Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

# Energy Trends

## UK, January to March 2021

### About this release

Information on energy production, trade, and consumption in the UK for total energy and by specific fuels.

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### Data tables

Additional data are available online as part of the Energy Trends series:

Total energy
Coal and derived gases
Oil and oil products
Gas
Electricity
Renewables

This publication is based on a snapshot of survey data from energy suppliers. New data are incorporated in line with the revisions policy.

**Percentage change from Quarter 1 2020**

| | Production | Imports | Exports | Demand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total energy | -12% | -8% | -16% | -7% |
| Coal | -53% | +40% | +112% | -16% |
| Primary oil | -11% | -37% | -15% | -29% |
| Petroleum products | -30% | -30% | -22% | -25% |
| Gas | -14% | +34% | -6% | +8% |
| Electricity | -16% | +5% | -20% | -16% |

**Energy consumption in the first quarter of 2021 was low** as COVID-19 restrictions continued to reduce demand. Energy requirements for industrial use were down 2.1 per cent on the same period last year, and demand from other final users (e.g., shops, restaurants, offices, and public buildings) were down 4.6 per cent. Domestic demand was up 8.9 per cent as more people stayed at home.

**Oil used for transport dropped 31 per cent** compared the same period last year, **led by a 70 per cent fall in aviation demand**. Diesel demand was down 15 per cent and petrol demand down 29 per cent.

**Production and trade in energy was also disrupted**. Overall energy production fell 12 per cent as maintenance activities curtailed output on the UK's Continental Shelf. Imports of gas reached a record level, offsetting lower than normal production to meet higher than normal demand for gas generation. Conversely, the UK exported more primary oils than it imported for only the second time since 2005.

**Renewable generation fell** on the same period last year due to less favourable conditions in 2021, particularly for wind. Windy conditions last year led to record renewable generation and the stiller weather this year decreased wind generation by 20 per cent to 21 TWh. **Despite this fall, renewable generation still (marginally) outpaced fossil fuel generation and has done so for four of the last five quarters.**

**Growth in renewable generation capacity was modest**, up 1.5 per cent on the same period last year. Growth in renewable capacity has slowed since the start of 2020.

**Maintenance on the nuclear fleet reduced** generation by 12 per cent and as a result **low carbon's share of generation was 6.8 percentage points down on last year at 55.4 per cent**. Coal generation continued to decline, with generation now at just 2.9 per cent.

# Section 1: UK total energy

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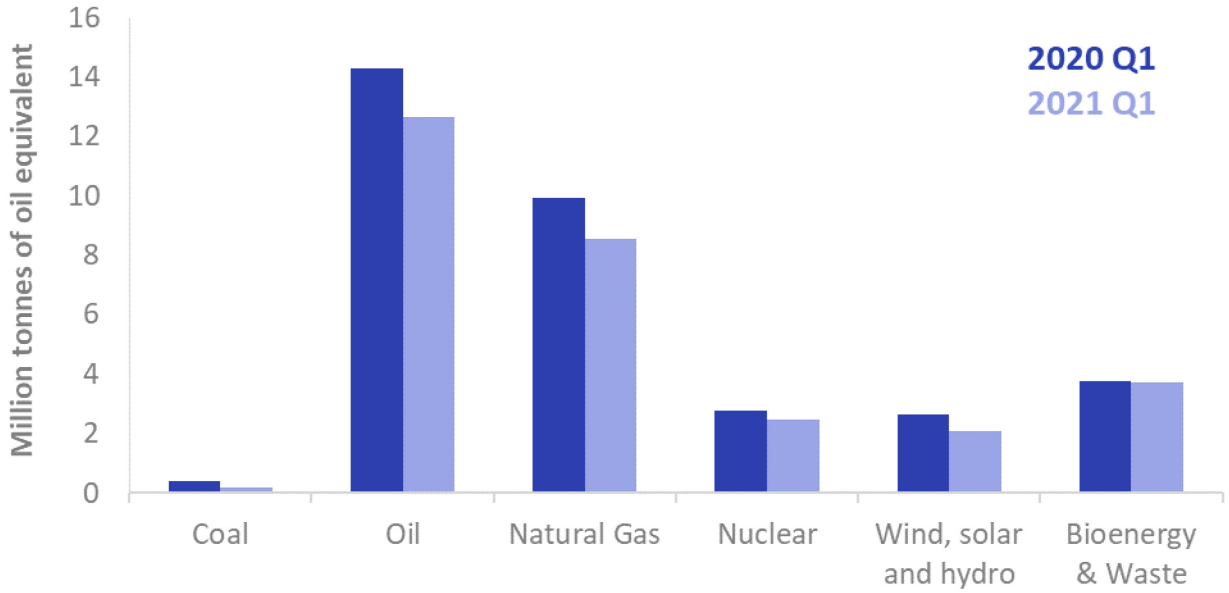
## Key headlines

In the first quarter of 2021 **total production was 29.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 12 per cent lower** than in the first quarter of 2020.

**Total primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 6.6 per cent.** When adjusted to take account of weather differences, primary energy consumption fell by 11 per cent.

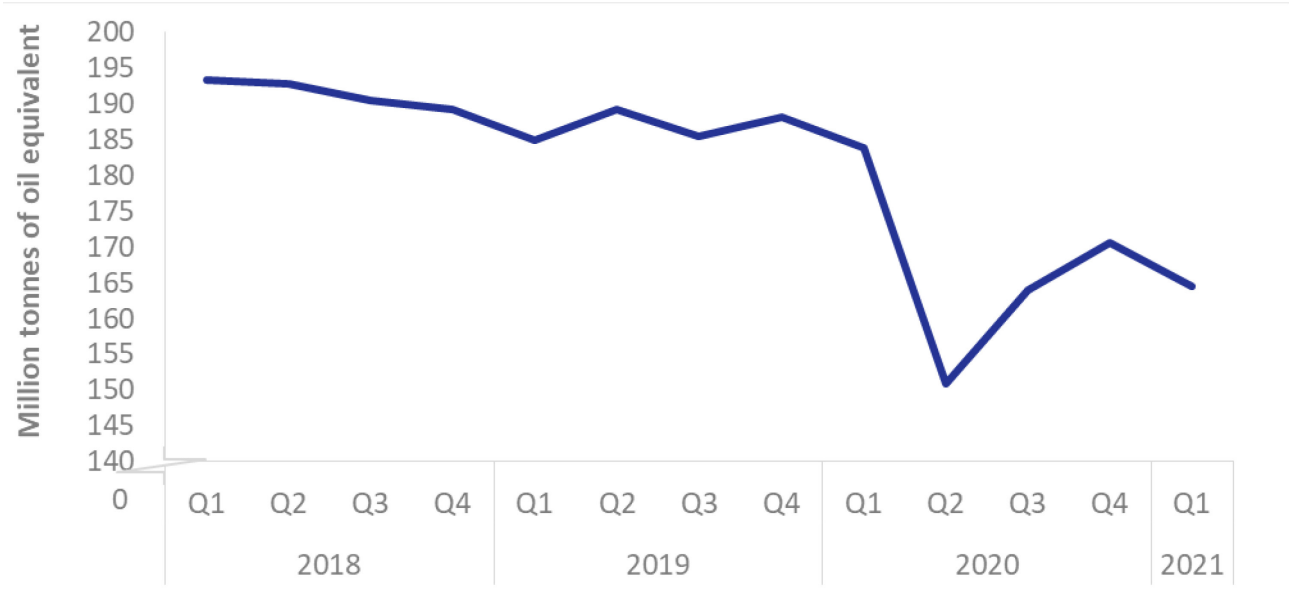
**Total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 7.4 per cent lower** compared to the first quarter of 2020. Transport consumption fell by 31 per cent, other final users (mainly from the service sector) consumption fell by 4.6 per cent, industrial consumption fell by 2.1 per cent, whilst domestic consumption rose by 8.9 per cent, with average temperatures colder than a year earlier. On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis, final energy consumption fell by 13 per cent, with falls in all sectors. Consumption has continued to pick up from the levels seen since the start of the pandemic, but the continued impact of restrictions on transport demand, particularly air travel, remains.

**Chart 1.1 UK production**



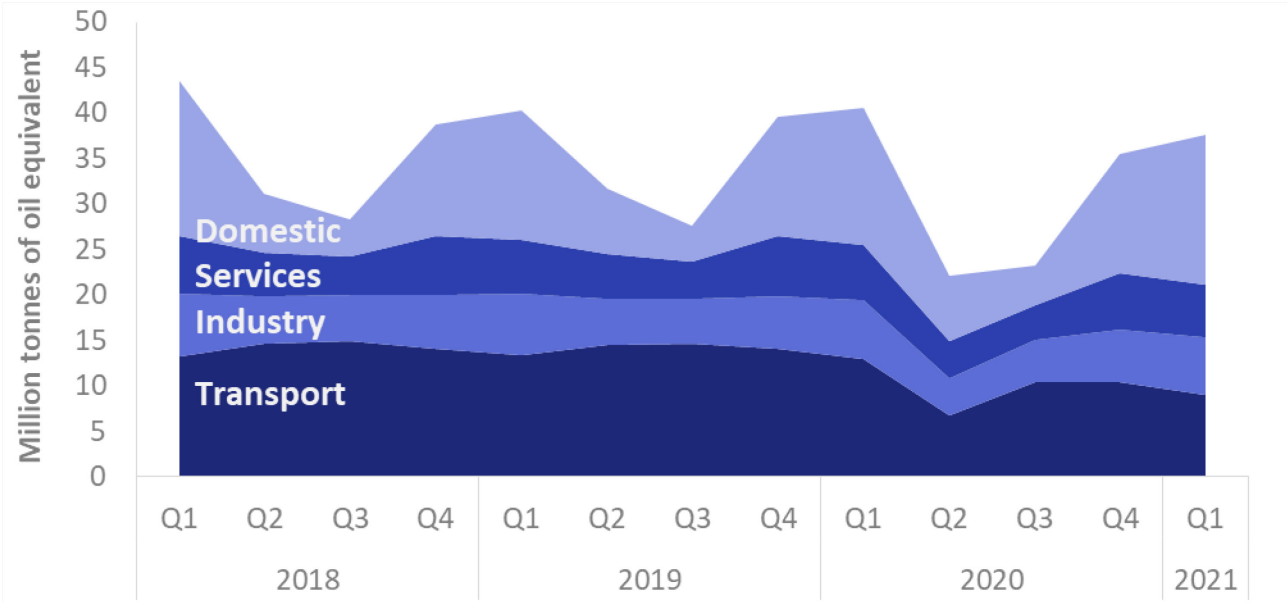

In the first quarter of 2021 **total production was 29.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 12 per cent lower** than in the first quarter of 2020. Production of all primary fuels fell, with reduced fossil fuel (coal, oil & gas) and nuclear output, due to reduced demand and delayed maintenance activity due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and numerous outages at UK nuclear power stations. Wind, solar and hydro output fell due to less favourable weather conditions for all renewable technologies.

**Chart 1.2 Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)**




In the first quarter of 2021 **total inland consumption (which includes not only fuel use by consumers, but fuel used for electricity generation and other transformation)** was 164.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 11 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 2020 on a seasonally adjusted and annualised rate that removes the impact of temperature on demand - and 3.6 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 2020.

**Chart 1.3 Final energy consumption by user**




In the first quarter of 2021 **total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 7.4 per cent lower** than in the first quarter of 2020, with consumption levels impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown restrictions. Domestic consumption rose by 8.9 per cent, as people continued to work at home; in addition average temperatures were 1.4 degrees Celsius colder than a year earlier, with January being noticeably colder. Transport consumption fell by 31 per cent, as domestic and international travel was impacted by the lockdown restrictions. Service sector consumption fell by 4.6 per cent as access to shops and workplaces was limited, whilst industrial sector energy consumption fell by 2.1 per cent.

# Section 2: Coal and derived gases

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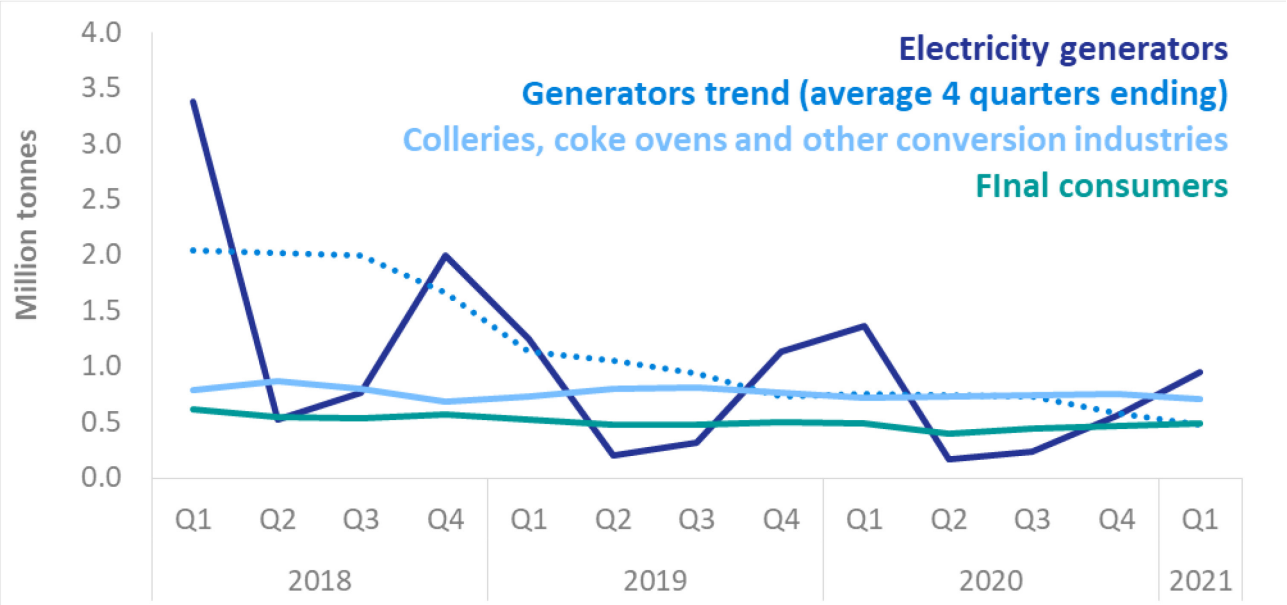
## Key headlines

**In the first quarter of 2021, demand for coal by electricity generators fell to 954 thousand tonnes, 30 per cent lower than in Q1 2020**. This continued decline was due to electricity generation being less economically favourable due to lower gas prices and higher carbon pricing for coal. The closure of Fiddlers Ferry and Aberthaw B in March 2020 also contributed to lower generation. There are now only four major coal-fired power stations in the UK. (Chart 2.1)

Overall coal production **for the first quarter of 2021 fell to a record low of 259 thousand tonnes,** down 53 per cent on the first quarter of 2020. Surface mining production fell to a record low of 234 thousand tonnes. Mine closures, restrictions in coal mines due to Covid19, bad weather and a flood in one of the mines contributed to lower production.

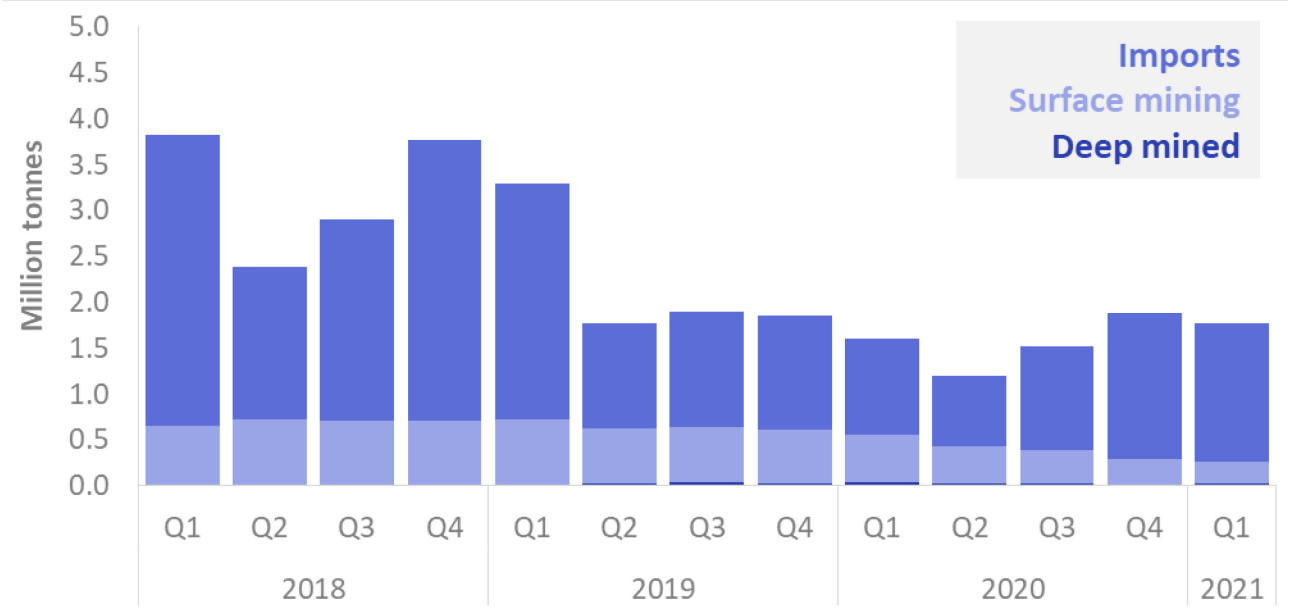
In Q1 2021, **coal imports rose to 1.5 million tonnes**, 45 per cent up on Q1 2021. Net imports accounted for 49 per cent of supply in Q1 2021 (Chart 2.2). Russia (45 per cent), the USA (15 per cent) and Australia (15 per cent) accounted for 75 per cent of total coal imports. (Chart 2.3)

**Chart 2.1 Coal Consumption**



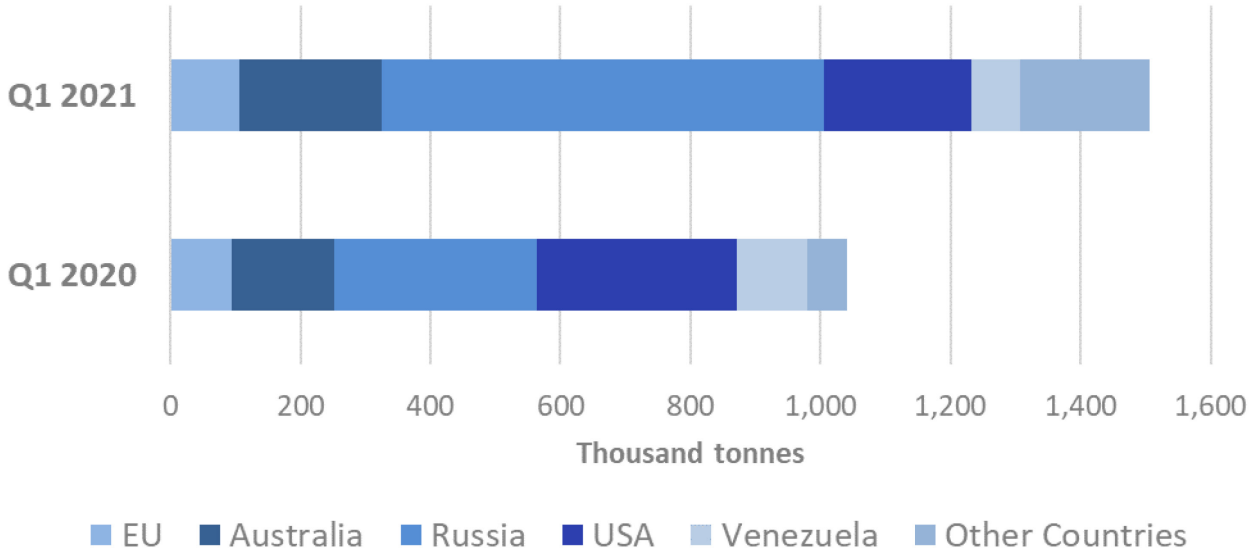

**In the most recent quarter, coal demand for coal-fired electricity generation fell from 1.4 million tonnes in Q1 2020 to 954 thousand tonnes in Q1 2021**, a decrease of 30 per cent. Demand for coal-fired generation is seasonal, peaking in winter when conditions are cold and dark; these peaks have declined as coal-fired generation became less competitive economically and gas and renewable sources displaced it.

**Chart 2.2 Coal Supply**




Domestic coal production has fallen steadily because of coal mine closures and reduced demand. Imports filled the gap, rising from 1.0 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2020 to 1.5 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2021. However, imports have fallen from the peak of 13.3 million tonnes in the second quarter of 2013 as overall demand dropped.

**Chart 2.3 Coal Imports**




In Q1 2021 Russia (45 per cent), the USA (15 per cent) and Australia (15 per cent) accounted for 75 per cent of total coal imports.

# Section 3: Oil and oil products

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## Key headlines

**Indigenous production of primary oils was down 12 per cent in Quarter 1 2021** compared to Quarter 1 2020, as demand fell 30 per cent in the wake of a third national lockdown and refinery maintenance.

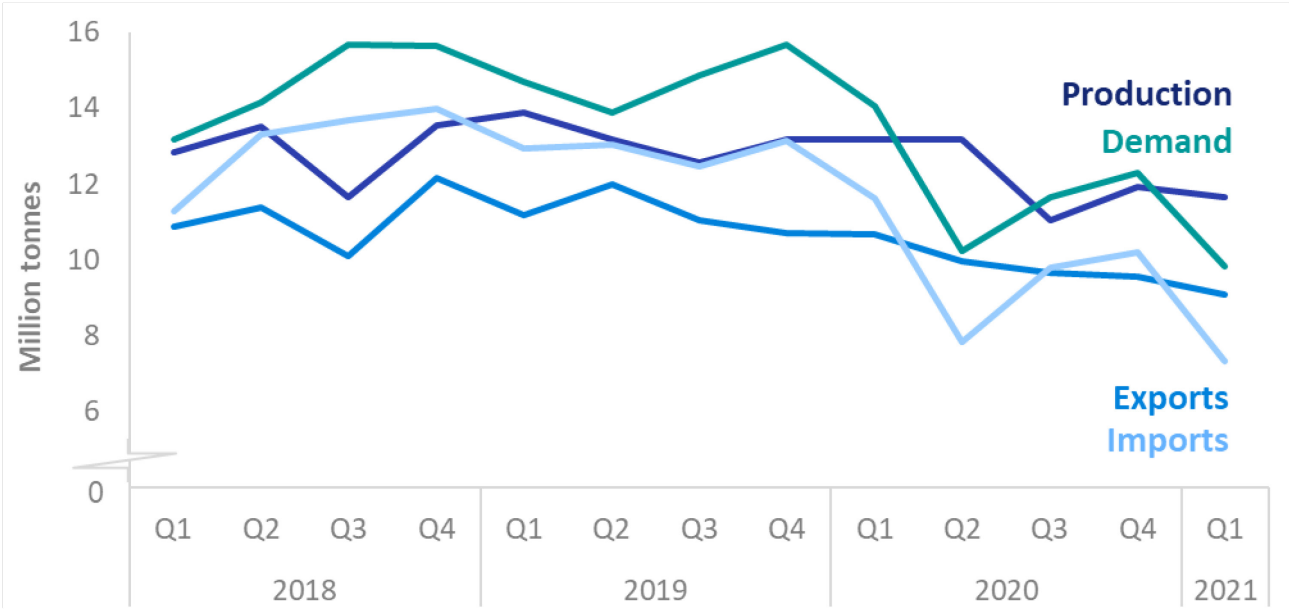
**The UK was a net exporter of primary oils**, as refinery demand for oils reduced in response to lower demand for petroleum products. The UK has only been a net exporter twice since 2005. Primary oil imports fell by 37 per cent outstripping the fall in exports of 15 per cent.

**Demand for petroleum products fell by one-quarter** as restrictions from Covid-19 continued to affect demand. This reduced demand for petroleum products, coupled with the start of refinery maintenance, saw production reaching a record low, down 29 per cent on Quarter 1 2020 at just over 10 million tonnes.

**Final consumption fell by a 26 per cent** largely a result of continued domestic and international travel restrictions which saw demand from the transport sector fall 31 per cent. Demand for aviation fuel remains the most heavily affected, down 70 per cent, conversely diesel remains the least affected, down 15 per cent.

**Total stocks held in the UK fell 31 per cent** as the UK transitioned from the EU to the International Energy Agency (IEA) stock holding obligation in January 2021. With the largest impact seen for stocks held abroad, down 87 per cent compared to the last quarter, the lowest level since 2001.

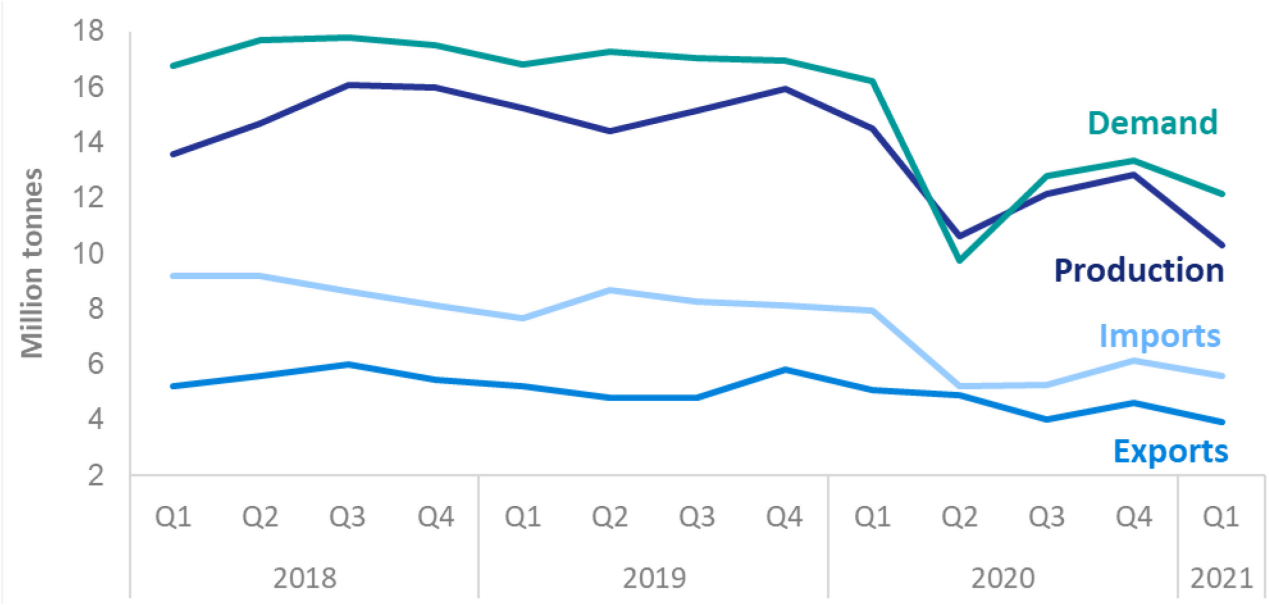
**Chart 3.1 Production and trade of crude oil and NGLs**




**Demand for primary oils fell by 30 per cent** in Quarter 1 2021 compared with Quarter 1 2020. Quarter 1 2021 represents a record low, 0.4 million tonnes less than the previous record low in Quarter 2 2020; a result of national lockdowns in place to curb the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to a national lockdown this new record low was amplified by scheduled refinery maintenance. Indigenous production fell 12 per cent in the same time period in line with low demand and delayed maintenance.

Imports of crude oil and NGLs fell 41 per cent, whilst exports fell 12 per cent in the same time period. In Quarter 1 2021 the UK became a net exporter of primary oil, a similar trend to that seen in Quarter 2 2020 during the first national lockdown.

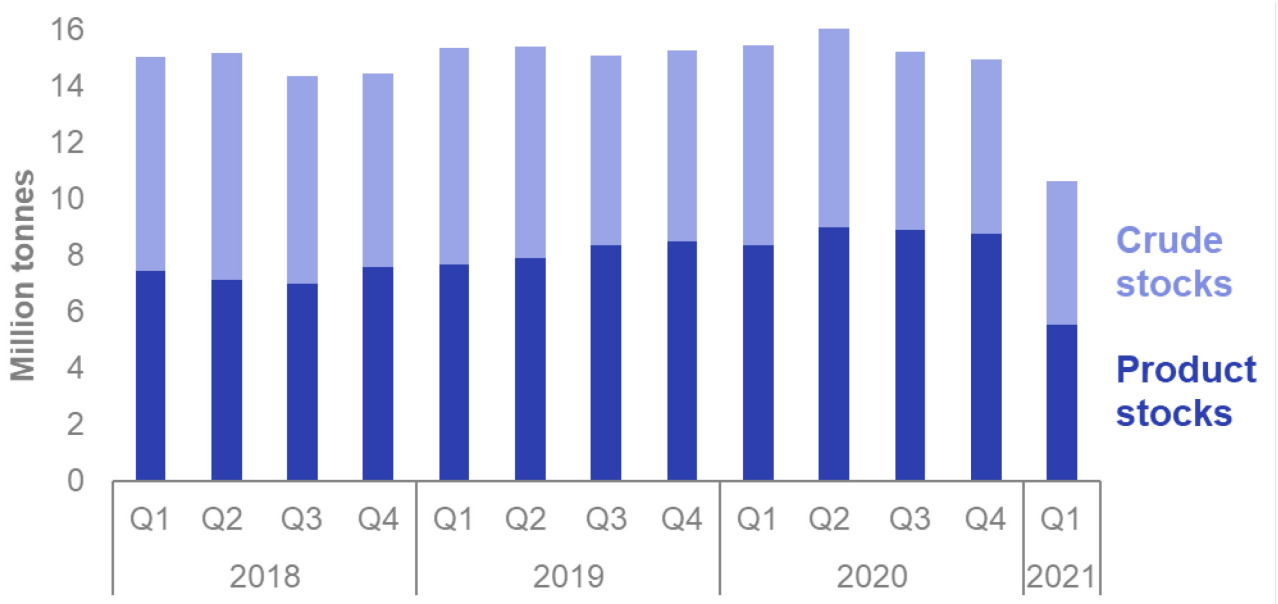
**Chart 3.2 Production and trade of petroleum products**




**Total demand for petroleum products fell by a quarter in Quarter 1 2021**, compared to Quarter 1 2020, as the UK entered a third national lockdown in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. In response to reduced demand and because of refinery maintenance production fell 29 per cent resulting in a quarterly record low. Total imports and exports of petroleum products fell 29 and 23 per cent respectively and the UK remains a net importer of products by 1.7 million tonnes.

**Final consumption fell by just over a quarter with most of this fall seen in the transport sector** which was down 31 per cent. Demand in the domestic sector has fallen 7.2 per cent on Quarter 1 2020, where we saw higher deliveries because of exceptionally low oil prices. Of the key transport fuels aviation fuel remains the most heavily affected down 70 per cent on Quarter 1 2020. Diesel has been the least affected by restrictions as commercial fleets continued to run, in Quarter 1 2021 demand for diesel fell by 15 per cent compared to a 29 per cent decrease for petrol. Overall, the fall in demand during Q1 2021, down 9.0 per cent on Q4 2020, was less extreme than the fall seen in Q2 2020, where demand fell by 40 per cent on Q1 2020.

**Chart 3.3 UK oil stocks**




Whilst stocks of oil held in the UK remain relatively steady (down 7.7 per cent on stock levels in Quarter 1 of 2020), total stocks fell by 31 per cent as stocks of oil held abroad were released following a regulatory change governing emergency oil stockholding. As of 1 January 2021, the UK's stock holding obligation moved from a

requirement to hold the equivalent of 60 days of consumption (an EU regulation) to 90 days of net imports (a requirement on the UK as a member of the International Energy Agency). As the UK produces a substantial amount of oil, that domestic production offsets and reduces net imports and consequently reduces the amount of oil that companies are obliged to hold. The UK is compliant with the new regulatory framework and holds the equivalent of around 200 days of net imports over and above its domestic production.

The alignment to the new regulatory framework has seen stock levels decreasing amongst both primary oils and petroleum products but the drop is generally in ‘bilateral’ deals where stocks are held elsewhere in Europe on behalf of the UK. Net bilaterals (the balance of stock held in the UK for other countries, and stocks held abroad for the UK) of primary oils decreased from 2.1 million tonnes to 0.5 million tonnes, and net bilaterals of petroleum products decreased from 2.3 million tonnes to just 12 thousand tonnes. Total stocks at the end of the quarter are at just over 10 million tonnes. We can expect further movement in stocking levels as oil companies work to align their volumes to the new regulatory framework and the changing demand profile following the Covid-19 restrictions.

# Section 4: Gas

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## Key headlines

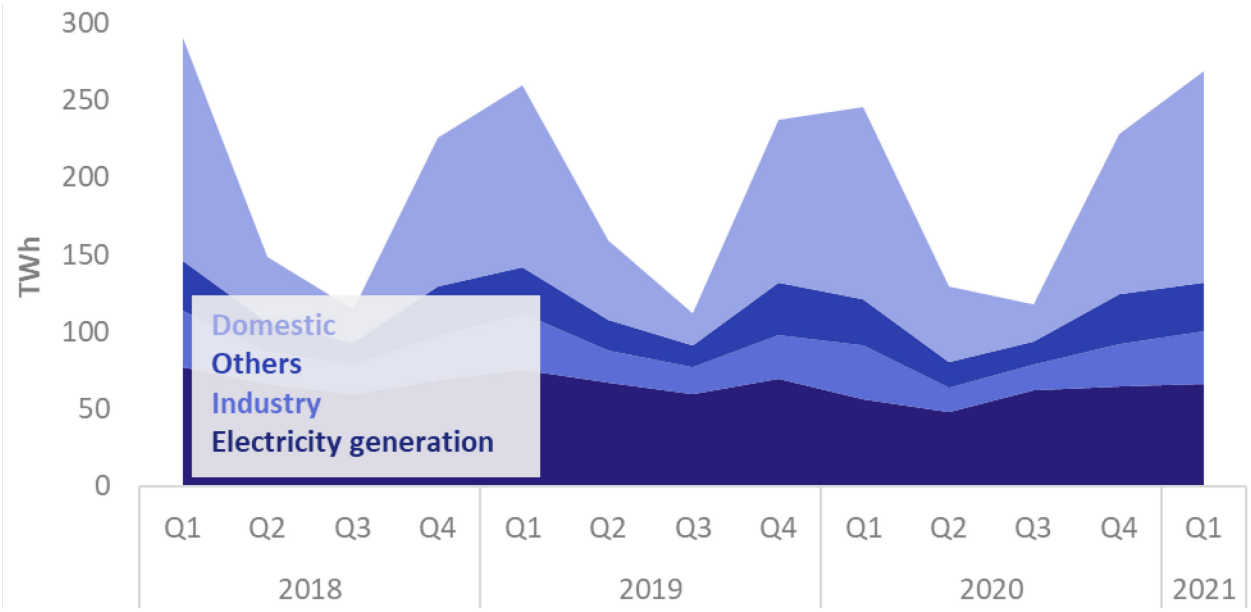
**In Quarter 1 2021, overall UK demand for natural gas was up 8.1 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2020**, to 292 TWh, largely a result of increased demand for electricity generation. Lower wind speeds compared to last year drove an increased demand for gas in electricity generation, up 17 per cent on the same period last year.

**Final consumption for gas was also up**, with domestic demand up 10 per cent as a result of colder weather and more people working from home. Demand from other final users was also up, due to colder weather. Industrial demand was down 2.2 per cent as Covid-19 restrictions continued to curtail industrial output.

**Gas production was down 14 per cent** in the same period following delays to maintenance in the previous year due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Total imports saw a record quarterly high,** balancing the shortfall in production to meet demand. All pipeline imports were up. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands were the highest they have been since 2018, when cold temperatures from “the Beast from the East” drove notably increased demand.

**Chart 4.1 UK demand for natural gas**

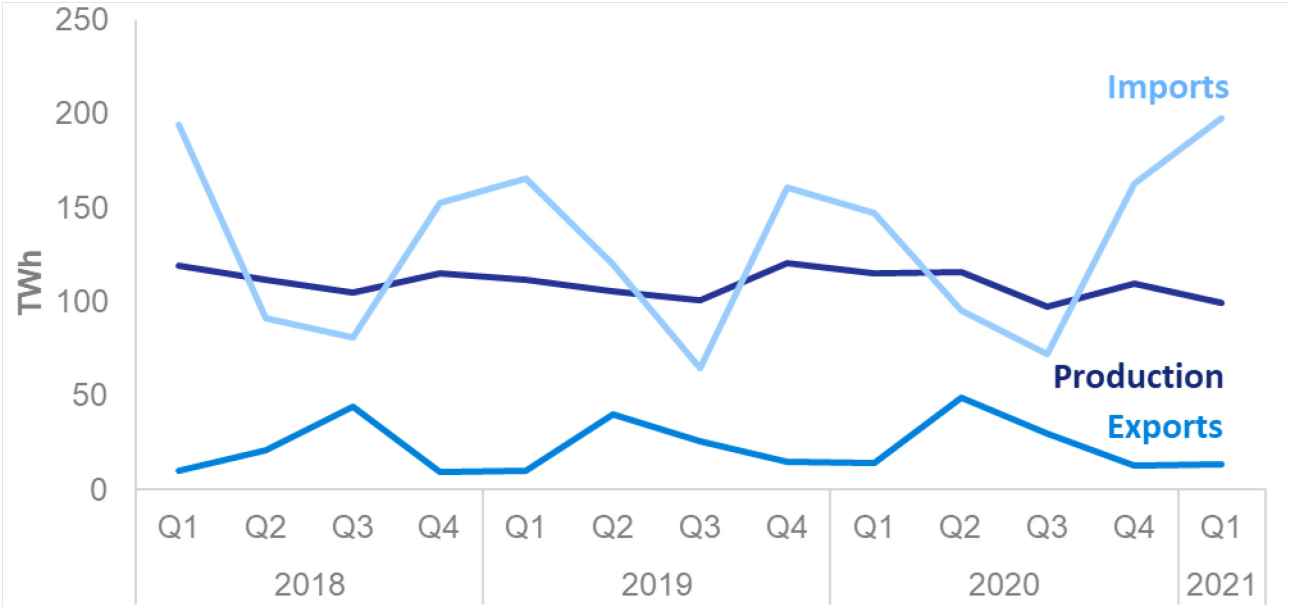



**In Quarter 1 2021, UK demand for natural gas was up by 8.1 per cent compared with Quarter 1 2020**, largely attributable to increased demand for electricity generation.

**Natural gas demand for electricity generation was up by 17 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2020**, compensating for reduced renewable and nuclear generation. In contrast to early 2020, weather conditions were not conducive to a high energy output from renewable sources. Whilst maintenance outages occurred throughout the quarter at nuclear power stations across the UK.

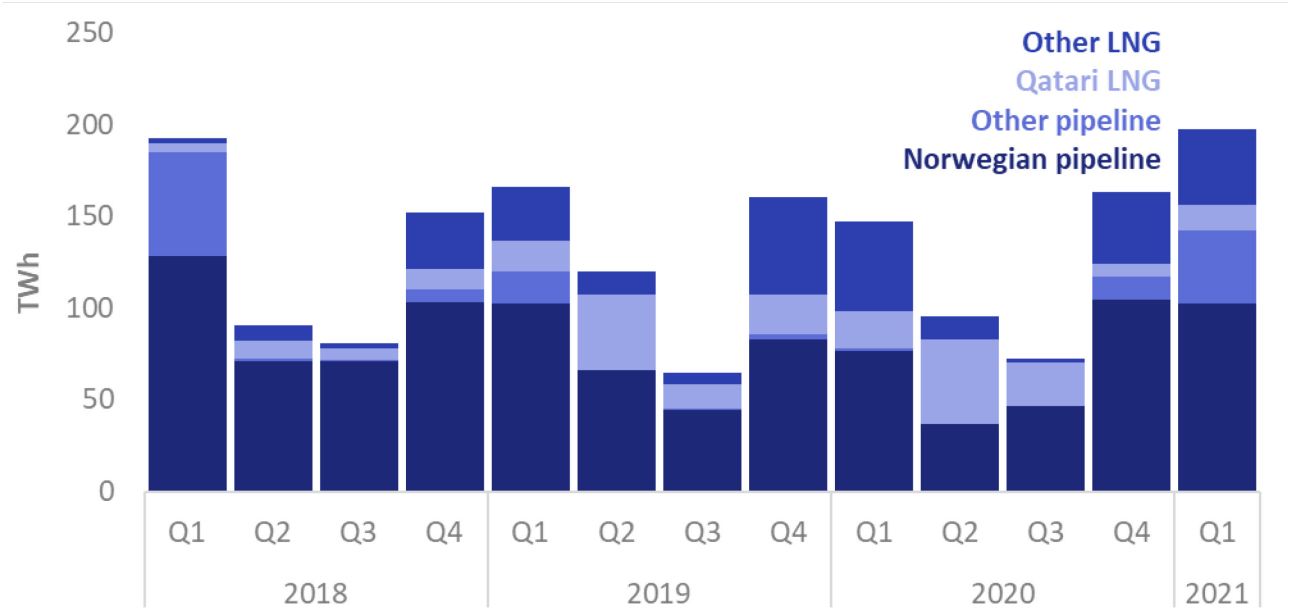
**Domestic demand for natural gas in Quarter 1 2021 increased by 10 per cent on last year to 137 TWh**, the highest level since Quarter 1 2018 when demand reached 144 TWh. This high demand reflects an increase in the amount of time spent at home, during restrictions in place to combat the Covid-19 pandemic, combined with lower temperatures, notably the coldest January in 10 years.

**Chart 4.2 Production and trade of natural gas**




**Quarter 1 2021 saw imports at a record high compensating for reduced gross gas production, down 14 per cent on Quarter 1 2020** following delays to essential maintenance due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Net imports were up 38 per cent, reflecting a rise in imports and fall in exports to accommodate the decline in indigenous production. This was boosted by the second highest monthly imports recorded in January 2021.

**Chart 4.3 Imports by origin**




**In Quarter 1 2021, pipeline imports increased by 83 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2020.** Pipeline imports from Belgium and the Netherlands reached close to record highs. Notably, in January, pipeline imports from the Netherlands reached a monthly record high following increased capacity of the Bacton-Balgzand Line (BBL) which is now an interconnector allowing flows to and from the UK. Imports from Norwegian pipelines were also up 34 per cent following low imports in Quarter 1 2020.

**LNG imports remain substantial but were down a fifth compared to the previous year when near record highs were recorded.** A cold snap in Asia and subsequent low spot cargo availability meant Qatari and US cargoes were diverted to Asia, while Trinidad and Tobago face an ongoing shortfall in gas supply. Conversely, imports from Russia reached a record high at 17 TWh, around 8 per cent of total imports.

# Section 5: Electricity

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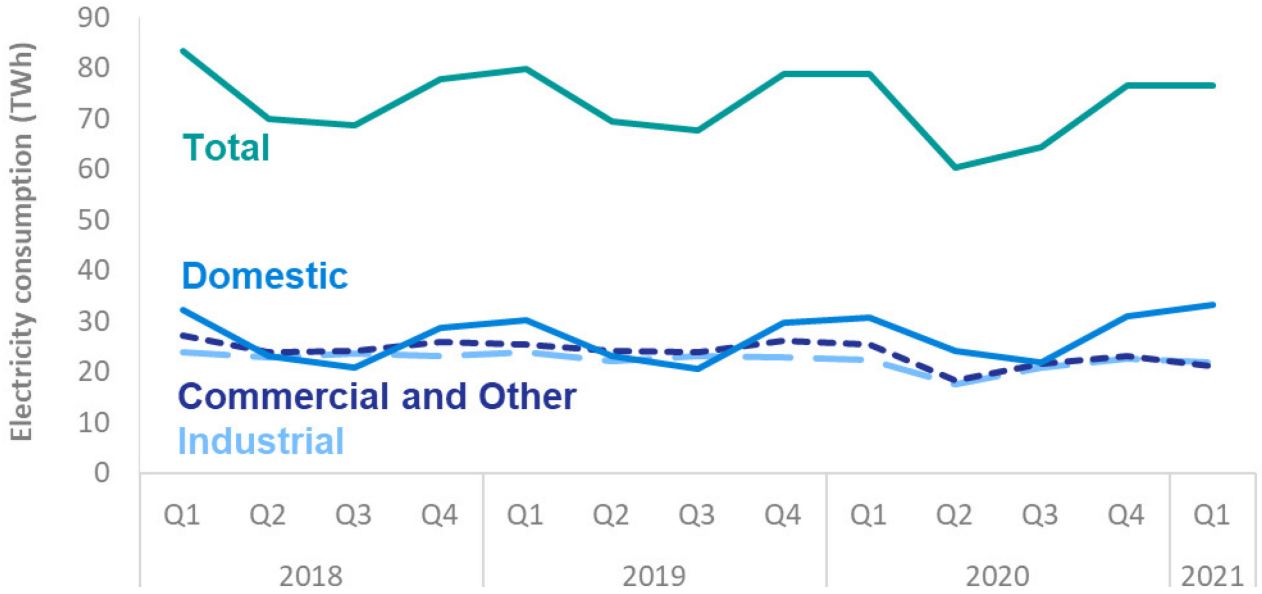
## Key headlines

**Quarter 1 of 2021** saw lower electricity demand and generation than Quarter 1 2020. Demand was down by 3.0 per cent while total generation decreased by 4.2 per cent, with increased net imports accounting for the difference.

Demand decreased in both non-domestic sectors in Quarter 1 2021 but increased in the domestic sector. Electricity consumed by the industrial sector was down 2.3 per cent while consumption by other final users (including commercial users) decreased by 18 per cent. Domestic electricity consumption increased by 8.4 per cent.

Lower wind speeds led to a 16 decrease in renewable generation in Quarter 1 of 2021 and a consequent 15 per increase in fossil fuel generation required to meet demand over the quarter. Nuclear generation fell by 12 per cent in Quarter 1 2021 to 11.6 TWh as outages continued at many of the UK's nuclear plants. As a consequence of these weather and maintenance factors, low carbon generation fell 6.8 percentage points on last year's record to 55.4 per cent.

**Chart 5.1 Electricity consumption by sector**

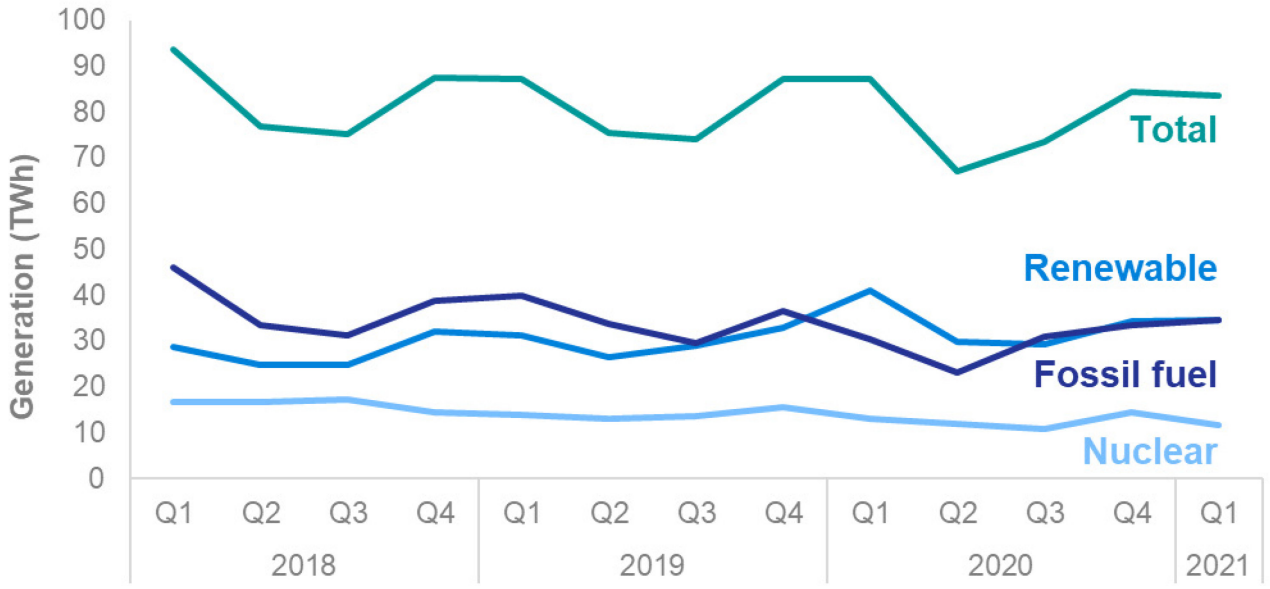



**Total consumption of electricity by end users was 76.6 TWh in Quarter 1 2021**, a decrease of 2.8 per cent compared to 2020. This reflects the ongoing Covid-19 restrictions on business and industry which have reduced the consumption in both non-domestic sectors while increasing domestic consumption.

**Domestic consumption of electricity saw a big increase in Quarter 1 2021**, up 8.4 per cent to the highest value since Quarter 1 2013. This reflects the Covid-19 restrictions in place during this time which increased the amount of time people spent at home, including working from home, as well as lower average temperatures which increased electricity demand for heating.

**Both non-domestic sectors saw decreased consumption levels in Quarter 1 2021** as Covid restrictions affected the activities of businesses and industry, though with a stronger effect for commercial users. Electricity consumed by the industrial sector fell by 2.3 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2020, broadly mirroring the contraction shown in the manufacturing Index of Production. Consumption by other final users (including the commercial sector) decreased by 18 per cent, as leisure venues and non-essential retail were closed throughout the quarter.

**Chart 5.2 Electricity generated, by fuel**




**Quarter 1 of 2021 saw total electricity generation of 83.5 TWh**, which was a 4.2 per cent decrease compared to Quarter 1 2020. This was in line with the 3.0 per cent decrease in demand over the same period, with an increase in net imports reducing the need for generation to meet demand.

**Renewable electricity generation was 34.7 TWh in Quarter 1 2021, 16 per cent lower than the peak in Quarter 1 of 2020.** In contrast to early 2020, when high wind speeds drove record renewable generation, weather conditions in Quarter 1 2021 were less favourable for renewable generators, with lower wind speeds and lower average daily sun hours. These conditions meant that solar and wind generators both produced 20 per cent less electricity in Quarter 1 2021, despite small increases in capacity.

**Fossil fuels generated 34.7 TWh in Quarter 1 2021, matching generation from renewables.** This was a 15 per cent increase compared to Quarter 1 2020 as gas generators were needed to meet demand in the face of reduced nuclear and renewable generation. Gas remained the fuel with the highest generation at 31.9 TWh and increased by 19 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2020. Coal generation continued to decline, falling by 27 per cent compared to Quarter 1 2021 to 2.4 TWh. The remaining Drax coal units were mothballed at the end of March 2021, leaving only three operational coal plants in the UK, all of which are expected to close by October 2024.

**Nuclear generation fell to 11.6 TWh in Quarter 1 2021, 12 per cent lower than the previous year**. During this time, operational capacity was reduced by maintenance outages at all but one of the UK's nuclear power stations. Following over two years of prolonged outages at Dungeness B, it was announced in June 2021 that the power station would begin defuelling with immediate effect, leaving seven nuclear power stations operational in the UK. Low carbon sources generated 55.4 per cent of the total in Quarter 1 2021, down 6.8 percentage points on the previous year, due to lower renewable and nuclear generation.

# Section 6: Renewables

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## Key headlines

**In Quarter 1 2021**, renewable electricity generation was 34.7 TWh, the second highest on record, though 16 percent lower than the same quarter in 2020, the current record holder. That quarter saw unusually high wind generation during storms Ciara and Dennis.

**The growth rate of renewable capacity** continued to fall with just 65 MW added over the quarter. During the last twelve months, capacity grew by **1.5 per cent** (716 MW), most of which was in wind (both onshore and offshore), and Solar PV.

**Renewables share of electricity generation was 41.6 per cent** in Quarter 1 2021, the third highest quarterly share on record. Renewables have now generated more than fossil fuels in four of the last five quarters.

**Chart 6.1 Change in renewable generation and capacity between Q1 2020 and Q1 2021**

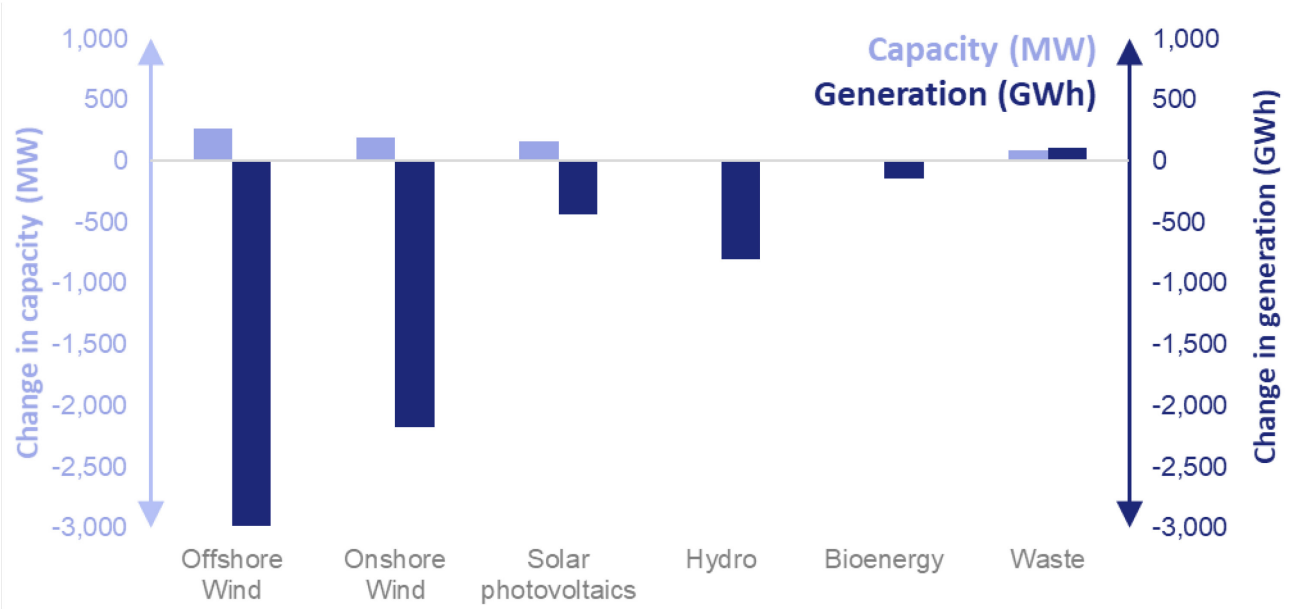
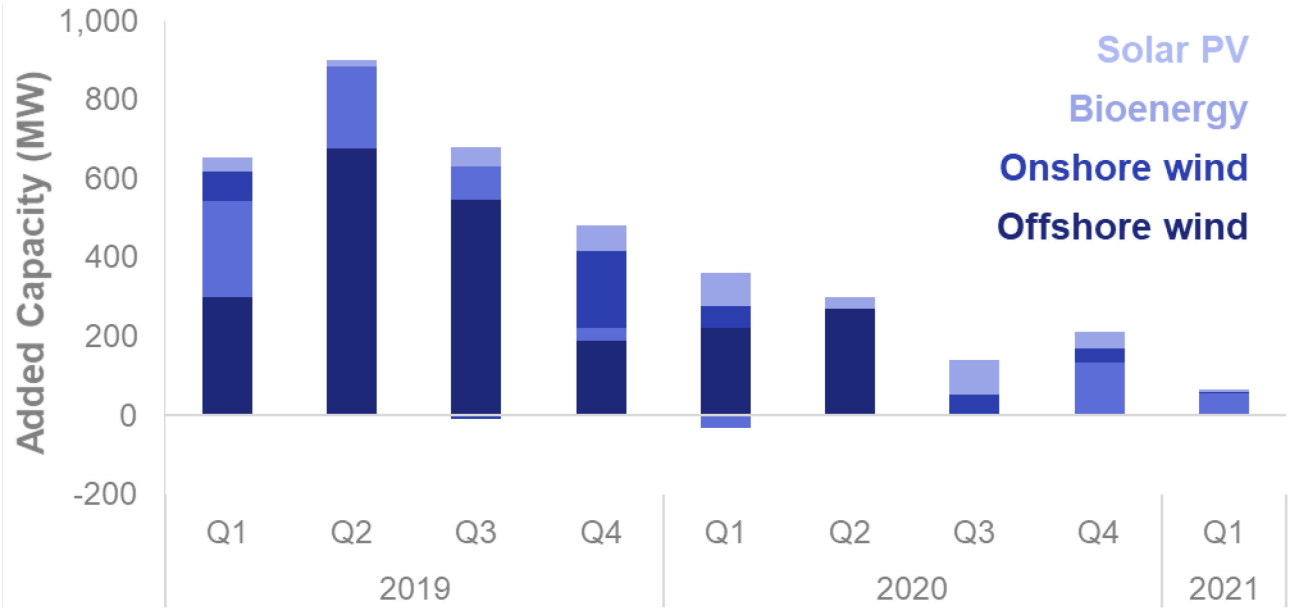



Chart 6.1 compares changes in capacity and generation by technology for Quarter 1 in 2020 and 2021. Where capacity and generation trends conflict, it tends to indicate the dominance of weather effects, most strikingly in wind generation. With only modest increases in wind capacity, generation fell by 23 per cent for onshore and 16 per cent for offshore in response to the lower wind speeds relative to those experienced during storms Ciara and Dennis in Quarter 1 2020. Solar PV generation fell 20 per cent with less sunlight more than offsetting a modest 1.2 per cent increase in capacity[1]. Hydro generation decreased by 34 per cent, with average rainfall[2] being about a third lower compared to Quarter 1 2020, though that quarter saw unusually high levels of rainfall. Capacity in bioenergy increased slightly due to an increase in municipal solid waste which also boosted generation. This was largely offset by a decrease in landfill gas generation which continues to see lower extraction rates. **Total renewable capacity grew by just 1.5 per cent** between the end of Quarter 1 2020 and Quarter 1 2021, the lowest growth rate since at least 2010, compared with an average growth of almost 20 per cent during the preceding ten years.

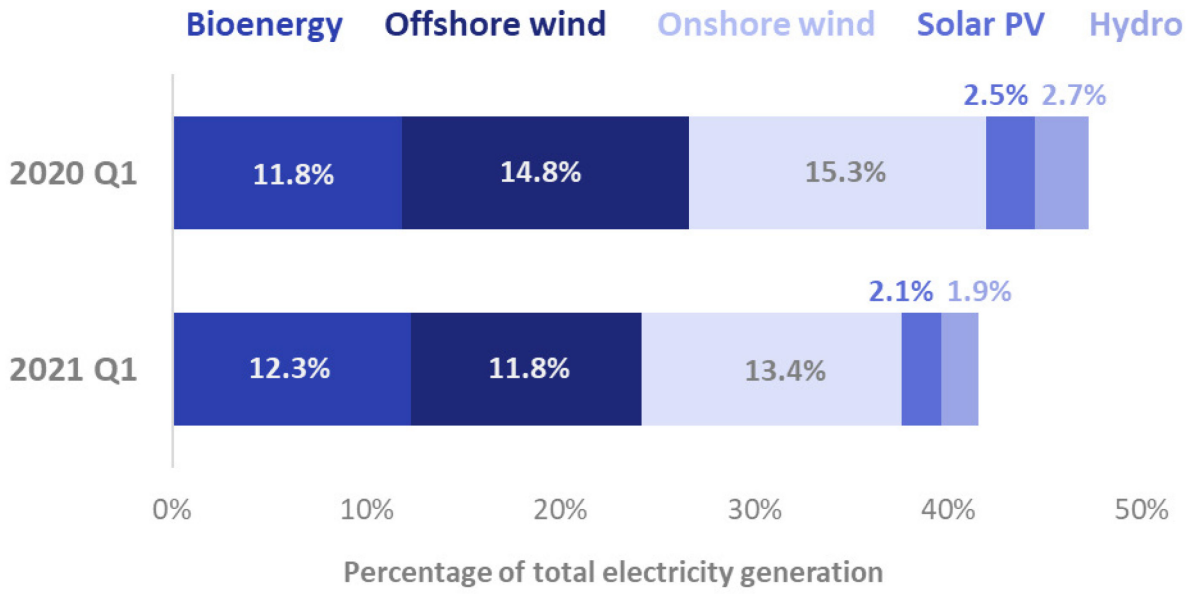
[1] The Feed in Tariff (FiT) scheme[2] closed March 2019. BEIS continues to monitor small scale generation using the Central FiTs Register, and Micro Generation Certification Scheme (MCS) registrations and the Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD). Currently excluded are unsubsidised installations below 1MW not MCS registered. We are reviewing data sources to improve coverage.
[2] See technical information page for links to weather data.

**Chart 6.2 Added capacity since 2019 for the leading technologies**




The only notable increases in capacity were in offshore wind with 269 MW added in Quarter 2 2020, 195 MW in onshore wind mostly in Quarter 4 2020 and Quarter 1 2021, and 160 MW in Solar PV added mostly during Quarters 3 and 4 2020. Covid-19 restrictions may have caused delays in some projects.

**Chart 6.3 Renewables' share of electricity generation – Q1 2020 and Q1 2021**




In Quarter 1 2021, renewables' share of generation was 41.6 per cent; although 5.6 percentage points down on Quarter 1 2020, the current record, this is still the third highest and higher than fossil fuels' share for four quarters out of the five most recent. Offshore wind's share of total electricity generation was down from 15.3 per cent to 13.4 per cent, though remains the leading renewable technology. The first quarter of the year is typically windy and, while average wind speeds were down on the first quarter of 2020, they were higher than in the three preceding quarters. Solar PV and hydro's shares were also affected by unfavourable weather effects falling by 0.4 and 0.8 percentage points respectively. Despite a small drop in generation, bioenergy's share of electricity generation was up by 0.5 percentage points the dominant effect being the reduction in total electricity generation.

# Data tables and special articles

## Data in this release

Data are collected by BEIS through surveys of energy suppliers. This publication highlights key stories in energy in the UK for the specified period. Additional data are available in the quarterly and monthly statistical tables for each fuel and total energy. The tables are generally in commodity balance format, showing the flow from the sources of supply through to final use.

## Special articles

Special articles that explore current topics of interest are available alongside this summary report. Included in this publication are:

Upcoming developments in data collection for company purchases on fuels.

### Statistical tables*

Data tables available as part of the Energy Trends series:

Total energy
Solid fuels and derived gases
Oil and oil products
Gas
Electricity
Renewables

The full range of special articles is available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles

## Additional sources of information

Index of Production, published by the Office for National Statistics:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/bulletins/indexofproduction/previousReleases

Index of Services, published by the Office for National Statistics:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/bulletins/indexofservices/previousReleases

Detailed annual Digest of UK Energy Statistics published on 30 July 2020:
http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

Tables showing foreign trade flows of energy:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dukes-foreign-trade-statistics

Weather tables produced by BEIS using Met Office data:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/weather-statistics

Information on Energy Prices:
http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices

*Hyperlinks will open the most recently published table. If you require a previously published version of a table published by BEIS, please contact Kevin Harris:

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# Technical information

## Methodology and revisions

More detailed notes on the methodology used to compile the figures and data sources are available on the collection pages for each fuel. The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted.

Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures. They are shown as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large. Quarterly figures relate to calendar quarters. All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated. Further information on Oil and Gas is available from the Oil & Gas Authority at www.ogauthority.co.uk/

### Table of conversion factors

| To | ktoe | TJ | GWh | million therms | To | toe | GJ | kWh | therms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **From** | Multiply by | | | | **From** | Multiply by | | | |
| **ktoe** | 1 | 41.868 | 11.63 | .39683 | **toe** | 1 | 41.868 | 11.63 | 396.83 |
| **TJ** | .023885 | 1 | .27778 | .0094778 | **GJ** | .023855 | 1 | 277.78 | 9.4778 |
| **GWh** | .085985 | 3.6 | 1 | .034121 | **kWh** | .000085985 | .003600 | 1 | .034121 |
| **million therms** | 2.52 | 105.51 | 29.307 | 1 | **therms** | .00252 | .105510 | 29.307 | 1 |

toe = tonne of oil equivalent
ktoe = thousand tonne of oil equivalent

### Sector breakdowns

Categories for final users are defined by Standard Industrial Classification 2007:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuel producers | 05-07, 09, 19, 24.46, 35 |
| **Final consumers** | |
| Iron and steel | 24 (excluding 24.4, 24.53 and 24.54) |
| Other industry | 08, 10-18, 20-23, 24.4 (excluding 24.46), 24.53, 24.54, 25-33, 36-39, 41-43 |
| Transport | 49-51 |
| **Other final users** | |
| Agriculture | 01-03 |
| Commercial | 45-47, 52-53, 55-56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82 |
| Public administration | 84-88 |
| Other services | 90-99 |
| Domestic | Not covered |

### Revisions policy

Figures for the latest periods are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision. The BEIS statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

# Related publications

## Recent publications of interest

**Smart Meters**
Statistics on the roll-out of Smart Meters in Great Britain, covering meters operating and meters installed: www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics

**Household Energy Efficiency**
Statistics on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), Green Deal and homes insulated. Monthly updates of ECO measures and quarterly updates of in-depth ECO statistics, carbon savings and the Green Deal schemes: www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics

**Renewable Heat Incentive**
Statistics on deployment data for the domestic and non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) to support the uptake of renewable heat: www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-statistics

**Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK)**
Detailed data on end use estimates of energy in the UK: www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-consumption-in-the-uk

**Sub-national total final energy consumption**
Findings of the sub–national energy consumption analysis in the UK for all fuels, for the period covering 1 January to 31 December, with gas consumption covering the annual period from mid-May: www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level

**Sub-national electricity consumption**
Electricity consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain and devolved administration areas. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Administration Number readings as part of BEIS's annual meter point electricity data exercise: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data.

**Sub-national gas consumption**
Gas consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain, and devolved administration areas. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Reference Number readings throughout Great Britain as part of BEIS's annual meter point gas data exercise. Data are subject to a weather correction factor to enable comparison of gas use over time: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data.

**Sub-national road transport consumption**
Road transport fuels consumption in the UK at regional and local authority level. Data is modelled and provided to BEIS by Ricardo Energy & Environment, with estimates based on where the fuel is consumed, rather than where it is purchased.
www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level

**Sub-national consumption of residual fuels**
Non-gas, non-electricity and non-road transport fuels consumption in the UK. Includes coal, petroleum, solid fuels, and bioenergy not for generation or road use: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels

# Further information

## National statistics

This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

The Office for Statistics Regulation confirmed continued designation of Energy Trends as National Statistics in 2018 following a compliance check. A full assessment against the Code of Practice was last conducted in June 2014.

## Pre-release

Some ministers and officials receive access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release. Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the BEIS statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed.

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This publication is available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends

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Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.

# Upcoming developments in data collection for company purchases on fuels

## Key headline

This article sets our proposed changes to the Annual Purchases Survey (APS) managed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in consultation with BEIS on questions relating to purchases of fuels. We welcome your views on these proposals.

### Background

BEIS collect information on deliveries into economic sectors by surveying energy providers. Surveying suppliers has operational efficiencies but not all suppliers know where the fuel they sell is used, particularly for oil products which can be bought and sold numerous times before reaching the consumer.

The Office for National Statistics collects annual data on company expenditure, including on fuels, in the Annual Purchases Survey. This survey offers another way to capture where energy is being consumed and we have been working closely with ONS to consider changes to the survey that will add the most value to our understanding of energy consumption.

We have already agreed a small number of amendments for the 2021 edition of the Annual Purchases survey, but for the 2022 edition of the Annual Purchases Survey we propose wider changes, removing more questions on fuels with only low demand levels and adding questions on fuels with higher demand or where other data sources leave greater uncertainty on where they are consumed. The overall number of questions remain the same to avoid increasing reporting burdens. The proposed changes are outlined below.

### Proposed changes

The current APS asks for expenditure on the following fuels. The table below shows the proposed changes (if any) for 2022.

| Fuel | Proposal |
|---|---|
| Electricity | Retain |
| Coke oven products | Remove |
| Biofuels | Expand with more categories (wood, other biomass, see below) |
| Petrol | Retain (bio elements included) |
| Diesel | Retain (bio elements included) |
| Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) | Retain |
| Gas oil | Retain |
| Other fuel oils | Remove |
| Lubricating petroleum oils | Remove |
| Other refined petroleum products | Remove |
| Gas supply from mains | Retain |

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We propose that the following fuels are substituted for the fuels removed from the survey. These fuels have greater levels of consumption than coke over products, lubricating oils, other refined products and other fuel oils that are recorded in the current survey.

| Fuel | Details |
|---|---|
| Kerosene | Include: burning oil, marked kerosene<br>Exclude: kerosene type jet fuel, gas oil |
| Wood | Include: logs, wood chips (virgin), arboricultural arisings<br>Exclude: Recycled wood |
| Wood products | Include: Pellets, Sawdust (offcuts)<br>Exclude: Recycled wood |
| Other biomass (crops) | Include: bioliquids, miscanthus, short rotation coppice, tallow<br>Exclude: Recycled waste, Straw, Husks, Animal Bedding |

**User consultation**

We will be working with ONS over the summer to seek further views, but we welcome views from all users of energy statistics. Should you have any questions or feedback on the recent changes or proposed developments, please get in touch by August 31st 2021. You can contact us at energy.stats@beis.gov.uk

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