



STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

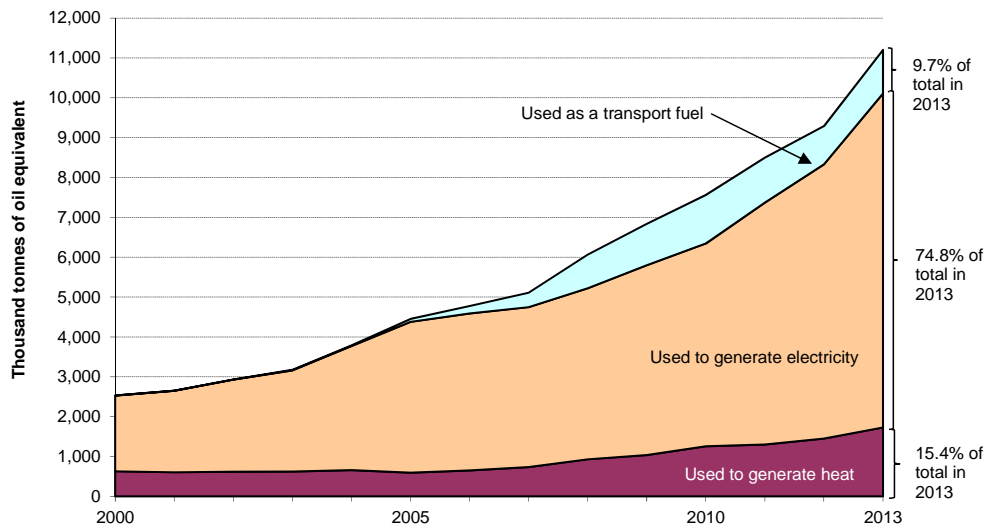
UK Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 26 June 2014 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.

An article on Renewable Energy in 2013, (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 5.2 per cent of final energy consumption in 2013 came from renewable sources; up from 4.2 per cent in 2012. There was a significant growth in the contribution of renewable electricity up 30 per cent; whilst 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 2014 are:

- Final energy consumption was 10.3 per cent lower in the first quarter of 2014, with domestic consumption down 21 per cent, reflecting the warmer weather, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the first quarter of 2014 was 3.1 degrees Celsius warmer than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was down 1.8 per cent over the same period.
- Primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 10.7 per cent. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, primary energy consumption fell by 1.9 per cent.
- Total energy production was 0.2 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013. This small decline was due to further falls in coal output as a result of mine closures, and in nuclear as a result of outages and maintenance at stations, but these falls were largely offset by strong growth in output from wind and natural flow hydro and an increase in oil production.
- Of electricity generated in the first quarter of 2014, coal accounted for 37 per cent, whilst gas accounted for 23 per cent (its lowest first quarter share in the last sixteen years). Nuclear generation accounted for 18 per cent of total electricity generated in the first quarter of 2014.
- Renewables share of electricity generation (hydro, wind and other renewables) increased from 12.4 per cent in 2013 Q1 to 19.4 per cent in 2014 Q1, with wind generation up 58 per cent. This was due to increased wind generation capacity as well as large increases in wind speeds and rainfall.
- Renewable electricity generation was a record 18.1 TWh in the first quarter of 2014, an increase of 43 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

The June 2014 edition of Energy Trends also includes articles on:

- Fuel Poverty levels in England, 2012
- Energy price variation in the domestic energy market
- Future changes to Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK)
- Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive scheme
- Enhancements to Energy Trends gas tables
- Changes to oil demand data

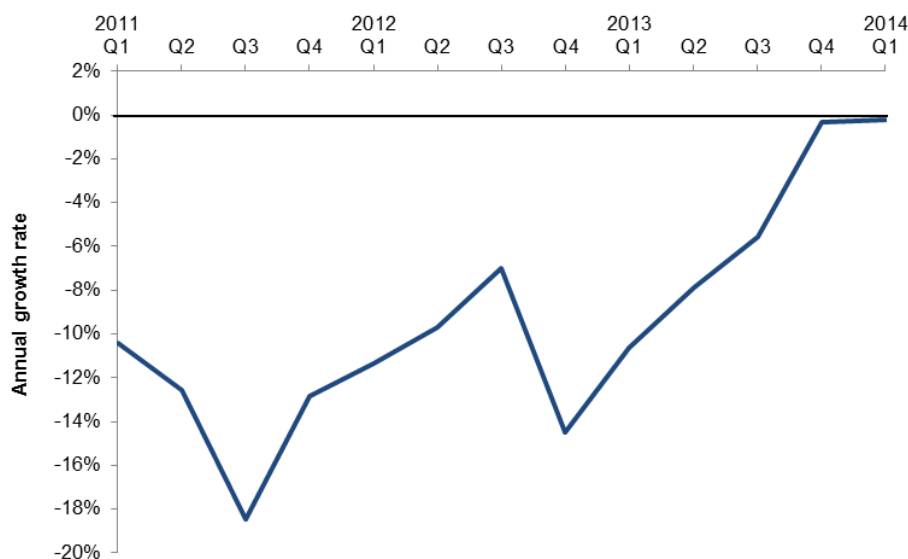
The following are also published today 26 June 2014 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) 2014 analysis
www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework
- Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions, 2012 estimates
www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates
- Sub-national Road Transport energy consumption during 2012
www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level



TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 1 2014

Total Energy - Production



	2014 Q1 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	30.3	-0.2
Natural gas	9.8	-0.2
Oil	12.0	+3.5
Primary electricity ⁽¹⁾	4.8	+1.2
Coal	1.7	-27.7

(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

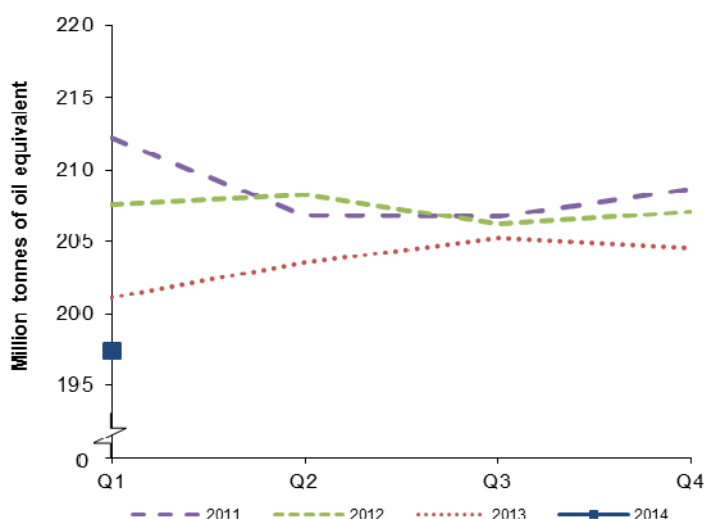
- Total energy production in the first quarter of 2014 was 30.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.2 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013.
- Production of natural gas fell slightly by 0.2 per cent but production of oil rose by 3.5 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2013, in part as a result of a new Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessel.
- Primary electricity output in the first quarter of 2014 was 1.2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2013, within which nuclear electricity output was 9.7 per cent lower due to outages and maintenance at stations. However, output from wind and natural flow hydro was 62 per cent higher than the same period in 2013, due to the continued increase in wind capacity and both increased wind speeds and rainfall.
- In the first quarter of 2014 production of coal and other solid fuels was 28 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2013 due to mine closures.

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 1 2014

Total Primary Energy – consumption⁽¹⁾



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

	2014 Q1 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total inland energy consumption		
<i>Unadjusted</i>	55.3	-10.7
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected –annual rate	197.4	-1.9
Final consumption	40.9	-10.3

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 197.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the first quarter of 2014, 1.9 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2013.
- Between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, coal and other solid fuel consumption rose by 1.1 per cent.
- Oil consumption fell by 0.2 per cent.
- Gas consumption fell by 8.0 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption rose by 5.3 per cent.

Final energy consumption was provisionally 10.3 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013, with domestic consumption down 21 per cent, reflecting the warmer weather, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the first quarter of 2014 was 3.1 degrees Celsius warmer than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was down 1.8 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



COAL: QUARTER 1 2014

Coal production and imports



	2014 Q1 <i>Thousand tonnes</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	2,711	-27.8
Coal imports	11,729	-2.5
Coal demand	15,508	-14.9
- Power stations	12,977	-17.9
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,646	+9.6
- Final users	606	-5.5

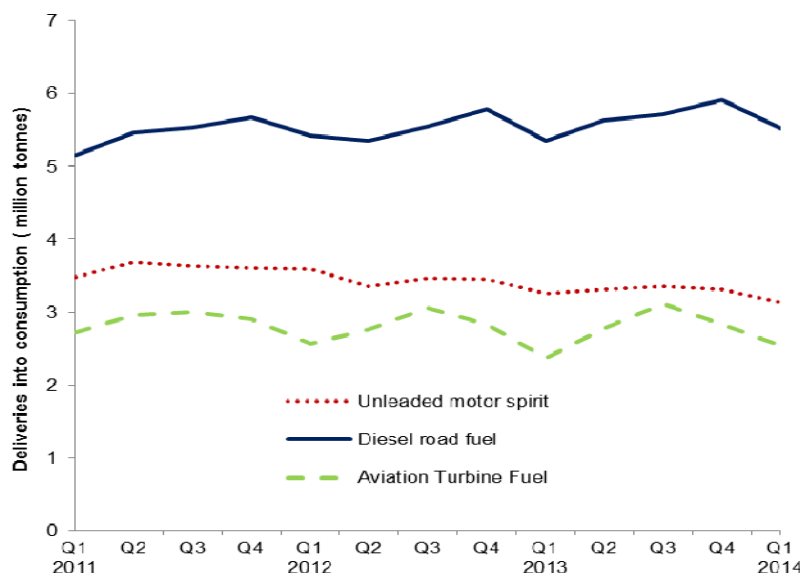
- Provisional figures for the first quarter of 2014 show that coal production fell to a new record low of 2.7 million tonnes, 28 per cent lower than the first quarter 2013. This was due to a number of collieries/companies closing, and geological conditions at some of the remaining mines. Deep mine production was down 31 per cent to 0.9 million tonnes. Surface mine production was down 26 per cent to 1.8 million tonnes.
- Imports of coal in the first quarter of 2014 were 2.5 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013 at 11.7 million tonnes. Imports from Russia were up 21 per cent.
- Total demand for coal in the first quarter of 2014, at 15.5 million tonnes, was 15 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 18 per cent to 13.0 million tonnes. Coal used in blast furnaces in the first quarter of 2014 was 40 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 2013, due to the re-opening of Teesside steelworks in April 2012, which has gradually increased operations, and the opening of a new furnace at Port Talbot in February 2013.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal fall of 1.3 million tonnes during the first quarter of 2014 and stood at 13.1 million tonnes, 2.7 million tonnes higher than at the end of March 2013.

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



OIL: QUARTER 1 2014

Demand for key transport fuels



	2014 Q1 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	10,972	+3.5
Refinery throughput	14,947	-8.8
Net imports (all oil)	5,587	+1.9
Petroleum demand	15,704	-1.8
- Motor spirit (including biofuels)	3,126	-4.1
- DERV fuel (including biofuels)	5,514	+3.0
- Aviation turbine fuel	2,541	+7.5

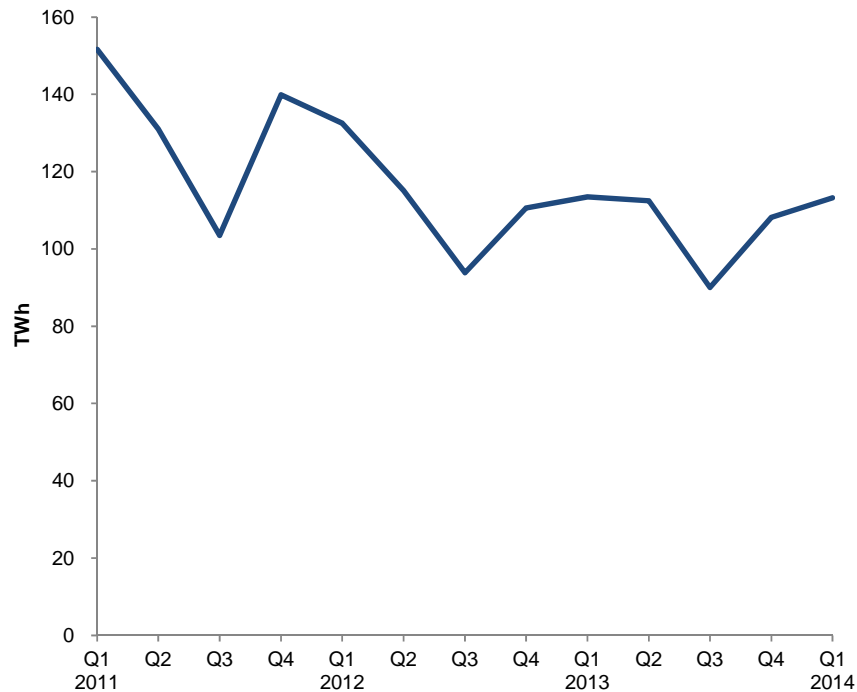
- Indigenous production of crude and NGL's was higher by 3.5 per cent in quarter 1 2014 compared with the same quarter a year earlier. This is the second consecutive quarter-on-quarter growth following 23 consecutive quarters of decline during which production fell by 44 per cent. In the latest quarter, production was boosted by new facilities, while production had been low in the first quarter of 2013 due to maintenance activity.
- Production of petroleum products was 8.3 per cent lower in the latest quarter of 2014 compared with the same quarter in 2013. This was the result of a combination of planned maintenance and unplanned disruption (including a fire) at some refineries as well as a general decline in UK refinery production.
- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the first quarter of 2014 by 5.6 million tonnes. In the same period of 2013 the UK was a net importer by 5.5 million tonnes.
- Overall primary demand for petroleum products in the first quarter of 2014 was 1.8 per cent lower than 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 1 2014

Production of natural gas



	2014 Q1 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	113.3	-0.2
Gas imports	143.2	-21.3
Gas exports	21.6	-0.3
Gas demand	251.4	-19.6
- Electricity generation	45.1	-22.5
- Domestic	117.3	-23.6

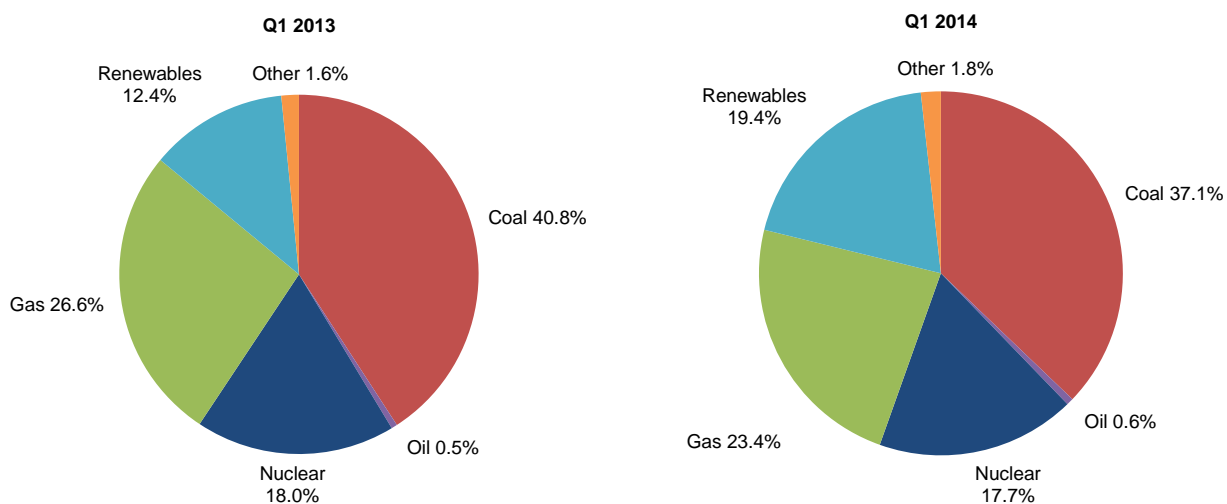
- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the first quarter of 2014 was 113.3 TWh, 0.2 per cent lower than a year before.
- Imports of gas decreased by 21.3 per cent compared to Q1 2013, with shipped imports of LNG accounting for 9.0 per cent of all imports. Global competition for LNG has increased so there has been a substantial reduction in LNG imports into the UK. The majority of the UK imports originated in Norway (67 per cent) and the Netherlands (21 per cent).
- UK gas demand decreased by 19.6 per cent compared to Q1 2013, principally as a result of the warmer weather leading to decreased 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



ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 1 2014

Electricity generated



	2014 Q1 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity Generated from		
Coal	34.67	-16.5
Nuclear	16.52	-9.7
Gas	21.83	-19.5
Renewables	18.10	+43.0
Total	93.33	-8.2
Supplied to		
Industry	23.64	-6.7
Domestic	31.50	-8.0
Other final consumers	28.10	-0.8
All	83.25	-5.3

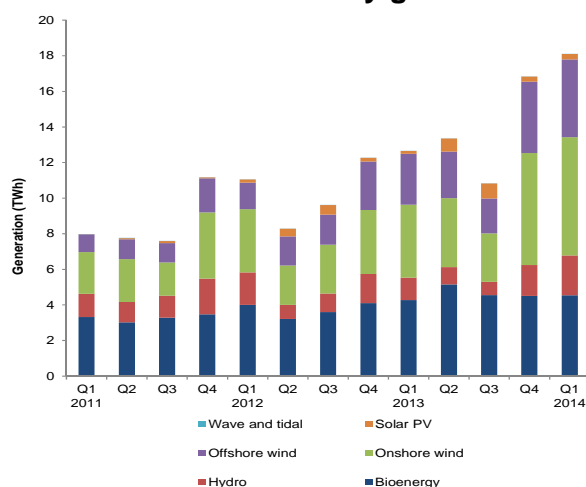
- Fuel used by generators in the first quarter of 2014 was 10.4 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2013.
- Generation from coal in the first quarter of 2014 fell by 16.5 per cent, while gas fell by 19.5 per cent compared with a year earlier. Nuclear fell by 9.7 per cent due to stations on outages or closed for maintenance in the first quarter of 2014.
- Low carbon generation accounted for 37.1 per cent of generation in Q1 2014, compared to 30.4 per cent in the same period of 2013.
- Total electricity generated in the first quarter of 2014 was 8.2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Final consumption of electricity fell by 5.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2014. Domestic use decreased by 8.0 per cent, consumption by the service sector was down 0.8 per cent, and industrial use was down 6.7 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



RENEWABLES: QUARTER 1 2014

Renewable electricity generation



	2014 Q1 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Renewable electricity generation		
Onshore wind	6.65	+62.1
Offshore wind	4.37	+53.1
Hydro	2.23	+77.7
Solar PV, wave and tidal	0.29	+75.8
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	4.55	+6.3
All renewables	18.10	+43.0

- Generation from offshore wind increased by 53 per cent, while onshore wind rose by 62 per cent, both due to increased capacity as well as high wind speeds. Hydro generation rose by 78 per cent to a record 2.2 TWh, with average rainfall (in the main hydro areas) double that of a year earlier. Generation from plant biomass was up 25 per cent on a year earlier, due to increased generation from the conversions of Ironbridge and Drax (unit 1) coal stations in 2013 out-weighting reduced generation from the closure of Tilbury in August 2013). However, as a result of these conversions, generation from co-firing fell by 73 per cent on a year earlier.
- Renewables' share of total generation in 2014 quarter 1 was a record 19.4 per cent, an increase of 6.9 percentage points on 2013 quarter 1, with renewable generation up, and overall generation 8.2 per cent lower. This was a 1.5 percentage point increase on 2013 quarter 4's previous record share of 17.9 per cent.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 20.8 GW at the end of the first quarter of 2014, 15.3 per cent (2.7 GW) higher than a year earlier, and a 5.4 per cent increase (1.0 GW) on 2013 quarter 4.
- Renewable transport: Liquid biofuels represented 3.6 per cent of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport in the first quarter of 2014.

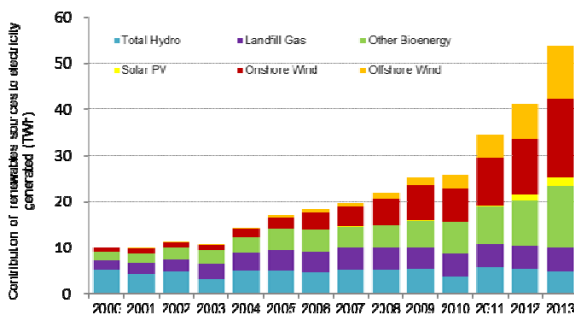
Renewables quarterly tables ET 6.1 – 6.2 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-section-6-energy-trends



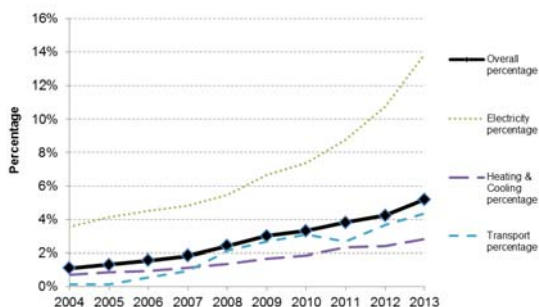
RENEWABLES: 2013

A special feature in the June 2014 edition of Energy Trends looks at Renewable energy in 2013. It includes summary renewables statistics for 2013, which are published for the first time. A full set of renewables statistics will appear in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2014, which will be published on 31 July 2014. The main features of the latest statistics are:

Renewable electricity generation



UK progress towards the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive¹



	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of electricity from renewable sources ¹	8.8	10.8	13.9
Percentage of heating and cooling from renewable sources	2.3	2.4	2.8
Percentage of transport energy from renewable sources	2.7	3.7	4.4
Overall renewable consumption as a percentage of capped gross final energy consumption using net calorific values [not directly calculated from the three percentages above]	3.8	4.2	5.2

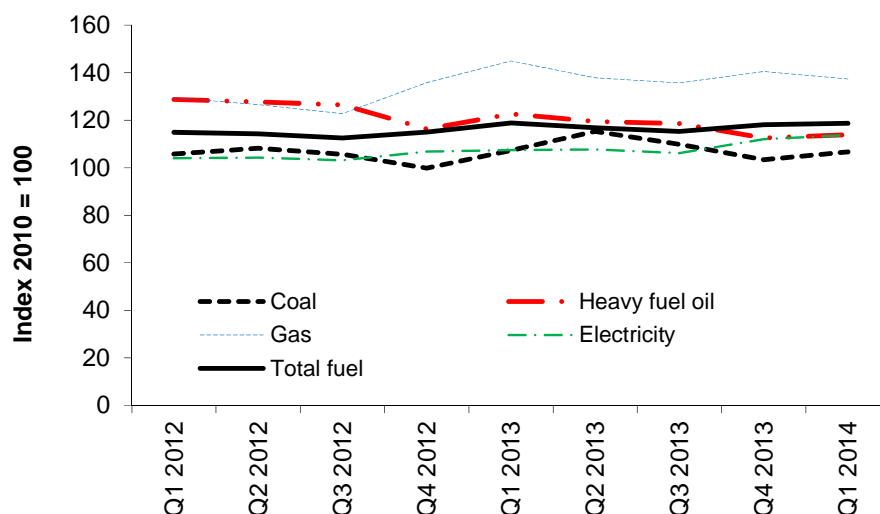
¹Normalisation used for wind and hydro electricity generation.

- The amount of electricity generated from renewables sources in 2013 was 53,667 GWh, a 30 per cent increase during the year.
- Offshore wind generation increased by 52 per cent, and onshore wind generation increased by 40 per cent. Generation from solar PV was 51 per cent higher, and from bioenergy sources was 24 per cent higher; hydro generation fell by 11 per cent.
- Generation capacity increased by 4.2 GW (27 per cent) to 19.7 GW.
- Heat from renewable sources increased by 19 per cent during 2013 (to 1,729 ktoe); renewable biofuels for transport rose by 14 per cent (to 1,091 ktoe).
- Renewable transport fuels accounted for 3.5 per cent of road transport fuels in 2013.
- Renewable energy provisionally accounted for 5.2 per cent of energy consumption, as measured using the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive methodology. This is an increase of 1.0 percentage points from the 2012 position of 4.2 per cent.
- The Renewable Energy Directive introduced interim targets for member states to achieve on their route to attaining the 2020 proportion. The UK was broadly in line with its first interim target of 4.04 per cent across 2011-2012, achieving 4.01 per cent. The second interim target, across 2013 and 2014, is 5.41 per cent, and will be reported against in June 2015.
- The weather had a major impact on renewable electricity generation during 2013. Average wind speeds were 0.4 knots higher than in 2012; although broadly similar to the average over the last five years, it was the windiest December (which is the month in the year when the most installed capacity is operational) in the last 13 years. Countering this, average rainfall levels (in hydro catchment areas) were 9.2 per cent lower than in 2012. Whilst these factors affect the raw 2013 generation outputs of renewables, the Renewable Energy Directive measure uses a normalisation approach to smooth the year on year impacts of differing wind and rain patterns.



INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 1 2014

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



Fuel prices index in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2010=100	2014 Q1	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	106.7	-0.6
Heavy fuel oil	113.9	-7.1
Gas	137.4	-5.2
Electricity	113.7	+5.9
Total fuel	118.6	-0.2

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

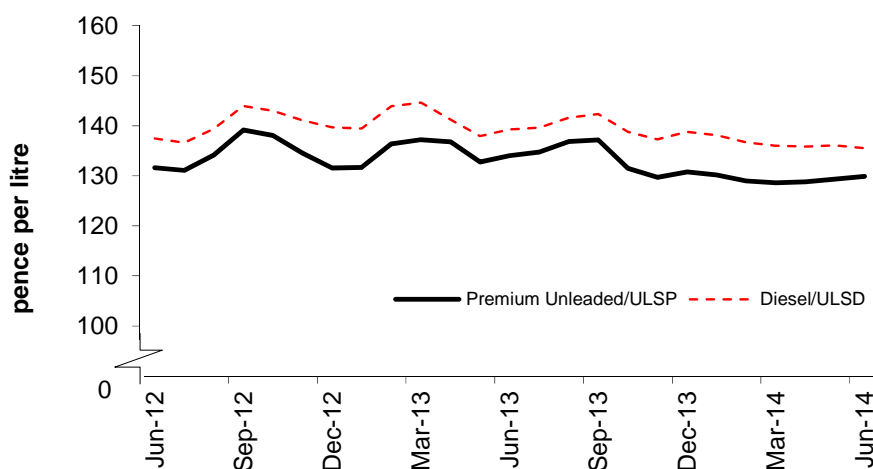
- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL were 5.2 per cent lower in real terms in Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013, whilst prices excluding CCL were 5.5 per cent lower.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 5.9 per cent higher including CCL and 6.5 per cent higher excluding CCL, in real terms, in Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013.
- Average coal prices were 0.6 per cent lower in real terms including CCL and 0.5 per cent lower excluding CCL in Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013.
- Heavy fuel oil prices were 7.1 per cent lower in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period July to December 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 amongst the 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/collections/industrial-energy-prices



ROAD TRANSPORT FUEL PRICES: QUARTER 1 2014

Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid June 2014 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	129.9	-3.1
Diesel ⁽²⁾	135.5	-2.7

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

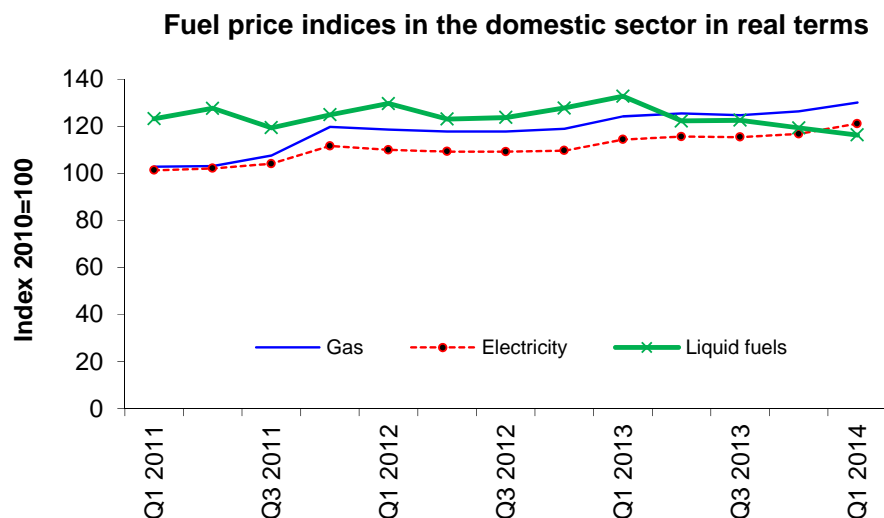
(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid June 2014, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 129.9 pence per litre, 4.2 pence per litre lower than a year earlier, and 11.9 pence per litre lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid June 2014, diesel was on average 135.5 pence per litre, 3.7 pence per litre lower than a year earlier, and 12.2 pence per litre below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In May 2014, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked seventh 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 2014, the price of crude oil acquired by refineries fell by 19.8 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



DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 1 2014



Retail price index fuel components in real terms (¹) 2010=100	2014 Q1	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	106.3	+2.2
Gas	130.1	+4.8
Electricity	121.1	+5.9
Liquid fuels	116.3	-12.4
Total domestic fuels	125.4	+4.5

(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 4.5 per cent in real terms between Q1 2013 and Q1 2014, and by 3.1 per cent between Q4 2013 and Q1 2014.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q1 2014 were 5.9 per cent higher in real terms than in Q1 2013. Prices were 3.7 per cent higher than in Q4 2013.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, rose by 4.8 per cent in real terms between Q1 2013 and Q1 2014, and by 3.0 per cent between Q4 2013 and Q1 2014.
- All six of the major domestic energy suppliers effected price increases at the end of 2013 or start of 2014. Four of the six subsequently effected price decreases in the first quarter of 2014 in response to Government changes to the costs of some energy policies. Overall, the changes reflect an average increase in gas and electricity prices of around 5 per cent.
- For the period July to December 2013, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the second lowest and fifth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

Switching levels

- The rates of switching in the electricity market fell back sharply in the first quarter of 2014 from the very high levels seen at the end of 2013 (down 43 per cent) but were up by 3 per cent on the same period a year earlier. Comparisons for the gas market are not reliable, as a methodological change was made at the start of 2014, with current data collected on a slightly different basis.

Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:
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 2014 are given in the June 2014 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 26 June 2014.

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. To receive a complimentary copy of either publication, or for more information about subscribing, contact [Kevin Harris](mailto:Kevin.Harris@decc.gov.uk) or call 0300 068 5041.

5. Single printed 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

6. 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. The 2014 edition of the Digest will be published on 31 July 2014.

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

