

PRESS NOTICE



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



Ref: 2014/012
Date: 27 February 2014

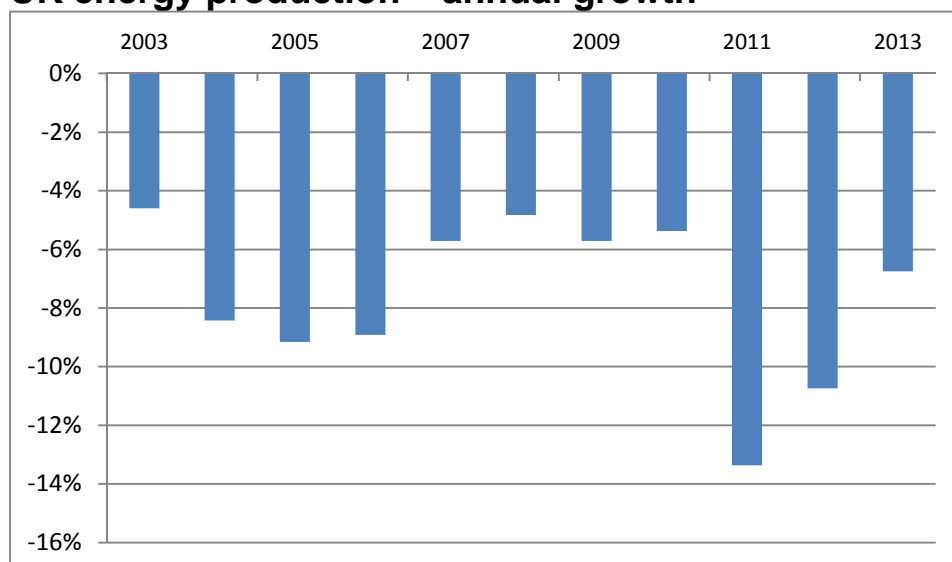
Statistical Press Release

UK Energy Statistics – 2013 provisional data

The Department of Energy and Climate Change today releases its December energy statistics that allow a provisional assessment to be made of trends in energy production, transformation and consumption in 2013. A fuller analysis will be available in Energy Trends, published on March 27th.

Primary energy production fell by 6.7 per cent on a year earlier to 113.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent. This decrease was due to falls in fossil fuel extraction, with coal output down 24 per cent as a result of the closure of a number of mines in 2013; oil and gas were down 8.8 and 7.3 per cent respectively in line with the long term trend. This follows the sharp falls in UK Continental Shelf output of 13.4 and 10.7 per cent in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Low carbon energy production grew, with wind generation from major power producers up by 38 per cent largely reflecting additional capacity.

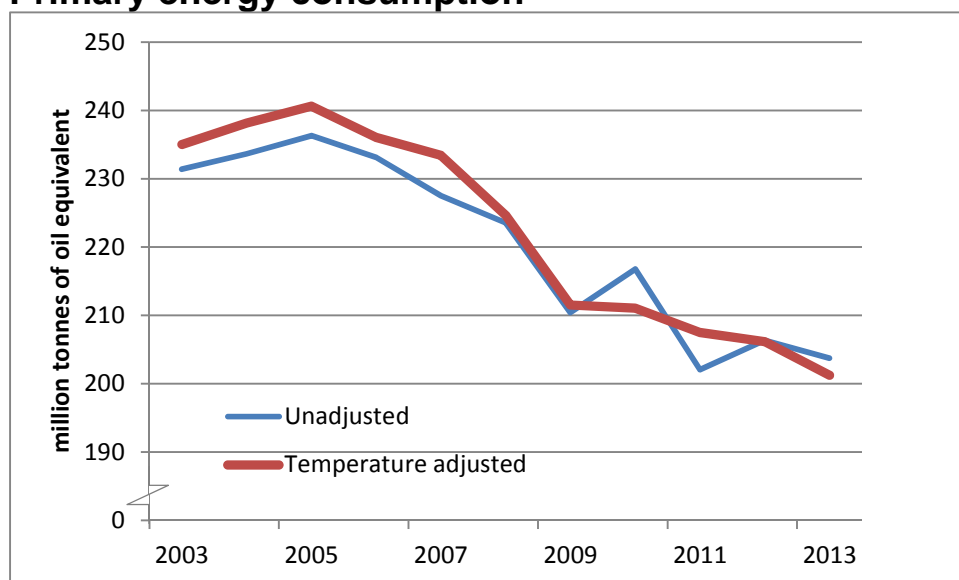
UK energy production – annual growth



Primary energy consumption decreased by 1.3 per cent, and on a temperature adjusted basis, was down 2.0 per cent continuing the downward trend of the last eight years, as 2013 was marginally cooler, with a small increase in the number of heating degrees day. The switch in electricity generation from coal to wind, as detailed below, has resulted in a decrease in demand for primary energy, as wind consumption is 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 2013 by around 1 per cent, compared to what it would have been without this change. Estimates of final energy consumption will be published in the March edition of Energy Trends.

With GDP growth of 1.9 per cent in 2013, the energy ratio a measure of energy efficiency (energy consumption per unit of economic output) is likely to have fallen by around 4 per cent between 2012 and 2013; the ratio has fallen at an average rate of 2.8 per cent per annum since 2000.

Primary energy consumption

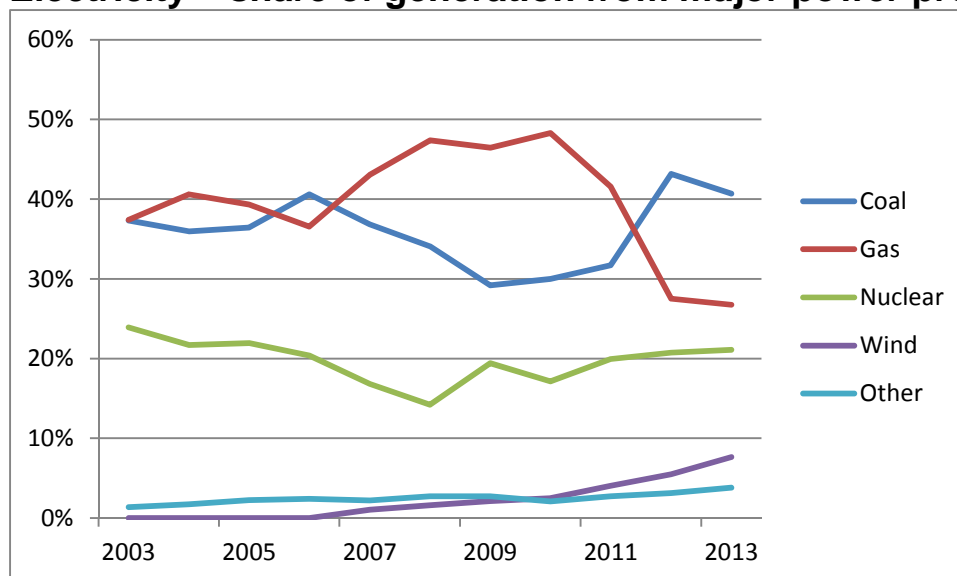


Electricity

At this stage only complete annual estimates are available for major power producers, which exclude auto-producers and some renewable sources. Coal accounted for 40.7 per cent of electricity supplied in 2013, with gas accounting for 26.7 per cent and nuclear 21.1 per cent. Despite a decrease in coal use in 2013, the contribution of coal to the UK's electricity mix remains high compared to recent years (between 2009-2011 coal provided around 30 per cent of the UK's electricity generation).



Electricity – share of generation from major power producers



Low carbon generation accounted for 32.7 per cent of supply, up from 29.4% in 2012. Wind generation by major power producers was up 38 per cent, and its share of major power producer generation has grown from 5.5 per cent in 2012 to 7.7 per cent in 2013. Bioenergy was up by 52 per cent and its share has grown to 2.8 per cent. Hydro was down by 13.2 per cent and its share decreased marginally to 1.2 per cent, with lower rainfall in catchment areas. Nuclear output was broadly unchanged, accounting for around 65 per cent of the UK's low carbon generation.

Gas

In 2013, UK production of gas fell by 7.3 per cent, generally in line with the long term trend decline of 8 per cent per annum since 2000. Imports of gas again exceeded UK production, and in 2013 for the first time net imports were above UK production levels.

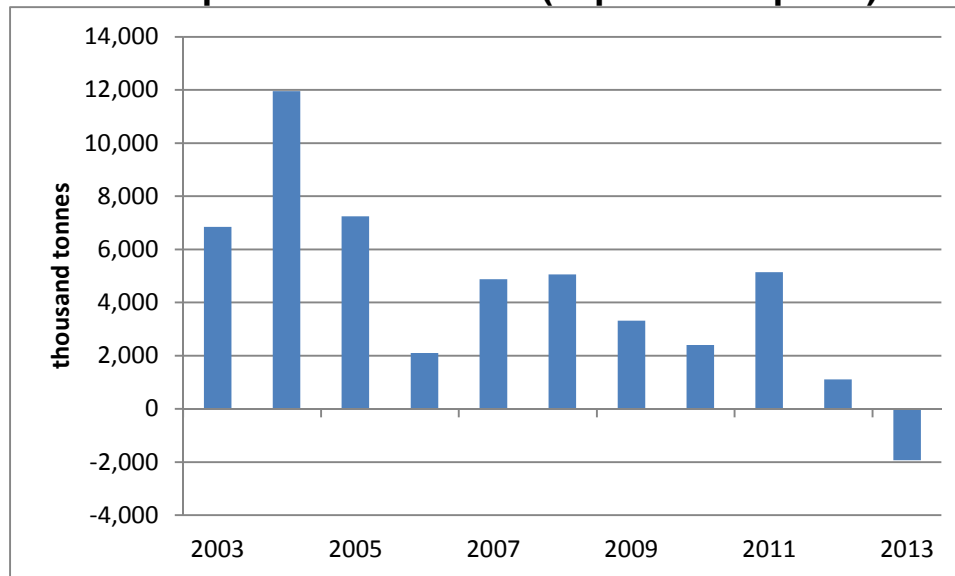
In 2013 physical flows of imports were down by 1.7 per cent. The main sources of imports were pipelines from Norway accounting for 58 per cent, and LNG, mainly from Qatar, accounting for 19 per cent. Since 2011, pipeline imports are up by nearly 40 per cent whilst LNG imports are down by over 60 per cent. UK gas demand was at its lowest level since 1995, due to decreased demand from generators.

Crude oil and petroleum products

In 2013, UK production of crude oil fell by 8.8 per cent, in line with the long term trend. Crude oil imports again exceeded UK production, though the UK still exported significant quantities, with production still exceeding net imports.

In 2013, the UK was a net importer of petroleum products for the first time since 1984, (the miner's strike resulted in high demand for fuel oils). This change reflects lower domestic production levels following the closure of the Coryton refinery in July 2012.

Petroleum products net trade (exports – imports)



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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 2013 will be available on 27 March when DECC publish Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices. The Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) will be published on 31 July.