



STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

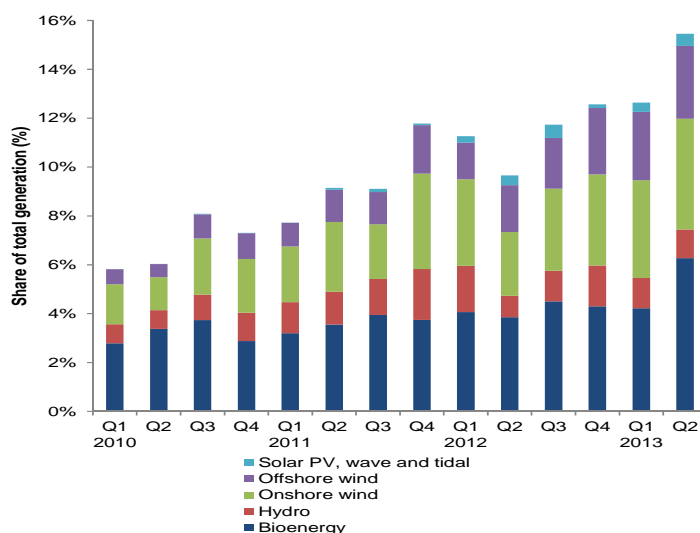
UK Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 26 September 2013 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. Quarterly Energy Prices covers prices to domestic and industrial consumers, prices of oil products and comparisons of international fuel prices.

- Renewable generation grew by 56 per cent, with its share of electricity generation up to a record 15 per cent from the 10 per cent share in the second quarter of 2012. Generation from bioenergy increased by 58 per cent, due to increased availability of existing, as well as two new, conversions of coal stations to dedicated biomass. Wind generation increased by 62 per cent - of which onshore wind generation rose by 70 per cent - due to much increased onshore and offshore capacity and high wind speeds.

Renewable electricity share of total generation



The main points for the second quarter of 2013 are:

- Final energy consumption was 1.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2013. On a temperature adjusted basis, final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was broadly unchanged, with domestic consumption down 2.6 per cent.
- Primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 2.3 per cent, and when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the second quarter of 2012 and the second quarter of 2013, primary energy consumption fell by 2.8 per cent.
- Total energy production was 9.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2012. Oil production fell by 13.4 per cent, with falls in both nuclear output and coal extraction. Production of natural and other gases fell by 2.4 per cent, a lower rate of decline compared to previous quarters, due to the partial re-opening of production in the Elgin area.
- Of electricity generated in the second quarter of 2013, coal accounted for 35 per cent, whilst gas accounted for 28.5 per cent (its lowest second quarter share in the last fifteen years, due to high gas prices).
- Switching rates amongst consumers fell by 17% for electricity and 14% for gas between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013. Electricity switching rates are at their lowest level since DECC records began in 2003.

The September 2013 edition of Energy Trends also includes articles on:

- Renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2012
- Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2012
- Running hours during winter 2012/13 for plants opted-out of the Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)
- Estimates of heat use in the United Kingdom in 2012
- Diversity of supply for oil and oil products in OECD countries
- Fuel Poverty levels in England, 2011
- DECC report on surveys of businesses and local authorities – 2012/13
- New Solar Photovoltaics deployment table

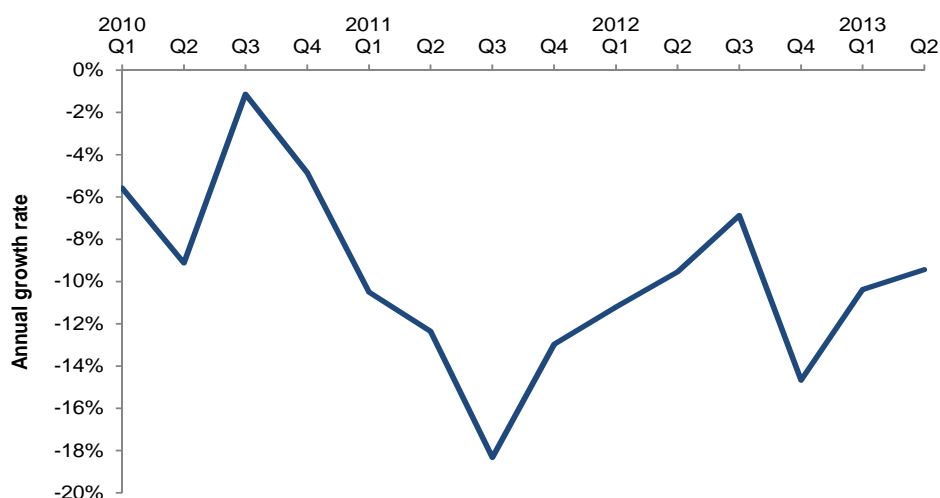
The following are also published today 26 September 2013 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- Sub-national consumption of other fuels
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels
- Total final energy consumption at sub-national level
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level
- Smart meter installations
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/smart-meters-statistics



TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 2 2013

Total Energy - Production



	2013 Q2 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	28.7	-9.4
Natural and other gases	10.1	-2.4
Oil	11.2	-13.4
Primary electricity ⁽¹⁾	4.0	-14.7
Coal and other solid fuels	3.4	-14.5

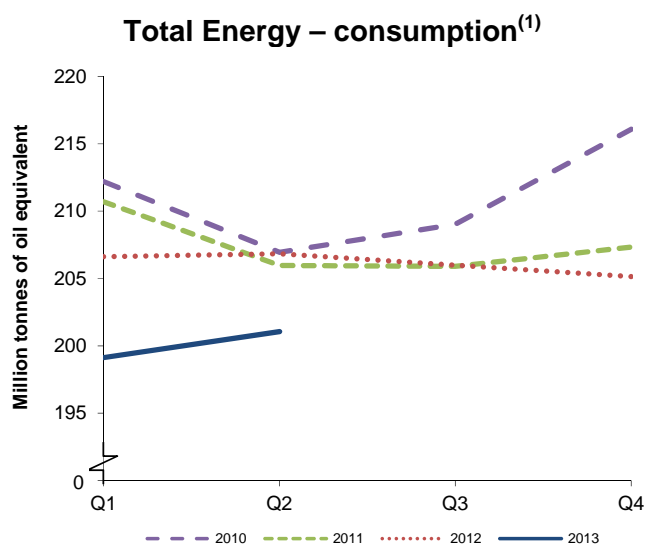
(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

- Total energy production in the second quarter of 2013 was 28.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 9.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2012, driven by lower oil production.
- Production of oil fell by 13.4 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2012 as a result of the general decline and maintenance work on a number of fields.
- Production of natural and other gases fell by 2.4 per cent. The lower rate of decline, compared to previous quarters, is due to the partial re-opening of production in the Elgin area.
- Primary electricity output in the second quarter of 2013 was 14.7 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2012, within which nuclear electricity output was 16.5 per cent lower due to a number of outages. Output from wind and natural flow hydro combined was 53.3 per cent higher than the same period in 2012.
- In the second quarter of 2013 production of coal and other solid fuels was 14.5 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2012. This was due to a decrease in both deep-mined and surface mining production following closures of collieries.

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/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-energy-statistics



TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 2 2013



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

	2013 Q2 <i>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total inland energy consumption		
<i>Unadjusted</i>	46.7	-2.3
<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate</i>	201.1	-2.8
Final consumption	34.5	+1.5

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 201.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the second quarter of 2013, 2.8 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2012.
- Between the second quarter of 2012 and the second quarter of 2013, coal and other solid fuel consumption fell by 2.6 per cent.
- Gas consumption fell by 4.1 per cent as less gas was used in electricity generation.
- Oil consumption remained broadly similar to the levels in the second quarter of 2012.
- Primary electricity consumption fell by 7.4 per cent.

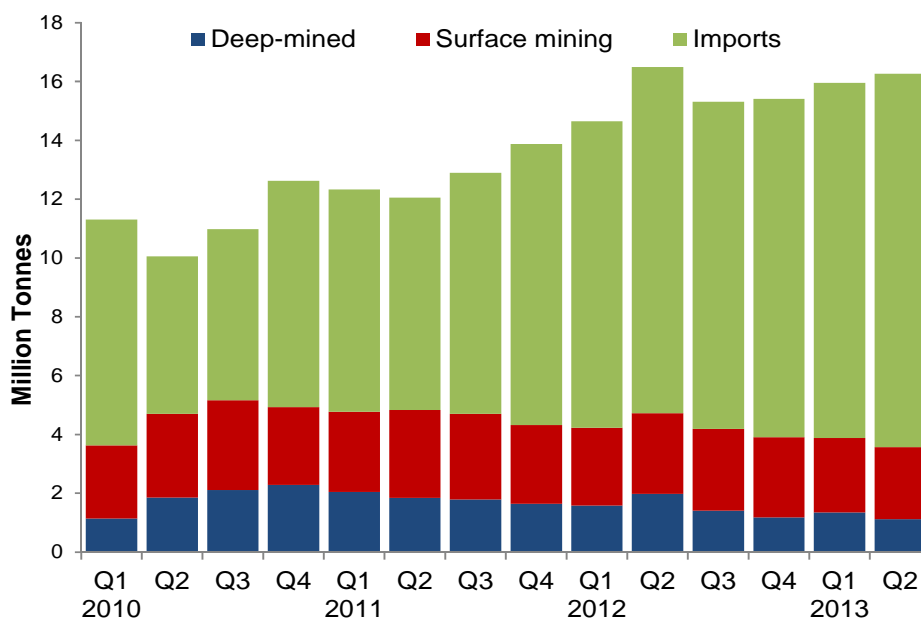
Final energy consumption was 1.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the second quarter of 2013 was 0.2 degrees Celsius colder than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was down 0.1 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/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-energy-statistics



COAL: QUARTER 2 2013

Coal production and imports



	2013 Q2 <i>Thousand tonnes</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	3,572	-24.3
Coal imports	12,688	+7.7
Coal demand	13,507	-5.6
- Power stations	10,093	-11.1
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,604	+1.4
- Final users	663	+13.6

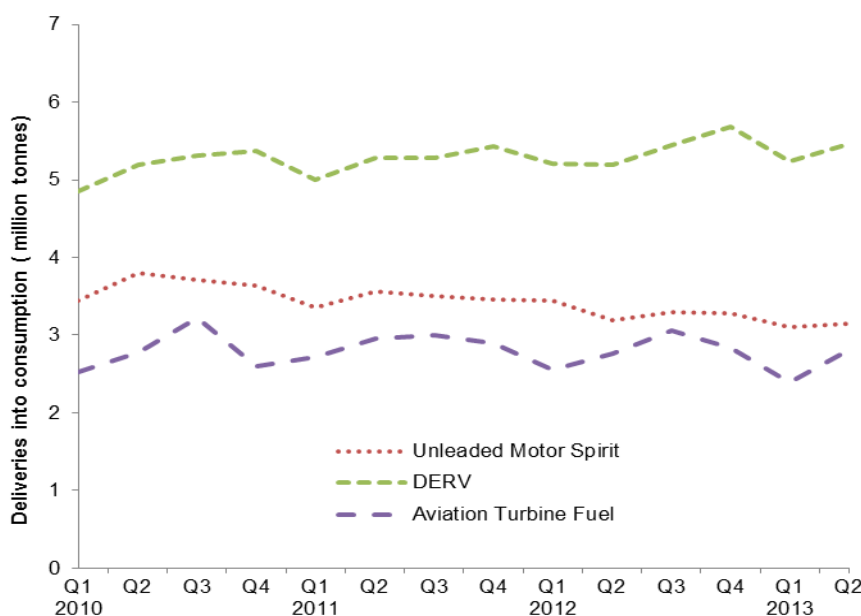
- Provisional figures for the second quarter of 2013 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was down 24.3 per cent on the second quarter of 2012 at 3.6 million tonnes due to closures of collieries. There was a decrease of 43.2 per cent (-0.9 million tonnes) in deep-mined production and 8.3 per cent (-0.2 million tonnes) in surface-mined production.
- Imports of coal in the second quarter of 2013 were 7.7 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 2012 at 12.7 million tonnes.
- Total demand for coal in the second quarter of 2013, at 13.5 million tonnes, was 5.6 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2012. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 7.7 per cent to 11.0 million tonnes.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 2.6 million tonnes during the second quarter of 2013 and at the end of June 2013 stood at 13.1 million tonnes, but were 1.2 million tonnes lower than at the end of June 2012.

Coal quarterly tables ET 2.1 – 2.3 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/coal-statistics



OIL: QUARTER 2 2013

Demand for key transport fuels



	2013 Q2 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	10,224	-13.4
Refinery throughput	17,262	-6.1
Net imports	7,365	+5.6
Primary demand	16,680	+1.5
- Motor spirit	3,143	+1.5
- DERV fuel	5,463	+5.2
- Aviation turbine fuel	2,809	+1.6

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the second quarter of 2013 fell by 13.4 per cent when compared with the second quarter of 2012. Oil production has declined by around 8 per cent per annum but particular issues this quarter included a planned shutdown of the Norpipe terminal in April and an unplanned shutdown on the large Buzzard field.
- The UK was a net importer of oil in the second quarter of 2013 by 7.4 million tonnes. In the same period of 2012 the UK was a net importer by 5.5 million tonnes. The UK is still a net exporter of petroleum products, this now stands at just over 0.4 million tonnes, substantially down on last year.
- Overall primary demand for petroleum products in the second quarter of 2013 was 1.5 per cent higher than last year.
- Sales of Motor Spirit and DERV in the second quarter of 2013 decreased by 1.5 per cent and increased by 5.1 per cent respectively, compared to the second quarter of 2012. Deliveries of motor spirit and DERV were particularly low in April 2012, following a substantial increase in March 2012 and reflect the unusual buying pattern in anticipation of the tanker drivers strike.

Oil quarterly tables ET 3.1 – 3.7 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/oil-statistics



GAS: QUARTER 2 2013

Production of natural gas



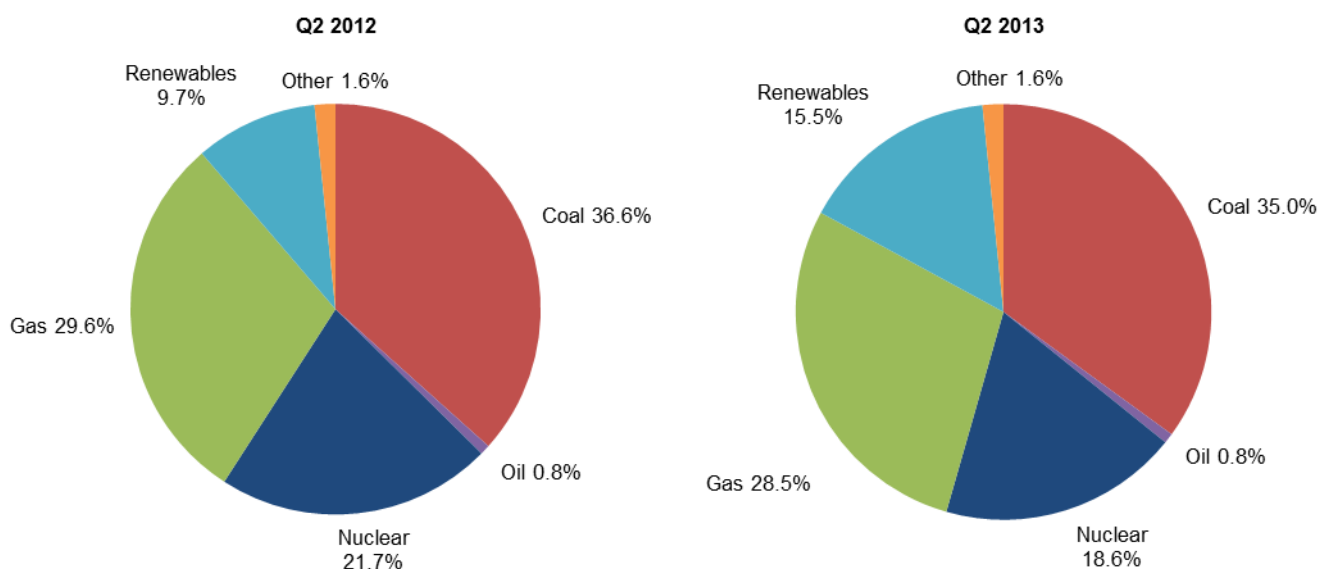
	2013 Q2 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	111.9	-2.8
Gas imports	130.9	+8.7
Gas exports	35.1	-8.1
Gas demand	184.4	-1.7
- Electricity generation	51.0	-4.4
- Domestic	61.7	-2.0

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the second quarter of 2013 was 111.9 TWh, 2.8 per cent lower than a year before. The lower rate of decline, compared to previous quarters, is due to the partial re-opening of production in the Elgin area.
- Imports of gas increased by 8.7 per cent in Q2 2013 compared with the same quarter in 2012, with shipped imports of LNG lower by 8.1 per cent, reflecting the completion of maintenance work affecting pipeline imports from Norway and the Netherlands and strong competition for LNG on the global market.
- Overall UK gas demand decreased slightly by 1.7 per cent in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012. Within this, domestic consumption was down 2.0 per cent whilst electricity generation was lower by 4.4 per cent, reflecting the continued shift to coal for electricity generation.

Gas quarterly table ET 4.1 is available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/gas-statistics



ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 2 2013



	2013 Q2 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity Generated from		
Coal	29.05	-7.0
Nuclear	15.47	-16.5
Gas	23.63	-6.3
Renewables	12.83	+55.7
Total	82.98	-2.7
Supplied to		
Industry	24.51	-1.8
Domestic	25.26	+0.2
Other final consumers	23.56	-2.7
All	73.33	-1.4

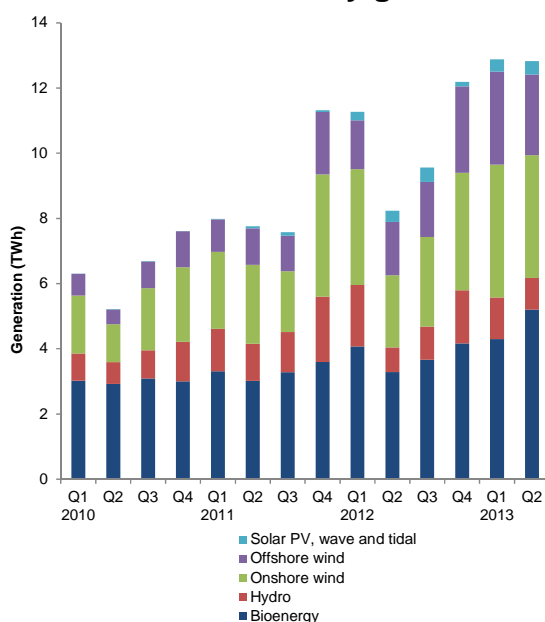
- Fuel used by generators in the second quarter of 2013 was 4.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2012.
- Generation from coal in the second quarter of 2013 fell by 7.0 per cent, while gas fell by 6.3 per cent compared with a year earlier. Nuclear fell by 16.5 per cent. Renewables generation was up by 55.7 per cent.
- Low carbon generation accounted for 34.1 per cent of generation in Q2 2013, which was a 2.7 percentage points increase from the same period last year.
- Total electricity generated in the second quarter of 2013 was 2.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Final consumption of electricity provisionally fell by 1.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2013. Domestic use increased by 0.2 per cent, due to temperature differences between Spring 2012 and 2013.

Electricity quarterly tables ET 5.1 – 5.2 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/electricity-statistics



RENEWABLES: QUARTER 2 2013

Renewable electricity generation



	2013 Q2 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Renewable electricity generation		
Onshore wind	3.76	+69.9
Offshore wind	2.47	+50.9
Hydro	0.97	+29.0
Solar PV, wave and tidal	0.42	+22.4
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	5.20	+58.3
All renewables	12.83	+55.8

- Renewables' share of electricity generation increased from 9.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2012, to 15.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2013.
- Renewable electricity generation was 12.8 TWh in the second quarter of 2013, an increase of 55.8 per cent on the 8.2 TWh in the second quarter of 2012. Bioenergy showed the highest absolute increase in generation in 2013 Q2, increasing by 58.3 per cent, from 3.3 TWh in 2012 Q2 to 5.2 TWh, as a result of Tilbury's return to operations (following the fire in 2012 Q1) and the conversion of Ironbridge and one unit of Drax coal stations to dedicated biomass. Generation from onshore wind increased from 2.2 TWh to 3.8 TWh, due to increased capacity and high wind speeds.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 19.5 GW at the end of the second quarter of 2013, a 38 per cent increase (5.3 GW) on a year earlier.
- Renewable transport: Liquid biofuels represented 3.4 per cent of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport in the second quarter of 2013.

Renewables quarterly tables ET 6.1 – 6.2 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

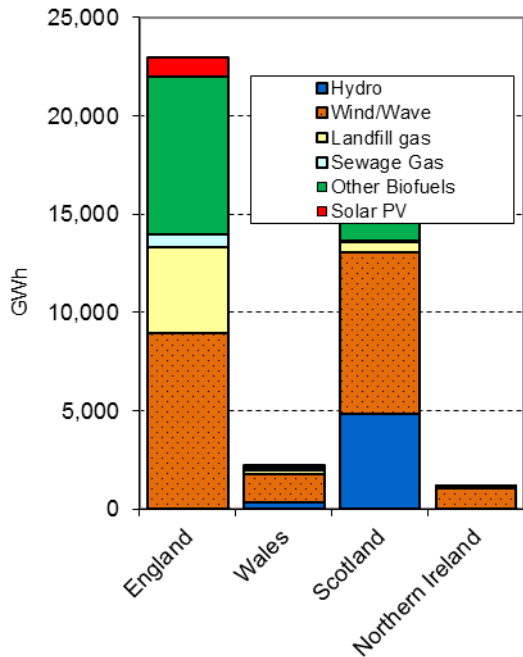
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/renewables-statistics



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY IN THE REGIONS

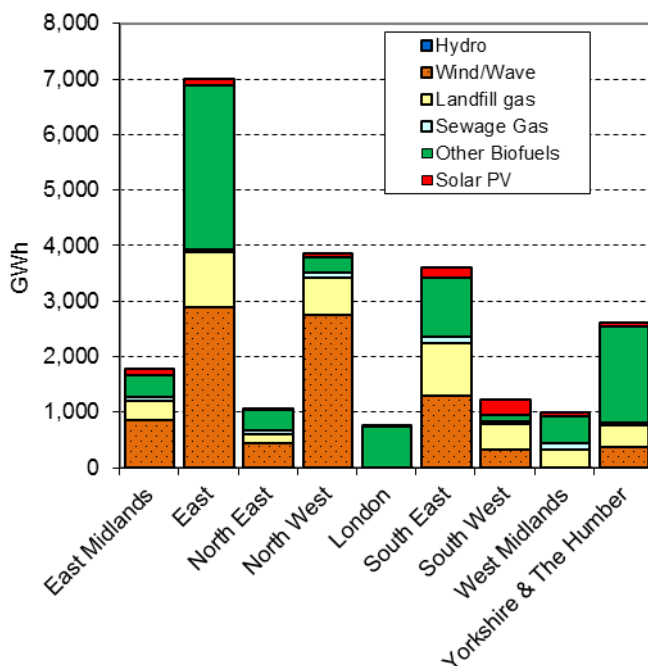
A special feature in the September 2013 edition of Energy Trends looks at renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2012. The article covers all renewables including those that are not eligible for the Renewables Obligation. It updates a similar article that was published in September 2012. The main features of the latest statistics are:

Renewable generation by country, 2012



- In capacity terms, at the end of 2012 England had 29 per cent more renewable electricity capacity than Scotland. Due to the different mix of technologies between the two countries – with England having greater bioenergy capacity, and Scotland with more hydro - generation from renewable sources in England during 2012 was 56 per cent higher than generation in Scotland.
- Between 2011 and 2012, capacity in England increased by 34 per cent, including a 65 per cent increase in PV capacity, and a 58 per cent increase in wind/wave capacity. Over the same time period, capacity in Scotland rose by 21 per cent including increases of 88 per cent and 31 per cent for PV and wind/wave capacity respectively. Overall capacity in Northern Ireland increased by 15 per cent, and in Wales by 7 per cent.
- In 2012, Scotland had 44 per cent of the UK's wind capacity, and produced 42 per cent of the output; England also had 44 per cent of wind capacity, but produced 45 per cent of generation; Wales had 7 per cent of both capacity and generation, with Northern Ireland having 5 per cent of both capacity and generation.

Renewables generation by English region, 2012

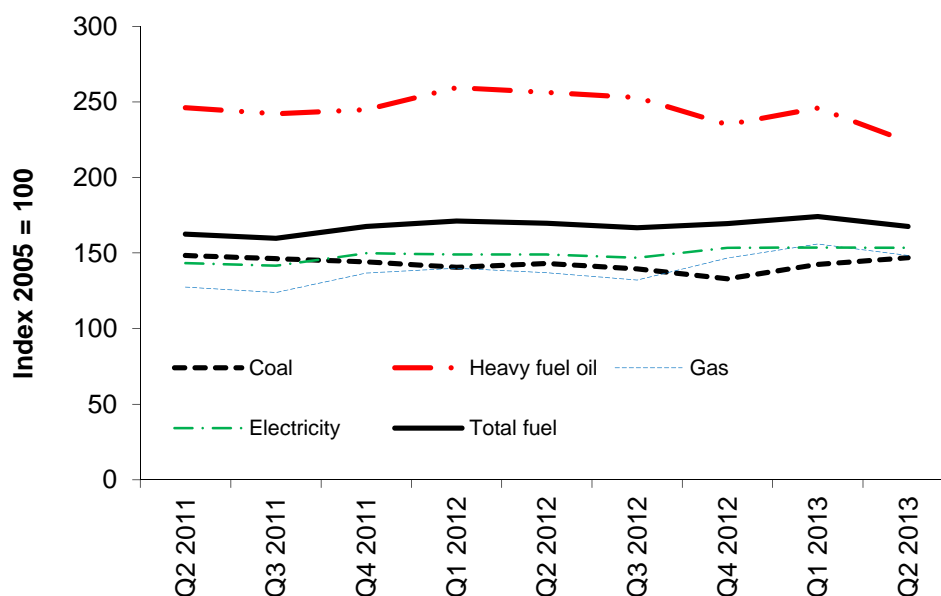


- In England, the region with the largest renewable capacity is the East, where 48 per cent of capacity is from wind, and 36 per cent from bioenergy (the majority of this being Tilbury B). When combined, the South East, North West and East regions account for nearly two-thirds of England's renewable generating capacity. London and the West Midlands have the lowest capacities.
- In England, the regions with the largest generation from wind (including offshore wind with landfall in that region) were the East, North West, South East and East Midlands; together they comprised 87 per cent of the total. The East of England, South East and North West provide 61 per cent of generation from landfill gas.



INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 2 2013

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



Fuel prices index in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2005=100	2013 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	147.0	+2.6
Heavy fuel oil	223.7	-12.7
Gas	148.4	+8.4
Electricity	153.4	+2.9
Total fuel	167.6	-1.3

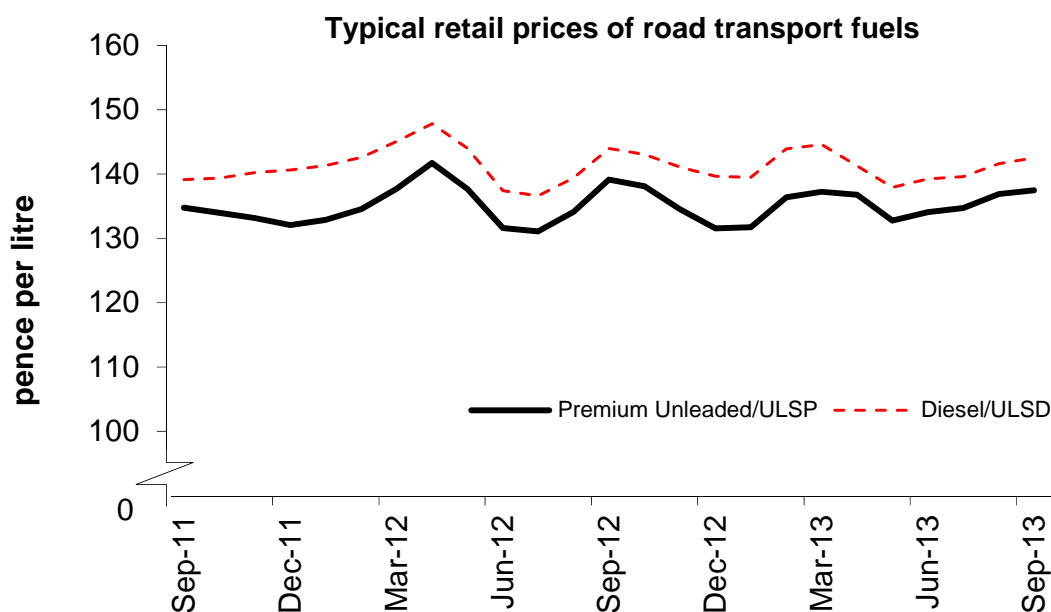
(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator. Includes estimates of the average Climate Change Levy paid.

- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL were 8.4 per cent higher in real terms in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012, whilst prices excluding CCL were 8.6 per cent higher.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 2.9 per cent higher including, and 3.4 per cent higher excluding, CCL in real terms, in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012.
- Average coal prices were 2.6 per cent higher in real terms including CCL and 2.9 per cent higher excluding CCL in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012. Heavy fuel oil prices were 12.7 per cent lower in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period January to June 2013, prices for industrial electricity consumers including taxes were above the EU15 median for all consumers except small consumers, which were at the median. UK industrial gas prices were the lowest or second lowest in the EU15 for all sizebands of consumer including and excluding tax.

Industrial prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/industrial-energy-prices



ROAD TRANSPORT FUEL PRICES: QUARTER 2 2013



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid September 2013 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	137.5	-1.2
Diesel ⁽²⁾	142.5	-1.0

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

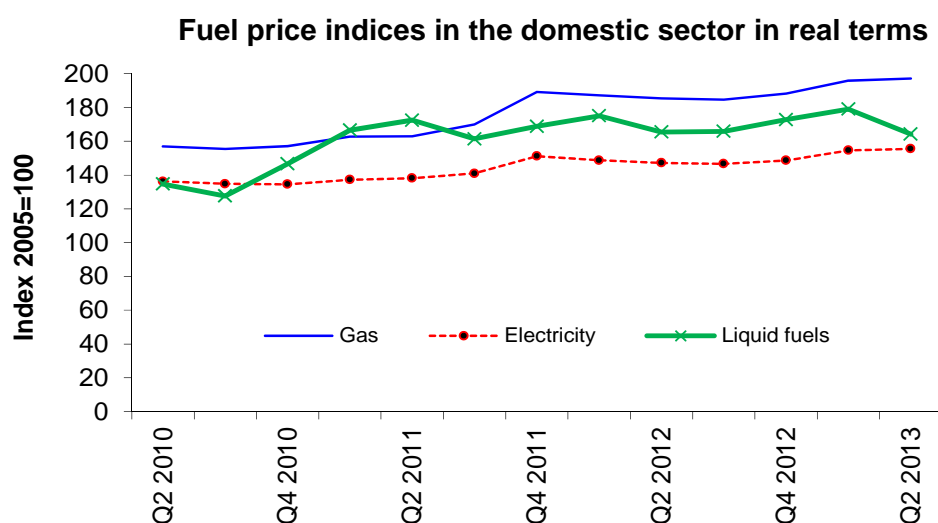
(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid September 2013, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 137.5 pence per litre, 1.7 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 4.3 pence per litre lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid September 2013, diesel was on average 142.5 pence per litre, 1.5 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 5.3 pence per litre below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In August 2013, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked ninth highest in the EU. UK diesel prices were the highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol in September 2013 is 5.0 pence per litre.

Road transport fuel prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices



DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 2 2013



Consumer price index fuel components in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2005=100	2013 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	146.6	-0.9
Gas	197.1	+6.4
Electricity	155.6	+5.7
Liquid fuels	164.2	-0.8
Total domestic fuel	173.1	+5.7

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

- Q2 2013 data shows that the price paid for all domestic fuel by household consumers has risen by 5.7 per cent in real terms between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013, and by 0.2 per cent between Q1 and Q2 2013.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q2 2013 were 5.7 per cent higher in real terms than in Q2 2012. Prices were 0.6 per cent higher than in Q1 2013.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, rose by 6.4 per cent in real terms between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013, and by 0.6 per cent between Q1 and Q2 2013.
- The price of liquid fuels fell by 0.8 per cent between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013 and by 8.3 per cent between Q1 and Q2 2013.
- For the period January to June 2013, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and fourth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

Switching levels

- Switching rates amongst consumers fell by 17% for electricity and 14% for gas between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013. Electricity switching rates are at their lowest level since DECC records began in 2003.

Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/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 second quarter of 2013 are given in the September 2013 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 26 September 2013.

2. Energy Trends and the Quarterly Energy Prices bulletins, published quarterly, are available in hard copy from DECC on subscription, price £40 per annum and on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics

3. Articles featured in Energy Trends are also available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/energy-trends-articles

4. For new subscription queries or a subscription form, telephone SSD on 01904 455395 or you can write to: SSD/Finance, 2nd Floor, Foss House, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York YO1 7PX.

A subscription form is also available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/energy-trends

Single copies of Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices are also available from the DECC Publications Orderline priced £6 and £8 respectively:

Phone: 0845 504 9188

E-mail: deccteam@decc.ecgroup.net

5. More detailed annual data on energy production and consumption for the years 2008 to 2012 are available in the DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 2013, published by the Stationery Office on 25 July 2013, priced £65.

All information contained in the Digest is available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

