

## Section 6 – Renewables

### Key results show:

#### Provisional 2014

In 2014, on the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive basis, normalised renewable generation was 17.9 per cent of gross electricity consumption, an increase of 4.1 percentage points on 2013's share. **(Table 6A)**

Renewables' share of electricity generation was a record 19.2 per cent in 2014, an increase of 4.3 percentage points on the 14.9 per cent in 2013. **(Chart 6.1)**

Renewable electricity generation was 64.4 TWh in 2014, an increase of 20 per cent on the 53.7 TWh in 2013, with bioenergy up by 24 per cent and wind generation up by 11 per cent. **(Chart 6.2)**

Renewable electricity capacity was 24.2 GW at the end of 2014, a 23 per cent increase (4.5 GW) on a year earlier. **(Chart 6.3)**

#### Quarter 4 2014

Renewables' share of electricity generation was a record 22.0 per cent, up 4.1 percentage points on the share in 2013 Q4, reflecting high renewable generation on low overall generation. **(Chart 6.1)**

Renewable electricity generation was a record 19.6 TWh in 2014 Q4, an increase of 16.5 per cent on the 16.8 TWh in 2013 Q4, **(Chart 6.2)**

In 2014 Q4, 336 MW of installed capacity was confirmed on the Feed in Tariff scheme, increasing the total confirmed to 3,325 MW, across 647,000 installations. **(Chart 6.5)**

**Table 6A Renewable electricity shares  
– 2013 and 2014 (provisional)**

	2013	2014
Renewable Generation (TWh)	53.7	64.4
Total Electricity Generation (TWh)	359.1	335.0
<u>International Basis:</u>	14.9%	19.2%
Normalised Renewable Generation (TWh)	51.3	63.2
Gross Electricity Consumption (TWh)	370.7	352.6
<u>2009 Renewable Energy Directive Basis:</u>	13.9%	17.9%

In 2014, renewables' share of electricity generation increased to 19.2 per cent, from 14.9 per cent in 2013, due to increased capacity. Overall electricity generation fell 6.6 per cent, as a result of lower overall demand; this reduction contributed around 0.3 percentage points of the 4.2 percentage point increase in renewables' share.

Total electricity generated from renewables in 2014 was up by 20 per cent on 2013, from 53.7 TWh to a record 64.4 TWh. *Normalised* renewable generation rose from 51.3 TWh in 2013 to 63.2 TWh in 2014.

On the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive (RED) basis, the electricity share was 17.9 per cent, compared with 13.9 per cent in 2013. 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 reduced (due to higher than average load factors in 2014).<sup>1</sup>

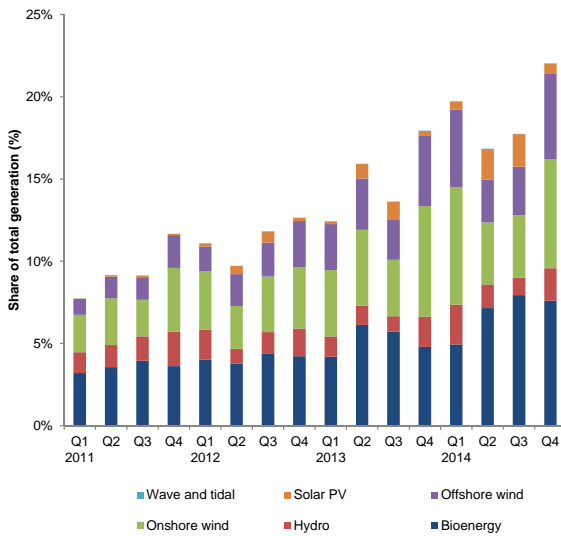
In 2014 Q4, renewables' share of electricity generation increased by 4.2 percentage points to a record 22.0 per cent, from 17.9 per cent in 2013 Q4.<sup>2</sup> The increase reflects increased capacity, particularly in solar photovoltaics and onshore and offshore wind.

Overall quarterly electricity generation in 2014 Q4 (89.0 TWh) was down by 5.3 per cent on a year earlier (as a result of lower demand, due to higher temperatures); this had a 1.1 percentage point contribution to the 4.1 percentage point increase in the renewables share.

<sup>1</sup> For more information on normalisation, and the various measures of renewable electricity's shares, please see March 2011's "Renewable electricity 2010 – provisional data", at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles)

<sup>2</sup> 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/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-section-5-energy-trends)

**Chart 6.1 Renewables' share of electricity generation**



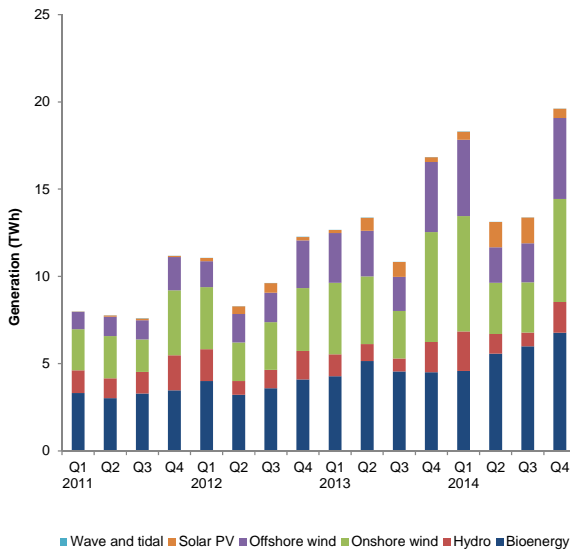
In 2014, generation from offshore wind increased by 16 per cent, from 11.4 TWh in 2013 to 13.3 TWh. Onshore wind generation rose by 8 per cent, from 17.0 TWh to 18.3 TWh. Both increases were mainly due to increased capacity; average wind speeds were similar for both years.

Hydro generation increased by 26 per cent on a year earlier, from 4.7 TWh to a record 5.9 TWh, with rainfall levels (in the main hydro areas) in 2014 16 per cent higher than those of 2013, and the highest for three years.

In 2014, generation from bioenergy<sup>3</sup> increased by 24 per cent, from 18.5 TWh in 2013 to a record 22.9 TWh. Within this figure, generation from plant biomass increased from 8.9 TWh in 2013 to 13.1 in 2014 (47 per cent) due to a second conversion at Drax Power Station to biomass; however, as a result of the conversion, generation from co-firing fell by 56 per cent.

In 2014, 36 per cent of renewables generation was from bioenergy, 29 per cent from onshore wind, 21 per cent from offshore wind, and 9 per cent from hydro. In 2014, solar PV accounted for 6.1 per cent of renewable generation compared to 3.8 per cent in 2013; this increase is due to a large increase in capacity.

**Chart 6.2 Renewable electricity generation**



Total electricity generated from renewables in 2014 Q4 was up by 17 per cent on 2013 Q4, from 16.8 TWh to a record high of 19.6 TWh.

Offshore wind generation, in 2014 Q4, increased by 16 per cent on a year earlier, from 4.0 TWh to 4.6 TWh; an increase in capacity more than offset lower average wind speeds. However onshore wind generation in 2014 Q4 fell by 6.3 per cent on 2013 Q4, from 6.3 TWh to 5.9 TWh despite an increase in capacity. Average wind speeds for 2014 Q4 were 9.2 knots, in line with the 10 year average (9.3 knots), but lower compared to 10.0 knots a year earlier.

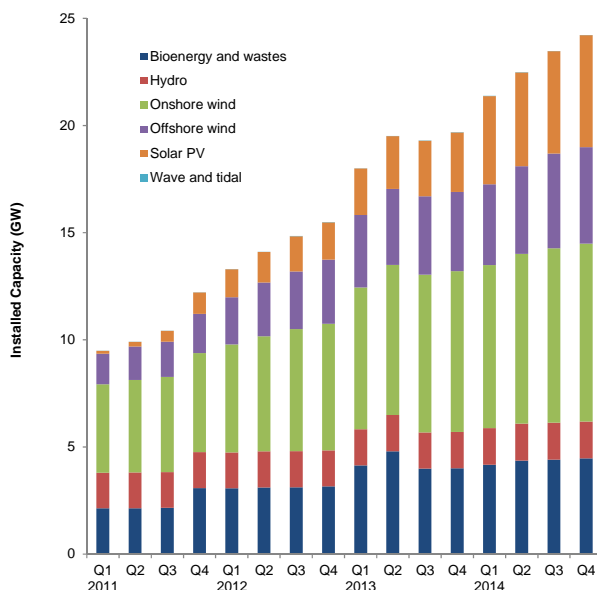
Generation from bioenergy increased by 50 per cent, from 4.5 TWh in 2013 Q4 to 6.8 TWh, with the impact of the Drax conversion increasing capacity.

In 2014 Q4, hydro generation rose by 1.7 per cent on a year earlier to 1.8 TWh; a small increase in hydro capacity offset a lower average rainfall (in the main hydro areas) for the quarter.

In 2014 Q4, bioenergy had the largest share of generation (35 per cent), with 30 per cent from onshore wind, 24 per cent from offshore wind, and 9.0 per cent from hydro.

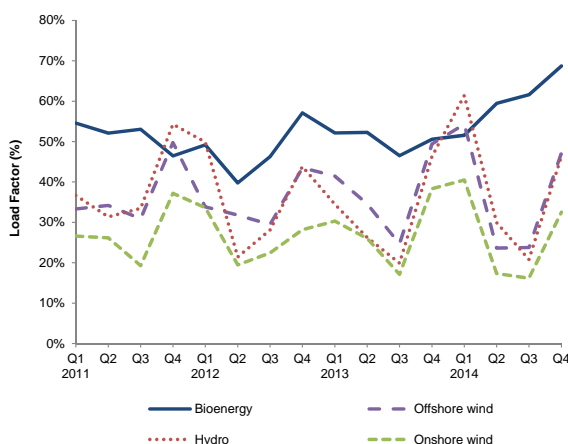
<sup>3</sup> Bioenergy consists of: landfill gas, sewage gas, biodegradable municipal solid waste, plant biomass, animal biomass, anaerobic digestion and co-firing (generation only)

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



*To note that the solar PV (and onshore wind) figures not only include installations confirmed on the Feed in Tariffs (FITs) scheme, but also a large number of sub 50 kW installations commissioned, and registered on the Microgeneration Certification Scheme, that are awaiting confirmation on FITs (as well as any capacity supported by the Renewables Obligation (RO) or un-accredited capacity).*

**Chart 6.4 Renewable electricity load factors**



At the end of 2014 Q4, the UK's renewable electricity capacity totalled 24.2 GW, an increase of 23 per cent (4.5 GW) on that installed at the end of 2013 Q4, and 3.2 per cent (0.7 GW) on that installed at the end of the previous quarter. At the end of 2014 Q4, onshore wind had the highest share of capacity (34 per cent), followed by solar PV (22 per cent), offshore wind (19 per cent), bioenergy (18 per cent), and hydro (7.1 per cent).

During 2014, both onshore and offshore wind capacity increased by 0.8 GW, with several large wind farms opening, or continuing to expand during the year, including the Gwynt y Mor (offshore) and Mid Hill (onshore) sites. Solar PV capacity increased by 2.4 GW during 2014 with the majority of growth in large scale sites under the Renewables Obligation as well as increases in small scale Feed in Tariff sites.

Bioenergy capacity increased by 12 per cent (0.5 GW) during 2014 largely due to the conversion of a second unit at Drax from coal to biomass.

In 2014, onshore wind's load factor averaged 26.5 per cent, a 2.5 percentage point decrease on 2013's 28.9 per cent, though wind speeds were similar (8.6 knots for both years). Offshore wind's load factor fell, by 2.0 percentage points, from 39.0 per cent to 37.0 per cent<sup>4</sup>. With 15.5 per cent more rainfall (in the main hydro areas) on average than a year earlier, hydro's load factor in 2014 increased by 8.0 percentage points, from 31.7 per cent in 2013 to 39.7 per cent.

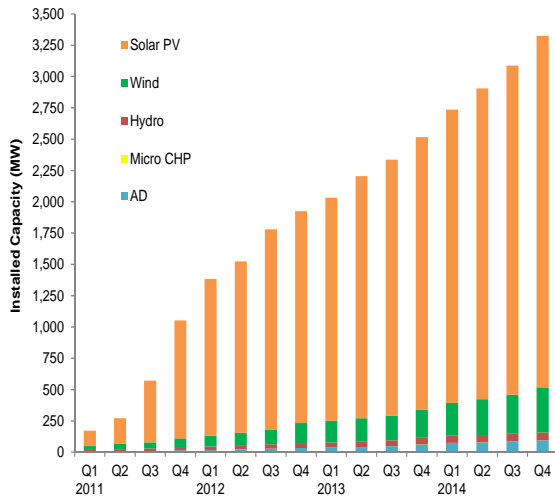
Hydro's load factor in 2014 Q4 was 46.4 per cent, a 0.1 percentage point increase on a year earlier, though average rainfall was lower. This was a large increase from the 20.8 per cent a quarter earlier, with rainfall more than double in the final quarter.

Onshore wind's load factor in 2014 Q4 of 32.5 per cent, 5.8 percentage points lower than a year earlier with wind speeds 0.8 knots lower. Compared to the previous quarter, the load factor increased from 16.2 percent reflecting higher wind speeds. Offshore wind's load factor fell compared to 2013 Q4 from 49.4 per cent, to 47.2 per cent. Compared to the previous quarter, the load factor increased by 23.4 percentage points, reflecting an average wind speed increase of 2.2 knots (31 per cent).

Bioenergy's load factor increased to 68.7 per cent, from 50.6 per cent in 2013 Q4 and 61.6 per cent in 2014 Q3.

<sup>4</sup> 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)**



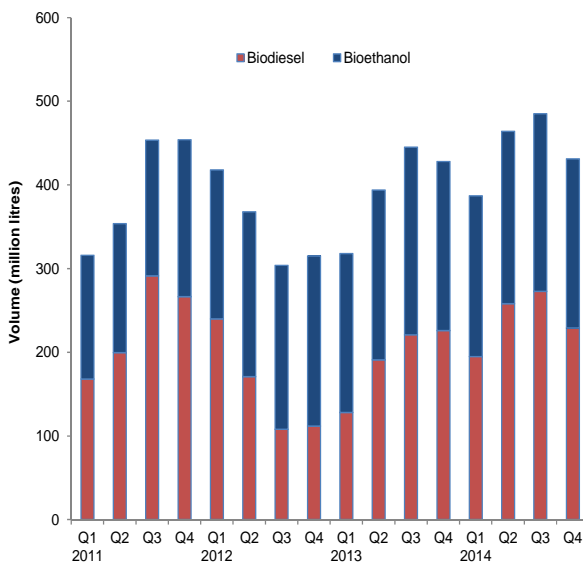
At the end of 2014 Q4, 3,325 MW of capacity was eligible for the GB Feed in Tariff (FiT) scheme. This was an increase of 11.2 per cent (336 MW) on that confirmed at the end of 2014 Q3, and 32 per cent (808 MW) higher than the amount confirmed at the end of 2013 Q4.<sup>5 6</sup>

In terms of number of installations, at the end of 2014 Q4, there were 647,000 eligible for the FiT scheme, a 6.5 per cent increase on the 607,000 confirmed at the end of the previous quarter.

Solar photovoltaics (PV) represent the majority of both installations and installed capacity confirmed on FiTs, with, respectively, 99 per cent and 84 per cent of the total.

Renewable installations eligible for FiTs (all except Micro CHP) represented 13.7 per cent of all renewable installed capacity.

**Chart 6.6 Liquid biofuels for transport consumption**



In 2014, 1,767 million litres of liquid biofuels were consumed in transport, a rise of 11.5 per cent on 2013's 1,586 million litres. Bioethanol consumption fell by 0.9 per cent, from 820 million litres to 812 million litres. Biodiesel consumption rose by 25 per cent, from 766 million litres in 2013 to 955 million litres in 2014.

Although bioethanol contributed the largest share of biofuel consumption in 2012 and 2013, the mix of bioethanol and biodiesel in 2014 has reverted to its longer term trend with biodiesel contributing the larger share at 54 per cent.

In 2014, bioethanol accounted for 4.6 per cent of motor spirit, and biodiesel 3.4 per cent of total diesel; the combined contribution was 3.9 per cent, 0.3 percentage points more than in 2013.

In 2014 Q4, 431 million litres of liquid biofuels were consumed in transport, a rise of 0.7 per cent on the 428 million litres in 2013 Q4. Biodiesel consumption rose by 1.3 per cent, from 226 million litres to 229 million litres. Although bioethanol consumption fluctuated during the year, consumption in 2014 Q4 was the same as 2013 Q4 (202 million litres).

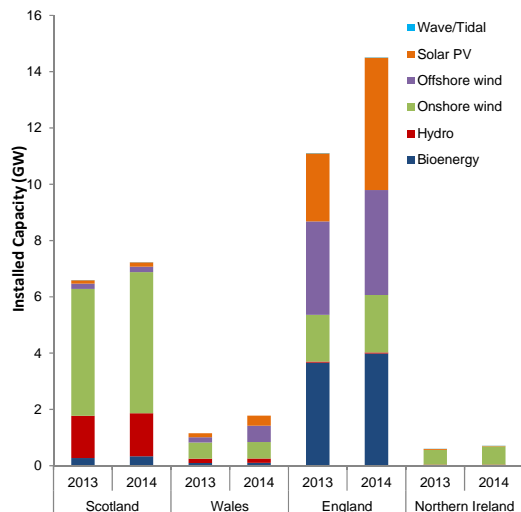
In 2014 Q4, biodiesel accounted for 3.1 per cent of diesel, and bioethanol 4.6 per cent of motor spirit. The combined contribution of the two fuels was 3.7 per cent, the same as 2013 Q4.

In 2014 Q4, the largest share of consumption was from biodiesel (53 per cent), with 47 per cent from bioethanol.

<sup>5</sup> To note that Feed in Tariff uptake statistics are based on the *confirmation* date, which can be several months later than the commissioning (installation) date. Hence the amount of capacity installed in a quarter may differ substantially from that confirmed on the FiTs scheme in the same quarter.

<sup>6</sup> Statistics on Feed in Tariffs can be found at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics)

**Chart 6.7 Renewable electricity capacity, by UK country**



At the end of 2014, England's renewable electricity capacity was 14.5 GW, an increase of 31 per cent (3.4 GW) on that at the end of 2013, with solar (2.3 GW) and offshore wind (0.4 GW) the main contributors to the increase.

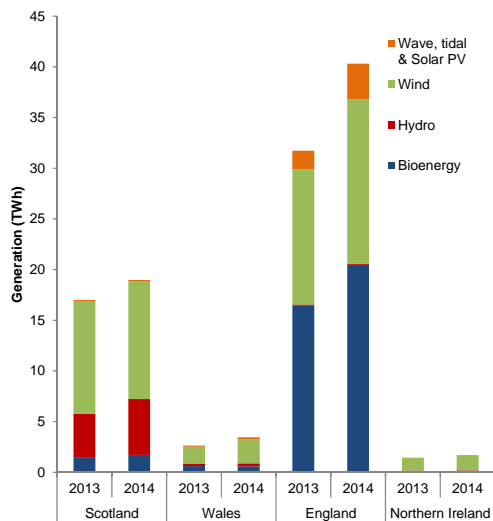
Scotland's capacity was 7.2 GW, an increase of 10 per cent (0.6 GW), the majority of which was due to increased on shore wind capacity.

Wales's capacity was 1.8 GW, an increase of 55 per cent (0.6 GW), with more than half due to offshore wind particularly the Gwynt y Mar site. Northern Ireland's capacity was 0.7 GW, an increase of 19 per cent (0.1 GW).<sup>7</sup>

At the end of 2014, England accounted for 60 per cent of UK renewable electricity capacity; Scotland's share was 30 per cent, Wales 7.4 per cent and Northern Ireland 2.9 per cent.

In 2014, renewable electricity generation in England was 40.3 TWh, an increase of 27 per cent (8.6 TWh) on 2013, with wind and bioenergy (mainly due to the Drax second conversion) the main contributors.

**Chart 6.8 Renewable electricity generation, by UK country**



Generation in Scotland was 19.0 TWh, an increase of 11 per cent (1.9 TWh); wind increased by over one third and hydro also increased by 26 per cent. Increased generation of biomass was offset by lower sewage sludge.

Generation in Wales was 3.4 TWh, an increase of 31 per cent (0.8 TWh); the majority of which was due to increased wind generation. Generation in Northern Ireland was 1.7 TWh, an increase of 17 per cent (0.2 TWh), mainly from wind.

In 2014, England accounted for 63 per cent of UK renewable electricity generation; Scotland's share was 29 per cent, Wales 5.4 per cent and Northern Ireland 2.6 per cent.

**Relevant tables**

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<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables)

## 6 RENEWABLES

Table 6.1. Renewable electricity capacity and generation

	2013	2014 p	per cent change	2012 4th quarter	2013 1st quarter	2013 2nd quarter	2013 3rd quarter	2013 4th quarter	2014 1st quarter	2014 2nd quarter	2014 3rd quarter	2014 4th quarter p	per cent change <sup>11</sup>
<b>Cumulative Installed Capacity<sup>1</sup></b>													<b>MW</b>
Onshore Wind	7,513	8,306	+10.6	5,899	6,620	7,011	7,360	7,513	7,607r	7,934	8,141	8,306	+10.6
Offshore Wind	3,696	4,502	+21.8	2,995	3,381	3,544	3,657	3,696	3,765r	4,085	4,421	4,502	+21.8
Shoreline wave / tidal	7	9	+21.3	7	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	+21.3
Solar photovoltaics	2,780	5,228	+88.1	1,747	2,170	2,462	2,593	2,780	4,122r	4,380	4,779	5,228	+88.1
Small scale Hydro	222	247	+11.4	216	216	219	220	222	244r	246	246	247	+11.4
Large scale Hydro	1,471	1,471	-	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	-
Landfill gas	1,042	1,053	+1.1	1,036	1,041	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,052r	1,052	1,053	1,053	+1.1
Sewage sludge digestion	198	208	+5.3	204	196	197	198	198	204r	205	205	208	+5.3
Energy from waste	553	700	+26.7	521	546	553	553	553	604r	648	656	700	+26.7
Animal Biomass (non-AD) <sup>2</sup>	111	111	-	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	-
Anaerobic Digestion	150	179	+19.8	118	126	132	136	150	174r	177	178	179	+19.8
Plant Biomass <sup>3</sup>	1,949	2,211	+13.4	1,166	2,118	2,767	1,949	1,949	2,023r	2,172	2,210	2,211	+13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,690</b>	<b>24,226</b>	<b>+23.0</b>	<b>15,491</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>19,514</b>	<b>19,296</b>	<b>19,690</b>	<b>21,385r</b>	<b>22,490</b>	<b>23,479</b>	<b>24,226</b>	<b>+23.0</b>
Co-firing <sup>4</sup>	35	15	-56.3	203	35	35	35	35	15r	15r	15	15	-56.3
<b>Generation<sup>5</sup></b>													<b>GWh</b>
Onshore Wind <sup>6</sup>	16,992	18,333	+7.9	3,605	4,100	3,875	2,720	6,297	6,614r	2,944	2,873	5,902	-6.3
Offshore Wind <sup>6, 7</sup>	11,441	13,282	+16.1	2,728	2,855	2,614	1,963	4,010	4,374r	2,027	2,235	4,647	+15.9
Shoreline wave / tidal <sup>6</sup>	6	3	-52.0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	-27.7
Solar photovoltaics <sup>6</sup>	2,036	3,931	+93.1	199	166	743	843	284	459r	1,453	1,485	534	+88.2
Hydro <sup>6</sup>	4,698	5,930	+26.2	1,631	1,256	968	744	1,730	2,260r	1,122	789	1,759	+1.7
Landfill gas <sup>6</sup>	5,169	5,049	-2.3	1,297	1,297	1,293	1,272	1,306	1,268r	1,268	1,250	1,263	-3.3
Sewage sludge digestion <sup>6</sup>	761	810	+6.4	178	180	202	184	196	189r	219	202	199	+2.0
Energy from waste <sup>8</sup>	1,987	2,258	+13.6	521	499	484	506	499	494r	556	592	615	+23.4
Co-firing with fossil fuels	309	135	-56.3	140	170	49	39	50	35r	37	27	36	-29.2
Animal Biomass (non-AD) <sup>2, 6</sup>	628	620	-1.4	180	166	167	144	151	160r	162	133	164	+8.5
Anaerobic Digestion	707	915	+29.5	154	166	168	180	192	222r	237	231	225	+17.4
Plant Biomass <sup>3, 6</sup>	8,933	13,138	+47.1	1,630	1,800	2,792	2,226	2,116	2,215r	3,096	3,559	4,268	(+)
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,667</b>	<b>64,404</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>10,823</b>	<b>16,833</b>	<b>18,293r</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>13,377</b>	<b>19,613</b>	<b>+16.5</b>
Non-biodegradable wastes <sup>9</sup>	1,144	1,300	+13.6	300	287	278	291	287	285	320	341	354	+23.4
<b>Load Factors<sup>10</sup></b>													
Onshore Wind	28.9%	26.5%	-8.3%	28.2%	30.3%	26.0%	17.1%	38.4%	40.5%	17.3%	16.2%	32.5%	-11.2%
Offshore Wind	39.0%	37.0%	-5.1%	43.5%	41.4%	34.6%	24.7%	49.4%	54.3%	23.6%	23.8%	47.2%	-11.2%
Hydro	31.7%	39.7%	+25.2%	43.8%	34.5%	26.3%	19.9%	46.3%	61.4%	29.9%	20.8%	46.4%	+25.2%
Landfill gas	56.8%	55.0%	-3.2%	56.7%	57.8%	56.8%	55.3%	56.8%	56.1%	55.2%	53.8%	54.3%	-3.2%
Sewage sludge digestion	43.2%	45.5%	+5.3%	39.5%	41.5%	47.1%	42.2%	44.7%	43.5%	49.1%	44.7%	43.7%	+5.3%
Energy from waste	42.3%	41.1%	-2.8%	45.5%	43.3%	40.3%	41.4%	40.9%	39.6%	40.7%	41.1%	41.1%	-2.8%
Animal Biomass (non-AD)	64.9%	64.0%	-1.4%	74.0%	69.5%	69.3%	59.1%	61.9%	67.2%	67.3%	54.6%	67.2%	-1.4%
Anaerobic Digestion	60.2%	63.5%	+5.5%	64.9%	62.9%	59.5%	60.9%	60.8%	63.6%	61.7%	58.8%	57.1%	+5.5%
Plant Biomass	65.5%	72.1%	+10.8%	63.5%	50.7%	52.3%	42.7%	49.2%	51.6%	67.6%	73.6%	87.4%	+10.8%
<b>Total (excluding co-firing and non-biodegradable wastes)</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>

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 enhanced 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. All solar photovoltaic generation 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:

<https://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.

## 6 RENEWABLES

Table 6.2. Liquid biofuels for transport consumption

	2013	2014 p	per cent change	2012 4th quarter	2013 1st quarter	2013 2nd quarter	2013 3rd quarter	2013 4th quarter	2014 1st quarter	2014 2nd quarter	2014 3rd quarter	2014 4th quarter p	per cent change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Volume (million litres)</b>													
Bioethanol	819	812	-0.9	203	190	203	224	202	192	206	212	202	-
Biodiesel	766	955	+24.7	113	128	191	221	226	195	258	273	229	+1.3
<b>Total biofuels for transport</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
<b>Energy (thousand toe)</b>													
												<b>Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent</b>	
Bioethanol	462	458	-0.9	115	107	114	126	114	108	116	120	114	-
Biodiesel	629	785	+24.7	92	105	157	182	186	160	212	224	188	+1.3
<b>Total biofuels for transport</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
<b>Shares of road fuels</b>													
Bioethanol as per cent of Motor Spirit	4.5%	4.6%		4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%	4.6%	
Biodiesel as per cent of DERV	2.8%	3.4%		1.6%	2.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.1%	
<b>Total biofuels as per cent of road fuels</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>		<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	

1. 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](http://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/Pages/TaxAndDutybulletins.aspx)