



Department for  
Energy Security  
& Net Zero

### 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](#)

# Quarterly Energy Prices

UK October to December 2022 and annual data for 2022

## 2022 Annual Domestic Energy Bills Estimates

**Average domestic energy bills in 2022** (based on the standard energy consumption levels used in this release<sup>1</sup>) are estimated<sup>2</sup> to be **£2,294**. In current price terms, this is an **increase of 72% per cent** (or £961) compared to 2021.

The estimated average standard electricity bill increased by **51 per cent or £390 to £1,160** in 2022 and the average estimated gas bill doubled, increasing by **£570 to £1,134** in 2022.

(1. 3,600 kWh a year for electricity, 13,600 kWh a year for gas 2. These figures incorporate the Energy Price Guarantee from October 2022 but do not reflect payments made through the Energy Bills Support Scheme, which provided UK customers with £200 of support in 2022.)



## October to December 2022

**The consumer price index for all domestic fuels** for October to December 2022 compared with the same period in 2021 **increased by 77 per cent** (in real terms, accounting for inflation). **Domestic electricity prices increased by 55 per cent** and **domestic gas prices increased by 115 per cent** over the same period. Large increases occurred in the second and fourth quarters of 2022, reflecting increases in the default price cap on 1<sup>st</sup> April and 1<sup>st</sup> October though the magnitude of the October price cap increase was reduced by the Energy Price Guarantee.

**Average prices in the non-domestic sector for electricity and gas remain higher than previous years.** The average price (excluding Climate Change Levy) for electricity between October and December 2022 was **24.06 pence per kWh, up by 7.03 pence per kWh (or 41 per cent)** compared with October to December 2021 and for gas was **5.81 pence per kWh, which increased by 46 per cent or 1.83 pence per kWh** over the same period.

**Road fuel prices in mid-March 2023 continue to fall from the recent peak in July 2022.** The mid-month average retail price of petrol for March 2022 was **146.9 pence per litre, 22 per cent lower** than the mid-July 2022 peak and average retail diesel price was **166.8 pence per litre, 15 per cent lower** than the peak.

# 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 other 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 comparisons with **European Union** (EU) member states.

## International Comparisons

This issue of the Quarterly Energy Prices release provides UK energy data for the fourth quarter of the 2022 calendar year (October to December) and, in some series, monthly data, yearly data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

This issue also presents **revised estimates for annual domestic energy bills for the 2022 calendar year**, now based on all four quarters of 2022.

Quarterly updates include data on the **retail price of fuels for the domestic sector**, **customer account transfer statistics** and **proportions of customers and what types of contracts they are on**. It contains updates on **non-domestic energy prices**, including prices paid by **energy generators**. Additionally, there are updates on the **prices of petroleum products** (both domestically and internationally).

**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 4' refers to 1 October to 31 December unless otherwise stated.

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

**Domestic energy prices**

[gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices](http://gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices)

**Industrial energy prices**

[gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices](http://gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices)

**International price comparisons**

[gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons](http://gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons)

**Oil and petroleum product prices**

[gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices](http://gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices)

Weekly petroleum prices are also available, published as part of the [Weekly Fuel Prices](#) series.

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

# Domestic Market Prices

Households in the UK predominantly use **Electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households (approximately 24.5 million in Great Britain) also use **Gas** in their homes. Some households also use other fuels, such as heating oil for fuel-based generators and for heating as alternatives to on-grid options.

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers revised **estimates for average domestic bills for the 2022 calendar year**, quarterly **market competition** data from Ofgem (the energy market regulator) and **consumer price index data** from ONS (the Office of National Statistics). **Customer proportions** are also presented, based on the same survey data as the estimated domestic bills, for October to December 2022 to illustrate which methods households used to pay for their energy.

## Domestic electricity and gas bills

This section covers the **revised estimates<sup>1</sup> for average domestic bills over 2022**. These finalised figures replace the provisional figures published in December 2022.

### Government Domestic Bill Support in 2022

Reflecting the cost-of-living pressure on households, the government announced a package of **support measures**, including the Energy Bills Support Scheme (EBSS) and the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG).

More information can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022>.

These schemes started in October 2022; the **Energy Bills Support Scheme** provides £400 to households with a domestic electricity connection in six monthly tranches of £66/67 from October 2022. The ONS's **classification assessment** of EBSS has concluded that payments under the scheme should be classified as a **transfer paid by government to households** and as such an **increase in household income** rather than reducing household expenditure. The payment does not affect the CPI and, in line with this, will not be reflected in the headline domestic bill figure.

The **Energy Price Guarantee directly limits** the unit cost of electricity and gas paid by households such that the typical household<sup>2</sup> will pay on average around £2,500 on their energy bill, with effect from 1 October 2022. As such the unit costs under the EPG are reflected in the 2022 annual bills in this release.

### Bills Calculation

Household bills estimates in this release 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

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

**13,600 kWh** for Gas

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

**Please note:** this differs from the Typical Domestic Consumption Values Ofgem use which are updated more frequently to closer reflect consumer's typical usage.

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<sup>1</sup> These revised estimates include Q4 data returns. Provisional estimates published in December were based on data returns for Q1-Q3 from suppliers and projected figures in place of the Q4 returns.

<sup>2</sup> A typical household in the **Energy Price Guarantee guidance** is defined as having an annual average consumption of 2,900 kWh of electricity and 12,000 kWh of gas which differs from the standard used in this release.

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. Alongside this release, annual bills based on average actual domestic consumption as published in the Energy Trends publication are presented in Tables 2.2.5 and 2.35.

The revised **average annual domestic bills for 2022** use data reported by suppliers for quarter 1 to quarter 4 and are affected by both the April increase under the Ofgem price cap and the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG) introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2022. The EPG also provided a discount to fixed tariff customers<sup>3</sup> that have unit rates above a floor price<sup>4</sup>.

## Price Caps

Since January 2019, the energy market regulator Ofgem has implemented a price cap to ensure gas and electricity customers pay a fairer price for their energy and are protected against being overcharged. An earlier cap was introduced in April 2017 specifically for those who pay for their energy through a prepayment meter. These were combined into the Default Tariff Cap from January 2021 onwards.

The cap is set for a specific time period and applies to tariffs for all customers on standard variable tariffs (it does not affect what can be charged on fixed term contracts) and energy suppliers can charge prices at or below the level but cannot charge more.

Although a cap was announced for October 2022 to March 2023, the Energy Price Guarantee was later announced as temporary additional measure to protect consumers and meant that consumers would pay less for their energy than they would have under this previously announced price cap.

In August 2022 Ofgem announced they would update the price cap on a quarterly basis. In November 2022 the first quarterly price cap for January - March 2023 was announced with an annual cap level of £4,279. However, the government's Energy Price Guarantee (EPG) applies for this quarter in place of this.

**Table 1 Default tariff cap announcement and cap levels<sup>5</sup>**

Default Tariff Cap Announced	Period Covered	Cap Level <sup>6</sup>
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	£1,077
Feb-21	Apr 2021 - Sep 2021	£1,176
Aug-21	Oct 2021 - Mar 2022	£1,319
Feb-22	Apr 2022 - Sep 2022	£2,027
Aug-22	Oct 2022 - Dec 2022	£3,653*
Nov-22	Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	£4,279*

\*EPG applies

**Please note** that the method we use to calculate average bills will produce average figures different to 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 more or less than new tariffs offered at the time of request.

<sup>3</sup> For fixed rate tariffs that currently have unit rates above the floor price, these unit price reductions apply: up to 17p/kWh for electricity and 4.2p/kWh for gas for October to December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022>

<sup>4</sup> The EPG floor unit prices for fixed tariffs vary by region and payment type but for electricity average at 34p/kWh and for gas average at 10.3p/kWh for direct debit customers in Great Britain with typical energy consumption. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022>

<sup>5</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>

<sup>6</sup> These are presented on Ofgem's **current** Typical Domestic Consumption Values of 3,100 kWh of electricity and 12,000 kWh of gas.

Furthermore, Ofgem standard energy consumption rates used to calculate cap levels (12,000 kWh for gas and 3,100kWh for electricity) are lower than our standard energy consumption rates used to calculate annual bills (13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity).

## UK 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 2022 (current prices) compared to 2021**

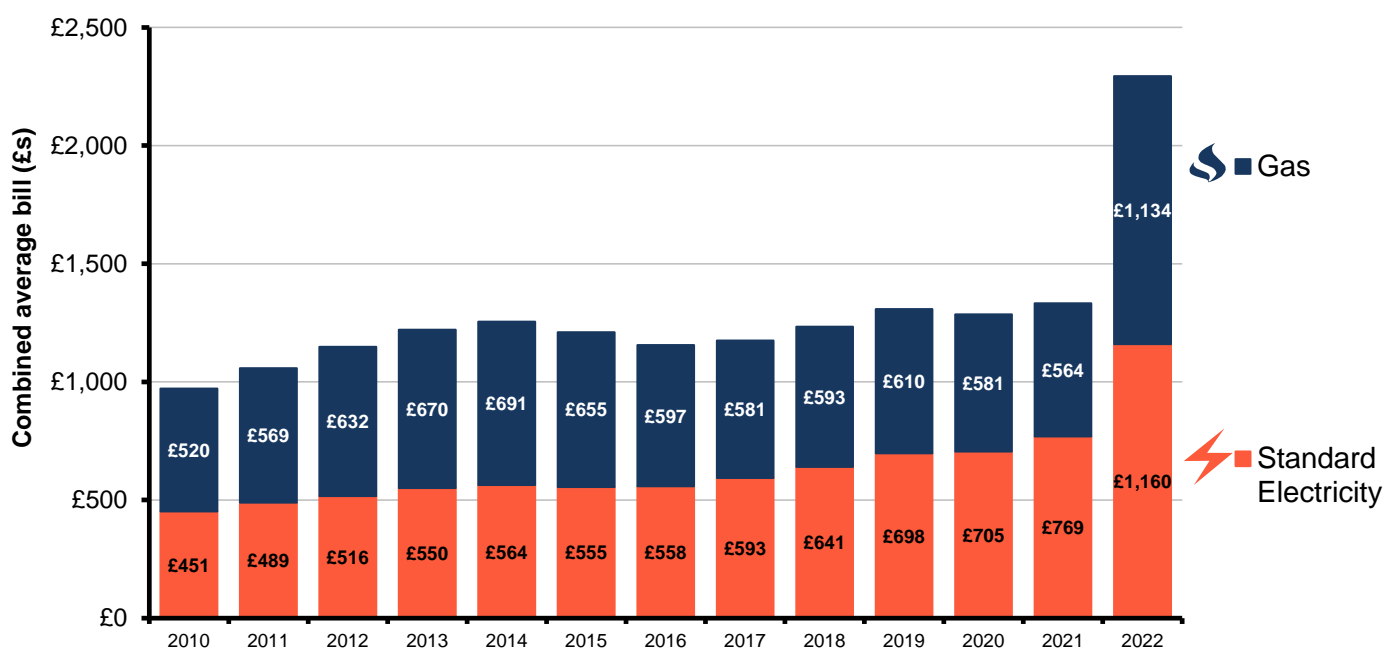
	2021	2022	Change	% Change
Standard Electricity	£769	£1,160	£391	51%
Gas	£564	£1,134	£570	101%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£1,333</b>	<b>£2,294</b>	<b>£961</b>	<b>72%</b>

**Average energy bills** based on fixed energy consumption in 2022 are estimated to be **£2,294**<sup>7</sup>. In current prices terms, this was an **increase of 72% per cent** or **£961** on 2021.

The average Standard Electricity bill **increased by 51 per cent** or **£391** to **£1,160** in 2022. The average Gas bill **increased by 101 per cent** or **£570** to **£1,134** in 2022 (differences reported in current prices terms). The 2022 combined electricity and gas bills (in current prices) are the highest on record.

Households will have received around £200 (three payments of £66 / £67 in October, November and December) towards their bill from the Energy Bills Support Scheme (EBSS) in 2022. **Please note:** These payments have not been included in or deducted from these bills estimates. Other [cost of living support](#) measures and payments are also not reflected in the bills estimates.

**Chart 2.1: 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](#)

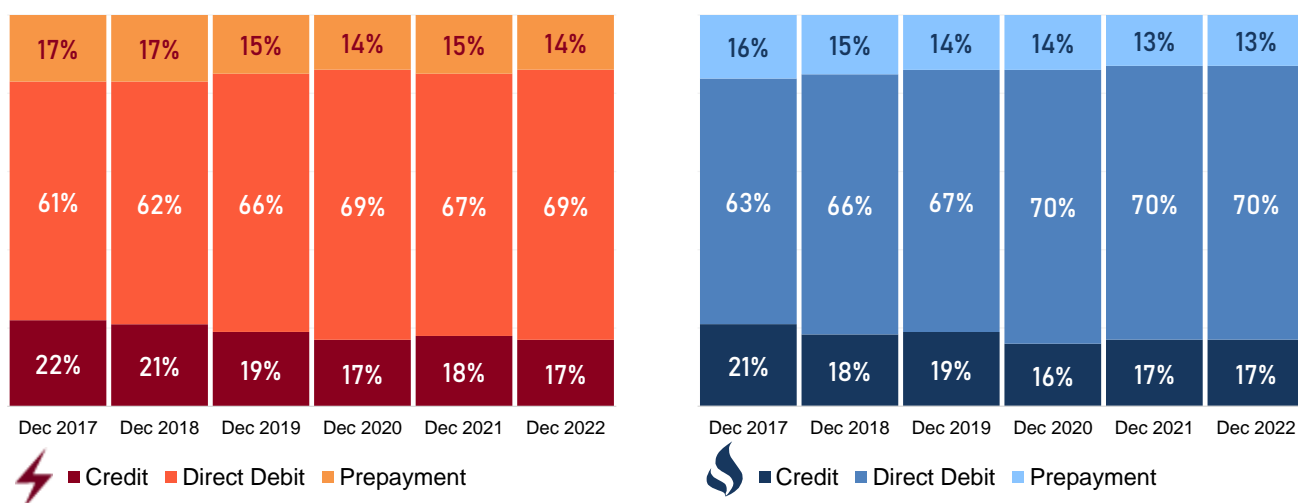
<sup>7</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

## 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**.

**Chart 2.2: Proportion of households by payment type, between December 2017 and December 2022**



Reference and links to tables:

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

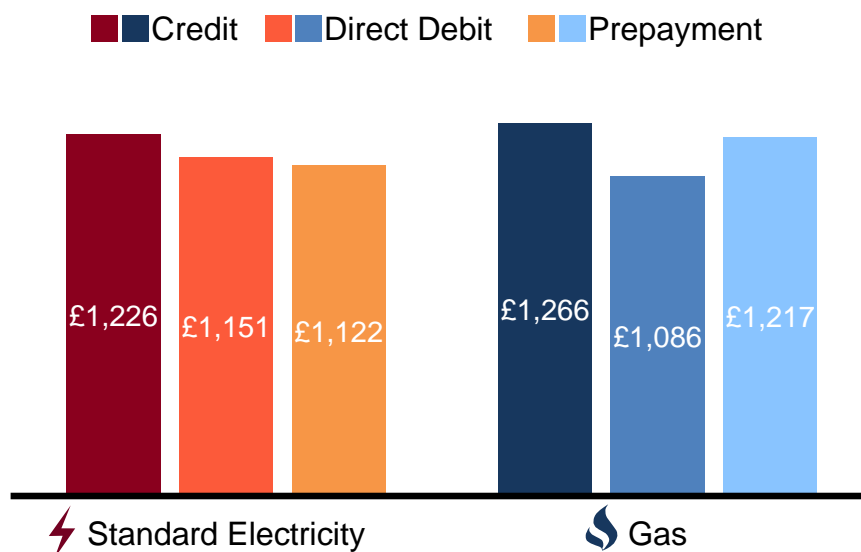
[Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for Gas](#)

At the end of September 2022, most Standard Electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB<sup>8</sup>) were paying their bills via **Direct Debit**. Comparing proportions over the last five years, the number of customers on prepayment remains relatively unchanged, whilst there has been a shift by households to Direct Debit of **8 percentage points** for Standard Electricity and **7 percentage points** for gas.

<sup>8</sup> Gas is not as widely adopted in Northern Ireland as it is in the rest of the UK, so this collection does not include Northern Ireland gas data.



Chart 2.3: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2022



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 3 - Average annual bills, in current prices, by payment method, 2022

	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£1,226	£1,151	£1,122	£1,160
Gas	£1,266	£1,086	£1,217	£1,134
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£2,493</b>	<b>£2,237</b>	<b>£2,339</b>	<b>£2,294</b>

For combined bills, based on fixed consumption levels<sup>9</sup>, Credit remained the most expensive method of payment at **£2,493** (an **increase**, in current prices terms, of **75 per cent** or **£1,070** since 2021).

Direct Debit was the cheapest for combined bills at **£2,237** (an **increase** of **72 per cent** or **£933** since 2021). Average prices paid on Direct Debit (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£255 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2022.

Prepayment with a combined bill of **£2,339** was more expensive than Direct Debit but cheaper than Credit and **increased by 71 per cent** or **£973** compared with 2021.

<sup>9</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

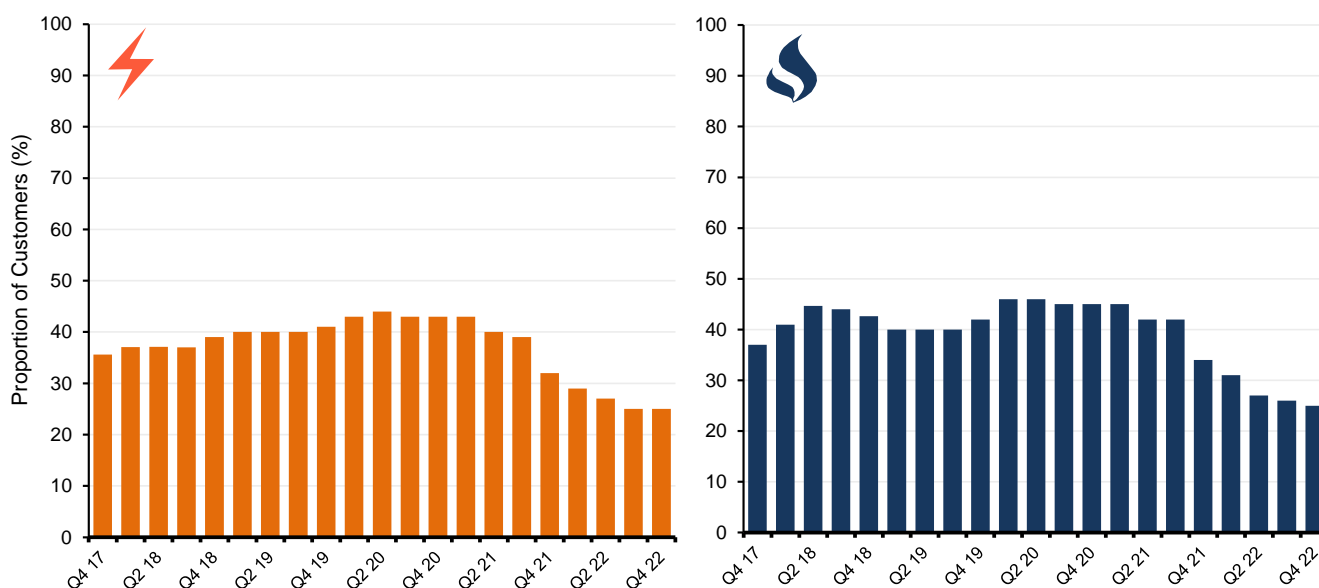
## Fixed and Variable Tariffs

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**<sup>10</sup> is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

**Please note** We determine 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 2.4: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both Electricity and Gas since Quarter 4 2017**



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](#)

The proportion of customers on fixed term contracts has fallen over the past year. Customers at the end of their fixed term are moving onto the variable tariff as fixed tariffs have become less competitive and fewer offered by suppliers.

At the end of December 2022, **25 per cent** of all Standard Electricity and **26 per cent** of all Gas customers were on fixed tariffs. This compares with **32 per cent** of all Standard Electricity and **34 per cent** of all Gas customers in December 2021. These are both lower than the June 2020 peak, where fixed contracts were 44 per cent of all Standard Electricity customers and 46 per cent of all Gas customers.

**Direct Debit** customers were most likely to be on fixed tariffs with around **35 per cent** of Standard Electricity customers on a fixed deal and **31 per cent** for Gas customers.

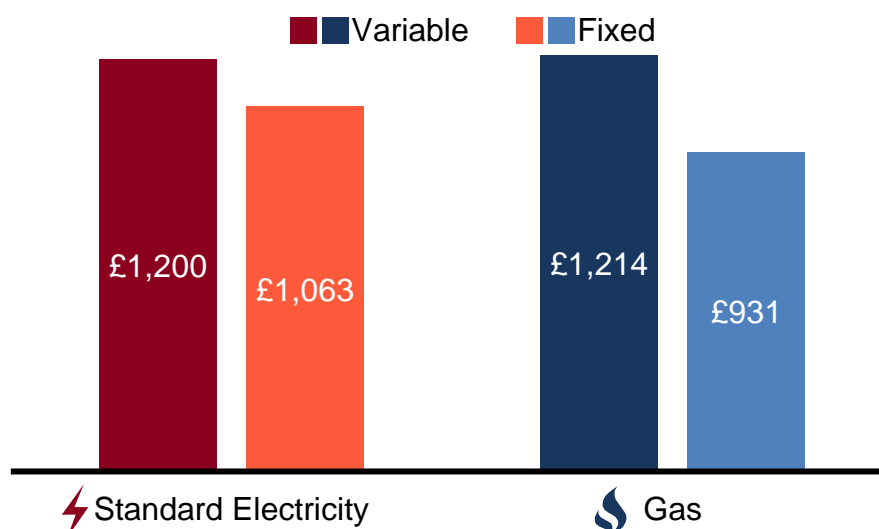
**Credit** customers were less likely to be on a fixed tariff, with **6 per cent** of Standard Electricity customers and **19 per cent** of Gas customers on a fixed tariff.

Very few **Prepayment** customers are on a fixed tariff; **less than 1 per cent** of both Standard Electricity and Gas customers.

<sup>10</sup> The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff naming conventions so proportions are to be treated as best estimates.



**Chart 2.5: 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 4 - Average annual bills by payment method and tariff type, 2022<sup>11</sup>**

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable
Standard Electricity	£1,165	£1,238	£1,050	£1,212	£1,109	£1,123	£1,063	£1,200
Gas	£1,066	£1,313	£907	£1,181	£1,113	£1,225	£931	£1,214
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£2,232</b>	<b>£2,551</b>	<b>£1,957</b>	<b>£2,393</b>	<b>£2,222</b>	<b>£2,347</b>	<b>£1,994</b>	<b>£2,414</b>

In 2022, 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 **£420 cheaper**<sup>12</sup> for those on a fixed tariff. Please note though that the large difference in fixed and variable prices are largely due to customers still on **historical fixed term contracts** based on previous year's energy price levels rather than ones available later in 2022. The availability of new competitive fixed term contracts in 2022 became very limited as energy prices increased and the proportion of customers still on fixed term contracts decreased over 2022.

<sup>11</sup> Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

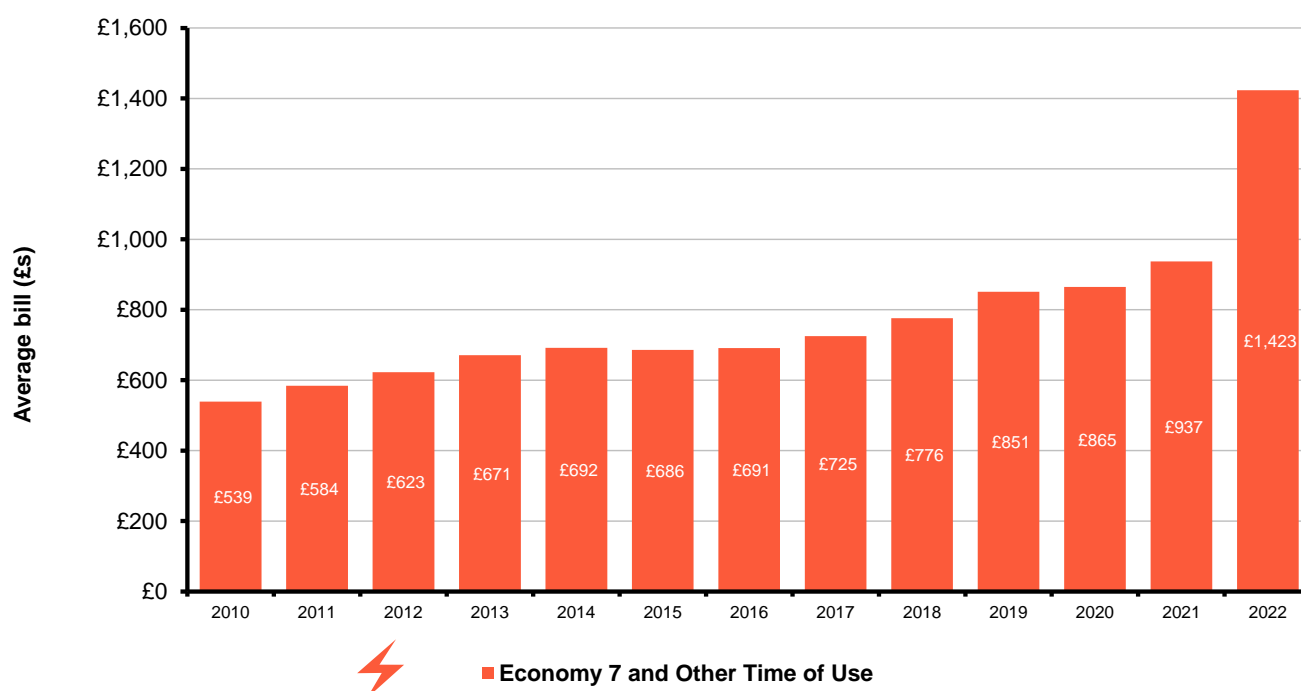
<sup>12</sup> Based on standard consumption assumptions of 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

## 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 2.6: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills (cash terms)



Reference and link to tables:

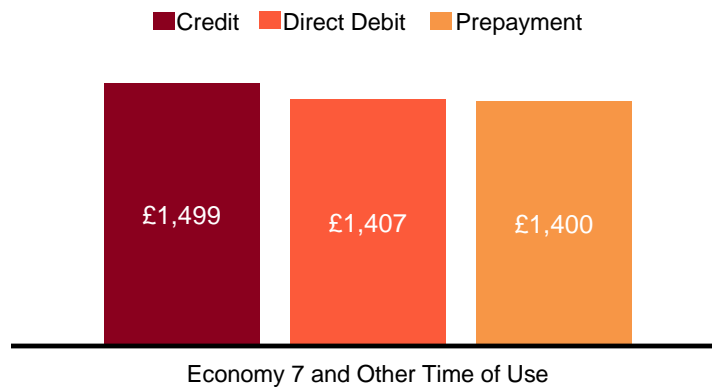
[Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier](#)

**Average Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs bills** based on an annual energy consumption of 5,100 kWh in 2022 are estimated to be **£1,423**. In current prices terms, this was an increase of **52 per cent** or **£486** on 2021. There has been a year-on-year increase in the average bill since 2010, the beginning of this series on this basis.

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

This section presents data based on the fixed 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.

**Chart 2.7: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills by each payment type, 2022**



Reference and link to tables:

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

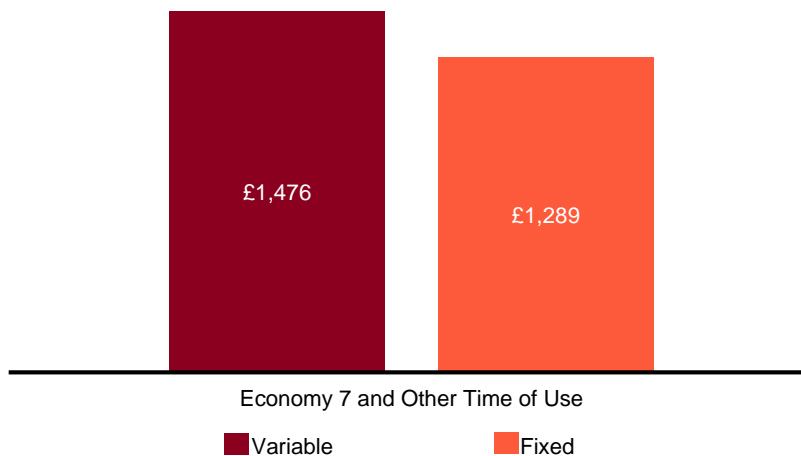
For Economy 7 and other time of use bills, based on our standard consumption levels, Credit was the most expensive method of payment in 2022 at **£1,499**. This was also the most expensive method in 2021. The price increased by **49 per cent** or **£494** from 2021.

Direct Debit and Prepayment were both cheaper than credit in 2022 at **£1,407** for standard credit (an increase of **54 per cent** or **£492** from 2021) and **£1,400** for prepayment (a **48 per cent** or **£456 increase** from 2021).

### 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>13</sup> is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

**Chart 2.8: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills for fixed and variable tariffs, 2022**



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 our standard consumption levels<sup>14</sup>, customers on variable tariffs paid on average **15 per cent** or **£187 more** than customers on fixed tariffs (in current prices terms). The large differences in fixed and variable prices are largely due to customers still on cheaper historical fixed term contracts. However, the availability of new competitive fixed term contracts in 2022 was limited as energy prices increased and the proportion of customers on fixed term contracts decreased over 2022.

<sup>13</sup> The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff name and departmental 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.

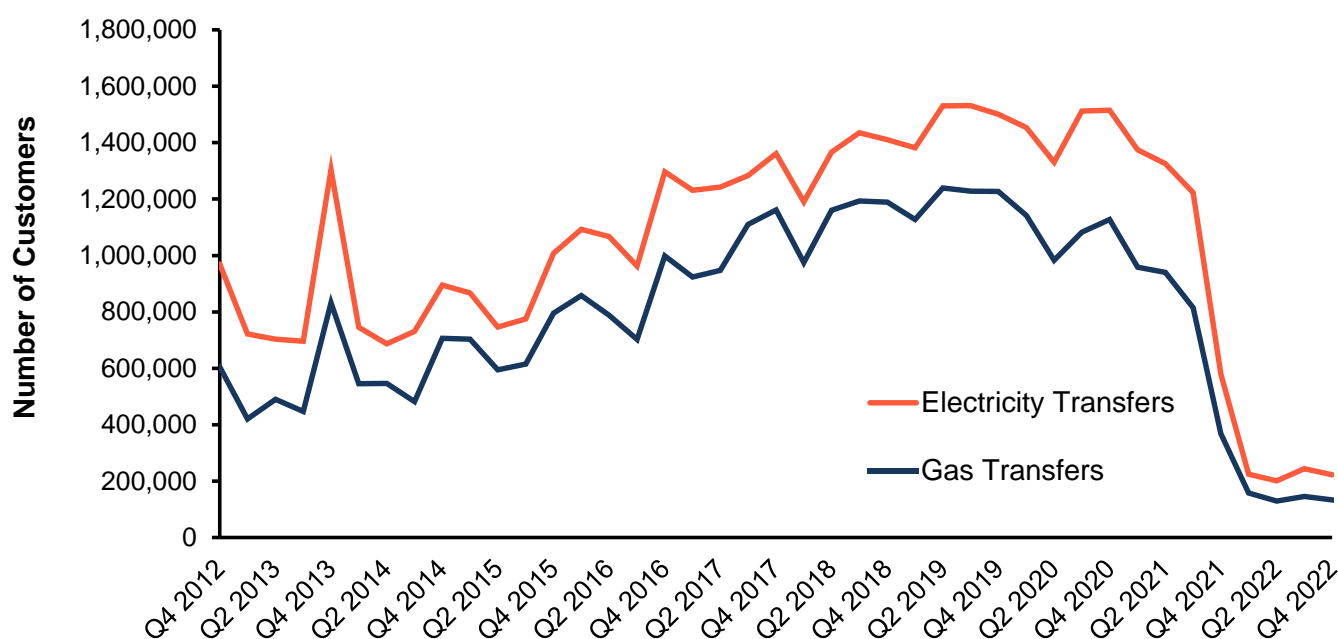
<sup>14</sup> 5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs.

## Transfer Statistics

The Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) provides the Department with the number of domestic customers in Great Britain that have switched supplier, for both electricity and gas. More information on the retail market can be found on [Ofgem's retail market data portal](#).

**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. Therefore this number **does not include** either internal switches among “white labels” or brands associated with the same supplier nor customer transfers resulting from corporate changes, company mergers and “Supply of Last Resort” events.

**Chart 2.2: Domestic Gas and Electricity transfers over the past decade<sup>15</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 223,000 electricity transfers and 134,000 gas transfers in quarter 4 2022. Compared with quarter 4 2021, electricity transfers are **down 61 per cent** and gas transfers are **down 64 per cent**. These quarterly transfers represent only around **0.8 per cent** of the market for domestic electricity customers and **0.6 per cent** of the domestic market for gas customers.

The large drop in transfers since quarter 4 2021 follows increases in wholesale gas prices and other market shocks which led to variable tariffs across the market being increasingly charged closer to or at the Ofgem price cap level and later the Energy Price Guarantee. Additionally fewer competitive fixed tariffs are offered, given the uncertainty on price rises in the market.

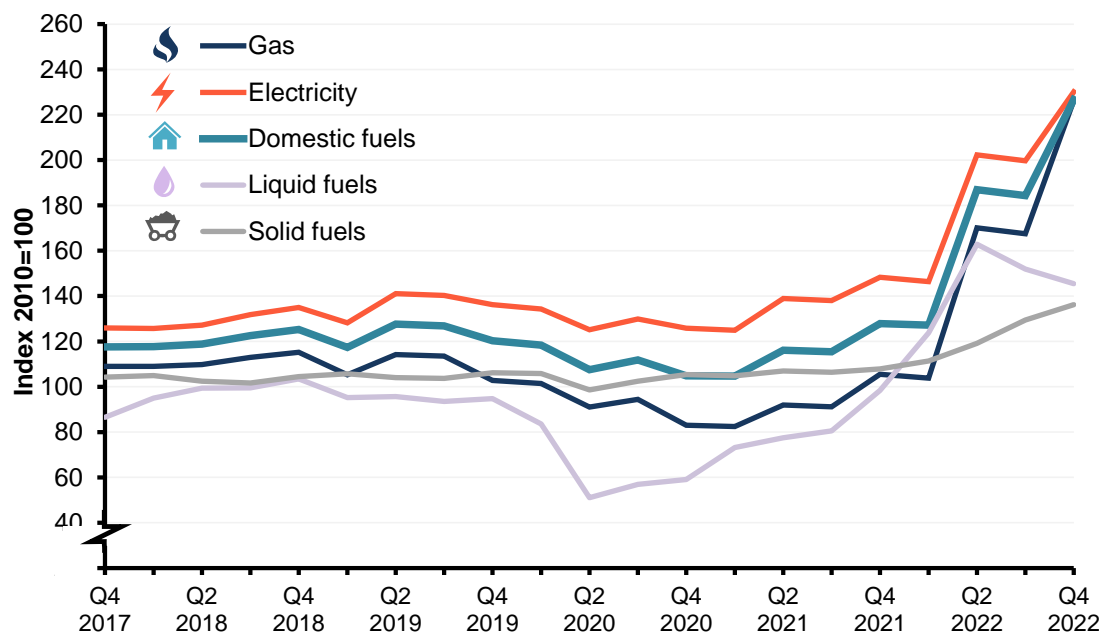
Compared with last quarter (quarter 3 2022), electricity transfers are down by **8.6 per cent** and gas transfers are down by **8.2 per cent**.

<sup>15</sup> Since April 2016 data supplied 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.

# Retail Price of Fuels for the Domestic Sector

Retail market price **indices** of fuels used in the domestic sector information are 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 2.9: 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](#)

**Chart 2.9** shows quarterly changes in the domestic sector price indices (in real terms) over the past 5 years.

This publication covers the period 1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022 and domestic prices were covered by the Energy Price Guarantee which sets prices lower than Ofgem's price cap, though still higher than prices during the first 9 months of the year.

The price paid for all domestic fuels in quarter 4 2022 (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) **increased by 77 per cent** when compared with the same quarter in 2021. Electricity prices have **increased by 55 per cent** and Gas prices **increased by 114 per cent**. ([Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2](#)). Between quarter 3 and quarter 4 2022 electricity prices increased by **15 per cent** and gas prices by **35 per cent** quarter on quarter.

**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 2.9**) 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, material, 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.

## Home and Non-home Suppliers

Customers with their 'home' supplier as referred to in this data set, are those with the energy companies that was the regional suppliers of gas and electricity to households prior to privatisation. Customers with 'non-home' suppliers are those with the energy companies that were not.

Data for the proportion of customers with the home or non-home supplier for their region can be found in [Tables 2.4.1 and 2.5.1](#) and data on customer bills split by home and non-home supplier can be found in [Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1](#).



# 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).


Many businesses are on fixed price contracts which are negotiated and renewed at different points in time and therefore increases in wholesale prices and changes in the energy market will impact on non-domestic customers in different and less even or consistent ways.

### Energy Bill Relief Scheme and Energy Bills Discount Scheme

The [Energy Bill Relief Scheme](#) (EBRS) was announced in September and was set out to provide discounts to non-domestic customers between 1 October 2022 and 31 March 2023. The impact of this is reflected in the data relating to October to December 2022 in this release and therefore, to some extent, the annual total for 2022. The scale of the discount customers receive under the scheme is dependent on their individual contracts so impacts vary customer to customer.

In January 2023, the [Energy Bills Discount Scheme](#) (EBDS) was announced. This scheme sets out to provide support to UK non-domestic consumers for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 once the previous scheme ends.

**Table 3a Percentage change in Quarter 4 2022 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)
	<b>Average</b>		<b>24.06</b>	<b>41%</b>
	Very Small	0 - 20	27.25	49%
	<b>Small</b>	20 - 499	<b>24.71</b>	<b>36%</b>
	Small/Medium	500 - 1,999	28.24	63%
	<b>Medium</b>	2,000 - 19,999	<b>23.36</b>	<b>41%</b>
	<b>Large</b>	20,000 - 69,999	<b>20.87</b>	<b>25%</b>
	Very Large	70,000 - 150,000	22.21	35%
	Extra Large	> 150,000	22.05	35%

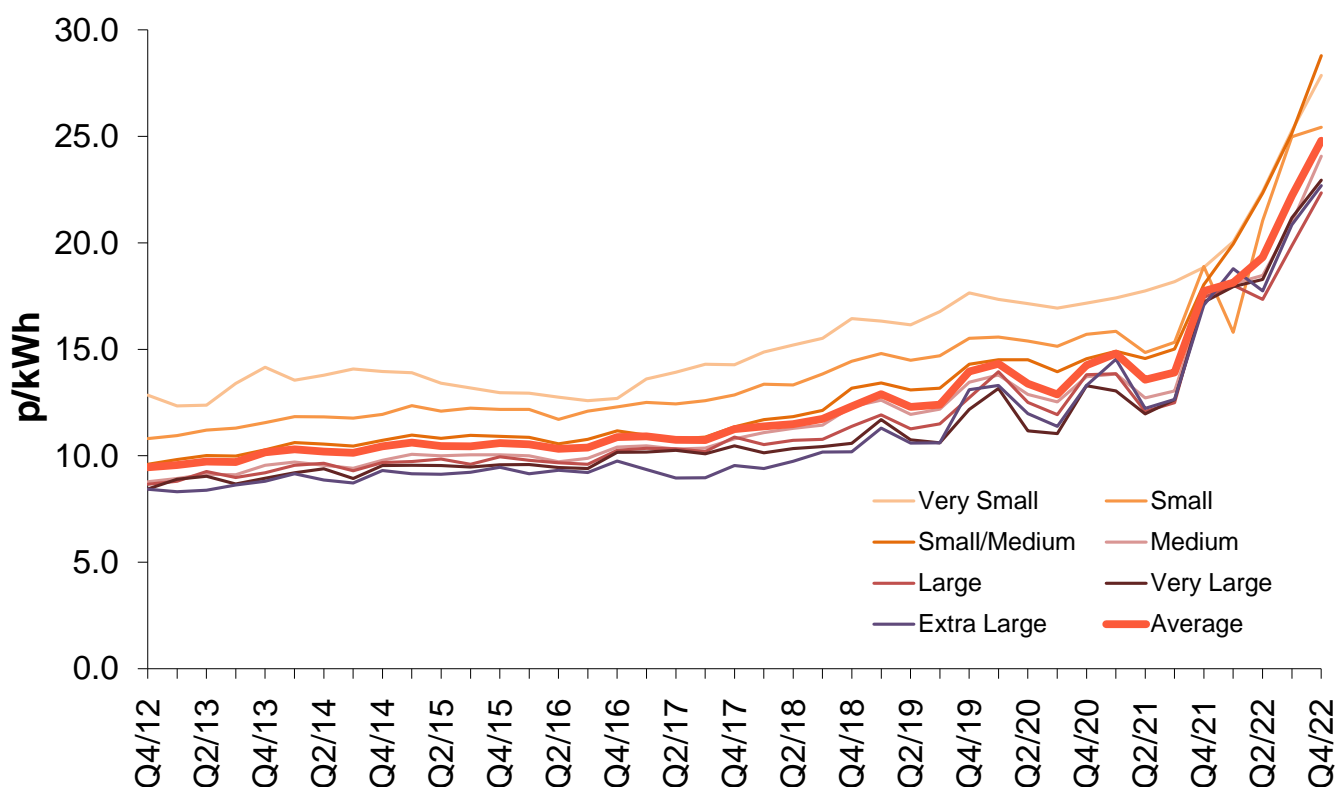
Reference and link to tables:

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

Between quarter 4 2021 and quarter 4 2022 the average electricity price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose by 41 per cent to 24.06 pence per kWh**.

Price increases were seen in all consumption bands. Note that the very large and extra-large bands are subject to more erratic 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

In the longer term, average electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, **including CCL**, have been on a general upward trend. Since quarter 3 2021 there was a sharp rise in average electricity prices, which continued through to the most recent quarter.

**Table 3b Percentage change in Quarter 4 2022 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)
<b>Average</b>		<b>5.81</b>	<b>46%</b>
Very Small	<278	8.25	63%
<b>Small</b>	278 - 2,777	<b>4.89</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Medium</b>	2,778 - 27,777	<b>5.16</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Large</b>	27,778 - 277,777	<b>5.34</b>	<b>51%</b>
Very Large	277,778 - 1,111,112	5.01	24%

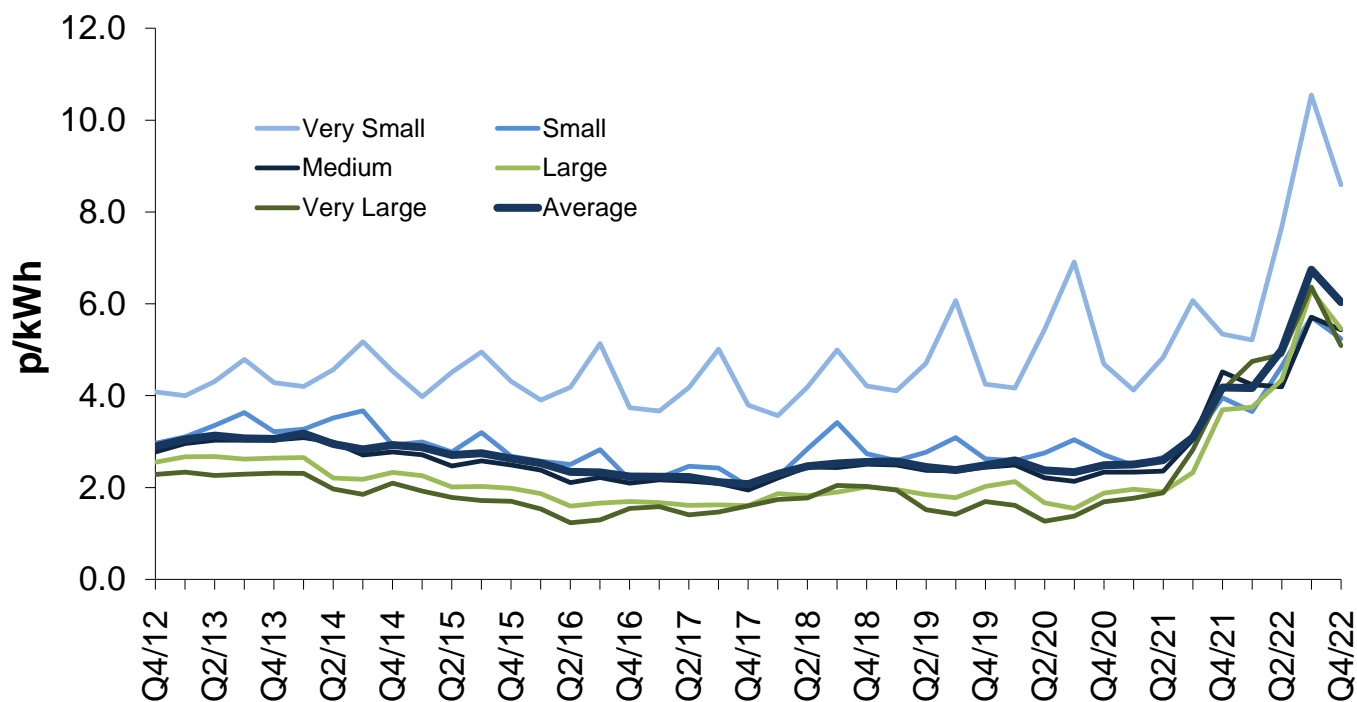
Reference and links to tables:

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

Between quarter 4 2021 and quarter 4 2022, the average **gas** price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose 46 per cent to 5.81 pence per kWh**. Price rises were seen in all sizes of consumer bands.

Note that the very small and very large bands are subject to more erratic change over time as they're 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. Gas prices up until quarter 3 2021 were broadly stable when factoring in seasonal variation. Since quarter 3 2021 there has been a general upward trend 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.

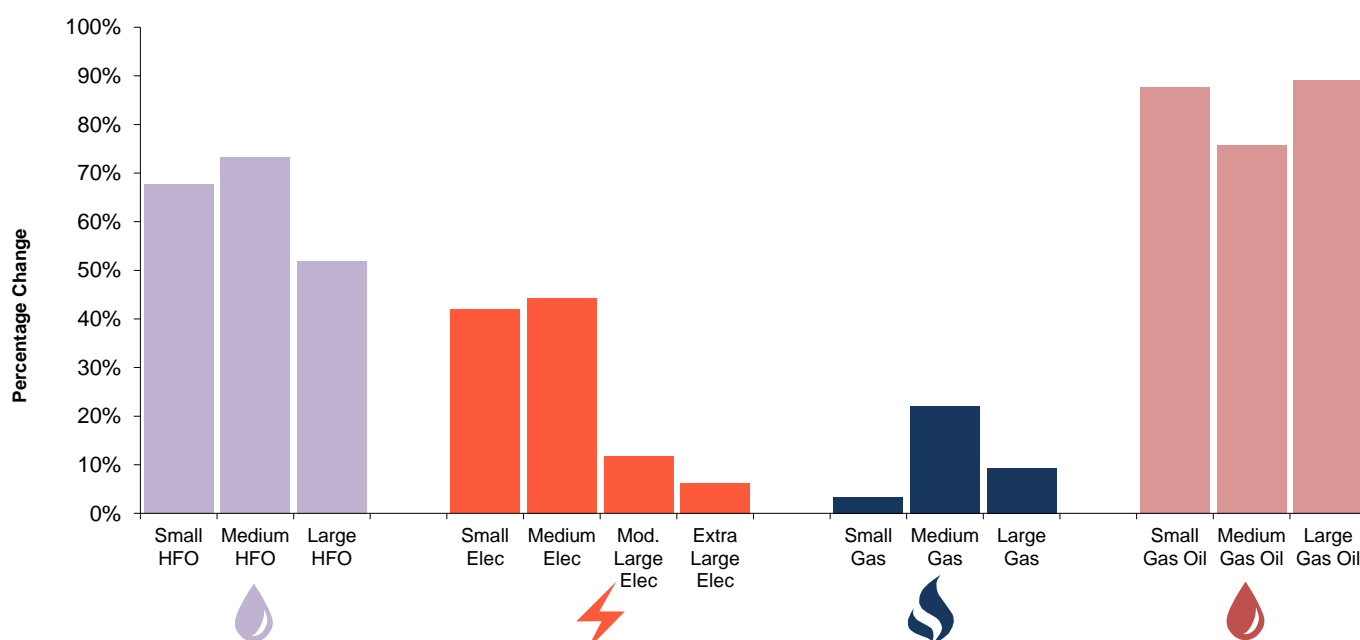
**Gas Oil** (sometimes referred to as Red Diesel for agricultural uses) is a more refined product than Heavy Fuel Oil and is also used as a fuel for heating and in off-road vehicles like tractors and machinery in the construction and agricultural sectors.

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</b> (tonnes)	< 490	490 - 4,900	> 4,900	
<b>Electricity</b> (MWh)	< 880	880 - 8,800	8,800 - 150,000	>150,000
<b>Gas</b> (MWh)	< 1,500	1,500 - 8,800	> 8,800	

1. Large is 'Moderately Large' for electricity

**Chart 3.3: Manufacturing industry fuel price change between quarter 4 2021 and quarter 4 2022 (provisional) by size of consumer <sup>(1)</sup>**



(1) Percentage price movement between Quarter 4 2021 and Quarter 4 2022 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity, gas and gas oil 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 quarter 4 2022 have seen an average price **increase of 62 per cent** or **3.27 pence per kWh** in cash terms to 8.52 pence per kWh.

Prices have continued to increase since mid-2021 with the largest proportion of this increase taking place between quarter 2 and 3 in 2022. Average prices dropped (**17 per cent** or **1.75 pence per kWh**) in quarter 4 compared with quarter 3 2022.

Between quarter 4 2022 and the same period in 2021, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 20 per cent** or **3.23 pence per kWh** to an average of 19.05 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in quarter 4 2022, the average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 10 per cent** or **0.44 pence per kWh**. Increasing from 4.27 pence per kWh in October to December 2021 to 4.71 pence per kWh in the same period in 2022.

Most of the recent increases in gas prices took place predominately in the second half of 2021 with variation across 2022, as this average closely follows the trend in wholesale gas prices.

Also, over the same period, the average price paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 87 per cent** or **4.70 pence per kWh** to an average of 10.11 pence per kWh.

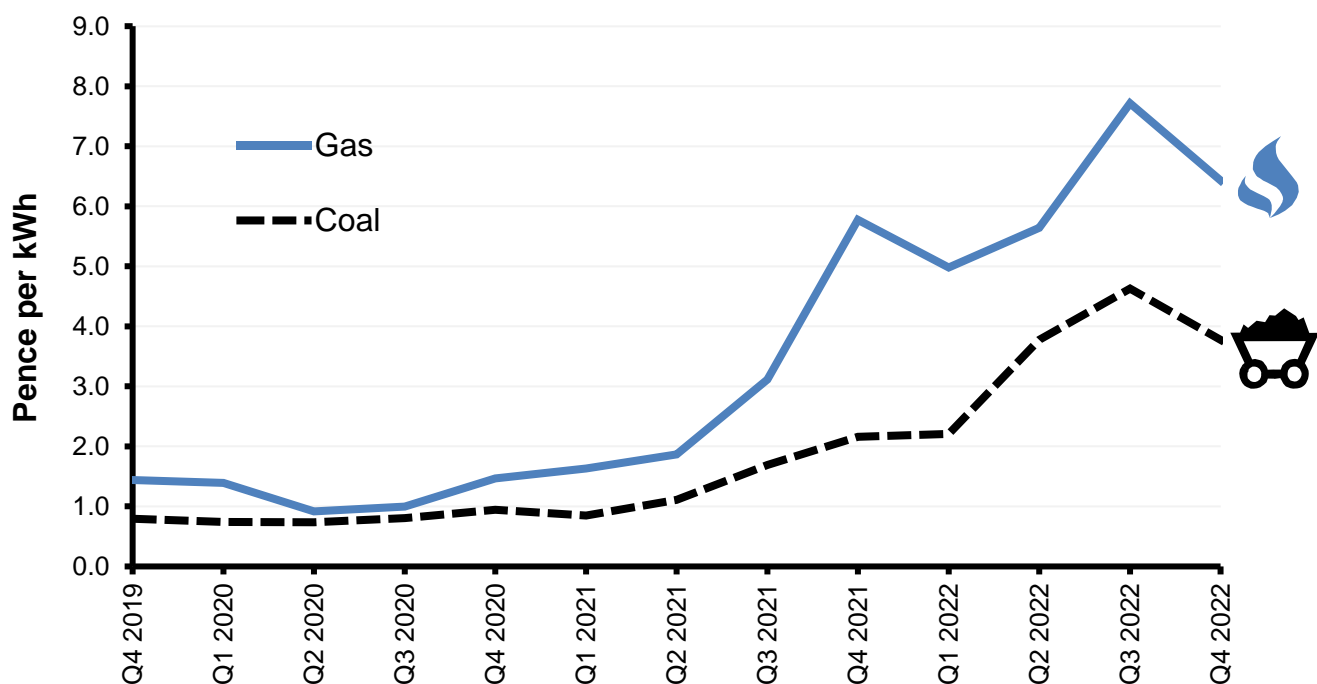
# Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

**Major Power Producers** are 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 3.4: 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 quarter 4 2021 and quarter 4 2022 the price of **coal** in cash terms for power stations **rose by 75 per cent** though was **down by 18 per cent on the previous quarter** to 3.8 pence per kWh.

The **gas** price in quarter 4 2022 was 6.4 pence per kWh. This is **11 per cent higher** than the same quarter in the previous year but **down, by 17 per cent**, on the previous quarter's price.

As shown in Chart 3.4, in quarter 4 2022 the price of gas, in pence per kWh, was **70 per cent higher** than the price of coal leading to a price gap in cash terms of 2.7 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 and diesel.

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 and the recovery from it (2020 onwards), and the Russia-Ukraine conflict (2022 onwards).

**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 five years. Since March 2020, demand has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic which initially drove prices down, reaching a low in April 2020 before steadily rising throughout 2021 with a sharp uptick in early 2022 as volatility reflecting geopolitical events and the Russia-Ukraine conflict impacted global markets.

The latest available crude oil price index is for February 2023. Crude oil prices have fallen compared to three months ago by **13 per cent** and February's price was **down 33 per cent** from the recent peak in June 2022. Prices are also **14.3 per cent** down from March 2012, which was historically the highest level recorded in our series (which started in 1991) before this current price trend. However, prices remain above pre-pandemic levels. Crude oil prices are **50 per cent** higher than February 2020.

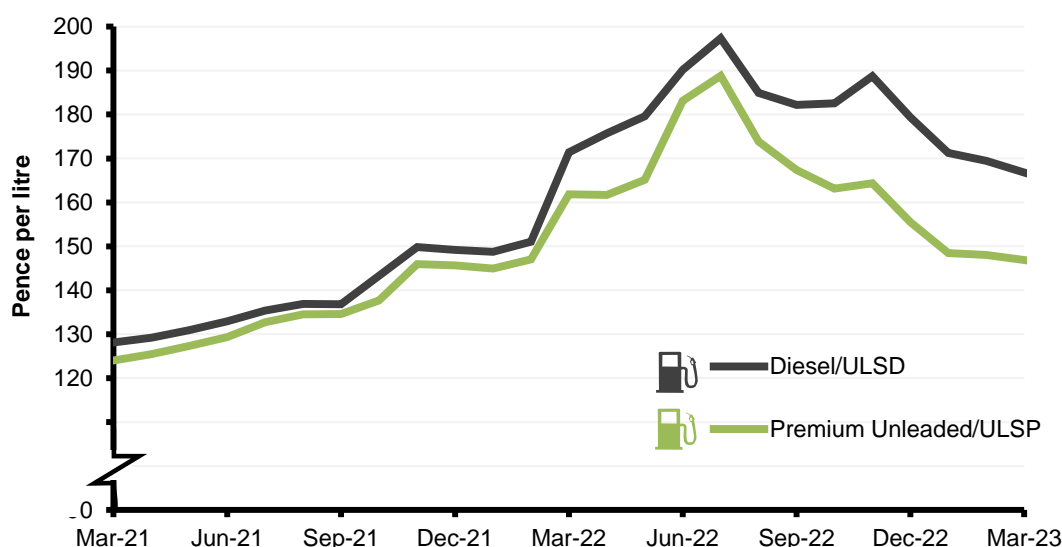
## Retail prices of petroleum products

Pump prices reflect a range of factors include the wholesale price of crude oil, delivery and distribution costs, duty, VAT, environmental levies and retail margins.

**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.

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



Reference and link to tables:

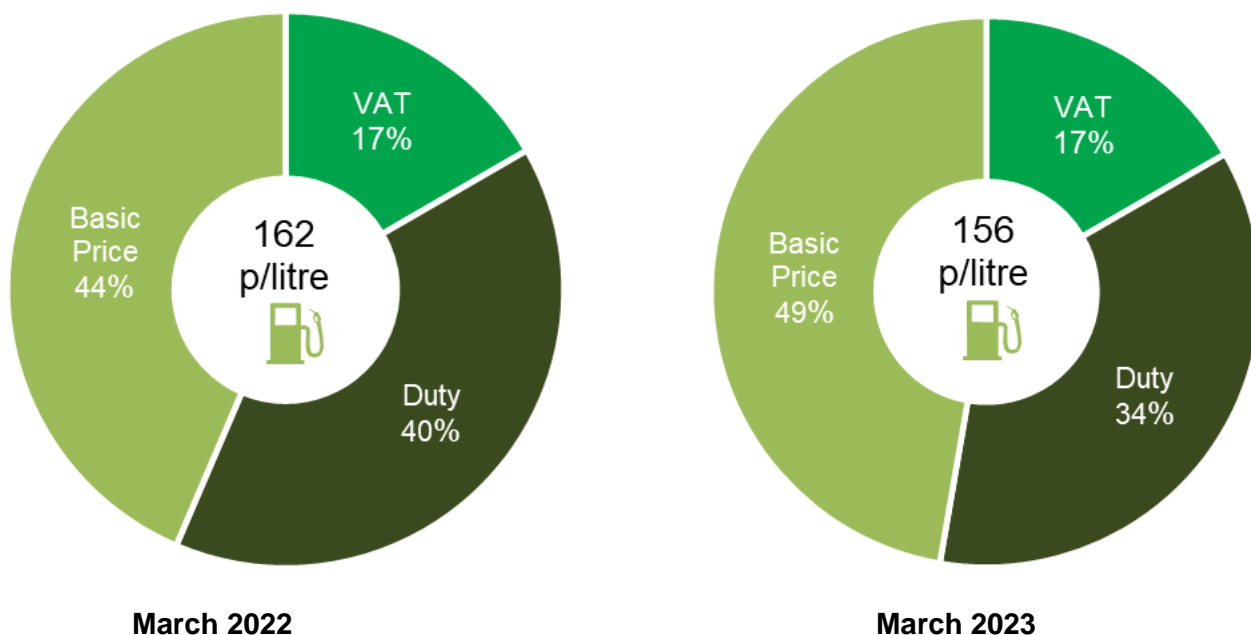
[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

Chart 4.2 shows that, in mid-March 2023, a litre of **ULSP** was on average **147 pence per litre**. This was **9.3 per cent lower** than the same period the year but **18 per cent higher** than the same period two years ago. ULSP prices are also **20 per cent lower** than the recent peak of **189 pence per litre** in mid-July 2022.

The **ULSD** price was **167 pence per litre** in mid-March 2023. This was a **2.7 per cent decrease** from the same period the year before but **30 per cent higher** than the same period two years ago. However, this is a **16 per cent decrease** from the recent peak of **197 pence per litre** in mid-July 2022.

The gap between Unleaded and Diesel has widened in the past year. In March 2023 the **price differential was 20 pence per litre**, an **increase** compared with a **difference of 10 pence per litre** in March 2022 and **4 pence per litre** in March 2021.

**Chart 4.3: Component price of unleaded petrol, March 2022 and March 2023**



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. Duty for road fuels from 23 March 2011 to 22 March 2022 were set at 57.95 pence per litre. From 23 March 2022 duty was reduced to 52.95 pence per litre<sup>16</sup>. In March 2022 duty made up **40 per cent** of the total price, this is up from **34 per cent** in March 2021.

Chart 4.3 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in March 2022 and 2023. In March 2023, the “**basic price**” (includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs and retail margin but excludes tax and duty) of petrol was **69.4 pence per litre**, duty was at **53 pence per litre**, and VAT at 20 per cent of basic price plus duty was **24.3 pence per litre**.

The basic price made up **49 per cent** of the total price in March 2023, this is up from **44 per cent** 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.

<sup>16</sup> Details of March 2022 duty changes can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/changes-to-fuel-duty-rates>

# International Price Comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with the European Union (and the International Energy Association (IEA) in some issues). This issue focuses on **road fuel price comparisons** with prices paid in the European Union.

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)

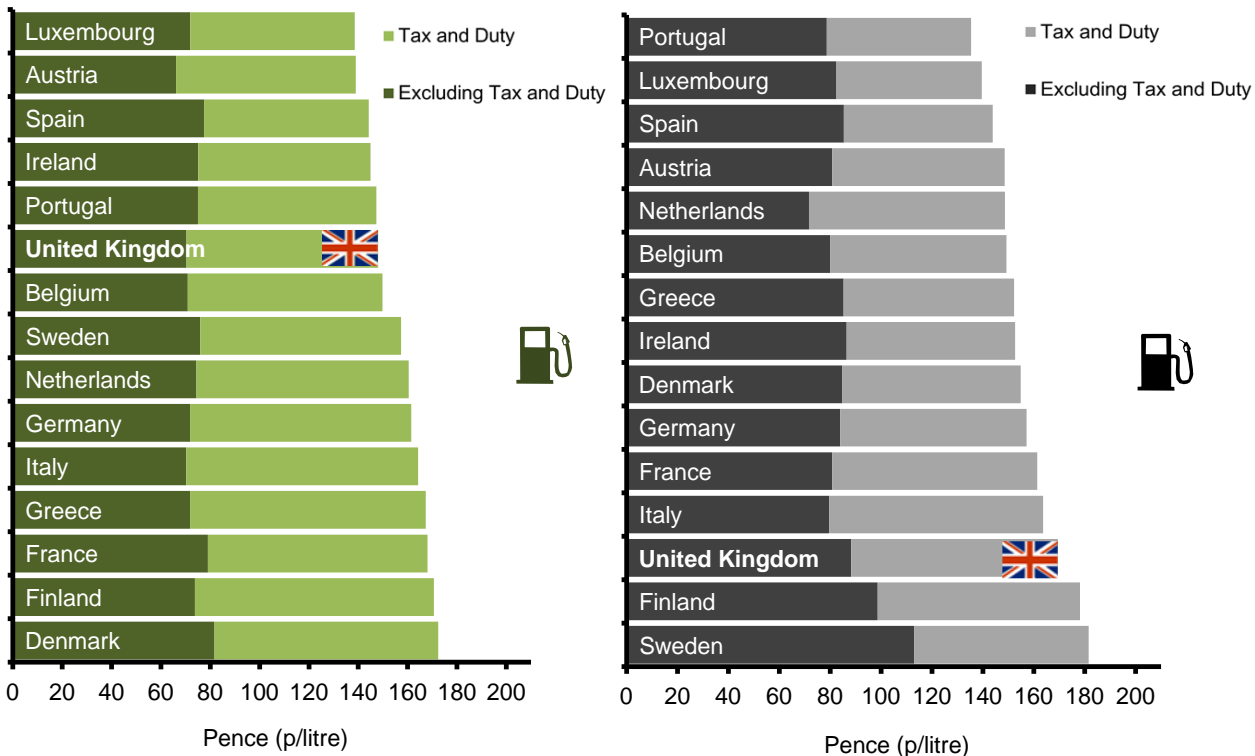
International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

## Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **February 2023** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was the **sixth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **148 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14+UK was in Luxembourg at **139 pence per litre** while the highest price was in the Denmark at **172 pence per litre**.

In **February 2023** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty, was the **third highest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **169 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14+UK was in Portugal at **135 pence per litre** while the highest was in Sweden at **182 pence per litre**.

**Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices, February 2023**



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](#)

# 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														

## Industrial Tables

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													

## Fuel Tables

Tables for the [Road fuel prices](#) area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Fuel Prices	Road Fuels and Petroleum Products	Monthly	4.1.1	Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index													
		Annual	4.1.2	Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index	R												
		Annual	4.1.3	January prices of road fuels and petroleum products		R											

## International Tables

Tables for the [International energy price comparisons](#) area:

International Prices	ULSP EU	Monthly	5.1.1	International road fuel prices Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU													
	ULSD EU	Monthly	5.2.1	International road fuel prices Diesel prices in the EU													
	Ind. IEA Elec	Biannual	5.3.1	Industrial electricity prices in the IEA													
	Industrial Prices EU Electricity	Biannual	5.4.1	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.4.2	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.4.3	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.4.4	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for extra-large consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
	Dom. IEA Elec	Biannual	5.5.1	Domestic electricity prices in the IEA													
	Domestic Prices EU Electricity	Biannual	5.6.1	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.6.2	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.6.3	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
	Ind. IEA Gas	Biannual	5.7.1	Industrial gas prices in the IEA													
	Industrial Prices EU Gas	Biannual	5.8.1	Industrial gas prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
		Biannual	5.8.2	Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)													
Biannual		5.8.3	Industrial gas prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)														
Dom IEA Gas	Biannual	5.9.1	Domestic gas prices in the IEA														
Domestic Prices EU Gas	Biannual	5.10.1	Domestic gas prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)														
	Biannual	5.10.2	Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)														
	Biannual	5.10.3	Domestic gas prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)														

### Key:

The colours on the timetable indicate the frequency and status of the data series:

	<b>Annual</b>
	<b>Biannual</b>
	<b>Quarterly</b>
	<b>Monthly</b>
R	<b>Scheduled Revision</b>



# 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 Energy Security and Net Zero.

- 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 the Department. Data is also sourced from Ofgem, the ONS and other Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 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 Department's [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 the Department 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)

The Department 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 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

The Department 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 the Department 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 the Department. 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 policies 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 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

Quarterly Energy Prices is prepared by the Energy Prices analysis team in the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

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The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero **media enquiries desk** can be reached on 020 7215 1000

More information on the Department's energy publications are available on the GOV.UK page 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)



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