



STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

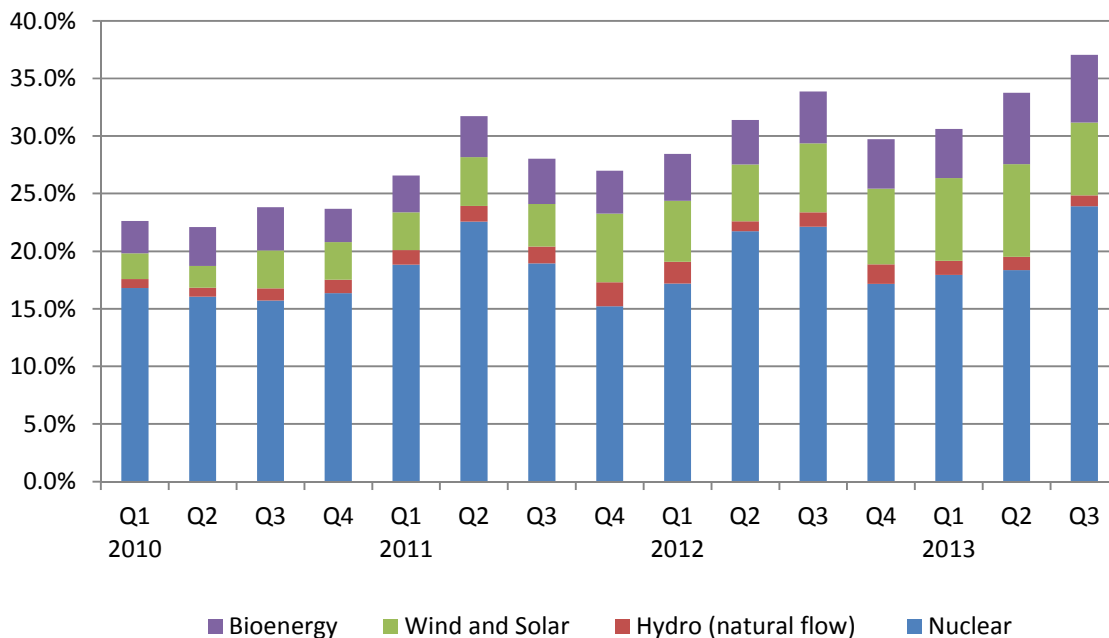
UK Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 19 December 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.

- Low carbon generation (including renewables) accounted for a record 37.1 per cent of generation in Q3 2013, up from 33.9 per cent from the same period of 2012.

Low carbon share of generation



The main points for the third quarter of 2013 are:

- Indigenous production of fuels in the UK fell by 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2013 compared with a year earlier. Production of coal fell sharply by 32 per cent following closure of mines; oil fell by 7.0 per cent whilst gas fell by 3.8 per cent. Production of oil and gas has been in decline over the last ten years, decreasing by an average of 9 per cent per year.
- Primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 2.1 per cent, and when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013, primary energy consumption fell by 1.1 per cent.
- Final energy consumption rose by 0.1 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2012. Domestic consumption fell by 7.6 per cent, reflecting the warmer summer weather.
- Of electricity generated in the third quarter of 2013, gas accounted for 27.2 per cent (its lowest third quarter share for 15 years) due to high prices, whilst coal accounted for 33.3 per cent. Nuclear generation accounted for 23.9 per cent, whilst renewables share increased by 1.5 percentage points to 13.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2013.
- Bioenergy generation up over 25 per cent due to Drax and other conversions. Offshore wind generation increased by 7.4 per cent, with onshore wind generation down by 7.6 per cent despite capacity being up by over 25 per cent due to lower wind speeds. Hydro output fell by 27 per cent due to lower rainfall.
- Provisional data for 2013 suggest that for fixed consumption levels of electricity of 3,300 kWh per annum, bills increased by £31 to £510; and for fixed consumption levels of gas of 18,000 kWh per annum, bills increased by £54 to £854.

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

- Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England.
- Proposed changes to DECC domestic energy bills estimates
- Small scale solar PV cost data
- Estimating generation from Feed in Tariff installations
- Areas and types of properties off the gas grid
- Modelling the likelihood of being fuel poor
- International comparisons of energy efficiency indicators

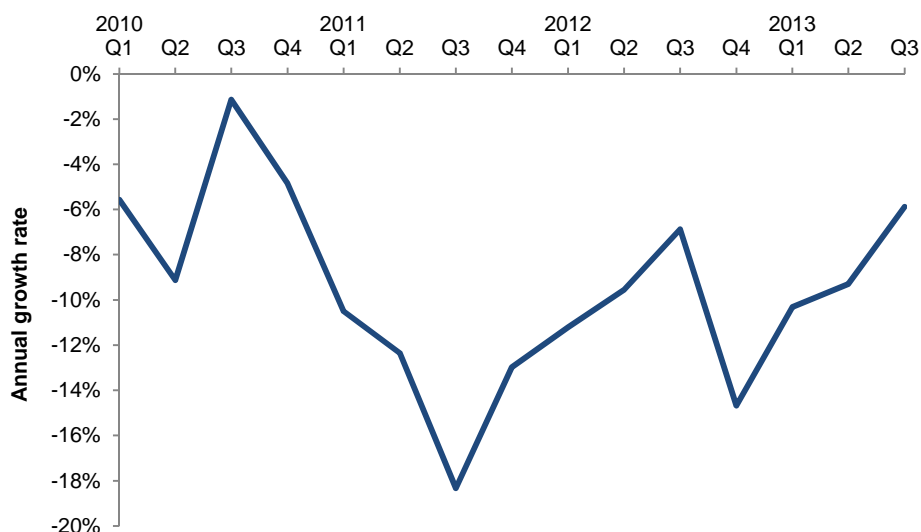
The following are also published today 19 December 2013 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- Electricity consumption of local authority level
www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data
- Gas consumption at local authority level
www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data
- Central Feed-in Tariff register statistics
www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-central-feed-in-tariff-register-statistics
- Domestic Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation and Insulation Levels in Great Britain, Quarterly report
www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics
- Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) statistics
www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics



TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 3 2013

Total Energy - Production



	2013 Q3 <i>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	25.6	-5.9
Natural and other gases	8.2	-3.2
Oil	9.9	-7.0
Primary electricity ⁽¹⁾	4.5	+2.9
Coal and other solid fuels ⁽²⁾	2.9	-19.7

(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

(2) Includes solid biomass

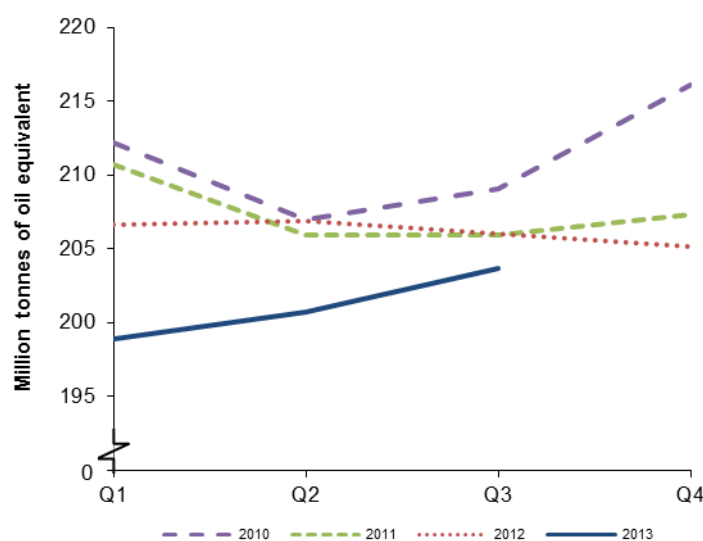
- Total energy production in the third quarter of 2013 was 25.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 5.9 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2012, driven by falls in fossil fuel production.
- Production of natural and other gases fell by 3.2 per cent with the Elgin-Franklin field now back in operation, whilst production of oil fell by 7.0 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2012, as a result of maintenance work and slowdowns on a number of fields.
- In the third quarter of 2013 production of coal and other solid fuels was 19.7 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2012. This was due to sharp decreases in both deep-mined and surface mining production, which together were down by 32 per cent, offset by growth in solid biomass production.
- Primary electricity output in the third quarter of 2013 was 2.9 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2012: within which nuclear electricity output was 3.6 per cent higher due to several stations resuming operations; while output from wind and natural flow hydro fell 3.1 per cent with hydro seeing a large fall due to less rainfall which was 30.4 per cent lower than the same quarter in the previous year.

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



TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 3 2013

Total Energy – consumption⁽¹⁾



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

	2013 Q3 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total consumption		
<i>Unadjusted</i>	42.1	-2.1
<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate</i>	203.7	-1.1
Final energy consumption	27.9	-0.8

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 203.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the third quarter of 2013, 1.1 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2012.
- Between the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2013, coal and other solid fuel consumption increased by 1.7 per cent.
- Oil consumption fell by 0.3 per cent.
- Gas consumption fell by 5.2 per cent, as higher gas prices led to less gas being used in electricity generation and warmer weather led to less domestic use.
- Primary electricity consumption fell by 4.0 per cent.

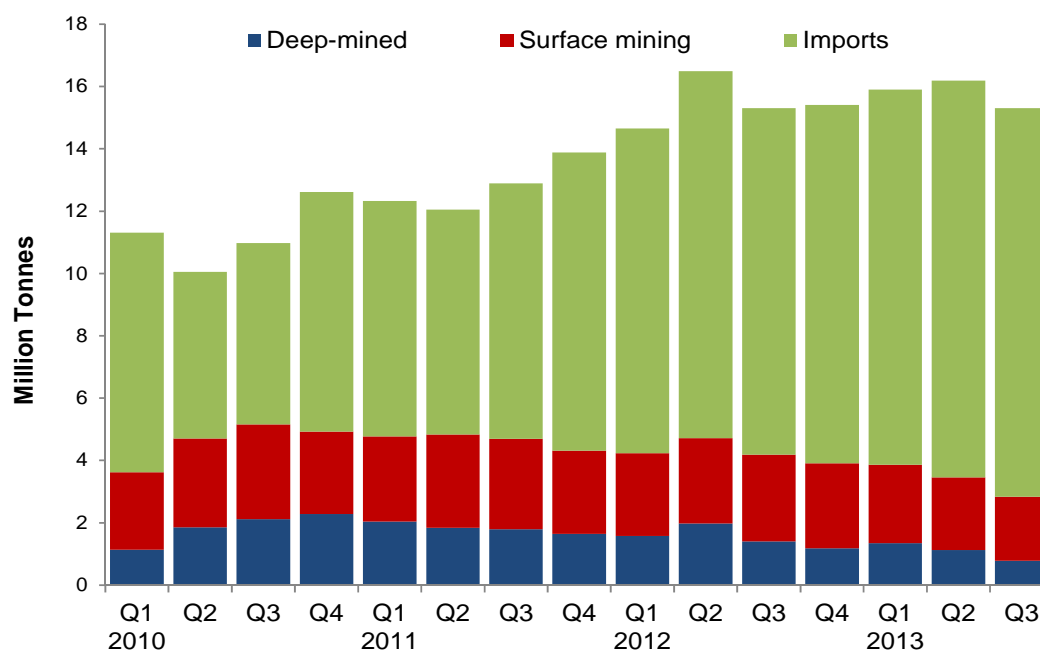
Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 0.8 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the third quarter of 2013 was 1.3 degrees Celsius warmer than the same period a year earlier. On a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was broadly unchanged 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



COAL: QUARTER 3 2013

Coal production and imports



	2013 Q3 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	2,842	-32.2
Coal imports	12,467	+12.1
Coal demand	13,085	-2.8
- Power stations	10,354	-7.7
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,761	+24.1
- Final users	754	+40.4

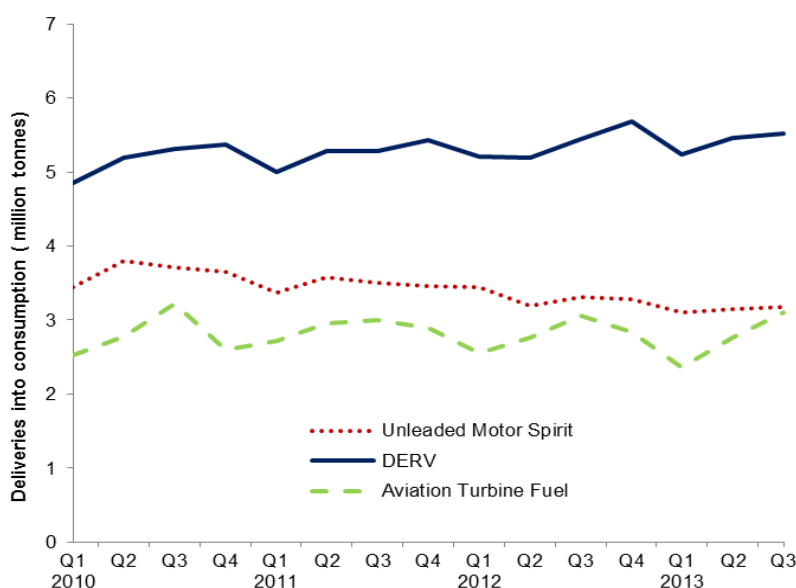
- Provisional figures for the third quarter of 2013 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was down 32 per cent on the third quarter of 2012, to a record quarterly low of 2.8 million tonnes, mainly due to the closure of several collieries. There was a decrease of 44 per cent (-0.6 million tonnes) in deep-mined production and 24 per cent (-0.6 million tonnes) in surface-mined production.
- Imports of coal in the third quarter of 2013 were 12 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2012 at 12.5 million tonnes.
- Total demand for coal in the third quarter of 2013, at 13.1 million tonnes, was 2.8 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2012. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 7.7 per cent to 10.4 million tonnes, reflecting lower demand for electricity and increases in nuclear and biomass.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 2.1 million tonnes during the third quarter of 2013 and at the end of September 2013 stood at 15.2 million tonnes, but were 0.9 million tonnes lower than at the end of September 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 3 2013

Demand for key transport fuels



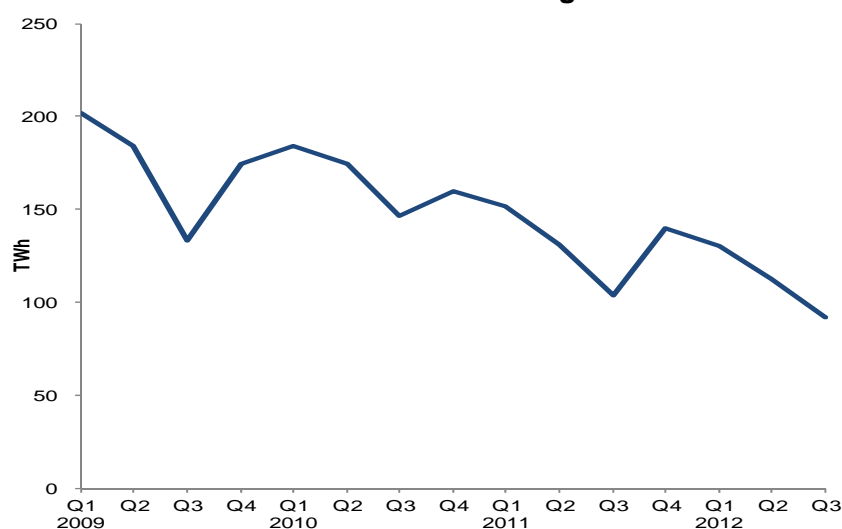
	2013 Q3 <i>Thousand tonnes</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	9,068	-7.0
Refinery demand	16,791	-4.1
Net imports (oil and oil products)	7,655	+9.7
Petroleum demand	16,585	+0.1
- Motor spirit	3,178	-3.8
- DERV fuel	5,518	+1.3
- Aviation turbine fuel	3,110	+1.6

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the third quarter of 2013 fell by 7.0 per cent when compared with the third quarter of 2012. In particular, crude oil production in August this year was around a fifth lower than in August 2012, partly due to an unplanned closure at the Buzzard oil field.
- Overall demand for primary oils at refineries (transformation) in the third quarter of 2013 was down by 4.1 per cent compared to the same quarter a year earlier. Refinery production was down by 3 per cent. Imports of petroleum products were up slightly on the same quarter of 2012 and exports were down by 4.0 per cent due to the decrease in production.
- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the third quarter of 2013 by 7.7 million tonnes. In the same period of 2012 the UK was a net importer by 7.0 million tonnes.
- Overall demand for petroleum products was fairly steady, up by 0.6 per cent on the same quarter last year. Domestic consumption (mainly heating) was lower by 6.5 per cent. However, non-energy use was up by 14.3 per cent, this was due in part to maintenance activity at a large chemical plant in the same quarter of last year.
- 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



GAS: QUARTER 3 2013

Production of natural gas



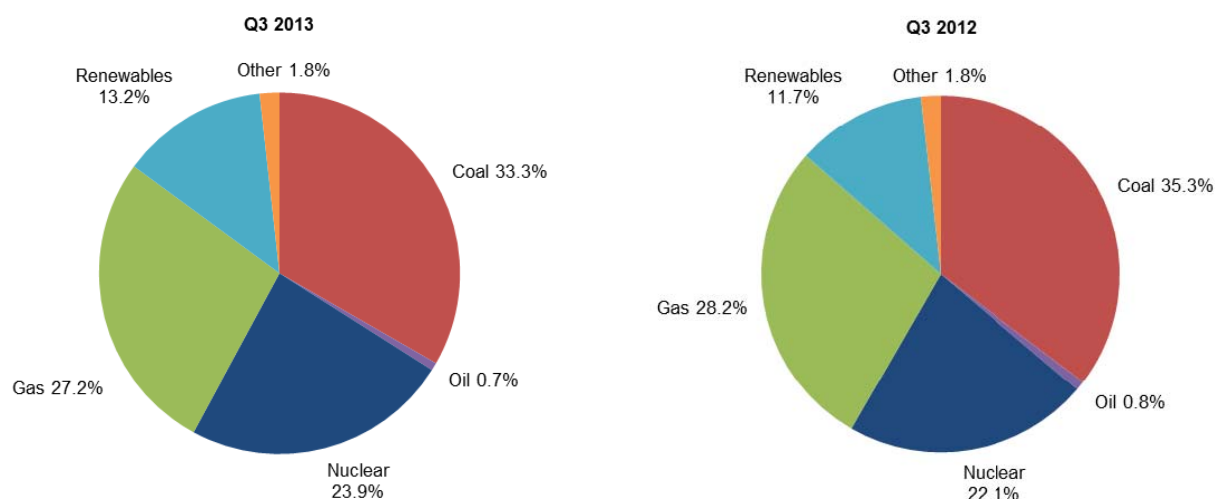
	2013 Q3 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	90.3	-3.8
Gas imports	77.3	-17.6
Gas exports	30.1	-33.8
Gas demand	122.9	-8.2
- Electricity generation	43.5	-10.9
- Domestic	26.9	-11.2

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the third quarter of 2013 was 3.8 per cent lower than in the same quarter a year earlier. At 90 TWh, this was the lowest third quarter production since 1992. In general terms, UKCS production is continuing to decline year on year by around 9.2 per cent on average per annum. The smaller decline in this period reflects the return of the Elgin field to production.
- Total imports in the third quarter of 2013 decreased by 17.6 per cent compared to the same quarter a year ago, reflecting the fall in demand. The main bulk of this decrease was with imports of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). LNG imports decreased sharply by 44.8 per cent, from 35 TWh in Q3 2012 to 19 TWh in Q3 2013. LNG imports (mainly from Qatar) accounted for 25.3 per cent of total imports in Q3 2013 compared with 37.6 per cent a year ago.
- Total exports decreased by 33.8 per cent in Q3 2013 versus Q3 2012. This is largely due to lower exports through the Bacton – Zeebrugge interconnector during Q3 2013.
- UK demand for natural gas was 8.2 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2013 compared with a year earlier. This was the lowest third quarter demand since 1995 and was mainly driven by a large decline in gas used for electricity generation (at the expense of coal) which was lower by 10.9 per cent. Domestic demand for gas also decreased by 11.2 per cent, with warmer UK temperatures in the third quarter of 2013 versus Q3 2012.

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



ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 3 2013



	2013 Q3 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity Generated from		
Coal	26.04	-9.5
Nuclear	18.69	+3.6
Gas	21.25	-7.3
Renewables	10.29	+7.6
Total	78.20	-4.0
Supplied to		
Industry	23.69	+2.5
Domestic	22.22	-4.1
Other final consumers	23.97	-0.2
All	71.75	-0.6

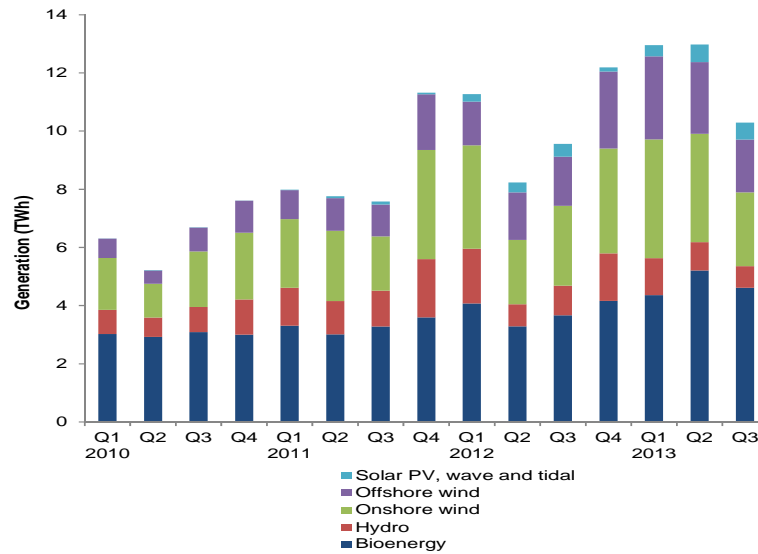
- Fuel used by generators in the third quarter of 2013 was 5.2 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2012.
- Generation from coal in the third quarter of 2013 fell by 9.5 per cent, while gas fell by 7.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, due to high gas prices. Nuclear rose by 3.6 per cent due to higher availability after outages. Renewables generation was up 7.6%, mainly due to increased wind capacity.
- Low carbon generation (including renewables) accounted for a record 37.1 per cent of generation in Q3 2013, up from 33.9 per cent from the same period of 2012.
- Total electricity generated in the third quarter of 2013 was 4.0 per cent lower than a year earlier, whilst imports made up 6 per cent of fuel supply.
- Final consumption of electricity provisionally fell by 0.6 per cent in the third quarter of 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/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends



RENEWABLES: QUARTER 3 2013

Renewable electricity generation



	2013 Q3 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Renewable electricity generation		
Onshore wind	2.54	-7.6
Offshore wind	1.82	+7.4
Hydro	0.75	-26.6
Solar PV, wave and tidal	0.58	+31.9
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	4.61	+25.7
All renewables	10.29	+7.6

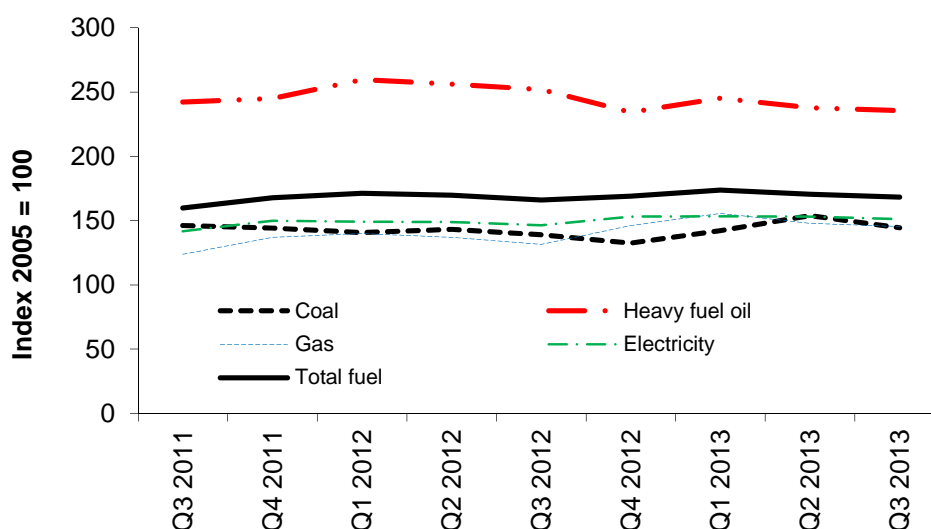
- Renewables' share of electricity generation increased from 11.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2012, to 13.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2013.
- Renewable electricity generation was 10.3 TWh in the third quarter of 2013, an increase of 7.6 per cent on the 9.6 TWh in the third quarter of 2012. Generation from bioenergy rose by 26 per cent, due to the conversions of Drax (unit 1) and Ironbridge power stations from co-firing to dedicated biomass. Offshore wind generation rose by 7.4 per cent, but onshore wind generation fell by 7.6 per cent, due to low wind speeds. Generation from hydro fell by 26 per cent, due to lower rainfall in North Scotland.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 19.1 GW at the end of the third quarter of 2013, a rise of 28 per cent (4.2 GW) on a year earlier, but a fall of 1.9 per cent (0.4 GW) on the previous quarter, due to the closure of Tilbury biomass power station in August.
- Renewable transport: The share of liquid biofuels of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport rose from 2.7 per cent to 3.4 per cent, with record levels of bioethanol consumption, and biodiesel consumption more than double that of a year earlier.

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



INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 3 2013

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



Fuel prices index in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2005=100	2013 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	144.3	+3.9
Heavy fuel oil	235.5	-6.5
Gas	145.3	+10.4
Electricity	151.0	+3.2
Total fuel	168.1	+1.2

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

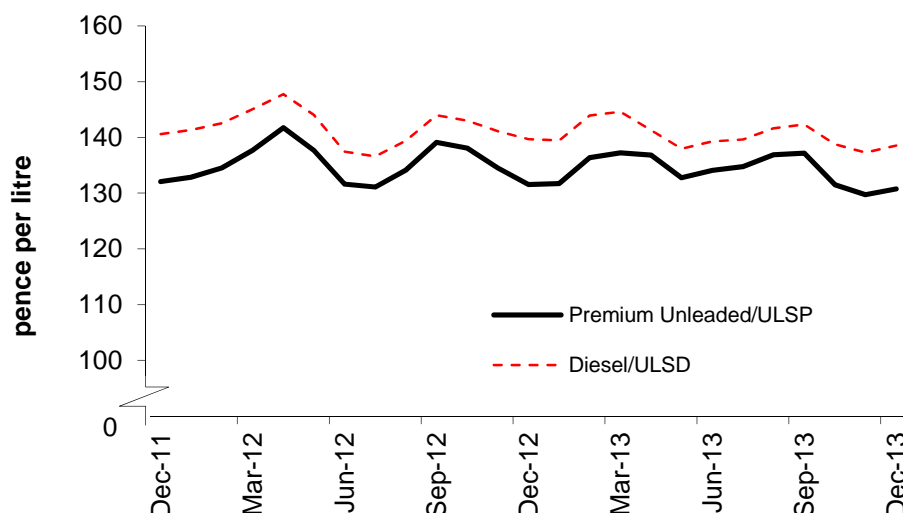
- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL, were 10.4 per cent higher in real terms in Q3 2013 compared to Q3 2012, whilst prices excluding CCL were 10.5 per cent higher.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 3.2 per cent higher including CCL and 3.9 per cent higher excluding CCL, in real terms, in Q3 2013 compared to Q3 2012.
- Average coal prices were 3.9 per cent higher in real terms including CCL and 4.3 per cent higher excluding CCL in Q3 2013 compared to Q3 2012. Heavy fuel oil prices were 6.5 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 larger consumers and equal to the median for small consumers. UK industrial gas prices including tax were amongst the lowest in the EU15 for all sizebands of consumer.

Industrial prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices



ROAD TRANSPORT FUEL PRICES: QUARTER 3 2013

Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid December 2013 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	130.8	-0.6
Diesel ⁽²⁾	138.6	-0.8

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

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

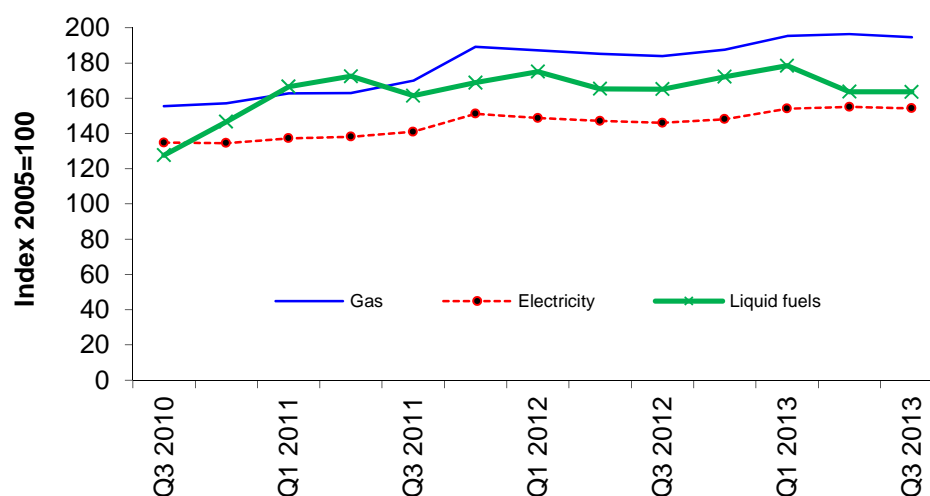
- In mid-December 2013, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 130.8 pence per litre, 0.8 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 11.0 pence per litre lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid-December 2013, diesel was on average 138.6 pence per litre, 1.1 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 9.2 pence per litre below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In November 2013, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked tenth highest in the EU. The UK diesel price was ranked highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol in December 2013 is 7.8 pence per litre, the highest level since January 2013.

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



DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 3 2013

Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms



Consumer price index fuel components in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2005=100	2013 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	145.4	0.0
Gas	194.7	+5.9
Electricity	154.3	+5.7
Liquid fuels	163.6	-1.0
Total domestic fuel	171.3	+5.4

(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 risen by 5.4 per cent in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, but has fallen by 0.7 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2013.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q3 2013 were 5.7 per cent higher in real terms than in Q3 2012. Prices were 0.5 per cent lower than in Q2 2013.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, rose by 5.9 per cent in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 but fell by 0.9 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2013.
- Price increases announced by energy suppliers will be fully reflected in Q1 2014 data.
- The price of liquid fuels fell by 1.0 per cent between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 and by 0.1 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2013.
- For the period January to June 2013, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and fifth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

Switching levels

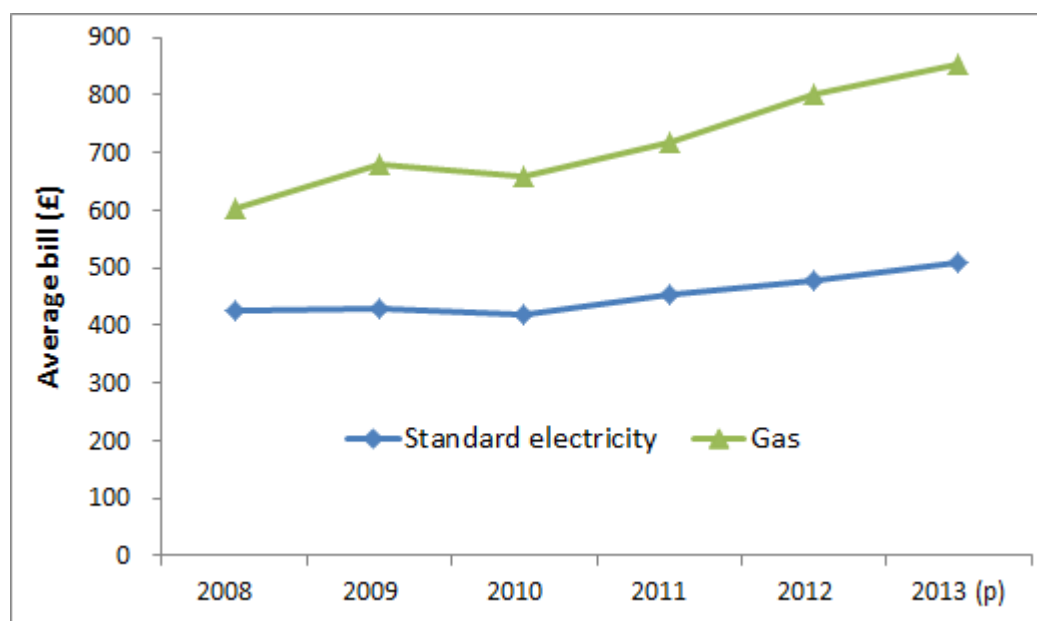
- Switching rates amongst consumers fell by 18% for electricity and 19% for gas between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013. Electricity switching rates are at their lowest level since DECC records began in 2003.

Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices



DOMESTIC ENERGY BILLS: 2013

Average domestic gas and electricity bills (cash terms), 2008 to 2013



Average annual domestic fuel bills ⁽¹⁾

	2012	2013 (p)	Percentage change, cash terms	Percentage change, real terms ⁽²⁾
Gas ⁽³⁾	£800	£854	+6.8	+4.3
Electricity ⁽⁴⁾	£479	£510	+6.5	+4.2
Total ⁽⁵⁾	£1,279	£1,364	+6.6	+4.3

(1) Average annual bills for domestic customers are weighted by the proportion of customers on the different payment methods, which include standard credit, direct debit and pre-payment meter. Bills relate to the total bill received in the calendar year and are in cash terms.

(2) To estimate the percentage change in real terms bills were deflated using the GDP (implied) deflator.

(3) Gas bills are based on an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh.

(4) Electricity bills are based on an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh.

(5) The average total gas and electricity bill presented should be taken as broadly indicative only. It is not based on individual customers, but is simply the sum of the averages for electricity and gas.

(p) Provisional bills only – final bills will be available in the March 2014 edition of 'Quarterly Energy Prices'.

- Provisional 2013 figures for household bills show that the average standard electricity bill, based on a fixed consumption level of 3,300 kWh, increased by £31 compared with 2012, to £510. The provisional average direct debit bill for 2013 was £491, while average standard credit and pre-payment bills were £532 and £534 respectively.
- For gas, provisional 2013 figures show that the average domestic gas bill, based on a fixed consumption level of 18,000 kWh, rose by £54 compared with 2012, to £854. Average direct debit bills in 2013 were £823, whilst average standard credit and prepayment bills were £896 and £890 respectively.
- For the period January to June 2013, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and fifth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

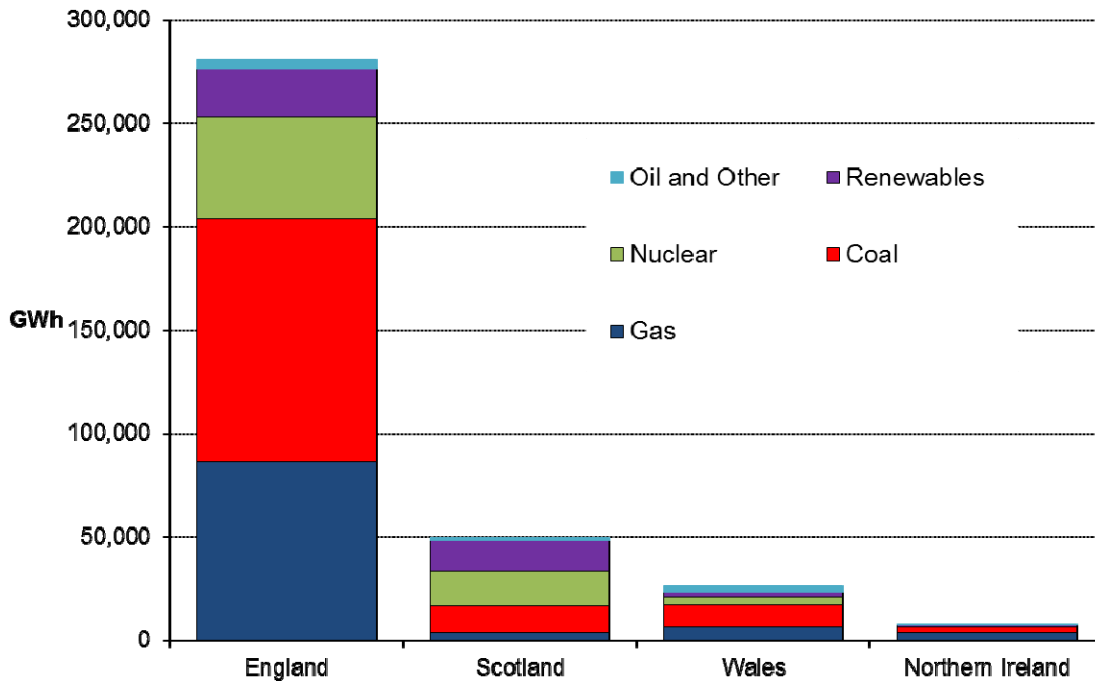
Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices



ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND SUPPLY

This article updates the detailed electricity figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England that were provided in December 2012's Energy Trends. The data are for 2009 to 2012 and cover generation, supply, internal and external trade and consumption. The role of renewables in each area is also shown.

Generation by country and fuel type in 2012



- Due to high gas prices, gas's share of generation in 2012 in each of England, Scotland and Wales fell in 2012, to a record low for each country in the 2004 to 2012 period covered.
- Nuclear's share of generation in 2012 increased in England and Scotland, due to increased availability as stations returned to operation following outages. However the share of nuclear generation in Wales fell.
- The share of renewables increased in all four countries in 2012, as a result of increased capacity and higher rainfall and wind speeds.
- Scotland's renewable electricity interim target (renewable electricity generation to reach 100 per cent of gross consumption by 2020, within an interim target of 31 per cent) was passed in 2011, with 36.3 per cent of gross electricity consumption from renewable electricity generation in 2011, continuing to rise to 40.3 per cent in 2012. The next interim target is to reach 50 per cent by 2015.



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Notes to editors

1. More detailed figures of United Kingdom energy production and consumption and of energy prices, for the third quarter of 2013 are given in the December 2013 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 19 December 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/collections/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/publications/energy-trends-and-quarterly-energy-prices-june-2012-to-march-2013-subscription-renewal-and-order-form

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/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

