



UK Government

Energy Trends

UK, April to June 2026

About this release

Information on energy production, trade, and consumption in the UK for total energy and by specific fuels.

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Data tables

Additional data are available online as part of the Energy Trends series:

[Total energy](#)
[Coal and derived gases](#)
[Oil and oil products](#)
[Gas](#)
[Electricity](#)
[Renewables](#)

This publication is based on a snapshot of survey data from energy suppliers. New data are incorporated in line with the [revisions policy](#).

Percentage change from Quarter 2 2025, primary energy basis

(Mtoe basis)	Production	Imports	Exports	Demand
Total energy	-7.3%	-6.0%	-17%	-2.3%
Coal	+18%	-2.1%	-1.3%	-21%
Primary oil	-12%	-15%	-20%	-12%
Petroleum products	-14%	-1.0%	-19%	-4.7%
Gas	-6.5%	+0.5%	-9.1%	+1.1%
Electricity	-1.3%	+3.3%	+3.7%	-1.3%

Renewable electricity generation reached a new record share of 55.8 per cent of generation, with output up 5.0 per cent to 38.3 TWh. Despite fewer sun hours than last year's record high, solar generation matched last year's record high of 8.4 TWh, with a share of 12.3 per cent following an increase in installed capacity on last year. Wind generation increased by 9 per cent to 19.2 TWh and reached a share of 27.9 per cent of generation, larger than the 26.8 per cent contributed by gas.

At 68.5 per cent, low carbon generation was down 0.9 percentage points on the same period last year as a result of an 11 per cent drop in nuclear generation from the UK's ageing nuclear fleet. Fossil fuel generation was up 3.5 per cent and at a share of 27.2 per cent.

UK energy production during the second quarter of 2026 was down 7.3 per cent on last year, with falls in primary oil, petroleum products, natural gas, bioenergy and primary electricity. Energy production remains low by historic standards, down 30 per cent on the second quarter of 2019 as output from the UK's mature continental shelf continues to decline.

Exports are down 17 per cent on the same period last year, with crude oil and petroleum products at a record low as a result of reduced output from the UK's continental shelf and refinery operations as well as the impacts of the Iranian war on international oil trade. Imports are down 6 per cent, mainly as a result of lower imports of crude oil, but imports of petroleum and natural gas are stable on last year. UK import dependency was 40.4 per cent, up from 36.7 per cent in the same period last year.

Total final energy consumption was 1.1 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2025, with a 3.2 per cent increase in domestic consumption offset by falls in transport and the commercial and industrial sectors. Record high temperatures for the quarter were a factor in this fall.

Section 1: UK total energy

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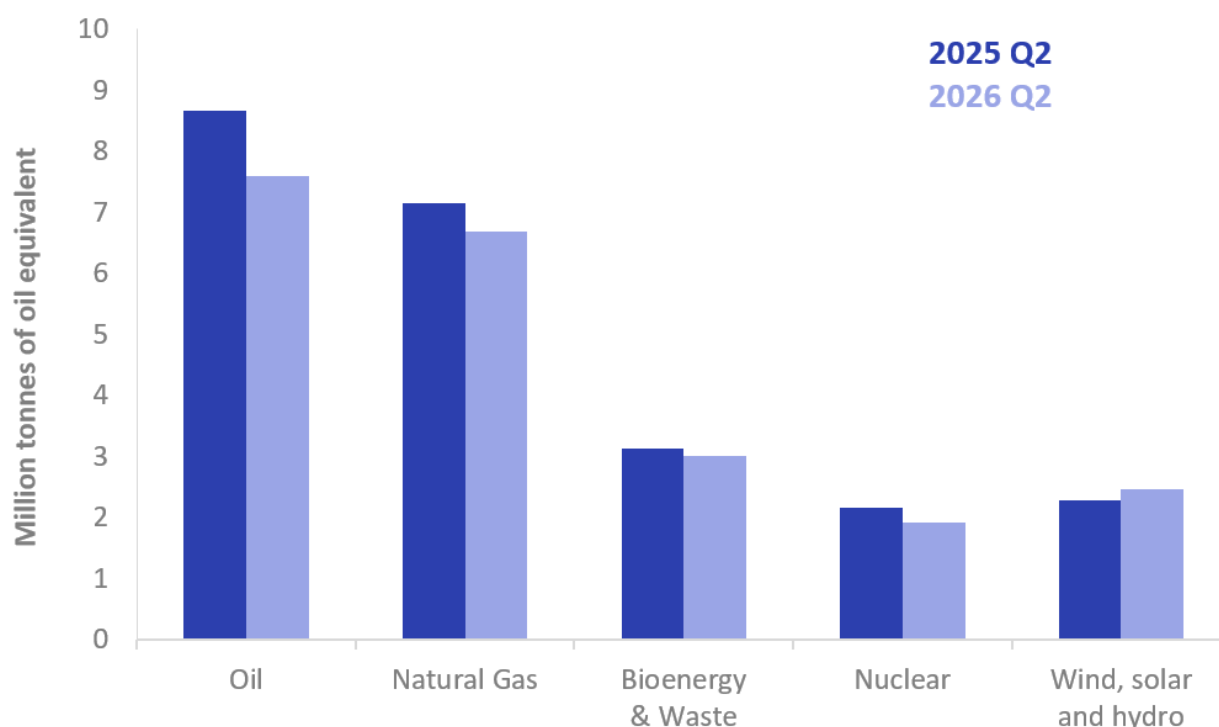
Key headlines

In the second quarter of 2026 **total energy production was 21.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 7.3 per cent lower** than in the second quarter of 2025, with falls in primary oil, gas, bioenergy & waste and primary electricity.

Total primary energy consumption for energy uses fell by 2.1 per cent. When adjusted to take account of weather differences, primary energy consumption fell by 2.7 per cent.

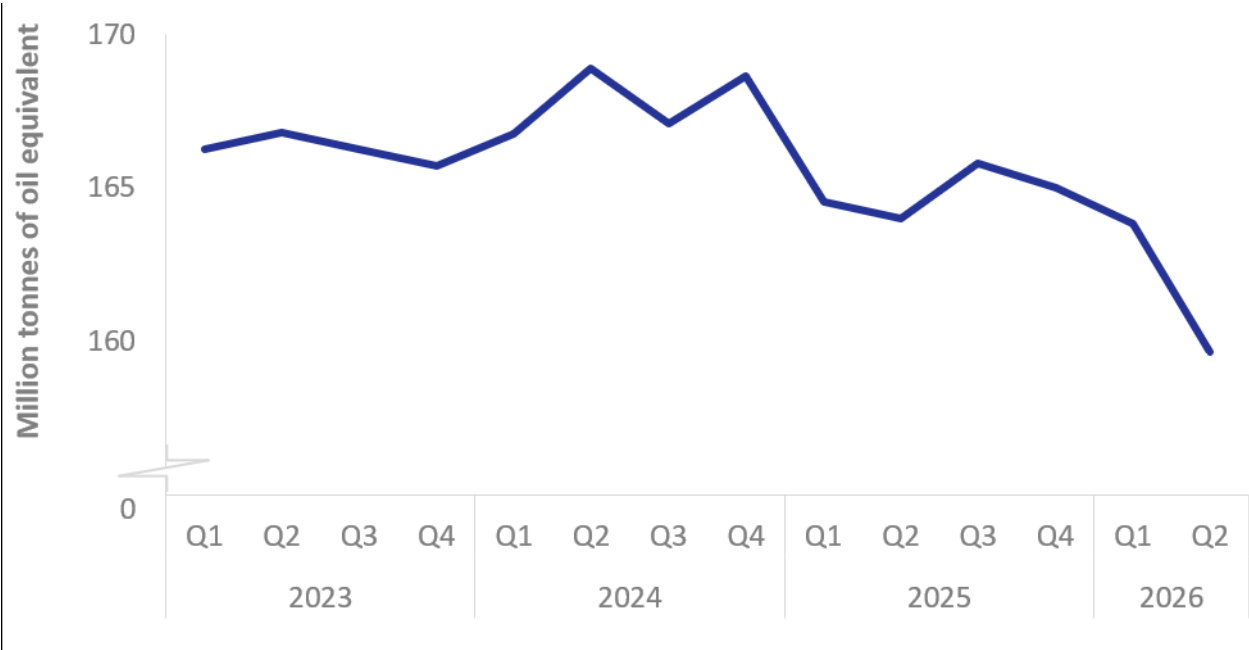
Total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 0.9 per cent lower compared to the second quarter of 2025. Domestic consumption grew by 3.2 per cent, rebounding from the lowest level recorded for the second quarter this century in 2025. Other final users' consumption fell by 3.8 per cent, industrial consumption remained steady, and transport consumption fell by 1.6 per cent, the first fall seen since the first quarter of 2021. On a seasonally and temperature adjusted basis, final energy consumption fell by 1.2 per cent, with falls in all sectors except domestic which rose by 1.4 per cent.

Chart 1.1 UK production ([Energy Trends Tables 1.1 & 1.3](#))



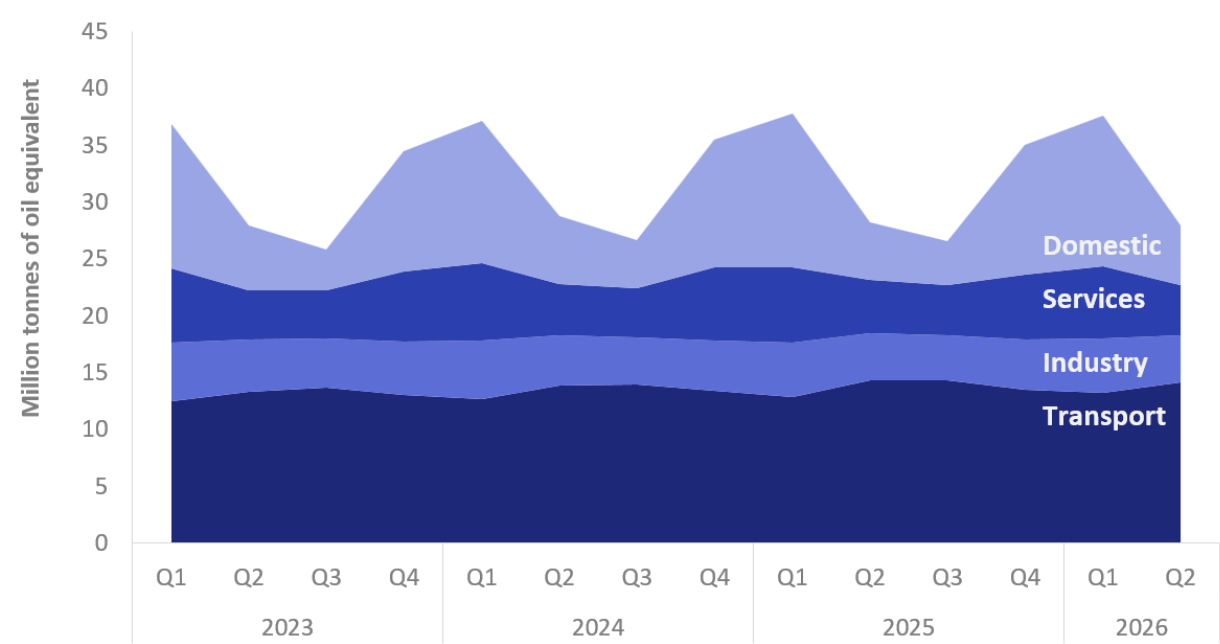
In the second quarter of 2026 **total production was 21.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 7.3 per cent lower** than in the second quarter of 2025 with falls in primary oil, gas, bioenergy & waste and nuclear. Production from fossil fuels fell with oil falling by 12 per cent and gas by 6.5 per cent; although gas production levels have increased since the planned maintenance schedule in early summer 2021, total oil and gas production is now 39 per cent below pre-pandemic (2019) levels. Bioenergy and waste fell by 3.4 per cent, whilst nuclear output fell by 11 per cent due to outages. Wind, solar and hydro output rose by 7.9 per cent mainly due to increased capacity and higher wind for the quarter, and accounted for 11 per cent of total production in the quarter. 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.

Chart 1.2 Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis) ([Energy Trends Table 1.2](#))



In the second quarter of 2026 total inland consumption (including not only fuel used by consumers, but for electricity generation and other transformation) was 159.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.7 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 2025. This is on a seasonally adjusted and annualised rate that removes the impact of temperature on demand. Consumption of all primary fuels fell, except for wind, solar and hydro.

Chart 1.3 Final energy consumption by user ([Energy Trends Table 1.3](#))



In the second quarter of 2026 **total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 0.9 per cent lower** than in the second quarter of 2025. For the second consecutive year, average temperatures were the warmest recorded for the second quarter this century, with June 2026 slightly warmer than June 2025, and the warmest June this century. Once temperatures and seasonality are accounted for, domestic consumption grew by 1.4 per cent on the same period last year with consumption in both the first and second quarter of this year higher than that observed in 2025.

Consumption by services fell by 3.8 per cent, industry consumption fell by 0.3 per cent, and transport consumption fell by 1.6 per cent.

Section 2: Coal and derived gases

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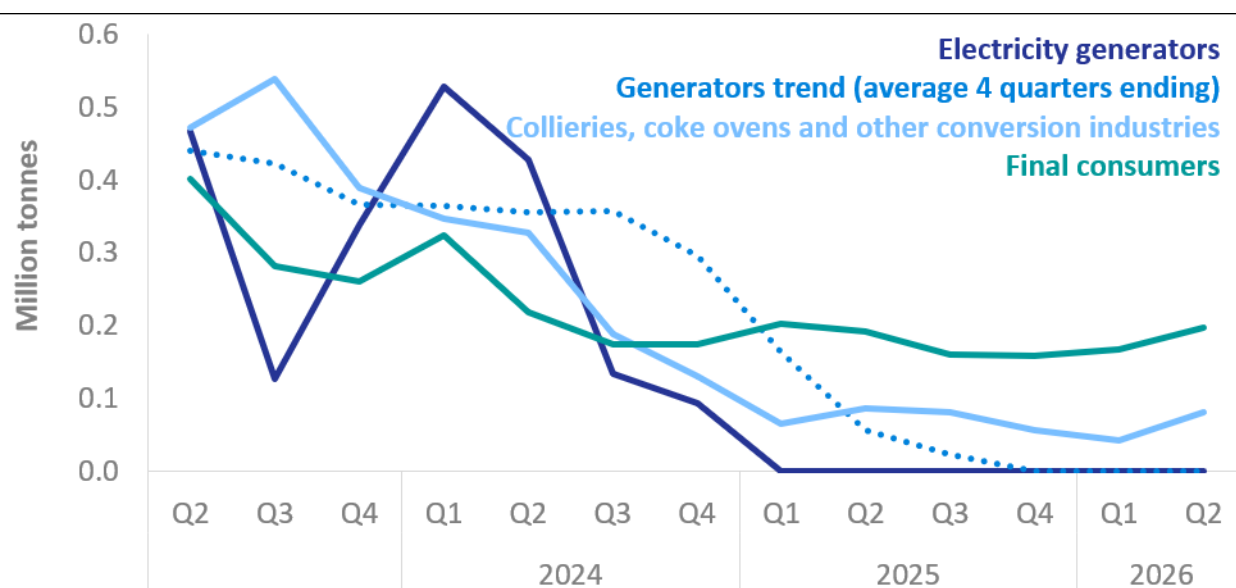
Key headlines

In the second quarter of 2026, UK coal demand fell to 198 thousand tonnes, 19 per cent lower than in Quarter 2 2025. There was no coal-fired power station generation and there was no coke oven gas production as all coke ovens have closed.

Overall coal production for the second quarter of 2026 rose to 34 thousand tonnes - up 18 per cent on the same period a year earlier, but remaining at historically low levels. This was all deep-mined coal as the last large surface mine Ffos-y-Fran closed at the end of November 2023. Coal production in the UK is now a small component of the UK's total energy production.

In Quarter 2 2026, coal imports totalled 404 thousand tonnes, 4.9 per cent lower than last year, but were far below the peak of 13.4 million tonnes in Quarter 2 2013. The largest providers were the European Union and Venezuela (20 per cent each). This was followed by Colombia and the Republic of South Africa (19 per cent each).

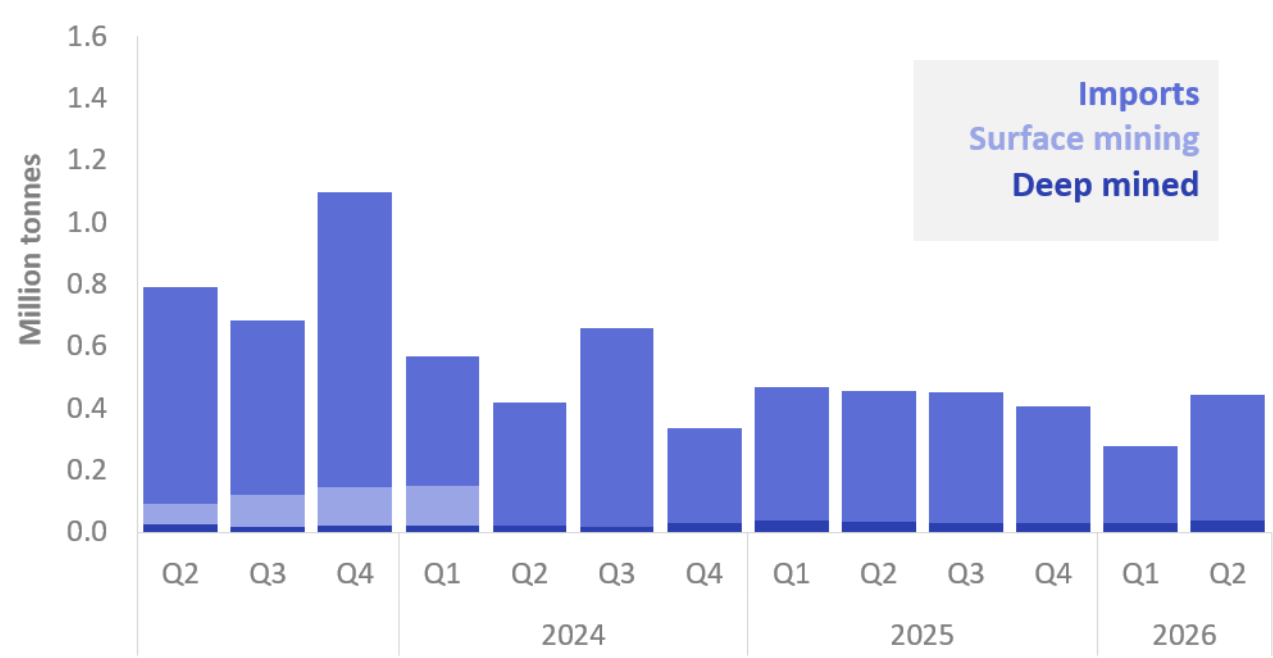
Chart 2.1 Coal Consumption ([Energy Trends Table 2.1](#))



There was no coal-fired generation from power stations in the second quarter of 2026. The last coal-fired power plant - Ratcliffe-on-Soar - closed on 30 September 2024. Coal use has been phased out as electricity generation now favours gas, nuclear and renewables.

Domestic coal production has fallen steadily because of coal mine closures and reduced demand, replaced by coal imports. The last large surface mine Ffos-y-Fran closed at the end of November 2023. There is currently no surface mining in the UK. **Total coal imports in the second quarter of 2026 totalled 404 thousand tonnes**, 4.9 per cent lower than in the same period in 2025. Across all coal types, **the largest providers were the European Union and Venezuela (20 per cent each)**. This was followed by **Colombia and the Republic of South Africa (19 per cent each)**.

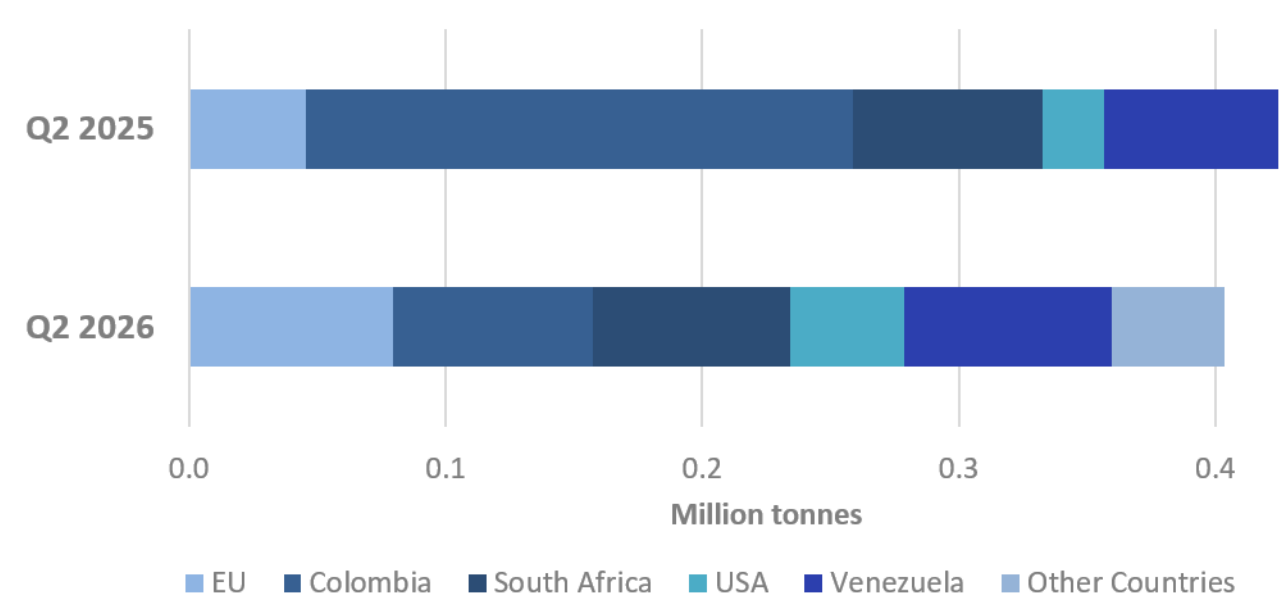
Chart 2.2 Coal Supply ([Energy Trends Table 2.1](#))



Volumes of coal imports are low by historical standards due to low demand. Imports peaked at 13.4 million tonnes in the second quarter of 2013 - from Chart 2.2 we see that from the second quarter of 2023 to the second quarter of 2026 imports sit at less than 10 per cent of that peak. Coal imports in Quarter 2 2026 comprised **308 thousand tonnes of steam coal** (76 per cent of imports), **92 thousand tonnes of coking coal** (23 per cent of imports) and **4 thousand tonnes of anthracite** (1 per cent of imports).

Across all coal types, **the largest providers were the European Union and Venezuela** (20 per cent each). This was followed by Colombia and the Republic of South Africa (19 per cent each).

Chart 2.3 Coal Imports ([Energy Trends Table 2.4](#))



Section 3: Oil and oil products

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Key headlines

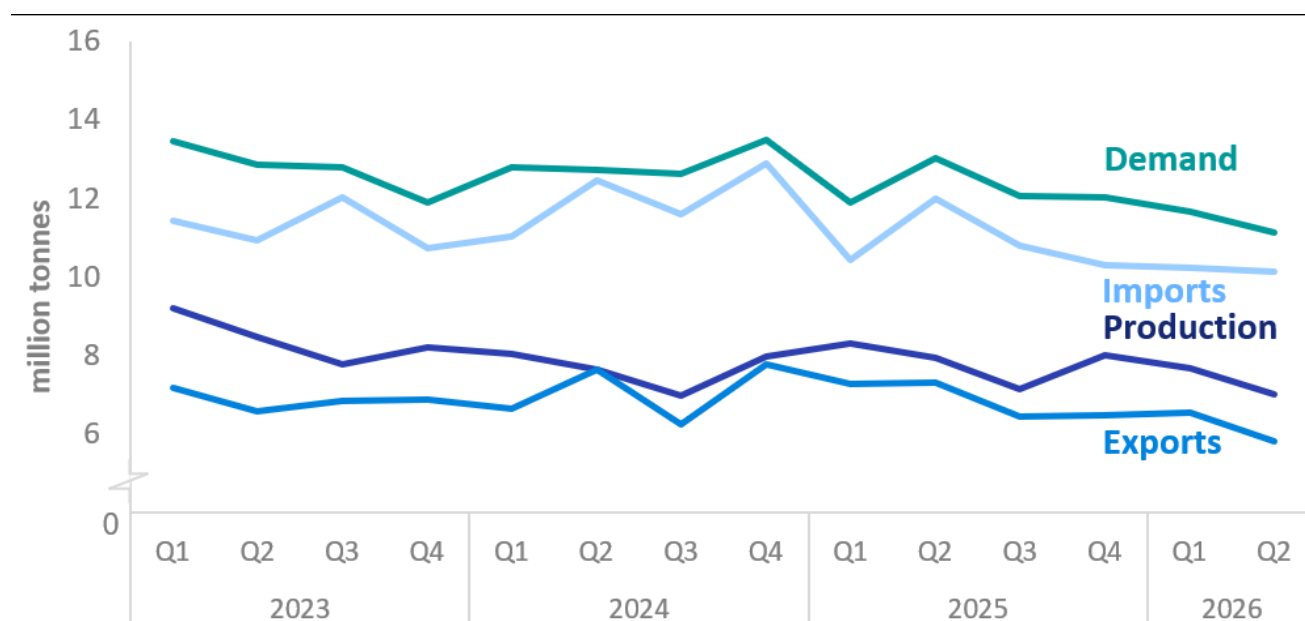
Indigenous production of primary oils fell by 12 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared with the same period in the previous year, continuing with the long-term downward trend as the North Sea basin matures, compounded by decommissioning activity and extended maintenance timelines due partially to backlogs caused by extreme weather earlier in the year.

The UK was a net importer of all oils by 8.5 million tonnes, up 5.7 per cent compared to the same period in the previous year.

Demand for petroleum products was down by 4.4 per cent with broadly stable imports and exports down by 19 per cent.

Refinery production was down by 14 per cent, in part due to the transition of the Grangemouth refinery to an import terminal in spring 2025.

Chart 3.1 Production and trade of crude oil and NGLs ([Energy Trends Table 3.1](#))



Production of primary oils has been trending downwards as the North Sea basin matures. In Quarter 2 2026, production at just under 7 million tonnes was 12 per cent lower than the same period in the previous year.

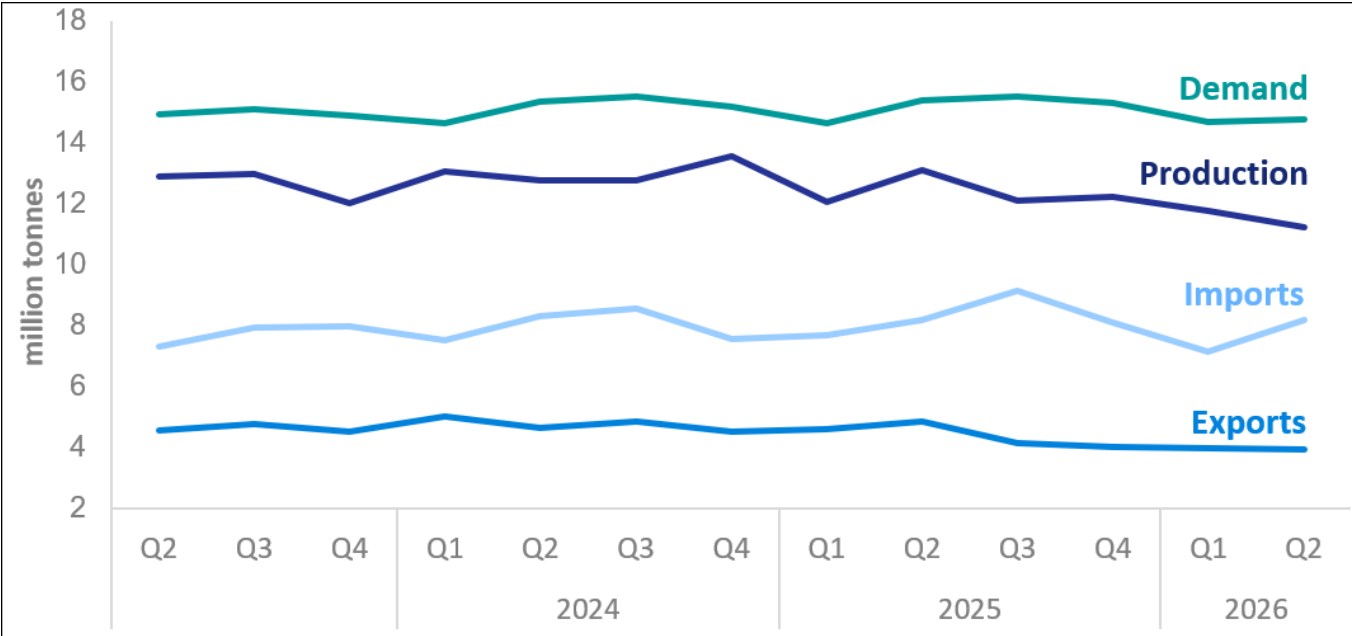
The UK continued to be a net importer of primary oils and in Quarter 2 2026 net imports of primary oils were at 4.3 million tonnes, down 8.0 per cent on the same period in 2025 as imports fell by 15 per cent while exports fell by a fifth to a record low.

Over the same period refinery demand and production were down by 15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, in part due to the transition of the Grangemouth refinery to an import terminal in spring 2025. Production of all fuels was down except jet fuel, which increased by 5.2 per cent. Subsequently product exports were down by

19 per cent, making the UK a net importer of products by 4.2 million tonnes, a 25 per cent increase on Quarter 2 2025.

Demand for petroleum products decreased by 4.4 per cent compared to the same period last year. Demand for both petrol and jet fuel remained stable, while total white diesel (on and off road uses) dropped by 5.5 per cent.

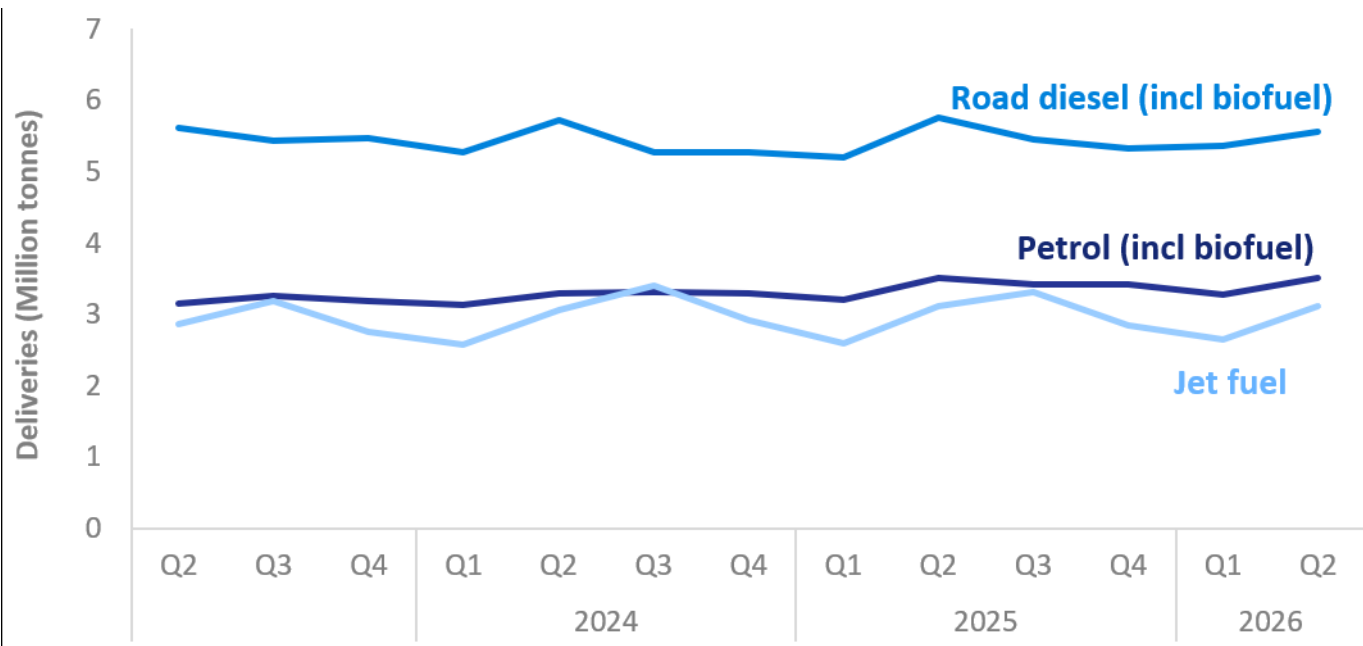
Chart 3.2 Production and trade of petroleum products ([Energy Trends Table 3.2](#))



Final consumption of petroleum products decreased by 4.7 per cent. The largest drop was in transport, down by 370 thousand tonnes (-3.1 per cent). While petrol and jet fuel demand remained stable, demand for diesel used on the roads fell by 310 thousand tonnes (-5.6 per cent).

Demand from the domestic sector and other final users were also down substantially, by 34 per cent (-115 thousand tonnes) and 18 per cent (-130 thousand tonnes), respectively. Demand will have been impacted by the higher prices following the onset of the Middle East conflict, and warmer weather reducing demand for heating. Demand by industrial users was down 5.3 per cent.

Chart 3.3 Deliveries of transport fuels ([Energy Trends Table 3.5](#))



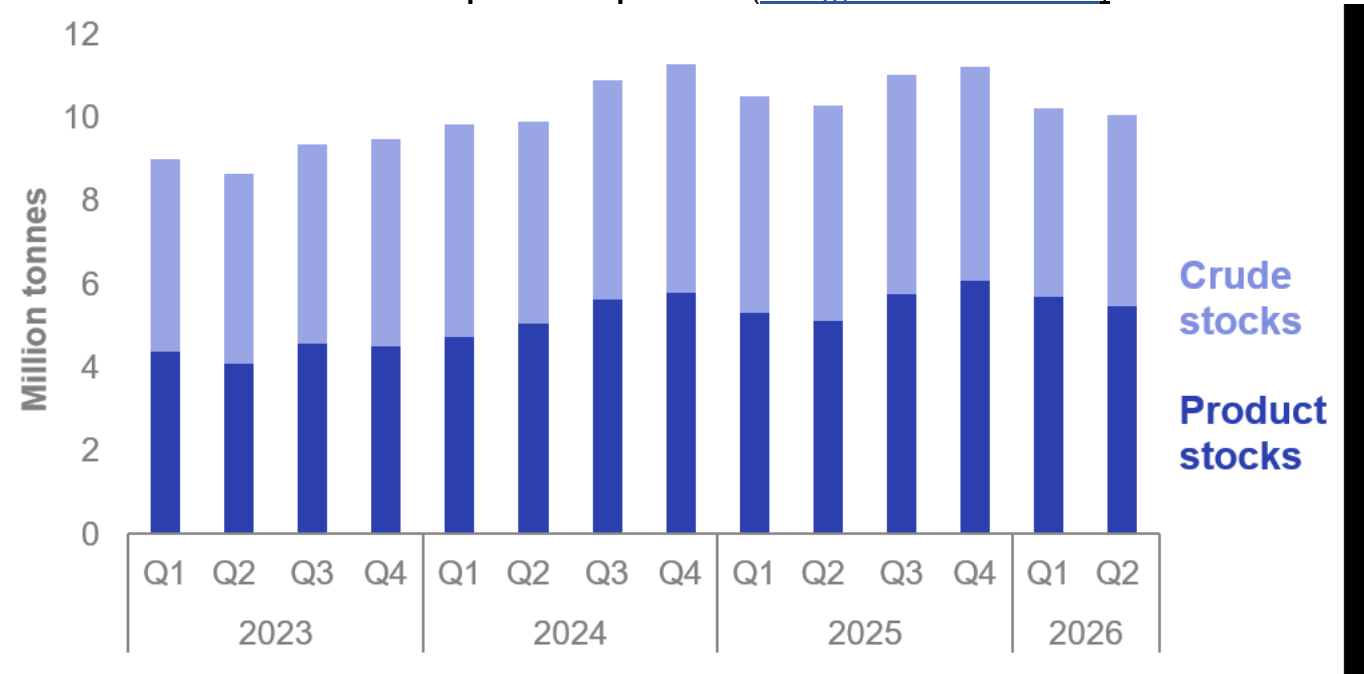
Demand for jet fuel remained stable on the same quarter in 2025 and is 3.6 per cent below the same period in pre-pandemic 2019. These figures exclude Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), which airlines will increase amounts of under the SAF Mandate that came into effect in January 2025: [Sustainable Aviation Fuel \(SAF\) Mandate - GOV.UK](#).

The UK holds emergency reserves of oil in case of a supply disruption. Through membership of the International Energy Agency (IEA) the UK is required to hold stocks equivalent to a minimum of 90 days of net imports to help protect global oil markets from supply shocks. UK government meets this by obligating major suppliers to the inland market to hold compulsory stocks.

At the end of Quarter 2 2026 **the UK held 10 million tonnes of stock**, 2.4 per cent lower than the previous year and more than meeting the 90-day net import requirement set by the IEA.

UK oil stocks can either be held within the UK or abroad under international agreements. The UK can also hold stock on behalf of other countries. Physical stocks held within the UK fell by 2.6 per cent at the end of Quarter 2 2026 compared with the previous year, with decreases in gas / diesel oil and refinery stocks of primary oils following, in part, the cessation of refining at Grangemouth in 2025.

Chart 3.4 Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products ([Energy Trends Table 3.11](#))



Section 4: Gas

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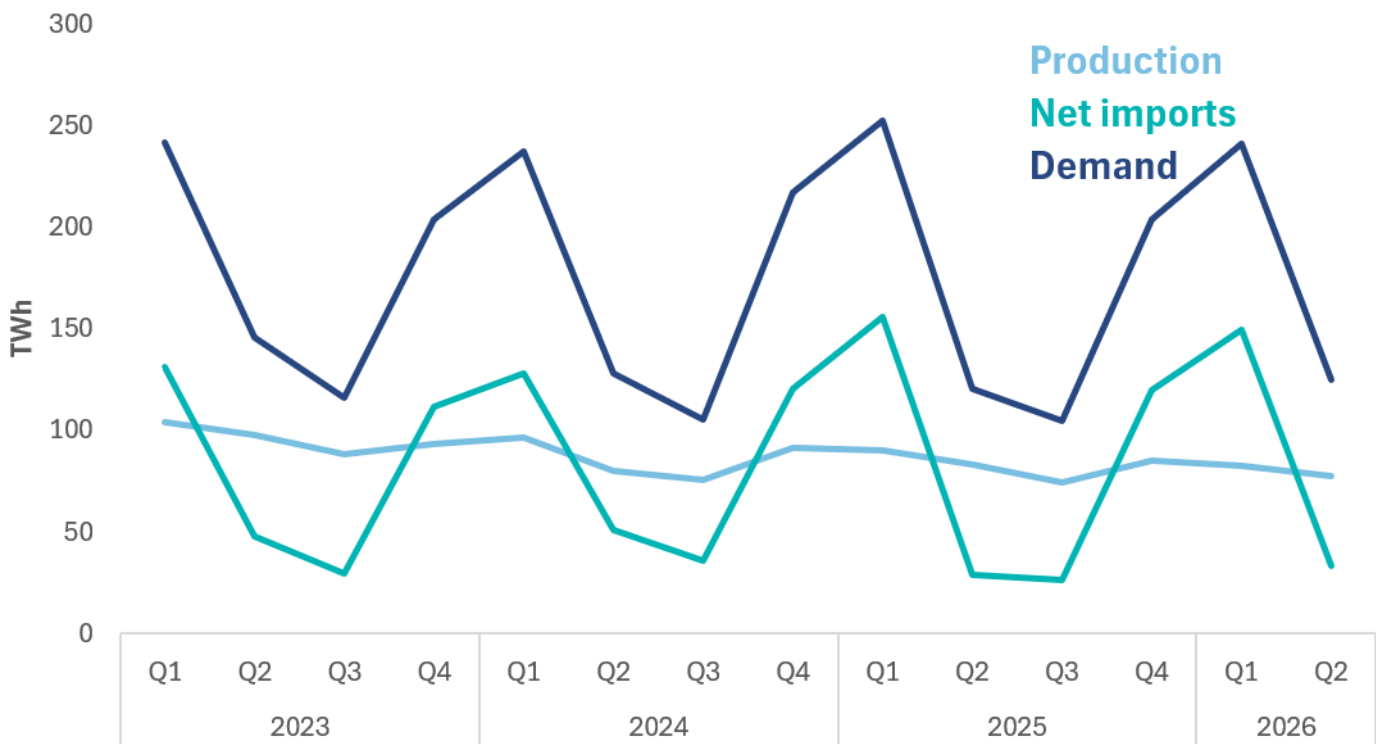
Key headlines

Demand for natural gas was up 1.0 per cent in Quarter 2 2026, compared to the same period in 2025. Domestic (household) consumption saw the largest increase, up 10 per cent, compared to low consumption in Quarter 2 2025. Consumption by the industrial sector increased by 2.4 per cent, whilst consumption by commercial and public administration sectors fell by 2.1 per cent. Gas demand for electricity generation increased by 2.4 per cent in the period due in part to increased demand for electricity this year compared with last year.

Exports decreased and imports remained stable. Pipeline imports increased by 6.6 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared to the same period in 2025, whereas liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports decreased by 22 per cent. Exports to Belgium and the Netherlands decreased by 12 and 16 per cent respectively.

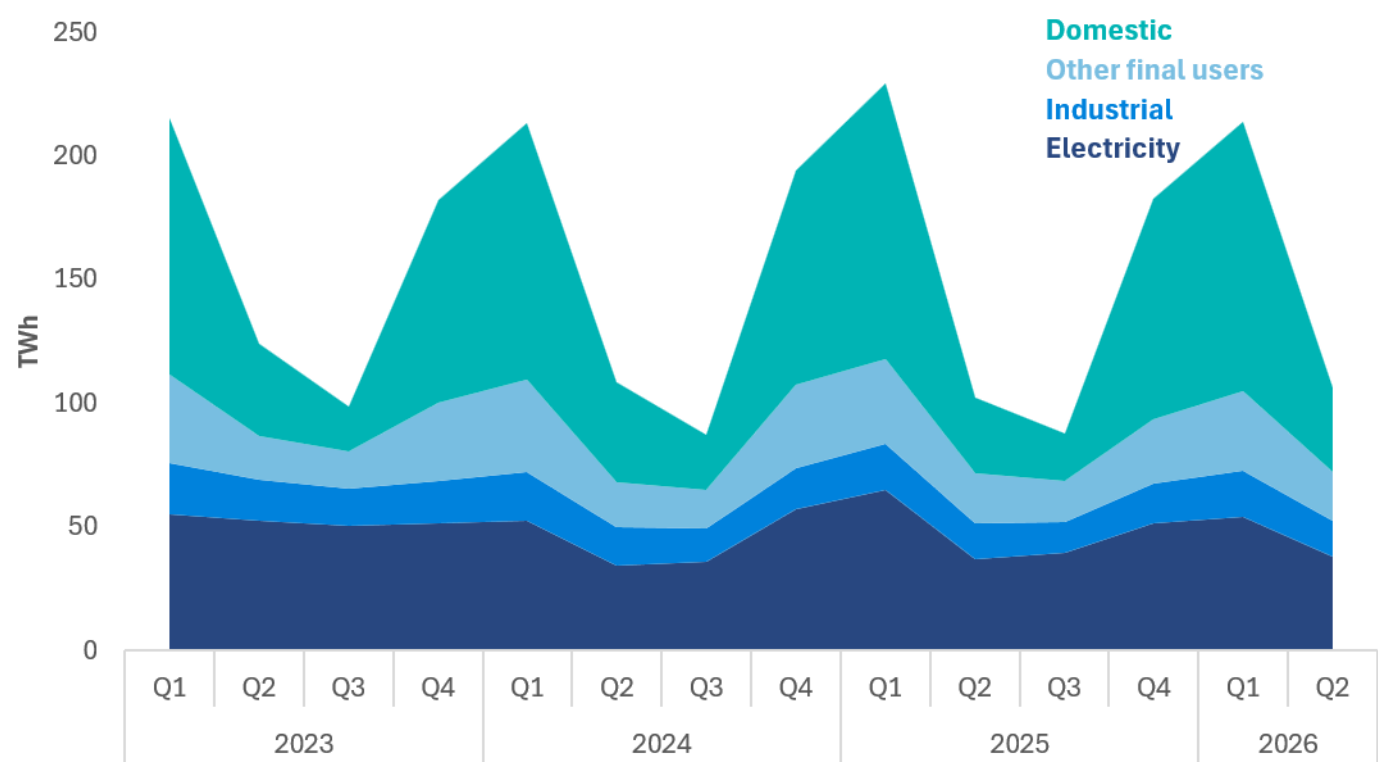
Gas production decreased by 6.5 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 to a near record low. Gas production remains low as output from the mature North Sea basin continues to decline.

Chart 4.1 Natural gas production, demand and imports ([Energy Trends Table 4.1](#))



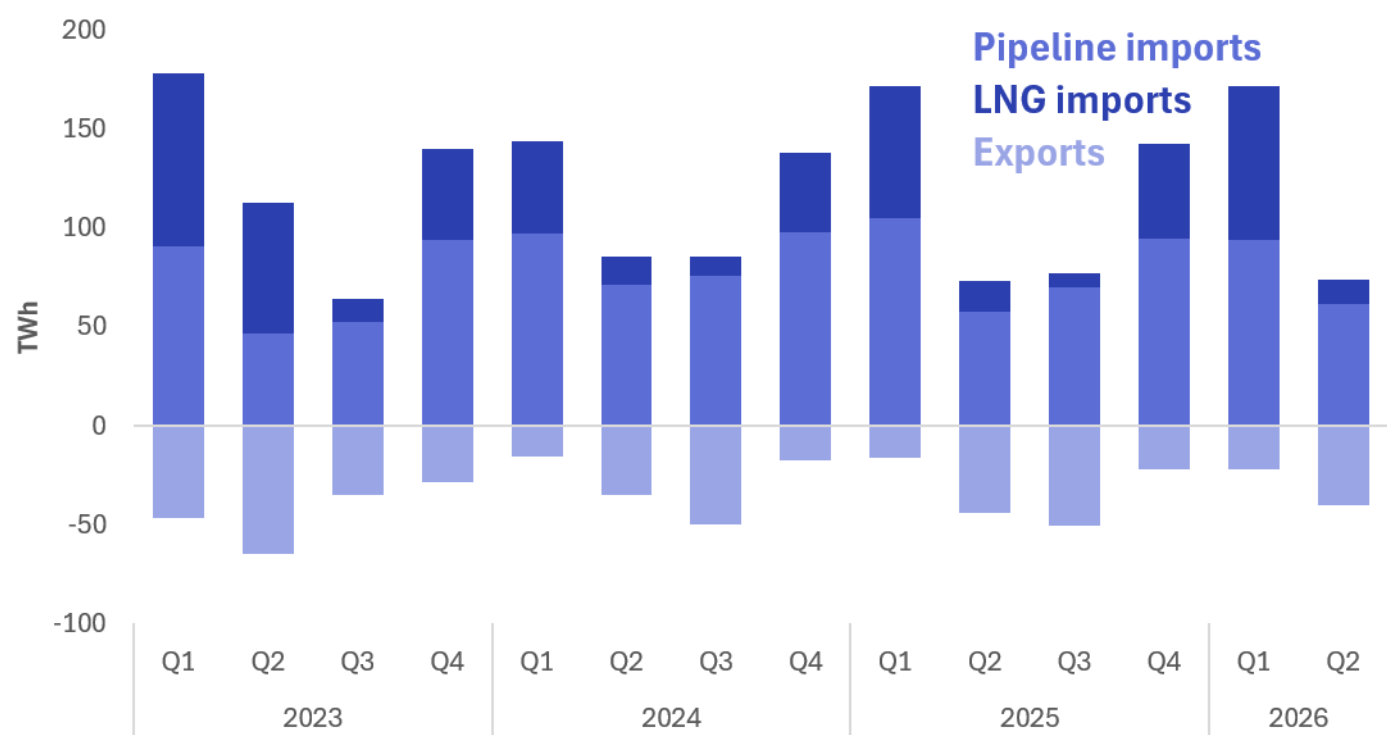
Gas production was down 6.5 per cent compared with the same period last year, and at a near record low reflecting the ageing nature of the UK's Continental Shelf. Net imports were up 15 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared to the same period in 2025 as exports decreased and imports remained stable.

Chart 4.2 Natural gas demand by domestic, other final users, industrial and electricity generation sectors in the UK ([Energy Trends Table 4.1](#))



Gas demand was up 1.0 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared to the same period in the previous year. This was largely driven by increased domestic (household) gas consumption, which increased by 10 per cent in the same period due in part to low consumption in 2025. Industrial gas demand was up 2.4 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared to Quarter 2 2025. Gas demand for electricity generation also increased by 2.4 per cent in the same period, due in part to electricity generation increasing to meet increased demand. Conversely, consumption by other final users (mainly commercial and public administration sectors) fell by 2.1 per cent.

Chart 4.3 Natural gas imports and exports in the UK, ([Energy Trends Table 4.3](#) and [Energy Trends Table 4.4](#))



Exports decreased by 9.1 per cent in Quarter 2 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. Imports remained stable despite liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports falling by 22 per cent as pipeline imports increased by 6.6 per cent. The fall in LNG imports was driven by USA and Qatari imports dropping by 44 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. Exports to Belgium and the Netherlands fell by 12 and 16 per cent respectively.

Section 5: Electricity

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Key headlines

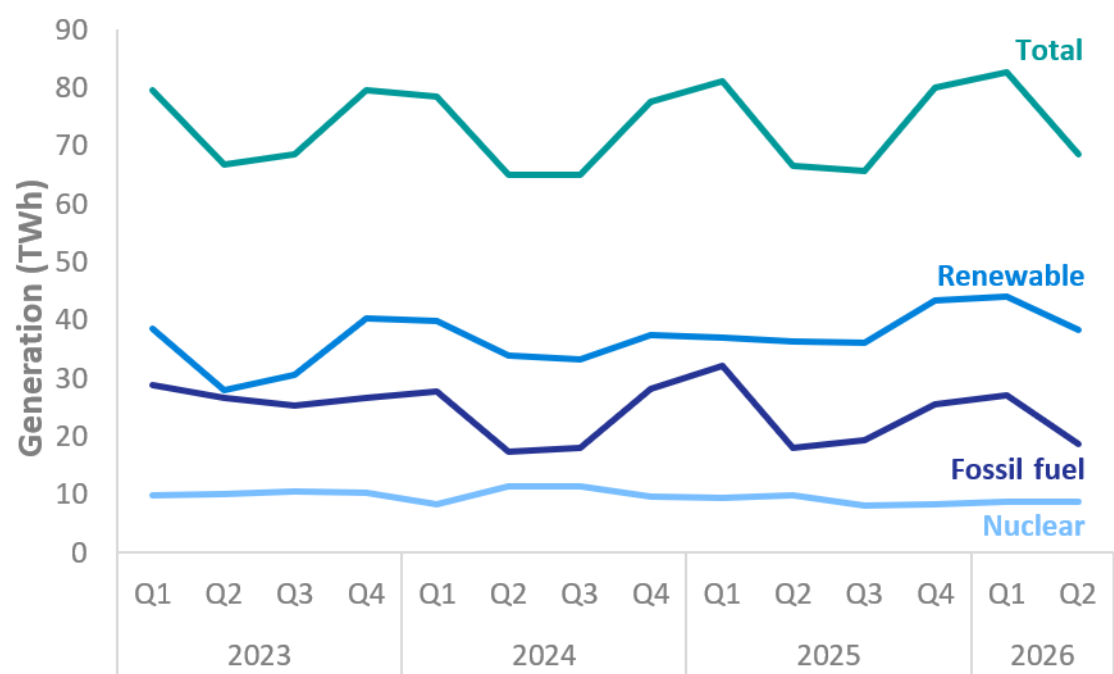
Renewables’ share of generation reached a record high in Quarter 2 of 2026, providing 55.8 per cent of UK electricity generation. Generation from renewables was up by 5.0 per cent from Quarter 2 of 2025, at 38.3 TWh. This was driven by increased wind generation, with both onshore and offshore wind generation reaching the highest Quarter 2 values in the recorded time series.

The share of generation from low carbon sources fell despite increased renewables as nuclear generation dropped 11 per cent and remained near record low levels. Generation from gas rose by 4.4 per cent to 18.4 TWh, while oil generation remained low at 0.3 TWh.

Electricity demand and final consumption reached the highest Quarter 2 values in 5 years, with both net imports and UK based generation rising to meet this increased demand. Demand rose by 3.4 per cent to 76.3 TWh and final consumption rose by 1.6 per cent to 65.1 TWh.

Final consumption by end users rose due to increased consumption from the transport sector and other final users. Consumption from the transport sector rose by 20 per cent to reach a new record high of 4.8 TWh, while consumption from other users rose by 2.1 per cent to 20.6 TWh.

Chart 5.1 Electricity generated, by fuel type ([Energy Trends Table 5.1](#))



The record renewable share of electricity generation, at 55.8 per cent, was largely driven by greater wind generation. Both onshore and offshore wind generation reached the highest Quarter 2 values in the recorded time series. Onshore wind rose by 13 per cent to 7.9 TWh, while offshore wind rose by 7.1 per cent to 11.2 TWh. The increase in generation followed both greater installed capacity and notably higher wind speeds in the quarter, the highest observed since 2017. Altogether, wind had a share of 27.9 per cent of total generation,

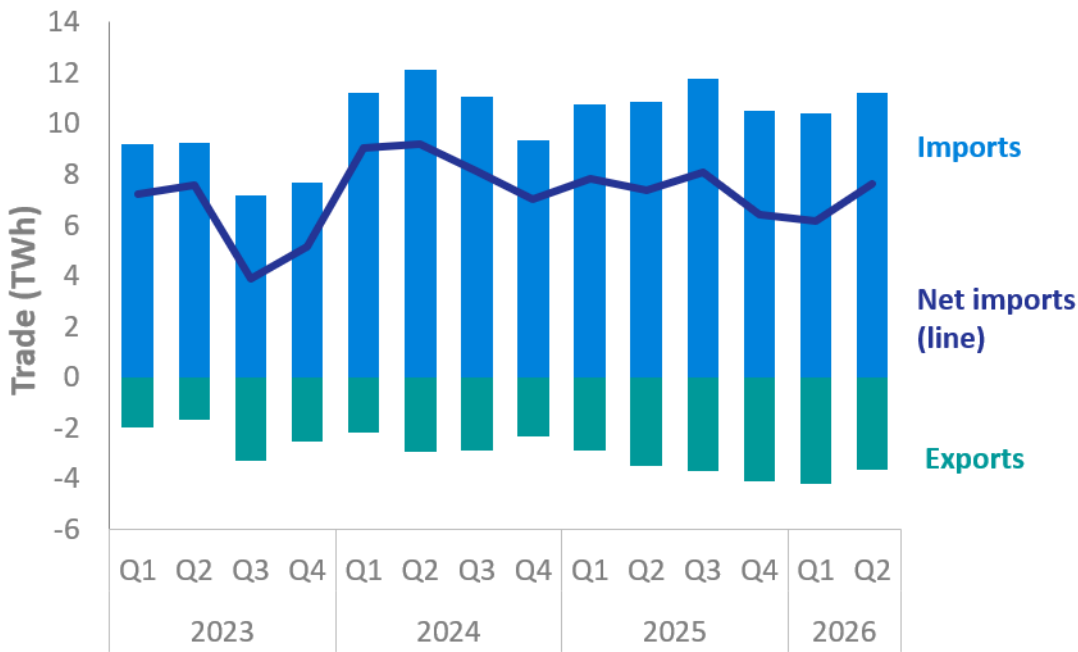
up 1.6 percentage points from Quarter 2 of 2025 and exceeding the 26.8 per cent share from gas-fired generation.

In addition to wind, both solar and hydro generation rose. Solar generation increased by 0.2 per cent to 8.4 TWh, matching last year's record high despite lower average daily sun hours compared to Quarter 2 of 2025. However, the increase in solar generation was outweighed by the increase in total generation, causing its share to fall slightly by 0.3 percentage points to 12.3 per cent. Meanwhile, hydro generation rose by 69 per cent to 1.2 TWh (see section 6: Renewables for further detail).

The share of generation from low carbon sources fell by 0.9 percentage points to 68.5 per cent, as nuclear generation fell by 11 per cent to 8.7 TWh, close to recent record lows. In comparison, the share of generation from fossil fuels remained relatively stable. Fossil fuels' share of generation rose by 0.1 percentage points to 27.2 per cent. This came as generation from gas rose by 4.4 per cent to 18.4 TWh, while oil generation fell by 33 per cent to 0.3 TWh. Gas had a 26.8 per cent share of total generation, up 0.4 percentage points from this time last year.

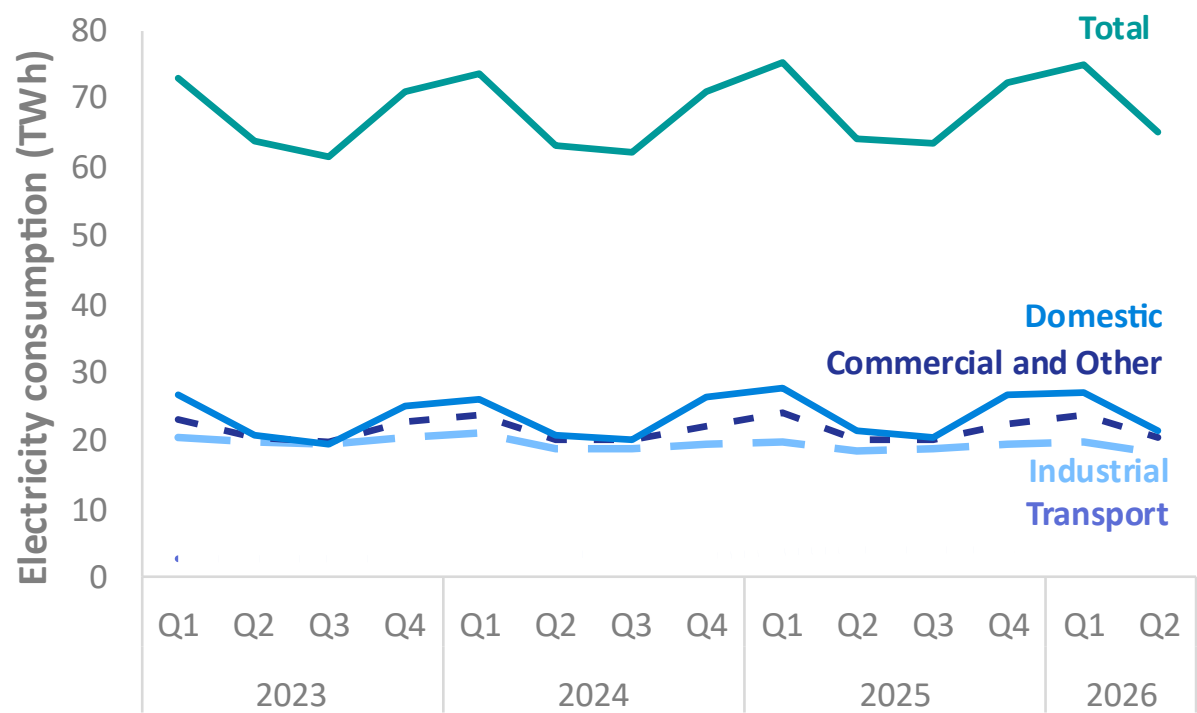
Electricity demand and final consumption reached the highest Quarter 2 values in 5 years, as demand rose by 3.4 per cent to 76.3 TWh, while final consumption rose by 1.6 per cent to 65.1 TWh. Before Covid-19, demand was consistently above 80.0 TWh during the second quarter of each year, and in Quarter 2 of 2021, it was 78.6 TWh. This is the first time since 2021 where demand has exceeded 75.0 TWh during Quarter 2.

Chart 5.2 Electricity imports and exports ([Energy Trends Table 5.6](#))



UK-based generation covered 89.8 per cent of electricity demand this quarter, as generation rose by 2.9 per cent to 68.6 TWh, the highest quarter 2 value since 2022. Additionally, net imports rose by 3.2 per cent to 7.6 TWh, accounting for 10.0 per cent of demand for the quarter. This came as imports rose by 3.3 per cent to 11.2 TWh (outweighing the 3.7 per cent rise in exports to 3.6 TWh). Higher net imports were seen from France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Net imports from France rose by 10 per cent to 6.1 TWh, from the Netherlands by 59 per cent to 0.4 TWh, and from Belgium by 37 per cent to 0.7 TWh.

Chart 5.3 Electricity consumption by sector ([Energy Trends Table 5.2](#))



Final consumption by end users rose due to increased consumption from the transport sector and other final users. Transport consumption rose by 20 per cent to reach a new record high of 4.8 TWh, as electric vehicles continue to increase. Despite similar average temperatures compared to Quarter 2 of 2025, consumption from other users rose 2.1 per cent to 20.6 TWh, while domestic consumption fell slightly by 0.2 per cent to 21.4 TWh. Finally, industrial consumption fell by 0.8 per cent to 18.3 TWh.

In response to user feedback, this year we have brought forward publication of our annual tables presenting **Electricity generation and supply in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2004 to 2025** to September instead of December 2026. Due to resource constraints we will not be publishing an accompanying article alongside this edition of UK Energy Trends.

Section 6: Renewables

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Key headlines

In Quarter 2 2026, total renewable generation increased by 5.0 per cent on the same period last year to 38.3 TWh, mainly due to increased wind and hydro generation.

Renewables’ share of electricity generation was a record 55.8 per cent, breaking the current record of 54.8 per cent set in the third quarter of 2025.

Solar PV generation matched the previous record 8.4 TWh, set in Quarter 2 2025, which was the sunniest quarter in our time series. An increase of 2.1 GW of new capacity was offset by shorter sun hours this year.

Wind generation increased by 9.4 per cent to 19.2 TWh. This was driven by new capacity and higher average wind speeds.

Renewable installed capacity reached 66.3 GW, up 2.7 GW (4.2 per cent) on Quarter 2 2025. Solar PV accounted for three quarters of the new capacity, with the rest coming from onshore wind, offshore wind and energy from waste.

Chart 6.1 Change in renewable generation and capacity between Q2 2025 and Q2 2026 ([Energy Trends Table 6.1](#))

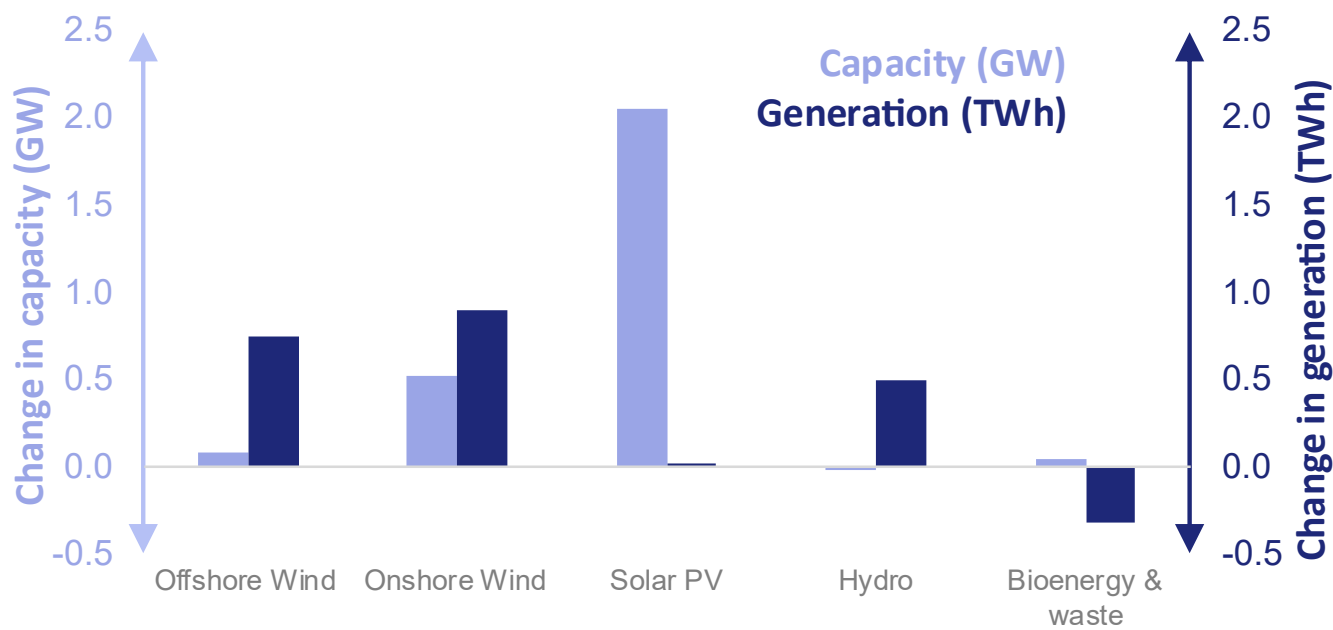
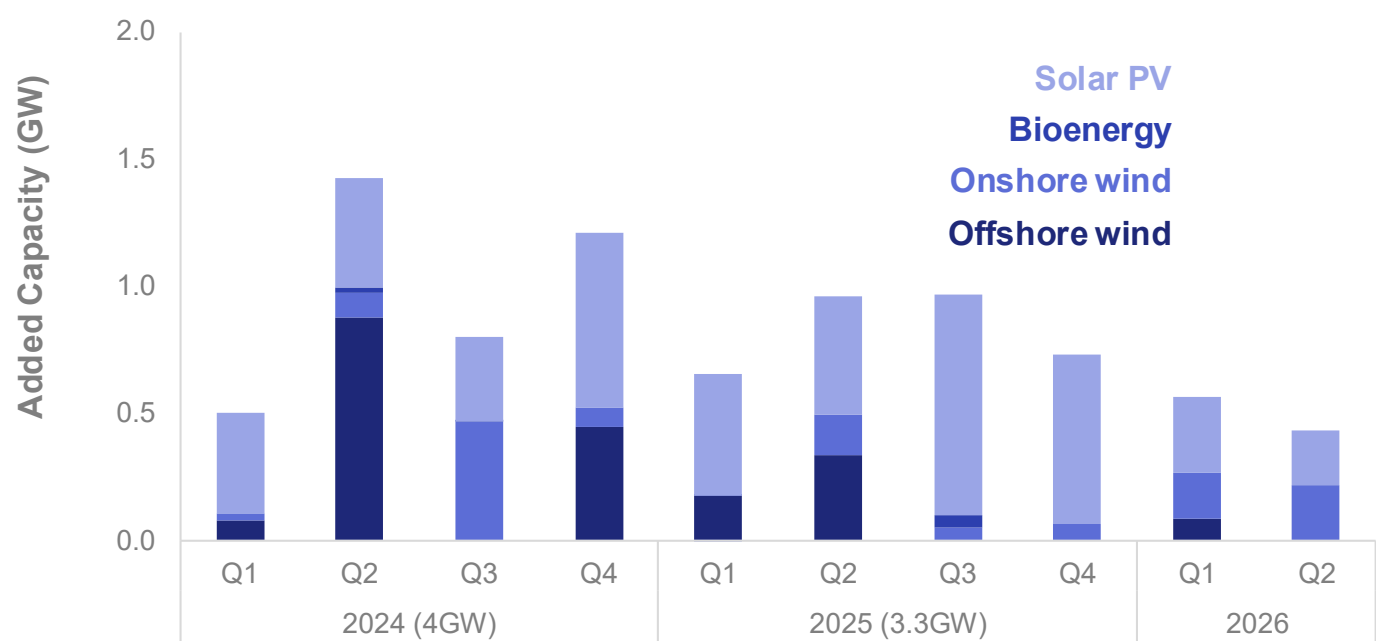


Chart 6.1 shows how each technology has contributed to the overall change in capacity and generation between Quarter 2 in 2025 and 2026. 2.7 GW of capacity has been added since Quarter 2 2025, three quarters (2.1 GW) of which was solar PV. Average sun hours were higher than the long-term trend but down on Quarter 2 of 2025 which was the sunniest quarter in our time series. Despite the fall in sun hours, generation from solar matched the record 8.4 TWh set in the same quarter last year, due to the new capacity.

Total renewable generation increased by 5.0 per cent (1.8 TWh), with the majority of this increase from wind; onshore wind generation increased by 13 per cent (0.9 TWh), and offshore wind generation by 7.1 per cent (0.7 TWh). This was the result of higher average wind speeds and a 3.2 per cent increase in onshore wind capacity.

Generation from bioenergy was down by 3.3 per cent while hydro power saw the biggest proportional increase (69 per cent) in generation compared to Quarter 2 2025, despite lower average UK rainfall in the quarter. The bulk of hydro capacity is located in Scotland, where some areas had higher average rainfall this year despite drought being seen in other parts of the UK. Furthermore, the use of natural storage allows electricity to be generated even when there is lower rainfall.

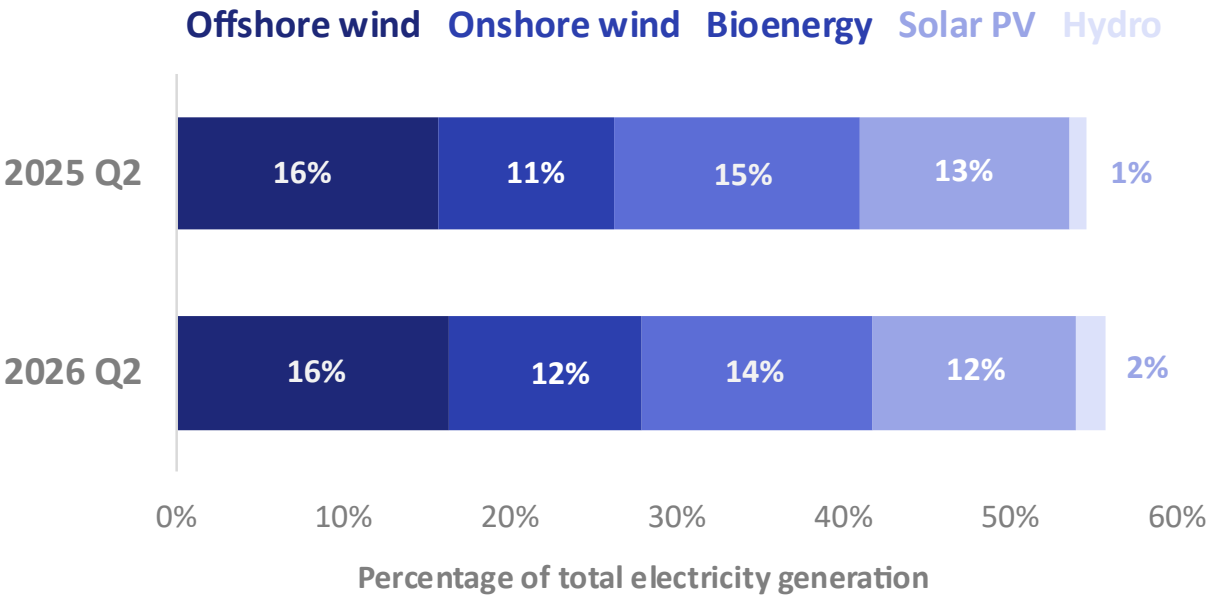
Chart 6.2 Added capacity since 2024 for the leading technologies ([Energy Trends Table 6.1](#))



Installed capacity increased by 4.2 per cent (2.7 GW) compared to Quarter 2 2025, bringing the total to 66.3 GW. Solar PV has accounted for over three quarters of the new capacity in this timeframe with new capacity being consistently added each quarter. New capacity over the last 12 months includes Cleve Hill, the largest solar farm in the UK which came online in the summer of 2025. In 2025 there was a record number of new solar installations (largely domestic rooftop). There have been more installations in the first half of 2026 than any previous year. There are now more than 2.1 million solar installations in the UK in total ([Solar photovoltaics deployment](#)).

Within the latest quarter, there was 0.4 GW installed, the lowest quarterly figure since Quarter 3 2023. The new capacity was comprised equally of onshore wind and solar. This is slightly down on the 0.5 GW installed in Quarter 1 and less than half of the 1.0 GW installed in Quarter 2 2025.

Chart 6.3 Renewables’ share of electricity generation – Q2 2025 and Q2 2026 ([Energy Trends Table 6.1](#))



In Quarter 2 2026, renewables’ share of generation was a record 55.8 per cent, 1.1 percentage points higher than Quarter 2 2025, and 1.0 percentage points higher than the previous record in Quarter 3 2025. The last five quarters have comprised the five highest percentage shares on record. The record was the result of more renewable generation, driven by wind which accounted for 27.9 per cent of total generation, an unusually high share for a second quarter when wind speeds tend to be lower than average.

Data tables and special articles

Data in this release

Data are collected by DESNZ through surveys of energy suppliers. This publication highlights key stories in energy in the UK for the specified period. Additional data are available in the quarterly and monthly statistical tables for each fuel and total energy. The tables are generally in commodity balance format, showing the flow from the sources of supply through to final use.

Special articles

Special articles that explore current topics of interest are available alongside this summary report. Included in this publication are:

Competition in UK electricity markets, 2025

Competition in UK gas markets, 2025

Regional renewable electricity in 2025

Statistical tables*

Data tables available as part of the Energy Trends series:

[Total energy](#)

[Solid fuels and derived gases](#)

[Oil and oil products](#)

[Gas](#)

[Electricity](#)

[Renewables](#)

The full range of special articles is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles>

Additional sources of information

Index of Production, published by the Office for National Statistics:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/bulletins/indexofproduction/previousreleases>

Index of Services, published by the Office for National Statistics:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/bulletins/indexofservices/previousreleases>

Detailed annual Digest of UK Energy Statistics:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes>

Tables showing foreign trade flows of energy:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dukes-foreign-trade-statistics>

Weather tables produced by DESNZ using Met Office data:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/weather-statistics>

Information on Energy Prices:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices>

*Hyperlinks will open the most recently published table. If you require a previously published version of a table, please contact DESNZ at: energy.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

Technical information

Methodology and revisions

More detailed notes on the methodology used to compile the figures and data sources are available on the collection pages for each fuel. The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted.

Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures. They are shown as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large. Quarterly figures relate to calendar quarters. All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated. Further information on Oil and Gas is available from the North Sea Transition Authority at <https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/>.

Table of conversion factors

To	ktoe	TJ	GWh	million therms	To	toe	GJ	kWh	therms
From	Multiply by				From	Multiply by			
ktoe	1	41.868	11.63	0.39683	toe	1	41.868	11,630	396.83
TJ	.023885	1	0.27778	0.0094778	GJ	0.023885	1	277.78	9.4778
GWh	.085985	3.6	1	0.034121	kWh	0.000085985	0.0036	1	0.034121
million therms	2.52	105.51	29.307	1	therms	0.00252	0.105510	29.307	1

ktoe = thousand tonne of oil equivalent

toe = tonne of oil equivalent

Sector breakdowns

Categories for final users are defined by Standard Industrial Classification 2007:

Fuel producers	05-07, 09, 19, 24.46, 35
Final consumers	
Iron and steel	24 (excluding 24.4, 24.53 and 24.54)
Other industry	08, 10-18, 20-23, 24.4 (excluding 24.46), 24.53, 24.54, 25-32, 41-43
Transport	49-51 (part*)
Other final users	
Agriculture	01-03
Commercial	33, 36-39, 45-47, 49-51 (part*), 52-53, 55-56, 58-66, 68-75, 77-82, 90-96, 99
Public administration	84-88
Domestic	Not covered

* Note – transport sector includes only energy used for motion/traction purposes. Other energy used by transport companies is classified to the commercial sector.

Revisions policy

Figures for the latest periods are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision. The [DESNZ statistical revisions policy](#) sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Glossary

Tonne of Oil Equivalent

A common unit of measurement which enables different fuels to be compared and aggregated, and equal to 41.868 gigajoules. Usually expressed in Trends as ktoe (Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent) or Mtoe (Million tonnes of oil equivalent).

Indigenous production

The extraction or capture of primary fuels: for oil this includes production from the UK Continental Shelf, both onshore and offshore. Production by fuel is shown in [Table 1.1](#). As with all data in [Tables 1.1 to 1.3](#), these data are presented in either Million tonnes of oil equivalent or Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent. Various conventions are involved in the presentation of these data (e.g. for nuclear production the energy input is the heat content of the steam leaving the reactor) and these conventions are detailed in the Table notes and methodology documents (see link at end of glossary).

Primary supply

Primary supply is the sum of production, other sources, imports (+), exports (-), stock change, marine bunkers and transfers. A breakdown of supply by fuel is shown in [Table 1.3](#).

Primary demand

Primary demand is the sum of the transformation, energy industry use, losses and final energy consumption by the industry sectors including non-energy use. A breakdown of demand by fuel is shown in [Table 1.3](#).

Primary inland energy consumption

The sum of primary supply less non-energy use ([Table 1.2](#)).

Final energy consumption

Energy consumption by final user, i.e., which is not being used for transformation into other forms of energy. Final energy consumption is shown by sector and for individual fuels in [Table 1.3](#).

Non-energy use

Includes fuel used for chemical feedstock, solvents, lubricants, and road making material, see [Table 3.2](#).

Imports

Goods entering the UK, e.g. via pipeline from Norway or LNG cargoes from Qatar and the US for gas ([Table 4.3](#)) and interconnectors for electricity from The Netherlands ([Table 5.6](#)).

Exports

Goods leaving the UK, e.g. via LNG regasification cargoes to Europe for gas ([Table 4.4](#)) and interconnectors for electricity to France ([Table 5.6](#)).

Transformation

Transformation covers those activities that transform fuels into a form which is better suited for specific uses. Most of the transformation activities correspond to particular energy industries whose main business is to manufacture the product associated with them. Certain activities involve transformation to make products that are only partly used for energy needs (e.g. coke and oven coke) or are by-products of other manufacturing processes (e.g. coke oven and blast furnace gases). A breakdown of transformation by fuel is shown in [Table 1.3](#).

Seasonally and temperature adjustment

The temperature corrected series of total inland fuel consumption, [Table 1.2](#) indicates what annual consumption might have been if the average temperature during the year had been the same as the average for the years 1991 to 2020. [Table 1.3](#) shows seasonal and temperature adjusted final consumption.

Primary oil

Crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks. ([Table 3.1](#))

Petroleum products

Motor spirit, diesel, gas oil, aviation turbine fuel, fuel oils, petroleum gases, burning oil and other products. ([Table 3.4](#))

Transport fuels

Motor spirit and diesel for road and aviation turbine fuel for aviation. ([Table 3.4](#))

Electricity generation

Electricity generation represents the quantities of fuels burned for the generation of electricity. The activity is divided into two parts, covering the Major Power Producers such as those generating electricity for sale, as their main business activity, and autogenerators such as those generating electricity for their own needs but who may also sell surplus quantities ([Table 5.1](#)).

Fossil fuels

Coal, oil and natural gas. The percentage share of electricity generation by fossil fuels is shown in [Table 5.1](#).

Renewables

Renewable energy includes solar power, wind, wave, tidal, hydroelectricity, and bioenergy. Solid biomass includes wood and wood pellets, straw, short rotation coppice, and the biodegradable component of wastes (the non-biodegradable component is shown as a memo item in [Table 6.1](#)). Liquid biofuels include bio diesel and bioethanol, along with new and emerging fuels such as bio LPG (liquefied petroleum gas). Biogases include landfill gas, sewage gas, and anaerobic digestion. The percentage share of electricity generation by renewables is shown in [Table 5.1](#).

Low carbon

Nuclear and renewables. The percentage share of electricity generation by low carbon sources is shown in [Table 5.1](#).

Additional information

A more detailed glossary is available in The Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES), [Annex B](#), whilst the [energy balance methodology note](#) provides background detail on the compilation of an energy balance, as well as an explanation of each of the key energy balance flows. Notes in individual Energy Trends tables and individual fuel methodology notes (see links below) provide further detail.

[Coal methodology note](#)

[Oil methodology note](#)

[Gas methodology note](#)

[Electricity methodology note](#)

[Renewables methodology note](#)

Related publications

Recent publications of interest

Energy Consumption in the United Kingdom (ECUK)

Detailed data on end use estimates of energy in the UK: www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-consumption-in-the-uk

Sub-national total final energy consumption

Findings of the sub-national energy consumption analysis in the UK for all fuels, for the period covering 1 January to 31 December, with gas consumption covering the annual period from mid-May: www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level

Sub-national electricity consumption

Electricity consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain and devolved administration areas. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Administration Number readings as part of DESNZ's annual meter point electricity data exercise: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data

Sub-national gas consumption

Gas consumption by consuming sector for Great Britain, and devolved administration areas. Data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Reference Number readings throughout Great Britain as part of DESNZ's annual meter point gas data exercise. Data are subject to a weather correction factor to enable comparison of gas use over time: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data

Sub-national road transport consumption

Road transport fuels consumption in the UK at regional and local authority level. Data are modelled and provided to DESNZ by Ricardo Energy & Environment, with estimates based on where the fuel is consumed, rather than where it is purchased. www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level

Sub-national consumption of residual fuels

Non-gas, non-electricity and non-road transport fuels consumption in the UK. Includes coal, petroleum, solid fuels, and bioenergy not for generation or road use: www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels

Further information

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 June 2014. 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](#).

Pre-release

Some ministers and officials receive access to these statistics up to 24 hours before release. Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the [DESNZ statement of compliance](#) with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed.



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Competition in UK electricity markets, 2025

Tahreem Zubida 07395 5358055 electricitystatistics@energysecurity.gov.uk

Key headlines

Following privatisation, the number of UK major electricity suppliers has increased from 16 in 1989 to 36 in 2025.

In 2025, market concentration increased for the commercial and domestic sectors, while it decreased marginally for the industrial sector.

The market share of smaller suppliers (outside the top nine) has risen from 2.7 per cent in 2010 to 20.8 per cent in 2025, as new suppliers entered the market and others grew.

The number of major power producers has increased from 6 in 1989 to 59 in 2025.

The top nine major power producers' share of generation decreased to 71.0 per cent in 2025, down 4.3 percentage points on 2024 levels. Their share of capacity also decreased, from 67.5 per cent to 61.2 per cent, primarily due to increased renewable installations.

Background

This article includes information relating to competition in the UK electricity markets, examining the two parts of the industry where there is competition for provision: generation and sales. For both markets, the article describes the number of companies operating, and the market concentrations. The electricity sales market is examined in more detail due to the distinct sectors suppliers sell electricity to – domestic consumers, industrial consumers, and commercial consumers. This article covers the major suppliers surveyed by DESNZ comprising approximately 96% of the market. Major electricity suppliers are classed as those which sold over 0.1% of traded electricity in the reference year – further information on the definition of major suppliers is given in the methodology note at the end of this article.

The Herfindahl-Hirschman index is used to provide the market concentration of the electricity sales market as it provides extra emphasis on the contribution of participants with the largest shares; for more information on this measure see the methodology note at the end of this article.

Competition in electricity sales

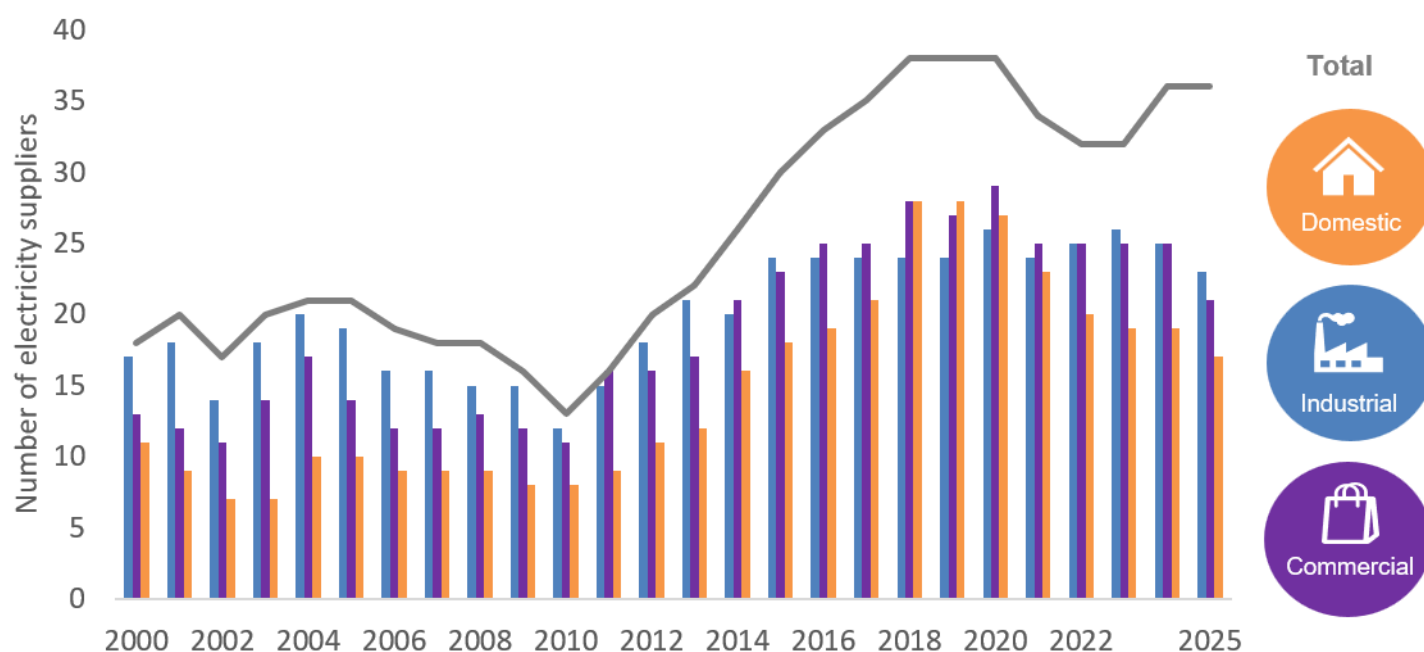
Number of UK electricity suppliers

Following privatisation, the number of electricity suppliers initially rapidly increased from 16 to an early peak of 21 in 2004. From 2004 to 2010, the number of companies reduced to 13, as despite new market entrants, other companies were either taken over or bought additional power stations to add to their portfolios. After 2010, the number of companies increased again, reaching their highest level in 2018 at 38 companies. This reflected new market entrants and DESNZ engaging with new, smaller companies to maintain coverage in the more fragmented market.

From 2021 to 2022, sharply rising wholesale gas prices significantly increased the cost of generation for electricity. This led to widespread disruption in the UK electricity market and contributed to the discontinuation of 3 energy suppliers with over 0.1 per cent of the market share, reducing the number of major electricity suppliers to 32. There were 36 major electricity suppliers in 2025. Changes in the numbers of suppliers by sector seem to indicate increased supply specialisation by the suppliers, as the total number of suppliers remained level from 2024.

The number of companies supplying electricity to each sector along with the total number of companies supplying electricity between 2000 and 2025 is shown below in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Number of companies supplying electricity [note 1]



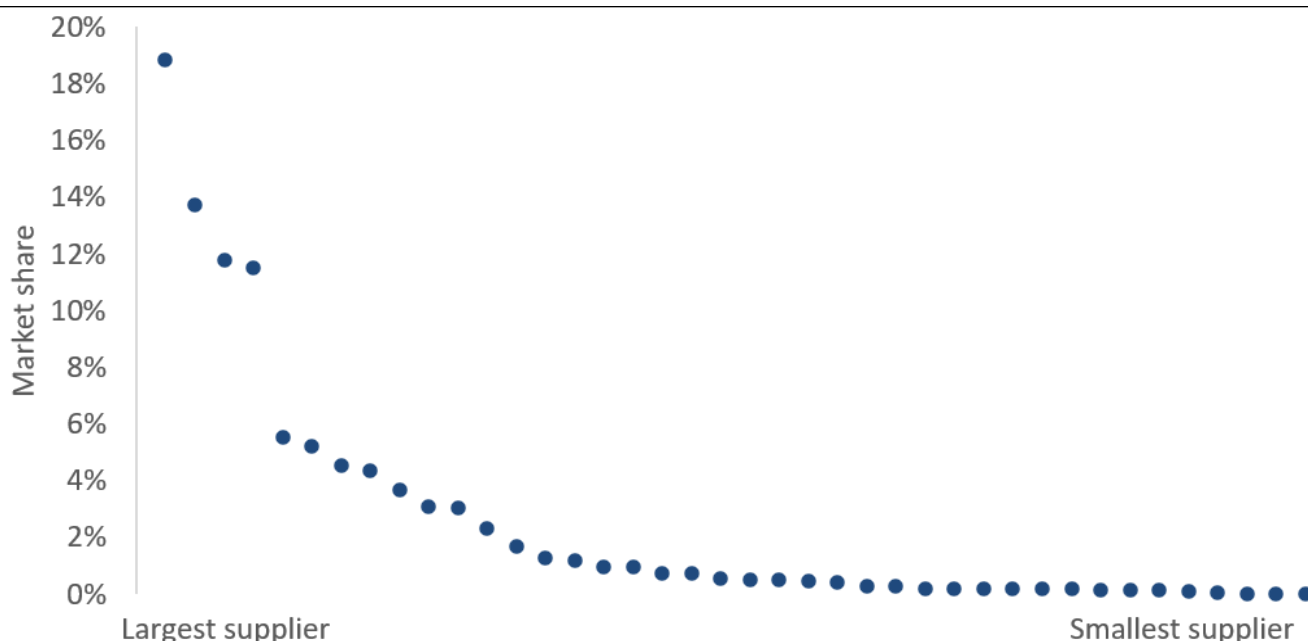
[note 1] Companies can supply into more than one market and are counted in each market they supply to. Only includes companies that sold over 0.1% of total traded electricity in the reference year.

Market share of UK electricity suppliers

Since privatisation, the electricity supply market has been characterised by the majority of supply being controlled by a handful of large suppliers. In 2010, the top 6 suppliers controlled a combined total of 91 per cent of total supply. Over time, this share has fallen as smaller suppliers have grown. In 2025, the top six suppliers held 67 per cent of the total market share, slightly up from 2024. The only time the share of the top 6 suppliers has grown since 2010 was from 2020 to 2021, when it rose by 4.4 percentage points as two companies within the top six merged and rising wholesale electricity prices contributed to some smaller suppliers ceasing to trade.

Chart 2 below shows the percentage market share of electricity suppliers above the threshold in 2025. Here we can see the top three suppliers serve a large portion of the market – 44 per cent of the total. The top four hold 56 per cent. Across the sectors, the three top suppliers provide 56 per cent of supply to industrial consumers, 55 per cent of supply to commercial consumers and 61 per cent of supply to the domestic market.

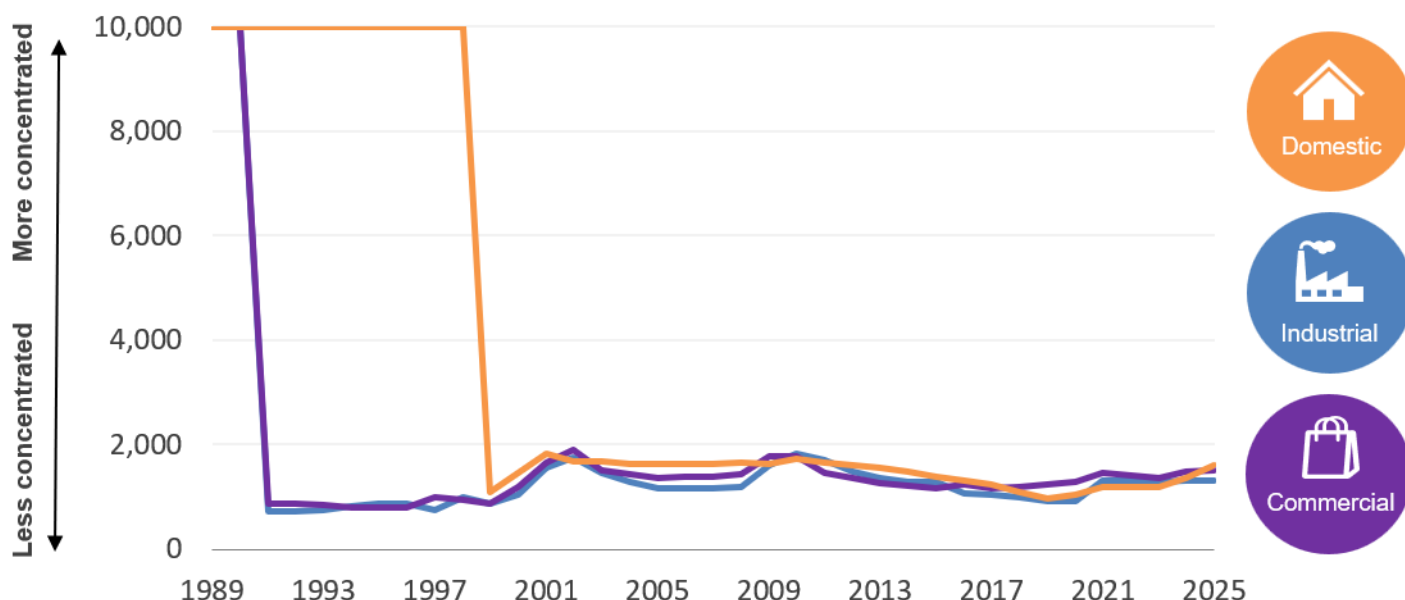
Chart 2: Percentage shares of total electricity supplied to all consumers in 2025



Market concentration of UK electricity suppliers

Chart 3 below shows the market concentration as expressed through the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. In the chart, higher numbers show more concentration while lower numbers indicate a more diverse market. Further information on the Herfindahl-Hirschman index can be found at the end of this article.

Chart 3: Herfindahl-Hirschman Index for electricity sales market concentration, 1989 to 2025



Following privatisation, the industrial and commercial market concentrations saw initial sharp decreases followed by rises between 1998 and 2002, caused primarily by a spate of mergers. The domestic market's concentration remained at 10,000 before 1999, being dominated by the Regional Electricity Companies (RECs) which each had regional monopolies on the market. Market concentration fell in 1999 as domestic sales became more competitive, then rose until 2001 due to mergers between former RECs. Between 2002 and 2008 there was little variation in the domestic market's index, however the industrial and commercial indexes fell in this period. The market concentration of all sectors then rose in 2008 spurred by the closure of several market participants. From 2010 to 2019, market concentration declined in the domestic and industrial sectors as many new smaller suppliers entered the market.

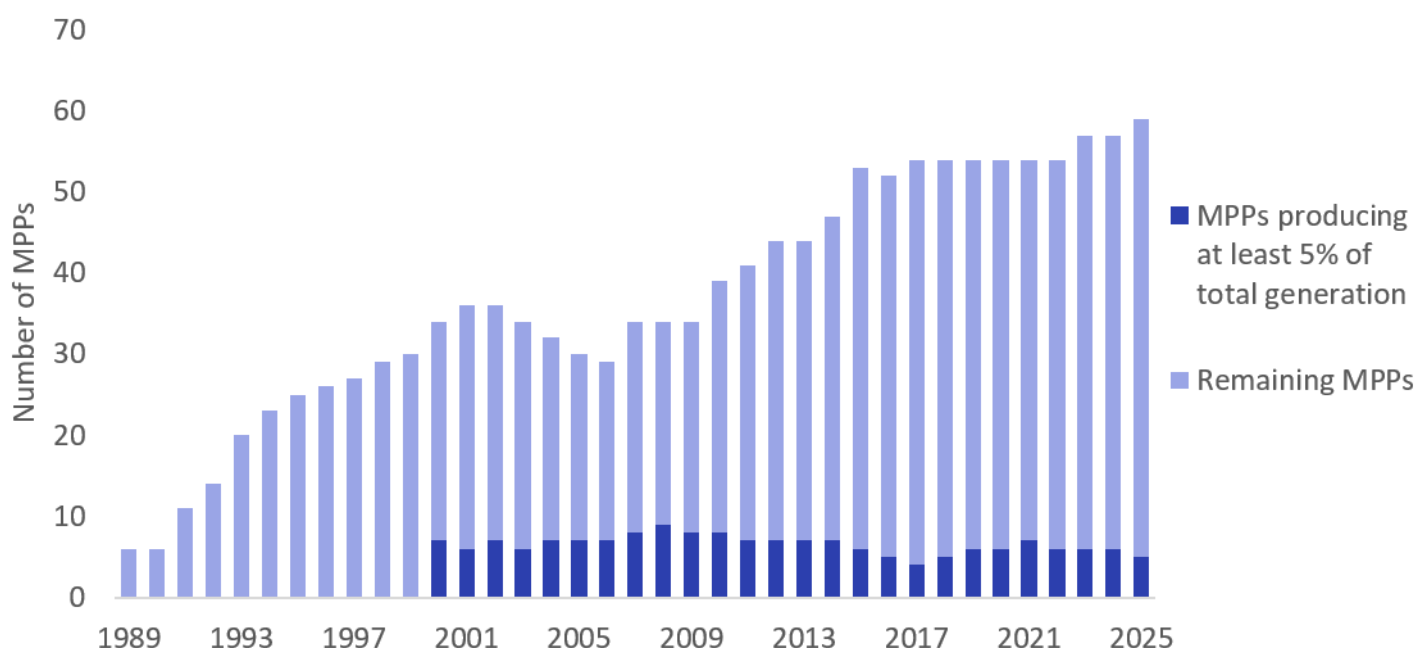
From 2019 to 2021 both the domestic and commercial market concentration increased due to mergers between large suppliers and suppliers exiting the market. The industrial market concentration remained stable between 2019 and 2020, however sharply increased in 2021 due to mergers between large suppliers and another supplier exiting the market. From 2021 to 2023, all market concentrations remained relatively stable. The commercial market saw the most notable change, reducing by 104 points as the market share of the largest suppliers fell and the share of their smaller competitors grew. In 2025, market concentrations increased for the commercial and domestic sectors, with commercial rising by 27 points and domestic by 264 points. Market concentration decreased for the industrial sector by 7 points.

Competition in electricity generation

Number of Major Power Producers

Companies with a generation portfolio over 100 MW, or over 50 MW if they own wind or solar sites, are classed as Major Power Producers. Chart 4 shows the number of companies that are counted as Major Power Producers (MPPs) since 1989. The number of companies increased rapidly, from six before privatisation up to an early peak of 36 in 2001, before mergers caused numbers to fall back to 29 in 2006. Starting in 2007, several renewable generators were reclassified as MPPs, leading to an increase in the number of MPPs to 34; this remained stable through to 2009. Since 2010, the number of MPPs has steadily increased as new generators came online, reaching 54 in 2017. This remained stable up to 2023, when two additional companies were classed as MPPs. In 2025, the number of MPPs was 59.

Chart 4: Number of Major Power Producers [note 2]

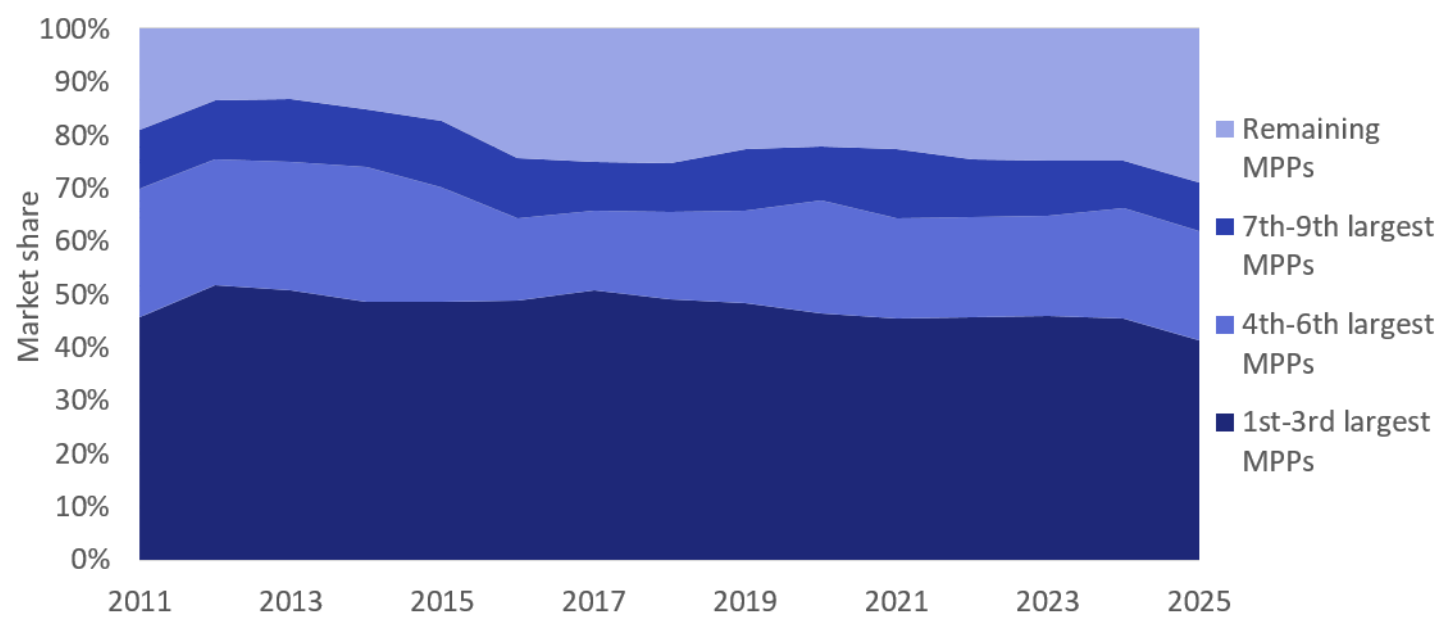


[note 2] Data on the number of MPPs producing at least 5% of total generation is not available from 1989-1999. During this period, all MPPs are shown under 'Remaining MPPs'.

Market share of Major Power Producers

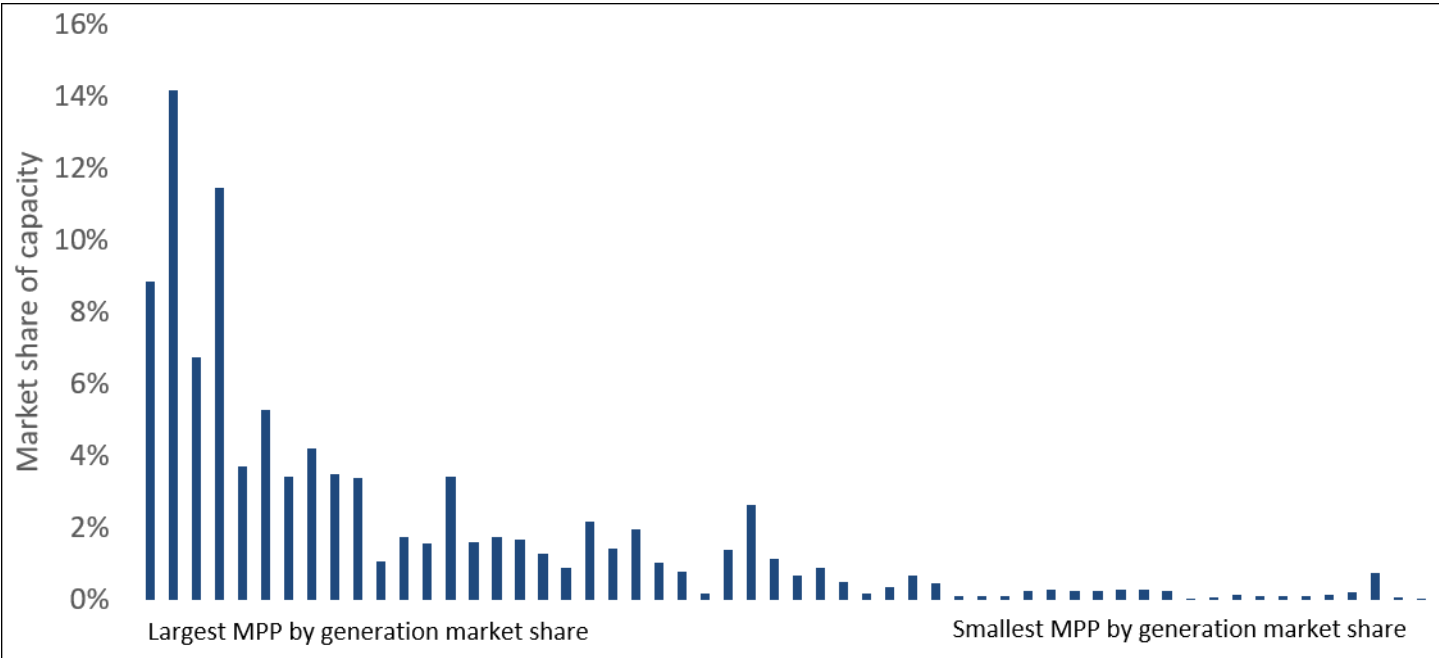
Chart 5 shows the MPPs aggregated share of generation from 2011 to 2025. The market share of the top nine generators in this period peaked in 2013 at 87 per cent declining to 75 per cent in 2018, as new smaller companies entered the market. This share increased in 2019 and 2020, before decreasing and remaining relatively stable between 2022 and 2024, reaching 75 per cent in 2024. In 2025, it decreased to 71 per cent.

Chart 5: Percentage shares of total MPP generation



Over all periods, the top nine generators have held a lower share of capacity (61 per cent in 2025) compared to generation. This indicates a greater proportion of their generation came from non-renewable sources, which can operate closer to full capacity as they are not limited by environmental factors. This, alongside factors such as outages, is a primary reason for the low correlation between capacity market share and generation market share shown in Chart 6 below.

Chart 6: Capacity market shares of MPPs in 2025, sorted by generation market share of the MPP



Data for this article

The data used to produce this article can be found in [Tables 1 to 6 of the associated Competition in UK Electricity Markets workbook](#). Revisions to data in this article are noted here.

Further Sources of Information on competition in UK electricity markets

Ofgem release their own statistics on competition in [GB generation and the domestic suppliers' market](#).

Ofgem list [all companies that hold licenses in generation and supply](#).

The Competition and Markets Authority [published a report on competition in energy](#).

Methodology notes

In this article, '**electricity supplier**' refers to the major electricity suppliers surveyed by DESNZ, covering approximately 96% of all UK electricity sales in 2025. '**Major electricity suppliers**' include suppliers that sold over 0.1% of traded electricity in the reference year, this was 245 GWh in 2025. This differs from older editions of this article where all suppliers surveyed by DESNZ were included. The change allows DESNZ to increase its survey coverage whilst still presenting comparable trends in this article. Please see the [DESNZ Electricity statistics data sources and methodologies](#) for more details.

The Herfindahl-Hirschman measure attempts to measure market concentration. It places extra emphasis on the contributions of participants with the largest shares. The measure is commonly used to assess whether mergers should go ahead and whether they will significantly affect the balance of the market in a particular sector. It is expressed by the following equation: Herfindahl-Hirschman measure = the square of each participant's market share added together across all participants in the market. Values vary between zero, which signifies a perfectly competitive industry, and ten thousand, for a pure monopoly.



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Competition in UK gas markets, 2025

Georgina Smalldridge

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Key headlines

In 2025, the number of large gas suppliers decreased to 22, from 23 in 2024¹, as two large suppliers moved into the small supplier category following a drop in sales and one small supplier increased sales and moved to become a large supplier.

In 2025, the top three suppliers accounted for 46.3 per cent of the market (with the top two accounting for 32.4 per cent), decreasing by two percentage points compared to 2024, which is below the average for the decade.

Market concentration in the industrial sector increased slightly in 2025, reaching its highest level since the 1990s, following a considerable increase in the market share of the three largest suppliers in 2024. Concentration also increased in the domestic sector but declined slightly in the commercial sector from its 2023 peak.

Background

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) collects data from companies that are licensed to supply gas. Large suppliers are defined as those that supply more than 1,750 GWh of gas per year; large suppliers' data are collected monthly. For small suppliers (those that supply less than 1,750 GWh of gas per year), data are collected annually.

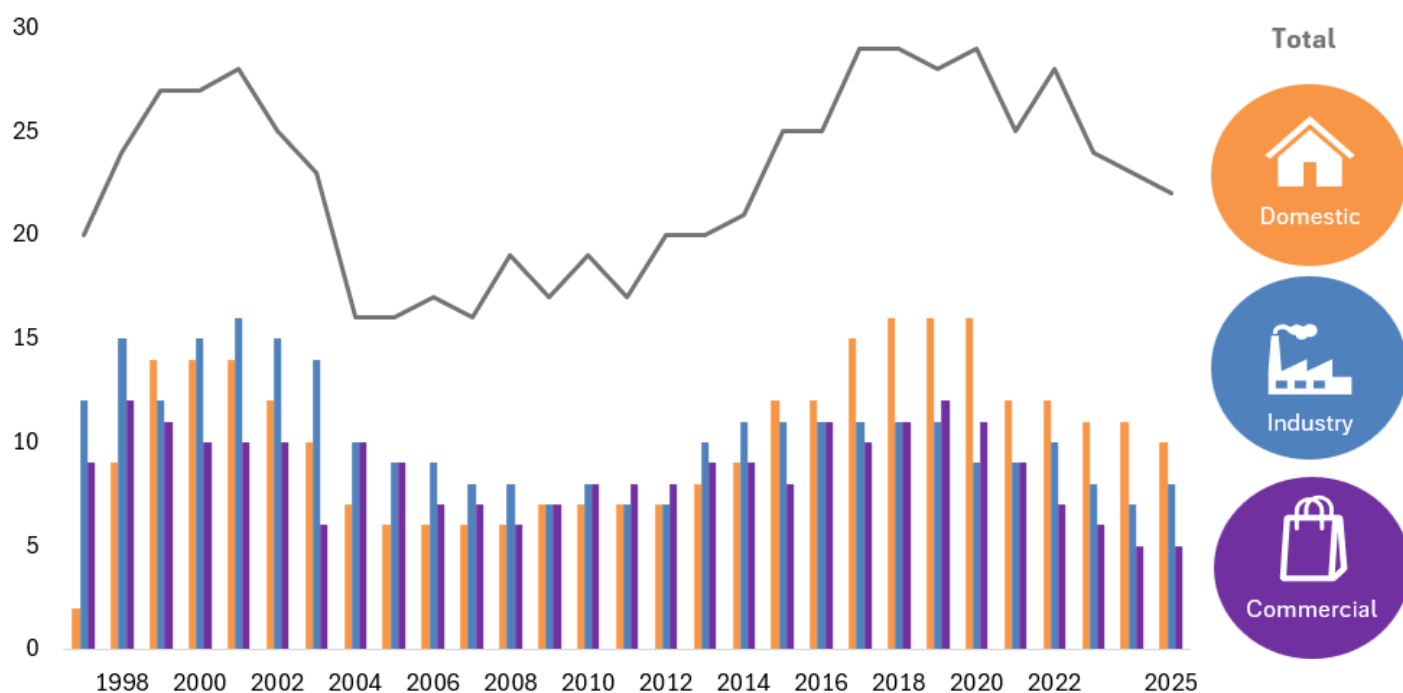
Gas is used by many sectors of the UK economy; generally, gas demand can be split into three with electricity generation, domestic (household) users and other sectors each making up around a third of demand. This article considers gas supplied for final consumption therefore does not include electricity generation and further disaggregates 'other' into industrial and commercial sectors.

The aim of this article is to analyse the number and size of companies supplying gas to the UK and the market concentration of the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors. Market concentration is assessed using the Herfindahl-Hirschman index; for more information see the [methodology note](#) at the end of the article.

¹ Comparisons based on revised 2024 data, see accompanying data tables for further information.

Number of UK gas suppliers

Chart 1: Number of large gas suppliers, split by sector, 1997 to 2025



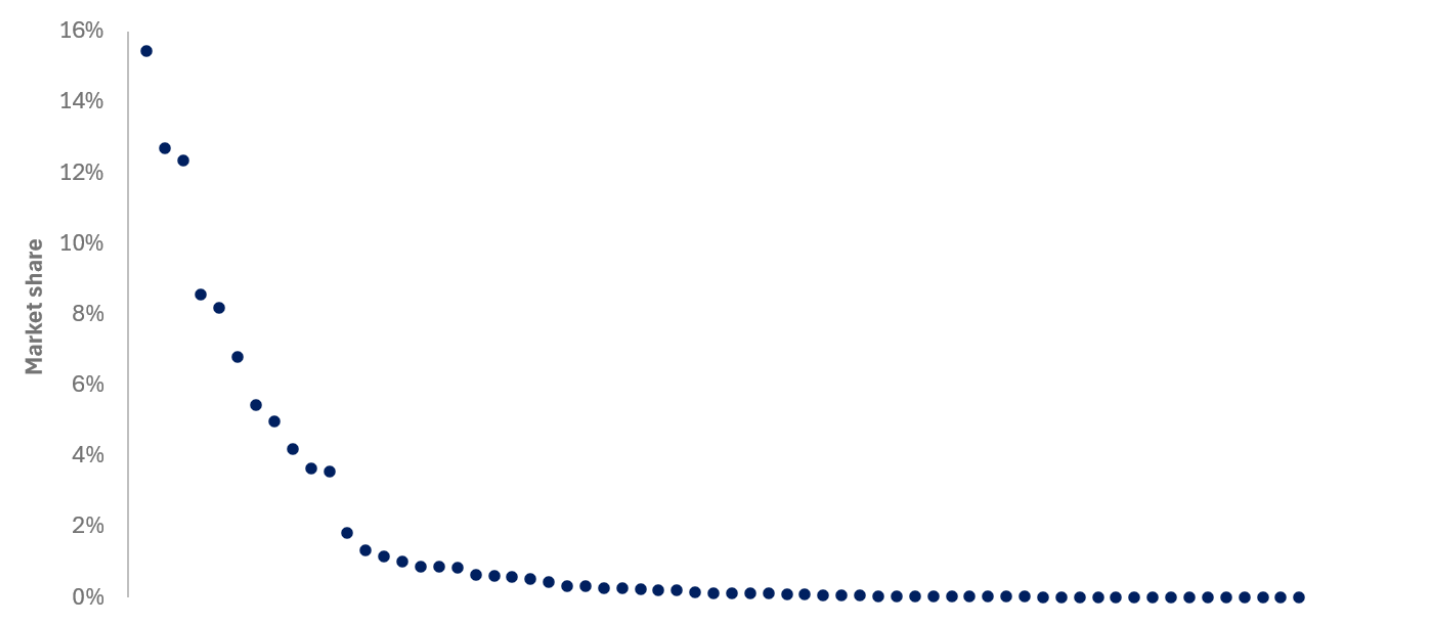
Gas supply in the UK was denationalised between 1986 and 1992. This restructuring of the gas market led to an increase in the number of gas suppliers until 2000 from which point numbers decreased due to company mergers. From 2008, favourable market conditions meant numbers generally increased, with the number of large suppliers peaking at 29 in 2017. They then remained relatively stable until 2021 when the number of large suppliers fell to 25 due to record high gas prices which contributed to market exits. Despite increasing in 2022, the number has fallen again in recent years, sitting at 22 large suppliers in 2025 due to some suppliers decreasing in size. Note that some change is driven by suppliers moving into and out of the large supplier category as they move above and below the 1,750 GWh threshold.

The number of large **domestic** suppliers has generally followed the same trend as the total number of large suppliers. In the domestic sector, the number of large suppliers steadily increased between 2005 and 2020 as smaller suppliers entered the market and gained market share. In 2021, the number of large domestic suppliers decreased from 16 to 12 due to market exits, primarily driven by market conditions. In 2025, this number further decreased to 10, collectively accounting for 98 per cent of consumption of the UK domestic gas market.

In the **industrial** and **commercial** sectors, the number of large suppliers peaked in 2019 at 11 and 12 respectively. Since then, the number of suppliers has fallen each year as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and then, to a greater extent, market conditions meant suppliers reduced in size or exited the market. In 2025, there were eight large industrial suppliers accounting for 88 per cent of the market; for the commercial sector this was five accounting for 74 per cent of the market.

Market share of UK gas suppliers

Chart 2: Market share of all gas suppliers, all sectors, 2025



Historically, the gas market has been dominated by a few major suppliers and, to some extent, this remains the case today. The three largest suppliers each make up between 12 and 15 per cent of the market. Eight suppliers each make up between 3 and 8 per cent of the market, followed by over 50 suppliers, each making up less than 2.0 per cent of the market.

In 2025, the market share of the top three largest suppliers was 46.3 per cent, broadly flat on 2024. This is similar than across the sectors with the top three suppliers holding the least market share in the **domestic** sector, at 63 per cent, which has more suppliers in total than the industrial and commercial sectors. The top three suppliers hold the most market share in the **industrial** sector at 69 per cent, followed by **commercial** at 65 per cent.

To assess the competitiveness of a market, it is useful to examine a standardised measure of market concentration. One such metric is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), where higher numbers show more concentration, and lower numbers indicate a more diverse market. Further information on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index can be found in the [methodology note](#) at the end of this article.

Chart 3: Herfindahl-Hirschman Index for market concentration, 1986 to 2025

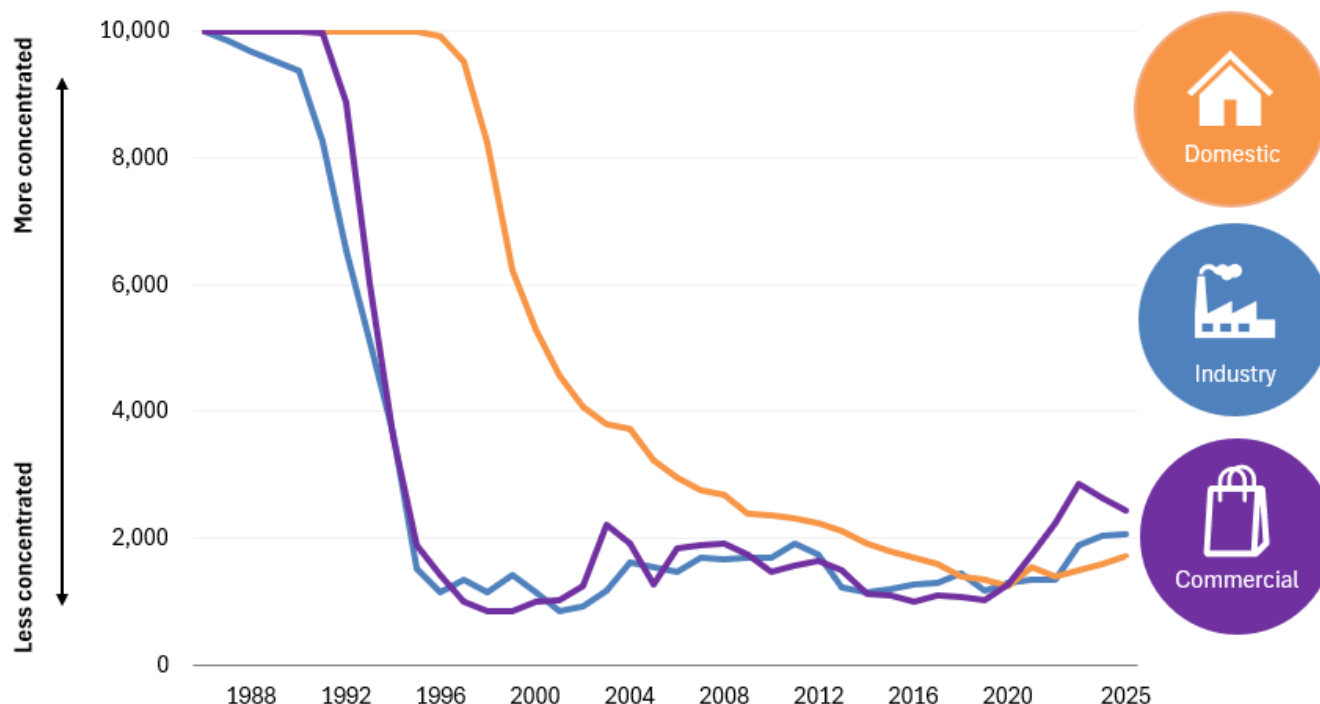


Chart 3 shows gas market concentration as expressed through the Herfindahl-Hirschman index, across the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors. Following the denationalisation of the gas market from 1986 there has been a substantial reduction in market concentration across all three sectors.

The **domestic** sector saw a consistent year-on-year decrease in concentration until 2021, when the concentration of the domestic market increased reflecting market exits and increased market share of large suppliers. Although concentration dipped slightly in 2022 and 2023, it increased again in 2024 and 2025, as some large suppliers expanded their market share.

Concentration in the **commercial** sector has been rising consistently since 2019, peaking in 2023 with the highest HHI since the 1990s, driven by a reduction in the number of large suppliers to six, the lowest since 2008. In 2025, the number of large suppliers stayed at five, the same as in 2024. However, the HHI continued to decline slightly from its 2023 high as smaller suppliers gained market share. Despite this dip, concentration levels remain above those seen in the last two decades (2000-2020).

Concentration in the **industrial** sector has been relatively stable in recent years. However, similar to the commercial sector, 2024 saw the highest HHI since the 1990s for industry, caused by a drop in large suppliers from ten to eight and a considerable increase in market share for the top three suppliers. In 2025, the HHI increased slightly as the number of large industrial suppliers increased by one to eight.

Methodology Note

The data used to produce this article are published in [Competition in UK gas markets 2025 - data tables](#).

The Herfindahl-Hirschman index

The Herfindahl-Hirschman measure attempts to measure market concentration. It places extra emphasis on the contributions of participants with the largest shares. The measure is commonly used to assess whether mergers should go ahead and whether they will significantly affect the balance of the market in a particular sector.

It is expressed by the following equation:

Herfindahl-Hirschman index = the square of each participant's market share added together across all participants in the market.

Values vary between zero, which signifies a perfectly competitive industry, and ten thousand, for a pure monopoly.



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Regional renewable electricity in 2025

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Key headlines

Renewable generation in the UK increased by **5.9 per cent** from 144.4 TWh in 2024 to 152.9 TWh in 2025. This was a result of increased solar, wind and biomass and energy from waste generation. Within this:

- Generation in England was **up 7.4 per cent**
- Generation in Northern Ireland was **up 4.6 per cent**
- Generation in Scotland was **up 2.3 per cent**
- Generation in Wales was **up 6.4 per cent**

Overall capacity increased by **5.3 per cent** from 62.0 GW at the end of 2024 to 65.3 GW at the end of 2025. Within this:

- Capacity in England was **up 7.2 per cent**
- Capacity in Northern Ireland was **up 2.2 per cent**
- Capacity in Scotland was **up 1.6 per cent**
- Capacity in Wales was **up 3.4 per cent**

This article provides information and analysis on the amount of electricity from renewable sources, disaggregated below the UK level. It includes information on capacity, generation, and number of operational sites, as well as derived load factors, for the four UK countries, the nine English regions and, from 2014, UK Local Authorities. It updates the previously published figures in the September 2025 edition of Energy Trends.

Time-series data are available as Excel spreadsheets at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics.

The regional tables include data for 2003 – 2025 and the Local Authority tables include data for 2014 – 2025. The spreadsheets include detailed data and additional charts for generation, capacity, number of sites, generation per GVA, and load factors.

Capacity

England has the most renewable capacity, roughly two and a half times that of Scotland. This is largely because England has 88 per cent of the UK's **bioenergy** capacity (including four biomass units at Drax and the Ferrybridge Multifuel Power Station in Yorkshire and the Humber), 86 per cent of the solar PV capacity, and 70 per cent of the offshore wind capacity. However, there was little new capacity in any region for bioenergy.

The technology with the highest growth in capacity was **solar PV** (12.8 per cent), contributing three quarters of the overall growth in the UK. An additional 2,485 MW of solar capacity has been added. Solar capacity in England grew by 13 per cent and by 14 per cent in Scotland.

Offshore wind capacity grew by 3.2 per cent, contributing 16 per cent of the total UK growth. England accounted for this additional capacity, primarily from Dogger Bank A (585 MW).

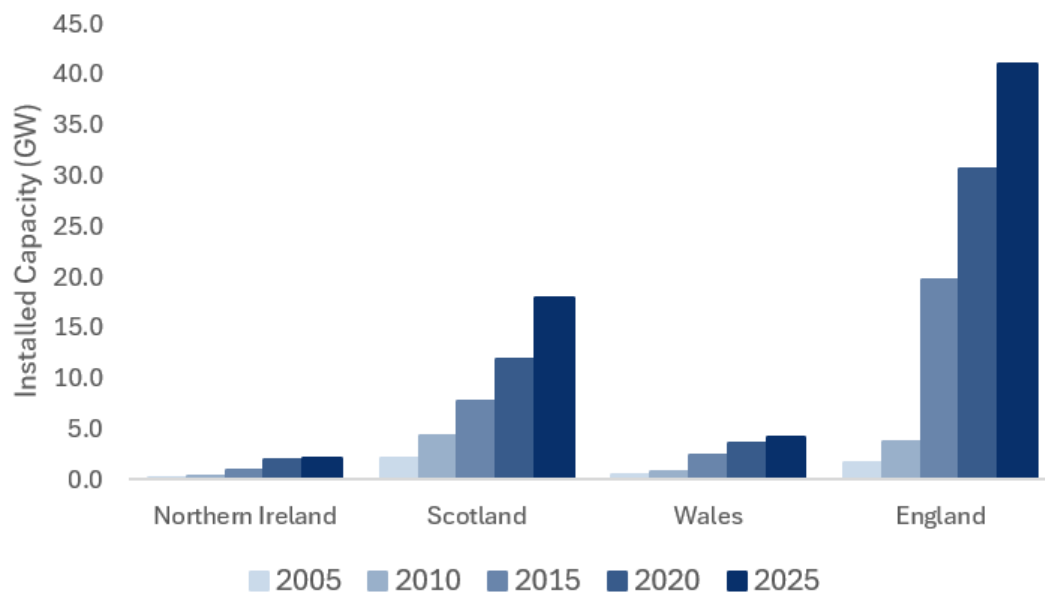
Table 1 shows the largest new sites by region.

Table 1 - Largest new schemes (including capacity increases) in 2025:

Offshore wind	Dogger Bank A	Yorkshire and Humber (England)	585 MW
Onshore wind	Limekiln Wind Farm	Scotland	86 MW
	Hagshaw Hill	Scotland	47 MW
Solar PV	Cleve Hill Solar Park	South East England	373 MW
	Vicarage Drove	East Midlands	66 MW
	South Fambridge Hall	East of England	53 MW

Chart 1 shows growth in capacity by country:

Chart 1 – Total renewable capacity by country 2005 – 2025

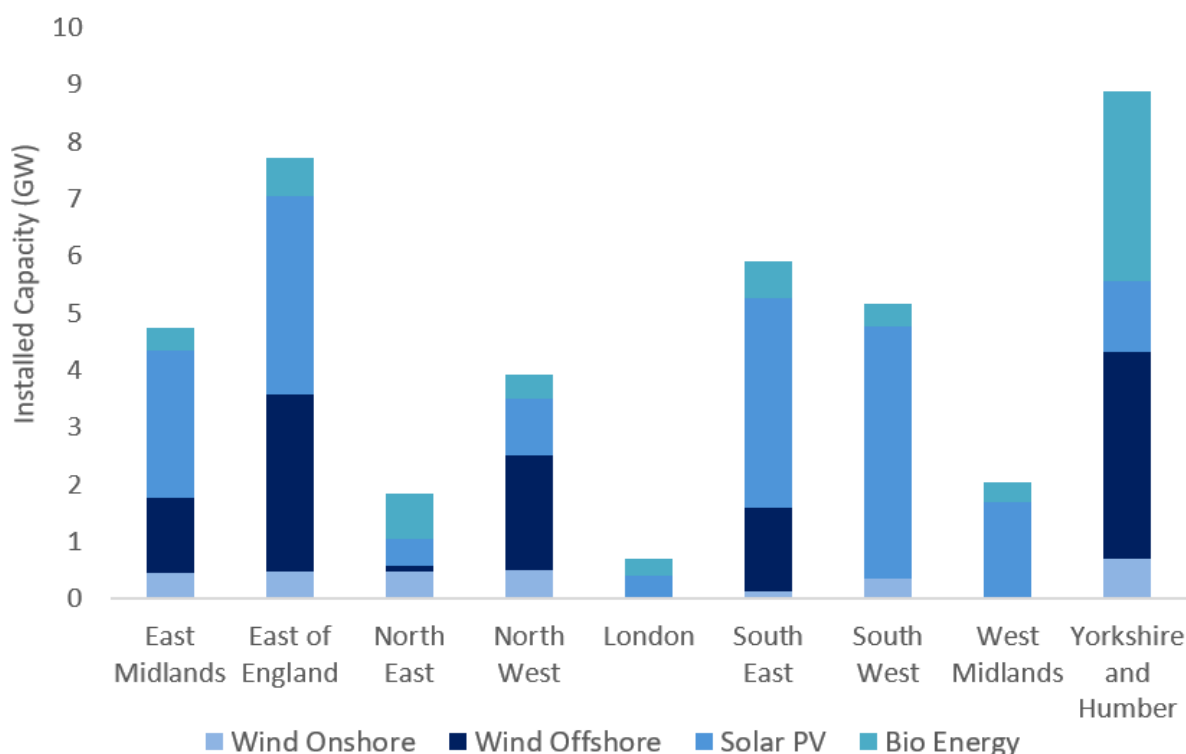


Within England, the breakdown of renewable capacity varies by region as shown in Chart 2. The regions with the highest capacity in England are:

- Yorkshire and the Humber – 8,882 MW (41 per cent from offshore wind – the largest plants being Hornsea phase 1 and 2 and 36 per cent from bioenergy - mostly from Drax).
- East of England – 7,728 MW (46 per cent from wind and 45 per cent from solar PV).
- South East – 5,918 MW (62 per cent from solar PV and 27 per cent from wind).

The region with the largest growth was South East, total capacity grew by 14 per cent, within this, solar capacity grew by a quarter. The new capacity added in 2025 includes Cleve Hill, the largest solar farm in the UK. Chart 2 shows the breakdown of capacity by region of England and technology.

Chart 2 – Renewable capacity at the end of 2025 by English region and technology



Generation

For similar reasons to capacity, generation from renewable sources in England was around two and a half times that for Scotland. However, this gap has narrowed from three times higher in 2021 as Scotland's wind generation increased more rapidly than England's over this period. The breakdown of renewable capacity and generation is different in each nation, England has a lot of bioenergy while Scotland has a lot of onshore wind capacity. Bioenergy tends to have higher load factors (see below) than wind, but this is offset by England having more solar PV capacity which has a lower load factor.

Generation of **solar PV** was up sharply in all countries and regions of the UK in 2025; being up by 48 per cent in Scotland, 34 per cent in England, 32 per cent in Wales and 24 per cent in Northern Ireland. This was driven by new capacity and average sun hours being up on the previous year, 2025 was the sunniest year in our time series.

Scotland has the highest **onshore wind** generation at 22.0 TWh, 64 per cent of the UK total. While England has the highest **offshore wind** generation, 79 per cent of the UK total at 41.1 TWh.

Number

Excluding solar PV, England continues to have the largest number of renewable generating sites (6,063) followed by Scotland (4,722), Northern Ireland (1,354), and Wales (1,200). Wales has more sites than Northern Ireland when solar PV is included.

Excluding solar PV, regions with the most sites in England are the South West, East of England, and Yorkshire and the Humber which each have over 1,000 installations. When solar PV is taken into consideration, the South East has the highest number of sites followed closely by the South West and the East of England.

Generation per GVA

Economic activity in each country or region is measured in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA)¹. Yorkshire and the Humber shows the largest generation from renewables per £ of GVA followed by Scotland, North East, Wales, East of England and Northern Ireland.

Load Factors

Load factors are the ratio of how much electricity was generated as a proportion of the total generating capacity. A summary by country is given in Table 2:

Table 2 - Load factors by country and technology - 2025:

	Onshore Wind	Offshore Wind	Solar PV	Hydro	Biomass and Waste
England	24.1%	41.3%	11.2%	38.4%	61.3%
Northern Ireland	22.0%	n/a	9.4%	30.0%	60.5%
Scotland	24.1%	23.5%	11.1%	33.3%	55.8%
Wales	26.0%	31.9%	11.2%	22.2%	56.8%
UK average	24.1%	36.2%	11.1%	32.4%	60.8%

Wales has the highest **onshore wind** load factor (26.0 per cent), followed by Scotland and England (24.1 per cent). Load factors can be affected by differences in regional average wind speeds as well as curtailments and planned maintenance.

England continues to have the highest load factor for **offshore wind** (41.3 per cent), followed by Wales (31.9 per cent). The load factors for solar PV are very close between England (11.2 per cent), Wales (11.2 per cent) and Scotland (11.1 per cent).

¹ GVA as published in Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach), December 2015 at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/regionaleconomicactivitybygrossdomesticproductuk/1998to2022>
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalandrealregion>

Background

These data are consistent with those published in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2026 (DUKES)², and use similar categories³. The UK totals for 2025 published here are consistent with the figures published in Energy Trends. In addition, data for 2020 through to 2024 have been revised to reflect the DUKES publication. The UK totals published here are consistent with the figures published in Energy Trends.

Furthermore, generation from **liquid biofuels** (biodiesel) is not included here. This is because there are a relatively small number of sites that generate from biodiesel and publishing their totals would be disclosive. In total there are:

- 55 sites that generate from biodiesel, with 53 in England
- Their total capacity is 35.5 MW
- In 2025, they generated 85 GWh in total (less than 0.1 per cent of total renewable generation).

In addition, there are small differences between the totals published for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales published here and those published in ET 6.1. This is because some sites cannot be allocated to local authorities where it would disclose the electricity generated by individual scheme.



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² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/renewable-sources-of-energy-chapter-6-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes>

³ On occasion, it has been necessary to combine some renewable sources into categories so that information about individual sites provided in confidence to DESNZ is not disclosed.