



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# Quarterly Energy Prices

UK July to September 2021 and estimates for 2021

## About this release

Information on average prices paid for energy in the United Kingdom and related energy market statistics.

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## Data tables

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

[Domestic](#)

[Industrial](#)

[International comparisons](#)

[Road fuel](#)

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

Based on fixed consumption levels of 13,600 kWh for gas and 3,600 kWh for standard electricity, the **provisional average combined domestic energy bill for 2021 was £1,339**. This is an estimated **increase of 6.0 per cent** compared to the average of £1,264 in 2020.

**The consumer price index for all domestic fuels increased by 2.2 per cent** (in real terms, accounting for inflation) in the third calendar Quarter (July to September) 2021 compared with Quarter 3 2020.

**Fewer customers chose to transfer between energy suppliers in Quarter 3 2021 compared to the same period in 2020**; there were an estimated 1,223,000 electricity customer transfers and 815,000 gas transfers in Quarter 3 2021, down by 19 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively on Quarter 3 2020.

**Average non-domestic sector gas prices** (in cash terms excluding CCL) **increased by 33 per cent in Quarter 3 2021** when compared to the same quarter in 2020. Average non-domestic gas price was estimated to be 2.91 pence per kWh. Gas prices have increased in latter part of 2021, reflecting increases in the wholesale price of natural gas.

**Road fuels have increased in price compared to last year**; the mid-month average retail price of petrol for December 2021 was **146 pence per litre, 8.3 per cent higher** than September 2021 and average retail diesel price was **149 pence per litre, which is 9.0 per cent higher** than September 2021.

**The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries, in pound sterling (£) terms, in December 2021 was 3.9 per cent higher than September 2021**, continuing a general trend of price increases throughout 2021.

# Introduction

The **Quarterly Energy Prices** (QEP) publication and the associated tables provide information on prices paid for energy and fuels in the United Kingdom and related energy market statistics. Information is presented for both the **domestic market** (which are the prices paid by households for their energy and fuels) and the **non-domestic sector**.

**Domestic market** metrics presented include the **consumer price index** for fuels used in households (based on Office for National Statistics data), **average gas & electricity bills** for UK households, information on **how customers pay** for their electricity and statistics on **competition in the market**.

## Domestic Market Prices

Data are presented on the **non-domestic sector** (any user of energy that is not a household) and subcategories within this population. Prices paid for fuels in the **industrial sector**, by **manufacturing companies** within this sector and by electricity generating companies (**major power producers**) are outlined in this section.

## Non-Domestic Sector Prices

The publication also provides a summary of national information on prices for **oil and petroleum** products. Additionally, road fuels are collated and published online both on a **weekly** and **monthly** basis here: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices)

## Oil and Petroleum Prices

**International data** are also collated and presented in the publication to provide comparisons in prices paid in the UK with other countries. This includes comparisons with other members of the **International Energy Association** (IEA) and with **European Union** (EU) member states.

## International Comparisons

This issue of the Quarterly Energy Prices release provides UK energy data for the third quarter of the 2021 calendar year and in some series revisions to previous quarters.

This issue also presents provisional estimates for household gas and electricity bills for the 2021 calendar year. These are calculated using price data reported to the Department by energy suppliers for the first 9 months of 2021. The data for the last 3 months estimated using the data provided for the third quarter of the 2021 calendar year, the most recent price cap levels set by Ofgem ([link here](#)) and additional market evidence.

All these are presented using a fixed level of consumption to track solely the changes in price. These figures will again be updated in the March 2022 issue to incorporate data reported by suppliers from 1 October to 31 December. Additionally, bills based on actual consumption over the year will be presented in the future release.

In addition to the quarterly updates with this publication, there are monthly updates to the **domestic energy price indices** and the **prices of petroleum products** (both domestically and internationally). Weekly petroleum prices are published as part of the [Weekly Fuel Prices](#) series.

**Please note:** When a 'quarter' is referred to in this release it is a quarter (3 months) in the context of a **calendar year**, so 'Quarter 3' refers to 1 July to 30 September unless otherwise stated.

The underlying data series associated with this release are available here:

<b>Domestic energy prices</b>	<a href="https://gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices</a>
<b>Industrial energy prices</b>	<a href="https://gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices</a>
<b>International price comparisons</b>	<a href="https://gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons">gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons</a>
<b>Oil and petroleum product prices</b>	<a href="https://gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices</a>

More information on the frequency and specific content of these tables can be found in the [accompanying tables](#) section.

## Future Changes to Domestic Fuels Data Collection

Currently the data for the annual household bills estimates is collected quarterly by BEIS from a sample of energy companies and Ofgem retail market monitoring data is used to weight the sample data to represent the market.

We are seeking to improve the data quality and reduce burdens on suppliers by changing how we collect domestic prices data. Our current intention is to improve the coverage, detail and quality of the data by moving to using the same schema as Ofgem use for their retail market monitoring data collections for our quarterly collections.

We will provide further information and seek feedback from data providers and users on the proposed changes in the early part of 2022. If you have any questions or concerns about the developments in this area, please e-mail the Energy Prices Statistics mailbox: [energyprices.stats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:energyprices.stats@beis.gov.uk) with the subject 'Household Bills Data Collection'.

# Domestic Market Prices

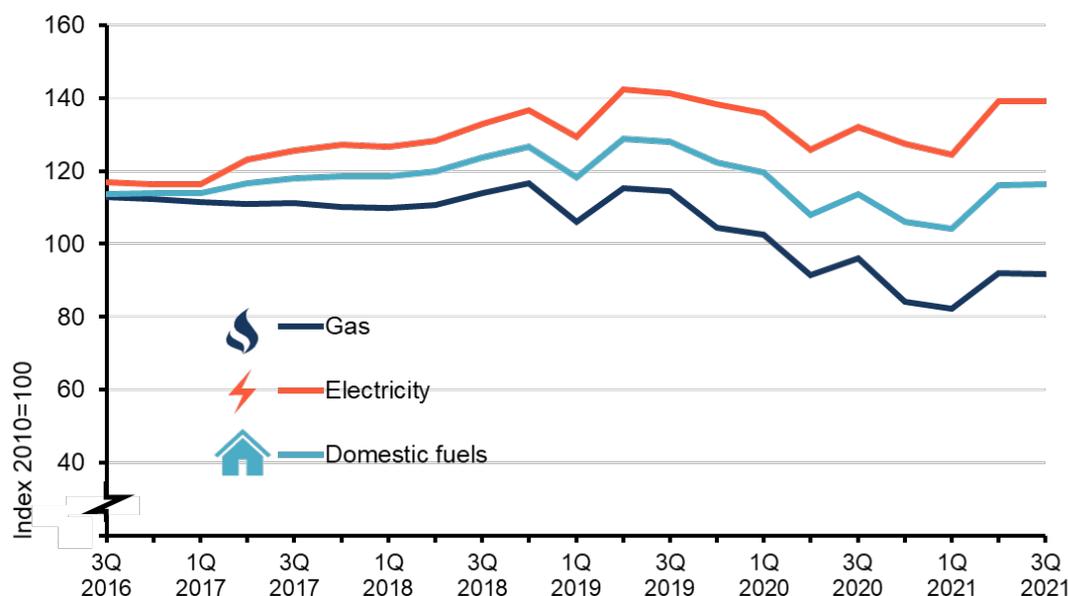
Households in the UK predominantly use **Electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households (approximately 23.7 million in Great Britain) use **Gas** in their homes. Some households also use other fuels, such as heating oil and gas oil, for fuel-based generators and for heating as alternatives to on-grid options.

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the **provisional estimates of the 2021 domestic energy bills**, the **consumer price index data** from ONS (the Office of National Statistics) and **market competition** data from Ofgem (the energy market regulator). **Customer proportions** are presented to illustrate which methods households use to pay for their energy.

## Retail Price of Fuels for the Domestic Sector

Retail market price **indices** of fuels used in the domestic sector information is sourced from the Office for National Statistics' **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** data series, the full series available here at the [ONS Consumer Price Inflation page](#).

**Chart 2.1: Real terms energy price indices in the domestic sector, quarterly, UK**



Source: Office of National Statistics, Consumer Prices Index  
Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator

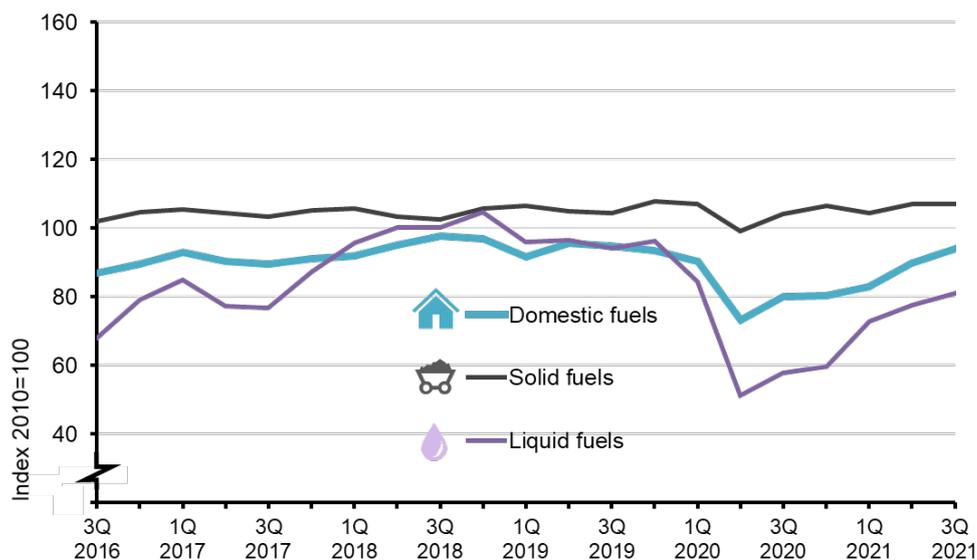
Reference and links to tables:

[Table 2.1.1 - 2.1.3: Consumer prices index: fuel components in the UK](#)

The price paid for all domestic fuels in Quarter 3 2021 (in **real terms** and including VAT) increased by **2.5 per cent** when compared with the same quarter in 2020. Electricity prices have increased by **6.9 per cent** and Gas prices decreased by **4.2 per cent**. ([Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2](#))

When comparing domestic fuel prices in quarter 3 2021, with the previous quarter (quarter 2 2021), in real terms, domestic electricity prices have decreased by **0.1 per cent**, gas prices decreased by **0.2 per cent** and liquid fuel prices increased by **3.5 per cent**. ([Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2](#))

**Chart 2.2: Real terms fuel price indices in the domestic sector<sup>(1)</sup>, quarterly, UK**



Source: Office of National Statistics, Consumer Prices Index  
Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator

Reference and links to tables:

[Table 2.1.1 - 2.1.3: Consumer prices index: fuel components in the UK](#)

**Chart 2.2** shows quarterly changes in the domestic sector price indices (in real terms) over the past 5 years focusing on the trends in solid and liquid fuels.

**Solid fuels** in this release include coal and smokeless fuel. The prices presented are based on standard grade household coal and boiler grade smokeless fuel.

**Liquid fuels** in this release comprises of domestic kerosene and similar heating oils.

Prices for electricity and gas closely follow similar trends (see **Chart 2.1**) and as they make up the majority of the weighting for domestic fuels, they steer the trend in overall domestic fuels. However, prices for other domestic fuels follow different and, in the case of liquid fuels, more erratic trends than other fuels.

Prices of liquid fuels are based on retail market prices and vary depending on the locations sold and are also prone to the effects of other factors such as demand, weather and delivery costs. Additionally, prices for these fuels are not subject to the same level of regulation seen in the electricity and gas markets, which have price caps set by the regulator.

Details of long-term annual trends can be found in the [March QEP publication](#).

# Provisional domestic electricity and gas bills

**This section covers the provisional<sup>1</sup> domestic bills estimate for 2021. Final figures will be published in March 2022.**

All household bills data are based on quarterly snapshots of data provided by a sample of energy companies throughout the year.

Bills data are presented (unless noted otherwise) with fixed annual consumption levels of:

**3,600 kWh** for Standard Electricity

**13,600 kWh** for Gas

**5,100 kWh** for Economy 7 and other time of use electricity tariffs

This is to allow comparisons over time of **price** changes by keeping consumption changes constant.

For information on the derivation of these figures and the process for reviewing these please see the review document on the domestic methodology page here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-energy-prices-data-sources-and-methodology>

Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes in weather and energy efficiency improvements.

## Price Caps

Following a consultation process in March 2018, a default tariff cap<sup>2</sup> was implemented by the regulator, Ofgem, on 1 January 2019, to ensure gas and electricity customers pay a fairer price for their energy and to protect customers against being overcharged.

The cap is set for a specific time period and applies to tariffs for all customers on standard variable tariffs. Energy suppliers can charge prices at or below the level but cannot charge more.

**Table 1 Default tariff cap announcement and cap levels<sup>3</sup>**

Default Tariff Cap Announced	Period Covered	Cap Level
Jan-19	Jan 2019 - Mar 2019	£1,137
Feb-19	Apr 2019 - Sep 2019	£1,254
Aug-19	Oct 2019 - Mar 2020	£1,179
Feb-20	Apr 2020 - Sep 2020	£1,162
Aug-20	Oct 2020 - Mar 2021	£1,042
Feb-21	Apr 2021 - Sep 2021	£1,138
Aug-21	Oct 2021 - Mar 2022	£1,277

The default tariff cap has had an impact on how much suppliers charge for variable tariffs. As caps were implemented three separate times in 2019 this had an impact on the figures produced for the annual average price in this year.

Ofgem now reviews these biannually, with two caps a year. One covering April to September and the other covering October to March of the following year.

A Prepayment cap was introduced in April 2017 and was combined into the Default Tariff Cap from January 2021.

**Please note** that the method we use to calculate average bills can produce average figures higher than the cap. We take an average of prices provided to us from energy companies each quarter. As we request all active tariffs at that point in time, this includes fixed tariffs offered in previous years that could be charging

<sup>1</sup> Provisional estimates are based on data returns for Q1-Q3 from suppliers and are updated in this release to incorporate Q4 returns.

<sup>2</sup> For more information on the default tariff cap, see: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/retail-market/market-review-and-reform/default-tariff-cap>

<sup>3</sup> Based on a typical customer using typical consumptions for dual fuel and paying by Direct Debit. For further information, see <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-price-caps/about-energy-price-caps>

more than new tariffs offered at the time of request. Furthermore, Ofgem standard energy consumption rates used to calculate cap levels (12,000 kWh for gas and 3,100kWh for electricity) are lower than the BEIS standard energy consumption rates used to calculate annual bills (13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity).

### Retail Market Changes in 2021

Due to market pressures a number of suppliers have ceased trading<sup>4</sup>. The Department's quarterly Domestic Fuels Inquiry survey<sup>5</sup> did not sample any suppliers which have exited the market, however, through the supplier of last resort (SoLR) provision customers will move to suppliers within our sample.

This publication presents **customer proportions** up to the end of September 2021. Whilst SoLR movements take time to implement and feed into our reporting, the quarter 3 customer numbers within our sample are weighted based on April 2021 Ofgem data on the full market.

As such, we anticipate that there will be limited effect of supplier transfers on the estimated customer numbers presented in this publication. However, we are continuing to monitor impacts of market changes on our data and this may lead to revisions in future releases.

This publication contains the **provisional average annual domestic bills for 2021**. These estimates use data reported by suppliers for quarter 1 to quarter 3 with the final quarter's tariff prices being modelled.

In previous years the Q4 estimates were projected from the Q3 tariffs and applying an adjustment to the variable tariffs based on the change in the Ofgem price cap from April to October.

To factor in the rise in the fixed price tariffs being offered in Autumn 2021 we have also applied an adjustment to the Q4 estimated fixed price tariffs in the 2021 bills. This adjustment was based on the difference between the Q3 weighted average fixed bill and the bill implied under the October 2021 Ofgem price cap.

A proportion of fixed tariff customers that the price change would affect in Q4 was estimated based on expected proportions of customers ending their fixed term period or moving suppliers via SoLR. Adjustment factors were calculated for Standard Electricity, Economy 7 and Gas tariffs and by payment types (Direct Debit, Credit and Prepayment).

Annual bills will be updated in the March 2022 QEP, at which point, data returns will be available from sampled suppliers for all quarters of 2021.

## National average annual energy bill

This section presents data based on the fixed consumption levels as outlined in the previous section (3,600 kWh for Electricity, 13,600 kWh for Gas).

**Table 2 – Average annual bills 2021 (current prices) compared to 2020**

	2020	2021	Change	% Change
Standard Electricity	£707	£764	£57	8.1%
Gas	£557	£575	£18	3.3%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£1,264</b>	<b>£1,339</b>	<b>£75</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/check-whos-taken-over-your-energy-supply>

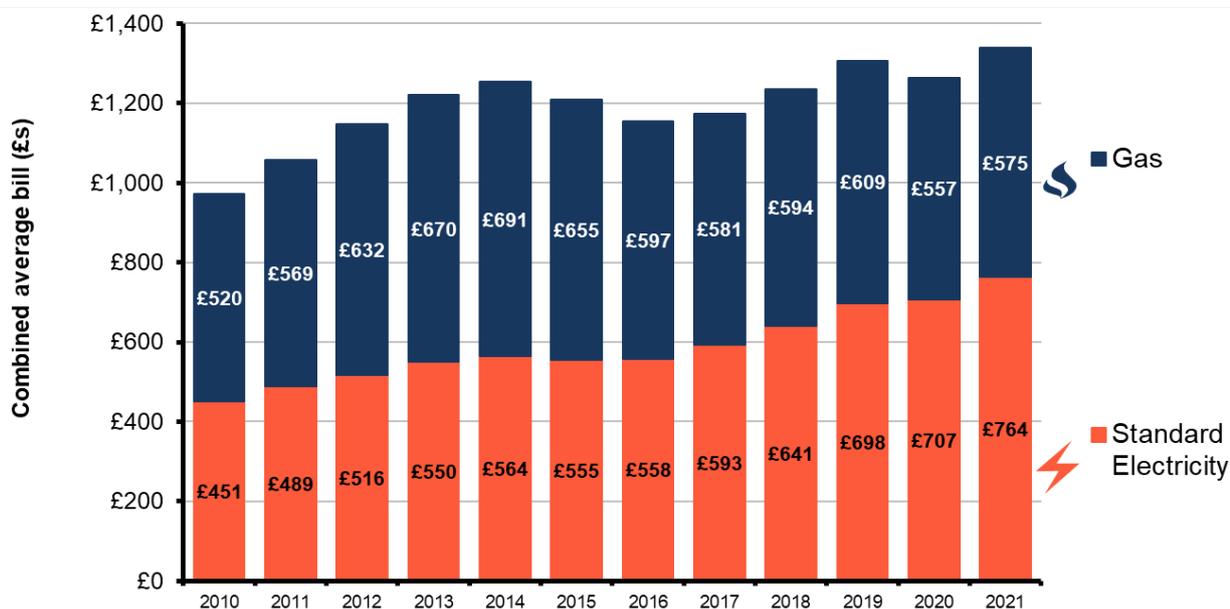
<sup>5</sup> See the Methodology guidance for further information on the DFI survey

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-energy-prices-data-sources-and-methodology>

**Average energy bills** based on BEIS standard energy consumption in 2021 are estimated to be **£1,339<sup>6</sup>**. In current prices terms, this was an **increase of 6.0 per cent** or **£75** on 2020.

The average Standard Electricity bill **increased by 8.1 per cent** or **£57** to **£764** in 2021. The average Gas bill **increased by 3.3 per cent** or **£18** to **£575** in 2021 (differences reported in current prices terms).

**Chart 2.3: Average Standard Electricity and Gas bills (current prices)**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

[Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

Combined bills from 2010 have been updated to the current BEIS standard energy consumption levels. The 2021 combined Electricity and Gas bills (in current prices) were the highest.

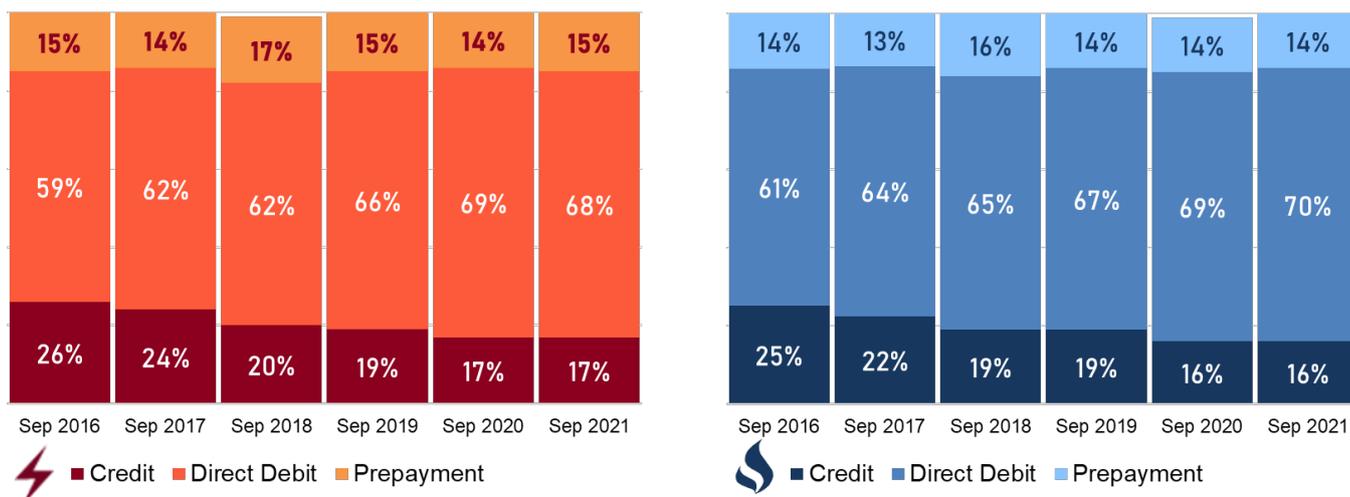
## Payment methods

The three main **payment methods** consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills we identify are **Prepayment**, **Credit** and **Direct Debit**

**Prepayment** is essentially a ‘pay as you go’ method, users topping up an allowance and usage drawing on their balance. **Credit** is where households settle the bill on the electricity or gas, they used upon receipt but do not pay a recurring set payment as with **Direct Debit**.

<sup>6</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

**Chart 2.4: Proportion of households by payment type, between September 2016 and September 2021**



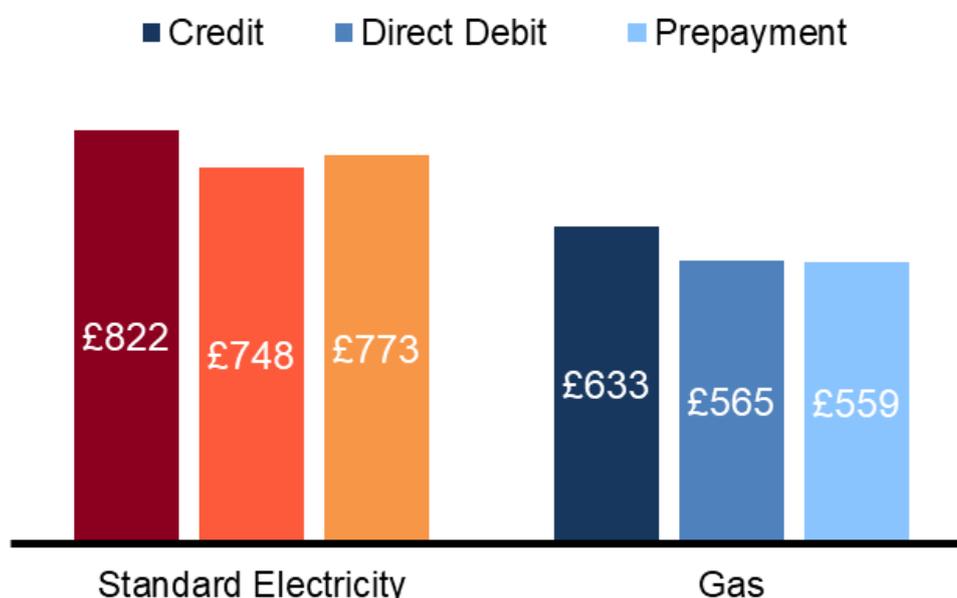
Reference and links to tables:

[Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity](#)

[Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for Gas](#)

At the end of September 2021, most Standard Electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB<sup>7</sup>) were paying their bills via **Direct Debit**. Comparing proportions over the last five years (**Chart 2.4**), the number of customers on prepayment remains relatively unchanged where there has been a shift of around 10% of all households to Direct Debit away from Standard Credit for both Gas and Electricity.

**Chart 2.5: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2021**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

[Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic Gas bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

<sup>7</sup> Gas is not as widely adopted in Northern Ireland so this collection does not include Northern Ireland gas data.

**Table 3 – Average annual bills, in current prices, by payment method, 2021**

	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Direct Debit</b>	<b>Prepayment</b>	<b>Overall</b>
Standard Electricity	£822	£748	£773	£764
Gas	£633	£565	£559	£575
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£1,455</b>	<b>£1,313</b>	<b>£1,332</b>	<b>£1,339</b>

For combined bills, based on BEIS consumption levels<sup>8</sup>, Credit remained the most expensive method of payment at **£1,455** (an **increase**, in current prices terms, of **6.5 per cent** or **£89** since 2020).

Direct Debit was the cheapest for combined bills at **£1,313** (an **increase** of **6.8 per cent** or **£84** since 2020).

Average prices paid on Direct Debit (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£142 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2021.

Prepayment with a combined bill of **£1,332** was more expensive than Direct Debit but cheaper than Credit, with an **increase** of **1.8 per cent** or **£23** compared with 2020.

## Domestic energy competition

Prior to the privatisation of the GB energy market, all energy customers were supplied by their regional electricity and Gas boards. Following privatisation these boards became the commercial ‘home’ suppliers for each region to which all customers in that region belonged before the market opened to competition.

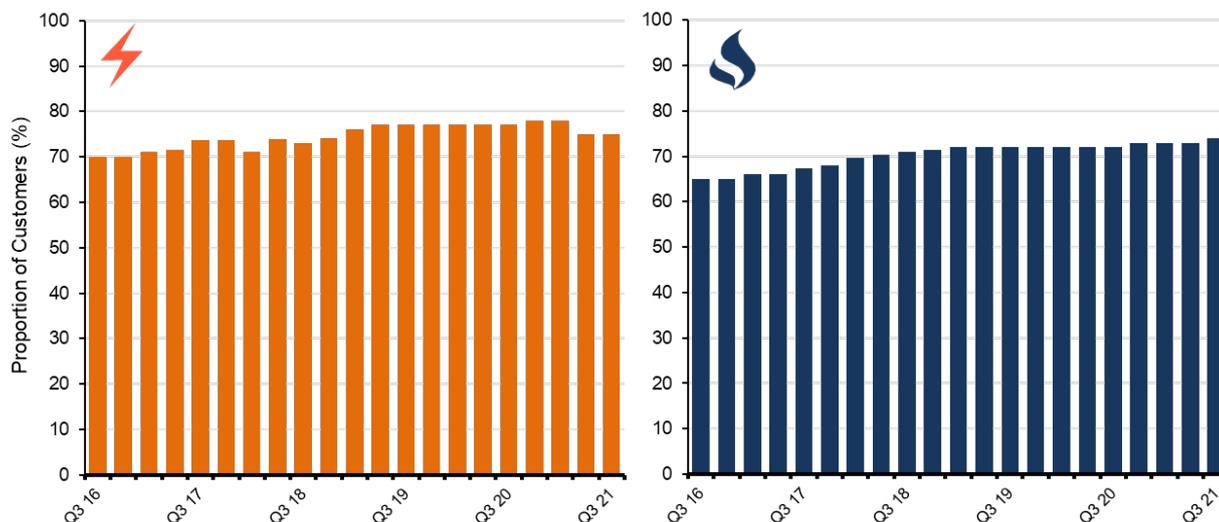
The first trial in competitive Gas supply started in April 1996 in South West England, with all customers able to choose their Gas supplier by May 1998. Competition in domestic electricity supply began on 14 September 1998 with 750,000 consumers in four areas and was gradually extended to all consumers in Great Britain by 24 May 1999.

In Northern Ireland, the market is now open to competition, after being monopolistic for many years, although two suppliers still currently supply most of the market. Gas is still not yet widely available in Northern Ireland, although the number of customers with access to the Gas grid is increasing.

**‘Home’ suppliers** as referred to in this release, are those energy companies that are the regional suppliers of Gas and electricity to households prior to privatisation. **‘Non-home’ suppliers** are those energy companies that were not the regional suppliers of Gas and electricity to households prior to privatisation.

<sup>8</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

**Chart 2.6 Proportion of customers with 'Non-Home' suppliers, for Electricity and Gas since Quarter 3 2016**



Reference and links to tables:  
[Tables 2.4.1 and 2.5.1](#)

At the end of September 2021, BEIS estimated that over **75 per cent** domestic Electricity<sup>9</sup> customers and over **74 per cent** domestic Gas customers in Great Britain<sup>10</sup> were no longer with their original home supplier - which was the firm who had supplied that region before the energy market opened to competition (see chart 2.6).

**Direct Debit customers** were most likely to have changed from home suppliers, with **78 per cent** of Electricity customers and **78 per cent** of Gas customers no longer with their home suppliers.

**Credit customers** were the least likely to have changed from home energy suppliers, with **61 per cent** of Electricity customers and **57 per cent** of Gas customers supplied by a non-home supplier.

The proportion of Gas customers at the end of September 2021 with non-home suppliers was **1 percentage point higher** than the last quarter and **up 9 percentage points** since the end of September 2016<sup>11</sup>. For Electricity, the proportion of customers with a non-home supplier was the **same** as the previous quarter and **up 6 percentage points** since September 2016.

In 2020, OVO acquired the domestic services that SSE previously provided (for information about the merger [here](#)). SSE was a home supplier in several regions and OVO are now treated as the home supplier in these regions.

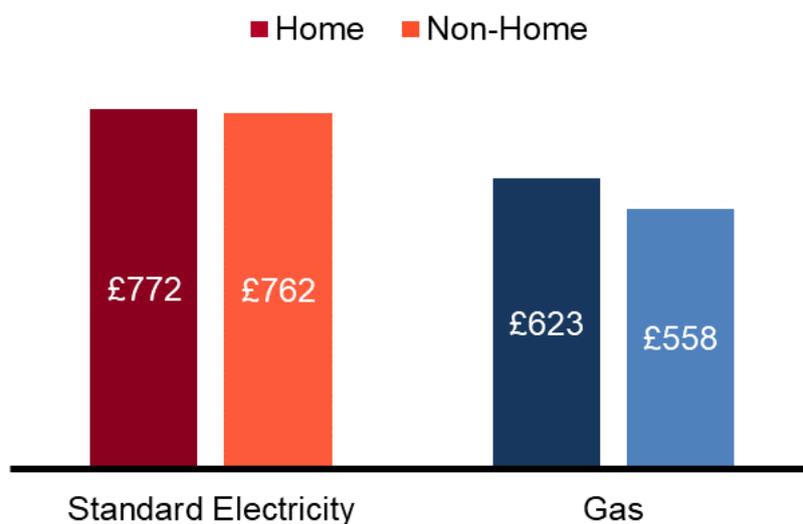
<sup>9</sup> Includes both standard electricity and Economy 7 electricity.

<sup>10</sup> Competition is still limited in scope for domestic customers in Northern Ireland, and so this country has been excluded from this analysis.

<sup>11</sup> Before 2016, home and non-home customers numbers proportions were not adjusted as figures were primarily based on data from large suppliers. Since 2016, this has now been adjusted to be representative of Great Britain. This change means that figures before 2016 are not directly comparable with future years.

## Variation in bills by energy competition and payment methods

**Chart 2.7: Average annual Standard Electricity and Gas bills for home and non-home suppliers, 2021**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

[Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic Gas bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

**Table 4 – Average annual bills<sup>(n)</sup> by payment method and supplier type for 2021**

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home
Standard Electricity	£817	£825	£754	£747	£771	£774	£772	£762
Gas	£662	£610	£608	£553	£615	£536	£623	£558
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£1,479</b>	<b>£1,435</b>	<b>£1,362</b>	<b>£1,300</b>	<b>£1,386</b>	<b>£1,310</b>	<b>£1,395</b>	<b>£1,320</b>

The average annual bill based on standard consumption<sup>12</sup> for Gas and Standard Electricity in 2021 was lower for customers who were with “Non-Home” suppliers, with the average bill for customers with “Home” suppliers being **5.7 per cent** or **£76 more expensive** (differences reported in current prices terms).

Average bills for customers on “Home” supplier Gas tariffs were higher than customers on those tariffs offered by “Non-Home” suppliers across all payment methods. Overall, on average, home supplier Gas bills were **12 per cent** or **£65 higher** than non-home supply bills.

Though there was some variability across different payment methods for Standard Electricity; overall, customers on tariffs offered by “Home” suppliers, paid on average **1.4 per cent** or **£11 more** than customers on “Non-Home” supplier tariffs.

<sup>12</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

## Transfer Statistics

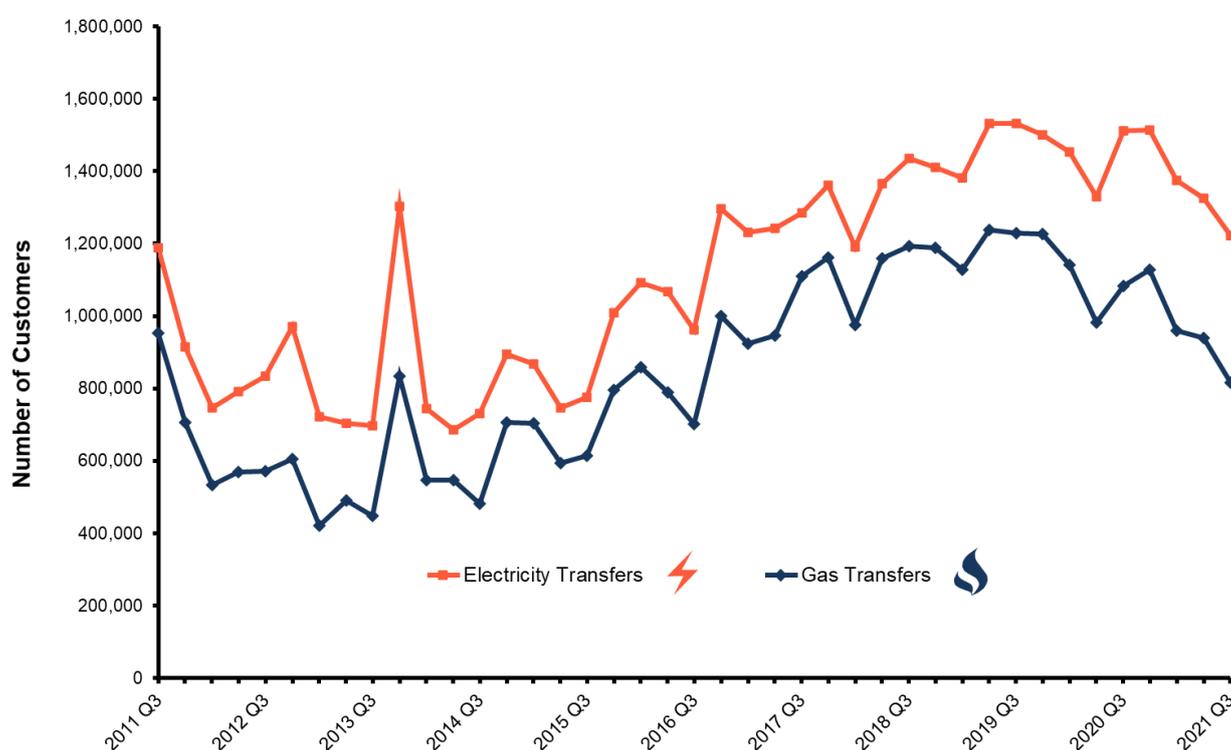
The Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) provides BEIS with the number of domestic customers in Great Britain that have switched supplier for both electricity and gas. More can be found on [Ofgem's Data Portal page on switching energy suppliers](#).

In order to strengthen competition in the energy market [Ofgem encourages consumers](#) to switch energy suppliers to get the best deal.

**Please note:** the number of customers switching supplier shown in the graph is based on the number of meter points a supplier gains from another following a customer choice to change their supplier.

This number **does not include** either internal switches among white labels or brands associated with the same supplier or customer transfers resulting from corporate changes, company mergers and Supply of Last Resort events.

**Chart 2.8 Domestic Gas and Electricity transfers<sup>13</sup>**



Source: Ofgem

*Please note: For Electricity, this covers the whole domestic market. Formerly Gas switching levels only covered the main six suppliers. From January 2014 Ofgem provided switching levels for the whole market.*

Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.7.1: Transfer statistics in the domestic Gas and electricity markets](#)

There were an estimated 1,223,000 electricity transfers and 815,000 gas transfers in Quarter 3 2021. Compared with Quarter 3 2020, electricity transfers are down by **19 per cent** from 1,512,000 and gas transfers are down **25 per cent** from 1,083,000. These quarterly transfers represent around **4.2 per cent** for Electricity customers and **3.4 per cent** for Gas customers in the domestic market.

<sup>13</sup> Since April 2016 data supplied to BEIS has included additional filtering to remove non-domestic customers. This data is sourced from network operators and filtered by the active suppliers in the market, who to the best of Ofgem's knowledge are operating in the domestic and non-domestic segments of the energy market. For this reason, the data supplied from April 2016 onwards may be more accurate but lower than levels before this time.

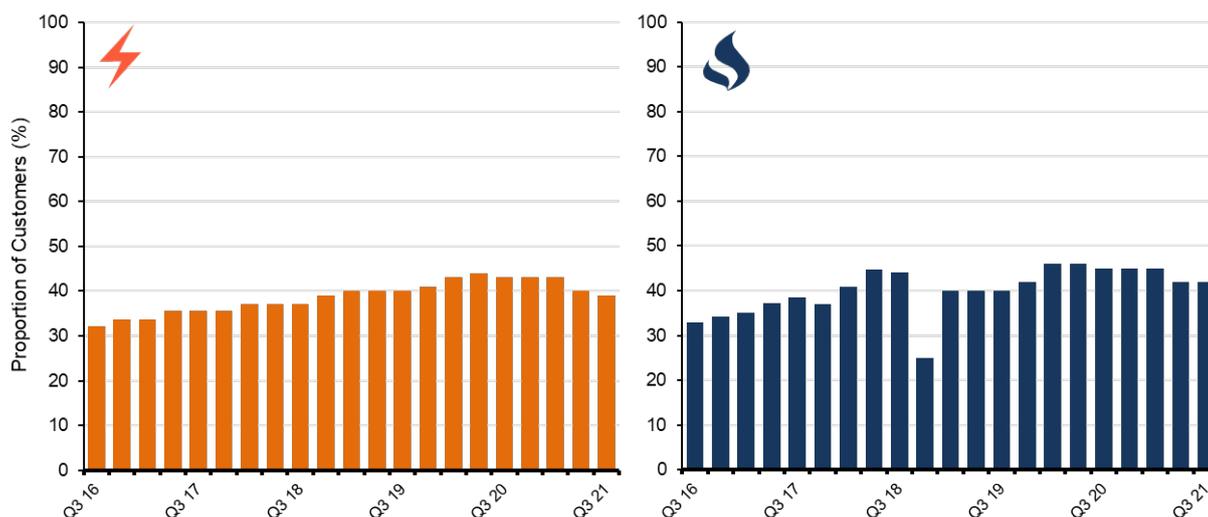
## Fixed and Variable Tariffs

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**<sup>14</sup> is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

**Please note** BEIS determines whether tariffs are fixed or variable, based on the attributes of tariff names provided by energy companies.

We are continually reviewing our methodology, but these are currently classed as **Experimental Statistics** and are not as robust as the data presented elsewhere in the release. We are intending to change this classification but will require a change to the data collection to include this information from companies on submission.

**Chart 2.9: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both Electricity and Gas since Quarter 3 2016**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity](#)

[Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for Gas](#)

At the end of September 2021, more Standard Electricity customers and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB) were on variable tariffs than on fixed tariffs. Around **39 per cent** of all Standard Electricity and **42 per cent** of all Gas customers were on fixed tariffs.

The picture is different when looking at the different payment types customers are on:

**Direct Debit** customers are most likely to be on fixed tariffs with around **52 per cent** of these customers on a fixed deal for Electricity and **54 per cent** for Gas.

**Credit** customers were the second most likely to be on a fixed tariff, with **20 per cent** of Standard Electricity customers and **24 per cent** of Gas customers on a fixed tariff.

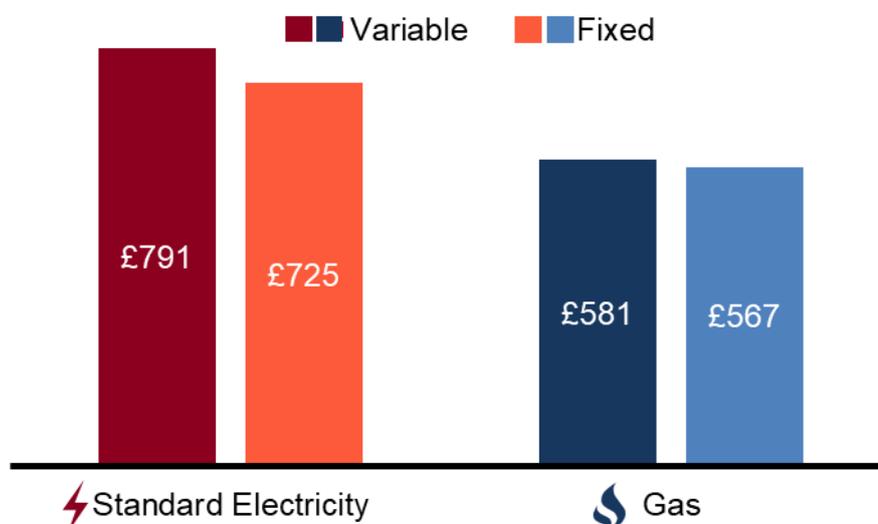
**Prepayment** customers were the least likely to be on a fixed tariff, with **2 per cent** of Standard Electricity and **2 per cent** of Gas customers on a fixed tariff.

The proportion of Standard Electricity customers at the end of September 2021 on fixed tariffs was **1 percentage point lower** than the previous quarter and **up 7 percentage points** since the end of September 2016. For Gas, the proportion of customers on fixed tariffs was the **same** as the previous quarter and **up 9 percentage points** since September 2016.

<sup>14</sup> The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff name and BEIS' research of tariffs. It is therefore possible that some fixed tariffs have not been identified and may well have been incorrectly classified as a variable tariff.

## Variation in bills by tariff type and payment methods

Chart 2.10: Average Standard Electricity and Gas bills for fixed and variable tariffs



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

[Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic Gas bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

Table 5 – Average annual bills by payment method and tariff type, 2021<sup>15</sup>

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable
Standard Electricity	£792	£830	£717	£782	£785	£772	£725	£791
Gas	£662	£624	£558	£573	£536	£560	£567	£581
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£1,454</b>	<b>£1,454</b>	<b>£1,275</b>	<b>£1,355</b>	<b>£1,321</b>	<b>£1,332</b>	<b>£1,292</b>	<b>£1,371</b>

In 2021, annual domestic Gas and Standard Electricity bills for customers on a fixed tariff were cheaper overall compared to those on variable tariffs. In current prices terms, combined bills were around **5.8 per cent** or **£79 cheaper**<sup>16</sup> for those on a fixed tariff. This was influenced primarily by differences in average annual bills for customers using a Direct Debit payment.

<sup>15</sup> Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

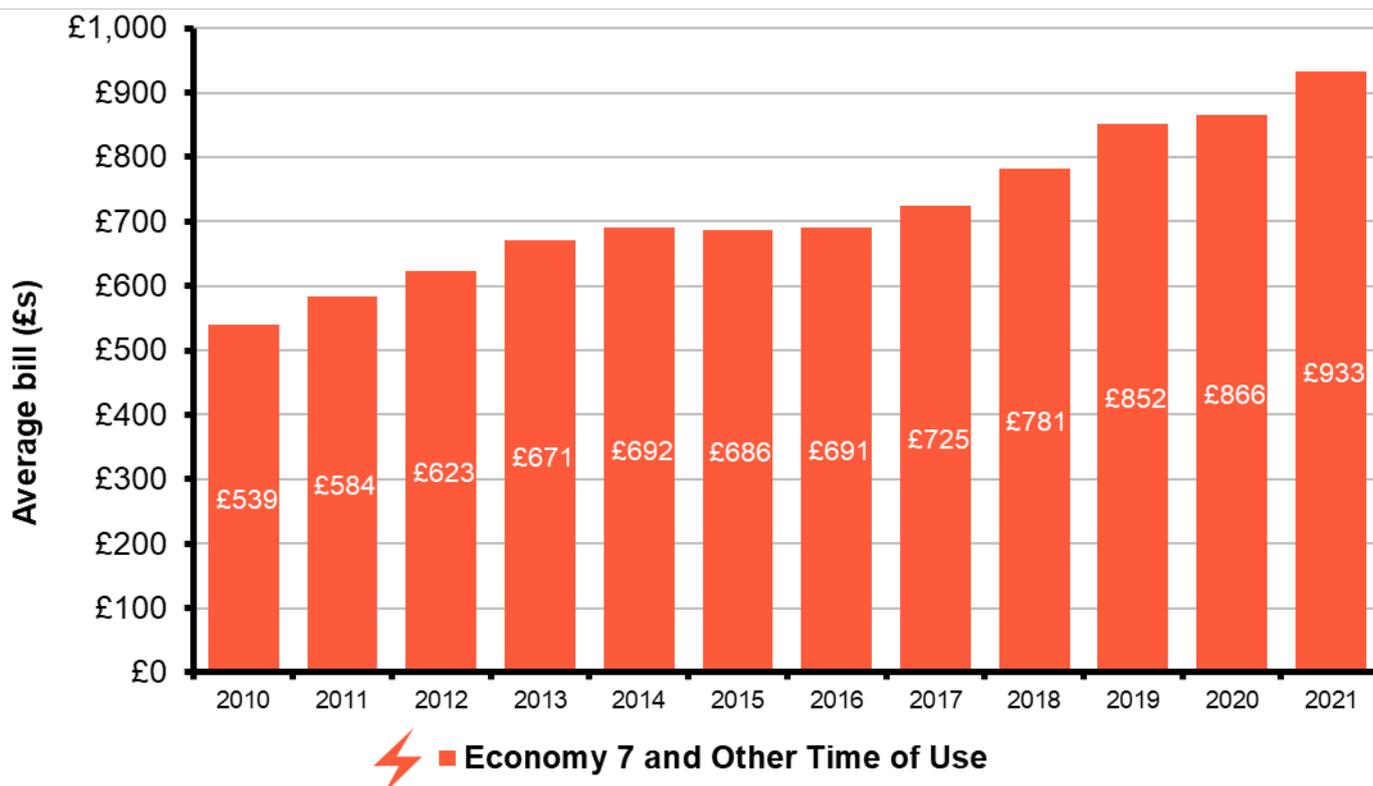
<sup>16</sup> Based on BEIS standard consumption. 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

## Economy 7 and Other Time of Use Tariffs Average Annual Bills

**Economy 7:** Electricity Tariffs which have a separate unit cost for the night and day and are designed for use with night storage heaters.

**Other Time of Use Tariffs:** Electricity Tariffs which have separate unit costs for different times of the day and night to correspond with high and low demand periods. Note that there can be multiple unit rates across the day and night.

Chart 2.11: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills (cash terms)



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

**Average Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs bills** based on an annual energy consumption of 5,100 kWh in 2021 are estimated to be **£933**<sup>17</sup>. In current prices terms, this was an increase of **7.8 per cent** or **£68** on 2020. There has been a year-on-year increase in the average bill since 2010 when the new 2020 BEIS standard consumption was backdated to.

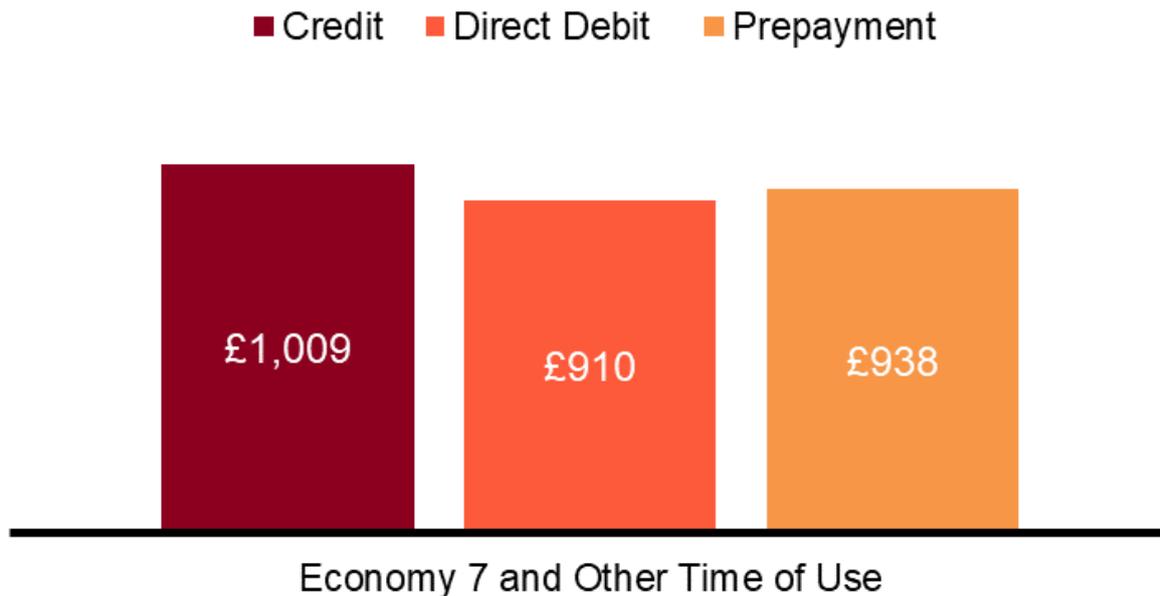
<sup>17</sup> 5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs.

## Average Annual Bills by Payment Type (Economy 7 and other time of use)

This section presents data based on the BEIS standard consumption level (5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs) to explore the variations and trends seen in bills by the three main payment methods consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills.

**Prepayment** is essentially a 'pay as you go' method, users topping up an allowance and usage drawing on their balance. **Credit** is where households settle the bill on the electricity or gas, they used upon receipt but do not pay a recurring set payment as with **Direct Debit**.

Chart 2.12: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills by each payment type, 2021



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

For Economy 7 and other time of use bills, based on BEIS standard consumption levels, Credit was the most expensive method of payment in 2021 at **£1,009**. This was also the most expensive method in 2020. The price increased by **9.0 per cent** or **£83** from 2020.

As in 2020, Direct Debit was the cheapest method in 2021 at **£910**. The price increased by **7.3 per cent** or **£62** from 2020.

Bills paid on Direct Debit were on average **£98 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2020 (difference in current prices terms). The average Prepayment bill in 2021 was **£938**, an **8.5 per cent** or **£74 increase** from 2020.

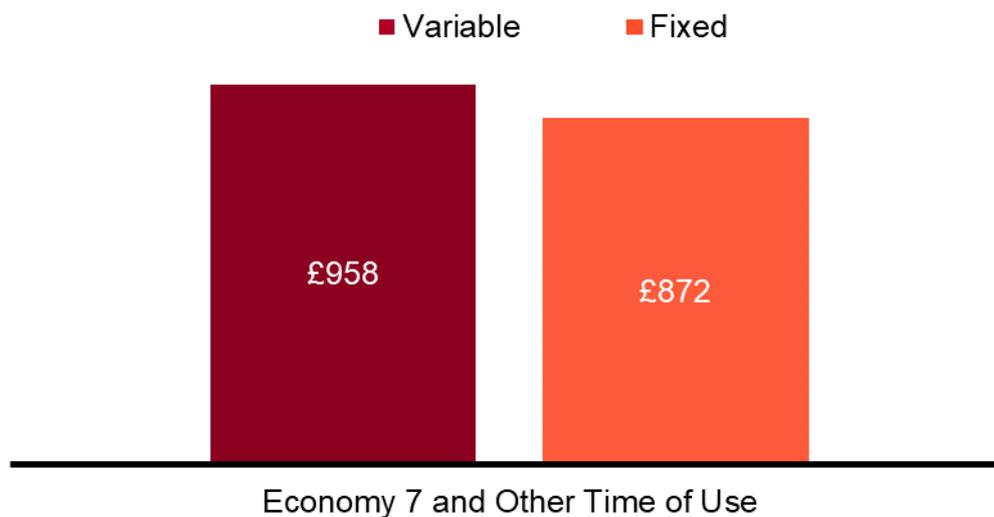
## Average Annual Bills by Fixed & Variable Tariffs (Economy 7 and other time of use)

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**<sup>18</sup> is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

**Please note** BEIS determines whether tariffs are fixed or variable, based on the attributes of tariff names provided by energy companies.

We are continually reviewing our methodology, but these are currently classed as **Experimental Statistics** and are not as robust as the data presented elsewhere in the release. We are intending to change this classification but will require a change to the data collection to include this information from companies on submission.

**Chart 2.13: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills for fixed and variable tariffs, 2021**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

For Economy 7 and other time of use bills, based on BEIS standard consumption levels<sup>19</sup>, customers on variable tariffs paid on average **9.8 per cent** or **£85 more** than customers on fixed tariffs (in current prices terms).

<sup>18</sup> The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff name and BEIS' research of tariffs. It is therefore possible that some fixed tariffs have not been identified and may well have been incorrectly classified as a variable tariff.

<sup>19</sup> 5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs.

# Non-Domestic Market Prices

## Electricity and gas prices for the non-domestic sector

This section presents electricity and gas prices data in the non-domestic sector, which **excludes** prices paid by households and generally **comprises** the industry sector (manufacturing, energy for example) and the commercial sector (services, retails for example) (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

**Table 3a Percentage change in non-domestic electricity prices compared to the previous year**

Consumer Band	Consumption Band (in MWh)	Prices excluding CCL pence per kWh	% change on previous year (excluding CCL)	% difference in prices when including CCL
<b>Average</b>		<b>12.94</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Very Small	0 - 20	17.91	9.4%	1.5%
<b>Small</b>	20 - 499	14.62	1.4%	4.6%
Small/Medium	500 - 1,999	13.00	-1.8%	13.4%
<b>Medium</b>	2,000 - 19,999	11.89	0.3%	8.8%
<b>Large</b>	20,000 - 69,999	11.69	3.7%	6.4%
Very Large	70,000 - 150,000	11.59	11.3%	8.4%
Extra Large	> 150,000	11.99	11.6%	5.5%

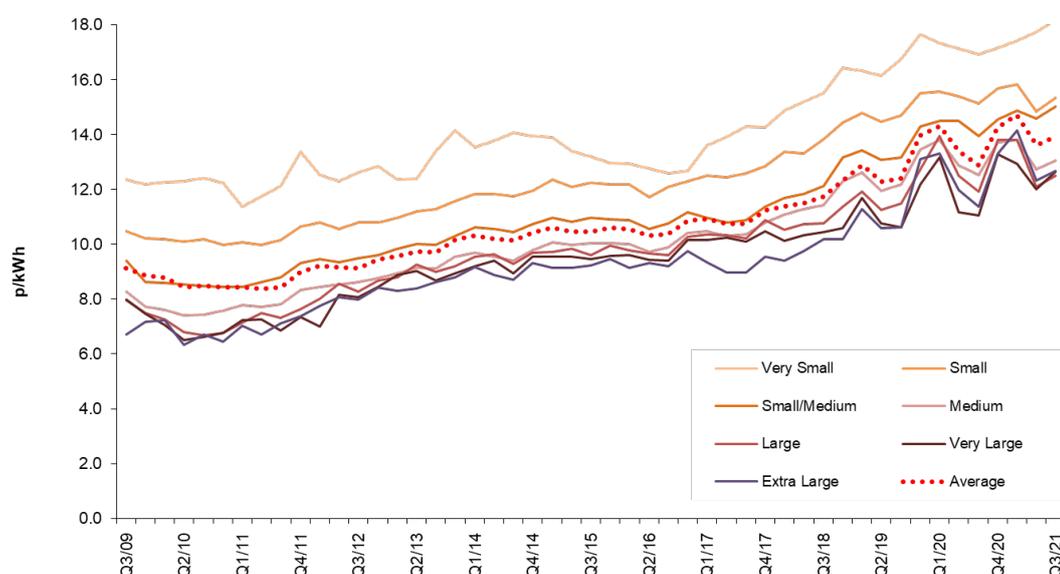
Reference and link to tables:

Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

In Quarter 3 2021, the inclusion of CCL increased the average price of electricity in the non-domestic sector by **7.1 per cent** and by between 1.5 per cent to 13.4 per cent for the various consumer bands.

Between Quarter 3 2020 and Quarter 3 2021, the average electricity price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose by 5.9 per cent to 12.94 pence per kWh**. Price increases were seen in all sizes of consumer apart from the Small/Medium band. Note that the very large and extra large bands are subject to greater change over time as they are based on fewer consumers.

**Chart 3.1 Average Non-Domestic Electricity Prices Including CCL**



Reference and link to tables:

Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Since the second quarter of 2011 and despite the recent falls, average electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, including CCL, have been on a general upward trend.

**Table 3b Percentage change in non-domestic gas prices compared to the previous year**

Consumer Band	Consumption Band (in MWh)	Prices excluding CCL pence per kWh	% change on previous year (excluding CCL)	% difference in prices when including CCL
<b>Average</b>		<b>2.91</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
Very Small	<278	5.86	-12.9%	4.2%
<b>Small</b>	278 - 2,777	2.76	-1.5%	9.7%
<b>Medium</b>	2,778 - 27,777	2.83	43.6%	7.1%
<b>Large</b>	27,778 - 277,777	2.18	53.2%	6.1%
Very Large	277,778 - 1,111,112	2.75	110.6%	2.4%

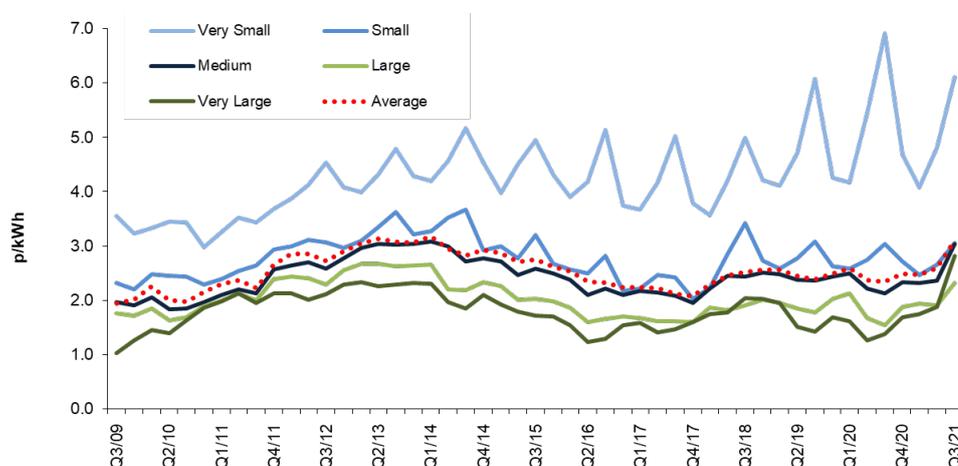
Reference and links to tables:

[Table 3.4.1](#) and [3.4.2](#): Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

In Quarter 3 2021, the inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas in the non-domestic sector by 5.6 per cent and by between 2.4 to 9.7 per cent for the various consumer bands.

Between Quarter 3 2020 and Quarter 3 2021, the average **gas** price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose by 33 per cent to 2.91 pence per kWh**. Price rises were seen in all sizes of consumer apart from the very small and small bands. Note that the very large band is subject to greater change over time as it is based on fewer consumers.

**Chart 3.2 Average Non-Domestic Gas Prices Including CCL**



Reference and links to tables:

[Table 3.4.1](#) and [3.4.2](#): Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Average gas prices, **including CCL**, fell at a steady pace from the high reached in Quarter 1 2014 to a low of 2.07 pence per kWh in Quarter 4 2017. Prices then increased in 2018 but remained lower than the highs in 2014. From then, there was a slow general trend for prices to fall when factoring in seasonal variation. However, since Quarter 2 2021 there has been a sharp rise in average gas prices.

# Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

**Manufacturing** is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and include companies that produce by-products of the fuels.

Prices of fuels in the manufacturing sector, excluding CCL, for various size bands of consumers are presented in [Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4](#). The fuels used in the manufacturing sector are mainly **heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas** though **coal** is also used.

**Heavy Fuel Oil**, a derivative from the oil refining process is used for heating and to fuel furnaces and boilers in industrial plants. It is very viscous and requires to be kept at a high temperature and pre-heating before use.

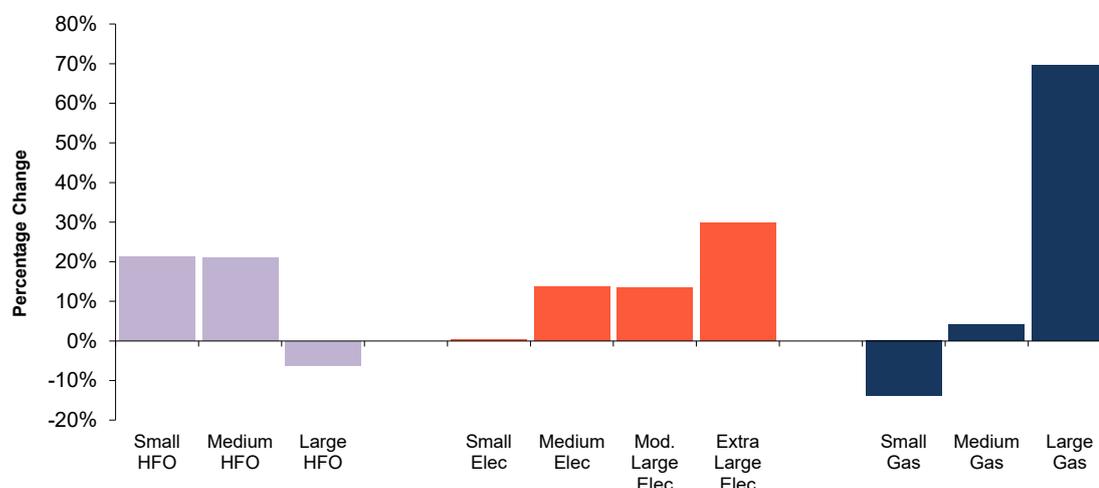
**Gas Oil** (sometimes referred to as Red Diesel for agricultural uses) is a more refined product than Heavy Fuel Oil and is also used as a fuel for heating and in off-road vehicles like tractors and machinery in the construction and agricultural sectors.

For reference, the various bands of consumers for manufacturing firms classified by the amount of fuel purchased in a year are shown in the table below:

	Small	Medium	Large <sup>1</sup>	Extra Large
<b>Heavy Fuel Oil (tonnes)</b>	< 490	490 - 4,900	> 4,900	
<b>Electricity (MWh)</b>	< 880	880 - 8,800	8,800 - 150,000	>150,000
<b>Gas (MWh)</b>	< 1,500	1,500 - 8,800	> 8,800	

1. Large is 'Moderately Large' for Electricity

**Chart 3.4 Manufacturing industry price change between Q3 2020 and Q3 2021 by size of consumer <sup>(1)</sup>**



(1) Percentage price movement between Q3 2020 and Q3 2021 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, in cash terms excluding Climate Change Levy (CCL)

References and link to tables:

[Table 3.1.1: Quarterly prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry \(original units\)](#)

[Table 3.1.2: Quarterly prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry \(p/kWh\)](#)

[Table 3.1.3: Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry \(original units\)](#)

[Table 3.1.4: Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry \(p/kWh\)](#)

Compared to the previous year, **heavy fuel oil** consumers in the manufacturing industry in Q3 2021 have seen an average price **increase of 7 per cent** in cash terms.

Over the same period, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 16 per cent**. There has been an increase across all consumer bands.

Compared to the previous year, in Q3 2021, the average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 60 per cent**. This is largely driven by increases in the Large consumer band.

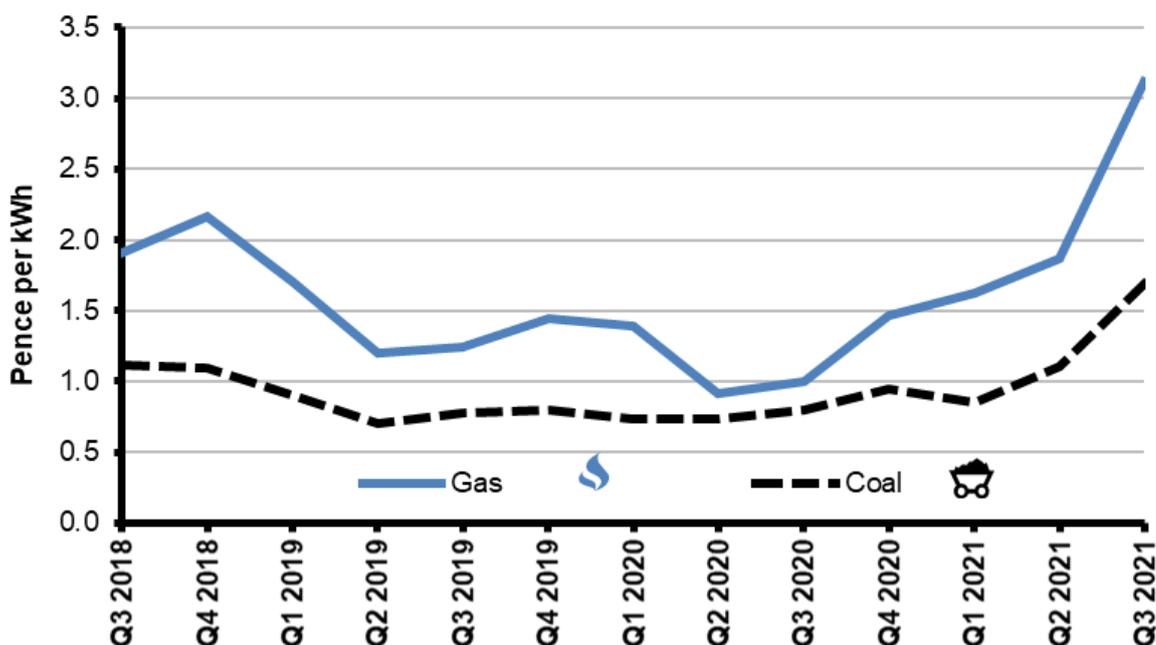
# Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

**Major Power Producers** are another distinct entity within 'Non-Domestic', it covers companies that use fuels such as natural gas and coal to produce electricity.

Average purchase costs of fuels (presented in common units) used to generate electricity are recorded in Table 3.2.1.

**Please note:** These figures present the fuel input costs, however comparing the different input costs between fuels does not explain the full costs involved in generation. Total generation costs are also affected by other costs, including transportation and the efficiency with which fuels are converted into electricity in different types of power station.

**Chart 3.3 Price paid by UK power producers for coal and natural gas - quarterly**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers](#)

Between Q3 2020 and Q3 2021 the price of **coal** in cash terms for power stations **rose by 111 per cent** and was **up by 53 per cent on the previous quarter** to just under 1.7 pence per kWh.

The **gas** price between Q3 2020 and Q3 2021 **rose by 212 per cent** and was **67 per cent higher** than the previous quarter, at over 3.1 pence per kWh.

As shown in Chart 3.3, in Q3 2021 the price of coal, in pence per kWh, was 54 per cent of the price of gas leading to a price gap in cash terms of 1.4 pence per kWh.

# Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

This section presents information on oil and petroleum products prices paid in the United Kingdom. The petroleum products referred to in this section are unleaded petrol, diesel, burning oil and gas oil.

Diesel and unleaded petrol are referred to as road fuels. Together these account for the majority of fuels used in the transport sector with aviation fuel, biofuels and some gas oil making up the remainder. This section focuses on the average 'forecourt' or 'pump' prices for unleaded petrol and diesel. Other derivatives of oil products are presented as their average wholesale prices.

All underlying petroleum and oil data and other related publications can be found on GOV.UK here: [gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices](https://gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices)

In addition to the summary in this publication, average road fuel prices are also published in the **Weekly Road Fuel Prices** publication and are available at: [gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/oil-and-petroleum-products-weekly-statistics](https://gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/oil-and-petroleum-products-weekly-statistics)

Also, experimental statistics on **Average Weekly Road Fuels Sales and Stock Levels at Forecourts** are available at [gov.uk/government/statistics/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends](https://gov.uk/government/statistics/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends)

## Crude oil prices

Movements in the price of crude oil can affect the prices of the various refined petroleum products and therefore impact on the domestic and industrial fuels.

Over the years, several factors have affected the prices of crude oil, for example: oil shortages (1973), over-supply and weak demand (1998), hurricanes (2005), the global recession (2008-9), geopolitical tensions (2008 onwards) and more recently the Coronavirus pandemic effects on global demands.

**Crude oil** is the raw material processed at refineries to produce various petroleum products. They vary in colour, composition and consistency. The economic value of crude oil increases as its API gravity (a measure of its density) increases and its sulphur content decreases.

**Chart 4.1 Monthly index<sup>(1)</sup> of crude oil prices acquired at refineries**



The index represents the monthly average price paid by refineries, calculated in pound Sterling on a cost, insurance, freight (cif) basis. Reference and link to tables:

[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

Chart 4.1 shows the price indices of crude oil acquired by UK refineries over the past two years. Since March 2020, demand has been largely affected by the Coronavirus pandemic which has also driven prices down, reaching a low in April 2020 before rising. The latest available crude oil price index is for December 2021, the price index was **50 per cent higher** than that of a year ago. When compared with December 2019, the year before the pandemic, prices are **up 6.8 per cent**. Prices are **31 per cent below** that in March 2012, which was the highest level since our record began in 1991.

## Retail prices of petroleum products

Before this quarter, prices of **unleaded petrol (ULSP)** and **diesel (ULSD)** peaked in April 2012, mainly due to the cost of crude oil. However, pump prices peaked to a new all-time high in November 2021. In relation to the previous peak, unleaded petrol prices were **3.0 per cent higher** and diesel prices were **1.4 per cent higher** in November 2021.

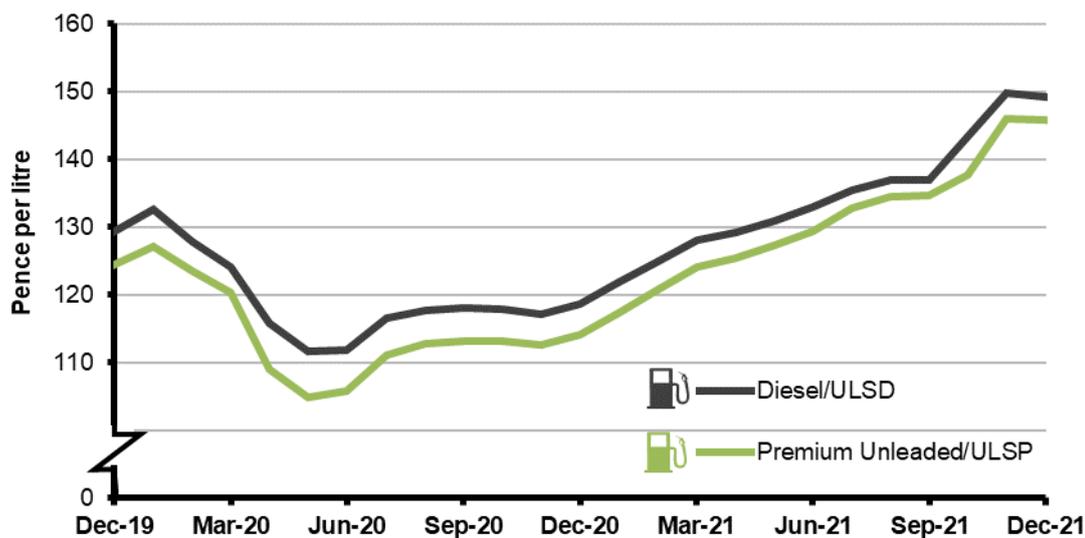
**ULSP** Ultra-Low-Sulphur Petrol. This is the specific grade of petrol that is commonly used on forecourts across the UK. It is the standard for petrol used when referring to 'unleaded petrol' in this release.

**ULSD** Ultra-Low-Sulphur Diesel. This is the grade of diesel product used on forecourts in the UK. Wherever **DERV** or **Diesel-Engine Road Vehicles** is used in this release, it is referred to this standard for diesel.

Coinciding with an increase in the supply of oil to the market in March and the Covid pandemic resulting in lockdown measures affecting movements on the roads, both unleaded petrol and diesel prices fell in the first half of 2020 with **unleaded petrol reaching a low of 105 pence per litre** in May 2020 (**down 18 per cent** from May 2019) and **diesel a low of 112 pence per litre** in the same month (**down 18 per cent** from May 2019).

Prices have since increased in 2021 and rose rapidly in October and November. In November the prices of both unleaded and diesel were at an all-time high. Prices have stabilised in December but remain high and for the first half of December 2021 **unleaded petrol was 28 per cent higher** and diesel was **26 per cent higher** compared to December 2020.

**Chart 4.2 Average retail prices of road fuels, monthly**



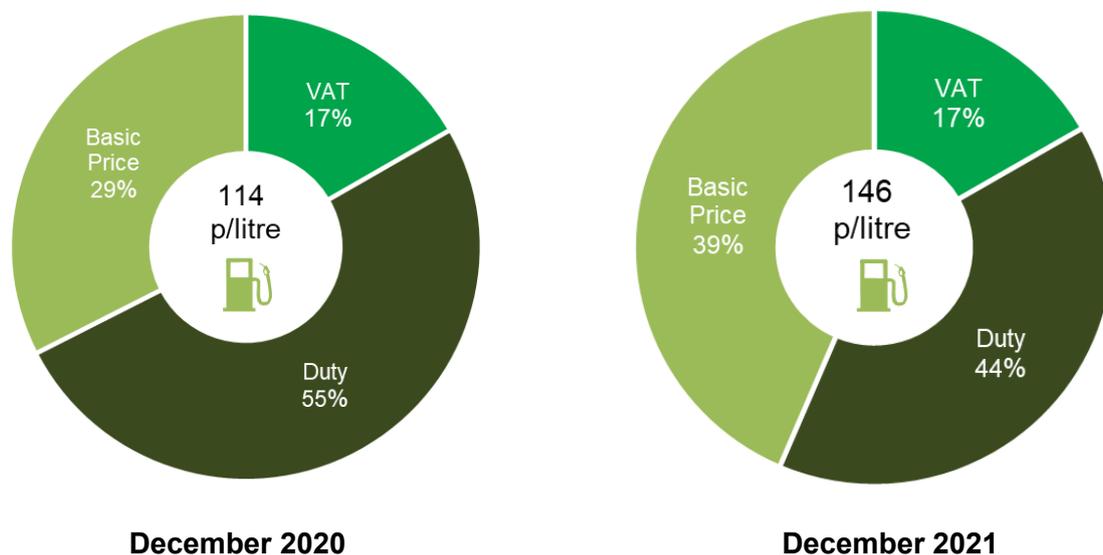
Reference and link to tables:

[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

Prices of petroleum products, including road fuels, are presented in [Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.3](#).

Chart 4.2 shows that, in mid-December 2021, a litre of **ULSP** was on average **146 pence per litre**. This was an **8 per cent rise** from the beginning of the quarter in mid-September 2021. The **ULSD** price was **149 pence per litre**. This was a **9 per cent rise** from the beginning of the quarter in mid-September 2021. In December 2021 ULSD was **3.5 pence per litre** higher than ULSP.

**Chart 4.3 Component price of unleaded petrol, December 2020 and December 2021**



Basic price is the price excluding VAT and duty  
Reference and link to tables:

[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

Prices of petroleum products are also affected by duty rate changes and by changes in the general rate of VAT.

Chart 4.3 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in December 2021 when the basic price was **64 pence per litre**, duty was at **58 pence per litre**, and VAT at 20 per cent of basic price plus duty was **24 pence per litre**. The basic price made up **39 per cent** of the total price in December 2021, this is up from **29 per cent** in December 2020. Duty made up **44 per cent** in December 2021 which was down from **55 per cent** in the same month in the previous year.

Comparisons of the UK petrol and diesel prices with other countries, including the relative proportions of taxes and levies to basic price, can be found in the International Price Comparisons section below.

# International Price Comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with the European Union and the International Energy Association (IEA).

The Department provides the IEA with UK data throughout the year and data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness.

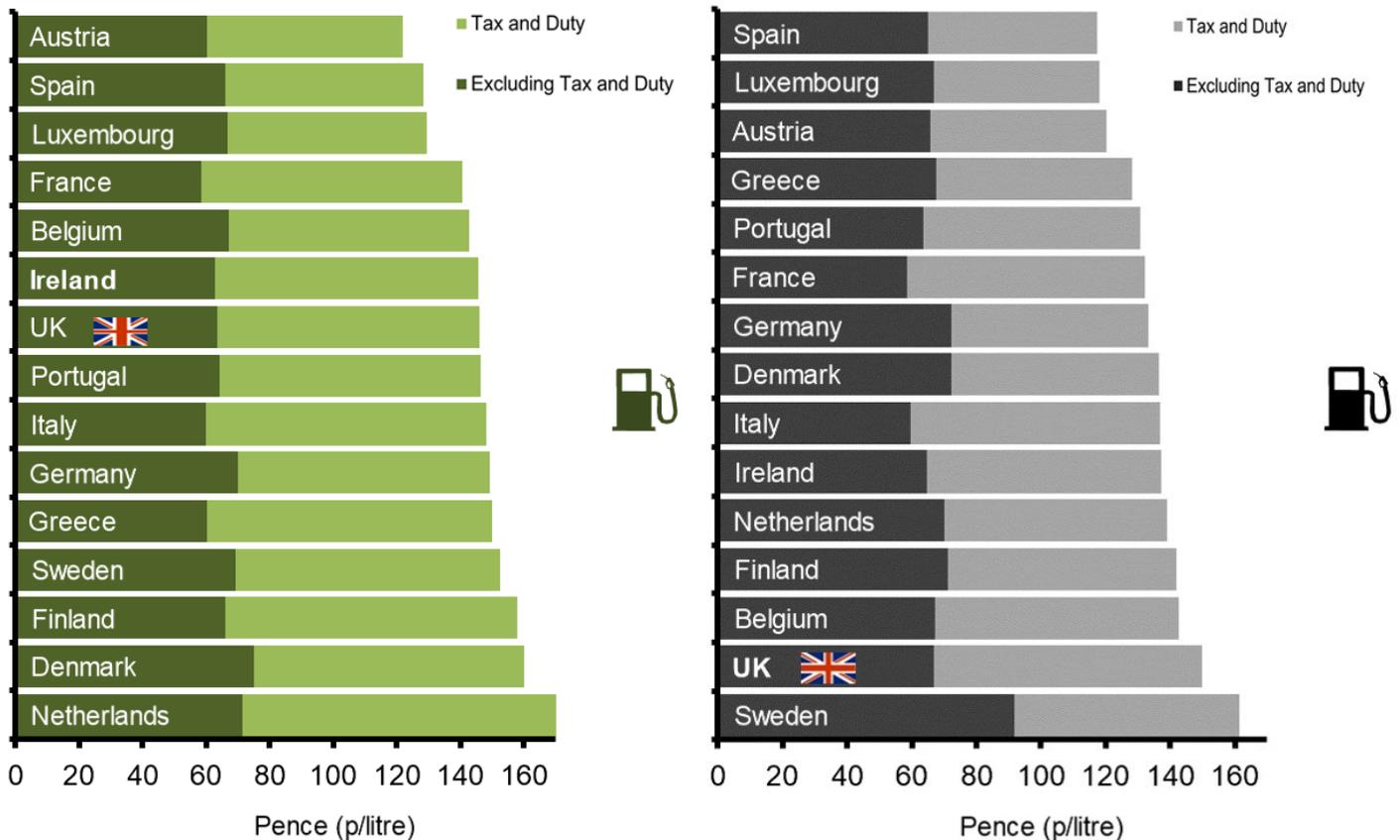
International Data all the underlying international comparisons data and related publications can be found on GOV.UK here: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons)

International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

## Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

Chart 5.1 shows that in **November 2021** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was **seventh lowest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **145.9 pence per litre**. In **November 2021** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty was the **second highest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **149.8 pence per litre**.

Charts 5.1 & 5.2 Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices, November 2021



Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

Reference and link to tables:

[Table 5.1.1 and 5.2.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU](#)

When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded was in Austria at **121.9 pence per litre** while the highest price was in the Netherlands at **170.5 pence per litre**.

Excluding tax and duty, the average UK unleaded price was the **sixth lowest** in the former EU14 plus UK group at **63.7 pence per litre**. The highest price was in Denmark at **74.9 pence per litre** and the lowest was in France at **58.6 pence per litre**.

The lowest price for diesel was in Spain at **117.5 pence per litre** while the highest was in Sweden at **161.4 pence per litre**.

The high UK diesel prices are partly due to the taxes levied, which accounted for 55 per cent of the total price in November 2021.

Excluding tax and duty, the average UK diesel price was the **eighth highest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **66.9 pence per litre**. The lowest was in France at **58.4 pence per litre** while the highest price was in Sweden at **91.8 pence per litre**.

# Industrial electricity and gas prices

Prices for electricity and gas in this section and the related tables vary depending on the period covered (Eurostat generally provides data based on a 6-monthly basis but tables also provide annual estimates) and on the consumption level (by band size or an overall average).

Eurostat EU27 tables have more timely data on 6-monthly ('semester') basis and reflect changes on a shorter timescale. This data can be found on the Eurostat website, published under the Energy section of the [Eurostat's Energy & Environment theme within the Europa database](#).

The annual IEA tables allow comparisons on a broader level including with non-EU countries.

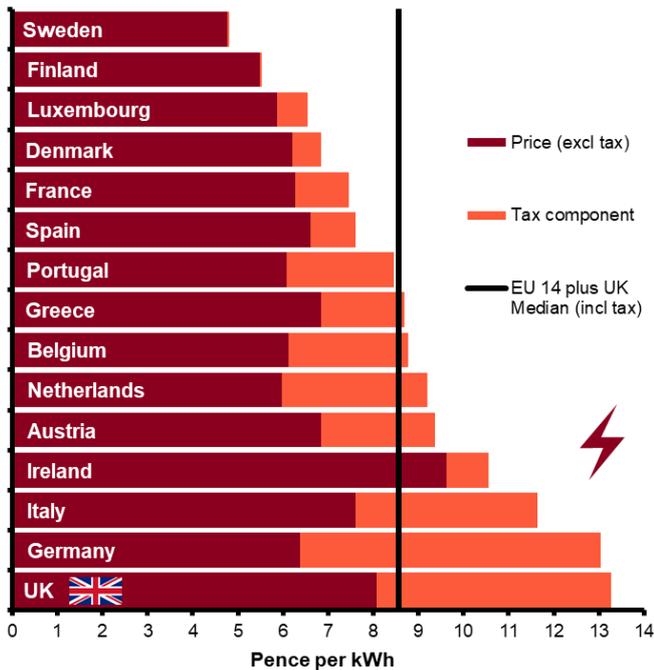
The data in this release always refers to a 'Medium' consumer (see the Annex for definitions) of each fuel type. Rankings will differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables as the charts only include actual data available at the time of publication. A line on the charts is included to represent the median price *including* taxes and levies.

## Electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Chart 5.3 shows the industrial electricity prices for the EU14 plus UK nations for the period January to June 2021. Average industrial electricity prices **including taxes** in the UK for medium consumers were the highest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **53 per cent above** the EU14 median.

The average industrial electricity prices **including taxes** fell in the UK on the same period in 2020 for the medium consumers. The UK price fell by **1.0 per cent**, while the median price fell in the EU14 by **3.1 per cent**. The largest increase was in Luxembourg at **35 per cent** and the largest fall was in Portugal at **5.6 per cent**. The UK prices for medium consumers, **excluding taxes** and levies, were the second highest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **29 per cent above** the estimated EU14 median price.

**Chart 5.3 Industrial electricity prices**



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU14 plus UK for January to June 2021.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,000 - 19,999 MWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus electricity prices for EU Industry at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Reference and link to tables:

[Table 5.4.1: Industrial electricity prices in the EU](#)

## Electricity price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Comparisons with other IEA Countries are updated every September. The most recent details can be found in the September 2021 QEP publication found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2021>.

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.3.1: Industrial electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes](#)

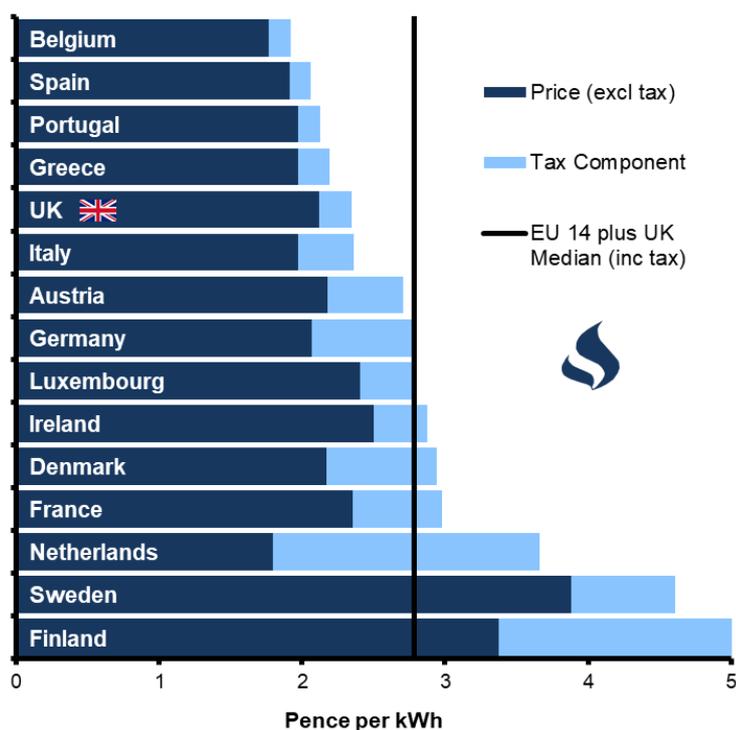
## Gas price comparisons with EU Countries

Chart 5.4 shows the average industrial gas prices for the EU14 plus UK nations for the period January to June 2021. Average industrial gas prices for this period, **including taxes**, in the UK for medium consumers were the fifth lowest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **15 per cent** below the EU14 median price.

The average industrial gas price **including taxes** in the UK for medium consumers fell by **1.7 per cent** on the same period in 2020. Across the EU14 countries, the median price rose by **9.6 per cent**. Industrial gas prices rose in most of the EU14 with price changes ranging from **-18 per cent** in Spain to **+29 per cent** in Sweden.

Prices **excluding taxes** for medium consumers in the UK were the eighth lowest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were the same as the EU14 median prices.

### Chart 5.4 Industrial gas prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU14 plus UK for January – June 2021.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,778 – 27,777 MWh.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus gas prices for EU Industry at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.8.1: Average industrial gas prices in the EU](#)

## Gas price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Comparisons with other IEA Countries are updated every September. The most recent details can be found in the September 2021 QEP publication found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2021>.

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.7.1: Industrial gas prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes](#)

# Domestic electricity and gas prices

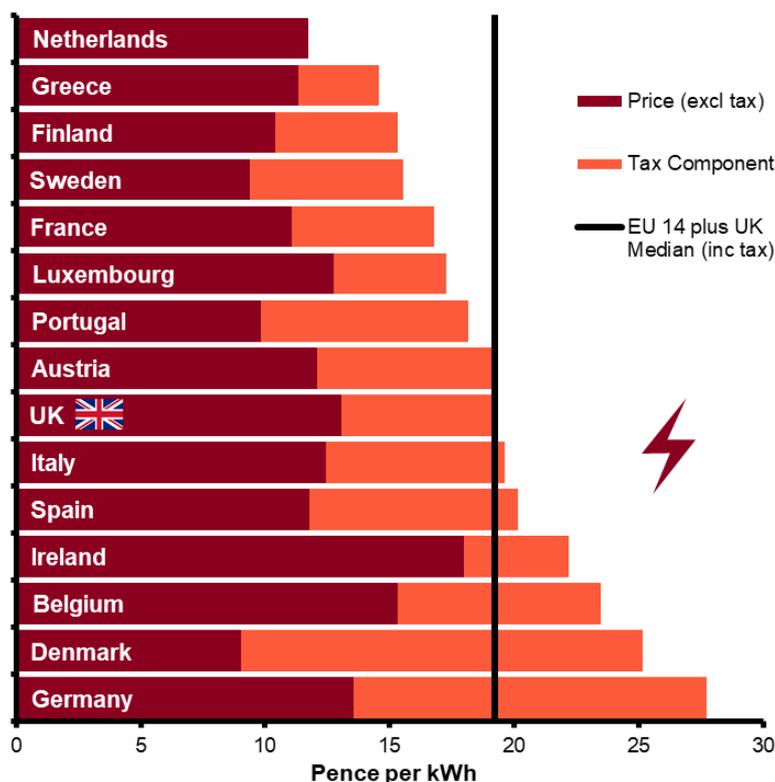
## Electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Chart 5.5 shows the domestic electricity prices for the EU14 plus UK nations for the period January to June 2021. The average domestic electricity price **including taxes** in the UK for medium consumers was seventh highest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **0.1 per cent** above the EU14 median price.

The average domestic electricity prices **including taxes** for medium consumers rose in more than half of the EU14 plus UK countries on the same period in 2020 with the largest increase in Ireland by **5.1 per cent** and the largest fall in the Netherlands by **11 per cent**. The **UK price** fell by **0.1 per cent**.

The average UK price **excluding taxes** for medium consumers for the period January to June 2021 was the fourth highest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **11 per cent above** the EU14 median price.

Chart 5.5 Domestic electricity prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU14 plus UK for January to June 2021.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,500 - 4,999 kWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus electricity prices for EU households at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.6.1: Average domestic electricity prices in the EU](#)

## Electricity price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Comparisons with other IEA Countries are updated every September. The most recent details can be found in the September 2021 QEP publication found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2021>.

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes.](#)

## Gas price comparisons with EU Countries

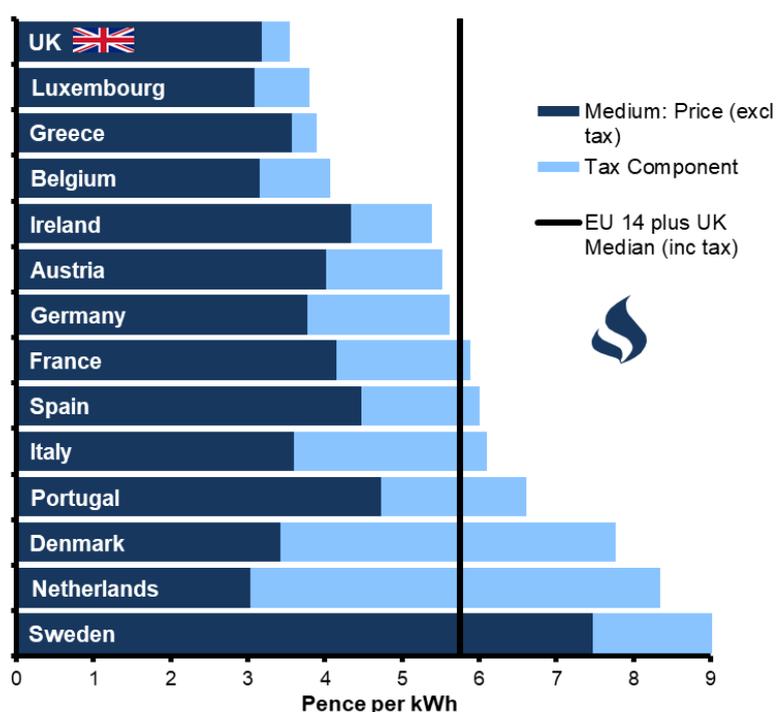
Chart 5.6 shows the domestic gas prices for the EU14 plus UK nations (with the exception of Finland where data are not available) for the period January to June 2021.

Average domestic gas prices, **including taxes**, in the UK for medium consumers for the period January to June 2021 were the lowest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **39 per cent lower** than the EU 14 median price.

The average domestic gas price **including taxes** in the UK for medium consumers fell by **16 per cent** on the same period in 2020 and for the EU14 countries prices fell by an average of **4.3 per cent**. Prices fell in most of the EU14 countries except for Denmark and Sweden.

The UK price **excluding taxes** was the fourth lowest in the EU14 plus UK group. UK prices were **14 per cent lower** than the EU 14 median price.

**Chart 5.6 Domestic gas prices**



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU14 plus UK for January to June 2021.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 5,557 – 55,556 kWh per annum.

Finland does not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus gas prices for EU households at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.10.1: Average domestic gas prices in the EU](#)

## Gas price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Comparisons with other IEA Countries are updated every September. The most recent details can be found in the September 2021 QEP publication found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2021>

Reference and link to table:

[Table 5.9.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU15 and G7 countries including and excluding taxes](#)

# Timetable and data tables

## Update Timetable

Below are the update timetables for the four key areas covered in the Quarterly Energy Prices release. These underlying tables are published at various times of the year and sometimes outside of a quarterly National Statistics publication (which are published March, June, September and December each year).

## Domestic Tables

Tables for the [Domestic energy prices](#) area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Domestic Energy Prices	Domestic energy price indices	Monthly	2.1.1	Consumer prices index: fuel components													
		Monthly	2.1.2	Consumer prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator													
		Monthly	2.1.3	Consumer prices index: fuel components, monthly figures													
	Domestic Energy Bills Electricity	Annual	2.2.1	Average annual domestic electricity bills by home and non-home supplier			R										
		Annual	2.2.2	Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries			R										
		Annual	2.2.3	Average annual domestic standard electricity bills in 2017 for UK regions with average unit costs			R										
		Annual	2.2.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for electricity for UK regions			R										
		Annual	2.2.5	Average annual domestic electricity bills by various consumption levels								R					
	Domestic Energy Bills Gas	Annual	2.3.1	Average annual domestic gas bills by home and non-home supplier			R										
		Annual	2.3.2	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries			R										
		Annual	2.3.3	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB regions with average unit costs			R										
		Annual	2.3.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for gas for GB regions			R										
		Annual	2.3.5	Average annual domestic gas bills by various consumption levels								R					
	Customer numbers Electricity	Quarterly	2.4.1	Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region and supplier type													
		Quarterly	2.4.2	Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity													
		Quarterly	2.4.3	Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity													
	Customer numbers Gas	Quarterly	2.5.1	Percentage of domestic gas customers by region and supplier type													
		Quarterly	2.5.2	Regional variation of payment method for gas													
	Household Data	Annual	2.6.1	Total household expenditure on energy													
		Annual	2.6.2	Average expenditure each week on fuel per consuming household													
	Switch	Quarterly	2.7.1	Domestic energy switching statistics													

Tables for the [Industrial energy prices](#) area:

Industrial Energy Prices	Manufacturing industry	Quarterly	3.1.1	Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (original units)														
		Quarterly	3.1.2	Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (p/kWh)														
		Annual	3.1.3	<b>Annual</b> Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (original units)							R							
		Annual	3.1.4	<b>Annual</b> Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (p/kWh)							R							
	Power Producers	Quarterly	3.2.1	Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers														
	Industrial energy price indices	Quarterly	3.3.1	Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms excluding the Climate Change Levy														
		Quarterly	3.3.2	Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms including the Climate Change Levy														
	Industrial Energy Bills	Quarterly	3.4.1	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding the Climate Change Levy														
		Quarterly	3.4.2	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK including the Climate Change Levy														



# Technical information

Information in this publication is sourced from various surveys of the energy industry conducted by the Energy Prices Analysis team in the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

- The domestic bills information is collected as part of the Domestic Fuels Inquiry which surveys key energy suppliers to provide a representative sample of the market.
- The majority of the non-domestic data are sourced from the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry return, run by ONS on behalf of BEIS. Data is also sourced from Ofgem, the ONS and other BEIS surveys.
- International comparisons data are sourced from the International Energy Association and European Union and include UK data collected using the same definitions and standards

Data presented in the tables are in cash terms unless noted otherwise. Real terms data are those from which the effects of inflation, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market prices deflator, have been removed. The [GDP deflator](#) provides an index of inflation for the whole economy and is applicable to domestic and industrial prices.

Further information on the data sources, processing methods, uses of and quality assurance of the data can be found in the associated Methodology documents:

[Domestic energy prices: data sources and methodology](#)

[Industrial price statistics: data sources and methodologies](#)

[International comparisons: data sources and methodologies](#)

[Road fuel price statistics: data sources and methodologies](#)

From March 2020, bills data have been presented with fixed annual consumption levels of 13,600 kWh for gas and 3,600 kWh for standard electricity (5,100 kWh for Economy 7 electricity) to allow comparisons over time of **actual price** changes, keeping change in consumption constant.

The new consumption levels were calculated using the [same methodology](#) as previously used in 2014. This takes weather adjusted consumption data for the United Kingdom from the [Digest of UK Energy Statistics \(DUKES\)](#) and calculates an average from this using customer numbers from the [Energy Consumption in the UK \(ECUK\)](#) publication.

## Revisions policy

The [BEIS 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](#).

# Related publications

## Energy Trends

Energy Trends contains quarterly data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes data on foreign trade in fuels.

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends)

## Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)

Also available from The Stationery Office and can be ordered through Government Bookshops. DUKES contains annual data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes a commentary covering all the major aspects of energy and gives a comprehensive picture of energy production and use over the last five years with key series taken back to 1970.

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes)

## UK Energy in Brief

An annual publication summarising the latest statistics on energy production, consumption and prices in the United Kingdom. The figures are taken from the 'Digest of UK Energy Statistics'. Available at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-energy-in-brief](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-energy-in-brief)

## Fuel Poverty Statistics

An annual publication outlining the number of households living in fuel poverty in England, with additional analysis of the composition of the fuel poor group and future projections of the number of households in fuel poverty. Available at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics)

## Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics

Sub-National data are produced by BEIS to emphasise the importance of local and regional decision making for energy policy in delivering several national energy policy objectives. Data is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note>

## National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED)

BEIS has constructed a National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED) to enable detailed statistical analysis of energy efficiency. The data framework matches the gas and electricity consumption data collected for BEIS sub-national energy consumption statistics and records of energy efficiency measures in the Home Energy Efficiency Database (HEED) run by the Energy Saving Trust (EST), as well as typographic data about dwellings and households.

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework)

## Household Energy Efficiency

BEIS publishes a range of information relating to the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Green Deal (GD). The headline release presents monthly updates of ECO measures and quarterly updates of in-depth ECO statistics, carbon savings and the Green Deal schemes. The detailed report presents annual updates on in-depth Green Deal statistics and insulation levels. Data is available at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics)

## UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics

Emissions data are produced by BEIS to show progress against the UK's goals, both international and domestic, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics)

## UK Energy and CO2 emissions projections

The Updated Energy Projections (UEP) are published annually by BEIS. They provide updated projections and analysis of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. The UEP exercise incorporates all firm environmental policy measures and is based on updated assumptions consistent with the most recent UK Budget announcements. The latest report is available at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-and-emissions-projections](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-and-emissions-projections)

## Policy publications

**The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy** is responsible for business, industrial strategy, science, research & innovation, energy and clean growth and climate change.

The policy that the department works on and the associated documentation can be found on the GOV.UK site [here](#).

The energy statistics section is here:

[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics)

## The Energy White Paper

On 14 December 2020, the Energy White Paper was published, setting out how the UK will clean up its energy system and reach net zero emissions by 2050. This is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future>

# Further information

## Uses of these statistics

The data associated with this release is used in internal analysis to help form policy decisions and is also used by industry and the academic community to monitor trends in the prices market.

The department has an obligation to provide processed data to the [International Energy Association \(IEA\)](#). The data within and associated with this publication are also used to answer Parliamentary questions and Freedom of Information requests.

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet their needs.

Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed, please direct any suggestions about changes to the content or scope of this publication to the [energyprices.stats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:energyprices.stats@beis.gov.uk) mailbox.

The BEIS statement on [statistical public engagement and data standards](#) sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

## National Statistics designation

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

Information in this release undergoes the level of quality checks expected of a [National Statistics](#) release. The full detail of the measure we take are in the associated [methodology documents](#).

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in September 2018 following a [compliance check](#) by the Office for Statistics Regulation. The statistics last underwent a [full assessment](#) against the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) in June 2014.

## Pre-release access to statistics

Some ministers and officials receive access to some key figures within 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 [BEIS statement of compliance](#) with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

# Contact

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The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy **media enquiries desk** can be reached on 020 7215 1000

More information on BEIS energy publications is available on the BEIS website:  
[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics)



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