



STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

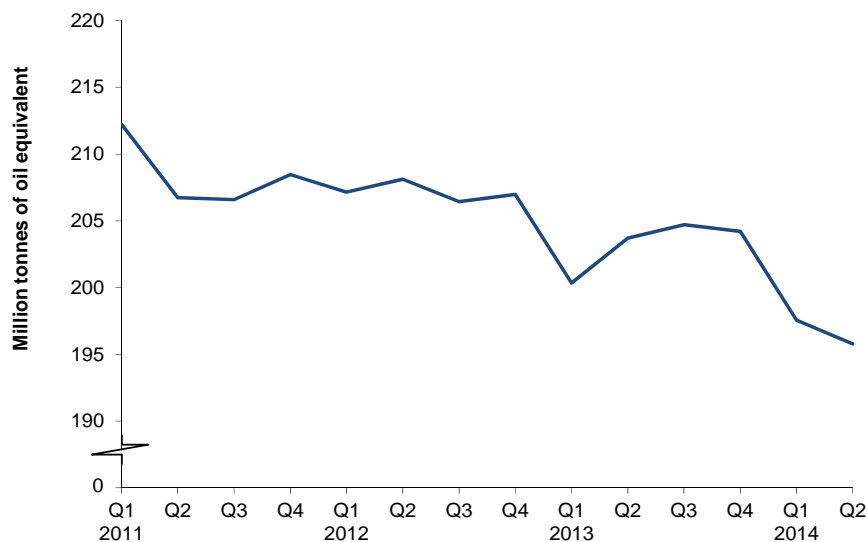
## UK Energy Statistics, Q2 2014

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 25 September 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.

- Total primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 8.4 per cent. However, when adjusted to take account of weather differences between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2014, primary energy consumption fell by 3.9 per cent, chiefly due to lower fossil fuel use in generation and lower final demand.

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



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

The main points for the second quarter of 2014 are:

- Final consumption was 8.1 per cent lower in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the second quarter of 2014 was 1.9 degrees Celsius warmer than the same period a year earlier. On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis, final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was down 1.5 per cent, but with domestic consumption up marginally.
- Total energy production was 1.0 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2013. This decline in output is due to falls in coal production as a result of mine closures and in oil and gas production as a result of the general decline and maintenance work on a number of fields. These falls have exceeded the increase in primary electricity output.
- Of electricity generated in the second quarter of 2014, gas accounted for 30.2 per cent, whilst coal accounted for 28.2 per cent. Nuclear accounted for 22.2 per cent.
- Renewable generation fell by 1.0 per cent in 2014 quarter 2 compared to a year earlier. However, as overall generation fell by 6.2 per cent, renewables' share of electricity generation rose to 17 per cent from the 16 per cent share in the second quarter of 2013. Solar PV generation rose by 67 per cent, from 0.7 TWh to 1.2 TWh, due to increased capacity, while generation from bioenergy increased by 8.8 per cent, mainly due to the conversion of a second unit of Drax coal power station to dedicated biomass. Due to very low wind speeds, wind generation fell by 19 per cent.
- Switching rates amongst electricity consumers fell by 2 per cent for electricity between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 based on data provided by Ofgem. Electricity switching rates are at their lowest level since records began in 2003, but still show over 200,000 households switching supplier per month.

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

- Renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2013
- Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2013
- Running hours during winter 2013/14 for plants opted-out of the Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)
- Coal in 2013
- Analysis of Feed-in Tariff generation data
- Imports, exports and transfers of electricity
- Energy Trends revision policy
- Future of Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices: printed publications

For fuller information on methodology, quality assurance and use of these data, see the methods notes for each section on DECC's statistics website.

[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)

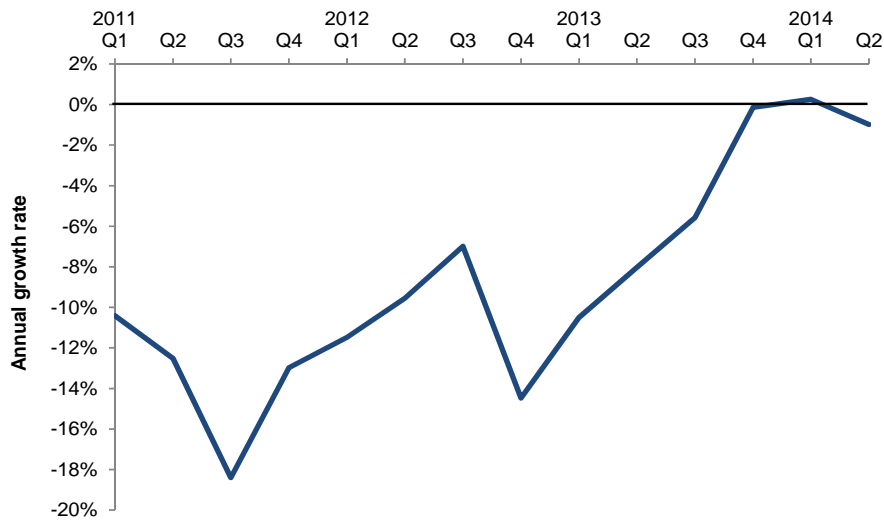
The following statistics are also published today 25 September 2014 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change:

- Sub-national residual fuel use, 2012  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels)
- Sub-national total energy use, 2012  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level)



## TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 2 2014

### Total Energy - Production



	2014 Q2 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	28.8	-1.0
Oil	11.3	-1.1
Natural gas	9.3	-3.8
Primary electricity <sup>(1)</sup>	4.5	+9.5
Coal	1.7	-20.3

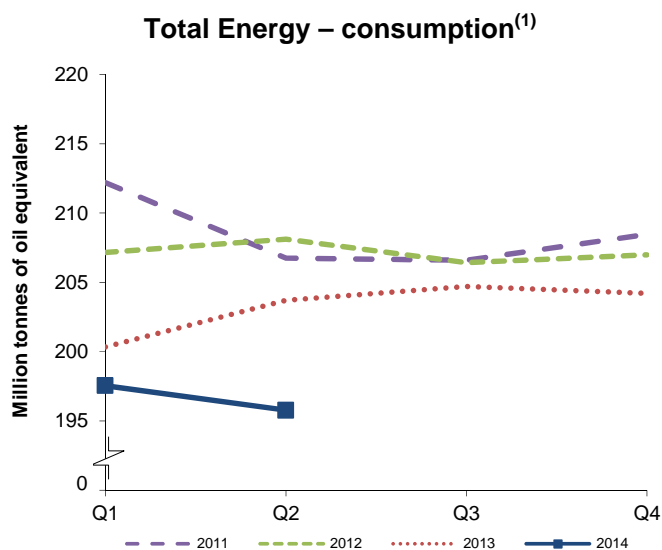
(1) Nuclear and wind & natural flow hydro electricity

- Total energy production in the second quarter of 2014 was 28.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 1.0 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2013.
- Production of coal fell by 20 per cent as a result of mine closures.
- Production of oil fell by 1.1 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2013 as a result of the general decline and maintenance work on a number of fields; for similar reasons production of natural gas fell by 3.8 per cent.
- Primary electricity output in the second quarter of 2014 was 9.5 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 2013, within which nuclear electricity output was 13.0 per cent higher due to a number of stations resuming operations. Output from wind and natural flow hydro combined was 7.1 per cent lower than the same period in 2013 due mainly to lower wind speeds.
- In the second quarter of 2014 production of coal and other solid fuels was 20 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 2013. This was due to a decrease in both deep-mined and surface mining production following mine closures and geological issues.

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 2 2014



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

	<b>2014 Q2</b> <i>Million tonnes of oil equivalent</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total inland energy consumption		
<i>Unadjusted</i>	43.5	-8.4
<i>Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate</i>	195.8	-3.9
Final consumption	31.9	-8.1

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 195.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the second quarter of 2014, 3.9 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2013.
- Between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2014, coal and other solid fuel consumption fell by 16.1 per cent, driven by decreased coal use in electricity generation.
- Gas consumption fell by 4.2 per cent due to a fall in domestic consumption as a result of the warmer weather.
- Oil consumption fell by 2.2 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption rose by 11.1 per cent.

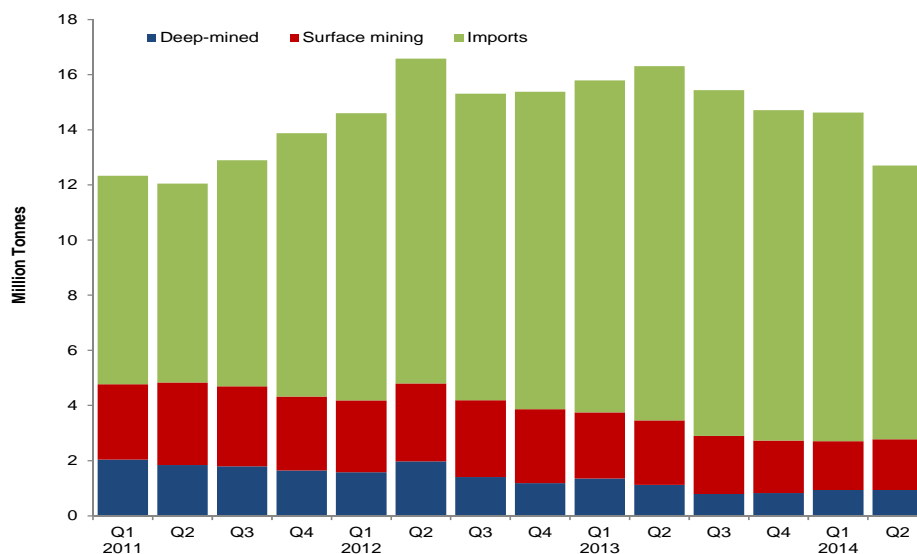
Final energy consumption was 8.1 per cent lower in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter a year earlier. The average temperature in the second quarter of 2014 was 1.9 degrees Celsius warmer than the same period a year earlier. On a temperature corrected basis, final energy consumption was down 1.5 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/total-energy-section-1-energy-trends)



## COAL: QUARTER 2 2014

### Coal production and imports



	2014 Q2 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	2,775	-19.9
Coal imports	9,925	-22.7
Coal demand	10,267	-24.0
- Power stations	7,816	-28.8
- Coke ovens & blast furnaces	1,629	-0.4
- Final users	622	-10.5

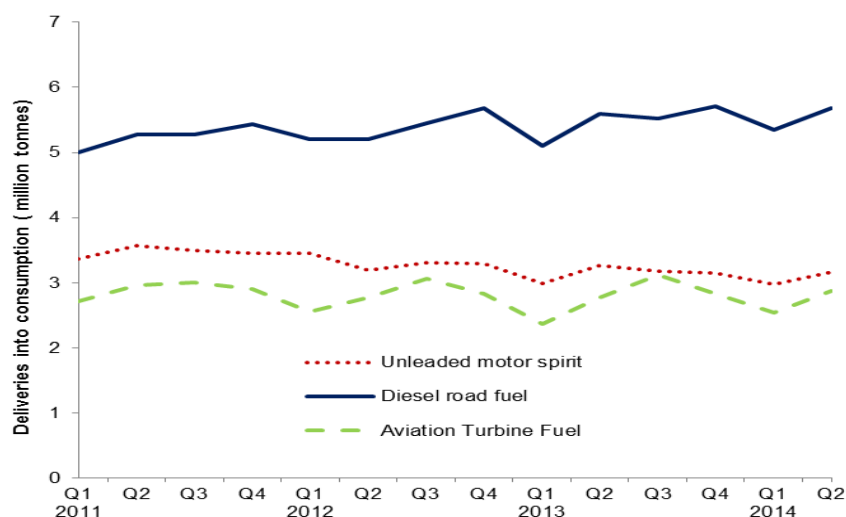
- Provisional figures for the second quarter of 2014 show that coal production was down 19.9 per cent on the second quarter of 2013 at 2.8 million tonnes due to closures of mines/companies, a phase gap in production at one of the mines, and geological and weather conditions at other mines. Both deep mine production and surface mine production decreased at broadly similar rates.
- Imports of coal in the second quarter of 2014 were 23 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2013 at 9.9 million tonnes, reflecting lower demand.
- Total demand for coal in the second quarter of 2014, at 10.3 million tonnes, was 24 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2013. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 29 per cent to 7.8 million tonnes, due to outages at several power stations, Drax unit 2 being converted to biomass, lower demand for generation overall and increases in nuclear generation.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 2.3 million tonnes during the second quarter of 2014 and at the end of June 2014 stood at 15.3 million tonnes and were 2.3 million tonnes higher than at the end of June 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 2 2014

### Demand for key transport fuels



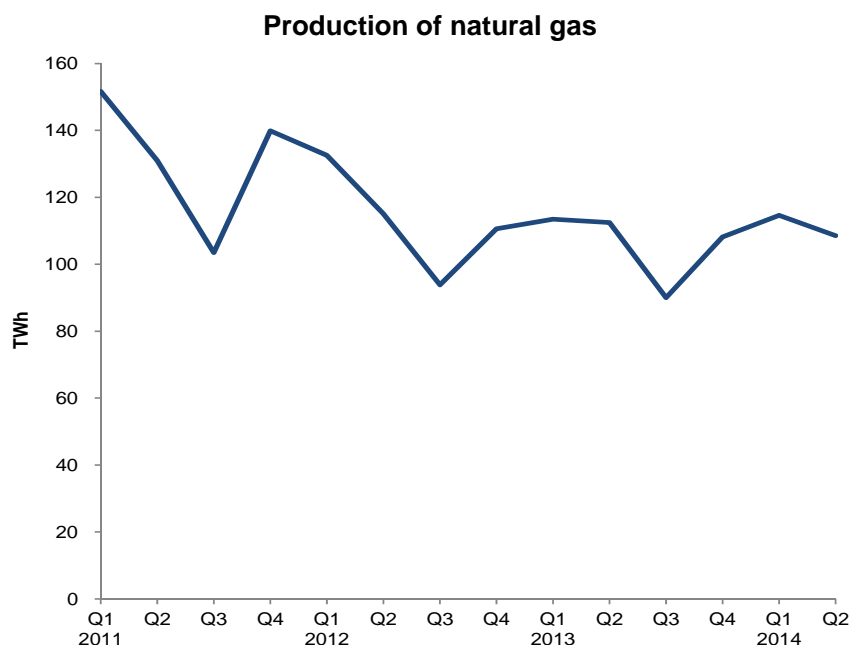
	2014 Q2 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Primary oil production	10,279	-1.1
Refinery throughput	14,674	-14.4
Net imports (all oil)	6,504	-11.1
Petroleum demand	16,341	-3.0
- Motor spirit (including biofuels)	3,327	-3.0
- DERV fuel (including biofuels)	5,903	+2.4
- Aviation turbine fuel	2,876	+3.8

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the second quarter of 2014 fell by 1.1 per cent when compared with the second quarter of 2013. There is a general decline in production and over the last ten years production has fallen by an average of 8 per cent a year. The recent lower rate of decline was boosted by a new Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading vessel (FPSO) at Huntingdon field, and the resumption of production from the Gryphon FPSO which had been offline since June 2013. However, these were somewhat offset by planned and unplanned maintenance at several other fields.
- The UK was a net importer for all oil products in the second quarter of 2014 by 6.5 million tonnes, lower than in the same period of 2013 when the UK was a net importer by 7.3 million tonnes. Most of this was the result of lower refinery demand for crude and process oils.
- Production of petroleum products was 14.8 per cent lower in the 2nd quarter of 2014 compared with the same quarter in 2013. This was driven at least in part by the suspension of refining activity at one of the UK's refiners, planned maintenance at other sites, as well as a general declining trend for UK refinery production.
- Overall primary demand for petroleum products in the second quarter of 2014 was 3.0 per cent lower than last year.
- Sales of Motor Spirit and DERV in the second quarter of 2014 decreased by 3.0 per cent and increased by 2.4 per cent respectively.

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 2 2014



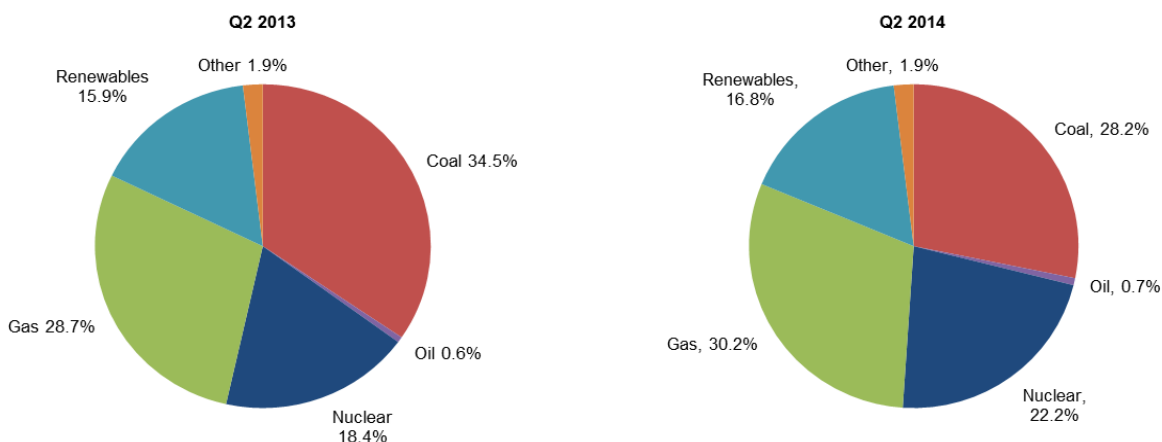
	<b>2014 Q2</b> <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	108.2	-3.8
Gas imports	105.1	-20.4
Gas exports	39.6	+5.9
Gas demand	155.8	-14.8
- Electricity generation	48.7	-2.0
- Domestic	45.6	-28.4

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the second quarter of 2014 was 108.2 TWh, 3.8 per cent lower than a year before. The recent lower rate of decline reflects new oil and gas fields coming online, partially offsetting the general decline in North Sea oil and gas production.
- Imports of gas decreased by 20.4 per cent in Q2 2014 compared with the same quarter in 2013, with shipped imports of LNG marginally lower (down 0.5 per cent). Reduced pipeline imports reflect the reduced demand for natural gas in Q2 2014 versus Q2 2013.
- Overall UK gas demand decreased by 14.8 per cent in Q2 2014 compared to Q2 2013. Whereas previous declines have been driven primarily by reduced use of gas for electricity generation, demand from this sector declined only slightly, by 2.0 per cent. The main drivers of reduced gas demand were domestic and other final users, down 28.4 and 21.8 per cent respectively, reflecting the warmer temperatures seen in Q2 2014 versus Q2 2013.

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 2 2014



	2014 Q2 <i>TWh</i>	Percentage change on a year earlier
<b>Electricity Generated from</b>		
Coal	22.18	-23.4
Nuclear	17.48	+13.0
Gas	23.78	-1.1
Renewables	13.22	-1.0
Total	78.74	-6.2
<b>Supplied to</b>		
Industry	22.89	-4.0
Domestic	23.98	-6.0
Other final consumers	24.79	+0.5
All	71.65	-3.2

- Fuel used by generators in the second quarter of 2014 was 5.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2013.
- Generation from coal in the second quarter of 2014 fell by 23.4 per cent, while gas fell by 1.1 per cent compared with a year earlier. Nuclear rose by 13.0 per cent. Renewables generation was down by 1.0 per cent. As a result, gas had the largest share of generation for the first time in three years.
- Low carbon generation accounted for 39.0 per cent of generation in Q2 2014, a 4.7 percentage point increase from the same period last year.
- Total electricity generated in the second quarter of 2014 was 6.2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Final consumption of electricity provisionally fell by 3.2 per cent in the second quarter of 2014. Domestic use decreased by 6.0 per cent.

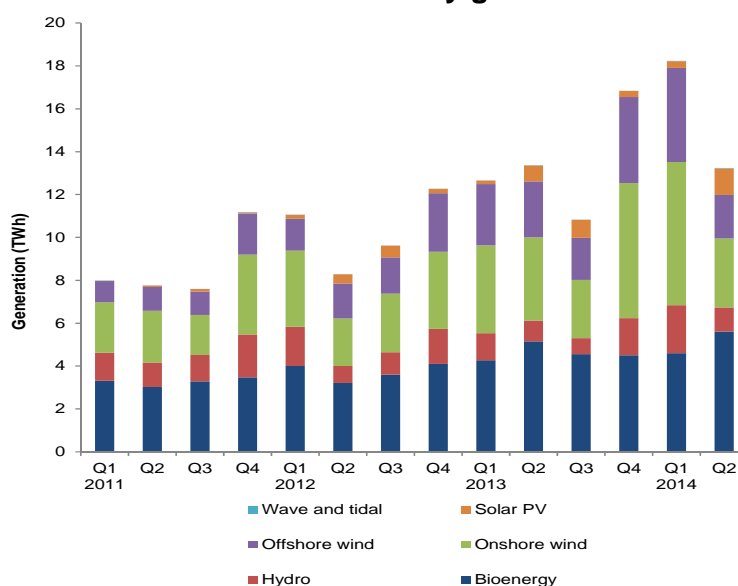
Electricity quarterly tables ET 5.1 – 5.2 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends)





## RENEWABLES: QUARTER 2 2014

### Renewable electricity generation



	2014 Q2 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
<b>Renewable electricity generation</b>		
Onshore wind	3.22	-16.9
Offshore wind	2.02	-22.5
Hydro	1.12	+15.8
Solar PV	1.24	+67.4
Bioenergy (inc. co-firing)	5.61	+8.8
All renewables	13.22	-1.0

- Renewables' share of electricity generation increased from 15.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2013, to 16.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2014.
- Renewable electricity generation was 13.2 TWh in the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of 1.0 per cent on the 13.4 TWh in the second quarter of 2013. Solar PV showed the highest absolute increase in generation, by 67.4 per cent, from 0.7 TWh in 2013 Q2 to 1.2 TWh in 2014 Q2. Bioenergy increased by 8.8 per cent, from 5.2 TWh in 2013 Q2 to 5.6 TWh, with increased biomass generation from Ironbridge and the newly converted second unit at Drax out-weighting a reduction from the closure of Tilbury in August 2013. Generation from both onshore and offshore wind fell, by 17 per cent and 22 per cent respectively, due to very low wind speeds.
- Renewable electricity capacity was 22.2 GW at the end of the second quarter of 2014, a 14 per cent increase (2.7 GW) on a year earlier.
- Renewable transport: Liquid biofuels represented 4.0 per cent of petrol and diesel consumed in road transport in the second quarter of 2014.

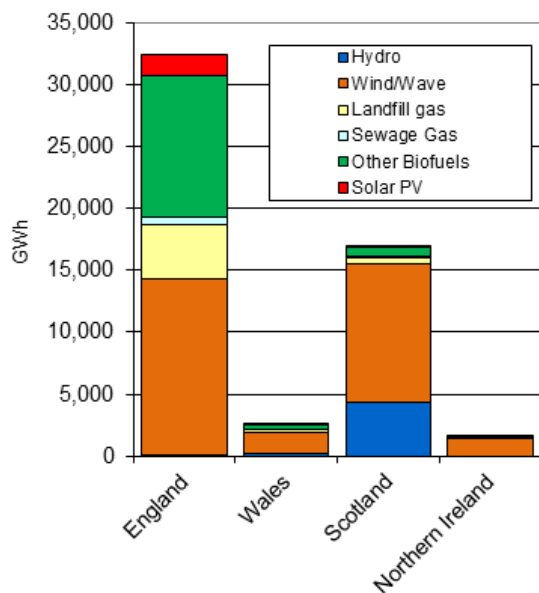
Renewables quarterly tables ET 6.1 – 6.2 are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-section-6-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-section-6-energy-trends)



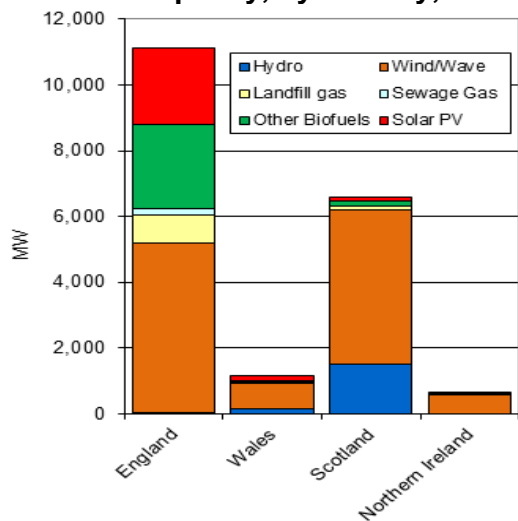
## RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY IN THE REGIONS

A special feature in the September 2014 edition of Energy Trends looks at renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2013. The article covers all renewables including those that are not eligible for the Renewables Obligation or Feed in Tariffs. It updates a similar article that was published in September 2013. The main features of the latest statistics are:

### Renewable generation by country, 2013



### Renewable capacity, by country, 2013

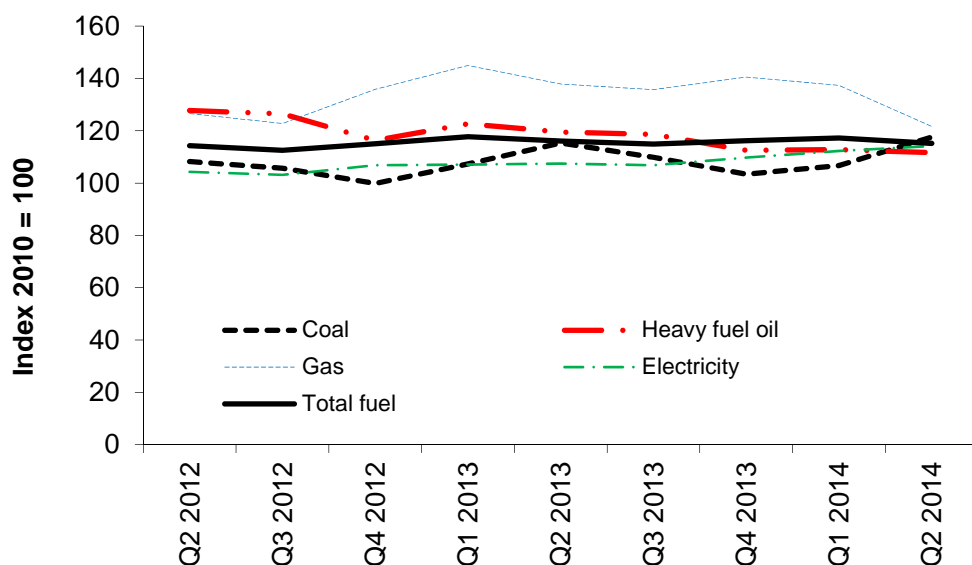


- In capacity terms, at the end of 2013, England had 57 per cent of UK capacity, with 33 per cent in Scotland. Due to the different mix of technologies between the two countries – with England having greater bioenergy capacity, and Scotland with more hydro - generation from renewable sources in England represented 60 per cent of UK output, compared to 32 per cent in Scotland.
- Between 2012 and 2013, capacity in England increased by 36 per cent, including a 61 per cent increase in PV capacity, and a 49 per cent increase in other bioenergy capacity. Over the same time period, capacity in Scotland rose by 14 per cent including increases of 31 per cent and 20 per cent for PV and wind capacity respectively. Overall capacity in Northern Ireland increased by 31 per cent, and in Wales by 21 per cent.
- In 2013, England had 46 per cent of the UK's wind capacity, and produced 50 per cent of the output; Scotland had 42 per cent of wind capacity, but produced 39 per cent of generation; Wales had 7 per cent of capacity and 6 per cent of generation, with Northern Ireland having 5 per cent of both capacity and generation.
- In England, the region with the largest renewable capacity is the East, where 66 per cent of its capacity is from wind, and 16 per cent from solar PV. When combined, the South East, North West and East regions account for nearly half of England's renewable generating capacity. London and the North East 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 86 per cent of the total for England. The East of England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and West Midlands provided 76 per cent of generation from other bioenergy (mainly biomass from the converted coal stations in those regions).



## INDUSTRIAL PRICES: QUARTER 2 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 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	117.6	+2.0
Heavy fuel oil	111.6	-6.6
Gas	121.6	-11.8
Electricity	114.1	+6.3
Total fuel	115.2	-0.8

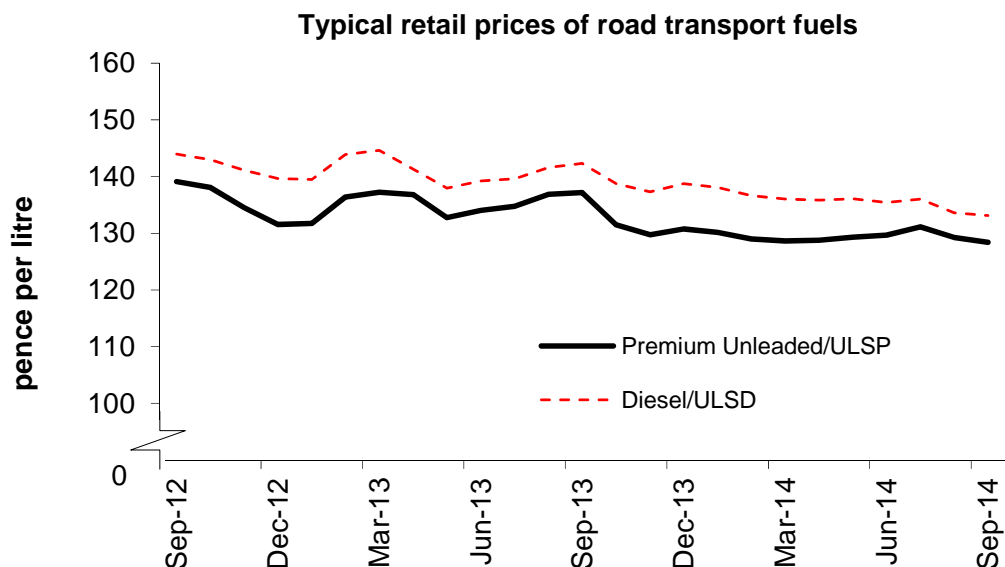
(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator. Includes estimates of the average Climate Change Levy (CCL) paid.

- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL were 11.8 per cent lower in real terms in Q2 2014 compared to Q2 2013, whilst prices excluding CCL were 11.9 per cent lower.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 6.3 per cent higher including, and 6.4 per cent higher excluding, CCL in real terms, in Q2 2014 compared to Q2 2013.
- Average coal prices were 2.0 per cent higher in real terms including CCL and 2.2 per cent higher excluding CCL in Q2 2014 compared to Q2 2013. Heavy fuel oil prices were 6.6 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 all consumers except small consumers, which were at the median. UK industrial gas prices including taxes were the lowest or second lowest in the EU15 for all size bands 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 2 2014



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid September 2014 <sup>(1)</sup> Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol <sup>(2)</sup>	128.4	-6.4
Diesel <sup>(2)</sup>	133.1	-6.5

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

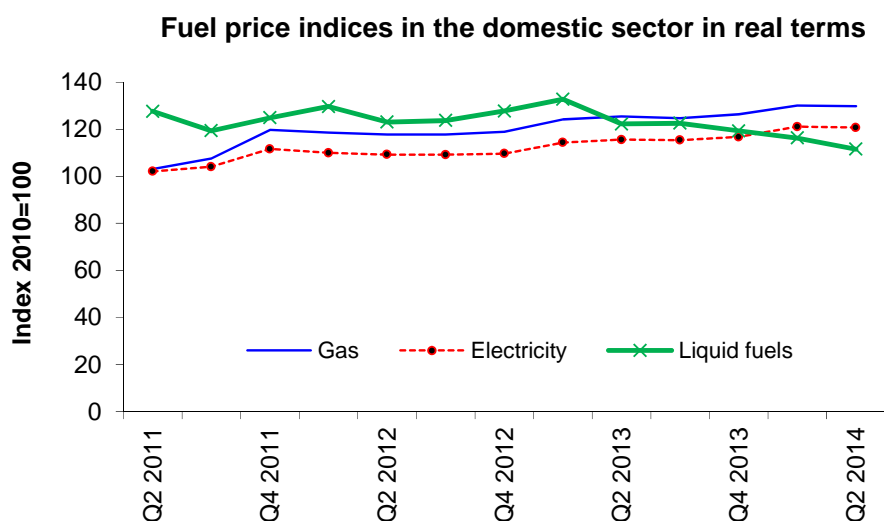
(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid September 2014, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 128.4 pence per litre, 8.8 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 13 pence per litre lower than the high reached in April 2012.
- In mid September 2014, diesel was on average 133.1 pence per litre, 9.2 pence per litre lower than a year earlier and 15 pence per litre below the peak seen in April 2012.
- In August 2014, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked sixth highest in the EU. UK diesel prices were the highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol in September 2014 was 4.7 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)



## DOMESTIC PRICES: QUARTER 2 2014



Consumer price index fuel components in real terms <sup>(1)</sup> 2010=100	2014 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Solid fuels	106.2	+1.6
Gas	129.9	+3.5
Electricity	120.7	+4.4
Liquid fuels	111.6	-8.7
Total domestic fuel	124.9	+3.4

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

- Q2 2014 data shows that the price paid for all domestic fuel by household consumers rose by 3.4 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, but fell by 0.4 per cent between Q1 and Q2 2014.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q2 2014 were 4.4 per cent higher in real terms than in Q2 2013. Prices were 0.3 per cent lower than in Q1 2014.
- The price of domestic gas, including VAT, rose by 3.5 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, but fell by 0.2 per cent between Q1 and Q2 2014.
- The price of liquid fuels fell by 8.7 per cent between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 and by 4.1 per cent between Q1 and Q2 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 electricity consumers fell by 2 per cent for electricity between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 based on data provided by Ofgem. Electricity switching rates are at their lowest level since records began in 2003, but still show over 200,000 households switching supplier per month.

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)



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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 2014 are given in the September 2014 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 25 September 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 2008 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)

