UKIFDA databank: the latest industry data updated

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE WAY GOVERNMENT DATA IS COLLECTED AND HOW IT IS ANALYSED AND PUBLISHED.

THIS EDITION OF THE DATABANK BRINGS TOGETHER THIS NEW ANALYSIS WITH PARTICULAR CONCENTRATION ON THE DATA UP TO AND INCLUDING, AUGUST 2025 (AUGUST FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL), BUT ALSO PROVIDES SOME ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DOMESTIC/NON-DOMESTIC SPLITS TO THE END OF JUNE 2025. 2019 CONTINUES TO BE TREATED AS THE BENCHMARK YEAR AHEAD OF THE PANDEMIC AND THE INVASION OF UKRAINE.

WHERE COMMENTS ARE MADE REGARDING COMPARATIVE DIFFERENCES, THEY ARE UKIFDA COMMENTS BORNE FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH THIRD PARTIES. PRIOR YEAR DATA HAS BEEN UPDATED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND MAY, THEREFORE, DIFFER FROM PREVIOUS UKIFDA REPORTS.

1. Overall commentary on energy consumption

Total final energy consumption (excluding non-energy use) was 2.6 per cent lower compared to the second quarter of 2024. Domestic consumption fell by 15 per cent to the lowest level recorded for the second quarter this century, due in part, to record warm temperatures. Other final users (mainly from the service sector) consumption fell by 4.5 per cent, industrial consumption fell by 4.4 per cent, whilst transport consumption rose by 3.9 per cent.

In the three months to August 2025, total deliveries of petroleum products were down by 1.5 per cent (200 thousand tonnes) on the same period in 2024. This decrease was largely driven by decline in demand for butane and propane (Liquid Petroleum Gas or LPG), burning oil, road diesel and gas oil, all seeing decreases of 100 thousand tonnes or more. These decreases were counterbalanced by an increase of 6.5 per cent in deliveries of petrol.

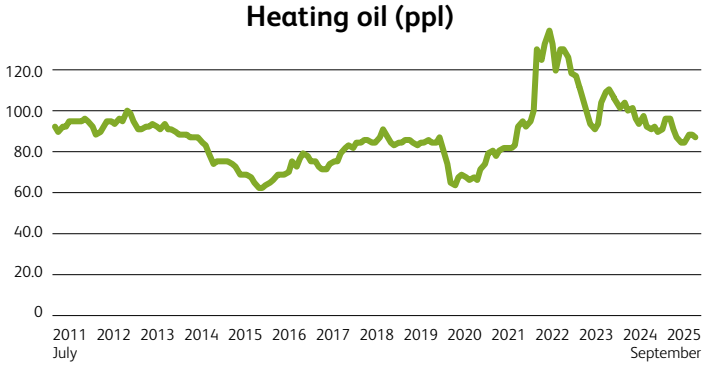
2. Factors Influencing Sales

2.1 Temperature and heating days

September 2025	June–August 2025
• Average daily temperature: 14.0°C ◦ 0.2°C higher than September 2024 ◦ 0.2°C lower than the long-term mean	• Average temperature: 17.6°C ◦ 1.8°C higher than the same period in 2024 ◦ Warmest June–August period recorded in the 21st century
• Average number of Heating Degree Days (HDD): 1.9	• Average number of Heating Degree Days (HDD): 0.2 ◦ 0.6 lower than the same period in 2024 ◦ Lowest HDD for this period since 2003

2.2 Heating oil energy prices

Heating oil prices have stabilised in recent months. The current price is within the historic band of 40-60ppl.



The price for liquid fuels between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025, decreased 16.1 per cent and in quarter 2 2025, it was 22.2 per cent lower than the price in quarter 2 2024.

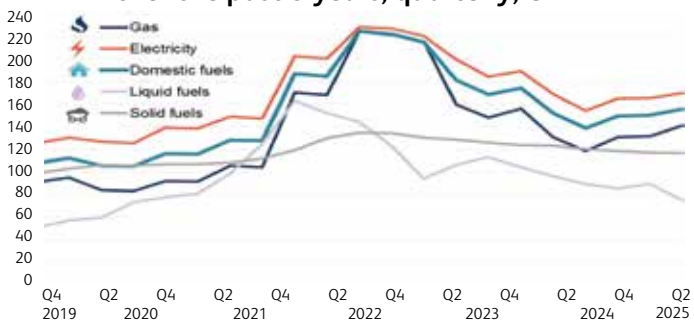
2.3 All petroleum prices

Comparing quarter 2 2025 with quarter 2 2024, prices paid for domestic fuels (in real terms and including VAT) increased by 2.6 per cent. With the price paid for electricity increasing by 0.5 per cent and gas increasing 7.8 per cent.

In mid-September 2025, a litre of petrol (ULSP) was on average 133.8 pence per litre. This was 1.9 per cent lower than the same period in 2024. Petrol prices reached a peak in July 2022, of 188.8 pence per litre; the most recent prices are 29 per cent lower than this peak.

The diesel (ULSD) price was 141.6 pence per litre in mid-September 2025. This was a 0.1 per cent increase from the same period in 2024, and a 28 per cent decrease from the peak of 197.4 pence per litre in July 2022.

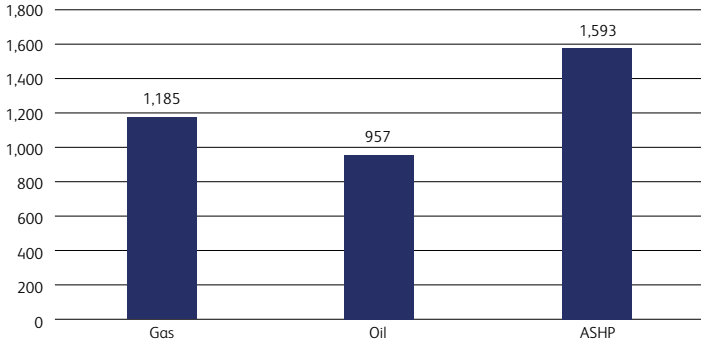
Real terms energy price indices in the domestic sector over the past 5 years, quarterly, UK



3 UKIFDA Price Checker

UKIFDA Price Checker – July 2025

Heat running cost of a typical 4 bedroom home (£)



The data above uses OFGEM's typical gas consumption for a 4-bedroom home of 17000kWh and converts the usage into heating oil consumption and electricity consumption using an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) using various assumptions:

- *Gas and oil boiler efficiency is assumed to be similar at 90%*
- *ASHP coefficient of performance of 2.8, taken from the Governments' electrification of heat project*

Prices are taken from government or OFGEM sources for July 2025

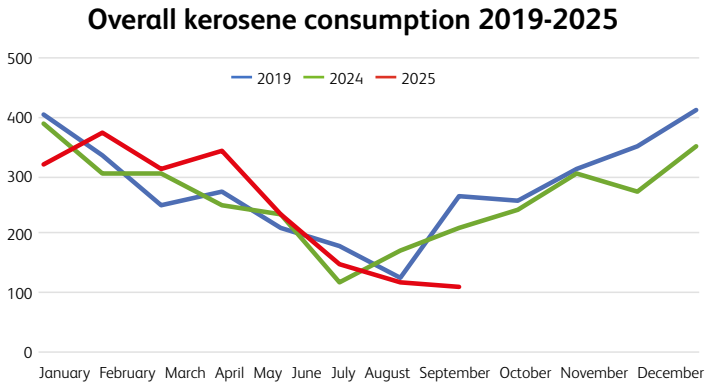
- *Kerosene: 57.42ppl*
- *Gas: 6.33p/kWh & 29.82p/day standing charge*
- *Electricity: 25.73p/kWh & 51.37p/day standing charge*

4. Heating oil sales

4.1 Total heating oil sales to end August

Total heating oil sales (Domestic and non-domestic) Thousand tonnes	2019	2024	2025	2025 vs 2019	2025 vs 2024
Jan-Mar	983	992	1,002	2%	1%
Mar-June	653	591	721	11%	22%
July	119	166	111	-6%	-33%
August	263	208	105	-60%	-49%
Total year to date	**2,017**	**1,956**	**1,940**	**-4%**	**-1%**





Total kerosene sales (domestic and non-domestic) in 2024 were the strongest since 2021, and 3% ahead of 2023, but 8% below 2019, and were partially explained by a strong summer (July to September). This position reversed in the summer of 2025, when demand fell significantly.

4.2 Heating oil split domestic/non-domestic to June 2025

During 2024, the government launched a new process for gathering data which included polling more distributors for information regarding the split between domestic and non-domestic heating oil consumption and creating stronger ties to HMRC data. This resulted in a change in the previously published figures back to 2009. The published data for the first half of 2025, compared to the previous years, demonstrates a relatively stable domestic percentage share.

Half year (thousand tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Domestic	1,117	1,128	1,144	731	856	847	919
Non-domestic	512	990	804	626	687	736	804
Total sales	**1,629**	**2,118**	**1,949**	**1,357**	**1,542**	**1,583**	**1,723**
% Domestic	69%	53%	59%	54%	55%	53%	53%

5. Gas oil sales

Total gas oil sales (Domestic and non-domestic) thousand tonnes	2019	2024	2025	2025 vs 2019	2025 vs 2024
Jan-Mar	1,052	490	536	-49%	9%
Mar-June	1,474	449	373	-75%	-17%
July	461	183	231	-50%	26%
August	414	280	93	-77%	-67%
Total year to date	**3,402**	**1,402**	**1,233**	**-64%**	**-12%**

While gas oil sales had stabilised following the red diesel tax changes, July and August 2025 saw a significant reduction in demand compared to 2024, this may be due to different weather patterns.

Half year (thousand tonnes)	2019	2024	2025
Domestic	9	8	8
Non-domestic	1,833	337	416
Transport	684	594	485
Total Sales	**2,526**	**939**	**909**

For the half year to June 2025 there appeared to be a significant reduction in transport use of red diesel.

6. Road diesel sales

Total road diesel sales (Thousand tonnes)	2019	2024	2025	2025 vs 2019	2025 vs 2024
Jan-Mar	5,733	5,505	5,442	-5%	-1%
Mar-June	6,037	6,032	6,001	-1%	-1%
July	1,929	1,971	1,948	1%	-1%
August	2,031	1,866	1,808	-11%	-3%
Total year to date	**15,730**	**15,375**	**15,199**	**-3%**	**-1%**

Road diesel sales in the three months to August 2025, were down in line with other petroleum products. These decreases were counterbalanced by an increase of 6.5 per cent in deliveries of petrol.

7. Other domestic energy consumption

7.1 Gas

Overall gas demand decreased by 1.7 per cent in the three months to August 2025, compared to the same period in 2024. This decline was primarily driven by reduced consumption among final users, with domestic (household) demand dropping by 19 per cent due to warmer temperatures relative to the previous year. Demand in the industrial and services sectors also decreased, by 10 and 6.6 per cent, respectively.

GWh	Domestic			Industry			Services		
	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024
Jan-Mar	103,414	111,109	7%	27,196	26,613	-2%	32,684	34,220	5%
Mar-June	40,374	31,041	-23%	18,216	16,527	-9%	16,732	15,487	-7%
July	6,493	4,833	-26%	5,715	5,137	-10%	3,918	3,342	-15%
August	5,939	5,474	-8%	5,584	5,034	-10%	4,063	3,874	-5%
Total year to date	**156,221**	**152,458**	**-2%**	**56,711**	**53,311**	**-6%**	**57,396**	**56,923**	**-1%**

7.2 Electricity

Total consumption from the public distribution system increased by 3.3 per cent in the three months to August 2025, compared to the same period a year ago, despite the weather being warmer over this period. The rise in industrial consumption and consumption by other users was greater than the rise in domestic consumption. This may be due to greater use of air conditioning in offices, shops and restaurants during the hotter weather.

TWh	Industrial			Domestic			Other		
	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024
Jan-Mar	19.1	17.9	-6%	26.6	27.8	5%	23.8	27.0	13%
Mar-June	17.1	17.9	5%	20.4	19.1	-6%	20.5	19.5	-5%
July	6.0	6.2	3%	6.3	6.7	5%	6.7	7.4	12%
August	5.5	5.6	1%	6.3	6.8	7%	6.8	7.5	11%
Total year to date	**47.7**	**47.5**	**0%**	**59.6**	**60.4**	**1%**	**57.8**	**61.6**	**6%**

8. Heat pump sales

The table below shows all heat deployments made across all government schemes since the start of 2018 up to the end of June 2025.

The schemes covered include:

- Boiler Upgrade Scheme (Scheme opened in April 2022)
- Home Upgrade Grant (Scheme opened in January 2022)
- Local Authority Delivery (Scheme opened in August 2020 and closed in September 2023)
- Green Homes Grant Vouchers (Scheme opened in September 2020 and closed in March 2021)
- Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (Scheme opened in August 2021)
- Energy Company Obligation (Scheme opened in January 2013)
- Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (Scheme opened in April 2014 and closed in March 2022)
- Non-Domestic Renewal Heat Incentive (Scheme opened in November 2011 and closed on March 2021)

Boiler Upgrade Scheme	Home Upgrade Grant	Local Authority Delivery	Green Homes Grant Voucher Scheme	Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund	Energy Company Obligation	Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive	Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive	Total
56,130	4,436	3,065	4,960	3,254	39,810	57,914	1,642	171,211

Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS)

The BUS was launched in England and Wales on 1 April 2022 and aims to incentivise and increase the deployment of low carbon heating technologies by providing an upfront capital grant. Grants for ASHPs were increased in October 2023 from £5,000 to £7,500.
It is the only recent scheme which shows the number of oil homes that have been converted:

Fuel type displaced to August 2025	Air Source Heat pumps:	Percentage
Gas	33,456	56%
Oil	10,355	17%
None	8,020	13%
Direct electric	5,464	9%
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	1,769	3%
Coal	613	1%
Other	465	1%
Unknown	30	0%
Total	**60,172**	**100%**

