

2026 | 75th edition

Statistical Review of World Energy

Summary version

In partnership with

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KEARNEY

Foreword

The Energy Institute (EI), in partnership with Ember and in collaboration with Kearney and KPMG, is proud to produce the 75th edition of the Statistical Review of World Energy, providing the first, full, freely-available analysis of global energy markets for the prior year.

As the Statistical Review marks its 75th anniversary, it reflects not only a unique dataset, but the work of generations of thinkers who have shaped how the world understands energy. From its stewardship under bp, to its evolution today under the Energy Institute, the Statistical Review has remained a trusted guide through moments of profound change.

Today, the EI team carry on that legacy, working with our partners to ensure the Review remains rigorous, relevant and independent. Its defining principles – full, first, free and fair – continue to underpin an objective view of the shape of the global energy system.

In the last 75 years, we have seen unprecedented global growth in population, prosperity and human health. In this period, global energy demand has increased six-fold, the world economy has grown 14-fold and average life expectancy has increased from 47 years to 74 years. It has been a remarkable journey.

Over the years, the Statistical Review has documented how energy flows respond to geopolitics, technology and demand. From the oil shocks of the 1970s to today's tensions around the Strait of Hormuz, the system remains shaped by physical resources and the routes that deliver them.

By bringing together global data on production, consumption, trade and emissions, the Statistical Review provides a trusted foundation for understanding how our energy system really is. In a world defined by volatility and transition, the Review remains a global public good: an independent, evidence-based anchor to inform decisions and support a just, secure and low carbon energy transition.



Andy Brown OBE FEI
President, Energy Institute

Dr Nick Wayth FEI
Chief Executive,
Energy Institute

Ember

The geopolitical fault lines of global energy markets are once again exposed. As vulnerable fossil supply routes face disruption, solar, batteries and electrification advance in both mature and emerging economies.

The 75 years of energy history documented in this Review have largely been a fossil-powered growth story. Today, the data show that supply growth is increasingly renewable and electric. Electricity continues to outpace total energy supply growth, particularly in Asia. For the first time, renewables – driven largely by solar – were the largest source of new energy supply.

The transition from molecules to electrons is fundamentally an efficiency advance. An electric vehicle requires less than a third of the energy of an internal combustion equivalent, while solar is two to three times more efficient than thermal power. Currently, two-thirds of global energy supply is wasted as heat.

Amid the second major fossil shock in four years, this report recalls the 1970s, which permanently altered the trajectory of global oil demand. The logic of energy security is now expanding, from diversifying fuel supply to reducing dependency. Capital investments in electro-technologies provide predictable domestic energy for decades, in contrast to ongoing, volatile commodity costs.

Policymakers can navigate these evolving risks by playing to domestic strengths to improve long-term security and economic competitiveness. More than ever, trusted data and foresight are critical. Ember is proud to be a strategic partner in the Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, upholding the legacy of impartial data collection and equipping decision-makers to build a secure energy future.



Phil MacDonald
Chief Executive Officer,
Ember

The findings reveal a year in which energy demand continues to surge, low carbon electricity reaches a historic milestone, and transition pathways diverge sharply across regions – all against a backdrop of rising geopolitical risk.

KPMG

The global energy system is fragmenting – fast. For decades, the direction of travel felt broadly shared with a world moving, however unevenly, toward cleaner and integrated system. That consensus is fracturing and countries are now making fundamentally different choices about how they power their economies, driven by a common imperative: resilience. While renewables are still growing, the US is using its energy abundance in oil, gas and coal production to manage energy demand growth. China is deploying renewables at unprecedented scale while stockpiling fossil fuels as insurance. Europe is reducing fossil fuel dependency while navigating a new reliance on critical minerals used in renewables and LNG. The Middle East is investing in both hydrocarbon expansion and clean energy. Same imperative of energy security but four completely different strategies.

This is the defining story of the 75th edition of the Energy Institute’s Statistical Review of World Energy: a world of divergent national energy choices. For businesses, the implications are clear. In an increasingly volatile system, diversified supply, contractual flexibility, and reduced reliance on single sources of crude, gas, refined products and critical minerals are core to competitiveness. The Energy Institute’s 2026 Statistical Review provides a valuable foundation for interpreting these trends, and KPMG International is pleased to support this publication.



Wafa Jafri

Partner and UK Lead for Energy and Natural Resources Strategy, KPMG in the UK

Kearney

The Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2026 data confirms that renewable energy is scaling at unprecedented speed, but delivery challenges are becoming more visible.

Solar was the standout performer, increasing by around 30% year-on-year. More broadly, renewables were the largest source of total energy supply growth for the first time outside of a recession, with solar power accounting for 72% of this growth.

This marks a structural shift from a system where clean power supplements fossil fuels, to one where it increasingly substitutes them. Superior economics combined with low project complexity are key driving factors behind this stellar growth. However, at the same time, total energy demand continued to rise, and all energy sources, including fossil fuels, reached record levels.

This tension defines the next phase of the transition. The challenge is no longer whether renewables can grow, but whether systems can keep pace with that growth. Grid infrastructure, storage capacity and flexibility solutions are not scaling at the same rate as generation, limiting the system-wide impact of record deployment.

The data also reveals increasing concentration of renewable growth. In several markets, deployment is accelerating at a scale that is reshaping entire energy systems, while others face constraints in capital, infrastructure and regulatory frameworks. This divergence underscores a critical point: the pathway to tripling renewables will not be uniform, and success will depend on execution as much as ambition.

The Statistical Review provides the evidence base for this transition, tracking not only how fast renewables are growing, but how effectively they are reshaping the global energy system.



Maria de Kleijn

Europe Lead, Sustainability; and Partner, Kearney

2025 Key highlights

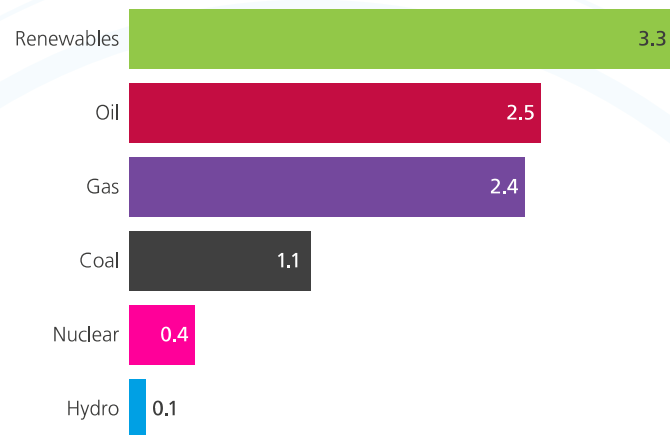
In a world that is increasingly volatile, data for the year preceding the conflict in the Middle East provides essential benchmarks for the energy transition.

Total energy supply (TES)

Total energy supply (TES) exceeded 600EJ in 2025, a rise of 1.7% over 2024, continuing the long-term upward trend in energy demand. Renewables were the largest source of TES growth for the first time outside of a recession, with solar power accounting for 71% of this increase. Fossil fuels continued to expand in absolute terms and retained their dominant position, accounting for 86% of TES. All sources of energy supply, globally, saw increases in 2025.

Renewables were the largest source of energy supply growth for the first time outside of a recession

Change in total global energy supply by source, 2025 (EJ)



Renewables includes solar, wind, geothermal and biofuels. It excludes hydro and nuclear power. Absolute changes are adjusted for leap years.

Electricity

Electricity is growing in prominence in the energy system, with electricity demand continuing to grow faster than TES, rising 3% year-on-year.

Solar achieved 30% growth in 2025 and its share of total power generation reached 8.7% – surpassing wind (8.4%) for the first time and almost equalling nuclear’s share of 8.8%.

Behind solar, wind power was the second largest source of renewables growth in 2025, increasing by 8.2% year-on-year.

New drivers of electricity demand, from electric vehicles to data centres and AI, continued to expand the role of electricity in 2025

Carbon emissions

Global CO₂ emissions from the energy sector rose by 1.1% to 35,806.2 million tonnes of CO₂. More than a third of that rise was from the US. Europe’s CO₂ emissions from the energy sector increased by 0.5%. North America had the second-largest regional growth rate for energy emissions at 2.7% (after Africa at 2.8%) and largest growth in absolute terms of 152.3 million tonnes of CO₂, bucking the region’s 10-year decline trend of -0.7%.

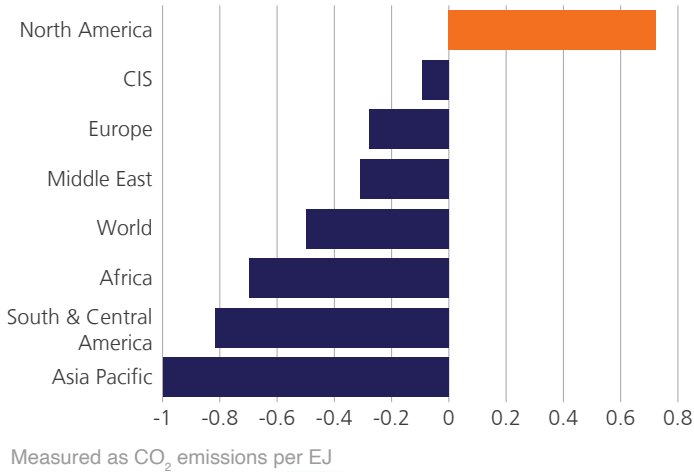
Total emissions including energy and other sources rose by 1.1% to 41,000 million tonnes of CO₂.

In absolute terms, the increase in US emissions was four times greater than that of China

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

North America is the only region to increase its carbon intensity of energy in 2025

Change in carbon intensity of total energy supply (%)



Global oil consumption grew by 1.3% in 2025, an increase from the 1.1% growth seen in 2024, to 103mmbpd. Non-OECD oil demand rose 2%, while OECD growth slowed to 0.4%

Oil

In China, consumption of gasoline and diesel has been declining for the last two years. Oil production continued to be dominated by the Middle East in 2025, with the region's largest producer, Saudi Arabia, increasing production by 5.1%. Still, US oil production in 2025, 21.1mmbpd, almost equalled the combined output of Saudi Arabia and Russia.

Global dependence on imported fossil fuels has been laid bare following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz in late February 2026.

Analysis from 2025 trade data shows major demand centres were heavily reliant on imports, with India importing 86% of its oil consumption, and China and Europe importing 73% and 75% respectively

Natural gas

Natural gas demand saw the second-largest rise after renewables in 2025, growing by 1.6% year-on-year, below the 10-year average growth of 1.9%.

Gas consumption growth was concentrated in Europe, the Middle East and North America, with consumption in the Asia-Pacific region flat year-on-year.

Gas was also a source of dependence, with India and Europe reliant on imported gas to meet half their supply needs, and China for over a third. Elsewhere, the US continued to increase its role as a net energy exporter in 2025, led by exports of LNG which grew by 27%.

Coal demand in India rose by 0.6% year-on-year, far less than the 10-year trend of 3.6%

Coal

Global coal consumption grew by 0.7% in 2025, in a year full of significant changes in major coal-consuming regions.

In China, coal consumption was flat year-on-year, as a result of slower demand for coking coal and a significant increase in solar generation.

India's coal consumption increased by 0.6% year-on-year, much lower than the 10-year average growth of 3.6%.

The US saw 10% growth in coal consumption, as a 50% increase in US gas prices shifted power plant economics, causing a significant switch from gas to coal generation.



75 years, one trusted source of global energy data. In 1952, the Statistical Review of World Energy began as a six-page internal report on the oil industry, shared with just a handful of executives at bp.

From coal being referred to as a 'national treasure' to today's focus on the energy transition, clean energy, and net zero, the Statistical Review of World Energy has tracked the story of modern energy since the 1950s.

This 75th anniversary is an opportunity to reflect on how far the energy world has come, and where it may go next. From the early tables published by bp to today's interactive visualisations, the Statistical Review has evolved with the industry while staying true to one purpose: making global energy data accessible, transparent, and trusted.

Acknowledgements

Produced by



The Energy Institute (EI) is the chartered professional membership body for people who work across the world of energy. Our purpose is creating a better energy future by accelerating a just, secure, and low carbon energy transition. We do this by attracting and developing a diverse energy workforce; convening expertise and evidence to inform energy decision making; and enabling industry to make energy safer, more efficient and lower carbon.

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Data compilation by our Knowledge Partner



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Ember is an independent energy think tank that aims to accelerate the clean energy transition with data and policy. It creates targeted data insights to advance policies that shift the world to a clean, electrified energy future. Founded in 2020, its diverse team brings together policy analysts, data scientists and communicators based around the world in over 20 countries.

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The Energy Institute (EI) is the professional membership body for the world of energy. The EI Statistical Review of World Energy™ analyses data on world energy markets from the prior year. It has been providing timely, comprehensive and objective data to the energy community since 1952.

Explore the report online

The full 2026 Statistical Review of World Energy is available to view at:



www.energyinst.org/statistical-review

Explore the data online

All the tables and charts found in the printed edition are available at energyinst.org/statistical-review alongside a number of extras, including:

The energy charting tool – view predetermined reports or chart-specific data according to energy type, region, country and year.

Historical data from 1965 for many sectors. Additional country and regional coverage for all consumption tables.

An Excel workbook and database format of the data.

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The EI is creating a better energy future by accelerating a just, secure, and low carbon energy transition. We do this by:

Convening expertise and evidence to inform energy decision-making

The Statistical Review is central to the EI's work to provide the guidance and expertise needed by governments and businesses to navigate the energy transition. Our related events programme culminates each year in London with International Energy Week.

Attracting and developing a diverse future energy workforce

The EI is the professional home for people working across the world of energy – from engineers to environmentalists, technicians to analysts, academics to innovators. We provide the training, publications, mentoring, networking and chartered titles essential to skilled, rewarding careers.

Enabling industry to make energy safer, more efficient and lower carbon

The EI brings together companies from all parts of the industry, from conventional to renewable, to work in collaboration with regulators, academia and others to solve shared technical challenges. With over 60 industry standards and good practice documents published annually, we are relied on by industry worldwide as the independent custodian of technical and innovation expertise.



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