

Section 1 - Total Energy

Key results show:

Provisional 2017

Total energy production was 0.4 per cent higher than in 2016. This increase, though modest, is the third in successive years, and was mainly due to rises in bioenergy and wind, solar and hydro. Gas output rose slightly, up 0.3 per cent, and together with oil accounts for over 70 per cent of UK production. Coal output fell to a record low level, whilst output from oil and nuclear also fell, albeit slightly. The output from bioenergy and wind, solar and hydro is now nearly 10 times higher than coal, notable when coal was higher in 2012. **(Chart 1.1)**

Total primary energy consumption for energy uses was 1.3 per cent lower than in 2016. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between 2016 and 2017, primary energy consumption fell by 0.2 per cent. **(Chart 1.3)**

Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 1.0 per cent lower than in 2016. On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis it is estimated to have risen by 0.5 per cent with rises in industrial consumption and increased transport demand offsetting falls in the domestic and services sector. **(Chart 1.5)**

Net import dependency was 35.8 per cent in 2017. Imports and exports both rose in 2017. Fossil fuel dependency was at a record low in 2017 at 80.6 per cent. **(Charts 1.6 & 1.7)**

Quarter 4 2017

Total energy production was 1.3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 2016. **(Chart 1.2)**

Total primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 0.8 per cent. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017, primary energy consumption also fell by 0.8 per cent. **(Chart 1.3)**

Final consumption fell by 0.7 per cent compared to the fourth quarter of 2016, with the warmer weather in October and November 2017 compared to a year earlier a significant factor, resulting in domestic consumption falling by 3.1 per cent. **(Chart 1.4)**

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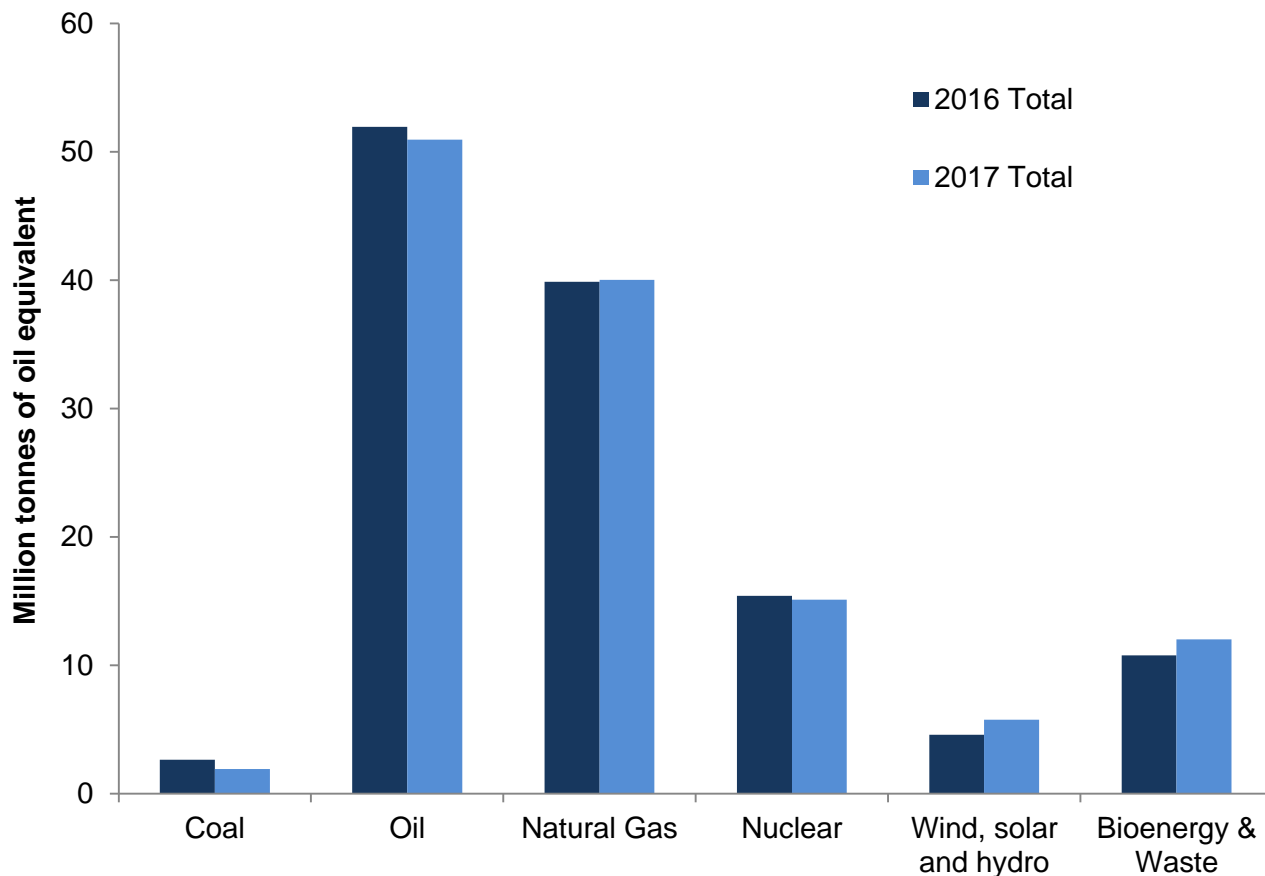
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Chart 1.1 Production of indigenous primary fuels [\(Table 1.1\)](#)



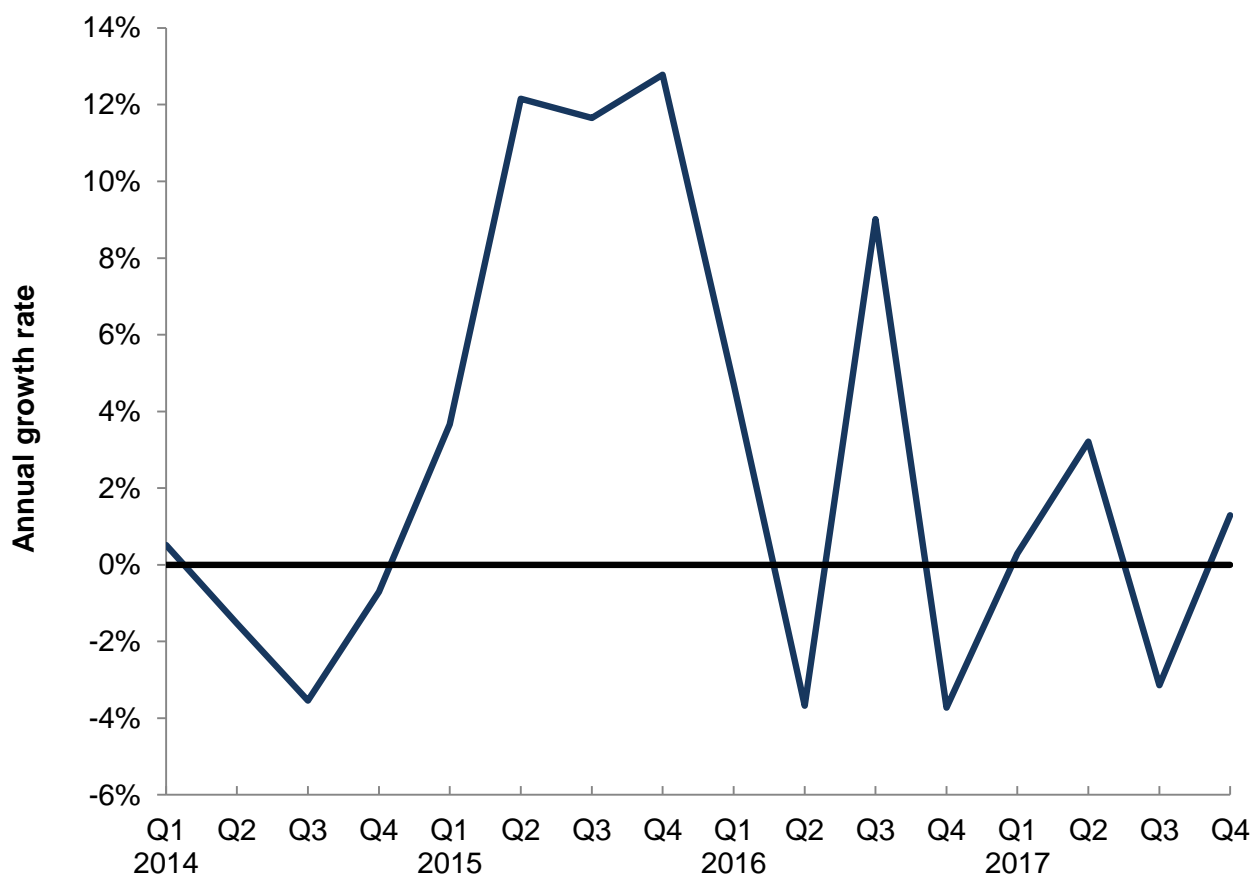
Total production in 2017 was 125.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.4 per cent higher than in 2016. This increase, though modest, is the third in successive years, and was mainly due to rises in output from bioenergy and wind, solar and hydro which more than offset the decline in UK coal production and reduced output from oil and nuclear. Output from bioenergy and waste and Wind, solar and hydro is now nearly 10 times that of coal when as recently as 2012 coal was the larger.

Production of oil fell by 1.9 per cent despite increased NGLs production, whilst gas rose by 0.3 per cent. Oil and gas production levels in December 2017 were significantly lower than in December 2016 due to the closure of the Forties Pipeline System for repair.

Production of bioenergy & waste rose by 11.6 per cent between 2016 and 2017.

Primary electricity output rose by 4.5 per cent between 2016 and 2017, within which nuclear output fell by 1.9 per cent due to outages in the fourth quarter of 2017, whilst output from wind, solar and natural flow hydro rose by 26 per cent to a record high level, due to increased wind and solar capacity, as well as higher wind speeds.

Production of coal fell by 27 per cent, to a new record low.

Chart 1.2 UK production (annual growth rate) ([Table 1.1](#))

Total production in the fourth quarter of 2017 at 32.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent was 1.3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 2016.

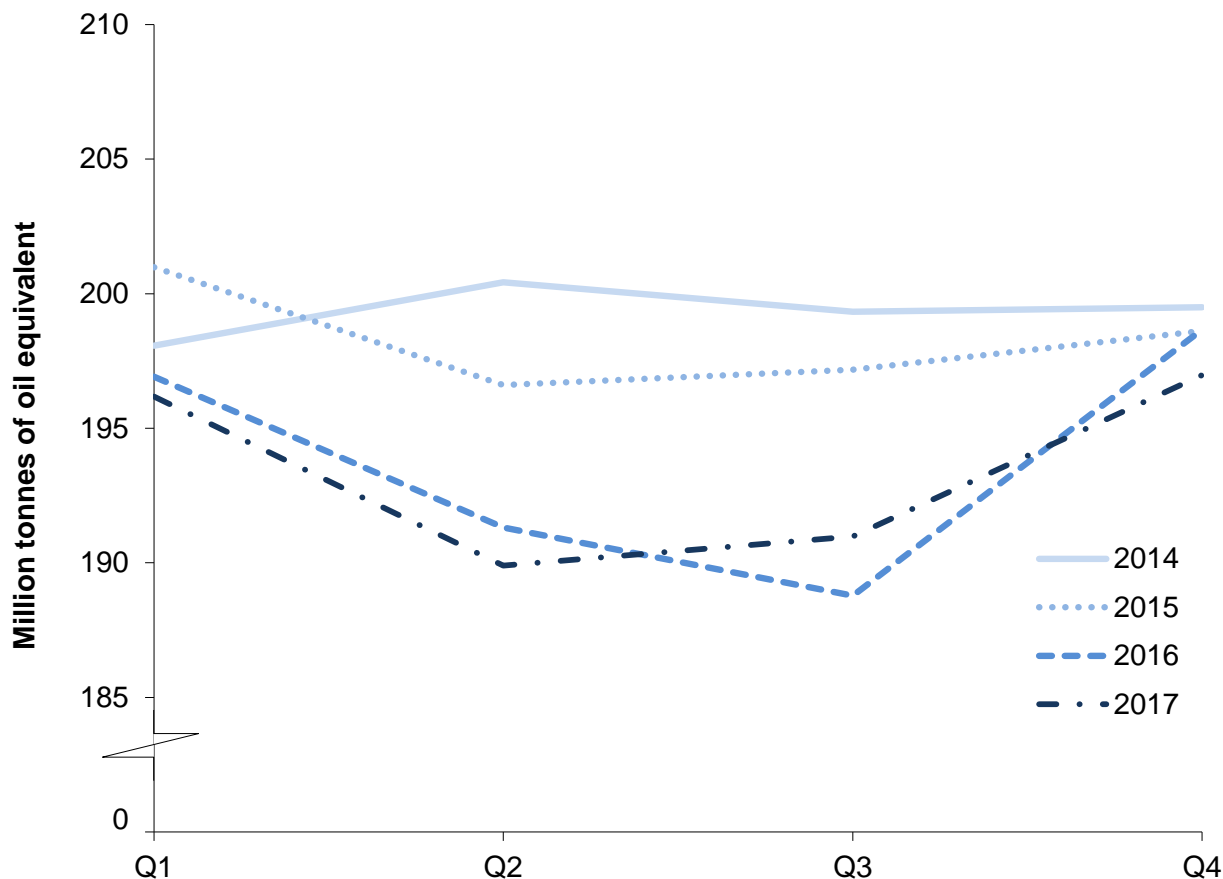
Production of oil fell by 0.7 per cent, whilst gas rose by 0.4 per cent compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Oil and gas production levels in December 2017 were 21 per cent lower than in December 2016 due to the closure of the Forties Pipeline System for repair.

Primary electricity output in the fourth quarter of 2017 was 3.3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 2016, within which nuclear electricity output was 11.6 per cent lower following outages in 2017, whilst output from wind, solar and natural flow hydro was 58 per cent higher due to increased wind capacity and wind speeds.

Production of bioenergy and waste was 22 per cent higher compared to the fourth quarter in 2016.

In the fourth quarter of 2017 production of coal and other solid fuels was 39 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2016.

Chart 1.3 Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis) ⁽¹⁾ [\(Table 1.2\)](#)

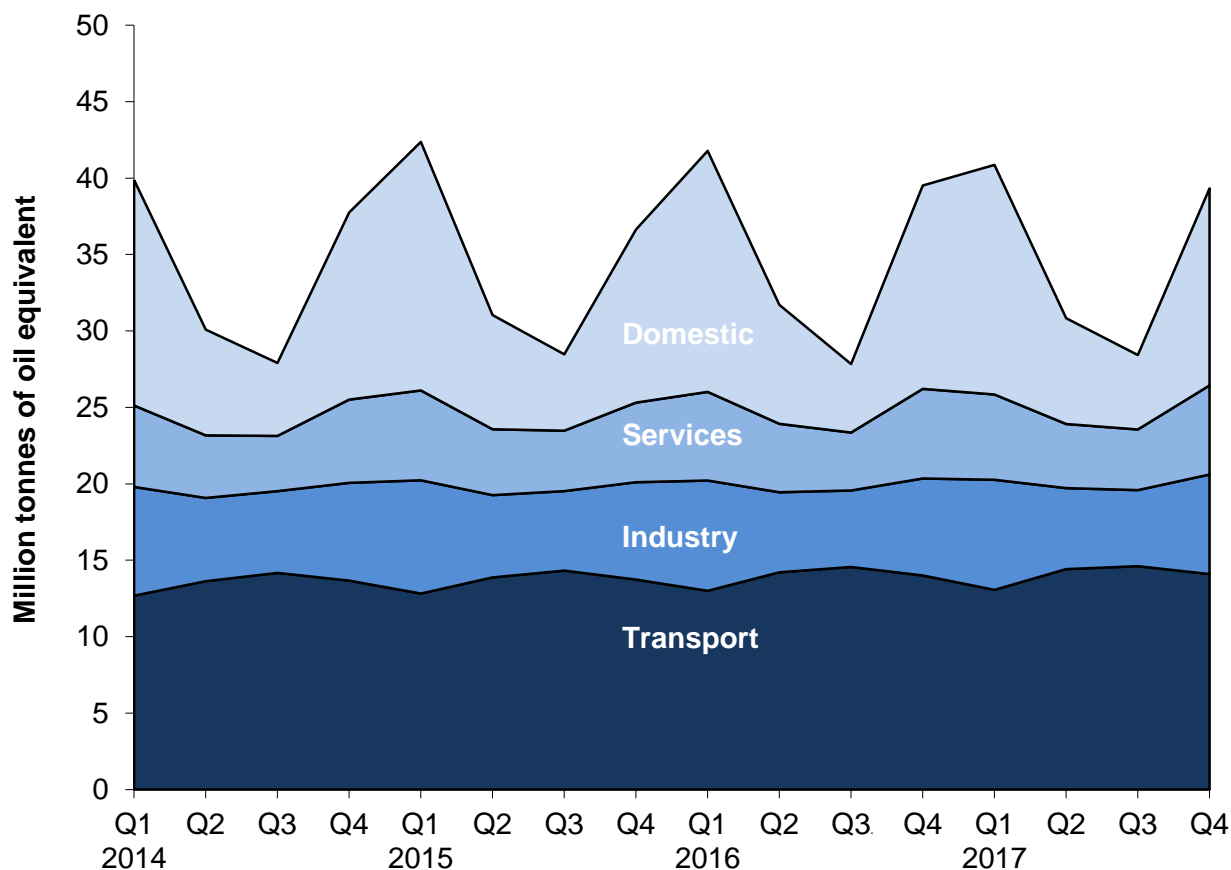


Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis (temperature corrected, seasonally adjusted annualised rate), was 193.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 2017, a fall of 0.2 per cent from 2016. On an unadjusted basis, consumption was down 1.3 per cent. The average temperature in 2017 was 0.3 degrees higher than in 2016, and BEIS estimate that the number of heating degree days decreased by 6.6 per cent from 2,021 to 1,889.

Between 2016 and 2017 (on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis) oil consumption rose by 0.7 per cent, gas fell by 0.1 per cent as electricity generators made more use of renewable sources, and bioenergy rose by 4.8 per cent. Primary electricity consumption rose by 3.1 per cent, driven by increased use of renewables, primarily wind and solar, whilst coal consumption fell by 16.8 per cent, to a record low.

Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis (temperature corrected, seasonally adjusted annualised rate), was 197.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the fourth quarter of 2017, a fall of 0.8 per cent compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. On an unadjusted basis, consumption also fell by 0.8 per cent; average temperatures in the fourth quarter of 2017 were 8.1 degrees Celsius, 0.4 degrees higher than the same period a year earlier. Average temperatures in October and November 2017 were respectively 1.5 and 1.2 degrees higher than the equivalent months in 2016; whilst in December 2017 the daily average temperature was 5.1 degrees Celsius, 1.4 degrees Celsius lower than December 2016, and the coldest December since 2012.

Consumption of coal fell by 0.6 per cent on an unadjusted basis in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to a year earlier, whilst gas consumption fell by 3.4 per cent. Primary electricity consumption rose by 3.4 per cent, driven by increased use of renewables, primarily wind and solar, due to increased capacity and more favourable weather conditions. These changes in consumption levels reflect the switch from coal and gas to renewable sources for electricity generation in 2017 (see sections 5 and 6).

Chart 1.4 Final energy consumption by user (Table 1.3a)

In 2017, total final consumption (including non-energy use) was 1.1 per cent lower than in 2016, and 10 per cent lower than 2007.

Total final energy consumption fell by 0.7 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017.

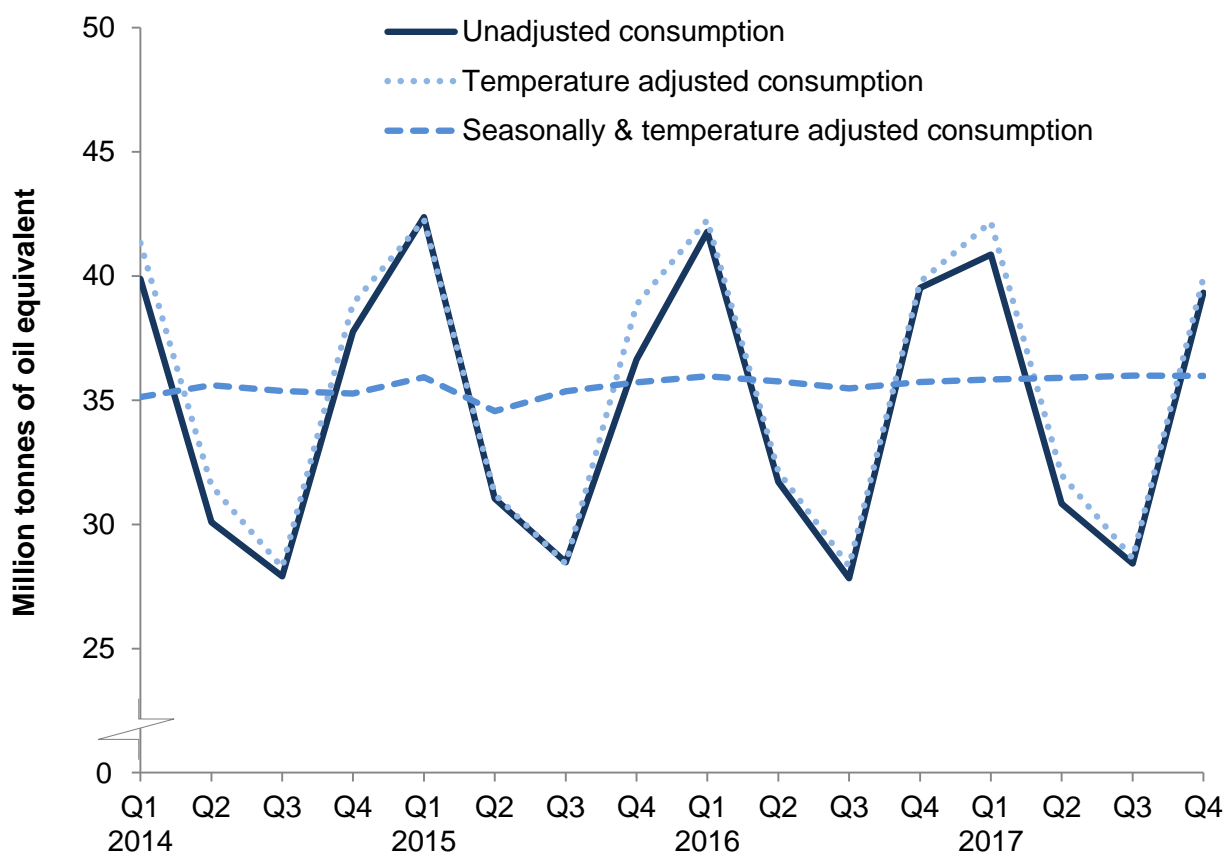
Domestic sector energy consumption fell by 3.1 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017 reflecting the warmer weather in the quarter; annually it fell by 4.0 per cent.

Service sector energy consumption fell by 0.6 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017; annually it fell by 1.8 per cent.

Industrial sector energy consumption rose by 2.6 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017; annually it rose by 0.8 per cent.

Transport sector energy consumption rose by 0.6 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017; annually it rose by 0.7 per cent.

Chart 1.5 Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected final energy consumption (Table 1.3c)



Total unadjusted final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) fell by 1.0 per cent between 2016 and 2017, and 10 per cent on 2007.

On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) is estimated to have risen by 0.5 per cent driven by increases in industrial use and transport. Published [data](#) indicate that industrial output is up on 2016, and the rate of increase in industrial production is greater than that seen in energy use suggesting there remain gains in efficiency. Transport demand continues to be robust with [data](#) showing an increase in mileage driven for much of 2017.

Total unadjusted final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) fell by 0.5 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017. On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) is estimated to have risen by 0.7 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2016 and the fourth quarter of 2017.

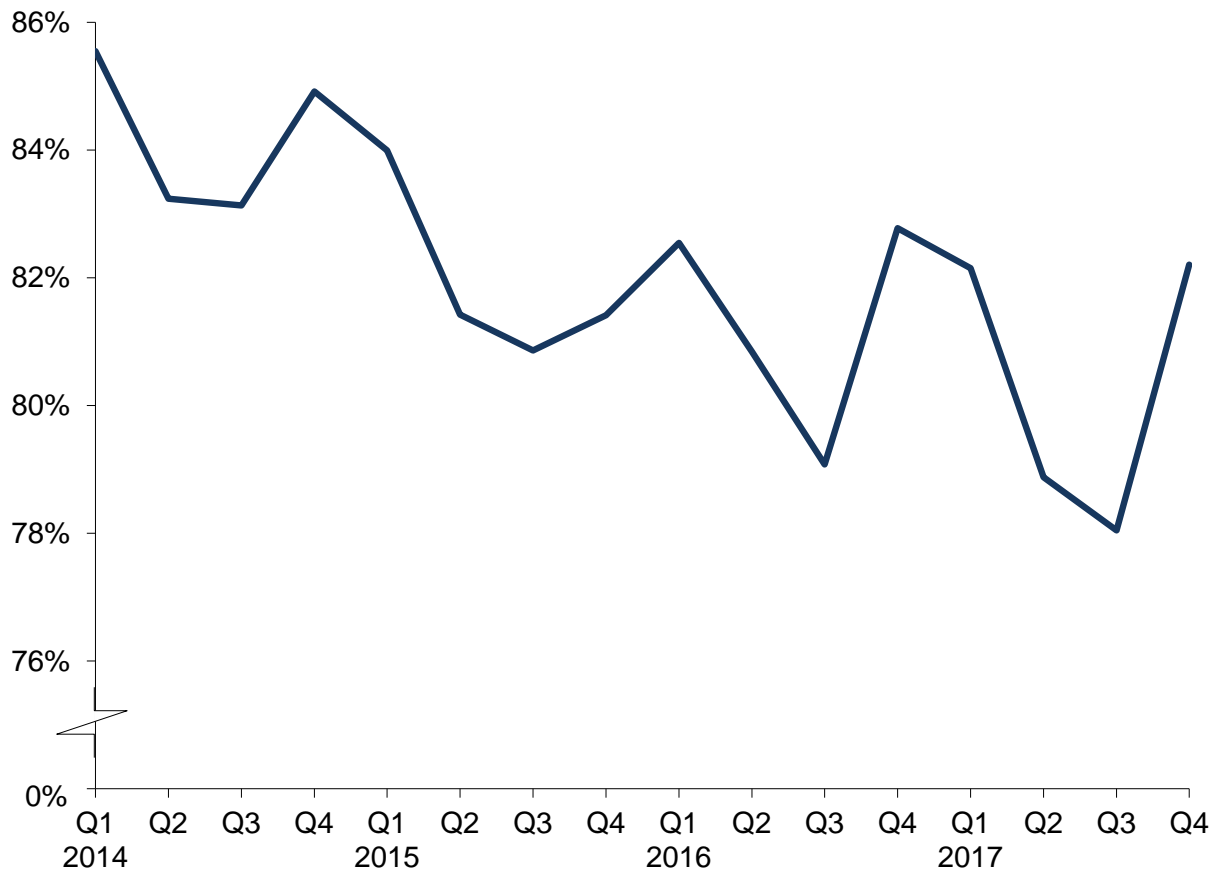
Chart 1.6 Net import dependency ([Table 1.3a](#))

Annually, total imports rose by 0.9 per cent to 151.0 million tonnes of oil equivalent, and exports rose by 4.4 per cent to 79.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent. As a result, net import dependency fell 0.5 percentage points from 2016 to 35.8 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, imports fell by 1.4 per cent, whilst exports rose by 3.2 per cent. As a result, net import dependency fell 1.7 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2016 to 41.3 per cent.

Total Energy

Chart 1.7 Fossil fuel dependency ([Table 1.3a](#))



Annually fossil fuel dependency was at a record low of 80.6 per cent, down 0.9 percentage points from 2016.

Dependency on fossil fuels in the fourth quarter of 2017 was 82.2 per cent, down 0.6 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2016.

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TABLE 1.1. Indigenous production of primary fuels

		<i>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</i>						
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Bioenergy & waste ^{4,5}	Primary electricity	
							Nuclear	Wind, solar and hydro ⁶
2013		113.9	8.0	44.5	35.3	7.7	15.4	3.02
2014		112.5	7.3	43.7	35.8	8.3	13.9	3.60
2015		123.7	5.4	49.5	38.8	9.8	15.5	4.66
2016		125.2r	2.6	52.0	39.9r	10.8	15.4	4.57
2017 p		125.8r	1.9r	51.0r	40.0r	12.0r	15.1	5.76r
<i>Per cent change</i>		<i>+0.4</i>	<i>-27.2</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>+0.3</i>	<i>+11.6</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>+26.0</i>
2016	Quarter 4	31.6r	0.7	12.6	10.5	2.7r	4.1	1.11
2017	Quarter 1	33.3r	0.6	13.2r	10.7	3.6r	3.8	1.40r
	Quarter 2	31.7r	0.4	13.0r	10.3	2.7r	3.8	1.34r
	Quarter 3	28.8r	0.5	12.3r	8.4	2.4r	3.9	1.28r
	Quarter 4 p	32.0r	0.5r	12.5r	10.5r	3.3r	3.6	1.75r
<i>Per cent change⁷</i>		<i>+1.3</i>	<i>-39.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>+0.4</i>	<i>+21.6</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>+57.6</i>

1. Includes an estimate of slurry.

2. Crude oil, offshore and land, plus condensates and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.

3. Includes colliery methane, excludes gas flared or re-injected.

4. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), a small amount of renewable primary heat sources (solar, geothermal etc), liquid biofuels and sewage gas and landfill gas.

5. Bioenergy & waste introduced as a separate category from March 2014 - see special feature article in the March 2014 edition of Energy Trends at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles

6. Includes solar PV and natural flow hydro.

7. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

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TABLE 1.2 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

		Unadjusted ⁷							Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected ^{8,9} (annualised rates)								
		Total	Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural gas ³	Bioenergy & waste ^{4,5}	Primary electricity		Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Bioenergy & waste	Primary electricity			
							Nuclear	Wind, solar and hydro ⁶	Net imports					Nuclear	Wind, solar and hydro	Net imports	
2013		206.8	39.0	65.8	72.6	9.6	15.4	3.02	1.24	204.0	38.3	65.8	70.5	9.6	15.4	3.03	1.24
2014		194.0	31.5	66.0	66.1	11.2	13.9	3.60	1.76	199.3	33.1	66.0	69.9	11.2	13.9	3.61	1.76
2015		195.5	25.1	67.3	68.1	13.1	15.5	4.66	1.80	198.3	25.6	67.3	70.5	13.1	15.5	4.66	1.80
2016		193.0r	12.4	68.1r	76.8r	14.2	15.4	4.57	1.51	193.9r	12.6	68.1r	77.5r	14.2	15.4	4.57	1.51
2017 p		190.5r	10.2r	68.5r	74.7r	14.9r	15.1	5.76r	1.27	193.5r	10.5r	68.5r	77.5r	14.9r	15.1	5.76r	1.27
<i>Per cent change</i>		-1.3	-18.0	+0.7	-2.6	+4.8	-1.9	+26.0	-15.6	-0.2	-16.8	+0.7	-0.1	+4.8	-1.9	+26.0	-15.6
2016	Quarter 4	53.2r	3.3	17.3	23.4	3.9r	4.1	1.11	0.13	198.7r	11.7	69.4	81.6	15.5r	16.1	3.90	0.52
2017	Quarter 1	54.9r	3.7r	16.4r	24.9	4.4r	3.8	1.40r	0.22	196.2r	12.6r	65.7r	79.5	17.5r	15.1	4.82r	0.89
	Quarter 2	42.7r	1.6r	17.2r	14.9	3.4r	3.8	1.34r	0.45	189.9r	9.0r	68.8r	74.9	13.6r	15.7	6.12r	1.80
	Quarter 3	40.1r	1.6r	17.4r	12.3r	3.2r	3.9	1.28r	0.46	191.0r	9.5r	69.7r	75.7r	12.7r	15.6	6.03r	1.83
	Quarter 4 p	52.7r	3.3r	17.5r	22.6r	3.9r	3.6	1.75r	0.14	197.0r	10.9r	69.9r	79.8r	15.6r	14.1	6.08r	0.57
<i>Per cent change¹⁰</i>		-0.8	-0.6	+0.8	-3.4	+1.1	-11.6	+57.6	+9.7	-0.8	-6.6	+0.8	-2.2	+1.1	-12.8	+56.0	+9.7

1. Includes 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 and colliery methane. Excludes gas flared or re-injected and non-energy use of gas.

4. Includes solid renewable sources (wood, straw and waste), a small amount of renewable primary heat sources (solar, geothermal, etc.), liquid biofuels, landfill gas and sewage gas.

5. Bioenergy & waste introduced as a separate category from March 2014 - see special feature article in the March 2014 edition of Energy Trends at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles

6. Includes natural flow hydro, but excludes generation from pumped storage stations.

7. Not seasonally adjusted or temperature corrected.

8. Coal and natural gas are temperature corrected; petroleum, bioenergy and waste, and primary electricity are not temperature corrected.

9. For details of temperature correction see the June and September 2011 editions of Energy Trends; Seasonal and temperature adjustment factors were reassessed in June 2013

www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends

10. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

1 TOTAL ENERGY

Table 1.3a Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2016	2017 p	per cent change	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter	2017 2nd quarter	2017 3rd quarter	2017 4th quarter p	per cent change ¹
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production	125,226r	125,784	+0.4	32,859	33,206r	30,687r	29,699r	31,633r	33,304r	31,672r	28,767r	32,042	+1.3
Imports	149,748r	151,028	+0.9	40,183	39,607r	35,323r	33,178r	41,639r	39,913r	34,498r	35,575r	41,042	-1.4
Exports	-75,763r	-79,110	+4.4	-19,924	-19,510r	-18,174	-20,473r	-17,606	-18,514r	-20,843r	-21,582r	-18,172	+3.2
Marine bunkers	-2,840	-2,597	-8.6	-611	-574r	-777	-816r	-674	-545r	-639r	-779	-633	-6.1
Stock change ²	+4,907	+3,413	-30.4	+819	+5,649	-1,028	+37	+250	+2,763r	+28r	+189r	+433	+73.6
Primary supply	201,277r	198,517	-1.4	53,327	58,378r	46,032r	41,626r	55,242r	56,921r	44,715r	42,169r	54,712	-1.0
Statistical difference ³	-77r	67		43	31r	69r	-64r	-113r	-142r	36r	55r	119	
Primary demand	201,354r	198,450	-1.4	53,283	58,347r	45,963r	41,690r	55,354r	57,063r	44,679r	42,115r	54,593	-1.4
Transfers ⁴	-14	17		-4	-5	-1	-2	-7	-9	35r	-14r	5	
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	-37,352r	-35,965	-3.7	-10,492	-10,531r	-8,497r	-8,191r	-10,134r	-10,212r	-8,191r	-8,039r	-9,523	-6.0
Heat generation	-34,214	-32,955	-3.7	-9,648	-9,687r	-7,736r	-7,483r	-9,309r	-9,332r	-7,460r	-7,423r	-8,740	-6.1
Heat generation	-1,152	-1,152	-	-287	-357	-256	-215	-324	-357	-256	-215	-324	+0.0
Petroleum refineries	-103r	-76	-26.4	-20	-27r	-39	-18r	-20	-52r	-6r	0r	-18	-6.0
Coke manufacture	-81	-84	+3.6	-24	-20	-20	-21	-20	-23	-20	-21	-21	+4.3
Blast furnaces	-1,692	-1,585	-6.3	-480	-407	-425	-432	-428	-418	-419	-363	-385	-10.0
Patent fuel manufacture	-64	-71	+12.0	-21	-21	-11	-10	-22	-19	-19	-9	-24	+12.5
Other ⁵	-46	-41	-10.6	-12	-12r	-11	-11	-11	-11	-11	-9	-10	-15.0
Energy industry use	12,030r	12,223	+1.6	3,179	3,143r	2,962r	2,962r	2,964r	3,091r	3,060r	2,992r	3,080	+3.9
Losses	2,823	2,813	-0.4	852	870r	666r	595r	692r	869r	633r	597r	713	+3.1
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	149,134r	147,466	-1.1	38,755	43,802r	33,837r	29,936r	41,558r	42,884r	32,831r	30,468r	41,282	-0.7
Iron & steel	895r	864	-3.5	261	234r	222r	218r	220r	239r	216r	205r	203	-7.8
Other industries	22,908r	23,125	+0.9	6,107	6,981r	5,016r	4,786r	6,125r	6,961r	5,083r	4,771r	6,310	+3.0
Transport	55,767	56,183	+0.7	13,734	12,998	14,210	14,558	14,002	13,062r	14,417r	14,611r	14,093	+0.6
Domestic	41,334r	39,693	-4.0	11,321	15,766r	7,782r	4,483r	13,303r	15,017r	6,921r	4,868r	12,886	-3.1
Other Final Users	19,927r	19,569	-1.8	5,207	5,800r	4,476r	3,789r	5,863r	5,580r	4,194r	3,967r	5,828	-0.6
Non energy use	8,303	8,033	-3.3	2,125	2,024r	2,132	2,102r	2,045	2,025r	1,999r	2,047r	1,962	-4.0
DEPENDENCY⁶													
Net import dependency	36.2%r	35.8%		37.6%	34.1%r	36.6%r	29.9%r	43.0%r	37.2%r	30.1%r	32.6%r	41.3%	
Fossil fuel dependency	81.5%r	80.6%		81.4%	82.5%r	80.8%r	79.1%r	82.8%r	82.1%r	78.9%r	78.0%r	82.2%	
Low carbon share	17.0%r	18.1%		17.3%	16.0%r	17.4%r	19.1%r	16.4%r	16.9%r	19.3%r	20.0%r	16.9%	

1. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier; (+) represents a positive percentage change greater than 100%.

2. Stock change + = stock draw, - = stock build.

3. Primary supply minus primary demand.

4. Annual transfers should ideally be zero. For manufactured fuels differences occur in the rescreening of coke to breeze.

For oil and petroleum products differences arise due to small variations in the calorific values used.

5. Back-flows from the petrochemical industry - see article in the June 2016 edition of Energy Trends.

6. See article in the December 2010 edition of Energy Trends.

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Table 1.3b Supply and use of fuels

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

	2016 Quarter 4									2017 Quarter 4 p								
	Coal	Manufactured fuels ⁴	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas ⁵	Bioenergy & waste ⁶	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold	Coal	Manufactured fuels ⁴	Primary oil	Petroleum Products	Natural gas ⁵	Bioenergy & waste ⁶	Primary electricity	Electricity	Heat sold
SUPPLY																		
Indigenous production	749	-	12,562	-	10,477	2,682	5,163	-	-	456	-	12,477	-	10,515	3,262	5,332	-	-
Imports	1,882	282	14,398	9,223	14,353	1,262	-	240	-	1,705	225	14,278	9,857	13,945	719	-	313	-
Exports	-96	-4	-9,383	-6,496	-1,439	-77	-	-110	-	-100	-6	-9,811	-6,449	-1,565	-70	-	-171	-
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-633	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change ¹	+626	-93	-94	-267	+77	-	-	-	-	+1,087	-42	-198	-196	-217	-	-	-	-
Primary supply	3,161	185	17,482	1,785	23,469	3,867	5,163	130	-	3,148	177	16,746	2,578	22,677	3,911	5,332	143	-
Statistical difference ²	-31	-0	+10	+6	-95	+0	-	-2	-	+29	+1	-58	+7	+113	-	-	+27	-
Primary demand	3,192	185	17,473	1,779	23,563	3,867	5,163	132	-	3,119	177	16,804	2,571	22,564	3,911	5,332	116	-
Transfers ³	-	3	-590	+585	+46	-50	-1,108	+1,108	-	-	+3	-561	+567	63	-66	-1,746	+1,746	-
TRANSFORMATION	-2,804	74	-16,882	16,663	-8,060	-2,286	-4,056	6,821	397	-2,759	89	-16,242	16,042	-7,271	-2,270	-3,586	6,077	397
Electricity generation	-2,087	-148	-	-145	-7,431	-2,263	-4,056	6,821	-	-2,072	-130	-	-141	-6,642	-2,246	-3,586	6,077	-
Heat generation	-40	-13	-	-15	-629	-23	-	-	397	-40	-13	-	-15	-629	-23	-	-	397
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-16,999	16,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-16,351	16,333	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-361	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-351	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-271	-157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-248	-137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-44	51	-	-28	-	-	-	-	-	-47	39	-	-16	-	-	-	-	-
Other ⁷	-	-	117	-128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-119	-	-	-	-	-
Energy industry use	-	119	-	1,055	1,182	-	-	539	68	-	115	-	1,091	1,301	-	-	505	68
Losses	-	18	-	-	104	-	-	570	-	-	32	-	-	136	-	-	546	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION	388	125	-	17,971	14,263	1,531	-	6,952	328	360	122	-	18,089	13,919	1,575	-	6,887	328
Iron & steel	5	64	-	0	89	-	-	63	-	5	62	-	0	74	-	-	63	-
Other industries	249	-	-	1,062	2,320	377	-	1,964	153	229	-	-	1,222	2,369	382	-	1,955	153
Transport	3	-	-	13,668	-	231	-	100	-	3	-	-	13,729	-	261	-	100	-
Domestic	128	48	-	795	9,020	696	-	2,599	17	120	47	-	786	8,674	674	-	2,567	17
Other final users	4	-	-	524	2,725	226	-	2,226	158	4	-	-	512	2,692	259	-	2,202	158
Non energy use	-	13	-	1,923	110	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1,840	110	-	-	-	-

1. Stock fall +, stock rise -.

2. Primary supply minus primary demand.

3. Annual transfers should ideally be zero. For manufactured fuels differences occur in the rescreening of coke to breeze. For oil and petroleum products differences arise due to small variations in the calorific values used.

4. Includes all manufactured solid fuels, benzole, tars, coke oven gas and blast furnace gas.

5. Includes colliery methane.

6. Includes geothermal, solar heat and biofuels for transport; wind and wave electricity included in primary electricity figures.

7. Back-flows from the petrochemical industry - see article in the June 2016 edition of Energy Trends.

1 Total Energy

Table 1.3c Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected final energy consumption data¹

Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent													
	2016	2017 p	per cent change	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter	2017 2nd quarter	2017 3rd quarter	2017 4th quarter p	per cent change ²
By consuming sector													
Final Consumption (unadjusted)													
Industry	23,802r	23,989	+0.8	6,368	7,215r	5,238r	5,005r	6,345r	7,200r	5,300r	4,976r	6,513	+2.6
Transport	55,767	56,183	+0.7	13,734	12,998	14,210	14,558	14,002	13,062r	14,417r	14,611r	14,093	+0.6
Domestic	41,334r	39,693	-4.0	11,321	15,766r	7,782r	4,483r	13,303r	15,017r	6,921r	4,868r	12,886	-3.1
Other final users	19,927r	19,569	-1.8	5,207	5,800r	4,476r	3,789r	5,863r	5,580r	4,194r	3,967r	5,828	-0.6
Total	140,830r	139,433	-1.0	36,630	41,778r	31,705r	27,835r	39,513r	40,859r	30,832r	28,422r	39,320	-0.5
Final Consumption (Seasonally and temperature adjusted)³													
Industry	23,964	24,304	+1.4	6,223	6,135r	5,937r	5,971r	5,921r	6,140r	6,108r	5,943r	6,113	+3.2
Transport	55,610r	56,016	+0.7	13,664	13,902r	13,873r	13,881r	13,955r	13,878r	14,078r	14,017r	14,044	+0.6
Domestic	42,870r	42,901	+0.1	10,793	10,826r	10,816r	10,485r	10,743r	10,740r	10,666r	10,836r	10,658	-0.8
Other final users	20,474r	20,472	-0.0	5,042	5,104r	5,134r	5,130r	5,107r	5,076r	5,040r	5,196r	5,159	+1.0
Total	142,918r	143,693	+0.5	35,723	35,967r	35,759r	35,466r	35,726r	35,835r	35,892r	35,992r	35,974	+0.7
By fuel													
Final Consumption (unadjusted)													
Gas	43,593r	42,278	-3.0	11,813	16,815r	8,131r	4,495r	14,153r	16,170r	7,254r	5,045r	13,810	-2.4
Electricity	26,122r	25,628	-1.9	6,705	7,108r	6,095r	5,966r	6,952r	6,906r	5,951r	5,884r	6,887	-0.9
Other	71,115r	71,527	+0.6	18,112	17,855r	17,479r	17,374r	18,407r	17,784r	17,627r	17,493r	18,623	+1.2
Total	140,830r	139,434	-1.0	36,630	41,778r	31,705r	27,835r	39,513r	40,859r	30,832r	28,422r	39,321	-0.5
Final Consumption (Seasonally and temperature adjusted)³													
Gas	45,306r	45,737	+1.0	11,247	11,437r	11,391r	11,085r	11,393r	11,441r	11,307r	11,592r	11,397	+0.0
Electricity	26,311r	25,952	-1.4	6,554	6,606r	6,574r	6,595r	6,536r	6,500r	6,481r	6,457r	6,514	-0.3
Other	71,301r	72,004	+1.0	17,921	17,924r	17,795r	17,786r	17,796r	17,895r	18,105r	17,943r	18,062	+1.5
Total	142,918r	143,693	+0.5	35,723	35,967r	35,759r	35,466r	35,726r	35,835r	35,892r	35,992r	35,974	+0.7

1. For methodology see articles in Energy Trends (June 2011 and September 2011 editions)
2. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.
3. Seasonally and temperature adjusted series revised back to 2016 Q1 in March 2018.