

Chapter 1: Energy

Kevin Harris 0747 135 8194 energy.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

Key headlines

Energy production fell by 0.6 per cent to a record low level as production from the UK’s mature continental shelf continues to decline. Oil production rose by 2.6 per cent despite many oil fields ceasing production whilst gas production fell by 3.4 per cent to a record low level. Oil and gas production is 75 per cent below the peak recorded in 1999 and 34 per cent below pre-pandemic (2019) levels as output from the UK’s mature continental shelf continues to decline. Nuclear output fell by 11 per cent to a record low level as continued outages affected the UK nuclear fleet. Wind, solar and hydro output rose by 7.3 per cent to a record high level due to increased offshore wind and solar capacity.

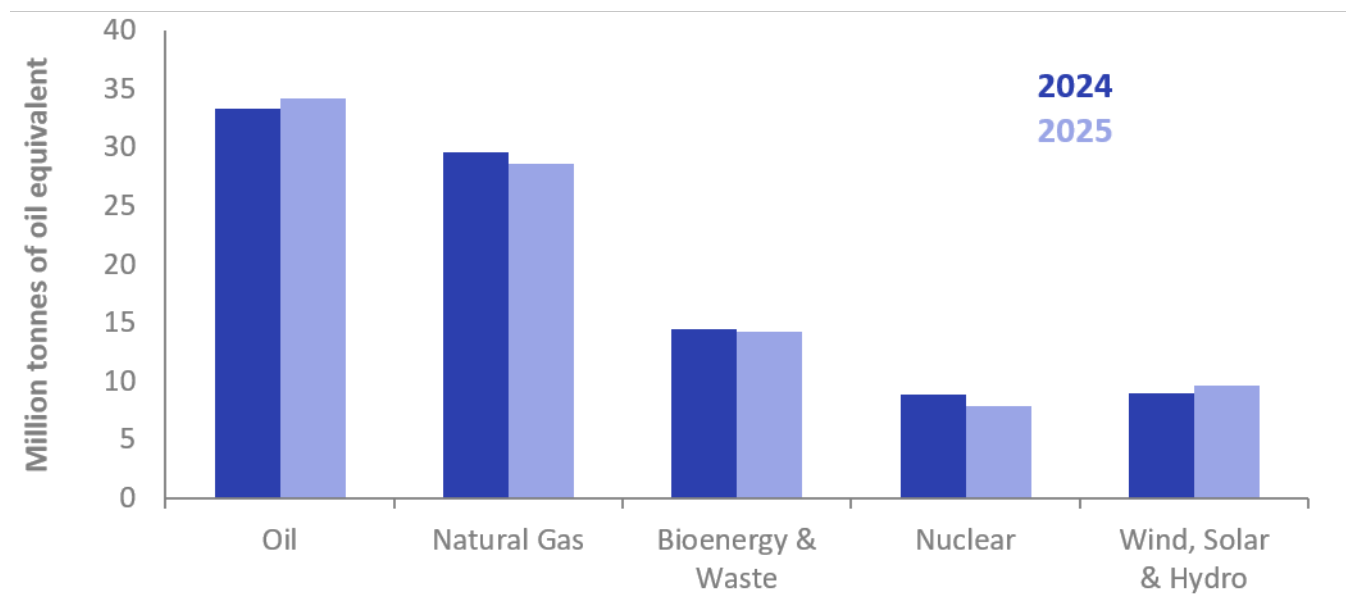
Final energy consumption in 2025 fell by 0.5 per cent on 2024 and remains down 9.3 per cent on 2019. Domestic consumption rose by 0.2 per cent despite 2025 being the warmest year on record, whilst industrial sector consumption fell by 4.9 per cent and remained at record low levels, and service sector consumption fell by 2.9 per cent.

Transport consumption rose by 2.0 per cent compared to last year but remains 2.2 per cent below pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Aviation fuel demand fell by 0.8 per cent, whilst road fuel demand rose by 3.1 per cent on 2024 levels.

Net imports fell by 2.4 per cent. Imports fell by 2.2 per cent and **exports fell by 2.0 per cent to a record 21st century low level.** The UK’s net import dependency stood at 43.3 per cent, down from 43.7 per cent in 2024.

The bulk of the UK’s energy imports, over 90 per cent, comprise oil and gas and **Norway is the UK’s primary supplier of energy imports.** The largest share of oil imports in 2025 arrived from the United States, whilst Norway provides the largest share of gas imports.

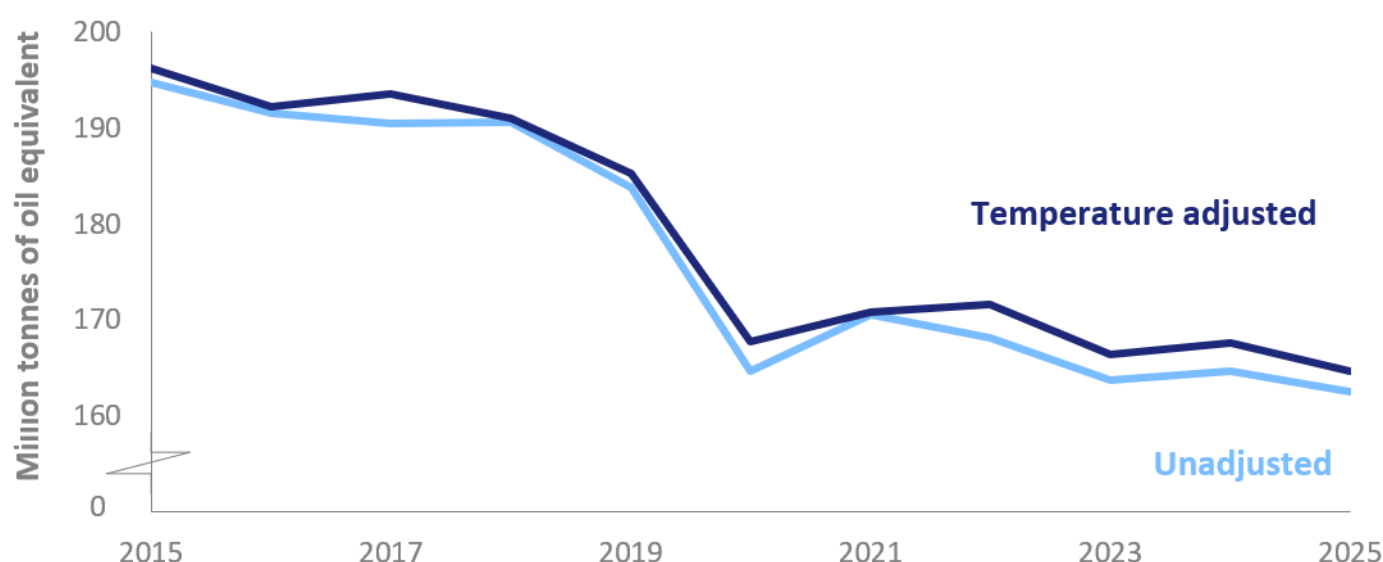
Chart 1.1 Production by fuels, 2024 and 2025 ([DUKES Table 1.1](#))



In 2025 total production was at a record low level of 94.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 0.6 per cent lower than in 2024, and 26 per cent lower than pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Production levels for all fuels except coal, oil, wind and solar are down on 2024 levels, with gas output at a record low level for this century. UK production is 68 per cent below the peak recorded in 1999 due to declining output from the UK's mature basin.

In 2025 oil production rose by 2.6 per cent despite many oil fields ceasing production and the continued maturity of many North Sea fields, but with output still down by 41 per cent on pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Natural gas production fell by 3.4 per cent to a record low level as the North Sea basin continues to mature, with output down by 24 per cent on pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Oil and gas production is 75 per cent below the peak recorded in 1999 reflecting the decline in output from the UK's mature continental shelf. Coal output in the UK is now de minimis due to the last large surface mine Ffos-y-Fran closing at the end of November 2023. Nuclear output fell by 11 per cent to a record low level as continued outages affected the UK nuclear fleet. Production of bioenergy and waste fell by 1.1 per cent, whilst wind, solar and hydro output rose by 7.3 per cent to a record high level due to increased offshore wind and solar capacity.

Chart 1.2 Primary energy consumption, 2015 to 2025 ([DUKES Tables 1.1 and 1.1.4](#))



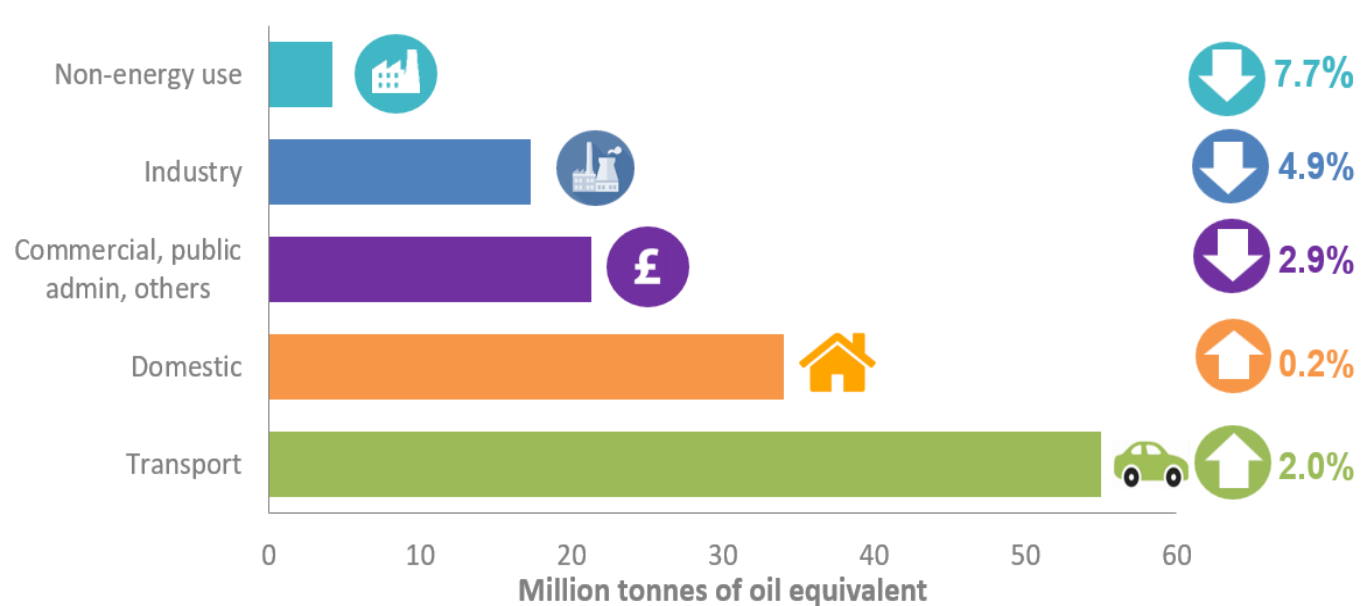
In 2025 total primary energy consumption was at a record low level this century of 162.5 mtoe, 1.3 per cent lower than in 2024, compared to pre-pandemic (2019) levels consumption is down 12 per cent driven by falls in fossil fuel and nuclear consumption.

Primary energy consumption includes use by consumers, fuel used for electricity generation, and other transformation activities. On a seasonally adjusted and annualised rate that removes the impact of temperature on demand, consumption was 164.9 mtoe, 1.8 per cent lower than in 2024.

In 2025 total primary energy consumption levels fell for all fuels except for petroleum, bioenergy & waste and wind, solar and hydro. Consumption of oil rose by 0.9 per cent, within which petrol and diesel rose but aviation fuel sales fell to just below pre-pandemic levels. Consumption of bioenergy & waste rose by 0.4 per cent. Primary electricity consumption fell by 2.9 per cent, within which nuclear and net imports both fell by 11 per cent, whilst wind, solar and hydro rose by 7.4 per cent.

Natural gas consumption fell by 1.5 per cent with increased used by electricity generators to offset the fall in nuclear generation, stable household demand but falls in the industrial and services sectors. Consumption of coal and other solids fell by 53 per cent, and now accounts for less than 1 per cent of UK primary energy demand due to there being no coal fired generation in the UK since the closure of the Ratcliffe-on-Soar power plant at the end of September 2024.

Chart 1.3 Final energy consumption by sector, 2025 ([DUKES Table 1.1](#))

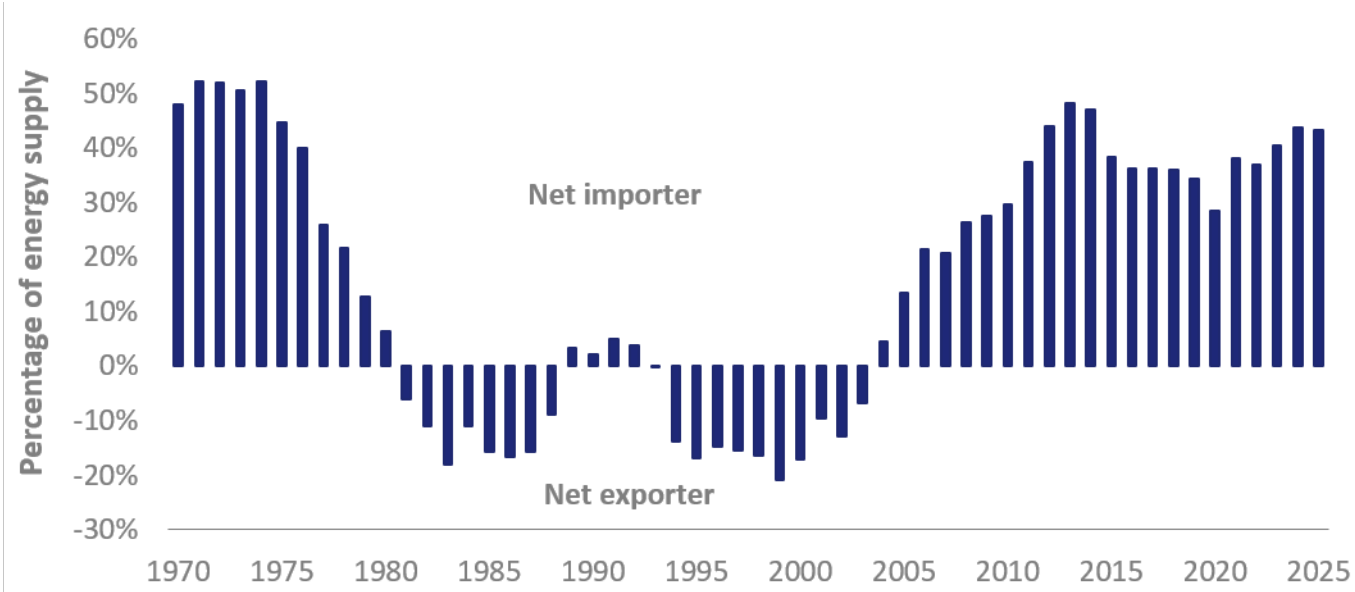


In 2025 total final energy consumption including non-energy use was 131.9 mtoe, 0.5 per cent lower than in 2024, and 9.3 per cent lower than pre-pandemic (2019) levels.

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. Overall transport demand is 2.2 per cent below pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Industrial sector consumption fell by 4.9 per cent, to the lowest level in at least 50 years. In common with many other European countries, industrial consumption has contracted over time and the UK's industrial energy consumption has fallen by 51 per cent since 2000. Improvements in energy efficiency and a move from traditional manufacturing to higher value processes such as pharmaceuticals have contributed to the fall. Service sector consumption fell by 2.9 per cent with the warmer weather a likely factor in the reduced consumption levels.

Final energy consumption excluding non-energy use fell by 0.3 per cent, whilst on a temperature corrected basis consumption fell by 0.4 per cent. Domestic consumption fell by 1.7 per cent, other services consumption fell by 2.8 per cent and industrial consumption fell by 2.9 per cent, whilst transport consumption rose by 2.4 per cent.

Chart 1.4 Net import dependency, 1970 to 2025 ([DUKES Table 1.1.3](#))



In 2025 net import dependency was 43.3 per cent¹, 0.4 percentage points lower than in 2024.

Imports in 2025 at 135.8 mtoe were 2.2 per cent lower than in 2024, and 24 per cent lower than their peak in 2013. Gas imports rose by 2.3 per cent compared to 2024; pipeline imports fell by 4.6 per cent but Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports rose by 24 per cent. Crude oil imports fell by 9.3 per cent whilst petroleum products imports rose by 3.3 per cent.

Exports in 2025 at 62.8 mtoe were 2.0 per cent lower than 2024 and were at a record 21st century low level. Gas exports rose 12 per cent, with exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and the Republic of Ireland all up compared to 2024 levels. Conversely exports of crude oil fell 2.8 per cent and exports of petroleum products fell 7.4 per cent, due to reduced refinery production.

Net imports at 73.0 mtoe were 2.4 per cent lower than in 2024 and accounted for 43.3 per cent of consumption in 2025, down from 43.7 per cent in 2024.

In 2025 fossil fuel dependency was broadly similar to 2024 at 75.1 per cent. The main fossil fuel sources in the UK are coal, gas and oil. In 2025, the share of primary energy consumption from low carbon sources (mainly nuclear, bioenergy & waste and renewables) stood at a record high 22.0 per cent up from 21.8 per cent in 2024.

¹ Net imports as a proportion of primary supply (including an addition for the energy supplied to marine bunkers).



© Crown copyright 2026

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes>

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email:
energy.statistics@energysecurity.gov.uk

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