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of Energy &
Climate Change



A National Statistics Publication



QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

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This publication, including historical data, is available on the internet at
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/quarterly-energy-prices>

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HM Revenue and Customs	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs
International Energy Agency	www.iea.org
Eurostat	www.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
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Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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Update Timetable

All tables will be updated in the September 2013 edition with the following exceptions:

Table	Next update on the Internet	Next publication date
2.1.1	July 2013	September 2013
2.1.2	July 2013	September 2013
2.1.3	July 2013	-
2.6.1	-	June 2014
2.6.2	-	June 2014
4.1.1	July 2013	September 2013
5.1.1	July 2013	September 2013
5.2.1	July 2013	September 2013
Annex C	As duty rates change	

Domestic Energy Prices Indices (Tables 2.1.1 – 2.1.3)

The source of the prices in these tables is the Retail Prices Index (RPI), published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). In February 2013, the RPI's designation as a National Statistic was removed. As a result, DECC will be replacing RPI indices with other similar indices from the CPI (Consumer Price Index). In this edition of QEP, Tables 2.1.1 – 2.1.3 use the RPI, with CPI versions of these tables available on the DECC website. From September 2013, the CPI versions of these tables will be published. RPI versions of the tables will continue to be updated on the DECC website until December 2013. The RPI will continue to be available on the ONS website (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index.html>).

If you have any queries or comments on this matter, please contact Jo Marvin, Jo.marvin@decc.gsi.gov.uk, tel: 0300 068 5049.

Regional descriptors in Section 2

In this quarter's edition of Quarterly Energy Prices, data on the number of gas customers are shown based on Public Electricity Supply (PES) regions. In previous quarters, this data has been presented by Local Distribution Zones (LDZs). This change has been made because most energy suppliers now charge for gas according to the PES area that a household is in, and so it is more appropriate to present data in this format. Future editions of QEP will present data in the same way. Gas bills will also be published on a PES area basis from December 2013 onwards. It is not possible to present historical data on gas bills and customer numbers in this way, as the data from previous years was not collected in this format.

If you have any queries or comments on this matter, please contact Chris McKee, Chris.McKee@decc.gsi.gov.uk, tel: 0300 068 5162.

International Comparison Tables 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 & 5.10

The international comparison tables in Section 5 based on data collected by Eurostat were updated for July – December 2012 on the DECC website at the end of May as all data from Eurostat was available. DECC plan to publish the second update for January – June 2013 at the end of November, five months after the end of the reference period when again data for all countries should be available. The spreadsheets now include annual average price levels, which have been calculated as the simple average of the two half-year periods.

If you have any queries or comments on this matter, please contact Alexandra Barrington, Alexandra.barrington@decc.gsi.gov.uk, tel: 0300 068 5057.

Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 This is the forty-ninth issue of the 'Quarterly Energy Prices' publication. The publication is available on the Internet at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/quarterly-energy-prices>, the tables as Excel files at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>. Monthly updates on the prices of petroleum products are posted at the same address, as are any tables affected by changes in the GDP deflator.

1.2 There are analyses of provisional Q1 2013 and final annual 2012 prices for industrial consumers and major power producers in this issue. There are final 2012 gas and electricity bills for domestic consumers. There is also a comparison of prices in the EU and G7 countries with those in the UK for 2012, sourced from IEA data. The petroleum product prices are provisional June 2013, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for May 2013.

1.3 This issue also includes analyses of electricity and gas prices in the EU 15 and EU 27 countries compared to those in the UK, by size of consumer. These tables are based upon data published by Eurostat, the EU statistical office, in their 'Statistics in Focus' series. From January 2008, prices are for the 6-month periods from January – June and July – December for each year. The tables cover the 6-month periods from July – December 2009 to July – December 2012.

1.4 The next issue, published on 26 September 2013, will present provisional Q2 2013 energy prices for the manufacturing sector, industrial and domestic fuel price indices, and the price of fuels for major power producers. The petroleum product prices table will have provisional prices for September 2013 and there will be international petrol and diesel prices as at August 2013.

1.5 Data in the tables are mainly in cash prices. However, price comparisons (unless otherwise stated) refer to movements in data in real terms. These are prices 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 in the whole economy and therefore is applicable consistently to domestic and industrial prices.

1.6 For most fuels there is a difference in the prices paid by smaller consumers, typically households, and those paid by larger consumers, usually those in the industrial sector. Indeed, there are differences in prices between large and small industrial users. In a competitive energy market, larger consumers can negotiate lower prices. A household's energy demands may be more variable through the day and year (and therefore higher in peak price times) than those of industrial customers who use energy for continuous processes or can load manage. For these reasons the tables show prices separately for domestic and industrial consumers. Although no prices are given for commercial consumers, prices for the domestic sector should be fairly close to those for smaller commercial consumers and industrial prices should provide a reasonable proxy for larger customers in the commercial sector. The source of all data is the Department of Energy and Climate Change unless otherwise stated.

The main points in this edition are presented below:

Domestic

- The price paid for fuel and light in real terms has risen by 3.1 per cent between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013.
- All 6 of the major energy suppliers announced price increases for both gas and electricity towards the end of 2012. These took effect between quarter 4 of 2012 and quarter 1 of 2013, with average prices increasing by 8.0 per cent for electricity and 7.8 per cent for gas. The impact of these price increases will be more fully reflected in our published 2013 bills.
- The average annual 2012 electricity bill across all payment types has risen by £26 (5.7 per cent) since 2011, to £479. Meanwhile, the average annual 2012 gas bill across all payment types has risen by £81 (11.3 per cent) since 2011, to £800.
- The number of transfers in the domestic gas and electricity markets fell sharply between quarter 4 of 2012 and quarter 1 of 2013, to the lowest level since our records began in 2003.

Industrial

- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 2.3 per cent for electricity and 10.5 per cent for gas, whilst heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.6 per cent and coal was broadly unchanged.
- Annual prices between 2011 and 2012 in real terms including CCL fell by 4 per cent for coal, but increased by 3 per cent for electricity, 5 per cent for heavy fuel oil and 8 per cent for gas.
- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 11 per cent in cash terms, whilst the price of gas for generation has increased by 15 per cent.

Oil and petroleum product prices

- In June 2013, petrol and diesel prices were 7 - 8 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012. The price of petrol in June 2013 is 2.1 per cent lower than a year ago and diesel is 1.5 per cent lower.
- The price of crude oil in May 2013 was 4.0 per cent lower than a year ago, having been above \$100 per barrel in most months since February 2011.

International

- In May 2013 the UK price for petrol was seventh lowest in the EU 15 at 132.7 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the second highest in the EU 15 at 138.0 pence per litre.
- For July to December 2012, UK industrial electricity prices were the fourth highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices were the lowest in the EU 15.
- For July to December 2012, UK domestic gas and electricity prices were lowest and fifth lowest respectively in the EU 15.
- The pound depreciated against the euro by around 22 per cent between 2007 and 2011, but the euro depreciated by 5 per cent against the pound in the first 6 months of 2012 and by a further 3 per cent in the second half of 2012. This means that, between 2007 and 2011, countries that use the euro will show increased prices when expressed in pounds sterling, but the converse is true for 2012.

Section 2 – Domestic Prices

Highlights

- The price paid for fuel and light in real terms has risen by 3.1 per cent in the year to Q1 2013.
- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, real terms prices for domestic gas rose by 3.8 per cent and domestic electricity prices rose by 3.0 per cent
- The number of transfers in the domestic gas and electricity markets fell sharply between quarter 4 of 2012 and quarter 1 of 2013, to the lowest level since our records began in 2003.

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

2.1.1 Domestic fuel prices in the form of retail price indices are published in Tables 2.1.1 to 2.1.3. Table 2.1.3 also contains data on the average actual prices of coal, smokeless fuel and heating oil.

2.1.2 UK wholesale gas prices have been increasing since the early 2000's, due to upward pressure on prices in Europe and the decline of UK Continental Shelf gas production. Electricity prices have risen as gas is an important part of the UK generation mix, and also as a result of higher coal prices, wholesale electricity prices rising from unsustainably low levels, and the introduction of the EU Emissions Trading scheme in 2005.

2.1.3 Heating oil prices typically follow crude oil prices. Between 2004 and 2008, prices increased strongly, following crude oil price rises, although they began to decrease after a peak in mid-2008. Since 2009, heating oil prices have increased again, along with crude oil prices, and prices in 2012 reached a new high in real terms.

2.1.4 Petrol prices also follow crude oil prices, with variations according to Budget increases in the duty payable on petrol and diesel, and changes to the rate of VAT.

Domestic gas and electricity bills

2.2.1 Gas and electricity prices in the domestic sector are presented in Tables 2.2.1 to 2.3.3 in the form of average annual bills. These bills relate to the total amount charged during the year, rather than being based on the latest prices, and are calculated assuming annual consumption of 3,300 kWh for standard electricity and 18,000 kWh for gas. Consistent consumption over time enables comparisons of the effects of actual price changes to be made, whilst excluding any change in consumption. Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes in weather and energy efficiency improvements. An estimate of 2012 domestic bills, based on actual consumption, was published in the March 2013 edition of Energy Trends: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/energy-trends-articles>

2.2.2 In the first quarter of 2012, all six of the major GB energy companies implemented price cuts to gas or electricity of around 5 per cent: four companies cut gas prices and two companies cut electricity prices. Prices then remained stable during Q2 and Q3, before all six of the major energy companies announced price increases for quarter 4 of 2012/ quarter 1 of 2013. These increases averaged 7.8 per cent for gas and 8.0 per cent for electricity. In the case of 5 of the big 6 companies, these changes came into effect before the end of 2012.

2.2.3 Average gas bills in 2012 were higher than 2011 bills. This is due to the Big 6 energy companies increasing their gas prices in quarters 3 and 4 of 2011, and again in quarter 4 of 2012 and quarter 1 of 2013. These increases were much larger than the effects of the price cuts in

quarter 1 of 2012. Average electricity bills in 2012 were also higher than 2011 bills, again due to price rises in late 2011 and late 2012/early 2013. The full impact of the late 2012/early 2013 increases will be seen in 2013 bills.

2.2.4 The tables show that gas and electricity customers on direct debit paid, on average, less than customers on other payment methods. For domestic customers, electricity and gas bills in 2012 are, on average, also higher for home suppliers (the original supplier in any given area) than for non-home suppliers.

Domestic gas and electricity competition

2.3.1 Competition in domestic electricity supply began on 14 September 1998 with 750,000 consumers in four areas, and was extended to all of Great Britain by 24 May 1999. 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. In Northern Ireland, after being monopolistic for many years, the market is now beginning to open up to competition. However, two suppliers still currently supply the vast majority 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.

2.3.2 The number of transfers in the domestic electricity market decreased by 6 per cent between quarter 1 2012 and quarter 1 2013, with an estimated 701,000 transfers in this period in 2013, compared to 746,000 transfers in the same period last year. The number of transfers in the domestic gas market decreased more sharply by 21 per cent, with an estimated 420,000 transfers in quarter 1 of 2013, compared with 533,000 in the same period a year earlier. This means that both electricity and gas transfers are at their lowest level since our records began in 2003. Both also fell sharply between quarter 4 of 2012 and quarter 1 of 2013.

Expenditure on energy in the domestic sector

2.6.1 Consumers' expenditure on energy (heating fuels and vehicle fuels combined) in 2012 stood at around 7.3 per cent of total consumer expenditure, up slightly from 7.2 per cent in 2011. Energy expenditure as a percentage of total consumer expenditure had been decreasing steadily from its 1982 peak of 9.3 per cent to reach a series low of 5.0 per cent in 2003, before beginning to increase again. It has then remained fairly steady since 2008. Consumer expenditure on energy excluding vehicle fuels and lubricants was at 3.9 per cent in 2012, up from 3.6 per cent in 2011. This is likely to reflect the effects of a colder winter in 2012 compared with 2011, along with energy price rises.

2.6.2 The Living Costs and Food Survey enables comparisons of expenditure on energy (and other types of household expenditure) to be made across income decile groups, as shown in the table below. The greatest percentage spend on fuel occurs in those households with lower levels of income, i.e. households in the bottom three income decile groups. These groups spend between 6 and 8 per cent of their total expenditure on energy, compared with 3 per cent in the highest income decile group. This trend is not unusual, as it is also seen for the proportion of expenditure spent on housing and food. However, it is particularly noticeable for energy, where the percentage of expenditure on energy is twice as much in the lowest decile as in the highest decile.

Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by gross income decile group, 2011:

	1st decile	2nd decile	3rd decile	4th decile	5th decile	6th decile	7th decile	8th decile	9th decile	10th decile	Average
Fuel and power	8%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4.6%
Housing	21%	19%	18%	20%	18%	19%	19%	18%	18%	17%	18.4%
Food	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	15%	15%	15%	13%	15.6%
Petrol and oil	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5.1%

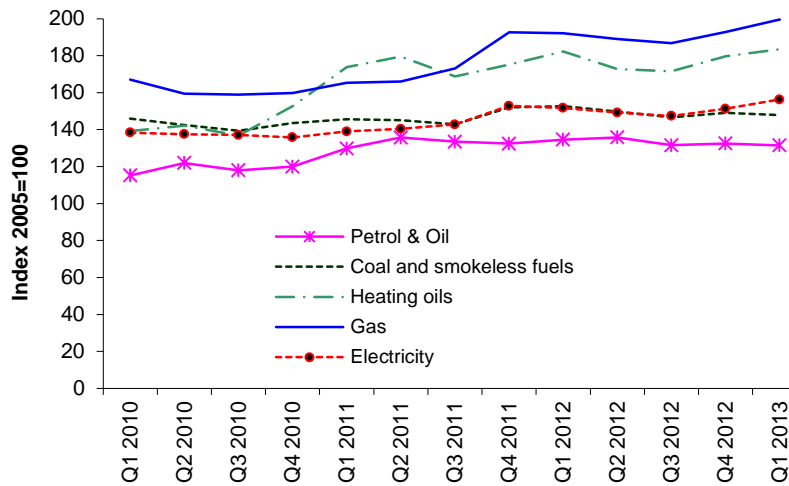
2.1 Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

Table 2.1.1: Retail prices index: fuel components in the UK

Table 2.1.2: Retail prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator

Table 2.1.3: Retail prices index: fuel components, monthly figures *

Chart 2.1.1 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ Q1 2010 to Q1 2013

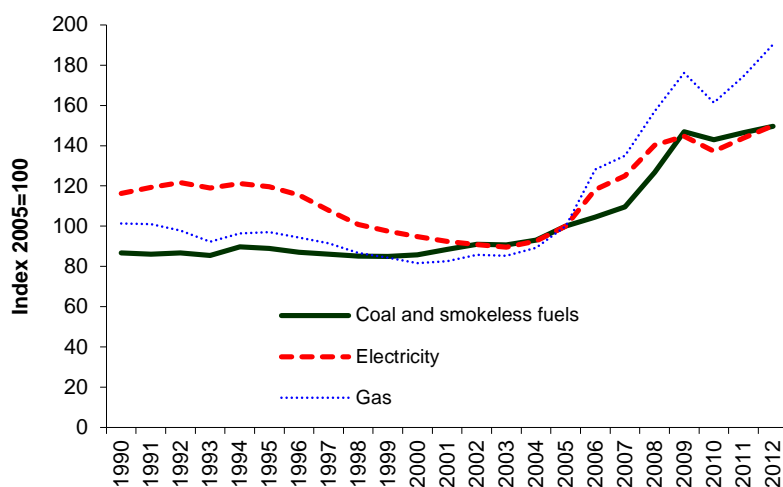


- The prices paid for all fuel and light rose by 3.1 per cent in real terms between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 3.0 per cent in real terms between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 3.8 per cent in real terms over the same period.
- Prices of heating oil, including VAT, rose by 0.7 per cent in real terms between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013. Petrol and oil prices, including VAT, fell by 2.3 per cent in real terms over the same period.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index

(1) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

Chart 2.1.2 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ 1990 to 2012

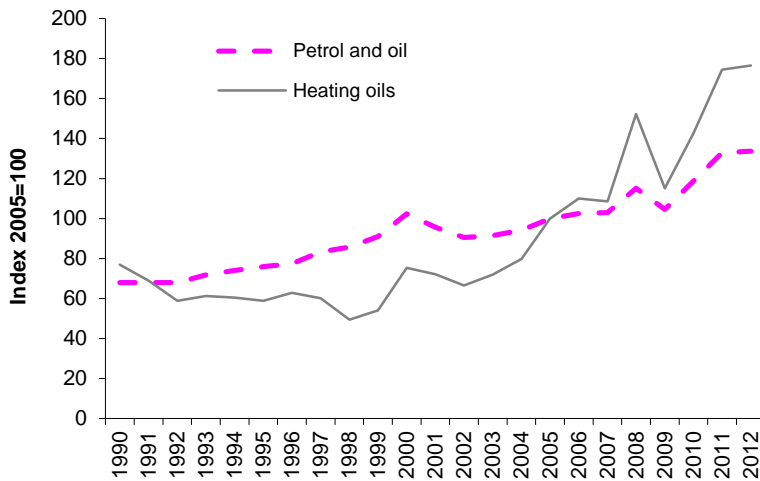


- Prices of all fuels in 2012 reached new highs in real terms.
- The prices paid by domestic customers for all fuel and light rose by 6.1 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012.
- Annual average domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 4.2 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 9.1 per cent in real terms during the same period.
- Prices for domestic coal and smokeless fuels rose by 2.1 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index

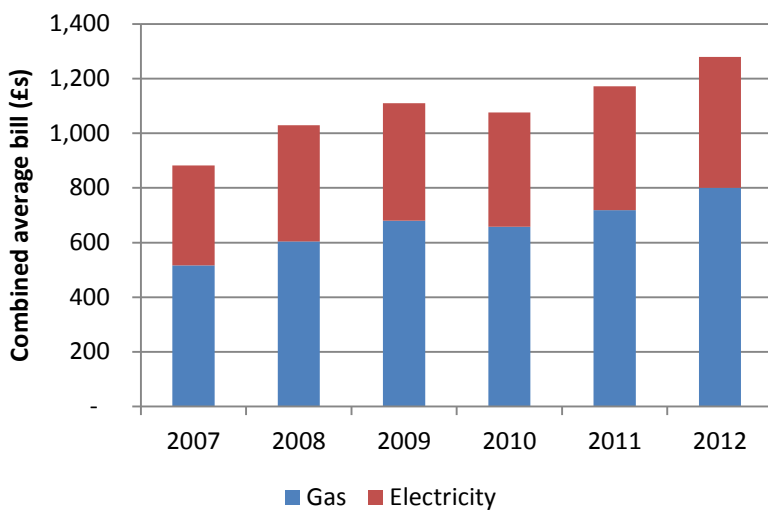
(1) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

Chart 2.1.3 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ 1990 to 2012



- Prices of petroleum products in 2012 reached a new high in real terms.
- The annual average price of domestic heating oil increased by 1.2 per cent between 2011 and 2012.
- Petrol and oil prices rose by 0.5 per cent between 2011 and 2012.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index



- This chart shows average standard domestic energy bills, in cash terms, produced by adding average domestic electricity and gas bills as published in tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1.
- Combined gas and electricity bills are estimated to have grown by £107 (9.1 per cent) between 2011 and 2012. Since 2007, bills have grown by just under £400 (45 per cent). Since 2007, prices in real terms have increased by 30 per cent.
- Bills are based on fixed annual consumption levels. An article examining bills based on actual annual consumption is published in March 2013's Energy Trends: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organizations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/energy-trends-articles>

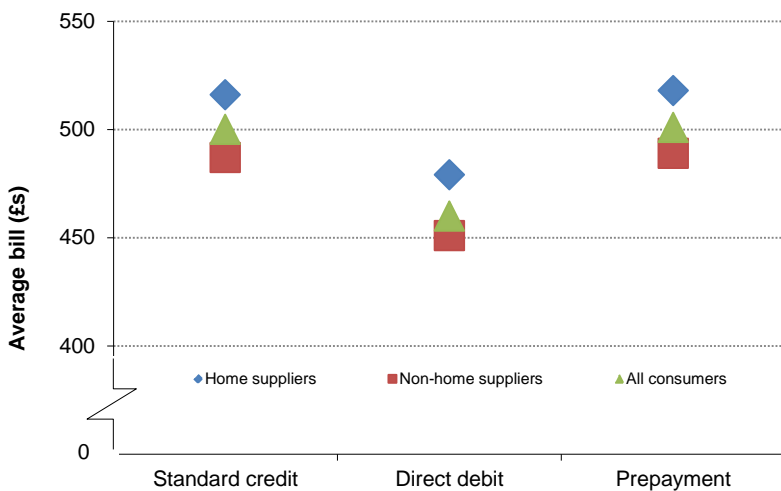
2.2 Domestic electricity bills

Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier

Table 2.2.2: Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries

Table 2.2.3: Average annual domestic electricity bills for selected towns and cities in the UK

Chart 2.2.1 Average UK annual domestic standard electricity bills 2012



- Average electricity bills in 2012 increased by £26 (to £479) compared to average 2011 bills.
- Figures for 2012 show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £29 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £28.
- Figures for 2012 show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £29 less than those with their home supplier.

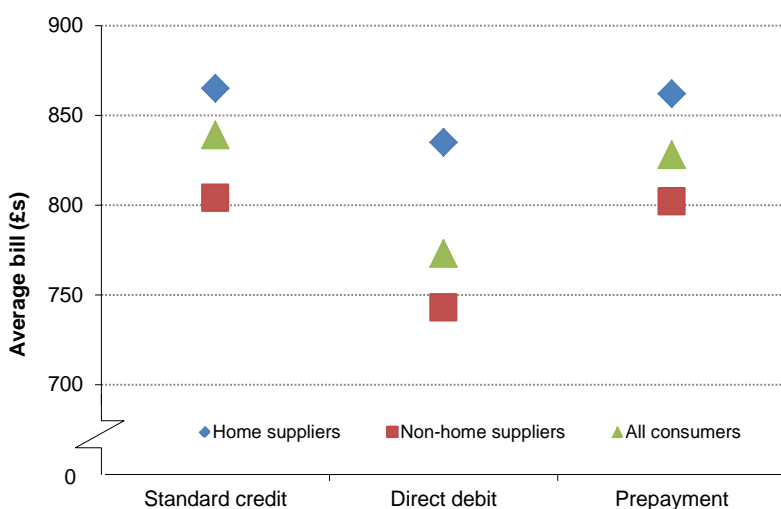
2.3 Domestic gas bills

Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills, by home and non-home supplier

Table 2.3.2: Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries

Table 2.3.3: Average annual domestic gas bills for selected towns and cities in Great Britain.

Chart 2.3.1 Average GB annual domestic gas bills 2012



- Average gas bills in 2012 increased by £81 (to £800) compared to average 2011 bills.
- Figures for 2012 show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £61 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £92.
- Figures for 2012 show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £60 less than those with their home supplier.

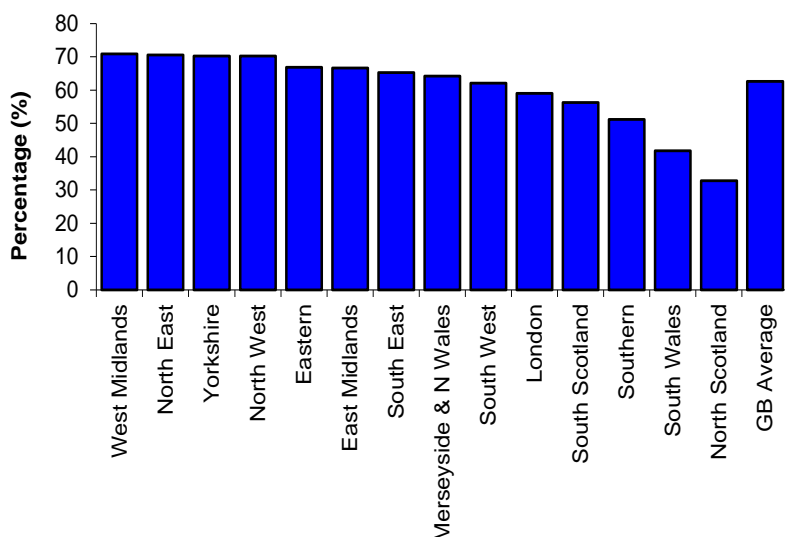
2.4 Domestic electricity competition

Table 2.4.1: Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region by supplier type

Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

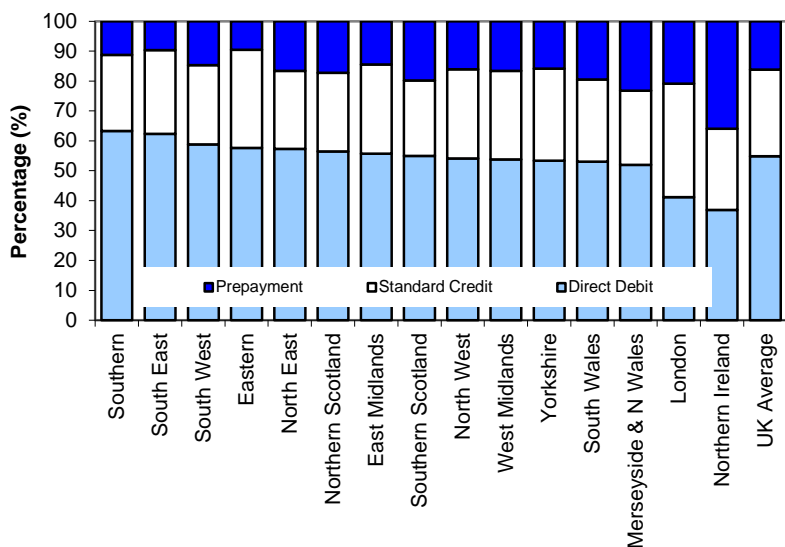
Table 2.4.3: Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity*

Chart 2.4.1 Percentage of GB domestic electricity customers not with home supplier by region, March 2013



- At the end of March 2013, 16.2 million (63 per cent of) domestic electricity customers were no longer with their home supplier.
- Direct Debit customers were most likely to have transferred, with 67 per cent of customers no longer with their home supplier.
- Customers paying by Standard Credit were the least likely to have switched supplier, with only 55 per cent of customers with a non home supplier at the end of March 2013.
- Overall, customers in Northern Scotland were the least likely to have switched, with around 67 per cent still with their home supplier.

Chart 2.4.2 Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity, March 2013



- In March 2013, 29 per cent of standard electricity customers in the UK paid by standard credit, 55 per cent paid by direct debit, and 16 per cent paid by pre-payment meter. Direct debit is the cheapest payment method for domestic fuel.
- The Southern region had the highest proportion of standard electricity customers paying by direct debit, at 63 per cent. The lowest percentage of direct debit customers was in Northern Ireland, where 37 per cent of customers paid by this method.
- Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of pre-payment customers in the UK, at 36 per cent. The Eastern and South Eastern regions had the lowest percentage of pre-payment customers, at 10 per cent.

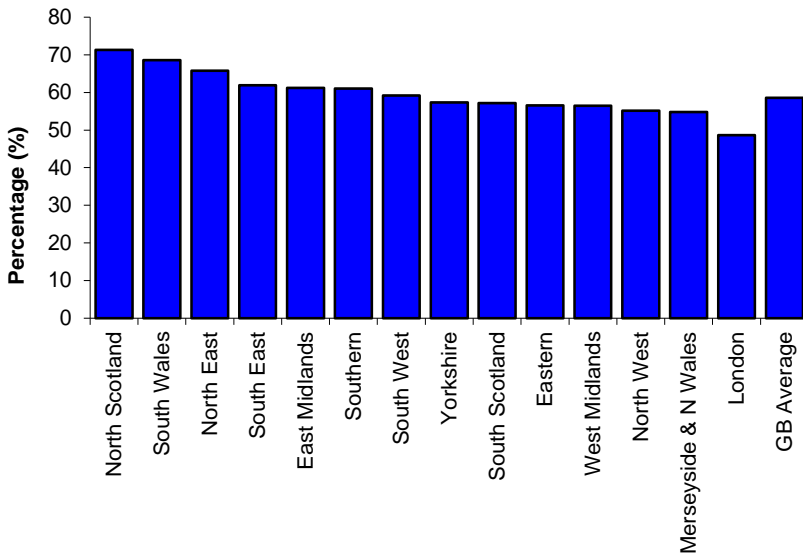
2.5 Domestic gas competition

Table 2.5.1: Percentage of domestic gas customers by region by supplier type

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

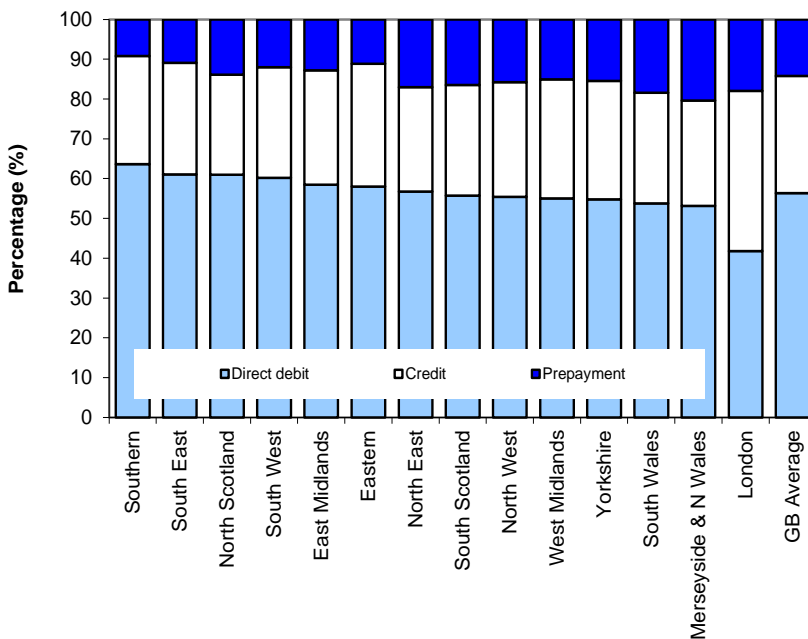
Note: data are now shown by PES region. See note A11 on Page 76.

Chart 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers not with home supplier by PES region, March 2013



- At the end of March 2013, 12.6 million (59 per cent of) domestic gas customers in Great Britain were no longer with their home supplier.
- Direct Debit customers were most likely to have transferred, with 67 per cent of customers no longer with their home supplier.
- Customers paying for their gas by Standard Credit were the least likely to have switched supplier, with only 43 per cent of customers with a non home supplier.
- Overall, customers in London were the least likely to have switched, with 51 per cent still with their home supplier.

Chart 2.5.2 Regional variation of payment method for gas, March 2013



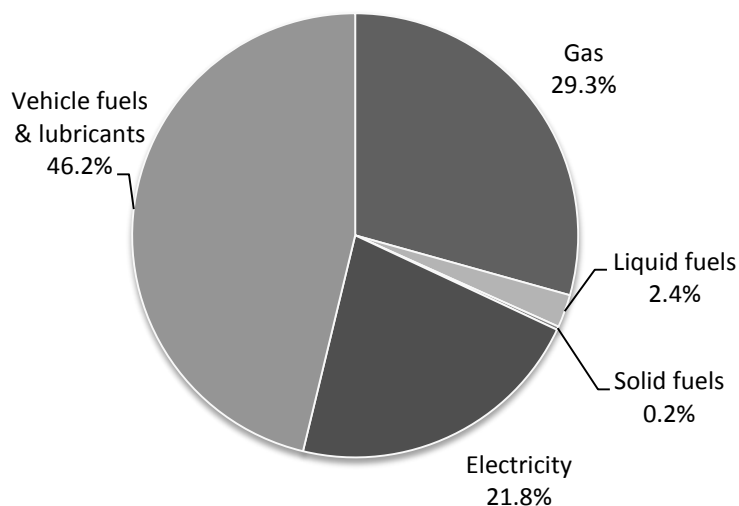
- At the end of March 2013, 29 per cent of gas customers in Great Britain paid by standard credit, 56 per cent paid by direct debit, and 14 per cent paid by pre-payment meter.
- The Southern region of England had the highest proportion of gas customers paying by direct debit, at 64 per cent. Direct debit is the cheapest payment method for domestic fuel.
- Merseyside & North Wales had the highest percentage of gas pre-payment customers in GB, at 20 per cent. The Southern region of England had the lowest percentage of gas pre-payment customers, at 9 per cent.

2.6 Expenditure on energy in the domestic sector

Table 2.6.1 Total household expenditure on energy in the UK

Table 2.6.2 Average expenditure each week on fuel per consuming household in the UK

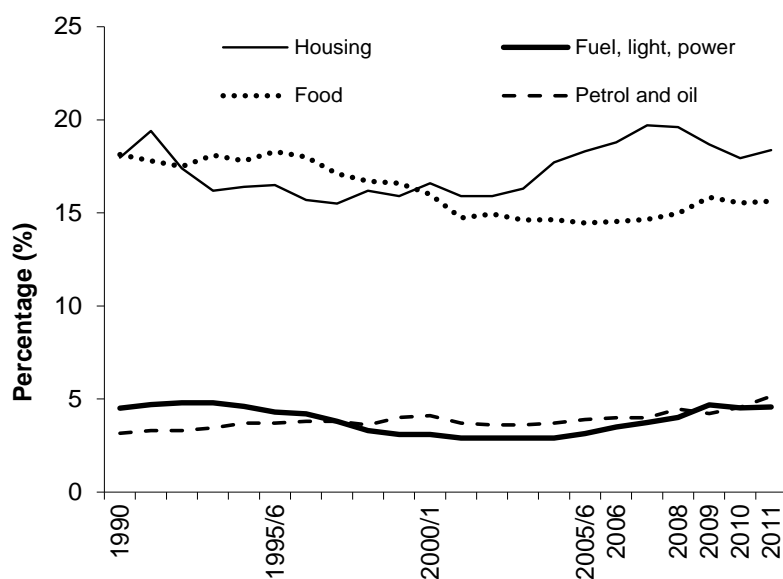
Chart 2.6.1 Breakdown of consumers' expenditure on energy 2012



Source: ONS Consumer Trends

- Between 2011 and 2012, total expenditure on energy products increased from 7.2 to 7.3 per cent of total consumer expenditure. This reflected increased consumption due to colder weather.
- Expenditure on motor fuels decreased slightly, from 3.6 per cent of consumers' expenditure on all products in 2011 to 3.4 per cent in 2012. Almost half of consumer expenditure on energy in 2012 was for motor fuels.
- Expenditure on gas rose from 1.9 per cent in 2011 to 2.1 per cent of consumers' expenditure in 2012. Expenditure on electricity also rose, from 1.5 per cent of total expenditure to 1.6 per cent over the same period (in current prices). The cold weather in 2012 relative to 2011 meant that gas expenditure rose by 19.6 per cent, and electricity expenditure rose by 8.4 per cent.

Chart 2.6.2 Average household expenditure patterns 1990 to 2011



Source: ONS Living costs and food survey

- On average in 2011, households spent 4.6 per cent of their total expenditure on fuel, light and power, increasing from 4.5 per cent in 2010.
- There was a small increase in average expenditure on gas (up 0.2 per cent) and for electricity (up 3.3 per cent) across households consuming these fuels over the reporting period 2010 to 2011.
- Average expenditure on household fuels (excluding motor fuels) has risen by 83 per cent between 2000 and 2011. The biggest rise over this period was expenditure on 'heating oils and other fuels', where expenditure more than doubled.

Table 2.1.1 Retail prices index: fuel components⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾**United Kingdom**

	Coal & smoke- less fuels	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ⁽⁴⁾	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil ⁽⁵⁾	RPI all Items	
Current fuel price index numbers 2005=100									
1981	41.4	41.0	54.2	37.3	47.0	35.5	40.6	39.0	
1982	44.4	51.1	59.5	42.4	53.5	38.3	45.5	42.3	
1983	47.2	57.3	61.7	47.9	57.5	41.0	48.6	44.3	
1984	50.9	59.3	62.6	48.1	59.2	42.4	50.2	46.4	
1985	54.2	61.7	64.6	52.2	61.7	45.1	52.9	49.3	
1986	55.8	62.8	65.9	44.9	62.5	39.2	50.1	51.0	
1987	56.3	62.3	65.6	41.5	62.0	39.6	50.1	53.1	
1988	56.9	62.8	69.2	37.8	63.6	39.1	50.6	55.7	
1989	57.7	65.4	74.2	40.7	67.1	41.9	53.8	60.0	
1990	59.9	69.9	80.2	53.0	72.5	46.9	58.9	65.7	
1991	63.7	74.8	88.3	51.0	78.3	50.4	63.5	69.5	
1992	66.2	74.6	92.8	44.9	80.0	51.8	65.1	72.1	
1993	66.5	71.8	92.5	47.7	79.0	55.9	66.8	73.3	
1994	70.8	76.1	95.6	47.7	82.4	58.5	69.8	75.1	
1995	72.0	78.7	96.9	47.7	84.2	61.5	72.2	77.7	
1996	72.7	78.7	96.5	52.5	84.4	64.6	74.0	79.5	
1997	73.3	78.0	91.9	51.2	81.7	71.0	76.1	82.0	
1998	74.0	75.3	87.7	42.9	78.2	74.5	76.4	84.8	
1999	75.5	74.9	86.5	48.0	77.8	80.8	79.7	86.1	
2000	76.7	73.0	84.8	67.3	77.5	91.5	85.3	88.7	
2001	80.4	75.0	84.0	65.5	78.2	86.8	83.0	90.3	
2002	84.5	79.7	84.4	61.8	80.6	84.0	82.6	91.8	
2003	86.3	81.2	85.3	68.5	82.2	87.1	85.0	94.4	
2004	90.8	87.1	90.4	77.9	88.0	91.9	90.3	97.2	
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2006	107.5	131.9	121.7	113.2	124.6	105.5	114.0	103.2	
2007	115.2	142.1	131.4	114.2	133.4	108.4	119.5	107.6	
2008	137.2	170.1	151.9	164.9	158.7	124.7	139.2	111.9	
2009	161.2r	193.5	158.8	126.4	168.6	114.7	136.8	111.3	
2010	161.3	182.0	154.9	161.2	164.0	134.1	146.2	116.5	
2011	169.1	201.4	166.1	201.4	181.4	153.5	165.0	122.5	
2012	175.1	222.8	175.5	206.8	195.2	156.5	172.7	126.4	
% Change									
2011-2012		+3.5	+10.6	+5.7	+2.6	+7.6	+1.9	+4.7	+3.2
2011	Q1	167.1	189.6	159.4	199.4	173.2	148.9	158.9	120.3
2011	Q2	166.4	190.4	161.0	206.0	174.7	155.6	163.3	122.4
2011	Q3	166.1	201.3	166.1	196.3	181.0	155.2	165.8	123.0
2011	Q4	177.0	224.2	177.9	204.0	196.8	154.2	172.1	124.3
2012	Q1	177.3	223.2	176.1	211.6	195.9	156.2	172.9	124.8
2012	Q2	174.5	220.4	173.9	201.4	193.1	158.3	172.9	126.2
2012	Q3	173.0	220.4	173.9	202.3	193.1	155.2	171.1	126.6
2012	Q4	175.6	227.2	178.1	211.6	198.6	156.1	174.0	128.1
2013	Q1	176.6	238.3	186.5	219.2	207.8	156.9	178.5	128.8
% Change									
Q1 2012-Q1 2013		-0.4	+6.8	+6.0	+3.6	+6.1	+0.4	+3.2	+3.3

Source : Office for National Statistics

(1) Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997 (the rate changed during the 3rd quarter, on 1st September.)

(2) Rebased to 2005 by DECC from original ONS indices.

(3) Monthly figures are available in Table 2.1.3 on the DECC website.

(4) Including bottled gas and domestic heating oils, but excluding paraffin from February 1986.

(5) Data for the aggregate series fuel, light, petrol and oil have been recalculated using a chained index calculated by ONS, constructed by weighting together the unpublished, within-year series for each of the 5 component series and chain linking the resulting aggregate to obtain a long run series. Previously this series had been derived by DECC weighting together published chain linked series.

Table 2.1.2 Retail prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
United Kingdom

	Coal & smoke- less fuels	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils ⁽⁵⁾	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil ⁽⁶⁾	RPI all Items	GDP deflator	
Fuel price index numbers 2005=100 relative to the GDP deflator										
1981	97.5	96.8	127.9	87.9	110.9	83.7	95.8	91.9	42.4	
1982	97.8	112.6	131.1	93.3	117.9	84.3	100.1	93.2	45.4	
1983	98.6	119.5	128.8	100.0	120.1	85.5	101.6	92.4	47.9	
1984	102.0	118.9	125.4	96.4	118.6	84.9	100.7	93.1	49.9	
1985	102.8	117.1	122.5	99.1	117.2	85.6	100.5	93.5	52.7	
1986	102.7	115.7	121.4	82.6	115.2	72.2	92.3	93.9	54.3	
1987	98.7	109.3	115.1	72.8	108.8	69.4	87.8	93.1	57.0	
1988	94.2	103.9	114.5	62.6	105.3	64.8	83.8	92.2	60.4	
1989	89.1	101.0	114.5	62.8	103.6	64.7	83.0	92.6	64.8	
1990	86.7	101.3	116.2	76.9	105.1	67.9	85.4	95.2	69.0	
1991	86.1	101.1	119.3	68.9	105.8	68.0	85.8	94.0	74.0	
1992	86.7	97.8	121.7	58.9	104.8	67.9	85.3	94.5	76.3	
1993	85.5	92.2	118.9	61.3	101.5	71.9	85.9	94.2	77.8	
1994	89.7	96.4	121.2	60.5	104.5	74.1	88.5	95.1	78.9	
1995	88.9	97.1	119.6	58.9	103.9	75.9	89.2	95.9	81.0	
1996	87.0	94.3	115.5	62.9	101.0	77.4	88.6	95.2	83.5	
1997	86.0	91.5	107.8	60.1	95.9	83.4	89.4	96.3	85.2	
1998	85.1	86.7	100.9	49.3	90.0	85.8	87.9	97.6	86.9	
1999	85.0	84.3	97.5	54.0	87.7	91.0	89.7	97.0	88.8	
2000	85.8	81.7	94.8	75.3	86.7	102.3	95.5	99.2	89.4	
2001	88.5	82.6	92.5	72.1	86.1	95.6	91.4	99.4	90.8	
2002	91.0	85.8	90.9	66.5	86.8	90.5	88.9	98.8	92.9	
2003	90.7	85.3	89.6	72.0	86.4	91.4	89.3	99.2	95.2	
2004	93.0	89.3	92.6	79.9	90.2	94.2	92.5	99.6	97.6	
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2006	104.5	128.1	118.2	110.0	121.1	102.5	110.8	100.3	102.9	
2007	109.5	135.0	124.9	108.6	126.8	103.0	113.6	102.3	105.2	
2008	126.7	157.1	140.3	152.2	146.5	115.1	128.5	103.3	108.3	
2009	146.8r	176.2	144.6	115.1	153.5	104.5	124.6	101.4	109.8	
2010	143.0	161.4	137.3	142.9	145.4	118.9	129.6	103.2	112.8	
2011	146.4	174.4	143.8	174.4	157.1	132.9	142.9	106.1	115.5	
2012	149.5	190.3	149.9	176.6	166.7	133.6	147.5	107.9	117.1	
% Change										
2011-2012		+2.1	+9.1	+4.2	+1.2	+6.1	+0.5	+3.2	+1.8	+1.4
2011	Q1	145.7	165.3	139.0	173.8	151.0	129.9	138.5	104.9	114.7
2011	Q2	145.1	166.0	140.3	179.6	152.3	135.7	142.4	106.7	114.7
2011	Q3	142.8	173.1	142.8	168.8	155.6	133.4	142.6	105.8	116.3
2011	Q4	152.1	192.6	152.8	175.3	169.1	132.4	147.9	106.8	116.4
2012	Q1	152.7	192.2	151.7	182.3	168.8	134.6	148.9	107.5	116.1
2012	Q2	149.7	189.0	149.2	172.7	165.6	135.8	148.3	108.2	116.6
2012	Q3	146.6	186.8	147.4	171.5	163.6	131.5	145.0	107.3	118.0
2012	Q4	149.1	192.9	151.2	179.7	168.6	132.5	147.7	108.8	117.8
2013	Q1	147.9	199.6	156.2	183.6	174.1	131.4	149.5	107.9	119.4
% Change										
Q1 2012-Q1 2013		-3.1	+3.8	+3.0	+0.7	+3.1	-2.3	+0.4	+0.4	+2.8

Source : Office for National Statistics

(1) Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997. The rate changed during the 3rd quarter of 1997, from 1st September.

(2) Rebased to 2005 by DECC from original ONS indices.

(3) Deflated using GDP (market prices) deflator.

(4) Monthly figures are available in Table 2.1.3 on the DECC website.

(5) Including bottled gas and domestic heating oils, but excluding paraffin from February 1986.

(6) Data for the aggregate series fuel, light, petrol and oil have been recalculated using a chained index calculated by ONS, constructed by weighting together the unpublished, within-year series for each of the 5 component series and chain linking the resulting aggregate to obtain a long run series.

Previously this series had been derived by DECC by weighting together published chain linked series.

Table 2.2.1 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by home⁽³⁾ and non-home supplier⁽⁴⁾

United Kingdom

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit ⁽⁵⁾			Prepayment			Overall
	Home suppliers	Non-home supplier	All consumers	Home suppliers	Non-home supplier	All consumers	Home suppliers	Non-home supplier	All consumers	UK
Cash terms										
1996	..	..	297	..	..	291	..	..	317	..
1997	..	..	285	..	..	277	..	..	302	..
1998	..	..	268	..	..	258	..	..	285	..
1999	266	245	264	255	233	253	281	270	281	..
2000	260	241	257	249	231	245	275	273	274	..
2001	255	237	250	245	227	239	268	262	267	..
2002	256	233	249	247	223	237	270	256	265	..
2003	258	237	250	248	226	238	268	261	266	..
2004	265	243	257	257	231	244	281	264	274	..
2005	295	272	285	283	256	269	309	297	304	..
2006	343	332	338	327	302	313	355	365	359	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	391	361	378	370	333	348	397	389	394	366
2008	452	414	435	431	379	400	460	447	454	425
2009	469	425	448	441	391	409	470	444	457	430
2010	456	415	435	426	383	398	458	434	446	418
2011	489	457	472	454	424	434	490	469	479	453
2012	516	487	500	479	451	460	518	489	501	479
% Change										
2007-2012	+32.0	+34.9	+32.3	+29.5	+35.4	+32.2	+30.5	+25.7	+27.2	+30.9
2011-2012	+5.5	+6.6	+5.9	+5.5	+6.4	+6.0	+5.7	+4.3	+4.6	+5.7
Real terms⁽⁶⁾										
1996	..	..	356	..	..	349	..	..	380	..
1997	..	..	335	..	..	325	..	..	354	..
1998	..	..	308	..	..	297	..	..	328	..
1999	300	276	297	287	262	285	316	304	316	..
2000	291	270	287	279	258	274	308	305	306	..
2001	281	261	275	270	250	263	295	289	294	..
2002	276	251	268	266	240	255	291	276	285	..
2003	271	249	263	261	237	250	282	274	279	..
2004	272	249	263	263	236	250	288	270	281	..
2005	295	272	285	283	256	269	309	297	304	..
2006	333	323	329	318	294	304	345	354	349	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	372	343	359	351	317	331	378	370	374	348
2008	418	383	402	398	350	369	425	412	419	392
2009	428	387	408	401	356	373	428	404	416	392
2010	404	368	386	378	340	353	406	385	395	370
2011	423	395	408	393	367	376	424	406	414	392
2012	441	416	427	409	385	393	442	418	428	409
% Change										
2007-2012	+18.5	+21.3	+18.9	+16.5	+21.5	+18.7	+16.9	+13.0	+14.4	+17.5
2011-2012	+4.3	+5.3	+4.7	+4.1	+4.9	+4.5	+4.2	+3.0	+3.4	+4.3

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, e.g. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Bills up to 1998 relate to home supplier only.

(2) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Home supplier denotes the former public electricity suppliers within their own distribution areas.

(4) Non-home suppliers are new entrant suppliers and the former electricity suppliers outside of their own areas.

(5) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.

(6) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(7) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. More information can be found in the methodology note at:

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

Table 2.2.2 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ for UK countries

Pounds									
	Standard credit			Direct debit ⁽⁴⁾			Prepayment		
	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Cash terms									
1996	295	297	362	289	292	362	315	313	389
1997	283	283	352	275	278	352	300	296	375
1998	266	275	326	256	270	317	283	288	345
1999	260	273	326	251	264	317	279	285	345
2000	253	269	308	243	259	299	272	280	314
2001	246	267	317	236	255	307	263	276	329
2002	244	267	325	234	256	315	261	277	321
2003	245	268	325	235	259	315	261	280	320
2004	251	286	329	239	272	319	267	298	325
2005	281	313	338	265	293	325	301	316	330
2006	335	362	360	310	334	346	356	382	351
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	376	396	377	347	359	363	393	411	367
2008	433	447	456	399	403	438	452	467	444
2009	443	468	514	406	422	495	452	470	501
2010	431	457	496	395	414	477	441	459	483
2011	469	489	523	432	446	504	475	485	510
2012	497	515	563	458	469	533	498	500	544
% Change									
2007-2012	+32.2	+30.1	+49.3	+32.0	+30.6	+46.8	+26.7	+21.7	+48.2
2011-2012	+6.0	+5.3	+7.6	+6.0	+5.2	+5.8	+4.8	+3.1	+6.7
Real terms⁽³⁾									
1996	353	356	434	346	350	434	377	375	466
1997	332	332	413	323	326	413	352	347	440
1998	306	316	375	295	311	365	326	331	397
1999	293	307	367	283	297	357	314	321	389
2000	283	301	345	272	290	334	304	313	351
2001	271	294	349	260	281	338	290	304	362
2002	263	287	350	252	276	339	281	298	346
2003	257	282	341	247	272	331	274	294	336
2004	257	293	337	245	279	327	274	305	333
2005	281	313	338	265	293	325	301	316	330
2006	326	352	349	301	325	336	346	371	341
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	358	376	358	330	341	345	374	391	349
2008	400	413	421	368	372	405	418	431	410
2009	403	426	468	370	384	450	412	428	456
2010	382	405	440	350	367	423	391	407	429
2011	405	423	453	374	386	436	411	419	442
2012	424	440	481	391	401	455	425	427	464
% Change									
2007-2012	+18.4	+17.0	+34.4	+18.5	+17.6	+31.9	+13.6	+9.2	+33.0
2011-2012	+4.7	+4.0	+6.2	+4.5	+3.9	+4.4	+3.4	+1.9	+5.0

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Bills up to 1998 relate to home supplier only.

(2) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(4) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.

(5) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. More information can be found in the methodology note at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-energy-prices-data-sources-and-methodology>

Table 2.2.3 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills⁽¹⁾ in 2012 for selected towns and cities in the UK with average unit costs⁽²⁾

Payment type		Pence per kWh and pounds							
		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
Town/city ⁽³⁾	Bill range ⁽⁴⁾	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill
Aberdeen	Largest	17.89	590	15.81	522	16.39	541	15.13	499
	Average	15.76	520	14.64	483	15.68	517		
	Smallest	14.76	487	12.98	428	14.81	489		
Belfast	Average ⁽⁵⁾	17.06	563	16.16	533	16.48	544	16.55	546
Birmingham	Largest	16.86	556	14.72	486	15.89	524	14.39	475
	Average	15.11	499	13.78	455	15.03	496		
	Smallest	13.71	452	12.49	412	14.23	470		
Canterbury	Largest	16.99	561	14.67	484	15.81	522	14.06	464
	Average	14.73	486	13.64	450	14.72	486		
	Smallest	13.61	449	12.40	409	14.12	466		
Cardiff	Largest	17.94	592	15.59	515	16.93	559	15.25	503
	Average	15.85	523	14.68	484	15.93	526		
	Smallest	14.24	470	13.03	430	14.80	488		
Edinburgh	Largest	16.91	558	15.09	498	15.72	519	14.63	483
	Average	15.55	513	14.08	464	15.00	495		
	Smallest	13.84	457	12.63	417	14.38	474		
Ipswich	Largest	16.40	541	15.40	508	15.65	517	14.15	467
	Average	14.85	490	13.66	451	14.80	488		
	Smallest	13.51	446	12.30	406	13.85	457		
Leeds	Largest	16.88	557	15.02	496	15.79	521	14.17	468
	Average	14.87	491	13.57	448	14.81	489		
	Smallest	13.42	443	12.21	403	13.91	459		
Liverpool	Largest	17.60	581	15.89	524	16.26	537	15.24	503
	Average	16.15	533	14.61	482	15.63	516		
	Smallest	14.30	472	13.08	432	14.89	491		
London	Largest	17.03	562	14.98	494	15.52	512	14.39	475
	Average	14.82	489	13.75	454	14.84	490		
	Smallest	13.71	453	12.50	413	14.24	470		
Manchester	Largest	16.93	559	15.65	516	16.10	531	14.49	478
	Average	15.17	501	13.89	458	15.20	502		
	Smallest	13.74	453	12.52	413	14.25	470		
Newcastle	Largest	16.90	558	14.66	484	15.75	520	14.22	469
	Average	14.93	493	13.69	452	14.89	491		
	Smallest	13.46	444	12.24	404	13.94	460		
Nottingham	Largest	16.69	551	15.04	496	15.55	513	14.17	468
	Average	14.80	489	13.65	451	14.85	490		
	Smallest	13.44	444	12.23	404	13.93	460		
Plymouth	Largest	18.17	600	15.84	523	16.67	550	15.02	496
	Average	15.66	517	14.55	480	15.68	517		
	Smallest	14.46	477	13.25	437	14.99	495		
Southampton	Largest	17.36	573	15.38	508	16.27	537	14.25	470
	Average	14.92	492	13.83	456	14.97	494		
	Smallest	13.67	451	12.46	411	14.20	469		
UK ⁽⁶⁾	Largest in any region	18.17	600	15.89	524	16.93	559	14.50	479
	Average	15.16	500	13.94	460	15.19	501		
	Smallest in any region	13.42	443	12.21	403	13.85	457		

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Bills and unit costs reflect the prices of all suppliers and include standing charges. Figures are inclusive of VAT. Bills relate to calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year

(2) Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.

(3) The towns/cities specified indicate which electricity region these bills apply to. (See Table A2 in Annex A)

(4) Largest and smallest bills: these relate to the most expensive and cheapest tariff available in that region. They are based on a subset of tariffs which are available to all customers within a region and have been open throughout the year, with at least 500 customers. Broadly speaking this excludes all fixed tariffs, social tariffs, and short-term internet tariffs.

(5) There is only limited competition in electricity in Belfast, therefore no smallest/largest tariffs are available.

(6) For the UK, the largest and smallest bills may relate to tariffs not available within all regions.

Table 2.3.1 Average annual domestic gas bills⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by home⁽³⁾ and non-home supplier⁽⁴⁾

Great Britain										Pounds
	Standard credit			Direct debit ⁽⁵⁾			Prepayment			Overall
	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All consumers	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All consumers	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All consumers	
Cash terms										
1996	330	306	330	308	288	308	350	350	350	..
1997	329	278	328	307	266	307	349	336	349	..
1998	320	263	315	281	249	277	331	326	331	..
1999	316	263	305	274	250	268	317	327	318	..
2000	309	260	295	272	247	264	309	323	311	..
2001	308	261	293	274	247	266	308	319	309	..
2002	326	273	310	295	258	281	327	327	327	..
2003	335	289	320	302	275	292	335	343	336	..
2004	344	309	333	317	296	309	355	342	351	..
2005	402	354	386	364	338	353	406	387	401	..
2006	510	427	474	453	400	424	515	467	498	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	545	525	536	478	490	485	586	553	573	516
2008	625	624	625	576	581	579	668	630	651	604
2009	715	697	708	665	645	652	755	724	739	680
2010	689	671	681	659	628	639	687	679	683	658
2011	762	730	749	736	677	697	763	727	743	719
2012	865	804	839	835	743	773	862	802	828	800
% Change										
2007-2012	+58.7	+53.1	+56.5	+74.7	+51.6	+59.4	+47.1	+45.0	+44.5	+55.0
2011-2012	+13.5	+10.1	+12.0	+13.5	+9.7	+10.9	+13.0	+10.3	+11.4	+11.3
Real terms⁽⁶⁾										
1996	395	366	395	369	345	369	419	419	419	..
1997	386	326	385	360	312	360	410	394	410	..
1998	368	303	362	323	287	319	381	375	381	..
1999	356	296	343	309	282	302	357	368	358	..
2000	346	291	330	304	276	295	346	361	348	..
2001	339	287	323	302	272	293	339	351	340	..
2002	351	294	334	318	278	302	352	352	352	..
2003	352	304	336	317	289	307	352	360	353	..
2004	352	317	341	325	303	316	363	350	360	..
2005	402	354	386	364	338	353	406	387	401	..
2006	496	415	461	440	388	412	500	454	484	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	518	499	510	454	465	461	557	526	545	490
2008	577	576	577	532	537	535	617	582	601	558
2009	652	635	644	606	587	593	688	660	673	619
2010	611	595	604	584	557	566	609	602	605	584
2011	659	632	648	636	586	603	660	629	643	622
2012	738	687	716	713	634	660	736	685	707	684
% Change										
2007-2012	+42.5	+37.7	+40.4	+57.0	+36.3	+43.2	+32.1	+30.2	+29.7	+39.6
2011-2012	+12.0	+8.7	+10.5	+12.1	+8.2	+9.5	+11.5	+8.9	+10.0	+10.0

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year.

(2) All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.

(4) Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.

(5) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.

(6) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(7) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i. e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. The assumed gas consumption pattern has also been altered to more accurately reflect real consumption patterns. More information can be found in the methodology note at:

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

Table 2.3.2 Average annual domestic gas bills⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ for GB countries

	Pounds					
	Standard Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment	
	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland
Cash terms						
1998 ⁽³⁾	315	313	277	275	331	331
1999	304	307	268	268	318	318
2000	295	297	264	262	311	310
2001	293	295	266	263	309	308
2002	310	311	281	279	327	327
2003	320	320	292	291	336	335
2004	333	332	309	305	351	351
2005	386	384	353	347	401	400
2006	475	469	425	418	498	501
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	537	529	486	471	573	575
2008	625	617	582	556	650	653
2009	708	699	653	638	739	744
2010	682	673	640	628	683	680
2011	749	743	698	687	744	737
2012	839	830	774	763	829	819
% Change						
2007-2012	+56.2	+56.9	+59.3	+62.0	+44.7	+42.4
2011-2012	+12.0	+11.7	+10.9	+11.1	+11.4	+11.1
Real terms⁽⁴⁾						
1998 ⁽³⁾	362	360	319	316	381	381
1999	342	346	302	302	358	358
2000	330	332	295	293	348	347
2001	323	325	293	290	340	339
2002	334	335	302	300	352	352
2003	336	336	307	306	353	352
2004	341	340	316	312	360	360
2005	386	384	353	347	401	400
2006	461	456	413	406	484	487
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	511	503	462	448	545	547
2008	577	570	537	514	600	603
2009	645	637	595	581	673	677
2010	605	597	567	557	606	603
2011	648	643	603	594	643	638
2012	717	709	661	652	708	699
% Change						
2007-2012	+40.3	+41.0	+43.1	+45.5	+29.9	+27.8
2011-2012	+10.6	+10.3	+9.6	+9.8	+10.1	+9.6

(1) Bills upto (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year.

(2) All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Prior to 1998, average bills for England & Wales and Scotland were all the same as the GB averages given in Table 2.3.1.

(4) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(5) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. The assumed gas consumption pattern has also been altered to more accurately reflect real consumption patterns. More information can be found in the methodology note at:

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

Table 2.3.3 Average annual domestic gas bills⁽¹⁾ in 2012 for selected towns and cities in the UK with average unit costs⁽²⁾

		Pence per kWh and pounds							
Payment type		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
Town/city ⁽³⁾	Bill range ⁽⁴⁾	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill
Aberdeen	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.39	791
	Average	4.61	830	4.24	763	4.55	819		
	Smallest	4.27	769	3.95	711	4.35	783		
Birmingham	Largest	4.89	881	4.84	871	4.86	875	4.49	807
	Average	4.72	850	4.31	776	4.63	834		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Canterbury	Largest	4.97	894	4.84	871	4.96	893	4.49	808
	Average	4.71	847	4.34	781	4.60	828		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Cardiff	Largest	4.83	869	4.84	871	4.82	867	4.48	807
	Average	4.66	839	4.34	781	4.62	831		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Edinburgh	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.39	791
	Average	4.61	830	4.24	763	4.55	819		
	Smallest	4.27	769	3.95	711	4.35	783		
Ipswich	Largest	4.86	875	4.84	871	4.86	875	4.43	797
	Average	4.63	834	4.29	772	4.59	827		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Leeds ⁽⁶⁾	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.79	861	4.39	791
	Average	4.62	831	4.21	759	4.60	828		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	721	4.35	783		
Liverpool	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.42	795
	Average	4.62	832	4.25	766	4.60	827		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
London	Largest	4.95	892	4.84	871	4.90	882	4.55	819
	Average	4.71	848	4.38	789	4.64	835		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Manchester	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.42	795
	Average	4.62	832	4.25	766	4.60	827		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Newcastle	Largest	4.85	873	4.84	871	4.85	873	4.37	787
	Average	4.58	825	4.22	760	4.55	818		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	721	4.35	783		
Nottingham	Largest	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.84	871	4.39	790
	Average	4.58	824	4.24	763	4.61	830		
	Smallest	4.31	776	3.99	717	4.35	783		
Plymouth	Largest	4.90	882	4.84	871	4.90	882	4.47	805
	Average	4.69	844	4.34	782	4.60	827		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Southampton	Largest	4.96	892	4.84	871	4.95	892	4.48	807
	Average	4.76	857	4.36	785	4.63	833		
	Smallest	4.32	778	4.01	722	4.35	783		
Great Britain ⁽⁵⁾	Largest in any region	4.97	894	4.84	871	4.96	893	4.45	800
	Average	4.66	839	4.29	773	4.60	828		
	Smallest in any region	4.27	769	3.95	711	4.35	783		

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Bills and unit costs reflect the prices of all suppliers and include standing charges and VAT. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year.

(2) Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.

(3) The towns/cities specified indicate which gas region these bills apply to. (See Table A2 in Annex A)

(4) Largest and smallest bills: these relate to the most expensive and cheapest tariff available in that region. They are based on a subset of tariffs which are available to all customers within a region and have been open throughout the year, with at least 500 customers. Broadly speaking this excludes all fixed tariffs, social tariffs, and short-term internet tariffs.

(5) For Great Britain, the largest and smallest bills may relate to tariffs not available within all regions.

Table 2.4.1 Percentage of domestic electricity customers⁽¹⁾ by region⁽²⁾ by supplier type⁽³⁾, March 2013

	Per cent							
	Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier
West Midlands	36	64	26	74	25	75	29	71
North East	36	64	29	71	22	78	29	71
Yorkshire	37	63	27	73	25	75	30	70
North West	40	60	24	76	32	68	30	70
Eastern	45	55	27	73	30	70	33	67
East Midlands	43	57	28	72	36	64	33	67
South East	42	58	31	69	36	64	35	65
Merseyside & N Wales	39	61	32	68	41	59	36	64
South West	45	55	33	67	43	57	38	62
London	44	56	37	63	43	57	41	59
South Scotland	44	56	40	60	54	46	44	56
Southern	58	42	45	55	49	51	49	51
South Wales	65	35	52	48	67	33	58	42
North Scotland	76	24	62	38	71	29	67	33
Great Britain ⁽⁴⁾	45	55	33	67	39	61	37	63

(1) Includes both standard electricity and Economy 7 electricity customers.

(2) The regions used in this table are the distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers.

(3) Home supplier denotes the former public electricity suppliers within their own distribution areas, or their parent company. Non-home suppliers are new entrant suppliers and the former electricity suppliers outside of their distribution areas.

(4) Competition is still limited in scope for domestic customers in Northern Ireland, and so this country has been excluded from this table.

Table 2.4.2 Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity, March 2013

	Per cent		
	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	25	63	11
South East	28	62	10
South West	27	59	15
Eastern	33	58	10
North East	26	57	17
North Scotland	26	56	17
East Midlands	30	56	14
South Scotland	25	55	20
North West	30	54	16
West Midlands	30	54	17
Yorkshire	31	53	16
South Wales	27	53	20
Merseyside & N Wales	25	52	23
London	38	41	21
Scotland	25	55	19
England & Wales	29	55	15
Great Britain	29	55	16
Northern Ireland	27	37	36
UK	29	55	16

**Table 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers by region⁽¹⁾ by supplier type⁽²⁾⁽³⁾,
March 2013**

	Per cent							
	Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier
North Scotland	43	57	23	77	29	71	29	71
South Wales	45	55	27	73	23	77	31	69
North East	50	50	27	73	33	67	34	66
South East	54	46	30	70	41	59	38	62
East Midlands	53	47	31	69	44	56	39	61
Southern	56	44	31	69	42	58	39	61
South West	57	43	33	67	41	59	41	59
Yorkshire	58	42	32	68	50	50	43	57
South Scotland	60	40	35	65	39	61	43	57
Eastern	58	42	35	65	48	52	43	57
West Midlands	60	40	33	67	50	50	43	57
North West	59	41	36	64	50	50	45	55
Merseyside & N Wales	62	38	37	63	46	54	45	55
London	63	37	39	61	54	46	51	49
Great Britain ⁽⁴⁾	57	43	33	67	44	56	41	59

(1) The regions used in this table are the distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers. This marks a change from previous quarters, where regions were based on Transco local distribution zones (LDZs).

(2) Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.

(3) Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.

(4) Gas is not yet widely available in Northern Ireland and so this country has been excluded from this table.

**Table 2.5.2 Regional variation of payment method for gas,
March 2013**

	Per cent		
	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	27	64	9
South East	28	61	11
North Scotland	25	61	14
South West	28	60	12
East Midlands	29	58	13
Eastern	31	58	11
North East	26	57	17
South Scotland	28	56	17
North West	29	55	16
West Midlands	30	55	15
Yorkshire	30	55	15
South Wales	28	54	18
Merseyside & N Wales	26	53	20
London	40	42	18
Scotland	27	57	16
England & Wales	30	56	14
Great Britain	29	56	14

Table 2.6.1 Total household expenditure on energy⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

United Kingdom

£ million

	Solid Fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid Fuels ⁽³⁾	All fuel and power	Vehicle Fuels and Lubricants	Total energy products	Total consumers expenditure
Current prices								
1970	377	387	656	74	1,494	859	2,353	30,541
1971	351	443	740	80	1,614	942	2,556	34,226
1972	336	521	843	96	1,796	1,093	2,889	38,787
1973	330	551	896	116	1,893	1,249	3,142	44,511
1974	380	634	1,085	162	2,261	1,717	3,978	51,356
1975	415	789	1,514	183	2,901	2,232	5,133	63,038
1976	456	1,025	1,860	231	3,572	2,500	6,072	73,243
1977	545	1,244	2,159	287	4,235	2,676	6,911	83,823
1978	541	1,396	2,396	287	4,620	2,610	7,230	96,656
1979	640	1,612	2,703	344	5,299	3,554	8,853	114,693
1980	704	1,903	3,370	387	6,364	4,646	11,010	133,174
1981	816	2,515	3,973	431	7,735	5,695	13,430	148,052
1982	861	3,124	4,264	459	8,708	6,331	15,039	162,228
1983	868	3,589	4,450	451	9,358	6,872	16,230	178,027
1984	785	3,719	4,564	429	9,497	7,481	16,978	191,390
1985	1,047	4,099	4,910	510	10,566	8,018	18,584	209,382
1986	898	4,412	5,180	374	10,864	7,354	18,218	232,095
1987	844	4,490	5,210	311	10,855	7,769	18,624	255,361
1988	814	4,581	5,412	256	11,063	8,222	19,285	288,346
1989	765	4,474	5,878	283	11,400	9,060	20,460	315,822
1990	683	4,921	6,278	374	12,256	10,165	22,421	343,041
1991	755	5,876	7,179	389	14,199	10,748	24,947	364,586
1992	611	5,742	7,671	353	14,377	11,024	25,401	384,131
1993	610	5,782	7,837	390	14,619	11,525	26,144	406,808
1994	625	5,812	8,083	379	14,899	12,684	27,583	426,710
1995	637	5,974	8,195	405	15,211	13,340	28,551	448,720
1996	657	6,501	8,380	559	16,097	14,589	30,686	482,041
1997r	590	6,187	7,977	535	15,289	16,242	31,531	516,149
1998r	495	5,618	7,765	445	14,323	17,126	31,449	548,489
1999r	483	5,373	7,417	429	13,702	18,653	32,355	582,862
2000r	447	5,913	7,450	653	14,463	19,710	34,173	615,212
2001r	477	6,033	7,408	623	14,541	20,063	34,604	644,755
2002r	448	6,066	7,460	596	14,570	19,640	34,210	674,833
2003r	341	6,302	7,569	690	14,902	20,448	35,350	710,970
2004r	306	7,917	8,623	868	17,714	22,583	40,297	747,080
2005r	204	10,693	9,815	841	21,553	24,591	46,144	784,906
2006r	202	13,364	11,831	1,141	26,538	25,634	52,172	817,677
2007r	259	14,970	11,976	1,153	28,358	27,899	56,257	861,489
2008r	318	18,140	14,432	1,566	34,456	30,444	64,900	875,803
2009r	179	18,726	14,646	1,277	34,828	28,053	62,881	860,434
2010r	194	20,617	14,182	1,619	36,612	31,472	68,084	903,959
2011r	203	17,438	14,275	1,652	33,568	33,680	67,248	936,506
2012	176	20,856	15,470	1,705	38,207	32,861	71,068	973,393
% Change								
2000-2012	-60.6	+252.7	+107.7	+161.1	+164.2	+66.7	+108.0	+58.2
2011-2012	-13.3	+19.6	+8.4	+3.2	+13.8	-2.4	+5.7	+3.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

(1) These figures are based on Consumer Trends, as published by the Office for National Statistics. All data may be subject to change by ONS.

(2) From 2001/02, Household Expenditure has been reclassified to conform to the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

(3) Includes fuel oils and heating oils.

Notes continued on next page

Table 2.6.1 Total household expenditure on energy⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

United Kingdom

£ million

	Solid Fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid Fuels ⁽³⁾	All fuel and power	Vehicle Fuels and Lubricants	Total energy products	Total consumers expenditure
Revalued at 2009 prices⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾								
1997	1,113	15,435	13,858	1,366	32,068	25,862	57,930	628,767
1998	927	14,473	14,119	1,462	31,445	26,384	57,829	655,945
1999	888	13,862	13,644	1,278	30,182	26,325	56,507	689,770
2000	803	15,544	13,988	1,177	31,854	24,708	56,562	726,039
2001	825	15,537	14,048	1,281	32,072	26,570	58,642	754,617
2002	733	14,619	14,074	1,431	31,362	26,911	58,273	785,316
2003	545	14,928	14,138	1,431	31,463	26,994	58,457	814,310
2004	471	17,439	15,195	1,522	34,892	28,255	63,147	840,790
2005	287	20,547	15,609	1,116	37,441	28,388	65,829	863,170
2006	264	19,933	15,562	1,280	37,021	28,123	65,144	876,623
2007	314	20,432	14,511	1,217	36,348	29,744	66,092	901,569
2008	328	20,550	15,150	1,207	37,138	28,167	65,305	887,306
2009	179	18,726	14,646	1,277	34,828	28,053	62,881	860,434
2010	215	21,864	14,585	1,316	37,980	26,169	64,149	871,710
2011	222	16,860	13,740	1,048	31,870	24,718	56,588	862,438
2012	203	18,179	14,081	1,046	33,509	23,946	57,455	872,851
% Change								
2000-2012	-74.7	+17.0	+0.7	-11.1	+5.2	-3.1	+1.6	+20.2
2011-2012	-8.6	+7.8	+2.5	-0.2	+5.1	-3.1	+1.5	+1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes continued

(4) As of 2003, ONS use the chain linking method to calculate volume measures of expenditure.

Household expenditure volume series are chainlinked annually. The chained volume series have all been re-referenced to 2009, i.e. the chained volume measure in 2009 equals the current price value in 2009. Further details can be found at :

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=242&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=422>

(5) As of 2012, we are no longer able to provide re-based data for years before 1997. If you require this information, please contact ONS.

(6) Data on individual fuel types may not sum to the "All fuel and power" data for years prior to the year in which the data was rebased (2009). The values shown above are the more accurate, and should be preferred to simply summing the individual fuel types.

Table 2.6.2 Average expenditure each week on fuel per consuming household⁽¹⁾
United Kingdom

	£ per week										
	Electricity			Gas			Other			Total	
	All h/holds	Electric central heating	No electric central heating	All h/holds	Gas central heating	No gas central heating	Heating oils and other fuels ⁽⁵⁾	Solid fuel ⁽⁵⁾	All fuels (excl. motor fuel) ⁽⁵⁾	Motor fuel ⁽⁵⁾	Average all fuels ^(2,5)
1974	1.09	1.84	..	1.06	1.66	..	0.80	2.71	2.34	3.18	5.52
1975	1.47	2.43	..	1.24	1.85	..	0.99	3.21	2.91	4.00	6.91
1976	1.80	3.06	1.61	1.43	2.20	1.05	2.00	3.62	3.56	4.30	7.86
1977	2.08	3.53	1.86	1.82	2.71	1.27	2.25	4.92	4.40	4.65	9.05
1978	2.32	4.14	2.05	1.98	2.88	1.34	2.38	5.12	4.74	4.55	9.29
1979	2.53	4.27	2.31	2.21	3.02	1.52	2.97	5.91	5.27	6.01	11.28
1980	2.95	4.73	2.71	2.47	3.19	1.72	4.07	8.07	6.15	7.72	13.87
1981	3.70	5.96	3.43	3.13	3.98	2.16	4.80	8.70	7.54	9.06	16.60
1982	3.94	6.38	3.69	3.98	4.97	2.70	6.98	8.83	8.49	9.97	18.46
1983	4.31	6.96	4.04	4.77	5.83	3.19	6.85	8.95	9.33	10.94	20.27
1984	4.26	6.89	4.04	4.80	5.79	3.26	6.87	10.55	9.50	11.87	21.37
1985	4.56	7.28	4.28	5.17	6.11	3.49	7.32	10.77	11.66	12.64	24.30
1986	4.77	7.79	4.46	5.59	6.60	3.64	6.51	10.27	10.49	11.50	21.99
1987	4.89	7.73	4.58	5.69	6.55	3.71	6.03	10.56	10.59	11.83	22.42
1988	4.95	7.52	4.66	5.41	6.15	3.56	5.19	10.86	10.44	11.16	21.60
1989	5.28	7.79	4.98	5.25	5.95	3.41	4.91	10.89	10.52	12.12	22.64
1990	5.62	8.65	5.26	5.53	6.21	3.49	5.88	11.18	11.07	13.02	24.09
1991	6.09	9.32	5.70	6.40	7.05	4.24	6.30	13.16	12.31	13.97	26.28
1992	6.54	9.76	6.18	6.63	7.32	4.07	6.50	12.46	12.92	14.56	27.48
1993/94	6.75	10.11	6.40	6.65	7.29	4.21	7.19	12.50	13.27	15.60	28.87
1994/95	6.72	9.64	6.38	6.72	7.28	4.27	8.26	10.84	12.81	16.62	29.43
1995/96	6.72	9.33	6.44	6.70	7.19	4.20	9.42	8.65	12.74	16.96	29.70
1996/97	7.02	10.13	6.69	7.37	7.85	4.55	12.70	10.02	13.71	18.88	32.59
1997/98	6.58	9.48	6.27	7.16	7.62	4.28	11.05	9.16	12.98	19.86	32.84
1998/99	6.49	9.62	6.14	6.49	6.87	3.96	9.26	10.20	12.36	20.09	32.45
1999/00	6.32	9.22	6.03	6.29	6.62	3.92	10.56	8.46	12.04	22.41	34.45
2000/01	6.55	9.33	6.26	6.51	6.80	4.15	14.10	8.31	12.79	24.30	37.09
2001/02	6.48	9.75	6.18	6.53	6.74	4.57	14.40	10.33	12.81	23.04	35.85
2002/03	6.47	9.47	6.20	6.56	6.75	4.38	12.74	10.21	12.73	23.02	35.74
2003/04	6.63	9.30	6.41	6.75	6.94	4.40	13.74	9.38	13.01	23.29	36.30
2004/05	6.73	9.29	6.53	7.08	7.22	4.81	16.02	9.28	13.69	25.09	38.75
2005/06 ⁽³⁾	7.35	10.18	7.09	7.89	8.10	5.12	19.34	7.10	14.78	27.41	42.19
2006 ⁽⁴⁾	8.29	10.57	8.10	9.05	9.22	6.12	20.83	11.26	16.93	28.19	45.12
2007	9.16	13.07	8.84	9.72	9.90	6.81	21.20	7.89	18.24	28.85	47.09
2008	9.77	13.67	9.54	10.46	10.59	7.62	28.18	13.52	20.04	33.28	53.32
2009	11.01	15.04	10.76	12.21	12.41	8.98	24.41	12.37	22.49	30.40	52.88
2010	10.79	15.04	10.47	12.38	12.44	9.55	28.54	10.32	22.74	34.14	56.88
2011	11.15	15.31	10.80	12.41	12.46	9.18	33.29	15.99	23.46	39.09	62.55
% Change											
2000-2011	+70.2	+64.1	+72.5	+90.6	+83.3	+121.2	+136.1	+92.4	+83.4	+60.9	+68.6
2010-2011	+3.3	+1.8	+3.2	+0.2	+0.2	-3.9	+16.7	+54.9	+3.2	+14.5	+10.0

Source: Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS), ONS

- (1) Data is based on a survey, and therefore samples sizes will vary from year to year. This can give misleading results, especially for the less commonly used fuels, which will have a greater sample error rate. Data shows the average expenditure recorded for households consuming the specified fuel.
- (2) This is calculated by summing expenditure on heating fuels and motor fuel.
- (3) From 2005/06 weighted data has been used, whereas in earlier years data was unweighted. The effect of weighting the data is to slightly reduce the average expenditure on fuel. The effect of this is greater for solid fuels, because Northern Ireland, where fuel is more expensive and solid fuel is more commonly used, is oversampled on the LCFS.
- (4) From 2006 the LCFS (formerly the EFS) moved to a calendar year basis
- (5) Data represents all households.

Section 3 – Industrial Prices

Highlights

- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 2.3 per cent for electricity and 10.5 per cent for gas, whilst heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.6 per cent and coal was broadly unchanged.
- Annual prices between 2011 and 2012 in real terms including CCL fell by 4 per cent for coal, but increased by 3 per cent for electricity, 5 per cent for heavy fuel oil and 8 per cent for gas.
- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 11 per cent in cash terms, whilst the price of gas for generation has increased by 15 per cent.

Prices presented in this section will vary depending on sectoral coverage (manufacturing industry, all industry, or non-domestic consumers) and consumption levels (Tables 3.1.1 – 3.1.4 and Tables 3.4.1 & 3.4.2). The price of a fuel may move to a different degree, or even in a different direction, depending on the sectors and/or consumption sizebands being compared. Changes in price may vary depending on the time period used, i.e. changes in annual average prices may be different to changes in price between quarters a year apart. In addition, larger consumers may be more dependent on wholesale spot prices, and therefore more vulnerable to price spikes, whereas smaller consumers tend to be on more stable contracts. These factors help to explain differences between average and sizeband prices. Price indices in Table 3.3.1 aim to be reflective of all industrial users and are quoted in the key points on page 7.

Energy Prices in the manufacturing sector

3.1.1 Gas and electricity prices for the manufacturing sector, excluding CCL, for various sizebands of consumer are presented in Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. Prices tend to vary by consumption, reflecting the bargaining position of the larger users and factors such as length of contracts and the relative (to size) impact of crude prices on fuel prices.

3.1.2 Prices of most fuels follow the price of crude oil, which has been on an upward trend since 2004 aside from a fall in 2009. Average fuel prices for coal, heavy fuel oil and gas oil have increased each year between 2004 and 2012 with the exception of 2009. For gas, average prices fell in 2007, 2009 and 2010 but otherwise increased each year. For electricity, average prices rose each year with the exception of falls in 2007 and 2010.

Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

3.2.1 Average purchase costs of fuels used to generate electricity are presented in Table 3.2.1. Generation costs are also affected by non-fuel costs, and by the efficiency with which fuel is converted into electricity in different types of power station, therefore comparing the fuel input costs in common units does not necessarily provide a picture of full costs.

3.2.2 Gas wholesale prices have generally been higher and more volatile since 2008, in line with crude oil prices. In February 2012, wholesale gas prices spiked to over 100 pence per therm in response to cold weather in Europe and Russia increasing demand, but returned to around 60 pence per therm in March and generally ranged between 50 to 60 pence per therm over the summer, rising to 60 to 70 pence per therm during the autumn and winter. Prices briefly rose above 70 pence per therm in mid-January 2013, then spiked again in late February, reaching a 5-year high of 108 pence per therm in early March due to a number of unplanned outages at oil and

Industrial prices

gas facilities in the North Sea. Prices dipped to around 75 pence per therm as facilities came back online, before unseasonably cold weather in mid-March and early April unexpectedly increased demand, driving prices back up to over 100 pence per therm once more. Prices fell to around 70 pence per therm by mid-April and have ranged between 60 and 70 pence per therm throughout May and into June.

3.2.3 Prior to 2008, coal was the dominant fuel used in electricity generation. Between 2008 and 2010, gas overtook coal as the dominant fuel, but in 2011 and 2012 the relative prices of coal and gas have meant that coal use has increased once more at the expense of gas. Figures for 2012 show that coal generation was more than double that of gas, as the amount of coal used for generation increased by over 30 per cent whilst gas fell by a similar amount.

3.2.4 Oil purchased for generation, like all generation fuels, is more likely to be purchased on longer-term contracts. This, coupled with the mix of oils purchased, means that oil for generation is less closely related to spot prices than other industrial users' contracts. Between 2000 and 2012, the price of oil for generation has almost quadrupled in cash terms.

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

3.3.1 Fuel price indices, both excluding and including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) in real and cash terms, are presented in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. Prices in real terms (including CCL) for all fuels generally stayed below 1990 levels until 2005/06, with some of the largest annual increases occurring between 2007 and 2008, although heavy fuel oil prices have increased strongly since 2010 as crude oil prices have increased.

Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

3.4.1 Gas and electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, both including and excluding CCL, for various sizes of consumer are presented in Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

3.4.2 Average electricity prices, including CCL, increased every quarter from the second quarter of 2004 until the first quarter of 2009, then generally trended down until Q3 2011 when prices started to trend upwards once more. Average gas prices, including CCL, show prices trending upwards from 2004, with a slight seasonal decrease in the second and third quarter of each year. This decrease was not shown in 2008 due to high wholesale gas prices, but showed once more in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 the usual seasonal fall did not show until Q3, but in 2012 the seasonal fall showed in Q2 as usual.

3.1 Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

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) *

Chart 3.1.1 Percentage price movements between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, by size of consumer, for manufacturing industry

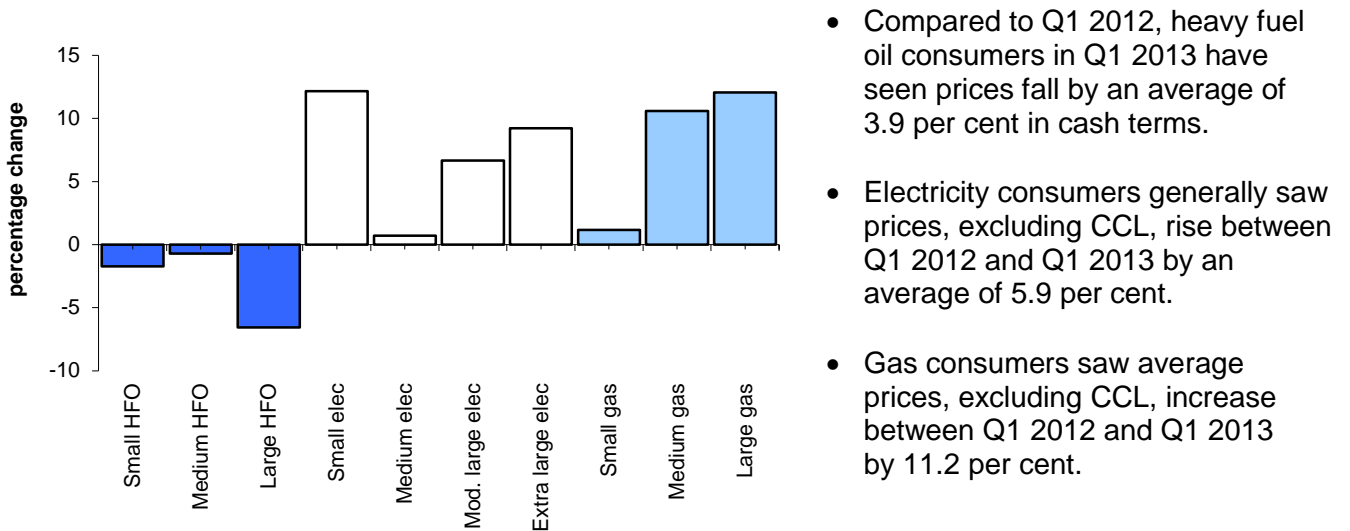
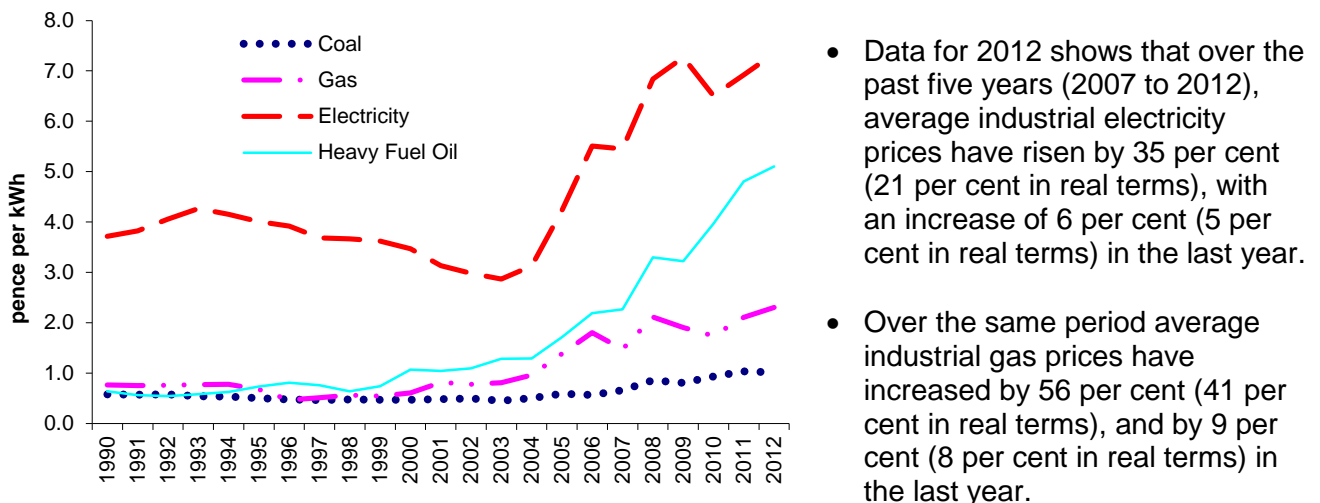


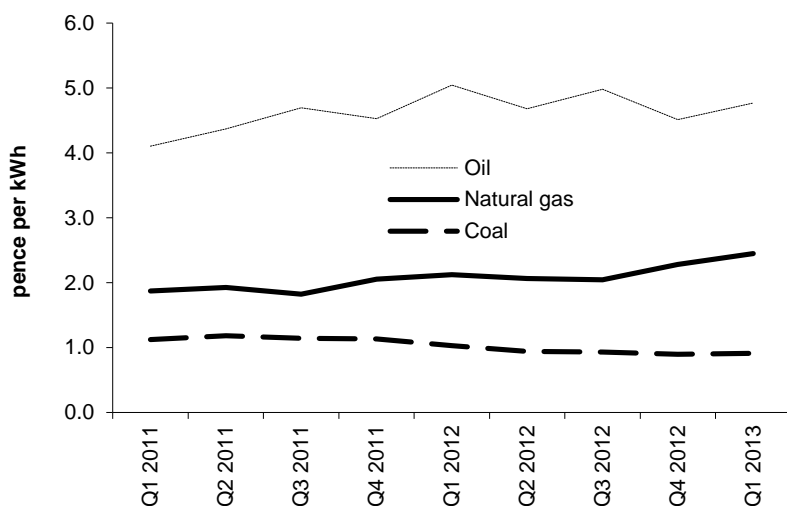
Chart 3.1.2: Fuel prices for manufacturing industry, in cash terms 1990 to 2012



3.2 Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

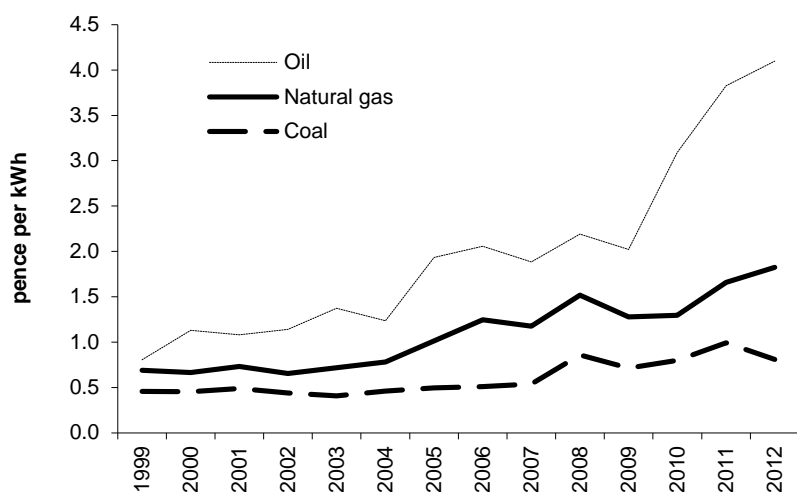
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

Chart 3.2.1: Average price paid by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas Q1 2011 to Q1 2013



- Between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013 the price of coal for power stations fell by 11.5 per cent in cash terms, whilst oil fell by 5.5 per cent. Over the same period, the price of gas rose by 15.4 per cent in cash terms.
- In Q1 2013, the price of coal in p/kWh was less than half that of gas and was at the lowest level in real terms since Q2 2010. The price gap between coal and gas in p/kWh has been increasing since the fourth quarter of 2010, from 0.75 pence in Q1 2011 to 1.54 pence in Q1 2013.
- Compared to Q4 2012, the price of coal in cash terms has risen by 1.4 per cent and oil by 5.7 per cent. Over the same period the price of gas has risen by 7.2 per cent in cash terms.

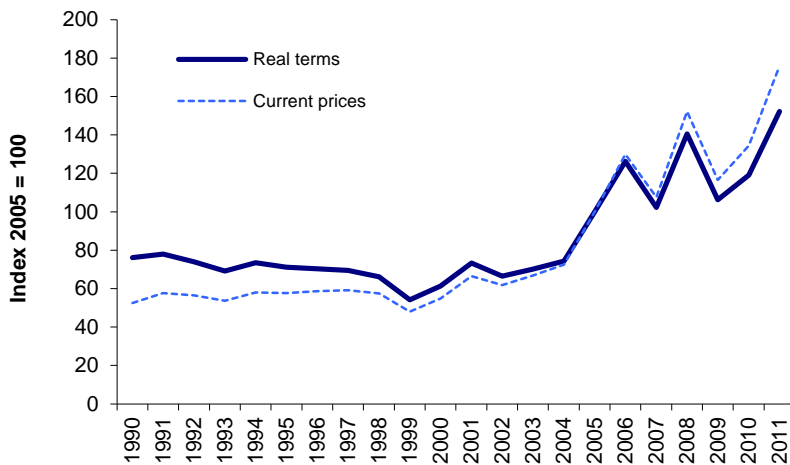
Chart 3.2.2: Average price paid in real⁽¹⁾ terms by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas 1999 to 2012



- Compared to 2007, the annual average real terms price of natural gas used by major power producers in 2012 has increased by 55 per cent, whilst the price of coal has increased by 51 per cent. The annual average cost of oil has increased by 117 per cent in real terms since 2007.
- Oil prices increased during 2012 by 7 per cent in real terms. In comparison the annual average price of gas increased by 10 per cent, whilst the price of coal fell by 18 per cent.
- Annual 2012 prices for gas and oil are at new highs in real terms.

(1) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

Chart 3.2.3: Average price of gas⁽¹⁾ at UK delivery points 1990 to 2011 in real⁽²⁾ and current terms



- (1) Includes the levy, the Government's tax on indigenous supplies, which was abolished on 1st April 1998.
 (2) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

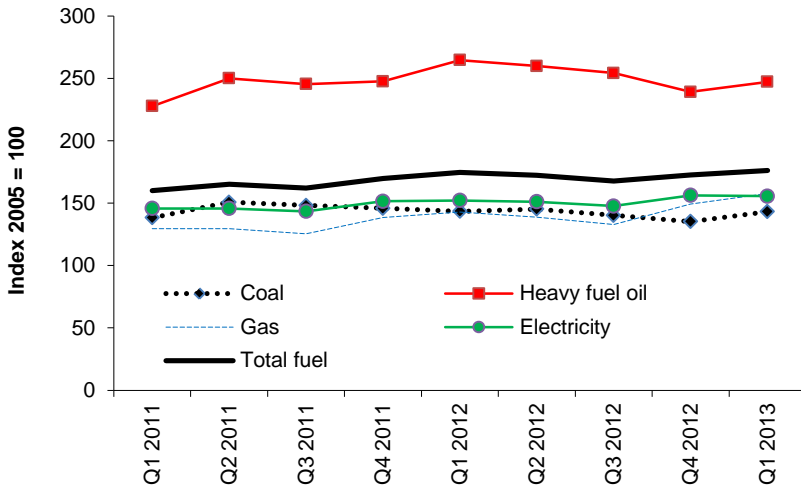
- The average price of gas at UK delivery points doubled in real terms between 1990 and 2011.
- The majority of that change occurred between 2001 and 2011, where the price of gas increased by 108 per cent in real terms. Prices increased by 21 per cent in real terms between 2006 and 2011.
- In the last year, the price of gas increased by 28 per cent.
- Fluctuations in gas prices in recent years have closely followed fluctuations in the price of oil.
- Data for 2012 is not yet available.

3.3 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

Table 3.3.1: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector excluding CCL

Table 3.3.2: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector including CCL

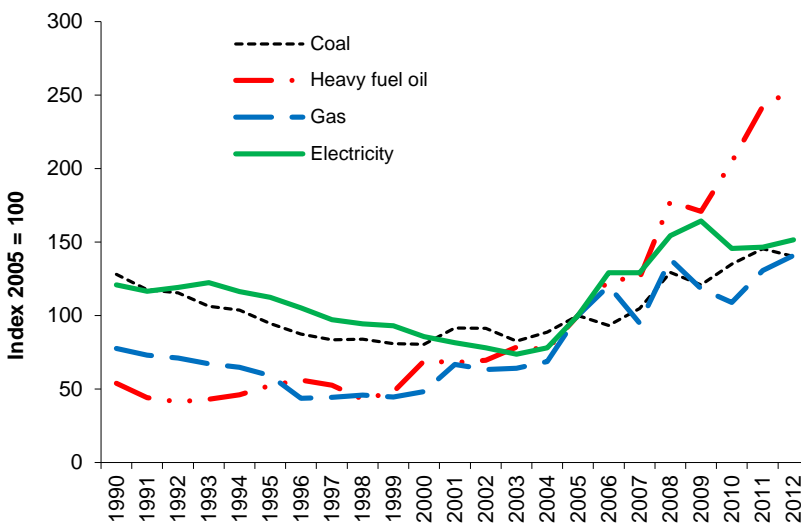
Chart 3.3.1 Fuel price indices in real terms⁽¹⁾ including the Climate Change Levy from Q1 2011 to Q1 2013



- Average industrial electricity prices including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), rose in real terms by 2.3 per cent between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013, whilst industrial gas prices including CCL rose by 10.5 per cent in real terms.
- Over the same period the price of coal was broadly unchanged in real terms and the price of heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.6 per cent.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 5.9 per cent and the average price of electricity and gas by 3.1 and 3.7 per cent respectively in Q1 2013.

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices

Chart 3.3.2: Industrial fuel price indices in real terms⁽¹⁾ including the Climate Change Levy 1990 to 2012



- Compared to 2002, the average price of heavy fuel oil in 2012 has increased by 264 per cent in real terms, with an increase of 4.7 per cent in 2012.
- In comparison, the annual average price of gas, including CCL, has increased by 122 per cent in real terms since 2002, with a rise of 7.8 per cent in the latest year.
- The average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 94 per cent in real terms since 2002, and by 3.3 per cent in the latest year.

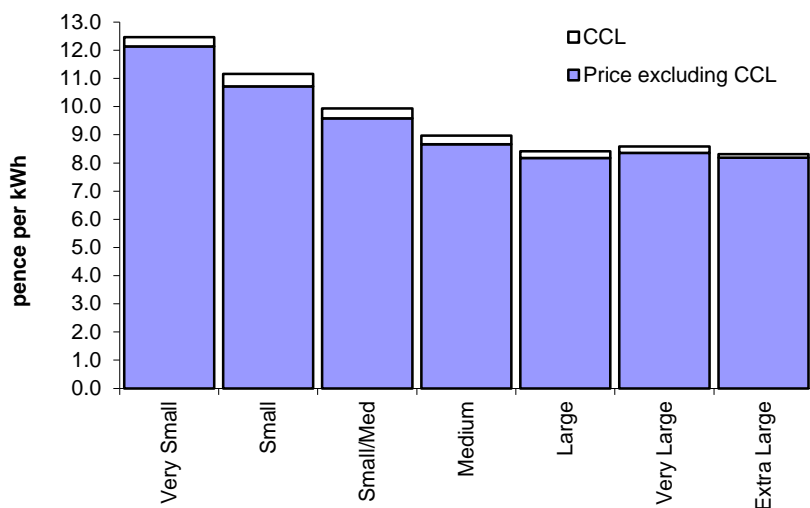
(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices

3.4 Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

Table 3.4.1: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (excluding the Climate Change Levy)

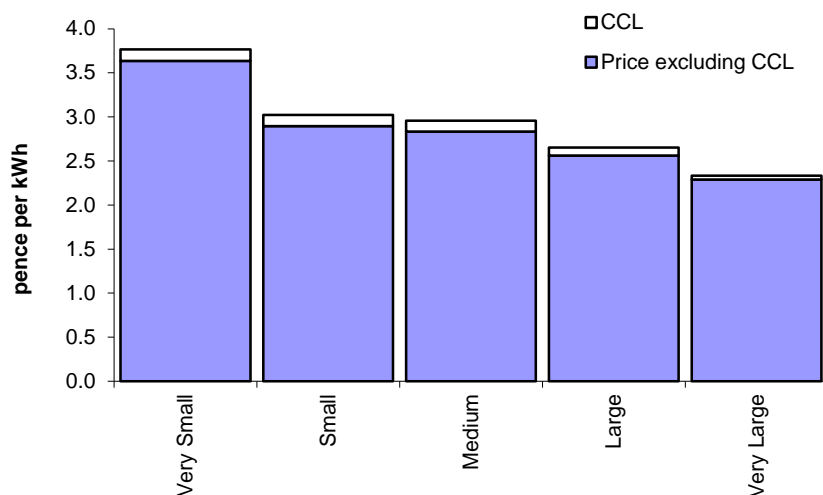
Table 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (including the Climate Change Levy)

Chart 3.4.1: Average UK non-domestic electricity prices Q1 2013



- Average electricity prices, excluding CCL, have risen in cash terms between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013 by an average of 4 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, falling by 1 per cent for the smallest consumers, and rising by between 3 and 23 per cent for all other consumers.
- Average prices in Q1 2013 are 4 per cent lower than the high reached in Q1 2009.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of electricity by between 1 and 4 per cent.

Chart 3.4.2: Average UK non-domestic gas prices Q1 2013



- Average gas prices excluding CCL have risen in cash terms between Q1 2012 and Q1 2013 by an average of 11 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, rising by between 1 and 4 per cent for smaller consumers and by between 8 and 13 per cent for other consumers.
- Average prices in Q1 2013 are 1 per cent higher than the previous high reached in Q1 2009.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas by between 2 and 4 per cent.

**Table 3.1.1 Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain⁽¹⁾
Excluding the Climate Change Levy**

		Original units								
		2011			2012				2013	
Fuel	Size of consumer	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter p	
Coal ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁰⁾ (£per GJ)	Small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Large	2.70	2.65	2.63	2.51	2.63	2.57	2.55	..	
	All consumers: Average	2.97	2.95	2.91	2.85	2.90	2.83	2.72	2.93	
	median ⁽²⁾	
Heavy fuel oil ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	632.9	629.9	645.5	680.7r	644.9r	666.4r	613.7r	669.0	
	Medium	540.0	544.9	569.0	597.0r	596.2r	591.6r	583.4r	592.8	
	Large	604.6	596.6	587.8	634.6	627.9	613.8	560.6r	593.0	
	Of which: Extra large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All consumers: Average	585.7	582.9	588.8	627.5	619.0r	612.9r	575.5r	602.9	
	median ⁽²⁾	597.4	590.6	606.6	642.7	617.8	634.4	600.6r	677.7	
Gas oil ⁽³⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	798.8	795.8	829.9	833.8	820.8	817.6r	826.2r	854.0	
	Medium	763.1	774.8	795.7	811.9r	811.5r	791.5r	806.4r	815.3	
	Large	749.2	727.1	751.5	797.7	742.2	735.2r	756.9r	762.0	
	All consumers: Average	752.6	735.9	760.1	800.8	754.5r	745.7r	766.1r	772.3	
	median ⁽²⁾	784.1	779.3	803.5	822.4	805.9r	793.7r	811.2r	822.4	
Electricity (Pence per kWh)	Small	8.53	8.49	9.08	8.96	9.14	9.98r	9.96r	10.05	
	Medium	7.61	7.67	8.31	8.45r	8.40r	8.52r	8.60r	8.51	
	Large	6.38	6.33	6.82	6.76r	6.59r	6.58r	7.05r	7.29	
	Of which: Extra large	5.66	5.66	6.16	6.19r	5.93r	5.89r	6.38r	6.76	
	Moderately large	6.93	6.85	7.32	7.21	7.11r	7.11	7.57r	7.69	
	All consumers: Average	6.82	6.80	7.32	7.32	7.20	7.26r	7.61r	7.75	
	10% decile ⁽²⁾	6.56	6.62	6.96	6.87r	7.01r	6.98r	7.31r	7.42	
	median ⁽²⁾	7.90	7.88	8.48	8.52r	8.66r	8.75r	8.88	8.82	
90% decile ⁽²⁾	9.89	10.18	10.63	10.63	10.82	11.00r	11.06r	11.23		
Gas ⁽⁴⁾ (Pence per kWh)	Small	2.998	3.391	3.036	3.029r	3.398r	3.862r	3.131r	3.064	
	Medium	2.438	2.525	2.524	2.514r	2.600r	2.683r	2.713r	2.780	
	Large	2.032	1.990	2.233	2.271	2.158r	2.133	2.419r	2.545	
	All consumers: Average	2.099	2.048	2.289	2.334	2.237r	2.197r	2.471r	2.596	
	Firm ⁽⁵⁾	2.193	2.152	2.394	2.379r	2.313r	2.295r	2.524r	2.636	
	Interruptible	2.005	1.965	2.193	2.281r	2.158r	2.119r	2.423	2.549	
	10% decile ⁽²⁾	1.971	1.978	2.133	2.161	2.128	2.097	2.370r	2.437	
	median ⁽²⁾	2.499	2.717	2.679	2.688r	2.804r	2.937r	2.833r	2.831	
	90% decile ⁽²⁾	4.165	6.501	4.864	4.104	4.427r	6.668	4.460r	4.534	

For notes see notes page.

We are no longer able to publish prices for individual coal sizebands, only an average price

Table 3.1.3 Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain⁽¹⁾ excluding the Climate Change Levy

		Original units						
	Size of consumer	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coal ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁰⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	78.21	79.58	95.83	120.19	..	..	..
	Medium	62.68	61.95	74.03	82.23	..	..	..
	Large	40.03	43.43	57.44	54.82	65.46	81.59	82.70
	All consumers: Average	43.63	46.49	60.31	59.60	70.90	87.03	87.54r
Heavy fuel oil ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	297.6	300.5	483.0	421.9	506.9	625.6	651.8r
	Medium	255.4	275.1	425.9	378.6	461.0	537.5	592.8r
	Large	254.5	258.3	348.2	376.5	469.6	581.8	605.8r
	Of which: Extra large	254.8	249.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	254.1	273.8	..	..	..	..	..
All consumers: Average	260.5	269.7	392.9	383.2	471.5	572.0	607.3r	
Gas oil ⁽³⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	429.8	430.0	632.8	507.6	618.6	782.4	825.7r
	Medium	414.3	427.4	617.8	506.0	620.4	766.2	806.6r
	Large	387.1	394.5	588.0	481.8	588.0	731.7	759.6
	All consumers: Average	392.2	400.3	593.6	486.0	593.6	738.1	768.3
Electricity (Pence per kWh)	Small	6.964	7.574	8.661	9.817	8.804	8.528	9.504r
	Medium	6.138	6.600	7.366	8.836	7.484	7.794	8.491r
	Large	5.154	4.850	6.490	6.484	5.964	6.468	6.742r
	Of which: Extra large	4.687	3.982	5.533	5.078	5.180	5.785	6.093r
	Moderately large	5.514	5.521	7.230	7.571	6.570	6.996	7.245r
All consumers: Average	5.507	5.449	6.836	7.270	6.512	6.922	7.343r	
Gas ⁽⁴⁾ (Pence per kWh)	Small	2.307	2.438	2.896	2.931	2.793	2.887	3.212r
	Medium	2.084	2.081	2.379	2.534	2.242	2.405	2.602r
	Large	1.754	1.370	2.056	1.797	1.642	2.047	2.239
	All consumers: Average	1.804	1.474	2.114	1.906	1.738	2.109	2.306r
	Firm	1.853	1.644	2.205	2.000	1.861	2.218	2.393r
	Interruptible	1.763	1.332	2.038	1.827	1.635	2.017	2.232r

For notes see notes page

Notes for Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4

- (1) Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) survey of some 600 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see Annex A.
- (2) The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser but scaled to represent the mix of fuel users by size in the industrial population that the panel represents, whereas the average prices for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased. The 10% and 90% deciles are not published from Q1 2005 onwards, except for gas and electricity.
- (3) Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From 23 March 2011 the effective duty rates per tonne are £108.18 for Heavy Fuel Oil and £128.77 for gas oil.
- (4) Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.
- (5) From Q1 1998 tariff gas prices are not collected separately and are included in the firm contract prices. The 90% decile and average firm contract price will be affected by contributors who previously had separate contracts for tariff and firm contract gas. In Q4 1997, tariff gas represented a weight of around 1% of the sample.
- (6) It should be noted that prices for these fuels are drawn from small samples.
- (7) Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.
- (8) Following a consultation with users, this data is no longer published.
- (9) Extra-large and moderately large splits are no longer published (from Q2 2008)
- (10) Only large and average prices are published (from Q1 2010). Average prices will be produced with the provisional prices, large prices with the final prices.

The source of the original data is ONS.

Prices are shown for various sizes of consumers. These sizebands are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers purchasing them, as shown in the table below.

Range of annual purchases of which:

Fuel	Large	Extra large	Moderately large	Medium	Small
	Greater than	Greater than			Less than
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	n/a	n/a	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	n/a	n/a	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	n/a	n/a	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas* (thousand kWh)	8,800	n/a	n/a	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

*Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. Information on the operation of the CCL is available on the HM Revenue and Customs web site at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs> Although data from the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry cannot currently be used to produce estimates of the amount of levy paid by size of consumer, it has been used to give an estimate of the average amount of levy paid for coal. Data from suppliers has been used to produce estimates of the average amount of levy paid on gas and electricity.

Table of the average amount of Climate Change Levy paid by fuel type⁽ⁱ⁾

Fuel	Full rate of Levy ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Average amount paid ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾			
		Q2/12	Q3/12	Q4/12	Q1/13
Coal	£13.87/tonne	£6.3/tonne	£6.0/tonne	£6.2/tonne	£6.1/tonne
Electricity	0.509p/kWh	0.28p/kWh	0.30p/kWh	0.29p/kWh	0.29p/kWh
Gas	0.177p/kWh	0.09p/kWh	0.08p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh
LPG	£11.37/tonne	..	..	..	..

(i) The full levy rate for coke is £12.81 per tonne, however, in practice most use of coke by manufacturers is exempt from the levy.

(ii) The levy rates shown here are the rates from April 2012. Previous rates are shown in Annex A

(iii) estimated

Table 3.2.1 Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers⁽¹⁾ and of gas at UK delivery points⁽²⁾
United Kingdom

	Major power producers ⁽¹⁾					Natural gas at UK delivery points ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	
	Coal ⁽³⁾		Oil ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾		Natural gas ⁽⁶⁾	Including levy ⁽⁹⁾	Excluding levy ⁽⁹⁾
	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1993	42.44	0.611	55.91	0.472	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994	36.35	0.528	67.90	0.526	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995	35.11	0.500	81.12	0.684	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996	35.22	0.507	84.15	0.709	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997	33.74	0.474	89.75	0.746	0.647	0.593	0.576
1998	30.17	0.421	71.87	0.599	0.656	0.560	0.560
1999	29.01	0.405	85.84	0.715	0.613	0.468	0.468
2000	29.35	0.406	120.96	1.010	0.595	0.534	0.534
2001	32.20	0.444	118.59	0.981	0.664	0.647	0.647
2002	29.66	0.409	127.92	1.061	0.609	0.601	0.601
2003	28.11	0.389	158.40	1.308	0.682	0.650	0.650
2004	32.61	0.450	145.60	1.205	0.761	0.706	0.706
2005	36.07	0.497	233.45	1.932	1.015	0.973	0.973
2006	38.06	0.523	254.61	2.117	1.284	1.264	1.264
2007	41.16	0.566	240.27	1.984	1.236	1.047	1.047
2008	65.57	0.929	287.36	2.373	1.644	1.481	1.481
2009	54.42	0.784	268.32	2.220	1.403	1.135	1.135
2010	62.30	0.901	419.48	3.487	1.461	1.307	1.307
2011	80.14	1.145	531.39	4.418	1.914	1.711	1.711
2012	66.33	0.948	577.20	4.799	2.135	..	..
Per cent change ⁽¹⁰⁾	-17.2	-17.2	+8.6	+8.6	+11.6	+30.9	+30.9
2011 1st quarter	78.78	1.125	493.68	4.104	1.873	..	..
2nd quarter	82.75	1.182	525.65	4.370	1.926	..	..
3rd quarter	80.06	1.144	565.14	4.698	1.825	..	..
4th quarter	79.24	1.132	544.62	4.528	2.057	..	..
2012 1st quarter	72.05	1.029	607.19	5.048	2.122	..	..
2nd quarter	66.06	0.944	562.87	4.679	2.067	..	..
3rd quarter	65.28	0.932	599.04	4.980	2.047	..	..
4th quarter	62.91	0.899	542.93	4.514	2.283	..	..
2013 1st quarter p	63.77	0.911	573.64	4.769	2.448	..	..
Per cent change ⁽¹⁰⁾	-11.5	-11.5	-5.5	-5.5	+15.4	..	..

(1) Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading "Major Power Producers". A list of these companies is given in Annex A.

(2) The series represents gas supplied to the UK (i.e exports are excluded)

(3) Includes slurry.

(4) Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.

(5) Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.

(6) Includes sour gas.

(7) A quarterly series consistent with the annual series is available back to quarter two 1987. An article describing this series was published in Energy Trends in November 1996.

(8) Quarterly data is not available from Quarter 2 2004 onwards.

(9) The levy is the Government's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981 and abolished on 1 April 1998. The levy was reduced from 4 to 3 pence per therm for 1997/8.

(10) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier. The annual percentage change varies depending on the units used as the calorific values change each year. For further information see Annex B.

Table 3.3.1 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms excluding the Climate Change Levy
United Kingdom

	Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted		
	Coal ⁽¹⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽¹⁾	Gas ⁽²⁾	Electricity ⁽²⁾	Total fuel ⁽³⁾	Gas ⁽²⁾	Electricity ⁽²⁾	Total fuel ⁽³⁾
1983	115.2	68.7	65.4	76.2	74.2	..	..	..
1984	115.3	81.7	67.5	76.1	77.7	..	..	..
1985	119.9	82.9	72.1	79.1	80.9	..	..	..
1986	113.9	39.9	62.9	79.9	70.9	..	..	..
1987	109.2	42.7	59.3	77.6	69.9	..	..	..
1988	97.0	31.5	56.4	81.7	70.8	..	..	..
1989	94.8	34.3	54.5	87.6	74.6	..	..	..
1990	97.4	37.3	55.5	87.4	74.7	..	..	..
1991	96.0	32.8	56.0	90.3	76.5	..	..	..
1992	97.2	31.5	56.3	95.3	80.9	..	..	..
1993	91.3	33.6	54.2	99.8	82.7	..	..	..
1994	90.2	36.3	53.1	96.2	80.1	..	..	..
1995	84.6	42.4	49.6	95.3	79.6	..	..	..
1996	80.4	46.8	37.9	92.0	78.2	..	..	..
1997	78.6	44.8	39.2	86.8	72.3	..	..	..
1998	80.4	37.4	41.3	86.0	71.0	..	..	..
1999	79.2	42.8	41.1	86.5	72.6	..	..	..
2000	79.3	61.9	44.7	80.2	69.7	..	..	..
2001	81.4	61.8	59.9	73.4	67.8	..	..	..
2002	83.4	64.7	56.6	70.7	66.4	..	..	..
2003	76.4	74.7	59.0	68.4	67.7	..	..	..
2004	85.1	75.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	..	..	..
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2006	95.7	127.5	124.7	134.3	130.5	..	..	..
2007	111.2	132.0	100.6	137.9	130.0	..	..	..
2008	144.2	192.3	151.6	169.7	170.5	..	..	..
2009	135.7	187.6	130.5	183.0	173.0	..	..	..
2010	157.3	230.8	123.7	166.2	171.6	..	..	..
2011	174.7	280.0	152.4	171.5	191.3	..	..	..
2012	170.6	297.3r	166.5	180.2r	202.8r	..	..	..
Per cent change ⁽⁴⁾	-2.4	+6.2	+9.3	+5.1	+6.0	..	..	..
2011 1st quarter	164.4	261.2	149.1	169.6	185.2	139.3	166.9	181.6
2nd quarter	180.0	286.7	149.6	169.1	191.0	155.6	172.1	193.9
3rd quarter	179.4	285.4	147.8	168.6	190.0	158.7	171.7	194.1
4th quarter	176.6	288.2	163.2	178.6	199.4	156.1	175.1	195.9
2012 1st quarter	173.0	307.2	166.3	179.1r	204.4r	157.6	176.5	201.1
2nd quarter	176.1	303.0r	162.4	178.3r	202.3r	167.1	180.2	204.3r
3rd quarter	171.8	300.0r	159.1	176.3r	199.7r	169.9	180.2	204.2r
4th quarter	165.1	281.7r	178.3	186.8r	205.4r	171.5	182.4	201.6r
2013 1st quarter p	177.9	295.1	190.1	188.7	212.3	180.6	185.6	208.5
Per cent change ⁽⁴⁾	+2.8	-3.9	+14.3	+5.4	+3.9	+14.6	+5.1	+3.7

(1) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(2) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(3) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(4) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Note: r's indicate revised data. An r in the date column indicates the majority of data in the row has been revised

**Table 3.3.1 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in real terms⁽¹⁾
excluding the Climate Change Levy
United Kingdom**

2005=100

	<i>Unadjusted</i>					<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>			GDP deflator ⁽⁶⁾
	Coal ⁽²⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽²⁾	Gas ⁽³⁾	Electricity ⁽³⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁴⁾	Gas ⁽³⁾	Electricity ⁽³⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁴⁾	
1983	240.5	143.5	136.5	159.1	154.8	..	..	..	47.9
1984	231.1	163.8	135.4	152.5	155.7	..	..	..	49.9
1985	227.4	157.3	136.8	150.0	153.5	..	..	..	52.7
1986	209.7	73.4	115.8	147.1	130.7	..	..	..	54.3
1987	191.6	74.8	104.0	136.1	122.6	..	..	..	57.0
1988	160.6	52.1	93.4	135.3	117.1	..	..	..	60.4
1989	146.3	52.9	84.1	135.2	115.1	..	..	..	64.8
1990	141.2	54.0	80.4	126.7	108.2	..	..	..	69.0
1991	129.7	44.3	75.7	122.0	103.4	..	..	..	74.0
1992	127.4	41.3	73.8	124.9	106.0	..	..	..	76.3
1993	117.3	43.2	69.7	128.3	106.3	..	..	..	77.8
1994	114.3	46.0	67.3	122.0	101.5	..	..	..	78.9
1995	104.4	52.4	61.2	117.7	98.3	..	..	..	81.0
1996	96.3	56.1	45.4	110.2	93.7	..	..	..	83.5
1997	92.2	52.6	46.0	101.9	84.9	..	..	..	85.2
1998	92.5	43.0	47.5	98.9	81.7	..	..	..	86.9
1999	89.2	48.2	46.3	97.4	81.8	..	..	..	88.8
2000	88.7	69.2	50.0	89.7	77.9	..	..	..	89.4
2001	89.6	68.1	66.0	80.8	74.7	..	..	..	90.8
2002	89.7	69.7	60.9	76.1	71.4	..	..	..	92.9
2003	80.3	78.5	62.0	71.9	71.1	..	..	..	95.2
2004	87.2	77.1	67.4	76.5	74.6	..	..	..	97.6
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006	93.0	123.9	121.2	130.5	126.8	..	..	..	102.9
2007	105.7	125.5	95.6	131.0	123.5	..	..	..	105.2
2008	133.2	177.6	140.0	156.7	157.4	..	..	..	108.3
2009	123.6	170.9	118.9	166.7	157.5	..	..	..	109.8
2010	139.5	204.6	109.7	147.4	152.1	..	..	..	112.8
2011	151.3r	242.5r	131.9r	148.5r	165.6r	..	..	..	115.5r
2012	145.7r	253.9r	142.2	153.9r	173.2r	..	..	..	117.1
Per cent change ⁽⁵⁾	-3.7	+4.7	+7.8	+3.6	+4.6	..	..	..	+1.4
2011 1st quarter r	143.3	227.7	130.0	147.9	161.4	121.4	145.5	158.3	114.7
2nd quarter r	157.0	250.0	130.4	147.4	166.5	135.7	150.1	169.1	114.7
3rd quarter r	154.2	245.4	127.1	145.0	163.4	136.4	147.7	166.9	116.3
4th quarter r	151.7	247.6	140.2	153.5	171.3	134.1	150.4	168.3	116.4
2012 1st quarter r	149.0	264.6	143.2	154.2	176.1	135.7	152.0	173.2	116.1
2nd quarter r	151.0	259.9	139.3	153.0	173.5	143.3	154.5	175.2	116.6
3rd quarter r	145.6	254.3	134.8	149.4	169.3	144.0	152.7	173.1	118.0
4th quarter r	140.2	239.2	151.4	158.6	174.4	145.6	154.8	171.1	117.8
2013 1st quarter	149.0	247.2	159.2	158.0	177.8	151.3	155.4	174.7	119.4
Per cent change ⁽⁵⁾	0.0	-6.6	+11.2	+2.4	+1.0	+11.5	+2.2	+0.8	+2.8

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices.

(2) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(3) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(4) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(5) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

(6) GDP deflator revised back to 1970 since previous published edition.

Note: r's indicate revised data. An r in the date column indicates the majority of data in the row has been revised.

Table 3.3.2 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms including the Climate Change Levy ⁽¹⁾
United Kingdom

		<i>Unadjusted</i>				<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>			
		Coal ⁽²⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽³⁾	Gas ⁽⁴⁾	Electricity ⁽⁴⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁵⁾	Gas ⁽⁴⁾	Electricity ⁽⁴⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁵⁾
1983		104.5	68.7	63.2	72.8	71.5	..	..	..
1984		104.6	81.7	65.3	72.6	75.1	..	..	..
1985		108.7	82.9	69.7	75.5	78.0	..	..	..
1986		103.3	39.9	60.8	76.2	67.8	..	..	..
1987		99.1	42.7	57.2	74.0	66.9	..	..	..
1988		88.0	31.5	54.5	78.0	67.6	..	..	..
1989		86.0	34.3	52.7	83.6	71.3	..	..	..
1990		88.4	37.3	53.6	83.4	71.4	..	..	..
1991		87.1	32.8	54.1	86.2	73.2	..	..	..
1992		88.2	31.5	54.3	91.0	77.2	..	..	..
1993		82.8	33.6	52.3	95.3	79.1	..	..	..
1994		81.8	36.3	51.2	91.9	76.6	..	..	..
1995		76.7	42.4	47.9	91.0	76.2	..	..	..
1996		73.0	46.8	36.6	87.9	75.0	..	..	..
1997		71.3	44.8	37.9	82.9	69.4	..	..	..
1998		72.9	37.4	39.9	82.1	68.0	..	..	..
1999		71.8	42.8	39.6	82.6	69.6	..	..	..
2000		71.9	61.9	43.1	76.6	67.1	..	..	..
2001		83.1	61.8	60.7	74.0	68.4	..	..	..
2002		84.9	64.7	58.9	72.5	67.9	..	..	..
2003		78.6	74.7	61.0	70.2	69.1	..	..	..
2004		86.5	75.2	67.1	76.3	74.0	..	..	..
2005		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2006		96.1	127.5	123.8	133.0	129.6	..	..	..
2007		110.2	132.2	99.8	135.9	128.7	..	..	..
2008		140.2	192.3	149.7	167.2	168.6	..	..	..
2009		132.7	187.6	129.8	180.5	171.3	..	..	..
2010		152.3	230.8	122.8	164.3	170.1	..	..	..
2011		168.1	280.0	151.0	169.4	189.7	..	..	..
2012		164.3	297.3r	165.1	177.5	200.9r	..	..	..
Per cent change ⁽⁶⁾		-2.2	+6.2	+9.3	+4.8	+5.9	..	..	..
2011	1st quarter	158.6	261.2	148.5	167.2	183.6	138.7	164.6	180.0
	2nd quarter	172.9	286.7	148.5	167.1	189.5	154.5	170.2	192.5
	3rd quarter	172.2	285.4	145.9	166.8	188.5	156.8	170.0	192.6
	4th quarter	169.8	288.2	161.1	176.4	197.6	154.0	172.9	194.1
2012	1st quarter	166.5	307.2	165.8	176.6r	202.8r	157.1	174.0	199.5
	2nd quarter	169.3	303.0r	161.9	176.1r	200.9r	166.6	178.0	202.9r
	3rd quarter	165.4	300.0r	156.7	174.2r	197.9r	167.5	178.1	202.4r
	4th quarter	159.4	281.7r	175.9	184.0r	203.3r	169.1	179.6	199.4r
2013	1st quarter p	170.9	295.1	188.4	185.8	210.2	178.9	182.7	206.5
Per cent change ⁽⁶⁾		+2.6	-3.9	+13.6	+5.2	+3.6	+13.9	+5.0	+3.5

(1) The levy came into effect in April 2001 (Q2). The full rates of levy from 1 April 2011 are:

coal 13.21£/tonne, gas 0.169p/kWh, electricity 0.485p/kWh; discounts and exemptions are available.

(2) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1, but with the inclusion of an estimation of the amount of CCL paid.

(3) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(4) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(5) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(6) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Note: r's indicate revised data. An r in the date column indicates the majority of data in the row has been revised.

**Table 3.3.2 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in real terms⁽¹⁾
including the Climate Change Levy⁽²⁾
United Kingdom**

2005=100

	<i>Unadjusted</i>					<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>			
	Coal ⁽³⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽⁴⁾	Gas ⁽⁵⁾	Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁶⁾	Gas ⁽⁵⁾	Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁶⁾	GDP deflator ⁽⁸⁾
1983	218.1	143.5	131.9	151.9	149.3	..	..	..	47.9
1984	209.6	163.8	130.8	145.6	150.5	..	..	..	49.9
1985	206.3	157.3	132.2	143.2	148.1	..	..	..	52.7
1986	190.2	73.4	111.9	140.4	124.9	..	..	..	54.3
1987	173.8	74.9	100.4	129.9	117.3	..	..	..	57.0
1988	145.7	52.1	90.2	129.2	111.9	..	..	..	60.4
1989	132.7	52.9	81.3	129.0	110.0	..	..	..	64.8
1990	128.1	54.0	77.7	120.9	103.5	..	..	..	69.0
1991	117.7	44.3	73.1	116.5	98.9	..	..	..	74.0
1992	115.5	41.3	71.2	119.3	101.2	..	..	..	76.3
1993	106.4	43.2	67.2	122.5	101.6	..	..	..	77.8
1994	103.6	46.0	64.9	116.4	97.0	..	..	..	78.9
1995	94.7	52.4	59.1	112.4	94.1	..	..	..	81.0
1996	87.4	56.1	43.8	105.2	89.8	..	..	..	83.5
1997	83.6	52.6	44.5	97.3	81.4	..	..	..	85.2
1998	83.9	43.0	45.9	94.5	78.2	..	..	..	86.9
1999	80.9	48.2	44.6	93.0	78.3	..	..	..	88.8
2000	80.4	69.2	48.2	85.6	75.1	..	..	..	89.4
2001	91.5	68.1	66.9	81.5	75.3	..	..	..	90.8
2002	91.4	69.7	63.4	78.1	73.1	..	..	..	92.9
2003	82.6	78.5	64.1	73.7	72.6	..	..	..	95.2
2004	88.6	77.1	68.8	78.1	75.8	..	..	..	97.6
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006	93.4	123.9	120.3	129.3	125.9	..	..	..	102.9
2007	104.8	125.7	94.9	129.2	122.3	..	..	..	105.2
2008	129.5	177.6	138.2	154.4	155.6	..	..	..	108.3
2009	120.8	170.9	118.2	164.4	156.0	..	..	..	109.8
2010	135.0	204.6	108.9	145.6	150.8	..	..	..	112.8
2011	145.5r	242.5r	130.7r	146.7r	164.3r	..	..	..	115.5r
2012	140.3	253.9r	141.0	151.6	171.6r	..	..	..	117.1
Per cent change ⁽⁷⁾	-3.6	+4.7	+7.8	+3.3	+4.5	..	..	..	+1.4
2011 1st quarter r	138.3	227.7	129.5	145.8	160.1	120.9	143.5	157.0	114.7
2nd quarter r	150.7	250.0	129.5	145.7	165.2	134.7	148.3	167.8	114.7
3rd quarter r	148.1	245.4	125.5	143.5	162.1	134.8	146.2	165.6	116.3
4th quarter r	145.8	247.6	138.4	151.6	169.7	132.3	148.5	166.8	116.4
2012 1st quarter r	143.4	264.6	142.8	152.1	174.7	135.3	149.9	171.9	116.1
2nd quarter r	145.2	259.9	138.9	151.1	172.3	142.9	152.7	174.0	116.6
3rd quarter r	140.2	254.3	132.8	147.6	167.7	141.9	150.9	171.5	118.0
4th quarter r	135.3	239.2	149.3	156.2	172.6	143.6	152.5	169.3	117.8
2013 1st quarter p	143.2	247.2	157.8	155.6	176.1	149.8	153.0	172.9	119.4
Per cent change ⁽⁷⁾	-0.2	-6.6	+10.5	+2.3	+0.8	+10.8	+2.1	+0.6	+2.8

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices.

(2) The levy came into effect in April 2001 (Q2). The full rates of levy from 1 April 2011 are:

coal 13.21£/tonne, gas 0.169p/kWh, electricity 0.485p/kWh; discounts and exemptions are available.

(3) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1, but with the inclusion of an estimation of the amount of CCL paid.

(4) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(5) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(6) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(7) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

(8) GDP deflator revised back to 1970 since previous published edition.

Note: r's indicate revised data. An r in the date column indicates the majority of data in the row has been revised.

Table 3.4.1 Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the United Kingdom (excluding the Climate Change Levy)

		Pence per kWh								
Fuel	Size of consumer	2011				2012				2013
		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
Electricity	Very Small	11.01	11.41	11.78	13.04	12.20	12.03	12.41	12.59	12.14
	Small	9.65	9.56	9.75	10.22	10.36	10.24r	10.56	10.53	10.72
	Small/Medium	8.09	8.23	8.39	8.92	9.05	9.00r	9.17	9.31	9.59
	Medium	7.46	7.40	7.46	7.99	8.11	8.18	8.30	8.45	8.66
	Large	6.93	7.24	7.07	7.39	7.78	8.11	7.75	8.14	8.18
	Very Large	7.03	7.01	6.64	7.14	6.80	7.72	7.58	7.98	8.35
	Extra Large	6.96	6.58	6.98	7.26	7.62	7.92	7.86	8.29	8.19
Average	8.13	8.06	8.12	8.68	8.90	8.85	8.84	9.17	9.29	
Gas	Very Small	3.120	3.388	3.313	3.555	3.611r	3.759r	3.828r	3.643r	3.636
	Small	2.263	2.409	2.518	2.799	2.785r	2.865r	2.808r	2.754r	2.895
	Medium	1.982	2.094	2.012	2.451	2.502r	2.548r	2.425r	2.629r	2.834
	Large	1.933	2.072	1.939	2.317	2.364r	2.312r	2.177r	2.434r	2.562
	Very Large	1.959	2.091	1.933	2.089	2.092r	1.978r	2.087r	2.247r	2.290
	Average	2.204	2.288	2.144	2.552	2.616r	2.577r	2.450r	2.677r	2.816

Table 3.4.2 Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the United Kingdom (including the Climate Change Levy)

		Pence per kWh								
Fuel	Size of consumer	2011				2012				2013
		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
Electricity	Very Small	11.36	11.74	12.11	13.37	12.54	12.35r	12.73	12.92	12.46
	Small	10.06	9.97	10.17	10.64	10.78	10.65	10.98	10.94	11.16
	Small/Medium	8.46	8.61	8.79	9.32	9.45	9.40	9.57	9.68	9.94
	Medium	7.77	7.74	7.81	8.33	8.46	8.54	8.65	8.77	8.97
	Large	7.15	7.48	7.32	7.62	8.02	8.39	8.01	8.39	8.42
	Very Large	7.22	7.25	6.86	7.36	7.00	7.96	7.82	8.23	8.58
	Extra Large	7.02	6.70	7.11	7.39	7.76	8.08	7.99	8.43	8.31
Average	8.42	8.37	8.44	9.00	9.22	9.16	9.14	9.46	9.57	
Gas	Very Small	3.251	3.517	3.427	3.687	3.746r	3.888r	3.947r	3.768r	3.766
	Small	2.393	2.545	2.647	2.930	2.921r	3.004r	2.936r	2.879r	3.022
	Medium	2.098	2.208	2.125	2.570	2.622r	2.669r	2.543r	2.750r	2.955
	Large	1.998	2.133	2.001	2.386	2.439r	2.390r	2.250r	2.522r	2.652
	Very Large	1.986	2.122	1.959	2.127	2.132r	2.012r	2.116r	2.286r	2.334
	Average	2.298	2.374	2.222	2.646	2.715r	2.673r	2.537r	2.778r	2.920

Source: DECC survey of energy suppliers.

Notes: The average price (excluding VAT) for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value.

The electricity and gas sizebands shown in table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers purchasing them, as shown in the table below. Some electricity sizebands were renamed in Q1 2008; however, the consumptions are unchanged.

Annual Consumption

Electricity

Very Small

Small

Small/Medium

Medium

Large

Very Large

Extra Large

MWh

0 -20

20 - 499

500 - 1,999

2,000 - 19,999

20,000 - 69,999

70,000 - 150,000

>150,000

Gas

Very Small

Small

Medium

Large

Very Large

MWh

<278

278 - 2,777

2,778 - 27,777

27,778 - 277,777

277,778 - 1,111,112

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. More information is available on the HM Revenue and Customs web site at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs>. From 1 April 2012 the full rate of levy for electricity is 0.509p/kWh and for gas 0.177/kWh. Previous rates are shown in Annex A.

Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Highlights

- In June 2013, petrol and diesel prices were 7 - 8 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012.
- The price of petrol in June 2013 is 2.1 per cent lower than a year ago and diesel is 1.5 per cent lower.
- The price of crude oil in May 2013 was 4.0 per cent lower than a year ago, having been above \$100 per barrel in most months since February 2011.

Typical retail prices of petroleum prices

4.1.1 Prices of petroleum products, including road fuels, are presented in Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.3. Prices of unleaded petrol (ULSP) and diesel (ULSD) reached new highs in April 2012, mainly due to the cost of crude oil (see paragraph 4.2.2).

4.1.2 In January 2013, the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) concluded its investigation into the retail road fuels market, reporting that the evidence gathered suggested that, at national level, competition is working well in the UK road fuel sector.

4.1.3 Chart 4.1.3 shows the price of ULSP and ULSD excluding VAT and duty. Prices are affected by duty rate changes, as listed in Annex C, and by changes in the general rate of VAT.

4.1.4 The retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil are more directly influenced by the price of crude oil, due to lower rates of duty and VAT.

Crude oil prices

4.2.1 A price index for crude oil is presented in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 for comparison against the prices of petroleum products.

4.2.2 OPEC's 163rd Meeting took place on 31 May 2013 in Vienna. The Conference reviewed recent oil market developments, noting that the relative steadiness of prices during 2013 was an indication that the market was adequately supplied. World economic growth is projected to reach 3.2% in 2013, up from 3% in 2012, but risks to the global economy remain unchecked. The Conference decided that Member Countries should adhere to the existing production ceiling of 30.0 mb/d. The next Ordinary Meeting will convene in Vienna, Austria, on 4 December 2013.

4.2.3 Movements in the price of crude oil affect the prices of various domestic and industrial fuels, as well as petroleum products. The price of crude oil can change for a variety of reasons, such as: oil shortages (1973); over-supply and weaker demand (1998); Hurricanes (Katrina and Rita, 2005); geopolitical tensions (2007-8); and the global recession (2009 - current). In July 2008, average monthly crude oil prices reached a new high in real terms, 10.5% higher than the late 1970's. More recently, oil prices have been almost consistently above \$100 per barrel since February 2011. Prices reached over \$118 in mid-February 2013 due to increased demand from China, before falling back below \$100 in mid-April to the lowest level in 9 months following weak US economic data. Prices in May and June ranged between \$100 and \$105 per barrel.

4.2.4 On 14 May 2013, the European Commission carried out unannounced inspections at the premises of several companies active in the crude oil, refined oil products and biofuels sectors, on concerns that the companies may have colluded to manipulate the published prices for a number of oil and biofuel products. The investigation is ongoing.

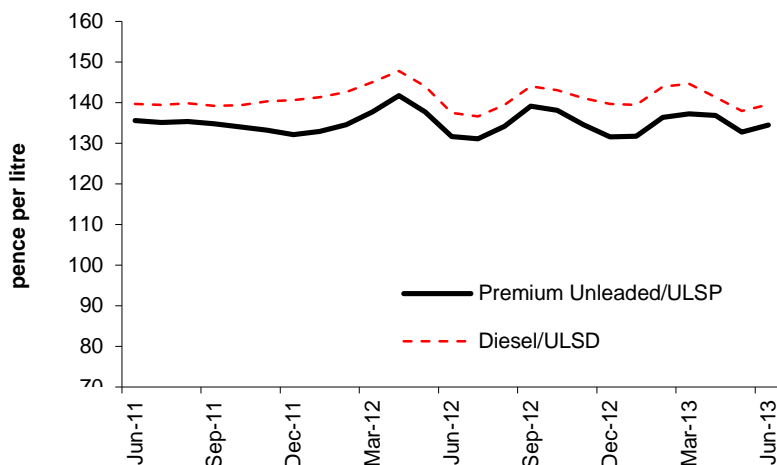
4.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products

Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index

Table 4.1.2: Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

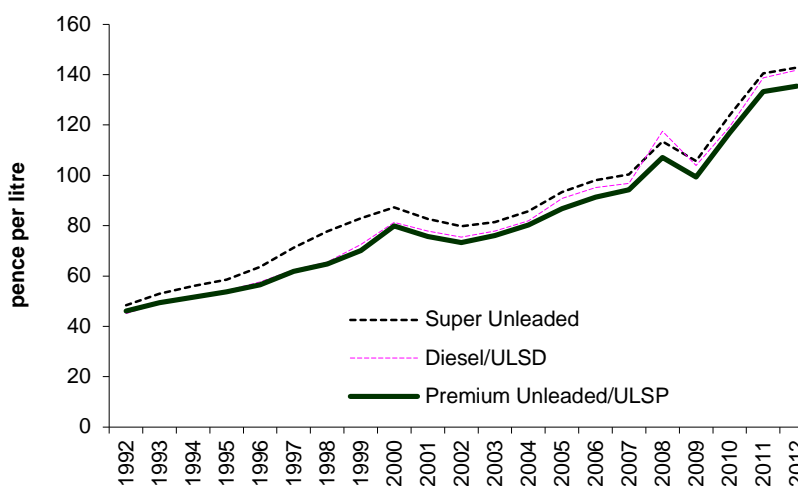
Table 4.1.3: Typical retail prices of petroleum products 1975 to 2008 *

Chart 4.1.1: Typical retail prices of motor spirits from June 2011 to June 2013



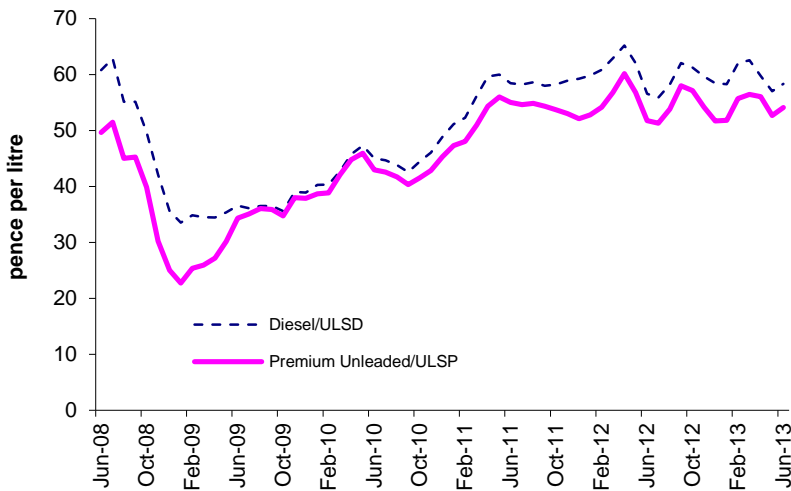
- In mid-June 2013 a litre of ULSP was on average 134.5 pence, 1.7 pence per litre higher than the previous month and 2.8 pence per litre higher than a year ago.
- Diesel prices were 139.5 pence per litre, 1.6 pence per litre higher the previous month and 2.1 pence per litre higher than a year ago.
- The price differential between ULSP and ULSD in June 2013 is 5.1 pence per litre, a fall on the previous month.

Chart 4.1.2: Annual average retail price of motor spirit and diesel 1992 to 2012



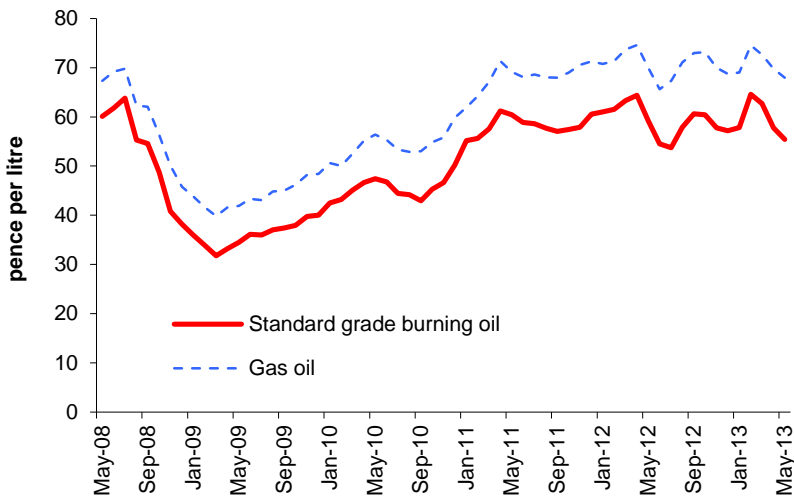
- 2012 prices of ULSP and ULSD reached new record highs, respectively 1.6 per cent and 2.2 per cent higher than the previous peak in 2011.
- The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2012 was 6.4 pence per litre, the highest level since 2008.
- Motor fuel prices increased at a steady rate from the Gulf crisis in 1990/91 to 2000, chiefly as a result of duty changes. Since 2000, prices have followed oil prices, increasing strongly in 2008, falling back in 2009, then increasing strongly once more since 2010.

Chart 4.1.3: Price of unleaded petrol and diesel excluding taxes June 2008 to June 2013



- The price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax, is 10.1 per cent lower than the peak in April 2012.
- The price of diesel, excluding taxes, is 10.5 per cent lower than the April 2012 peak.
- In June 2013 the price differential between ULSP and diesel, excluding tax, is 4.2 pence per litre, compared to the high of 11.9 pence per litre in November 2008.

Chart 4.1.4: Typical retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil May 2008 to May 2013



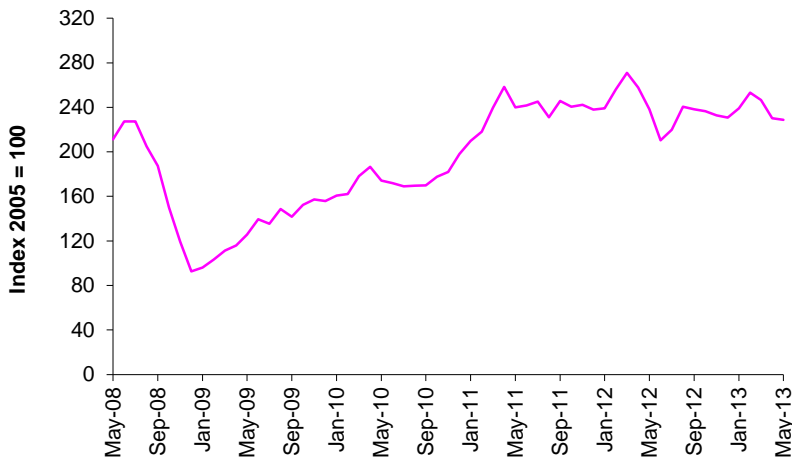
- The price of SGBO in May 2013 was 14.2 per cent lower than in February 2013, which was the highest level since July 2008.
- The price of SGBO in May 2013 was 6.3 per cent lower than a year ago.
- The price of gas oil in May 2013 was 8.9 per cent lower than April 2012, which was the highest level since our records started in 1989.
- The price of gas oil in May 2013 was 2.8 per cent lower than a year ago.

4.2 Crude oil prices

Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index

Table 4.1.2: Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

Chart 4.2.1: Index⁽¹⁾ of crude oil prices May 2008 to May 2013



(1)The index represents the average price paid by refineries for the month and is calculated in sterling on a cif basis, see Annex A.

- The average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in May 2013 has risen since the low of December 2008 by 147 per cent. Prices are 16 per cent lower than March 2012, which was the highest level since our records began in 1989.
- Since reaching a peak in March 2012, crude oil prices have fluctuated, increasing strongly in February 2013 then falling back into May.
- High prices throughout the year meant that 2012 prices were 36.3 per cent above the previous annual high in 2008.
- Compared to a year ago, the price in May 2013 is 4.0 per cent lower.
- Over the past five years (May 2008 to May 2013) the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries has increased by 8 per cent.

Table 4.1.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index⁽¹⁾

United Kingdom

		Motor spirit ⁽¹⁾			Standard grade burning oil ⁽¹⁾	Gas oil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁽³⁾
		Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Diesel ⁽¹⁾			
		<i>Pence per litre</i>					<i>2005 = 100</i>
2010	January	118.53	111.49	113.31	42.49	50.64	160.7
	February	118.53	111.65	113.38	43.20	50.05	162.2
	March	121.87	115.47	116.20	45.12	52.50	178.2
	April	126.10	119.80	120.99	46.68	55.16	186.4
	May	127.08	121.18	122.75	47.41	56.43	174.2
	June	124.85	117.70	120.12	46.75	55.31	171.8
	July	124.54	117.22	119.66	44.45	53.32	168.9
	August	123.16	116.20	118.69	44.18	52.89	169.6
	September	121.87	114.61	117.18	42.93	52.99	170.0
	October	124.65	117.20	120.59	45.30	54.83	177.7
	November	125.97	118.70	122.47	46.65	55.79	181.9
	December	128.86	121.61	125.76	50.25	59.82	198.0
2011	January	134.83	127.53	132.08	55.14	61.90	209.9
	February	135.34	128.37	133.45	55.60	64.19	218.1
	March	137.94	131.89	138.13	57.60	67.11	239.7
	April	141.80	134.74	141.12	61.21	71.34	258.4
	May	144.36	136.71	141.51	60.41	69.13	239.9
	June	142.80	135.56	139.64	58.84	68.12	241.7
	July	142.92	135.11	139.42	58.64	68.59	245.0
	August	142.90	135.35	139.85	57.72	68.01	230.9
	September	142.01	134.75	139.15	57.06	67.96	245.7
	October	141.54	133.97	139.37	57.44	69.02	240.6
	November	140.69	133.18	140.25	57.90	70.59	242.2
	December	139.74	132.09	140.63	60.59	71.29	237.9
2012	January	140.40	132.89	141.34	61.04	70.74	239.1
	February	141.82	134.56	142.56	61.52	71.34	256.1
	March	144.90	137.67	145.04	63.28	73.69	271.0
	April	148.85	141.74	147.78	64.40	74.59	257.6
	May	145.36	137.68	144.01	59.10	69.89	238.3
	June	139.36	131.63	137.44	54.50	65.59	210.5
	July	138.44	131.08	136.59	53.74	67.34	219.7
	August	141.59	134.13	139.41	57.87	71.06	240.7
	September	146.45	139.13	143.98	60.65	72.96	238.3
	October	145.58	138.08	143.02	60.44	73.19	236.5
	November	142.28	134.54	141.10	57.75	70.01	232.8
	December	139.40	131.55	139.66	57.18	68.74	230.9
2013	January	139.35	131.71	139.46	57.85	68.99	239.1
	February	144.03	136.37	143.90	64.59	74.54	253.2
	March	144.99	137.25	144.61	62.73	72.67	246.5
	April	144.24	136.81	141.27	57.76	69.79	230.2r
	May	140.54	132.75r	137.95r	55.39	67.96	228.8
	June p	..	134.46	139.54	..	..	..

- (1) These estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995, data from super/hypermarket chains have been included. The very latest data for motor spirit and diesel are provisional, based on a smaller sample than used for preceding months.
- (2) These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attracted 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT was reduced to 5 per cent.
- (3) Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

Table 4.1.2 Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index
United Kingdom

	Motor spirit ⁽¹⁾			Diesel ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	Standard grade burning oil ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	Gas oil ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	Crude oil acquired by refineries ⁽⁷⁾
	4 star/ LRP ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded ⁽³⁾				
<i>Pence per litre</i>							<i>2005 = 100</i>
1978	16.77	..	..	18.46	8.39	8.42	..
1979	22.66	..	..	23.65	10.89	10.90	..
1980	28.32	..	..	29.67	14.78	14.77	..
1981	34.29	..	..	34.01	18.01	17.51	..
1982	36.62	..	..	35.86	20.75	20.11	..
1983	39.28	..	..	37.30	21.19	20.71	..
1984	40.62	..	..	38.33	19.67	20.44	..
1985	43.14	..	..	41.94	21.12	21.58	..
1986	37.35	..	..	35.60	13.95	13.77	..
1987	37.90	..	..	34.58	12.55	13.16	..
1988	37.38	..	..	34.00	10.65	10.88	..
1989	40.39	..	38.29	36.18	12.04	11.64	..
1990	44.87	..	42.03	40.48	15.56	14.64	..
1991	48.48	47.31	45.07	43.82	14.11	13.65	38.9
1992	50.28	48.38	46.07	45.01	13.06	12.49	36.7
1993	54.12	52.91	49.44	49.20	13.64	13.42	38.3
1994	56.87	55.98	51.58	51.53	13.37	13.27	35.1
1995	59.70	58.55	53.77	54.24	13.80	13.87	36.9
1996	61.63	63.67	56.52	57.71	15.93	16.53	45.3
1997	67.22	71.31	61.82	62.47	14.36	15.45	39.8
1998	71.11	77.80	64.80	65.50	11.25	12.47	26.0
1999	77.20	82.92	70.16	72.49	12.73	13.89	37.3
2000	84.89	87.32	79.93	81.34	20.57	21.51	63.8
2001	79.71	82.74	75.72	77.84	18.13	19.12	57.4
2002	77.03	79.79	73.24	75.46	15.66	15.93	55.4
2003	79.94	81.36	76.04	77.92	17.57	18.58	60.0
2004	84.42	85.75	80.22	81.91	21.26	21.96	69.6
2005	..	93.40	86.75	90.86	29.03	30.53	100.0
2006	..	98.05	91.32	95.21	33.66	36.58	118.4
2007	..	100.40	94.24	96.85	35.03	40.03	122.6
2008	..	113.47	107.08	117.51	51.05	58.42	175.5
2009	..	105.71	99.29	103.93	36.15	44.00	131.9
2010	..	123.83	116.90	119.26	45.45	54.14	175.0
2011	..	140.57	133.27	138.72	58.18	68.10	237.5
2012	..	142.87	135.39	141.83	59.29	70.76	239.3

(1) Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995, data from super/hypermarket chains have been included.

(2) From October 1999, Four Star prices represent 'Lead Replacement Petrol' (LRP). Pump prices for both petrols are broadly the same.

(3) From April 2001, Premium unleaded prices represent Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol (ULSP), which now accounts for virtually all Premium unleaded sold. The pump prices for both fuels were broadly the same.

(4) From July 1999, diesel prices represent average prices for Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel which now accounts for virtually all diesel sold. Prices for the period March - June 1999 represent a mixture of both types of diesel as companies switched to only selling ULSD. Pump prices for both diesels are broadly the same.

(5) These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

(6) These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

(7) Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

(8) The LRP series has been discontinued from September 2005 due to the low volume of sales.

Section 5 – International Comparisons

Highlights

- In May 2013 the UK price for petrol was seventh lowest in the EU 15 at 132.7 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the second highest in the EU 15 at 138.0 pence per litre.
- For July to December 2012, UK industrial electricity prices were the fourth highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices were the lowest in the EU 15.
- For July to December 2012, UK domestic gas and electricity prices were lowest and fifth lowest respectively in the EU 15.

International prices vary for many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, and varying exchange rates and inflation rates. Prices for gas and electricity in this section will vary depending on the periodicity (6-monthly or annual) and consumption (banded or an overall average) of the tables. In general, the 6-monthly Eurostat EU27 tables have more timely data and reflect changes on a shorter timescale, but comparisons with the USA, Canada or Japan require the annual IEA tables. Rankings may differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables.

Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices in the EU

5.1.1 Prices of road fuels in the EU are shown in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.2.1. Including tax, the UK has the seventh lowest price for petrol and the second highest price for diesel. The tax component of UK petrol and diesel prices is around 60 per cent, generally one of the highest rates in Europe.

Average industrial and domestic electricity prices, EU and G7

5.3.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.3.1 shows that UK industrial electricity prices were above the EU/G7 median including and excluding tax.

5.4.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.4 shows that, for July to December 2012, UK industrial electricity prices were above the EU15 median for all consumers including and excluding tax, except for small consumers including tax, which were at the median.

5.5.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.5.1 shows that UK domestic electricity prices were above the EU/G7 median excluding tax but below the median including tax.

5.6.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.6.2 shows that, for July to December 2012, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers were below the EU15 median including tax but above the median excluding tax.

Average industrial and domestic gas prices, EU and G7

5.7.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.7.1 shows that the UK had the lowest industrial gas prices in the EU/G7 including tax, and the second lowest excluding tax.

5.8.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.8.1 to 5.8.3 shows that, for July to December 2012, UK industrial gas prices were the lowest in the EU15 for all sizebands of consumer including and excluding tax.

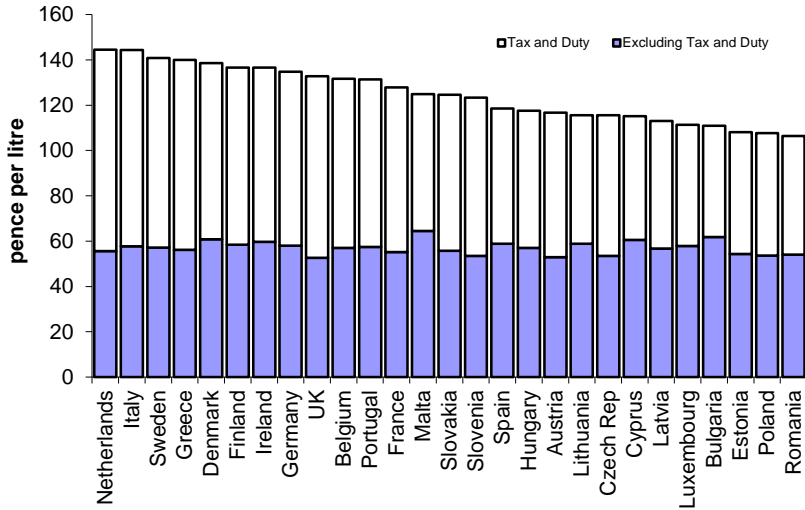
5.9.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.9.1 shows that UK domestic gas prices were below the EU/G7 median including tax but above the median excluding tax.

5.10.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.10.2 shows that, for July to December 2012, UK domestic gas prices for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 including tax and the fifth lowest excluding tax.

5.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Table 5.1.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Chart 5.1.1 Average EU premium unleaded petrol prices in pence per litre as at May 2013



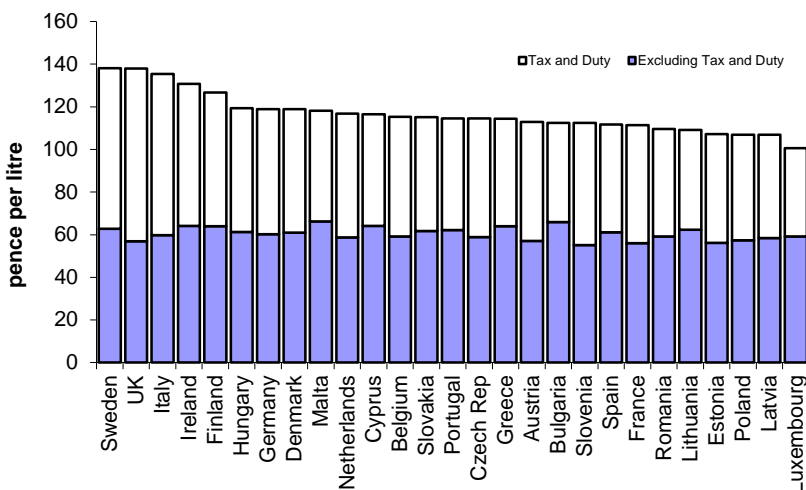
- Average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, in May 2013 were the seventh lowest in the EU at 132.7 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis.
- The highest price was in the Netherlands at 144.4 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Romania at 106.4 pence per litre.

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

5.2 Diesel prices in the EU

Table 5.2.1: Diesel prices in the EU

Chart 5.2.1 Average EU diesel prices in pence per litre as at May 2013



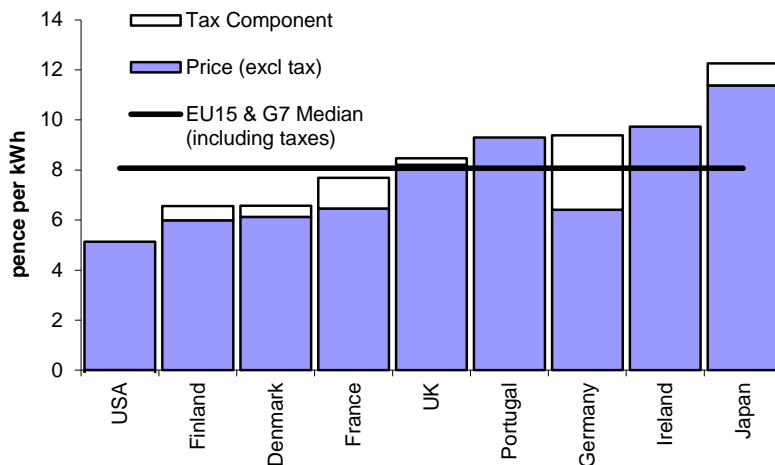
- Average UK diesel prices, including taxes, in May 2013 were the second highest within the EU at 138.0 pence per litre. The highest price was in Sweden at 138.2 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Luxembourg at 100.6 pence per litre.
- Prior to 2013 the UK has had the highest price for diesel in every month since January 1999, except for the last 2 months of 2008 when the UK had the second-lowest price.
- The high UK Diesel price is mainly due to the taxes levied, which formed 59 per cent of the total price in May 2013, compared to a range of 41 to 56 per cent in the rest of the EU.

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

5.3 Average annual industrial electricity prices, EU and G7

Table 5.3.1: Industrial electricity prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.3.1 Average industrial electricity prices in 2012, EU and G7



- In 2012, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the eighth highest in the EU15, fourth highest in the G7, and were 4.9 per cent above the EU15 and G7 median price.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the fifth highest in the EU15, third highest in the G7, and were 11.9 per cent above the EU15 and G7 median price.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Austria, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

5.4 Average industrial electricity prices in the EU by size of consumer

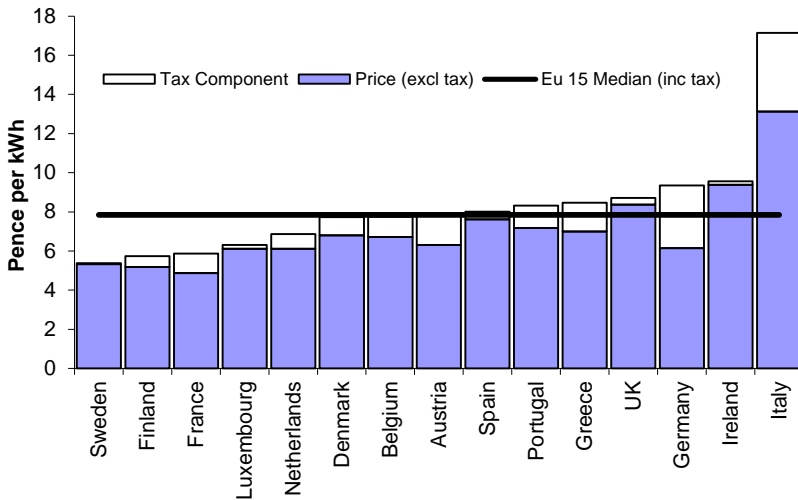
Table 5.4.1: Average industrial electricity prices for small consumers in the EU *

Table 5.4.2: Average industrial electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU

Table 5.4.3: Average industrial electricity prices for large consumers in the EU *

Table 5.4.4: Average industrial electricity prices for extra large consumers in the EU 15 *

Chart 5.4.1 Average industrial electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for July – December 2012

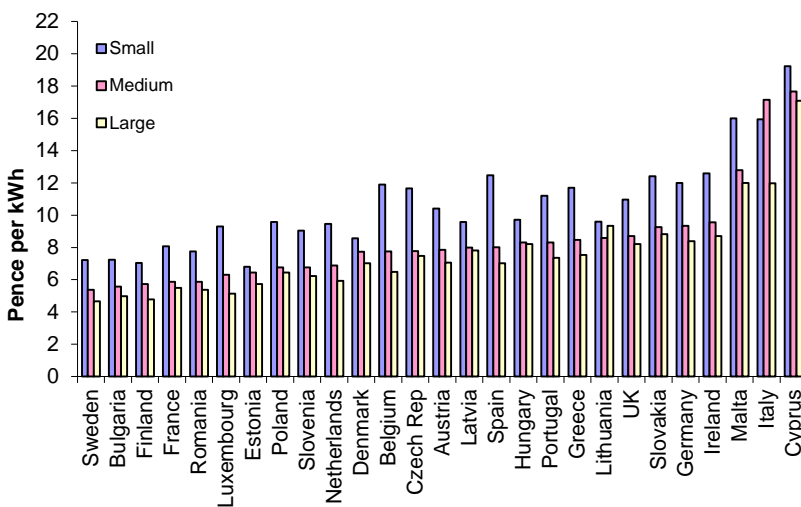


- Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period July to December 2012 were the fourth highest in the EU15 and were 11.0% above the estimated EU15 median.
- The UK prices for medium consumers excluding taxes were the third highest in the EU15 and were 24.5 per cent above the median price.

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 July – December 2012

Chart 5.4.2 Average industrial electricity prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU for small, medium and large consumers July – December 2012 (ordered on medium sizeband)



- Data for all sizebands shows that, for all countries reporting data, small consumers pay the highest unit prices.
- The median price for small industrial electricity consumers in the EU, including tax, was 24 per cent higher than prices paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large industrial electricity consumers in the EU was 10 per cent lower than prices paid by medium consumers.

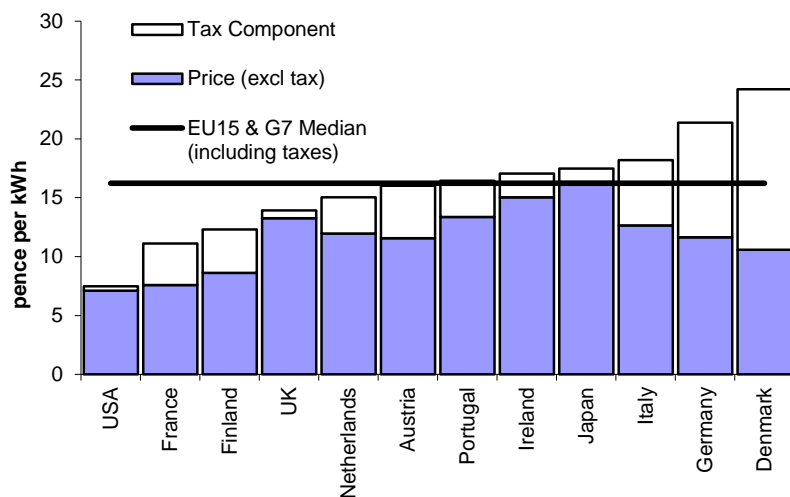
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry July – December 2012

5.5 Average annual domestic electricity prices, EU and G7

Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes.

Chart 5.5.1 Average domestic electricity prices (including taxes) in 2012, EU and G7



- In 2012, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were the fourth lowest in the EU 15, fourth highest in the G7, and were 14.2 per cent below the EU 15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the fourth highest in the EU 15, second highest in G7, and were 14.2 per cent above the EU 15 and G7 median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Belgium, Canada, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain and Sweden

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

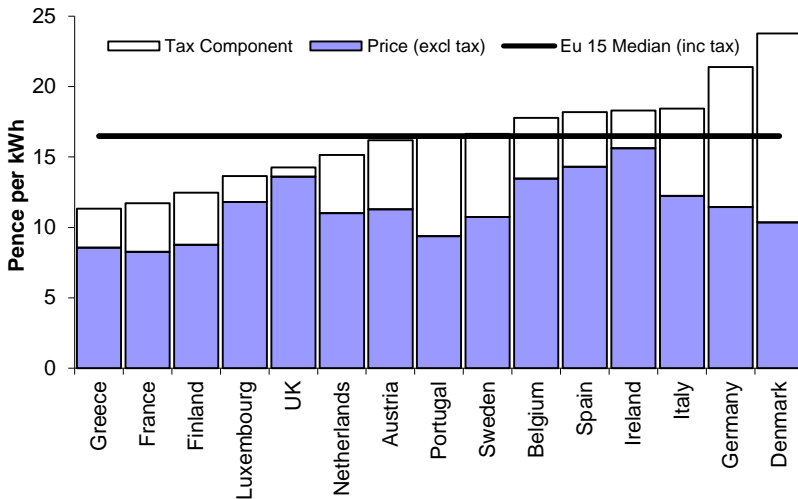
5.6 Average domestic electricity prices in the EU by size of consumer

Table 5.6.1: Average domestic electricity prices for small consumers in the EU *

Table 5.6.2: Average domestic electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU

Table 5.6.3: Average domestic electricity prices for large consumers in the EU *

Chart 5.6.1 Average domestic electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for July – December 2012

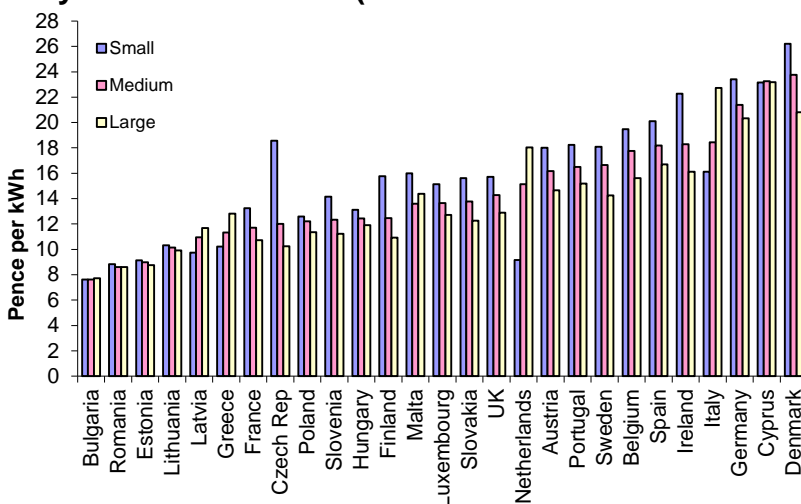


- The average UK domestic electricity price including taxes for medium consumers for July to December 2012 was the fifth lowest in the EU 15 and was 13.5 per cent below the median price.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the third highest in the EU15, and was 20.5 per cent above the median level.

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, July – December 2012

Chart 5.6.2 Average domestic electricity prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumer July – December 2012 (ordered on medium sizeband)



- Data for all sizebands shows that, in general, small consumers pay the highest prices. The most notable exception is The Netherlands, where small consumers pay 40 per cent less than medium consumers.
- The median price for small domestic electricity consumers in the EU, including tax, was 15 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic electricity consumers in the EU was 6 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

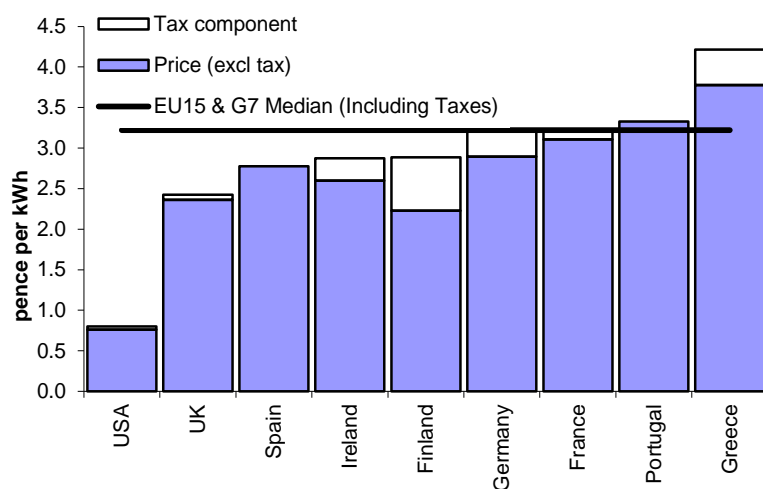
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households July – December 2012

5.7 Average annual industrial gas prices, EU and G7

Table 5.7.1: Industrial gas prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.7.1 Average industrial gas prices in 2012, EU and G7



- In 2012, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 24.7 per cent below the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the second lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 14.8 per cent below the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

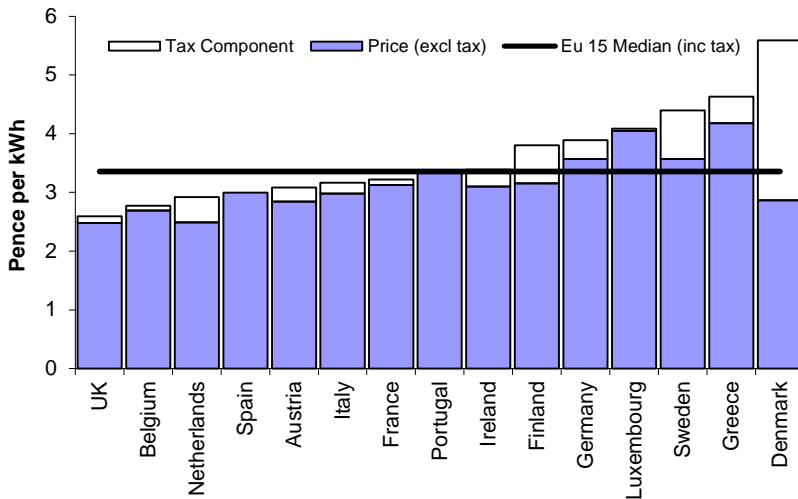
5.8 Average industrial gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

Table 5.8.1: Average industrial gas prices for small consumers in the EU *

Table 5.8.2: Average industrial gas prices for medium consumers in the EU

Table 5.8.3: Average industrial gas prices for large consumers in the EU *

Chart 5.8.1 Average industrial gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for July – December 2012

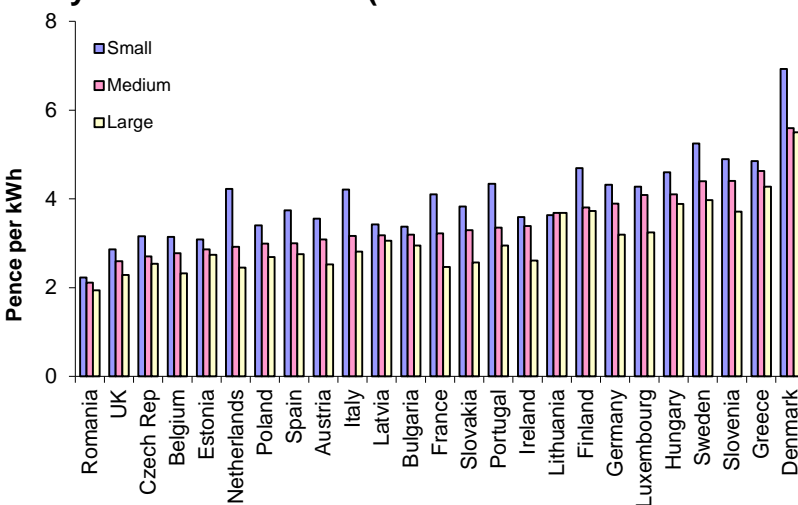


- Average UK industrial gas prices for the period July to December 2012, including taxes, for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 and were 22.7 per cent below the median price.
- UK prices excluding taxes for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 and were 20.1 per cent below the EU15 median.

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

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry July – December 2012.

Chart 5.8.2 Average industrial gas prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumer July – December 2012 (ordered on medium sizeband)



- Data for all sizebands shows that, for all countries reporting data, small consumers pay the highest prices.
- The median price for small industrial gas consumers in the EU, including tax, was 19 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large industrial gas consumers in the EU was 13 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded

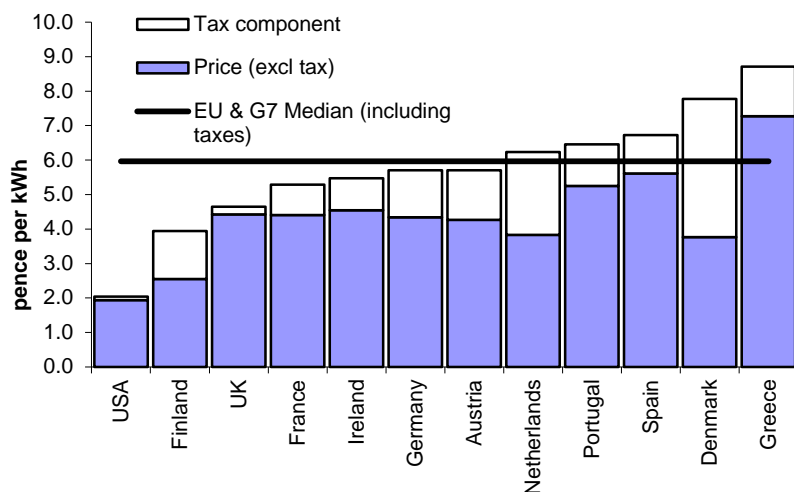
At the time of publication, no data was available for Cyprus and Malta.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry July – December 2012

5.9 Average annual domestic gas prices, EU and G7

Table 5.9.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU 15 and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.9.1 Average domestic gas prices (including taxes) in 2012, EU and G7



- In 2012, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the second lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 22.1 per cent lower than the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the seventh lowest in the EU15, third highest in the G7, and were 1.1 per cent lower than the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg and Sweden.

Prices for Finland are for district heating, not central heating as is the case in other countries.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

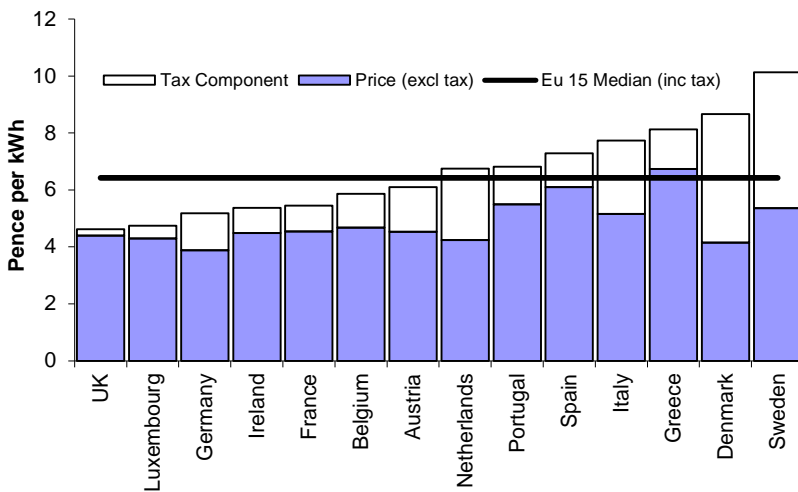
5.10 Average domestic gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

Table 5.10.1: Average domestic gas prices for small consumers in the EU *

Table 5.10.2: Average domestic gas prices for medium consumers in the EU

Table 5.10.3: Average domestic gas prices for large consumers in the EU *

Chart 5.10.1 Average domestic gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for July – December 2012

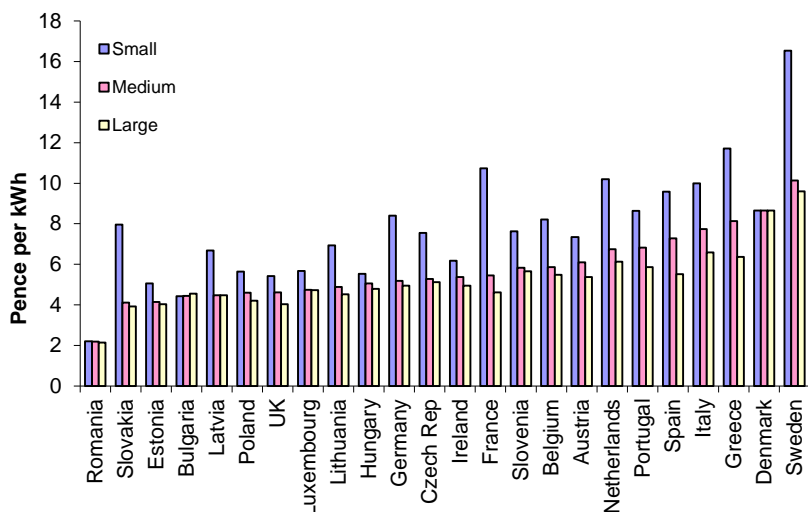


- Average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, for medium consumers for the period July to December 2012 were the lowest in the EU 15 and were 28.1 per cent lower than the median.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the fifth lowest in the EU 15 and was 3.0 per cent lower than the median price.

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

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, July – December 2012.

Chart 5.10.2 Average domestic gas prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumers July – December 2012 (ordered on medium sizeband)



- Data for all sizebands shows that, on average, small consumers pay the highest prices.
- The median price for small domestic gas consumers in the EU, including tax, was 42 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic gas consumers in the EU was 7 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including all taxes

At the time of publication, no data was available for Finland, Cyprus, and Malta.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households July – December 2012

**Table 5.1.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU
(March, April and May 2013)**

Pence per litre ⁽¹⁾									
European unleaded petrol ⁽²⁾ prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month									
2013	Price excl tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
	Mar	Apr	May	Mar	Apr	May	Mar	Apr	May
Austria	54.6	54.1	52.9	119.5	118.7	116.7	54	54	55
Belgium	59.9	59.6	57.0	136.1	135.5	131.6	56	56	57
Denmark	64.3	61.3	60.9	143.7	139.7	138.5	55	56	56
Finland	63.1	62.3	58.4	143.3	142.1	136.6	56	56	57
France	60.7	59.1	55.2	135.3	133.2	127.9	55	56	57
Germany	57.4	59.6	58.0	134.9	137.3	134.8	57	57	57
Greece	62.0	60.0	56.2	148.3	145.5	140.0	58	59	60
Ireland	58.6	60.3	59.7	136.1	138.0	136.5	57	56	56
Italy	64.2	61.5	57.8	153.1	149.5	144.3	58	59	60
Luxembourg	60.2	60.6	57.8	114.7	115.0	111.4	48	47	48
Netherlands	59.8	58.9	55.7	150.4	149.1	144.4	60	61	61
Portugal	61.5	60.4	57.5	137.3	135.7	131.4	55	55	56
Spain	62.4	61.1	58.8	123.6	121.8	118.6	50	50	50
Sweden	60.5	58.8	57.2	147.8	145.2	140.8	59	60	59
UK	56.4	56.1	52.7	137.2	136.8	132.7	59	59	60
UK Rank in EU 15	2	2	1	8	7	7	13	13	14
Bulgaria	63.7	63.1	61.8	113.7	112.9	110.9	44	44	44
Cyprus	65.7	64.2	60.5	121.9	120.0	115.2	46	47	47
Czech Republic	58.1	56.8	53.5	122.3	119.9	115.5	52	53	54
Estonia	59.6	58.8	54.4	115.0	113.9	108.0	48	48	50
Hungary	60.0	60.7	57.1	119.8	122.4	117.5	50	50	51
Latvia	59.7	59.9	56.8	117.0	117.1	113.0	49	49	50
Lithuania	61.1	62.4	58.9	118.9	120.3	115.6	49	48	49
Malta	67.2	67.4	64.6	126.7	128.8	124.9	47	48	48
Poland	59.2	59.5	53.6	115.1	115.7	107.6	49	49	50
Romania	57.7	58.3	54.0	110.7	111.6	106.4	48	48	49
Slovakia	59.0	58.2	55.7	129.4	128.2	124.6	54	55	55
Slovenia	61.9	59.3	53.5	132.5	129.1	123.3	53	54	57
UK Rank in EU 27	2	2	1	20	19	19	25	25	26

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using mid month exchange rates.

(2) Premium unleaded petrol, 95RON

**Table 5.2.1 Diesel prices in the EU
(March, April and May 2013)**

Pence per litre ⁽¹⁾									
European diesel prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month									
2013	Price excl tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
	Mar	Apr	May	Mar	Apr	May	Mar	Apr	May
Austria	59.7	58.3	57.1	116.5	114.7	112.9	49	49	49
Belgium	62.3	61.8	59.1	119.7	118.9	115.2	48	48	49
Denmark	65.3	62.2	61.0	125.0	120.9	118.9	48	49	49
Finland	70.2	68.2	63.9	135.0	132.5	126.7	48	49	50
France	61.7	59.5	56.1	118.8	115.9	111.5	48	49	50
Germany	62.5	61.6	60.2	122.4	121.0	118.9	49	49	49
Greece	69.6	68.0	64.0	121.8	119.7	114.4	43	43	44
Ireland	65.0	64.9	64.2	132.5	132.1	130.8	51	51	51
Italy	66.5	63.6	59.9	144.4	140.6	135.5	54	55	56
Luxembourg	63.8	61.7	59.2	106.3	103.8	100.6	40	41	41
Netherlands	64.1	62.1	58.7	123.8	121.5	116.8	48	49	50
Portugal	67.5	64.6	62.2	121.8	118.0	114.6	45	45	46
Spain	65.3	63.1	61.2	117.3	114.5	111.8	44	45	45
Sweden	66.2	63.7	62.7	145.1	141.4	138.2	54	55	55
UK	62.6	59.8	57.0	144.6	141.3	138.0	57	58	59
UK Rank in EU 15	5	3	2	14	14	14	15	15	15
Bulgaria	67.7	66.6	65.9	115.1	113.7	112.5	41	41	41
Cyprus	69.0	67.5	64.1	122.9	121.0	116.6	44	44	45
Czech Republic	63.6	62.1	59.0	121.2	118.8	114.6	48	48	49
Estonia	63.1	60.5	56.2	116.1	112.8	107.2	46	46	48
Hungary	63.6	65.1	61.3	121.0	124.5	119.3	47	48	49
Latvia	65.3	62.6	58.5	115.5	112.1	106.9	44	44	45
Lithuania	66.8	66.8	62.3	115.1	114.9	109.1	42	42	43
Malta	67.4	66.9	66.2	118.2	119.4	118.2	43	44	44
Poland	63.5	63.0	57.4	115.0	114.7	107.0	45	45	46
Romania	63.4	62.4	59.2	114.6	113.4	109.6	45	45	46
Slovakia	66.8	65.1	61.7	121.8	119.7	115.1	45	46	46
Slovenia	62.4	59.7	55.1	120.0	117.8	112.4	48	49	51
UK Rank in EU 27	6	4	4	26	26	26	27	27	27

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

Table 5.3.1 Industrial electricity prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria	4.24	+	+	+	+	5.60	+	+	+	+
Belgium	+/-	8.15	7.17	7.64	+	+/-	8.91	8.06	8.65	+
Denmark	4.39	6.17	6.75	6.61	6.13	5.10	7.10	7.40	7.19	6.57
Finland	3.56	6.01	5.92	6.48	5.99	3.87	6.25	6.14	7.09	6.56
France	2.43	6.15	6.18	6.53	6.46	2.74	6.85	6.92	7.59	7.68
Germany	4.62	7.47	6.82	6.93	6.41	4.62	8.96	8.79	9.81	9.39
Greece	3.69	6.95	6.37	6.77	-	3.69	7.31	7.37	7.84	-
Ireland	5.47	10.84	8.88	9.51	9.73	5.47	10.85	8.88	9.51	9.73
Italy	7.52	13.92	12.89	12.78	12.59	9.58	17.73	16.70	17.43	18.42
Luxembourg	..	8.38	6.87	6.98	+/-	..	9.28	7.44	7.36	-
Netherlands	+	7.92	6.58	6.46	-	+	8.90	7.51	7.40	-
Portugal	5.39	8.17	7.79	8.68	9.30	5.39	8.18	7.78	8.68	9.30
Spain	4.36	6.29	8.12	8.83	+	4.59	6.62	8.53	9.29	+
Sweden	-	5.26	6.19	6.46	-	-	5.31	6.23	6.50	-
UK	4.56	8.34	7.57	7.81	8.21	4.77	8.61	7.84	8.08	8.47
Rest of G7:										
Canada	2.72	3.42	4.12	-	-	3.04	3.77	4.52	-	-
Japan	6.23	9.38	9.24	10.35	11.38	6.74	10.13	9.99	11.17	12.26
USA ⁽³⁾	3.00	4.16	4.18	4.13	5.13	3.15	4.37	4.39	4.34	4.22
EU 15 & G7 Median	4.38	7.69	6.84	6.95	7.33	4.70	8.39	7.65	7.96	8.08
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	+4.1	+8.4	+10.7	+12.3	+11.9	+1.6	+2.6	+2.5	+1.5	+4.9
EU 15 rank	9	11	10	10	11	8	8	7	8	8
G7 rank	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Bulgaria ⁽⁴⁾	..	5.24	5.06	..	..	..	5.30	5.25	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁴⁾	..	11.88	13.60	..	..	11.71	12.07	14.01	..	..
Czech Republic	4.43	9.38	9.22	9.88	9.05	4.43	9.47	9.32	9.98	9.14
Estonia	..	4.86	5.02	5.47	..	..	5.41	6.03	6.31	..
Hungary	5.21	10.16	8.40	8.02	7.81	5.26	10.24	8.59	8.38	8.30
Latvia ⁽⁴⁾	..	7.61	7.40	..	..	..	7.61	7.40	..	..
Lithuania ⁽⁴⁾	..	7.89	8.79	..	..	..	7.89	9.05	..	..
Malta ⁽⁴⁾
Poland	3.51	7.27	7.36	7.18	6.84	3.85	7.68	7.79	7.60	7.23
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	..	7.46	7.24	..	..	..	7.46	7.24	..	..
Slovakia	6.08	12.49	10.95	11.14	10.96	6.08	12.49	10.95	11.14	10.96
Slovenia	..	8.22	7.12	7.16	6.83	..	8.62	7.86	7.89	7.43
EU 27 Median	..	7.90	7.30	..	..	..	8.39	7.82	..	..
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	..	+5.5	+3.7	..	..	..	+2.6	+0.3	..	..
EU 27 rank	..	18	17	..	..	..	14	13	..	..

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(4) As of 2011 data will no longer be available for these countries.

.. Data unavailable.

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15 and G7 data and the EU27 median for EU 27 data

**Table 5.4.2 Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Excluding taxes)**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	8.02	7.33	7.16	7.14	7.15	6.61	6.32
Belgium ⁽⁷⁾	8.01	7.28	7.07	7.47	7.80	7.28	6.72
Denmark	7.04	7.33	7.29	7.55	6.98	6.77	6.80
Finland	5.66	5.68	5.42	5.76	5.66	5.34	5.18
France	4.90	5.52	4.80	5.66	5.13	5.78	4.87
Germany	7.39	6.96	6.69	6.87	6.97	6.46	6.16
Greece	6.49	6.41	6.34	6.62	6.91	7.01	7.00
Ireland	8.57	7.25	7.28	7.45	8.21	8.35	9.38
Italy ⁽⁷⁾	+	+	8.84	8.74	9.00	9.04	13.13
Luxembourg	8.15	6.62	6.50	6.16	6.17	5.90	6.12
Netherlands	7.75	6.89	6.53	6.41	6.50	5.89	6.12
Portugal	7.30	6.60	6.44	7.30	7.19	8.15	7.17
Spain	7.89	7.67	7.22	7.57	7.73	7.94	7.63
Sweden	5.29	6.20	6.18	6.80	6.10	5.81	5.33
UK	7.69	7.30	7.22	7.43	7.72	8.14	8.37
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.69	6.96	6.69	7.14	6.98	6.77	6.72
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	0.0	+4.9	+8.0	+4.0	+10.6	+20.1	+24.5
EU 15 Rank	8	11	11	10	11	12	13
Bulgaria	5.13	4.94	4.98	4.98	5.05	5.13	5.50
Cyprus	11.89	11.99	13.09	12.54	16.52	16.65	17.02
Czech Republic	8.58	8.08	8.10	8.54	8.29	7.88	7.68
Estonia	4.45	4.75	5.11	5.35	5.48	5.26	5.36
Hungary	9.99	8.00	7.78	7.96	7.58	7.74	7.80
Latvia	7.41	7.19	7.19	7.86	8.58	8.14	7.99
Lithuania	5.91	7.93	8.13	8.83	8.87	8.81	8.56
Malta	7.63	13.92	13.54	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79
Poland	7.05	6.99	6.85	7.04	6.44	6.31	6.37
Romania	6.34	6.23	5.87	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.87
Slovakia	11.15	9.09	9.08	9.66	9.83	9.66	8.91
Slovenia	6.75	6.70	6.47	6.55	6.69	6.31	6.16
EU 27 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.41	7.19	7.07	7.30	7.15	7.01	6.80
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+3.7	+1.6	+2.0	+1.8	+8.0	+16.1	+23.0
EU 27 Rank	16	17	17	15	17	19	21

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

- (1) Medium consumers: consuming 2,000 - 19,999 MWh per annum for periods January - June and July - December each year
- (2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.
- (3) See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.
- (4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.
- (5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.
- (6) There is no tax.
- (7) Some ex-tax data is missing

**Table 5.4.2 Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Including taxes)⁽⁵⁾**

	Pence per kWh ⁽²⁾						
	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	9.59	8.98	8.73	8.79	8.80	8.07	7.84
Belgium	8.77	8.19	7.95	8.43	8.85	8.22	7.75
Denmark	7.99	8.07	8.01	8.39	7.83	7.74	7.73
Finland	5.89	5.91	5.65	6.36	6.27	5.92	5.74
France	5.43	6.06	5.30	6.44	6.07	6.67	5.87
Germany	8.94	8.64	8.95	9.73	9.88	9.41	9.35
Greece	7.20	7.18	7.57	7.68	7.98	8.40	8.47
Ireland	8.62	7.29	7.33	7.58	8.48	8.53	9.56
Italy	10.86	10.52	10.98	11.24	12.08	12.59	17.14
Luxembourg	8.31	6.79	6.73	6.35	6.35	6.03	6.32
Netherlands	8.95	8.08	7.35	7.48	7.30	6.94	6.88
Portugal	7.34	6.97	6.81	7.84	8.04	8.67	8.31
Spain	8.29	8.07	7.59	7.95	8.13	8.35	8.02
Sweden	5.33	6.25	6.23	6.85	6.14	5.86	5.38
UK	7.99	7.60	7.51	7.75	8.07	8.49	8.71
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	8.29	7.60	7.51	7.75	8.04	8.22	7.84
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+3.3	+11.0
EU 15 Rank	6	8	8	8	9	11	12
Bulgaria	5.17	5.03	5.06	5.07	5.14	5.21	5.58
Cyprus	12.09	12.18	13.71	13.15	17.12	17.22	17.67
Czech Republic	8.68	8.18	8.20	8.65	8.39	7.97	7.77
Estonia	5.08	5.81	6.11	6.23	6.31	6.33	6.44
Hungary	10.17	8.20	7.97	8.14	8.11	8.22	8.30
Latvia ⁽⁶⁾	7.41	7.19	7.19	7.86	8.58	8.14	7.99
Lithuania	5.91	7.98	8.66	8.86	8.90	8.84	8.59
Malta ⁽⁶⁾	7.63	13.92	13.54	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79
Poland	7.47	7.42	7.27	7.48	6.84	6.69	6.76
Romania ⁽⁶⁾	6.34	6.23	5.87	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.87
Slovakia	11.21	9.20	9.19	10.04	10.20	10.01	9.27
Slovenia	7.08	7.36	7.32	7.37	7.32	6.91	6.76
EU 27 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.99	7.60	7.51	7.84	8.07	8.14	7.84
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	+4.3	+11.0
EU 27 Rank	14	14	14	13	14	19	21

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.5.1 Domestic electricity prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria	6.55	11.81	12.08	12.40	11.58	9.59	16.41	16.67	17.03	16.03
Belgium	+ 10.99	10.92	12.10	+/-		+ 14.93	14.99	16.50		
Denmark	6.85	10.53	10.14	11.20	10.57	16.20	23.41	23.05	25.54	24.20
Finland	4.95	8.35	8.51	9.36	8.62	6.66	11.15	11.35	13.33	12.30
France	5.85	7.67	7.80	8.25	7.59	7.80	10.22	10.70	11.68	11.10
Germany	10.08	12.31	11.79	12.16	11.65	11.70	20.40	20.63	21.97	21.38
Greece	5.68	8.92	8.29	8.81	-	6.18	9.75	10.25	10.80	-
Ireland	9.37	14.42	13.27	14.27	15.03	10.60	16.37	15.05	16.20	17.06
Italy	8.21	13.74	12.60	12.48	12.65	10.88	18.24	17.03	17.41	18.20
Luxembourg	8.97	13.20	11.44	11.82	-	10.27	15.14	13.95	13.75	-
Netherlands	7.52	13.71	11.58	11.97	11.95	13.00	16.56	14.31	14.85	15.04
Portugal	9.41	13.16	13.20	13.91	13.38	9.88	13.81	13.93	15.33	16.45
Spain	6.93	11.18	12.87	14.86	+	8.45	13.63	15.97	18.43	+
Sweden	-	7.72	8.89	9.80	-	-	12.45	14.10	15.49	+/-
UK	7.88	11.68	11.29	12.55	13.27	8.27	12.26	11.85	13.18	13.93
Rest of G7:										
Canada	3.75	4.96	5.64	-	-	4.16	5.42	6.12	-	-
Japan	9.68	13.66	14.03	15.22	16.34	10.37	14.61	15.02	16.29	17.47
USA ⁽³⁾	4.95	7.03	7.14	7.00	7.12	5.20	7.39	7.49	7.36	7.48
EU 15 & G7 Median	7.23	11.43	11.37	12.03	11.61	9.74	14.21	14.20	15.41	16.24
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	+9.0	+2.2	-0.7	+4.3	+14.2	-15.0	-13.7	-16.6	-14.5	-14.2
EU 15 rank	9	8	7	12	12	5	4	4	3	4
G7 rank	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
Bulgaria ⁽⁴⁾	..	6.10	5.89	..	..	..	7.32	7.06	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁴⁾	..	12.14	13.92	..	..	..	14.18	16.48	..	..
Czech Republic	4.88	10.26	9.89	10.85	10.37	5.81	12.32	12.00	13.15	12.56
Estonia	..	6.05	5.81	6.18	-	..	7.94	8.22	8.53	-
Hungary	6.49	10.79	11.23	11.42	10.23	8.03	13.22	14.14	14.55	13.41
Latvia ⁽⁴⁾	..	8.52	8.17	..	..	..	9.38	9.00	..	..
Lithuania ⁽⁴⁾	..	7.13	8.54	..	..	..	8.55	10.33	..	..
Malta ⁽⁴⁾
Poland	5.11	8.40	9.07	9.65	9.41	6.65	10.75	11.59	12.39	12.05
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	..	7.26	7.33	..	..	..	8.64	8.91	..	..
Slovakia	8.332	12.45	11.58	12.57	12.08	9.92	14.82	13.78	15.09	14.49
Slovenia	..	9.23	9.04	9.60	9.45	..	11.75	12.00	12.60	12.21
EU 27 Median	..	10.66	10.53	..	..	..	12.84	13.86	..	..
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	..	+9.6	+7.2	..	..	..	-4.5	-14.5	..	..
EU 27 rank	..	17	17	..	..	..	11	11	..	..

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(4) As of 2011 data will no longer be available for these countries.

.. Data unavailable.

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7 data

**Table 5.6.2 Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Excluding taxes)**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	Jul 12 - Dec 12
Austria	12.25	12.42	11.81	12.52	12.53	11.78	11.29
Belgium	12.34	12.61	12.35	13.65	13.84	13.07	13.46
Denmark	9.96	10.16	10.15	10.96	11.41	10.80	10.36
Finland	8.59	8.68	8.68	9.38	9.61	8.95	8.77
France	8.06	8.18	8.42	8.63	8.82	8.11	8.27
Germany	12.06	12.01	11.59	12.21	12.10	11.85	11.45
Greece	8.36	8.48	8.12	8.90	8.70	8.76	8.57
Ireland	14.51	13.82	13.78	13.75	15.22	15.21	15.62
Italy ⁽⁶⁾	+	+/-	11.74	12.13	12.25	11.97	12.24
Luxembourg	14.67	12.47	12.26	12.60	12.46	12.07	11.81
Netherlands	12.30	11.01	10.71	10.86	11.65	10.83	11.01
Portugal	12.28	9.51	8.98	8.81	9.27	9.09	9.39
Spain	12.26	12.33	12.63	13.86	14.61	14.52	14.30
Sweden	9.40	10.40	10.83	11.95	11.62	10.79	10.75
UK	11.89	11.49	11.68	11.85	13.09	13.18	13.60
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	12.16	11.25	11.59	11.95	12.10	11.78	11.29
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-2.2	+2.1	+0.7	-0.8	+8.2	+11.9	+20.5
EU 15 Rank	6	8	9	7	12	13	13
Bulgaria	6.08	5.87	5.86	5.97	6.31	5.80	6.36
Cyprus	12.51	13.89	14.30	15.03	17.65	19.22	19.30
Czech Republic	10.30	9.64	9.70	10.70	10.48	10.15	9.90
Estonia	6.18	6.05	6.02	6.11	6.62	6.34	6.35
Hungary	11.72	11.74	10.55	11.60	10.34	9.84	9.80
Latvia	8.51	8.30	8.06	8.31	9.54	9.36	9.05
Lithuania	6.82	8.31	8.50	8.72	8.75	8.57	8.38
Malta	12.79	14.05	13.67	14.02	14.01	13.28	12.91
Poland	8.96	9.13	9.16	9.94	9.13	9.09	9.55
Romania	7.23	7.45	7.10	7.36	7.14	6.54	6.49
Slovakia	11.64	11.11	11.64	11.91	12.10	11.51	11.22
Slovenia	9.32	9.20	8.95	9.37	9.97	9.81	9.53
EU 27 Median ⁽⁴⁾	10.97	10.28	10.55	10.96	11.41	10.79	10.36
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 27 Median(%)	+8.4	+11.8	+10.7	+8.1	+14.8	+22.2	+31.3
EU 27 Rank	16	17	19	16	22	23	24

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium consumers: consuming 2,500 - 4,999 kWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.

(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.

(3) Source: DECC. See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.

(4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.

(5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(6) Some ex-tax data is missing

**Table 5.6.2 Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Including Taxes)⁽⁵⁾**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	16.94	17.11	16.33	17.24	17.05	16.24	16.18
Belgium	16.54	17.04	16.70	18.54	18.38	19.13	17.77
Denmark	22.66	23.23	22.92	25.24	25.81	24.64	23.76
Finland	11.44	11.53	11.59	13.37	13.65	12.74	12.46
France	10.71	11.16	11.42	12.01	12.34	11.44	11.71
Germany	20.36	20.66	20.63	21.95	21.96	21.34	21.39
Greece	9.16	10.27	10.25	10.85	10.74	11.44	11.34
Ireland	16.46	15.70	15.87	16.50	18.10	17.72	18.30
Italy	17.73	17.10	16.25	17.25	17.91	17.64	18.43
Luxembourg	16.70	15.02	14.78	14.57	14.42	13.94	13.64
Netherlands	16.34	14.83	14.91	15.11	15.95	15.28	15.15
Portugal	14.15	13.78	14.10	14.36	16.32	16.39	16.49
Spain	14.95	15.03	15.66	17.20	18.11	18.01	18.19
Sweden	14.61	16.00	16.57	18.16	17.73	16.67	16.65
UK	12.49	12.06	12.26	12.44	13.74	13.83	14.27
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	16.34	15.03	15.66	16.50	17.05	16.39	16.49
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-23.6	-19.8	-21.7	-24.6	-19.4	-15.6	-13.5
EU 15 Rank	4	4	4	3	4	4	5
Bulgaria	7.26	7.07	7.02	7.17	7.58	6.96	7.63
Cyprus	14.57	16.16	17.10	17.80	20.93	22.86	23.26
Czech Republic	12.37	11.70	11.78	12.98	12.72	12.31	12.00
Estonia	8.17	8.44	8.50	8.45	9.04	9.01	8.98
Hungary	14.75	14.80	13.32	14.60	13.47	12.91	12.45
Latvia	9.36	9.13	8.87	10.14	11.64	11.42	10.94
Lithuania	8.22	10.06	10.29	10.54	10.59	10.36	10.14
Malta	13.43	14.79	14.39	14.76	14.75	13.98	13.59
Poland	11.46	11.67	11.69	12.77	11.72	11.66	12.22
Romania	8.69	8.97	8.90	9.39	9.41	8.63	8.59
Slovakia	13.85	13.22	13.85	14.60	14.83	14.11	13.77
Slovenia	11.90	12.19	12.07	12.51	12.94	12.68	12.33
EU 27 Median ⁽⁴⁾	13.85	13.78	13.85	14.57	14.42	13.94	13.64
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 27 Median(%)	-9.8	-12.5	-11.5	-14.6	-4.7	-0.8	+4.6
EU 27 Rank	12	11	12	8	13	13	16

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.7.1 Industrial gas prices in the EU and the G7 countries

 Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Gas									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	2.07	1.92	2.22	-	..	2.30	1.97	2.27	-
Denmark	..	1.87	-	-	-	..	4.15	+	+	+
Finland	0.78	1.67	1.79	2.11	2.23	0.90	1.84	1.95	2.82	2.89
France	1.50	2.31	2.57	3.09	3.11	1.56	2.42	2.70	3.22	3.23
Germany	1.61	2.71	2.67	3.04	2.90	1.89	3.07	3.01	3.39	3.22
Greece	1.48	2.43	2.88	3.34	3.78	1.48	2.43	2.88	3.50	4.21
Ireland	1.77	2.67	2.22	2.50	2.60	1.77	2.67	2.40	2.74	2.87
Italy	1.44	2.70	2.34	+	+	1.67	3.08	2.69	+	+
Luxembourg	..	2.51	2.46	3.08	+	..	2.56	2.50	3.12	+/-
Netherlands	-	2.54	2.08	2.22	-	+/-	2.77	2.30	2.40	-
Portugal	1.61	2.67	2.61	3.13	3.33	1.61	2.67	2.61	3.13	3.33
Spain	1.20	2.39	2.17	2.35	2.78	1.20	2.39	2.17	2.35	2.78
Sweden	..	2.64	3.08	3.48	+	..	3.14	3.62	4.23	+
UK	1.36	1.74	1.78	2.16	2.36	1.41	1.78	1.83	2.22	2.43
Rest of G7:										
Canada	1.29	0.91	0.85	0.92	-	1.38	0.95	0.89	0.96	-
Japan	1.81	2.97	3.36	4.18	+	1.90	3.12	3.53	4.39	+
USA ⁽³⁾	1.46	1.08	1.10	1.01	0.76	1.54	1.13	1.15	1.06	0.80
EU 15 & G7 Median	1.46	2.43	2.47	2.50	2.78	1.55	2.56	2.50	3.12	3.22
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	-6.9	-28.7	-28.1	-13.7	-14.8	-8.9	-30.4	-26.8	-29.0	-24.7
EU 15 rank	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria ⁽⁴⁾	..	2.19	..	..	..	..	2.19	2.15	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁴⁾
Czech Republic	1.38	2.81	2.85	3.06	2.98	1.38	2.91	2.95	3.17	3.08
Estonia	..	2.05	2.20	2.37	-	..	2.16	2.36	2.48	-
Hungary	1.58	3.28	2.29	2.63	2.65	1.63	3.37	2.38	2.72	2.73
Latvia ⁽⁴⁾
Lithuania ⁽⁴⁾	..	2.16	..	..	..	..	2.16	2.59	..	..
Malta ⁽⁴⁾
Poland	1.06	2.39	2.53	2.66	2.77	1.06	2.39	2.53	2.66	2.77
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	..	1.14	..	..	..	..	1.47	1.42	..	..
Slovakia	1.74	2.79	2.86	3.02	3.21	1.74	2.85	2.98	3.13	3.32
Slovenia	..	2.90	3.01	3.25	3.69	..	3.151	3.34	3.64	4.05
EU 27 Median	..	2.47	2.40	..	..	..	2.62	2.56	..	..
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	..	-29.9	-25.8	..	..	..	-31.8	-28.4	..	..
EU 27 rank	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(4) As of 2011 data will no longer be available for these countries.

.. Data unavailable.

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7

**Table 5.8.2 Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Excluding taxes)**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	2.75	2.82	2.74	2.80	2.96	2.87	2.84
Belgium	2.58	2.39	2.33	2.72	2.75	2.71	2.69
Denmark	1.74	2.08	2.56	2.95	2.82	2.93	2.86
Finland	2.36	2.47	2.62	2.92	3.29	3.22	3.15
France	2.72	2.80	2.86	3.08	3.18	3.11	3.13
Germany	2.71	2.81	3.41	3.62	3.97	3.56	3.57
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.18
Ireland	2.34	2.40	2.46	3.09	3.14	2.89	3.10
Italy	2.37	2.44	2.42	2.57	2.80	3.13	2.98
Luxembourg	3.18	3.17	3.53	3.62	4.25	4.14	4.05
Netherlands	2.79	2.29	2.33	2.36	2.50	2.36	2.49
Portugal	2.31	2.39	2.83	2.93	3.30	3.28	3.35
Spain	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00
Sweden	3.48	3.24	3.54	3.66	4.08	3.69	3.57
UK	1.83	1.86	1.82	2.02	2.29	2.44	2.48
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.49	2.42	2.59	2.92	3.05	3.04	3.10
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-26.7	-23.2	-29.7	-30.9	-25.0	-19.7	-20.1
EU 15 Rank	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Bulgaria	1.90	2.09	2.56	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.18
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.31	2.58	2.96	2.61	2.89	2.65	2.61
Estonia	1.84	2.35	2.20	2.28	2.58	2.91	2.73
Hungary	3.11	2.50	2.93	2.58	3.71	4.07	4.02
Latvia	2.46	2.24	2.69	2.54	2.74	2.94	3.05
Lithuania	2.41	2.79	2.86	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.67	2.63	2.75	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99
Romania	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.32	1.51	1.56	1.55
Slovakia	2.79	2.74	3.00	2.88	3.44	3.14	3.19
Slovenia	2.82	3.41	3.22	3.50	4.11	4.38	4.05
EU 27 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.43	2.46	2.71	2.82	2.92	2.97	3.10
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 27 Median(%)	-24.9	-24.2	-32.9	-28.4	-21.8	-17.8	-20.1
EU 27 Rank	3	2	2	2	2	3	2

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

- (1) Medium Consumers: consuming 2,778 - 17,777 MWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.
- (2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.
- (3) See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.
- (4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.
- (5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.
- (6) There is no tax.

**Table 5.8.2 Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Including taxes)⁽⁵⁾**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	2.99	3.05	2.98	3.01	3.21	3.12	3.08
Belgium	2.72	2.48	2.50	2.85	2.88	2.86	2.77
Denmark	4.33	4.95	5.34	5.85	5.68	5.74	5.59
Finland	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.62	3.99	3.89	3.80
France	2.81	2.88	2.95	3.17	3.28	3.20	3.22
Germany	3.07	3.16	3.75	3.97	4.32	3.89	3.89
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.63
Ireland	2.34	2.45	2.68	3.32	3.36	3.11	3.39
Italy	2.50	2.58	2.54	2.72	3.02	3.46	3.17
Luxembourg	3.20	3.21	3.57	3.67	4.31	4.18	4.09
Netherlands	3.31	2.81	2.75	2.99	2.98	3.00	2.92
Portugal	2.31	2.39	2.83	2.94	3.31	3.29	3.36
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00
Sweden	4.03	3.77	4.09	4.41	4.82	4.42	4.39
UK	1.94	1.97	1.93	2.14	2.40	2.56	2.60
EU 15 Median⁽⁴⁾	2.76	2.72	2.80	3.09	3.29	3.25	3.36
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-30.0	-27.7	-31.2	-30.8	-27.0	-21.2	-22.7
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1.90	2.09	2.56	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.19
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.42	2.68	3.07	2.72	2.99	2.75	2.70
Estonia	2.04	2.51	2.39	2.42	2.68	3.02	2.86
Hungary	3.21	2.60	3.03	2.68	3.81	4.16	4.11
Latvia	2.46	2.25	2.69	2.54	2.89	3.04	3.18
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	2.41	2.79	2.86	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.67	2.63	2.75	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99
Romania	1.89	1.94	1.86	1.97	2.15	2.15	2.11
Slovakia	2.85	2.85	3.11	3.00	3.55	3.24	3.30
Slovenia	3.07	3.69	3.60	3.88	4.50	4.75	4.40
EU 27 Median⁽⁴⁾	2.61	2.63	2.80	2.96	3.24	3.16	3.22
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	-25.9	-25.3	-31.2	-27.8	-25.9	-19.1	-19.4
EU 27 Rank	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

- + DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.
- +/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.
- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data, and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.9.1 Domestic gas prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Gas									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria	2.47	4.26	3.88	4.33	4.27	3.45	5.75	5.27	5.81	5.70
Belgium	+/-	4.01	3.86	4.75	+	+/-	5.00	4.86	5.93	+
Denmark	2.97	3.59	3.98	4.49	3.77	5.92	7.34	8.06	8.80	7.77
Finland ⁽³⁾	1.04	1.98	2.09	2.45	2.55	1.41	2.62	2.76	3.88	3.95
France	2.38	3.99	4.03	4.52	4.41	2.80	4.68	4.81	5.42	5.29
Germany	2.77	4.74	4.11	4.38	4.34	3.65	6.23	5.45	5.78	5.70
Greece	2.62	5.27	5.47	5.81	7.27	2.84	5.75	6.04	6.74	8.71
Ireland	2.74	4.95	4.03	4.19	4.54	3.11	5.61	4.78	5.03	5.47
Italy	2.42	3.88	3.80	-	-	3.90	5.85	6.09	+	+
Luxembourg	2.13	3.61	3.44	4.24	-	2.26	3.93	3.75	4.59	-
Netherlands	2.47	3.95	3.25	3.62	3.83	3.79	6.42	5.57	6.04	6.23
Portugal	4.34	5.04	4.97	5.30	5.25	4.56	5.30	5.24	5.86	6.46
Spain	2.79	4.41	4.08	4.72	5.61	3.24	5.11	4.78	5.57	6.72
Sweden	..	4.73	5.22	5.69	+	..	8.07	8.84	10.22	+
UK	2.04	3.61	3.49	4.00	4.43	2.14	3.79	3.66	4.20	4.65
Rest of G7:										
Canada	1.86	2.09	2.28	2.21	-	1.99	2.19	2.40	2.32	-
Japan	5.60	8.28	8.76	9.83	+	5.88	8.69	9.20	10.32	+
USA ⁽⁴⁾	2.22	2.45	2.28	2.14	1.94	2.33	2.57	2.39	2.24	2.04
EU 15 & G7 Median	2.47	4.00	3.93	4.35	4.38	3.18	5.45	5.05	5.80	5.97
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	-17.6	-9.7	-11.2	-8.1	+1.1	-32.7	-30.5	-27.4	-27.5	-22.1
EU 15 rank	2	4	4	3	7	2	2	2	2	2
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	5	2	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria ⁽⁵⁾	..	3.05	..	..	..	..	3.66	3.42	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁵⁾
Czech Republic	1.71	3.78	3.69	4.32	4.61	2.03	4.50	4.43	5.18	5.53
Estonia	..	2.74	2.58	2.94	-	..	3.38	3.33	3.76	-
Hungary	1.01	3.23	2.87	3.18	2.97	1.16	3.95	3.59	3.98	3.78
Latvia ⁽⁵⁾
Lithuania ⁽⁵⁾	..	3.45	..	..	..	..	4.14	3.98	..	..
Malta ⁽⁵⁾
Poland	1.72	3.63	3.52	3.66	3.60	2.10	4.42	4.30	4.51	4.42
Romania ⁽⁵⁾	..	1.43	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.37	..	..
Slovakia	2.13	3.62	3.29	3.58	3.60	2.54	4.31	3.916	4.30	4.32
Slovenia	..	4.39	4.13	4.75	4.87	..	5.57	5.36	6.17	6.27
EU 27 Median	..	3.83	3.86	..	..	..	4.84	4.78	..	..
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	..	-5.7	-9.5	..	..	..	-21.7	-23.3	..	..
EU 27 rank	..	9	10	..	..	..	5	6	..	..

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices for Finland are for district heating not central heating as is the case in other countries.

(4) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(5) As of 2011 data will no longer be available for these countries.

.. Data unavailable.

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7 data

**Table 5.10.2 Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Excluding taxes)**

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	3.98	3.93	3.68	4.44	4.63	4.62	4.53
Belgium	3.66	3.68	4.05	4.40	5.09	4.50	4.67
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	4.24	4.57	4.55	5.15	4.66	4.47	4.15
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4.43	3.84	4.08	4.20	4.67	4.35	4.54
Germany	3.86	3.61	3.56	3.77	4.15	3.91	3.88
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.74
Ireland	4.30	3.78	3.69	3.65	4.48	4.22	4.49
Italy	3.10	3.27	4.22	3.83	4.88	4.20	5.16
Luxembourg	3.50	3.32	3.53	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.30
Netherlands	3.41	3.50	3.60	3.60	4.22	3.82	4.24
Portugal	5.03	4.92	4.99	4.92	5.58	4.84	5.49
Spain	4.10	4.00	3.87	3.94	3.97	4.71	6.10
Sweden	4.92	5.15	5.30	5.73	5.63	5.26	5.36
UK	3.60	3.36	3.40	3.51	4.32	4.09	4.40
EU 15 Median ⁽⁵⁾	3.98	3.78	3.87	3.97	4.63	4.35	4.54
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-9.5	-11.1	-12.2	-11.6	-6.7	-6.0	-3.0
EU 15 Rank	4	3	1	1	4	3	5
Bulgaria	2.57	2.66	3.04	3.11	3.41	3.39	3.70
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3.52	3.40	3.64	3.94	4.30	4.52	4.40
Estonia	2.56	2.42	2.64	2.83	2.96	3.23	3.26
Hungary	3.38	3.73	3.75	3.89	3.95	3.61	3.98
Latvia	3.06	2.48	3.12	3.00	3.09	3.31	3.57
Lithuania	3.00	2.70	3.17	3.12	3.87	3.46	4.04
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.35	3.03	3.51	3.27	3.53	3.13	3.74
Romania	1.29	1.31	1.23	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.17
Slovakia	3.55	3.19	3.17	3.37	3.70	3.53	3.43
Slovenia	3.73	3.93	4.37	4.45	5.34	5.10	4.51
EU 27 Median ⁽⁵⁾	3.55	3.50	3.64	3.83	4.30	4.20	4.35
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+1.6	-4.1	-6.7	-8.2	+0.4	-2.6	1.2
EU 27 Rank	13	10	7	8	13	11	13

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium consumers consuming 5,557 - 55,556 kWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.

(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate month and year.

(3) See paragraphs A389 to A46 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.

(4) From July 2001 the price is for natural gas rather than gas works gas.

(5) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.

(6) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

**Table 5.10.2 Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers⁽¹⁾
(Including taxes)⁽⁶⁾**

	Pence per kWh ⁽²⁾						
	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12
Austria	5.51	5.41	5.09	6.03	6.26	6.23	6.10
Belgium	4.58	4.60	5.11	5.50	6.34	5.66	5.87
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	8.55	9.30	9.17	10.08	9.41	9.11	8.66
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5.18	4.53	4.87	5.03	5.61	5.22	5.45
Germany	5.22	4.92	4.83	5.11	5.55	5.24	5.18
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.13
Ireland	4.89	4.32	4.46	4.42	5.37	5.05	5.38
Italy	4.74	5.37	6.66	6.02	7.59	6.32	7.74
Luxembourg	4.10	3.78	4.00	4.43	5.02	4.75	4.75
Netherlands	5.97	6.09	5.63	5.59	6.43	6.22	6.75
Portugal	5.28	5.16	5.33	5.30	6.40	6.07	6.82
Spain	4.75	4.65	4.57	4.65	4.68	5.56	7.29
Sweden	8.58	8.73	8.98	10.29	10.11	9.65	10.14
UK	3.78	3.53	3.57	3.69	4.54	4.29	4.62
EU 15 Median ⁽⁵⁾	5.18	4.92	5.09	5.30	6.26	5.66	6.43
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-26.9	-28.3	-29.8	-30.4	-27.5	-24.2	-28.1
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	3.09	3.20	3.65	3.73	4.09	4.06	4.44
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	4.19	4.08	4.37	4.73	5.16	5.42	5.28
Estonia	3.22	3.15	3.39	3.64	3.79	4.11	4.14
Hungary	4.23	4.66	4.69	4.87	4.94	4.59	5.05
Latvia	3.36	2.73	3.44	3.36	3.96	4.21	4.48
Lithuania	3.61	3.27	3.84	3.77	4.68	4.19	4.88
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	4.08	3.70	4.28	4.02	4.34	3.85	4.60
Romania	2.38	2.39	2.35	2.47	2.40	2.22	2.19
Slovakia	4.22	3.79	3.78	4.04	4.44	4.24	4.11
Slovenia	4.78	5.07	5.69	5.80	6.87	6.56	5.84
EU 27 Median ⁽⁵⁾	4.58	4.53	4.57	4.73	5.16	5.22	5.33
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 27 Median(%)	-17.4	-22.1	-21.8	-22.0	-12.1	-17.8	-13.3
EU 27 Rank	6	6	4	4	7	8	7

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

- + DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.
- +/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.
- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Annex A – Technical Notes

A1. The source of the prices in this table is the Retail Prices Index (RPI), published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The fuel components within the RPI are published, together with the all items RPI. Table A1 below gives the weights within the total index, in parts per 1,000, of the fuel components. The RPI is calculated using prices collected on a day near the middle of the month.

A2. Quarterly data is published three months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an “r”. Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final data being published in June.

Table A1: Retail price index, fuel component weights

	All items	Fuel and light	Coal and solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Oil and other fuels	Petrol and lubricating oil
1975	1,000	53	11	12	25	5	47
1980	1,000	59	9	16	29	4	43
1985	1,000	65	8	24	29	4	50
1990	1,000	50	4	19	24	3	33
1995	1,000	45	2	18	23	2	37
2000	1,000	32	1	13	16	2	43
2005	1,000	31	1	13	15	2	35
2006	1,000	33	1	14	15	3	40
2007	1,000	39	1	18	18	2	36
2008	1,000	33	1	13	16	3	43
2009	1,000	49	1	23	23	2	36
2010	1,000	40	1	17	18	4	49
2011	1,000	42	1	18	20	3	46
2012	1,000	46	1	21	21	3	47
2013	1,000	43	1	19	20	3	45

The following notes apply to Table 2.1.1:

A3. **Coal and smokeless fuel (coal and solid fuels)** - Retail prices of one standard grade of household coal and of the boiler/room heater grade of smokeless fuel sold by the retailer, obtained from local retailers in up to 146 areas throughout the United Kingdom.

A4. **Gas and electricity** - The indices are calculated using published tariff information from British Gas (and since April 1996 other suppliers), the Public Electricity Supply Companies and Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE). When prices change in an area (including discounts and lump sum rebates), an index is re-calculated for a selection of the tariffs in use in that area at typical levels of consumption at each tariff. Electricity area indices are weighted together using the total receipts of each Public Electricity Supply Company and NIE from their sales to domestic consumers under each tariff. Gas companies are weighted by customer numbers. Both indices are calculated using mainly credit tariffs only.

A5. **Heating oils** - This comprises bottled gas and paraffin until January 1986, and domestic heating oils. Prices of heating oil are provided by the main suppliers.

A6. **Petrol and oil** - Retail prices of the different grades of motor spirit and engine oil are obtained from garages in more than 180 areas throughout the United Kingdom.

Tables 2.2.1 to 2.5.2

A7. Tables 2.2.3 and 2.3.3 show representative electricity and gas bills by payment type in each of the 15 Public Electricity Supply (PES) areas in the UK and 12 gas Local Distribution Zones (LDZ) in Great Britain. The unit cost represents the total cost to the consumer per unit consumed and is calculated by dividing the bill shown by the number of units consumed (18,000 kWh for gas, 3,300 kWh for standard electricity). The electricity PES areas and gas LDZ associated with each of the towns and cities are shown in Table A2:

Table A2: Towns and cities by LDZ and PES area		
	Gas LDZ	Electricity PES area
Aberdeen	Scotland	Northern Scotland
Belfast	n/a	Northern Ireland
Birmingham	West Midlands	West Midlands
Canterbury	South East	South East
Cardiff	Wales	South Wales
Edinburgh	Scotland	Southern Scotland
Ipswich	Eastern	Eastern
Leeds	North East	Yorkshire
Liverpool	North West	Merseyside & North Wales
London	London	London
Manchester	North West	North West
Newcastle	Northern	North East
Nottingham	East Midlands	East Midlands
Plymouth	South West	South West
Southampton	Southern	Southern

A8. Provisional annual data is published in the December edition of QEP, with final data being published in March.

A9. Bills and unit costs are based on published prices and include standing charges where applicable. No allowances are made for introductory offers or non-cash benefits that may be available from new suppliers. Both electricity and gas bills and costs reflect the prices of all suppliers. This basis is used for all the domestic bills and cost data used in Tables 2.2.1 to 2.3.3. The bills shown relate to the total bill including VAT in cash terms received during the calendar year, for the tariff type shown, including all tariff changes and rebates. Averages are weighted by the number of domestic customers. For electricity, an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh is used whilst the equivalent figure for gas is 18,000 kWh.

A10. The weighted average of all supplier gas bills are based on equivalent tariffs of British Gas and other gas supply companies. From 2007 onwards, due to a methodology change, the estimates are based on bills received during the calendar year. As part of the methodology change, it is now assumed that, of the 18,000 kWh of gas consumed per annum (see A9), 7,200 kWh are consumed in the first quarter, 3,600 kWh in Q2, 1,800 kWh in Q3 and 5,400 kWh in Q4.

A11. From the June 2013 edition of Quarterly Energy Prices onwards, data on the number of gas customers are shown based on Public Electricity Supply (PES) regions. In previous quarters, this data has been presented by Local Distribution Zones (LDZs). This change has been made because most energy suppliers now charge for gas according to the PES area that a household is in, and so it is more appropriate to present data in this format. Future editions of QEP will present data in the same way. Gas bills will also be published on a PES area basis from December 2013 onwards. It is not possible to present historical data on gas bills and customer numbers in this way, as the data from previous years was not collected in this format.

A13. Internet tables 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 are experimental statistics, used together with modelled energy consumption in the calculation of household notional energy bills for use in the modelling of the level of fuel poverty in England. These data are not suitable for calculating the average bills of low use consumers. The data reported is an average of the fixed and variable costs across the four quarters in the year. In the calculation, more weight is given to costs in Q1 and Q4, when it is assumed that more electricity and gas is consumed (and hence the price at this time should contribute more to the average). Therefore, these values should not be used to determine current average bills. For more information see the Fuel Poverty Methodology Handbook on the DECC website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fuel-poverty-methodology-handbook>

Table 2.6.1

A14. Household final consumption expenditure comprises household expenditure in the United Kingdom on the fuels specified and fuel purchases by foreign tourists. It excludes expenditure on fuels by businesses. VAT was levied on domestic fuels at 8 per cent in April 1994, reduced to 5 per cent in September 1997, and is included in the table from 1994 onwards. For coal, coke and petroleum products it was assumed that all consumers paid VAT from the date of its introduction. For electricity and gas an estimate was made that 5 per cent of electricity sales and 4 per cent of gas sales were covered by customers pre-paying their bills to avoid VAT in 1994 and 1995. Figures for total consumers' expenditure are also shown for comparison.

Due to the reclassification of Household Expenditure to conform to the European Systems of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) headings have been rearranged.

The following notes apply to Table 2.6.1:

A15. **Solid Fuels** – Household final consumption expenditure on these fuels is based on estimates of inland sales of solid fuels to domestic consumers. Expenditure in Northern Ireland is estimated based on values of colliery despatches of house coal to Northern Ireland.

A16. **Gas** - Personal consumption in the United Kingdom is taken as sales to domestic premises. Estimates of the quantity and value of liquid gases purchased by domestic consumers are provided by the petroleum industry. The average price used is the average revenue per kWh for public supply sales of gas to domestic consumers.

A17. **Electricity** - Sales from the public electricity supply system to domestic consumers in the United Kingdom plus estimates of the domestic element included in sales to dual use premises. Sales are valued at the average revenue per unit for electricity sold to domestic consumers, which takes into account discounts and lump sum rebates.

A18. **Liquid fuels** (domestic heating and lighting oil) - For fuel oils and heating oils, information is available from the petroleum industry on quantities delivered to domestic consumers. The figures for domestic consumption are then valued using monthly prices collected by the department from oil companies.

A19. **Vehicle fuels and lubricants** (petrol, diesel, LPG, oil and lubricants, brake and other fluids, coolants) – Estimates of the quantity and value of lubricating oil purchased by domestic customers are provided by the petroleum industry. For motor spirit and diesel, estimates of business purchases of the fuels are made and deducted from total deliveries to arrive at purchases by domestic consumers. The figures for domestic consumption are then valued using monthly prices collected by the department from oil companies.

Table 2.6.2

A20. Figures for Internet Table 2.6.2 are taken from the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) conducted by the ONS. The figures are estimates based upon a representative sample of households. The averages in the table have been calculated on the basis of consuming households, i.e. only those households who consumed the particular fuel in question are included in the calculation of the average expenditure. These estimates therefore differ from those published by the ONS in the report, "Family Spending", where the total of all households is used to calculate average fuel expenditure. After the publication of data for 1993 the survey moved to a financial year basis until 2005/06, then returned to a calendar year basis from 2006. The data presented on expenditure on fuel as a proportion of total expenditure in table 2.6.2 are based on all households, not just those consuming the fuel or other commodity, for ease of comparison.

Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4

A21. Prices are derived from information collected via the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry on fuel purchases from a panel of about 600 establishments within manufacturing industry (which excludes electricity generation). The panel consists of companies purchasing fuels in small and large quantities. To maximise the coverage of each fuel type and minimise the burden on business, larger users are surveyed proportionally more than smaller users.

A22. Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final annual data being published in June. The entire year's quarterly data is reviewed in June to ensure that each of the contributors who supply data have been placed in the correct size band based upon their actual annual consumption. This means that there can be revisions made to data from Q1 to Q4.

A23. For each size of consumer the average price for a fuel (exclusive of VAT) is calculated by dividing the total quantity of purchases into their total value. The "all consumers-average" price uses base weighting and weights the prices for each size band according to purchases by businesses in the size band recorded in the 1984 Purchases Inquiry. (This is a large scale survey conducted every 5 years until 1989, and conducted annually for a rotating selection of industries from 1994 to 1999. From 1999 the inquiry has once again covered all industries, providing information on the purchases of materials and fuels by the whole of UK industry.) The weights will be reviewed when comprehensive up-to-date purchases data are available. The size bands are defined, for each fuel individually, according to the approximate range of annual purchases covered. (See Table A3).

A24. As described above the prices given are representative market prices. This means trades that, because of their size or dominance of total consumption would produce an unrepresentative price, are excluded. For example, coal purchased by the iron and steel sector is excluded, as is gas purchased for electricity generation.

A25. For some fuels, the relative size in volume terms of the largest users can have the effect of moving the weighted average more towards the large user price. This is true for gas where, because of the growth in consumption, the weights provided by the 1984 purchases survey may be out of date. Therefore, for some fuels (e.g. gas and gas oil), the median price (the price at which 50 per cent of the prices paid are higher and 50 per cent lower) may be another useful guide to average prices.

A26. From Q1 2010, for coal only average prices and prices for large consumers are available due to the small number of companies reporting data. Data for medium fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and hard coke were discontinued from Q1 2005, and there was no sub-division into size bands due to the small number of sites purchasing each of these fuels. The small sample sizes reflect the small overall consumption, relative to the major fuels covered, which meant that,

although the prices were still representative, they could be subject to more sample effects than the other fuels (e.g. if a relatively large purchaser switches fuel).

A27. To enable coal prices to be calculated in common units, companies record the calorific value of the coal they purchase. Conversion factors for fuel oil (both heavy and medium), gas oil, liquefied petroleum gas and hard coke are given in Annex B.

A28. The 10 per cent and 90 per cent deciles and the median price are presented in addition to the prices for each size band. The 10 per cent decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the lowest 10 per cent of those prices fall. Similarly, the 90 per cent decile is the point above which the highest 10 per cent of the prices occur. These values give some indication of the spread of prices paid by purchasers. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal "weight" to each purchaser, but are scaled to represent the mix of fuel users by size in the industrial population that the panel represents. From Q1 2007, decile information is only published for gas and electricity.

Table A3: Range of annual purchases for the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry

Fuel	Large	Of which:		Medium	Small
	Greater than	Extra large	Moderately large	Greater than	Less than
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	..	..	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	..	..	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	..	..	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas ⁽¹⁾ (thousand kWh)	8,800	..	..	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

(1) Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

Table 3.2.1

A29. The prices for fuels used in electricity generation are collected via a quarterly inquiry of electricity generators in the United Kingdom. This covers companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity. The companies are: AES Electric Ltd., Barking Power Ltd., Centrica plc., Coryton Energy Company Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Eggborough Power Ltd., E.On UK plc., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrothetford Ltd., GDF Suez, International Power, Premier Power Ltd., Rocksavage Power Company Ltd., RWE Npower plc., Scottish Power plc., Scottish and Southern Energy plc., SELCHP Ltd., Spalding Energy Company Ltd.

A30. The data reported are the value and volume of fuel purchased during the quarter and may not always reflect the fuel actually used (i.e. there can be stocking and destocking, especially of coal). The prices reported are typically for long-term contracts, with price escalator factors, some of which may have been entered into some time ago. As such, the prices can be higher than those paid by large industrial users who typically negotiate contracts each year.

A31. Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final data being published in June.

A32. The gas beach price series is derived from gas sales by licensees in the UKCS to delivery points in the UK. It excludes exported gas and is adjusted to include imported gas. It is calculated as follows:

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$$\frac{\text{Value of (UKCS gas sales + gas imports - gas exports)}}{\text{Volume of (UKCS gas sales + gas imports - gas exports)}}$$

where the UKCS sales value and volume data are derived from DECC's statistical inquiry into oil and gas extraction (PQ1100). Returns from the inquiry give the value and volume of gas sold by each licensee from a particular field (or group of fields). Data from the inquiry on sales and expenditure by licensees are covered and further explained in Annex G of the internet version of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics. Trade data are supplied by Revenue and Customs and published in the internet version of the Digest in Annex G, Chart G1.0.

A33. The gas levy applied to gas purchased under certain contracts originally entered into before July 1975. The cost of gas under these pre-July 1975 contracts had historically been substantially less than the prevailing market price. Gas sold under these contracts was not subject to Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) because the contracts were classified as "tax-exempt" when PRT was introduced in 1975. Instead, under the Gas Levy Act 1981, the purchaser of gas subject to the relevant contracts had to pay a levy on every therm of such gas that they purchased. The purpose of the gas levy was to capture for the Exchequer the bulk of the economic rent which would otherwise accrue to the purchaser from purchasing this gas at below market prices. However, current and expected future gas market prices are now below the average cost of this gas (even before adding the cost of the levy). The gas levy was abolished from 1 April 1998.

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2

A34. Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Provisional annual data is published in March, with final data being published in June. The entire year's quarterly data for coal and HFO is reviewed in June to ensure that each of the contributors who supply data to the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry have been placed in the correct size band based upon their actual annual consumption. This means that there can be revisions made to data from Q1 to Q4.

A35. The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. The rates increased in April 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The rates are shown in the table below:

	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>LPG</u>
Apr-2001	£11.70/tonne	0.430p/kWh	0.150p/kWh	£9.60/tonne
Apr-2007	£12.01/tonne	0.441p/kWh	0.154p/kWh	£9.85/tonne
Apr-2008	£12.42/tonne	0.456 p/kWh	0.159 p/kWh	£10.18/tonne
Apr-2009	£12.81/tonne	0.470 p/kWh	0.164 p/kWh	£10.50/tonne
Apr-2011	£13.21/tonne	0.485 p/kWh	0.169 p/kWh	£10.83/tonne
Apr-2012	£13.87/tonne	0.509 p/kWh	0.177 p/kWh	£11.37/tonne
Apr-2013	£14.29/tonne	0.524 p/kWh	0.182 p/kWh	£11.72/tonne

Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2

A36. The prices for gas and electricity consumed by non-domestic users in the United Kingdom are collected via a quarterly inquiry of gas and electricity suppliers. The data reported are the value and volume of energy sold during the quarter, for each of the sizebands below:

Table A4: Range of annual purchases for the Price Transparency survey

		Annual consumption			Annual consumption
		MWh			MWh
Electricity	Very Small	0 - 20	Gas	Very Small	<278
	Small	20 - 499		Small	278 – 2,777
	Small/Medium	500 - 1,999		Medium	2,778 – 27,777
	Medium	2,000 - 19,999		Large	27,778 – 277,777
	Large	20,000 - 69,999		Very Large	277,778 – 1,111,112
	Very Large	70,000 – 150,000			
	Extra Large	>150,000			

Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.3

A37. The data published are national average prices calculated from prices supplied by all major motor fuel marketing companies. Prior to 1977, price data were collated from a variety of sources, mainly the published scheduled wholesale prices of the oil companies to which retailers margins were added. The results of various consumers' surveys were also taken into consideration in arriving at a typical price. Users of the table should bear in mind that, because of the multiplicity of petroleum marketing companies operating in the United Kingdom and the diversity of their pricing policies, prices differ from dealer to dealer and from area to area. From January 1995 sales by super/hyper markets are included in the price estimates.

A38. Crude oil prices are shown in Table 4.1.1 as an index based on a "basket" of both indigenous and imported crude oil prices that are used as an input, along with other fuel prices, for the Producer Prices Index (produced by ONS). The index represents the average price paid by refineries for the month and is calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

A39. Provisional monthly prices are usually revised in the month following their original publication, with revisions being marked with an "r". Provisional annual prices are published in December with revisions being made during the following two months as more data becomes available.

Tables 5.1.1 to 5.10.3

A40. International comparisons are based on data published by international organisations. Motor fuel prices are taken from the European Commission's 'Oil Bulletin'.

A41. For the analysis of annual electricity and gas prices (Tables 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.7.1 and 5.9.1), the data used are collated and published by the International Energy Agency in 'Energy Prices and Taxes'. Individual countries supply data to the IEA, so methodology can vary between countries. In 2011, the IEA ceased publishing prices for non-OECD countries, resulting in the loss of data for 6 of the EU 27 member states: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania.

A42. The data presented in Sections 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 and 5.10 are derived from Eurostat's Statistics in Focus series. Eurostat publishes data on gas and electricity prices six months after the end of the reference period.

A43. From 1st January 2008, data shows average prices over 6-month periods (January - June and July - December), and each sizeband covers a range of consumption. The sizebands for consumers from January 2008 onwards are defined as follows:

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Industrial Electricity	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (MWh)
Small	Band IB	20 - 499
Medium	Band ID	2,000 - 19,999
Large	Band IE	20,000 - 69,999
Very Large	Band IF	70,000 – 150,000

Industrial Gas	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (MWh)
Small	Band I2	278 – 2,777
Medium	Band I3	2,778 – 27,777
Large	Band I4	27,778 – 277,777

Domestic Electricity	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (kWh)
Small	Band DB	1,000 – 2,499
Medium	Band DC	2,500 – 4,999
Large	Band DD	5,000 – 15,000

Domestic Gas	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (kWh)
Small	Band D1	< 5,557
Medium	Band D2	5,557 – 55,557
Large	Band D3	>55,557

A44. Prior to 2008, the Price Transparency data was for a single point in time (1st January and 1st July), and each sizeband was represented by a single consumption figure. Eurostat's change to the methodology in 2008 created a discontinuity within the price series. We publish the new methodology prices within the original tables, with a clear distinction between old and new data. Whilst prices using the old and new methodologies will not be comparable, the UK ranking and UK price relative to the EU median should be broadly comparable across the old and new data.

A45. It is important when comparing international prices to keep in mind the impact of exchange rates (as the data are presented in a common pound sterling basis, the changing level of the pound will cause some changes in relative prices) and inflation rates in individual countries. The relative strength of the pound in 1997, 1998 and 1999 (e.g. sterling appreciated by 21 per cent against the German Mark between 1996 and 1999) to some extent will have had an adverse effect on comparisons of UK data. The pound depreciated against the euro by around 22 per cent between 2007 and 2011, but the euro depreciated by 5 per cent against the pound in the first 6 months of 2012 and by a further 3 per cent in the second half of 2012. This means that, between 2007 and 2011, countries that use the euro will show increased prices when expressed in pounds sterling, but the converse is true for 2012.

A46. For tables 5.3.1 to 5.10.3, where data is not available, we have estimated the price in relation to the EU 15 median. A '+' indicates that the price is likely to exceed the median and is given a high price, '+/-' indicates that the price is likely to be around the median, '-' indicates that the price is likely to be below the median price and is given a low price. This methodology is intended to give a better indication of the UK position when compared with those countries where up-to-date data is not available.

Annex B – Calorific values and conversion factors

B1: Estimated average gross calorific values of fuels 2011

	GJ per tonne		GJ per tonne
Coal:		Renewable sources:	
All consumers (weighted average) ⁽¹⁾	26.9	Domestic wood ⁽²⁾	13.9
Power stations ⁽¹⁾	25.2	Industrial wood ⁽³⁾	13.7
Coke ovens ⁽¹⁾	32.0	Straw	15.8
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	28.4	Poultry litter	9.1
Collieries	29.0	Meat and bone	20.0
Agriculture	29.5	General industrial waste	16.0
Iron and steel	31.4	Hospital waste	14.0
Other industries (weighted average)	26.8	Municipal solid waste ⁽⁴⁾	9.5
Non-ferrous metals	25.1	Refuse derived waste ⁽⁴⁾	18.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	29.5	Short rotation coppice ⁽⁵⁾	11.1
Chemicals	26.7	Tyres	32.0
Textiles, clothing, leather etc.	29.5	Wood pellets	17.2
Pulp, paper, printing etc.	24.2	Biodiesel	38.7
Mineral products	27.6	Bioethanol	29.7
Engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles)	29.5	Petroleum:	
Other industries	32.6	Crude oil (weighted average)	45.7
Domestic		Petroleum products (weighted average)	46.2
House coal	30.2	Ethane	50.7
Anthracite and dry steam coal	34.6	Butane and propane (LPG)	49.3
Other consumers	26.4	Light distillate feedstock for gasworks	47.7
Imported coal (weighted average)	27.5	Aviation spirit and wide cut gasoline	47.4
Exports (weighted average)	32.3	Aviation turbine fuel	46.2
Coke (including low temperature carbonisation cokes)	29.8	Motor spirit	47.1
Coke breeze	29.8	Burning oil	46.4
Other manufactured solid fuel	32.6	Gas/diesel oil	45.4
		DERV	45.7
		Fuel oil	43.3
		Power station oil	43.3
		Non-fuel products (notional value)	43.1
			MJ per m ³
		Natural gas produced ⁽⁶⁾	39.8
		Natural gas consumed ⁽⁷⁾	39.5
		Coke oven gas	18.0
		Blast furnace gas	3.0
		Landfill gas ⁽⁸⁾	21 – 25
		Sewage gas ⁽⁸⁾	21 – 25

(1) Applicable to UK consumption - based on calorific value for home produced coal plus imports and, for "All consumers" net of exports.

(2) On an 'as received' basis; seasoned logs at 25% moisture content. On a 'dry' basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.

(3) Average figure covering a range of possible feedstock; at 25% moisture content. On a 'dry' basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.

(4) Average figure based on survey returns.

(5) On an "as received" basis; at 40% moisture content. On a "dry" basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.

(6) The gross calorific value of natural gas can also be expressed as 11.066 kWh per cubic metre. This value represents the average calorific value seen for gas when extracted. At this point it contains not just methane, but also some other hydrocarbon gases (ethane, butane, propane). These gases are removed before the gas enters the National Transmission System for sale to final consumers. As such, this calorific value will differ from that readers will see quoted on their gas bills.

(7) UK produced and imported gas. This weighted average of calorific values will approximate the average for the year that readers will see quoted on their gas bills. It can also be expressed as 10.978 kWh per cubic metre.

(8) Calorific value varies depending on the methane content of the gas.

Note: The above estimated average gross calorific values apply only to the year 2011. For calorific values of fuels in earlier years see Table B2. The calorific values for coal other than imported coal are based on estimates provided by the main coal producers. The calorific values for petroleum products have been calculated using the method described in Chapter 1, paragraph 1.31 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES). The calorific values for coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are currently being reviewed jointly by DECC and the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB).

B2: Estimated average gross calorific values of fuels 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2008 to 2011

GJ per tonne (gross)

	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Coal							
All consumers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	25.6	25.5	26.2	26.1	25.7	25.8	25.9
All consumers - home produced plus imports minus exports ⁽¹⁾	27.0	26.9	26.8	27.1	26.9
Power stations ⁽²⁾	23.8	24.8	25.6	25.4	24.9	24.9	25.2
Power stations - home produced plus imports ⁽¹⁾	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.8	26.0
Coke ovens ⁽²⁾	30.5	30.2	31.2	32.6	32.6	30.5	32.0
Coke ovens - home produced plus imports ⁽¹⁾	30.4	30.5	32.6	30.5	32.0
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	19.1	29.2	30.3	30.5	28.8	30.2	28.4
Collieries	27.0	28.6	29.6	29.7	29.4	29.3	29.0
Agriculture	30.1	28.9	29.2	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.5
Iron and steel industry ⁽³⁾	29.1	28.9	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4	31.4
Other industries ⁽¹⁾	27.1	27.8	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.7	26.8
Non-ferrous metals	..	23.1	25.1	25.4	25.0	25.4	25.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	28.6	28.1	29.5	30.4	28.7	28.6	29.5
Chemicals	25.8	27.3	28.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	27.5	27.7	30.4	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Pulp, paper, printing, etc.	26.5	27.9	28.7	29.4	23.9	24.1	24.2
Mineral products ⁽⁴⁾	..	28.2	27.0	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
Engineering ⁽⁵⁾	27.7	28.3	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Other industry ⁽⁶⁾	28.4	28.5	30.2	26.1	31.6	32.6	32.6
Domestic							
House coal	30.1	30.2	30.9	30.5	29.7	29.8	30.2
Anthracite and dry steam coal	33.3	33.6	33.5	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6
Other consumers	27.5	27.5	29.2	29.3	26.4	25.5	26.4
Transport –Rail	..	..	..	30.1	30.0	30.3	30.3
Imported coal ⁽⁷⁾	..	28.3	28.0	27.2	27.3	27.9	27.5
of which							
Steam coal	..	..	26.6	26.5	26.5	25.8	26.5
Coking coal	..	..	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	32.0
Anthracite	..	..	31.2	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.2
Exports ⁽¹⁾	..	29.0	32.0	33.0	32.7	32.3	32.3
of which							
Steam coal	..	..	31.0	32.2	31.4	31.2	31.2
Anthracite	..	..	32.6	33.0	33.2	33.2	32.7
Coke ⁽⁷⁾	28.1	28.1	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Coke breeze	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Other manufactured solid fuels ⁽¹⁾	27.6	27.6	30.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Petroleum							
Crude oil ⁽¹⁾	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7
Liquefied petroleum gas	49.6	49.3	49.1	49.3	49.2	49.2	49.3
Ethane	52.3	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
LDF for gasworks/Naphtha	47.8	47.9	47.6	47.7	47.5	47.8	47.7
Aviation spirit and wide-cut gasoline (AVGAS & AVTAG)	47.2	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Aviation turbine fuel (AVTUR)	46.4	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Motor spirit	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Burning oil	46.5	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.4
Vaporising oil	45.9	45.9	..	..	..	..	..
Gas/diesel oil ⁽⁹⁾	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.3	45.2	45.3	45.4
Derv ⁽⁹⁾	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.7
Fuel oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.3
Power station oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.3
Non-fuel products (notional value)	42.2	43.2	43.8	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
Petroleum coke (Power stations)	..	..	..	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.3
Petroleum coke (Other)	..	39.5	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Natural Gas ⁽⁸⁾	..	38.4	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.1	40.1

(1) Weighted averages.

(2) Home produced coal only.

(3) From 2001 onwards almost entirely sourced from imports.

(4) Based on information provided by the British Cement Industry Association; almost all coal used by this sector in the latest 4 years was imported.

(5) Mechanical engineering and metal products, electrical and instrument engineering and vehicle manufacture.

(6) Includes construction.

(7) Since 1995 the source of these figures has been the ISSB.

(8) Natural gas figures are shown in MJ per cubic metre.

(9) DERV included within gas/diesel oil until 2005

B3: Standard conversion factors

1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 10^7 kilocalories
 = 396.83 therms
 = 41.868 GJ
 = 11,630 kWh

1 therm = 100,000 British thermal units (Btu)

The following prefixes are used for multiples of joules, watts and watt hours:

kilo (k)	= 1,000	or 10^3
mega (M)	= 1,000,000	or 10^6
giga (G)	= 1,000,000,000	or 10^9
tera (T)	= 1,000,000,000,000	or 10^{12}
peta (P)	= 1,000,000,000,000,000	or 10^{15}

WEIGHT

1 kilogramme (kg) = 2.2046 pounds (lb)

1 pound (lb) = 0.4536 kg

1 tonne (t) = 1,000 kg
 = 0.9842 long ton
 = 1.102 short ton

1 Statute or long ton = 2,240 lb
 = 1.016 t
 = 1.120 sh tn

1 barrel = 159.0 litres
 = 34.97 UK gal
 = 42 US gal

VOLUME

1 cubic metre (cu m) = 35.31 cu ft

1 cubic foot (cu ft) = 0.02832 cu m
 1 litre = 0.22 Imperial gallons

1 UK gallon = 8 UK pints
 = 1.201 U.S. gallons
 = 4.54609 litres

LENGTH

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres

1 kilometre (km) = 0.62137 miles

TEMPERATURE

1 scale degree Celsius (C) = 1.8 scale degrees Fahrenheit (F)

For conversion of temperatures: $^{\circ}\text{C} = 5/9 (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$; $^{\circ}\text{F} = 9/5 ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$

Calorific values and conversion factors

B4: Average conversion factors for petroleum

		Imperial gallons per tonne	Litres per tonne
Crude oil:	Indigenous	264	1,199
	Imported	260	1,181
	Average of refining throughput	262	1,192
Ethane		601	2,730
Propane		435	1,980
Butane		382	1,736
Naphtha (l.d.f.)		322	1,464
Aviation gasoline		310	1,411
Motor spirit:	All grades	300	1,362
	Super unleaded	298	1,355
	Ultra low sulphur petrol (ULSP)	300	1,363
Middle distillate feedstock		245	1,116
Kerosene:	Aviation turbine fuel	275	1,252
	Burning oil	274	1,247
DERV fuel:	0.005% or less sulphur (ULSD)	263	1,194
Gas/marine diesel oil		257	1,168
Fuel oil (1% or less sulphur):	All grades	223	1,015
	Light	234	1,063
	Medium	225	1,024
	Heavy	222	1,011
Lubricating oils	White	244	1,108
	Greases	241	1,094
Bitumen		215	997
Petroleum coke		186	843
Petroleum waxes		260	1,184
Industrial spirit		274	1,247
White spirit		280	1,275

Note: The above conversion factors, which for refined products have been compiled by DECC using data from UK Petroleum Industry Association companies, apply to the year 2011, and are only approximate for other years.

Annex C - Effective rates of duty on principal hydrocarbon oils, 1979 to 2013⁽¹⁾

Pence per litre

Date from which duty effective		Motor spirit ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾					Diesel ⁽²⁾	
		Leaded	Lead replacement	Unleaded	Super unleaded	Ultra low sulphur	Regular	Ultra low sulphur
13 June	1979	8.100	..	..	..	..	9.200	..
26 March	1980	10.000	..	..	..	..	10.000	..
10 March	1981	13.820	..	..	..	..	13.820	..
2 July	1981	..	..	..	..	..	11.910	..
9 March	1982	15.540	..	..	..	..	13.250	..
15 March	1983	16.300	..	..	..	..	13.820	..
13 March	1984	17.160	..	..	..	..	14.480	..
19 March	1985	17.940	..	..	..	..	15.150	..
19 March	1986	19.380	..	..	..	..	16.390	..
17 March	1987	..	..	18.420	..	..	..	..
15 March	1988	20.440	..	..	..	..	17.290	..
14 March	1989	..	..	17.720	..	..	..	..
20 March	1990	22.480	..	19.490	..	..	19.020	..
19 March	1991	25.850	..	22.410	..	..	21.870	..
10 March	1992	27.790	..	23.420	..	..	22.850	..
16 March	1993	30.580	..	25.760	..	..	25.140	..
30 November	1993	33.140	..	28.320	..	..	27.700	..
29 November	1994	35.260	..	30.440	..	..	30.440	..
1 January	1995	36.140	..	31.320	..	..	31.320	..
28 November	1995	39.120	..	34.300	..	..	34.300	..
15 May	1996	..	..	..	37.620	..	..	..
26 November	1996	41.680	..	36.860	40.180	..	36.860	..
2 July	1997	45.100	..	40.280	43.600	..	40.280	..
17 March	1998	49.260	..	43.990	48.760	..	44.990	42.990
9 March	1999	52.880	..	47.210	52.330	..	50.210	47.210
1 October	1999	..	49.210	..	49.210	..	..	..
21 March	2000	54.680	50.890	48.820	50.890	..	51.820	48.820
1 October	2000	..	..	..	..	47.820	..	..
7 March	2001	..	(4)	46.820	(4)	45.820	..	45.820
15 June	2001	..	..	48.820	..	..	..	..
1 October	2003	56.200	..	50.190	..	47.100	53.270	47.100
..	2004	..	(5)	..	(5)	..	..	..
7 December	2006	57.680	..	51.520	..	48.350	54.680	48.350
1 October	2007	60.070	..	53.650	..	50.350	56.940	50.350
1 April	2008	..	..	(5)	..	(9)	..	..
1 December	2008	62.070	..	..	..	52.350	..	52.350
1 April	2009	..	..	..	..	54.190	..	54.190
1 May	2009	63.910	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 September	2009	65.910	..	..	..	56.190	..	56.190
1 April	2010	66.910	..	..	..	57.190	..	57.190
1 October	2010	67.910	..	..	..	58.190	..	58.190
1 January	2011	68.670	..	..	..	58.950	..	58.950
23 March	2011	67.670	..	..	..	57.950	..	57.950

(1) Duty rates remain the same unless otherwise stated.

(2) These fuels became liable to Value Added Tax (VAT) as follows:-

- (i) 10% with effect from 1 April 1974
- (ii) 8% with effect from 29 July 1974
- (iii) For motor spirit 25% with effect from 18 November 1974
- (iv) For motor spirit 12.5% with effect from 12 April 1976
- (v) 15% with effect from 18 June 1979
- (vi) 17.5% with effect from 1 April 1991
- (vi) 15% with effect from 1 December 2008
- (vii) 17.5% with effect from 1 January 2010
- (viii) 20% with effect from 4 January 2011 (*Notes continued on following page*)

Annex C - Effective rates of duty on principal hydrocarbon oils, 1979 to 2013⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Pence per litre

Date from which duty effective		Aviation gasoline ⁽²⁾	Gas for use as road fuel ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	Fuel oil ⁽⁶⁾	Gas oil ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Kerosene ⁽⁶⁾
13 June	1979	8.100	4.050	0.660	0.660	
26 March	1980	10.000	5.000	0.770	0.770	
10 March	1981	13.820	6.910			
2 July	1981					
9 March	1982	7.770	7.770			
15 March	1983	8.150	8.150			
13 March	1984	8.580	8.580			zero
19 March	1985	8.970	8.970			
19 March	1986	9.690	9.690		1.100	
17 March	1987					
15 March	1988	10.220	10.220			
14 March	1989					
20 March	1990	11.240	11.240	0.830	1.180	
19 March	1991	12.930	12.930	0.910	1.290	
10 March	1992	13.900	13.900	0.950	1.350	
16 March	1993	15.290	15.290	1.050	1.490	
30 November	1993	16.570	16.570	1.160	1.640	
29 November	1994	17.630	33.140	1.660	2.140	
1 January	1995	18.070				
28 November	1995	19.560	28.170	1.810	2.330	
15 May	1996					
26 November	1996	20.840	21.130	1.940	2.500	
2 July	1997	22.550		2.000	2.580	
17 March	1998	24.630		2.180	2.820	
9 March	1999	26.440	15.000	2.650	3.030	
1 October	1999					
21 March	2000	27.340		2.740	3.130	
7 March	2001		9.000			
15 June	2001					
9 April	2003			3.820	4.220	
1 October	2003	28.100				
3 December	2004			4.820	5.220	
6 December	2005			6.040	6.440	
7 December	2006	28.840	10.810	7.290	7.690	
1 October	2007	30.030	13.700	9.290	9.690	
1 December	2008	31.030	16.600	9.660	10.070	
1 April	2009		19.260	10.000	10.420	
1 May	2009	33.340				
1 September	2009	34.570	22.160	10.370	10.800	
1 April	2010	38.350	23.600	10.550	10.990	
1 October	2010		25.050	10.740	11.180	
1 January	2011		26.150	10.880	11.330	
23 March	2011	37.700	24.700	10.700	11.140	

(3) From 14 March 1989 until 20 March 1990, the rate of duty for 2-star and 3-star leaded motor spirit was 21.220 pence per litre.

(4) With the separate duty rate abolished, duty on these fuels is now charged at the rate appropriate to unleaded petrol or ultra low sulphur petrol, dependent upon the sulphur and aromatic content of the fuel.

(5) Duty now charged at the rate appropriate to ultra low sulphur petrol.

(6) For industrial and commercial consumers these fuels became liable to the standard rate of VAT on 1 July 1990 (see note 2), recoverable by the majority of such consumers. These fuels attracted VAT for domestic consumers from 1 April 1994 at an initial rate of 8%. This was reduced to 5% from 1 September 1997.

(7) AVTUR (aviation turbine fuel) attracted the gas oil rate until 18 March 1986 after which it was zero-rated.

(8) From 29 November 1994 this duty is priced in pence per kilogram as the relative calorific values of the different types of road fuel gases are very similar when related to mass (kilogram).

(9) Duty now charged at the rate appropriate to ultra low sulphur diesel

Explanatory notes

Notes to tables

- Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages (or totals) are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
- The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted.
- Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.
- Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large.
- All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations

GDP	Gross domestic product
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT	Value added tax

Symbols used in the tables

- .. not available.
- nil or less than half the final digit shown.
- p provisional.
- r revised; where a column or row shows 'r' at the beginning, most, but not necessarily all, of the data have been revised.
- e estimated; totals of which the figures form a constituent part are therefore partly estimated.

Conversion factors

1 tonne of UK crude oil =	7.55 barrels	All conversion of fuels from original units to units of energy is carried out on the basis of the gross calorific value of the fuel.
1 tonne =	1,000 kilograms	
1 gallon (UK) =	4.54609 litres	
1 kilowatt (kW) =	1,000 watts	
1 megawatt (MW) =	1,000 kilowatts	
1 gigawatt (GW) =	1,000 megawatts	
1 terawatt (TW) =	1,000 gigawatts	

Conversion matrices

To convert from the units on the left hand side to the units across the top multiply by the values in the table.

To:	Thousand toe	Terajoules	GWh	Million therms
From	Multiply by			
Thousand toe	1	41.868	11.630	0.39683
Terajoules (TJ)	0.023885	1	0.27778	0.0094778
Gigawatt hours (GWh)	0.085985	3.6000	1	0.034121
Million therms	2.5200	105.51	29.307	1

To:	Tonnes of oil equivalent	Gigajoules	kWh	Therms
From	Multiply by			
Tonnes of oil equivalent	1	41.868	11,630	396.83
Gigajoules (GJ)	0.023885	1	277.78	9.4778
Kilowatt hours (kWh)	0.000085985	0.003600	1	0.034121
Therms	0.0025200	0.105510	29.307	1

Note that all factors are quoted to 5 significant figures

Climate Change Levy

The Climate Change Levy came into effect on 1 April 2001. This levy is designed to encourage businesses to reduce their energy consumption so as to reduce global warming. For information about the Climate Change Levy please contact the HM Revenue & Customs National Advice Service on 0845 010 9000.

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