

## PRESS NOTICE



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change



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### STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

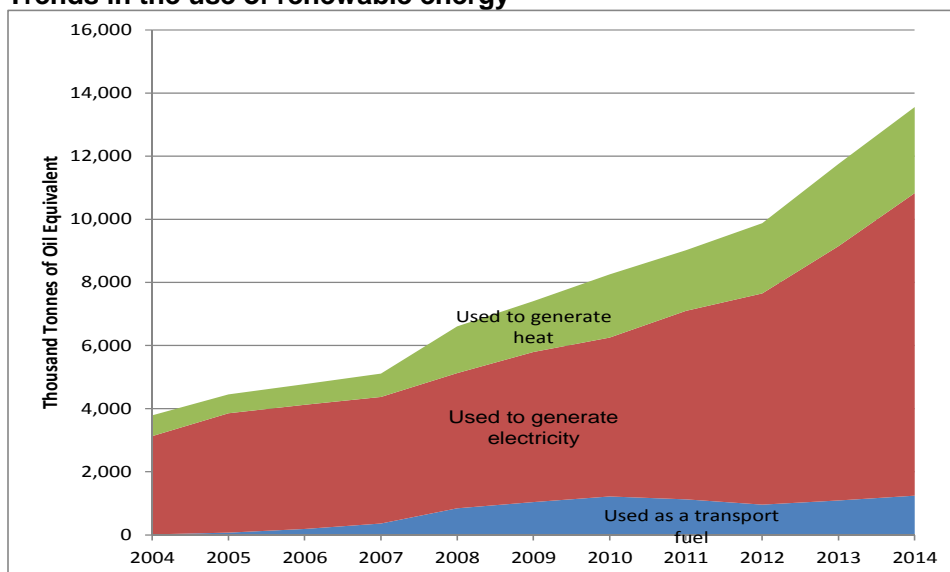
## UK Energy Statistics, Q1 2015

Energy Trends and Energy Prices publications are published today 25 June 2015 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Energy Trends covers statistics on energy production and consumption, in total and by fuel, and provides an analysis of the year on year changes. Energy Prices covers prices to domestic and industrial consumers, prices of oil products and comparisons of international fuel prices.

An article on Renewable Energy in 2014, (on pages 49 to 61 of Energy Trends), shows the progress made against the UK's 15 per cent target under the 2009 EU Renewable Directive. Provisional calculations show that 7.0 per cent of final energy consumption in 2014 came from renewable sources; up from 5.7 per cent in 2013. There was a significant growth in the contribution of renewable electricity (up 19 per cent); renewable heating and renewable transport contributions also rose. The chart below shows the use of renewable energy for heat, electricity and transport.

### Trends in the use of renewable energy



The main points for the first quarter of 2015 are:

- Final consumption was 6.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2015, with domestic consumption up 10.8 per cent, reflecting the cooler weather, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the first quarter of 2015 was 1.3 degrees Celsius cooler than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was up 2.4 per cent over the same period; this rise follows six consecutive falls in the quarterly series.
- Primary energy consumption for energy uses rose by 4.2 per cent. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, primary energy consumption rose by 0.5 per cent.
- Total energy production was 1.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2014. This small increase was due to rises in the production of bioenergy and waste, and from nuclear as a result of stations returning to operation after outages and maintenance.
- Of electricity generated in the first quarter of 2015, coal accounted for 31 per cent, whilst gas accounted for 25 per cent. Nuclear generation accounted for 19 per cent of total electricity generated in the first quarter of 2015.
- Renewables' share of electricity generation (hydro, wind and other renewables) increased from 19.6 per cent in 2014 Q1 to a record level of 22.3 per cent in 2015 Q1, with wind generation up 5.3 per cent.
- Renewable electricity generation was a record 21.1 TWh in the first quarter of 2015, an increase of 15 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

For more detailed information on methodology, quality assurance and use of the data, please refer to the methodology notes available by energy sector on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics)

The June 2015 edition of Energy Trends also includes an article on:

- Fuel Poverty levels in England, 2013

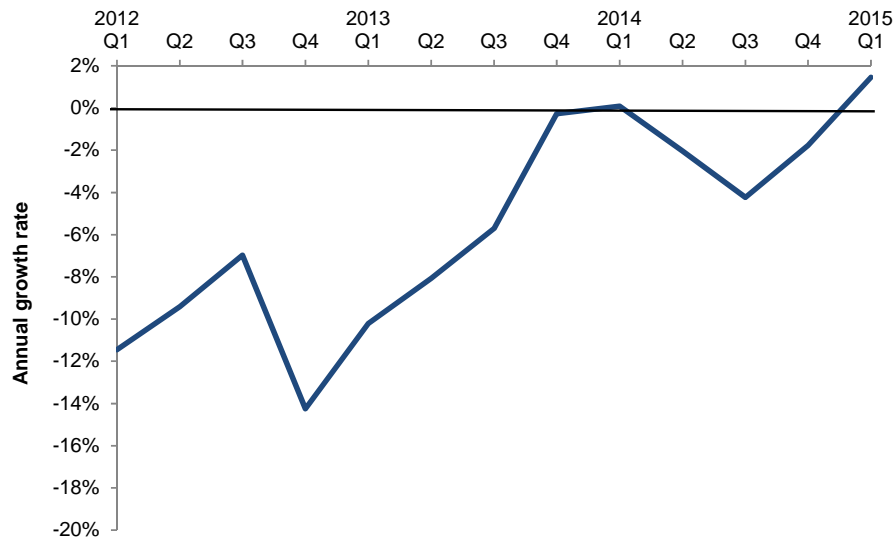
The following are also published today 25 June 2015 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) 2015 analysis  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework)
- Sub-national Road Transport energy consumption during 2012  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level)
- Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions 2013  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics)



## TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 1 2015

### Total Energy - Production



	2015 Q1 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	31.1	+1.5
Natural gas	9.9	-0.5
Oil	11.5	-5.3
Primary electricity <sup>(1)</sup>	5.2	+8.6
Coal	1.9	+8.4

(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

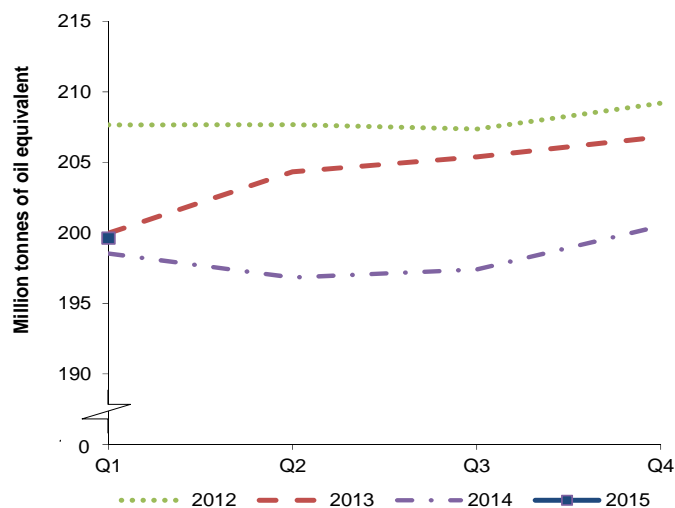
- Total energy production in the first quarter of 2015 was 31.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2014.
- Production of natural gas fell slightly by 0.5 per cent and production of oil fell by 5.3 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2014, as a result of low production at the Huntington field.
- Primary electricity output in the first quarter of 2015 was 8.6 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2014, within which nuclear electricity output was 10.0 per cent higher due to stations returning to operation after outages and maintenance. Output from wind and natural flow hydro was 4.6 per cent higher.
- In the first quarter of 2015 production of bioenergy and waste was 27 per cent higher, and coal and other solid fuels was 8.4 per cent higher than the corresponding period of 2014.

Total energy quarterly tables ET 1.1 – 1.3 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends)



## TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 1 2015

### Total Primary Energy – consumption<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis (seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annual rates).

	2015 Q1 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total consumption		
<i>Unadjusted</i>	58.1	+4.2
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate	199.6	+0.5
Final consumption	44.0	+6.0

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 199.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the first quarter of 2015, 0.5 per cent higher than the same quarter in 2014.
- Between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, coal and other solid fuel consumption rose fell 17.4 per cent as demand from electricity generators fell.
- Oil consumption rose by 1.0 per cent.
- Gas consumption rose by 3.5 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption rose by 7.6 per cent.

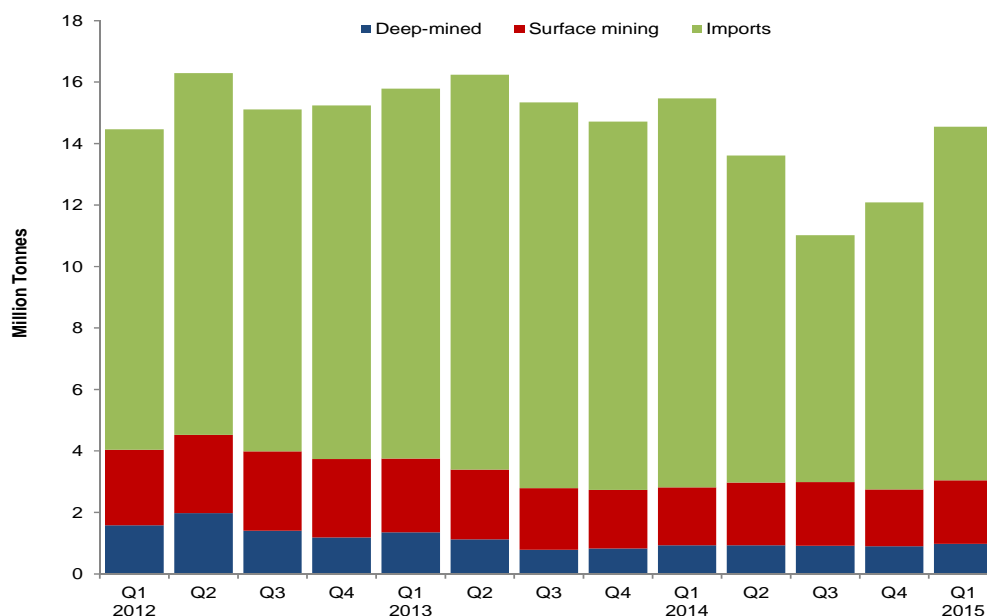
Final consumption was provisionally 6.0 per cent high than in the first quarter of 2014, with domestic consumption up 10.8 per cent, reflecting the cooler weather, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the first quarter of 2015 was 1.3 degrees Celsius cooler than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was up 2.4 per cent over the same period.

Total energy quarterly tables ET 1.1 – 1.3 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends)



## COAL: QUARTER 1 2015

### Coal production and imports



	2015 Q1 <i>Thousand tonnes</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	3,040	+7.9
Coal imports	11,507	-9.1
Coal demand	13,819	-12.6
- Power stations	11,320	-14.6
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,587	-3.5
- Final users	718	+5.6

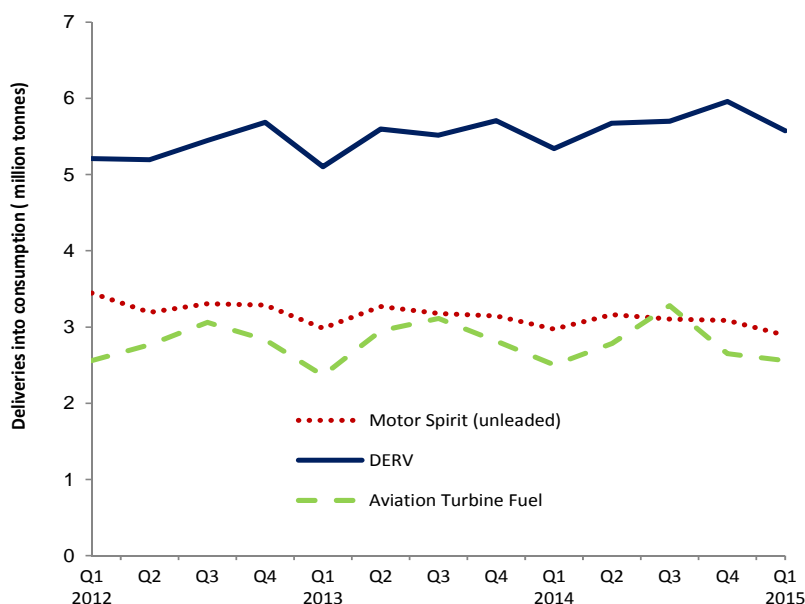
- Provisional figures for the first quarter of 2015 show that coal production rose to 3.0 million tonnes, 7.9 per cent higher than the first quarter 2014. This was due to favourable geological and weather conditions. Deep mine production was up 5.2 per cent to 0.9 million tonnes. Surface mine production was up 9.2 per cent to 2.1 million tonnes.
- Imports of coal in the first quarter of 2015 were 9.1 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2014 at 11.5 million tonnes. This was due to lower demand.
- Total demand for coal in the first quarter of 2015 was 13.8 million tonnes, 13 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2014, with consumption by electricity generators down by 15 per cent to 11.3 million tonnes.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 1.3 million tonnes during the first quarter of 2015 and stood at 19.3 million tonnes, 5.5 million tonnes higher than at the end of March 2014.

Coal quarterly tables ET 2.1 – 2.3 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/solid-fuels-and-derived-gases-section-2-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/solid-fuels-and-derived-gases-section-2-energy-trends)



## OIL: QUARTER 1 2015

### Demand for key transport fuels



	2015 Q1 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	10,472	-5.2
Refinery production	15,174	-4.8
Net imports (all oil)	6,810	+19.4
Petroleum demand	16,386	+2.9
- Motor spirit (including biofuels)	3,042	-2.7
- DERV fuel (including biofuels)	5,687	+3.1
- Aviation turbine fuel	2,560	+2.3

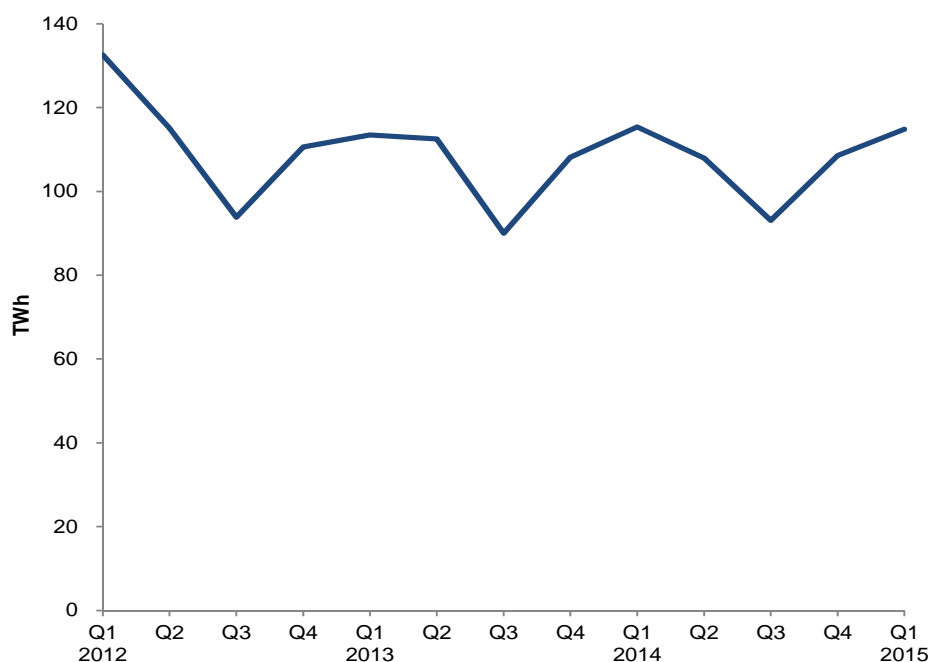
- Indigenous production of crude and NGLs was lower by 5.2 per cent in quarter 1 2015 compared with the same quarter a year earlier. UK Production has been in general decline since the peak in 1999 but the rate of growth has slowed in 2014 and the latest quarter. Over the last 10 years indigenous production has decreased on average of 8 per cent per year.
- Production of petroleum products was 4.8 per cent lower in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014. Production was depressed by the closure of Milford Haven refinery in the summer of 2014 but refinery production has been in decline for some time.
- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the first quarter of 2014 by 6.8 million tonnes. In the same period of 2014 the UK was a net importer by 5.7 million tonnes.
- Overall primary demand for petroleum products in the first quarter of 2014 was 2.9 per cent higher than last year. This is partly due to lower temperatures which led to greater demand for heating.

Oil quarterly tables ET 3.1 – 3.7 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends)



## GAS: QUARTER 1 2015

### Production of natural gas



	2015 Q1 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	114.8	-0.5
Gas imports	156.3	+9.1
Gas exports	27.1	+18.4
Gas demand	277.3	+9.6
- Electricity generation	50.6	+5.8
- Domestic	134.0	+12.5

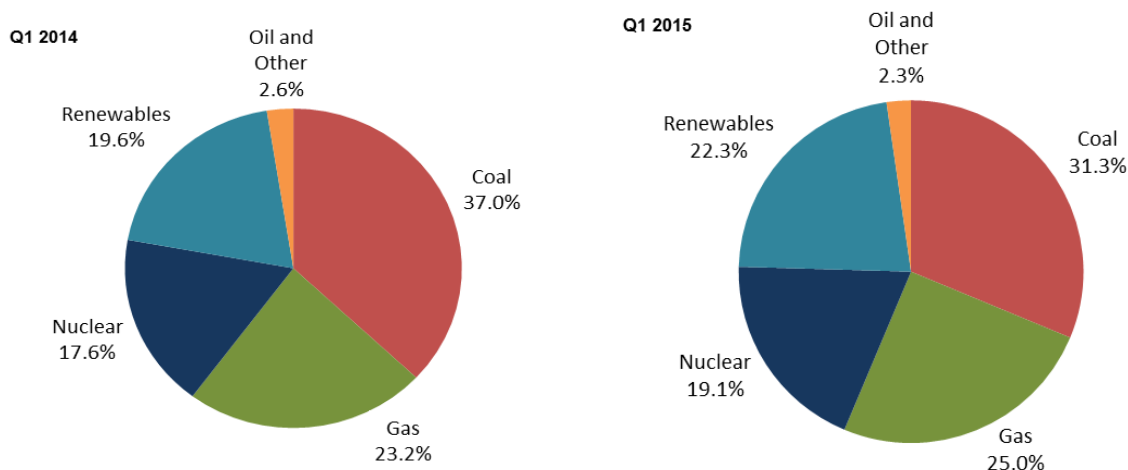
- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the first quarter of 2015 was 114.8 TWh, 0.5 per cent lower than a year before.
- Imports of gas increased by 9.1 per cent compared to Q1 2014, with shipped imports of LNG accounting for 22 per cent of all imports. Global supply for LNG has increased and demand in Asia is relatively low so there has been a substantial increase in LNG imports into the UK. The majority of the UK imports originated in Norway (61 per cent) and the LNG from Qatar (19 per cent).
- UK gas demand increased by 9.6 per cent compared to Q1 2014, principally as a result of the colder weather leading to increased demand for gas from domestic and other users.

Gas quarterly table ET 4.1 is available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/gas-section-4-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gas-section-4-energy-trends)



## ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 1 2015

### Electricity generated



	2015 Q1 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
<b>Electricity Generated from</b>		
Coal	29.70	-14.3
Nuclear	18.17	+10.0
Gas	23.76	+9.2
Renewables	21.13	+14.9
Total	94.93	+1.3
<b>Supplied to</b>		
Industry	23.17	-3.4
Domestic	32.05	+2.0
Other final consumers	28.26	+2.6
All	83.48	+0.7

- Fuel used by generators in the first quarter of 2015 was 0.6 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2014.
- Generation from coal in the first quarter of 2015 fell by 14.3 per cent, while gas rose by 9.2 per cent compared with a year earlier. Nuclear rose by 10.0 per cent due to stations on outages or closed for maintenance in the first quarter of 2014.
- Low carbon generation accounted for 41.4 per cent of generation in Q1 2015, compared to 37.3 per cent in the same period of 2014.
- Total electricity generated in the first quarter of 2014 was 1.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Final consumption of electricity rose by 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2015. Domestic use increased by 2.0 per cent, consumption by the service sector was up 2.6 per cent, and industrial use was down 3.4 per cent.

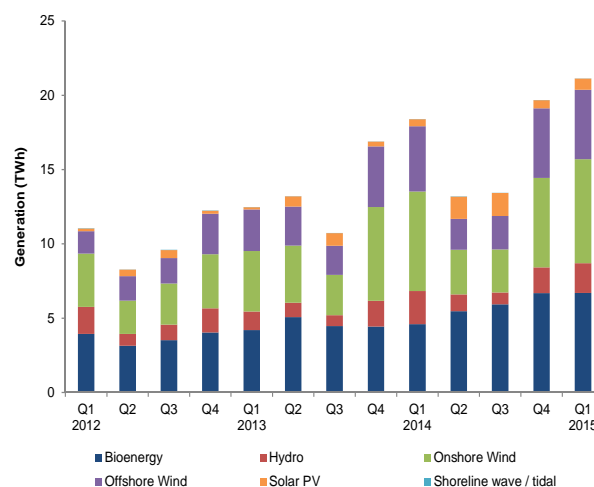
Electricity quarterly tables ET 5.1 – 5.2 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends)





## RENEWABLES: QUARTER 1 2015

### Renewable electricity generation



	2015 Q1 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Renewable electricity generation		
Onshore wind	7.00	+4.7
Offshore wind	4.66	+6.3
Hydro	2.01	-10.4
Solar PV	0.76	+60.4
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	6.70	+45.7
All renewables	21.13	+14.9

- Compared to 2014 Q1, generation from bioenergy increased by 45.7 per cent to 6.7 TWh largely due to a second conversion at Drax Power Station to dedicated biomass. Electricity generated from onshore wind increased by 4.7 per cent in to 7.0 TWh, and generation from offshore wind increased by 6.3 per cent to 4.7 TWh. Both increases were due to increased capacity; although average wind speeds were high compared to the 10 year mean for the quarter, they were only marginally lower than 2014 Q1. Generation from solar photovoltaics increased by 60.4 per cent to 0.8 TWh, largely due to increased capacity.
- Renewables' share of total generation in 2015 quarter 1 was a record 22.3 per cent, an increase of 2.6 percentage points on 2014 quarter 1, mostly reflecting increased capacity.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 26.4 GW at the end of the first quarter of 2015, 23.1 per cent (5.0 GW) higher than a year earlier, and a 7.4 per cent increase (1.8 GW) on 2014 quarter 4.
- Liquid biofuels represented 2.9 per cent of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport in the first quarter of 2015, 0.7 per cent lower than in 2014Q 1.

Renewables quarterly tables ET 6.1 – 6.2 are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-section-6-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-section-6-energy-trends)

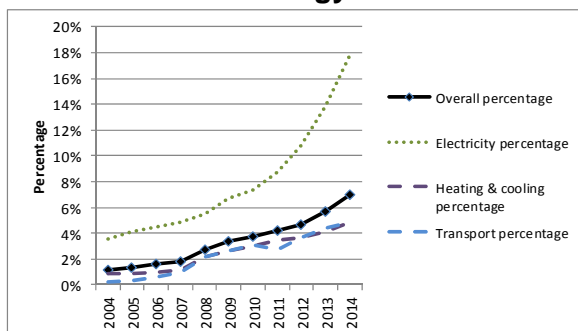


## RENEWABLES: 2014

A special feature in the June 2015 edition of Energy Trends looks at Renewable energy in 2014. It includes summary renewables statistics for 2014, which are published for the first time. A full set of renewables statistics will appear in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2015, which will be published on 30 July 2015. The main features of the latest statistics are:

### Renewable electricity generation

#### UK progress towards the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive<sup>1</sup>



	2012	2013	2014
Percentage of electricity from renewable sources <sup>1</sup>	10.7	13.8	17.8
Percentage of heating and cooling from renewable sources	3.7	4.1	4.8
Percentage of transport energy from renewable sources	3.7	4.4	4.8
<b>Overall renewable consumption as a percentage of capped gross final energy consumption using net calorific values</b> <i>[not directly calculated from the three percentages above]</i>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>

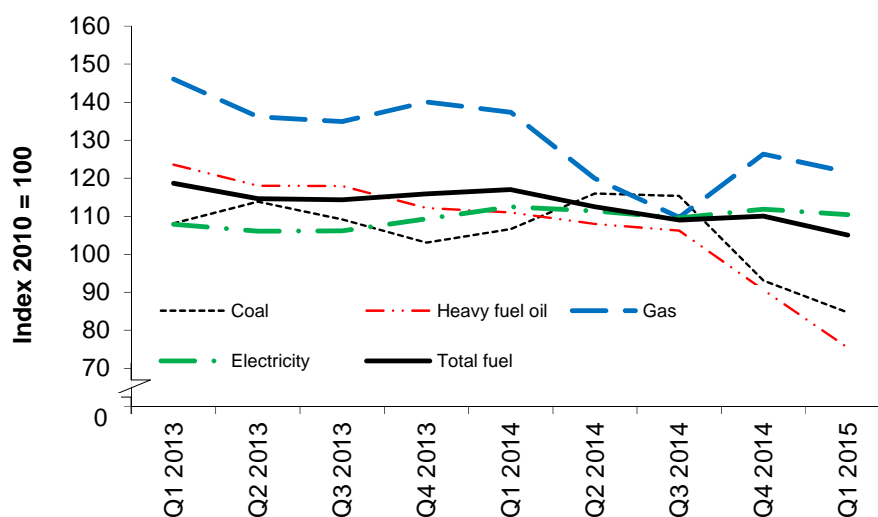
<sup>1</sup>Normalisation used for wind and hydro electricity generation.

- The amount of electricity generated from renewables sources in 2014 was 64,654 GWh, a 21 per cent increase during the year.
- Offshore wind generation increased by 17 per cent, and onshore wind generation increased by 10 per cent. Generation from solar PV more than doubled; both bioenergy sources and hydro generation saw 25 per cent increases.
- Generation capacity increased by 4.8 GW (24 per cent) to 24.6 GW.
- Heat from renewable sources increased by 4.6 per cent during 2014 (to 2,730 ktoe); renewable biofuels for transport rose by 14 per cent (to 1,243 ktoe).
- Renewable transport fuels accounted for 3.9 per cent of road transport fuels in 2014.
- Renewable energy provisionally accounted for 7.0 per cent of energy consumption, as measured using the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive methodology. This is an increase of 1.4 percentage points on the revised 2013 position of 5.6 per cent.
- The Renewable Energy Directive introduced interim targets for member states to achieve on their route to attaining the 2020 proportion. The second interim target, across 2013 and 2014, is 5.4 per cent, provisional data indicates this has been achieved, reaching 6.3 per cent.



## INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 1 2015

### Industrial fuel price indices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy



Fuel prices index in real terms <sup>(1)</sup> 2010=100	2015 Q1	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	84.7	-20.6
Heavy fuel oil	75.4	-32.1
Gas	121.6	-11.5
Electricity	110.4	-1.8
Total fuel	105.0	-10.2

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator. Includes estimates of the average Climate Change Levy (CCL) paid.

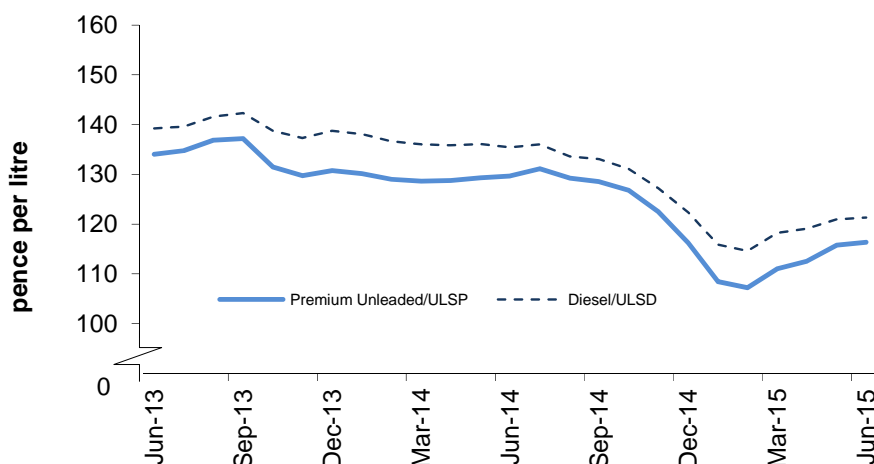
- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL were 11 per cent lower in real terms in Q1 2015 compared to Q1 2014, whilst prices excluding CCL were 12 per cent lower.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 1.8 per cent lower including CCL and 1.6 per cent lower excluding CCL, in real terms, in Q1 2015 compared to Q1 2014.
- Average coal prices were 21 per cent lower in real terms including CCL and 22 per cent lower excluding CCL in Q1 2015 compared to Q1 2014.
- Heavy fuel oil prices were 32 per cent lower in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period July to December 2014, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the third highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the fourth lowest in the EU 15.

Industrial prices tables are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices)



## ROAD TRANSPORT FUEL PRICES: QUARTER 1 2015

### Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid June 2015 <sup>(1)</sup> Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol <sup>(2)</sup>	116.4	-10.3
Diesel <sup>(2)</sup>	121.3	-10.4

(1) Prices are for ultra low sulphur versions of these fuels.

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

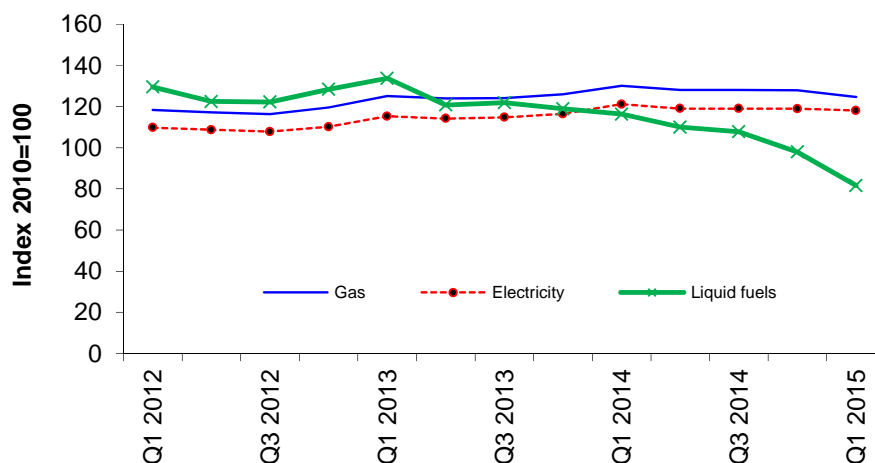
- In mid June 2015, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 116.4 pence per litre, 13 pence per litre lower than a year earlier, and 18 per cent lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid June 2015, diesel was on average 121.3 pence per litre, 14 pence per litre lower than a year earlier, and 18 per cent below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In May 2015, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked third highest in the EU. UK diesel prices were the highest in the EU.
- Between March 2012, when the series was at a record high, and May 2015, the price of crude oil acquired by refineries fell by 48 per cent in £ sterling.

Road transport fuel prices tables are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices)



## DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 1 2015

### Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms



Consumer price index fuel components in real terms <sup>(1)</sup> 2010=100	2015 Q1	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	105.6	-0.7
Gas	124.7	-4.2
Electricity	118.1	-2.5
Liquid fuels	81.7	-29.8
Total domestic fuels	120.0	-4.3

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator. The original source of the indices is ONS.

- The price paid for all domestic fuels by household consumers has fallen by 4.3 per cent in real terms between Q1 2014 and Q1 2015, and by 2.1 per cent between Q4 2014 and Q1 2015.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q1 2015 were 2.5 per cent lower in real terms than in Q1 2014. Prices were 0.7 per cent lower than in Q4 2014.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, fell by 4.2 per cent in real terms between Q1 2014 and Q1 2015, and by 2.5 per cent between Q4 2014 and Q1 2015.
- All six of the major domestic energy suppliers announced gas price cuts in Q1 2015 of between 1 and 5 per cent. One of the price cuts occurred in Q2 2015.
- For the period July to December 2014, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the second lowest and eighth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

### Switching levels

- The rates of switching in the electricity market increased by 16 per cent between 2014 quarter 1 and 2015 quarter 1. Since quarter 4 of 2014, electricity transfers have decreased by 3 per cent. Gas transfers are broadly unchanged in Q1 2015 with Q4 2014, but up 29 per cent on a year earlier.

Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices)



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**Notes to editors**

1. More detailed figures of United Kingdom energy production and consumption and of energy prices, for the first quarter of 2015 are given in the June 2015 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, released on 25 June 2015.
2. Energy Trends and the Energy Prices bulletins, published quarterly, are available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends) and [www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices)
3. Articles featured in Energy Trends are also available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles)
4. More detailed annual data on energy production and consumption for the years 2009 to 2013 are available in the DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 2014, published by the Stationery Office on 31 July 2014, priced £68. The 2015 edition of the Digest will be published on 30 July 2015. All information contained in the Digest is available on the DECC section of the GOV.UK website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes)

