

Section 6 - Renewables

Key results show:

Provisional 2016

Renewable electricity generation in 2016 fell 1.0 per cent compared to 2015, from 83.6 TWh to 82.8 TWh. A 13.7 per cent increase in capacity over the year was out-weighted by low wind speeds and rainfall, following a very wet and windy 2015. However, 2016 was still the second highest year ever for renewable electricity generation. **(Table 6.1)**

Renewables' share of electricity generation was 24.4 per cent, a fall of 0.2 percentage points on the record 24.6 per cent in 2015, reflecting lower renewable generation, despite slightly lower overall electricity generation. **(Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1)**

In 2016, on the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive basis, normalised renewable generation (accounting for variable weather) was a record 24.3 per cent of gross electricity consumption, an increase of 2.0 percentage points on 2015's share. **(Table 6.1)**

Renewable electricity capacity was 34.7 GW at the end of 2016, a 13.7 per cent increase (4.2 GW) on a year earlier, largely due to increased solar PV and onshore wind capacity. **(Chart 6.3)**

Quarter 4 2016

Renewables' share of electricity generation was 22.2 per cent in 2016 Q4, down 4.6 percentage points on the record 26.8 per cent share in 2015 Q4, reflecting lower renewable generation and higher overall electricity generation.

Renewable electricity generation was 20.6 TWh in 2016 Q4, a fall of 13.0 per cent on the record 23.7 TWh in 2015 Q4, due to much lower wind speeds and rainfall. **(Chart 6.2)**

In 2016 Q4, 660 MW of capacity eligible for the Feed in Tariff scheme was installed, increasing the total to 6.0 GW, across 887,419 installations. **(Chart 6.5)**

Relevant tables

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Table 6.1 Renewable electricity shares – 2015 and 2016 (provisional)

	2015	2016p
Renewable generation (TWh)	83.6	82.8
Total electricity generation (TWh)	339.1	338.6
International basis	24.6%	24.4%
Normalised renewable generation (TWh)	79.9	85.9
Gross electricity consumption (TWh)	357.3	353.2
2009 Renewable Energy Directive basis	22.4%	24.3%

In 2016, renewables' share of electricity generation fell to 24.4 per cent, from the record 24.6 per cent in 2015, due to less favourable weather conditions. Overall electricity generation fell by 0.2 per cent; this slight fall had little impact (increasing the share by less than 0.1 percentage points, although this was exceeded by the reduction in renewable generation).

Total electricity generated from renewables in 2016 was down by 1.0 per cent on 2015, from a record 83.6 TWh to 82.8 TWh. Normalised renewable generation rose from 79.9 TWh in 2015 to 85.9 TWh in 2016.

On the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive (RED) basis, the electricity share was 24.3 per cent, compared with 22.4 per cent in 2015. The RED measure uses normalised wind and hydro generation, to account for variable generation due to weather conditions. Under this measure, wind and hydro generation were increased (due to lower than average load factors in 2016), a reversal of 2015.

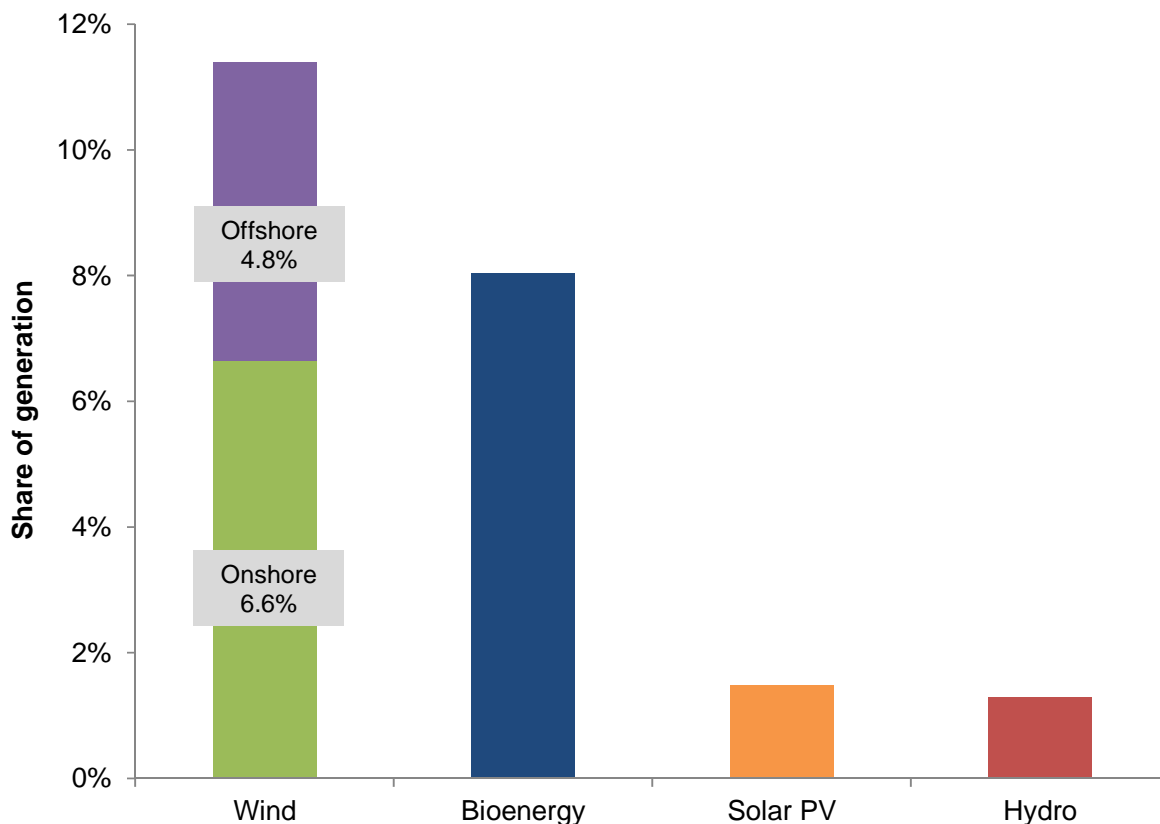
For more information on normalisation, and the various measures of renewable electricity's shares, please see June 2016's "Renewable energy in 2015", at:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-june-2016-special-feature-article-renewable-energy-in-2015

In 2016 Q4, renewables' share of electricity generation fell by 4.6 percentage points to 22.2 per cent, from the record 26.8 in 2015 Q4. Total electricity generation and electricity demand figures (all generating companies) can be found in tables ET 5.1 and ET 5.2, at:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-section-5-energy-trends. The fall reflects low wind speeds and rainfall in 2016 Q4, particularly when compared with the high levels of 2015 Q4.

Overall quarterly electricity generation in 2016 Q4 (92.8 TWh) was up by 4.9 per cent on a year earlier (as a result of higher demand, partly due to lower temperatures, which were on average 2.2 degrees lower than the record quarter 4 temperatures in 2015); this had a 1.1 percentage point contribution to the 4.6 percentage point decrease in the renewables share.

Chart 6.1 Renewables' share of electricity generation – 2016 Q4

In 2016, generation from offshore wind fell by 5.8 per cent, from 17.4 TWh in 2015 to 16.4 TWh. Onshore wind generation fell by 7.8 per cent, from 22.9 TWh to 21.1 TWh. This is due to much lower wind speeds than the levels experienced in 2015 (the highest in the last fifteen years); for onshore wind, this more than offset the effect of higher capacity levels.

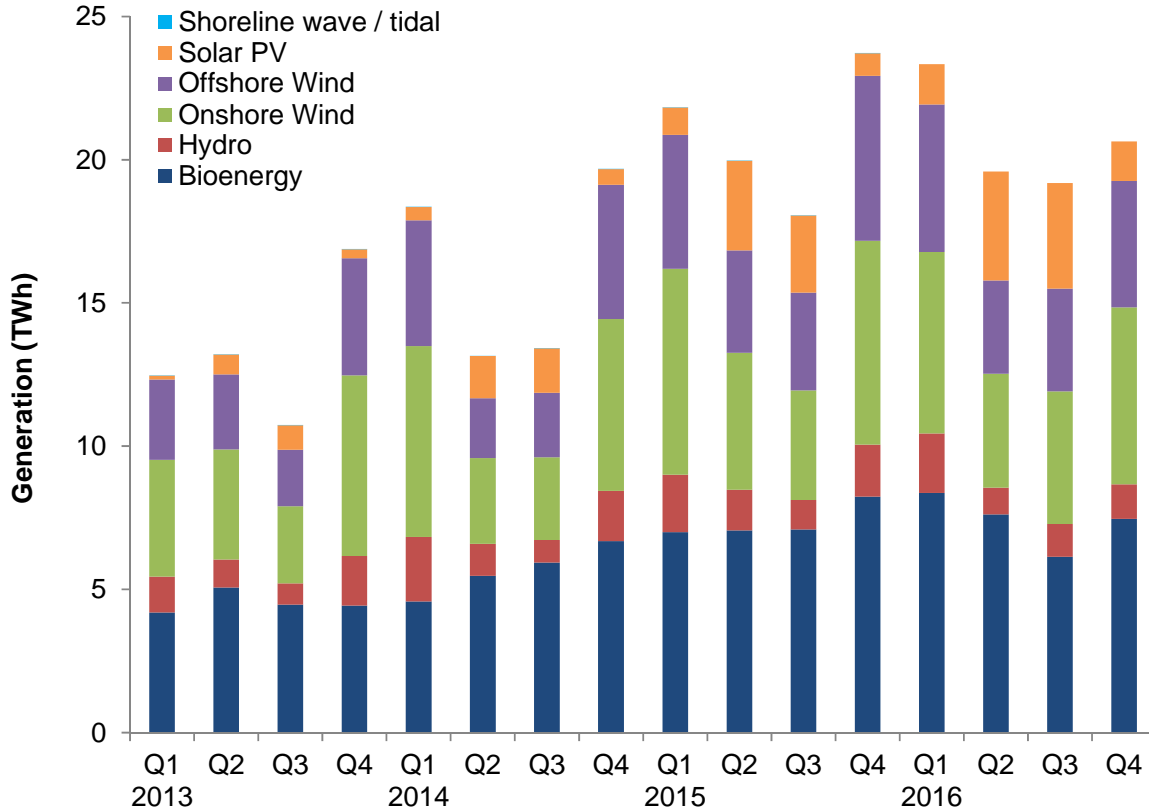
Hydro generation fell by 15 per cent on a year earlier, from a record 6.3 TWh to 5.4 TWh, following much reduced rainfall levels (in the main hydro areas) following 2015 (the second wettest year in the last fifteen).

In 2016, generation from bioenergy¹ increased by 0.7 per cent, from 29.4 TWh in 2015 to a record 29.6 TWh. Within this figure, generation from anaerobic digestion increased by 31 per cent, due to increased capacity (particularly on FiTs), from 1.4 TWh to 1.9 TWh, while plant biomass increased by 1.2 per cent, from 18.6 TWh in 2015 to 18.8 in 2016. These combined increases exceeded falls in generation from biodegradable MSW (-8.0 per cent) and landfill gas (-5.2 per cent).

In 2016, 36 per cent of renewables generation was from bioenergy, 25 per cent from onshore wind, 20 per cent from offshore wind, 12 per cent from solar PV, and 6.5 per cent from hydro. The increase in solar PV's share (from 9.0 per cent) was due to a large increase in capacity.

Total electricity generation figures (all generating companies) can be found in table ET 5.1, at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-section-5-energy-trends

¹ landfill gas, sewage gas, biodegradable municipal solid waste, plant biomass, animal biomass, anaerobic digestion and co-firing (generation only)

Chart 6.2 Renewable electricity generation

Total electricity generated from renewables in 2016 Q4 was down by 13 per cent on the record levels of 2015 Q4, from 23.7 TWh to 20.6 TWh.

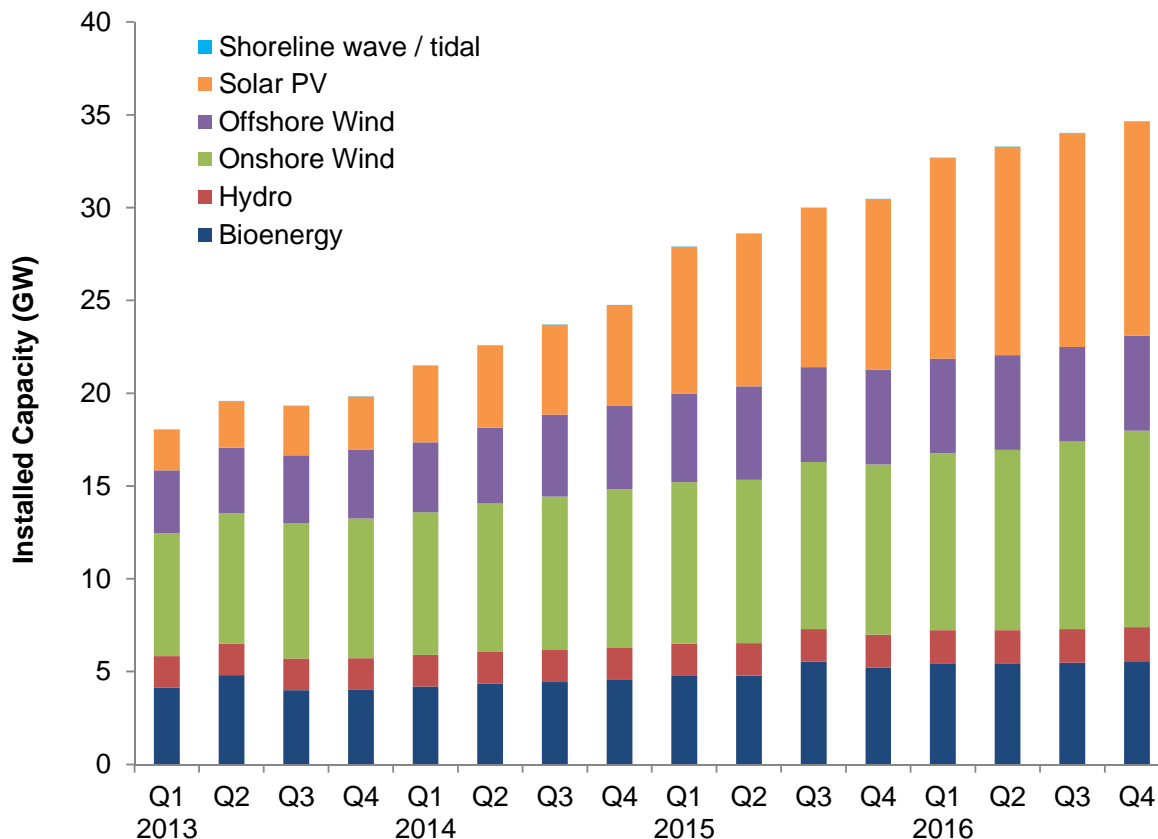
Generation from solar PV rose by 73 per cent, from 0.8 TWh to 1.4 TWh, due to increased capacity across the year (and particularly that installed at the end of 2016 Q1).

Offshore wind generation, in 2016 Q4, fell by 23 per cent on a year earlier, from 5.8 TWh to 4.4 TWh; this was due to much lower average wind speeds. Onshore wind generation in 2016 Q4 fell by 13 per cent on 2015 Q4, from 7.1 TWh to 6.2 TWh for the same reason. Average wind speeds for 2016 Q4 were the lowest for quarter 4 in the last fifteen years, 1.7 knots below the 10 year average and 2.7 knots below the same period a year earlier. October 2016 was especially calm – at 6.5 knots, it was the calmest October in the last sixteen years, and the calmest month for 25 months - see Energy Trends table 7.2 at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-7-weather.

Generation from bioenergy fell by 9.3 per cent, from 8.2 TWh in 2015 Q4 to 7.5 TWh, due to maintenance outages at Drax's biomass units and the closure of Ironbridge in November 2015.

In 2016 Q4, hydro generation fell by 34 per cent on a year earlier to 1.2 TWh. This was due to 54 per cent less rainfall (in the main hydro areas) for the quarter compared to the same period last year (which was the wettest quarter for four years).

In 2016 Q4, bioenergy had the largest share of generation (35 per cent), with 30 per cent from onshore wind, 24 per cent from offshore wind, 7.7 per cent from hydro and 3.4 per cent from solar photovoltaics.

Chart 6.3 Renewable electricity capacity (as at end of quarter)

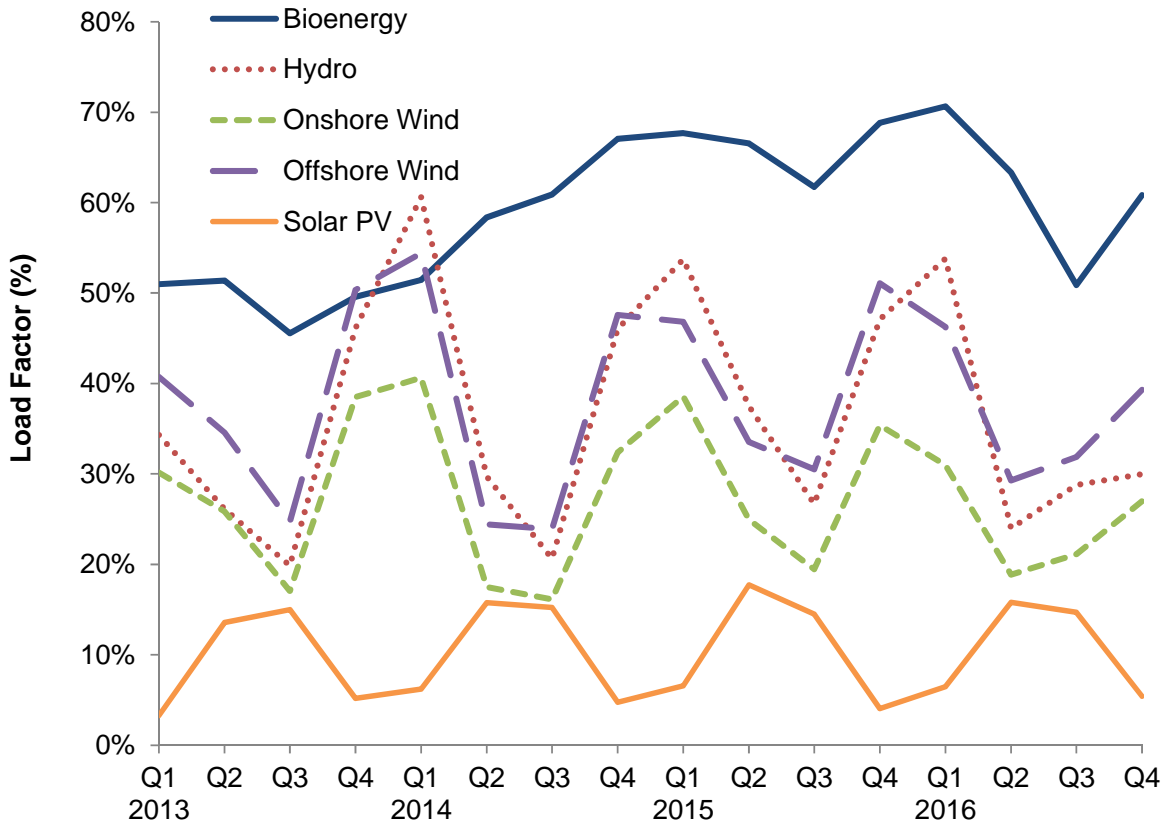
At the end of 2016 Q4, the UK's renewable electricity capacity totalled 34.7 GW, an increase of 14 per cent (4.2 GW) on that installed at the end of 2015 Q4, and up 1.9 per cent (0.6 GW) on that installed at the end of the previous quarter. At the end of 2016 Q4, solar photovoltaics had the highest share of capacity, at 33 per cent, followed by onshore wind (31 per cent), bioenergy (16 per cent), offshore wind (15 per cent) and hydro (at 6.3 per cent).

Solar PV capacity increased by 2.4 GW during 2016, with the majority of growth coming from sites accredited under the Renewables Obligation (mainly in quarter 1, ahead of the closure of the RO to grace period-qualifying large and, non-grace period qualifying², small, solar), as well as increases in small scale Feed in Tariff sites.³

During 2016, onshore wind capacity increased by 1.4 GW, with several large sites opening, or continuing to expand during the year, including Dunmaglass (94 MW), Dersalloch (69 MW) and the first 156 MW of Wales's largest onshore wind farm, Pen y Cymoedd (256 MW on completion). Offshore wind capacity fell by 10 MW with the closure of Beatrice in early 2016. Bioenergy capacity increased by 6.6 per cent (345 MW), mainly due to 223 MW of plant biomass (notably the new Brigg and Snetterton straw-fired plants).

² The Renewables Obligation closed to all large-scale (>5 MW) on 31 March 2015 and small-scale (up to 5 MW) solar on 31 March 2016. Certain installations meeting investment or planning criteria were given year long extensions ("grace periods") to these deadlines, with the commissioning deadline for qualifying small solar sites now 31 March 2017. Further details on RO closure and grace periods are available at: www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure

³ To note that renewable generation and capacity figures include installations accredited on all support schemes (Renewables Obligation, Feed in Tariffs, Contracts for Difference), as well as those not eligible for support or are commissioned but awaiting support accreditation. This should particularly be noted for solar PV (and onshore wind), where figures consist of many installations across several or all of these categories.

Chart 6.4 Renewable electricity load factors

In 2016, onshore wind's load factor averaged 24.3 per cent, a 5.2 percentage point fall on 2015's seventeen-year record high 29.5 per cent, and the lowest for six years. Offshore wind's load factor fell by 4.8 percentage points, from a record 41.4 per cent to 36.6 per cent, the lowest for four years. Average onshore wind speeds in 2016, at 8.3 knots, were the lowest for four years and down 1.0 knot on a year earlier.

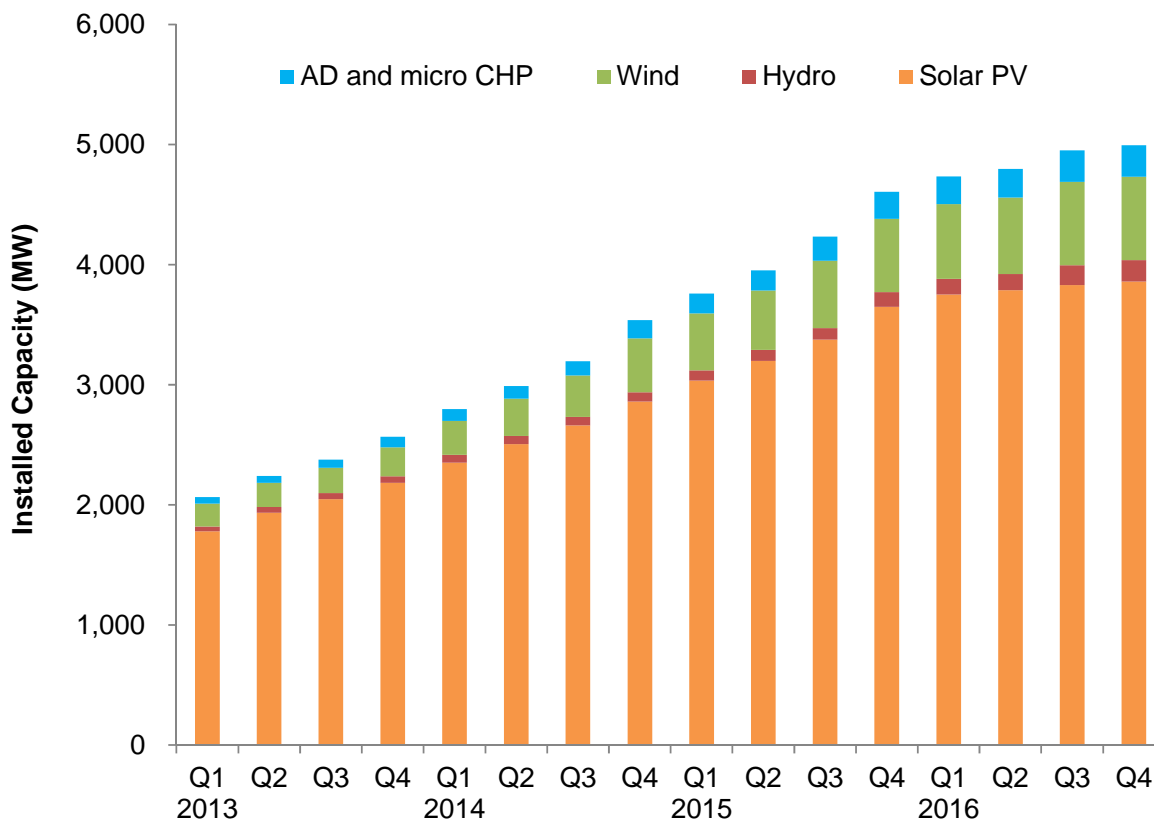
With 19 per cent less rainfall (in the main hydro areas) on average than a year earlier, hydro's load factor in 2016 fell by 7.1 percentage points, from a record 41.2 per cent in 2015 to 34.1 per cent.

Onshore wind's load factor in 2016 Q4 stood at 27.0 per cent, an 8.4 percentage point fall on a year earlier. Offshore wind's load factor fell by 11.8 percentage points compared to 2015 Q4, from 51.1 per cent, to 39.3 per cent. Average onshore wind speeds were 26 per cent (2.7 knots) lower than a year earlier, with October 2016's wind speeds the lowest for that month in the last sixteen years.⁴

Hydro's load factor in 2016 Q4 was 30.0 per cent, a 17.1 percentage point fall on a year earlier, due to 54 per cent less rainfall, making it the driest quarter 4 in the last sixteen years. However, this was a slight (1.2 percentage point) increase in the load factor a quarter earlier.

Bioenergy's load factor rose to 60.8 per cent in 2016 Q4, from 50.9 per cent the previous quarter, as the biomass units at Drax power station returned from maintenance outages; however, this remained 8.0 percentage points lower than a year earlier when all were fully operational.

⁴ Load Factors are calculated using an average of capacity at the start and end of the quarter. Therefore, they can be influenced by the time in the quarter when any new capacity came online.

Chart 6.5 Feed in Tariffs: eligible installed capacity (as at end of quarter)

At the end of 2016 Q4, 6.0 GW of capacity was installed and eligible for the GB Feed in Tariff (FiT) scheme⁵. This was an increase of 0.9 per cent (51 MW) on that installed at the end of 2016 Q3, and 12 per cent (660 MW) higher than the amount confirmed at the end of 2015 Q4.

In terms of number of installations, at the end of 2016 Q4, there were 887,419 installed and eligible for the FiT scheme, a 1.0 per cent increase on the 878,791 installed at the end of the previous quarter, and a 6.8 per cent increase on the 830,916 installed a year earlier.

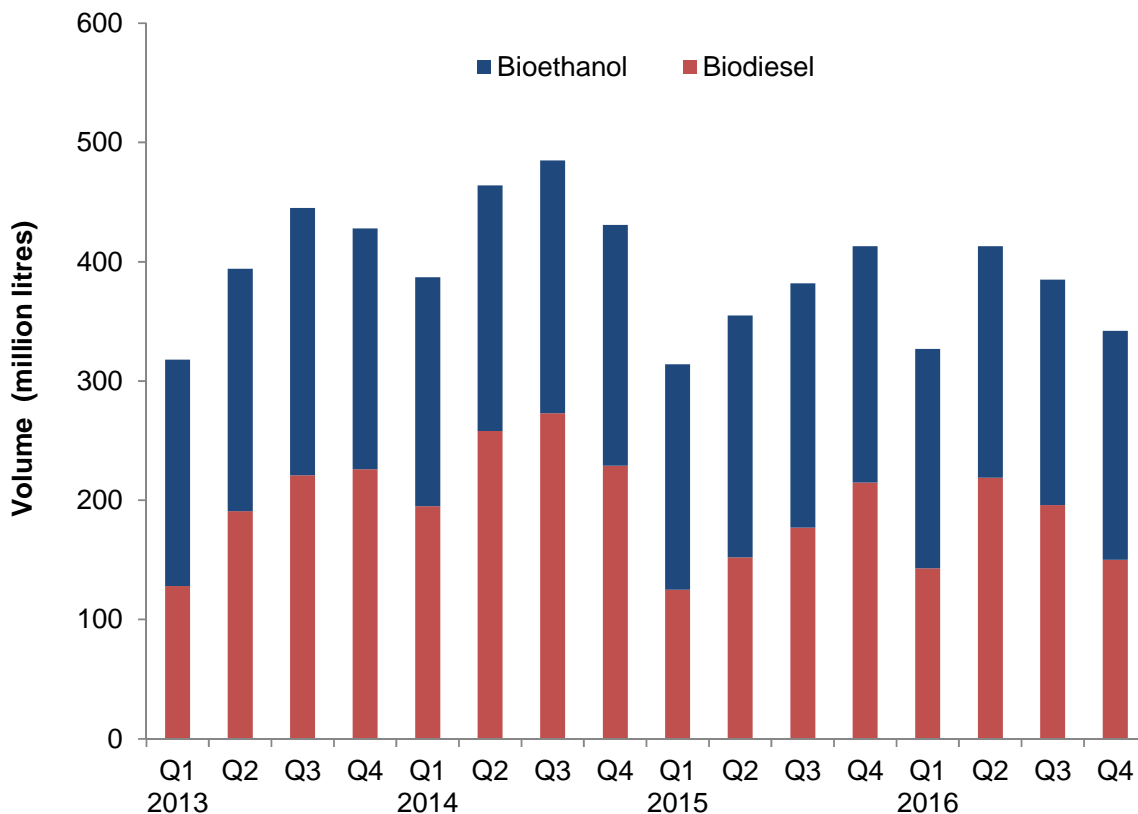
Solar photovoltaics (PV) represent the majority of both installations and installed capacity confirmed on FiTs, with, respectively, 99 per cent and 81 per cent of the total.

Renewable installations eligible for FiTs (all except Micro CHP) represented 17 per cent of all renewable installed capacity.

Statistics on Feed in Tariffs can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics

⁵ Data are for schemes accredited under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) and ROOFIT, which are pre-requisites for registering for the FIT scheme; not all of these installations will eventually be confirmed onto the FIT scheme.

Chart 6.6 Liquid biofuels for transport consumption

In 2016, 1,467 million litres of liquid biofuels were consumed in transport, an increase of 0.2 per cent on 2015's 1,464 million litres. Bioethanol consumption fell by 4.5 per cent, from 795 million litres to 759 million litres. Biodiesel consumption rose by 5.8 per cent, from 669 million litres in 2015 to 708 million litres in 2016.

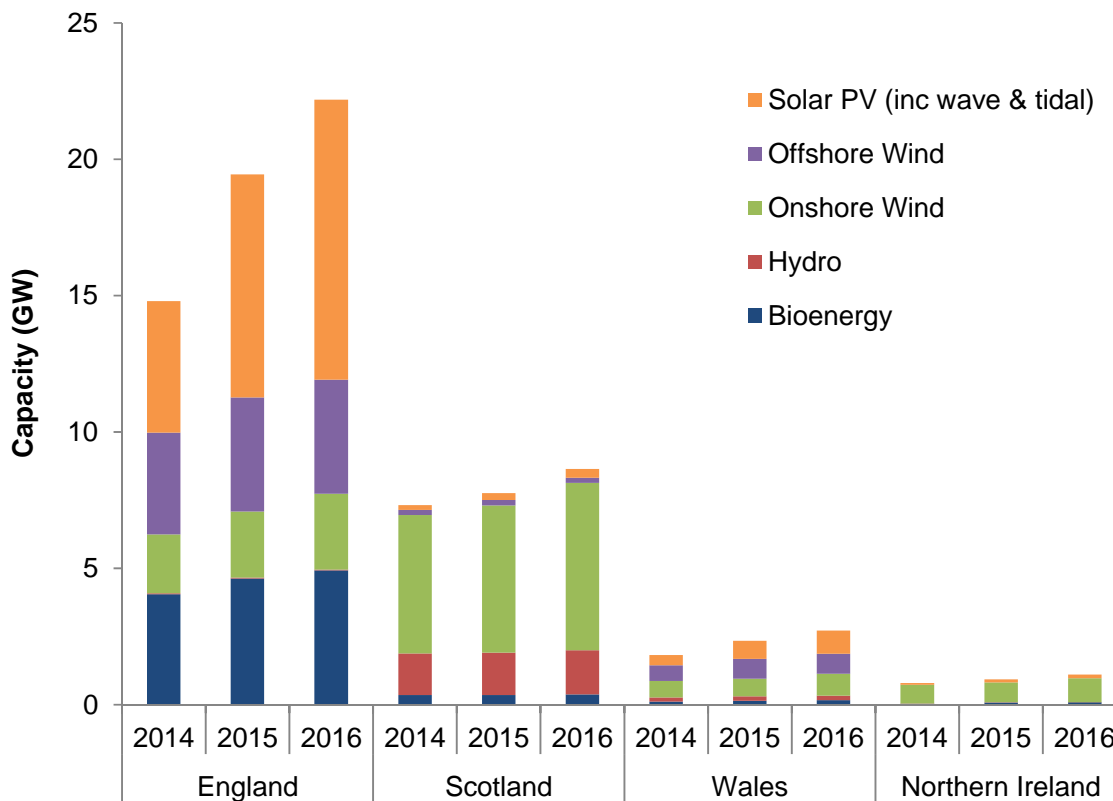
In 2016, bioethanol contributed 52 per cent of biofuel consumption, compared with 48 per cent from biodiesel. Although bioethanol retains the majority held in 2015, two percentage points have switched from bioethanol (54 per cent in 2015) to biodiesel (46 per cent in 2015).

In 2016, in volume terms, bioethanol accounted for 4.4 per cent of motor spirit, and biodiesel 2.2 per cent of total diesel; the combined contribution was 3.1 per cent, 0.1 percentage point less than in 2015.

In 2016 Q4, 342 million litres of liquid biofuels were consumed in transport, a fall of 17 per cent on the 413 million litres in 2015 Q4. Biodiesel consumption fell by 30 per cent, from 215 million litres to 150 million litres, the lowest for Q4 for four years. Bioethanol consumption in 2016 Q4 fell by 3.0 per cent, from 196 million litres, to 192 million litres, the lowest figure for Q4 in five years.

In 2016 Q4, biodiesel accounted for 1.9 per cent of diesel, and bioethanol 4.5 per cent of motor spirit. The combined contribution of the two fuels was 2.8 per cent, a fall of 0.7 percentage points on 2015 Q4's figure of 3.5 per cent.

In 2016 Q4, the largest share of consumption was from bioethanol (56 per cent), with the remaining 44 per cent coming from biodiesel, a reversal of 2015 Q4's shares of 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

Chart 6.7 Renewable electricity capacity, by UK country

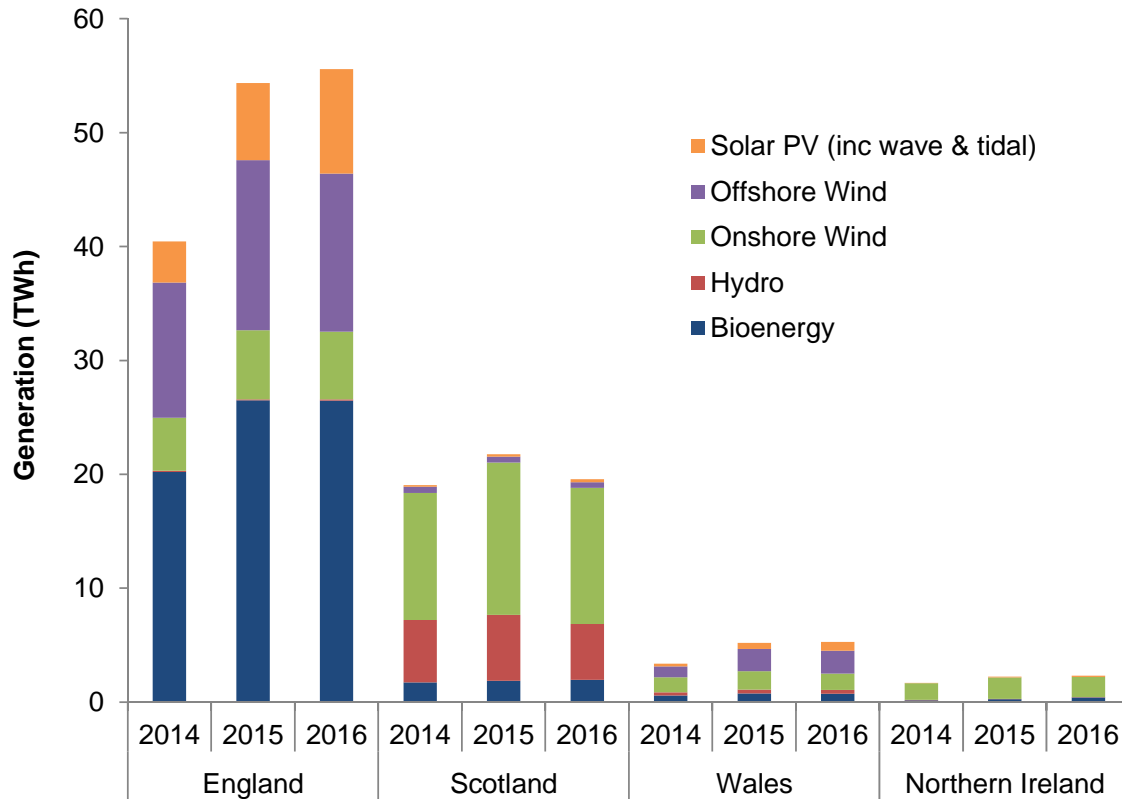
At the end of 2016, England's renewable electricity capacity was 22.2 GW, an increase of 14 per cent (2.7 GW) on that at the end of 2015, with solar (2.1 GW), onshore wind (0.4 GW) and bioenergy (0.3 GW) being the main contributors to the increase.

Scotland's capacity was 8.6 GW, an increase of 11 per cent (0.9 GW), the majority of which was due to increased onshore wind capacity.

Wales's capacity was 2.7 GW, an increase of 16 per cent (0.4 GW) on that at the end of 2015, with just over half of the increase due to additional solar PV capacity, and just under one half due to onshore wind, primarily the Pen y Cymoedd site. Northern Ireland's capacity was 1.1 GW, an increase of 20 per cent (0.2 GW), with 81 per cent of this increase attributable to new onshore wind farms.

At the end of 2016, England accounted for 64 per cent of UK renewable electricity capacity; Scotland's share was 25 per cent, Wales's was 7.9 per cent and Northern Ireland's stood at 3.2 per cent.

Quarterly renewable electricity statistics by UK country can be found in the electronic version of table ET 6.1, at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables

Chart 6.8 Renewable electricity generation, by UK country

In 2016, renewable electricity generation in England was 55.6 TWh, an increase of 2.2 per cent (1.2 TWh) on 2015, with an extra 2.4 TWh of generation from solar PV (due to increased capacity) being partially offset by reduced generation from wind.

Generation in Scotland was 19.6 TWh, a fall of 10 per cent (2.2 TWh); falls in generation from wind (1.4 TWh) and hydro (0.9 TWh), due to low wind speeds and rainfall, were only slightly offset by increases from solar PV and biomass (0.1 TWh each).

Generation in Wales was 5.3 TWh, an increase of 1.2 per cent (less than 0.1 TWh) on 2015, with increased generation from solar PV (0.2 TWh) more than half offset by reduced generation from wind.

In 2016, England accounted for 67 per cent of UK renewable electricity generation; Scotland's share was 24 per cent, Wales's was 6.4 per cent and Northern Ireland's stood at 2.8 per cent.

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Table 6.1. Renewable electricity capacity and generation

	2015	2016 p	per cent change	2014 4th quarter	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter p
Cumulative Installed Capacity¹												MW
Onshore Wind	9,188	10,602	+15.4	8,536	8,708	8,807	9,003	9,188	9,543r	9,719r	10,104r	10,602
Offshore Wind	5,104	5,094	-0.2	4,501	4,749	5,024	5,104	5,104	5,094	5,094	5,094	5,094
Shoreline wave / tidal	9	8	-9.2	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
Solar photovoltaics	9,188	11,562	+25.8	5,424	7,930	8,224	8,581	9,188	10,826r	11,238r	11,507r	11,562
Small scale Hydro	282	347	+23.1	252	261	267	272	282	307r	311r	343r	347
Large scale Hydro	1,477	1,477	-	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477
Landfill gas	1,061	1,063	+0.1	1,058	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,062r	1,063r	1,063r	1,063
Sewage sludge digestion	216	245	+13.5	215	216	216	216	216	245	245	245	245
Energy from waste	925	929	+0.4	681	826	834	902	925	897r	897r	897r	929
Animal Biomass (non-AD) ²	111	111	-	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Anaerobic Digestion	286	374	+30.7	238	260	263	284	286	341r	347r	374r	374
Plant Biomass ³	2,619	2,842	+8.5	2,245	2,297	2,298	2,976	2,619	2,781r	2,781r	2,790r	2,842
Total	30,465	34,654	+13.7	24,746	27,904	28,592	29,994	30,465	32,692r	33,291r	34,013r	34,654
Co-firing ⁴	21	14	-35.3	15	21	21	21	21	14r	14r	14r	14
Generation⁵												GWh
Onshore Wind ⁶	22,887	21,094	-7.8	6,002	7,182	4,775	3,825	7,106	6,334r	3,966r	4,623r	6,171
Offshore Wind ^{6,7}	17,423	16,411	-5.8	4,686	4,676	3,578	3,412	5,757	5,150r	3,257r	3,584r	4,420
Shoreline wave / tidal ⁶	2	-	-100.0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Solar photovoltaics ⁶	7,561	10,292	+36.1	536	951	3,125	2,690	795	1,413r	3,808r	3,694r	1,377
Hydro ⁶	6,289	5,368	-14.6	1,753	2,012	1,426	1,028	1,823	2,081r	935r	1,146r	1,206
Landfill gas ⁶	4,872	4,617	-5.2	1,266	1,240	1,212	1,201	1,220	1,192r	1,149r	1,144r	1,132
Sewage sludge digestion ⁶	888	953	+7.4	211	223	231	215	219	232r	249r	233r	239
Energy from waste ⁸	2,782	2,559	-8.0	486	656	653	736	737	669r	578r	628r	683
Co-firing with fossil fuels	183	119	-35.1	34	36	36	57	55	51	15	5r	49
Animal Biomass (non-AD) ^{2,6}	648	652	+0.6	162	170	171	142	165	170	164	141r	177
Anaerobic Digestion	1,429	1,874	+31.2	286	323	364	396	396	444r	461r	485r	485
Plant Biomass ^{3,6}	18,587	18,817	+1.2	4,242	4,351	4,409	4,383	5,443	5,605r	5,005r	3,505r	4,702
Total	83,550	82,756	-1.0	19,665	21,819	19,961	18,053	23,717	23,340r	19,587r	19,189r	20,639
Non-biodegradable wastes ⁹	2,784	2,560	-8.0	486	656	653	737	738	670r	578r	629r	684
Load Factors¹⁰												
Onshore Wind	29.5%	24.3%		32.4%	38.6%	25.0%	19.5%	35.4%	31.0%r	18.9%r	21.1%	27.0%
Offshore Wind	41.4%	36.6%		47.6%	46.8%	33.5%	30.5%	51.1%	46.3%r	29.3%r	31.9%	39.3%
Solar photovoltaics	11.8%	11.3%		4.7%	6.6%	17.7%	14.5%	4.1%	6.5%r	15.8%r	14.7%	5.4%
Hydro	41.2%	34.1%		46.0%	53.7%	37.5%	26.7%	47.1%	53.8%r	24.0%r	28.8%	30.0%
Landfill gas	52.5%	49.5%		54.3%	54.2%	52.3%	51.2%	52.1%	51.4%r	49.5%r	48.8%	48.2%
Sewage sludge digestion	46.9%	47.0%		44.7%	47.8%	48.9%	45.0%	45.8%	46.0%r	46.5%r	43.1%	44.1%
Energy from waste	39.6%	31.4%		33.6%	40.3%	36.0%	38.4%	36.5%	33.6%r	29.5%r	31.7%	33.9%
Animal Biomass (non-AD)	66.9%	67.1%		66.4%	71.1%	70.9%	58.1%	67.7%	70.4%r	67.9%r	57.6%	72.6%
Anaerobic Digestion	62.2%	64.6%		58.1%	59.9%	60.5%	60.3%	63.0%	64.7%r	61.3%r	60.9%	58.7%
Plant Biomass	87.2%	78.5%		86.0%	88.7%	87.9%	75.3%	88.1%	95.1%r	82.4%r	57.0%	75.6%
Total (excluding co-firing and non-biodegradable wastes)	34.5%	28.9%		36.7%	38.3%	32.3%	27.8%	35.5%	33.8%r	27.2%r	25.8%	27.2%

1. Cumulative capacity at the end of the quarter/year

2. Includes the use of poultry litter and meat and bone.

3. Includes the use of straw and energy crops. Also includes high-range co-firing (>85% biomass).

4. This is the amount of fossil fuelled capacity used for co-firing of renewables based on the proportion of generation accounted for by the renewable source over the course of the year.

5. Generation figures for the latest quarter are highly provisional, particularly for the thermal renewable technologies (such as landfill gas) in the lower half of the table.

6. Actual generation figures are given where available, but otherwise are estimated using a typical load factor or the design load factor, where known. Generation from FIT schemes is estimated this way.

7. For 2009, shoreline wave and tidal are included in offshore wind.

8. Biodegradable part only.

9. Non-biodegradable part of municipal solid waste plus waste tyres, hospital waste and general industrial waste.

10. Load factors are calculated based on installed capacity at the beginning and the end of the quarter/year. These can be influenced by the time in the period when new capacity came online.

Load factors on an *unchanged configuration* basis, which consider just those sites operational throughout the year, are available annually in table DUKES 6.5, at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-sources-of-energy-chapter-6-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes

11. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier; (+) represents a positive percentage change greater than 100%.

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Table 6.2. Liquid biofuels for transport consumption ¹

	2015	2016 p	per cent change	2014 4th quarter	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter p	per cent change ²
Volume (million litres)													
Bioethanol	795	759	-4.5	202	189	203	205	198	184	194	189	192	-3.0%
Biodiesel	669	708	+5.8	229	125	152	177	215	143	219	196	150	-30.2%
Total biofuels for transport	1,464	1,467	+0.2	431	314	365	382	413	327	413	385	342	-17.2%
Energy (thousand toe)													
Bioethanol	448	428	-4.5	114	107	114	116	112	104	109	107	108	-3.0%
Biodiesel	550	582	+5.8	188	103	125	145	177	117	180	161	123	-30.2%
Total biofuels for transport	998	1,010	+1.2	302	209	239	261	288	221	289	268	231	-19.7%
Shares of road fuels (by volume)													
Bioethanol as per cent of Motor Spirit	4.6%	4.4%		4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	
Biodiesel as per cent of DERV	2.3%	2.4%		3.1%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.9%	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	1.9%	
Total biofuels as per cent of road fuels	3.2%	3.1%		3.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	

1. These figures differ from those presented in table 3.5, since the latter add/subtract changes in stock levels to these figures, to represent actual consumption of biofuels in the period.

2. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

Source: HM Revenue and Customs Hydrocarbon Oils Bulletin, available at

www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/Pages/TaxAndDutybulletins.aspx

Shares of road fuels - % change on quarter in previous year

	% change on quarter in previous year (-ve value is decrease)								
Bioethanol as per cent of Motor Spirit	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Biodiesel as per cent of DERV	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.9%
Total biofuels as per cent of road fuels	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.7%