

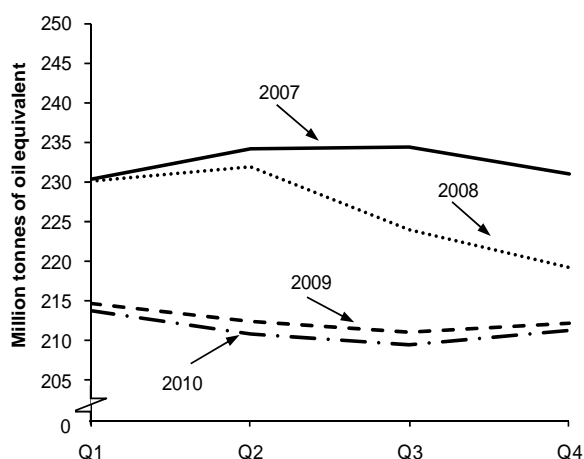
STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 31 March by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). 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. A separate press release covering greenhouse gas emissions is also being released by DECC today.

TOTAL ENERGY: 2010

Total Energy – consumption¹



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

- Total energy production in 2010 was 157.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 5.8 per cent lower than 2009.

Examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates for inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis:

- Total inland consumption on a primary fuel input basis was 211.3 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 2010, 0.6 per cent lower than in 2009.

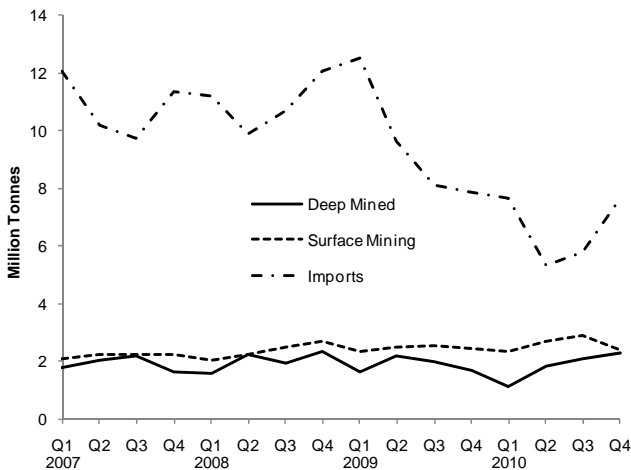
Between 2009 and 2010:

- Coal and other solid fuel consumption rose by 2.1 per cent.
- Oil consumption fell by 3.5 per cent.
- Gas consumption rose by 2.4 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption fell by 9.7 per cent.
- Unadjusted total inland consumption was higher in both 2010 (+2.9 per cent) and the fourth quarter of 2010 (+7.2 per cent) than the corresponding periods of a year ago due to the exceptionally cold weather at the start and end of 2010.

	2010 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on a year earlier
Total production	157.2	-5.8
Total consumption Unadjusted	217.3	+2.9
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected	211.3	-0.6

COAL: 2010

Coal production and imports

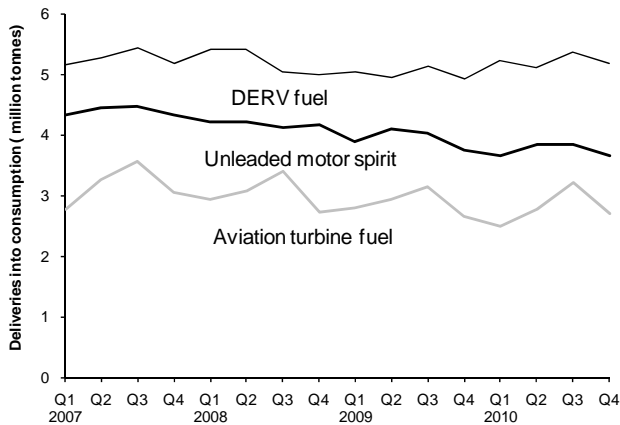


- Provisional figures for 2010 as a whole show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was 1.6 per cent up on 2009 at 18.2 million tonnes. Deep mined production was down 1.7 per cent while surface mine production was up 4.7 per cent.
- Imports of coal in 2010 as a whole were 30.5 per cent down on 2009 at 26.5 million tonnes.
- Total demand for coal in 2010 as a whole, at 51.3 million tonnes, was 5.2 per cent higher than in 2009, with consumption by electricity generators up by 5.0 per cent.
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal fall of 3.9 million tonnes during the fourth quarter of 2010 and at the end of December 2010 stood at 16.9 million tonnes, 7.2 million tonnes lower than at the end of December 2009, and are now around average levels seen prior to 2009.

	2010 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	18,159	+1.6
Coal imports	26,521	-30.5
Coal demand	51,341	+5.2
- Power stations	41,666	+5.0
- Coke ovens	5,399	+9.4
- Final users	2,509	-0.8

OIL: 2010

Demand for key transport fuels



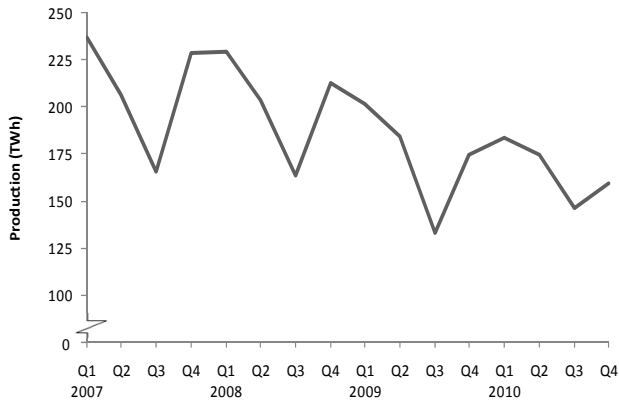
- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in 2010 was 7.7 per cent lower than in 2009 at 63.0 million tonnes.
- The UK remained a net importer of oil and oil products by 10.2 million tonnes in 2010. The UK was a net importer of crude oil and NGLs by 12.4 million tonnes and a net exporter of petroleum products by 2.1 million tonnes.
- Overall demand for oil products in 2010 was 0.5 per cent lower than in 2009.
- Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel in 2010 were 3.0 per cent lower than in 2009, with snow and volcanic ash factors for lower use. Preliminary figures for 2010 suggest that motor spirit deliveries fell by 4.8 per cent and that hydro-carbon DERV (Diesel engined road vehicle fuel) deliveries rose by 4.1 per cent.

	2010 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Oil production	62,972	-7.7
Refinery throughput	73,265	-2.6
Net imports	10,242	
Products' demand	71,498	-0.5
- Motor spirit	15,000	-4.8
- DERV fuel	20,887	+4.1
- Aviation turbine fuel	11,171	-3.0



GAS: 2010

Production of natural gas



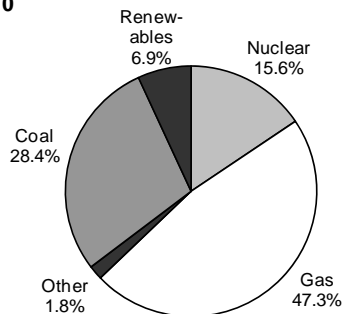
	2010 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	664.2	-4.3
Gas imports	589.5	+29.3
Gas exports	176.4	+28.7
Gas demand	1,090.4	+8.3
- Electricity generation	371.1	+4.3
- Domestic	384.9	+15.0

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in 2010 was 4.3 per cent lower than in 2009. This is one of the smaller decreases in recent years, though against a substantial fall of 14.3 per cent in 2009.
- Imports and exports of natural gas in 2010 were, respectively, 29.3 per cent and 28.7 per cent higher than in 2009. Net imports at 413.09 TWh were 29.6 per cent higher than in 2009. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports accounted for about a third of total imports. The bulk of these LNG imports came from Qatar.
- Demand for gas in 2010 as a whole was 8.3 per cent higher than in 2009.
- Natural gas use for electricity generation increased by 4.3 per cent in 2010 on the 2009 level.
- Provisionally, consumption in the domestic sector increased by 15.0 per cent in 2010 as a whole, reflecting the colder weather, and increased by 29.7 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2010. Consumption in the industrial sector increased by 8.9 per cent and consumption by other final users rose by 5.9 per cent in 2010.

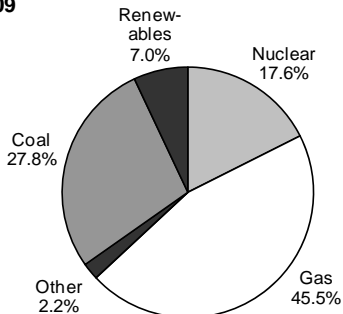
ELECTRICITY: 2010

Electricity supplied¹

2010



2009



- Fuel used by generators in 2010 as a whole was, in total, 0.9 per cent higher than in 2009.
- The supply from coal in 2010 rose by 3.9 per cent, while gas supply increased by 5.6 per cent. The supply from nuclear stations fell by 10.1 per cent. Wind, hydro and other renewables' supply was up by 0.1 per cent in 2010 compared to 2009, with hydro down 32.4 per cent (-1.7 TWh) due to much lower rainfall, and wind up 7.7 per cent (+0.7 TWh) due to increased capacity.
- Total electricity supplied by all generators in 2010 was 1.5 per cent higher (+5.5 TWh) than in 2009.
- Final consumption of electricity rose by 0.9 per cent in 2010 as a whole compared with 2009. Domestic use was up 0.4 per cent, industrial use was up 3.4 per cent and consumption by other final users (including transport sector use) was down by 0.8 per cent.

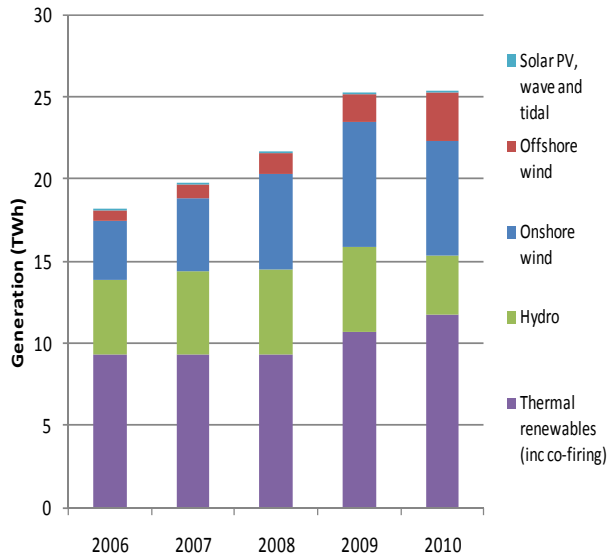
	2010 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity supplied from		
Coal	103.2	+3.9
Nuclear	56.4	-10.1
Gas	171.5	+5.6
Renewables	25.0	+0.1
To		
Industry	102.1	+3.4
Domestic	118.7	+0.4
Other final consumers	104.4	-0.8

¹ Renewables figures include non-biodegradable wastes. Shares are presented on an electricity supplied basis; renewables' shares of *generation* can be found in the Renewables section on the next page.



RENEWABLES: 2010

Renewable electricity generation



- Renewables' share of electricity generation provisionally fell from 6.7 per cent in 2009 to 6.6 per cent in 2010.
- On the 2008 EU Renewable Energy Directive basis, renewables' share of gross electricity consumption increased from 6.6 per cent in 2009 to 7.3 per cent in 2010. On the 2001 EU Renewables Directive basis, renewables' share is 7.2 per cent (in these measures, hydro and wind generation have been normalised ²).
- Total renewable electricity generation rose by 0.4 per cent in 2010. Offshore wind generation increased by 74.8 per cent. Onshore wind generation fell by 7.7 per cent due to low wind speeds (ten months of 2010 saw lower wind speeds than the 10-year average), whilst hydro fell by 32.4 per cent due to low rainfall.
- Total renewable electricity capacity increased by 12 per cent between 2009 and 2010. Onshore wind capacity increased by 14 per cent (476 MW) and offshore wind capacity increased by 42 per cent (400 MW).

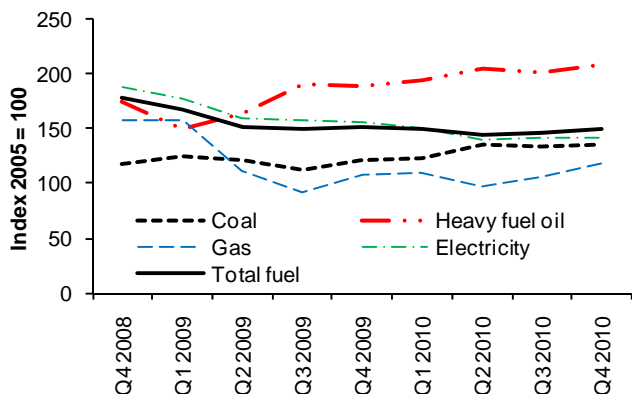
	2010 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Onshore wind	6.98	-7.7%
Offshore wind	3.04	+74.8%
Hydro	3.56	-32.4%
Thermal renewables (inc co-firing)	11.73	+10.3%
Solar PV, wave and tidal	0.02	+8.2%
Total	25.33	+0.4%

² Normalisation removes the annual variation in wind and hydro generation caused by variable wind speeds and rainfall, by calculating generation by applying an average load factor to the capacity in the current year.

PRICES: QUARTER 4 2010

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

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

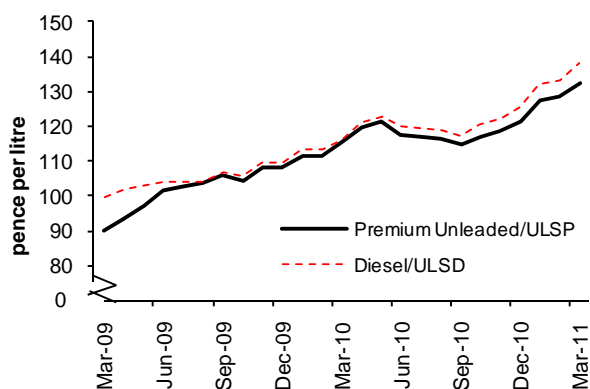


Fuel prices index in real terms ⁽¹⁾ , 2005=100	2010 Q4	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	135.8	+12.2
Heavy fuel oil	207.8	+9.8
Gas	118.0	+10.0
Electricity	142.6	-8.7
Total fuel	150.0	-1.5

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

- Average industrial gas prices including CCL were 10.0 per cent higher in real terms in Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009, and excluding CCL they were 10.6 per cent higher in real terms.
- Average industrial electricity prices including CCL were 8.7 per cent lower in real terms in Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009, whilst prices excluding CCL were 8.6 per cent lower.
- Average coal prices were 12.2 per cent higher including CCL and 13.3 per cent higher excluding CCL in real terms in Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009. Heavy fuel oil prices were 9.8 per cent higher in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period July to December 2010, prices for industrial electricity consumers including taxes were generally at or above the EU15 median for larger consumers but below the median for smaller consumers. Prices for industrial gas consumers were below the median.

Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid March 2011 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	132.2	+14.5
Diesel ⁽²⁾	138.2	+19.0

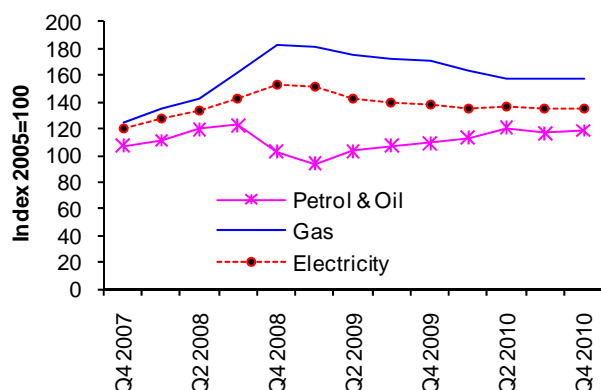
(1) Prices are for ultra low sulphur versions of these fuels.

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid March 2011, unleaded petrol was on average 132.2 pence per litre, a record high, and an increase of 16.7 pence per litre compared to a year earlier.
- In mid March 2011, diesel was, on average, 138.2 pence per litre, 22.0 pence per litre higher than a year earlier.
- In February 2011, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked fourth highest in the EU. The UK diesel price was ranked highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol has increased from around 0.7 pence per litre a year ago to 6.1 pence per litre in March 2011.



Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms



Retail price index fuel components in real terms ⁽¹⁾ 2005=100	2010 Q4	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal and smokeless fuels	142.2	-2.3
Gas	158.2	-7.1
Electricity	134.5	-2.7
Heating oils	151.3	+24.3
Total fuel and light	143.7	-3.0

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

Average annual domestic fuel bills ⁽¹⁾	2009		Percentage change, cash terms	Percentage change, real terms ⁽²⁾
	2009	2010		
Gas ⁽³⁾	£683	£658	-3.5	-6.4
Electricity ⁽⁴⁾	£430	£417	-2.9	-5.7
Total ⁽⁵⁾	£1112	£1076	-3.3	-6.1

(1) Average annual bills for domestic customers. Average bills for each payment method, e.g. standard credit, direct debit and pre-payment meters, are presented in the Quarterly Energy Prices publication. Bills relate to calendar year, covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year.

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

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

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

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

- Q4 2010 data shows that the price paid for all fuel and light by household consumers has fallen by 3.0 per cent in real terms between Q4 2009 and Q4 2010. Prices rose by 1.1 per cent between Q3 2010 and Q4 2010.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, in Q4 2010 were 2.7 per cent lower in real terms than in Q4 2009. Prices were 0.8 per cent lower than in Q3 2010.
- The price of domestic gas fell by 7.1 per cent in real terms between Q4 2009 and Q4 2010, but rose by 0.6 per cent between Q3 and Q4 2010.
- The price of heating oils rose by 24.3 per cent between Q4 2009 and Q4 2010, and by 11.8 per cent between Q3 and Q4 2010.

- 2010 figures show that the average 2010 electricity bill across all payment types fell by £13, compared to 2009, to £417. The average standard credit bill decreased by £13 compared to 2009, while both average direct debit and prepayment bills decreased by £11.
- The average 2010 gas bill across all payment types fell by £25, compared to 2009, to £658. Average standard credit bills in 2010 fell by £27 compared to average 2009 bills. Comparable decreases for average direct debit and prepayment bills are £13 and £56 respectively.
- Combined gas and electricity standard credit bills have decreased by 6.1 per cent in real terms, and 3.3 per cent in cash terms, between 2009 and 2010.
- For the period July to December 2010, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and fourth lowest in the EU 15 respectively.



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Notes to editors

1. More detailed figures of United Kingdom energy production and consumption and of energy prices, for the fourth quarter of 2010 are given in the March 2011 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 31 March 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

Email: deccteam@decc.ecgroup.net

3. A new monthly energy trends table, ET4.4, showing the UK's pipeline imports by individual pipelines and the origin of LNG imports has been published on the DECC website as part of this release. In addition, the energy trends table ET3.12 now contains a breakdown of road and non-road gas oil separately. Road use of gas oil is now reported as DERV consistent with energy trends table ET3.13.

4. More detailed annual data on energy production and consumption for the years 2005 to 2009 are available in the DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 2010, published by the Stationery Office on 29 July 2010, price £54.

All information contained in the Digest is available on the Internet at www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes/dukes.aspx

