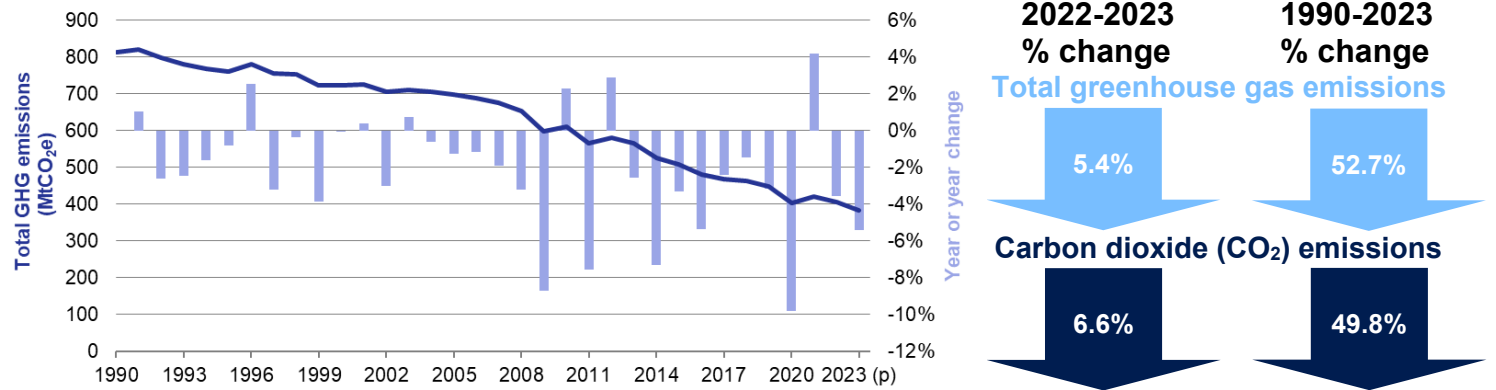
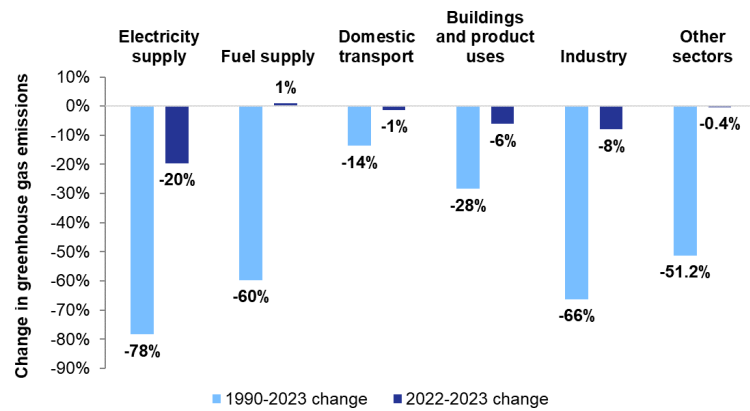


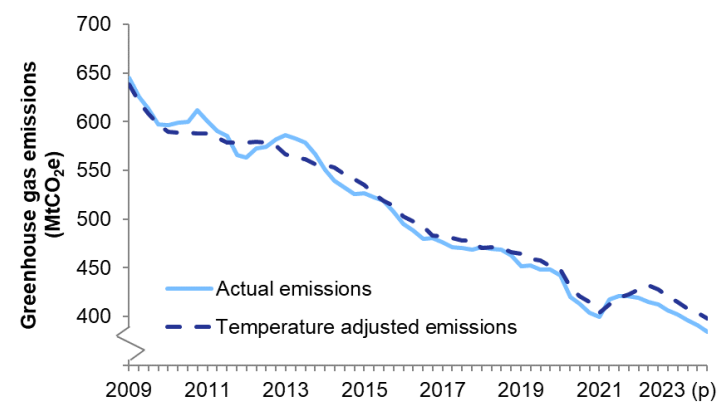
In 2023, total UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions were 384.2 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e), 5.4% lower than 2022, following reduced gas use in UK electricity generation, and higher energy and other prices that reduced demand for heating.



Electricity supply saw the largest reduction in emissions in 2023 of any sector.



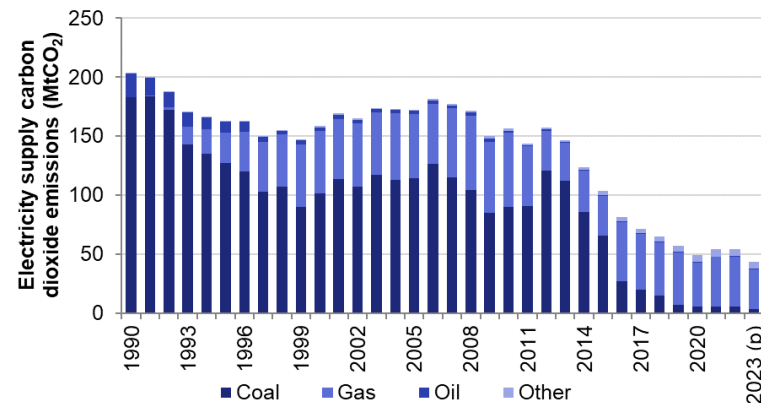
When adjusted for temperatures, emissions in 2023 were also 5.4% lower than in 2022.



The agriculture, waste, and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors are not presented here as most of their emissions estimates cannot be derived from energy statistics. Final 2023 estimates for all sectors will be published in February 2025.

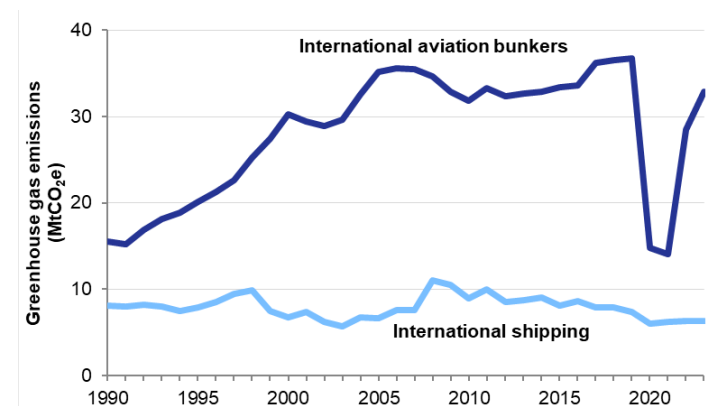
Temperature adjusted emissions estimates remove the estimated effect of external temperatures. Emissions are calculated for each quarter, with the preceding four quarters summed to create a rolling annual total.

The largest driver of the long term fall in UK emissions has been the decrease of emissions from electricity supply, due to the shift in fuel use within power stations away from using coal for electricity generation towards gas and renewables.



Electricity consumption was 4.2% lower in 2023 compared to 1990, and has generally been in decline since it peaked in 2005.

In 2023, emissions from UK-based international aviation bunkers increased 15.6% but remain 10.5% lower than in 2019.



These international fuel bunker emissions are not included in the UK emission totals shown elsewhere that only include domestic transport.