UK Government

UK ENERGY IN BRIEF 2026

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This booklet summarises the latest statistics on energy production, consumption, prices and climate change in the United Kingdom. Figures are primarily taken from the 2026 edition of the “Digest of UK Energy Statistics”, published on 30 July 2026. Details of the Digest and other Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) statistical publications on energy and climate change can be found on pages 49 and 50 of this publication and are available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics

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INTRODUCTION TO THE CHARTS AND TABLES

UK Energy in Brief aims to provide a summary of some of the key developments in the UK energy system: how energy is produced and used and the way in which energy use influences greenhouse gas emissions. It takes data from the main Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) energy and climate change statistical publications; the Digest of UK Energy Statistics, Energy Trends, Energy Prices, Energy Consumption in the UK, the annual Fuel Poverty statistics report and the quarterly Smart Meters report and statistical releases on emissions, and combines these with data produced by the Office for National Statistics and other Government Departments.

The booklet contains separate sections on the economics of the energy industry, overall energy production and consumption and trends in production and consumption of the major fuel sources, climate change and fuel poverty. Also discussed are developments in combined heat and power and renewable energy. Information is also given on energy efficiency and energy prices.

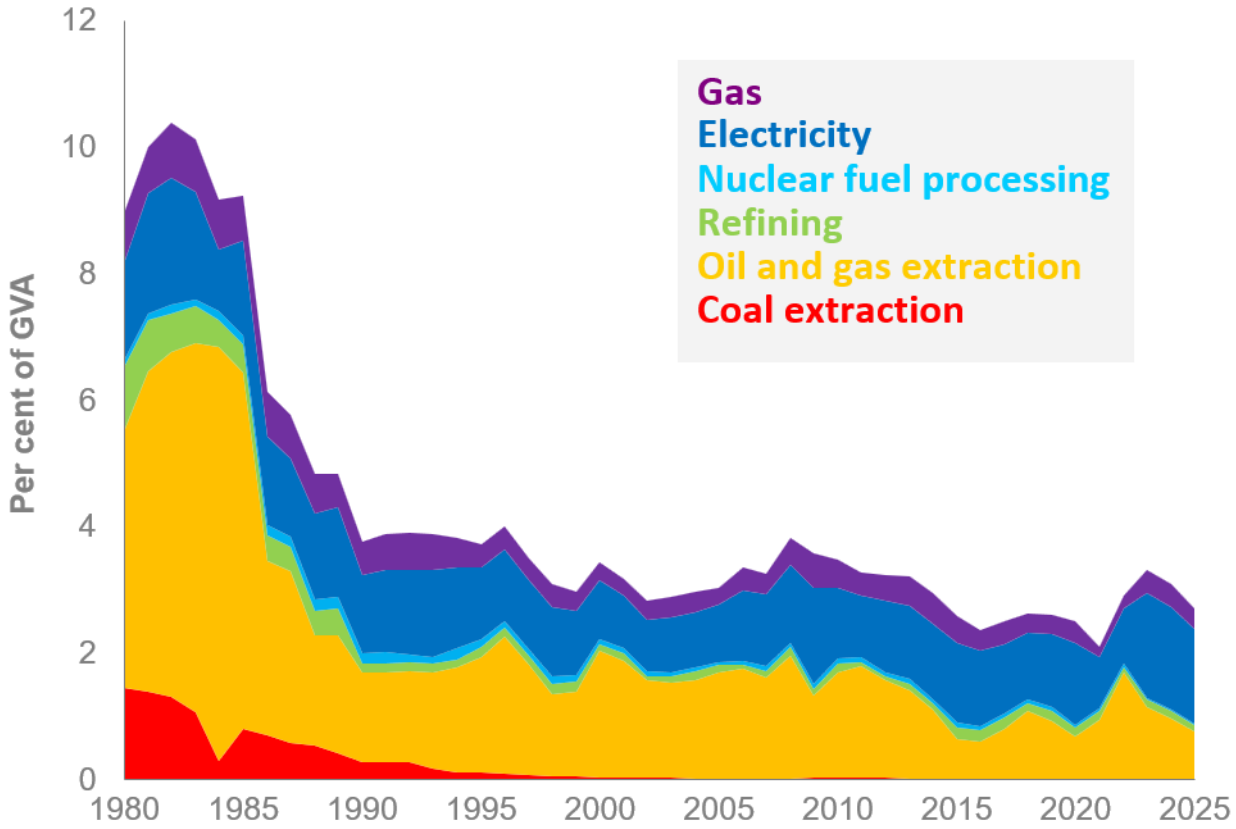
The detailed background data on energy production and consumption can be found in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2026 available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

Other statistical outputs produced by DESNZ and drawn on in this publication are listed on pages 49 and 50.

THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE UK ECONOMY IN 2025

- 2.7% of GVA (Gross Value Added).
- 170,358 people directly employed (6.2% of industrial employment) and more indirectly (e.g. in support of UK Continental Shelf production).
- 9.8% of total investment.
- 33.1% of industrial investment.

Contribution to GVA by the energy industries, 1980 to 2025

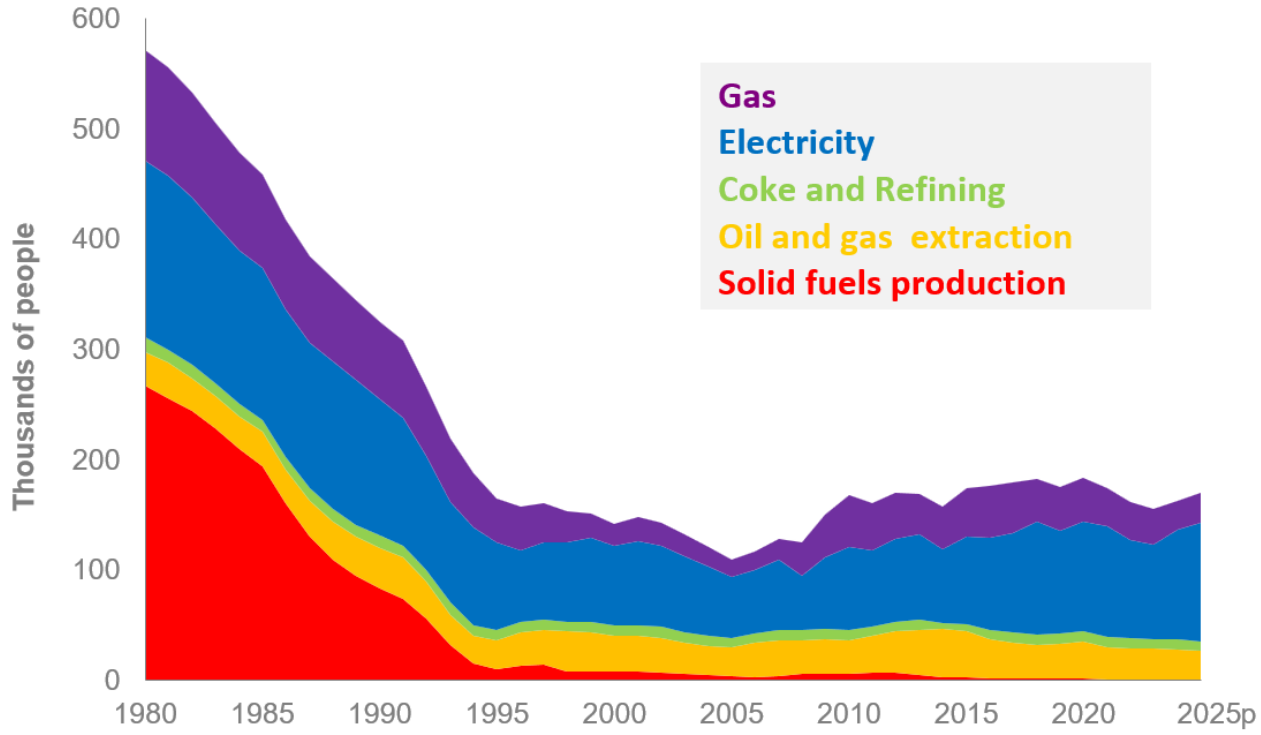


Source: Office for National Statistics

The contribution to the UK economy by the energy industries peaked in 1982 at 10.4%. In 2025, the contribution by the energy industries to the UK economy was 2.7% of GVA, down from 3.1% in 2024.

Despite its significant fall in 1986, oil and gas extraction has been the major energy contributor to the UK economy (with its value dependent both on production and the price of oil and gas). However, since 2014 electricity has become the major energy contributor. Of the energy total in 2025 electricity (including renewables) accounted for 56%, oil and gas extraction accounted for 26%, and gas accounted for 12%.

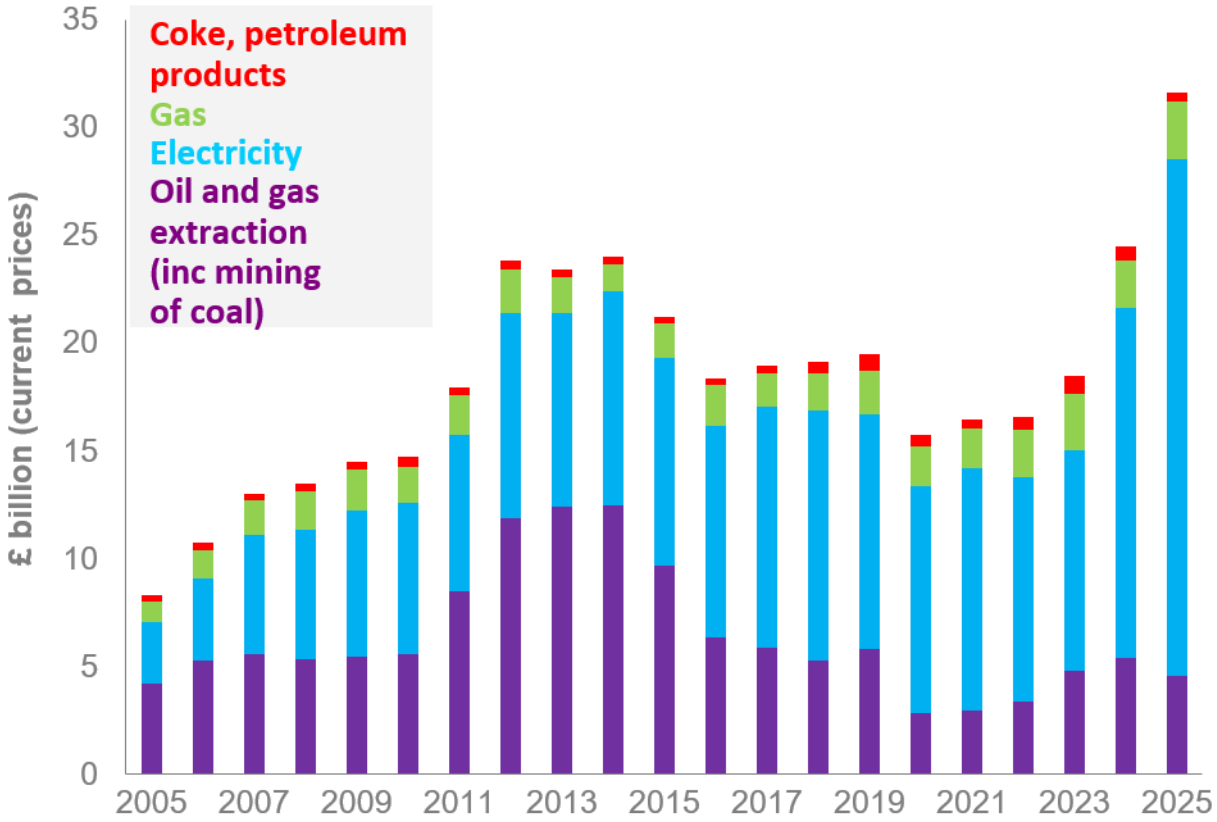
Trends in employment in the energy industries, 1980 to 2025



Source: Office for National Statistics (Data from 1996 onwards based on SIC 2007 classifications)

Employment in the energy production and supply industries fell rapidly throughout the 1980s and mid-1990s largely as a result of closures of coal mines. Between 1995 and mid-2000s employment declined more slowly but since 2006 it has increased gradually, driven largely by growth in the electricity and gas sectors. However, since 2020 employment in the energy industries has generally fallen back. In 2025 employment rose for the third successive year, by 4.9% on the previous year to 170,358 which was 56% above the 2005 level and accounted for 6.2% of all industrial employment. Of the energy total in 2025 electricity (including renewables) accounted for 63%, gas accounted for 16% and oil and gas extraction accounted for 15%.

Investment in the energy industries, 2005 to 2025

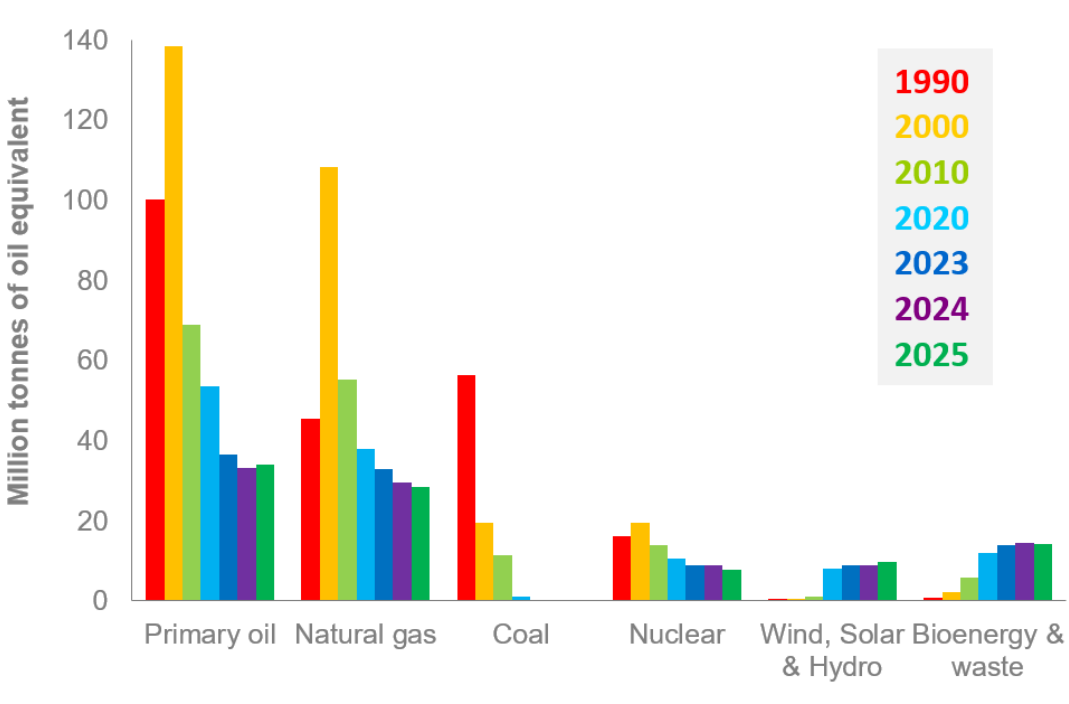


Source: Office for National Statistics

In 2025 investment in the energy industries at £31.6 billion (at current prices) was 29% higher than in 2024.

Of the total invested electricity contributed 76% (up 9.3 percentage points on 2024), oil and gas extraction (including a small proportion of less than 0.01% for coal extraction) contributed 14% (down 7.4 percentage points on 2024), gas contributed 8% (down 0.6 percentage points on 2024), with the remaining 1% in coke & refined petroleum products industries (down 1.3 percentage points on 2024).

Production of primary fuels, 1990 to 2025



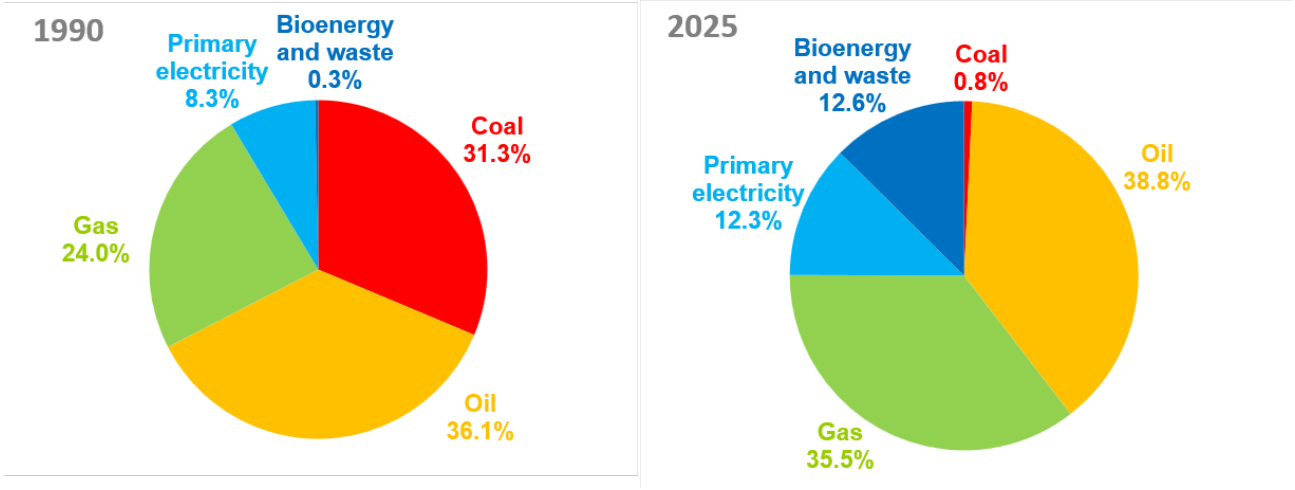
Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Primary oil	100.1	138.3	69.0	53.6	36.5	33.3	34.1
Natural gas	45.5	108.4	55.3	37.8	33.0	29.6	28.6
Coal	56.4	19.6	11.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Nuclear	16.3	19.6	13.9	10.7	8.8	8.8	7.9
Wind, solar & hydro	0.4	0.5	1.2	8.2	8.9	9.0	9.6
Bioenergy & waste	0.7	2.3	5.8	12.0	13.8	14.4	14.2
Total	**219.4**	**288.7**	**156.7**	**123.5**	**101.3**	**95.1**	**94.5**

Total production of primary fuels, when expressed in terms of their energy content, fell by 0.6% in 2025 to a record low level of 94.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent. In 2025 output from gas was at a record low level as the North Sea basin continues to mature. The fall in 2025 was partially offset by rises in primary oil, and wind and solar technologies which were boosted by increased capacity. Nuclear output fell by 11% to a record low level as continued outages affected the UK nuclear fleet. Primary oil (crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids) accounted for 36% of total production, natural gas 30%, bioenergy and waste 15%, wind, solar and hydro 10%, nuclear 8%, while coal now accounts for just 0.1%.

Total production increased rapidly between 1990 and 2000, mainly due to the growth of oil and gas. Production in 2000 was at record levels for natural gas, whilst in 1999 it was at record levels for overall energy and petroleum. Production has been on a general decline since 2000, but rose between 2015 and 2018, before falling again from 2019 to 2021, rising in 2022 but falling again from 2023 onwards. Oil production is now 41% below pre-pandemic (2019) levels, whilst gas production is 24% below pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Total production is now 68% lower than its peak in 1999. Since 2000, oil and gas production levels have fallen by 75% and 74% respectively reflecting the long-term decline in output from the UK's mature continental shelf.

Inland energy consumption, 1990 and 2025



Note: Primary electricity includes nuclear, wind, solar, hydro and net imports.

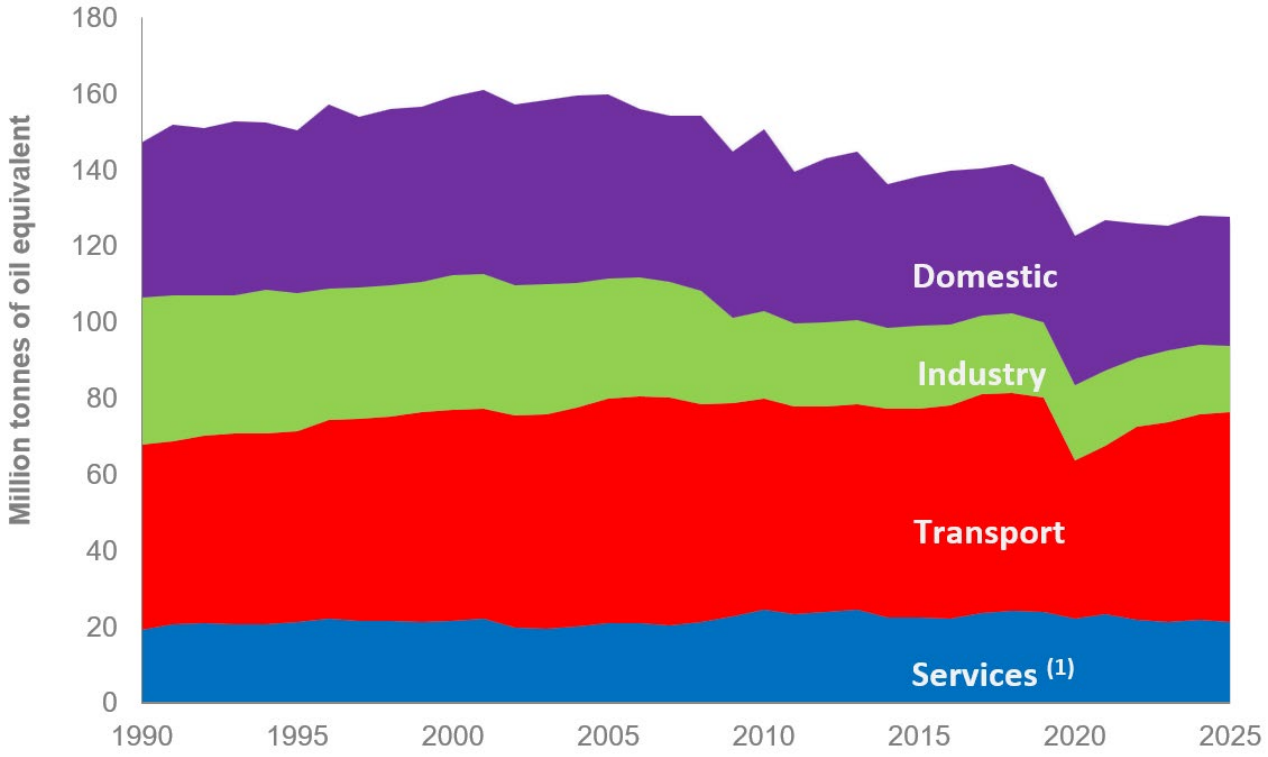
Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Total inland primary energy consumption[1]:	213.6	234.8	220.1	164.6	163.7	164.6	162.5
Conversion losses:		53.8	50.2	28.2	25.9	24.6	23.6
Distribution losses and energy industry use:	66.4	20.7	17.9	14.0	12.9	12.2	11.3
Total final energy consumption:	147.3	159.2	150.8	122.7	125.2	128.1	127.7
Final consumption of which:							
Industry	38.7	35.3	22.9	19.6	18.8	18.2	17.3
Domestic	40.8	46.9	47.9	39.3	32.6	33.9	34.0
Transport	48.6	55.5	55.4	41.7	52.5	53.9	55.0
Services[2]	19.2	21.6	24.6	22.1	21.3	22.0	21.4
Temperature corrected total inland consumption:	221.6	239.3	211.2	167.6	166.3	167.9	164.9

(1) Excludes non-energy use.
(2) Includes agriculture, commercial, public administration and miscellaneous.

Primary energy consumption fell by 1.3% in 2025 compared to 2024, with falls for all fuels except petroleum, bioenergy & waste and wind, solar and hydro. In 2025, the average temperature was 0.3 degrees Celsius higher than 2024; on a temperature corrected basis, primary energy consumption was 1.8% lower than in 2024. Since 1990, consumption of natural gas and primary electricity have risen, whilst consumption of oil and coal have fallen. However, since 2015, the growth in consumption of bioenergy and waste has increased by 64%.

Final energy consumption, 1990 to 2025



2025					Million tonnes of oil equivalent
	Industry	**Transport**	**Domestic**	**Services[1]**	**Total**
Coal & manufactured fuels	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.6**
Oil	2.1	50.8	2.3	3.8	**59.0**
Gas	5.5	0.2	21.5	8.3	**35.5**
Electricity	6.6	1.3	8.3	7.5	**23.7**
Bioenergy and heat	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	**8.9**
Total	**17.3**	**55.0**	**34.0**	**21.4**	**127.7**

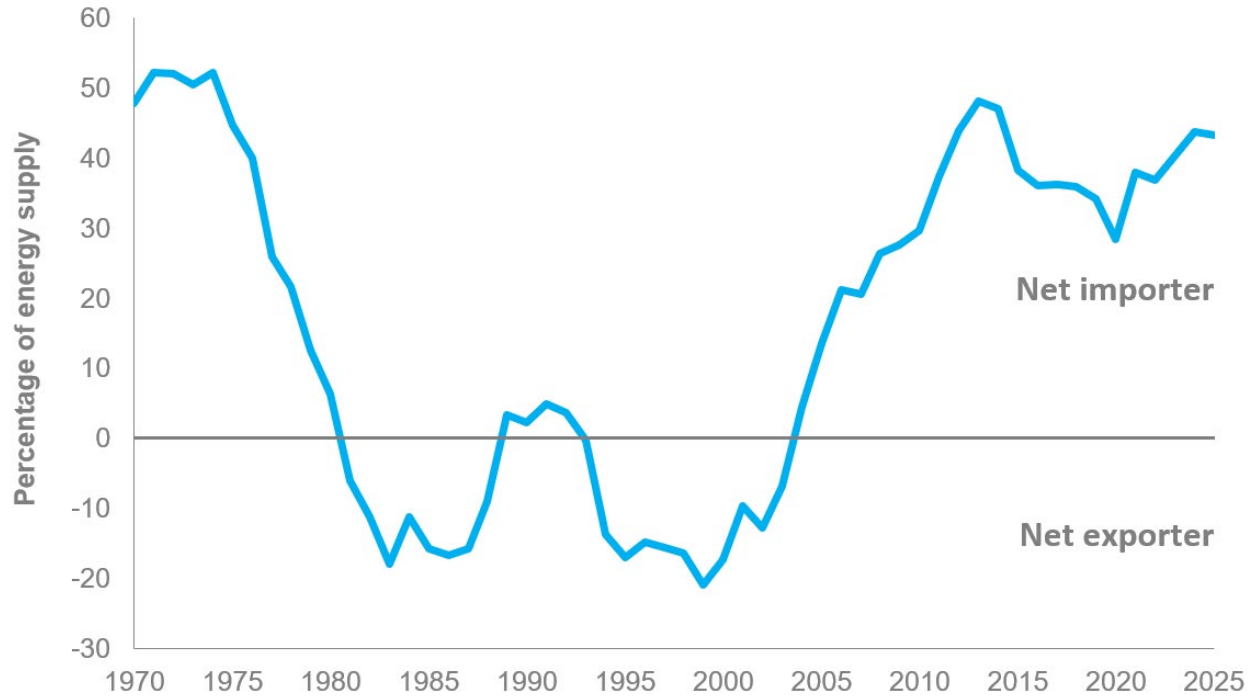
(1) Includes agriculture, commercial, public administration and miscellaneous.

Total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 0.3 per cent lower in 2025 compared to 2024, with rises in the transport and domestic sectors offset by falls in the industry and services sectors. Domestic sector consumption rose by 0.2 per cent, despite average temperatures in 2025 being 0.3 degrees Celsius higher than in 2024; 2025 was also the warmest year on record. Transport sector consumption rose by 2.0 per cent, with road transport consumption rising by 3.1 per cent but air consumption falling by 0.8 per cent. Industrial sector consumption fell by 4.9 per cent, to the lowest level in at least 50 years. Service sector consumption fell by 2.9 per cent with the warmer weather a likely factor in the reduced consumption levels.

Overall final energy consumption, when seasonally and temperature adjusted, was down by 0.4 per cent, with transport consumption up by 2.4 per cent but falls in all other sectors.

In terms of fuel types, final consumption of gas, the main fuel used for heating, fell by 3.5%. Electricity use rose by 1.7%, oil use rose by 1.4%, but bioenergy use fell by 0.7%.

Import dependency, 1970 to 2025

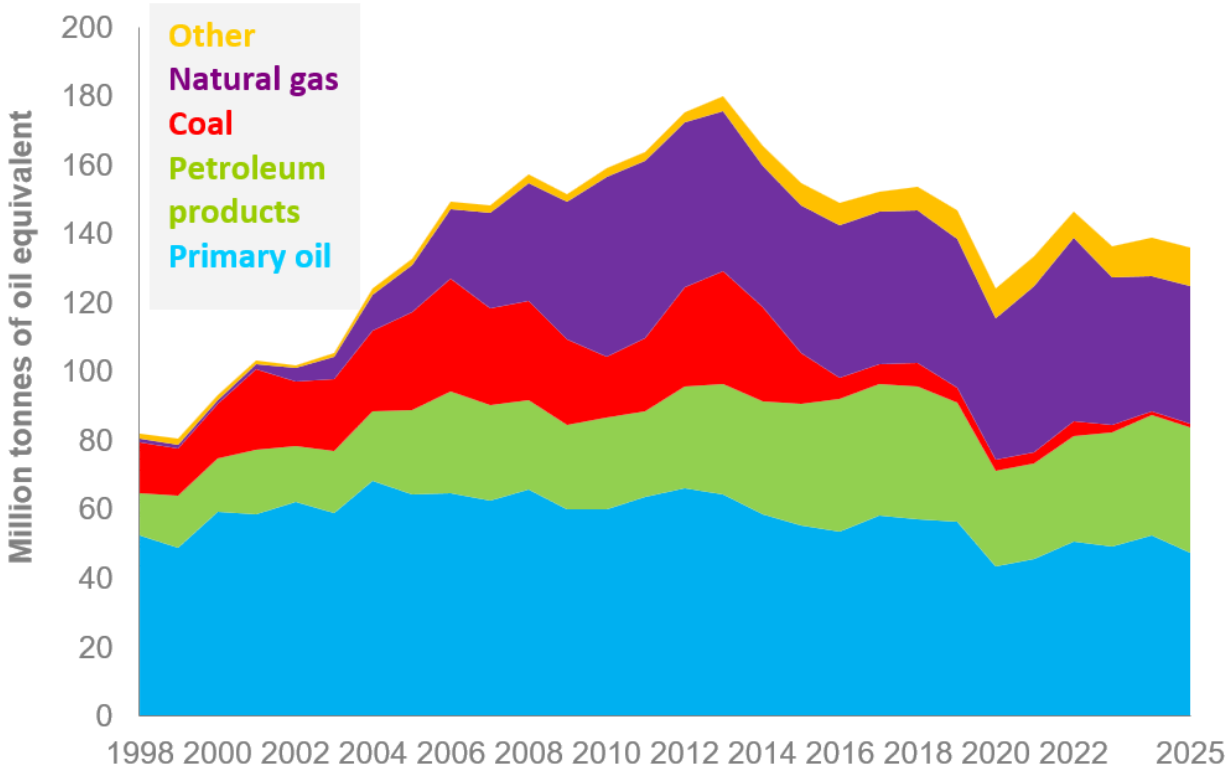


Percentage

	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Coal	39%	52%	47%	63%	30%	111%
Oil	-55%	15%	12%	47%	52%	50%
Gas	-11%	40%	46%	46%	49%	49%
Total	**-17%**	**30%**	**28%**	**40%**	**44%**	**43%**

In the 1970's the UK was a net importer of energy. Following development of oil and gas production in the North Sea, the UK became a net exporter of energy in 1981. Output fell in the late 1980's following the Piper Alpha disaster, with the UK regaining a position as a net exporter in the mid 1990's. North Sea production peaked in 1999, and the UK returned to being a net energy importer in 2004. In 2013 imports of petroleum products exceeded exports following the closure of the Coryton refinery. The UK is now a net importer of all main fuel types, although in 2022 became a net exporter of electricity for the first time in over 40 years to help meet demand in France from reduced nuclear output there, before reverting to a net importer again in 2023. In 2025, 43.3% of energy used in the UK was imported, down 0.4 percentage points on 2024, as net imports fell by 2.4%.

Key sources of imports, 1998 to 2025



Note: Other includes manufactured solid fuels, bioenergy & waste and electricity.

Since 1999, when UK energy production peaked, there has been a sharp rise in imports. Over this period imports doubled, reaching a peak in 2013. In 2010 imports exceeded UK production, but because the UK still exported large volumes net imports remained below production levels. In 2021 imports exceeded UK production as the UK imported more fuel to meet increased demand following the COVID-19 pandemic, and again in 2022 as the UK's substantial Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification infrastructure operated as a land-bridge for increased imports, which were then exported to mainland Europe to help reduce its dependence on Russian gas. Imports again exceeded production in 2025.

In 2025 imports fell by 2.2 per cent, with rises in imports of petroleum products, gas, bioenergy & waste and electricity offset by falls in imports of coal and primary oil.

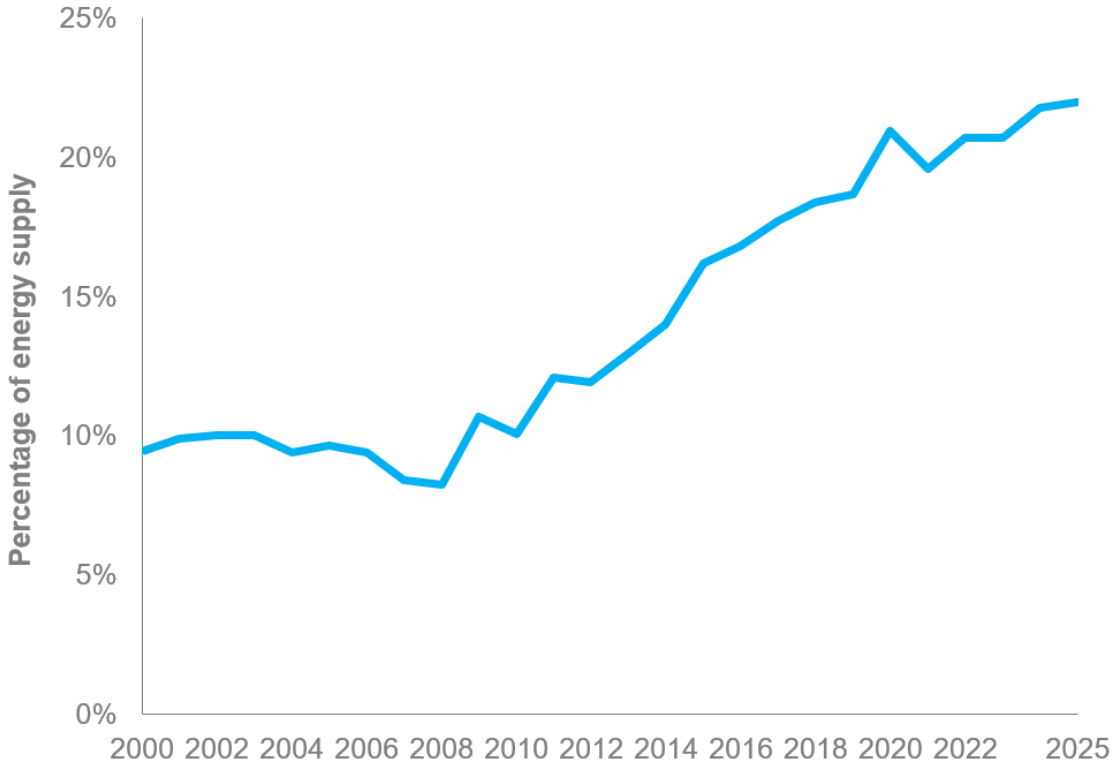
Imports are sourced from a wide variety of countries.

Crude oil: The key source of imports has historically been Norway, but in recent years the US has become the key source of crude oil imports. In 2025 the US accounted for 30%, whilst Norway accounted for 27% of UK crude oil imports.

Petroleum products: The UK imports a wide variety of petroleum products, while remaining a net exporter of certain fuels including petrol. Traditionally the Netherlands, which acts as a major trading hub, has been the largest source of imports. As such, the Netherlands is the largest supplier of transport fuels. Aviation turbine fuel is generally sourced from the Middle East.

Gas: Norway accounted for 69% of UK gas imports in 2025, down from 76% in 2024 with the pipelines from Belgium and The Netherlands used to export rather than import as has been the case since 2022 following the Russia-Ukraine conflict. LNG accounted for 30% of UK gas imports in 2025, up from 25% in 2024, of which 76% came from the US, and 6% came from both Algeria and Qatar.

Proportion of UK energy supplied from low carbon sources, 2000 to 2005



Percentage

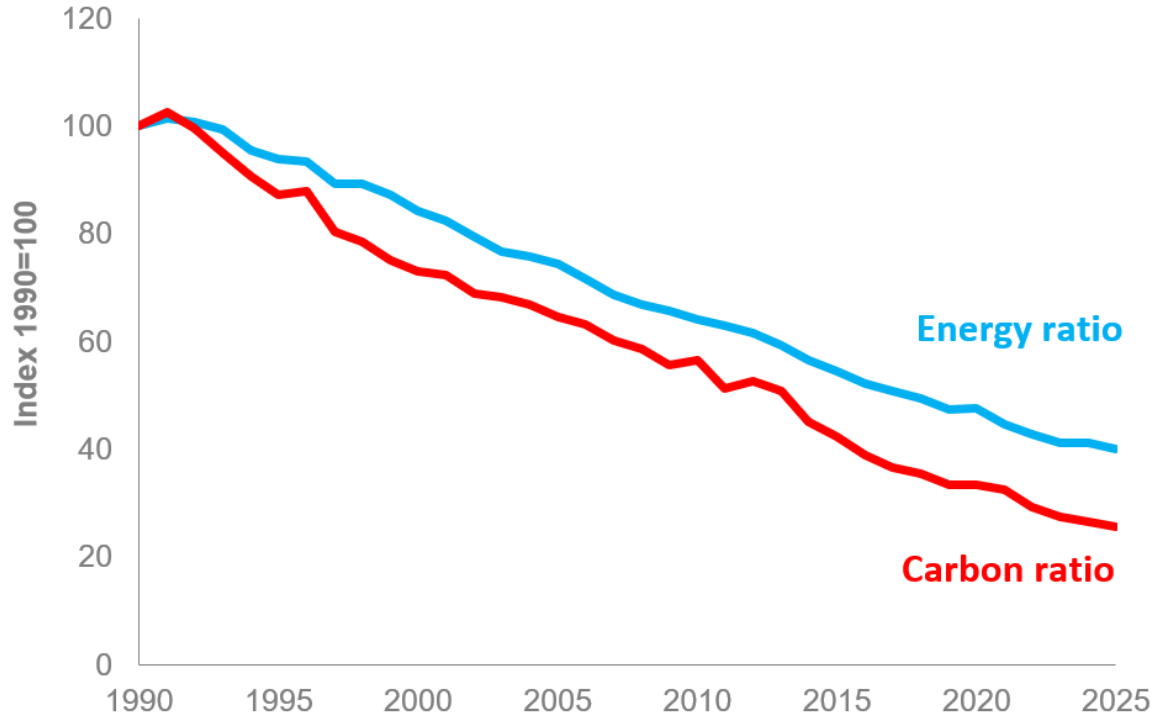
	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Nuclear	8.4%	6.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.4%	4.8%
Wind	0.0%	0.4%	4.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%
Solar	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Hydro	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Bioenergy	0.9%	2.3%	7.5%	7.2%	8.2%	8.4%
Transport fuels	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Heat pumps	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	**9.4%**	**10.1%**	**21.0%**	**20.7%**	**21.8%**	**22.0%**

In 2025 the UK obtained 22.0% of its primary energy from low carbon sources, up from 21.8% in 2024, with 38% of this from bioenergy, 22% from nuclear, and 21% from wind.

Energy supply from bioenergy rose by 1.2%, whilst nuclear fell by 11% to a record low level as continued outages affected the UK nuclear fleet. Heat pumps rose by 5.4% and transport fuels fell by 3.8%. Solar rose by 33% with capacity up by 13% and more sun hours than in 2024, with 2025 the UK's sunniest year on record.

Energy supply from wind rose by 3.4% in 2025, with capacity up by 2.3% but wind speeds 0.4 knots lower than in 2024. Five named storms affected the UK during 2025 commencing with Eowyn in January, followed by Floris in August, Amy in October, Claudia in November and Bram in December.

Energy and carbon ratios, 1990 to 2025



Index 1990=100

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Primary energy consumption*	100	108.0	95.3	75.6	75.0	75.7	74.4
Carbon dioxide emissions	100	93.5	83.8	53.1	50.0	48.6	47.6
GDP	100	128.0	148.5	158.7	181.6	183.5	185.9
Energy ratio	**100**	**84.4**	**64.2**	**47.6**	**41.3**	**41.3**	**40.0**
Carbon ratio	**100**	**73.0**	**56.4**	**33.5**	**27.5**	**26.5**	**25.6**

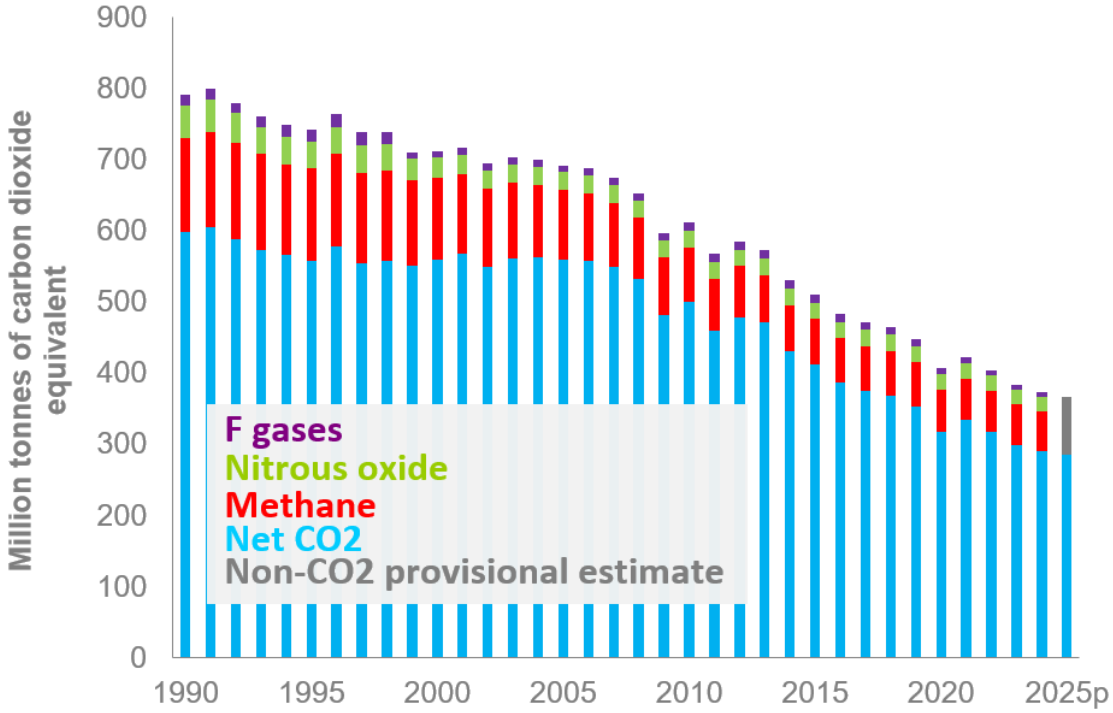
* Temperature corrected primary energy consumption.

The energy ratio is calculated by dividing temperature corrected primary energy consumption by GDP at constant prices, with the carbon ratio similarly calculated by dividing carbon dioxide emissions by GDP. Both ratios have fallen steadily, with the energy ratio declining by around 2½% per year and the carbon ratio declining at a faster pace of just over 3½% per year.

The downward trends are due to several factors, with improvements in energy efficiency and the decline in the relative importance of energy intensive industries affecting both ratios.

Carbon dioxide emissions were 2.0% lower than 2024 and are now 19% lower than 2019. Decreased blast furnace use in the industry sector and decreased coal use in the electricity supply sector caused the largest emissions reductions in 2025. Emissions from the industry sector, fuel supply sector, electricity supply sector and buildings and product uses sector all decreased in 2025, whilst emissions from domestic transport sector emissions increased largely due to increased petrol and diesel use in road transport.

Territorial greenhouse gas emissions by gas, 1990 to 2025



Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

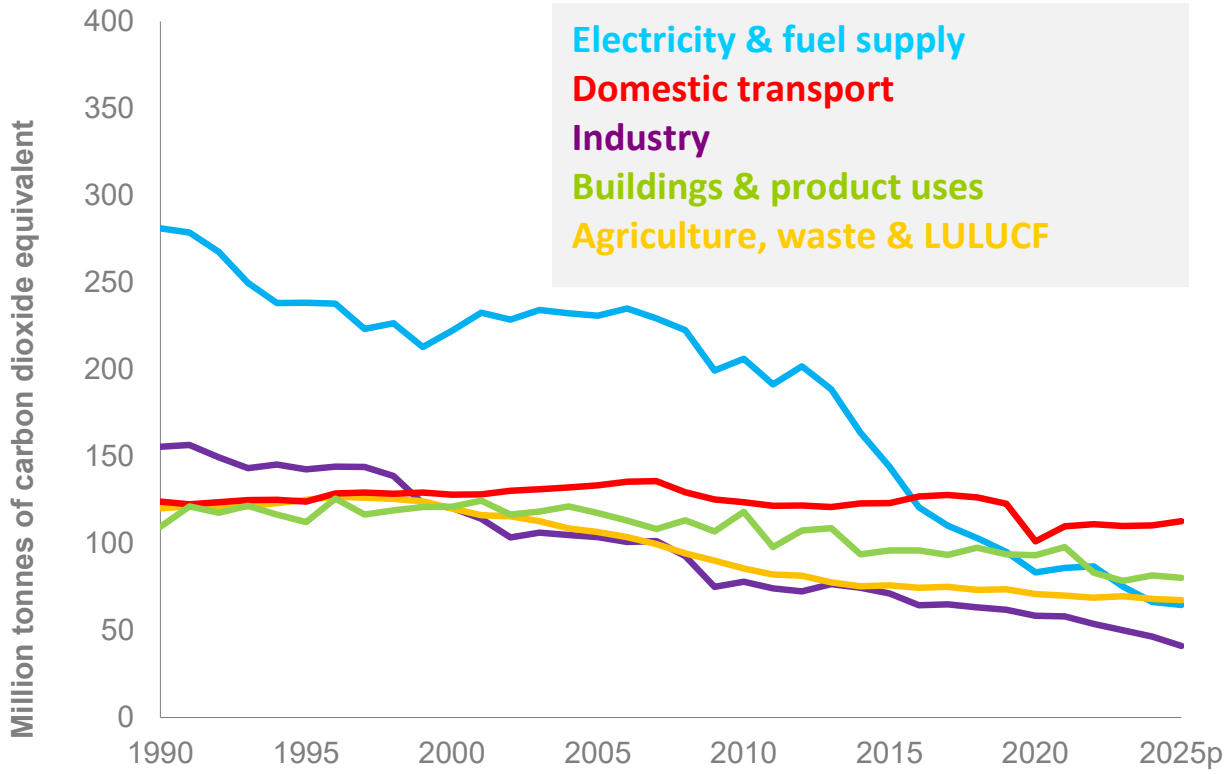
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025p
Net carbon dioxide (CO2)	597.8	558.6	500.9	317.4	298.7	290.6	284.8
Methane (CH4)	132.0	115.9	76.3	59.6	56.9	55.4	:
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	46.2	29.0	23.4	21.8	21.3	20.9	:
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	12.1	6.4	10.5	8.2	6.6	6.1	:
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	:
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	:
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Non-CO2 provisional estimate	:	:	:	:	:	:	81.8
Total greenhouse gas emissions	**790.8**	**712.3**	**612.0**	**407.5**	**383.9**	**373.4**	**366.6**

Source: DESNZ (2024 final UK figures and 2025 provisional UK figures)
1 Provisional estimates are not made for individual non-CO2 gases separately.
: data not available.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in the UK are provisionally estimated to have decreased by 2.0% in 2025 from 2024, to 284.8 million tonnes (Mt), and total greenhouse gas emissions by 1.8% to 366.6 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e). Total greenhouse gas emissions were 53.6% lower than they were in 1990.

This fall in 2025 is primarily due to decreased gas use in the industry sector and decreased coal use in the electricity supply sector.

Territorial greenhouse gas emissions by territorial emissions statistics sector, 1990 to 2025



Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

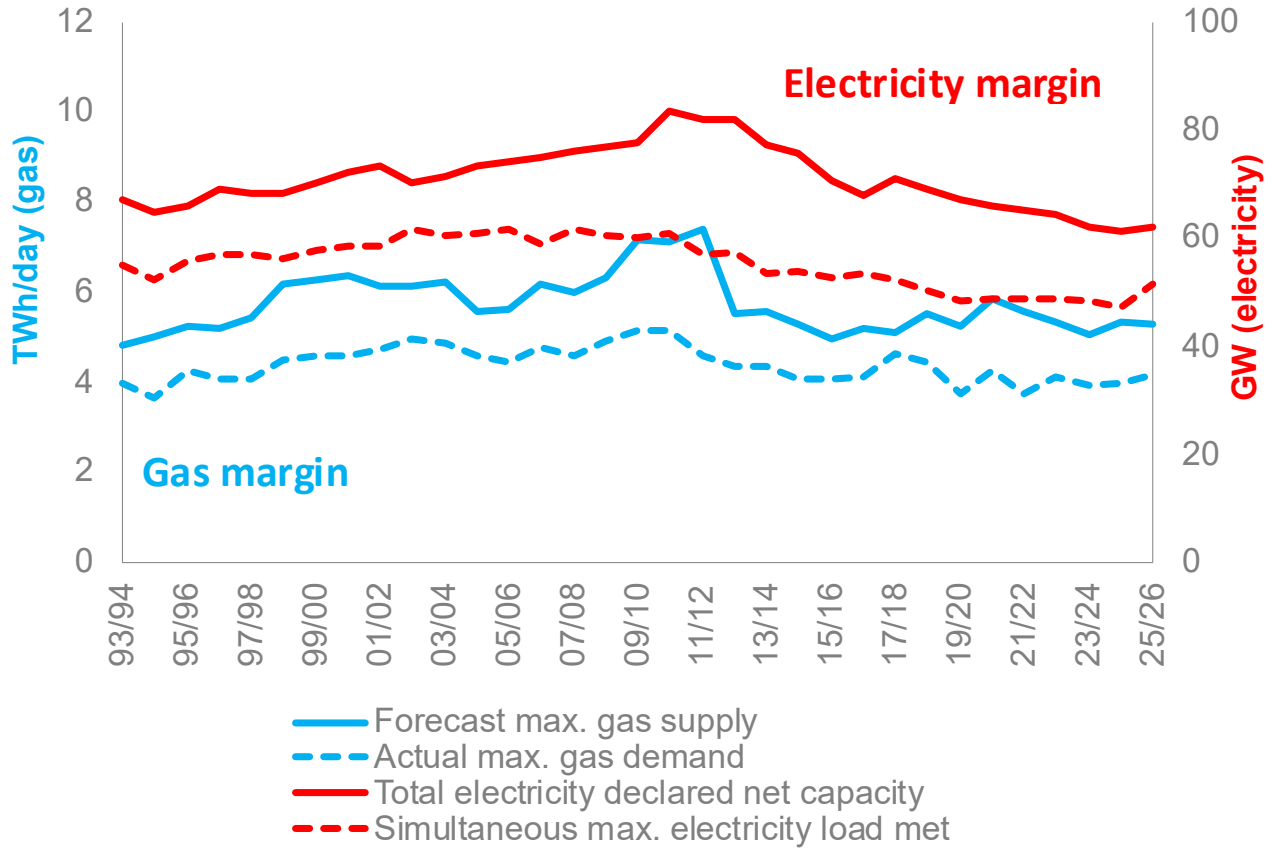
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025p
Electricity and fuel supply	281.2	222.3	206.3	83.4	66.5	64.7
Buildings and product uses	109.5	121.1	118.2	93.3	81.8	80.4
Agriculture, waste and LULUCF	120.3	120.2	85.7	70.9	68.3	67.5
Industry	155.7	120.5	78.0	58.5	46.5	41.1
Domestic transport	124.2	128.2	123.8	101.3	110.4	112.9
Total greenhouse gas emissions	**790.8**	**712.3**	**612.0**	**407.5**	**373.4**	**366.6**

Source: DESNZ (2025 provisional UK figures)
LULUCF – land use, land use change and forestry

Domestic transport was the largest sector of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK in 2025, accounting for 31% of total emissions. Emissions from domestic transport increased by 2% in 2025 from 2024, largely due to increased petrol and diesel use in road transport. They were down 9% from 1990 levels.

In 2025, greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity and fuel supply sectors accounted for 18% of total emissions and have decreased by 77% since 1990 due to changes in the mix of fuels being used for electricity generation. Emissions from the buildings and product uses sector accounted for 22% of total emissions in 2024 and since 1990 emissions from this sector have decreased by 27%.

Reliability – gas and electricity capacity margins – maximum supply and maximum demand 1993/94 to 2025/26



Source: National Gas and DESNZ, note gas data shown in gas years (Oct-Sep)

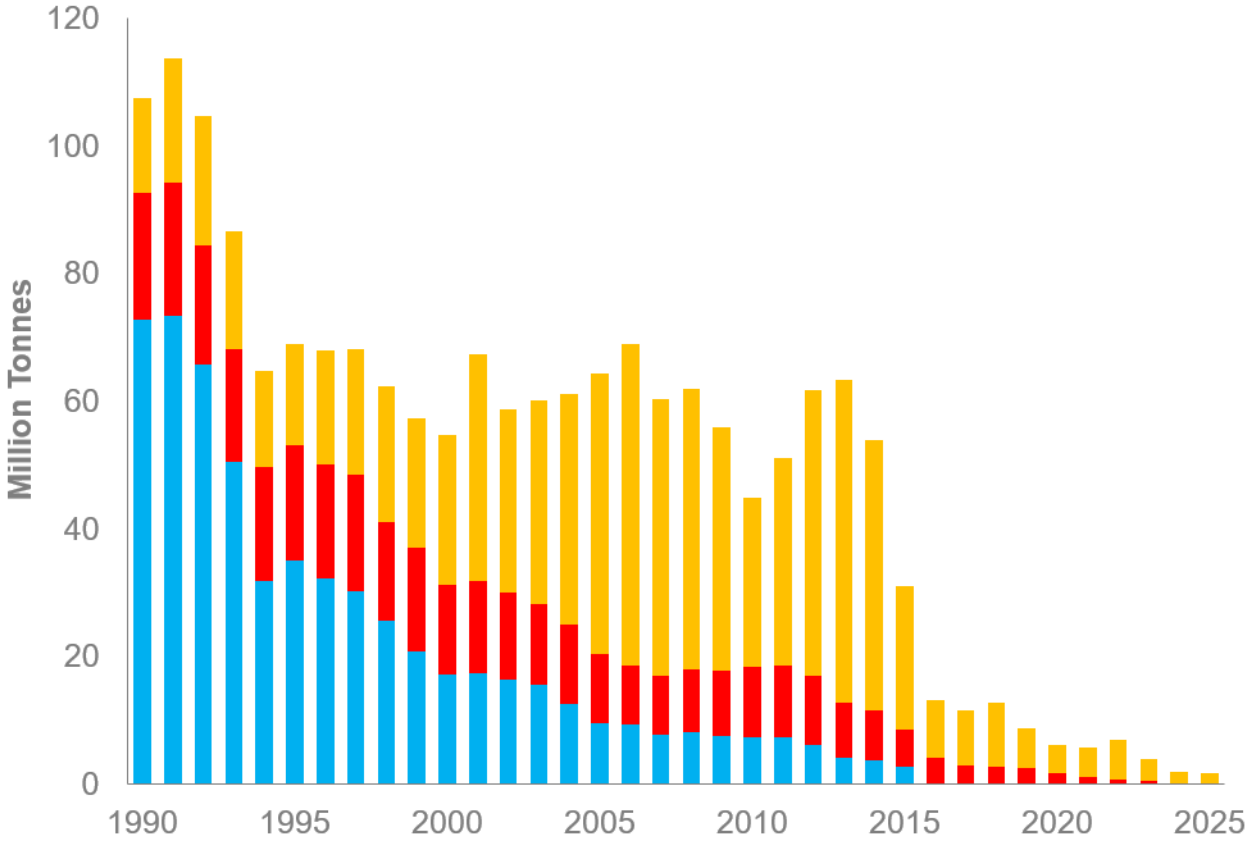
Energy security is complex to measure; subsequent charts on individual fuels provide some insight. This chart aims to provide a view by looking at the difference between forecast maximum supply and actual maximum demand for gas and electricity.

From 2007/08 to 2014/15 the electricity capacity margin mainly increased year on year, due to both a decrease in peak demand and an increase in capacity. However, from 2013/14 to 2016/17 the capacity of major power producers fell faster than peak demand due to plant closures and conversions. This resulted in the capacity margin falling from a peak of 44% in 2013/14 to 27% in 2016/17, the lowest since 2008/09. Whilst embedded renewables capacity increased over that period, the intermittent nature of solar and wind meant it did not cover the drop due to closures of big fossil-fuelled power stations. A drop in peak demand in 2018/19 and an increase in renewable generation capacity saw the margin rise to 39% before falling back around 20% in 2025/26 as additional renewables, particularly offshore wind and solar, did not fully offset the closure of coal-fired and nuclear plants.

The margin between forecast[1] maximum gas supply and actual maximum gas demand was 78 per cent in 2025/26, up from 75 per cent in 2024/25. This is slightly above the 10-year average.

[1] Forecast maximum gas supply was revised in 2024 for data from 2012/13 resulting in a step change as equivalent historic data is unavailable.

Coal production and imports, 1990 to 2025



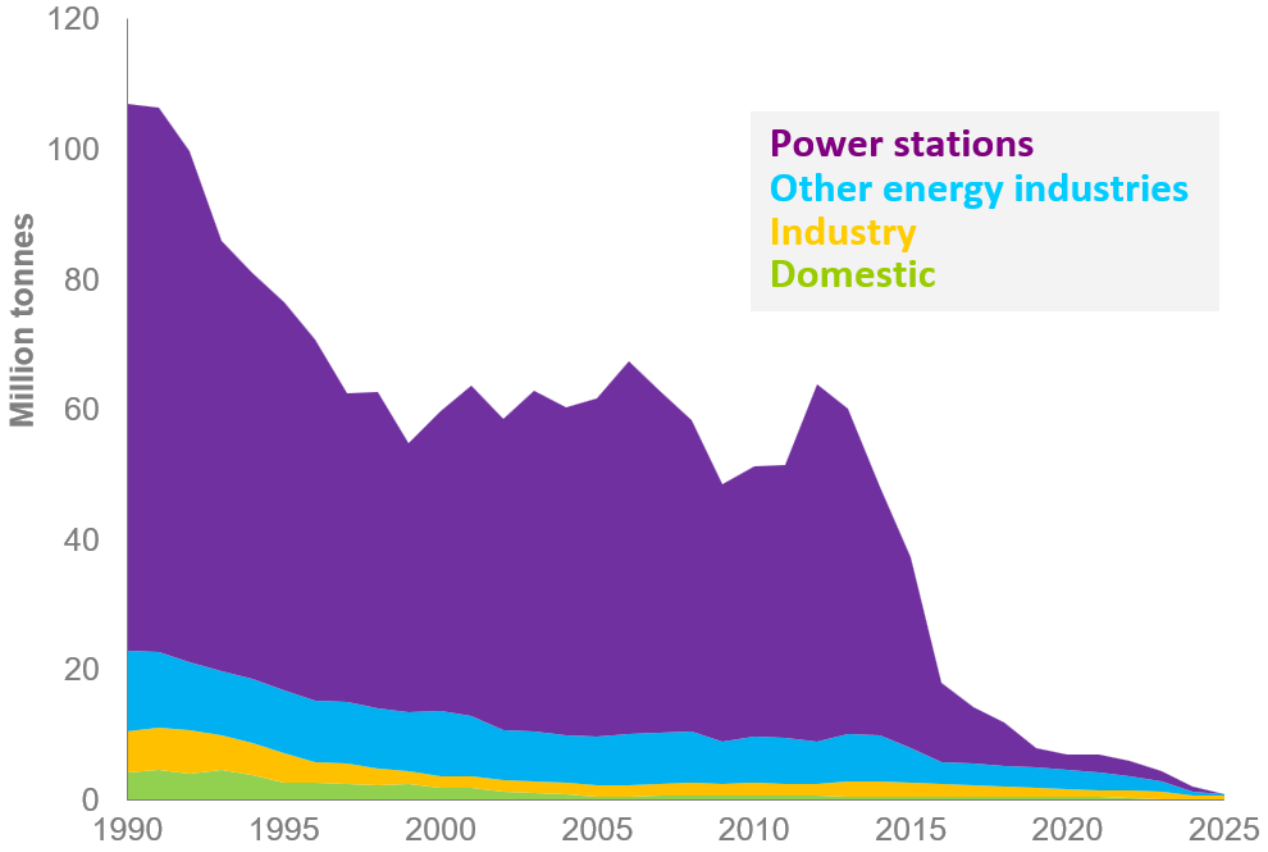
Million tonnes

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Deep mined	72.9	17.2	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surface mining (including slurry)	19.9	14.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total	**92.8**	**31.2**	**18.4**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Coal imports	14.8	23.4	26.5	4.5	3.5	1.8	1.7

Production of coal remains at historical low levels, up 12 per cent from the record low in 2024 to 120 thousand tonnes. Production in 2025 was all deep mined. Comparing against historic volumes, deep mined production was only 3.8 per cent of 2015 production levels. This was the year that the last large three deep mines in operation closed - Hatfield, Thoresby and Kellingley. With the last large surface mine, Ffos-y-Fran, closing at the end of November 2023, there is currently no large-scale surface mining in the UK.

Imports of coal began in 1970 and grew steadily. In 2001 imports exceeded the level of UK production for the first time. As annual levels of UK coal production continued to fall, imports continued to grow and in 2006 reached a new record of 50.5 million tonnes. Demand from electricity generators declined over the next five years and imports fell accordingly. However, in the three years from 2011, higher gas prices led to greater demand for coal from electricity generators and imports rose again up to 2013 when they stood at 50.6 million tonnes, just above the 2006 record. From 2014 there has been a downward trend in coal imports, reaching an all-time low of 1.7 million tonnes in 2025.

Coal consumption, 1990 to 2025



Million tonnes

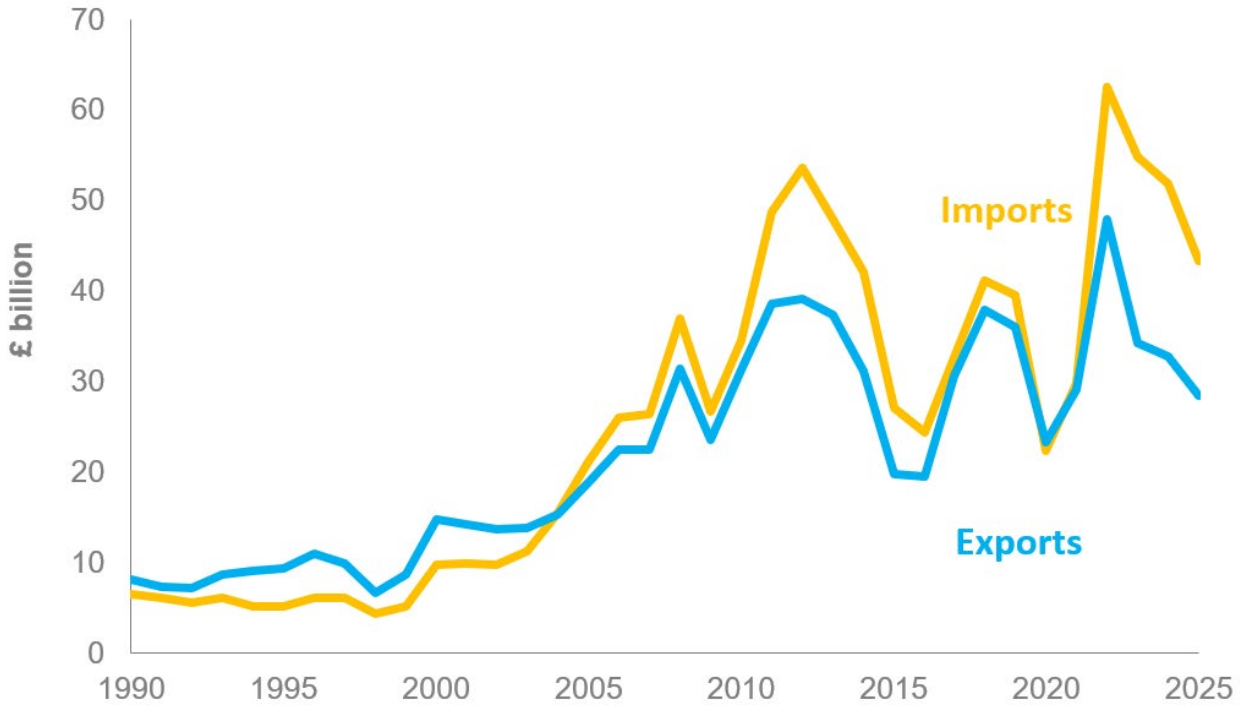
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Power stations	84.0	46.2	41.5	2.3	1.5	0.7	0
Domestic	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.04	0.02
Industry	6.3	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Services	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other energy industries	12.5	9.8	7.1	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.3
Total consumption	**108.3**	**59.9**	**51.4**	**6.9**	**4.4**	**2.1**	**0.9**

In 1990, 84 million tonnes of coal was used for electricity generation. This fell steadily after 1991 until 1999. Following an 11-year-high in 2006 (57 million tonnes), coal used by generators fell steadily between 2006 and 2009 before stabilising then increasing sharply in 2012 due to high gas prices. After 2012, coal use in electricity generation fell, due to an overall decline in coal power station capacity. The government are aiming to reduce emissions and to increase cleaner energy. The last remaining coal-fired power station - Ratcliffe-on-Soar - closed on 30 September 2024.

Additionally, the Large Combustion Plant Directive, an EU directive requiring combustion plants to comply with specific emissions led to some coal-fired power stations closing. Demand for coal-fired electricity generation also fell as a result of production favouring gas, due to the carbon price per GWh being higher for coal. The carbon price is a charge on companies emitting carbon dioxide.

Coal use has been phased out as electricity generation now favours renewables, gas and nuclear. Domestic use of coal appears to have fallen due to a ban on domestic sales in England of the more polluting types from 1 May 2023.

Foreign trade in crude oil and petroleum products, 1990 to 2025



Crude oil and petroleum products **£ billion**

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Exports	8.1	14.7	31.2	23.2	34.2	32.7	28.4
Imports	6.4	9.8	34.5	22.3	54.8	51.8	43.3
Net Imports	**-1.6**	**-4.9**	**3.3**	**-1.0**	**20.5**	**19.1**	**14.9**

Source: Office for National Statistics

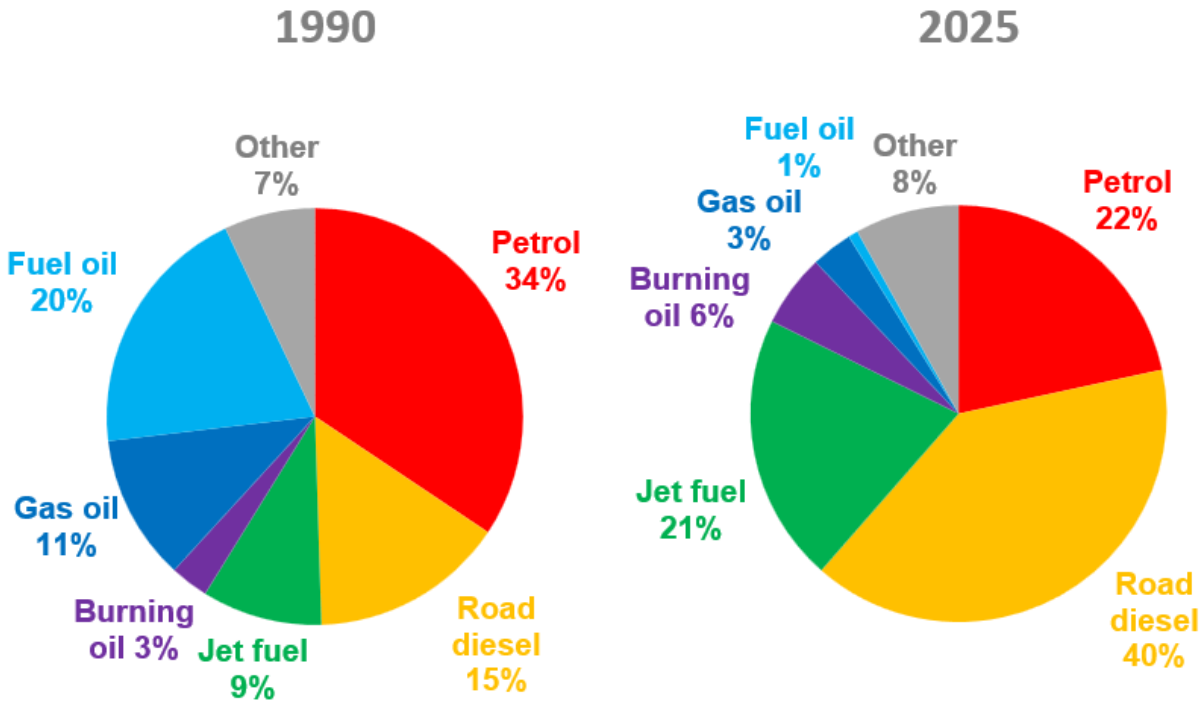
Between 1980 and 2003, a surplus in trade led to oil contributing more than £87 billion to the UK balance of payments. The largest surplus of £8 billion in 1985 reflected high crude oil production and prices.

However, from 2004 to 2019, the UK became a net importer of oils, though still an exporter of some oil products. Between 2004 and 2019 the cumulative deficit amounted to just under £89 billion.

Since the peak of £14.4 billion in 2012, the trade deficit fell steadily. The UK briefly returned to being a net exporter in 2020 as both imports and exports fell (by £17.3 billion and £12.8 billion respectively) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. There was also a sharp fall of 34% in crude oil price (in £ terms) in the same period.

Both imports and exports grew since 2021 with the UK becoming a net importer again. In 2025, UK net imports were £14.9 billion, 3.0% higher than the previous peak in 2012.

Oil demand by product, 1990 and 2025



Million tonnes

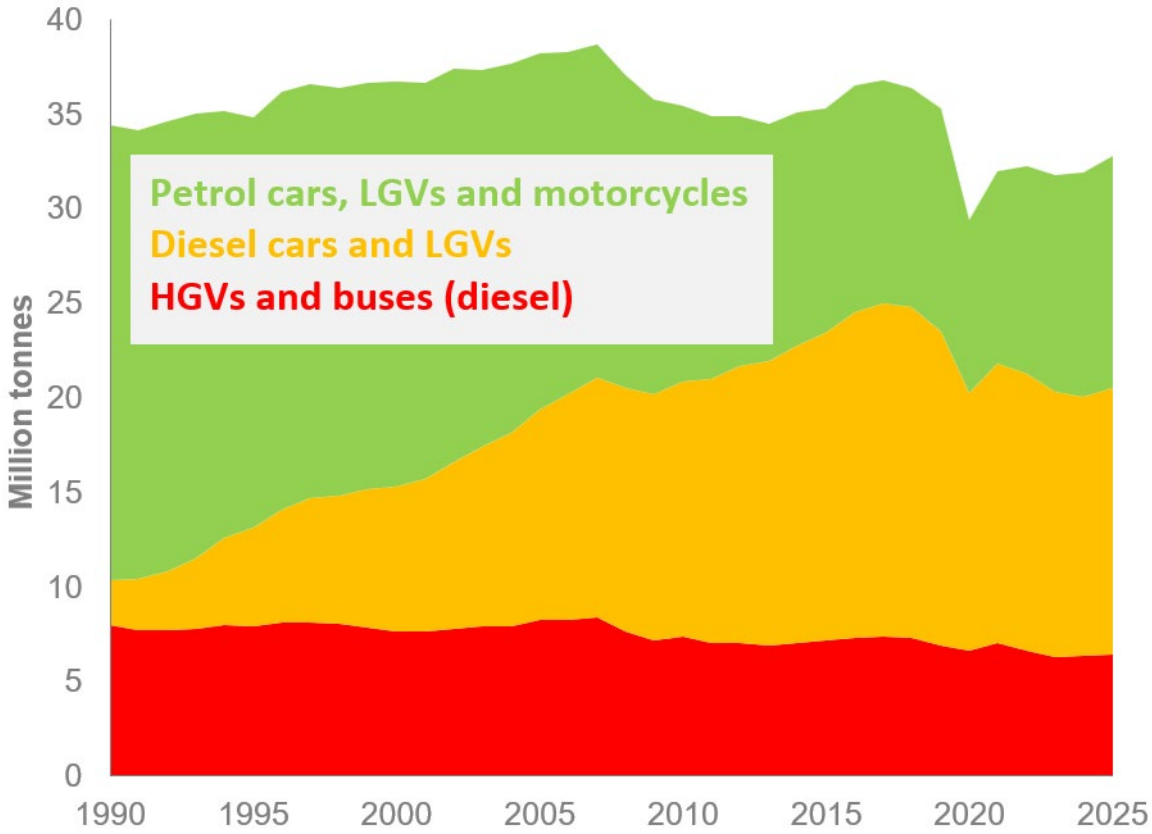
	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020	2023	2024	2025
Energy uses*								
Petrol	24.3	21.4	14.6	11.8	9.1	11.5	11.8	12.3
White diesel	10.7	15.6	20.9	23.5	20.3	22.4	22.3	22.7
Jet fuel	6.6	10.8	11.6	12.1	5.2	11.1	12.0	11.9
Burning oil	2.1	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.2
Gas oil	8.0	6.8	4.8	5.2	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.8
Fuel oil	14.0	3.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other	5.0	-71.9	7.9	5.2	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.6
Total energy uses	**70.7**	**67.1**	**64.2**	**61.3**	**47.3**	**55.4**	**56.6**	**56.9**
Of which:								
Transport fuels	43.5	49.5	48.7	48.9	35.7	44.2	45.2	46.1
Industry	7.2	5.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Refinery fuel use	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5
Non-energy uses	9.2	10.1	7.1	6.1	5.9	4.1	4.1	3.8
Total demand	**79.8**	**77.2**	**71.3**	**67.4**	**53.3**	**59.4**	**60.6**	**60.8**

* Energy uses includes uses for transformation (e.g., electricity generation) and energy industry own use (e.g., refinery fuels)

Demand for oil products has declined by 19 million tonnes since 1990 and the product mix has changed - but transport remains stubborn. Despite being sharply suppressed due to travel restrictions put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19, in 2025 transport again accounted for around 75 per cent of total demand.

Jet demand decreased for the first year since 2021, but remained within 1.7 per cent of pre-pandemic 2019.

Demand for road fuels, 1990 to 2025



Both petrol and diesel demand were up compared to 2024 (by 4.0 and 2.3 per cent, respectively), but where petrol was up 4.5 per cent compared to pre-pandemic 2019, diesel was down by 13 per cent. Previously growing demand for road diesel was halted and reversed by the emissions scandal in 2018, and the trend of decline has been accelerated by travel restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19.

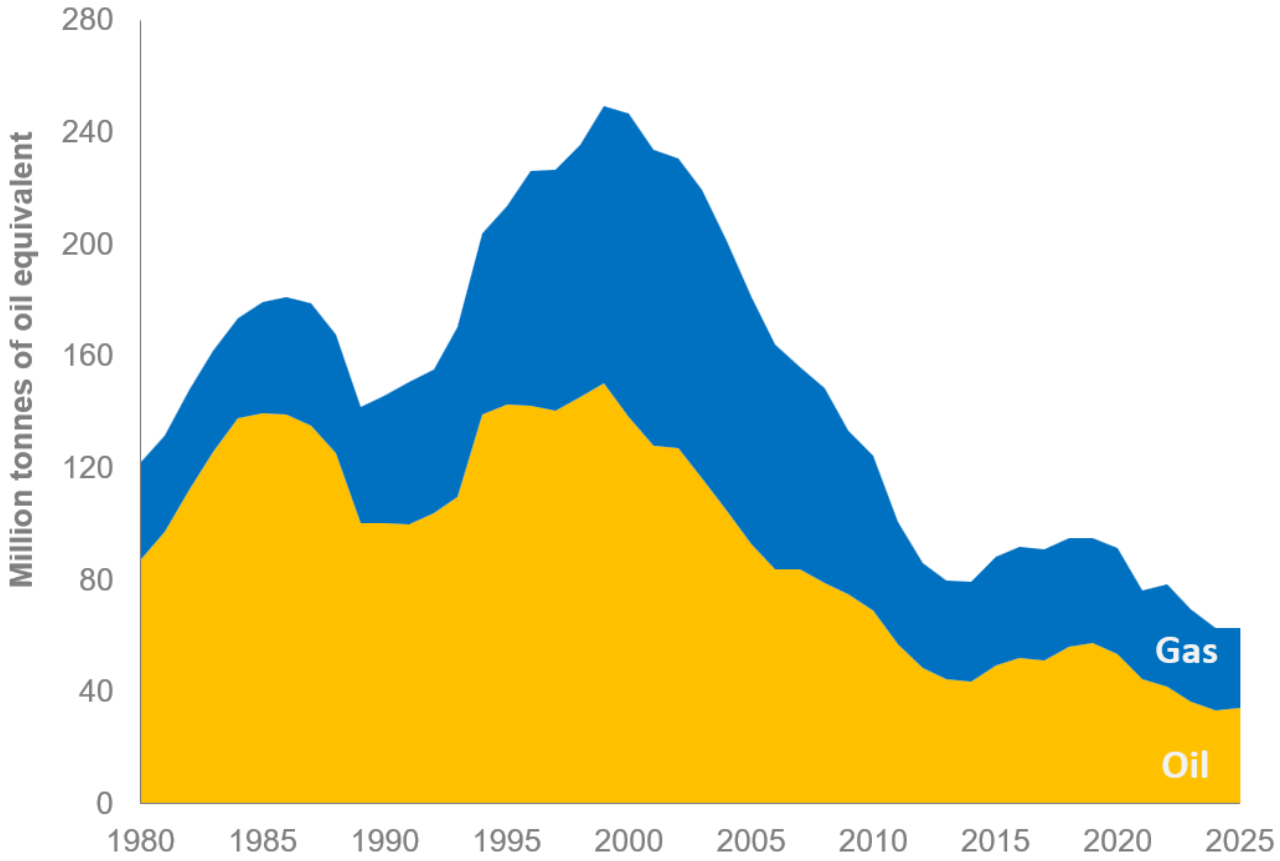
Reasons for the overall trend of decreasing diesel demand include fewer diesel cars on UK roads in recent years, as well as reduced mileage for work and commuting, which would tend to be driven in diesel vehicles. See Energy Trends special article Road Diesel Demand Drivers for further analysis.

Demand for road fuels, with diesel demand by vehicle type (million tonnes)

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Demand for petrol	**24.0**	**21.4**	**14.6**	**9.1**	**11.5**	**11.8**	**12.3**
Demand for road diesel	**10.4**	**15.3**	**20.9**	**20.3**	**20.3**	**20.0**	**20.5**
Car & taxi	1.0	4.1	9.0	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.4
Light goods vehicles	1.4	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7
Heavy goods vehicles	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Buses & coaches	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Demand by vehicle type based on modelling by Ricardo Energy & Environment using data from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

UK Continental Shelf production, 1980 to 2025



Million tonnes of oil equivalent

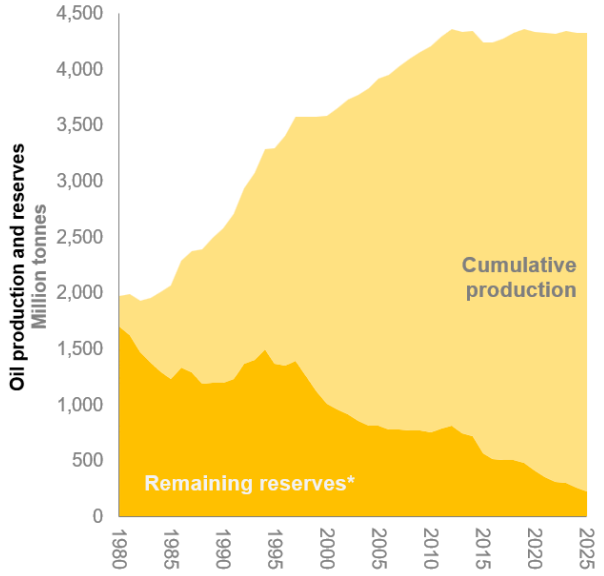
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Oil*	100.1	138.3	69.0	53.6	36.5	33.3	34.1
Gas	45.5	108.4	55.3	37.8	33.0	29.6	28.6
Total	**145.6**	**246.7**	**124.3**	**91.5**	**69.5**	**62.9**	**62.7**

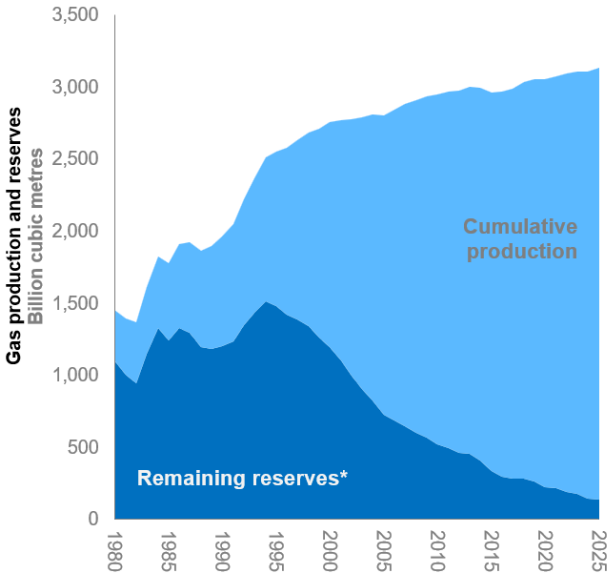
* Includes crude oil, condensates and petroleum gases extracted at gas separation plants

Oil and gas production was 62.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 2025, the lowest level since 1976 in line with declining output of the mature North Sea basin.

Oil and gas production began in the 70s with production increasing before peaking in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Subsequently, production generally decreased until 2015 when new fields opened. Production began to trend downward again from 2019/20, with the sharp decline in 2021 due to extensive planned maintenance of the Forties Pipeline System, which contributes a significant proportion to the UK oil and gas production. In 2025, oil production increased slightly by 2.6 per cent to around 34 million tonnes of oil equivalent when compared to the previous year while gas production decreased by 3.4 per cent to just below 29 million tonnes of oil equivalent, the lowest output since the 70s.

Oil and gas production and reserves, 1980 to 2025



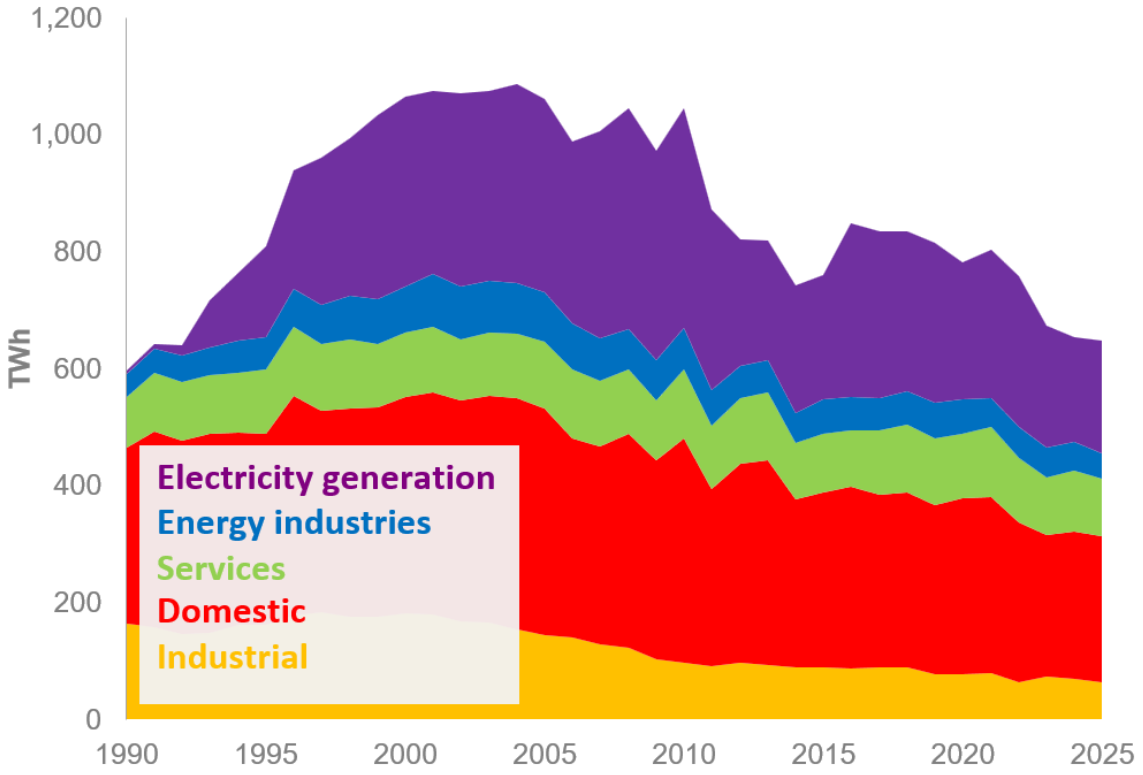


* From 2015, contingent resources have been re-categorised and removed from the probable and proven reserves category.

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Oil: Million tonnes							
Cumulative production	1,383	2,579	3,454	3,926	4,039	4,070	4,101
Proven plus probable reserves	1,195	1,010	751	411	302	260	223
Total	**2,578**	**3,589**	**4,205**	**4,337**	**4,334**	**4,322**	**4,317**
Gas: Billion cubic metres							
Cumulative production	762	1,560	2,429	2,833	2,938	2,968	2,998
Proven plus probable reserves	1,200	1,195	520	221	173	141	138
Total	**1,962**	**2,755**	**2,949**	**3,054**	**3,142**	**3,141**	**3,168**

From 1980, total reserves grew substantially reflecting new discoveries of oil and gas and the development of new technologies which allowed the exploitation of resources that were previously regarded as non-commercial. In addition, known fields were included as they moved from *prospective* to *probable* status. Since the mid-90s, estimated proven and probable reserves have declined as fewer discoveries were made whilst cumulative production continued to grow.

Natural gas demand, 1990 to 2025



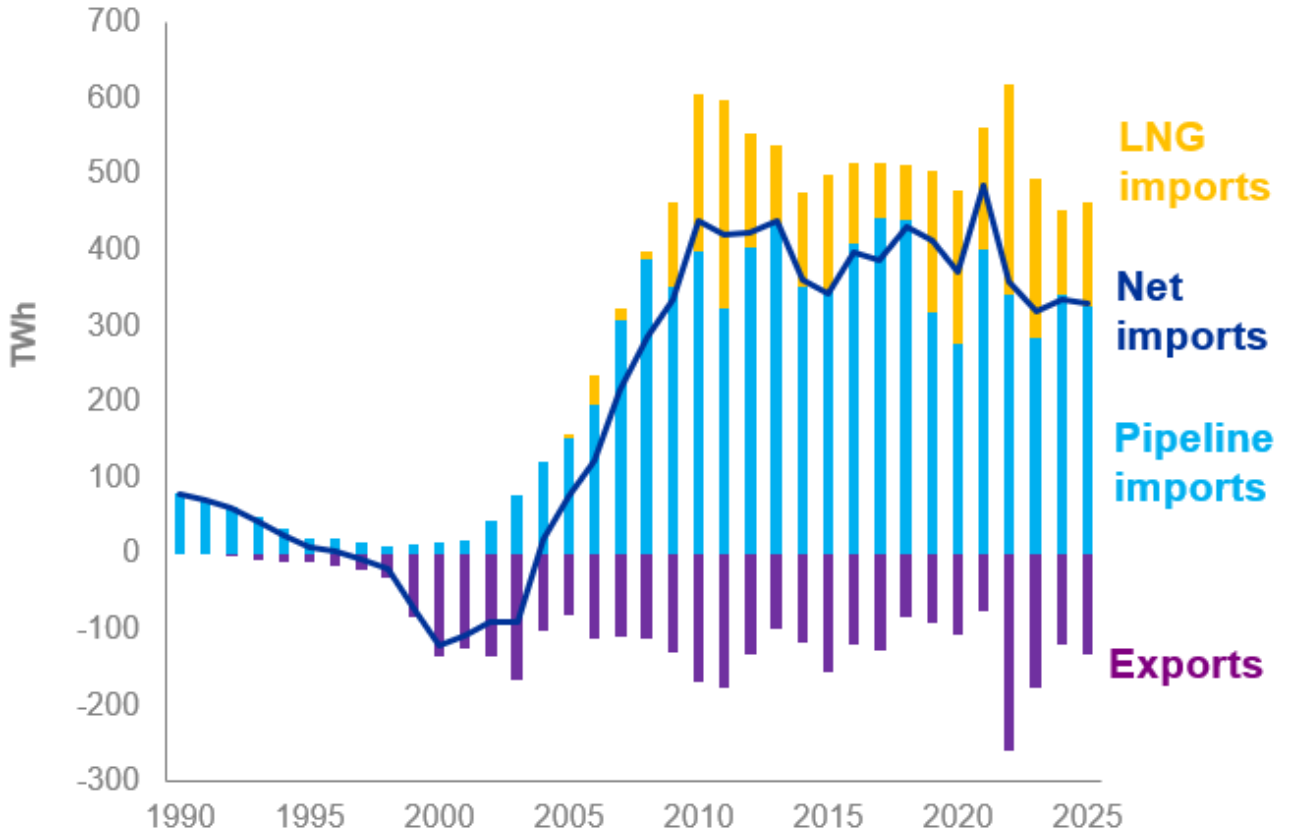
TWh

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Electricity generators	6.5	324.4	376.5	232.5	208.7	179.6	192.2
Energy Industries	39.2	77.9	70.7	60.8	50.7	48.0	44.7
Industry	164.6	181.3	97.3	77.8	72.8	69.1	63.7
Domestic	300.4	369.9	383.1	300.2	241.8	252.3	250.4
Services	86.4	110.8	117.6	109.8	100.1	105.0	97.0
Other	..	59.7	43.9	38.5	31.3	31.5	30.3
Transport	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Total	**597.0**	**1,124.3**	**1,089.6**	**820.2**	**707.0**	**687.3**	**680.4**

Following the expansion of UK natural gas production in the 1970s, demand grew reaching a record high in 2004 of 1,128 TWh. Since then, demand has been generally declining reaching 40 per cent below the 2004 peak in 2025. Demand has fallen more sharply since 2022 due to a combination of near record temperatures, higher energy and other prices, and reduced gas demand for electricity generation following increased renewables. Gas demand was broadly stable in 2025, down 1.0 per cent compared to 2024, remaining at lows last seen in the early '90s for the third consecutive year.

Gas demand by the domestic sector remained stable, down 0.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 2024, while demand by the industrial and service sectors decreased 7.8 and 7.6 per cent respectively in the same period. In contrast, gas demand for electricity generation increased, for the first time since 2022, up 7.0 per cent compared to 2024, but remained low by historic standards.

UK trade in natural gas, 1990 to 2025



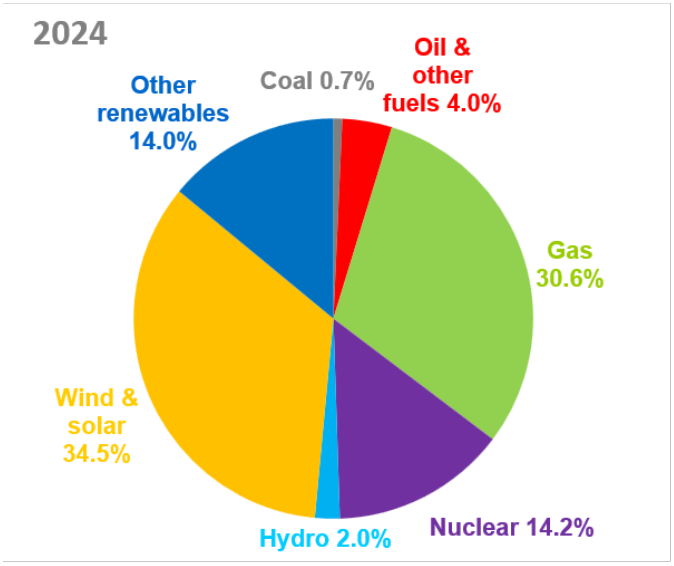
TWh

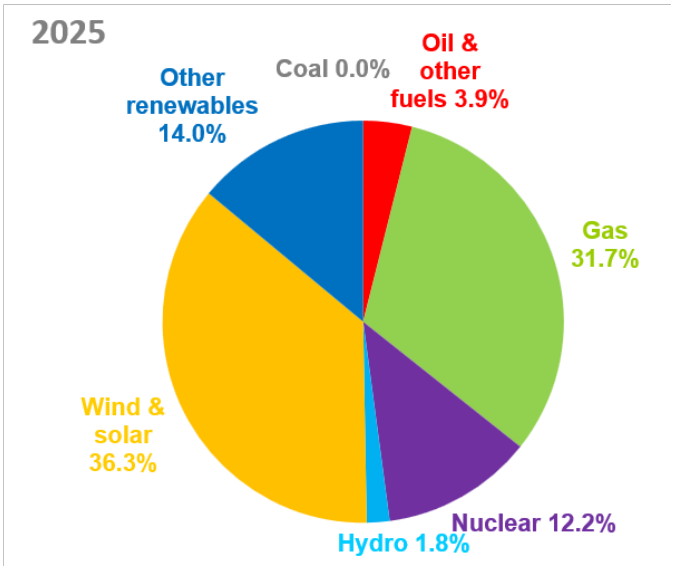
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Natural gas production	528.8	1,260.2	642.5	439.4	383.0	343.7	332.1
Imports	79.8	14.2	606.3	478.2	494.9	453.3	463.7
of which LNG	-	-	*206.8*	*200.1*	*210.9*	*111.2*	*137.4*
Exports	-	-134.5	-168.2	-106.0	-175.6	-118.4	-133.1
Net imports (+) or exports (-)	+79.8	-120.3	+438.1	+372.2	+319.3	+334.9	+330.6

The UK has been a net importer of natural gas since 2004 reflecting the decline in indigenous gas production from its peak in 2000. Total gas imports reached record highs in 2022 due to high levels of liquified natural gas (LNG) imports as the UK's substantial LNG re-gasification capacity and shared infrastructure with mainland Europe were utilised to support efforts to move away from Russian gas. Since then, imports have returned to levels more consistent with those seen before the conflict. In 2025, imports increased by 2.3 per cent compared with 2024, while exports increased by 12 per cent.

Norway remained the UK's largest source of gas imports in 2025, accounting for almost 70 per cent of total gas imports and 98 per cent of pipeline imports. Pipeline imports fell by 4.6 per cent compared with 2024. In contrast, LNG imports increased by 24 per cent over the same period. The USA remained the largest supplier of LNG to the UK, with imports up 38 per cent. Algeria became the second largest LNG import source in 2025, overtaking Qatar, which was historically the UK's largest LNG supplier.

Electricity generated by fuel type, 2024 and 2025





TWh

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Coal	229.9	120.0	107.6	5.7	3.7	2.0	-
Oil & other fuels*	20.7	13.6	10.5	8.8	10.9	11.5	11.5
Gas	0.4	148.1	175.7	111.9	101.7	87.4	93.2
Nuclear	63.2	85.1	62.1	50.2	40.6	40.6	35.9
Hydro	5.6	5.1	3.6	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.4
Wind & Solar	-	0.9	10.3	88.2	97.7	98.6	106.6
Other renewables	-	4.3	12.3	38.6	34.1	40.1	41.0
Total electricity generated	**319.7**	**377.1**	**382.0**	**310.3**	**294.2**	**286.0**	**293.6**

*Includes generation from pumped storage.

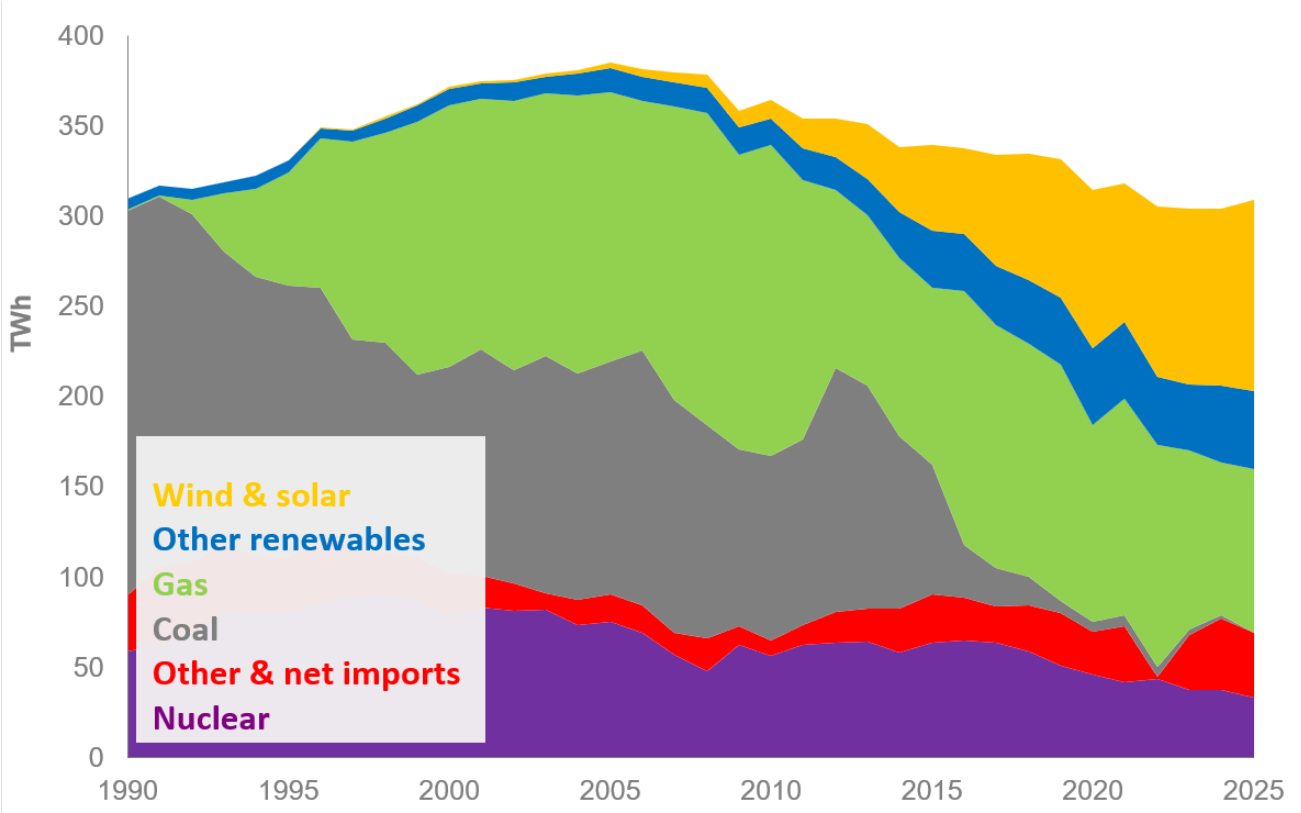
Total electricity generation increased by 2.6% in 2025 after a sharp dip in 2024 when high electricity imports led to reduced UK generation, alongside lower demand. Gas and wind continue as the two largest contributors, where 2025 marks the second year where combined wind and solar generation surpassed gas fired generation.

The renewable share of generation continues its upward trend, up 1.6 percentage points to 52.1 due to an increase in solar and wind, and lower nuclear & coal generation. Wind and solar's combined share rose to a record 36.3 per cent, exceeding the previous year's high. Both wind and solar achieved generation records as lower average wind speeds were offset by increased capacity, and solar benefited from both increased capacity and sunnier weather. Nuclear generation slumped to 35.9 TWh from 2024, having decreased from its 2016 peak of 71.7 TWh due to plant closures and increased maintenance outages.

Electricity generation share from fossil fuels increased by 0.4 percentage points from 2024, to 32.3%. The last remaining coal-fired power station closed in September 2024. As a result, there was no coal fired generation in 2025.

Further details on renewable electricity generation can be found on page 32.

Electricity supplied by fuel type, 1990 to 2025



The mix of fuels used to generate electricity continues to evolve, with the most marked features being the decline of coal, the rise of gas, and in more recent years, renewables.

Coal reached the highest level for ten years in 2006 as nuclear station availability was reduced and as a substitute for high priced gas. Coal use trended downwards until 2010 when higher winter electricity demand resulted in an increase until 2012 due to high gas prices. Coal-fired power stations have since been phased out, with the final site shutting down in September 2024.

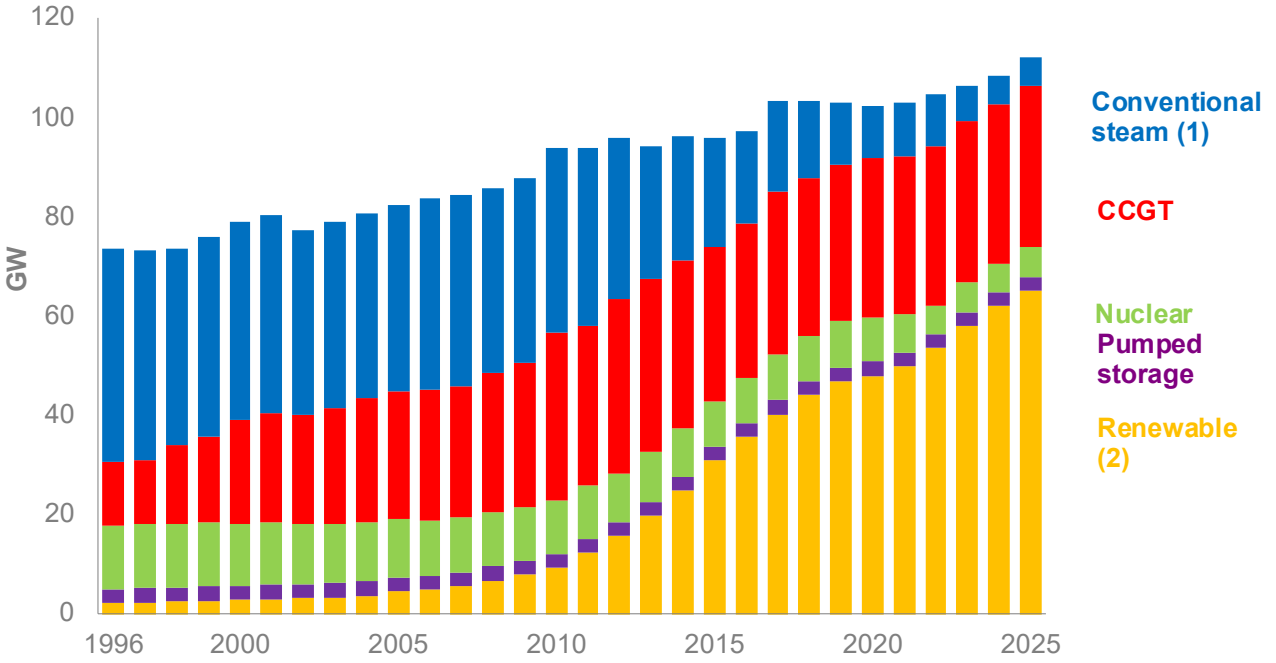
Between 1990 and 2008, supply from gas increased significantly from 0.4 TWh to a peak of 173.0 TWh. Subsequently, supply has fluctuated with a large increase in 2016 and decreases in 2017 and 2018. Electricity supplied from gas fell to 109.1 TWh in 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic reduced electricity demand but recovered to 123 TWh in 2022. In 2025, gas-fired generation supplied 90.6 TWh due to lower demand for electricity and record high imports, which totalled 44 TWh.

Supply from nuclear peaked in 1998 before falling back, particularly during 2006 to 2008, as station closures and maintenance outages reduced supply. Nuclear supply has generally declined each year since 2016 due to outages and reduced capacity, falling to 33.0 TWh in 2025.

Supply from wind and solar increased from 2000 to 2023 as generation capacity increased, reaching a record 106.1 TWh in 2025, despite wind speeds remaining below the 20-year average since 2021.

Total electricity supplied increased continuously from 1997 to reach a peak in 2005. Subsequently it followed a downwards trend, reflecting lower demand due to improved energy efficiency as well as economic factors. A spike in electricity prices from 2022 contributed to a sharp drop in demand which remains notably below pre-pandemic levels.

Electricity capacity, 1996 to 2025



GW

	1996	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Conventional Steam (1)	43.0	36.8	36.3	11.0	7.1	5.8	5.8
CCGT	12.7	22.9	34.1	31.6	32.8	32.2	32.4
Nuclear	12.9	12.5	10.9	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Pumped Storage	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Renewable (2)	2.3	3.0	9.3	48.1	58.1	62.0	65.3
Total	**73.6**	**77.9**	**93.2**	**101.3**	**106.5**	**108.6**	**112.1**

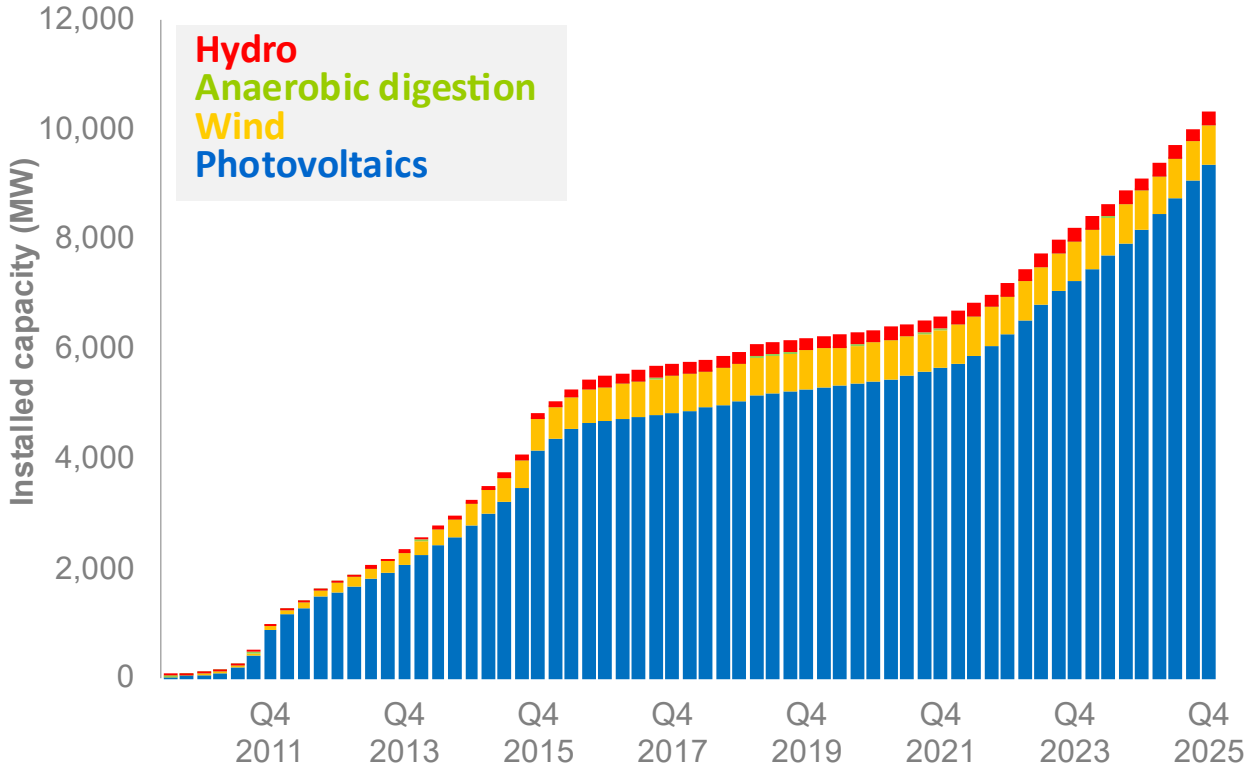
(1) Includes coal, non-CCGT gas, oil and mixed/dual fired. Does not include thermal renewables.
(2) Renewable capacity is on an Installed Capacity basis. Data for other fuels/technologies relates to Declared Net Capacity from 1996 to 2005, data for 2006 onwards is transmission entry capacity (TEC)

Installed capacity for electricity generation in the UK increased gradually between 1996 and 2018, from 73.6 GW to 106.4 GW before falling back as coal-fired and nuclear plants closed. Overall, there has been a decline in conventional steam, outweighed initially by an increase in combined cycle gas turbines (CCGT) and more recently by an increase in renewables. From 2019, the mix of plants shifted towards renewable technologies with the closure of large coal-fired and nuclear power plants. 2025 saw total installed capacity increase to 112.1 GW as solar photovoltaic capacity increased by 12.8 per cent to 21.9 GW. This was accelerated by an overall increased de-rated renewable capacity, particularly a 2 per cent increase in de-rated wind capacity.

CCGT capacity increased almost threefold over the period from 1996 to 2012, from 12.7 GW to 35.1 GW. This figure fell over the following years before increasing between 2016 and 2017. From 2018 CCGT capacity has fallen slightly to 32.4 GW in 2025. Conventional steam capacity has fallen since 2010 with the closure of coal-fired power plants, to 5.8 GW in 2025.

Nuclear capacity declined in 2022 to 5.9 GW as Hunterston B and Hinkley Point B closed. Renewables capacity continued to rise, with an installed capacity in 2025 of 65.3 GW. This is over 28 times the capacity installed in 1996. Offshore wind and solar saw the largest increase from 2021 to 2025.

Small scale renewable capacity (GB), 2010 to 2025



Cumulative Installed Capacity (FITs and MCS) – GB only **MW**

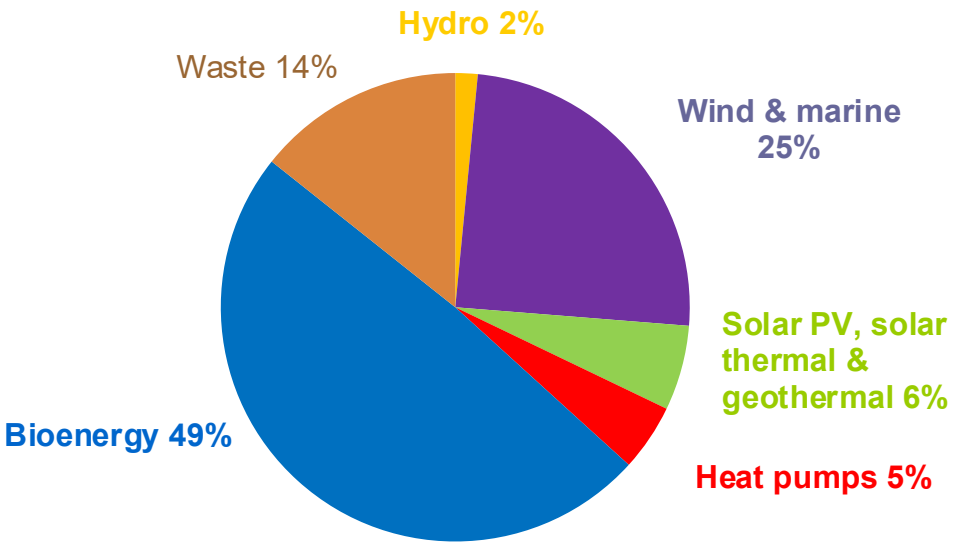
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Micro CHP	6	168	291	496	532	532	532	532	532
Anaerobic Digestion	1	2	2	3	6	6	6	6	6
Hydro	12	40	77	183	236	237	237	237	237
Wind	20	153	405	632	704	704	704	704	704
Photovoltaics	72	1,584	2,788	4,682	5,407	6,255	7,253	8,164	9,362
Total	111	1,947	3,563	5,995	6,886	7,734	8,732	9,643	10,841

Source: Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) and Central FITs register (CFR).

At the end of 2025 10,841 MW of capacity (nearly 2 million installations) was installed, around 12% more confirmed capacity (but 16% more installations) than at the end of 2024. This was driven by a record number of new solar PV installations in 2025, and the most capacity in a calendar year since 2015. Solar PV accounted for nearly all of the new capacity. Small scale capacity increased rapidly between 2010 and 2016 but slowed between 2017 and 2020. The number of small-scale solar PV installations recovered in 2021 and has increased sharply since 2022.

These figures are based on MCS data for installations with a capacity lower than 50 kW and the Central FITs register for installations between 50 kW and 5 MW. Registering with MCS was a pre-requisite for the Feed in Tariff (FiT) scheme. The FiT scheme was introduced on 1st April 2010 and is a financial support scheme for eligible low-carbon electricity technologies. The FiT scheme closed to new entrants at the end of March 2019.

Renewable energy sources, 2025



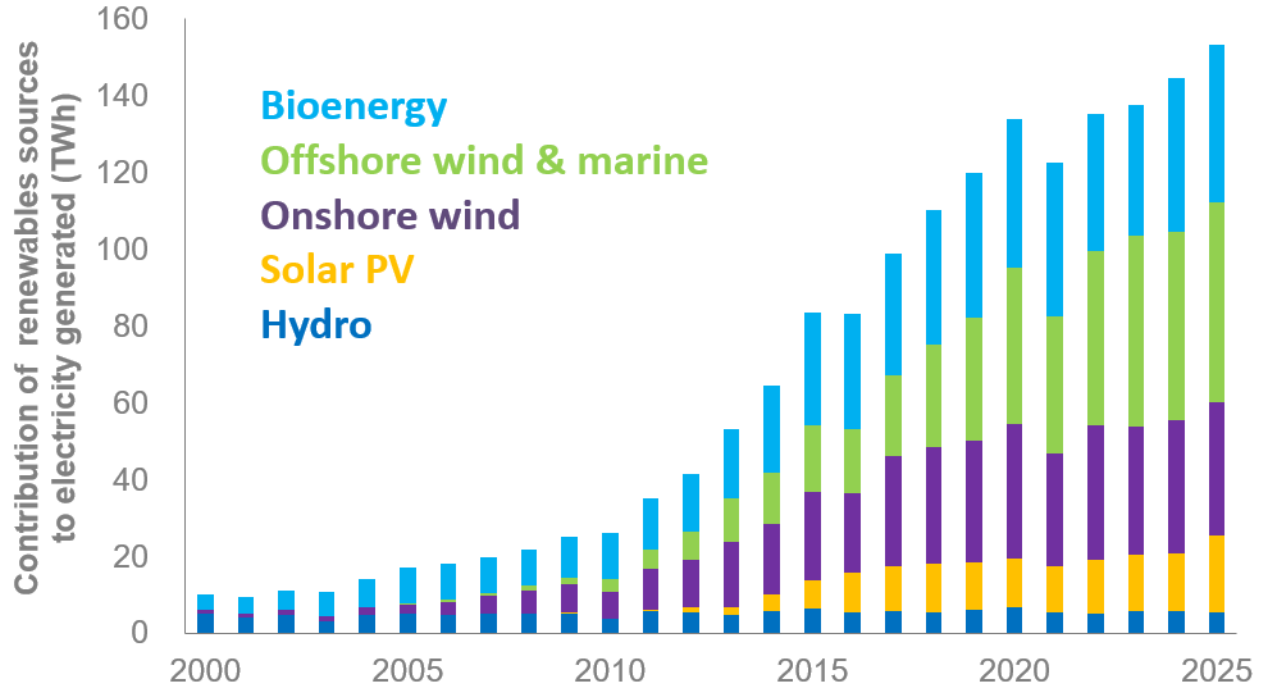
Total renewables used = 30,069 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)

	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent						
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Solar heating & photovoltaics, geothermal	7	12	31	1,115	1,317	1,325	1,765
Wind & Marine	1	81	885	6,503	7,118	7,191	7,434
Hydro	448	437	309	591	482	493	463
Heat pumps	0	0	778	1,077	1,248	1,315	1,386
Solid biomass	246	724	2,303	8,478	7,739	9,273	9,574
Biogases	218	900	2,063	2,455	2,602	2,691	2,709
Bioliquids	0	0	1,218	1,892	2,581	2,594	2,434
Waste	183	704	1,165	3,437	4,232	4,452	4,304
Total	**1,103**	**2,859**	**8,751**	**25,549**	**27,318**	**29,333**	**30,069**

In 2025, bioenergy accounted for 49% of renewable energy sources used, with most of the remainder coming from wind (25%), waste (14% for both renewable and non-biodegradable waste), solar (5.9%) and heat pumps (4.6%).

Of the 30.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe) of primary energy use accounted for by renewables, 21.7 mtoe were used to generate electricity, 5.3 mtoe to generate heat, 2.6 mtoe in transport with 0.5 mtoe of biogas injected into the grid. Renewable energy use grew by 2.5% between 2024 and 2025 and has increased more than ten-fold since 2000.

Electricity generation from renewable sources since 2000



TWh

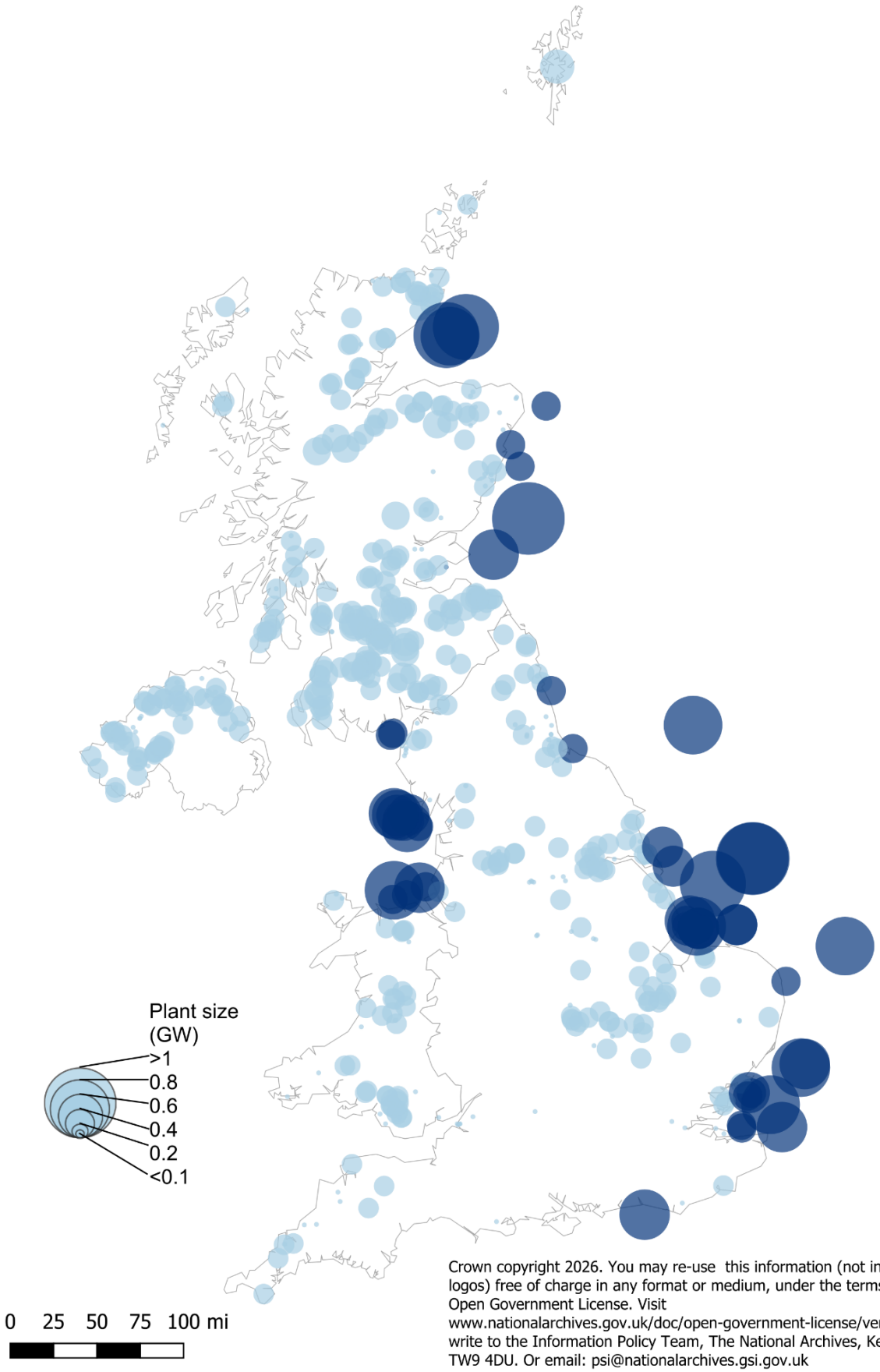
	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Onshore wind	0.9	7.2	34.9	33.3	34.8	34.4
Offshore wind	-	3.1	40.8	49.4	48.8	52.0
Solar PV	-	0.0	12.5	14.9	15.0	20.1
Hydro	5.1	3.6	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.4
Landfill Gas	2.2	5.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7
Other Bioenergy	1.7	7.0	35.1	31.1	37.2	38.3
Total Renewables	**9.9**	**26.2**	**133.6**	**137.4**	**144.5**	**153.0**

Electricity generated from renewable sources increased by 5.9% between 2024 and 2025 to a new record of 153.0 TWh, with record generation from offshore wind, solar PV and bioenergy. Capacity grew by 5.3%, lower than the 6.8% seen in 2024 but up on the growth rate seen in 2020 and 2021 where new capacity was hampered by COVID-19 restrictions. Renewable electricity accounted for 52.4% of electricity generated in the UK during 2025, up by 1.6 percentage points on 2024, which was the first year that renewables had accounted for over half of total generation. This is driven by new capacity and longer sun hours.

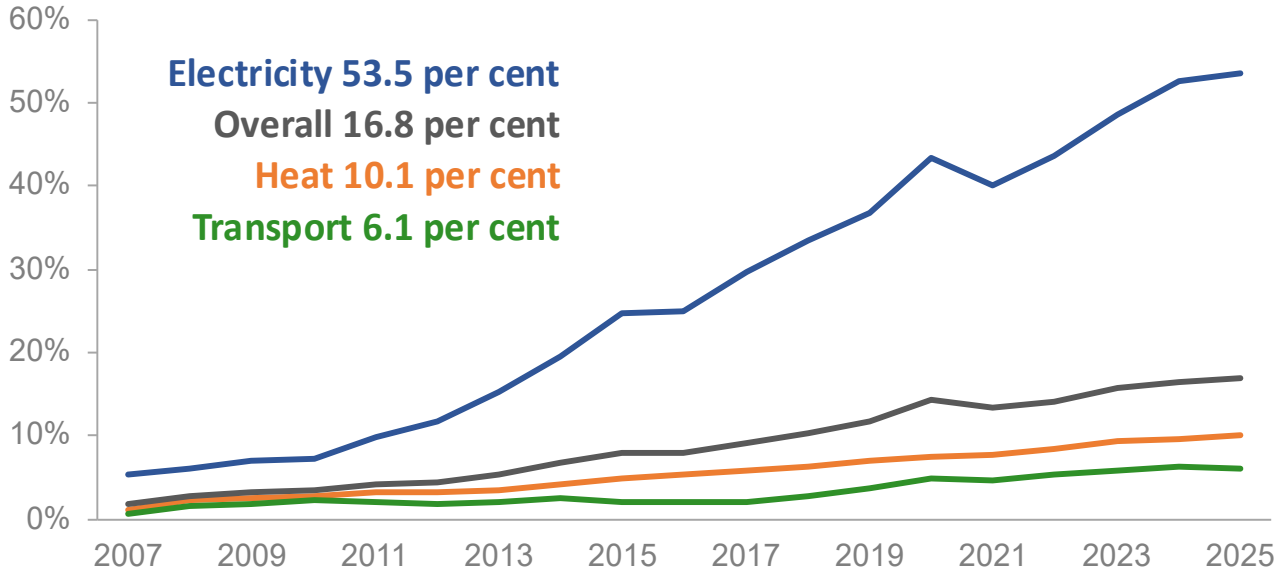
Solar PV generation increased 34% to a record 20.1 TWh in 2025, with capacity increasing by 13% and much higher average sunlight hours- 2025 was the sunniest year since our time series began in 2001. Onshore wind generation decreased by 1.1 per cent in 2025, due to lower average wind speeds. However, offshore wind generation was up by 6.6 per cent on 2024, as capacity increased 3.2%, while offshore wind generation was hampered in 2024 by planned maintenance, unplanned outages and curtailment, including a fault with a subsea export cable. Plant biomass generation increased by 4.8% in 2025.

The map on page 34 shows the capacity of wind farms across the UK with a capacity of 5 MW or more. The locations are representative and not exact.

UK Onshore and Offshore Wind Capacity



Renewable proportion of gross final consumption

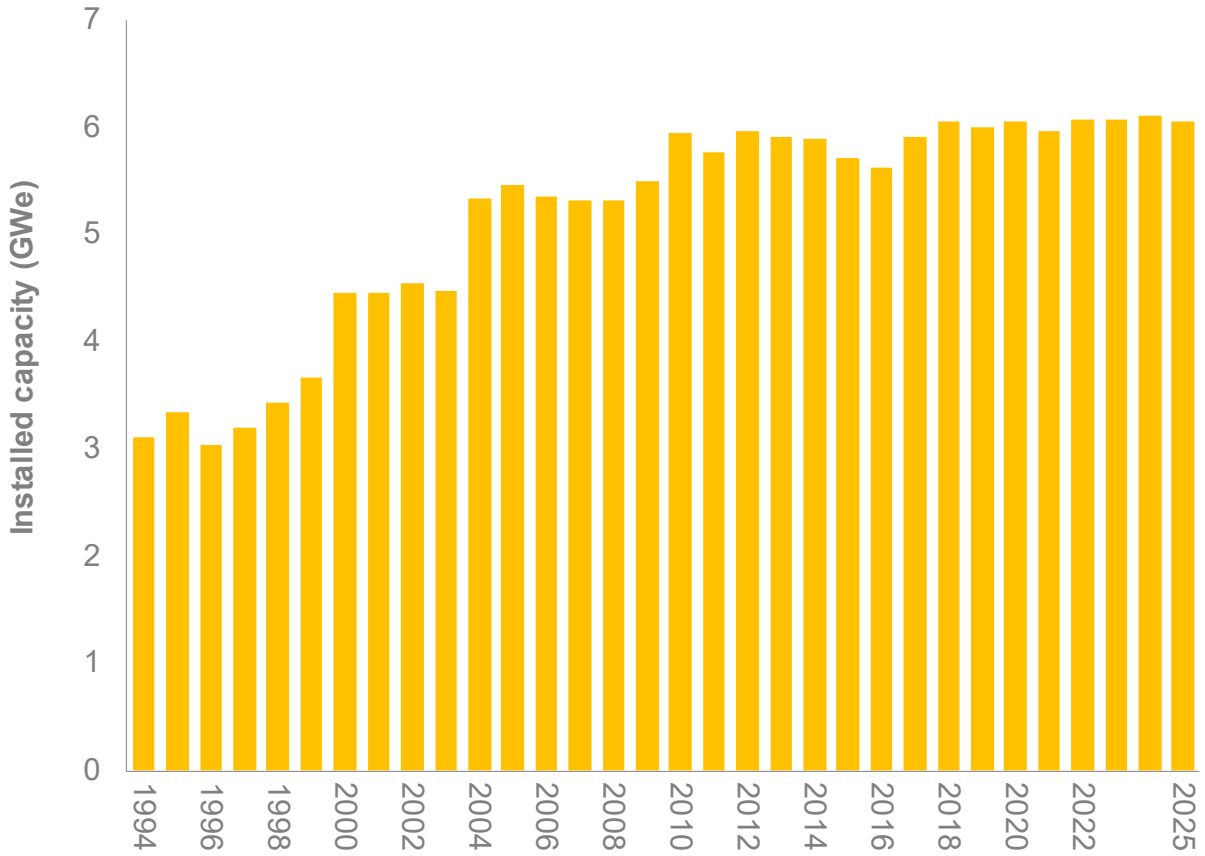


The Gross Final Consumption proportions in the chart reflect the proportion of renewable electricity and heat consumption before losses; the transport measure is on an actual consumption basis. The electricity measure excludes the use of electricity in transport which is allocated to that sector's measure. Heat represents final consumption for fuels other than electricity but includes heat sold.

The proportion of electricity generation from renewables increased in 2025 to 53.5 per cent, with renewable generation increasing by 5.9 per cent and total electricity consumption only increasing 1.3 per cent. The proportion of heat from renewable sources has steadily increased from 1.1 per cent in 2007 to 10.1 per cent in 2025. This reflects the combination of both lower gas consumption and increasing renewable heat.

Given the dominance of renewable electricity in the overall renewable measure, the impact of higher renewable electricity supply in 2020 has pushed up the overall measure from 16.4% in 2024 to 16.8% in 2025.

Combined heat and power, 1994 to 2025

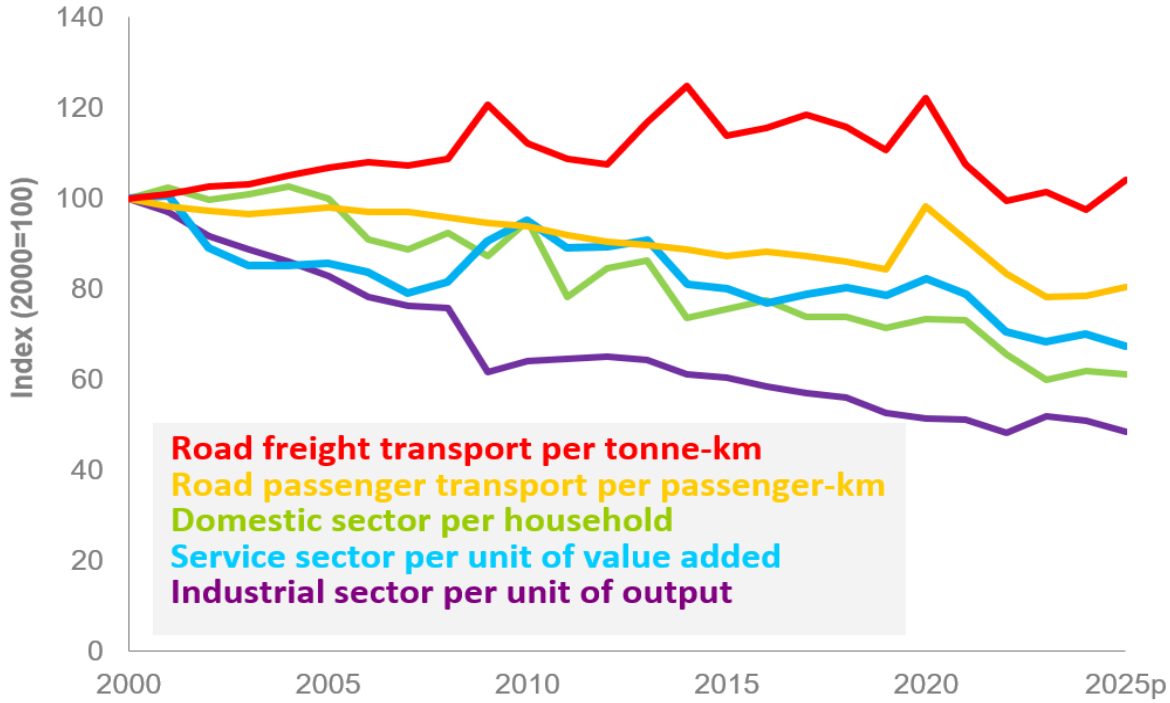


	1995	2000	2020	2023	2024	2025
CHP electrical capacity (MWe)	3,354	4,451	6,049	6,082	6,104	6,048
CHP electrical generation (GWh)	14,777	25,245	22,100	22,272	20,867	20,464
CHP heat generation (GWh)	56,830	54,877	40,735	38,972	38,965	38,015
Number of CHP sites						
<= 100 kWe	620	560	454	362	347	338
> 100 kWe to 1 MWe	397	533	1,253	1,198	1,128	1,093
>1 MWe to 2 MWe	26	41	215	233	240	235
> 2 MWe to 10 MWe	113	141	260	272	274	268
> 10 MWe +	63	64	70	68	70	69
Total	**1,219**	**1,339**	**2,252**	**2,133**	**2,059**	**2,003**

In 2025, the number of CHP schemes decreased by 2.7% and total electrical capacity by 0.9%.

Electricity generation decreased by 1.9% in 2025, with heat generation falling by 2.4% when compared to 2024. Schemes larger than 10 MWe represent 69% of the total electrical capacity of CHP schemes whereas schemes less than 1MWe constitute the majority (71%) of the number of schemes. In 2025 CHP schemes accounted for 7.0% of the total electricity generated in the UK and 8.2% of UK gas demand.

Energy intensity, 2000 to 2025



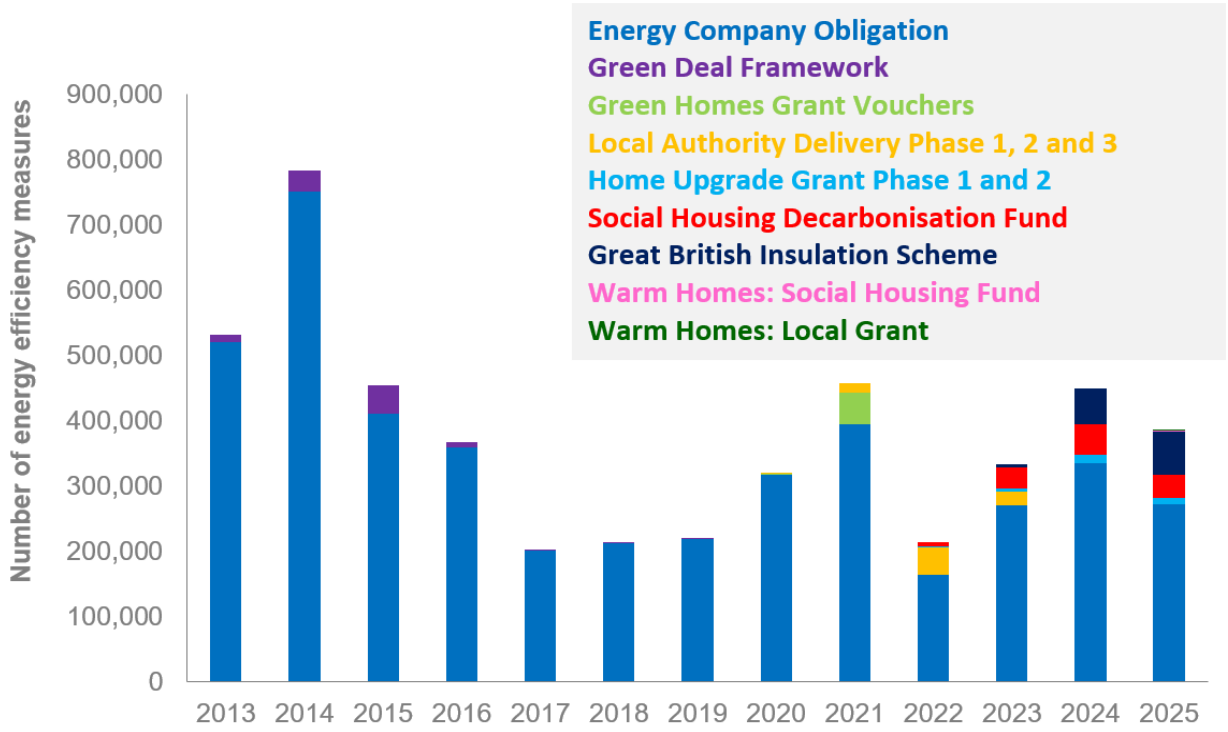
Tonnes of oil equivalent

	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025p
Industrial energy consumption per million units of GVA	107.6	69.0	55.2	55.8	54.8	52.2
Domestic energy consumption per household	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service sector energy consumption per million units of GVA	16.3	15.5	13.4	11.2	11.4	11.0
Road passenger energy consumption per million passenger-kilometres*	38.8	36.4	38.1	30.3	30.4	31.2
Road freight energy consumption per million freight-kilometres*	79.9	89.5	97.6	81.1	77.8	83.0

* DESNZ estimates for 2025.

Energy consumption per unit of output, known as energy intensity, gives a broad indication of how efficiently energy is being used over time. Changes in energy intensity occur for several reasons: process change, technological change and structural change (in the case of industry and the service sector) as well as efficiency change. The largest falls in energy intensity in the 21st century have occurred in the industrial sector, mainly due to structural change in the period before 2000, and in the service sector due to general energy efficiency improvements. In the domestic sector there has been a general downward trend in domestic consumption due to improvements in energy efficiency measures, and more recently due to the impact of higher energy and other prices. The changes in the road passenger and freight categories since 2020 are a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsequent easing of travel restrictions and the increased use of petrol and diesel use in road transport between 2024 and 2025.

Energy efficiency measures delivered through Government schemes, 2013 to 2025



Source: DESNZ, Household Energy Efficiency (HEE), detailed report 2025

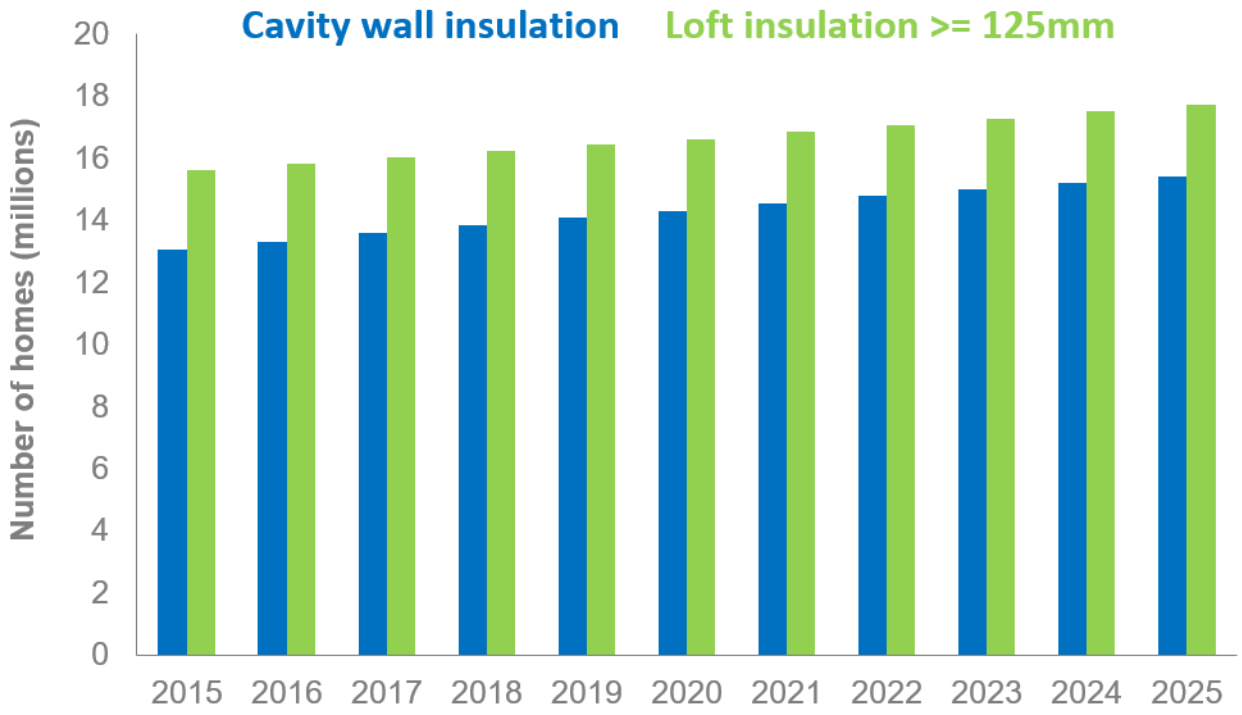
The Government has introduced several schemes since 2013 to improve the energy efficiency of households. The biggest of these schemes is the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) which was introduced in January 2013 to reduce energy consumption and support people at greater risk of living in fuel poverty. The larger energy companies have been set obligations to install insulation and heating measures to achieve reductions in energy usage and heating costs. ECO is now in its fourth iteration since it began. ECO4 was set to run from April 2022 to March 2026, but has since been extended to the end of December 2026.

Other government schemes introduced since 2013 include the Green Homes Grant Voucher (GHGV) scheme which ran from the end of September 2020 to March 2021. Measure delivery funded through Green Deal (GD) finance plans began in 2013. The Local Authority Delivery (LAD) scheme launched in 2020. Phases 1 to 3 of the scheme ran from October 2020 to December 2023. Phase 1 of the Home Upgrade Grant (HUG) scheme launched in early 2022 and phase 2 launched in mid-2023. The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) began delivery in March 2022. The Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS) ran between the end of March 2023 and the end of March 2026. This scheme ran alongside ECO4 and focused on installing the most cost-effective single insulation measures to the least energy efficient homes.

The Warm Homes: Social Housing Fund and Warm Homes: Local Grant are the two newest schemes, with delivery starting from April 2025.

From January 2013 to the end of December 2025, around 4.9 million energy efficiency measures were installed in 2.9 million properties under these schemes. In 2025, 271,700 measures were delivered through ECO, 67,000 through GBIS, 35,200 through SHDF, 9,600 through HUG, 800 through the Warm Homes: Local Grant and 700 through the Warm Homes: Social Housing Fund.

Number of homes with energy efficiency measures, December 2015 to December 2025



GB Insulated homes (Thousands)

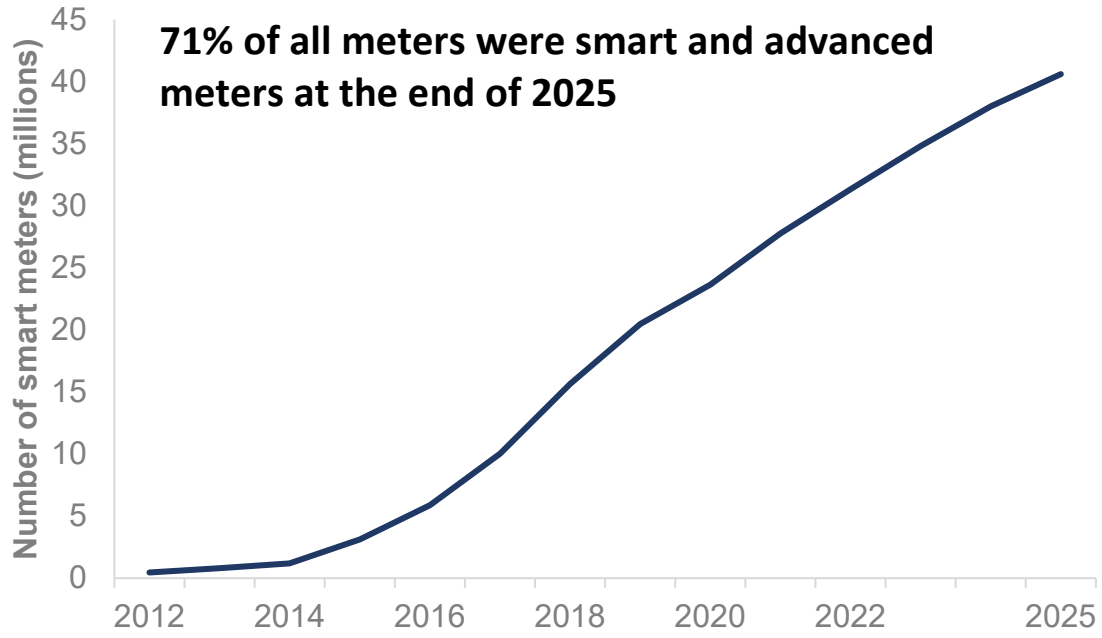
End of year	2015	2017	2019	2021	2024	2025
Cavity wall insulation	13,050	13,560	14,080	14,550	15,210	15,410
Loft insulation >= 125mm	15,600	16,000	16,420	16,820	17,490	17,700

Source: DESNZ, Household Energy Efficiency (HEE) Statistics, detailed report 2025 – GB level data. Full details on how these estimates are constructed, based on the new methodology, can be found in the HEE statistics methodology note. Figures are rounded to the nearest ten thousand.

Cost effective methods of improving energy efficiency in homes are to install cavity wall and loft insulation where these measures are practical. Building Regulations require new homes to reach thermal efficiency standards which would typically be met by installing these measures. In addition to those homes that already had insulation measures fitted, these data show the change in the number of insulated homes as a result of new build and retro fitting insulation via Government schemes. Privately funded insulation measures and those fitted through DIY are not included in these figures.

The number of homes estimated to have cavity wall insulation has increased by 18% between the end of December 2015 and December 2025 such that 15.4 million homes are insulated. The number of homes estimated to have loft insulation, of a depth of at least 125mm, has increased by 14% between the end of December 2015 and December 2025 meaning that 17.7 million homes with lofts are insulated to this level.

Smart meters in Great Britain, December 2012 to December 2025



Total meters (Thousands)

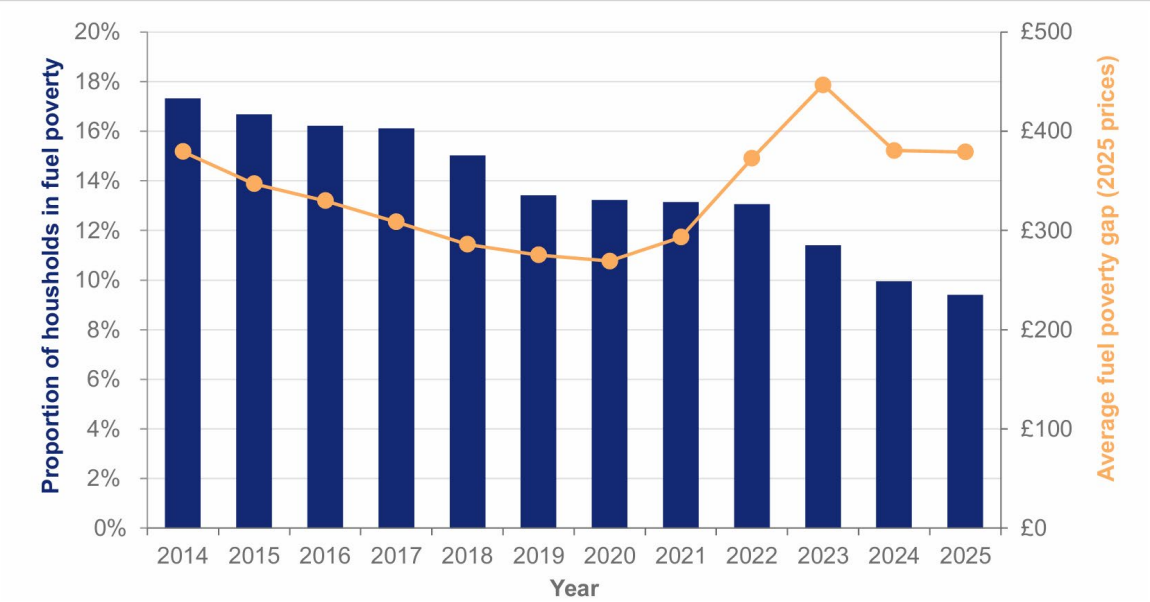
End of year[1]	2012	2018	2019	2020	2023	2024	2025
Domestic							
Smart	3	14,514	19,164	22,170	32,909	36,019	38,467
Non-smart	47,726	36,522	32,681	30,267	20,842	18,134	15,759
Non-domestic[2]							
Smart	454	1,135	1,313	1,476	1,896	1,996	2,131
Non-smart	2,424	2,092	1,887	1,807	1,423	1,265	1,062
Total							
Smart	457	15,648	20,477	23,646	34,805	38,015	40,598
Non-smart	50,150	38,614	34,568	32,073	22,264	19,398	16,821

Source: DESNZ, Smart Meter Statistics in Great Britain, Quarterly update May 2026.
1. Data for 2013-2017 & 2021-2022 can be found in the UK Energy in Brief 2026 dataset.
2. Non-domestic sites include small businesses and microbusinesses; Smart in non-domestic sites includes both Smart and Advanced meters.

Smart meters are replacing analogue gas and electricity meters as part of a national infrastructure upgrade. They enable accurate billing by automatically recording consumers' energy use in every half-hour period, allowing suppliers to bill based on consumers' actual rather than estimated usage, as well as ending the need for manual meter reads or estimated bills. They are helping households to manage their energy use so that they can improve their efficiency and save money on their bills. Smart meters are also a vital part of achieving the Government's mission to build a flexible and decarbonised power system by 2030. A more flexible energy system will enable us to scale up the use of renewables and reduce our reliance on imported fossil fuels, giving us greater control of our energy security. These data show the growth in the number of smart meters operating in Great Britain between 2012 and 2025.

At the end of December 2025 there were 40 million smart and advanced meters operating in Great Britain (71%). Of these, over 92% were smart meters operating in smart mode or advanced meters (34 million), with the remainder operating in traditional mode (7.7%).

Households in fuel poverty, 2010 to 2025



Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE). Under LILEE, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below;
- and were they to spend the required amount to heat their home, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

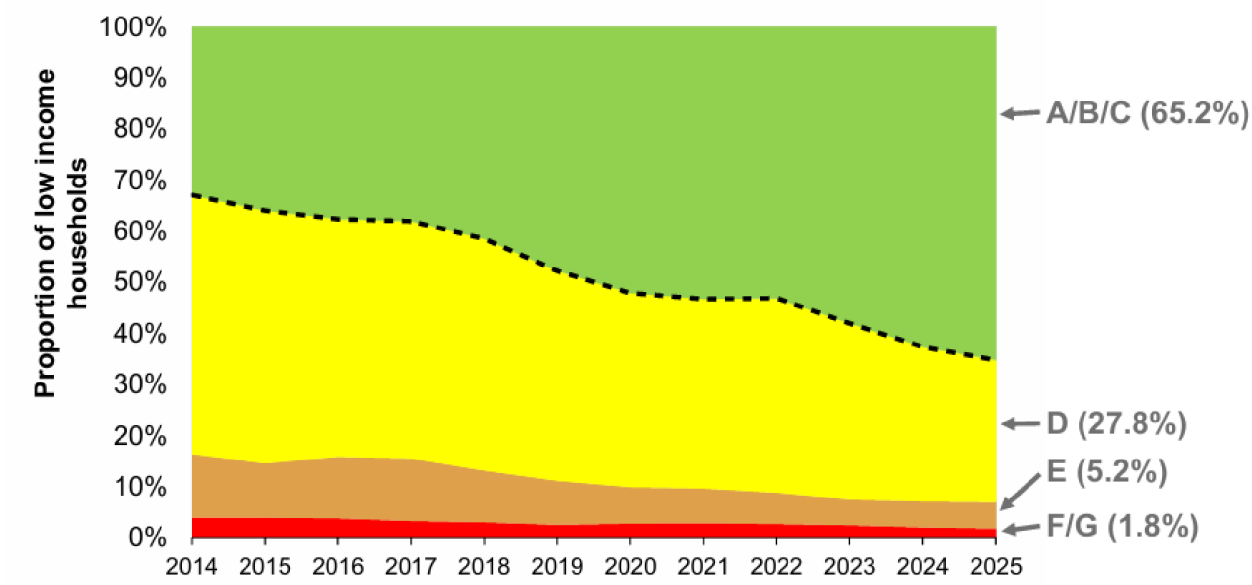
Headline Results:

- In 2025, there were an estimated 9.4% of households (2.36 million) in fuel poverty in England under the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) metric. This is a reduction from 9.9% of households (2.47 million) in 2024.
- The average fuel poverty gap for England in 2025 (the reduction in fuel costs needed for a household to not be in fuel poverty) was estimated at £379, similar to the value of £381 for 2024 (in 2025 prices).
- The aggregate fuel poverty gap for England in 2025 (the total of all fuel poverty gaps) was estimated at £896 million under the LILEE metric, a fall of 5% since 2024 (£941 million) in 2025 prices.

Key drivers of fuel poverty, 2024-2025:

- Energy efficiency – There was an increase in household energy efficiency, with more houses moving into Band C or better, which was largely driven by an increase in Warm Home Discount recipients. This brought an estimated 153,000 households out of fuel poverty if no other factors had changed.
- Incomes – Median household income increased by 2% in real terms, but these increases were not distributed evenly across income deciles. Overall, income changes are estimated to have brought around 15,000 households into fuel poverty if no other factors had changed.
- Housing costs – Increases to housing costs are estimated to have brought around 37,000 households into fuel poverty if no other factors had changed.
- Energy prices – Median modelled fuel costs for households decreased overall, bringing an estimated 8,000 households out of fuel poverty if no other factors had changed.

Low income households by FPEER[2] band, 2010 to 2025



In December 2014 the Government introduced a new statutory fuel poverty target for England. The target is to ensure that as many fuel poor households as reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C by 2030 (with interim milestones to lift as many fuel poor homes in England as is reasonably practicable to Band E by 2020; and Band D by 2025).

Under the LILEE metric, a household that achieves a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band C or above would not be fuel poor, and therefore fuel poverty would be eradicated if all low-income households achieved an energy efficiency band C rating. Progress towards the fuel poverty target is measured as the share of all low-income households who achieve an energy efficiency band C in 2030 and the interim milestones.

In 2025, progress was made towards the 2030 fuel poverty target, with 65.2 per cent of low-income households living in properties with an energy efficiency rating of A, B or C, an increase of 32.3 percentage points since 2014 and an increase of 2.6 percentage points since 2024.

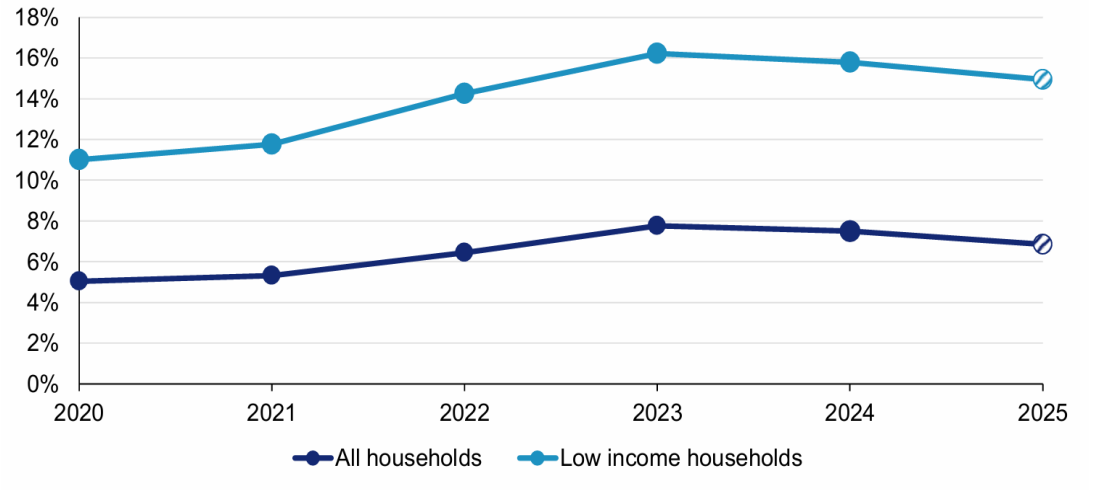
Target year	Fuel poverty target	2014 (%)	2025 (%)	Percentage point change
2025	Band D or above (% of low income households)	83.6	93.0	9.4
2030	Band C or above (% of low income households)	32.9	65.2	32.3

[2] Fuel poverty energy efficiency rating (FPEER)

Energy affordability metrics, 2010 to 2025

The LILEE measure of fuel poverty closely aligns to the fuel poverty target and includes energy efficiency, household income and modelled energy costs. Generally, the impact of energy prices on the LILEE measure is low since fuel costs and income are given the same weight. So, a £100 increase in energy costs can be offset by a £100 increase in income. For example, between 2020 and 2022, median household fuel prices rose substantially while fuel poverty under the LILEE indicator remained fairly constant. Additional affordability measures can help us understand the affordability challenges of households facing significant rises in their energy costs.

The Fuel Poverty Strategy for England, published in January 2026, introduced a new affordability measure: median required energy costs as a proportion of (after housing costs) income. In the figure below, this measure is split into all households and low income households.

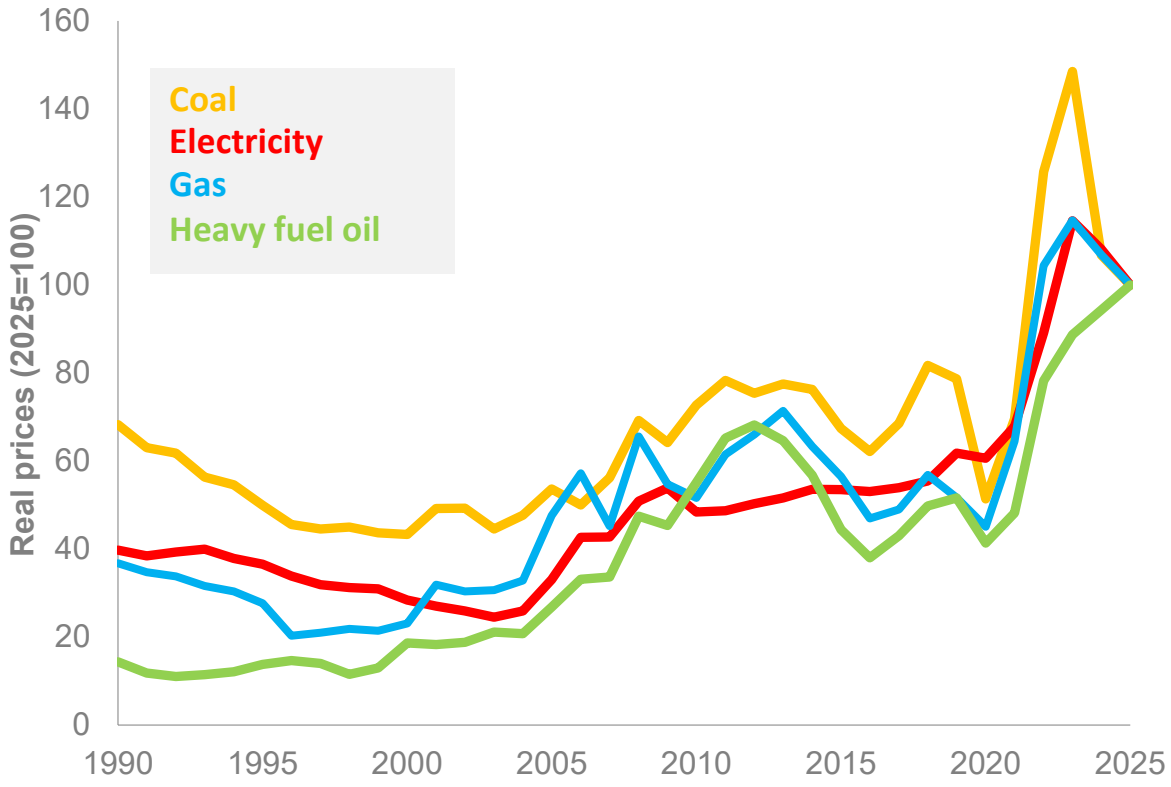


Median energy costs (as a proportion of after housing costs) over time.

From 2020 to 2021, median required energy costs as a proportion of (after housing costs) income increased slightly from 5.0% to 5.3%. The median value then rose to 7.8% in 2023, in line with rising energy prices. The measure then started to drop in 2024 and is projected to drop further in 2025, in line with falling energy prices for fuel poverty combined years. The values for low income households have remained a little over twice as high as those for all households, and have followed similar trends.

We can also measure the proportion of households required to spend at least 10% of their income on energy costs. The number of households exceeding the 10% threshold nearly doubled from 4.3 million in 2020 to 8.55 million in 2024, but is estimated to have fallen to 7.63 million in 2025.

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector, 1990 to 2025



Real prices, 2025 = 100

	1990	2000	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Coal	68.2	43.3	51.4	125.8	148.5	106.8	100.0
Electricity	39.7	28.4	60.6	89.1	114.6	108.1	100.0
Gas	36.7	23.1	45.1	104.4	114.7	106.9	100.0
Heavy fuel oil	14.4	18.6	41.4	78.3	88.7	94.3	100.0
Industrial prices	**37.0**	**25.6**	**56.2**	**93.5**	**115.2**	**107.5**	**100.0**

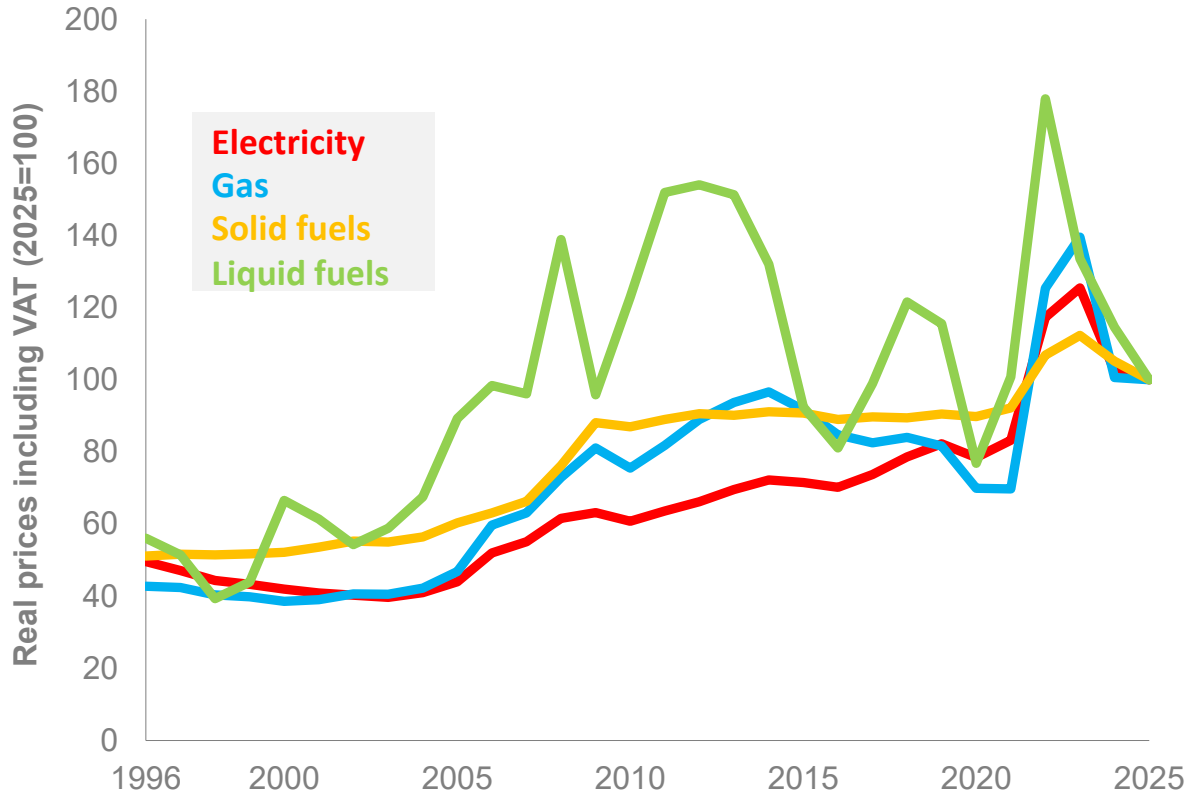
Includes the Climate Change Levy that came into effect in April 2001
Source: Table 3.3.2, Fuel price indices for the industrial sector, DESNZ

In real terms, industrial prices steadily fell overall from the mid-1980s until 2003 where they were at their lowest. Industrial prices fluctuated between 2003 and 2022 before increasing to a peak in 2023. While most industrial fuel prices have fallen since 2023, Heavy Fuel Oil prices have continued to rise in 2024 and 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025 industrial electricity prices in real terms were down 7.5% Gas and coal prices fell by 6.4%. Industrial heavy fuel oil prices in real terms were up by 6.0%.

Comparing prices in 2025 with prices 5 years prior, industrial gas prices in real terms have increased by 121.8% and electricity prices have increased by 64.9%.

Fuel price indices for the domestic sector, 1996 to 2025



Real prices including VAT, 2025 = 100

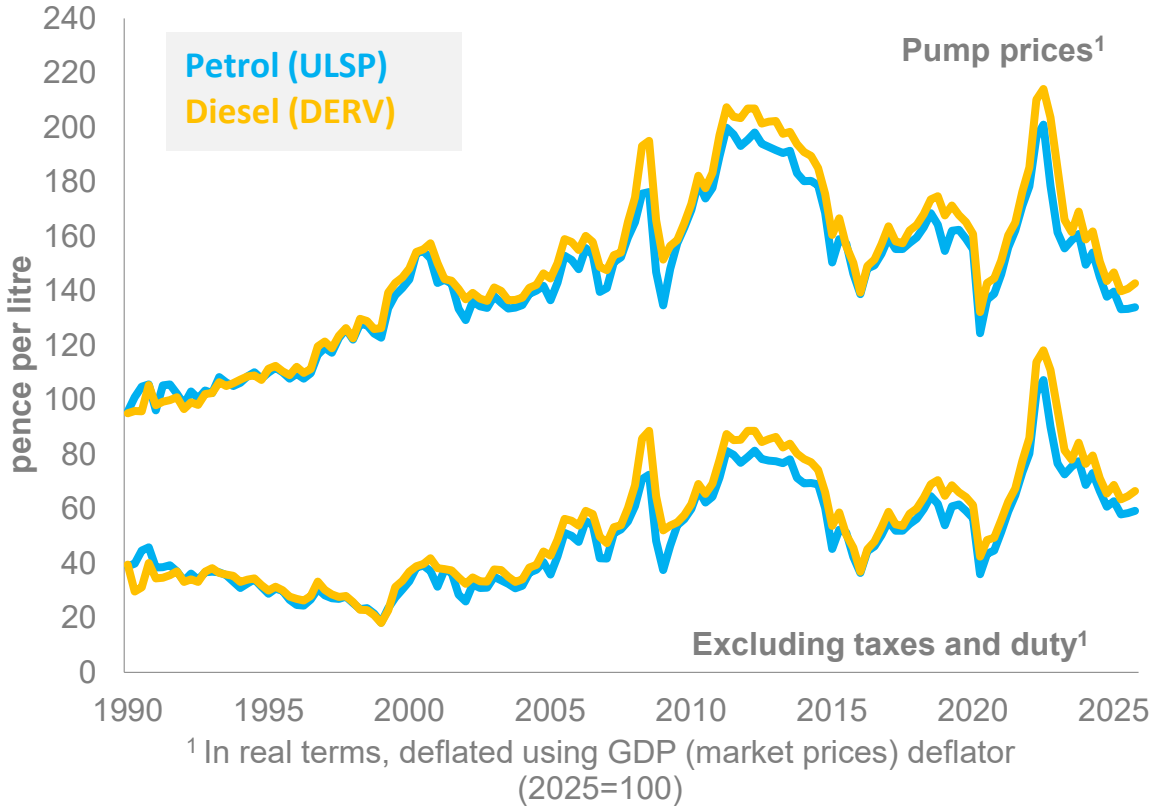
	1996	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Solid fuels	51.1	52.1	86.9	89.8	112.3	105.1	100.0
Electricity	49.6	42.0	60.8	78.4	125.5	102.4	100.0
Gas	42.8	38.6	75.5	69.9	139.6	100.7	100.0
Liquid fuels	56.1	66.6	123.0	76.9	133.6	114.6	100.0
Domestic fuels	**45.1**	**40.4**	**66.8**	**74.1**	**130.6**	**102.0**	**100.0**

Source: Consumer Price Index, Office for National Statistics

Compared to 2024, total domestic energy prices in total for 2025 decreased in real terms by 2.0%. Over the same period, liquid fuels decreased by 12.7%, gas prices decreased by 0.7%, electricity prices decreased by 2.3% and solid fuels decreased by 4.9%.

Comparing prices in 2025 with prices 5 years prior, real prices for domestic fuels overall increased by 35.0%. The real price of electricity increased by 27.5%, solid fuels increased by 11.3%, gas increased by 43.0% and liquid fuel prices increased by 30.0%.

Petrol and diesel prices, 1990 to 2025



Comparing real terms prices in 2025 to the previous year, the prices of Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol (ULSP) and diesel were 7.9% and 7.3% lower respectively. In 2025 taxes and duty accounted for 56% of the retail price of unleaded and 54% of the price of diesel.

Comparing prices in 2025 with prices 5 years prior, real prices decreased by 2.7% for petrol and 1.8% for diesel.

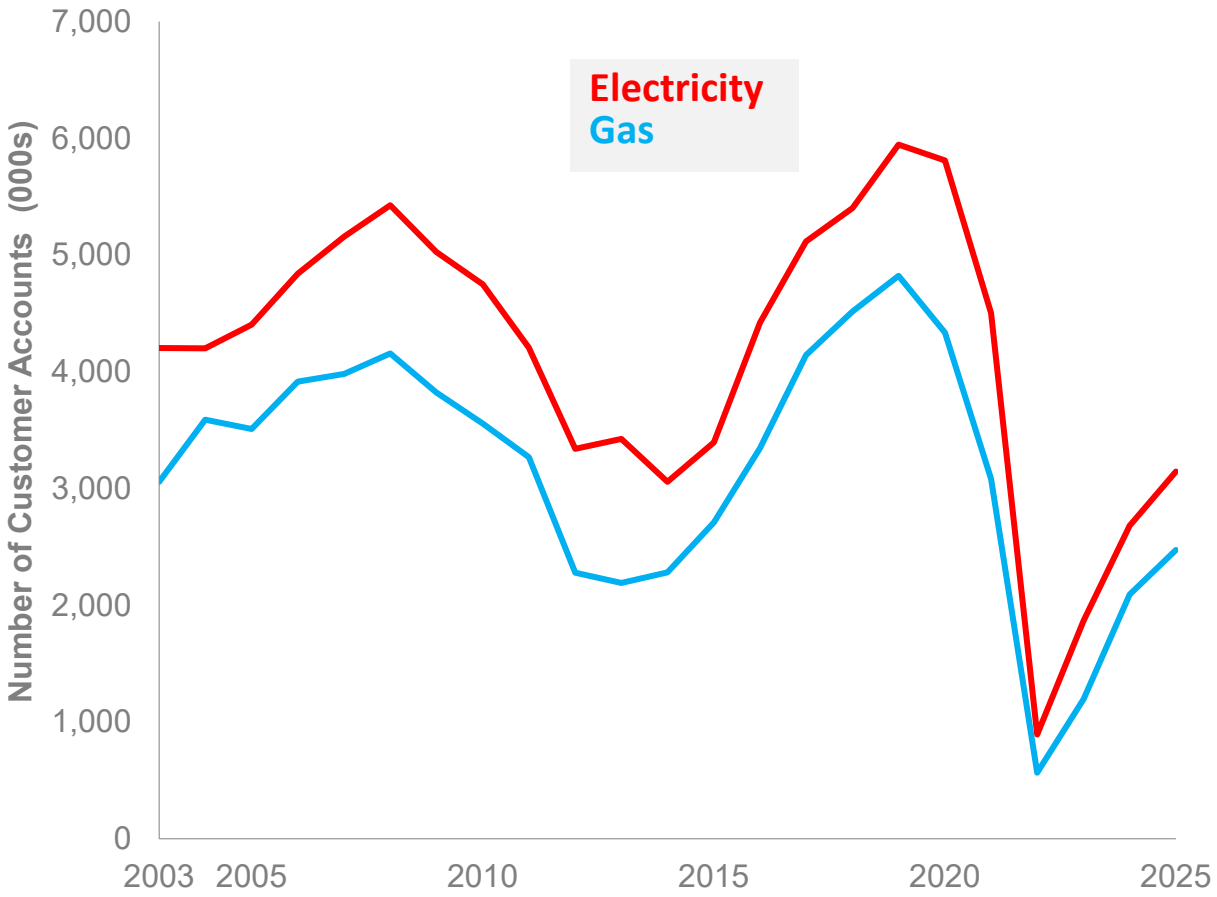
Current retail prices, Pence/litre

	Petrol (ULSP)	Diesel
1990	42.0	40.5
2000	79.9	81.3
2005	86.8	90.9
2010	116.9	119.3
2015	111.1	114.9
2020	113.9	119.1
2023	147.7	158.2
2024	141.5	148.3
2025	135.1	142.5

Note: Table is in cash terms, current prices without adjustments.

Source: Table 4.1.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index, DESNZ

Domestic supplier transfers, 2003 to 2025



Number of households switching domestic energy supplier, 2003 to 2025, in 000s

(000s)	2003	2010	2020	2023	2024	2025
Electricity	4,204	4,750	5,811	1,867	2,681	3,146
Gas	3,059	3,556	4,336	1,195	2,092	2,474

Please note: the number of customers switching supplier shown in the graph is based on the number of meter points a supplier gains from another supplier following a customer choice to change their supplier. This number does not include either internal switches among white labels or brands associated with the same supplier or customer transfers resulting from corporate changes, company mergers and Supply of Last Resort events.

Source: Transfer Statistics, Ofgem

The number of households that switched energy suppliers in Great Britain increased by 18.3% for gas and 17.3% for electricity between 2024 and 2025.

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CONVERSION FACTORS AND DEFINITIONS

To convert from the units on the left-hand side to the units across the top multiply by the value in the table.

		Thousand toe	TJ	GWh	Million therms
from:	*to:*				
	Thousand toe	1	41.868	11.63	0.39683
	TJ	0.023885	1	0.27778	0.0094778
	GWh	0.085985	3.6	1	0.034121
	Million therms	2.52	105.51	29.307	1

Data relating to the energy content of fuels are on a gross calorific value basis.

Prices are presented in real terms i.e.; the effect of inflation has been removed by adjusting each series using the GDP deflator.

The symbol '-' is used in the tables where the figure is nil or not separately available, and '..' is used to indicate 'not available'.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero is the source of all data except where stated.

All data within this publication are classified as Accredited Official Statistics, except those on page 39 which are classified as Official Statistics.

All figures are for the United Kingdom, except for pages 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 46.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) also produces the following energy and climate change statistics publications:

The **Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics** is the annual energy statistics publication of DESNZ. With extensive tables, charts and commentary covering all the major aspects of energy, it provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of the last three years. It includes detailed information on the production and consumption of individual fuels and of energy as a whole.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

The **Energy Flow Chart** is an annual publication illustrating the flow of primary fuels from home production and imports to their eventual final uses. They are shown in their original state and after being converted into different kinds of energy by the secondary fuel producers. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-flow-charts

Energy Trends is a quarterly publication of statistics on energy in the United Kingdom. It includes tables, charts and commentary covering all major aspects of energy. It provides a comprehensive picture of energy production and use, to allow readers to monitor trends during the year. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends
Monthly updates to tables in Energy Trends split by fuel source are also available.

Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom brings together statistics from a variety of sources to produce a comprehensive review of energy consumption and changes in intensity and output since the 1970s, with a particular focus on trends since 2000. The information is presented in five key themes covering overall energy consumption, energy intensity by sector, primary energy consumption, end uses and electrical products consumption and stock.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-consumption-in-the-uk

UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions statistics are produced by DESNZ to show progress against the UK's goals, both international and domestic, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics

Household Energy Efficiency statistics are published by DESNZ on the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Green Deal (GD). The headline release presents monthly updates of ECO measures and quarterly updates of in-depth ECO statistics, carbon savings and the Green Deal schemes. The detailed report presents annual updates on in-depth Green Deal statistics and insulation levels.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics

Smart Meters statistics are produced by DESNZ on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain, and covers both operating and installed meters.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics

Fuel Poverty statistics are produced by DESNZ to support the Fuel Poverty Strategy for England.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics

Energy Prices is a quarterly publication that contains tables, charts and commentary covering energy prices, to domestic and industrial consumers, for all the major fuels. It also presents comparisons of fuel prices in the European Union and G7 countries.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices

Sub-National Energy Consumption statistics are produced by DESNZ to emphasise the importance of local and regional decision making for energy policy in delivering a number of national energy policy objectives.
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics

DESNZ has constructed a **National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED)** to enable detailed statistical analysis of energy efficiency. The data framework matches the gas and electricity consumption data collected for DESNZ sub-national energy consumption statistics and records of energy efficiency measures in the Homes Energy Efficiency Database (HEED) run by the Energy Saving Trust (EST), as well as typographic data about dwellings and households.
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework

Accredited official statistics

These statistics are accredited official statistics. Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) in September 2018. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation.

OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

You are welcome to contact us by emailing energy.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk with any comments about how we meet these standards.

Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at: energy.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

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

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