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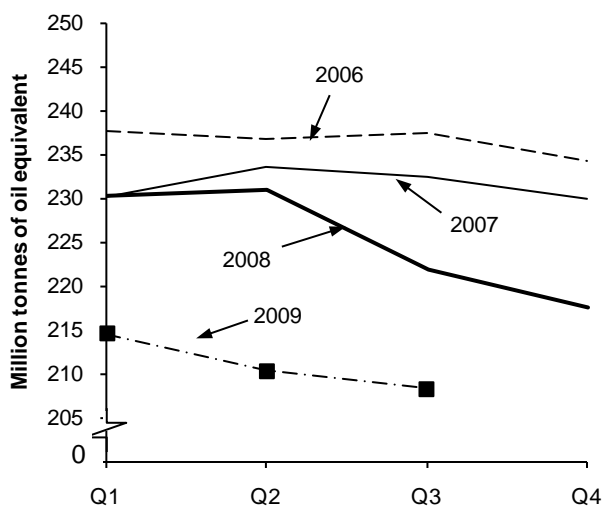
STATISTICAL PRESS RELEASE

Energy Statistics

Energy Trends and Quarterly Energy Prices publications are published today 23 December 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 December edition of Energy Trends also includes articles on: "Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2005 to 2008"; "Sub national gas consumption statistics for 2008"; and "Sub national total energy consumption statistics for 2007". Quarterly Energy Prices covers prices to domestic and industrial consumers, prices of oil products and comparisons of international fuel prices.

TOTAL ENERGY: QUARTER 3 2009

Total Energy – consumption¹



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

- Indigenous production of primary fuels was 35.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the third quarter of 2009, 7.7 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008.
- Energy consumption in the third quarter of 2009 was 6.3 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008.

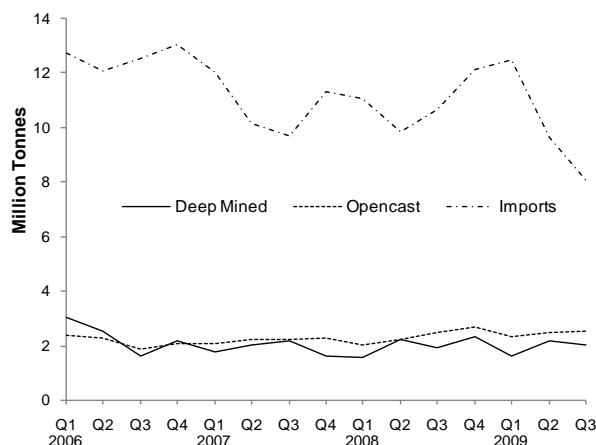
Examining seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected annualised rates for inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis:

- Total inland consumption was 208.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent in the third quarter of 2009, 6.2 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2008.
- Between the third quarters of 2008 and 2009 coal and other solid fuel consumption fell by 20.1 per cent.
- Oil consumption fell by 5.8 per cent.
- Gas consumption fell by 6.2 per cent.
- Primary electricity consumption rose by 34.0 per cent, as a result of increased nuclear generation.

	2009 Q3 Million tonnes of oil equivalent	Percentage change on the same period a year earlier
Total production	35.9	-7.7
Total consumption		
Unadjusted	43.6	-6.3
Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected – annual rate	208.2	-6.2

COAL: QUARTER 3 2009

Coal production and imports

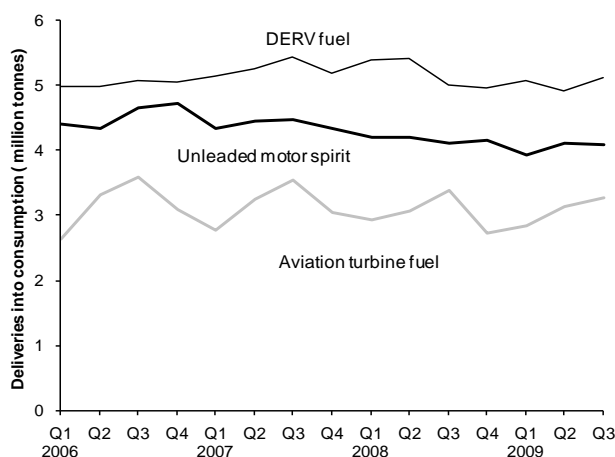


	2009 Q3 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal production	4,683	+2.6
Coal imports	8,105	-24.4
Coal demand	8,653	-24.0
- Power stations	6,386	-28.4
- Coke ovens	1,204	-17.4
- Final users	651	+23.1

- Provisional figures for the third quarter of 2009 show that coal production (including an estimate for slurry) was up 2.6 per cent on the third quarter of 2008 at 4.7 million tonnes. This was mainly due to an increase of 4.3 per cent in deep mined production. Opencast production increased by 0.9 per cent.
- Imports of coal in the third quarter of 2009 were 24.4 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008 at 8.1 million tonnes.
- Total demand for coal in the third quarter of 2009, at 8.7 million tonnes, was 24.0 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008. Consumption by electricity generators was lower by 28.4 per cent to 6.4 million tonnes (the lowest level since records began).
- Coal stocks showed a seasonal rise of 4.0 million tonnes during the third quarter of 2009, and at the end of September 2009 stood at 25.0 million tonnes, 7.8 million tonnes higher than at the end of September 2008. These levels are the highest recorded since the end of 1994.

OIL: QUARTER 3 2009

Demand for key transport fuels



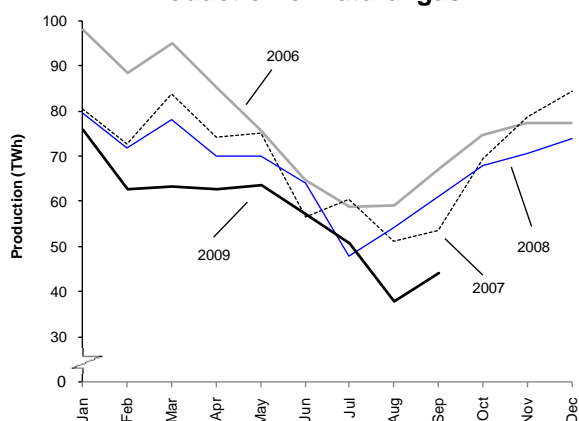
	2009 Q3 Thousand tonnes	Percentage change on a year earlier
Oil production	14,669	-10.0
Refinery throughput	19,103	-8.6
Net imports	4,032	-
Primary demand	18,338	-0.3
- Motor spirit	4,094	-0.4
- DERV fuel	5,127	+2.0
- Aviation turbine fuel	3,272	-3.7

- Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs in the third quarter of 2009 fell by 10.0 per cent when compared with 2008 to 14.7 million tonnes. Extended maintenance work on the UK Continental Shelf contributed to this decrease. Seven new fields started production in the year ending September 2009 but these were insufficient to make up for the general decline in production from older established fields.
- The UK was a net importer of oil and oil products in the third quarter of 2009 by 4.0 million tonnes. In the same period of 2008 the UK was a net importer by 2.2 million tonnes. This represents a substantial increase in net imports, and the gap between imports and exports is at its largest for the last ten years.
- Overall primary demand for oil products in the third quarter of 2009 was 0.3 per cent lower than last year. This is the smallest quarter on quarter contraction since early 2006.
- Motor spirit deliveries fell by 0.4 per cent. Deliveries of DERV fuel increased by 2.0 per cent. Deliveries of aviation turbine fuel fell by 3.7 per cent.



GAS: QUARTER 3 2009

Production of natural gas



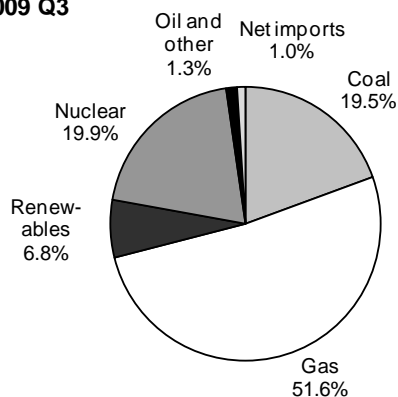
	2009 Q3 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Gas production	133.04	-18.6
Gas imports	78.58	+12.5
Gas exports	27.45	-17.1
Gas demand	175.30	-7.3
- Electricity generation	90.32	-3.8
- Domestic	29.09	-7.0

- Total indigenous UK production of natural gas in the third quarter of 2009 was 18.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.
- Compared with the third quarter of 2008, exports of natural gas decreased by 17.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2009, while imports increased by 12.5 per cent. Net imports of gas in the third quarter of 2009 at 51.1 TWh were 39.2 per cent higher than a year ago.
- Demand for gas in the third quarter of 2009 was 7.3 per cent lower than the level in the third quarter of 2008.
- Gas use for electricity generation was 3.8 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008.
- Provisionally, consumption in the domestic sector fell by 7.0 per cent on a year earlier. In public administration, commerce and agriculture, consumption fell by 9.2 per cent compared with a year earlier. In the industrial sector, gas sales were provisionally 27.9 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 2008.

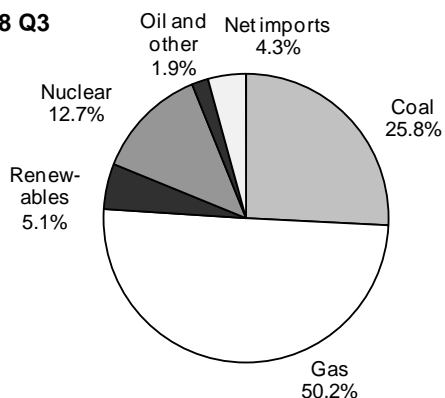
ELECTRICITY: QUARTER 3 2009

Electricity supplied

2009 Q3



2008 Q3



- Electricity supplied by all generators in the third quarter of 2009 was 6.0 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Between the third quarter of 2008 and the third quarter of 2009, gas's share of electricity supplied rose by 1 percentage point to a record high of 52 per cent, while nuclear's share rose 7 percentage points to 20 per cent, exceeding that of coal for the first time since 1999.
- Supply from renewables rose by 25 per cent on the previous year, with wind alone up by 38.9 per cent. Renewables' share of total supply rose 2 percentage points, to account for 7 per cent.
- Overall final consumption of electricity fell by 6.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2009. Domestic consumption fell by 1.6 per cent while industrial consumption fell by 10.9 per cent. Consumption by other final users (including transport sector use) fell by 5.7 per cent.

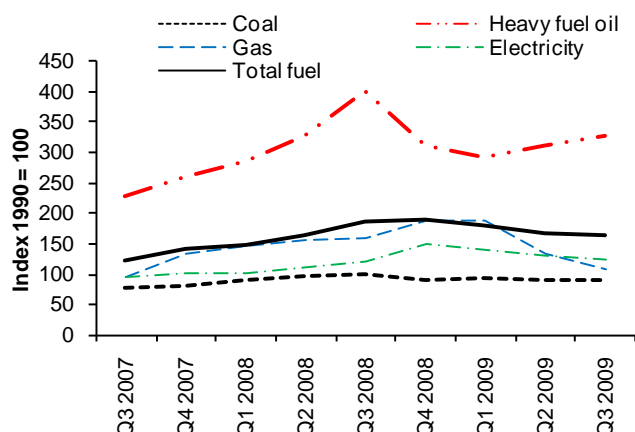
	2009 Q3 TWh	Percentage change on a year earlier
Electricity supplied		
From		
Coal	15.77	-29.0
Nuclear	16.10	+46.9
Gas	41.80	-3.5
Renewables	5.50	+25.0
To		
Industry	24.53	-10.9
Domestic	23.68	-1.6
Other final consumers	23.99	-5.7



PRICES: QUARTER 3 2009

Some of the main points of interest in the December 2009 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

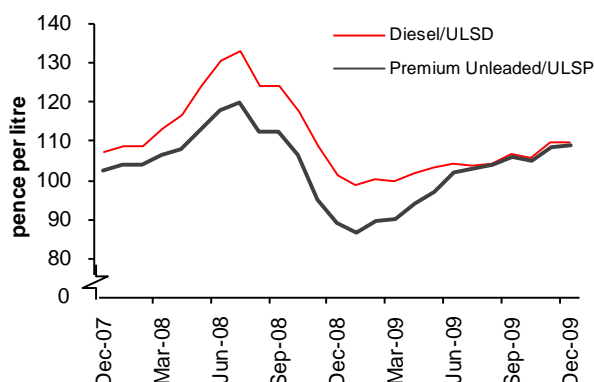


Fuel prices index in real terms ⁽¹⁾ : 1990=100	2009 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal	89.9	-8.5
Heavy fuel oil	327.0	-18.7
Gas	108.9	-32.3
Electricity	124.6	+2.9
Total fuel	164.0	-12.2

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

- Average industrial gas prices, including CCL were 32.3 per cent lower in real terms in Q3 2009 compared to Q3 2008, whilst prices excluding CCL were 32.8 per cent lower.
- Average industrial electricity prices were 2.9 per cent higher including CCL and 3.0 per cent higher excluding CCL, in real terms, in Q3 2009 compared to Q3 2008.
- Average coal prices were 8.5 per cent lower in real terms including CCL and 9.1 per cent lower excluding CCL in Q3 2009 compared to Q3 2008. Heavy fuel oil prices were 18.7 per cent lower in real terms than a year ago.
- For the period January to June 2009, prices for industrial electricity consumers including taxes were generally above the EU15 median, but prices for industrial gas consumers were below the median.

Typical retail prices of road transport fuels



Retail prices of petroleum products	Mid December 2009 ⁽¹⁾ Pence per litre	Percentage change on a year earlier
Unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾	108.5	+22.0
Diesel ⁽²⁾	109.6	+8.4

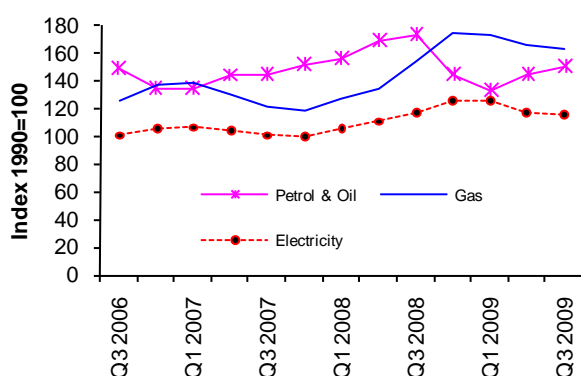
(1) Prices are for ultra low sulphur versions of these fuels.

(2) Prices are provisional estimates.

- In mid December 2009, a litre of unleaded petrol was on average 108.5 pence per litre, 19.6 pence per litre higher than a year earlier.
- In mid December 2009, diesel was on average 109.6 pence per litre, 8.5 pence per litre higher than a year earlier
- In November 2009, the UK retail price for petrol was ranked ninth highest in the EU. The UK diesel price was ranked highest in the EU.
- The price difference between diesel and petrol has reduced from around 12 pence per litre a year ago to 1.1 pence per litre in December 2009.



Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms



- Q3 2009 data shows that the price paid for all fuel and light by household consumers has fallen by 1.2 per cent in real terms between Q3 2008 and Q3 2009, and by 1.9 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2009.
- Domestic electricity prices in Q3 2009 were 1.7 per cent lower in real terms than in Q3 2008. Prices were 2.1 per cent lower than in Q2 2009.
- The price of domestic gas rose by 5.9 per cent in real terms between Q3 2008 and Q3 2009 but fell by 1.8 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2009.
- The price of heating oils fell by 33.8 per cent between Q3 2008 and Q3 2009 but rose by 0.2 per cent between Q2 and Q3 2009.

Retail price index fuel components in real terms ⁽¹⁾	2009 Q3	Percentage change on a year earlier
Coal and smokeless fuels	157.5	+13.5
Gas	162.8	+5.9
Electricity	115.4	-1.7
Heating oils	139.6	-33.8
Total fuel and light	136.1	-1.2

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

Average annual domestic fuel bills ⁽¹⁾				
	2008	2009	Percentage change, cash terms	Percentage change, real terms ⁽²⁾
Gas ⁽³⁾	£570	£717	+25.9	+24.6
Electricity ⁽⁴⁾	£405	£461	+13.8	+12.6
Total ⁽⁵⁾	£975	£1178	+20.8	+19.6

(1) Average annual bills for domestic customers paying on standard quarterly credit terms. Figures for other payment methods, e.g. direct debit, are presented in the Quarterly Energy Prices publication. Bills relate to the total bill received in the year, covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Data used for the RPI compares the specific price in each month to the same month a year earlier.

(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.

- 2009 figures for household bills suggest that an average standard credit electricity bill increased by £56 compared to 2008 bills. Bills for direct debit and pre-payment customers increased by £45 and £42 respectively.
- For gas, 2009 bills suggest that an average standard credit bill rose by £147 compared to average 2008 bills. Bills for direct debit and pre-payment customers increased by £123 and £128 respectively.
- Combined gas and electricity standard credit bills have increased by 19.6 per cent in real terms, and 20.8 per cent in cash terms, between 2008 and 2009.
- For the period January to June 2009, prices for medium domestic gas and electricity consumers, including tax, were the lowest and fourth lowest in the EU 15 respectively.

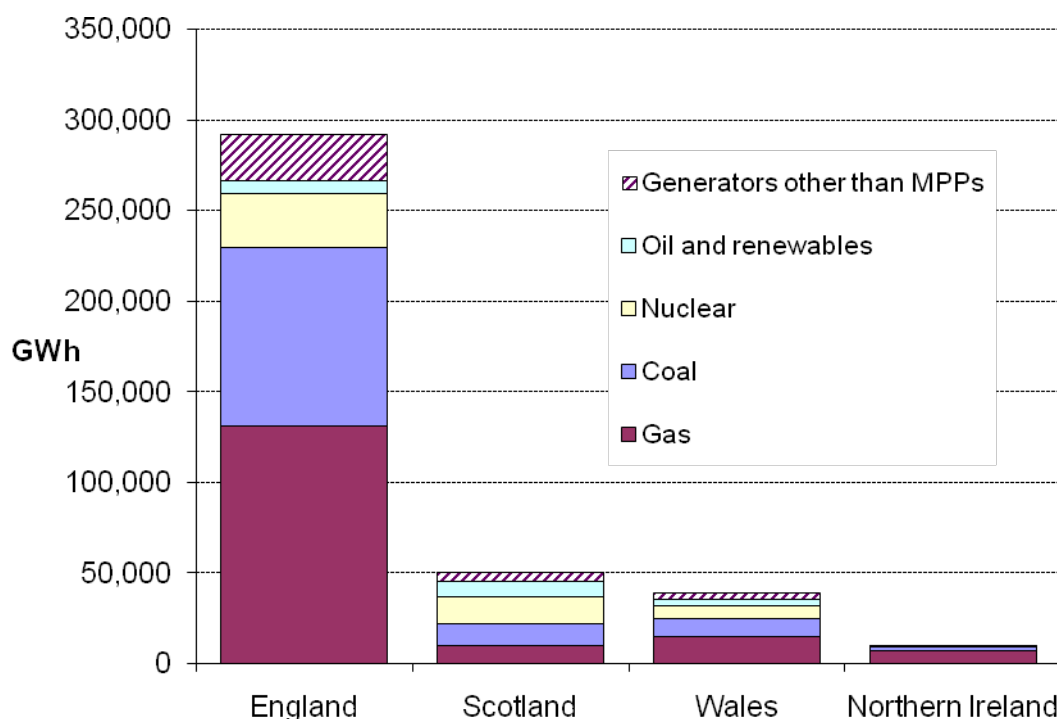


ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE REGIONS

Four special features in December 2009's Energy Trends give new and updated information at a regional and local level.

The first article updates the detailed electricity figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England that were provided in December 2008's Energy Trends. The data are for 2005 to 2008 and cover generation, supply, internal and external trade and consumption. The role of renewables in each area is also shown.

Generation by fuel in 2008 by major power producers and other generators



The second article reports on the 2008 exercise to produce gas consumption statistics at local authority and government office region level. Data from 2005 onwards are classed as National Statistics. The article also reports on the 2008 exercise to produce electricity consumption statistics at a local authority and government office region level (again data for 2005 onwards are classed as National Statistics). However, the electricity consumption statistics for 2008 have been classed as provisional as a result of differences with the national data reported in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2009, which are currently being investigated.

The third feature advises on the release of government office region and local authority level estimates for the consumption of residual fuels (non gas, non electricity and non road transport fuels) in 2007.

Information behind the 2007 statistics on total energy consumption at government office region and local authority level is contained in the fourth article. This article brings the previously released data on 2007 consumption of gas, electricity, and road transport fuels together with the data on residual fuels featured in the third article.

All four articles continue the Department's commitment to the February 2003 Energy White Paper's undertaking to produce more information at regional and local level.



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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 2009 are given in the December 2009 editions of ENERGY TRENDS and QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES respectively, the Department's statistical bulletins on energy, published on 23 December 2009.

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

For new subscription queries or a subscription form, telephone Amey on 01633 224712 or you can write to: Amey, 7th Floor, Clarence House, Clarence Place, Newport South Wales NP19 7AA.

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 Publications Orderline priced £6 and £8 respectively:

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Address: ADMAIL, 528, London, SW1W 0YT

Email: publications@bis.gsi.gov.uk

3. More detailed annual data on energy production and consumption for the years 2004 to 2008 are available in the DIGEST OF UNITED KINGDOM ENERGY STATISTICS 2009, published by the Stationery Office on 30 July 2009, priced £52.

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

