



STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

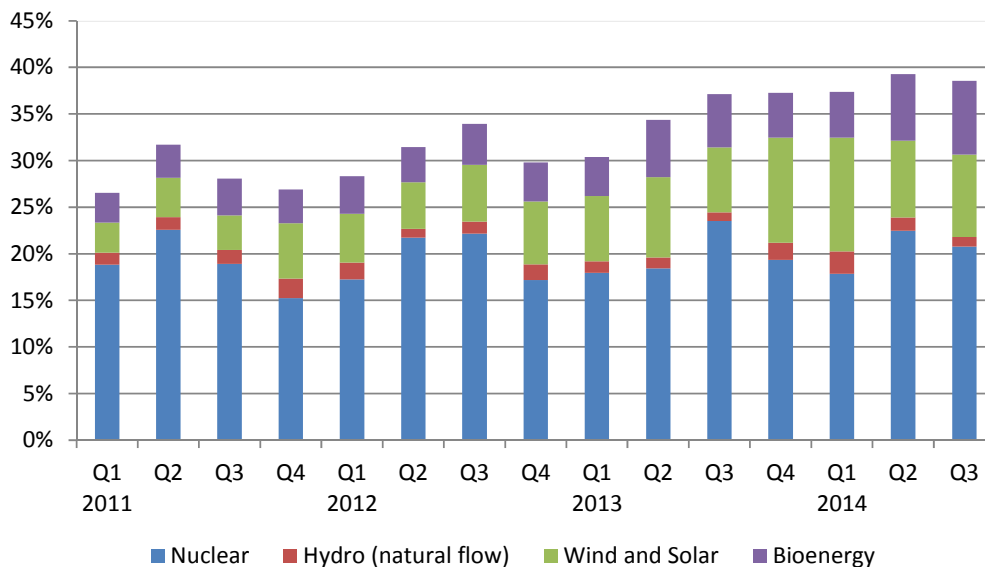
## UK Energy Statistics, Q3 2014

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 18 December 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.

- Low carbon electricity's share of generation accounted for 38.6 per cent in Q3 2014, up from 37.1 per cent in the same period of 2013, with the 16 per cent fall in nuclear generation offset by a 24 per cent increase in generation by renewables, with bioenergy up 31 per cent.

Low carbon electricity's share of generation



The main points for the third quarter of 2014 are:

- Primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 4.1 per cent, and when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014, primary energy consumption fell by 4.6 per cent.
- Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) fell by 1.2 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2013. Industrial energy consumption fell by 5.6 per cent; domestic consumption fell by 3.7 per cent while consumption in the transport sector rose by 1.9 per cent. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption fell by 1.6 per cent.
- Of electricity generated in the third quarter of 2014, gas accounted for 38.6 per cent (its highest third quarter share for 3 years) due to lower wholesale gas prices relative to other inputs, whilst coal accounted for 20.1 per cent as a result of reduced capacity due to the closure of several power stations, and lower overall demand. Nuclear generation accounted for 20.8 per cent, whilst renewables share increased by 4.2 percentage points to 17.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2014.
- UK energy production fell by 4.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2014 compared with a year earlier. Production of oil fell by 10.9 per cent whilst gas rose by 3.6 per cent due to the start-up of the Jasmine and Breagh fields towards the end of 2013. Production of oil and gas has been in decline over the last ten years, decreasing by an average of 9 per cent per year.
- Provisional data for 2014 suggest that domestic energy bills increased by 3 per cent. For fixed consumption levels of electricity of 3,800 kWh per annum, bills increased by £15 to £592; and for fixed consumption levels of gas of 15,000 kWh per annum, bills increased by £24 to £753.
- Petrol prices fell in December 2014 to below £1.20 per litre for the first time since the end of 2010.

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 December 2014 edition of Energy Trends also includes articles on:

- Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2010 to 2013 (see commentary on page 15)
- Diversity of supply for oil and oil products in OECD countries
- Physical gas flows across the EU-28 and diversity of gas supply in 2013
- Global coal trade
- Feed-in Tariff load factor analysis
- Energy usage in households with Solar PV installations
- Estimates of heat use in the United Kingdom in 2013
- Renewable Heat Premium Payment scheme
- Smart Meter Energy Demand Research Project: anonymised data release
- DECC report on surveys of businesses, local authorities and households - 2013/14



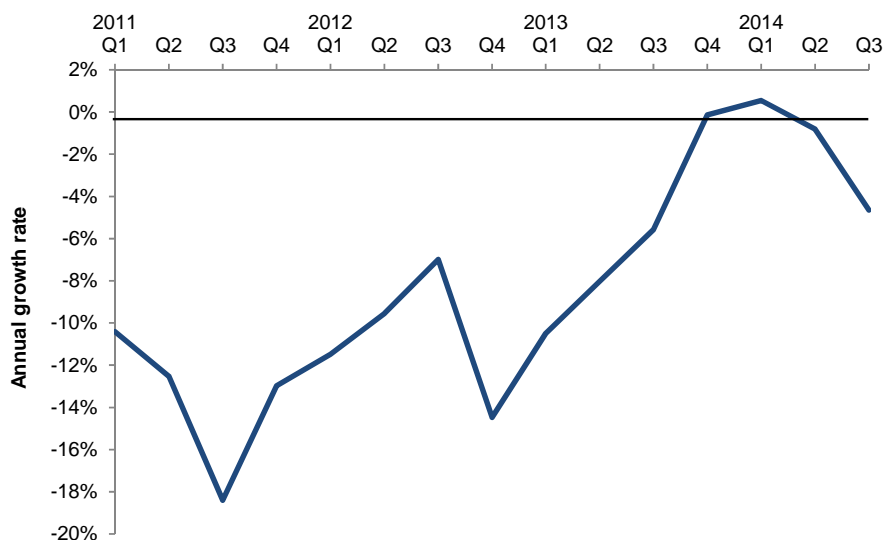
The following statistics are also published today, 18 December 2014, by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- Electricity consumption at local authority level  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data](http://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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data)
- Feed-in Tariff commissioned installations  
[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/monthly-small-scale-renewable-deployment](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/monthly-small-scale-renewable-deployment)
- Solar photovoltaics deployment  
[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/solar-photovoltaics-deployment](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/solar-photovoltaics-deployment)
- Smart meter installations  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics)
- Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation and insulation levels in Great Britain  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics)
- Uptake of the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) schemes  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics)



## TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 3 2014

### Total Energy - Production



	2014 Q3 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	24.4	-4.6
Natural gas	8.0	+3.6
Oil	8.9	-10.9
Primary electricity <sup>(1)</sup>	4.1	-12.1
Coal	1.8	+1.4

(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

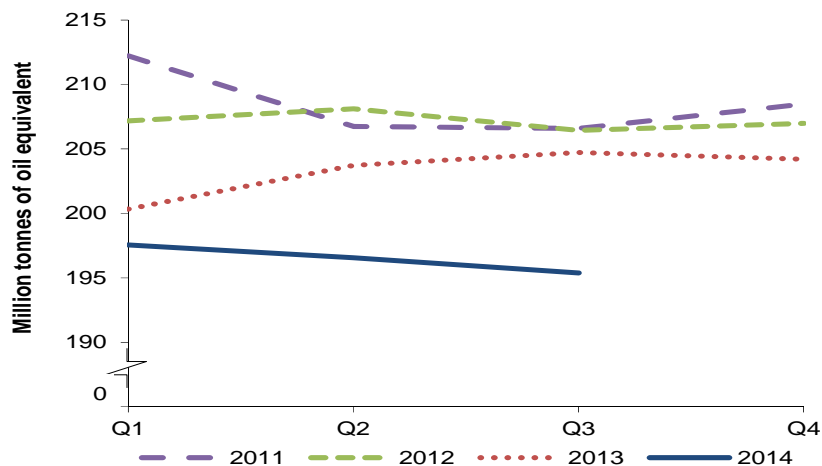
- Total energy production in the third quarter of 2014 was 24.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 4.6 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2013.
- Production of natural gas rose by 3.6 per cent due to the start-up of the Jasmine and Breagh fields towards the end of 2013, whilst production of oil fell by 10.9 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2013, as a result of maintenance work and slowdowns on a number of fields.
- In the third quarter of 2014 production of coal was 1.4 per cent higher than the corresponding period of 2013. This was due to an increase in output of deep-mined coal.
- Primary electricity output in the third quarter of 2014 was 12.1 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2013: within which nuclear electricity output was 16.2 per cent lower due to outages at a couple of stations; while output from wind and natural flow hydro rose by 19.0 per cent compared to 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends)



## TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 3 2014

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



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

	2014 Q3 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total consumption		
Unadjusted	40.8	-4.1
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate	195.4	-4.6
Final consumption	29.5	-1.6

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 195.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the third quarter of 2014, 4.6 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2013.
- Between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014, coal and other solid fuel consumption decreased by 32.5 per cent, reflecting the decline in coal fired generation.
- Oil consumption was broadly unchanged, down by 0.1 per cent.
- Gas consumption rose by 6.3 per cent, as lower wholesale gas prices led to more gas being used in electricity generation, though domestic use of gas fell slightly.
- Primary electricity consumption fell by 8.4 per cent, driven by a fall in nuclear output of 16.3 per cent.

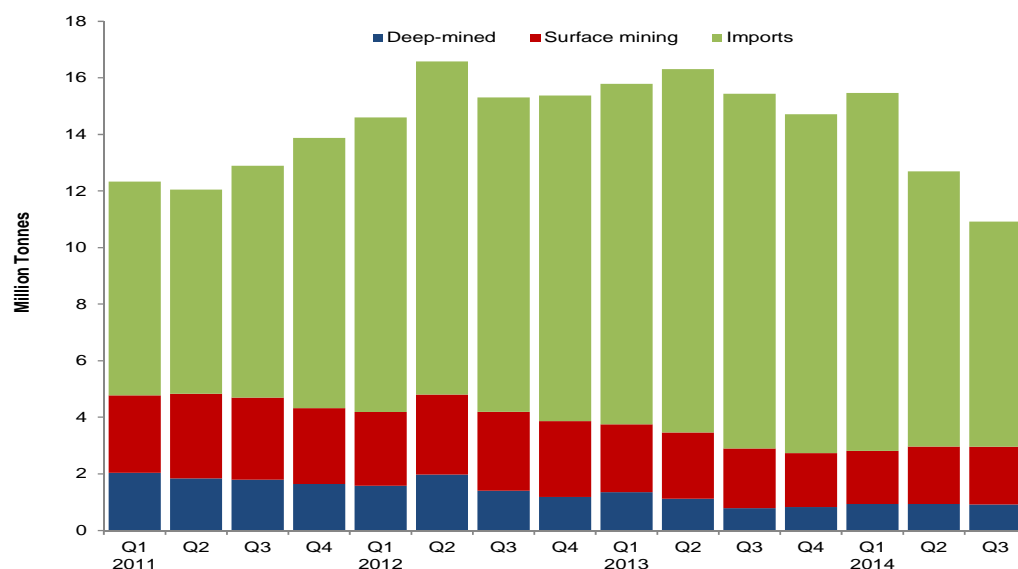
Final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 1.2 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the third quarter of 2014 was 0.5 degrees Celsius colder than the same period a year earlier. On a seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was 1.6 per cent lower 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 3 2014

### Coal production and imports



	2014 Q3 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	2,960	+2.1
Coal imports	7,958	-36.5
Coal demand	8,586	-33.8
- Power stations	6,231	-39.8
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,600	-11.0
- Final users	553	-14.7

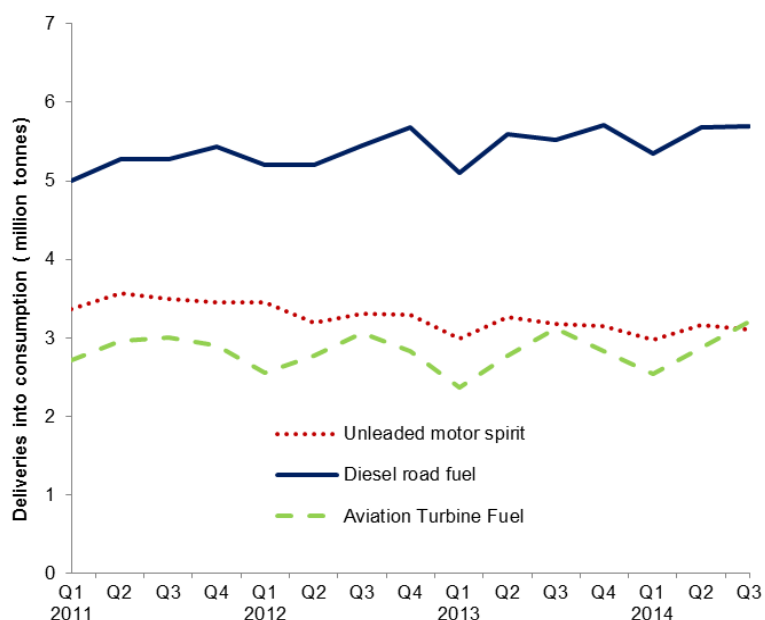
- Provisional figures for the third quarter of 2014 show that coal production was up 2.1 per cent on the third quarter of 2013 at 3.0 million tonnes.
- Imports of coal in the third quarter of 2014 were 37 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2013 at 8.0 million tonnes, reflecting lower demand. This was the lowest value since the second quarter of 2011.
- Total demand for coal in the third quarter of 2014, at 8.6 million tonnes, was 34 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2013. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 40 per cent to 6.2 million tonnes, due to a number of reasons, including: outages at several power stations, the closure of Uskmouth and the partial closure of Ferrybridge C during 2014, Drax unit 2 being converted to biomass, lower demand for electricity overall, and increases in generation from gas due to lower wholesale gas prices.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 2.2 million tonnes during the third quarter of 2014 and at the end of September 2014 stood at 17.7 million tonnes and were 2.3 million tonnes higher than at the end of September 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/solid-fuels-and-derived-gases-section-2-energy-trends)



## OIL: QUARTER 3 2014

### Demand for key transport fuels

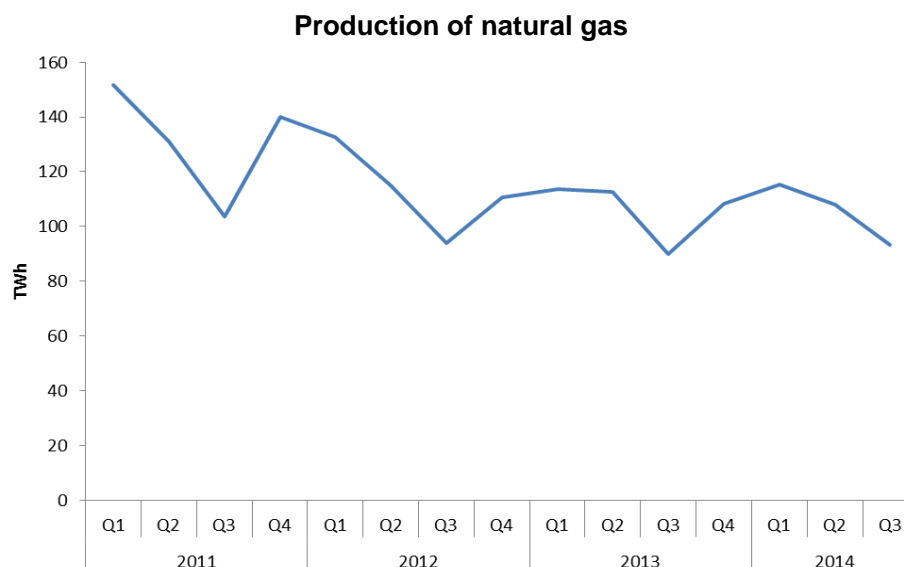


	2014 Q3 <i>Thousand tonnes</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	8,115	-10.9
Refinery throughput	14,889	-11.3
Net imports (all oil)	9,138	+18.1
Petroleum demand	16,715	-1.1
- Motor spirit (including biofuels)	3,271	-2.5
- DERV fuel (including biofuels)	5,944	+4.0
- Aviation turbine fuel	3,207	+2.8

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) in Q3 2014 was 10.9 per cent lower than a year ago. Taken together, UK indigenous production of crude and NGLs was lower in Q3 2014 than in any other quarter since 1977. In particular, crude oil production in August 2014 was lower by more than a quarter; this was largely the result of planned maintenance at Buzzard, the UK's largest oil field.
- Refinery production in Q3 2014 was down 11.6 per cent on the same quarter of last year. Production was lower due to the suspension of one of the UK's refineries and rationalisation elsewhere in the sector as well as an on-going decline in UK refinery production. Imports of petroleum products were up on Q3 2013 by around 11 per cent and exports were down by nearly a quarter cent due to the decrease in production.
- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the third quarter of 2014 by 9.1 million tonnes. In the same period of 2013 the UK was a net importer by 7.7 million tonnes.
- Overall demand for petroleum products was down by 1.1 per cent on 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends)



## GAS: QUARTER 3 2014



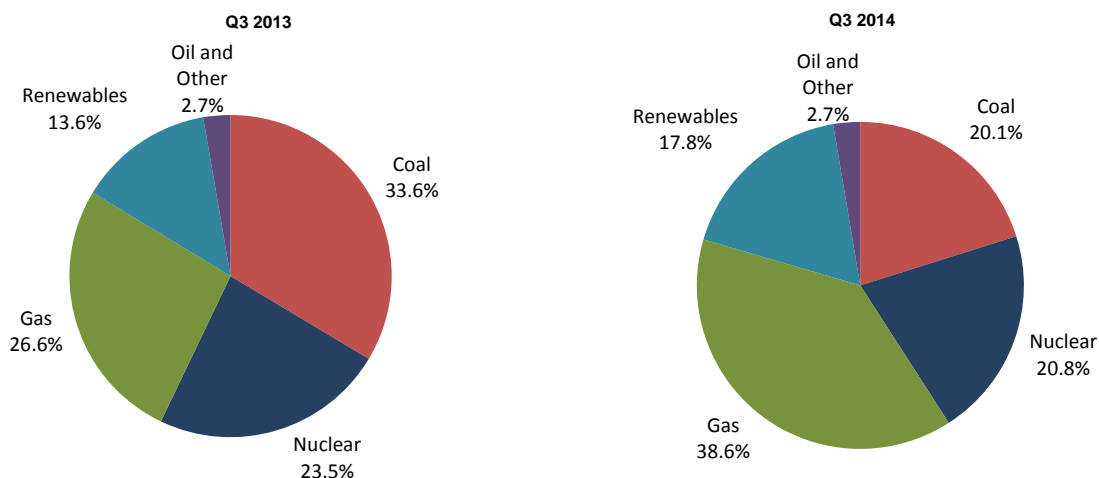
	<b>2014 Q3</b> <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	93.3	3.6
Gas imports	89.4	15.3
Gas exports	40.1	33.2
Gas demand	136.1	11.0
- Electricity generation	60.0	36.2
- Domestic	24.4	-4.8

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the third quarter of 2014 was 93.3 TWh, 3.6 per cent higher than in the same quarter a year earlier. This is the largest rise in production since 2010. Relative to last year, particularly August, associated gas production was higher as maintenance activity at a number of fields and terminals was shorter than in 2013. Production from the relatively large Jasmine field is also included this year, having begun production during November 2013.
- In the third quarter of 2014, imports of gas were 15 per cent higher versus quarter 3 2013. The source of the increased imports was primarily the doubling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports. LNG imports increased from 19 TWh in Q3 2013 to 40 TWh in Q3 2014. Norwegian imports were down 17.7 per cent, largely due to planned maintenance. Exports of gas increased by 33.2 per cent in Q3 2014 versus Q3 2013. This was mainly through the doubling of exports to Belgium via the Interconnector.
- Gas demand increased by 11 per cent in Q3 2014 versus Q3 2013. This was primarily driven by the increase in gas used for electricity generation, up 36 per cent in this sector. There was a mixed picture across other sectors. The energy industry saw a 7.5 per cent decrease in gas use, domestic and other final user demand also fell by 4.8 and 3.4 per cent respectively. Both iron and steel and other industry gas use increased, by 5.7 and 1.3 per cent respectively.
- 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 3 2014



	2014 Q3 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
<b>Electricity Generated from</b>		
Coal	15.19	-43.1
Nuclear	15.66	-16.2
Gas	29.13	+38.0
Renewables	13.42	+24.0
Total	75.42	-5.1
<b>Supplied to</b>		
Industry	23.08	-3.7
Domestic	22.34	-1.8
Other final consumers	24.70	-2.8
All	70.11	-2.8

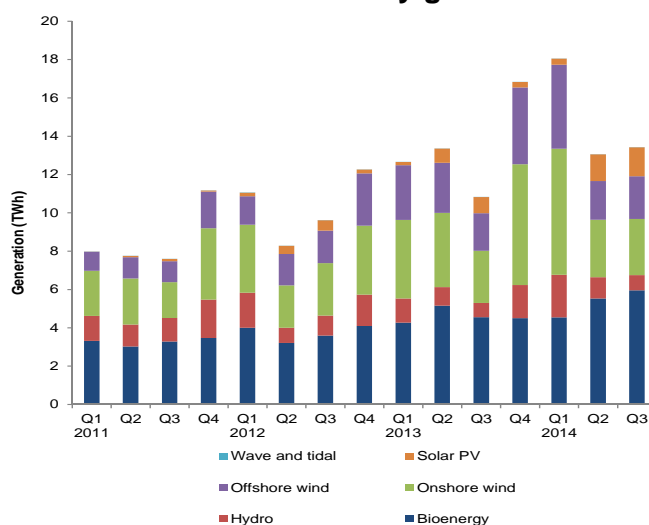
- Fuel used by generators in the third quarter of 2014 was 7.7 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2013.
- Generation from coal in the third quarter of 2014 fell by 43 per cent as a result of a combination of reduced capacity due to the closure of several power stations and the conversion of a unit at Drax from coal to biomass and lower overall demand. Gas rose by 38 per cent compared with a year earlier, due to lower wholesale gas prices relative to other inputs. Nuclear fell by 16 per cent due to outages at two EDF nuclear stations. Renewables generation was up 24 per cent, mainly due to increased solar and bioenergy generation.
- Low carbon generation (including renewables) accounted for 38.6 per cent of generation in Q3 2014, up from 37.1 per cent from the same period of 2013.
- Total electricity generated in the third quarter of 2014 was 5.1 per cent lower than a year earlier, though imports increased and accounted for 7 per cent of electricity supply.
- Final consumption of electricity provisionally fell by 2.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2014.

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 3 2014

### Renewable electricity generation



	2014 Q3 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
<b>Renewable electricity generation</b>		
Onshore wind	2.93	+7.7
Offshore wind	2.24	+14.1
Hydro	0.79	+5.9
Solar PV	1.51	+78.6
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	5.96	+31.0
All renewables	13.42	+24.0

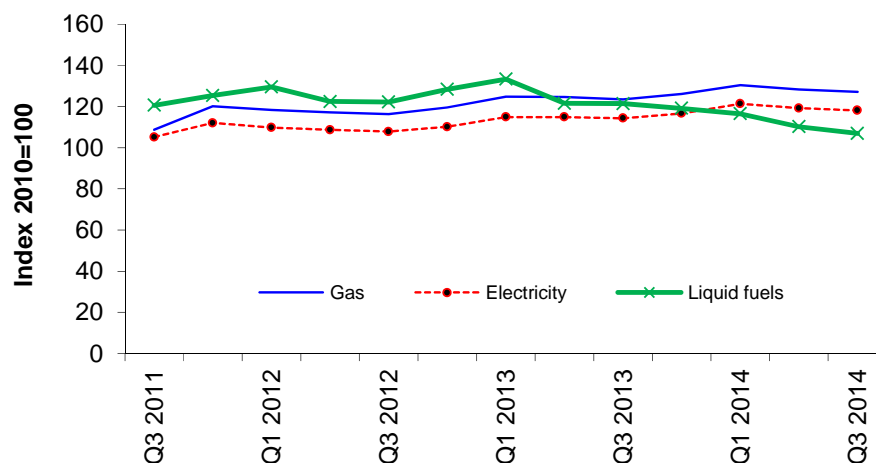
- Renewables' share of electricity generation increased from 13.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2013, to 17.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2014.
- Renewable electricity generation was 13.4 TWh in the third quarter of 2014, an increase of 24 per cent on the 10.8 TWh in the third quarter of 2013. Generation from bioenergy rose by 31 per cent to 6.0 TWh, largely due to the conversion of Drax (Unit 2) station earlier in 2014. Offshore wind generation rose by 14.1 per cent, and onshore wind generation rose by 7.7 per cent, with the impact of increased capacity out-weighing unusually low wind speeds in September 2014. Generation from hydro rose by 5.9 per cent, despite slightly lower rainfall.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 23.1 GW at the end of the third quarter of 2014, a rise of 19 per cent (3.8 GW) on a year earlier. Half of this increase was due to, mainly large-scale, solar photovoltaics, while onshore and offshore wind contributed 1.5 GW.
- Renewable transport: The share of liquid biofuels of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport rose from 3.9 per cent to 4.2 per cent. Biodiesel consumption was 23.5 per cent higher than a year earlier, while bioethanol consumption decreased by 5.4 per cent.

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)



## DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 3 2014

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



Consumer price index fuel components in real terms <sup>(1)</sup> 2010=100	2014 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	103.5	+0.1
Gas	127.1	+2.9
Electricity	118.2	+3.3
Liquid fuels	107.0	-11.9
Total domestic fuel	122.1	+2.4

(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 2.4 per cent in real terms between Q3 2013 and Q3 2014, but has fallen by 1.0 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2014.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q3 2014 were 3.3 per cent higher in real terms than in Q3 2013. Prices were 0.9 per cent lower than in Q2 2014.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, rose by 2.9 per cent in real terms between Q3 2013 and Q3 2014 but fell by 0.9 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2014.
- The price of liquid fuels fell by 11.9 per cent between Q3 2013 and Q3 2014 and by 3.0 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2014.
- For the period January to June 2014, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the second lowest and sixth lowest in the EU15 respectively.

### Switching levels

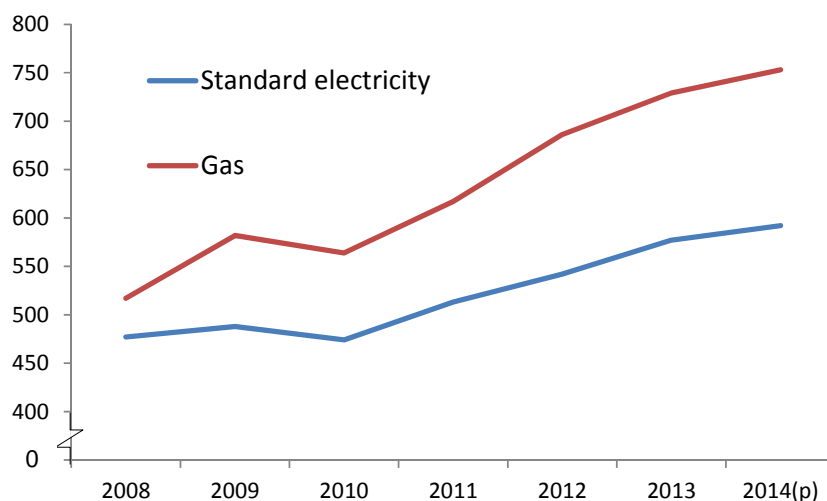
- Switching rates amongst consumers rose by 5 per cent for electricity and 8 per cent for gas between Q3 2013 and Q3 2014. Switching rates remain at a low level compared to levels in previous years.

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)



## DOMESTIC ENERGY BILLS: 2014

### Average domestic gas and electricity bills (cash terms), 2008 to 2014



### Average annual domestic fuel bills <sup>(1)</sup>

	2013	2014 (p)	Percentage change, cash terms	Percentage change, real terms <sup>(2)</sup>
Gas <sup>(3)</sup>	£729	£753	+3.3	+1.3
Electricity <sup>(4)</sup>	£577	£592	+2.6	+0.5
Total <sup>(5)</sup>	£1,306	£1,345	+3.0	+1.0

(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 15,000 kWh.

(4) Electricity bills are based on an annual consumption of 3,800 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 2015 edition of 'Quarterly Energy Prices'.

- Provisional 2014 figures for household bills show that the average standard electricity bill, based on a fixed consumption level of 3,800 kWh, increased by £15 compared with 2013, to £592. The provisional average direct debit bill for 2014 was £570, while average provisional standard credit and pre-payment bills were £618 and £623 respectively. These figures include a £12 government rebate given to all Great Britain customers in Q4 14 off electricity bills.
- For gas, provisional 2014 figures show that the average domestic gas bill, based on a fixed consumption level of 15,000 kWh, rose by £24 compared with 2013, to £753. Average provisional direct debit bills in 2014 were £721, whilst average standard credit and prepayment bills were £796 and £792 respectively.

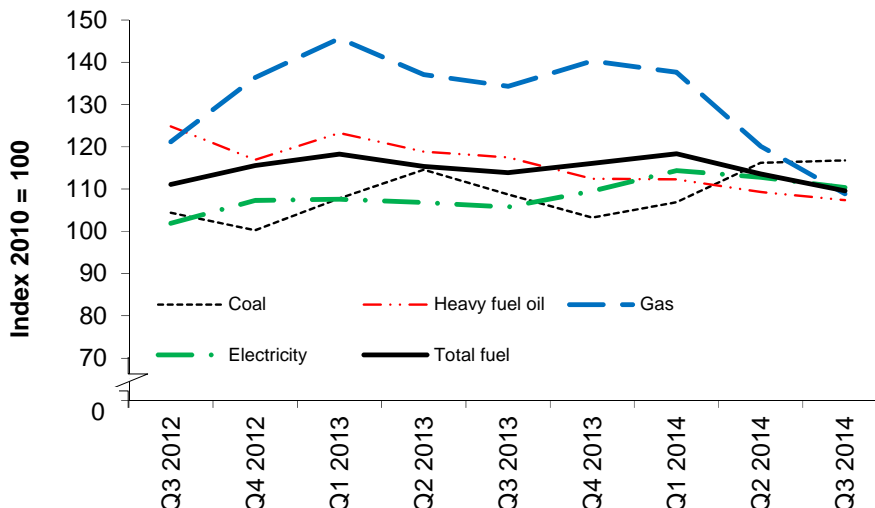
Domestic prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices)



## INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 3 2014

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



Fuel prices index in real terms <sup>(1)</sup> 2010=100	2014 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	116.8	+7.4
Heavy fuel oil	107.4	-8.6
Gas	108.9	-19.0
Electricity	110.4	+4.4
Total fuel	109.6	-3.7

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

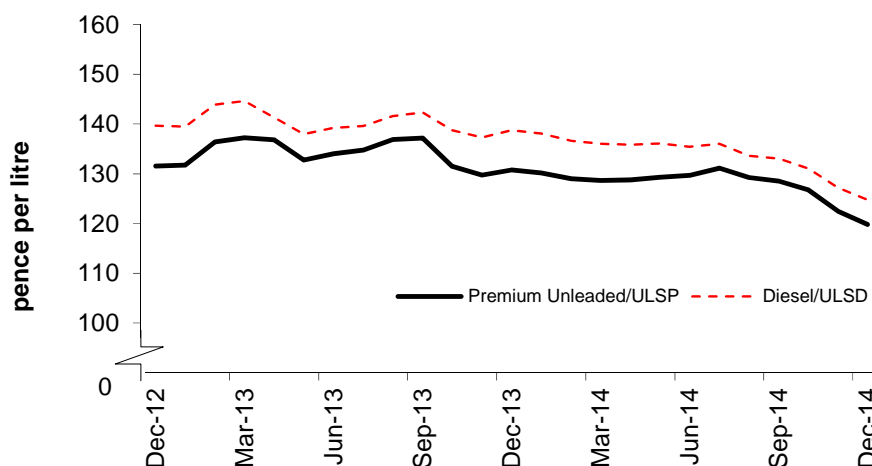
- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL, were 19 per cent lower in real terms in Q3 2014 compared to Q3 2013, whilst prices excluding CCL were also 19 per cent lower.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 4.4 per cent higher including CCL and 4.7 per cent higher excluding CCL, in real terms, in Q3 2014 compared to Q3 2013.
- Average coal prices were 7.4 per cent higher in real terms including CCL and 7.9 per cent higher excluding CCL in Q3 2014 compared to Q3 2013. Heavy fuel oil prices were 8.6 per cent lower in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period January to June 2014, 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices)



## ROAD TRANSPORT FUEL PRICES: QUARTER 4 2014

### Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid December 2014 <sup>(1)</sup> Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol <sup>(2)</sup>	119.8	-8.4
Diesel <sup>(2)</sup>	124.8	-10.1

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

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- Crude oil prices have fallen considerably over the past few months, reaching a low of around \$60/barrel in mid-December compared to \$110/barrel in December 2013.
- In mid-December 2014, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 119.8 pence per litre, 11 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 22 pence per litre lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid-December 2014, diesel was on average 124.8 pence per litre, 14 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 23 pence per litre below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In November 2014, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked fifth highest in the EU. The UK diesel price was ranked highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol in December 2014 is 5.0 pence per litre.

Road transport fuel prices tables are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at:

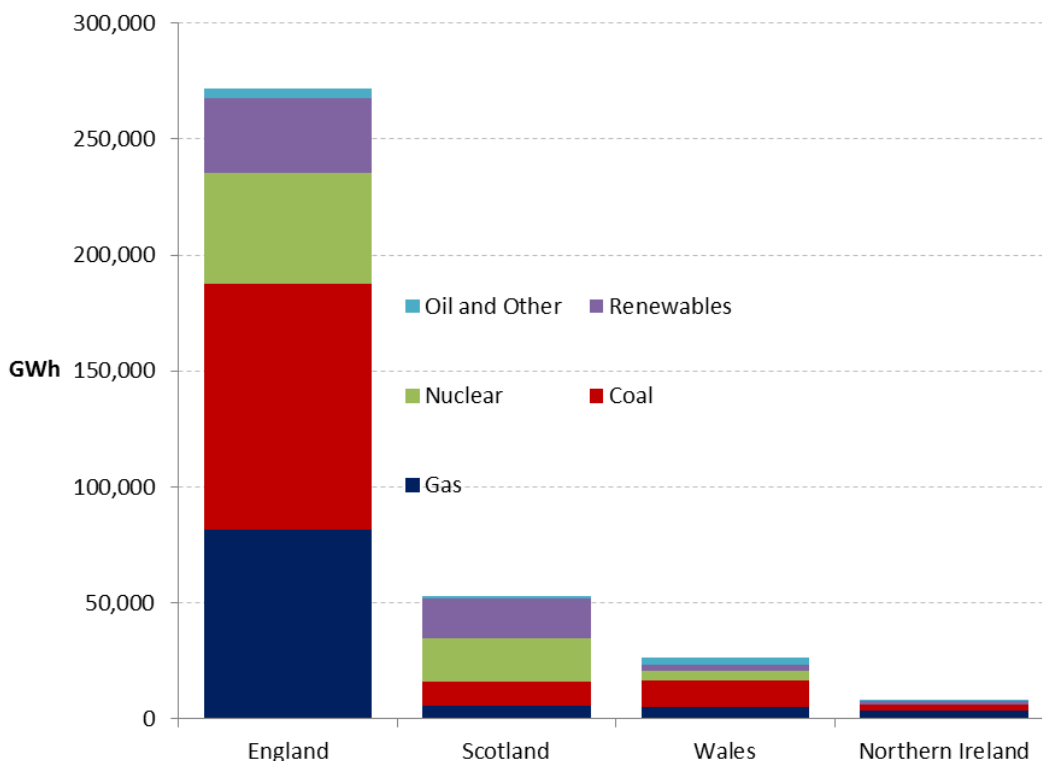
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices)



## ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND SUPPLY

This article updates the detailed electricity figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England that were provided in December 2013's Energy Trends. The data are for 2010 to 2013 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 2013



- Due to high gas prices, gas's share of generation in 2013 in each of England, Scotland and Wales fell to a record low for each country in the 2004 to 2013 period covered.
- Nuclear's share of generation in 2013 increased in Scotland, due to increased availability. The share of nuclear generation in Wales also increased, and there was little change in the share of nuclear generation in England.
- The share of renewables increased in all four countries in 2013, as a result of increased capacity.
- 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 36.0 per cent of gross electricity consumption from renewable electricity generation in 2011, continuing to rise to 44.4 per cent in 2013. 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 2014 are given in the December 2014 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 18 December 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](http://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](http://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](mailto:deccteam@decc.ecgroup.net)

6. 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.

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)

