

ENERGY *trends*

A monthly statistical bulletin from the Department of Trade & Industry

DECEMBER 1998



A Publication of the Government
Statistical Service

dti

Department of Trade and Industry

Available on annual subscription
price £35 per year

67-413

Example of table 28 on a 1995 = 100 basis with provisional data

TABLE 28. Average fuel price indices for the industrial sector 1995 = 100

		Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
		Coal ¹	Heavy fuel oil ¹	Gas ²	Electricity ²	Total ³ fuel	Gas ²	Electricity ²	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
1993		107.9	79.1	113.7	104.7	102.1				
1994		106.6	85.6	114.7	100.9	100.7				
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
1996		95.1	110.4	73.2	96.6	96.9				
1997		92.9	105.7	75.5	91.0	91.9				
Per cent change		-2.3	-4.3	+3.1	-5.7	-5.1				
1996	3rd quarter	94.7	105.6	68.1	90.3	91.1	71.2	96.7	95.9	
	4th quarter	93.5	117.9	73.2	98.7	99.7	71.9	93.9	96.2	
1997	1st quarter	93.9	111.5	75.9	99.6	98.7	73.3	93.0	93.8	
	2nd quarter	90.5	100.4	74.4	85.5	87.1	75.5	90.4	90.5	
	3rd quarter	92.1	100.7	73.0	82.9	85.2	76.1	89.2	89.9	
	4th quarter	95.4	107.1	78.7	95.7	95.8	77.1	91.2	92.5	
1998	1st quarter	93.0	93.8	81.0	98.4	95.4	78.1	91.6	90.5	
	2nd quarter	95.8	88.3	77.8	83.9	84.5	79.0	88.9	88.0	
	3rd quarter p	96.3	85.6	77.7	83.4	83.7	81.1	89.9	88.5	
Per cent change		+4.5	-15.0	+6.5	+0.6	-1.8	+6.5	+0.8	-1.5	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator										
									GDP deflator ⁴	
1993		112.3	82.4	118.3	109.0	106.4			96.1	
1994		109.3	87.8	117.6	103.5	103.3			97.5	
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	
1996		92.1	106.9	70.9	93.5	93.8			103.3	
1997		87.6	99.6	71.1	85.8	86.7			106.1	
Per cent change		-4.9	-6.9	+0.4	-8.2	-7.6			+2.7	
1996	3rd quarter	91.2	101.7	65.6	87.0	87.8	68.6	93.2	92.4	103.8
	4th quarter	89.9	113.3	70.4	94.8	95.8	69.1	90.2	92.5	104.1
1997	1st quarter	89.5	106.3	72.3	94.9	94.1	69.8	88.6	89.5	104.9
	2nd quarter	85.9	95.2	70.5	81.2	82.7	71.6	85.8	85.9	105.4
	3rd quarter	86.2	94.2	68.3	77.5	79.7	71.2	83.4	84.1	106.9
	4th quarter	89.2	100.1	73.6	89.5	89.5	72.1	85.2	86.5	107.0
1998	1st quarter	86.7	87.5	75.5	91.8	89.1	72.9	85.5	84.4	107.2
	2nd quarter	88.8	81.9	72.1	77.8	78.4	73.2	82.4	81.7	107.9
	3rd quarter p	88.5	78.6	71.5	76.6	76.9	74.6	82.6	81.4	108.8
Per cent change		+2.7	-16.5	+4.7	-1.1	-3.5	+4.7	-1.0	-3.2	+1.8

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

Please tick box

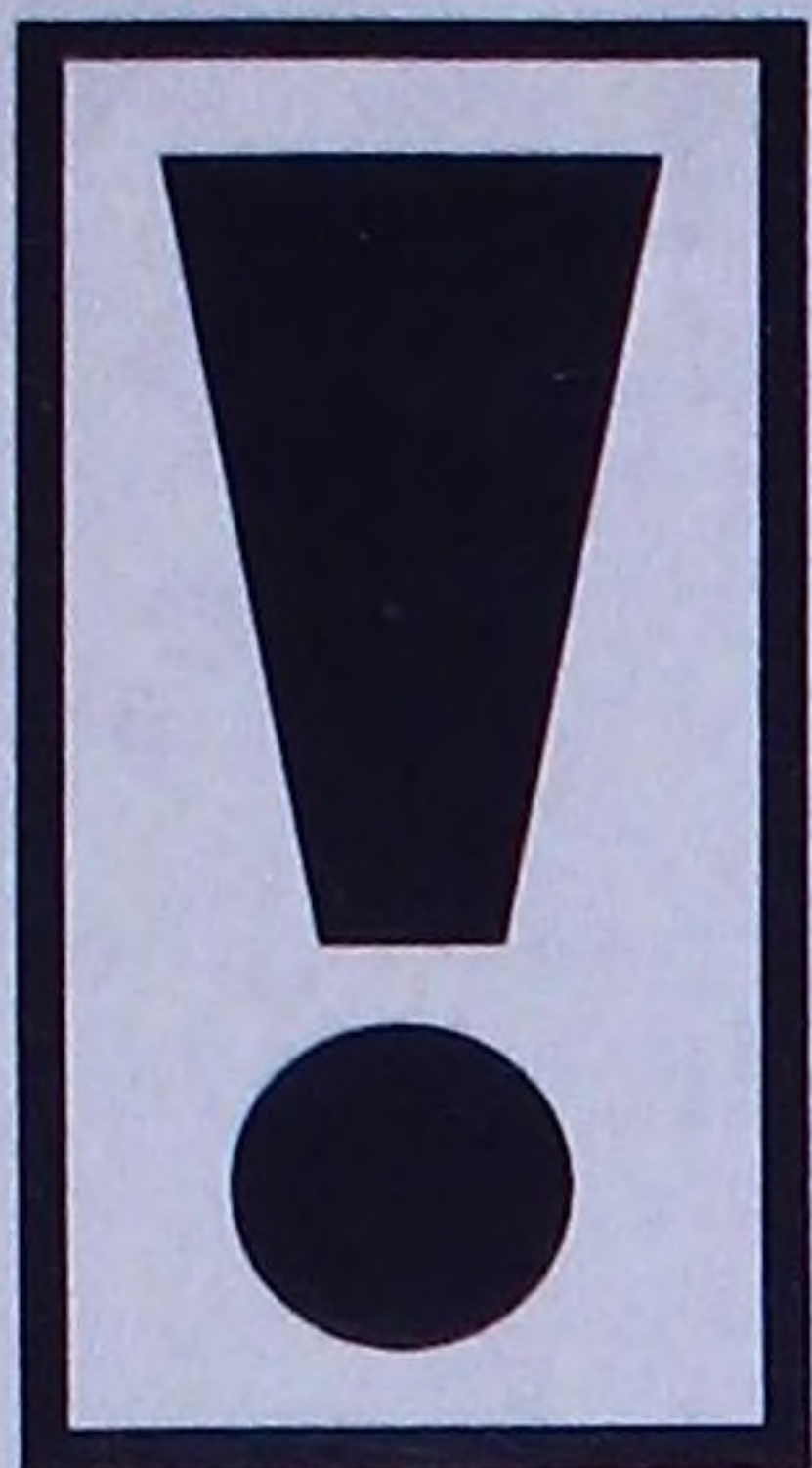
I would prefer to stay with 1990 = 100 as currently published

I would prefer to move to 1995 = 100 as shown above

Name..... Company.....

Reasons for your preference would be very useful:

Replies to Adrian Jones, Energy Prices Manager, Bay 1126, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.
Please may we have all replies by 1st of February 1999.



Note to Users of Tables 28 and 29

CHANGES TO FUEL PRICE INDICES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC SECTORS

What has changed?

As we hope you are aware, we have included text in the last two editions of Energy Trends describing the proposed changes to Tables 28 and 29. From last month these changes were introduced to the domestic and industrial fuel price indices. As we want to make sure the changes are in line with users needs we are asking you to consider the changes outlined in this note and comment back to us via the slip overleaf.

The changes mainly affect the deflated or real term price indices and can be considered in two parts. Firstly we have used the new GDP deflator, rebased to 1995 prices, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in both the industrial and domestic deflated indices. This has led to minor changes to real term price comparisons e.g. industrial electricity prices between 1990 and 1997 have fallen by 21.6 % with the old deflator and 21.2 % with the new.

The second part is presentational. Whilst the rebased series has been used in the calculation, all the series continue to be shown with the reference year of 1990 = 100, to avoid changing the unadjusted indices. This change may not suit all users and the alternative option would be a wholesale change to 1995 = 100. An example of Table 28 on this basis, with provisional data is given overleaf.

A further change has been made to the industrial 'total fuel' series to give a more accurate picture of total fuel prices over time. The series now uses annual weights for the individual fuels to arrive at the total index (formerly the series was reweighted every five years the last 'base' year being 1990).

What this means for you.

The advantages of keeping 1990 as a reference year are:

- a) to make long term price movements easier to assess visually;
- b) that references in contracts using such indices need changing less frequently; and
- c) 1990 and 2000 (2000 being the next year we would plan to re-reference the series) are particularly good reference years for fuels.

The advantage of using 1995 as a reference year is consistency with other economic series that some users may use in conjunction with our indices.

What is the next step?

We would welcome comments from users on their preference for either;

- to remain with a reference year of 1990 until 2003 when it would move to a reference year of 2000 (i.e. a ten yearly change of reference year);

OR

- to change to a reference year of 1995, at the next update of these data in March 1999 Energy Trends, and then to a reference year of 2000 in 2003 (i.e. a five yearly change of reference year).

How you feed back your views

Comments and/or the slip overleaf should be sent to *Adrian Jones, Energy Prices Manager, Bay 1126, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, Tel 0171 215 5191, Email Adrian.Jones@epad.dti.gov.uk*

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Energy Trends is prepared by the Energy Policy & Analysis Unit of the Department of Trade & Industry. For data inquiries, new subscriptions and subscription queries please telephone the Energy Trends helpdesk on 0171-215 2697 or write to "Energy Trends", Room 1.E.44, Department of Trade & Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Suggestions about changes to the content or scope of the bulletin should be sent to the same address.

More information on DTI energy publications is available on the Internet (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/epa>).

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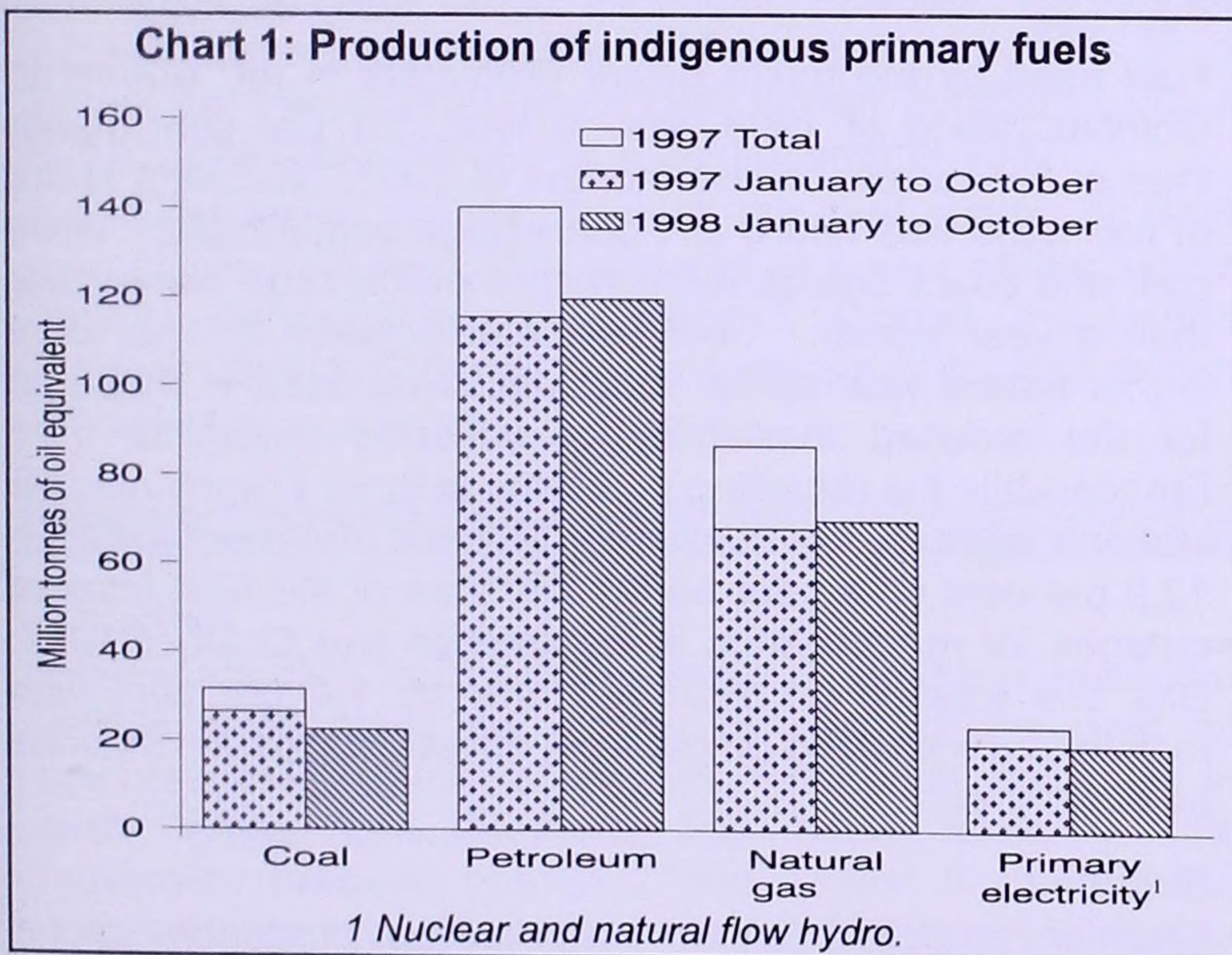
All the above can be contacted by fax on 0171-215-2723

EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE NOW ON THE BACK PAGE

MAIN POINTS

- * Energy production in the three months to October 1998 was 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier
- * Primary energy consumption in the three months to October 1998, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, was ½ per cent higher than a year earlier.
- * Coal stocks at the end of October were 2.4 million tonnes lower than their corresponding level a year earlier but 1.1 million tonnes above their lowest level over the last twelve months recorded in April.
- * The UK had a net surplus of just over £0.9 billion in trade in fuels in the third quarter of 1998, £0.2 billion lower than the same period a year ago, with net exports of crude oil and petroleum products amounting to approximately £1.0 billion, down by just over £0.3 billion on a year ago. In volume terms net exports of fuels were 12.3 mtoe an increase of 3 mtoe. Much of the decrease in the value of net exports is due to the large fall in crude oil prices and the strengthening of the value of the pound.
- * Average industrial prices for electricity fell by 1 per cent in real terms between the third quarter of 1997 and the third quarter of 1998. On the same basis gas prices rose by 4½ per cent, whilst overall industrial fuel prices were down by 3½ per cent.
- * Crude oil prices remain at historically low levels in late 1998 contributing to a 16½ per cent fall in the industrial price for heavy fuel oil between quarter 3 1997 and quarter 3 1998.
- * An article on 1998 DTI UKCS Capital Investment Intentions Survey is featured on page 20 of this issue.

TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (Table 1)



Indigenous production of primary fuels in the three months to October 1998 at 66.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, was 3.3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

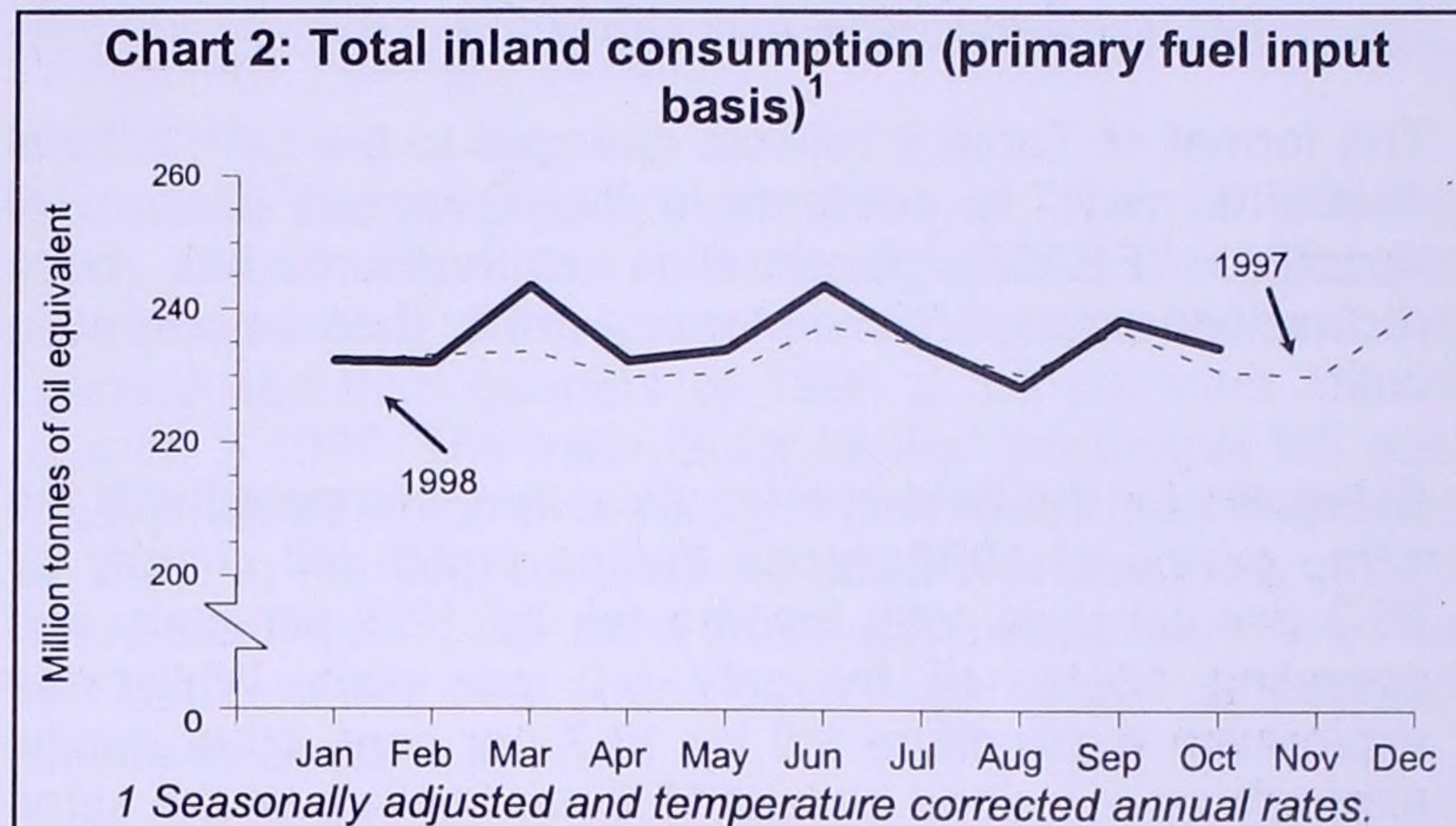
Production of oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 2.9 per cent, 7.9 per cent and 12.9 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Coal production fell by 12.8 per cent.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Table 2)

Total inland energy consumption, on a primary fuel input basis in the three months to October 1998 was 50.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumption of oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 0.8 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 12.9 per cent respectively, compared to the

same period a year earlier. Coal consumption fell by 1.8 per cent.

The average temperature during the period was 1.1 degrees celsius colder than a year ago, and total energy consumption, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, was 0.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. On this basis, consumption of oil, natural gas and nuclear electricity rose by 0.3 per cent, 0.6 per cent and 12.8 per cent respectively compared to the same period a year earlier. Coal consumption fell by 3.8 per cent.



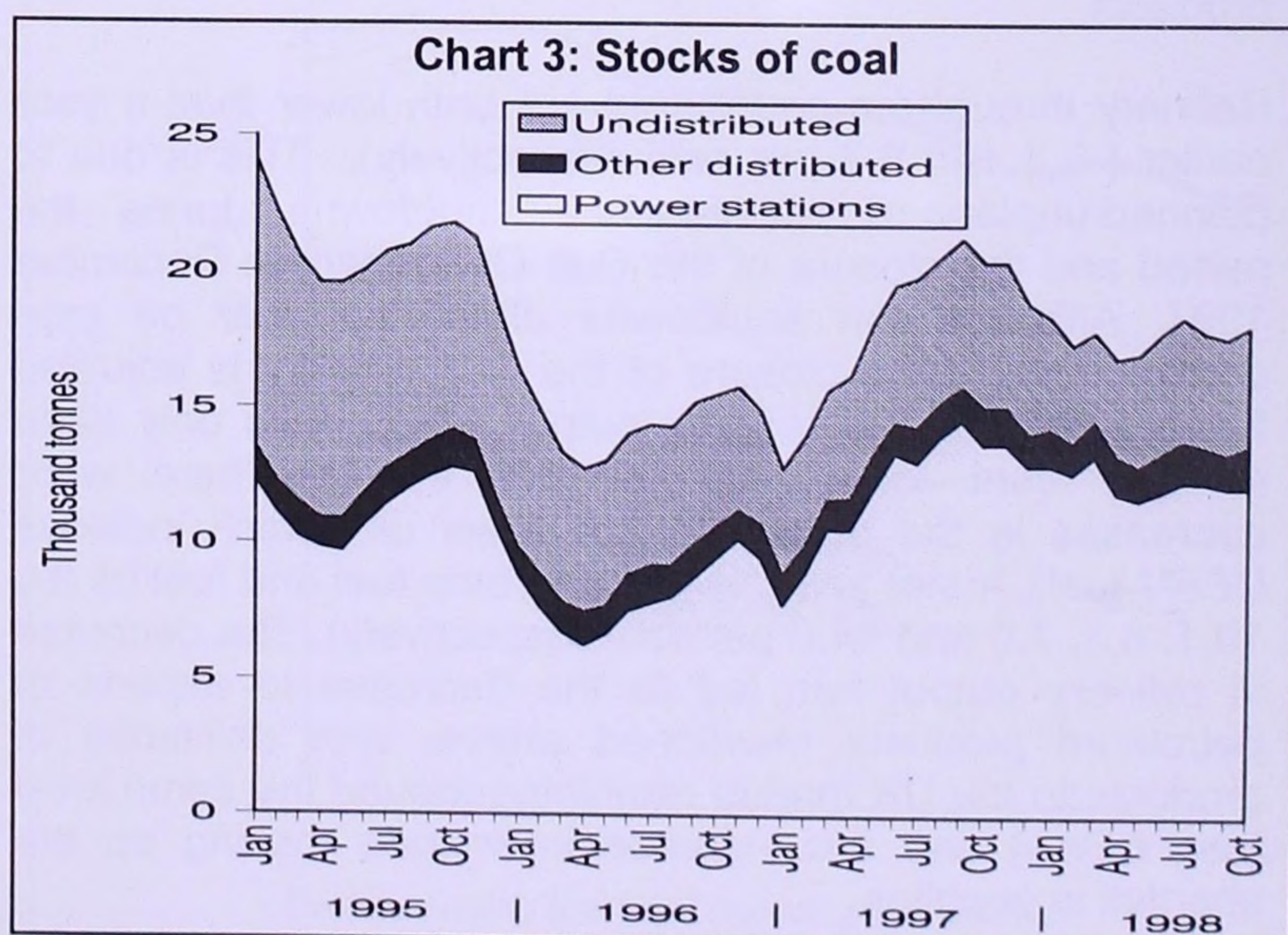
COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS (Tables 4 to 7)

Production and imports

Provisional figures for the three month period from August to October 1998 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 13.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier at 9.3 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 17.6 per cent and opencast production was down less sharply than in recent months at 6.0 per cent. Imports of coal were 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier with 4.8 million tonnes imported during the three month period. Exports of coal were 21.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

Consumption

Use of home produced and imported coal in the period from August to October 1998 was 14.6 million tonnes. This was 1.9 per cent lower than in corresponding period of 1997. Consumption by electricity generators, who accounted for 77 per cent of total coal use in the period, rose by 1.9 per cent. This increase was because non-availability of some French nuclear stations curtailed electricity imports and coal fired stations were called upon to make up for this. Disposals to the industrial sector were down 38.3 per cent on a year earlier while disposals to the domestic sector were down 25.1 per cent.



Stocks

Coal stocks rose by 0.4 million tonnes in October to stand at 18.0 million tonnes, 2.4 million tonnes lower than at the end

of October 1997, but 1.1 million tonnes above the recent low point in April 1998 at the end of the winter season. Stocks of coal held by electricity generators have decreased by 1.6 million tonnes in the last 12 months, mainly because of the increase in consumption for generation between March and September. There was no significant change in power station stocks during October. Stocks of coal at collieries have fallen by 0.9 million tonnes in the last 12 months, but they showed a small rise (0.1 million tonnes) between September and October 1998. Recent trends in coal stocks are shown in Chart 3.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF (Table 8 to 10)

The format of Table 9 reflects changes to the UK National Accounts move to conform to the European System of Accounts (ESA95). Exploration expenditure has been reclassified as capital investment, rather than an operating cost.

Estimates for the third quarter show that, compared with the same period of 1997, gross trading profits fell sharply by 26.3 per cent, as total income fell by 12.3 per cent, and operating costs fell by only 5.0 per cent. Whilst the exploration expenditure fell by 18.7 per cent, other capital expenditure remained high at 15.2 per cent up on the same quarter of 1997.

GAS (Tables 11 and 12)

Production

Provisional data for the period August to October 1998 show that indigenous production of natural gas increased by 8.3 per cent compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports of gas increased by 57.0 per cent while imports fell by 34.4 per cent. Indigenous production accounted for 99.3 per cent of gas available for consumption in the UK for the period August to October 1998. Gas output from the inland transmission system into the local distribution network was 5.1 per cent higher than a year ago.

PETROLEUM (Tables 13 to 17)

Production and refining

Comparing August to October 1998 with the same period a year ago, total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs increased by 2.9 per cent. Exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 1.3 per cent, whilst imports decreased by 15.3 per cent. Exports of petroleum products were 26.4 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports were 37.9 per cent higher. The increase in imports of products can be attributed to the fall in refinery output (see below). However, overall the UK continues to be a net exporter of oil and oil products.

Refinery throughput and output are both lower than a year earlier (8.7 and 9.3 per cent respectively). This is due to planned/unplanned maintenance shutdowns during the period and the closure of the Gulf Oil refinery in December 1997. Although the shutdowns affect the year on year comparisons, if the closure of the Gulf refinery is adjusted for, the decrease in refinery output would have only been 4.1 per cent lower than a year earlier. There were decreases in the output of gas/diesel oil (which includes DERV fuel), motor spirit, aviation turbine fuel and fuel oil (by 10.1, 8.3, 7.9 and 14.0 per cent respectively). The decrease in refinery output has led to the decrease in exports of petroleum products mentioned above, with deliveries of products to the UK market remaining around the same level (see below) and the increase in imports making up the shortfall in supplies.

Deliveries of products (consumption)

Overall deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption for the period August to October 1998 were

0.4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Total deliveries of transport fuels were 1.2 per cent higher, with a decrease in deliveries of DERV fuel and motor spirit (1.0 and 0.5 per cent respectively). Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel increased by 8.9 per cent. Within the motor spirit total, unleaded petrol represented 79.9 per cent of total motor spirit deliveries over the period, compared with 72.9 per cent a year ago. DERV fuel's share of road transport fuels was virtually the same at 40.7 per cent compared to 40.8 per cent in the same period last year.

Deliveries of gas oil (other than DERV) increased by 3.6 per cent while fuel oil deliveries decreased by 17.1 per cent. There were no deliveries/imports of Orimulsion, these ceased in February 1997. The main reason for the reduction in the deliveries of fuel/gas oil is that power stations and other industries continue to move away from these fuels as a source of energy.

Stocks

During the month of October 1998 total stocks of petroleum were only up by 0.4 per cent, with stocks of crude oil and refinery process oils increasing by 2.0 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 5.3 per cent whilst total products increased by 5.8 per cent. Overall stocks increased by 5.6 per cent.

During the month of October stocks of kerosene and gas diesel increased by 4.8 per cent (203 thousand tonnes), to stand 95.8 per cent (2183 thousand tonnes) higher than at the end of October 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 to 23)

Fuel use

Fuel used by the major power producers in the August to October period of 1998 was, in total, 5.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1997. Nuclear's share of fuel used was nearly 2½ percentage points higher, while gas' and coal's shares were each 1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. Coal use was actually 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier with coal being used to make up for the reduced availability of imported electricity from France while the refuelling problems at three French nuclear stations were being resolved. Nuclear sources were up 12.9 per cent on a year earlier because of the high level of outages for maintenance in September and October 1997. Gas use was up on 1997 but only by 1.4 per cent with maintenance keeping output from some established stations at a low level.

Supplied

Electricity supplied by the major power producers in the three months to October 1998 was 6.1 per cent higher than a year earlier. The supply from coal rose by 3.0 per cent (+¾ TWh), while the supply from oil fell by 5.1 per cent (less than ½ TWh). The supply from gas fired stations was 2.2 per cent (+½ TWh) up on a year earlier with new stations and stations that were not in full production a year ago more than compensating for the stations that were out of use for maintenance and repair. Supply from nuclear stations in this quarter was 14.2 per cent (+3 TWh) higher than a year earlier because outages were considerably down on the August to October period of 1997. When electricity available from other UK sources (unchanged on a year earlier) and net imports (down 59.7 per cent) are included, total electricity available through the public distribution system was only 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The problems refuelling three French nuclear plants that has temporarily cut French generating capacity were less

severe in September and October than in August when next exports of electricity from the UK were recorded. In October imports of electricity from France were back to almost 90 per cent of their level in the first half of 1998.

Sales

In the three months to October 1998, sales of electricity through the public distribution system were provisionally 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier. In this period temperatures were on average below those of the corresponding period of 1997 which was particularly warm. Commercial sector sales were 0.6 per cent lower and sales to industrial customers were down by 3.2 per cent. Sales to domestic customers were up by 5.0 per cent. When estimates of electricity available from other generators are included, total consumption of electricity during the third quarter of 1998 was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

FOREIGN TRADE (Table 25)

Provisional figures for the third quarter of 1998 show that, in value terms, total imports of fuels were 38.9 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1997, with a decrease in crude oil of 53.7 per cent. Petroleum product increased by 10.8 per cent. Prices of imports for both crude oil and oil products continued to fall during the third quarter of 1998, resulting in much of the decrease in the value of both imports and exports of crude oil and oil products. Imports of coal and other solid fuels, natural gas and electricity decreased by 4.0, 24.3 and 58.8 per cent respectively. The decrease in imports of electricity was due to the reduced availability of electricity from France where there were refuelling problems at three French nuclear stations. Total exports were 30.5 per cent lower, with coal and other solid fuel, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas exports down 11.8, 29.6, 32.4 and 27.5 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 £922 million, compared with a surplus of £1,163 million in the third quarter of 1997.

In volume terms imports of fuel in the third quarter of 1998 were down 12.2 per cent compared to a year earlier, whilst exports were 1.8 per cent higher. Overall, the United Kingdom had a trade surplus in fuels equal to 12.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

PRICES (Tables 26 to 30)

Industrial

Provisional data for the third 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. Overall there has been relatively little movement between quarter 2 and quarter 3 of 1998 but continuing low crude prices have fed through to further reductions for the oil products. Electricity prices between the second and third quarters of 1998 have fallen by 2.2 per cent for large users (i.e. those consuming more than 8,800 MWh per year) whilst prices for medium users (consuming 880 to 8,800 MWh) have fallen by 0.2 per cent. Small electricity consumers (using less than 880 MWh) have seen average prices rise by 1.1 per cent. However, compared to quarter 3 1997 prices for small consumers are 1.1 per cent down in quarter 3 1998 with large consumers seeing a 0.7 per cent rise. Prices paid for heavy fuel oil and gas oil have fallen in quarter 3 1998 but less so than earlier in the year. Large HFO users (i.e. consuming more than 4,900 tonnes per year) have seen prices fall by 4.3 per cent in the latest quarter and by 19.3 per cent since quarter 3 1997, whilst average gas oil prices have fallen by 16.1 per cent since quarter 3 1997. Gas prices fell in quarter 3 1998 by 0.4 per cent for small user but rose 1.0 per cent for large users. Gas

prices, are now higher than in quarter 3 1996 and quarter 2 1997, although the difference in the latter is just 0.6 per cent for from small users where more users are moving to lower priced firm gas. Coal prices have increased between quarter 2 1998 and quarter 3 1998 with small and medium consumers seeing rises of around 4 per cent.

Table 27 shows fuel prices paid by major power producers in cash terms. It shows that the price of coal in the third quarter of 1998 fell sharply, down 20.1 per cent on quarter 3 1997, as the generator's old 5 year contracts have been re-negotiated. In addition oil prices are down by 27.3 per cent since quarter 3 1997, whilst lower gas prices reflect companies taking advantage of seasonal short-term contracts.

Data from energy suppliers are given in Table 28 in index form. These show that the average price for all fuels combined fell by 1.9 per cent in real terms between the second and third quarters of 1998 a 3.5 per cent fall on quarter 3 1997. The main factor behind the annual fall was heavy fuel oil which was 16.5 per cent lower than in quarter 3 1997. In the year to quarter 3 1998 real electricity prices have fallen by 1.1 per cent, whilst gas prices have risen by 4.7 per cent and coal prices have risen by 2.7 per cent on the same basis.

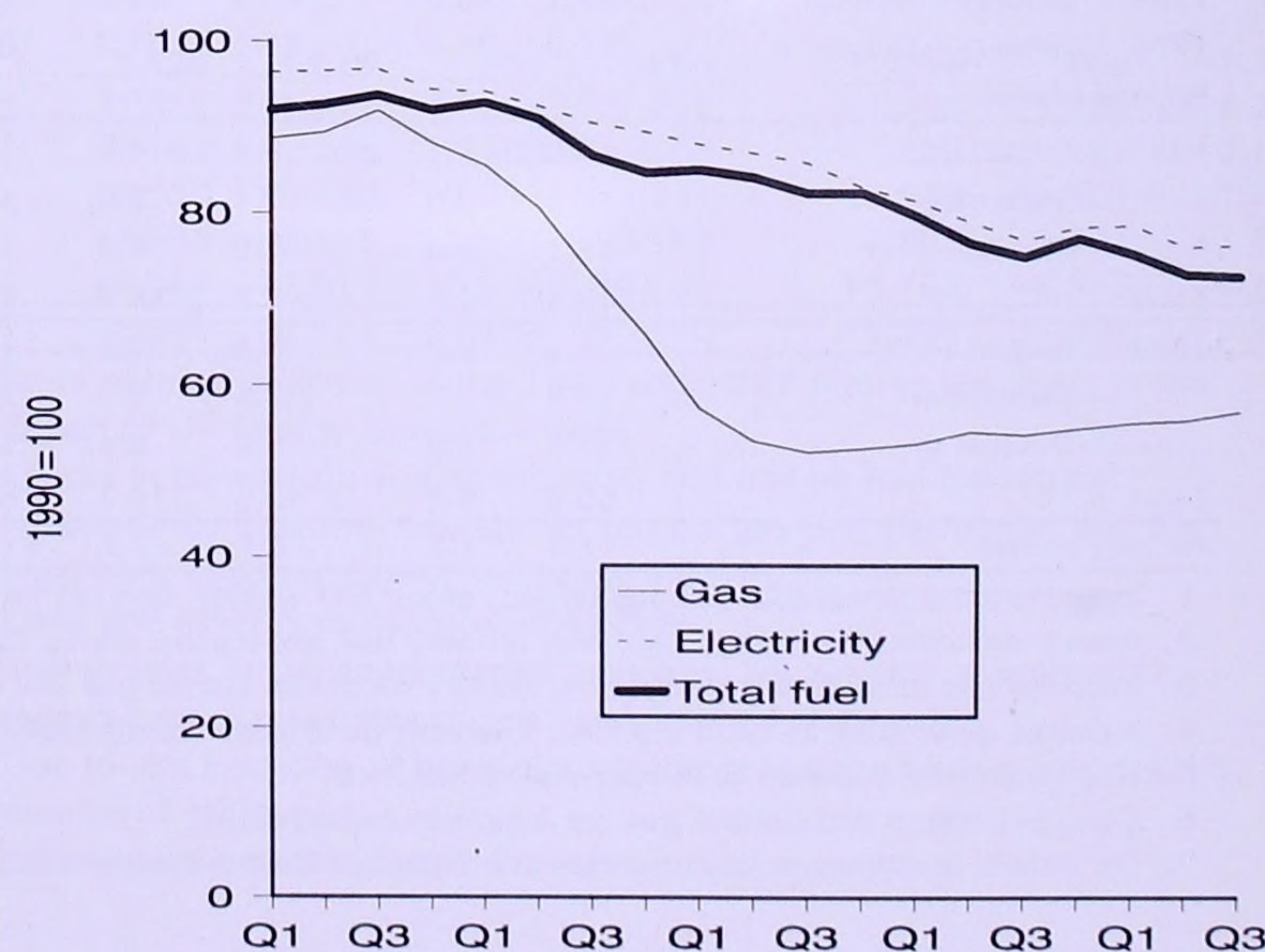
Domestic

Average domestic fuel prices (Table 29), fell in real terms in the year to quarter 3 1998. Electricity prices fell by 6.5 per cent, gas by 5.1 per cent with coal remaining broadly flat. Heating oil prices fell by 17.2 per cent reflecting lower crude oil prices.

Petroleum product prices

In the month to mid-November prices for all motor fuels (Table 30) fell: DERV fuel and unleaded by 0.7 pence per litre each and 4-star by 0.4 pence per litre. In the year to mid-November, prices increased by under 2 pence per litre each for 4-star, unleaded and DERV fuel adding some 2 to 3 per cent to the cost of a litre of these fuels. Prices are now around 1 pence lower than after budget duty increase in March 1998. Retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil eased upwards in October 1998 by 2.4 and 1.7 per cent respectively from September 1998, but are down around 20 per cent on the year. The crude oil price index (which is calculated in sterling terms) showed that the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in November 1998 fell by a further 9.5 per cent from October and is now over 40 per cent lower than in November 1997.

Chart 4: Seasonally adjusted fuel prices for the industrial sector in real terms¹



¹ Deflated using the GDP market price deflator.

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
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 -	October	229.1	26.4	115.6	68.0	18.90	0.30
1998	January -	October p	230.9	22.4	119.6	69.8	18.79	0.33
Per cent change			+0.8	-15.3	+3.5	+2.7	-0.5	+11.7
1997	August		19.5	1.8	11.5	4.5	1.65	0.01
	September*		22.1	2.8	11.4	6.0	1.85	0.03
	October		23.0	2.4	12.6	6.4	1.54	0.02
Total			64.6	7.0	35.5	16.9	5.04	0.06
1998	August		20.0	1.6	12.0r	4.8	1.68	0.03
	September*		23.2	2.4	12.0	6.5	2.20	0.03
	October p		23.5	2.1	12.6	7.0	1.81	0.02
Total			66.7	6.1	36.5	18.3	5.69	0.09
Per cent change			+3.3	-12.8	+2.9	+7.9	+12.9	+34.2

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

			Primary electricity						Primary electricity							
			Natural				Net		Natural				Net			
			Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	gas ³	Nuclear	flow hydro ⁴	imports	Total	Coal	Petroleum	gas	Nuclear	flow hydro	imports
			<i>Unadjusted⁵</i>						<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected^{6,7} (annualised rates)</i>							
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
<i>Per cent change</i>			-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 -	October	182.1	33.8	61.8	66.2	18.90	0.30	1.17	232.9	42.9	76.2	88.9	23.11	0.38	1.40
1998	January -	October p	182.8	34.4	61.1	67.3	18.79	0.33	0.87	235.3	44.0	75.7	91.1	22.98	0.44	1.03
<i>Per cent change</i>			+0.4	+1.8	-1.0	+1.7	-0.5	+11.7	-25.8	+1.0	+2.6	-0.6	+2.5	-0.6	+16.3	-26.4
1997	August		13.8	2.7	5.4	4.0	1.65	0.01	0.11	230.1	42.6	74.7	88.2	22.91	0.38	1.31
	September*		18.5	3.9	7.1	5.6	1.85	0.03	0.13	236.8	46.2	76.5	91.1	21.01	0.50	1.51
	October		17.3	3.4	5.9	6.3	1.54	0.02	0.11	230.7	45.4	75.1	87.3	21.21	0.29	1.37
Total			49.6	10.0	18.3	15.8	5.04	0.06	0.35	232.5	44.8	75.4	88.9	21.71	0.39	1.40
1998	August		14.2	2.7	5.6	4.2	1.68	0.03	-0.01	228.3	41.5	75.9	86.9	23.39	0.74	-0.09
	September*		18.8	3.7	7.1	5.7	2.20	0.03	0.05	238.4	43.6	75.7	92.8	25.17	0.58	0.59
	October p		17.5	3.4	5.8	6.4	1.81	0.02	0.09	234.2	44.1	75.3	88.5	24.94	0.34	1.09
Total			50.5	9.8	18.5	16.3	5.69	0.09	0.13	233.7	43.0	75.6	89.4	24.50	0.55	0.53
<i>Per cent change</i>			+1.8	-1.8	+0.8	+3.1	+12.9	+34.2	-61.8	+0.5	-3.8	+0.3	+0.6	+12.8	+41.4	-61.8

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

TABLE 3. Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

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

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

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

3. Excludes gas flared or re-injected.

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

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

6. Includes small amounts of solar and geothermal heat.

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

8. Petroleum and natural gas.

9. Recorded demand minus supply.

10. More detailed analyses of the 1996 and 1997 figures are given in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 1998.

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

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

13. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.

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

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

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

17. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

COAL & OTHER SOLID FUELS

TABLE 4. Coal production and foreign trade

Thousand tonnes

		Production			Net imports	Imports ²	Exports
		Total ¹	Deep-mined	Opencast			
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 - October	40,629	25,262	14,128	+ 15,956	16,922	966
1998	January - October p	34,120	20,550	12,403	+ 16,140e	16,901e	761e
Per cent change		-16.0	-18.7	-12.2	+ 1.2	-0.1	-21.2
1997	August	2,772	1,598	1,061	+ 1,273	1,336	63
	September*	4,329	2,646	1,557	+ 1,817	1,887	70
	October	3,651r	2,184r	1,294r	+ 1,277r	1,404r	127r
Total		10,752	6,428	3,912	+ 4,366	4,626	260
1998	August	2,317	1,215	1,001	+ 1,134	1,171	37
	September*	3,742	2,213	1,405	+ 1,634r	1,726e	92r
	October p	3,249	1,872	1,273	+ 1,820e	1,896e	76e
Total		9,309	5,300	3,679	+ 4,588	4,793	205
Per cent change		-13.4	-17.6	-6.0	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	-21.3

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 - October	50,342	6	37,175	7,245	718	2,600	2,071	528
1998	January - October p	51,271	5	39,819	7,211	507	1,940	1,583	206
Per cent change		+ 1.8	-20.0	+ 7.1	-0.5	-29.4	-25.4	-23.5	-61.0
1997	August	3,942	-	2,845	668	74	138	182	35
	September*	5,772	1	4,342	828	72	267	222	40
	October	5,126r	-	3,868r	667	52	286r	206r	47r
Total		14,840	1	11,055	2,163	198	691	610	122
1998	August	4,049r	-	3,079	680	55	116	115	5
	September*	5,496r	-	4,269	860	67	114r	168r	17
	October p	5,009	-	3,920	649	50	197	174	19
Total		14,554	-	11,268	2,189	172	426	457	41
Per cent change		-1.9	-87.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.2	-12.9	-38.3	-25.1	-66.0

1. Low temperature carbonisation and patent fuel plants.

2. Includes estimates of imports.

3. Public administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 6. Stocks of coal at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Distribution				
		Total ¹	Total distributed stocks	Electricity generators ²	Coke ovens	Other
						Total undistributed stocks
1993		45,860	29,872	28,579	1,218	75
1994		27,272	16,001	14,802	1,098	101
1995		18,730	11,626	10,587	961	77
1996		14,905	10,752	9,495	1,228	29
1997		18,881	14,064	12,897	1,128	39
1997	August	20,565	15,193	13,952	1,216	25
	September*	21,276	15,791	14,576	1,189	26
	October	20,408r	15,068r	13,684r	1,359r	25
1998	August	17,814	13,600	12,270	1,310	20
	September*	17,591	13,315	12,102	1,198	15
	October p	18,013	13,617	12,088	1,507	22
<i>Absolute change:</i>						
<i>in latest month</i>		+422	+302	-14	+309	+7
<i>on a year ago</i>		-2,396	-1,451	-1,596	+148	-3

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
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 0.2	+ 14.3	-1.4	+ 7.7	-49.0	-2.4	-5.6	+ 43.9	-17.0	+ 7.4	-15.3
1996	3rd quarter	1,562	+ 155	1,601	46	51	1,698	220	-8	195	13	208
	4th quarter	1,556	+ 139	1,742	51	24	1,817	220	-5	183	15	198
1997	1st quarter	1,564	+ 142	1,663	46	34	1,743	223	4	187	15	202
	2nd quarter	1,566	+ 155	1,666	49	17	1,732	197	-29	169	14	183
	3rd quarter	1,553	+ 167	1,625	47	20	1,692	211	-19	150	12	162
	4th quarter	1,549	+ 173	1,565	54	21	1,640	182	-15	171	17	188
1998	1st quarter	1,537	+ 65	1,566	21	30	1,617	120	-7	134	16	150
	2nd quarter	1,567	+ 286	1,679	18r	92r	1,788	146	-10	157	13	170
	3rd quarter p	1,601	+ 98	1,571	56	26	1,652	176	-14	150	9	159
<i>Per cent change</i>		+ 3.1	-41.2	-3.4	+ 18.0	+ 30.1	-2.4	-16.8	-26.3	-0.5	-25.0	-2.3

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

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

3. Excise.

4. Includes an estimate of iron foundries' consumption.

5. Includes own use by fuel producers.

Includes an estimate of imports.

UK CONTINENTAL SHELF

TABLE 8. Drilling activity¹

Number of wells started

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

1. Including sidetracked wells.

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

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

£ million

		Total income ¹	Operating costs	Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation)	Percentage contribution to GDP ²	Capital Investment	Percentage contribution to industrial investment ³
						Exploration expenditure	Other
1993		13,827	3,661	9,324	1.7	1,213	4,664
1994		15,936	3,860	10,661	1.8	939	3,751
1995		17,791	3,913	12,034	1.9	1,085	4,438
1996		21,052	3,978	15,484	2.2	1,097	4,440
1997		18,955	4,150	13,832	1.9	1,194	4,336
Per cent change		-10.0	+4.3	-10.7		+8.9	-2.3
1996	3rd quarter	4,733	956	3,356	1.9	279	1,188
	4th quarter	6,219	1,104	4,749	2.6	278	1,101
1997	1st quarter	5,581	953	4,393	2.4	296	949
	2nd quarter	4,060	1,039	2,831	1.6	376	1,146
	3rd quarter	4,115	1,037	2,816	1.5	288	1,203
	4th quarter	5,200	1,121	3,793	2.0	235	1,037
1998	1st quarter	4,711	990	3,463	1.8	153	1,315
	2nd quarter	3,856	1,082	2,288	1.2	184	1,270
	3rd quarter	3,610	985	2,075	1.1	234	1,386
Per cent change		-12.3	-5.0	-26.3		-18.7	+15.2

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

2. Provisional estimates based on E.S.A '95 rebased GDP at market price.

3. Investment by private sector in manufacturing and other production.

Please read UK continental shelf section in the text concerning the format changes for this table

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

	Tariff rate			Annual	Number	Start	Conditions the tariff allows for:									
	(pence/thousand cubic feet)			Capacity ¹	of years	date										
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 Ravenssprun North Transportation System			15.47	Large	9	1999	b	e		h				o	i - Salt	
															j - Sulphur	
															k - CO2	
															l - H2S	
															m - N ₂	
Oil systems			(pounds sterling/barrel)													
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	Oil systems
1. No comments.	10. Offer includes operational expense sharing for processing and transportation services.
2. No comments.	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.
3. Firm transportation and processing service until 30 September year 2001. Interruptible transportation service from 1 October 2001 (processing remains a firm service throughout).	12. Includes storage, operation of subsea facilities, gas lift.
4. Onshore processing at Dimlington terminal.	13. No comments.
5. Offshore processing at Cleeton Platform, transportation in the Southern North Sea pipeline and Onshore processing at Dimlington.	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.
6. No comments.	15. No comments.
7. No comments.	16. Processing fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
8. No comments.	17. Tariff fee increased after certain cumulative throughput volume thresholds.
9. Additional tariffs for compression services of 0.11 p/kcf. No comments.	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 been made.

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

Enquiries regarding the publication of tariff rates should be directed to Mr S R Siddiqui at room 226, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 0171-215 5262).

TABLE 11. Natural gas production and supply

GWh

Upstream gas industry							Downstream gas industry				
	Gross gas production ¹	Less			Plus	Gas available at terminals ⁶	Gas input into transmission system ⁷	Less			Gas output from transmission system ¹¹
		Producers own use ²	Exports ³	Stock change and other net losses ^{4, 5}	Imports			Operators own use ⁸	Stock changes ⁹	Metering differences ¹⁰	
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 - October	790,266	47,267	16,591	+ 4,648	12,861	734,621	733,774	3,060	+ 7,739	6,523	716,452
1998 January - October p	814,065	53,287	24,587	+ 3,932	8,332	740,591	747,609	3,132	+ 4,357	333	739,787
Per cent change	+ 3.0	+ 12.7	+ 48.2		-35.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.4			+ 3.3
1997 August	56,376	4,517	1,709	+ 615	782	50,317	50,643	86	+ 4,354	503	45,700
September	60,721	4,590	1,560	-182	902	55,655	56,083	135	+ 2,215	410	53,323
October	84,784	5,145	2,206	+ 912	514	77,035	77,312	306	-1,175	454	77,727
Total	201,881	14,252	5,475	+ 1,345	2,198	183,007	184,038	527	+ 5,394	1,367	176,750
1998 August	60,830r	4,551	2,093	+ 653	643	54,176r	56,040r	193	+ 5,115	-81	50,813r
September	66,443	4,578	2,176	+ 896	343	59,136	60,340	258	+ 5,499	138	54,445
October p	91,450	5,089	4,326	+ 755	456	81,736	83,046	387	+ 2,041	159	80,459
Total	218,723	14,218	8,595	+ 2,304	1,442	195,048	199,426	838	+ 12,655	216	185,717
Per cent change	+ 8.3	-0.2	+ 57.0		-34.4	+ 6.6	+ 8.4	+ 59.0			+ 5.1

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

TABLE 12. Natural gas consumption^{1,2}

GWh

		Total	Electricity generators ²	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other ³
1993		672,953	81,778	15,577	136,517	340,162	98,919
1994		712,590	114,574	20,327	146,843	329,710	101,136
1995		755,615	145,790	20,689	153,207	326,010	109,920
1996		877,721	190,691	21,961	169,293	375,841	119,935
1997		892,544	243,361	20,934	165,746	345,533	116,970
Per cent change		+ 1.7	+ 27.6	-4.7	-2.1	-8.1	-2.5
1996 2nd quarter		183,434	41,999	5,338	32,794	71,981	31,322
3rd quarter		141,105	46,280	4,408	37,141	36,844	16,432
4th quarter		254,058	54,542	6,457	58,032	106,392	28,635
1997 1st quarter		295,509	63,562	5,932	47,933	135,601	42,481
2nd quarter		184,232	59,110	4,560	35,488	61,865	23,209
3rd quarter		150,939	57,563	3,433	35,895	35,710	18,338
4th quarter		261,863	63,126	7,009	46,430	112,356	32,942
1998 1st quarter		290,597	66,704	6,863	51,530	130,622	34,878
2nd quarter p		192,706	59,700	5,216	31,980	69,840	25,970
Per cent change		+ 4.6	+ 1.0	+ 14.4	-9.9	+ 12.9	+ 11.9

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

PETROLEUM

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

Thousand tonnes

		Indigenous production ¹			Refinery receipts			Foreign trade ^{6,7}					
		Crude			Net foreign			Crude oil and NGLs		Process oils		Petroleum products	
		Total	oil	NGLs ²	Indigenous ³	Other ⁴	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 - October	105,534	99,013	6,523	39,721	650	40,569	34,612	62,094	7,194	1,236	7,000	24,017 2,482
1998	January - October p	109,234	102,302	6,935	37,683	1,175	39,791	33,708	65,239	7,275	1,192	8,822	22,260 2,587
Per cent change		+3.5	+3.3	+6.3	-5.1	+80.7	-1.9	-2.6	+5.1	+1.1	-3.6	+26.0	-7.3 +4.2
1997	August	10,493	9,873	620	4,197	108	4,241	3,545	6,204	783	87	453	2,849 276
	September	10,416	9,795	621	4,171	97	3,978	3,401	5,795	659	82	892	2,719 260
	October	11,514	10,777	738	4,653	103	3,600	2,988	6,707	733	121	837	2,501 266
Total		32,423	30,445	1,979	13,020	308	11,819	9,934	18,706	2,174	289	2,182	8,069 801
1998	August	10,919r	10,249r	670	3,969	27	3,103	2,526	5,820	728	151	1,010	2,016 240
	September	10,973	10,295	679	3,877	217	3,302	2,728	6,351	769	195	1,173	1,796 255
	October p	11,468	10,758	710	4,447	139	3,579	3,157	6,288	569	147	825	2,129 276
Total		33,360	31,302	2,059	12,293	383	9,984	8,411	18,460	2,066	493	3,009	5,941 771
Per cent change		+2.9	+2.8	+4.0	-5.6	+24.3	-15.5	-15.3	-1.3	-5.0	+70.3	+37.9	-26.4 -3.7

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

TABLE 14. Stocks of petroleum¹ at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Crude oil and refinery process oil				Petroleum products					Total stocks		
		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
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	August	5,543	1,114	592	7,409	2,431	2,414	2,922	1,509	9,276	1,810	14,875	16,685
	September	5,057	1,533	620	7,370	2,342	2,352	3,004	1,548	9,246	1,814	14,802	16,616
	October	5,550	1,287	669	7,666	2,224	2,278	2,924	1,480	8,907	1,760	14,813	16,573
1998	August	5,451	1,463	600	7,575	2,027	4,266	1,701	1,555	9,549	2,511	14,612	17,123
	September	5,487	1,665	700	7,912	2,011	4,258	1,702	1,554	9,525	2,408	15,029	17,437
	October p	5,304	1,921	789	8,073	1,972	4,461	1,518	1,475	9,425	2,137	15,362	17,499
Per cent change		-4.4	+49.3	+17.9	+5.3	-11.4	+95.8	-48.1	-0.4	+5.8	+21.4	+3.7	+5.6

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		Total ¹ output of petroleum products	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses/ (gains)		Butane and propane	Other petroleum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil				
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 - October	80,534	5,423	82	75,028	1,616	105	2,362	23,315	7,077	2,638	23,953	9,826	1,005	1,921
1998 January - October p	78,055	5,420	130	72,505	1,628	160	1,919	22,901	6,767	2,703	23,187	9,124	956	1,897
Per cent change	-3.1	-0.1	+57.8	-3.4	+0.7	+52.2	-18.8	-1.8	-4.4	+2.5	-3.2	-7.2	-4.9	-1.3
1997 August	8,430	550	2	7,878	178	10	226	2,428	793	217	2,558	1,019	95	218
September	8,313	550	25	7,738	134	11	226	2,460	693	275	2,410	1,065	133	206
October	8,108	566	17	7,525	146	13	181	2,511	689	243	2,345	989	80	186
Total	24,851	1,666	44	23,141	458	35	632	7,400	2,175	735	7,313	3,072	308	610
1998 August	7,446	551	44	6,851	177	18	93	2,244	736	193	2,137	843	69	212
September	7,158	505	9	6,643	127	16	187	2,136	577	239	2,089	858	102	200
October p	8,092	567	40	7,485	157	16	207	2,402	691	326	2,348	941	87	188
Total	22,696	1,624	93	20,979	461	50	487	6,782	2,004	758	6,574	2,642	259	600
Per cent change	-8.7	-2.6	(+)	-9.3	+0.6	+43.8	-23.0	-8.3	-7.9	+3.1	-10.1	-14.0	-16.1	-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

			Naphtha (LDF) ⁵			Motor Spirit		Kerosene		Gas/diesel oil			Lubricating oils			
			Butane ⁴ and propane	and middle distillate feedstock	of which Total	Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil		Derv							
							Premier	Standard domestic	fuel	Other						
Total ^{1,2,3}				Unleaded												
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 -	October	60,329	2,029	2,636	18,572	13,263	7,087	23	1,955	12,489	6,071	2,936	182	1,749	737
1998	January -	October p	59,492	2,000	2,961	18,182	14,193	7,675	20	2,065	12,588	5,983	2,355	0	1,694	688
Per cent change			-1.4	-1.4	+12.3	-2.1	+7.0	+8.3	-11.8	+5.6	+0.8	-1.4	-19.8	-100.0	-3.1	-6.7
1997	August		5,752	220	254	1,836	1,328	817	1	112	1,160	545	204	0	192	67
	September		6,024	191	300	1,796	1,308	780	2	190	1,300	586	245	0	182	72
	October		6,300	196	301	1,919	1,411	754	3	210	1,368	630	282	0	185	81
Total			18,077	607	854	5,552	4,048	2,351	6	512	3,828	1,761	732	0	559	220
1998	August		5,966r	227	273	1,833	1,454	887	1	158r	1,215	563	246	0	174	61
	September		5,906	227	210	1,803	1,438	823	2	194	1,244	626	173	0	185	65
	October p		6,139	146	287	1,888	1,520	850	2	209	1,333	636	188	0	172	68
Total			18,010	599	770	5,524	4,412	2,561	6	561	3,791	1,825	607	0	531	195
Per cent change			-0.4	-1.4	-9.9	-0.5	+9.0	+8.9	-1.2	+9.4	-1.0	+3.6	-17.1	-	-5.0	-11.5

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 further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products contributes to deliveries.

3. Excluding refinery fuel.

4. Including amounts for petro-chemicals.

5. Now mainly for petro-chemical feedstock.

6. Excludes Orimulsion.

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

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Electricity ²		Iron and steel ² industry	Other ² industries	Transport ³	Domestic	Other ⁴
		generators	Gas works					
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 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	15,482r	291	16	160	1,531r	11,653r	980	850
2nd quarter	14,598	193	9	138	1,296	11,641	645	677
3rd quarter p	15,258	226	8	108	1,319	12,299	586	712
Per cent change	+2.7	+11.9	+33.3	-28.0	+8.3	+2.0	+12.5	+1.4

1. 1997 data are subject to further revision as additional information on imports of petroleum products, which contributes to deliveries for energy uses becomes available.

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

3. Includes coastal shipping and fishing.

4. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

ELECTRICITY

TABLE 18. Fuel used in electricity generation

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Major power producers ¹				Other generators			All generating companies						
		Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Total ²	Coal	Gas	Total ²	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other	Total ³
1993		38.3	6.3	21.6	70.9	1.3	0.8	4.5	39.6	5.8	7.0	21.6	0.4	1.0	75.4
1994		35.9	9.1	21.2	70.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	37.1	4.1	9.9	21.2	0.4	1.1	73.7
1995		35.0	11.4	21.3	71.3	1.1	1.1	3.9	36.1	3.6	12.5	21.3	0.5	1.2	75.1
1996		32.0	15.2	22.2	72.8	1.0	1.2	3.8	33.0	3.5	16.4	22.2	0.3	1.2	76.6
1997		27.4	19.3	23.0	71.4	1.2	1.6	4.6	28.6	1.9	20.9	23.0	0.4	1.4	76.1
Per cent change		-14.5	+27.2	+3.7	-1.9	+16.8	+32.5	+23.4	-13.5	-46.6	+27.6	+3.7	+22.6	+13.1	-0.7
1996	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	6.0	19.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.4	0.2	5.8	6.0	0.2	0.4	21.0
	2nd quarter	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
	3rd quarter p	6.3	4.7	5.4	16.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	6.5	0.3	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.3	17.6
Per cent change		+10.2	+2.8	+2.5	+5.0	+10.2	+1.5	+4.5	+10.2	-30.7	+2.7	+2.5	+32.5	+22.8	+5.0

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. 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 producers¹

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 - October	57.73	21.60	1.07	15.75	18.90	0.25
1998	January - October p	59.25	23.21	0.68	16.25	18.73	0.27
Per cent change		+2.6	+7.4	-36.1	+3.2	-0.9	+7.7
1997	August	4.74	1.64	0.07	1.35	1.65	0.01
	September*	6.24	2.52	0.08	1.75	1.85	0.02
	October	5.38	2.26	0.06	1.48	1.54	0.02
Total		16.35	6.42	0.21	4.59	5.04	0.05
1998	August	4.97	1.78	0.05	1.43	1.68	0.02
	September*	6.51r	2.48	0.06r	1.72	2.20	0.03
	October p	5.71	2.29	0.08	1.50	1.81	0.02
Total		17.18	6.56	0.19	4.65	5.69	0.07
Per cent change		+5.1	+2.2	-10.8	+1.4	+12.9	+34.7

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

TABLE 20. Electricity generation, supply and availability

TWh

		Major power producers ¹			Other generators			All generating companies				
		Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Electricity generation	Own use ²	Electricity supplied (net)	Net imports	Electricity available
1993		305.43	20.12	285.32	17.67	1.12	16.55	323.10	21.23	301.87	16.72	318.58
1994		306.73	18.75	287.98	18.25	0.80	17.46	324.98	19.55	305.44	16.89	322.32
1995		313.96	18.79	295.17	20.09	0.88	19.21	334.05	19.67	314.37	16.31	330.69
1996		326.29	19.11	307.18	21.10	1.07	20.03	347.39	20.18	327.21	16.68	343.89
1997		324.14	17.88	306.26	21.20	0.97	20.23	345.34	18.85	326.49	16.57	343.07
Per cent change		-0.7	-6.4	-0.3	+0.5	-9.9	+1.0	-0.6	-6.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2
1996	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	77.26r	4.32r	72.94r	5.16	0.23	4.93	82.42r	4.55r	77.87r	3.98	81.85r
	3rd quarter p	76.17	4.32	71.84	5.29	0.28	5.01	81.46	4.60	76.86	0.85	77.70
Per cent change		+5.5	+7.8	+5.4	+4.2	-1.4	+4.5	+5.4	+7.2	+5.3	-78.8	+1.0

1. See definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford Ltd, AES Electric and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.

TABLE 21. Electricity supplied by other generating companies

GWh

		Industry									Transport under- takings
		Electricity supplied (net) ¹	Total industry	Petroleum refineries	Iron and steel	Chemicals	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper, printing and stationery	Other ^{2,3}	
		Total									
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	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	4,925	4,729	774	515	1,266	1,047	142	521	464	196
	3rd quarter p	5,011	4,786	820	550	1,157	1,055	172	631	401	225
Per cent change		+4.5	+4.5	+0.6	+2.1	+0.9	+12.7	+10.2	+4.1	+5.7	+4.2

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 system¹

TWh

			Electricity supplied (net)										Purchases from other sources		Total Electricity available	
			By type of fuel							of which		Net imports	(net)			
			Electricity generated	Own use ²	Total	Coal ³	Oil ⁴	Gas	Nuclear ⁶	Hydro ⁷	Other ⁸			Steam Stations		CCGT ⁵ Stations
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 -	October	261.87	14.48	247.39	86.92	4.32	80.56	73.34	1.81	0.44	101.21	70.12	13.65	2.73	263.77
1998	January -	October p	270.75	15.97	254.79	92.33	2.55	83.53	73.63	2.26	0.48	105.60	73.48	10.12	2.66	267.57
Per cent change			+3.4	+10.3	+3.0	+6.2	-40.9	+3.7	+0.4	+24.5	+8.3	+4.3	+4.8	-25.8	-2.7	+1.4
1997	August		21.58	1.19	20.39	6.43	0.28	7.19	6.41	0.05	0.04	7.69	6.14	1.27	0.22	21.88
	September*		28.20	1.54	26.66	9.97	0.31	9.00	7.16	0.18	0.04	11.87	7.41	1.47	0.27	28.40
	October		24.64	1.30	23.34	9.04	0.21	7.97	5.95	0.11	0.05	10.09	7.13	1.33	0.28	24.94
Total			74.42	4.03	70.39	25.45	0.80	24.16	19.52	0.34	0.13	29.66	20.68	4.07	0.77	75.23
1998	August		23.06	1.32	21.74	7.08	0.16	7.69	6.57	0.18	0.05	8.18	6.75	-0.03	0.22	21.92
	September*		29.78r	1.72r	28.07r	9.92	0.31	8.96r	8.62r	0.20	0.05	10.97	8.22r	0.59	0.27	28.93r
	October p		26.34	1.47	24.87	9.21	0.38	8.04	7.09	0.11	0.05	10.26	7.36	1.08	0.28	26.22
Total			79.19	4.51	74.68	26.21	0.84	24.69	22.28	0.50	0.15	29.41	22.33	1.64	0.77	77.08
Per cent change			+6.4	+11.8	+6.1	+3.0	+5.1	+2.2	+14.2	+45.8	+17.7	-0.8	+8.0	-59.7	-	+2.5

1. Electricity generated by major power producers (see definitions inside back cover; Fibrothetford, AES Electric Ltd and Seabank Power should additionally be included in the list of major power producers) and available through the grid in England and Wales and from distribution companies in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. Used in works and for pumping at pumped storage stations.
3. Including slurry.
4. Including orimulsion.
5. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Stations.
6. Includes nuclear generated by UKAEA and BNFL. The UKAEA has ceased to contribute with the closure of its power station in 1994.
7. Natural flow and net supply by pumped storage stations.
8. Wastes and renewable sources other than hydro.

TABLE 23. Availability and consumption of electricity

TWh

			Public distribution system						Other generators			All electricity suppliers			
			Transmission		Sales of electricity to consumers				Losses and			Losses and			
			Electricity available	distribution and other losses ¹	Total ²	Industrial ³	Commercial ⁴	Domestic	Other ⁵	Electricity available ⁶	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity ⁷	Electricity available	statistical differences	Consumption of electricity
1993			305.21	22.20	283.00	94.59	79.89	100.46	8.07	13.38	0.64	12.75	318.58	22.84	295.75
1994			308.78	29.10	280.03	91.79	77.96	101.41	8.86	13.54	1.85	11.76	322.32	30.95	291.78
1995			314.68	27.05	287.61	92.73	83.71	102.21	8.96	16.01	1.01	14.62	330.69	28.46	302.23
1996			327.11	28.23	298.88	94.59	87.35	107.51	9.42	16.78	1.37	15.41	343.89	29.60	314.29
1997			326.19	24.93	301.26	94.62	93.50	104.46	8.68	16.88	0.66	16.23	343.07	25.58	317.49
Per cent change			-0.3	-11.7	+0.8	-	+7.0	-2.8	-7.9	+0.6	-52.0	+5.3	-0.2	-13.6	+1.0
1997	January -	October	263.77	19.82	243.96	78.45	76.49	82.08	6.94	13.55	0.60	12.95	277.32	20.41	256.90
1998	January -	October p	267.57	22.70	244.87	77.08	74.72	85.92	7.15	13.68	0.71	12.98	281.25	23.40	257.85
Per cent change			+1.4	+14.5	+0.4	-1.7	-2.3	+4.7	+3.0	+1.0	+18.1	+0.2	+1.4	+14.6	+0.4
1997	August		21.88	1.47	20.41	6.97	6.82	6.01	0.60	1.23	0.12	1.11	23.11	1.59	21.52
	September*		28.40	2.32	26.09	8.98	8.14	8.14	0.82	1.55	0.19	1.36	29.95	2.51	27.44
	October		24.94	1.32	23.62	7.73	7.25	7.92	0.72	1.32	0.01	1.30	26.26	1.33	24.93
Total			75.23	5.11	70.12	23.69	22.22	22.07	2.14	4.10	0.33	3.77	79.32	5.43	73.89
1998	August		21.92	1.89	20.03	6.60	6.50	6.34	0.58	1.23	0.10	1.13	23.15	1.99	21.16
	September *		28.93	2.75	26.18	8.70	8.25	8.36	0.87	1.58	0.14	1.45	30.52	2.89	27.63
	October p		26.22	2.10	24.12	7.64	7.33	8.47	0.68	1.38	0.05	1.33	27.61	2.15	25.45
Total			77.08	6.75	70.33	22.94	22.08	23.17	2.14	4.20	0.29	3.91	81.28	7.03	74.24
Per cent change			+2.5	+32.1	+0.3	-3.2	-0.6	+5.0	-0.3	+2.5	-11.4	+3.7	+2.5	+29.5	+0.5

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

TEMPERATURES

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

Degrees Celsius

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

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

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE 25. Imports and exports of fuels and related materials¹

		Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Electricity	Total	Coal and other solid fuel	Petroleum		Natural gas	Electricity	Total	Total fob ³	
		Crude	Products	gas			Crude	Products ²						
		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	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	5.0	0.2	0.4	19.1	158	667	438	18	144	1,426	1,297
	2nd quarter	3.9	12.6	4.4	0.1	0.3	21.4	181	698	335	15	105	1,334	1,184
	3rd quarter p	3.5	8.9	4.3	0.1	0.1	16.9	159	428	335	9	30	961	834
Per cent change		+ 8.0	-26.1	+ 26.9	-57.6	-78.8	-12.2	-4.0	-53.7	+ 10.8	-24.3	-58.8	-34.9	-38.9
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	33.6	1.7	-	113.1	82	6,334	3,716	80	1	10,213	10,213
Per cent change		+ 9.9	-8.0	+ 21.0	+ 22.5	-	-0.4	+ 0.6	-14.7	+ 13.7	+ 22.9	-	-5.8	-5.8
1996	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	7.9	0.4	-	29.2	27	1,930	945	20	-	2,922	2,922
	2nd quarter	0.2	18.7	8.5	0.5	-	27.9	18	1,447	935	20	-	2,420	2,420
	3rd quarter	0.2	18.9	9.2	0.3	-	28.7	17	1,475	1,021	15	-	2,528	2,528
	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	22.3	8.6	0.4	-	31.6	20	1,393	753	18	-	2,185	2,185
	2nd quarter	0.2	19.7	10.1	0.3	-	30.4	15	1,124	797	18	-	1,954	1,954
	3rd quarter p	0.2	19.0	9.8	0.2	-	29.2	15	1,039	690	11	1	1,755	1,755
Per cent change		-13.6	+ 0.2	+ 6.9	-40.9	-	+ 1.8	-11.8	-29.6	-32.4	-27.5	-	-30.5	-30.5
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	18.3	0.3	-1.4	35.5	-632	2,687	2,275	-23	-405	3,902	4,339
1996	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	3.9	-	-0.4	10.1	-181	1,027	569	-12	-117	1,286	1,393
	2nd quarter	-3.4	5.8	4.7	0.1	-0.3	6.9	-163	452	593	-8	-98	776	899
	3rd quarter	-3.0	6.8	5.8	0.2	-0.3	9.5	-149	551	719	3	-72	1,051	1,163
	4th quarter	-2.8	8.3	3.9	0.1	-0.4	9.1	-138	657	394	-6	-118	789	884
1998	1st quarter	-3.1	12.1	3.6	0.2	-0.4	12.5	-138	727	315	0	-144	759	888
	2nd quarter	-3.7	7.1	5.8	0.2	-0.3	9.0	-166	426	462	3	-105	621	771
	3rd quarter p	-3.3	10.0	5.5	0.1	-0.1	12.3	-145	611	355	2	-29	795	922

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

NOTE ON SIZEBANDS USED IN TABLE 26

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

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

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

PRICES

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

Fuel	Size of consumer	1996			1997				1998		
		2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
COAL (£ per GJ)	Small	2.07	2.19	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.05	2.17	2.07	2.08	2.16
	Medium	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.67	1.71	1.79
	Large	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.26	1.26
	All consumers: Average	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.28	1.33	1.30	1.33	1.34
	10% decile ²	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.47
	median ²	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.78	1.90	1.88	1.92	1.92
	90% decile ²	2.63	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.57	2.38	2.41	2.54
HEAVY FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	106.0	102.7	110.2	106.2	98.5	95.7	100.6	94.8	87.1r	84.7
	Medium	97.6	95.3	102.1	99.8	91.4	90.8	95.6	89.0	82.8r	81.3
	Large	90.7	86.1	100.2	92.1	81.1	82.7	89.0	72.7	69.7	66.7
	Of which: Extra large	87.7	83.0	99.4	90.8	79.5	80.9	87.1	68.8	65.7	61.8
	Moderately large	96.3	91.7	101.6	94.4	84.1	86.0	92.5	79.7	77.0	75.5
	All consumers: Average	95.1	91.5	102.2	96.6	87.0	87.3	92.8	81.3	76.5r	74.1
	10% decile ²	88.0	87.0	98.4	89.5	81.4	81.7	86.1	72.6	70.3	68.1
	median ²	101.9	100.9	106.3	102.4	94.9	93.0	96.5	91.0	86.0	82.4
	90% decile ²	125.0	113.5	127.5	120.8	114.4	108.7	112.0	108.0	106.0	103.7
GAS OIL (£ per tonne) ³	Small	171.0	172.9	186.0	184.3	169.0	167.0	168.1	163.2	156.7r	153.9
	Medium	161.2	163.5	177.9	175.3	159.5	157.3	159.4	148.7	140.2r	137.0
	Large	152.3	156.7	171.9	167.5	150.9	145.2	146.2	131.9	126.5r	120.5
	All consumers: Average	154.1	158.1	173.1	169.1	152.6	147.6	148.7	135.2	129.3r	123.8
	10% decile ²	140.6	140.6	152.1	154.5	142.3	140.3	142.1	128.0	123.1	116.1
	median ²	163.7	165.1	183.3	177.7	159.4	157.3	159.4	147.3	140.2r	137.0
	90% decile ²	184.2	190.7	200.0	196.7	186.0	183.2	184.7	176.0	169.9r	167.0
ELECTRICITY (Pence per kWh)	Small	5.84	5.93	6.08	6.14	5.50	5.45	5.77	5.72	5.33	5.39
	Medium	4.49	4.43	4.52	4.50	4.17	4.08	4.38	4.40	4.11r	4.10
	Large	3.32	3.31	3.55	3.58	3.12	3.03	3.46	3.58	3.12	3.05
	Of which: Extra large	2.86	2.85	3.12	3.22	2.69	2.58	3.12	3.33	2.73	2.61
	Moderately large	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.86	3.45	3.39	3.72	3.78	3.41	3.40
	All consumers: Average	3.76	3.74	3.94	3.96	3.52	3.44	3.82	3.91	3.50r	3.45
	10% decile ²	4.04	4.01	4.16	4.19	3.72	3.70	3.91	3.94	3.70	3.67
	median ²	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.68	5.11	5.13	5.49	5.46	5.11	5.08
GAS (Pence per kWh) ⁴	Small	0.949	0.960	0.882	0.881	0.884	0.904	0.922	0.922	0.914r	0.910
	Medium	0.664	0.639	0.654	0.687	0.674	0.696	0.723	0.748	0.734r	0.733
	Large	0.427	0.420	0.432	0.459	0.467	0.471	0.517	0.529	0.525r	0.530
	All consumers: Average	0.455	0.437	0.462	0.497	0.493	0.492	0.549	0.569	0.554r	0.551
	Firm ⁵	0.504	0.480	0.507	0.560	0.554	0.540	0.593	0.640	0.628	0.617
	Interruptible	0.409	0.402	0.417	0.428	0.440	0.452	0.495	0.501	0.493r	0.498
	Tariff ⁵	1.298	1.393	1.334	1.345	1.289	1.257	1.208
	10% decile ²	0.516	0.495	0.510	0.517	0.523	0.538	0.576	0.592	0.587r	0.594
	median ²	0.815	0.786	0.790	0.812	0.812	0.835	0.864	0.873	0.861r	0.856
	90% decile ²	1.449	1.425	1.441	1.368	1.309	1.300	1.315	1.172	1.160r	1.159
MEDIUM FUEL OIL (£ per tonne) ³											
	All consumers: Average ⁶	101.3	89.9	104.5	98.7	84.1	87.2	92.2	87.3	85.9r	84.9
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (£ per tonne)											
	All consumers: Average ⁶	151.0	148.1	172.9	194.1	168.7	167.1	169.0	160.9	150.9	146.2
HARD COKE (£ per tonne) ⁷											
	All consumers: Average ⁶	128.5	122.9	125.6	121.3	117.6	118.5	118.7	117.1	114.0r	111.1

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 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 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 producers¹ and of gas at UK delivery points²

		Major power producers ¹			Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁸	
		Coal ³	Oil ^{4,5}	Natural gas ^{6,7}	Including levy ⁹	Excluding levy ⁹
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1993		42.44	55.91	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994		36.35	67.90	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995		35.11	81.12	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996		35.22	84.15	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997		33.74	89.75	0.647	0.593	0.576
1996	3rd quarter	35.25	80.05	0.568	0.591	0.573
	4th quarter	34.41	88.98	0.665	0.620	0.597
1997	1st quarter	33.48	90.86	0.707	0.618	0.593
	2nd quarter	33.20	79.99	0.610	0.554	0.540
	3rd quarter	34.62	94.20	0.564	0.560	0.547
	4th quarter	33.80	93.82	0.705	0.614	0.600
1998	1st quarter	32.92	78.98	0.696	0.601r	0.586r
	2nd quarter	29.98	68.95r	0.594	0.565r	0.565r
	3rd quarter p	27.65	68.52	0.554	0.543	0.543

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

TABLE 28. Average fuel price indices for the industrial sector¹

 $1990 = 100$

		Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted			
		Coal ¹	Heavy fuel oil ¹	Gas ²	Electricity ²	Total fuel	Gas ²	Electricity ²	Total fuel	
Current fuel price index numbers										
1993		93.6	90.1	102.7	114.2	107.9				
1994		92.5	97.4	103.6	110.1	106.4				
1995		86.8	113.8	90.4	109.1	105.6				
1996		82.6	125.7	66.1	105.3	102.3				
1997		80.6	120.2	68.2	99.3	97.1				
Per cent change		-2.3	-4.3	+3.1	-5.7	-5.1				
1996	3rd quarter	82.2	120.1	61.5	98.4	96.2	64.3r	105.6	101.3	
	4th quarter	81.2	134.2	66.2	107.7	105.3	65.0r	102.4r	101.6r	
1997	1st quarter	81.5	126.9	68.6	108.6	104.2	66.2	101.3r	99.1r	
	2nd quarter	78.6	114.2	67.2	93.3	92.0	68.2r	98.7r	95.6r	
	3rd quarter	79.9	114.6	65.9	90.4	90.0	68.8r	97.4r	95.0r	
	4th quarter	82.8	121.9	71.2	104.4	101.2	69.7r	99.4r	97.7r	
1998	1st quarter	80.7	106.7	73.2	107.3	100.8	70.6r	99.8r	95.5r	
	2nd quarter	83.1	100.5	70.3	91.5	89.3	71.4r	97.1r	93.0r	
	3rd quarter p	83.6	97.3	70.3	90.9	88.4	73.3	98.2	93.5	
Per cent change		+4.5	-15.0	+6.6	+0.6	-1.8	+6.5	+0.8	-1.5	
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator ³										
1993		82.1	78.9	90.0	100.1	94.5			114.1	
1994		79.9	84.2	89.5	95.1	91.9			115.8	
1995		73.1	95.8	76.1	91.8	88.9			118.8	
1996		67.3	102.4	53.9	85.8	83.4			122.7	
1997		64.0	95.4	54.1	78.8	77.0			126.0	
Per cent change		-4.9	-6.9	+0.4	-8.2	-7.6			+2.7	
1996	3rd quarter	66.7	97.4	49.9	79.8r	78.0	52.2	85.7r	82.2	123.3
	4th quarter	65.7	108.5	53.5	87.1	85.2r	52.6r	82.8r	82.2r	123.6
1997	1st quarter	65.4	101.8	55.0	87.2	83.6	53.1	81.3r	79.5r	124.6
	2nd quarter	62.8	91.2	53.7	74.5	73.5	54.5r	78.8r	76.4	125.2
	3rd quarter	62.9r	90.2r	51.9	71.2	70.9	54.2r	76.7r	74.8r	127.0
	4th quarter	65.2	95.9	56.0	82.2	79.6	54.8r	78.2r	76.9r	127.1
1998	1st quarter	63.4	83.8	57.5	84.3	79.2	55.5	78.4r	75.1r	127.3
	2nd quarter	64.9	78.5r	54.9	71.4	69.7r	55.7r	75.8r	72.6	128.1
	3rd quarter p	64.7	75.3	54.4	70.4	68.4	56.7	76.0	72.4	129.2
Per cent change		+2.7	-16.5	+4.7	-1.1	-3.5	+4.7	-0.9	-3.2	+1.8

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

Important Note: Please read insert concerning changes to Tables 28 and 29.

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

1990 = 100

		Coal and coke	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ²	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil
Current fuel price index numbers								
1993		111.1	102.7	115.4	89.9	108.9	119.3	113.4
1994		118.2	108.9	119.2	90.0	113.7	124.8	118.7
1995		120.2	112.5	120.8	89.9	116.1	131.2	122.9
1996		121.4	112.7	120.3	99.1	116.4	137.8	126.3
1997		122.4	111.6	114.5	96.5	112.7	151.5	131.6
Per cent change		+0.9	-1.0	-4.8	-2.6	-3.1	+9.9	+4.2
1996	3rd quarter	119.3	112.6	121.0	97.5	116.6	136.8	125.9
	4th quarter	124.1	112.6	118.6	108.2	115.9	145.6	129.6
1997	1st quarter	124.6	112.6	117.1	103.6	114.9	147.6	130.8
	2nd quarter	121.6	112.6	116.7	95.1	114.1	146.2	129.8
	3rd quarter	119.9	111.5	113.9	93.0	112.2	155.9	133.5
	4th quarter	123.7	109.5	110.4	94.3	109.7	156.4	132.4
1998	1st quarter	123.8	108.0	110.4	85.2	108.6	153.6	132.0
	2nd quarter	122.0	107.8	110.1	81.4	108.2	161.5	135.9
	3rd quarter p	121.9	107.7	108.4	78.4	107.2	161.8	135.6
Per cent change		+1.7	-3.5	-4.8	-15.7	-4.4	+3.8	+1.6
Fuel price index numbers relative to the GDP deflator								
								GDP deflator ³
1993		97.4	90.0	101.1	78.8	95.4	104.6	99.4
1994		102.1	94.0	102.9	77.7	98.2	107.8	102.5
1995		101.2	94.7	101.7	75.7	97.7	110.4	103.4
1996		98.9	91.8	98.1	80.7	94.8	112.3	102.9
1997		97.2	88.5	90.9	76.6	89.5	120.3	104.5
Per cent change		-1.8	-3.6	-7.3	-5.1	-5.6	+7.0	+1.5
1996	3rd quarter	96.8	91.4	98.2	79.1	94.5	110.9	102.1
	4th quarter	100.4	91.1	96.0	87.6	93.7	117.8	104.9
1997	1st quarter	100.0	90.4	94.0	83.2	92.3	118.4	105.0
	2nd quarter	97.2	89.9	93.2	76.0	91.2	116.8	103.7
	3rd quarter	94.4	87.8	89.7	73.2	88.3	122.7	105.1
	4th quarter	97.3	86.1	86.9	74.2	86.3	123.1	104.2
1998	1st quarter	97.3	84.9	86.7	66.9	85.3	120.7	103.7
	2nd quarter	95.2	84.1	85.9	63.5	84.5	126.1	106.1
	3rd quarter p	94.4r	83.3r	83.9r	60.7r	83.0r	125.3r	105.0r
Per cent change		-0.1 r	-5.1 r	-6.5 r	-17.2 r	-6.1 r	+2.1 r	-0.1 r

1. Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997. Both rates applied during the 3rd quarter of 1997, the latter from 1st September.

2. Bottled gas and oil fuel.

3. GDP implied deflator at market prices with base year of 1995 but rescaled to 1990 = 100.

Important Note: Please read insert concerning changes to Tables 28 and 29.

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

		Motor spirit ¹			Derv ¹	Standard	Gas oil ^{1,3}	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁴ 1995 = 100
		4 star	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded		grade burning oil ^{1,2}		
		Pence per litre						
1993	January	51.27	49.76	47.13	47.05	14.10	13.52	104.9
1994	January	55.50	54.48	50.83	51.72	12.94	12.72	86.4
1995	January	59.11	58.00	53.44	54.13	13.32	13.93	96.6
1996	January	61.97	61.26	55.93	57.43	15.38	15.86	110.9
1997	January	65.46	69.24	61.09	62.02	17.13	18.14	131.3
1997	September	70.28	74.23	64.72	64.76	13.48	14.69	105.9
1997	October	69.75	73.71	64.21	64.31	14.27	15.10	110.7
	November	69.55	74.02	63.89	64.06	14.18	15.28	104.7
	December	69.29	74.10	63.53	63.76	13.60	14.48	96.6
1998	January	69.03	73.96	63.13	63.34	12.92	13.67	86.2
	February	68.64	73.79	62.63	62.84	12.53	13.68	79.7
	March	68.20	73.77	62.09	62.30	11.61	12.72	72.7
	April	72.38	78.74	65.77	66.81	11.67	12.94	73.4
	May	72.41	79.06	65.72	66.71	11.64	12.95	78.4
	June	72.21	78.80	65.62	66.59	11.15	12.34	67.8
	July	72.37	79.34	66.04	66.94	10.70	11.99	64.3
	August	72.48	79.39	66.14	66.90	10.29	11.72	67.5
	September	72.00	79.34	65.80	66.48	10.62	12.10	71.5
	October	71.78r	79.09	65.75r	66.59r	10.88	12.31	68.0r
	November p	71.35	n/a	65.05	65.85	n/a	n/a	61.6

1. These estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995 data from super/hypermarket chains have been included. 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.

1998 DTI UKCS Capital Investment Intentions Survey

This article summarises the results of an annual survey into proposed capital investment on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). The survey was conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry in the late summer of 1998, and was designed to obtain a view of operator's intentions to invest in oil and gas over the current year and the next five years.

The main points to emerge from the 1998 survey are:

- Total investment intentions over the survey period are some 15% lower than in the 1997 survey.
- Investment intentions for 1998 of £5.3 billion are 22% higher than the actual expenditure for 1997, and decrease by 15% to £4.5 billion in 1999. Actual expenditure in 1998, based on results for the first three quarters (see Table 9 on page 8), look likely to be close to the investment intentions for 1998 prepared last year.

Total investment intentions

Chart 1 and Table 1 illustrate the total investment intentions of the operators. It is normal for intended expenditure to decline in the later years of the survey, since the companies only give intentions where planning is sufficiently advanced to enable reasonable estimates of expenditure to be made. Operators may revise their intentions due to recent falls in oil prices.

Chart 1: Actual investment & company intentions

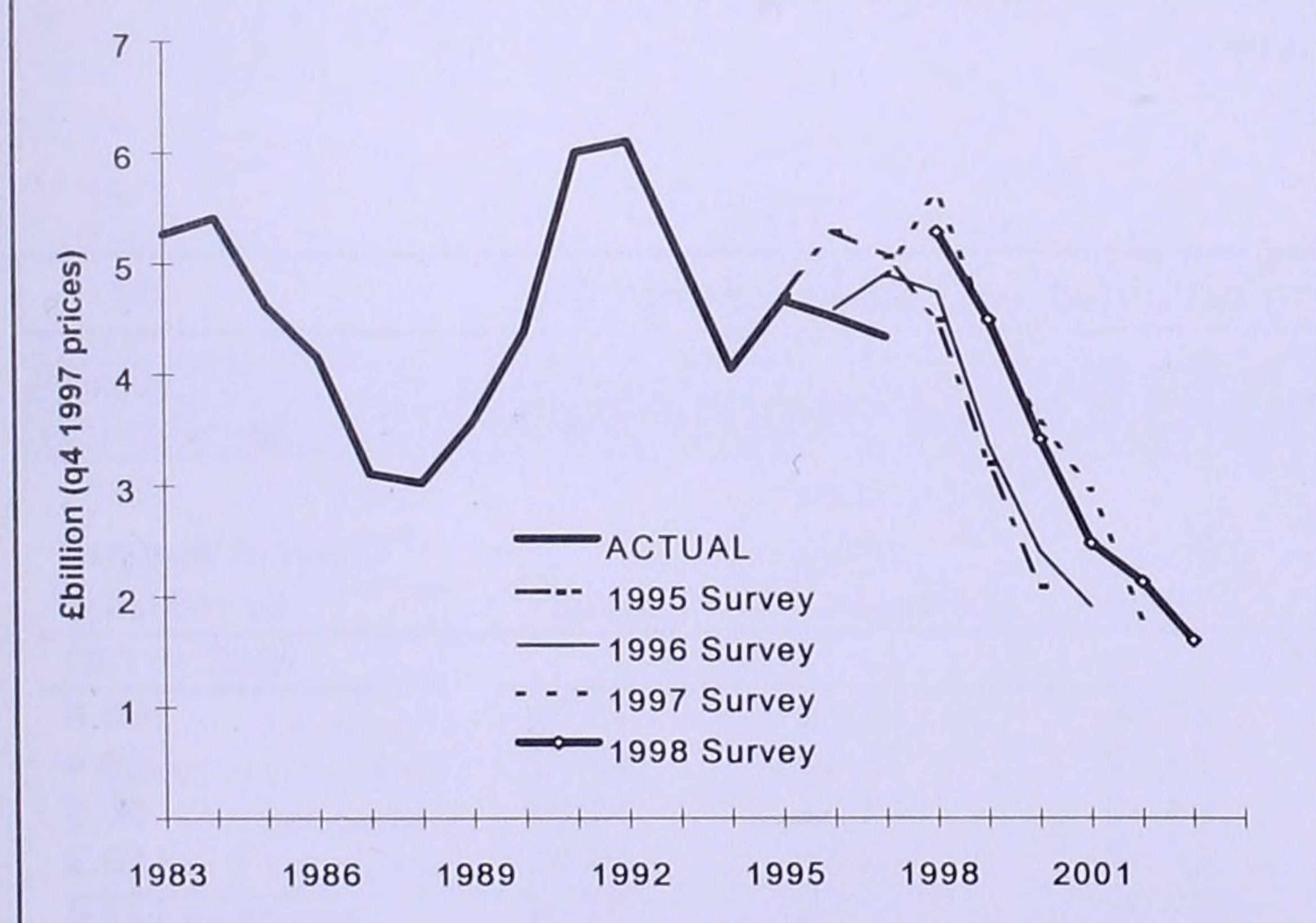


Table 1: Company Intentions to invest on the UKCS
(£ million - 4th quarter 1997 prices)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
DTI approved fields	4,601	3,399	2,097	1,481	930	587	13,095
Unapproved fields	684	1,094	1,320	1,003	1,206	1,021	6,328
Total intentions	5,285	4,493	3,417	2,484	2,136	1,608	19,423

- Investment intentions for 1998 are now 5% lower than the intentions for 1998 given in the previous survey.
- The peak in intended investment is in 1998 as also given in the previous survey.
- The investment intentions in the last year of the survey period have declined for the last six surveys. This trend may indicate a decline in future investment, but would also be expected with factors working to shorten planning horizons: shorter lead times, increased use of

floaters and phased developments, and the CRINE (Cost Reduction in the New Era) initiative.

Table 1 shows whether the investment intentions have received development approval from the DTI or not. This division provides a measure of the uncertainty. **Chart 2** below shows investment intentions for the five years following each survey by these splits.

Chart 2: Intentions in the 5 years after each survey

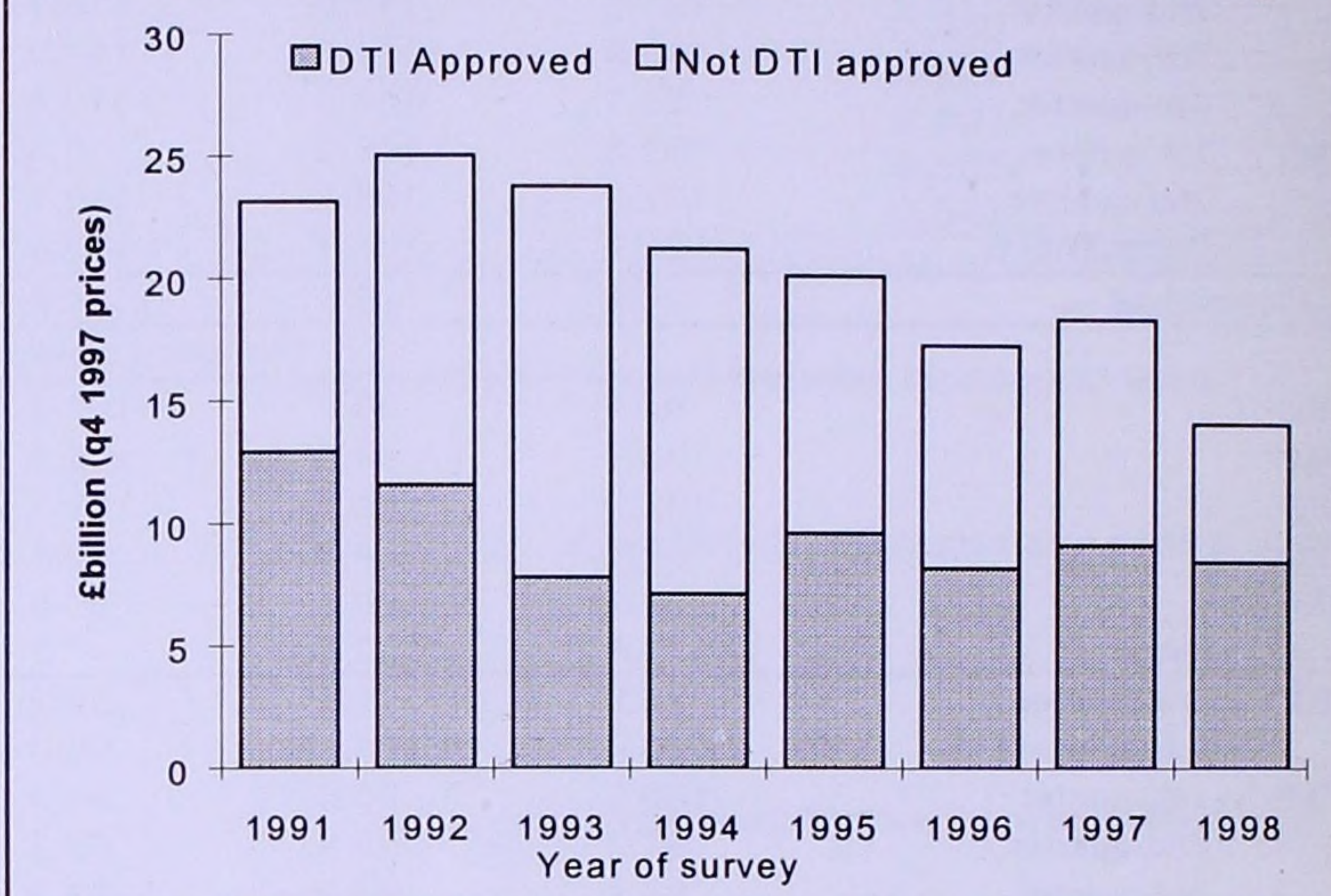


Chart 2 shows:-

- a decrease in total intentions in line with the steady decreases shown since the 1992 survey (with the exception of the 1997 survey which may have been overoptimistic).
- the intentions for DTI approved fields are relatively strong at some 60% of total intentions, and remain at the same levels seen since 1993.

These results may indicate that operators are looking for improvements from known fields and avoiding (in the present financial situation) higher risk new developments.

Accuracy of the surveys

Investment intentions shown in previous surveys have usually been optimistic for the first few future years and, as expected, to underestimate the last years of the survey periods. In recent surveys, the intentions for the first few years of each survey have been useful indicators of the size and trend of actual expenditure. This can be seen to some extent in Chart 1.

Philip Beckett, UKCS Financial Statistics 0171-215 5260.

Publication Announcement

The 1998 Energy Report Volume 1, Transforming markets updates Government energy policy and offers details of the continuing evolution of the energy sector towards full competition and of main developments within the energy sectors. Available from The Stationery Office, priced £38.

Energy Sector Indicators 1998 - The booklet contains over 100 charts and covers areas such as energy use, supply, prices, competition, and the environment. The booklet has been designed for those with an interest in energy, with the aim of informing and stimulating debate on energy policy. This publication is available free from DTI - please contact Gillian Purkis on 0171-215 2697 - e-mail Gillian.Purkis@epad.dti.gov.uk.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL

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

NOTES TO TABLES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

CONVERSION FACTORS

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

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

CONVERSION MATRIX

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

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

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

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	
Final consumers:		Agriculture	01, 02, 05
Iron and steel	27, <i>excluding</i> 27.4, 27.53 and 27.54	Commercial	50-52, 55, 64-67, 70-74
Other industry	13 to 22, 24 to 37, 41 and 45 excluding those parts of 27 relating to Iron and Steel.	Public administration	75, 80, 85
		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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