



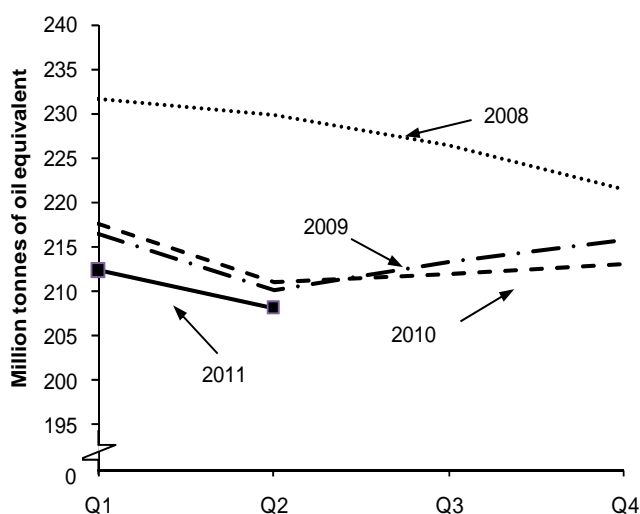
STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 29 September 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. The September edition of Energy Trends also includes articles on: “Renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2010” and “Running hours during winter 2010/11 for plants opted-out of the Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)”. Quarterly Energy Prices covers prices to domestic and industrial consumers, prices of oil products and comparisons of international fuel prices.

TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 2 2011

Total Energy – consumption¹



- Total production in the second quarter of 2011 at 35.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent was 12.6 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2010.

When examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates:

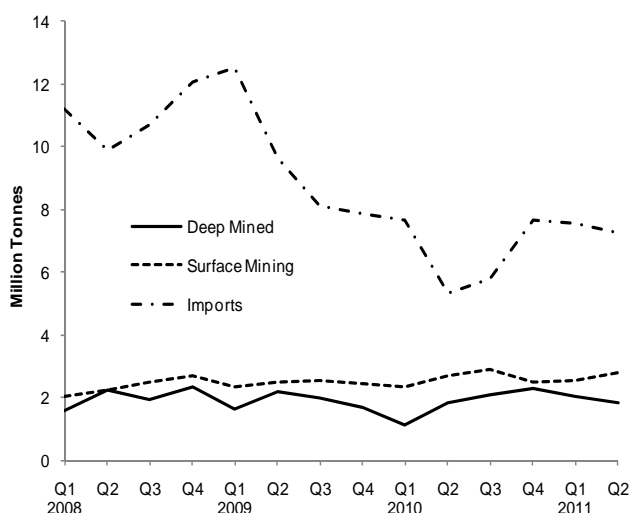
- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 208.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the second quarter of 2011, 0.9 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2010.
- Between the second quarters of 2010 and 2011 coal and other solid fuel consumption increased by 5.0 per cent.
- Oil consumption fell by 1.7 per cent.
- Gas consumption fell by 9.2 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption increased by 42.1 per cent.

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

	2011 Q2	
	Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	35.1	-12.6
Total consumption		
Unadjusted	45.1	-5.2
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate	208.2	-0.9

COAL: QUARTER 2 2011

Coal production and imports

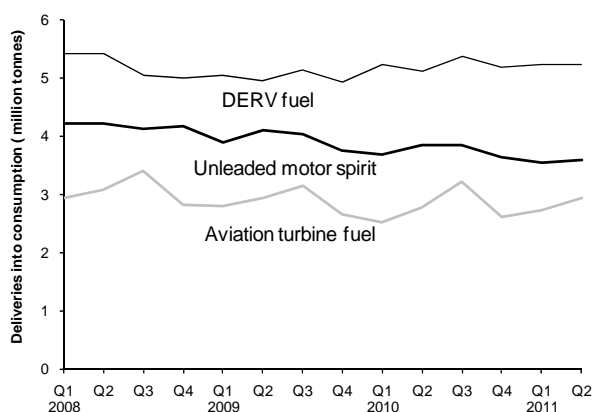


	2011 Q2 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	4,761	+1.2
Coal imports	7,259	+35.7
Coal demand	9,698	-3.6
- Power stations	7,376	-2.5
- Coke ovens	1,314	-10.6
- Final users	577	+2.2

- Provisional figures for the second quarter of 2011 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was up 1.2 per cent on the second quarter of 2010 at 4.8 million tonnes. The increase was due to a rise of 4.4 per cent in surface-mined (opencast) production. Deep-mined production decreased by 1.2 per cent.
- Imports of coal in the second quarter of 2011 were 35.7 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 2010 at 7.3 million tonnes. However this level is still below historical trends seen prior to the end of 2009.
- Total demand for coal in the second quarter of 2011, at 9.7 million tonnes, was 3.6 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2010. Consumption by electricity generators was down by 2.5 per cent to 7.4 million tonnes.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 2.2 million tonnes during the second quarter of 2011 and at the end of June 2011 stood at 15.4 million tonnes, 4.7 million tonnes lower than at the end of June 2010.

OIL: QUARTER 2 2011

Demand for key transport fuels



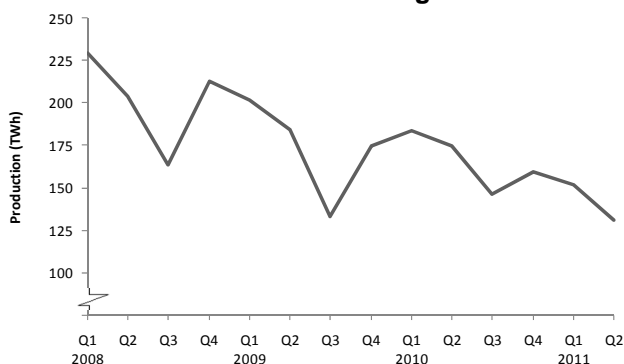
	2011 Q2 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Oil production	13,443	-15.9
Refinery throughput	19,134	+4.4
Net imports	3,559	
Primary demand	17,305	-2.1
- Motor spirit	3,585	-6.7
- DERV fuel	5,218	+2.0
- Aviation turbine fuel	2,926	+5.6

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) in the second quarter of 2011 was 15.9 per cent lower than a year earlier. This is the largest quarterly decrease since quarterly reporting began in 1995, and reflects near record decreases in crude oil production and record decreases in NGL production. Maintenance and other production issues, alongside the long-term reduction, were the main causes of the decrease.
- During the second quarter of 2011 the UK was a net importer of oil and oil products by 3.6 million tonnes, an increase since the second quarter of 2010 where the UK was a net importer by 2.8 million tonnes. The UK remained a net exporter of petroleum products in the second quarter of 2011, by 2.0 million tonnes.
- Overall primary demand for oil products in the second quarter of 2011 was 2.1 per cent lower when compared with last year.
- Motor spirit deliveries fell by 6.7 per cent compared with the second quarter of 2010. Deliveries of Diesel engine road vehicle fuel (DERV) rose by 2.0 per cent. Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel were 5.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2011 compared to a year previous, with the impact of the volcanic ash in the second quarter of 2010 a significant cause of the increase.



GAS: QUARTER 2 2011

Production of natural gas



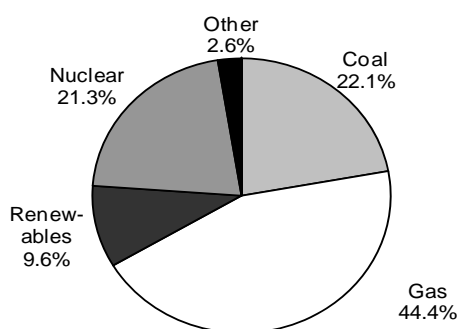
	2011 Q2 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	131.2	-24.8
Gas imports	127.8	-0.3
- Liquefied Natural Gas	81.5	+68.1
Gas exports	53.7	-6.8
Gas demand	184.69	-17.3
- Electricity generation	76.99	-20.3
- Domestic	45.10	-23.9

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the second quarter of 2011 was a record 24.8 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 2010.
- Imports and exports of natural gas in the second quarter of 2011 were, respectively, 0.3 and 6.8 per cent lower than a year ago. Net imports at 74.2 TWh were 5.0 per cent up on the second quarter of 2010. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports accounted for almost two thirds of total imports in the second quarter of 2011. This is the first quarter where LNG imports have exceeded pipeline imports.
- Demand for gas in the second quarter of 2011 was 17.3 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2010, driven both by warmer weather (domestic consumption down 23.9 per cent) and reduced demand for gas for power generation (down 20.3 per cent).
- In public administration, commerce and agriculture, consumption fell by 1.9 per cent compared with a year earlier. In the industrial sector, gas sales were provisionally 4.4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2010.

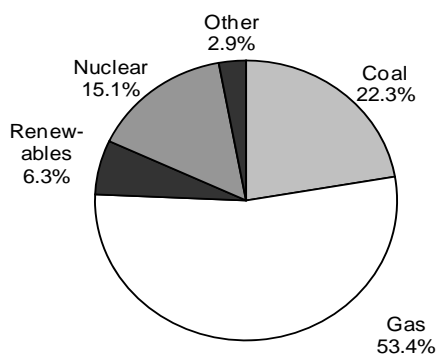
ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 2 2011

Electricity supplied, by source

2011 Q2



2010 Q2



- Fuel used by generators in the second quarter of 2011 was 2.1 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2010.
- The supply from coal in the second quarter of 2011 fell 2.3 per cent, while gas decreased by 18.3 per cent and nuclear rose by 38.3 per cent. Wind, hydro and other renewables' supply rose by 50.2 per cent, within which hydro rose by 74.7 per cent and wind rose by 120.3 per cent.
- In the second quarter of 2011 renewables accounted for 9.6% of electricity supplied, whilst nuclear supply exceeded 20% for the first time since the second quarter of 2006.
- Total electricity supplied by all generators in the second quarter of 2011 was 1.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Final consumption of electricity fell by 1.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2011. Domestic use decreased by 3.7 per cent, consumption by commercial, public administration, transport and agriculture was down 0.7 per cent, and industrial use was down 0.4 per cent.

	2011 Q2 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity supplied from		
Coal	18.14	-2.3
Nuclear	17.44	+38.3
Gas	36.37	-18.3
Renewables	7.86	+50.2
To		
Industry	25.06	-0.4
Domestic	24.10	-3.7
Other final consumers	24.37	-0.7

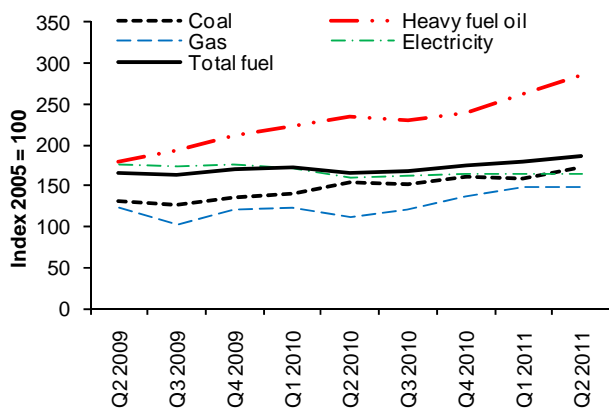


PRICES: QUARTER 2 2011

Some of the main points of interest in the September 2011 edition of the Quarterly Energy Prices publication are summarised below. Further explanation, and analyses are given in the publication.

NOTE: The GDP deflator for Q2 2011 is not yet available: analysis of the most recent quarter is therefore in current terms rather than real terms as is usual for this notice.

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

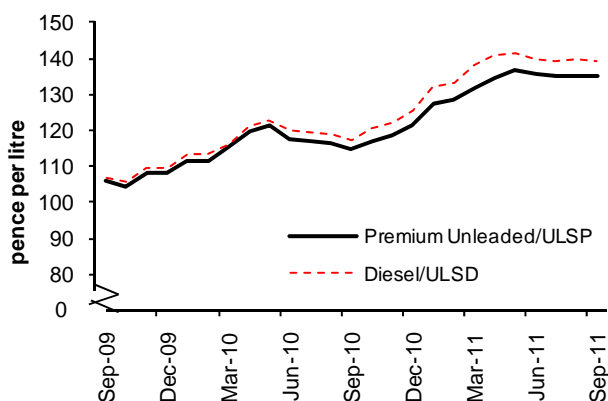


Fuel prices index in current terms ⁽¹⁾ , 2005=100	2011 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	171.8	+11.9
Heavy fuel oil	285.7	+22.1
Gas	148.5	+34.1
Electricity	164.1	+2.7
Total fuel	185.3	+11.7

(1) Includes estimates of the average Climate Change Levy paid.

- Average industrial gas prices including CCL were 34.1 per cent higher in current terms in Q2 2011 compared to Q2 2010, whilst prices excluding CCL were 35.4 per cent higher.
- Average industrial electricity prices including CCL were 2.7 per cent higher in current terms in Q2 2011 compared to Q2 2010, and prices excluding CCL were 2.8 per cent higher.
- Average coal prices were 11.9 per cent higher in current terms including CCL and 12.7 per cent higher excluding CCL in Q2 2011 compared to Q2 2010. Heavy fuel oil prices were 22.1 per cent higher in current terms than a year ago.
- For the period January to June 2011, UK prices including taxes were above the EU15 median for large electricity consumers but below the median for small industrial electricity consumers, and were the lowest in the EU 15 for all sizes of gas consumer.

Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid September 2011 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	135.0	+17.8
Diesel ⁽²⁾	139.4	+19.0

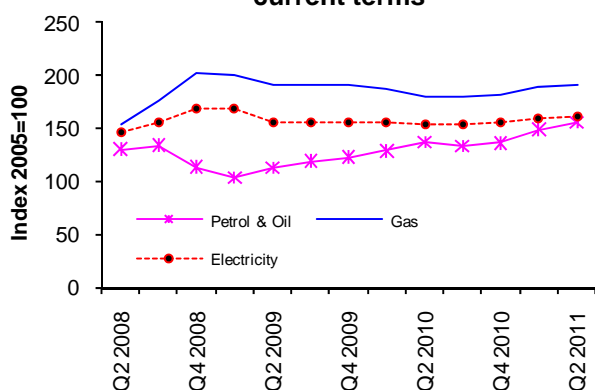
(1) Prices are for ultra low sulphur versions of these fuels.

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid September 2011, unleaded petrol was on average 135.0 pence per litre, an increase of 20.4 pence per litre compared to a year earlier but down 0.3 pence per litre compared to the previous month.
- In mid September 2011, diesel was, on average, 139.4 pence per litre, 22.2 pence per litre higher than a year earlier, but 0.5 pence per litre lower than the previous month.
- In August 2011, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked sixth highest in the EU. The UK diesel price was ranked highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol is 4.4 pence per litre in September 2011.



Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in current terms



Retail price index fuel components in current terms (⁽¹⁾ 2005=100)	2011 Q2	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal and smokeless fuels	166.4	+3.7
Gas	190.4	+6.2
Electricity	161.0	+4.0
Heating oils	206.0	+28.8
Total fuel and light	174.7	+7.3

(1) The original source of the indices is ONS.

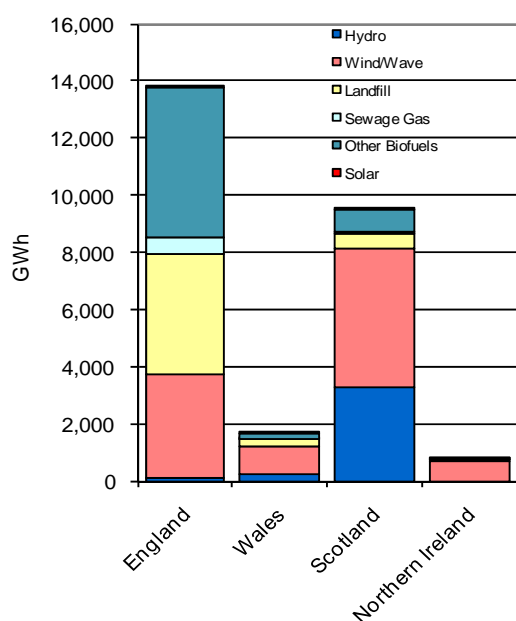
- The price paid for all fuel and light by household consumers has risen by 7.3 per cent in current terms between Q2 2010 and Q2 2011, and by 0.9 per cent between Q1 2011 and Q2 2011.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q2 2011 were 4.0 per cent higher in current terms than in Q2 2010 and 1.0 per cent higher than in Q1 2011.
- The price of domestic gas rose by 6.2 per cent in current terms between Q2 2010 and Q2 2011, and by 0.4 per cent between Q1 2011 and Q2 2011.
- Prices increases announced by the major energy suppliers will take place from August 2011 onwards.
- The price of heating oils rose by 28.8 per cent between Q2 2010 and Q2 2011 and by 3.3 per cent between Q1 2011 and Q2 2011.
- For the period January to June 2011, UK prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and third lowest in the EU 15 respectively.



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY IN THE REGIONS

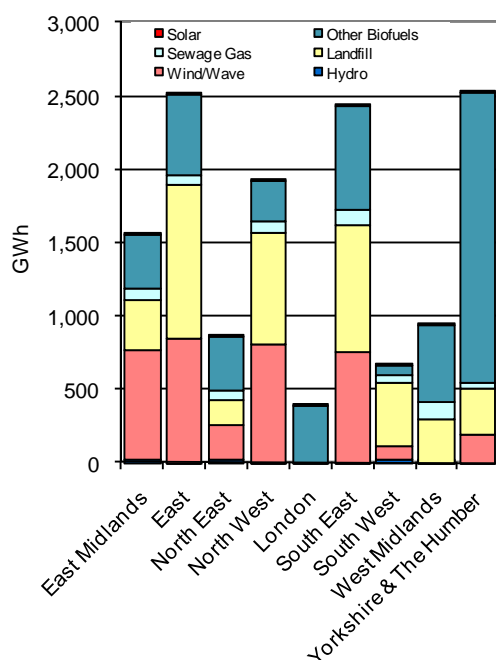
A special feature in the September 2011 edition of Energy Trends looks at renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2010. The article covers all renewables including those that are not eligible for the Renewables Obligation. It updates a similar article that was published in September 2010. The main features of the latest statistics are:

Renewable generation by country, 2010



- In 2010 Scotland had around one fifth more renewable generating capacity than England. Renewable generation in England was 45 per cent higher than in Scotland because biofuels based capacity (the most prevalent sources in England) are used more intensively than hydro and wind (which predominate in Scotland). During 2010 rainfall was 63 per cent lower than in 2009, making it the driest year since 2003, and average wind speeds were at their lowest level this century.
- In Wales generation from wind was over 4 times the generation from natural flow hydro, and Wales generates more electricity from wind than any English region. In 2010 wind generation in Scotland was nearly one-third more than in England, and almost five times as much as in Wales.
- In England the region with the largest renewable capacity is the South East, where 55 per cent of capacity is from wind. When combined, the South East, North West and East regions account for nearly three-fifths of England's renewable generating capacity. London and the West Midlands 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, East Midlands and the South East; together they comprised 85 per cent of the total. Almost two-thirds of landfill gas generation came from the East of England, South East and North West.
- Yorkshire and the Humber is the largest generator from "other biofuels" because of the co-firing of biomass in coal fired power stations.

Renewables generation by English region, 2010



ISSUED BY:

Department of Energy and
Climate Change
3 Whitehall Place
London SW1A 2AW

LEAD STATISTICIAN:

Duncan Millard
0300 068 5051

TELEPHONE:

Press Enquiries:
0300 068 5223

Statistical Enquiries:
0300 068 5060

General Enquiries:
0300 060 4000

Notes to editors

1. More detailed figures of United Kingdom energy production and consumption and of energy prices, for the second quarter of 2011 are given in the September 2011 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 29 September 2011.

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 Internet at

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/publications.aspx

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A subscription form is also available on the Internet at:

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/trends.aspx

Single copies of Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices are also available from the DECC Publications Orderline priced £6 and £8 respectively:

Web: www.decc.gov.uk/publications

Phone: 0845 504 9188

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3. More detailed annual data on energy production and consumption for the years 2006 to 2010 are available in the DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 2011, published by the Stationery Office on 28 July 2011, price £60.

All information contained in the Digest is available on the Internet at:

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes/dukes.aspx

