

PRESS NOTICE



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



Ref: 2015/009
Date: 26 February 2015

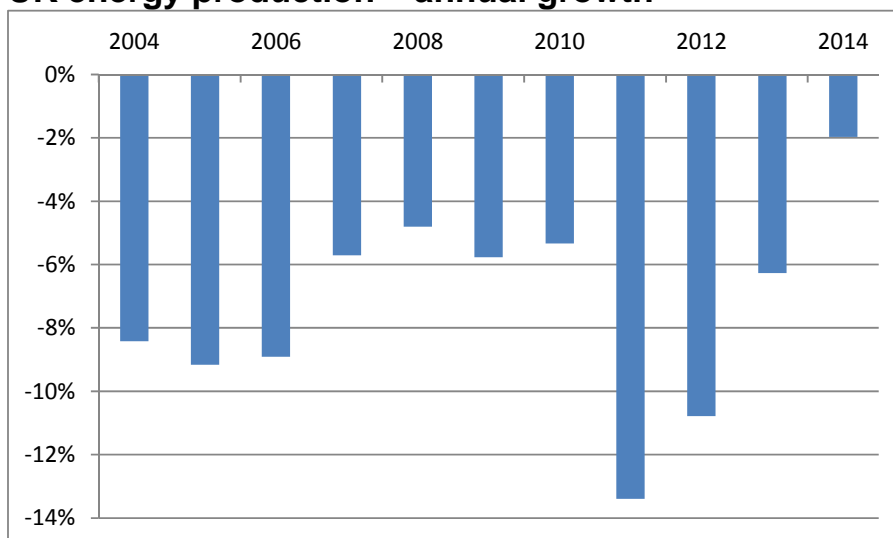
Statistical Press Release

UK Energy Statistics – 2014 provisional data

The Department of Energy and Climate Change today releases its December 2014 energy statistics that allow a provisional assessment to be made of trends in energy production, transformation and consumption in 2014. A more detailed analysis will be available in Energy Trends, published on 26 March 2015.

Primary energy production fell by 2.0 per cent on a year earlier to 112.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent. This decrease, the smallest for over 10 years, was due to falls in nuclear output due to outages, coal down 10.5 per cent as a result of geological conditions at some mines in 2014, and oil down 2.3 per cent as a result of long-term decline and maintenance activity. Production of both coal and oil were at record low levels in 2014. However, gas production rose slightly by 0.3 per cent due to the start-up of the Breagh and Jasmine fields; overall UK Continental Shelf output fell by 1.2 per cent between 2013 and 2014. Low carbon energy production fell by around 2 per cent, with the growth in wind and biomass offset by the fall in nuclear.

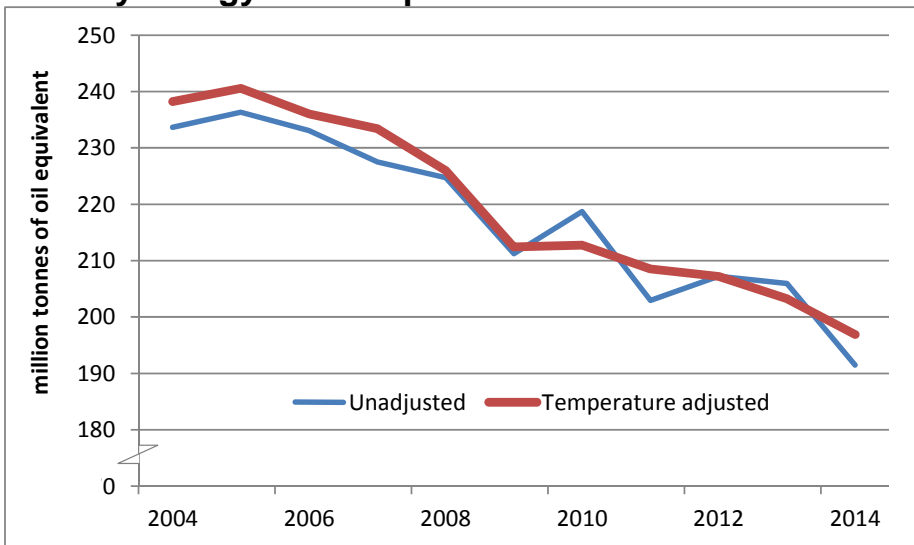
UK energy production – annual growth



Primary energy consumption on a fuel input basis decreased by 7.0 per cent, and on a temperature adjusted basis, was down 3.1 per cent continuing the downward trend of the last nine years. The daily average temperature for 2014 was 1.2 degrees warmer than 2013, with 2014 being the warmest year on record. The switch in electricity generation from coal to wind, as detailed below, has resulted in a decrease in demand for primary energy, as wind and solar photovoltaic consumption are measured as its energy output, whilst losses are recorded in transforming coal into electricity. This has likely decreased both the unadjusted and temperature adjusted data in 2014 by around 1 per cent, compared to what it would have been without this change. Estimates of final energy consumption, including detail by sector, will be published in the March edition of Energy Trends.

With GDP growth of 2.6 per cent in 2014, the energy ratio a measure of energy efficiency (energy consumption per unit of economic output) is likely to have fallen by around 5.6 per cent between 2013 and 2014; the ratio has fallen at an average rate of 3 per cent per annum since 2000.

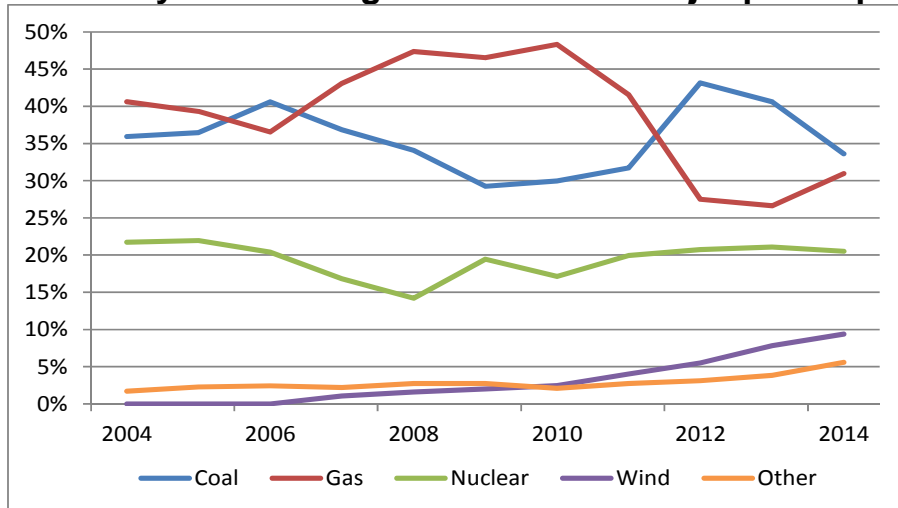
Primary energy consumption



Electricity

At this stage only complete annual estimates are available for Major Power Producers (MPPs), which exclude auto-producers and some renewable sources. Coal accounted for 33.6 per cent of electricity supplied in 2014 down from 40.6 per cent in 2013 due to reduced capacity and the conversion of a second unit at Drax to biomass, with gas accounting for 30.9 per cent, up from 26.6 per cent in 2013 due to lower wholesale gas prices and to help meet the shortfall in nuclear; nuclear accounted for 20.5 per cent, down from 21.1 per cent in 2013 due to outages.

Electricity – share of generation from major power producers



Low carbon generation accounted for 35.7 per cent of supply, up from 32.9 per cent in 2013. Higher generation from renewables (wind, hydro and bioenergy) more than offset the fall in generation from nuclear.

Gas

In 2014, UK production of gas rose slightly by 0.3 per cent due to the start-up of the Breagh and Jasmine fields. Since 2000 output of gas has fallen by around 7% per year. Imports of gas again exceeded UK production.

In 2014 physical flows of imports were down by 11.4 per cent. Pipeline imports fell by 19.2%, with falls from all three countries (Belgium, The Netherlands and Norway) supplying the UK. LNG imports were up 21%, with Qatar accounting for 92% of LNG imports.

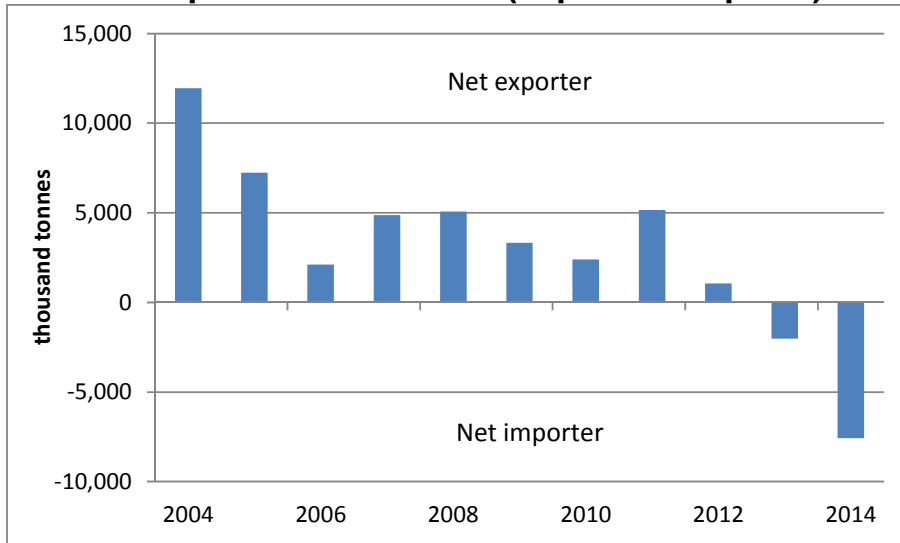
Crude oil and petroleum products

In 2014, UK production of crude oil fell by 3.2 per cent, the smallest decrease since 2007. Since 2000 output of oil has fallen by around 8% per year. Crude oil imports again exceeded UK production, though the UK still exported significant quantities, with production still exceeding net imports.



In 2014, the UK remained a net importer of petroleum products at 7.6 million tonnes, up from 2.0 million tonnes in 2013, driven by lower export volumes and lower domestic production levels.

Petroleum products net trade (exports – imports)



Issued by:

Department of Energy and Climate Change, 3 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2AW

Contacts:

[Lead statistician: Iain MacLeay](#), Tel: 0300 068 5048

[Press enquiries](#): Tel: 0300 068 5223

[Statistical enquiries](#): Tel 0300 068 5060

[General enquiries](#): Tel 0300 060 4000

Notes to editors

1. [Monthly Energy Statistics](#) are compiled by the Department of Energy and Climate Change, and are available for download on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website. They contain tables and commentary on highlights, and technical notes.
2. More detailed estimates of 2014 will be available on 26 March 2015 when DECC publish the quarterly editions of Energy Trends and Energy Prices. The Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) will be published on 30 July 2015.