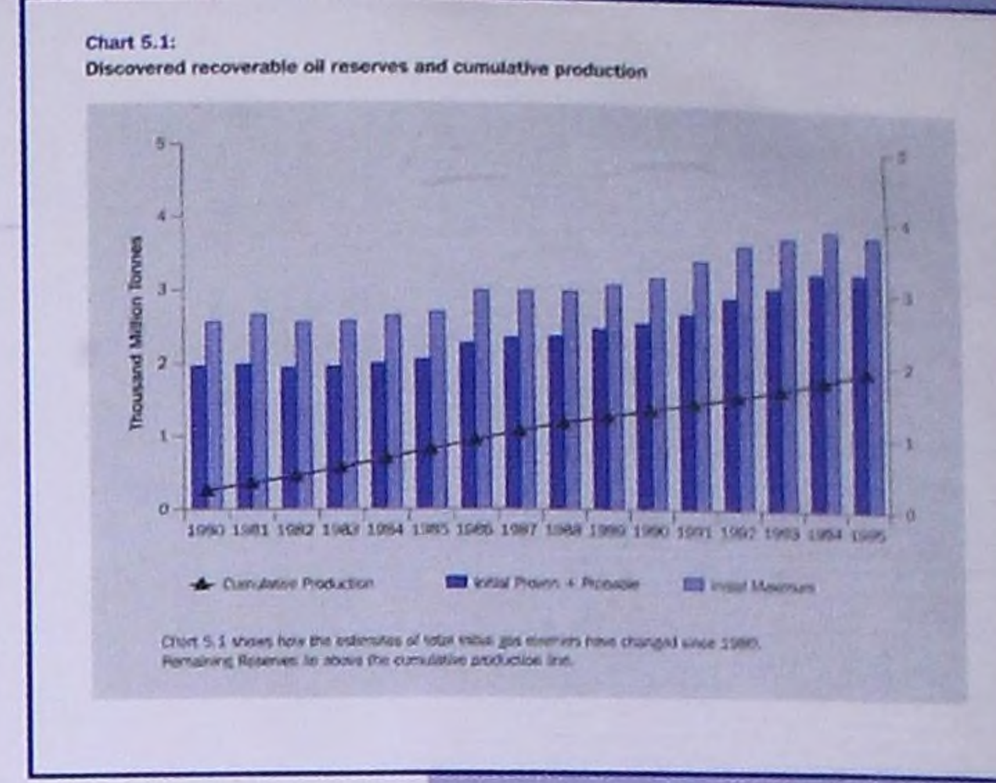
TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	1994	1995 p	Per cent change	1994 1st quarter	1994 2nd quarter	1994 3rd quarter	1994 4th quarter	1995p 1st quarter	1995p 2nd quarter	1995p 3rd quarter	1995p 4th quarter	Per cent change
PRIMARY FUELS AND EQUIVALENTS												
Production of primary fuels												
Coal[1]	29,939	32,203	+7.6	7,727	7,295	7,158	7,759	7,720	8,046	7,983	8,456	+9.0
Petroleum[2]	139,472	143,158	+2.6	33,267	33,986	34,571	37,647	36,907	32,643	35,703	37,905	+0.7
Natural gas[3,4]	65,384	71,525	+9.4	22,108	13,560	10,409	19,307	23,846	14,693	10,950	22,038	+14.1
Primary electricity[5]	21,685	21,766	+0.4	5,559	5,454	5,202	5,470	5,202	5,420	5,364	5,780	+5.7
Total[6]	256,489	268,662	+4.7	68,663	60,297	57,343	70,186	73,676	60,804	60,002	74,180	+5.7
Arrivals, Petroleum	84,032	78,161	-7.0	22,417	20,759	21,241	19,615	18,582	19,424	20,351	19,804	+1.0
Shipments	116,378	115,259	-1.0	28,515	28,207	29,243	30,414	29,799	27,024	28,955	29,481	-3.1
Marine Bunkers	2,448	2,597	+6.1	602	640	637	569	577	683	658	679	+19.2
Stock changes[7]	+12,057	+7,020		+5,265	+2,563	+795	+3,433	+5,442	+958	-1,918	+2,538	
Non-energy use[8]	14,742	14,902	+1.1	3,441	3,738	3,617	3,946	3,809	3,766	3,582	3,745	-5.1
Statistical difference[9]	-534	-2,264		+192	-650	-95	+19	+316	-313	+3	-2,263	
Total primary energy input[10]	218,476	218,822	+0.2	63,980	50,384	45,788	58,324	63,828	49,396	45,243	60,354	+3.5
Conversion losses etc.[11]	66,391	68,029	+2.5	18,990	15,690	14,682	17,029	19,005	15,887	14,958	18,179	+6.8
Final energy consumption[12]	152,085	150,793	-0.8	44,989	34,694	31,106	41,295	44,823	33,510	30,286	42,175	+2.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY USER												
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	1	23	(+)	1	1	—	—	—	7	9	7	(—)
Other solid fuel[13]	3,597	3,636	+1.1	859	956	849	933	896	949	909	882	-5.4
Coke oven gas	568	509	-10.4	142	142	142	142	141	123	121	124	-12.8
Gas	1,748	1,770	+1.2	457	412	458	421	502	463	267	537	+27.6
Electricity	846	730	-13.7	220	216	199	211	190	186	171	182	-13.7
Petroleum	927	872	-5.9	224	273	204	225	222	181	227	243	+7.8
Total	7,687	7,540	-1.9	1,903	2,000	1,852	1,932	1,951	1,909	1,705	1,976	-2.2
Other industries												
Coal	3,388	2,730	-19.4	948	775	813	851	660	761	659	650	-23.6
Other solid fuel[1,13]	324	270	-16.6	101	73	66	85	77	62	65	66	-21.8
Coke oven gas	22	27	+21.2	6	6	6	6	8	8	5	6	+9.2
Gas[4]	10,512	10,723	+2.0	3,138	2,446	1,831	3,098	2,983	2,260	2,106	3,374	+8.9
Electricity	7,570	7,830	+3.4	1,953	1,873	1,753	1,991	2,035	1,853	1,838	2,103	+5.6
Petroleum	7,997	6,911	-13.6	2,410	1,726	1,795	2,065	2,145	1,546	1,483	1,737	-15.9
Total	29,813	28,492	-4.4	8,555	6,899	6,263	8,096	7,908	6,491	6,156	7,937	-2.0
Transport sector												
Electricity[14]	614	616	+0.5	162	152	149	151	161	157	144	154	+1.7
Petroleum	49,986	49,973	—	11,711	12,506	13,050	12,719	11,679	12,556	12,962	12,776	+0.5
Total	50,600	50,590	—	11,873	12,658	13,199	12,870	11,841	12,713	13,106	12,930	+0.5
Domestic sector												
Coal	2,942	2,031	-31.0	944	713	721	564	501	479	500	552	-2.2
Other solid fuel[1,13]	874	756	-13.5	253	247	198	176	194	209	187	165	-6.0
Gas	28,355	28,037	-11	11,285	5,415	2,797	8,858	11,549	4,716	2,650	9,121	+3.0
Electricity	8,655	8,832	+2.0	2,692	1.811	1.705	2,446	2,858	1,817	1,661	2,495	+2.0
Petroleum	3,022	3,015	-0.2	1,234	456	473	858	1,070	562	474	908	+5.8
Total[6]	43,859	42,680	-2.7	16,411	8,645	5,897	12,906	16,175	7,786	5,475	13,244	+2.6
Other final users[15]												
Coal	496	382	-23.0	172	94	67	162	214	47	44	76	-52.8
Other solid fuel[1,13]	158	169	+7.2	43	42	38	35	41	43	47	39	+10.9
Gas[4]	8,048	9,489	+17.9	2,872	1,713	1,192	2,271	3,466	1,910	1,172	2,942	+29.5
Electricity	7,129	7,423	+4.1	1,853	1,663	1,655	1,958	1,982	1,713	1,715	2,012	+2.8
Petroleum	4,297	4,029	-6.2	1,307	980	944	1,066	1,245	899	866	1,019	-4.4
Total	20,127	21,492	+6.8	6,247	4,492	3,896	5,491	6,948	4,612	3,844	6,088	+10.9
Total final consumption	152,085	150,793	-0.8	44,989	34,694	31,106	41,295	44,823	33,510	30,286	42,175	+2.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION BY FUEL												
Coal	6,827	5,166	-24.3	2,065	1,583	1,601	1,577	1,375	1,294	1,212	1,286	-18.5
Other solid fuel[1,13]	4,953	4,831	-2.4	1,256	1,318	1,150	1,229	1,208	1,263	1,208	1,153	-6.2
Coke oven gas	591	536	-9.2	148	148	148	148	149	131	126	130	-11.9
Gas[4]	48,663	50,019	+2.8	17,752	9,986	6,278	14,648	18,501	9,349	6,196	15,973	+9.1
Electricity	24,813	25,431	+2.5	6,879	5,715	5,461	6,758	7,226	5,727	5,530	6,947	+2.8
Petroleum	66,229	64,800	-2.2	16,887	15,942	16,466	16,934	16,362	15,743	16,011	16,683	-1.5
Total all fuels[6]	152,085	150,793	-0.8	44,989	34,694	31,106	41,295	44,823	33,510	30,286	42,175	+2.1

1. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw, waste etc). 2. Crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. Annual data include extended well-test production. 3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected. 4. Includes landfill gas and sewage 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 1993 and 1994 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1995, Table 1, 2 and 3. 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. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

VOLUME 1 *Change and Opportunity*



This Volume illustrates how UK energy markets are evolving as we move towards 1998, when markets will be liberalised and the final monopoly (franchise) markets opened up to competition. The energy industries are restructuring to meet the challenges of the new environment and consumers are already benefiting from competition, the benefits of which will spread even more widely as competitive pressures push down prices and create incentives for suppliers to extend the range of services on offer.

Disciplines of competition are highlighted showing how they reinforce rather than undermine progress towards sustainable development, a key area in light of the move towards 1998.

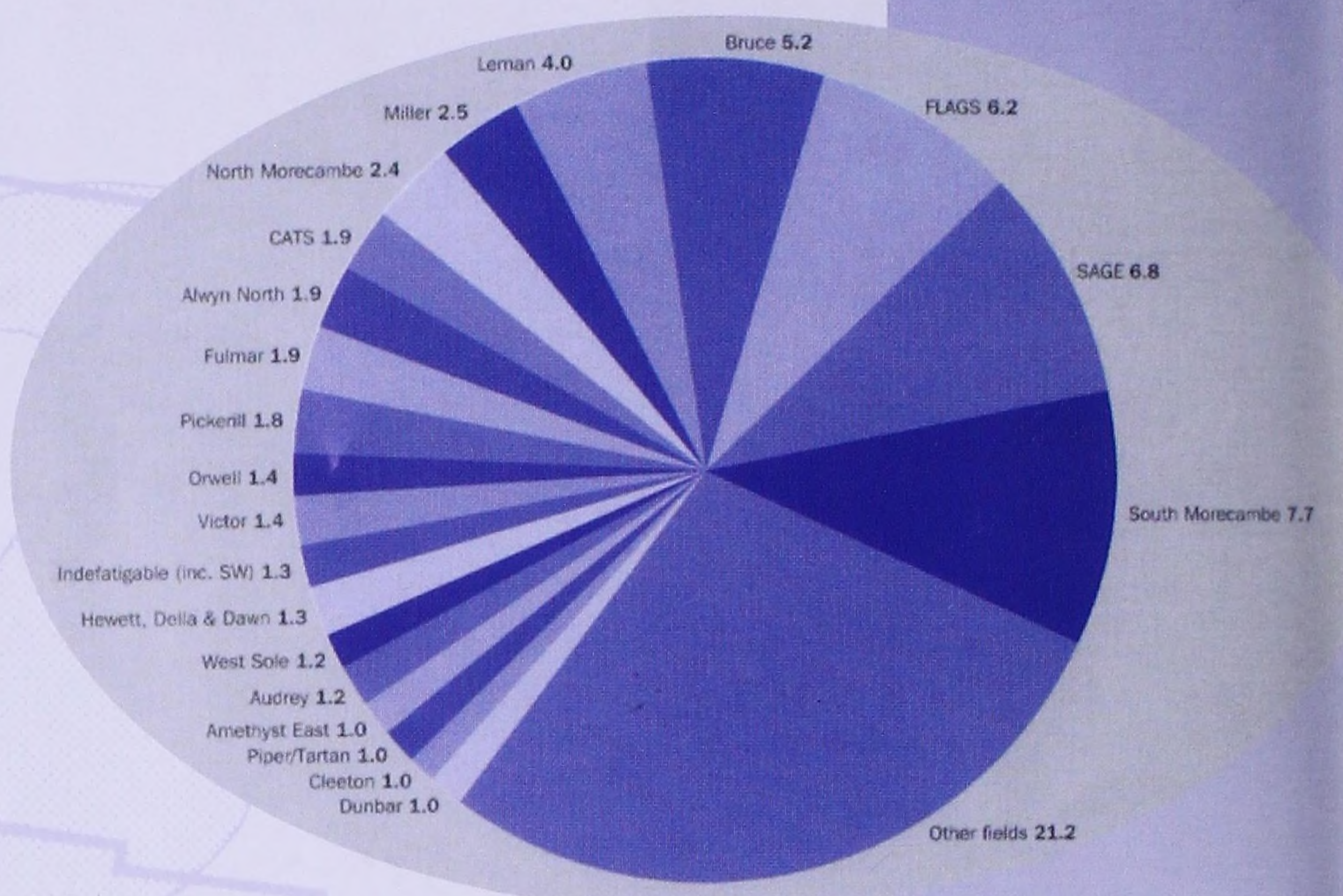
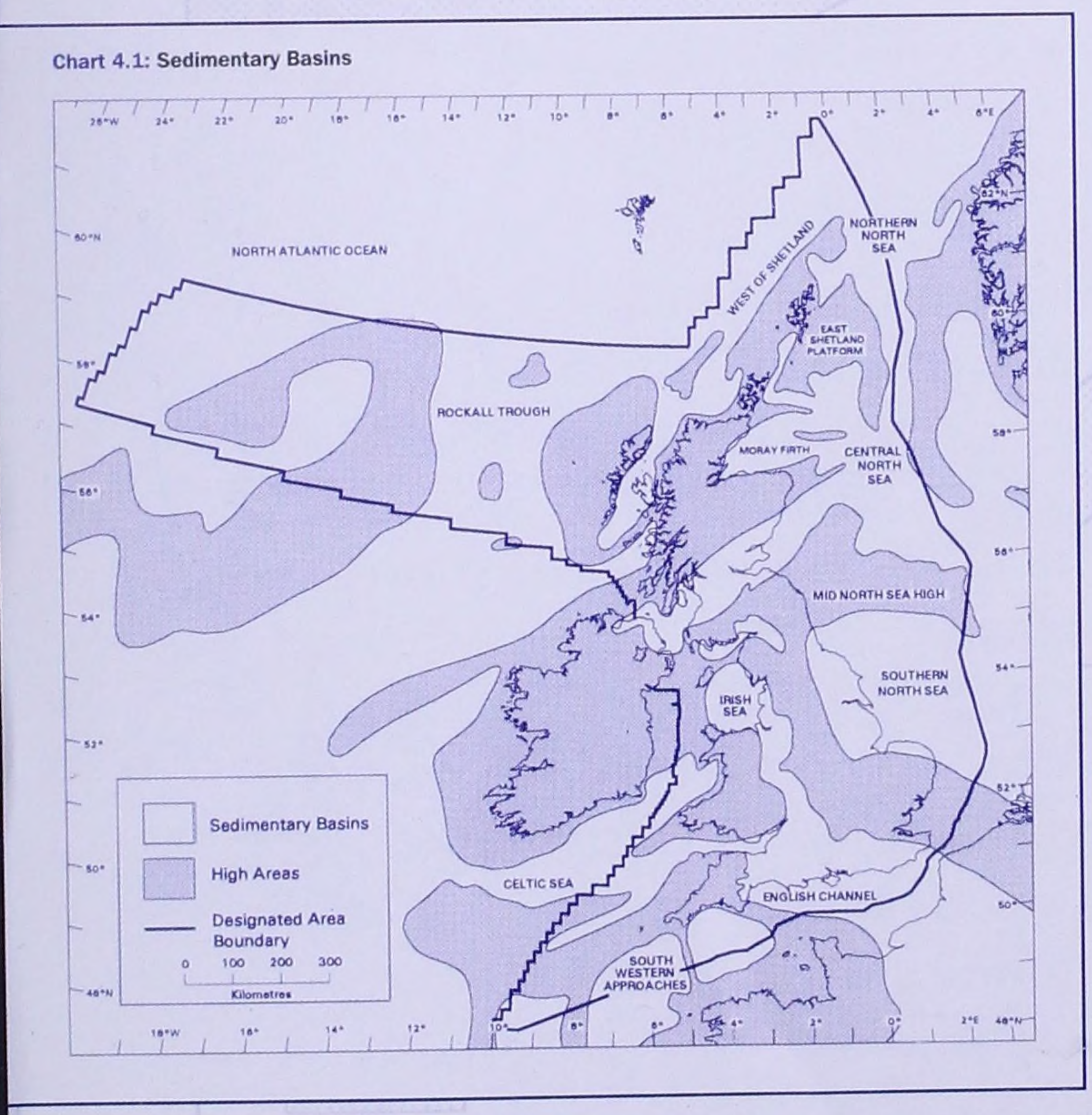


Chart 4.1: Sedimentary Basins



Contents:

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284 pages with charts, tables and graphs
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Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom

VOLUME 2

This volume of the Department of Trade and Industry's annual Energy Report (also known as *'The Brown Book'*) remains the pre-eminent source of information for those with a professional or academic interest in the UK's oil and gas resources.

This year the volume contains more information than ever before about the upstream industry, covering its history, the licensing and fiscal regimes governing it, production levels and remaining hydrocarbon reserves.

It also contains a wealth of statistics about the industry as a whole, including detailed information about each field, both on and offshore. The traditional full-colour map section remains a key feature.

Chart 2.1:
Trends in the production of oil and gas, 1970 to 1995

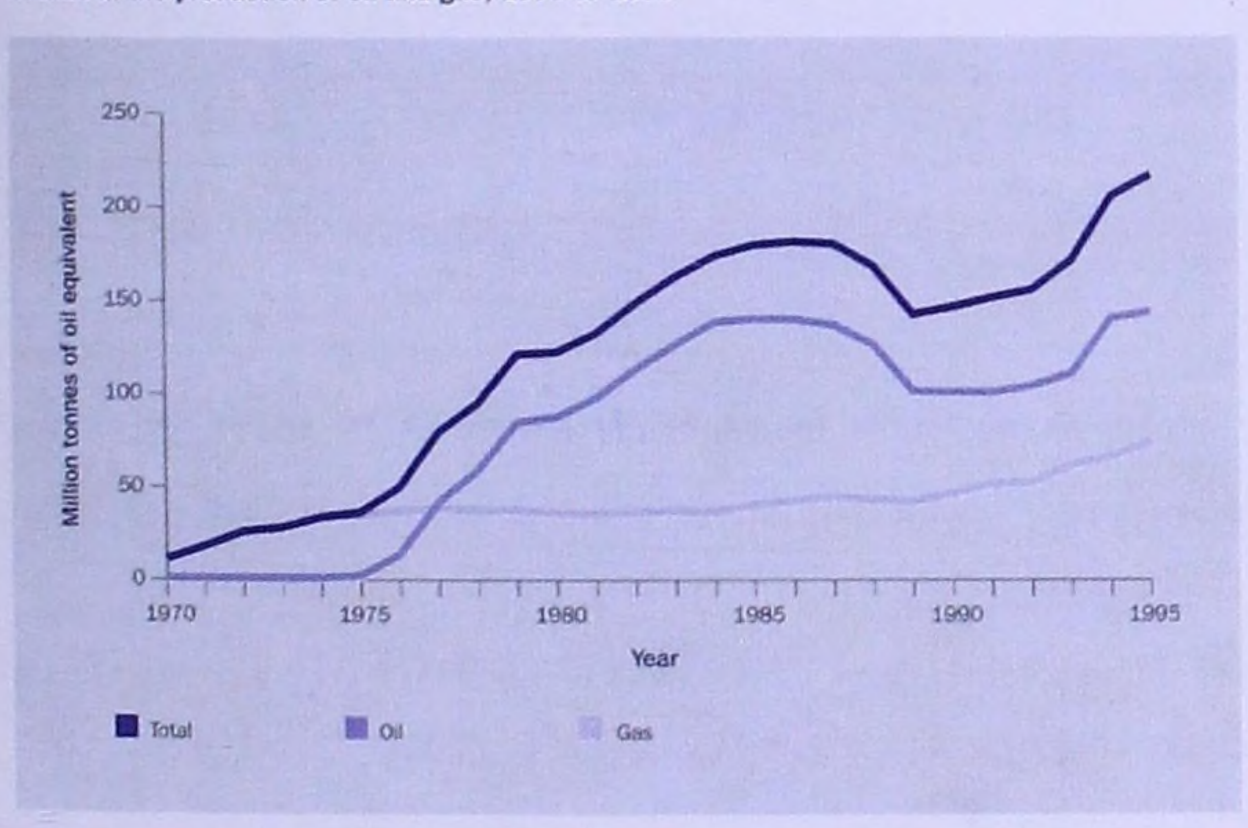

Chart 2.2:
UKCS oil and gas sector – contribution to GDP, 1976 to 1995

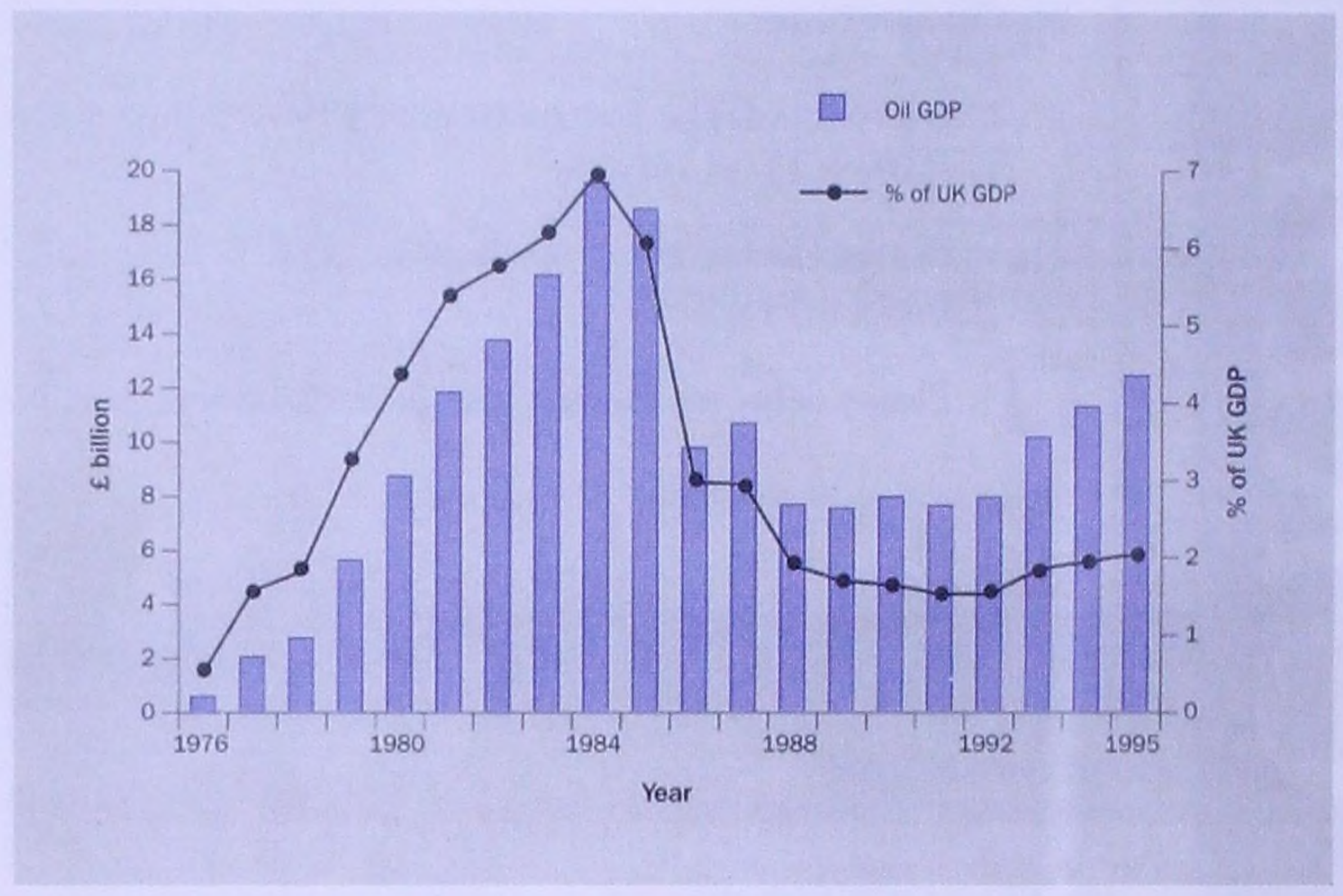

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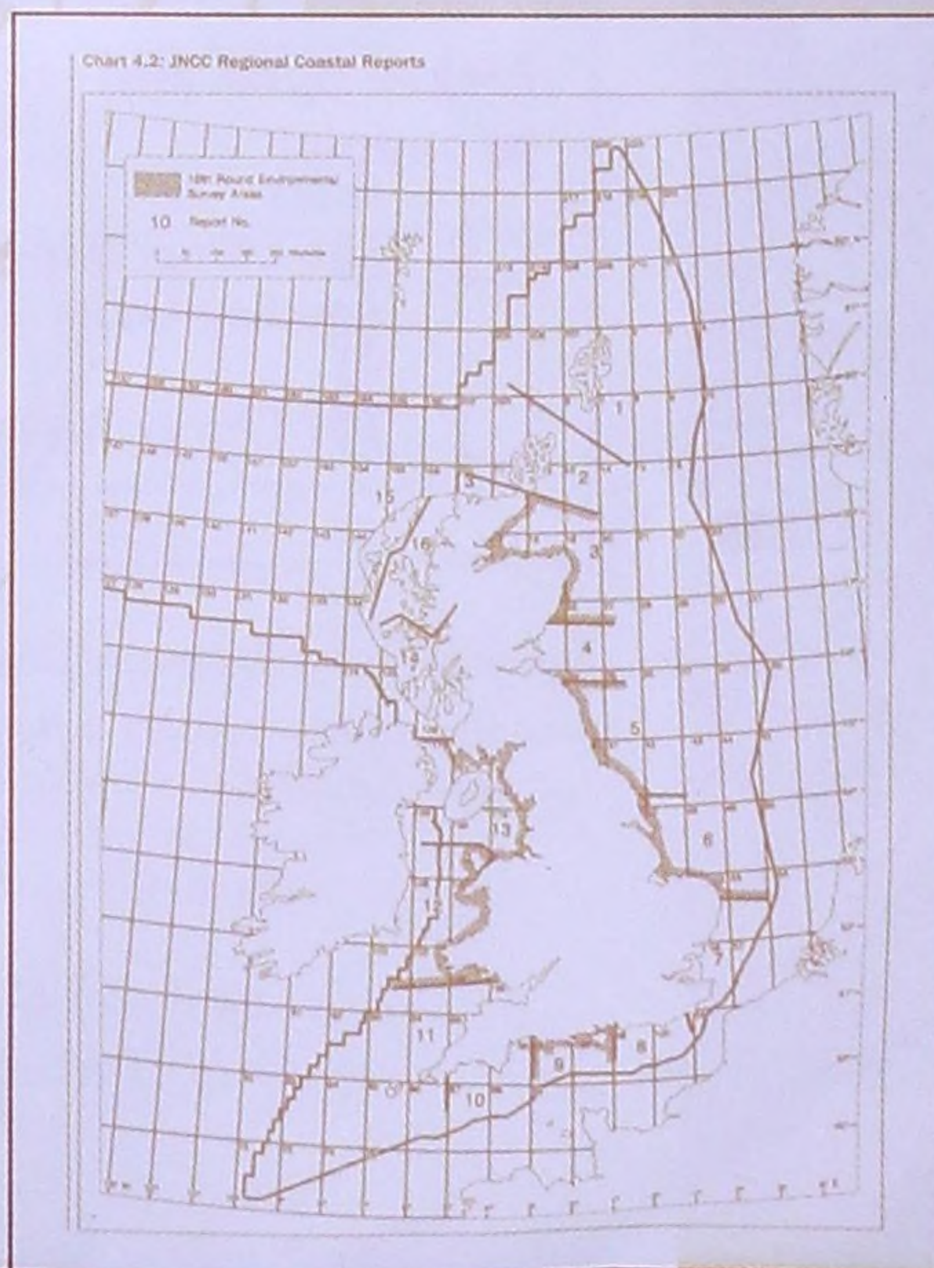
Chart 4.3: JNCC Regional Coastal Reports



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COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

	Production					
	Total[1]	**Deep-mined**	**Opencast**	**Net imports**	**Imports[2]**	**Exports**
1991	94,202	73,357	18,636	+17,787	19,611	1,824
1992	84,493	65,800	18,187	+19,366	20,339	973
1993	68,199	50,457	17,006	+17,286	18,400	1,114
1994	48,971	31,854	16,804	+13,817	15,041	1,225
1995 p	52,630	35,150	16,369	+15,037	15,896	859
Per cent change	*+7.5*	*+10.3*	*−2.6*		*+5.7*	*−29.9*
1995 Jan	2,744	1,834	826	+1,394	1,466	73
Feb	4,295	2,901	1,314	+1,059	1,085	25
Mar*	5,550	3,662	1,798	+1,433	1,485	52
Total	12,589	8,397	3,938	+3,886	4,036	150
1996 Jan	3,622	2,471	1,051	+869	937 r	68r
Feb	4,321	2,898	1,327	+1,451	1,536	85
Mar* p	5,446	3,645	1,697	+1,616	1,700 e	84
Total	13,388	9,014	4,075	+3,936	4,173	237
Per cent change	*+6.3*	*+7.3*	*+3.5*		*+3.4*	*+58.2*

1. Includes an estimate for slurry. 2. In 1993 import figures include an additional estimate for unrecorded trade. In other years figures are as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (OTS) except that import 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 the Office for National Statistics.

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]**
1991	107,513	112	83,542	10,011	1,501	6,426	4,778	1,144
1992	100,620	79	78,509	9,031	1,319	6,581	4,156	945
1993	86,783	48	66,163	8,479	1,329	5,300	4,638	826
1994	81,717	22	62,387	8,595	1,190	4,926	3,876	721
1995 p	76,974	8	59,917	8,664	982	4,000	2,848	556
Per cent change	*−5.8*	*−62.4*	*−4.0*	*+0.8*	*−17.4*	*−18.8*	*−26.5*	*−22.9*
1995 Jan	7,393	1	6,052	679	81	252	233	95
Feb	7,179	—	5,888	657	50	277	236	71
Mar*	8,831	—	7,091	842	90	430	233	145
Total	23,404	1	19,031	2,178	220	959	702	311
1996 Jan	6,495 r	1	5,234	643	50	262 r	280 r	25
Feb	7,363	—	6,036	654	59	245	333	37
Mar* p	8,601	1	6,982	841	108	320	291	57
Total	22,459	2	18,252	2,138	216	827	904	119
Per cent change	*−4.0*	*(+)*	*−4.1*	*−1.9*	*−1.8*	*−13.7*	*+28.7*	*−61.9*

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

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

			Distributed			
	Total	**Total distributed stocks[1]**	**Electricity generators[2]**	**Coke ovens**	**Other**	**Total undistributed stocks**
1991	43,321	32,344	30,648	1,631	65	10,977
1992	47,207	33,493	32,173	1,271	49	13,714
1993	45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75	15,989
1994	26,572	15,301	14,102	1,098	101	11,271
1995 p	18,043	10,824	9,677	1,069	77	7,219
1995 Jan	23,916	13,428	12,231	1,121	76	10,487
Feb	22,008	12,071	10,926	1,058	86	9,937
Mar*	20,224	11,193	9,921	1,199	73	9,031
1996 Jan	16,155r	9,698	8,717	909	72	6,457r
Feb	14,656	8,625	7,413	1,156	56	6,032
Mar* p	12,993	7,487	6,377	1,050	61	5,506
Absolute change:						
in latest month	−1,663	−1,137	−1,036	−106	+5	−526
on a year ago	−7,231	−3,705	−3,544	−149	−12	−3,525

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 only (see box below Table 23).

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
1991	7,163	55	6,344	450	469	7,263	1,198	43	1,179	21	1,200
1992	6,528	305	6,115	515	395	7,025	1,056	55	1,068	21	1,089
1993	6,093	514	5,928	546	285	6,760	1,111	9	1,127	22	1,149
1994	6,202	218	6,168	408	150	6,726	1,034	–27	904	69	973
1995 p	6,228	372	6,225	348	178	6,751	841	–53	708	63	771
Per cent change	*+0.4*		*+0.9*	*–14.8*	*+19.0*	*+0.4*	*–18.7*		*–21.7*	*–9.1*	*–20.8*
1994 1st quarter	1,522	+30	1,481	135	53	1,669	310	+1	267	15	282
2nd quarter	1,561	+73	1,628	96	49	1,773	252	–1	260	19	279
3rd quarter	1,565	+95	1,464	74	29	1,567	250	–13	202	18	220
4th quarter	1,554	+19	1,595	104	18	1,717	221	–13	174	17	191
1995 1st quarter	1,550	+3	1,536	93	40	1,669	183	–22	189	18	207
2nd quarter	1,573	+20	1,616	84	45	1,746	216	–5	207	14	221
3rd quarter	1,570	+207	1,556	82	66	1,704	183	–9	158	17	175
4th quarter	1,535	+142	1,517	88	27	1,632	259	–17	154	14	168
1996 1st quarter p	1,536	+36	1,588	83	46	1,717	210	–21	191	12	203
Per cent change	*–0.9*		*+3.4*	*–10.7*	*+13.8*	*+2.8*	*+14.7*		*+1.1*	*–33.4*	*–1.9*

1. These include Homefire, Ancit, Phurnacite and fuel produced by low temperature carbonisation. 2.The latest quarter's import figures include estimates. They will be revised when the intra-EC trade data becomes available from the Office for National Statistics. 3. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption. 4. Includes own use by fuel producers. 5. Includes an estimate of imports.

GAS

TABLE 8. Natural gas production and supply

	Gross gas production[1]	Exports	Imports	Gas available[2]	Indigenous	Gas Imported	Gas transmitted[3]
	GWh				Percentage of gas available for consumption in UK		GWh
1991	587,825	—	72,007	623,437	88.4	11.6	616,194
1992	597,854	620	61,255	619,286	90.1	9.9	619,921
1993	703,166	6,824	48,528	703,578	93.1	6.9	699,050
1994	750,860	9,557	33,053	724,116	95.4	4.6	724,832
1995 p	821,473	11,234	19,457	776,703	97.5	2.5	777,483
Per cent change	*+9.4*	*+17.5*	*–41.1*	*+7.3*			*+7.3*
1995 Jan	100,822	936	2,278	96,893	97.6	2.4	97,211
Feb	83,510	807	1,216	79,472	98.5	1.5	79,572
Mar	89,977	936	2,137	86,293	97.5	2.5	85,931
Total	274,309	2,679	5,631	262,658	97.9	2.1	262,714
1996 Jan	105,483	1,332	2,208	101,786	97.8	2.2	106.037
Feb	106,133	1,218	2,099	102,392	98.0	2.0	106,322
Mar p	102,412	1,482	2,152	98,308	97.8	2.2	100,948
Total	314,028	4,032	6,459	302,486	97.9	2.1	313,307
Per cent change	*+14.5*	*+50.5*	*+14.7*	*+15.2*			*+19.3*

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

TABLE 9. Natural gas consumption[1 2]

GWh

	Total	Electricity generators[3]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[4]
1991	600,323	6,561	12,565	146,723	333,963	100,511
1992	597,516	17,894	13,908	136,981	330,101	98,632
1993	671,705	81,778	15,577	136,527	340,162	97,661
1994	711,432	114,574	20,327	153,844	329,710	92,977
1995 p	754,527	145,455	20,581	152,896	326,010	109,585
Per cent change	*+6.1*	*+27.0*	*+1.2*	*–0.6*	*–1.1*	*+17.9*
1994 1st quarter	244,887	30,579	5,319	44,525	131,225	33,239
2nd quarter	149,652	25,836	4,792	36,294	62,963	19,767
3rd quarter	108,817	28,285	5,324	28,975	32,518	13,715
4th quarter	208,076	29,874	4,892	44,050	103,004	26,256
1995 1st quarter	256,551	34,440 r	5,840 r	41,864 r	134,293	40,114 r
2nd quarter	147,795	32,097 r	5,388 r	33,454 r	54,841	22,015 r
3rd quarter	112,740	34,204	3,108	31,169	30,818	13,441
4th quarter p	237,440	44,714	6,244	46,409	106,058	34,015
Per cent change	*+14.1*	*+49.7*	*+27.6*	*+5.4*	*+3.0*	*+29.6*

1. Gas consumption is generally less than gas transmitted (Table 8) on an annual basis because of own use and losses in transmission. 2. Includes natural gas sales to the non-tariff sector by independent gas suppliers. 3. Major power producers (see definition below Table 23) and auto generators. 4. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

PETROLEUM

TABLE 10. Drilling activity[1]

Number of wells started

	Offshore				Onshore	
	Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & appraisal	Development
1991	107	79	186	144	11	3
1992	74	57	131	167	6	8
1993	51	59	110	162	2	9
1994	62	37	99	202	3	13
1995 p	60	38	98	244	2	19
Per cent change	*−3.2*	*+2.7*	*−1.0*	*+20.8*		*+46.2*
1994 1st quarter	12	6	18	44	1	1
2nd quarter	13	10	23	50	1	3
3rd quarter	19	7	26	59	1	4
4th quarter	18	14	32	49	—	5
1995 1st quarter	11	6	17	72	—	5
2nd quarter	19	14	33	52	—	3
3rd quarter	11	12	23	54	—	5
4th quarter	19	6	25	66	2	6
1996 1st quarter p	20	9	29	63	3	4
Per cent change	*+81.8*	*+50.0*	*+70.6*	*−12.5*		

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

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

£ million

	Total income[1]	Operating costs	Exploration expenditure	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP[2]	Capital investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment[3]
1991	12,106	3,302	1,955	6,433	1.5	5,126	21
1992	12,237	3,316	1,508	6,847	1.5	5,420	22
1993	13,841	3,661	1,213	8,111	1.7	4,664	20
1994	15,942	3,866	939	9,717	2.0	3,546	16
1995	17,905	3,977	1,085	10,961	2.1	4,228	
Per cent change	*+12.3*	*+2.9*	*+15.6*	*+12.8*		*+19.2*	
1993 4th quarter	4,206	998	342	2,687	2.2	982	16
1994 1st quarter	3,995	905	211	2,596	2.1	730	14
2nd quarter	3,779	941	225	2,254	1.9	938	18
3rd quarter	3,565	988	234	1,986	1.6	955	17
4th quarter	4,604	1,031	269	2,882	2.2	922	15
1995 1st quarter	4,911	918	221	3,326	2.5	901	16
2nd quarter	4,167	1,018	249	2,357	1.8	1,055	19
3rd quarter	3,828	984	232	2,168	1.7	1,200	19
4th quarter p	5,000	1,057	384	3,111	2.3	1,072	16 r
Per cent change	*+8.6*	*+2.5*	*+42.6*	*+7.9*		*+16.2*	

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 12. Indigenous production, refinery receipts, arrivals and shipments

	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 arrivals[5]	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Arrivals	Shipments	Bunkers[8]
	Million tonnes			*Thousand tonnes*									
1991	91.3	86.8	4.4	35,932	772	55,819	45,800	52,565	11,284	1,237	10,140	20,677	2,486
1992	94.3	89.2	5.1	35,472	832	56,485	46,753	54,779	10,930	1,198	10,567	21,899	2,546
1993	100.2	93.9 r	6.2	36,680	852	59,868	50,601	60,556	11,100	1,834	10,064	24,890	2,478
1994	126.9	119.0	7.9	42,174	427	51,170	42,898	77,899	10,198	1,926	10,441	24,644	2,313
1995 p	130.3	121.8	8.5	44,576	1,110	47,590	41,241	78,041	7,703	1,350	9,878	24,450	2,465
Per cent change	*+2.7*	*+2.4*	*+7.6*	*+5.7*	*(+)*	*−7.0*	*−3.9*	*+0.2*	*−24.5*	*−29.9*	*−5.4*	*−0.8*	*+6.6*
1995 Jan	11.4	10.6	0.8	3,642	−22	3,969	3,616	7,190	528	176	700	1,959	177
Feb	10.6	9.8	0.8	3,467	96	3,335	3,076	6,428	437	158	926	1,577	178
Mar p	11.6	10.8	0.8	3,670	120	3,271	3,008	7,310	491	227	989	1,874	192
Total	33.6	31.2	2.4	10,779	194	10,594	9,700	20,928	1,455	561	2,615	5,410	546
1996 Jan	11.2 r	10.5 r	0.7 r	4,366	73	3,685	3,116	6,137	712	142	735 r	2,316	163
Feb	10.5 r	9.9 r	0.7	3,454	61	3,647	3,390	6,380	470	213	679	1,629	189
Mar p	11.1	10.4	0.7	4,377	172	3,738	3,398	5,973	536	196	872	1,823	226
Total	32.9	30.8	2.1	12,198	305	11,070	9,904	18,490	1,718	552	2,286	5,769	578
Per cent change	*−2.1*	*−1.5*	*−10.2*	*+13.2*	*+56.9*	*+4.5*	*+2.1*	*−11.6*	*+18.0*	*−1.7*	*−12.6*	*+6.6*	*+5.8*

1. Includes for convenience offshore and land production. 2. Condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants. 3. Crude oil plus NGLs. 4. Mainly recycled products (backflows to refineries). 5. Total arrivals less refinery shipments of crude oil, NGL's and process oils (ie partly refined oils). 6. Foreign trade recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in the Overseas Trade Statistics. 7. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products becomes available. 8. International marine bunkers.

TABLE 13. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	Throughput of crude and process oil	Refinery use: Fuel	Refinery use: Losses/ (gains)	Total[1] output of petroleum products	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro- leum	Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1991	92,001	6,058	467	85,476	1,664	134	2,515	27,793	7,037	2,446	26,057	13,205	973	2,302
1992	92,334	6,080	471	85,783	1,583	172	3,040	27,980	7,681	2,450	25,650	12,388	1,163	2,336
1993	96,274	6,383	308	89,584	1,575	162	2,696	28,394	8,341	2,707	27,361	13,183	1,264	2,450
1994	93,162	6,256	261	86,644	1,605	132	2,794	27,562	7,697	2,967	27,137	11,378	1,296	2,569
1995 p	92,743	6,481	129	86,133	1,816	133	2,711	27,254	7,837	2,924	27,169	10,969	1,261	2,459
Per cent change	*-0.4*	*+3.6*	*-50.6*	*-0.6*	*+13.1*	*+0.8*	*-3.0*	*-1.1*	*+1.8*	*-1.4*	*+0.1*	*-3.6*	*-2.7*	*-4.3*
1995 Jan	7,729	572	6	7,150	157	12	277	2,202	606	347	2,347	854	108	119
Feb	6,591	479	—	6,112	124	12	234	1,897	486	248	2,006	724	104	169
Mar	7,852	551	31	7,270	155	12	238	2,274	597	338	2,296	867	119	240
Total	22,172	1,602	37	20,532	436	36	749	6,373	1,689	933	6,649	2,445	331	528
1996 Jan	7,783	573	16	7,194	145	11	234	2,336	639	356	2,239	897	102	94
Feb	7073 r	510	85	6,478	115	9	246	1,852	529	369	2,156	846	83	138
Mar p	7,932	552	-25	7,406	146	12	211	2,289	656	362	2,278	981	110	223
Total	22,788	1,635	76	21,078	406	32	691	6,477	1,824	1,087	6,673	2,724	295	455
Per cent change	*+2.8*	*+2.1*	*(+)*	*+2.7*	*-6.9*	*-11.1*	*-7.7*	*+1.6*	*+8.0*	*+16.5*	*+0.4*	*+11.4*	*-10.9*	*-13.8*

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

TABLE 14. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption[1,2]

Thousand tonnes

	Total[1,2,3]	Butane[4] and propane	Naphtha[5] (LDF) 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]	Ori- mulsion	Bitumen	Lubri- cating oils
1991	74,506	2,273	3,898	24,021	9,868	6,176	46	1,779	10,694	8,031	11,530	418	2,514	759
1992	75,470	1,890	3,965	24,044	11,268	6,666	39	1,875	11,132	7,871	10,195	1,286	2,555	786
1993	75,790	1,992	3,777	23,766	12,503	7,106	35	2,002	11,806	7,782	9,355 r	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 p	73.698 r	2,500	3,531	21,953	13,831	7,660	26	2,075	13,427	7,227	6,709	1,266	2,420	895
Per cent change	*-1.7*	*+0.6*	*+0.2*	*-3.9*	*+5.1*	*+5.2*	*-10.3*	*+2.3*	*+4.2*	*-3.5*	*-16.6*	*+3.2*	*-6.7*	*+12.6*
1995 Jan	5,934	209	349	1,628	994	528	4	239	957	693	740	57	131	68
Feb	6,080 r	178	408	1,647	1,013	492	3	236	1,042	644	798	78	186	70
Mar	6.809	237	346	1,939	1,187	549	3	264	1,239	758	659	112	229	82
Total	18,823	624	1,103	5,214	3,194	1,569	10	739	3,238	2,095	2,197	247	546	220
1996 Jan	6,099	210	317	1,673	1,094	592	5	279	1,102	731	516	84	130	71
Feb	6,256 r	215 r	286	1,678	1,096 r	560	7 r	309 r	1,126	792 r	606 r	80	147	73 r
Mar p	6,366	191	358	1,855	1,225	585	5	255	1,198	716	484	50	208	65
Total	18,721	616	961	5,206	3,415	1,737	17	843	3,426	2,239	1,606	214	485	209
Per cent change	*-0.5*	*-1.3*	*-12.9*	*-0.2*	*+6.9*	*+10.7*	*+70.0*	*+14.1*	*+5.8*	*+6.9*	*-26.9*	*-13.4*	*-11.2*	*-5.0*

1. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, industrial and white spirits, petroleum wax, non-domestic standard burning oil and miscellaneous products. 2. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products contributes to deliveries. 3. Excluding refinery fuel. 4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals. 5. Mainly for petro-chemical feedstock. 6. Excludes Orimulsion.

TABLE 15. 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]
1991	64,553	6,762	50	703	7,486	42,864	2,522	4,166
1992	64,839	6,405	42	676	7,134	43,789	2,579	4,212
1993	65,065	5,522	44	887	7,173	44,569	2,714	4,157
1994	63,780	3,831	50	887	7,470	44,830	2,701	4,010
1995 p	62,385	3,824	47	842	6,333	44,823	2,757	3,759
Per cent change	*-2.2*	*-0.2*	*-6.0*	*-5.1*	*-15.2*	—	*+2.1*	*-6.3*
1994 Oct	5,430	394	3	61	613 r	3,809	224 r	327
Nov	5,615	249	4	68	617 r	4,100	235 r	342
Dec	5,293	440	5	83	642 r	3,494	296 r	332
Total	16,338	1,083	12	212	1,872	11,403	754	1,001
1995 Oct	5,274 r	295	3	84	479 r	3,913 r	201 r	300
Nov	5,720 r	401	5	80	560 r	4,095	256 r	323
Dec p	5,058	279	6	71	578	3,451	345	327
Total	16,052	975	14	235	1,617	11,459	802	950
Per cent change	*-1.7*	*-9.9*	*+19.4*	*+10.8*	*-13.6*	*+0.5*	*+6.4*	*-5.1*

1. 1995 data are subject to further revision as additional information on arrivals of petroleum products contributes to deliveries for energy uses. 2. For coverage of electricity generators see definitions below Table 23 (see also Technical notes on page 2 of July 1992 issue).3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing. 4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

Following proposals outlined in the August 1995 issue of Energy Trends, monthly data are no longer available for Table 15. The table will be included unchanged until the June 1996 issue of Energy Trends, when figures for the first quarter of 1996 will be available, at which time the table will move permanently onto a quarterly basis.

TABLE 16. 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 distillates[6]	Kerosene & gas/diesel[7]	Fuel oils[8]	Other products[9]	Total products	Net bilaterals[10]	Stocks in UK[11]	Total stocks
1991	5,379	1,383	369	7,131	2,663	3,092	3,578	1,394	10,727	1,727	16,131	17,858
1992	5,699	1,178	482	7,358	2,502	2,716	3,488	1,394	10,100	1,964	15,494	17,458
1993	5,573	1,642	457	7,671	2,734	2,906	3,346	1,419	10,406	2,024	16,053	18,077
1994	5,402	1,720	428	7,651	2,515	2,650	2,884	1,464	9,513	1,543	15,620	17,163
1995 p	5,076	1,003	650	6,803	2,482	2,444	2,974	1,611	9,511	1,534	14,780	16,314
Per cent change	*−6.0*	*−41.7*	*+51.9*	*−11.1*	*−1.3*	*−7.8*	*+3.1*	*+10.0*	*—*	*−0.6*	*−5.4*	*−4.9*
1995 Jan	5,213	1,445	552	7,309	2,761	2,825	2,850	1,450	9,885	1,688	15,507	17,195
Feb	5,523	1,461	427	7,511	2,609	2,619	2,932	1,479	9,639	1,733	15,417	17,150
Mar	4,845	1,347	429	6,721[9]	2,564	2,499	2,748	1,437	9,249	1,703	14,267	15,970
1996 Jan	5,137	1,283	550	7,045[9]	2,661	2,314	3,094	1,501	9,569	1,886	14,728	16,614
Feb	5,122	1,386	500	7,083[9]	2,480	2,052	2,903	1,452	8,887	1,886	14,084	15,970
Mar p	5,621	1,243	500	7,439	2,440	2,175	2,940	1,478	9,033	1,886	14,586	16,472
Per cent change	*+16.0*	*−7.7*	*+16.5*	*+10.6*	*−4.8*	*−13.0*	*+7.0*	*+2.9*	*−2.3*	*+10.7*	*+2.2*	*+3.1*

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.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 17. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

	Major power producers[1]			Other generators[1]			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
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96	21.37	1.69	19.69	322.86	22.22	300.64	16.41	317.05
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	20.85	1.75	19.10	321.02	22.49	298.53	16.69	315.22
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	22.57	1.90	20.67	323.08	21.24	301.85	16.72	318.56
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	22.58	1.58	20.99	325.38	19.55	305.83	16.89	322.72
1995 p	310.64	18.36	292.28	20.83	1.47	19.37	331.47	19.83	311.65	16.47	328.12
Per cent change	*+2.6*	*+2.2*	*+2.6*	*−7.7*	*−7.4*	*−7.7*	*+1.9*	*+1.4*	*+1.9*	*−2.5*	*+1.7*
1993 3rd quarter	65.04	4.14	60.90	5.25	0.57	4.67	70.29	4.71	65.58	4.11	69.68
4th quarter	83.18	5.10	78.08	5.88	0.34	5.55	89.07	5.44	83.63	4.30	87.93
1994 1st quarter	85.69	5.00	80.69	6.29	0.45	5.84	91.98	5.45	86.53	4.29	90.82
2nd quarter	70.01	4.28	65.73	5.27	0.38	4.89	75.28	4.66	70.61	4.02	74.64
3rd quarter	66.10	4.06	62.04	5.07	0.41	4.66	71.18	4.48	66.70	4.22	70.93
4th quarter	81.01	4.63	76.38	5.94	0.34	5.60	86.95	4.97	81.98	4.35	86.33
1995 1st quarter	87.63	4.88	82.75	5.57	0.43	5.14	93.20	5.31	87.89	4.36	92.26
2nd quarter	70.63	4.28	66.35	5.02	0.44	4.58	75.65	4.72	70.93	4.03	74.96
3rd quarter	67.65	4.24	63.41	4.73	0.35	4.39	72.39	4.59	67.80	4.27	72.07
4th quarter	84.72	4.96	79.76	5.51	0.24	5.27	90.23	5.20	85.03	3.81	88.84
Per cent change	*+4.6*	*+7.2*	*+4.4*	*−7.3*	*−28.4*	*−6.0*	*+3.8*	*+4.7*	*+3.7*	*−12.4*	*+2.9*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 18. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

		Industry									
	Electricity supplied (net) Total	Total industry	Nuclear power stations[1]	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other[2,3]	Transport under-takings
1991	19,686	19,038	3,496	2,536	1,780	4,242	3,974	611	952	1,448	648
1992	19,095	18,448	2,866	2,728	1,790	3,828	3,699	678	998	1,862	647
1993	20,670	19,911	4,141	2,754	1,752	4,156	3,461	725	1,253	1,669	759
1994	20,993	20,287	3,530	2,792	1,693	3,258	3,620	771	1,300	2,163	706
1995 p	19,369	18,671	2,975	2,703	1,744	3,726	3,641	779	1,513	1,591	699
Per cent change	*−7.7*	*−8.0*	*−16.2*	*−7.8*	*+3.0*	*−12.5*	*+0.6*	*+1.0*	*+16.4*	*−26.4*	*−1.0*
1993 3rd quarter	4,674	4,488	838	732	416	957	759	108	316	363	186
4th quarter	5,546	5,360	1,178	695	457	1,066	887	318	348	410	187
1994 1st quarter	5,843	5,653	1,288	775	439	1,066	973	244	293	575	190
2nd quarter	4,885	4,704	703	706	451	1,026	908	115	270	525	181
3rd quarter	4,663	4,505	754	650	401	1,017	776	108	295	504	158
4th quarter	5,602	5,425	805	801	402	1,149	963	304	442	559	177
1995 1st quarter	5,139	4,942	776	674	445	1,014	925	296	384	428	197
2nd quarter	4,578	4,401	668	652	453	922	770	132	396	408	177
3rd quarter	4,385	4,229	730	677	419	856	703	104	401	339	156
4th quarter	5,267	5,099	801	700	427	934	1,243	247	332	416	169
Per cent change	*−6.0*	*−6.0*	*−0.5*	*−12.6*	*+6.2*	*−18.7*	*+29.1*	*−18.8*	*−24.9*	*−25.6*	*−4.5*

1. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels (BNF) for the public electricity supply system. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994. 2. Including water-works and companies within the service sector. 3. Includes electricity supplied from renewable sources that cannot be attributed to any of the other industrial groups.

TABLE 19. Electricity production and availability from the public supply system[1]

TWh

	Electricity generated	Own use[2]	Total	Electricity supplied (net) by type of plant: Conventional Steam Plant: Total conventional steam	Coal[3]	Oil	Other conventional steam[4]	CCGT[5]	Nuclear	Hydro[6]	Other[7]	Net imports	Purchases from other sources (net)[8,9]	Total electricity available[9]
1991	301.49	20.53	280.96	217.95	184.04	18.51	17.42	0.31	59.26	3.12	0.31	16.41	5.05	302.41
1992	300.18	20.74	279.44	205.90	169.56	10.46	25.87	2.96	66.27	3.96	0.35	16.69	5.27	301.40
1993	300.51	19.34	281.17	178.31	144.03	8.30	25.97	22.61	76.84	2.95	0.46	16.72	7.31	305.20
1994	302.81	17.97	284.84	167.29	137.80	6.21	23.28	36.82	76.41	3.63	0.69	16.89	7.40	309.12
1995 p	310.64	18.36	292.28	162.09	132.96	4.35	24.77	48.52	77.64	3.27	0.75	16.47	6.37	315.12
Per cent change	*+2.6*	*+2.2*	*+2.6*	*–3.1*	*–3.5*	*–29.9*	*+6.4*	*+31.8*	*+1.6*	*–9.9*	*+8.8*	*–2.5*	*–13.9*	*+1.9*
1995 Jan	27.84	1.50	26.34	16.57	13.20	0.69	2.68	3.71	5.46	0.53	0.06	1.33	0.55	28.22
Feb	27.26	1.53	25.74	15.85	12.82	0.53	2.49	3.52	5.80	0.51	0.06	1.33	0.55	27.62
Mar	32.52	1.85	30.67	19.37	15.64	0.60	3.13	3.77	6.95	0.53	0.05	1.70	0.65	33.02
Total	87.63	4.88	82.75	51.79	41.67	1.82	8.30	11.01	18.21	1.56	0.17	4.36	1.75	88.86
1996 Jan	28.63	1.65	26.98	14.14	11.75	0.44	1.95	5.67	6.81	0.19	0.17	1.13	0.55	28.65
Feb	29.91	1.73	28.18	16.06	13.29	0.49	2.27	5.49	6.31	0.11	0.21	1.35	0.56	30.09
Mar p	34.36	2.04	32.32	18.75	15.44	0.54	2.77	5.75	7.69	0.06	0.08	1.61	0.68	34.61
Total	92.90	5.42	87.48	48.95	40.49	1.47	6.99	16.91	20.81	0.36	0.45	4.09	1.80	93.36
Per cent change	*+6.0*	*+11.1*	*+5.7*	*–5.5*	*–2.8*	*–19.4*	*–15.7*	*+53.6*	*+14.3*	*–77.1*	*(+)*	*–6.3*	*+2.5*	*+5.1*

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions below Table 23) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland. 2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations. 3. Including Slurry. 4. Mixed and dual fired including sour gas and Orimulsion. 5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations. 6. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations. 7. Including diesel and oil engines, gas turbines and wind power. 8. Purchases from the UKAEA, BNF and other generators. 9. Net of supplies direct from generators to final consumers.

TABLE 20. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Major power producers[1]: Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	Other generators[1]: Coal	Nuclear	Other[2]	Total	All generating companies: Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total[3]
1991	49.0	16.3	6.2	71.5	1.0	1.1	3.3	5.4	50.0	7.6	0.6	17.4	0.4	0.9	76.9
1992	46.0	17.5	6.3	69.8	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	46.9	8.1	1.5	18.5	0.5	1.1	76.6
1993	38.3	20.2	11.0	69.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	5.8	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.5	0.4	1.0	75.3
1994	35.9	20.1	13.2	69.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	4.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995 p	34.3	20.4	15.2	69.9	1.2	1.0	2.9	5.0	35.5	3.8	12.5	21.4	0.4	1.3	74.9
Per cent change	*–4.5*	*+1.6*	*+14.9*	*+1.0*	*–3.4*	*–13.9*	*+32.3*	*+11.0*	*–4.4*	*–9.0*	*+26.8*	*+0.7*	*+3.9*	*+36.9*	*+1.6*
1993 3rd quarter	7.9	4.7	2.6	15.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	8.2	1.3	1.8	4.9	0.1	0.2	16.5
4th quarter	10.1	5.3	3.6	19.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	10.5	1.5	2.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	20.4
1994 1st quarter	10.7	5.0	3.7	19.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	11.0	1.4	2.6	5.4	0.1	0.3	20.8
2nd quarter	8.0	5.1	3.0	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	8.3	1.1	2.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.3
3rd quarter	7.4	4.9	3.0	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	7.7	0.7	2.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	16.3
4th quarter	9.8	5.1	3.5	18.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.1	1.0	2.6	5.3	0.1	0.2	19.4
1995 1st quarter	10.9	4.8	3.9	19.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	11.2	1.3	3.0	5.0	0.2	0.3	21.0
2nd quarter	7.6	5.1	3.2	15.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	7.8	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.3	17.2
3rd quarter	6.9	5.1	3.4	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.6r	1.1r	7.2	0.7	2.9	5.3	—	0.3	16.5
4th quarter	8.9	5.4	4.6	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	9.2	1.0	3.8	5.7	0.1	0.3	20.2
Per cent change	*–7.9*	*+6.5*	*+30.4*	*+3.5*	*–19.5*	*+1.7*	*+62.3*	*+19.0*	*–8.3*	*–3.1*	*+48.5*	*+6.3*	*+11.8*	*+63.5*	*+4.5*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Oil, including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion, hydro, gas, wind and refuse derived fuel. 3. Does **not** include imports of electricity from France.

TABLE 21 Fuel used in electricity generation by major power producers[1]

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Total[2]	Coal[3]	Oil[3,4]	Gas[5]	Nuclear	Hydro
1991	71.46	48.96	5.85	0.02	16.30	0.32
1992	69.83	45.96	4.96	1.00	17.50	0.39
1993	69.47	38.26	4.41	6.27	20.17	0.30
1994	69.18	35.90	3.58	9.08	20.05	0.37
1995 p	69.87	34.30	3.11	11.43	20.37	0.35
Per cent change	*+1.0*	*–4.5*	*–13.2*	*+25.7*	*+1.6*	*–4.9*
1995 Jan	6.17	3.43	0.36	0.87	1.43	0.05
Feb	6.14	3.37	0.34	0.83	1.52	0.05
Mar	7.31	4.08	0.38	0.95	1.82	0.05
Total	19.62	10.88	1.08	2.65	4.78	0.15
1996 Jan	6.36	2.99	0.31	1.23	1.77	0.03
Feb	6.70	3.49	0.31	1.20	1.66	0.02
Mar	7.68	4.05	0.30	1.27	2.02	0.01
Total	20.74	10.53	0.92	3.71	5.45	0.06
Per cent change	*+5.7*	*–3.2*	*–14.9*	*+39.9*	*+14.0*	*–59.1*

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Including wind power, refuse derived fuel and other renewables. 3. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale. 4. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant or for lighting up coal fired boilers, and Orimulsion. 5. Including sour gas, refinery gas, etc.

TABLE 22. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

	Public distribution system							Other generators			All electricity suppliers		
		Transmission	Sales of electricity to consumers										
	Electricity available	distribution and other losses[1]	Total	Industrial[2]	Commercial[3]	Domestic	Other[4]	Electricity available[5]	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity[6]	Electricity available	Losses and statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1991	302.41	24.67	277.75	96.87	74.58	98.10	8.20	14.64	1.55	13.09	317.00	26.16	290.84
1992	301.40	22.97	278.43	92.84	77.89	99.48	8.22	13.83	0.81	13.02	315.16	23.71	291.45
1993	305.20	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.36	0.61	12.75	318.56	22.81	295.75
1994	309.12	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.59	1.83	11.76	322.72	30.93	291.79
1995 p	315.12	24.07	291.05	95.62	83.18	102.70	9.56	13.00	0.84	12.16	328.12	24.90	303.22
Per cent change	*+1.9*	*–17.3*	*+3.9*	*+4.2*	*+6.7*	*+1.3*	*+7.9*	*–4.4*	*–54.4*	*+3.4*	*+1.7*	*–19.5*	*+3.9*
1993 3rd quarter	66.51	4.37	62.14	23.12	18.05	19.09	1.89	3.17	0.18	2.99	69.68	4.56	65.13
4th quarter	84.51	5.58	78.93	24.60	22.09	29.76	2.48	3.42	0.08	3.34	87.93	5.66	82.27
1994 1st quarter	87.33	7.72	79.61	24.84	21.33	31.31	2.14	3.48	0.49	2.99	90.81	8.20	82.60
2nd quarter	71.39	7.63	63.75	21.96	17.36	22.11	2.32	3.27	0.43	2.84	74.65	8.06	66.59
3rd quarter	67.81	7.03	60.78	21.18	17.99	19.69	1.93	3.14	0.39	2.75	70.95	7.42	63.53
4th quarter	82.60	6.72	75.88	23.82	21.29	28.30	2.46	3.71	0.52	3.18	86.30	7.24	79.06
1995 1st quarter	88.87	5.48	83.38	25.44	22.14	33.24	2.57	3.39	0.24	3.15	92.26	5.72	86.54
2nd quarter	71.87	5.98	65.89	23.20	19.60	21.13	1.96	3.09	0.26	2.83	74.96	6.23	68.72
3rd quarter	69.06	5.26	63.80	23.03	19.45	19.31	2.01	3.01	0.25	2.76	72.07	5.51	66.56
4th quarter	85.32	7.34	77.98	23.96	21.98	29.02	3.03	3.51	0.09	3.42	88.84	7.43	81.40
Per cent change	*+3.3*	*+9.2*	*+2.8*	*+0.6*	*+3.2*	*+2.5*	*+23.3*	*–5.2*	*–81.9*	*+7.4*	*+2.9*	*+2.6*	*+3.0*

1. Losses on the grid system and local networks and other differences between data collected on sales and data collected on availability. The increases in losses and statistical differences in 1994 reflect the temporary reduction in data quality accompanying the metering and billing procedures that followed the reduction of the franchise limit from 1MW to 100kW in April 1994. 2. Manufacturing industry, construction, energy and water supply industries. 3. Commercial premises, transport and other service sector consumers. 4. Agriculture, public lighting and combined domestic/commercial premises. 5. Net electricity supplied less transfers to the public distribution system. 6. The majority of this consumption is by the industrial and fuel sectors (92% in 1994).

TEMPERATURES

TABLE 23. 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	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Statistical month[2]							
January	3.8	4.4	5.4	5.2	+0.6	+1.6	+1.4
February	4.0	4.5	6.3	2.6	+0.5	+2.3	–1.4
March*	5.4	6.4	5.6	3.7	+1.0	+0.2	–1.7
April	7.6	7.0	8.2		–0.6	+0.6	
May	10.2	11.1	10.1		+0.9	–0.1	
June*	13.4	12.8	13.1		–0.6	–0.3	
July	15.7	17.1	17.9		+1.4	+2.2	
August	15.9	16.8	19.8		+0.9	+3.9	
September*	14.0	13.5	15.5		–0.5	+1.5	
October	11.1	10.9	13.3		–0.2	+2.2	
November	7.6	10.2	9.1		+2.6	+1.5	
December*	4.9	7.3	5.6		+2.4	+0.7	
Year[3]	9.5	10.2	10.8		+0.7	+1.3	
Calendar month							
January	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	+1.3	+1.0	+0.9
February	3.9	3.5	6.7	3.1	–0.4	+2.8	–0.8
March	5.7	7.6	5.6	4.6	+1.9	–0.1	–1.1
April	7.8	8.1	8.9		+0.3	+1.1	
May	10.9	10.4	11.6		–0.5	+0.7	
June	13.9	14.3	14.0		+0.4	+0.1	
July	15.8	17.6	18.4		+1.8	+2.6	
August	15.6	16.3	18.9		+0.3	+3.3	
September	13.5	12.7	13.8		–0.8	+0.3	
October	10.6	10.2	13.2		–0.4	+2.6	
November	6.6	10.1	8.1		+3.5	+1.5	
December	4.7	6.4	2.8		+1.7	–1.9	
Year	9.5	10.2	10.7		+0.7	+1.2	

1. Based on data provided by the Meteorological Office. Information on the methodology used is given in footnotes to Table 10 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1995. 2. Months with 4 or 5 weeks. Months marked * contain 5 weeks. 3. Weighted average (based on 52 weeks).

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Electricity generators

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

- BCC — British Coal Corporation
- CHP — Combined heat and power
- 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
- NGL — Natural gas liquids
- UKCS — United Kingdom Continental Shelf
- VAT — Value added tax

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 24. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials[1]

	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum: Crude	Petroleum: Products[2]	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)													
1991	13.5	50.1	24.0	6.5	1.4	95.5	734	3,887	2,063	472	343	7,500	7,165
1992	14.2	51.3	22.3	5.5	1.4	94.7	744	3,745	1,711	397	369	6,965	6,620
1993	13.0	53.6	21.8	4.3	1.4	94.2	731	4,078	1,766	327	426	7,328	6,997
1994	10.8	46.7	20.2	3.0	1.5	82.2	598	3,241	1,689	231	388	6,148	5,810
1995 p	11.5	44.1	16.9	1.3	1.4	75.2	601	3,237	1,543	105	408	5,894	5,606
Per cent change	*+6.0*	*–5.5*	*–16.4*	*–56.8*	*–2.5*	*–8.5*	*+0.5*	*–0.2*	*–8.7*	*–54.7*	*+5.1*	*–4.1*	*–3.5*
1994 1st quarter	3.3	11.6	5.0	1.1	0.4	21.4	186	733	382	88	86	1,475	1,377
2nd quarter	2.5	11.9	4.9	1.0	0.3	20.7	141	825	399	78	87	1,530	1,444
3rd quarter	2.7	10.9	5.3	0.4	0.4	19.8	146	809	486	32	80	1,553	1,476
4th quarter	2.3	12.3	5.0	0.4	0.4	20.4	126	874	422	33	135	1,590	1,513
1995 1st quarter	2.9	11.1	3.8	0.4	0.4	18.7	148	809	338	33	169	1,498	1,422
2nd quarter	2.7	9.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	17.8	134	740	456	28	69	1,427	1,379
3rd quarter	2.8	12.1	4.6	0.3	0.4	20.2	151	856	408	24	76	1,515	1,447
4th quarter p	3.1	11.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	18.5	168	831	341	19	95	1,454	1,358
Per cent change	*+33.8*	*–7.5*	*–31.2*	*–39.2*	*–12.4*	*–9.3*	*+33.8*	*–4.9*	*–19.3*	*–41.9*	*–30.0*	*–8.6*	*–10.3*
EXPORTS: (fob)													
1991	1.5	56.6	25.0	—	—	83.1	97	4,370	2,640	—	—	7,107	7,107
1992	0.8	58.6	26.1	—	—	85.5	63	4,413	2,401	2	—	6,879	6,879
1993	1.0	67.0	30.9	0.6	—	99.5	73	5,147	3,149	28	—	8,397	8,397
1994	1.2	86.0	30.1	1.0	—	118.3	75	6,095	2,776	45	—	8,991	8,991
1995 p	0.9	87.3	26.2	0.9	—	115.4	74	6,497	2,676	54	—	9,301	9,301
Per cent change	*–21.5*	*+1.6*	*–13.1*	*–4.5*	—	*–2.4*	*–2.0*	*+6.6*	*–3.6*	*+18.7*	—	*+3.4*	*+3.4*
1994 1st quarter	0.4	21.6	7.1	0.2	—	29.3	22	1,377	625	11	—	2,035	2,035
2nd quarter	0.2	20.4	8.2	0.3	—	29.1	17	1,489	780	10	—	2,296	2,296
3rd quarter	0.2	21.3	7.5	0.2	—	29.3	14	1,596	682	11	—	2,303	2,303
4th quarter	0.4	22.7	7.3	0.3	—	30.6	22	1,633	689	13	—	2,358	2,358
1995 1st quarter	0.2	23.2	7.1	0.3	—	30.8	18	1,707	715	15	—	2,455	2,455
2nd quarter	0.2	21.0	6.1	0.2	—	27.5	15	1,625	630	13	—	2,283	2,283
3rd quarter	0.2	21.0	5.8	0.2	—	27.2	16	1,495	570	14	—	2,094	2,094
4th quarter p	0.3	22.2	7.2	0.3	—	30.0	25	1,670	761	13	—	2,469	2,469
Per cent change	*–20.7*	*–2.0*	*–0.6*	*–3.5*	—	*–1.9*	*+12.1*	*+2.2*	*+10.4*	*–0.3*	—	*+4.7*	*+4.7*
NET EXPORTS:													
1991	–12.0	6.5	1.0	–6.5	–1.4	–12.4	–637	483	577	–472	–343	–393	–58
1992	–13.4	7.3	3.8	–5.5	–1.4	–9.2	–681	668	690	–395	–369	–87	258
1993	–12.0	13.4	9.1	–3.7	–1.4	5.3	–658	1,069	1,383	–299	–426	1,069	1,400
1994	–9.7	39.3	9.9	–2.1	–1.5	36.1	–523	2,853	1,087	–185	–388	2,843	3,181
1995 p	–10.6	43.3	9.3	–0.4	–1.4	40.2	–528	3,261	1,133	–51	–408	3,407	3,695
1994 1st quarter	–2.9	10.1	2.1	–0.9	–0.4	7.9	–164	644	243	–77	–86	560	658
2nd quarter	–2.2	8.5	3.3	–0.8	–0.3	8.5	–124	664	381	–68	–87	766	852
3rd quarter	–2.5	10.4	2.2	–0.2	–0.4	9.5	–132	787	196	–21	–80	749	826
4th quarter	–2.0	10.4	2.3	–0.1	–0.4	10.2	–104	759	267	–20	–135	767	844
1995 1st quarter	–2.6	12.1	3.2	–0.2	–0.4	12.1	–130	898	377	–19	–169	958	1,034
2nd quarter	–2.5	11.4	1.2	–0.1	–0.3	9.6	–119	885	174	–16	–69	855	903
3rd quarter	–2.6	8.9	1.1	–0.1	–0.4	7.0	–136	639	162	–10	–76	579	647
4th quarter p	–2.8	10.9	3.8	—	–0.3	11.5	–144	839	420	–6	–95	1,015	1,111

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.

PRICES

TABLE 25. Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1]

Fuel	Size of consumer	1993 3rd quarter	1993 4th quarter	1994 1st quarter	1994 2nd quarter	1994 3rd quarter	1994 4th quarter	1995 1st quarter	1995 2nd quarter	1995 3rd quarter	1995 4th quarter p
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.55	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.29	2.31	2.12	2.23	2.07	2.12
	Medium	2.10	2.08	2.02	2.07	2.09	2.05	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.91
	Large	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.35	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.21
All consumers —	Average	1.49	1.51	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.31
—	10% decile[2]	1.47	1.53	1.45	1.49	1.44	1.56	1.35	1.44	1.52	1.49
—	median[2]	2.41	2.28	2.13	2.28	2.21	2.09	2.15	1.92	1.91	1.87
—	90% decile[2]	2.77	2.74	2.66	2.69	2.69	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.57	2.67
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	71.6	72.0	75.4	77.4	79.3	87.1	97.9	96.1	89.9	93.5
	Medium	65.4	66.6	70.8	75.3	78.3	81.1	93.5	92.8	86.2	87.5
	Large	64.1	63.2	68.0	70.3	73.8	78.2	85.6	88.1	76.7	77.3
	Of which:										
	Extra large	64.1	62.7	67.9	67.8	71.5	77.1	82.9	86.2	73.5	72.8
	Moderately large	64.2	64.2	68.2	74.9	78.1	80.1	90.5	91.7	82.5	85.5
All consumers —	Average	65.5	65.6	69.9	73.0	76.1	80.3	89.9	90.8	81.7	83.0
—	10% decile[2]	60.7	61.3	64.3	68.4	70.4	74.3	85.0	85.7	79.8	82.9
—	median[2]	66.5	66.8	72.6	76.0	79.2	84.9	97.3	95.2	87.4	90.3
—	90% decile[2]	80.0	82.8	90.1	85.8	88.0	95.0	105.6	104.6	104.8	107.2
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3]	Small	154.3	158.5	154.3	154.2	159.4	154.1	154.1	153.4	149.8	154.7
	Medium	144.9	150.6	143.5	143.3	142.3	144.7	142.1	142.6	145.1	147.1
	Large	136.8	137.1	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.1	126.5	131.0	130.5	135.6
All consumers —Average	138.5	139.7	131.1	131.0	130.7	130.4		129.5	133.3	133.1	137.8
—	10% decile[2]	130.5	133.4	125.4	126.8	125.4	124.0	126.6	129.7	128.9	131.1
—	median[2]	143.5	148.9	140.7	140.5	137.7	140.4	140.6	142.4	140.9	146.4
—	90% decile[2]	166.8	171.8	166.7	163.4	164.0	165.4	162.3	164.1	161.7	164.1
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.18	7.36	7.16	6.26	6.26	6.51	6.46	5.84	5.92	6.07
	Medium	4.72	4.96	4.82	4.55	4.52	4.95	4.96	4.43	4.36	4.75
	Large	3.73	3.90	3.94	3.65	3.56	3.87	3.81	3.42	3.38	3.66
	Of which:										
	Extra large	3.41	3.54	3.61	3.31	3.16	3.59	3.30	2.96	2.88	3.11
	Moderately large	3.98	4.19	4.19	3.90	3.87	4.08	4.21	3.78	3.77	4.09
All consumers —	Average	4.13	4.37	4.35	4.03	3.96	4.29	4.26	3.82	3.77	4.08
—	10% decile[2]	4.24	4.35	4.21	4.20	4.18	4.39	4.36	4.00	4.07	4.24
—	median[2]	5.79	6.61	6.42	5.74	5.80	6.13	6.10	5.59	5.63	5.88
—	90% decile[2]	7.75	8.65	8.68	7.68	7.47	8.10	8.57	7.21	7.40	7.97
GAS (Pence per kWh)[4]	Small	1.329	1.293	1.221	1.288	1.264	1.167	1.143	1.109	1.146	0.994
	Medium	0.983	0.967	0.952	0.931	0.960	0.918	0.930	0.925	0.821	0.738
	Large	0.708	0.711	0.752	0.722	0.736	0.741	0.739	0.668	0.591	0.559
All consumers —	Average	0.746	0.771	0.805	0.768	0.759	0.777	0.785	0.705	0.617	0.595
—	Firm[5]	0.882	0.935	0.941	0.897	0.853	0.862	0.891	0.807	0.737	0.694
—	Interruptible[5]	0.650	0.635	0.647	0.657	0.684	0.681	0.667	0.605	0.505	0.502
—	Tariff[5]	1.380	1.368	1.360	1.414	1.397	1.344	1.315	1.305	1.377	1.404
—	10% decile[2]	0.864	0.882	0.866	0.866	0.860	0.850	0.849	0.825	0.708	0.603
—	median[2]	1.363	1.298	1.281	1.196	1.138	1.144	1.073	1.066	1.058	0.937
—	90% decile[2]	1.600	1.513	1.499	1.507	1.513	1.486	1.477	1.513	1.520	1.489
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3]											
All consumers —	Average[6]	77.6	79.2	81.6	83.1	85.7	87.7	95.5	98.0	86.3	90.9
LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
All consumers –	Average[6]	153.5	141.2	143.5	133.8	139.4	141.0	147.4	155.4	139.2	143.7
HARD COKE (£ per tonne)[7]											
All consumers –	Average[6]	117.6	116.5	114.9	106.9	93.8	89.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	119.5
Realised in new and renewed contracts											
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		64.5	65.6	67.3	79.4	76.3	87.2	93.0	91.6	83.7	89.0
GAS OIL (£ per tonne)[3 8]		141.8	141.7	129.4	131.5	129.8	129.1	130.8	134.0	136.0	140.9

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" (HMSO). 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 the prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased. 3. Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From the first quarter of 1995 the rates per tonne are £16.70 for Heavy Fuel Oil, £17.15 for Medium Fuel Oil and £25.08 for Gas Oil. 4. Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (tariff, firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply. 5. Prices by type of supply cover consumers of all sizes. 6. No further details of prices can be given owing to the small number of respondents purchasing this fuel. 7. Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies. 8. Derived from prices reported by nine main oil marketing companies and relate to average prices (excluding VAT) realised on medium sized new contracts or contracts renewed at a changed price.

Note on sizebands used in Table 25

For coal, heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas prices are shown in table 25 for various sizes of consumers. These sizebands are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers within them. These are shown below.

Fuel	Range of annual purchases: Large (Greater than)	of which: Extra large (Greater than)	of which: Moderately large	Medium	Small (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.

TABLE 26. Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers[1] and by British Gas

	Major power producers[1]			British Gas
	Coal[2]	Oil[3,4]	Natural Gas[5]	Natural gas[6]
	£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1991	43.47	56.62	. .	0.595
1992	45.52	57.76	. .	0.590
1993	42.44	55.90	0.703	0.600
1994	36.35	67.90	0.667	0.618
1995 p	35.11	81.07	0.643	. .
1993 4th quarter	39.53	52.08	0.707	0.600
1994 1st quarter	33.98	62.62	0.679	0.600
2nd quarter	38.92	66.13	0.642	0.624
3rd quarter	38.10	72.16	0.678	0.624
4th quarter	34.29	71.34	0.666	0.624
1995 1st quarter	32.94	86.70	0.670	0.624
2nd quarter	37.12	79.89	0.665	0.624
3rd quarter	35.41	77.75	0.606	. .
4th quarter p	35.14	77.45	0.636	. .

1. See definitions below Table 23. 2. Includes slurry. 3. Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station. 4. Includes hydrocarbon oil duty. 5. Prior to 1993 gas prices are not available for reasons of confidentiality. 6. Quarterly figures and the 1994 annual figure are estimates. The prices exclude the Government's levy on indigenous supplies. Including the levy, the average prices, converted to pence per kWh, were as follows:

	pence per kWh
1991	0.641
1992	0.639
1993	0.641
1994	0.663

TABLE 27. 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	
	Current fuel price index numbers								
1991	98.5	87.8	101.0	103.3	100.4				
1992	99.7	84.5	104.5	109.1	104.2				
1993	93.6	90.0	102.7	114.2	107.6				
1994	92.5	97.7	103.6	110.1	106.3				
1995 p	86.9	114.0	90.4	109.1	105.1				
Per cent change	*−6.1*	*+16.8*	*−12.8*	*−0.9*	*−1.1*				
1993 4th quarter	94.0	86.1	102.8 r	119.6	110.4 r	102.7 r	113.2	106.5 r	
1994 1st quarter	94.2	92.1	107.3	117.3	110.7	101.9	112.1	106.4	
2nd quarter	90.7	96.0	102.4	106.3	103.4	103.0	111.2	106.5	
3rd quarter	93.5	100.2	101.3	105.0	103.0	106.0	111.3	107.9	
4th quarter	91.1	105.7	103.6	116.0	111.0	103.7	110.0	107.4	
1995 1st quarter	88.4	118.4	104.6	117.1	113.6	99.8	111.8	109.4	
2nd quarter	89.0	119.5	94.2	104.2	103.8	95.1	109.1	106.9	
3rd quarter	86.3	107.6	82.7	100.9	97.7	86.5	107.1	102.2	
4th quarter p	81.8	109.2	79.9	112.9	104.5	80.2	107.2	101.1	
Per cent change	*−10.2*	*+3.3*	*−22.9*	*−2.7*	*−5.8*	*−22.7*	*−2.6*	*−5.9*	
	Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								**GDP deflator[4]**
1991	92.5	82.5	94.8	97.0	94.3				106.5
1992	89.8	76.0	94.0	98.2	93.8				111.1
1993	81.6	78.4	89.5	99.5	93.8 r				114.8
1994	79.1	83.5	88.6	94.1 r	90.9				117.0
1995 p	72.6	95.3	75.5	91.1	87.8				119.7
Per cent change	*−8.2*	*+14.1*	*−14.8*	*−3.2*	*−3.3*				*+2.3*
1993 4th quarter	81.0	74.2	88.6 r	103.1	95.2 r	88.5 r	97.6 r	91.8 r	116.0
1994 1st quarter	81.1	79.2	92.3	100.9	95.3	87.7	96.4	91.6	116.2
2nd quarter	77.8	82.4	87.8	91.2	88.7	88.3	95.4	91.4 r	116.6
3rd quarter	79.8	85.5	86.4	89.6	87.9 r	90.4	94.9	92.1 r	117.2
4th quarter	77.3	89.8	88.0	98.5	94.2	88.0	93.4	91.1	117.8
1995 1st quarter	74.5	99.8	88.2	98.7	95.8	84.1	94.3	92.2	118.6
2nd quarter	74.4	99.9	78.8	87.1	86.8	79.5	91.2	89.4	119.6
3rd quarter	71.9	89.6	68.9 r	84.1	81.4	72.1	89.2	85.2	120.0
4th quarter p	67.8	90.5	66.2	93.6	86.7	66.5	88.9	83.8	120.6
Per cent change	*−12.3*	*+0.9*	*−24.7*	*−4.9*	*−8.0*	*−24.5*	*−4.9*	*−8.1*	*+2.4*

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

The DTI have recently carried out a lot of work reconciling various sources of price data. This work ha s led to a methodological improvement in the calculation of the price index for industrial gas. To reflect this improvement, gas data in Table 27 has been revised back to Q2 1993. Further details are available from Duncan Millard, Energy Prices Statistician on 0171 215 2720.

TABLE 28. 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	GDP deflator[4]
Current fuel price index numbers								
1991	106.4	106.9	110.1	96.2	107.9	107.5	107.7	
1992	110.5	106.7	115.8	84.6	110.2	110.5	110.3	
1993	111.0	102.6	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4	
1994	118.2	108.8	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7	
1995	120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.0	131.2	122.9	
Per cent change	*+1.7*	*+3.4*	*+1.3*	*−0.1*	*+2.0*	*+5.1*	*+3.5*	
1994 1st quarter	113.8	102.6	113.3	86.1	107.8	122.8	114.6	
2nd quarter	119.2	110.8	121.0	92.5	115.6	124.1	119.4	
3rd quarter	118.1	110.8	121.6	91.1	115.7	126.4	120.5	
4th quarter	121.8	110.8	121.0	90.3	115.5	125.7	120.1	
1995 1st quarter	122.0 r	111.8	121.0	89.3	115.9	129.8	122.2	
2nd quarter	119.0	112.7	120.8	89.7	116.0	132.3	123.4	
3rd quarter	118.2	112.7	120.9	89.8	116.0	131.9	123.2	
4th quarter	121.7	112.7	120.7	90.9	116.2	130.7	122.7	
1996 1st quarter p	122.5	112.7	120.6	95.2	116.4	134.5	124.8	
Per cent change	*+0.4*	*+0.8*	*−0.3*	*+6.6*	*+0.5*	*+3.6*	*+2.1*	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
1991	99.9	100.4	103.3	90.3	101.3	100.9	101.2	106.5
1992	99.5	96.1	104.2	76.2	99.2	99.4	99.3	111.1
1993	96.7	89.4	100.5	78.3	94.8	103.9	98.8	114.8
1994	101.0	93.0	101.9	76.9	97.2	106.7	101.5	117.0
1995	100.4	94.0	100.9	75.1	96.9	109.6	102.6	119.7
Per cent change	*−0.6*	*+1.1*	*−0.9*	*−2.4*	*−0.3*	*+2.8*	*+1.2*	*+2.3 r*
1994 1st quarter	97.9	88.3	97.5	74.1	92.8	105.7	98.6	116.2
2nd quarter	102.2	95.0	103.8	79.3	99.1	106.4	102.4	116.6
3rd quarter	100.8	94.5	103.8	77.7	98.7	107.9	102.8	117.2
4th quarter	103.4	94.1	102.7	76.7	98.1	106.7	102.0	117.8
1995 1st quarter	103.0	94.3	102.0	75.3	97.7	109.4	103.0	118.6
2nd quarter	99.5	94.2	101.0	75.0	97.0	110.6	103.1	119.6
3rd quarter	98.5	93.9	100.8	74.8	96.7	109.9	102.7	120.0
4th quarter	100.9	93.5	100.1	75.4	96.4	108.4	101.8	120.6
1996 1st quarter p	100.8	92.7	99.3	78.4	95.8	110.7	102.7	121.5
Per cent change	*−2.0*	*−1.6*	*−2.7*	*+4.1*	*−1.9*	*+1.1*	*−0.3*	*+2.4*

1.Index numbers shown represent the average for the period specified. 2. Figures from the 2nd quarter of 1994 for Coal and Coke, Gas, Electricity and Heating Oils include VAT at 8 per cent. 3. Bottled gas and oil fuel. 4. GDP deflator (market prices, seasonally adjusted).

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

	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
1990 January	40.92	. .	38.37	39.21	15.45	15.46	95.6
1991 January	45.13	44.38	42.14	43.31	17.52	17.13	109.5
1992 January	46.93	45.57	43.43	43.19	12.47	12.02	79.7
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 Jan	59.48	58.58	53.91	54.25	13.32	13.93	83.7
Feb	58.92	57.99	53.25	53.65	13.60	13.80	86.7
Mar	59.30	58.31	53.61	53.97	13.70	13.77	85.6
April	60.48	59.38	54.53	54.85	13.89	14.14	90.6
May	60.79	59.67	55.07	55.01	13.78	13.92	92.7
June	60.65	59.66	54.93	54.79	13.30	13.64	89.5
July	60.79	59.83	54.82	54.86	13.54	13.22	81.6
Aug	60.41	59.52	54.55	54.40	13.82	13.66	82.1
Sep	59.56	58.52	53.73	53.58	14.12	13.92	85.6
Oct	59.12	58.11	53.20	53.18	13.91	13.67	84.2
Nov	58.50	57.53	52.39	52.62	13.93	13.86	86.2
Dec	62.13 r	61.21 r	56.09 r	56.91 r	14.69	14.92	92.7
1996 Jan	62.30 r	61.45 r	56.30 r	57.54 r	15.38	15.86	96.1
Feb	59.91 r	59.33 r	54.67 r	55.72 r	15.08	15.61	94.1
Mar p	59.55	59.26	54.43	55.48	16.03	16.33	104.1

1. These approximate estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies. 2. These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 3. These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8% VAT from 1 April 1994. 4. Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS AND APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS[1]

1 tonne of oil equivalent	=	397 therms	1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 watts
	=	11,630 kWh	1 megawatt (MW)	=	1,000 kilowatts
1 therm	=	29.3071 kilowatt hours (kWh)	1 gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000 megawatts
1 gigajoule (GJ)	=	9.4781 therms	1 terawatt (TW)	=	1,000 gigawatts
1 tonne of UK crude oil	=	7.55 barrels	1 petawatt (PW)	=	1,000 terawatts
1 gallon (UK)	=	4.54609 litres			

1. More detailed information on conversion factors, approximate equivalents and calorific values of fuels is given on pages 131 to 134 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1995. All conversion of fuels from original units of measurement to units of energy (tonnes of oil equivalent or GWh) is carried out on the basis of the gross calorific value of the fuel. Information on the net calorific values of fuels is given on page 14 of the Digest.

DTI Exploration & Appraisal (E&A) Drilling Survey 1996

The Department recently carried out the annual voluntary survey of operator's intentions to drill exploration and appraisal (E&A) wells on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). Operators were requested to give their intentions for drilling exploration wells and appraisal wells (excluding sidetracks), and to assess their intentions under three categories of probability: certain, probable, and unlikely. The survey form defined a probability of 0.9 for the certain category (i.e. a 9 in 10 chance of the well proceeding), 0.5 for probable and 0.1 for unlikely. These probabilities were used to calculate expected intentions. E&A activity reacts quickly in response to many factors, including oil and gas prices, company cash flows, and current drilling results. The intentions are therefore subject to change, and do not represent a DTI forecast.

This supplement gives a summary of the survey results, and compares the intentions for future drilling with actual wells drilled in recent years.

Summary of results from the 1996 Survey

The results of the 1996 survey are more subdued than the previous survey (which now look to have been over-optimistic). The main results are:-

- 93 wells are expected in 1996, a rise on the 79 actual wells drilled in 1995.
- 75 wells are expected in 1997, a fall of nearly 20% on expectations for 1996.
- Only 40 wells are expected in 1998, but this reflects operators' inability to assign a high probability to wells being drilled so far in the future.
- Exploration intentions for 1996 are, as last year, shown to increase substantially.
- Appraisal drilling is expected to drop in 1996 but recover in 1997.
- The Southern Basin is shown to remain constant but there are falls in the Frontier areas. 'Other offshore' areas are expected to increase substantially in 1996.

Expected drilling by well type

Table 1 shows the expected number of E&A wells to be drilled each year between 1996 and 1998 (using the probabilities given above), together with the actual E&A wells drilled between 1990 and 1995. The record level seen in 1990 reflected exceptional activity by a few large companies, and of course higher oil prices.

Table 1 Drilling intentions by well type

	Actuals						Intentions		
	1990	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98
Exploration	152	106	72	50	59	53	78	54	28
Appraisal	54	60	41	46	27	26	15	21	12
Total	206	166	113	96	86	79	93	75	40

- E&A drilling fell sharply after the March 1993 Budget but recovered after a poor second quarter, with the help of transitional relief, to finish some 15% lower than in 1992.
- From 1994 on, appraisal drilling has fallen back to average just over 2 wells per month.
- The number of exploration wells is shown rising in 1996 to the level seen in 1992 and to fall back in 1997 to the 1995 level.
- The number of appraisal wells is expected to fall slightly in 1996 and to recover a little in 1997.

Expected drilling by area

Table 2 shows the number of wells expected to be drilled each year in the period 1996 to 1998 by area. The actual figures drilled since 1990 are shown for comparison.

- Southern Basin expectations for 1996 and 1997 show a rise on 1995 and are similar to actuals in 1992-1993.
- The number of frontier wells is expected (as in the last survey) to fall to 16 in 1996.
- The number of wells in other offshore areas is expected to increase sharply in 1996 and to return to the 1995 level in 1997.

Table 2 Drilling intentions by area

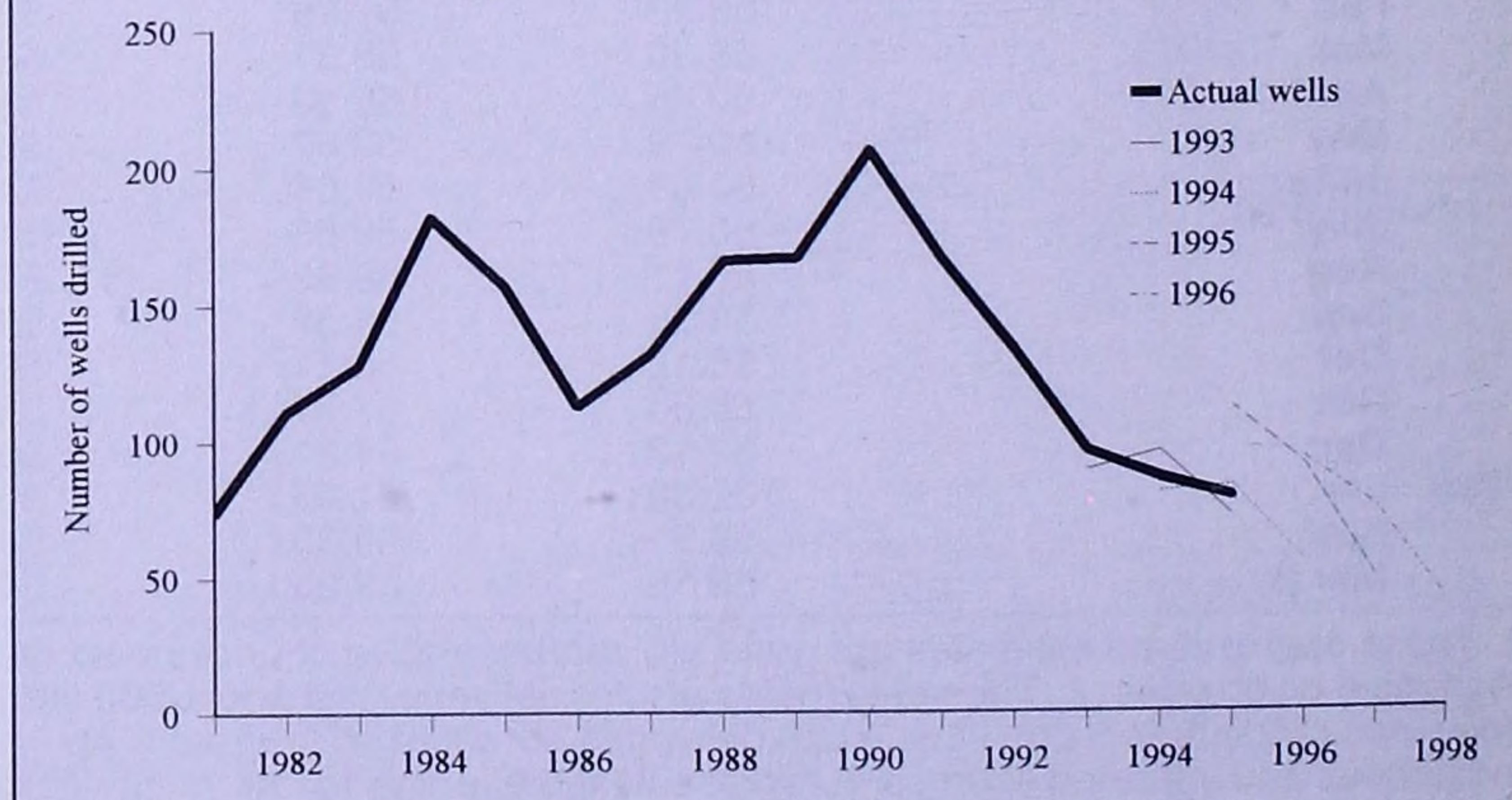
	Actuals						Intentions		
	1990	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98
Southern Basin	51	32	21	22	28	17	23	20	13
Frontier*	14	22	12	12	23	29	16	21	8
Other offshore	141	112	80	62	35	33	54	34	19
Total	206	166	113	96	86	79	93	75	40

*Frontier includes West of Shetland, West of England and Wales, and the Channel

Accuracy of surveys

The 1995 survey gave an expectation of 112 wells for 1995, a poor predictor of the 79 wells actually drilled (excluding 19 sidetracks). This was disappointing as previous surveys provided good estimates for the current year – 89 wells against 96 actuals for 1993 in the 1993 survey, 81 wells against 86 actuals for 1994 in the 1994 survey. However, the new survey looks more in line with the 1993 and 1994 surveys, suggesting that the 1995 survey may have been unduly optimistic and that intentions in the new survey will prove closer to the outcome. This is illustrated in the following chart.

UKCS Offshore exploration and appraisal drilling - results of recent surveys



Note: The fall shown for the last year of each survey is largely because operators cannot give wells so far in the future a high probability of being drilled.

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