

Section 1 – UK Total Energy April to June 2019

Key results show:

Total energy production was 1.9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2018. (**Charts 1.1 & 1.2**)

Total primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 0.1 per cent. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019, primary energy consumption fell by 1.8 per cent. (**Chart 1.3**)

Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) rose by 1.2 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2018. Domestic consumption rose by 5.7 per cent, other final users (mainly from the service sector) consumption rose by 4.8 per cent, whilst industrial consumption fell by 1.4 per cent and transport consumption fell by 1.3 per cent. (**Charts 1.4 & 1.5**)

On a temperature adjusted basis, final energy consumption fell by 3.0 per cent, with falls in all sectors. (**Chart 1.5**)

Net import dependency was 32.5 per cent, down 1.6 percentage points from the second quarter of 2018. (**Chart 1.6**)

Fossil fuel dependency was 78.5 per cent, in the second quarter of 2019. (**Chart 1.7**)

Relevant tables

[1.1: Indigenous production of primary fuels](#)

[1.2: Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis](#)

[1.3: Supply and use of fuels, and Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected final energy consumption](#)

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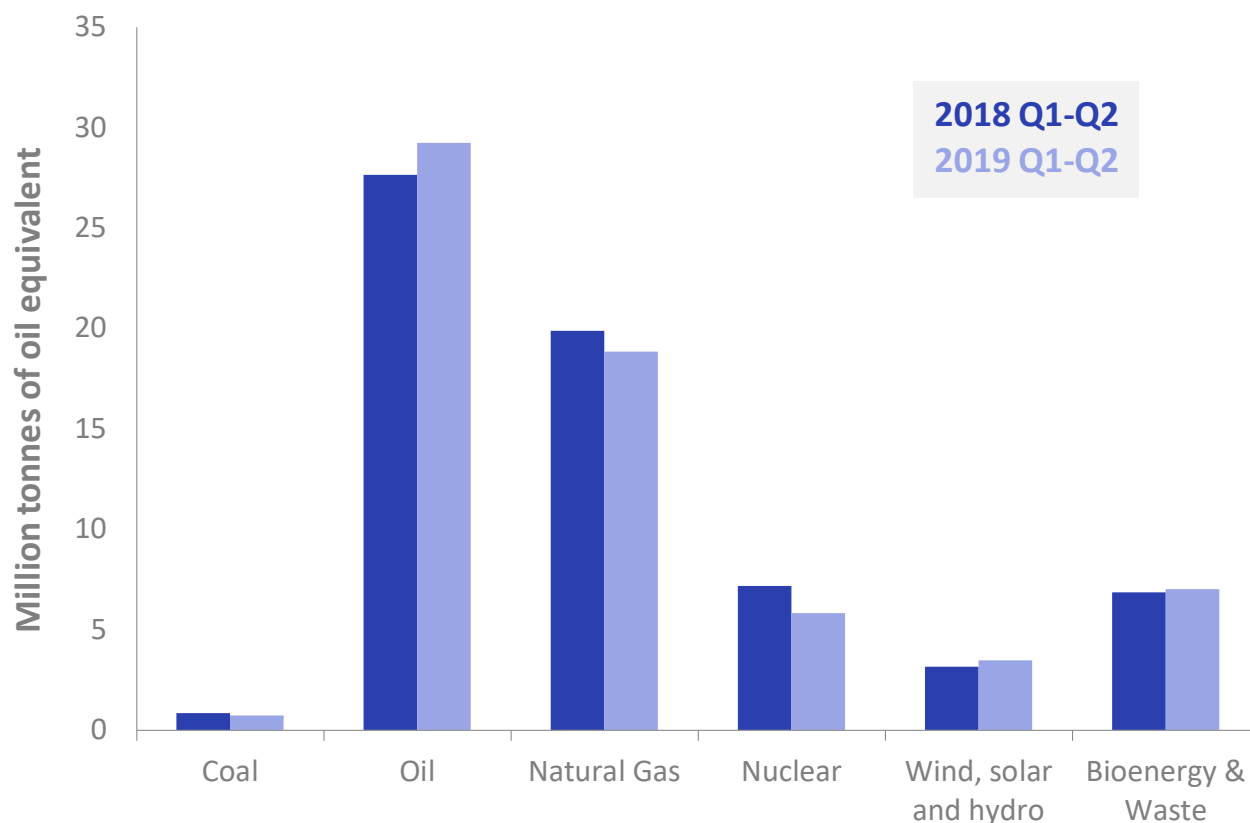
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Chart 1.1 Production of indigenous primary fuels [\(Table 1.1\)](#)

Total production in the second quarter of 2019 was 31.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2018.

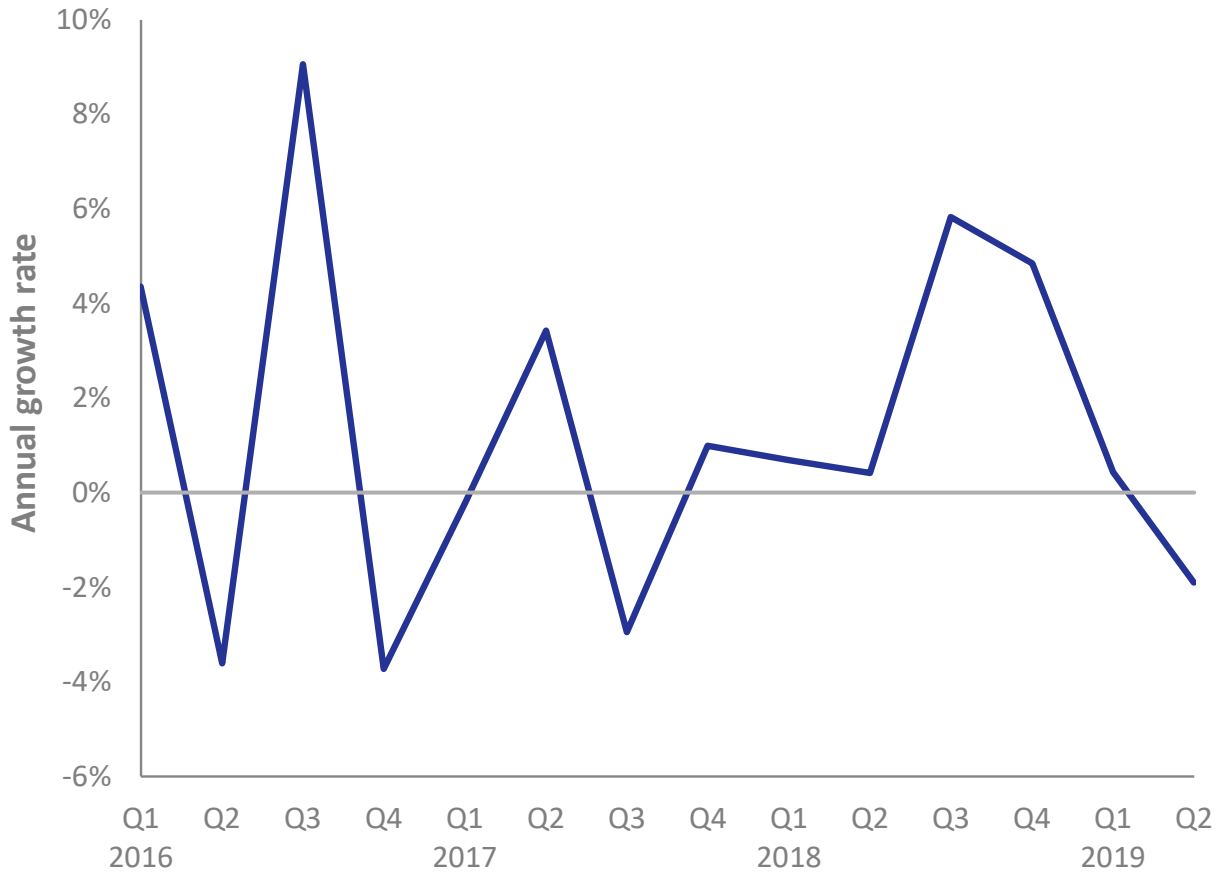
Production of oil rose by 1.8 per cent, whilst production of natural gas fell by 4.7 per cent due to the closure of the Theddlethorpe terminal in August 2018.

Primary electricity output in the second quarter of 2019 was 12 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2018. Nuclear electricity output was 21 per cent lower due to maintenance outages at the major reactors at Hunterston B, Dungeness B and Sizewell B, and refuelling outages at Hartlepool and Heysham 1 nuclear stations, whilst output from wind, hydro and solar pv was 11 per cent higher, driven by increased wind capacity.

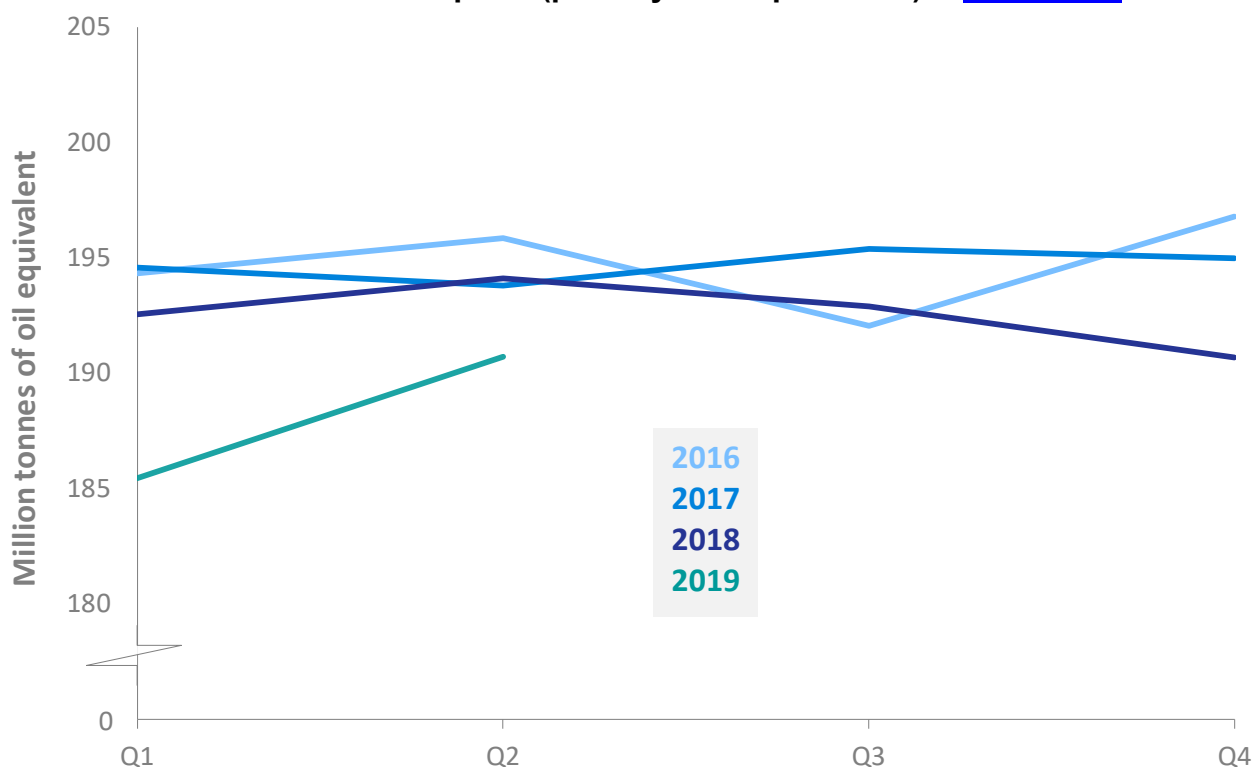
Production of bioenergy and waste was 10 per cent higher compared to the second quarter in 2018, due to a corresponding increase in capacity.

In the second quarter of 2019 production of coal and other solid fuels was 22 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2018 and at a record low level, due to reduced demand from electricity generators.

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



In the second quarter of 2019, the annual growth rate of UK quarterly production was -1.9 per cent on the same quarter last year with increases in oil, bioenergy & waste and wind and solar output offset by decreases in coal, gas, nuclear and hydro output.

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

(1) Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates

Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis (seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rate), was 190.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the second quarter of 2019, 1.8 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2018. The main driver for reduced level of consumption is the switch by electricity generators from using fossil fuels to renewable sources (bioenergy, wind, solar and hydro), as well as improvements in energy efficiency.

The average temperature in the second quarter of 2019 was 1.3 degrees Celsius cooler than the same period a year earlier, with May and June being particularly cooler than in 2018.

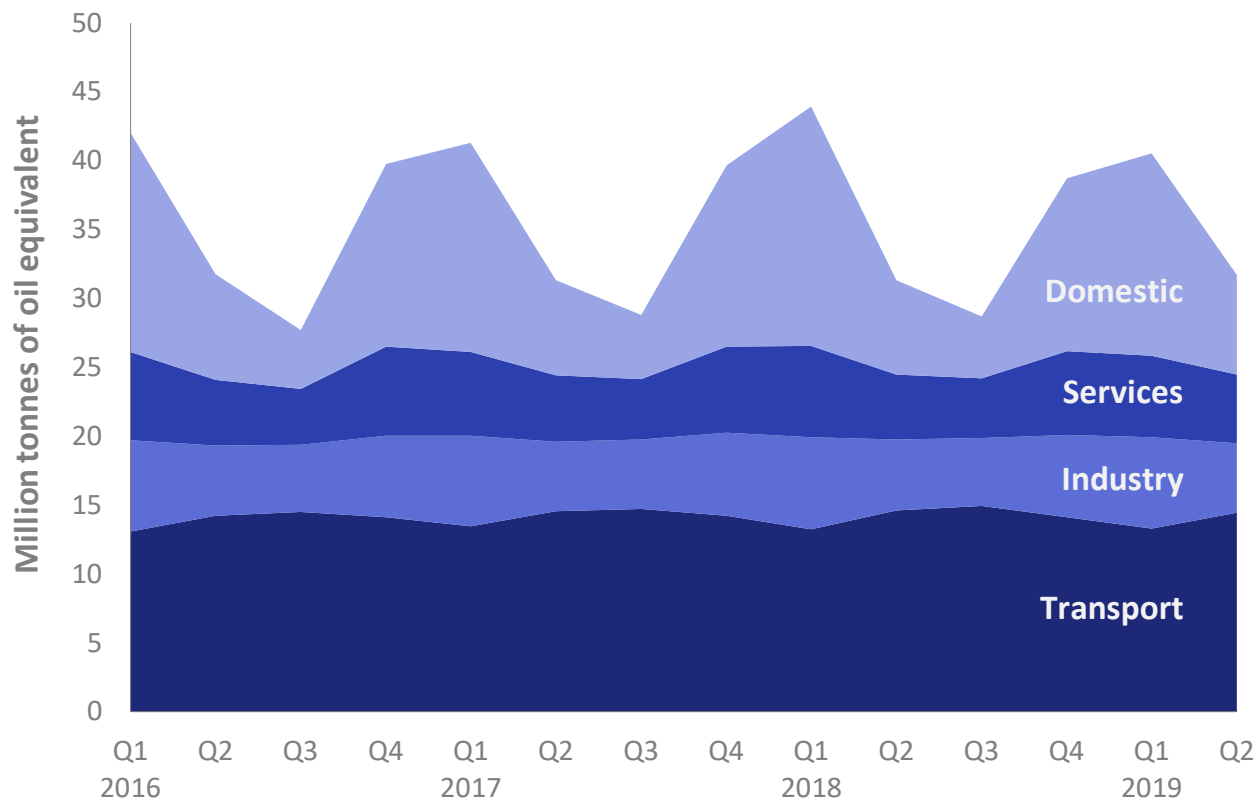
Between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019 (on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis) coal and other solid fuel consumption fell by 21 per cent, driven by decreased coal use in electricity generation.

On the same basis, natural gas consumption fell by 0.8 per cent between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019, whilst oil consumption in the second quarter of 2019 was 1.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2018.

Also, on a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis there was a fall of 21 per cent in nuclear consumption, but record quarterly high levels of wind, hydro and solar pv (up 12 per cent) and of bioenergy & waste (up 13 per cent) consumption.

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



Total final energy consumption rose by 0.9 per cent between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019.

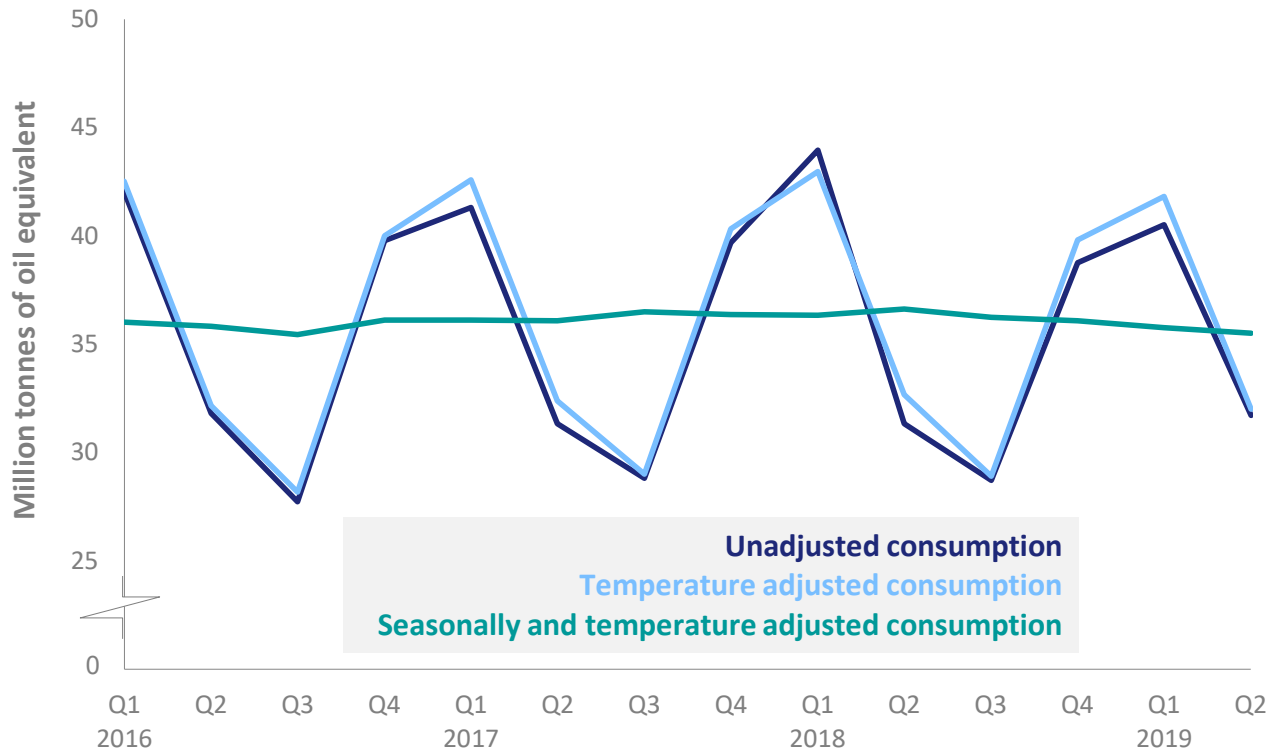
Domestic sector energy consumption rose by 5.7 per cent. Average temperatures in the second quarter of 2019 were 1.3 degrees Celsius cooler than a year earlier, with May and June being 1.7 and 1.6 degrees Celsius cooler than in 2018.

Service sector energy consumption rose by 4.8 per cent.

Industrial sector energy consumption fell by 1.4 per cent.

Transport sector energy consumption fell by 1.3 per cent.

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



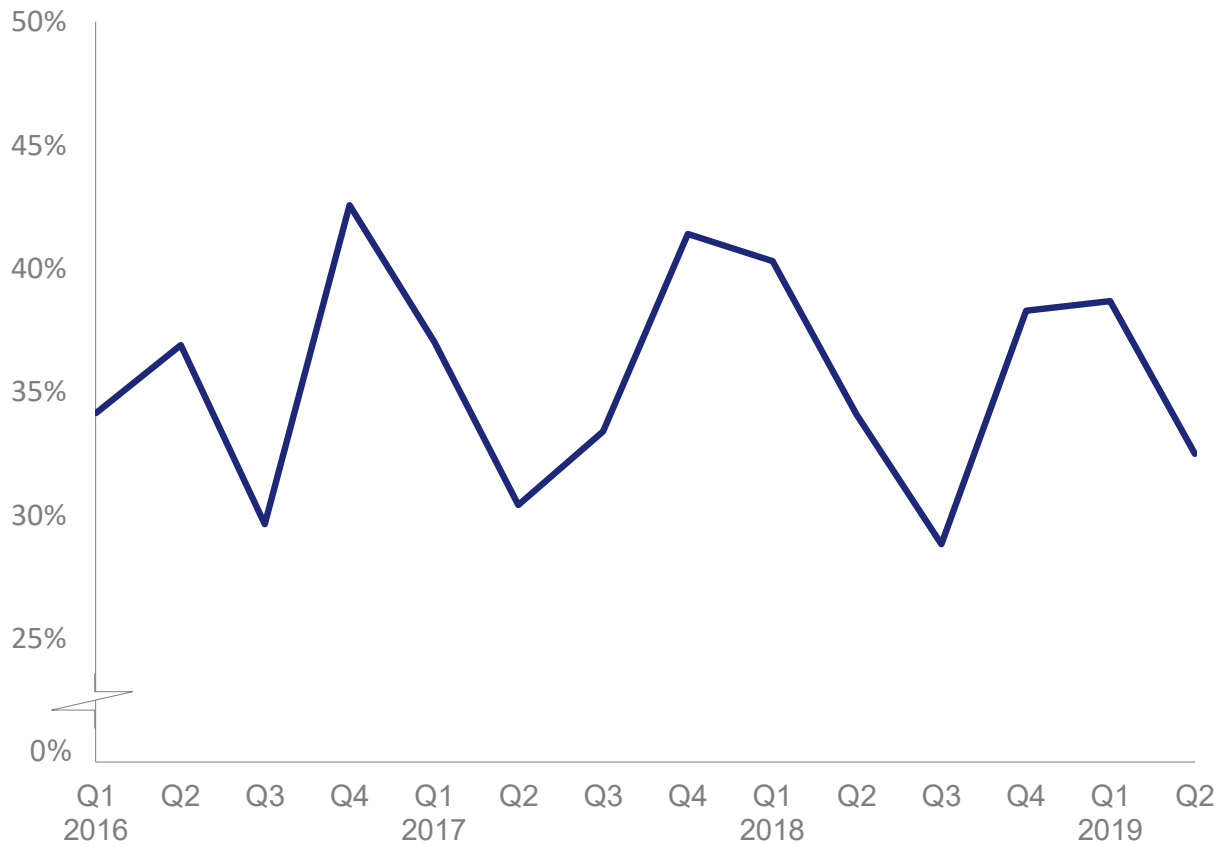
Total unadjusted final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) rose by 1.2 per cent between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019.

On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) fell by 3.0 per cent between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2019.

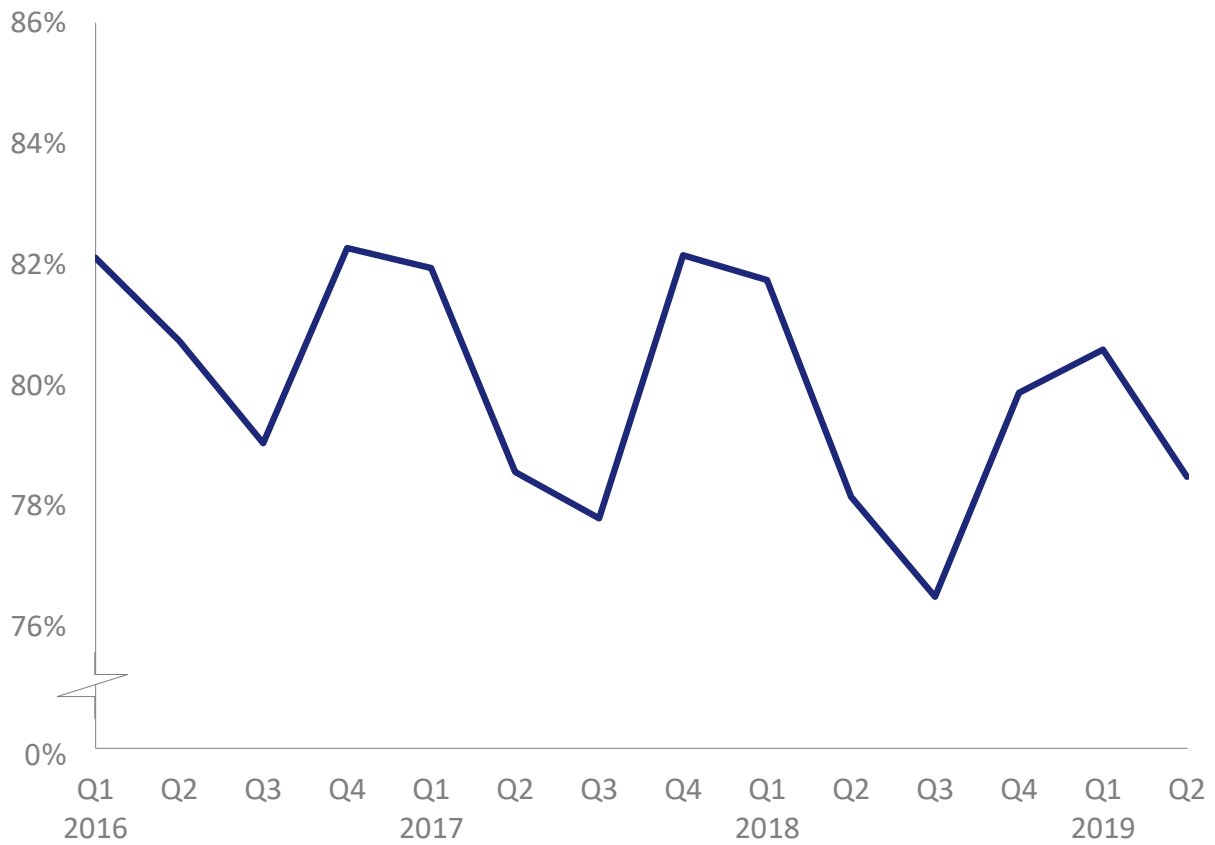
Unadjusted domestic consumption rose by 5.7 per cent over the same period but was down 6.0 per cent on a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis.

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



In the second quarter of 2019 net import dependency was 32.5 per cent, down 6.2 percentage points from the first quarter of 2019, and down 1.6 percentage points from the second quarter of 2018, reflecting rises in export volumes, primarily from gas.

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

In the second quarter of 2019 fossil fuel dependency was 78.5 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the second quarter of 2018 but down 2.1 percentage points from the first quarter of 2019.