



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



A National Statistics Publication



QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

DECEMBER 2013

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This publication, including historical data, is available on the internet at
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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/
UK Petroleum Industry Association	www.ukpia.com

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The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE TO BE FOUND INSIDE THE BACK COVER

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Update Timetable

All tables will be updated in the March 2014 edition with the following exceptions:

Table	Next update on the Internet	Next publication date
2.1.1	January 2014	March 2014
2.1.2	January 2014	March 2014
2.1.3	January 2014	-
2.6	June 2014	June 2014
4.1.1	January 2014	March 2014
5.1.1	January 2014	March 2014
5.2.1	January 2014	March 2014
Annex C	As duty rates change	

Rebasing from 2005=100 to 2010=100

In our March 2014 publication we will be changing our base year from 2005=100 to 2010=100.

Affected tables are: 2.1.1, 2.1.1 & 2.1.3; 2.2.1 & 2.2.2; 2.3.1 & 2.3.2; and 3.3.1 & 3.3.2. 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

Data on the number of gas customers are now shown based on Public Electricity Supply (PES) regions as opposed to 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. Gas bills are also being 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 Sam Trewin, Sam.Trewin@decc.gsi.gov.uk, tel: 0300 068 5162.

Changes to consumption levels for annual domestic bills

DECC currently publish household bill estimates in Quarterly Energy Prices based on standard household consumption levels of 3,300 kWh for electricity and 18,000 kWh for gas, which have remained unchanged since DECC started publishing such estimates in the 1990's. Following changes in typical household consumption in more recent years, DECC plans to review the levels used in estimating energy bills. A special feature article within the December 2013 publication of Energy Trends provides more details and is available on the Internet at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles>

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

International Comparison Tables 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.7.1 & 5.9.1

The international comparison tables in Section 5 based on data collected by the IEA have been updated to show prices for all IEA countries, rather than EU & G7 countries as previously shown. Data for, and comparisons with, EU countries are available in Tables 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 & 5.10. If you have any queries or comments on this matter, please contact Jo Marvin, Jo.Marvin@decc.gsi.gov.uk, tel: 0300 068 5049.

Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 This is the fifty-first issue of the ‘Quarterly Energy Prices’ publication. The publication is available on the Internet at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/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 estimates of provisional annual 2013 domestic fuel bills in this issue, also provisional Q3 2013 prices for industrial consumers and major power producers. There is also a comparison of prices in the IEA with those in the UK for 2012, sourced from IEA data. The petroleum product prices are provisional December 2013, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for November 2013.

1.3 This issue also includes analyses of electricity and gas prices in the EU 15 and EU 28 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 January – June 2010 to January – June 2013.

1.4 The next issue, published on 27 March 2014, will present provisional Q4 2013 and provisional annual 2013 energy prices for the manufacturing sector, industrial and domestic fuel price indices, and the price of fuels for major power producers. There will be final estimates of domestic fuel bills for 2013. The petroleum product prices table will have provisional prices for March 2014 and there will be international petrol and diesel prices as at February 2014.

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 domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 5.4 per cent between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013.
- Provisional 2013 figures show that an average annual 2013 electricity bill across all payment types has risen by £31 (6.5 per cent) since 2012, to £510. Meanwhile, the average provisional 2013 gas bill across all payment types has risen by £54 (6.8 per cent) since 2012, to £854.
- All 6 of the major energy suppliers announced price rises for both electricity and gas towards the end of 2013. These began to take effect in quarter 4 of 2013 and will continue to quarter 1 of 2014. Following a Government announcement on action on bills in December, prices will fall marginally in the New Year.
- The number of transfers in the electricity market has continued to fall between quarter 2 and quarter 3 of 2013, to their lowest level since our records began in 2003. After a marginal increase in quarter 2 of 2013, the number of gas transfers has fallen slightly in quarter 3 of 2013. There is a general trend of numbers of electricity and gas transfers combined decreasing since 2008.

Industrial

- Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 3.2 per cent for electricity, 10.4 per cent for gas and 3.9 per cent for coal. Heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.5 per cent.
- Annual prices between 2011 and 2012 in real terms including CCL fell by 3.9 per cent for coal, but increased by 3.0 per cent for electricity, 4.4 per cent for heavy fuel oil and 7.5 per cent for gas.
- Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 14.0 per cent in cash terms, whilst the price of gas for generation has increased by 7.2 per cent.

Oil and petroleum product prices

- The price of petrol in December 2013 is 0.6 per cent lower than a year ago and diesel is 0.8 per cent lower; however, both prices are up on a month earlier. Petrol and diesel prices are around 10 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012.
- The price of crude oil in November 2013 was 3.2 per cent lower than a year ago. The price has been above \$100 per barrel in most months since February 2011.

International

- In November 2013 the UK price for petrol was tenth highest in the EU 15 at 129.7 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 137.3 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2013, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the fifth highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the lowest in the EU 15.
- For January to June 2013, UK domestic gas and electricity prices, including tax, 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 against the pound by 8 per cent in 2012. In the first half of 2013 the pound depreciated by 6 per cent. This means that, between 2007 and 2011, and in the first half of 2013, 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 domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 5.4 per cent in the year to Q3 2013. Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, real terms prices for domestic electricity rose by 5.7 per cent and domestic gas prices rose by 5.9 per cent.
- The average provisional 2013 electricity bill across all payment types has risen by £31 (6.5 per cent) since 2012, to £510. Meanwhile, the average provisional 2013 gas bill across all payment types has risen by £54 (6.8 per cent) since 2012, to £854.
- All of the major energy suppliers announced price increases for both electricity and gas between October and December 2013 that will take effect in quarter 4 of 2013 and quarter 1 of 2014. Following a Government announcement on action on bills in December, prices will fall in the New Year. The impact of these price changes will be more fully reflected in our published 2014 bills.
- The number of transfers in the electricity market has continued to fall between quarter 2 and quarter 3 of 2013, to their lowest level since our records began in 2003. After a marginal increase in quarter 2 of 2013, the number of gas transfers has fallen slightly in quarter 3 of 2013. The general trend of combined electricity and gas transfers has been decreasing steadily since 2008.

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

2.1.1 Domestic fuel prices in the form of consumer 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 Electricity and gas 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.

2.2.2 In the last quarter of 2012 and first quarter of 2013, all six of the major GB energy companies implemented price rises to electricity or gas of around 8 per cent. All of the major domestic suppliers have also announced price increases for quarter 4 of 2013 and quarter 1 of 2014. The late 2013/early 2014 announcements equate to an average dual fuel price rise of 7 per cent. In the case of 4 of these companies, the changes will come into effect before the end of 2013. Following a Government announcement on action on bills in December, prices will fall in the New Year.

2.2.3 Provisional average electricity and gas bills in 2013 were higher than 2012 bills. This is mainly due to the price rises implemented in late 2012/early 2013. The price rises in late 2013 will mainly impact 2014 bills.

2.2.4 The tables show that electricity and gas customers on direct debit paid, on average, less than customers on other payment methods. For domestic customers, electricity and gas bills in 2013 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 gradually extended to all consumers in 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 18 per cent between 2012 quarter 3 and 2013 quarter 3, with an estimated 684,000 transfers in 2013 quarter 3, compared to 835,000 transfers in the same period last year. Electricity transfers have continued to fall to their lowest level since our records began in 2003. The number of transfers in the domestic gas market decreased by 19 per cent over the same period, with an estimated 464,000 transfers in quarter 2 of 2013, compared to 572,000 in the same period a year earlier. After reaching their lowest level in quarter 1 of 2013, gas transfers increased marginally in quarter 2 of 2013 but have again decreased slightly in quarter 3 of 2013. Domestic gas and electricity transfers combined have been decreasing steadily since 2008.

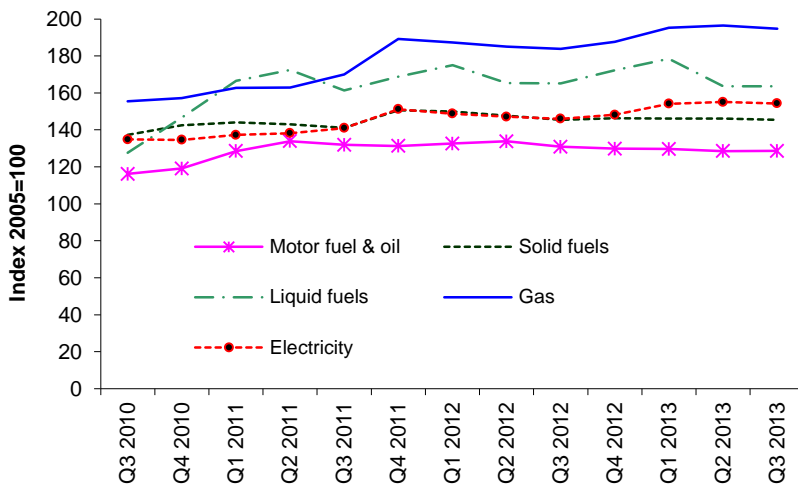
2.1 Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

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

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

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

Chart 2.1.1 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ Q3 2010 to Q3 2013

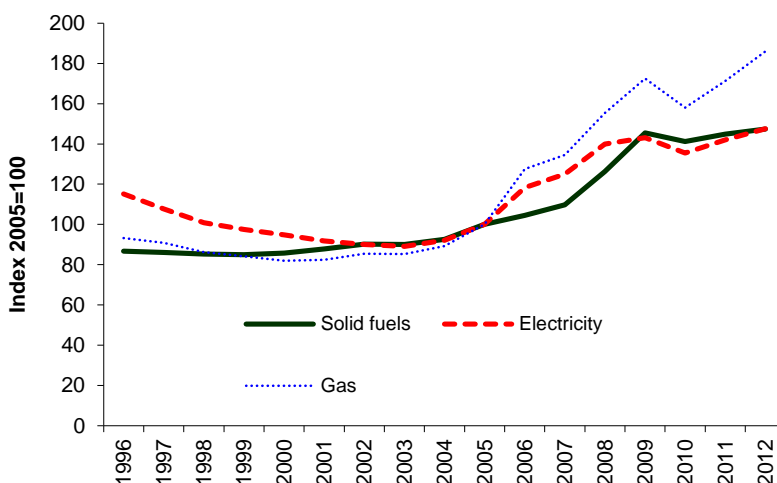


Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

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

- The prices paid for all domestic fuels rose by 5.4 per cent in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 5.7 per cent in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 5.9 per cent in real terms over the same period.
- Prices of liquid fuels, including VAT, fell by 1.0 per cent in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013. Motor fuel and oil prices, including VAT, fell by 1.7 per cent in real terms over the same period. The price of solid fuels was unchanged in real terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013.

Chart 2.1.2 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ 1996 to 2012

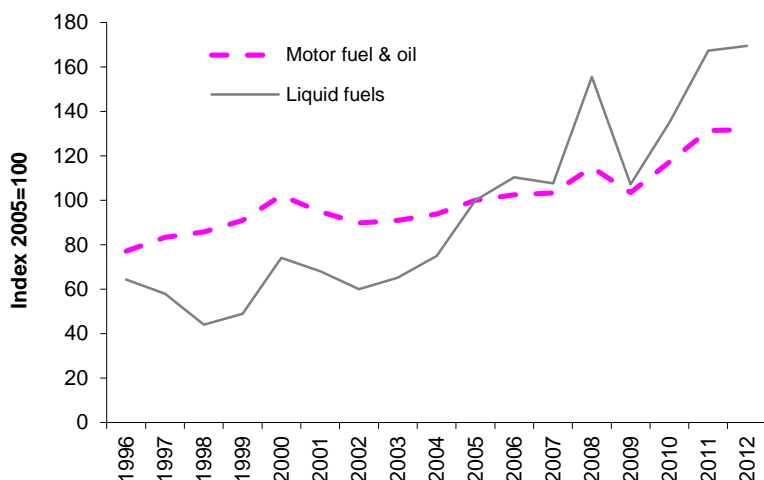


Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

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

- Prices of all fuels in 2012 reached new highs in real terms
- The prices paid for all domestic fuels rose by 6.2 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012.
- Annual average domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 3.9 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 8.6 per cent in real terms during the same period.
- Prices for domestic solid fuels rose by 1.8 per cent in real terms between 2011 and 2012.

Chart 2.1.3 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms⁽¹⁾ 1996 to 2012

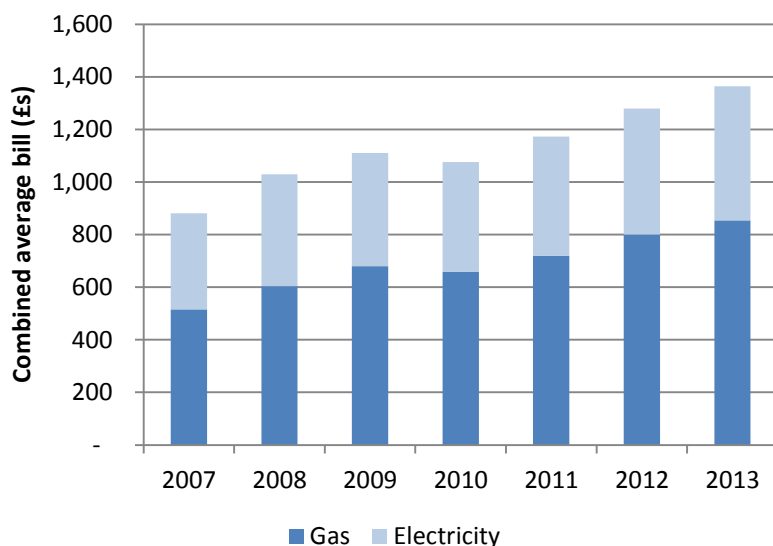


- Prices of petroleum products in 2012 reached a new high in real terms.
- The annual average price of domestic liquid fuels increased by 1.3 per cent between 2011 and 2012.
- Motor fuel and oil prices rose by 0.2 per cent between 2011 and 2012.

Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

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

Chart 2.2 Average UK combined gas and electricity bills 2007 to 2013, current prices



- This chart shows average standard domestic energy bills, in cash terms, produced from 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 £85 (6.6 per cent) between 2012 and 2013. Since 2007, bills have grown by just almost £500 (55 per cent). Since 2007, prices in real terms have increased by 34 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/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/energy-trends-articles>

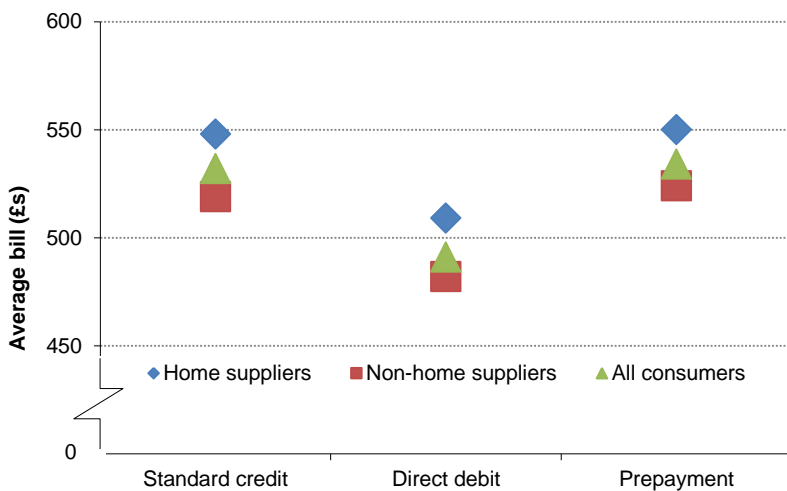
2.2 Domestic electricity bills

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 2013



- Average electricity bills in 2013 increased by £31 (to £510) compared to average 2012 bills.
- Figures for 2013 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 £27.
- Figures for 2013 show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £26 less than those with their home supplier.

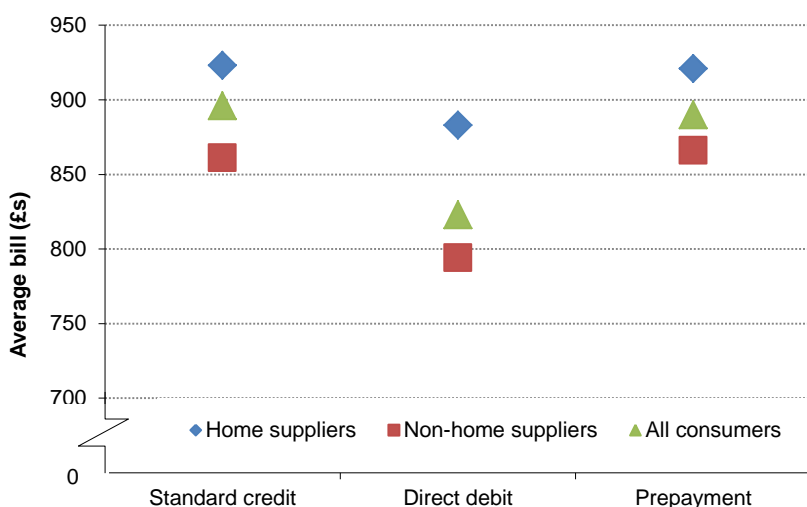
2.3 Domestic gas bills

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 2013



- Average gas bills in 2013 increased by £54 (to £854) compared to average 2012 bills.
- Figures for 2013 show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £62 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £89.
- Figures for 2013 show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £55 less than those with their home supplier.

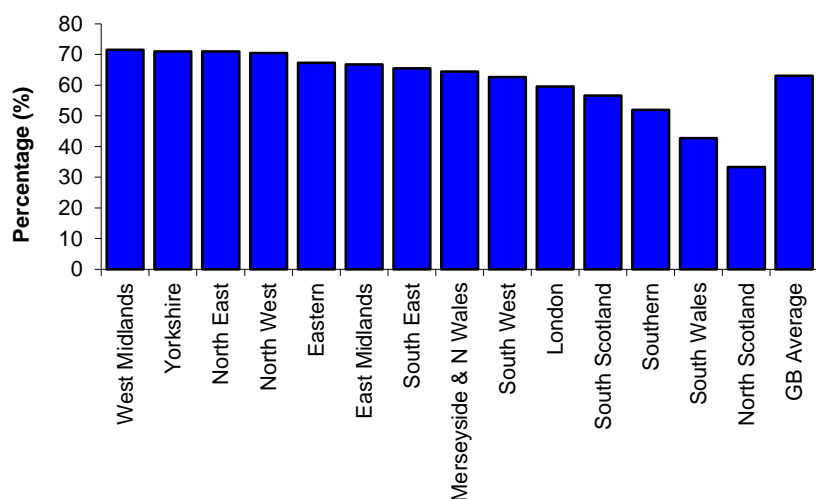
2.4 Domestic electricity competition

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

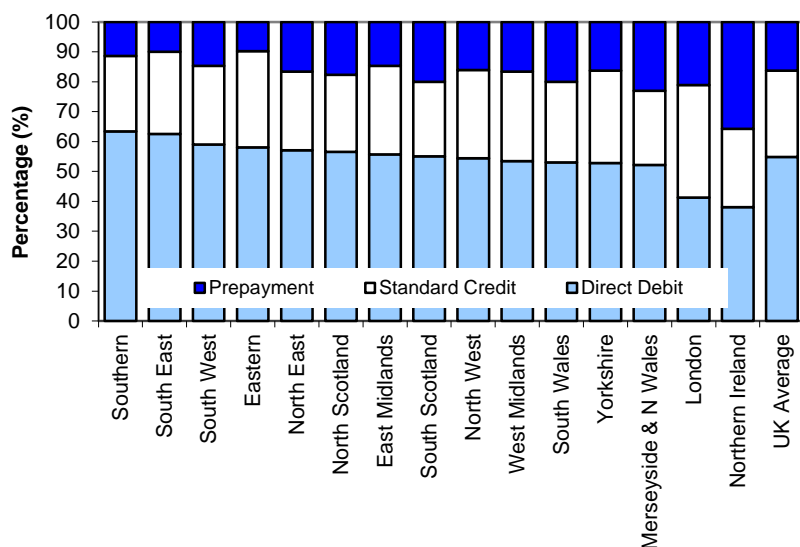
Table 2.4.3: Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity*

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



- At the end of September 2013, 16.3 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 56 per cent of customers with a non home supplier at the end of September 2012.
- Overall, customers in North 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, September 2013



- In September 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 and South East regions had the highest proportion of standard electricity customers paying by direct debit, at 63 per cent. Northern Ireland had the lowest percentage of direct debit customers at 38 per cent.
- Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of pre-payment customers in the UK, at 36 per cent. The Eastern and South Eastern region of England had the lowest percentage of pre-payment customers, at 10 per cent.

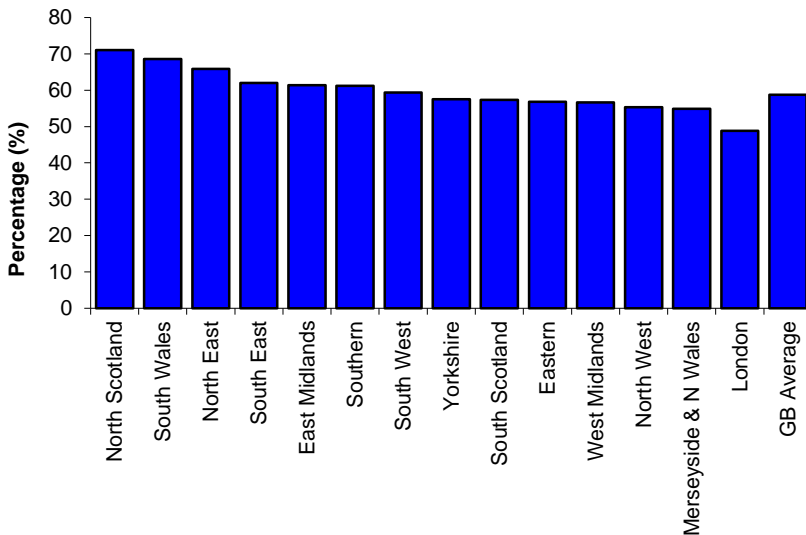
2.5 Domestic gas competition

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

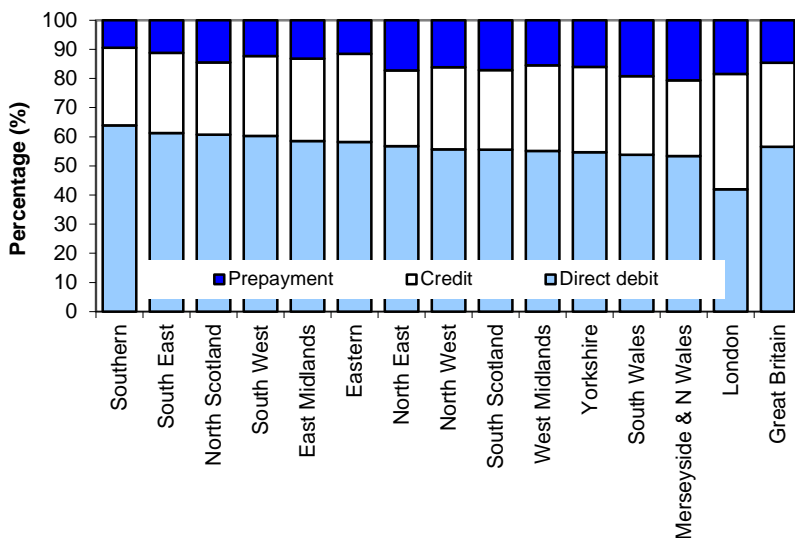
Note: data are now shown by PES region. See note A12 on Page 72.

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



- At the end of September 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 the London region 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, September 2013



- At the end of September 2013, 29 per cent of gas customers in Great Britain paid by standard credit, 57 per cent paid by direct debit, and 15 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 and North Wales had the highest percentage of gas pre-payment customers in GB, at 21 per cent. The Southern region of England had the lowest percentage of gas pre-payment customers, at 9 per cent.

Table 2.1.1 Consumer prices index: fuel components⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
United Kingdom

	Solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid fuels	Domestic fuels ⁽³⁾	Motor fuel & oil ⁽⁴⁾	CPI all Items
Current fuel price index numbers 2005=100							
1996	72.7	78.1	96.5	53.9	85.0	64.6	88.1
1997	73.3	77.4	91.8	49.4	82.6	71.0	89.7
1998	74.0	74.9	87.6	38.2	79.1	74.5	91.1
1999	75.5	74.8	86.6	43.4	79.0	80.8	92.3
2000	76.7	73.3	84.8	66.4	79.1	91.5	93.1
2001	80.4	75.4	84.0	62.3	79.5	86.8	94.2
2002	84.5	80.1	84.4	56.3	81.3	84.1	95.4
2003	86.3	81.7	85.3	62.4	82.7	87.1	96.7
2004	90.8	87.5	90.4	73.6	88.4	92.0	98.0
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	107.6	131.3	121.7	113.6	124.8	105.5	102.3
2007	115.3	141.3	131.4	113.2	133.8	108.6	104.7
2008	137.2	168.7	151.9	169.0	158.5	124.7	108.5
2009	161.5	191.4	158.9	119.0	169.6	114.9	110.8
2010	161.5	180.8	154.9	154.6	164.9	134.1	114.5
2011	169.4	200.4	166.1	195.8	181.2	153.8	119.6
2012	175.4	221.4	175.6	201.7	195.7	156.8	123.0
% Change							
2011-2012	+3.5	+10.5	+5.7	+3.0	+8.0	+2.0	+2.8
2011 Q3	166.3	200.3	166.1	190.1	180.9	155.4	120.1
2011 Q4	177.2	222.7	177.9	198.7	197.2	154.5	121.3
2012 Q1	177.6	221.7	176.1	207.3	196.4	157.0	121.7
2012 Q2	174.8	219.0	174.0	195.6	193.5	158.3	122.7
2012 Q3	173.2	219.0	173.9	196.7	193.5	155.8	123.0
2012 Q4	175.9	225.7	178.2	207.2	199.2	156.2	124.5
2013 Q1	176.9	236.5	186.6	216.1	208.5	157.0	125.1
2013 Q2	176.5	237.3	187.3	197.7	208.4	155.2	126.0
2013 Q3	177.3	237.3	188.1	199.4	208.8	156.8	126.4
% Change							
Q3 2012-Q3 2013	+2.4	+8.4	+8.2	+1.4	+7.9	+0.6	+2.8

Source : Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(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 on 1st September.)

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

(3) Aggregate of individual solid fuels, gas, electricity and liquid fuels indices.

(4) ULSP, ULSD & motor oil.

Other fuels are as defined by ONS. See Annex A for further details.

Table 2.1.2 Consumer prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

United Kingdom

	Solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid fuels	Domestic fuels ⁽⁴⁾	Motor fuel & oil ⁽⁵⁾	CPI all Items	GDP deflator
Fuel price index numbers 2005=100 relative to the GDP deflator								
1996	86.8	93.2	115.2	64.3	101.4	77.1	105.1	83.8
1997	86.0	90.8	107.7	58.0	96.9	83.3	105.3	85.2
1998	85.3	86.3	100.9	44.0	91.1	85.8	105.0	86.8
1999	85.0	84.2	97.5	48.9	89.0	91.0	103.9	88.8
2000	85.7	81.9	94.7	74.2	88.4	102.2	104.0	89.5
2001	87.9	82.4	91.8	68.1	86.9	94.9	103.0	91.5
2002	90.2	85.5	90.1	60.1	86.8	89.8	101.8	93.7
2003	90.1	85.3	89.0	65.1	86.3	90.9	100.9	95.8
2004	92.6	89.2	92.2	75.0	90.1	93.8	99.9	98.1
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	104.6	127.6	118.3	110.4	121.3	102.5	99.4	102.9
2007	109.7	134.4	125.0	107.7	127.3	103.3	99.6	105.1
2008	126.3	155.3	139.9	155.6	145.9	114.8	99.9	108.6
2009	145.5	172.4	143.2	107.2	152.8	103.5	99.8	111.0
2010	141.2	158.0	135.4	135.1	144.1	117.2	100.1	114.4
2011	144.8	171.3	142.0	167.4	154.9	131.5	102.2	117.0
2012	147.4r	186.1r	147.6r	169.5r	164.5r	131.8r	103.4r	119.0r
% Change								
2011-2012	+1.8	+8.6	+3.9	+1.3	+6.2	+0.2	+1.1	+1.7
2011 Q3	141.2	170.0	141.0	161.4	153.6	131.9	102.0	117.8
2011 Q4	150.6	189.2	151.1	168.8	167.5	131.3	103.1	117.7
2012 Q1	150.0	187.2	148.7	175.1	165.9	132.6	102.8	118.4
2012 Q2	147.8r	185.1r	147.1r	165.3r	163.6r	133.8r	103.7r	118.3r
2012 Q3	145.4r	183.9r	146.0r	165.2r	162.5r	130.8r	103.3r	119.1r
2012 Q4	146.2r	187.6r	148.1r	172.2r	165.6r	129.8r	103.5r	120.3r
2013 Q1	146.1r	195.3r	154.1r	178.4r	172.2r	129.6r	103.3r	121.1r
2013 Q2	146.1r	196.4r	155.0r	163.7r	172.5r	128.5r	104.3r	120.8r
2013 Q3	145.4	194.7	154.3	163.6	171.3	128.6	103.7	121.9
% Change								
Q3 2012-Q3 2013	0.0	+5.9	+5.7	-1.0	+5.4	-1.7	+0.4	+2.4

Source : Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(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 on 1st September.)

(2) Deflated using GDP (market prices) deflator

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

(4) Aggregate of individual solid fuels, gas, electricity and liquid fuels indices.

(5) ULSP, ULSD & motor oil.

Other fuels are as defined by ONS. See Annex A for further details.

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 supp- liers	Non- home supplier	All cons- umers	Home supp- liers	Non- home supplier	All cons- umers	Home supp- liers	Non- home supplier	All cons- umers	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
2013	548	519	532	509	482	491	550	524	534	510
% Change										
2007-2013	+40.2	+43.8	+40.7	+37.6	+44.7	+41.1	+38.5	+34.7	+35.5	+39.3
2012-2013	+6.2	+6.6	+6.4	+6.3	+6.9	+6.7	+6.2	+7.2	+6.6	+6.5
Real terms⁽⁶⁾										
1996	..	..	354	..	..	347	..	..	378	..
1997	..	..	335	..	..	325	..	..	354	..
1998	..	..	309	..	..	297	..	..	328	..
1999	300	276	297	287	262	285	316	304	316	..
2000	291	269	287	278	258	274	307	305	306	..
2001	279	259	273	268	248	261	293	286	292	..
2002	273	249	266	264	238	253	288	273	283	..
2003	269	247	261	259	236	248	280	272	278	..
2004	270	248	262	261	235	248	287	269	280	..
2005	295	272	285	283	256	269	309	297	304	..
2006	333	323	329	318	294	304	345	354	349	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	372	343	360	352	317	332	378	370	375	349
2008	417	381	400	397	349	368	423	411	418	391
2009	423	383	403	397	352	369	424	400	412	387
2010	399	363	380	372	335	348	401	379	390	365
2011	418	391	403	388	362	371	419	401	409	387
2012	434	409	420	402	379	387	435	411	421	402
2013	451	427	437	419	396	404	453	431	439	419
% Change										
2007-2013	+21.2	+24.5	+21.4	+19.0	+24.9	+21.7	+19.8	+16.5	+17.1	+20.1
2012-2013	+3.9	+4.4	+4.0	+4.2	+4.5	+4.4	+4.1	+4.9	+4.3	+4.2

(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
2013	530	546	550	489	499	521	534	539	527
% Change									
2007-2013	+41.0	+37.9	+45.9	+40.9	+39.0	+43.5	+35.9	+31.1	+43.6
2012-2013	+6.6	+6.0	-2.3	+6.8	+6.4	-2.3	+7.2	+7.8	-3.1
Real terms⁽³⁾									
1996	352	354	432	345	348	432	376	374	464
1997	332	332	413	323	326	413	352	347	440
1998	306	317	376	295	311	365	326	332	397
1999	293	307	367	283	297	357	314	321	389
2000	283	301	344	272	289	334	304	313	351
2001	269	292	346	258	279	336	287	302	360
2002	260	285	347	250	273	336	279	296	343
2003	256	280	339	245	270	329	272	292	334
2004	256	292	335	244	278	325	272	303	332
2005	281	313	338	265	293	325	301	316	330
2006	326	352	349	301	325	336	346	371	341
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	358	377	358	330	342	346	374	391	349
2008	399	412	420	367	371	404	417	430	409
2009	399	422	463	366	380	446	407	423	451
2010	376	399	433	345	362	417	385	401	423
2011	400	418	447	369	381	431	406	414	436
2012	417	433	473	385	394	448	418	420	457
2013	436	449	452	402	410	429	439	443	434
% Change									
2007-2013	+21.8	+19.1	+26.3	+21.8	+19.9	+24.0	+17.4	+13.3	+24.4
2012-2013	+4.6	+3.7	-4.4	+4.4	+4.1	-4.2	+5.0	+5.5	-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 2013 for UK regions with average unit costs⁽²⁾

Payment type		Pence per kWh and pounds							
		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
		Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill
Region ⁽³⁾	Bill range ⁽⁴⁾								
East Midlands	Largest	17.28	570	15.95	526	16.89	557	15.03	496
	Average	15.65	516	14.51	479	15.79	521		
	Smallest	14.30	472	12.82	423	14.89	491		
Eastern	Largest	17.72	585	16.80	554	16.81	555	15.05	497
	Average	15.74	519	14.54	480	15.84	523		
	Smallest	14.38	475	12.90	426	14.99	495		
London	Largest	17.40	574	16.32	538	16.96	560	14.96	494
	Average	15.78	521	14.72	486	15.87	524		
	Smallest	14.60	482	13.12	433	15.23	503		
Merseyside & N Wales	Largest	18.31	604	17.70	584	17.71	584	16.24	536
	Average	16.93	559	15.65	516	16.85	556		
	Smallest	15.22	502	13.74	453	15.87	524		
North East	Largest	17.10	564	16.65	549	17.10	564	15.30	505
	Average	16.04	529	14.73	486	16.11	532		
	Smallest	14.32	472	12.83	423	14.91	492		
North Scotland	Largest	18.10	597	17.09	564	17.78	587	16.46	543
	Average	17.24	569	15.86	523	17.24	569		
	Smallest	15.74	519	13.61	449	15.73	519		
North West	Largest	17.70	584	16.65	549	17.13	565	15.42	509
	Average	16.06	530	14.86	490	16.18	534		
	Smallest	14.60	482	13.12	433	15.23	503		
Northern Ireland	Average ⁽⁵⁾	16.67	550	15.79	521	16.48	544	16.27	537
	Largest	17.50	577	16.45	543	17.16	566		
South East	Average	15.88	524	14.71	485	15.99	528	15.16	500
	Smallest	14.49	478	13.00	429	15.10	498		
	Largest	17.50	577	16.30	538	16.99	561		
South Scotland	Average	16.32	538	14.87	491	16.08	531	15.47	511
	Smallest	14.73	486	13.25	437	15.36	507		
	Largest	18.69	617	17.35	573	18.38	606		
South Wales	Average	16.89	557	15.51	512	16.98	560	16.18	534
	Smallest	15.13	499	13.65	451	15.78	521		
	Largest	18.39	607	17.35	573	18.08	597		
South West	Average	16.66	550	15.52	512	16.81	555	16.01	528
	Smallest	15.33	506	13.84	457	15.98	527		
	Largest	17.97	593	16.65	549	17.66	583		
Southern	Average	16.22	535	14.90	492	16.28	537	15.39	508
	Smallest	14.56	480	13.07	431	15.18	501		
	Largest	17.50	577	16.30	538	17.01	561		
West Midlands	Average	16.13	532	14.70	485	16.10	531	15.35	507
	Smallest	14.59	481	13.10	432	15.21	502		
	Largest	17.44	576	16.06	530	17.13	565		
Yorkshire	Average	15.91	525	14.47	478	15.86	523	15.14	500
	Smallest	14.28	471	12.79	422	14.87	491		
	Largest in any region	18.69	617	17.70	584	18.38	606		
UK ⁽⁶⁾	Average	16.11	532	14.87	491	16.19	534	15.44	510
	Smallest in any region	14.28	471	12.79	422	14.01	462		

(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) From 2013 onwards regional electricity bills are shown based on Public Electricity Supply (PES) region instead of selected towns and cities within that region. Table A2 in Annex A maps these selected towns and cities to the PES region that they are within.

(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 Northern Ireland, 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	GB
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
2013	923	861	896	883	794	823	921	866	890	854
% Change										
2007-2013	+69.4	+64.0	+67.2	+84.7	+62.0	+69.7	+57.2	+56.6	+55.3	+65.5
2012-2013	+6.7	+7.1	+6.8	+5.7	+6.9	+6.5	+6.8	+8.0	+7.5	+6.8
Real terms⁽⁶⁾										
1996	394	365	394	368	344	368	418	418	418	..
1997	386	326	385	360	312	360	410	394	410	..
1998	369	303	363	324	287	319	381	376	381	..
1999	356	296	343	309	282	302	357	368	358	..
2000	345	291	330	304	276	295	345	361	347	..
2001	337	285	320	299	270	291	337	349	338	..
2002	348	291	331	315	275	300	349	349	349	..
2003	350	302	334	315	287	305	350	358	351	..
2004	350	315	339	324	301	314	361	348	358	..
2005	402	354	386	364	338	353	406	387	401	..
2006	496	415	461	440	388	412	500	454	484	..
2007 ⁽⁷⁾	519	500	510	454	466	462	558	527	545	491
2008	576	574	575	530	535	533	615	580	599	556
2009	645	628	637	599	581	587	680	652	666	613
2010	602	586	596	576	549	558	601	594	597	575
2011	651	624	640	629	579	595	652	621	635	615
2012	727	676	705	701	624	649	724	674	696	673
2013	759	708	737	726	653	677	758	712	732	702
% Change										
2007-2013	+46.2	+41.6	+44.5	+59.9	+40.1	+46.5	+35.8	+35.1	+34.3	+43.0
2012-2013	+4.4	+4.7	+4.5	+3.6	+4.6	+4.3	+4.7	+5.6	+5.2	+4.3

(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
2013	897	882	825	810	891	881
% Change						
2007-2013	+67.0	+66.7	+69.8	+72.0	+55.5	+53.2
2012-2013	+6.9	+6.3	+6.6	+6.2	+7.5	+7.6
Real terms⁽⁴⁾						
1998 ⁽³⁾	363	361	319	317	381	381
1999	342	346	302	302	358	358
2000	330	332	295	293	347	346
2001	320	322	291	287	338	337
2002	331	332	300	298	349	349
2003	334	334	305	304	351	350
2004	339	338	315	310	358	358
2005	386	384	353	347	401	400
2006	461	456	413	406	484	487
2007 ⁽⁵⁾	511	504	463	448	545	547
2008	576	568	536	512	599	602
2009	638	630	588	574	665	670
2010	596	588	559	549	597	595
2011	640	635	596	587	636	630
2012	705	698	650	641	697	688
2013	738	725	678	666	733	725
% Change						
2007-2013	+44.4	+43.8	+46.4	+48.7	+34.5	+32.5
2012-2013	+4.7	+3.9	+4.3	+3.9	+5.2	+5.4

(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 2013 for GB regions with average unit costs⁽²⁾

Payment type		Pence per kWh and pounds							
		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
Region ⁽³⁾	Bill range ⁽⁴⁾	Unit Cost	Unit Bill	Unit Cost	Unit Bill	Unit Cost	Unit Bill	Unit Cost	Unit Bill
East Midlands	Largest	5.09	917	4.86	875	5.10	919	4.68	842
	Average	4.89	880	4.51	812	4.95	890		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
Eastern	Largest	5.18	932	4.94	890	5.18	932	4.74	853
	Average	4.96	893	4.58	824	4.96	892		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
London	Largest	5.23	942	5.05	909	5.22	940	4.86	875
	Average	5.03	905	4.66	839	4.96	893		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
Merseyside & N Wales	Largest	5.19	934	4.94	890	5.18	932	4.76	857
	Average	4.99	898	4.58	824	4.94	889		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
North East	Largest	5.17	930	4.93	888	5.17	930	4.69	844
	Average	4.93	888	4.51	812	4.90	883		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
North Scotland	Largest	5.05	909	4.82	867	5.10	919	4.65	836
	Average	4.87	877	4.49	809	4.90	882		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.40	793	4.73	851		
North West	Largest	5.13	923	4.91	884	5.13	923	4.72	849
	Average	4.94	889	4.53	816	4.96	893		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
South East	Largest	5.30	953	5.05	909	5.29	951	4.76	856
	Average	5.02	903	4.61	829	4.93	887		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
South Scotland	Largest	5.05	909	4.84	870	5.10	919	4.68	842
	Average	4.90	883	4.50	810	4.90	881		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.40	792	4.73	851		
South Wales	Largest	5.14	925	4.91	884	5.14	925	4.77	859
	Average	4.96	893	4.61	830	4.95	890		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
South West	Largest	5.23	942	5.05	909	5.22	940	4.76	856
	Average	5.01	901	4.61	829	4.93	887		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
Southern	Largest	5.30	953	5.05	909	5.29	951	4.82	867
	Average	5.08	915	4.68	843	4.97	895		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
West Midlands	Largest	5.33	959	5.07	913	5.32	957	4.81	865
	Average	5.08	914	4.61	830	4.98	897		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.41	793	4.73	851		
Yorkshire	Largest	5.10	919	4.87	876	5.10	919	4.69	844
	Average	4.92	885	4.48	807	4.96	893		
	Smallest	4.56	820	4.36	785	4.73	851		
Great Britain ⁽⁵⁾	Largest in any region	5.33	959	5.07	913	5.32	957	4.75	854
	Average	4.98	896	4.57	823	4.95	890		
	Smallest in any region	4.56	820	4.36	785	4.73	851		

(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 regions shown indicate which Public Electricity Supply (PES) region these bills apply to. From 2013 onwards, data on regional gas bills are shown based on (PES) regions as opposed to selected towns and cities within Local Distribution Zones (LDZs), as most energy suppliers now charge for gas according to PES area. Table A2 in Annex A maps the selected towns and cities to the gas LDZ and PES region that they are within.

(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⁾, September 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	37	63	25	75	26	74	28	72
Yorkshire	37	63	26	74	24	76	29	71
North East	36	64	28	72	22	78	29	71
North West	40	60	23	77	32	68	30	70
Eastern	45	55	27	73	29	71	33	67
East Midlands	43	57	27	73	36	64	33	67
South East	41	59	32	68	36	64	35	65
Merseyside & N Wales	39	61	32	68	40	60	36	64
South West	44	56	33	67	41	59	37	63
London	44	56	37	63	42	58	40	60
South Scotland	43	57	39	61	53	47	43	57
Southern	56	44	45	55	48	52	48	52
South Wales	63	37	52	48	65	35	57	43
North Scotland	74	26	62	38	70	30	67	33
Great Britain ⁽⁴⁾	44	56	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, September 2013

	Per cent		
	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	25	63	11
South East	28	63	10
South West	26	59	15
Eastern	32	58	10
North East	26	57	17
North Scotland	26	57	18
East Midlands	30	56	15
South Scotland	25	55	20
North West	30	54	16
West Midlands	30	54	17
South Wales	27	53	20
Yorkshire	31	53	16
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	26	38	36
UK	29	55	16

**Table 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers by region⁽¹⁾ by supplier type⁽²⁾⁽³⁾,
September 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	28	72	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	52	48	31	69	44	56	39	61
Southern	56	44	31	69	42	58	39	61
South West	57	43	33	67	40	60	41	59
Yorkshire	58	42	32	68	50	50	42	58
South Scotland	60	40	35	65	39	61	43	57
Eastern	57	43	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	61	39	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,
September 2013**

	Per cent		
	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	27	64	9
South East	28	61	11
North Scotland	25	61	15
South West	27	60	12
East Midlands	28	58	13
Eastern	30	58	12
North East	26	57	17
South Scotland	28	56	16
North West	27	56	17
West Midlands	29	55	15
Yorkshire	29	55	16
South Wales	27	54	19
Merseyside & N Wales	26	53	21
London	40	42	18
Scotland	27	57	17
England & Wales	29	56	14
Great Britain	29	57	15

Section 3 – Industrial Prices

Highlights

- Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 3.2 per cent for electricity, by 10.4 per cent for gas, and by 3.9 per cent for coal. Heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.5 per cent.
- Annual prices between 2011 and 2012 in real terms including CCL fell by 3.9 per cent for coal, but increased by 3.0 per cent for electricity, 4.4 per cent for heavy fuel oil and 7.5 per cent for gas.
- Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 14.0 per cent in cash terms, whilst the price of gas for generation has increased by 7.2 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 Prices of fuels 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 since then.

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. In 2012, coal generation accounted for a 39 per cent share of generation whilst gas's share fell to 28 per cent.

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 usually evident in the second and third quarter of each year. This decrease was not shown in 2008 due to consistently high wholesale gas prices, and has been less marked than usual in 2012 for the same reason.

3.1 Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

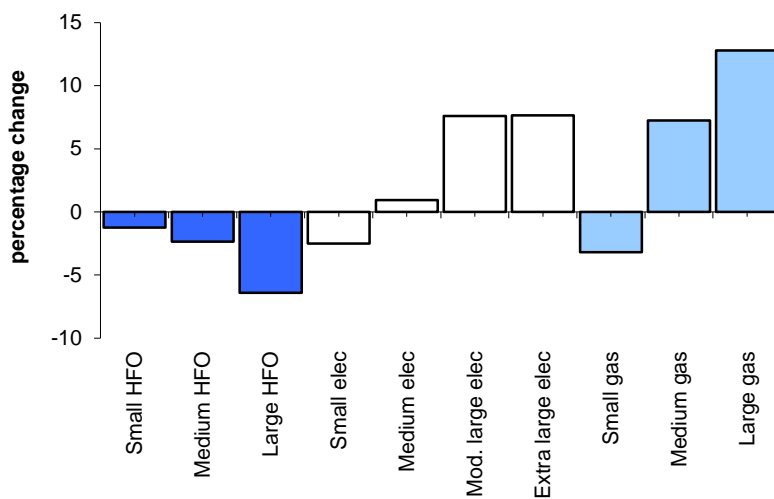
Table 3.1.1: Quarterly prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (original units)

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)

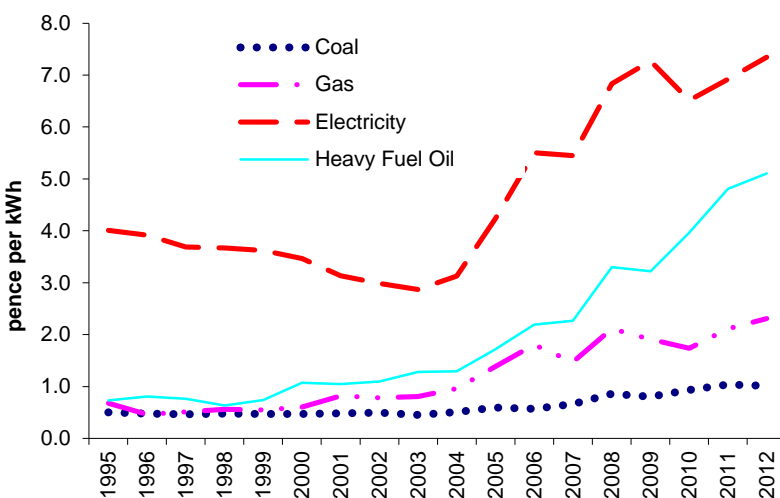
Table 3.1.4: Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (p/kWh) *

Chart 3.1.1 Percentage price movements between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, by size of consumer, for manufacturing industry



- Compared to Q3 2012, heavy fuel oil consumers in Q3 2013 have seen prices fall by an average of 4.3 per cent in cash terms.
- Electricity consumers generally saw prices, excluding CCL, rise between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 by an average of 5.0 per cent.
- Gas consumers saw average prices, excluding CCL, increase between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 by 11.9 per cent.

Chart 3.1.2: Fuel prices for manufacturing industry, in cash terms 1995 to 2012

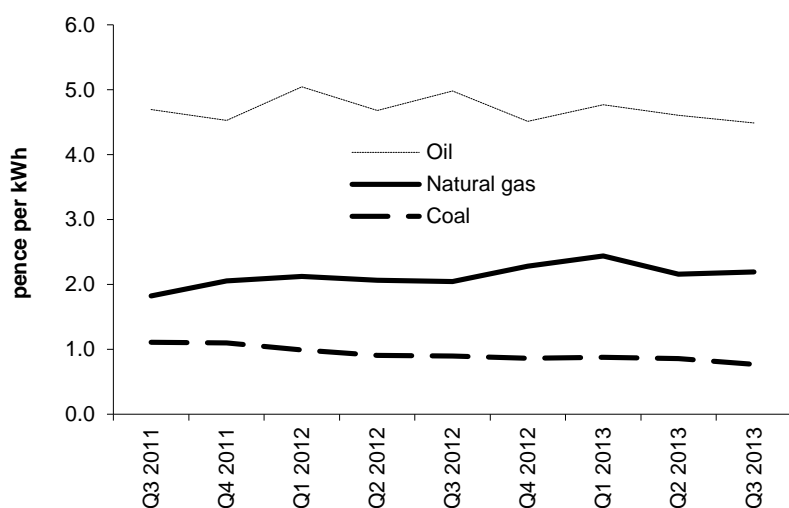


- Data for 2012 shows that over the past five years (2007 to 2012), average industrial electricity prices have risen by 35 per cent (19 per cent in real terms), with an increase of 6 per cent (4 per cent in real terms) in the last year.
- Over the same period average industrial gas prices have increased by 56 per cent (38 per cent in real terms), and by 9 per cent (8 per cent in real terms) in the last year.

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

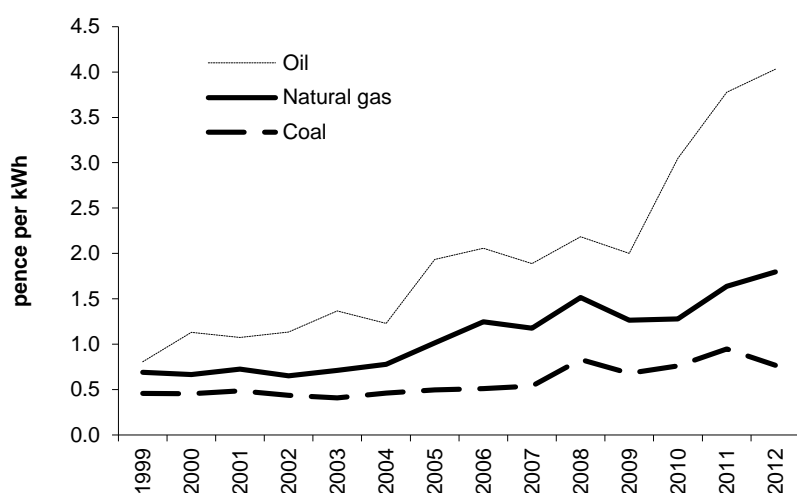
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

Chart 3.2.1: Average price paid by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas Q3 2011 to Q3 2013



- Between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 the price of coal for power stations fell by 14.0 per cent in cash terms, whilst oil fell by 9.9 per cent. Over the same period, the price of gas rose by 7.2 per cent in cash terms.
- In Q3 2013, the price of coal in p/kWh was less than half the price of gas and was at the lowest level in real terms since Q3 2009. The price gap between coal and gas in p/kWh in cash terms has been increasing since the second quarter of 2010, from 0.5 pence in Q2 2010 to 1.56 pence in Q1 2013, although the gap fell to 1.42 pence in Q3 2013.
- Compared to Q2 2013, the price of coal in cash terms has fallen by 9.9 per cent and oil by 2.6 per cent. Over the same period the price of gas has risen by 1.6 per cent in cash terms.

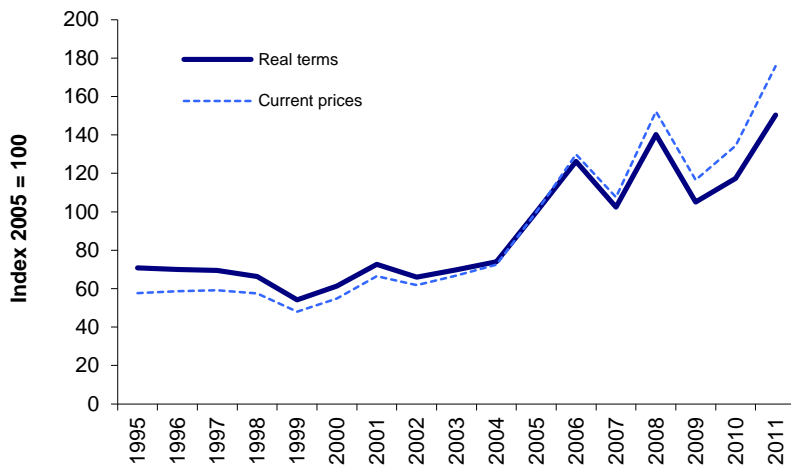
Chart 3.2.2: Average price paid in real⁽¹⁾ terms by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas 1999 to 2012



- Compared to 2007, the annual average real terms price of natural gas used by major power producers in 2012 has increased by 53 per cent, whilst the price of coal has increased by 42 per cent. The annual average cost of oil has increased by 112 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 19 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 1995 to 2011 in real⁽²⁾ and current terms



- The average price of gas at UK delivery points more than doubled in real terms between 1995 and 2011.
- The majority of that change occurred between 2001 and 2011, where the price of gas increased by 107 per cent in real terms. Prices increased by 19 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.

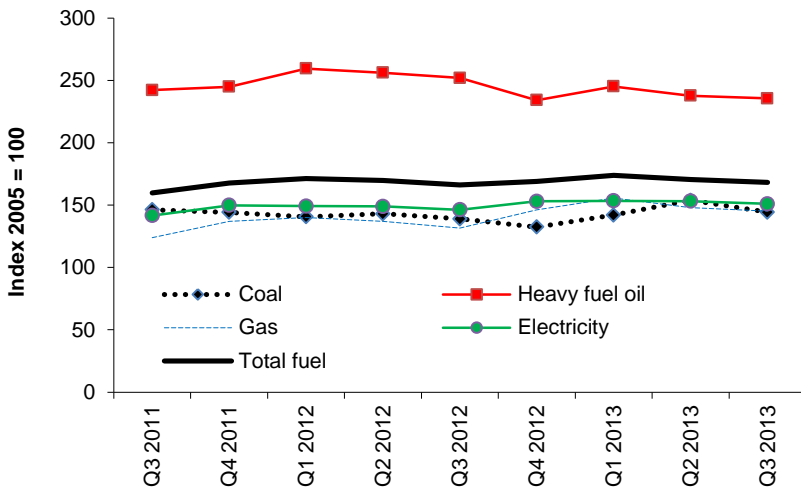
(1) Includes the levy, the Government's tax on indigenous supplies, which was abolished on 1st April 1998.
 (2) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

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

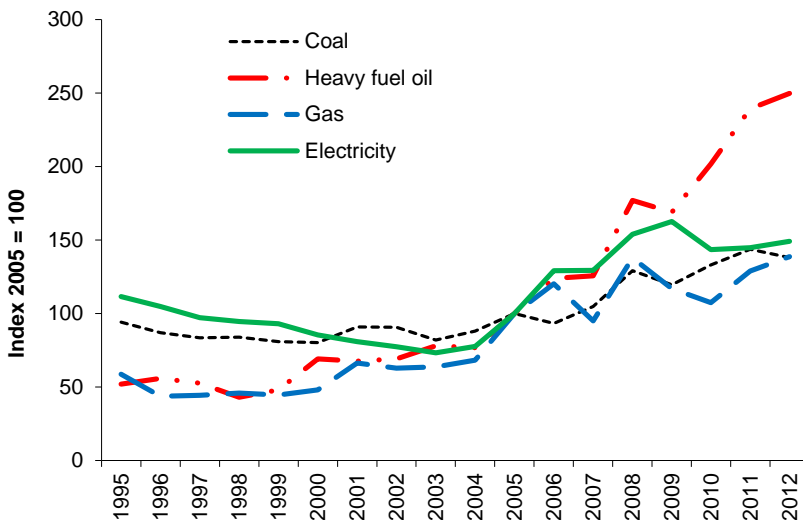
Chart 3.3.1 Fuel price indices in real terms⁽¹⁾ including the Climate Change Levy from Q3 2011 to Q3 2013



- Average industrial electricity prices including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), rose in real terms by 3.2 per cent between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013, whilst industrial gas prices including CCL rose by 10.4 per cent in real terms.
- Over the same period the price of coal increased by 3.9 per cent in real terms and the price of heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.5 per cent.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 5.8 per cent and the average price of electricity and gas by 2.8 and 3.2 per cent respectively in Q3 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 1995 to 2012



- Compared to 2002, the average price of heavy fuel oil in 2012 has increased by 262 per cent in real terms, with an increase of 4.4 per cent in 2012.
- In comparison, the annual average price of gas, including CCL, has increased by 121 per cent in real terms since 2002, with a rise of 7.5 per cent in the latest year.
- The average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 93 per cent in real terms since 2002, and by 3.0 per cent in the latest year.

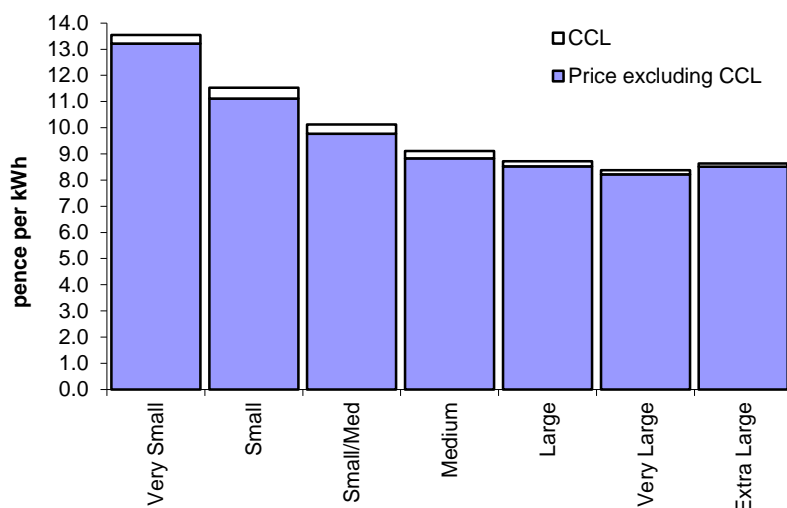
(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices

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)

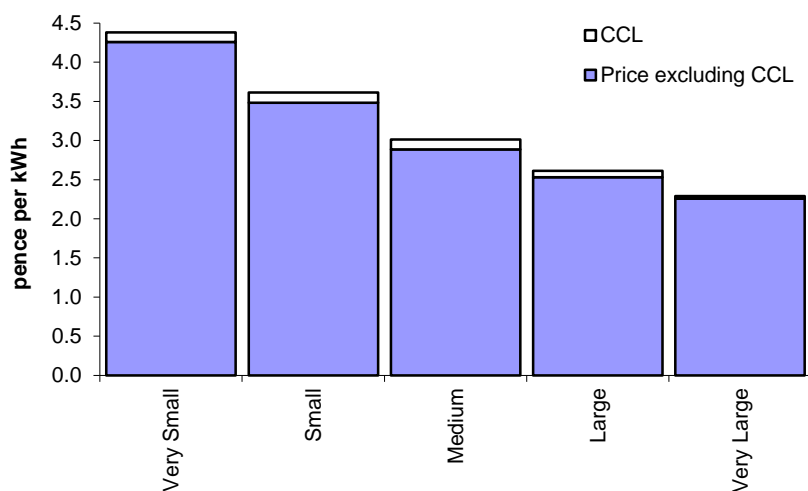
Table 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (including the Climate Change Levy)

Chart 3.4.1: Average UK non-domestic electricity prices Q3 2013



- Average electricity prices, excluding CCL, have risen in cash terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 by an average of 6.8 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, rising by between 5 and 10 per cent across all consumers.
- Average current prices in Q3 2013 have fallen marginally on the high of Q2 2013.
- 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 Q3 2013



- Average gas prices excluding CCL have risen in cash terms between Q3 2012 and Q3 2013 by an average of 15.3 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, rising by 8 per cent for very large consumers and by between 11 and 24 per cent for all other consumers.
- Average current prices in Q3 2013 have fallen 1 per cent on the high reached in Q2 2013.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas by between 1 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							
Fuel	Size of consumer	2011	2012				2013		
		4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter p
Coal⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁰⁾ (£ per GJ)	Small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Large	2.63	2.51	2.63	2.57	2.55	2.65	2.91	..
	All consumers: Average median⁽²⁾	2.91	2.85	2.90	2.83	2.72	2.95	3.20r	3.02
Heavy fuel oil⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	645.5	680.7	644.9	666.4	613.7	705.4	665.4r	658.2
	Medium	569.0	597.0	596.2	591.6	583.4	581.9	567.0r	577.6
	Large	587.8	634.6	627.9	613.8	560.6	597.8	580.1r	574.5
	Of which: Extra large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All consumers: Average median⁽²⁾	588.8	627.5	619.0	612.9	575.5	606.3	586.7r	586.5
Gas oil⁽³⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	829.9	833.8	820.8	817.6	826.2	857.5	832.9r	828.2
	Medium	795.7	811.9	811.5	791.5	806.4	821.9	788.2r	803.4
	Large	751.5	797.7	742.2	735.2	756.9	756.4	730.1r	736.3
	All consumers: Average median⁽²⁾	760.1	800.8	754.5	745.7	766.1	768.7	741.4r	748.6
Electricity (Pence per kWh)	Small	9.08	8.96	9.14	9.98	9.96	9.66	9.57r	9.73
	Medium	8.31	8.45	8.40	8.52	8.60	8.46	8.51r	8.60
	Large	6.82	6.76	6.59	6.58	7.05	7.32	7.17r	7.08
	Of which: Extra large	6.16	6.19	5.93	5.89	6.38	6.79	6.40r	6.34
	Moderately large	7.32	7.21	7.11	7.11	7.57	7.73	7.76	7.65
	All consumers: Average	7.32	7.32	7.20	7.26	7.61	7.74	7.65r	7.62
	10% decile ⁽²⁾ median ⁽²⁾	6.96	6.87	7.01	6.98	7.31	7.43	7.34r	7.40
90% decile ⁽²⁾	8.48	8.52	8.66	8.75	8.88	8.84	8.91r	9.05	
Gas⁽⁴⁾ (Pence per kWh)	Small	3.036	3.029	3.398	3.862	3.131	3.028r	3.307r	3.739
	Medium	2.524	2.514	2.600	2.683	2.713	2.764r	2.784r	2.877
	Large	2.233	2.271	2.158	2.133	2.419	2.554	2.440r	2.406
	All consumers: Average	2.289	2.334	2.237	2.197	2.471	2.601	2.498r	2.459
	Firm ⁽⁵⁾	2.394	2.379	2.313	2.295	2.524	2.630r	2.543r	2.524
	Interruptible	2.193	2.281	2.158	2.119	2.423	2.565	2.450r	2.407
	10% decile ⁽²⁾ median ⁽²⁾	1.978	2.161	2.161	2.097	2.370	2.437	2.382	2.343
	90% decile ⁽²⁾	2.679	2.688	2.804	2.937	2.833	2.819	2.917r	3.069
		2.688	4.104	2.937	6.668	4.460	4.542r	4.596r	7.136

For notes see notes page

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	87.54
Heavy fuel oil ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	297.6	300.5	483.0	421.9	506.9	625.6	651.8
	Medium	255.4	275.1	425.9	378.6	461.0	537.5	592.8
	Large	254.5	258.3	348.2	376.5	469.6	581.8	605.8
	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	607.3	
Gas oil ⁽³⁾ (£ per tonne)	Small	429.8	430.0	632.8	507.6	618.6	782.4	825.7
	Medium	414.3	427.4	617.8	506.0	620.4	766.2	806.6
	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	9.504
	Medium	6.138	6.600	7.366	8.836	7.484	7.794	8.491
	Large	5.154	4.850	6.490	6.484	5.964	6.468	6.742
	Of which: Extra large	4.687	3.982	5.533	5.078	5.180	5.785	6.093
	Moderately large	5.514	5.521	7.230	7.571	6.570	6.996	7.245
All consumers: Average	5.507	5.449	6.836	7.270	6.512	6.922	7.343	
Gas ⁽⁴⁾ (Pence per kWh)	Small	2.307	2.438	2.896	2.931	2.793	2.887	3.212
	Medium	2.084	2.081	2.379	2.534	2.242	2.405	2.602
	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	2.306
	Firm	1.853	1.644	2.205	2.000	1.861	2.218	2.393
	Interruptible	1.763	1.332	2.038	1.827	1.635	2.017	2.232

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

Fuel	Full rate of Levy ⁽ⁱ⁾	Average amount paid ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
		Q4/12	Q1/13	Q2/13	Q3/13
Coal	£14.29/tonne	£6.2/tonne	£6.1/tonne	£6.0/tonne	£6.0/tonne
Electricity	0.524p/kWh	0.29p/kWh	0.29p/kWh	0.28p/kWh	0.27p/kWh
Gas	0.182p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh
LPG	£11.72/tonne	..	..	..	..

(i) The levy rates shown here are the rates from April 2013. Previous rates are shown in Annex A

(ii) 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	0.901	287.36	2.373	1.644	1.481	1.481
2009	54.42	0.753	268.32	2.220	1.403	1.135	1.135
2010	62.30	0.869	419.48	3.487	1.461	1.307	1.307
2011	80.14	1.110	531.39	4.418	1.914	1.711	1.711
2012	66.33	0.911	577.20	4.799	2.135	..	..
Per cent change ⁽¹⁰⁾	-17.2	-17.9	+8.6	+8.6	+11.6	+30.9	+30.9
2011 3rd quarter	80.06	1.108	565.14	4.698	1.825	..	..
4th quarter	79.24	1.097	544.62	4.528	2.057	..	..
2012 1st quarter	72.05	0.990	607.19	5.048	2.122	..	..
2nd quarter	66.06	0.908	562.87	4.679	2.067	..	..
3rd quarter	65.28	0.897	599.04	4.980	2.047	..	..
4th quarter	62.91	0.864	542.93	4.514	2.283	..	..
2013 1st quarter	63.77	0.876	573.64	4.769	2.440	..	..
2nd quarter	62.29	0.856	554.33	4.608	2.161	..	..
3rd quarter p	56.13	0.771	539.83	4.488	2.195	..	..
Per cent change ⁽¹⁰⁾	-14.0	-14.0	-9.9	-9.9	+7.2	..	..

- (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. Price excludes CPS (Carbon Price Support) levy.
- (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. Price excludes CPS (Carbon Price Support) levy.
- (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**

2005=100

	<i>Unadjusted</i>					<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>		
	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	130.6	..	..	..
2007	111.2	132.0	100.6	137.9	129.8	..	..	..
2008	144.2	192.3	151.6	169.7	170.0	..	..	..
2009	135.7	187.6	130.5	183.0	172.8	..	..	..
2010	157.3	230.8	123.7	166.2	172.1	..	..	..
2011	174.7	280.0	152.4	171.5	191.1	..	..	..
2012	170.6	297.3	166.5	180.2	202.7	..	..	..
Per cent change ⁽⁴⁾	-2.4	+6.2	+9.3	+5.1	+6.1	..	..	..
2011 3rd quarter	179.4	285.4	147.8	168.6	189.8	158.7	171.7	193.8
4th quarter	176.6	288.2	163.2	178.6	199.2	156.1	175.1	195.7
2012 1st quarter	173.0	307.2	166.3	179.1	204.3	157.2r	176.4r	200.8r
2nd quarter	176.1	303.0	162.4	178.3	202.2	166.8r	179.5r	203.8r
3rd quarter	171.8	300.0	159.1	176.3	199.6	169.5r	180.9r	204.4r
4th quarter	165.1	281.7	178.3	186.8	205.4	172.6r	183.6r	202.4r
2013 1st quarter	179.1	296.8	190.1	188.7r	212.5r	179.9r	186.2r	208.9r
2nd quarter	194.3r	287.2r	179.6	188.1r	208.1r	184.2r	189.6r	209.8r
3rd quarter p	183.4	287.1	180.0	187.5	207.6	191.4	192.2	212.7
Per cent change ⁽⁴⁾	+6.7	-4.3	+13.1	+6.3	+4.0	+12.9	+6.2	+4.0

(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
	Coal ⁽²⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽²⁾	Gas ⁽³⁾	Electricity ⁽³⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁴⁾	Gas ⁽³⁾	Electricity ⁽³⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁴⁾	
1983	237.0	141.4	134.5	156.8	152.6	..	..	..	48.6
1984	227.0	160.9	133.0	149.8	152.9	..	..	..	50.8
1985	224.0	154.9	134.8	147.8	151.2	..	..	..	53.5
1986	205.9	72.1	113.7	144.4	128.3	..	..	..	55.3
1987	188.3	73.6	102.2	133.7	120.5	..	..	..	58.0
1988	158.0	51.3	91.9	133.1	115.2	..	..	..	61.4
1989	144.0	52.1	82.8	133.1	113.3	..	..	..	65.8
1990	138.6	53.0	78.9	124.3	106.2	..	..	..	70.3
1991	128.2	43.7	74.8	120.6	102.2	..	..	..	74.9
1992	125.9	40.8	72.9	123.4	104.7	..	..	..	77.2
1993	116.1	42.7	69.0	127.0	105.2	..	..	..	78.6
1994	113.4	45.7	66.8	121.0	100.7	..	..	..	79.5
1995	103.8	52.0	60.9	117.0	97.6	..	..	..	81.5
1996	96.0	55.9	45.2	109.8	93.4	..	..	..	83.8
1997	92.2	52.6	46.0	101.9	84.9	..	..	..	85.2
1998	92.6	43.0	47.6	99.0	81.8	..	..	..	86.8
1999	89.2	48.2	46.3	97.4	81.8	..	..	..	88.8
2000	88.6	69.2	49.9	89.6	77.9	..	..	..	89.5
2001	88.9	67.6	65.5	80.2	74.1	..	..	..	91.5
2002	89.0	69.1	60.4	75.5	70.8	..	..	..	93.7
2003	79.8	78.0	61.6	71.4	70.7	..	..	..	95.8
2004	86.8	76.7	67.1	76.1	74.3	..	..	..	98.1
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006	93.0	123.9	121.2	130.5	126.9	..	..	..	102.9
2007	105.8	125.6	95.7	131.2	123.5	..	..	..	105.1
2008	132.8	177.1	139.6	156.3	156.5	..	..	..	108.6
2009	122.3	169.0	117.6	164.9	155.7	..	..	..	111.0
2010	137.5	201.7	108.1	145.3	150.4	..	..	..	114.4
2011	149.4	239.3	130.3	146.6	163.3	..	..	..	117.0
2012	143.4r	249.8r	139.9r	151.4r	170.3r	..	..	..	119.0r
Per cent change ⁽⁵⁾	-4.0	+4.4	+7.4	+3.3	+4.3	..	..	..	+1.7
2011 3rd quarter	152.3	242.2	125.5	143.1	161.1	134.7	145.8	164.5	117.8
4th quarter	150.1	244.9	138.7	151.8	169.2	132.6	148.8	166.3	117.7
2012 1st quarter	146.2	259.4	140.5	151.2	172.5	132.8r	149.0r	169.6r	118.4
2nd quarter	148.8r	256.1r	137.3r	150.8r	170.9r	141.0r	151.8r	172.2r	118.3r
3rd quarter	144.3r	251.9r	133.6r	148.1r	167.6r	142.3r	151.9r	171.6r	119.1r
4th quarter	137.3r	234.2r	148.2r	155.3r	170.8r	143.4r	152.6r	168.3r	120.3r
2013 1st quarter	147.9r	245.1r	157.0r	155.8r	175.5r	148.5r	153.8r	172.5r	121.1r
2nd quarter	160.8r	237.8r	148.7r	155.7r	172.2r	152.5r	156.9r	173.7r	120.8r
3rd quarter p	150.4	235.5	147.7	153.8	170.3	157.0	157.7	174.5	121.9
Per cent change ⁽⁵⁾	+4.3	-6.5	+10.5	+3.9	+1.6	+10.3	3.8	+1.7	+2.4

(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.

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	128.5r	..	..	..
2008		140.2	192.3	149.7	167.2	168.1r	..	..	..
2009		132.7	187.6	129.8	180.5	171.1r	..	..	..
2010		152.3	230.8	122.8	164.3	170.7r	..	..	..
2011		168.1	280.0	151.0	169.4	189.5	..	..	..
2012		164.3	297.3	165.1	177.5	200.8	..	..	..
Per cent change ⁽⁶⁾		-2.2	+6.2	+9.3	+4.8	+6.0	..	..	..
2011	3rd quarter	172.2	285.4	145.9	166.8	188.3	156.8	170.0	192.3
	4th quarter	169.8	288.2	161.1	176.4	197.3	154.0	172.9	193.9
2012	1st quarter	166.5	307.2	165.8	176.6	202.7	156.7r	173.9r	199.3r
	2nd quarter	169.3	303.0	161.9	176.1	200.7	166.3r	177.3r	202.3r
	3rd quarter	165.4	300.0	156.7	174.2	197.8	167.1r	178.8r	202.6r
	4th quarter	159.4	281.7	175.9	184.0	203.3	170.2r	180.9r	200.3r
2013	1st quarter	172.0	296.8	188.4	185.8r	210.4r	178.2r	183.3r	206.9
	2nd quarter	185.8r	287.2r	178.7	185.0r	206.0r	183.3r	186.5r	207.8r
	3rd quarter p	175.9	287.1	177.1	184.0	205.0	188.5	188.8	210.0
Per cent change ⁽⁶⁾		+6.3	-4.3	+13.0	+5.6	+3.6	+12.8	+5.6	+3.7

(1) The levy came into effect in April 2001 (Q2). The full rates of levy from 1 April 2013 are:

coal 14.29£/tonne, gas 0.182p/kWh, electricity 0.524p/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>			GDP deflator
	Coal ⁽³⁾	Heavy fuel oil ⁽⁴⁾	Gas ⁽⁵⁾	Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁶⁾	Gas ⁽⁵⁾	Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	Total fuel ⁽⁶⁾	
1983	215.0	141.4	130.0	149.7	147.2	..	..	..	48.6
1984	205.9	160.9	128.5	143.0	147.9	..	..	..	50.8
1985	203.2	154.9	130.2	141.1	145.9	..	..	..	53.5
1986	186.8	72.1	109.9	137.9	122.6	..	..	..	55.3
1987	170.8	73.6	98.7	127.7	115.3	..	..	..	58.0
1988	143.3	51.3	88.8	127.1	110.1	..	..	..	61.4
1989	130.6	52.1	80.0	127.1	108.3	..	..	..	65.8
1990	125.7	53.0	76.2	118.7	101.6	..	..	..	70.3
1991	116.2	43.7	72.2	115.1	97.7	..	..	..	74.9
1992	114.2	40.8	70.3	117.9	100.0	..	..	..	77.2
1993	105.3	42.7	66.5	121.3	100.6	..	..	..	78.6
1994	102.9	45.7	64.4	115.6	96.3	..	..	..	79.5
1995	94.1	52.1	58.8	111.7	93.5	..	..	..	81.5
1996	87.1	55.9	43.7	104.9	89.5	..	..	..	83.8
1997	83.6	52.6	44.5	97.3	81.4	..	..	..	85.2
1998	84.0	43.0	46.0	94.6	78.3	..	..	..	86.8
1999	80.9	48.2	44.6	93.0	78.3	..	..	..	88.8
2000	80.4	69.2	48.2	85.5	75.0	..	..	..	89.5
2001	90.8	67.6	66.3	80.9	74.7	..	..	..	91.5
2002	90.6	69.1	62.9	77.4	72.5	..	..	..	93.7
2003	82.1	78.0	63.7	73.2	72.1	..	..	..	95.8
2004	88.2	76.7	68.4	77.7	75.5	..	..	..	98.1
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006	93.4	123.9	120.3	129.3	126.0	..	..	..	102.9
2007	104.9	125.8	95.0	129.3	122.2	..	..	..	105.1
2008	129.1	177.1	137.9	153.9	154.8	..	..	..	108.6
2009	119.5	169.0	116.9	162.6	154.1	..	..	..	111.0
2010	133.1	201.7	107.3	143.6	149.2	..	..	..	114.4
2011	143.6	239.3	129.1	144.8	162.0	..	..	..	117.0
2012	138.1r	249.8r	138.7r	149.1r	168.8r	..	..	..	119.0r
Per cent change ⁽⁷⁾	-3.9	+4.4	+7.5	+3.0	+4.2	..	..	..	+1.7
2011 3rd quarter	146.2	242.2	123.9	141.6	159.9	133.1	144.3	163.3	117.8
4th quarter	144.2	244.9	136.9	149.9	167.7	130.8	146.9	164.8	117.7
2012 1st quarter	140.6	259.4	140.0	149.1	171.2	132.3r	146.9r	168.3r	118.4
2nd quarter	143.1r	256.1r	136.9r	148.9r	169.7r	140.6r	149.9r	171.0r	118.3r
3rd quarter	138.9r	251.9r	131.6r	146.3r	166.1r	140.3r	150.1r	170.1r	119.1r
4th quarter	132.5r	234.2r	146.2r	153.0r	169.0r	141.4r	150.3r	166.5r	120.3r
2013 1st quarter	142.1r	245.1r	155.6r	153.4r	173.8r	147.1r	151.4r	170.8r	121.1r
2nd quarter	153.8r	237.8r	147.9r	153.2r	170.6r	151.7r	154.4r	172.0r	120.8r
3rd quarter p	144.3	235.5	145.3	151.0	168.1	154.7	154.9	172.3	121.9
Per cent change ⁽⁷⁾	+3.9	-6.5	+10.4	+3.2	+1.2	+10.2	+3.1	+1.3	+2.4

(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 2013 are: coal 14.29£/tonne, gas 0.182p/kWh, electricity 0.524p/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.

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								
		2012				2013				
Fuel	Size of consumer	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	11.78	13.04	12.20	12.03	12.41	12.59	12.14	12.14	13.21
	Small	9.75	10.22	10.36	10.24r	10.56	10.53	10.72	10.97	11.11
	Small/Medium	8.39	8.92	9.05	9.00r	9.17	9.31	9.59	9.81	9.77
	Medium	7.46	7.99	8.11	8.18	8.30	8.45	8.66	8.85	8.83
	Large	7.07	7.39	7.78	8.11	7.75	8.14	8.18	8.73	8.53
	Very Large	6.64	7.14	6.80	7.72	7.58	7.98	8.35	8.44	8.21
	Extra Large	6.98	7.26	7.62	7.92	7.86	8.29	8.19	8.26	8.51
	Average	8.12	8.68	8.90	8.85	8.84	9.17	9.29	9.46	9.45
Gas	Very Small	3.313	3.555	3.611	3.759	3.828	3.643	3.636	3.938	4.259
	Small	2.518	2.799	2.785	2.865	2.808	2.754	2.895	3.141	3.483
	Medium	2.012	2.451	2.502	2.548	2.425	2.629	2.834	2.902	2.887
	Large	1.939	2.317	2.364	2.312	2.177	2.434	2.562	2.579	2.529
	Very Large	1.933	2.089	2.092	1.978	2.087	2.247	2.290	2.224	2.259
		Average	2.144	2.552	2.616	2.577	2.450	2.677	2.816	2.856	2.825

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

		Pence per kWh								
		2012				2013				
Fuel	Size of consumer	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	12.11	13.37	12.54	12.35r	12.73	12.92	12.46	12.43	13.55
	Small	10.17	10.64	10.78	10.65	10.98	10.94	11.16	11.39	11.53
	Small/Medium	8.79	9.32	9.45	9.40	9.57	9.68	9.94	10.19	10.13
	Medium	7.81	8.33	8.46	8.54	8.65	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.11
	Large	7.32	7.62	8.02	8.39	8.01	8.39	8.42	8.93	8.71
	Very Large	6.86	7.36	7.00	7.96	7.82	8.23	8.58	8.63	8.37
	Extra Large	7.11	7.39	7.76	8.08	7.99	8.43	8.31	8.38	8.63
	Average	8.44	9.00	9.22	9.16	9.14	9.46	9.57	9.73	9.70
Gas	Very Small	3.427	3.687	3.746	3.888	3.947	3.768	3.766	4.076	4.382
	Small	2.647	2.930	2.921	3.004	2.936	2.879	3.022	3.275	3.612
	Medium	2.125	2.570	2.622	2.669	2.543	2.750	2.955	3.028	3.011
	Large	2.001	2.386	2.439	2.390	2.250	2.522	2.652	2.667	2.612
	Very Large	1.959	2.127	2.132	2.012	2.116	2.286	2.334	2.262	2.292
		Average	2.222	2.646	2.715	2.673	2.537	2.778	2.920	2.957	2.916

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	0 - 20
Small	20 - 499
Small/Medium	500 - 1,999
Medium	2,000 - 19,999
Large	20,000 - 69,999
Very Large	70,000 - 150,000
Extra Large	>150,000

Gas

Very Small	<278
Small	278 - 2,777
Medium	2,778 - 27,777
Large	27,778 - 277,777
Very Large	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 2013 the full rate of levy for electricity is 0.524p/kWh and for gas 0.182/kWh. Previous rates are shown in Annex A.

Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Highlights

- The price of petrol in December 2013 is 0.6 per cent (0.8 pence) lower than a year ago and the price of diesel is 0.8 per cent (1.1 pence) lower. However, both prices are up on a month earlier.
- In December 2013, petrol and diesel prices were around 10 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012.
- The price of crude oil in November 2013 was 3.2 per cent lower than a year ago, but continues to remain above \$100 per barrel, as it has 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 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.

4.1.3 The retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil are more directly influenced by the price of crude oil, due to lower duty rates 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 164th Meeting took place on 4 December 2013 in Vienna. The Conference reviewed recent oil market developments, noting the high sovereign debt in the Euro-zone, high unemployment in the advanced economies, and slow growth in the emerging economies. It also noted that, although world oil demand is forecast to increase during the year 2014, this will be more than offset by the projected increase in non-OPEC supply. As such, the Conference decided to maintain the existing production ceiling of 30.0 mb/d. The next Ordinary Meeting will convene in Vienna, Austria, on 11 June 2014.

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); the global recession (2008-9); and geopolitical tensions (2008 onwards). In July 2008, average monthly crude oil prices reached a new high in real terms, 10.5 per cent higher than the late 1970's. More recently, oil prices have been almost consistently above \$100 per barrel since February 2011. Prices during the latter half of 2013 stayed above \$100 per barrel, rising to around \$115 in late August due to the crisis in Syria, and falling to around \$103 in early November following discussions over Tehran's nuclear program, but have since climbed back towards \$110.

4.2.4 In 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.

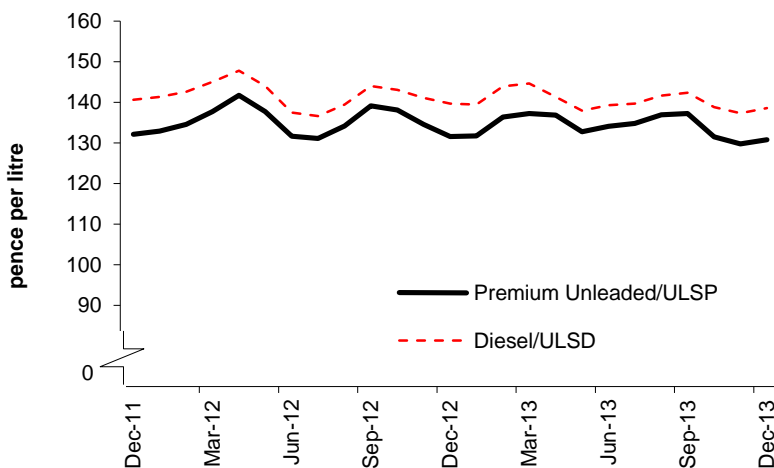
4.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products

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

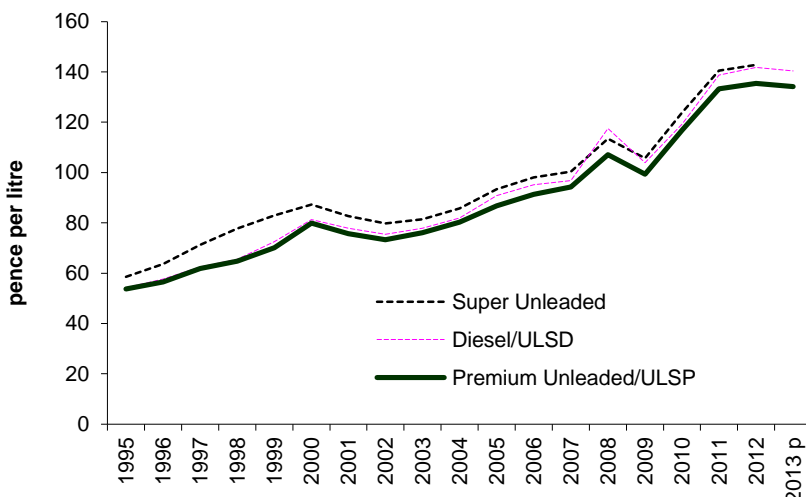
Table 4.1.3: Typical retail prices of petroleum products 1975 to 2008 *

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



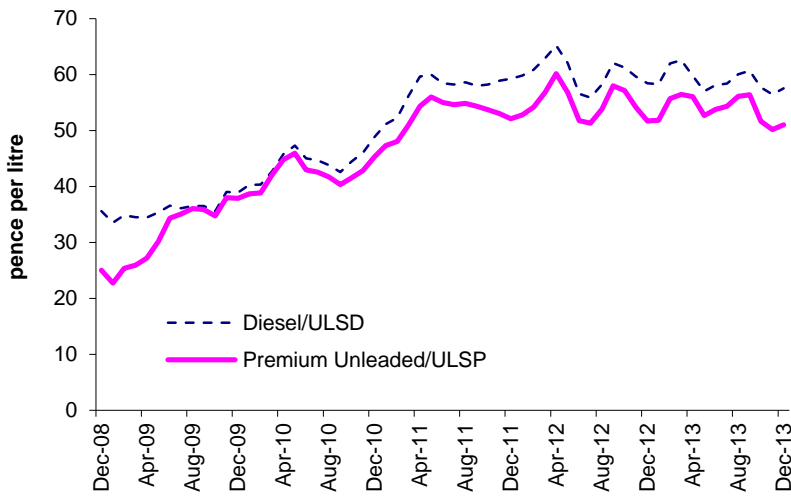
- In mid-December 2013 a litre of ULSP was on average 130.8 pence, 1.0 pence per litre higher than the previous month but 0.8 pence per litre lower than a year ago.
- Diesel prices were 138.6 pence per litre, 1.3 pence per litre higher the previous month but 1.1 pence per litre lower than a year ago.
- The price differential between ULSP and ULSD in December 2013 was 7.8 pence per litre, a rise on the previous month and the highest level since January 2013.

Chart 4.1.2: Annual average retail price of motor spirit and diesel 1995 to 2013



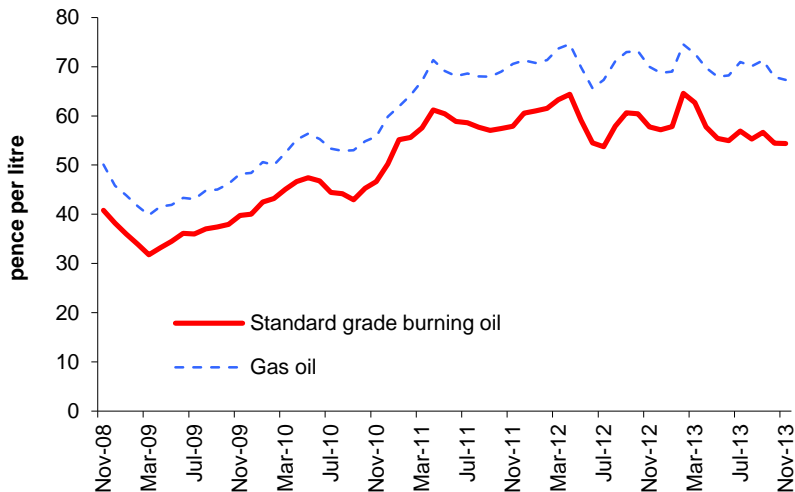
- Provisional 2013 prices of ULSP and ULSD were lower than the record highs of 2012 by 0.9 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively.
- The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2012 was 6.2 pence per litre, a slight fall on 2012 which had the highest differential since 2008.
- Motor fuel prices increased 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 in 2010 and 2011 before levelling off in 2012 and falling slightly in 2013.

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



- The price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax, in December 2013 is 15.2 per cent lower than the peak in April 2012.
- The price of diesel, excluding taxes, is 11.8 per cent lower than the April 2012 peak.
- In December 2013, the price differential between ULSP and diesel, excluding tax, was 6.5 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 November 2008 to November 2013



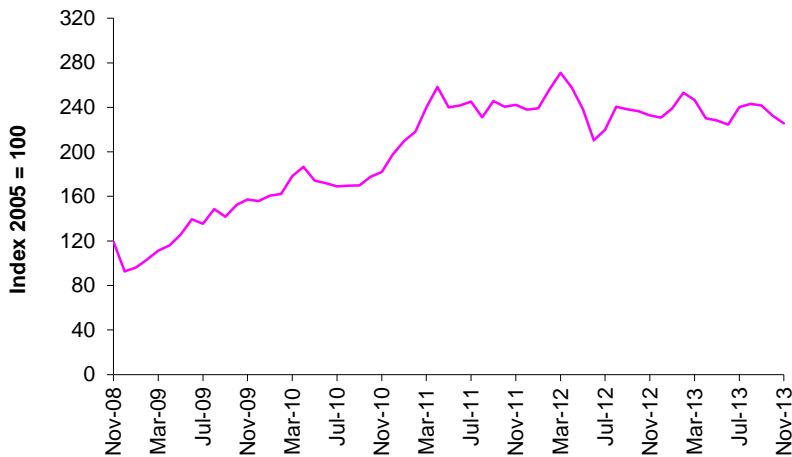
- The price of SGBO in November 2013 was 15.8 per cent lower than in February 2013, which was the highest level since July 2008.
- The price of SGBO in November 2013 was 5.9 per cent lower than a year ago.
- The price of gas oil in November 2013 was 9.8 per cent lower than April 2012, which was the highest level since our records started in 1989.
- The price of gas oil in November 2013 was 3.8 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 November 2008 to November 2013



- Compared to a year ago, the price in November 2013 was 3.2 per cent lower.
- The average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in November 2013 has risen since the low of December 2008 by 143 per cent. Prices are 17 per cent lower than March 2012, which was the highest level since our records began in 1991.
- High prices throughout 2012 meant that prices for that year were 36.3 per cent above the previous annual peak in 2008.
- Over the past five years (November 2008 to November 2013) the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries has increased by around 89 per cent.

(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.

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>
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	230.2
	May	140.54	132.75	137.95	55.39	67.96	228.3
	June	141.88	134.06	139.26	54.99	68.23	224.5
	July	142.26	134.74	139.62	56.94	70.96	240.2
	August	144.42	136.87	141.63	55.32	70.08	243.0
	September	145.03	137.19	142.33	56.64	71.25	241.7
	October	139.49	131.48	138.76	54.44	67.89	232.4r
	November	136.20	129.73r	137.30r	54.36	67.32	225.4
	December p	..	130.76	138.55	..	..	..

- (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
2013 p	..	..	134.14	140.39	..	..	..

(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 November 2013 the UK price for petrol was tenth highest in the EU 15 at 129.7 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 137.3 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2013, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the fifth highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the lowest in the EU 15.
- For January to June 2013, UK domestic gas and electricity prices, including tax, 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 tenth highest price for petrol and the 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 IEA

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

5.4.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.4 shows that, for January to June 2013, 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 at the IEA median including tax and above the IEA median excluding tax.

5.6.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.6.2 shows that, for January to June 2013, 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 IEA

5.7.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.7.1 shows that UK industrial gas prices were below the IEA median including and excluding tax.

5.8.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.8.1 to 5.8.3 shows that, for January to June 2013, UK industrial gas prices were amongst the lowest in the EU15 for all sizebands both excluding and including tax.

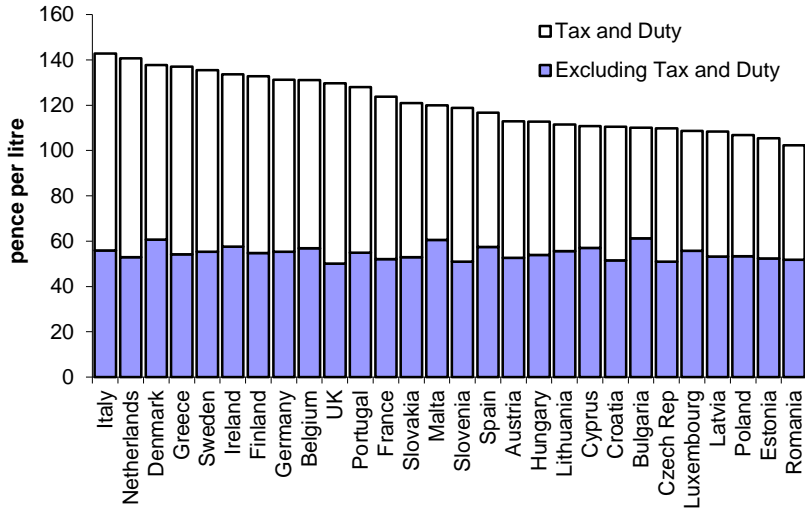
5.9.1 IEA data for 2012 in Table 5.9.1 shows that UK domestic gas prices were below the IEA median including and excluding tax.

5.10.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.10.2 shows that, for January to June 2013, UK domestic gas prices for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 including tax and the fourth 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 November 2013



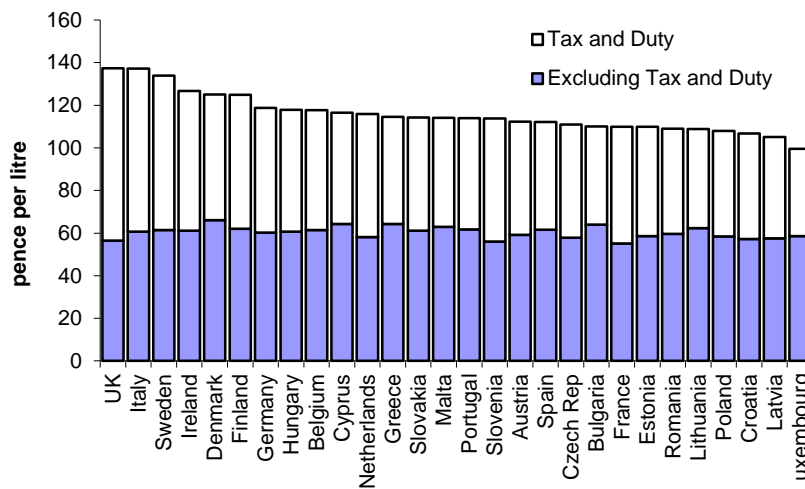
- Average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, in November 2013 were the tenth highest in the EU at 129.7 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis.
- The highest price was in Italy at 142.7 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Romania at 102.3 pence per litre.

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 November 2013



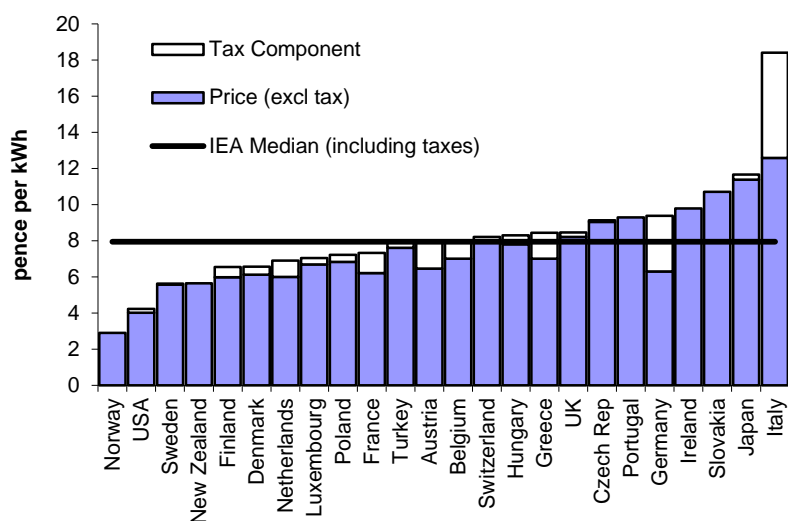
- Average UK diesel prices, including taxes, in November 2013 were the highest within the EU at 137.3 pence per litre. The lowest price was in Luxembourg at 99.6 pence per litre.
- The high UK Diesel price is mainly due to the taxes levied, which formed 59 per cent of the total price in November 2013, 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, IEA

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, IEA



- In 2012, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the ninth highest in the IEA, fourth highest in the G7, and were 6.5 per cent above the IEA median price.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the eighth highest in the IEA, third highest in the G7, and were 18.6 per cent above the IEA median price.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Australia, Canada, Korea and Spain.

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

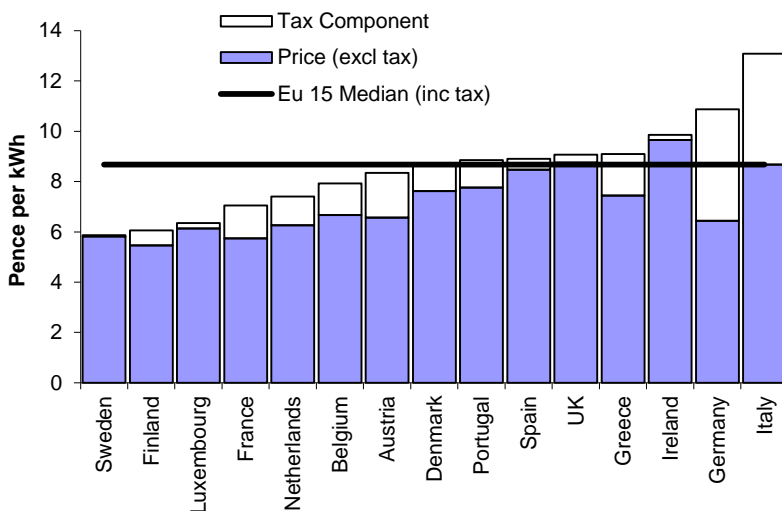
Table 5.4.1: Average industrial electricity prices for small consumers in the EU *

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 January – June 2013

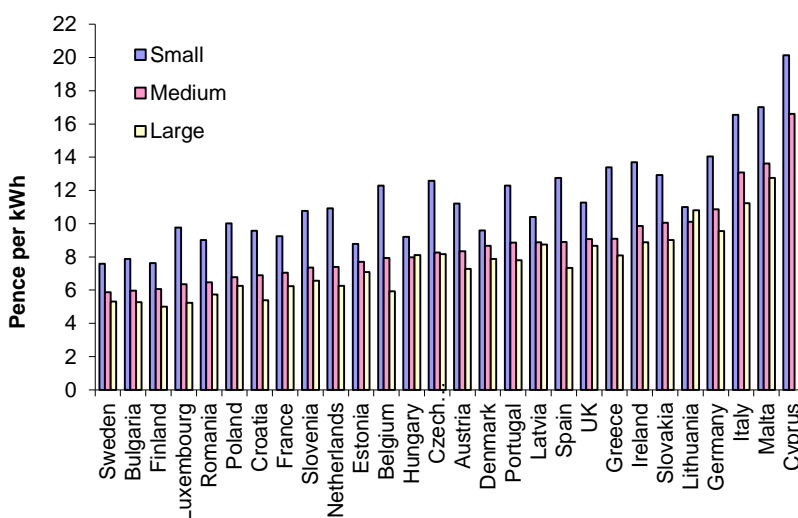


- Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period January to June 2013 were the fifth highest in the EU15 and were 4.6 per cent above the estimated EU15 median.
- The UK prices for medium consumers excluding taxes were the second highest in the EU15 and were 31.3 per cent above the median price.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2013

Chart 5.4.2 Average industrial electricity prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU for small, medium and large consumers January – June 2013 (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 30 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.

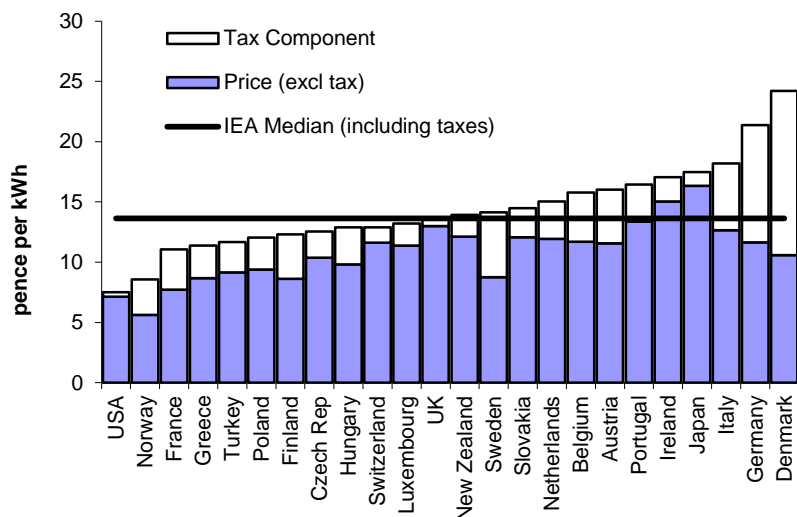
Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,000 – 19,999 MWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January – June 2013

5.5 Average annual domestic electricity prices, IEA

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 in 2012, IEA



- In 2012, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were at the median level for both the IEA and G7.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the fifth highest in the IEA, second highest in the G7, and were 13.1 per cent above the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Australia, Canada and Spain. Excluding tax data is not available for Korea.

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

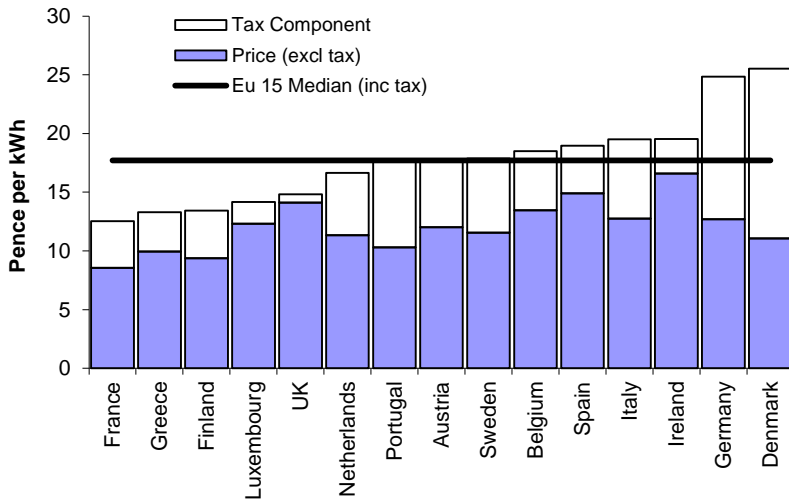
5.6 Average domestic electricity prices in the EU by size of consumer

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 January – June 2013

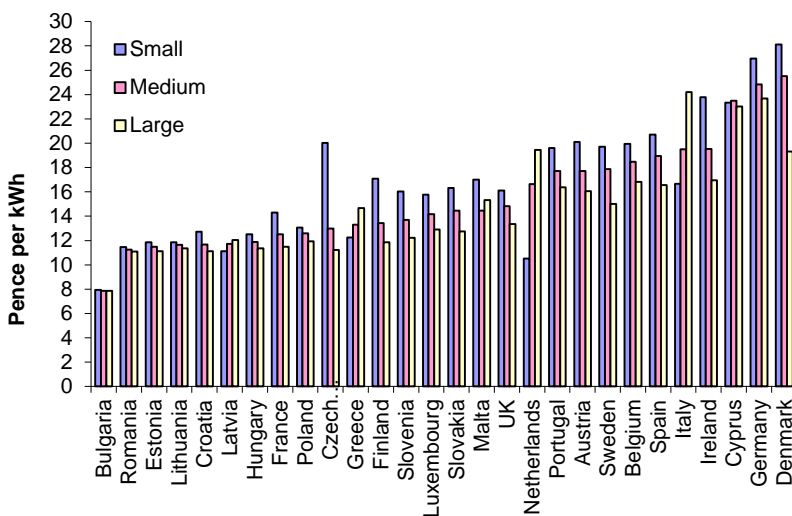


- The average UK domestic electricity price including taxes for medium consumers for January to June 2013 was the fifth lowest in the EU 15 and was 16.4 per cent below the median price.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the third highest in the EU15, and was 17.3 per cent above the median level.

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, January – June 2013

Chart 5.6.2 Average domestic electricity prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2013 (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 37 per cent less than medium consumers.
- The median price for small domestic electricity consumers in the EU, including tax, was 13 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic electricity consumers in the EU was 8 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

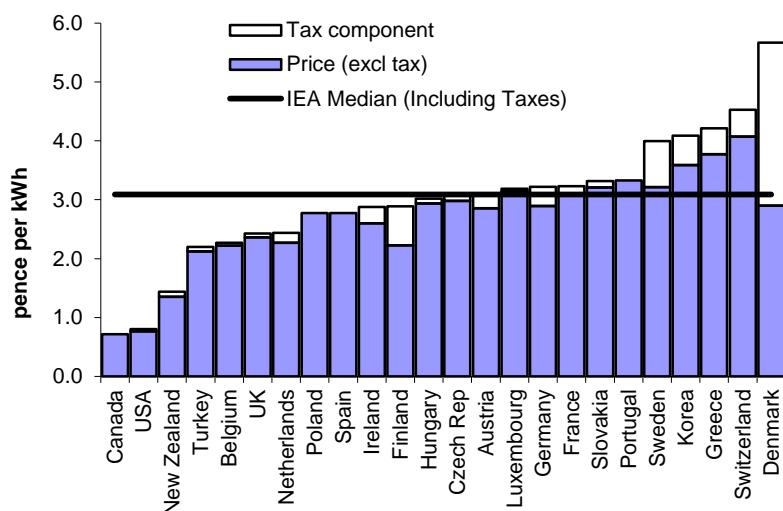
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2013

5.7 Average annual industrial gas prices, IEA

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, IEA



- In 2012, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the sixth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 21.4 per cent below the IEA median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the eighth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 17.8 per cent below the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Australia, Italy, Japan and Norway.

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.

The excluding tax price for Korea for some recent years has been estimated using average tax rates for years where both including and excluding tax data is available.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

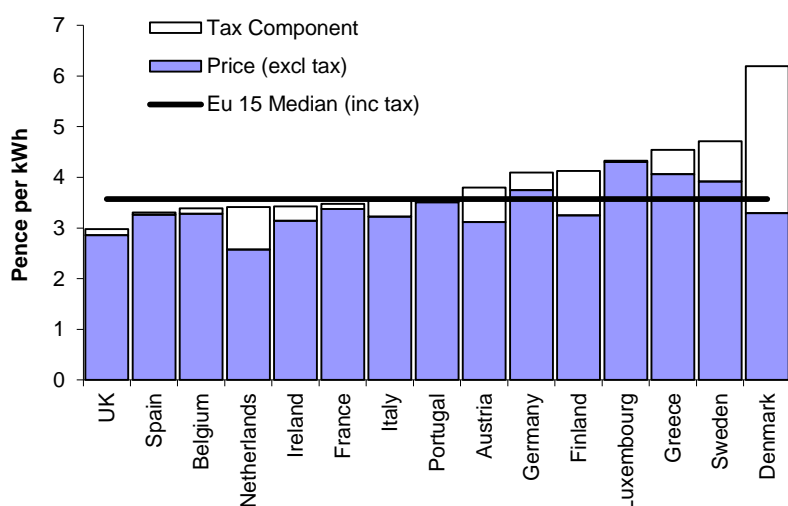
5.8 Average industrial gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

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 January – June 2013

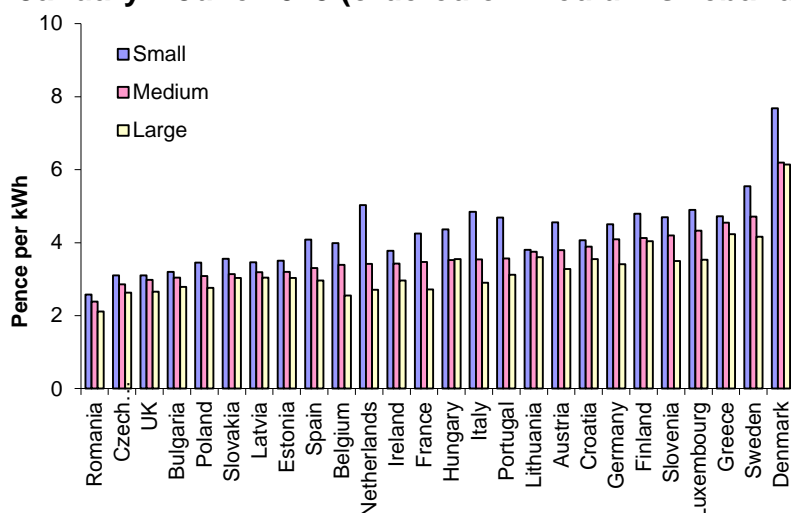


- Average UK industrial gas prices for the period January to June 2013, including taxes, for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 and were 16.5 per cent below the median price.
- UK prices excluding taxes for medium consumers were the second lowest in the EU15 and were 12.9 per cent below the 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 January – June 2013.

Chart 5.8.2 Average industrial gas prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2013 (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 113 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded

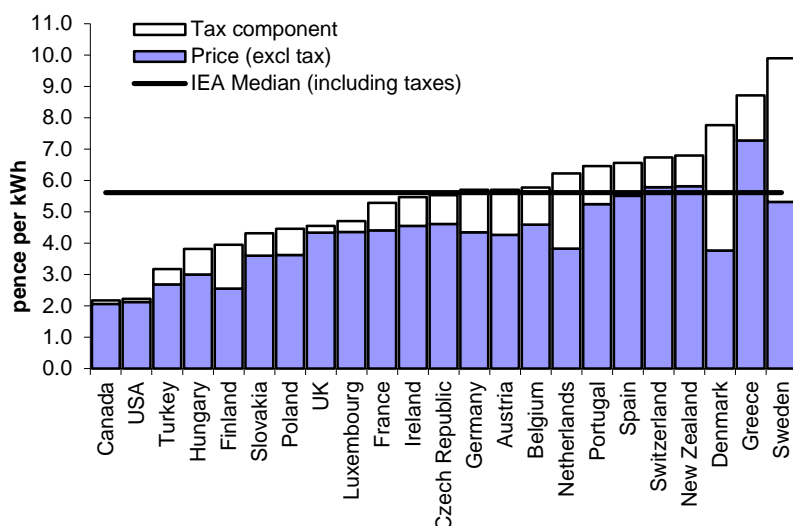
Cyprus and Malta do not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2013

5.9 Average annual domestic gas prices, IEA

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 in 2012, IEA



- In 2012, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the ninth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 18.9 per cent lower than the IEA median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the eleventh lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 0.4 per cent lower than the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2012 is not available for Australia Italy, Japan and Norway. Excluding tax data is not available for Korea.

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

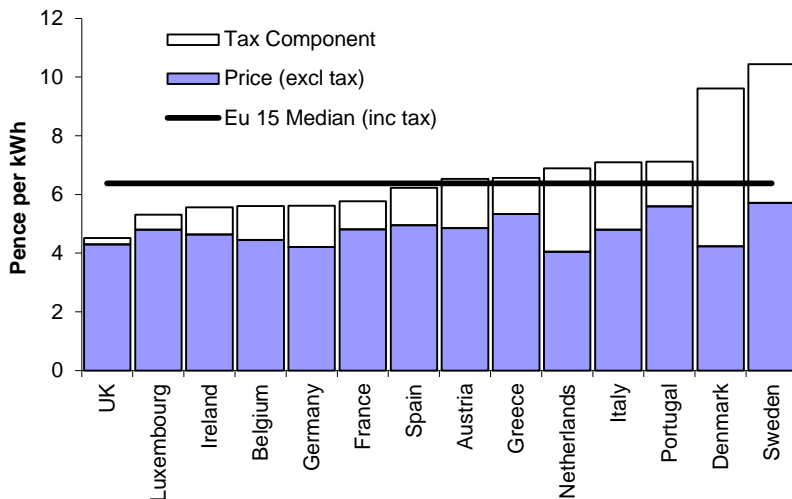
5.10 Average domestic gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

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 January – June 2013



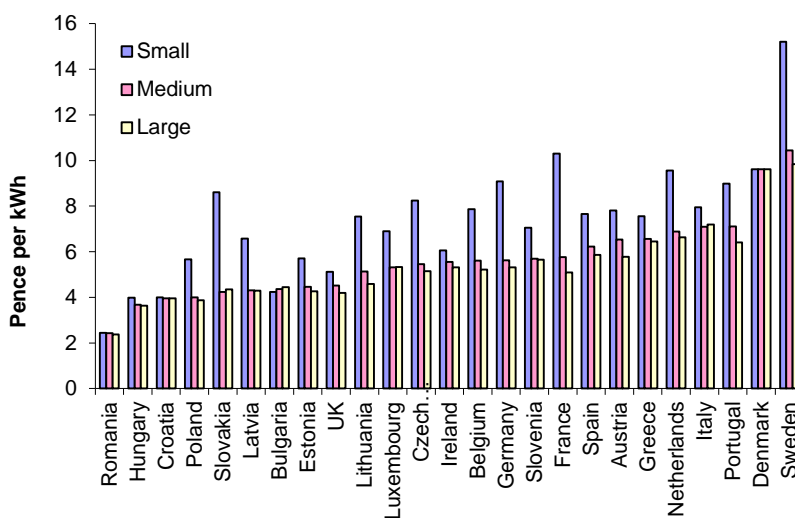
- Average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, for medium consumers for the period January to June 2013 were the lowest in the EU 15 and were 29.2 per cent lower than the median.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the fourth lowest in the EU 15 and was 10.4 per cent lower than the median price.

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

Finland does not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2013.

Chart 5.10.2 Average domestic gas prices⁽¹⁾ in the EU by size of consumers January – June 2013 (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 36 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic gas consumers in the EU was 6 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including all taxes

Finland, Cyprus, and Malta do not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2013

**Table 5.1.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU
(September, October and November 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 (%)		
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov
Austria	56.3	55.2	52.6	117.2	116.4	112.8	52	53	53
Belgium	60.1	55.6	56.9	135.0	130.3	131.1	55	57	57
Denmark	63.0	62.3	60.6	140.7	140.6	137.8	55	56	56
Finland	60.3	58.4	54.8	139.6	138.0	132.8	57	58	59
France	56.7	53.3	52.1	129.3	125.9	123.7	56	58	58
Germany	58.4	56.3	55.3	134.8	133.1	131.2	57	58	58
Greece	60.7	56.2	54.1	145.2	140.4	137.1	58	60	61
Ireland	55.9	59.0	57.6	131.5	135.9	133.6	57	57	57
Italy	62.0	58.4	55.9	148.9	146.6	142.7	58	60	61
Luxembourg	58.3	56.8	55.7	111.6	110.4	108.6	48	49	49
Netherlands	58.8	55.4	53.0	147.7	144.5	140.7	60	62	62
Portugal	59.5	55.8	54.9	133.5	129.7	127.9	55	57	57
Spain	61.8	59.3	57.5	121.9	119.4	116.7	49	50	51
Sweden	57.5	55.6	55.4	139.8	137.3	135.4	59	60	59
UK	56.4	51.6	50.2	137.2	131.5	129.7	59	61	61
UK Rank in EU 15	3	1	1	9	7	6	14	14	14
Bulgaria	62.6	61.9	61.3	111.7	111.2	110.1	44	44	44
Croatia	58.1	54.5	51.5	119.0	114.9	110.5	51	53	53
Cyprus	63.7	59.0	57.0	118.7	113.7	110.8	46	48	49
Czech Republic	57.8	56.1	51.0	120.5	119.4	109.8	52	53	54
Estonia	56.5	53.6	52.3	110.4	107.4	105.4	49	50	50
Hungary	59.4	55.8	54.0	119.4	115.8	112.7	50	52	52
Latvia	58.7	55.0	53.2	115.1	111.0	108.4	49	50	51
Lithuania	62.4	59.6	55.7	119.5	116.7	111.4	48	49	50
Malta	64.8	61.3	60.6	124.9	121.3	120.0	48	49	49
Poland	59.2	56.7	53.3	113.8	111.3	106.8	48	49	50
Romania	55.8	53.3	51.8	107.1	104.4	102.3	48	49	49
Slovakia	59.0	55.9	52.9	128.2	125.1	120.9	54	55	56
Slovenia	58.3	53.8	51.0	127.7	122.8	118.8	54	56	57
UK Rank in EU 28	4	1	1	22	20	19	27	27	27

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
(September, October and November 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 (%)		
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov
Austria	62.0	61.6	59.3	115.6	115.6	112.3	46	47	47
Belgium	64.0	61.1	61.4	120.8	117.8	117.7	47	48	48
Denmark	70.0	69.1	66.1	129.9	129.2	125.1	46	47	47
Finland	63.8	63.4	62.0	127.2	127.3	125.0	50	50	50
France	59.6	57.0	55.1	115.4	112.7	109.9	48	49	50
Germany	63.2	61.8	60.3	122.2	121.1	118.7	48	49	49
Greece	67.6	66.4	64.3	118.7	117.5	114.5	43	43	44
Ireland	58.7	61.8	61.2	123.7	128.0	126.7	53	52	52
Italy	64.8	63.1	60.7	141.0	140.8	137.2	54	55	56
Luxembourg	62.6	61.3	58.5	104.3	103.2	99.6	40	41	41
Netherlands	62.5	61.1	58.2	121.1	120.0	115.9	48	49	50
Portugal	65.0	63.4	61.8	117.8	116.3	113.9	45	46	46
Spain	65.9	64.0	61.7	117.2	115.4	112.1	44	45	45
Sweden	65.7	63.7	61.4	140.6	138.2	133.9	53	54	54
UK	60.7	57.7	56.5	142.3	138.8	137.3	57	58	59
UK Rank in EU 15	3	2	2	15	14	15	15	15	15
Bulgaria	67.3	65.1	64.1	113.9	111.7	110.1	41	42	42
Croatia	60.1	60.0	57.3	110.5	110.6	106.8	46	46	46
Cyprus	66.8	66.3	64.3	119.5	119.3	116.5	44	44	45
Czech Republic	63.3	62.9	57.8	119.7	120.1	110.9	47	48	48
Estonia	59.5	59.0	58.6	110.9	110.8	109.9	46	47	47
Hungary	66.3	63.0	60.7	124.6	121.4	117.8	47	48	48
Latvia	62.5	59.5	57.5	111.2	108.0	105.2	44	45	45
Lithuania	67.0	65.9	62.3	114.6	113.7	108.9	42	42	43
Malta	64.3	63.6	62.9	115.7	115.4	114.1	44	45	45
Poland	62.9	61.6	58.5	113.1	112.0	107.9	44	45	46
Romania	63.5	61.1	59.7	113.6	110.9	109.0	44	45	45
Slovakia	64.1	63.9	61.2	117.8	118.0	114.3	46	46	46
Slovenia	59.9	58.6	56.0	117.9	116.9	113.8	49	50	51
UK Rank in EU 28	6	2	3	28	27	28	28	28	28

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

Table 5.3.1 Industrial electricity prices in the IEA

 Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria ⁽³⁾	4.24	8.08	7.25	7.15	6.46	5.60	9.64	8.86	8.79	7.95
Belgium	..	8.15	7.17	7.63	7.00	..	8.90	8.06	8.64	7.99
Denmark	4.39	6.17	6.75	6.60	6.13	5.10	7.10	7.41	7.18	6.57
Finland	3.56	6.01	5.92	6.47	5.99	3.87	6.25	6.14	7.08	6.56
France	2.43	6.15	6.18	6.52	6.21	2.74	6.84	6.92	7.58	7.33
Germany	4.62	7.47	6.82	6.92	6.31	4.62	8.95	8.79	9.80	9.38
Greece	3.69	6.95	6.37	6.76	7.01	3.69	7.31	7.37	7.83	8.44
Ireland	5.47	10.84	8.88	9.50	9.79	5.47	10.84	8.88	9.50	9.79
Italy	7.52	13.92	12.89	12.77	12.59	9.57	17.71	16.71	17.41	18.41
Luxembourg	..	8.38	6.87	6.97	6.70	..	8.75	7.44	7.35	7.05
Netherlands	..	7.92	6.58	6.45	6.01	..	8.89	7.52	7.39	6.91
Portugal	5.39	8.17	7.79	8.67	9.30	5.39	8.17	7.79	8.67	9.30
Spain	4.36	6.29	8.12	8.82	+	4.59	6.62	8.54	9.27	+
Sweden	..	5.26	6.19	6.44	5.59	..	5.30	6.23	6.49	5.63
UK	4.56	8.34	7.57	7.81	8.21	4.77	8.61	7.84	8.08	8.47
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	2.71	3.57	4.33	4.52	-	3.04	3.92	4.73	5.05	-
Czech Republic	4.43	9.38	9.22	9.87	9.05	4.43	9.47	9.32	9.97	9.14
Hungary	5.21	10.16	8.40	8.20	7.81	5.26	10.24	8.59	8.55	8.30
Japan	6.23	9.38	9.24	10.36	11.38	6.43	9.64	9.52	10.65	11.68
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	3.24	3.71	-	-	-
New Zealand	3.38	4.17	4.64	5.29	5.64	3.38	4.17	4.64	5.29	5.64
Norway	1.91	3.01	3.82	3.55	2.91	1.91	3.01	3.82	3.55	2.91
Poland	3.51	7.27	7.36	7.16	6.84	3.85	7.68	7.79	7.58	7.23
Slovakia	6.08	12.49	10.95	11.13	10.71	6.08	12.49	10.95	11.13	10.71
Switzerland	4.43	5.73	6.99	7.91	7.92	4.43	6.00	7.27	8.23	8.22
Turkey	4.77	7.19	7.96	7.04	7.62	4.96	7.48	8.28	7.32	7.93
USA ⁽⁴⁾	3.00	4.16	4.19	4.05	4.03	3.15	4.37	4.40	4.25	4.23
IEA median	4.41	7.37	7.08	7.09	6.92	4.59	7.68	7.79	7.83	7.95
<u>UK relative to:</u>										
IEA median%	+3.3	+13.2	+7.0	+10.2	+18.6	+4.0	+12.1	+0.7	+3.2	+6.5
IEA rank	14	19	17	17	19	14	16	16	15	19
G7 rank	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4

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 Austria are taken from Eurostat's medium sizeband

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

.. Data unavailable.

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

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

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

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

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	7.33	7.16	7.14	7.15	6.63	6.34	6.57
Belgium ⁽⁷⁾	7.28	7.07	7.47	7.80	7.28	6.72	6.66
Denmark	7.33	7.29	7.55	6.98	6.77	6.80	7.62
Finland	5.68	5.42	5.76	5.66	5.34	5.18	5.45
France	5.52	4.80	5.66	5.13	5.78	4.56	5.73
Germany	6.96	6.69	6.87	6.97	6.46	6.16	6.43
Greece	6.41	6.34	6.62	6.91	7.01	7.00	7.44
Ireland	7.25	7.28	7.45	8.21	8.35	9.38	9.65
Italy ⁽⁷⁾	+	8.84	8.74	9.00	9.61	13.47	8.67
Luxembourg	6.62	6.50	6.16	6.17	5.90	6.12	6.13
Netherlands	6.89	6.53	6.41	6.50	5.89	6.12	6.26
Portugal	6.60	6.44	7.30	7.19	8.15	7.17	7.76
Spain	7.67	7.22	7.57	7.73	7.94	7.63	8.47
Sweden	6.20	6.18	6.80	6.10	5.81	5.33	5.82
UK	7.30	7.22	7.43	7.72	8.14	8.37	8.75
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	6.96	6.69	7.14	6.98	6.77	6.72	6.66
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	+4.9	+8.0	+4.0	+10.6	+20.1	+24.5	+31.3
EU 15 Rank	11	11	10	11	12	13	14
Bulgaria	4.94	4.98	4.98	5.05	5.13	5.50	5.88
Croatia	6.90	6.52	6.67	6.55	6.17	6.37	6.85
Cyprus	11.99	13.09	12.54	16.52	16.65	17.02	15.97
Czech Republic	8.08	8.10	8.54	8.29	7.88	7.68	8.18
Estonia	4.75	5.11	5.35	5.48	5.26	5.36	6.58
Hungary	8.00	7.78	7.96	7.58	7.05	7.22	7.46
Latvia	7.19	7.19	7.86	8.58	8.14	7.99	8.88
Lithuania	7.93	8.13	8.83	8.87	8.81	8.56	10.08
Malta	13.92	13.54	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79	13.61
Poland	6.99	6.85	7.04	6.44	6.31	6.37	6.36
Romania	6.23	5.87	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.36	6.47
Slovakia	9.09	9.08	9.66	9.83	9.66	8.91	9.69
Slovenia	6.70	6.47	6.55	6.69	6.31	6.16	6.30
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.09	6.96	7.22	7.07	6.89	6.76	7.14
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 28 Median(%)	+3.0	+3.7	+2.9	+9.3	+18.1	+23.8	+22.5
EU 28 Rank	18	18	16	18	20	22	22

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⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	8.98	8.73	8.79	8.80	8.08	7.87	8.35
Belgium	8.19	7.95	8.43	8.85	8.22	7.75	7.93
Denmark	8.07	8.01	8.39	7.83	7.74	7.73	8.67
Finland	5.91	5.65	6.36	6.27	5.92	5.74	6.06
France	6.06	5.30	6.44	6.07	6.67	5.56	7.05
Germany	8.64	8.95	9.73	9.88	9.41	9.35	10.87
Greece	7.18	7.57	7.68	7.98	8.40	8.47	9.09
Ireland	7.29	7.33	7.58	8.48	8.53	9.56	9.86
Italy	10.52	10.98	11.24	12.08	13.39	17.73	13.08
Luxembourg	6.79	6.73	6.35	6.35	6.03	6.32	6.35
Netherlands	8.08	7.35	7.48	7.30	6.94	6.88	7.40
Portugal	6.97	6.81	7.84	8.04	8.67	8.31	8.86
Spain	8.07	7.59	7.95	8.13	8.35	8.02	8.90
Sweden	6.25	6.23	6.85	6.14	5.86	5.38	5.87
UK	7.60	7.51	7.75	8.07	8.49	8.71	9.07
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.60	7.51	7.75	8.04	8.22	7.87	8.67
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+3.3	+10.6	+4.6
EU 15 Rank	8	8	8	9	11	12	11
Bulgaria	5.03	5.06	5.07	5.14	5.21	5.58	5.96
Croatia	6.96	6.58	6.73	6.61	6.22	6.42	6.90
Cyprus	12.18	13.71	13.15	17.12	17.22	17.67	16.61
Czech Republic	8.18	8.20	8.65	8.39	7.97	7.77	8.27
Estonia	5.81	6.11	6.23	6.31	6.33	6.44	7.70
Hungary	8.20	7.96	8.14	8.11	7.53	7.71	7.97
Latvia ⁽⁶⁾	7.19	7.19	7.86	8.58	8.14	7.99	8.88
Lithuania	7.98	8.66	8.86	8.90	8.84	8.59	10.11
Malta ⁽⁶⁾	13.92	13.54	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79	13.61
Poland	7.42	7.27	7.48	6.84	6.69	6.76	6.77
Romania ⁽⁶⁾	6.23	5.87	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.36	6.47
Slovakia	9.20	9.19	10.04	10.20	10.01	9.27	10.07
Slovenia	7.36	7.32	7.37	7.32	6.91	6.76	7.35
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	7.51	7.43	7.80	8.05	8.02	7.76	8.31
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	+1.2	+1.1	-0.6	+0.2	+5.8	+12.2	+9.2
EU 28 Rank	15	15	14	15	20	22	20

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 EU28 median for accession countries.

Table 5.5.1 Domestic electricity prices in the IEA**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	11.80	12.09	12.38	11.57	9.59	16.40	16.68	17.01	16.02
Belgium	..	10.98	10.92	12.08	11.70	..	14.91	15.00	16.48	15.77
Denmark	6.85	10.52	10.15	11.19	10.57	16.20	23.39	23.07	25.53	24.20
Finland	4.94	8.35	8.51	9.35	8.62	6.65	11.14	11.36	13.32	12.30
France	5.85	7.66	7.80	8.24	7.71	7.79	10.21	10.70	11.66	11.05
Germany	10.08	12.30	11.80	12.15	11.65	11.69	20.39	20.64	21.94	21.38
Greece	5.67	8.91	8.29	8.80	8.67	6.17	9.74	10.26	10.79	11.39
Ireland	9.37	14.41	13.27	14.25	15.03	10.60	16.35	15.06	16.18	17.06
Italy	8.20	13.72	12.60	12.47	12.65	10.87	18.23	17.04	17.39	18.20
Luxembourg	8.96	13.19	11.45	11.81	11.39	10.27	15.13	13.95	13.73	13.21
Netherlands	7.52	13.70	11.59	11.95	11.95	12.99	16.55	14.32	14.83	15.03
Portugal	9.41	13.14	13.21	13.89	13.37	9.88	13.80	13.93	15.32	16.45
Spain	6.93	11.17	12.88	14.84	+	8.45	13.62	15.97	18.41	+
Sweden	..	7.71	8.90	9.79	8.75	..	12.45	14.11	15.46	14.13
UK	7.88	11.68	11.29	12.37	12.99	8.27	12.26	11.85	12.99	13.64
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	3.75	4.85	5.56	6.07	-	4.16	5.32	6.04	6.54	-
Czech Republic	4.88	10.25	9.91	10.84	10.36	5.81	12.32	12.01	13.13	12.55
Hungary	6.49	10.80	11.24	10.69	9.82	8.04	13.23	14.15	13.63	12.88
Japan	9.69	13.65	14.04	15.23	16.34	10.39	14.60	15.03	16.30	17.46
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	4.89	4.93	5.39	5.53	5.87
New Zealand	6.65	8.63	10.08	11.11	12.11	7.48	9.71	11.40	12.78	13.93
Norway	4.53	5.70	7.93	7.26	5.63	6.71	8.50	11.38	10.64	8.58
Poland	5.11	8.39	9.08	9.63	9.40	6.65	10.74	11.60	12.36	12.05
Slovakia	8.33	12.44	11.59	12.56	12.08	9.92	14.81	13.79	15.07	14.49
Switzerland	7.11	9.51	10.55	12.54	11.63	7.64	10.51	11.65	13.89	12.88
Turkey	5.09	8.31	9.36	8.28	9.15	6.49	10.59	11.92	10.55	11.66
USA ⁽³⁾	4.95	7.03	7.14	6.96	7.14	5.20	7.38	7.50	7.31	7.50
IEA median	6.75	10.66	10.74	11.50	11.48	8.04	12.45	13.79	13.73	13.64
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	+16.7	+9.6	+5.1	+7.6	+13.1	+2.9	-1.5	-14.0	-5.4	0.0
IEA rank	17	17	16	18	22	14	12	11	10	14
G7 rank	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4

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.

.. Data unavailable.

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

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

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

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

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	Jul 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	12.42	11.81	12.52	12.53	11.78	11.29	12.02
Belgium	12.61	12.35	13.65	13.84	13.07	13.46	13.47
Denmark	10.16	10.15	10.96	11.41	10.80	10.36	11.06
Finland	8.68	8.68	9.38	9.61	8.95	8.77	9.38
France	8.18	8.42	8.63	8.82	8.11	8.20	8.57
Germany	12.01	11.59	12.21	12.10	11.85	11.45	12.70
Greece	8.48	8.12	8.90	8.70	8.76	8.57	9.95
Ireland	13.82	13.78	13.75	15.22	15.21	15.62	16.60
Italy ⁽⁶⁾	..	11.74	12.13	12.25	11.88	12.19	12.75
Luxembourg	12.47	12.26	12.60	12.46	12.07	11.81	12.31
Netherlands	11.01	10.71	10.86	11.65	10.83	11.01	11.34
Portugal	9.51	8.98	8.81	9.27	9.09	9.39	10.30
Spain	12.33	12.63	13.86	14.61	14.52	14.30	14.91
Sweden	10.40	10.83	11.95	11.62	10.79	10.75	11.56
UK	11.49	11.68	11.85	13.09	13.18	13.60	14.11
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	11.25	11.59	11.95	12.10	11.78	11.29	12.02
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	+2.1	+0.7	-0.8	+8.2	+11.9	+20.5	+17.3
EU 15 Rank	8	9	7	12	13	13	13
Bulgaria	5.87	5.86	5.97	6.31	5.80	6.36	6.56
Croatia	8.13	7.87	7.97	8.02	7.93	8.79	9.28
Cyprus	13.89	14.30	15.03	17.65	19.22	19.30	19.37
Czech Republic	9.64	9.70	10.70	10.48	10.15	9.90	10.63
Estonia	6.05	6.02	6.11	6.62	6.34	6.35	8.46
Hungary	11.74	10.55	11.60	10.34	9.71	9.86	9.03
Latvia	8.30	8.06	8.31	9.54	9.40	9.05	9.70
Lithuania	8.31	8.50	8.72	8.75	8.57	8.38	9.63
Malta	14.05	13.67	14.02	14.01	13.28	12.91	13.74
Poland	9.13	9.16	9.94	9.13	9.09	9.55	9.83
Romania	7.45	7.10	7.36	7.14	6.54	5.98	7.57
Slovakia	11.11	11.64	11.91	12.10	11.51	11.22	11.78
Slovenia	9.20	8.95	9.37	9.97	9.81	9.53	10.01
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	10.16	10.35	10.91	10.94	10.47	10.13	10.84
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	+13.1	+12.8	+8.6	+19.6	+25.9	+34.3	+30.1
EU 28 Rank	18	20	17	23	24	25	25

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⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	17.11	16.33	17.24	17.05	16.24	16.18	17.71
Belgium	17.04	16.70	18.54	18.38	19.13	17.77	18.49
Denmark	23.23	22.92	25.24	25.81	24.64	23.76	25.53
Finland	11.53	11.59	13.37	13.65	12.74	12.46	13.43
France	11.16	11.42	12.01	12.34	11.44	11.59	12.52
Germany	20.66	20.63	21.95	21.96	21.34	21.39	24.84
Greece	10.27	10.25	10.85	10.74	11.44	11.34	13.30
Ireland	15.70	15.87	16.50	18.10	17.72	18.30	19.53
Italy	17.10	16.25	17.25	17.91	17.53	18.36	19.50
Luxembourg	15.02	14.78	14.57	14.42	13.94	13.64	14.17
Netherlands	14.83	14.91	15.11	15.95	15.28	15.15	16.63
Portugal	13.78	14.10	14.36	16.32	16.39	16.49	17.71
Spain	15.03	15.66	17.20	18.11	18.01	18.19	18.96
Sweden	16.00	16.57	18.16	17.73	16.67	16.65	17.88
UK	12.06	12.26	12.44	13.74	13.83	14.27	14.81
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	15.03	15.66	16.50	17.05	16.39	16.49	17.71
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-19.8	-21.7	-24.6	-19.4	-15.6	-13.5	-16.4
EU 15 Rank	4	4	3	4	4	5	5
Bulgaria	7.07	7.02	7.17	7.58	6.96	7.63	7.86
Croatia	10.01	9.76	9.87	9.94	9.93	11.06	11.67
Cyprus	16.16	17.10	17.80	20.93	22.86	23.26	23.48
Czech Republic	11.70	11.78	12.98	12.72	12.31	12.00	12.98
Estonia	8.44	8.50	8.45	9.04	9.01	8.98	11.49
Hungary	14.80	13.32	14.60	13.47	12.74	12.93	11.89
Latvia	9.13	8.87	10.14	11.64	11.36	10.94	11.72
Lithuania	10.06	10.29	10.54	10.59	10.36	10.14	11.66
Malta	14.79	14.39	14.76	14.75	13.98	13.59	14.46
Poland	11.67	11.69	12.77	11.72	11.66	12.22	12.59
Romania	8.97	8.90	9.39	9.41	8.63	8.59	11.26
Slovakia	13.22	13.85	14.60	14.83	14.11	13.77	14.45
Slovenia	12.19	12.07	12.51	12.94	12.68	12.33	13.70
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	13.50	13.59	14.46	14.08	13.89	13.61	14.31
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 28 Median(%)	-10.7	-9.7	-14.0	-2.4	-0.4	+4.8	+3.5
EU 28 Rank	12	13	9	14	14	17	17

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 EU28 median for accession countries.

Table 5.7.1 Industrial gas prices in the IEA

 Pence per kWh⁽¹⁾

	Gas									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes ⁽²⁾				
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 15										
Austria ⁽³⁾	..	2.76	2.78	2.88	2.86	..	3.18	3.01	3.11	3.10
Belgium	..	2.07	1.92	2.22	2.22	..	2.30	1.98	2.27	2.27
Denmark ⁽³⁾	..	1.87	2.32	2.88	2.90	..	4.15	5.15	5.77	5.67
Finland	0.78	1.67	1.79	2.11	2.23	0.90	1.83	1.95	2.82	2.89
France	1.50	2.31	2.57	3.09	3.11	1.56	2.42	2.70	3.21	3.23
Germany	1.61	2.70	2.67	3.04	2.90	1.89	3.06	3.01	3.39	3.22
Greece	1.48	2.43	2.88	3.33	3.77	1.48	2.43	2.88	3.49	4.21
Ireland	1.77	2.67	2.22	2.50	2.60	1.77	2.67	2.40	2.74	2.88
Italy	1.44	2.70	2.34	-	-	1.67	3.08	2.69	+/-	+/-
Luxembourg	..	2.51	2.46	3.07	3.15	..	2.56	2.50	3.12	3.19
Netherlands	..	2.52	2.05	2.22	2.27	..	2.72	2.23	2.40	2.44
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	2.77	1.20	2.39	2.17	2.35	2.77
Sweden	..	2.64	3.09	3.48	3.21	..	3.14	3.63	4.22	4.00
UK	1.36	1.89	1.78	2.16	2.36	1.41	1.95	1.83	2.22	2.43
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1.29	0.91	0.85	0.92	0.72	1.29	0.91	0.85	0.92	0.72
Czech Republic	1.38	2.81	2.85	3.06	2.98	1.38	2.91	2.95	3.17	3.08
Hungary	1.58	3.29	2.29	2.63	2.94	1.63	3.37	2.38	2.72	3.02
Japan	1.81	2.97	3.36	4.18	+	1.81	2.97	3.36	4.18	+
Korea ⁽⁴⁾	1.65	2.33	2.98	3.29	3.59	1.86	2.64	3.40	3.75	4.09
New Zealand	0.99	1.22	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.05	1.29	1.35	1.39	1.44
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1.06	2.39	2.53	2.65	2.77	1.06	2.39	2.53	2.65	2.77
Slovakia	1.74	2.79	2.86	3.02	3.21	1.74	2.85	2.98	3.13	3.31
Switzerland	1.89	3.73	3.26	4.04	4.07	1.90	3.88	3.69	4.52	4.53
Turkey	1.14	2.10	1.83	1.71	2.12	1.22	2.19	1.92	1.79	2.20
USA ⁽⁵⁾	1.46	1.07	1.10	1.00	0.77	1.54	1.13	1.15	1.05	0.80
IEA median	1.47	2.47	2.40	2.79	2.88	1.55	2.66	2.57	3.10	3.09
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	-7.4	-23.5	-25.8	-22.8	-17.8	-8.8	-26.7	-28.8	-28.4	-21.4
IEA rank	7	6	4	6	8	8	5	4	5	6
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

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) Some prices are taken from Eurostat's medium sizeband

(4) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated for some years using average tax rates for years where both including and excluding tax data is available.

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

.. Data unavailable.

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

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

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

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

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	2.82	2.74	2.80	2.96	3.26	3.06	3.11
Belgium	2.39	2.33	2.72	2.75	2.71	2.69	3.28
Denmark	2.08	2.56	2.95	2.82	2.93	2.86	3.29
Finland	2.47	2.62	2.92	3.29	3.22	3.15	3.25
France	2.80	2.86	3.08	3.18	3.11	3.13	3.38
Germany	2.81	3.41	3.62	3.97	3.56	3.57	3.75
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	4.18	4.06
Ireland	2.40	2.46	3.09	3.14	2.89	3.10	3.14
Italy	2.44	2.42	2.57	2.80	3.13	2.98	3.23
Luxembourg	3.17	3.53	3.62	4.25	4.14	4.05	4.30
Netherlands	2.29	2.33	2.36	2.50	2.36	2.49	2.58
Portugal	2.39	2.83	2.93	3.30	3.28	3.35	3.51
Spain	2.41	2.46	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00	3.26
Sweden	3.24	3.54	3.66	4.08	3.69	3.57	3.92
UK	1.86	1.82	2.02	2.29	2.52	2.55	2.86
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.42	2.59	2.92	3.05	3.12	3.10	3.28
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-23.2	-29.7	-30.9	-25.0	-19.3	-17.7	-12.9
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Bulgaria	2.09	2.56	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.18	3.03
Croatia	2.96	3.33	3.51	3.75	3.51	3.69	3.89
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.58	2.96	2.61	2.89	2.65	2.61	2.76
Estonia	2.35	2.20	2.28	2.58	2.91	2.73	3.04
Hungary	2.50	2.93	2.58	3.71	3.43	3.55	3.35
Latvia	2.24	2.69	2.54	2.74	2.94	3.05	3.04
Lithuania	2.79	2.86	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68	3.75
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.63	2.75	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99	3.08
Romania	1.29	1.24	1.32	1.51	1.56	1.55	1.76
Slovakia	2.74	3.00	2.88	3.44	3.14	3.19	3.03
Slovenia	3.41	3.22	3.50	4.11	4.38	4.05	3.79
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.47	2.74	2.85	2.96	3.11	3.12	3.25
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-24.8	-33.4	-29.0	-22.7	-19.0	-18.1	-12.2
EU 28 Rank	2	2	2	2	3	3	4

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⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	3.05	2.98	3.01	3.21	3.71	3.52	3.79
Belgium	2.48	2.50	2.85	2.88	2.86	2.77	3.39
Denmark	4.95	5.34	5.85	5.68	5.74	5.59	6.19
Finland	2.63	2.78	3.62	3.99	3.89	3.80	4.13
France	2.88	2.95	3.17	3.28	3.20	3.22	3.47
Germany	3.16	3.75	3.97	4.32	3.89	3.89	4.09
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	4.63	4.55
Ireland	2.45	2.68	3.32	3.36	3.11	3.39	3.42
Italy	2.58	2.54	2.72	3.02	3.46	3.17	3.54
Luxembourg	3.21	3.57	3.67	4.31	4.18	4.09	4.33
Netherlands	2.81	2.75	2.99	2.98	3.00	2.92	3.42
Portugal	2.39	2.83	2.94	3.31	3.29	3.36	3.57
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	2.41	2.46	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00	3.31
Sweden	3.77	4.09	4.41	4.82	4.42	4.39	4.71
UK	1.97	1.93	2.14	2.40	2.64	2.67	2.98
EU 15 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.72	2.80	3.09	3.29	3.38	3.39	3.57
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-27.7	-31.2	-30.8	-27.0	-21.8	-21.1	-16.5
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	2.09	2.56	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.19	3.05
Croatia ⁽⁶⁾	2.96	3.33	3.51	3.75	3.51	3.69	3.89
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.68	3.07	2.72	2.99	2.75	2.70	2.86
Estonia	2.51	2.39	2.42	2.68	3.02	2.86	3.20
Hungary	2.60	3.03	2.68	3.81	3.60	3.72	3.52
Latvia	2.25	2.69	2.54	2.89	3.04	3.18	3.19
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	2.79	2.86	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68	3.75
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland ⁽⁶⁾	2.63	2.75	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99	3.08
Romania	1.94	1.86	1.97	2.15	2.15	2.11	2.38
Slovakia	2.85	3.11	3.00	3.55	3.24	3.30	3.14
Slovenia	3.69	3.60	3.88	4.50	4.75	4.40	4.20
EU 28 Median ⁽⁴⁾	2.63	2.83	2.99	3.28	3.24	3.33	3.50
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-25.3	-31.8	-28.4	-26.7	-18.6	-19.7	-14.8
EU 28 Rank	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

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 EU28 median for accession countries.

Table 5.9.1 Domestic gas prices in the IEA

 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	4.32	4.27	3.45	5.75	5.27	5.80	5.70
Belgium	..	4.01	3.86	4.74	4.59	..	5.00	4.86	5.92	5.77
Denmark	2.97	3.59	3.99	4.49	3.77	5.92	7.34	8.07	8.80	7.77
Finland ⁽³⁾	1.04	1.98	2.09	2.45	2.55	1.41	2.62	2.76	3.88	3.94
France	2.38	3.99	4.03	4.51	4.41	2.79	4.68	4.81	5.41	5.29
Germany	2.77	4.74	4.11	4.38	4.34	3.65	6.22	5.46	5.77	5.70
Greece	2.61	5.27	5.47	5.81	7.27	2.84	5.74	6.04	6.74	8.71
Ireland	2.74	4.94	4.04	4.19	4.55	3.11	5.61	4.78	5.03	5.47
Italy	2.42	3.88	3.80	+	+	3.90	5.84	6.09	+	+
Luxembourg	2.13	3.61	3.45	4.23	4.35	2.26	3.93	3.75	4.58	4.71
Netherlands	+	3.95	3.25	3.62	3.83	3.79	6.41	5.57	6.04	6.23
Portugal	4.34	5.04	4.97	5.29	5.25	4.56	5.29	5.24	5.85	6.45
Spain	2.79	4.40	4.09	4.72	5.51	3.24	5.11	4.78	5.57	6.56
Sweden	..	4.72	5.22	5.68	5.32	..	8.07	8.85	10.20	9.90
UK	2.04	3.61	3.49	4.00	4.34	2.14	3.79	3.66	4.20	4.55
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1.86	2.09	2.28	2.21	2.07	1.99	2.19	2.40	2.32	2.17
Czech Republic	1.71	3.78	3.70	4.31	4.61	2.03	4.49	4.44	5.17	5.53
Hungary	1.01	3.23	2.87	3.18	3.00	1.16	3.95	3.59	3.97	3.81
Japan	5.61	8.27	8.76	9.84	+	5.89	8.69	9.20	10.33	+
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	3.19	3.65	4.06	4.37
New Zealand	3.20	4.15	4.84	5.47	5.82	3.67	4.74	5.57	6.39	6.80
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1.72	3.62	3.53	3.69	3.62	2.10	4.42	4.30	4.53	4.46
Slovakia	2.13	3.62	3.29	3.58	3.60	2.54	4.30	3.92	4.30	4.32
Switzerland	2.93	5.11	4.83	5.73	5.78	3.17	5.66	5.66	6.70	6.74
Turkey	1.45	2.66	2.48	2.24	2.69	1.71	3.14	2.93	2.64	3.17
USA ⁽⁴⁾	2.22	2.45	2.28	2.16	2.12	2.33	2.57	2.39	2.27	2.22
IEA median	2.42	3.95	3.86	4.32	4.35	2.82	4.87	4.80	5.49	5.61
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	-15.9	-8.5	-9.6	-7.4	-0.4	-24.1	-22.1	-23.6	-23.4	-18.9
IEA rank	7	8	9	9	11	7	6	7	7	9
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

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.

.. Data unavailable.

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

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

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

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

Pence per kWh⁽²⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	3.93	3.68	4.44	4.63	4.62	4.53	4.85
Belgium	3.68	4.05	4.40	5.09	4.50	4.67	4.45
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	4.57	4.55	5.15	4.66	4.47	4.15	4.23
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	3.84	4.08	4.20	4.67	4.35	4.54	4.81
Germany	3.61	3.56	3.77	4.15	3.91	3.88	4.22
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	6.74	5.33
Ireland	3.78	3.69	3.65	4.48	4.22	4.49	4.63
Italy	3.27	4.22	3.83	4.88	4.20	5.16	4.80
Luxembourg	3.32	3.53	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.30	4.80
Netherlands	3.50	3.60	3.60	4.22	3.82	4.24	4.05
Portugal	4.92	4.99	4.92	5.58	4.84	5.49	5.59
Spain	4.00	3.87	3.94	3.97	4.61	5.78	4.95
Sweden	5.15	5.30	5.73	5.63	5.26	5.36	5.71
UK	3.36	3.40	3.51	4.32	4.09	4.40	4.30
EU 15 Median ⁽⁵⁾	3.78	3.87	3.97	4.63	4.35	4.54	4.80
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-11.1	-12.2	-11.6	-6.7	-6.0	-3.0	-10.4
EU 15 Rank	3	1	1	4	3	5	4
Bulgaria	2.66	3.04	3.11	3.41	3.39	3.70	3.63
Croatia	2.71	2.61	2.65	2.62	2.54	3.02	3.17
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3.40	3.64	3.94	4.30	4.52	4.40	4.51
Estonia	2.42	2.64	2.83	2.96	3.23	3.26	3.50
Hungary	3.73	3.75	3.89	3.95	3.06	3.19	2.90
Latvia	2.48	3.12	3.00	3.09	3.31	3.57	3.41
Lithuania	2.70	3.17	3.12	3.87	3.46	4.04	4.24
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.03	3.51	3.27	3.53	3.13	3.74	3.25
Romania	1.31	1.23	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.17	1.29
Slovakia	3.19	3.17	3.37	3.70	3.53	3.43	3.53
Slovenia	3.93	4.37	4.45	5.34	5.10	4.51	4.33
EU 28 Median ⁽⁵⁾	3.45	3.62	3.80	4.26	4.14	4.30	4.30
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-2.7	-6.1	-7.6	+1.4	-1.3	+2.4	0.0
EU 28 Rank	11	8	9	14	12	14	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⁾

	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13
Austria	5.41	5.09	6.03	6.26	6.23	6.10	6.53
Belgium	4.60	5.11	5.50	6.34	5.66	5.87	5.61
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	9.30	9.17	10.08	9.41	9.11	8.66	9.61
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4.53	4.87	5.03	5.61	5.22	5.45	5.77
Germany	4.92	4.83	5.11	5.55	5.24	5.18	5.62
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	8.13	6.57
Ireland	4.32	4.46	4.42	5.37	5.05	5.38	5.56
Italy	5.37	6.66	6.02	7.59	6.32	7.74	7.10
Luxembourg	3.78	4.00	4.43	5.02	4.75	4.75	5.31
Netherlands	6.09	5.63	5.59	6.43	6.22	6.75	6.89
Portugal	5.16	5.33	5.30	6.40	6.07	6.82	7.11
Spain	4.65	4.57	4.65	4.68	5.44	6.90	6.23
Sweden	8.73	8.98	10.29	10.11	9.65	10.14	10.44
UK	3.53	3.57	3.69	4.54	4.29	4.62	4.51
EU 15 Median ⁽⁵⁾	4.92	5.09	5.30	6.26	5.66	6.43	6.38
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 15 Median(%)	-28.3	-29.8	-30.4	-27.5	-24.2	-28.1	-29.2
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	3.20	3.65	3.73	4.09	4.06	4.44	4.36
Croatia	3.33	3.21	3.26	3.22	3.15	3.77	3.96
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	4.08	4.37	4.73	5.16	5.42	5.28	5.45
Estonia	3.15	3.39	3.64	3.79	4.11	4.14	4.46
Hungary	4.66	4.68	4.87	4.94	3.97	4.13	3.68
Latvia	2.73	3.44	3.36	3.96	4.21	4.48	4.30
Lithuania	3.27	3.83	3.77	4.68	4.19	4.88	5.13
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.70	4.28	4.02	4.34	3.85	4.60	4.00
Romania	2.39	2.35	2.47	2.40	2.22	2.19	2.42
Slovakia	3.79	3.77	4.04	4.44	4.24	4.11	4.24
Slovenia	5.07	5.69	5.80	6.87	6.56	5.84	5.69
EU 28 Median ⁽⁵⁾	4.42	4.51	4.69	5.09	5.13	5.28	5.56
<u>UK relative to:</u>							
EU 28 Median(%)	-20.3	-20.9	-21.3	-10.9	-16.4	-12.6	-18.8
EU 28 Rank	7	5	5	8	10	9	9

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 EU28 median for accession countries.

Annex A – Technical Notes

Tables 2.1.1 to 2.1.3

A1. The source of the prices in this table is the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The fuel components within the CPI are published, together with the all items CPI. Table A1 below gives the weights within the total index, in parts per 1,000, of the fuel components. The CPI is calculated using prices collected on the second or third Tuesday 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: Consumer price index, fuel component weights

	All items	Domestic fuels	Solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid fuels	Motor fuels and oil
1996	1,000	45	2	20	22	1	40
2000	1,000	33	1	13	17	2	38
2005	1,000	28	1	12	14	1	27
2006	1,000	32	1	14	15	2	35
2007	1,000	39	1	18	19	1	36
2008	1,000	35	1	15	17	2	38
2009	1,000	46	1	23	20	2	34
2010	1,000	47	1	25	19	2	41
2011	1,000	44	1	22	19	2	43
2012	1,000	56	1	32	20	3	46
2013	1,000	48	1	26	19	2	40

The following notes apply to Table 2.1.1:

A3. **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** – average of the major gas companies’ tariffs, plus butane gas.

A5. **Electricity** – average of the major electricity companies’ tariffs.

A6. **Liquid fuels** - This comprises domestic kerosene heating oil. Prices of heating oil are provided by retailers in up to 146 areas throughout the United Kingdom.

A7. **Motor fuel and oil** - Ultra-low sulphur petrol (ULSP), ultra-low sulphur diesel (ULSD) and motor oil. Retail prices of the different grades of motor spirit and engine oil are obtained weekly from oil companies and supermarkets throughout the United Kingdom with the weekly data averaged to produce a monthly figure.

Tables 2.2.1 to 2.5.2

A8. 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) regions in the UK. 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 (3,300 kWh for electricity, 18,000kWh for gas). Data on regional electricity and gas bills from 2013 onwards are shown based on PES regions as opposed to selected towns and cities within the PES regions and gas Local Distribution Zones (LDZ). This change has been made

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because most energy suppliers now charge for gas according to the PES area that a household is in. It is not possible to present historical data on gas bills in this way, as the data from previous years was not collected in this format. Table A2 maps the selected towns and cities to the PES region and LDZ that they are within.

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

A9. Provisional annual data is published in the December edition of QEP, with final data being published in March.

A10. 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.

A11. 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.

A12. 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 2.4.2, 2.4.3 and 2.5.2 show data for 'Economy 7' tariffs, where a lower unit cost is applied to off-peak (night) consumption. For the total consumption of 6,600 kWh, off-peak consumption has been taken as 3,600 kWh.

A14. 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

A15. 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:

A16. **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.

A17. **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.

A18. **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.

A19. **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.

A20. **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

A21. Figures for Internet Table 2.6.2 are taken from the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) 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

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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

A22. 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.

A23. 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.

A24. 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).

A25. 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.

A26. 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.

A27. 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).

A28. 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.

A29. 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

A30. 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.

A31. 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.

A32. 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.

A33. 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:

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

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

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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.

A34. 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

A35. 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.

A36. 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:

	Coal	Electricity	Gas	LPG
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

A37. 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 MWh			Annual consumption 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

A38. 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.

A39. 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.

A40. 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 data becomes available.

Tables 5.1.1 to 5.10.3

A41. International comparisons are based on data published by international organisations. Motor fuel prices are taken from the European Commission's 'Oil Bulletin'.

A42. 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 (IEA) 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. From December 2013, DECC changed these tables to show prices for all IEA countries, rather than EU and G7 countries as shown previously.

A43. 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.

A44. From 1st January 2008, data shows average prices over 6-month periods (January - June and July - December). The sizebands for consumers from January 2008 onwards are as follows:

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

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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

A45. Prior to 2008, the Price Transparency data was for a single point in time (1st January and 1st July), and each size band 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.

A46. 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 against the pound by 8 per cent in 2012. In the first half of 2013 the pound depreciated by 6 per cent. This means that, between 2007 and 2011, and in the first half of 2013, countries that use the euro will show increased prices when expressed in pounds sterling, but the converse is true for 2012.

A47. For tables 5.3.1 to 5.10.3, where data is not available, we have estimated the price in relation to the median for that table. 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 2012

	GJ per tonne		GJ per tonne
Coal:		Renewable sources:	
All consumers (weighted average) ⁽¹⁾	26.9	Domestic wood ⁽³⁾	13.9
Power stations ⁽²⁾	25.3	Industrial wood ⁽⁴⁾	13.7
Coke ovens ⁽¹⁾	31.8	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	30.4	Hospital waste	14.0
Other industries (weighted average)	26.8	Municipal solid waste ⁽⁵⁾	9.6
Non-ferrous metals	25.1	Refuse derived waste ⁽⁵⁾	18.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	29.4	Short rotation coppice ⁽⁶⁾	11.1
Chemicals	26.6	Tyres	32.0
Textiles, clothing, leather etc.	29.5	Wood pellets	17.2
Pulp, paper, printing etc.	24.2	Biodiesel	38.7
Mineral products	27.7	Bioethanol	29.7
Engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles)	29.5	Petroleum:	
Other industries	32.5	Crude oil (weighted average)	45.7
Domestic		Petroleum products (weighted average)	45.2
House coal	30.2	Ethane	50.7
Anthracite and dry steam coal	34.5	Butane and propane (LPG)	49.3
Other consumers	26.3	Light distillate feedstock for gasworks	47.8
Imported coal (weighted average)	27.4	Aviation spirit and wide cut gasoline	47.4
Exports (weighted average)	32.4	Aviation turbine fuel	46.2
Coke (including low temperature carbonisation cokes)	29.8	Motor spirit	47.1
Coke breeze	29.8	Burning oil	46.2
Other manufactured solid fuel	32.6	Gas/diesel oil	45.3
		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 ⁽⁷⁾	39.6
		Natural gas consumed ⁽⁸⁾	39.3
		Coke oven gas	18.0
		Blast furnace gas	3.0
		Landfill gas ⁽⁹⁾	21 – 25
		Sewage gas ⁽⁹⁾	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) Home produced coal only

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

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

(5) Average figure based on survey returns.

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

(7) The gross calorific value of natural gas can also be expressed as 11.012 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.

(8) UK produced and imported gas. This weighted average of calorific values will approximate the average for the year of entering the National Transmission System and that readers will see quoted on their gas bills. It can also be expressed as 10.945 kWh per cubic metre.

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

Note: The above estimated average gross calorific values apply only to the year 2012. 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).

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

		Litres per tonne
Crude oil:	Indigenous	1,199
	Imported	1,181
	Average of refining throughput	1,192
Ethane		2,730
Propane		1,969
Butane		1,735
Naphtha (l.d.f.)		1,467
Aviation gasoline		1,401
Motor spirit:	All grades	1,368
	Super unleaded	1,356
	Ultra low sulphur petrol (ULSP)	1,369
Middle distillate feedstock		1,093
Kerosene:	Aviation turbine fuel	1,251
	Burning oil	1,247
DERV fuel:	0.005% or less sulphur (ULSD)	1,195
Gas/marine diesel oil		1,170
Fuel oil (1% or less sulphur):	All grades	1,015
	Light	1,057
	Medium	1,018
	Heavy	1,011
Lubricating oils	White	1,138
	Greases*	1,094
Bitumen		997
Petroleum coke		843
Petroleum waxes		1,184
Industrial spirit		1,247
White spirit		1,282

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 2012, and are only approximate for other years.

* The figure for Lubricating oils – Greases is for 2011 as no figure is available for 2012.

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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