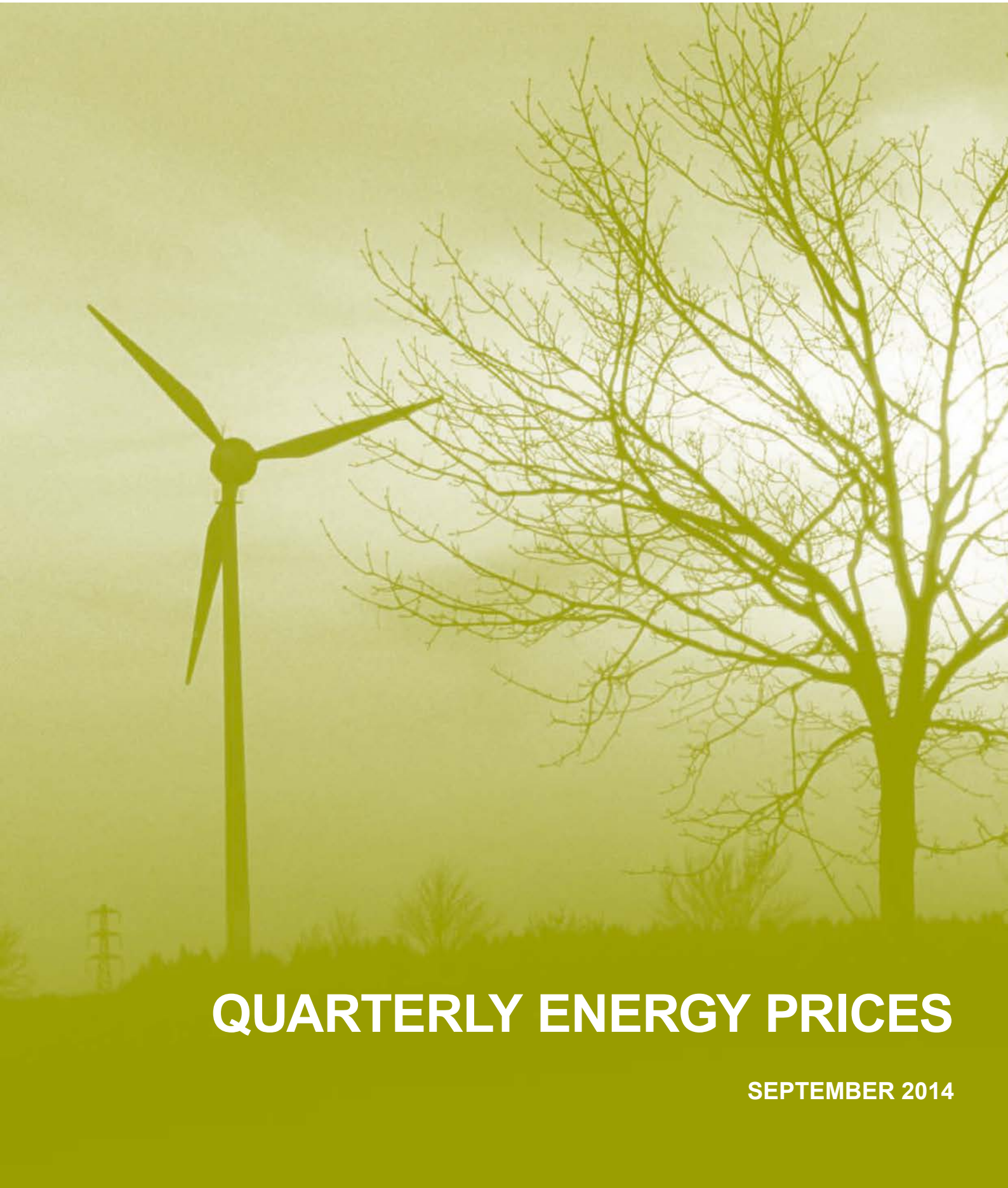
Department of Energy & Climate Change

A National Statistics Publication



QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

SEPTEMBER 2014

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Contents

The cover illustration used for Quarterly Energy Prices and other DECC energy statistics publications is from a photograph by Peter Askew. It was a winning entry in the DTI Sports and Social Association's 2002 Photographic Competition.

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Please direct any suggestions about changes to the content or scope of this publication to Jo Marvin (Jo.Marvin@decc.gsi.gov.uk).

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

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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

List of Tables

*(Tables marked with * are internet-only)*

List of Charts

Update Timetable

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

Table	Next update	Table	Next update
2.1.1	October 2014	4.1.1	October 2014
2.1.2	October 2014	5.1.1	October 2014
2.1.3	October 2014	5.2.1	October 2014
2.6.1	June 2015	5.4.1	November 2014
2.6.2	June 2015	5.6.1	November 2014
3.3.1	October 2014	5.8.1	November 2014
3.3.2	October 2014	5.10.1	November 2014
Annex C		As duty rates change	

Future of QEP

As a result of the fall in the number of subscribers, DECC have decided that the last printed edition of the Quarterly Energy Prices publication will be released on Thursday 26 March 2015. From June 2015 onwards the publication will only be available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices.

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

Estimate of GDP for Q2 2014 in September 2014 issue

The GDP deflator for Q2 2014, usually published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in time for our September edition, is delayed this year due to publication of ONS's Blue Book. DECC has estimated a GDP deflator for Q2 2014 for this issue. Revised data will be published in the October 2014 internet update.

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 Quarterly Energy Prices was first published in June 2001. The publication is available on the Internet at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices , with the tables as Excel files available at https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics. Monthly updates on domestic energy price indices and the prices of petroleum products are posted at the same address, as are any tables affected by changes in the GDP deflator.

1.2 In this issue there are provisional Q2 2014 prices for industrial consumers and major power producers. There is also a comparison of prices in the IEA with those in the UK for 2013, sourced from IEA data. The petroleum product prices are provisional September 2014, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for August 2014.

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 2011 to January – June 2014.

1.4 The next issue, published on 18 December 2014, will present provisional Q3 2014 energy prices for the manufacturing sector, industrial and domestic fuel price indices, and the price of fuels for major power producers. The petroleum product prices table will have provisional prices for December 2014 and there will be international petrol and diesel prices as at November 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 3.4 per cent in the year to Q2 2014. Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, real terms prices for domestic electricity rose by 4.4 per cent and domestic gas prices rose by 3.5 per cent.
- Between Quarter 1 2014 and Quarter 2 2014 electricity transfers decreased by 7 per cent to a record low level, based on figures provided by Ofgem. Comparing switching levels in Quarter 2 2014 to the same period in 2013, electricity transfers have decreased by 2 per cent.[1]

Industrial

- Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 6.3 per cent for electricity and 2.0 per cent for coal, but fell by 12 per cent for gas and by 6.6 per cent for heavy fuel oil.
- Annual prices between 2012 and 2013 in real terms including CCL fell by 4.9 per cent for heavy fuel oil, but increased by 3.1 per cent for electricity, 3.1 per cent for coal and 8.5 per cent for gas.
- Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 10 per cent in cash terms and oil by 8.8 per cent, whilst the price of gas for generation has decreased by 20 per cent.

Oil and petroleum product prices

- The price of petrol in September 2014 is 6.4 per cent lower than a year ago, at 128.4 pence per litre, whilst diesel is 6.5 per cent lower at 133.1 pence per litre. Petrol and diesel prices are over 13 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012.
- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries in August 2014 was 14 per cent lower than a year ago. The price has been above $100 per barrel in most months since February 2011.

International

- In August 2014 the UK price for petrol was sixth highest in the EU 15 at 129.3 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 133.6 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2014, 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 second lowest in the EU 15.
- For January to June 2014, UK domestic gas and electricity prices, including tax, were the second lowest and sixth lowest respectively in the EU 15.

[1] For electricity, Ofgem provide switching levels which cover all suppliers in the domestic electricity market. From January 2014, Ofgem provided gas switching levels on the same basis for the first time. Previous to this, gas switching levels only covered the main six suppliers.

Section 2 – Domestic Prices

Highlights

- The price paid for domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 3.4 per cent in the year to Q2 2014. Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, real terms prices for domestic electricity rose by 4.4 per cent and domestic gas prices rose by 3.5 per cent.

- Between Quarter 1 2014 and Quarter 2 2014 electricity transfers decreased by 7 per cent to a record low level, based on figures provided by Ofgem. Comparing switching levels in Quarter 2 2014 to the same period in 2013, electricity transfers have decreased by 2 per cent.[2]

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 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 Liquid fuels (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. Liquid fuels prices increased again to reach a new high in real terms in 2012, but in 2013 prices fell slightly in real terms.

2.1.4 Motor fuel 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 3,800 kWh for standard electricity and 15,000 kWh for gas.[3] 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 2013 and first quarter of 2014, all six of the major GB energy companies implemented price rises, equating to an average dual fuel price rise of 7 per cent. In the case of four of these companies, the changes came into effect before the end of 2013. Following a Government announcement on bills in December, prices have fallen since the start of 2014.

[2] For electricity, Ofgem provide switching levels which cover all suppliers in the domestic electricity market. From January 2014, Ofgem provided gas switching levels on the same basis for the first time. Previous to this, gas switching levels only covered the main six suppliers.

[3] See March 2014 Energy Trends article for more details:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles

2.2.3 Average electricity and gas bills in 2013 were higher than 2012, mainly due to the price rises of 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

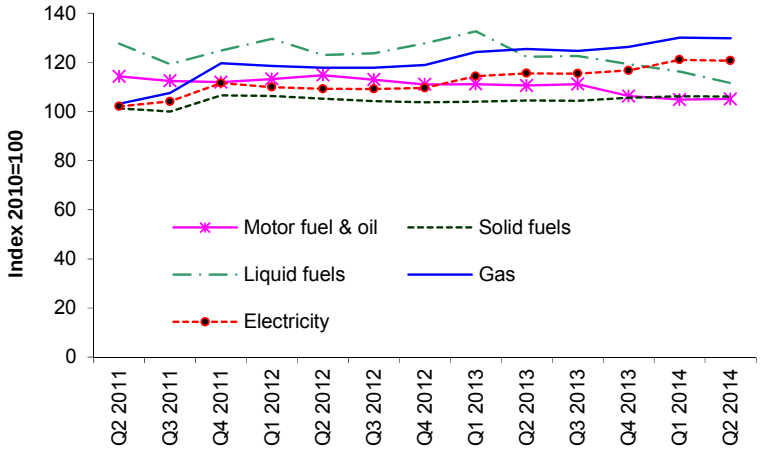
2.3.1 Competition in domestic electricity supply began on 14 September 1998 with 750,000 consumers in four areas, and was gradually extended to all consumers in Great Britain by 24 May 1999. The first trial in competitive gas supply started in April 1996 in South West England, with all customers able to choose their gas supplier by May 1998. In Northern Ireland the market is now beginning to open up to competition, after being monopolistic for many years, although 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, based on data provided by Ofgem, decreased by 2 per cent between 2013 quarter 2 and 2014 quarter 2, with an estimated 692,000 transfers in 2014 quarter 2 compared with 703,000 transfers in the same period last year. Data for gas are available in Table 2.7.1 but are affected by a methodology change in 2014 so published growth rates are artificially high. Since quarter 1 of 2014, electricity transfers have fallen by 7 per cent and gas transfers have remained around the same level. An alternative data set for electricity transfers is published by Energy UK. This shows a broadly similar pattern and indicates that there has been a growth in switching to the new entrants in the domestic electricity supply market.

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) Q2 2011 to Q2 2014

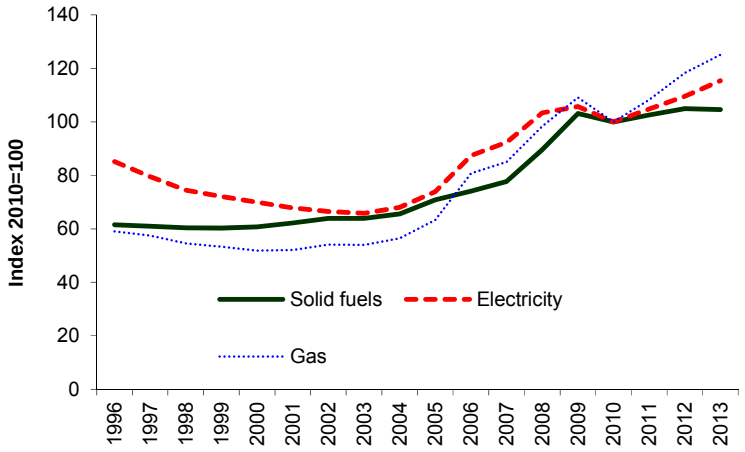


Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

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

- The prices paid for all domestic fuels rose by 3.4 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 4.4 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 3.5 per cent in real terms over the same period.
- Prices of liquid fuels, including VAT, fell by 8.7 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014. Motor fuel and oil prices, including VAT, fell by 5.0 per cent in real terms over the same period. The price of solid fuels rose by 1.6 per cent in real terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014.

Chart 2.1.2 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms(1) 1996 to 2013

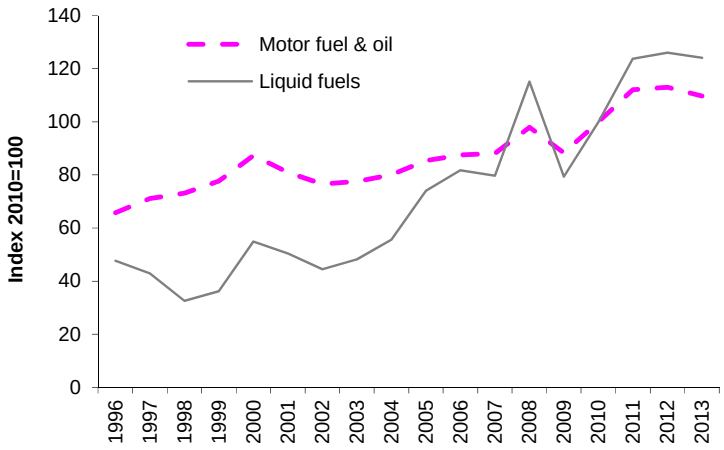


Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

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

- The prices paid for the combined all domestic fuels series rose by 5.2 per cent in real terms between 2012 and 2013 to reach a new high in real terms.
- Annual average domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 5.4 per cent in real terms between 2012 and 2013 to reach a new high in real terms. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 5.7 per cent in real terms during the same period and also reached a new high.
- Prices for domestic solid fuels in 2013 fell by 0.3 per cent in real terms from the high reached in 2012.

Chart 2.1.3 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms[(1)] 1996 to 2013

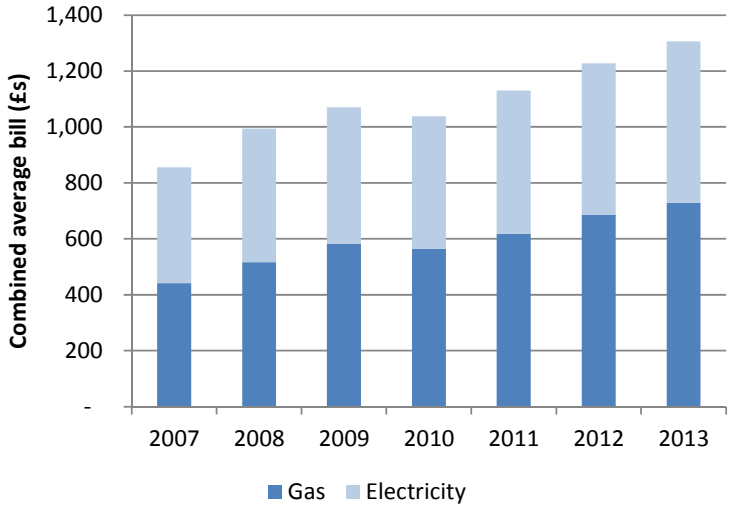


- Prices of petroleum products in 2013 fell slightly from the real term highs reached in 2012.
- The annual average price of domestic liquid fuels decreased by 1.5 per cent between 2012 and 2013.
- Motor fuel and oil prices decreased by 2.9 per cent between 2012 and 2013.

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

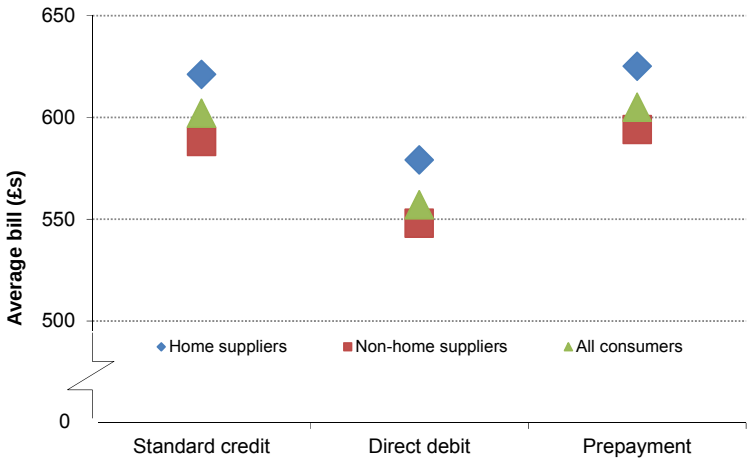


- This chart shows average standard domestic energy bills, in cash terms, produced from average domestic electricity and gas bills as published in tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1
- Combined gas and electricity bills are estimated to have grown by £78 (6.4 per cent) between 2012 and 2013 to £1,306. Since 2007, bills have grown by £450 (53 per cent), which is 33 per cent in real terms.
- Bills are based on fixed annual consumption levels of 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity. An article examining bills based on actual annual consumption was published in March 2014's Energy Trends: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/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

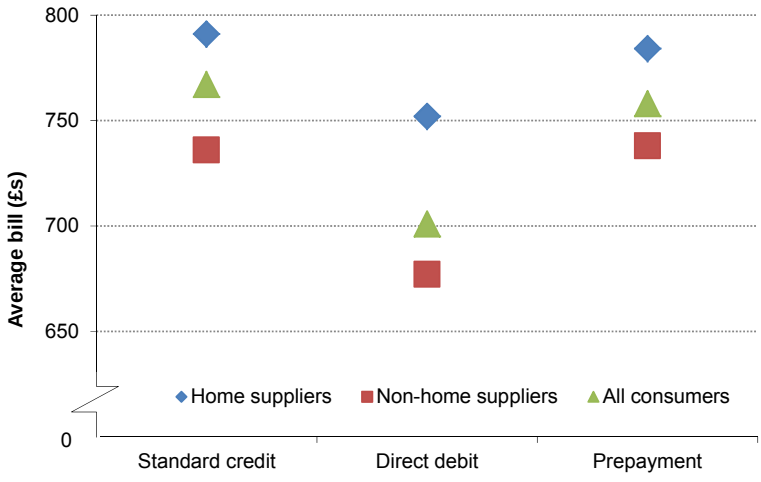


- Average electricity bills in 2013 increased by £35 (to £577) compared to average 2012 bills.
- Figures for 2013 show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £33 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit and prepayment customers were £31.

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



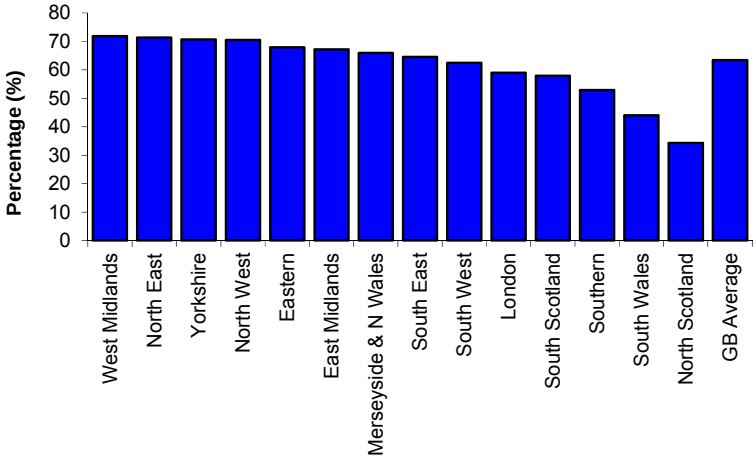
- Average gas bills in 2013 increased by £43 (to £729) compared to average 2012 bills.
- Figures for 2013 show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £55 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £75.
- Figures for 2013 show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £46 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*

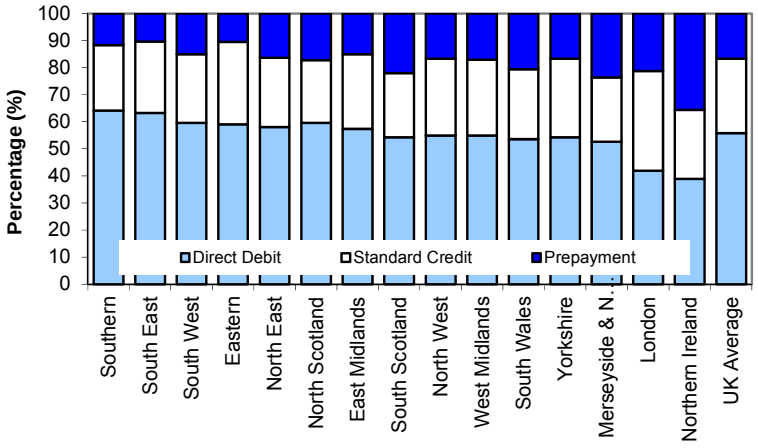
At the end of June 2014, DECC estimates that 17.7 million (66 per cent of) domestic electricity customers in Great Britain were no longer with their home supplier. Charts below and tables 2.4 are based on DECC price surveys, which currently do not include most smaller suppliers, so will under-estimate the proportion of customers not with their home supplier.

Chart 2.4.1 Percentage of GB domestic electricity customers not with home supplier by region, June 2014



- 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 June 2014.
- Overall, customers in North Scotland were the least likely to have switched, with around 66 per cent still with their home supplier.

Chart 2.4.2 Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity, June 2014



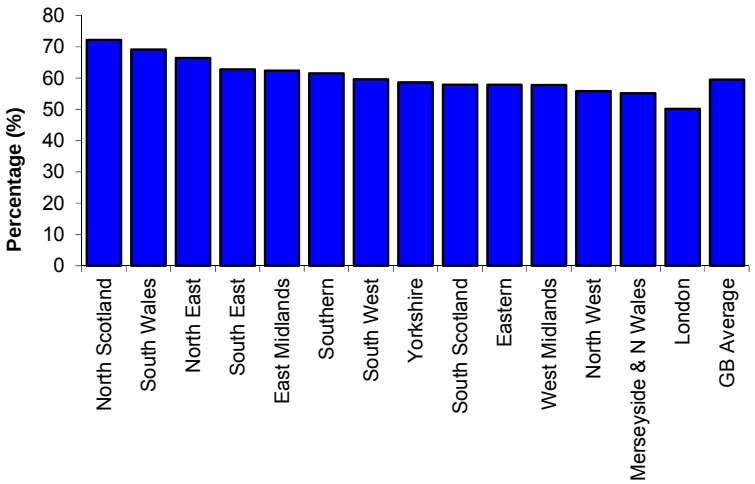
- In June 2014, 27 per cent of standard electricity customers in the UK paid by standard credit, 56 per cent paid by direct debit, and 17 per cent paid by pre-payment meter. Direct debit is the cheapest payment method for domestic fuel.
- The Southern region had the highest proportion of standard electricity customers paying by direct debit, at 64 per cent. Northern Ireland had the lowest percentage of direct debit customers at 39 per cent.
- Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of pre-payment customers in the UK, at 36 per cent. The Eastern and South Eastern regions 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

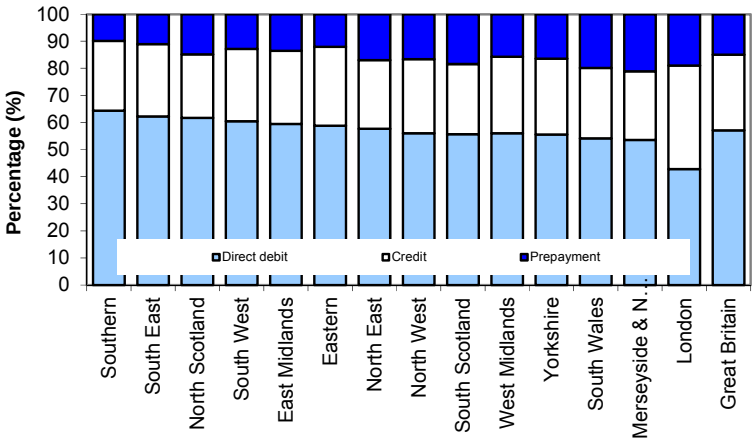
At the end of June 2014, DECC estimates that 14.0 million (62 per cent of) domestic gas customers in Great Britain were no longer with their home supplier. Charts below and tables 2.5 are based on DECC price surveys, which currently do not include most smaller suppliers, so will under-estimate the proportion of customers not with their home supplier.

Chart 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers not with home supplier by PES region, June 2014



- Direct Debit customers were most likely to have transferred, with 68 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 44 per cent of customers with a non home supplier.
- Overall, customers in the London region were the least likely to have switched, with 50 per cent still with their home supplier.

Chart 2.5.2 Regional variation of payment method for gas, June 2014



- At the end of June 2014, 28 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 10 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 2010=100						
1996		45.0	43.2	62.3	34.9	51.5	48.2	76.9
1997		45.4	42.8	59.3	32.0	50.1	52.9	78.3
1998		45.8	41.4	56.6	24.7	48.0	55.6	79.6
1999		46.7	41.4	55.9	28.1	47.9	60.3	80.6
2000		47.5	40.5	54.7	42.9	48.0	68.2	81.3
2001		49.8	41.7	54.2	40.3	48.2	64.7	82.3
2002		52.3	44.3	54.5	36.4	49.3	62.7	83.3
2003		53.4	45.2	55.1	40.4	50.2	65.0	84.5
2004		56.2	48.4	58.4	47.6	53.6	68.6	85.6
2005		61.9	55.3	64.6	64.7	60.6	74.6	87.3
2006		66.6	72.6	78.6	73.5	75.7	78.7	89.3
2007		71.4	78.2	84.8	73.2	81.1	81.0	91.4
2008		85.0	93.3	98.1	109.3	96.1	93.0	94.8
2009		100.0	105.9	102.6	77.0	102.9	85.7	96.8
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011		104.9	110.8	107.2	126.6	109.9	114.7	104.5
2012		108.6	122.5	113.4	130.5	118.7	116.9	107.4
2013		110.2	131.9	121.7	130.9	127.2	115.7	110.1
% Change								
2012-2013		+1.5	+7.7	+7.3	+0.3	+7.2	-1.1	+2.5
2012	Q2	108.2	121.1	112.3	126.5	117.3	118.0	107.2
2012	Q3	107.2	121.1	112.3	127.2	117.3	116.2	107.4
2012	Q4	108.9	124.8	115.0	134.0	120.8	116.5	108.7
2013	Q1	109.5	130.8	120.5	139.8	126.4	117.1	109.3
2013	Q2	109.3	131.3	120.9	127.9	126.4	115.7	110.0
2013	Q3	109.8	131.3	121.4	129.0	126.6	116.9	110.4
2013	Q4	112.1	134.2	124.0	126.7	129.2	112.9	111.0
2014	Q1	113.3	138.7	129.1	124.0	133.7	111.8	111.1
2014	Q2	112.8	137.9	128.2	118.5	132.6	111.6	111.9
% Change								
Q2 2013-Q2 2014		+3.2	+5.1	+6.0	-7.3	+4.9	-3.5	+1.7

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 2010=100 relative to the GDP deflator							
1996	61.5	59.0	85.1	47.6	70.4	65.8	105.1	73.2
1997	60.9	57.5	79.5	42.9	67.2	71.1	105.2	74.5
1998	60.4	54.6	74.5	32.6	63.2	73.2	104.8	75.9
1999	60.2	53.3	72.0	36.2	61.7	77.6	103.9	77.6
2000	60.7	51.8	70.0	54.9	61.3	87.3	104.0	78.2
2001	62.2	52.1	67.8	50.4	60.3	80.9	102.8	80.0
2002	63.9	54.1	66.5	44.5	60.2	76.6	101.7	81.9
2003	63.8	54.0	65.8	48.2	59.9	77.6	100.9	83.7
2004	65.6	56.5	68.1	55.6	62.6	80.1	99.9	85.7
2005	70.8	63.3	73.9	74.0	69.4	85.3	99.9	87.4
2006	74.1	80.8	87.4	81.7	84.2	87.5	99.4	89.9
2007	77.7	85.0	92.3	79.7	88.3	88.1	99.5	91.9
2008	89.5	98.3	103.3	115.2	101.3	98.0	99.9	94.9
2009	103.1	109.1	105.8	79.4	106.0	88.3	99.8	97.0
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	102.5	108.3	104.8	123.8	107.4	112.1	102.1	102.3
2012	104.9	118.3	109.5	126.1	114.7	113.0	103.8	103.5
2013	104.6	125.1	115.5	124.1	120.7	109.7	104.5	105.4
% Change								
2012-2013	-0.3	+5.7	+5.4	-1.5	+5.2	-2.9	+0.7	+1.8
2012 Q2	105.3	117.8	109.3	123.1	114.1	114.8	104.2	102.8
2012 Q3	104.3	117.8	109.2	123.8	114.1	113.0	104.5	102.8
2012 Q4	103.8	119.0	109.7	127.8	115.2	111.0	103.7	104.9
2013 Q1	104.0	124.2	114.4	132.7	120.1	111.2	103.8	105.3
2013 Q2	104.5	125.5	115.6	122.3	120.8	110.6	105.2	104.6
2013 Q3	104.4	124.8	115.4	122.6	120.4	111.1	104.9	105.2
2013 Q4	105.6	126.3	116.8	119.3	121.7	106.3	104.5	106.2
2014 Q1	106.3	130.1	121.1	116.3	125.4	104.9	104.2	106.6
2014 Q2	106.2	129.9	120.7	111.6	124.9	105.1	105.3	106.2
% Change								
Q2 2013-Q2 2014	+1.6	+3.5	+4.4	-8.7	+3.4	-5.0	+0.1	+1.5

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 by home and non-home supplier based on consumption of 3,800kWh/year[1]

United Kingdom

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit			Prepayment			Overall
	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	UK
Cash terms										
1996	..	..	336	..	..	330	..	..	359	338
1997	..	..	322	..	..	315	..	..	342	323
1998	..	..	303	..	..	293	..	..	323	303
1999	301	277	299	290	265	287	318	306	318	298
2000	294	273	291	283	262	278	312	309	311	289
2001	288	268	283	278	258	271	304	297	303	282
2002	290	264	282	281	253	269	306	290	300	280
2003	292	268	283	282	257	270	304	296	301	281
2004	300	275	291	292	262	277	318	299	311	288
2005	334	308	322	321	291	305	350	337	345	318
2006	388	376	382	371	343	355	402	414	407	374
2007[3]	442	408	428	420	378	395	450	441	446	415
2008	511	468	492	489	430	454	521	507	514	477
2009	532	481	507	501	446	466	535	501	519	488
2010	517	469	493	484	436	453	522	489	505	474
2011	554	515	533	516	481	493	558	529	542	513
2012	584	549	565	543	511	521	588	552	568	542
2013	621	588	602	579	548	557	625	594	605	577
% Change										
2012-2013	+6.3	+7.1	+6.5	+6.6	+7.2	+6.9	+6.3	+7.6	+6.5	+6.5
Real terms [2]										
1996	..	..	459	..	..	451	..	..	491	461
1997	..	..	433	..	..	422	..	..	459	433
1998	..	..	399	..	..	386	..	..	426	399
1999	388	357	385	373	341	370	410	394	410	384
2000	376	349	372	362	335	356	399	396	397	370
2001	361	335	354	348	322	339	380	371	378	352
2002	354	322	344	343	309	329	374	354	367	342
2003	349	320	338	336	307	323	363	353	360	335
2004	350	321	339	341	306	323	372	349	362	336
2005	382	352	369	368	333	350	401	385	394	364
2006	432	418	425	413	382	395	447	460	453	416
2007[3]	481	444	465	457	412	430	490	480	486	452
2008	539	494	519	516	454	479	549	534	542	503
2009	549	496	523	516	459	480	552	517	535	503
2010	517	469	493	484	436	453	522	489	505	474
2011	542	504	521	504	470	482	546	517	530	501
2012	561	528	543	521	491	501	565	531	545	520
2013	587	556	569	547	518	526	591	561	572	546
% Change										
2012-2013	+4.6	+5.3	+4.8	+5.0	+5.5	+5.0	+4.6	+5.6	+5.0	+5.0

(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.
All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,800 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.
Home supplier denotes the former public electricity suppliers within their own distribution areas.
Non-home suppliers are new entrant suppliers and the former electricity suppliers outside of their own areas.

(2) Bills deflated to 2010 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(3) 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 for UK countries based on consumption of 3,800kWh/year[1]

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit			Prepayment		
	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Cash terms									
1996	334	336	410	328	332	411	357	355	441
1997	320	320	398	312	316	400	340	335	425
1998	301	311	369	291	307	360	321	326	391
1999	294	309	369	285	300	360	316	323	391
2000	286	304	348	276	294	340	308	317	356
2001	278	302	359	268	290	349	298	313	373
2002	276	302	368	266	291	358	296	314	364
2003	277	303	368	267	294	358	296	317	363
2004	284	324	372	272	309	362	303	337	369
2005	318	354	383	301	332	369	341	358	374
2006	379	409	407	352	380	393	403	433	397
2007[3]	426	448	426	394	408	412	446	466	416
2008	490	506	516	453	457	498	513	529	503
2009	502	530	592	462	479	570	512	533	577
2010	488	516	571	449	470	549	499	520	557
2011	529	551	603	490	505	580	537	548	588
2012	561	580	648	519	531	614	563	565	626
2013	599	616	634	555	564	600	605	609	608
% Change									
2012-2013	+6.8	+6.2	-2.2	+6.9	+6.2	-2.3	+7.5	+7.8	-2.9
Real terms[2]									
1996	456	459	559	448	453	562	488	485	602
1997	430	430	535	419	424	537	456	450	570
1998	396	410	486	383	404	474	423	430	515
1999	379	398	475	367	386	464	407	416	504
2000	366	389	446	353	376	434	394	406	455
2001	348	378	448	335	362	436	373	391	466
2002	337	369	449	324	355	437	361	383	444
2003	331	362	439	319	351	427	353	379	433
2004	332	378	434	317	361	423	353	393	430
2005	364	405	438	345	380	422	390	410	428
2006	422	455	453	392	423	437	449	481	442
2007[3]	463	487	464	429	444	449	485	507	453
2008	516	533	543	477	482	525	540	558	530
2009	517	546	610	476	494	587	527	550	595
2010	488	516	571	449	470	549	499	520	557
2011	517	538	589	479	493	567	525	536	575
2012	539	557	623	498	510	590	541	543	602
2013	566	582	599	524	533	568	571	575	575
% Change									
2012-2013	+5.0	+4.5	-3.9	+5.2	+4.5	-3.7	+5.5	+5.9	-4.5

(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.
All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,800 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(2) Bills deflated to 2010 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(3) 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 in 2013 for UK regions with average unit costs based on consumption of 3,800kWh/year[1]

Pence per kWh and pounds

Payment type		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
		Unit		Unit		Unit		Unit	
Region[2]	Bill range[3]	cost	Bill	cost	Bill	cost	Bill	cost	Bill
	Largest	16.79	638	17.13	651	16.74	636		
East Midlands	Average	15.32	582	14.25	541	15.49	588	14.75	560
	Smallest	14.08	535	12.64	480	14.51	551		
	Largest	17.28	657	17.26	656	16.67	633		
Eastern	Average	15.41	586	14.28	543	15.54	590	14.77	561
	Smallest	14.14	537	12.70	483	14.60	555		
	Largest	16.95	644	16.04	610	16.80	638		
London	Average	15.55	591	14.50	551	15.65	595	15.13	575
	Smallest	14.37	546	12.94	492	14.85	564		
	Largest	17.86	679	17.09	649	17.49	665		
Merseyside &	Average	16.61	631	15.41	585	16.53	628	15.97	607
N Wales	Smallest	15.05	572	13.61	517	15.52	590		
	Largest	16.94	644	16.26	618	16.94	644		
North East	Average	15.80	600	14.52	552	15.84	602	15.07	573
	Smallest	14.10	536	12.65	481	14.53	552		
	Largest	17.66	671	16.70	634	17.51	666		
North Scotland	Average	16.90	642	15.65	595	16.96	645	16.20	616
	Smallest	15.38	584	13.48	512	15.38	584		
	Largest	17.23	655	16.25	617	16.97	645		
North West	Average	15.76	599	14.62	555	15.89	604	15.16	576
	Smallest	14.42	548	12.99	494	14.85	564		
Northern Ireland	Average[4]	16.67	634	15.80	600	16.00	608	16.10	612
	Largest	17.03	647	16.18	615	16.93	643		
South East	Average	15.63	594	14.49	551	15.74	598	14.93	567
	Smallest	14.26	542	12.82	487	14.72	559		
	Largest	17.12	650	16.52	628	17.33	659		
South Scotland	Average	15.97	607	14.58	554	15.76	599	15.16	576
	Smallest	14.47	550	13.03	495	14.98	569		
	Largest	18.19	691	17.19	653	17.89	680		
South Wales	Average	16.54	629	15.29	581	16.69	634	15.91	604
	Smallest	14.84	564	13.48	512	15.43	586		
	Largest	17.94	682	17.00	646	17.63	670		
South West	Average	16.42	624	15.31	582	16.57	630	15.79	600
	Smallest	15.56	591	13.66	519	15.63	594		
	Largest	17.54	667	16.25	617	17.15	652		
Southern	Average	15.86	603	14.66	557	16.00	608	15.11	574
	Smallest	14.34	545	12.90	490	14.79	562		
	Largest	17.01	646	17.55	667	16.87	641		
West Midlands	Average	15.88	603	14.48	550	15.84	602	15.12	575
	Smallest	14.37	546	12.92	491	14.82	563		
	Largest	17.00	646	17.34	659	16.84	640		
Yorkshire	Average	15.68	596	14.27	542	15.60	593	14.92	567
	Smallest	14.06	534	12.62	480	14.49	551		
	Largest in any region	18.19	691	17.55	667	17.89	680		
UK[5]	Average	15.83	602	14.65	557	15.93	605	15.20	577
	Smallest in any region	14.21	540	13.14	499	14.31	544		

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,800 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
Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.
(2) 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.
(3) 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.
(4) There is only limited competition in electricity in Northern Ireland, therefore no smallest/largest tariffs are available.
(5) 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 by home and non-home supplier based on consumption of 15,000kWh/year[1]

Great Britain

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit			Prepayment			Overall
	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	GB
Cash terms										
1996	283	262	283	263	246	263	300	300	300	277
1997	282	238	281	262	227	262	299	288	299	275
1998	274	225	270	240	213	237	284	279	284	259
1999	271	225	261	234	214	229	272	280	272	250
2000	265	223	253	233	211	226	265	277	266	242
2001	264	224	251	234	211	227	264	273	265	242
2002	279	234	266	252	221	240	280	280	280	253
2003	287	248	274	258	235	250	287	294	288	262
2004	294	265	285	271	253	264	304	293	301	277
2005	344	303	331	311	289	302	348	332	344	317
2006	437	366	406	387	342	362	441	400	427	387
2007[3]	467	450	459	408	419	415	502	474	491	441
2008	536	535	536	492	497	495	573	540	558	517
2009	613	599	607	565	552	556	653	620	636	582
2010	591	578	586	560	539	546	590	580	584	564
2011	654	629	643	627	582	597	654	624	638	617
2012	741	691	720	711	637	661	738	688	710	686
2013	791	736	767	752	677	701	784	738	758	729
% Change										
2012-2013	+6.7	+6.5	+6.5	+5.8	+6.3	+6.1	+6.2	+7.3	+6.8	+6.3
Real terms [2]										
1996	386	358	386	360	336	360	410	410	410	378
1997	379	320	377	352	305	352	401	386	401	370
1998	361	297	356	316	280	312	374	368	374	341
1999	349	291	337	302	275	295	350	361	351	322
2000	339	285	323	297	270	289	339	354	341	310
2001	330	280	314	293	264	284	330	342	331	303
2002	341	286	324	308	269	293	342	342	342	309
2003	343	296	328	308	281	298	343	351	344	313
2004	344	309	333	317	295	308	355	342	351	324
2005	394	347	379	356	331	345	398	379	393	363
2006	486	407	452	431	380	403	491	445	475	430
2007[3]	508	490	500	444	455	451	547	516	534	480
2008	565	563	565	519	524	522	603	569	588	545
2009	631	617	625	582	569	573	673	639	656	600
2010	591	578	586	560	539	546	590	580	584	564
2011	639	615	629	613	569	584	640	610	624	603
2012	712	664	691	683	612	635	709	661	682	659
2013	748	696	725	711	640	663	741	698	717	689
% Change										
2012-2013	+5.1	+4.8	+4.9	+4.1	+4.6	+4.4	+4.5	+5.6	+5.1	+4.6

(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.
All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 15,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.
Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.
Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.

(2) Bills deflated to 2010 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(3) 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 for GB countries based on consumption of 15,000kWh/year[1]

Pounds

	Standard Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment	
	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland
Cash terms						
1998[2]	270	268	237	235	284	284
1999	261	263	229	229	272	272
2000	253	255	226	224	266	266
2001	251	253	227	225	265	264
2002	266	267	240	238	280	280
2003	274	274	250	249	288	287
2004	285	284	264	260	301	301
2005	331	329	302	297	343	343
2006	407	402	363	357	427	429
2007[4]	460	454	416	403	491	493
2008	536	529	497	476	557	560
2009	607	596	557	541	636	637
2010	586	576	547	535	584	582
2011	644	638	598	589	638	634
2012	720	712	662	653	711	703
2013	768	758	702	690	759	751
% Change						
2012-2013	+6.7	+6.5	+6.0	+5.7	+6.8	+6.8
Real terms[3]						
1998[2]	356	353	312	310	374	374
1999	336	339	295	296	351	351
2000	323	326	289	286	341	340
2001	314	316	284	281	331	330
2002	324	325	293	291	342	342
2003	328	328	298	297	344	343
2004	333	332	308	304	351	351
2005	378	377	345	340	393	392
2006	453	447	404	397	475	477
2007[4]	501	494	452	438	534	536
2008	565	557	524	501	587	590
2009	626	615	575	558	656	657
2010	586	576	547	535	584	582
2011	629	624	585	575	624	620
2012	692	683	636	627	683	675
2013	726	717	664	652	718	710
% Change						
2012-2013	+4.9	+5.0	+4.4	+4.0	+5.1	+5.2

(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.
All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 15,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.
(2) Prior to 1998, average bills for England & Wales and Scotland were all the same as the GB averages given in Table 2.3.1.
(3) Bills deflated to 2010 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.
(4) 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

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Table 2.3.3 Average annual domestic gas bills in 2013 for GB regions with average unit costs based on consumption of 15,000kWh/year[1]

Pence per kWh and pounds

Payment type		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		Overall	
Region[2]	Bill range[3]	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill
East Midlands	Largest	5.15	772	5.12	768	5.21	781		
	Average	5.00	751	4.61	692	5.05	757	4.78	717
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.45	667	4.82	724		
Eastern	Largest	5.23	785	5.12	768	5.23	785		
	Average	5.08	761	4.68	702	5.07	760	4.84	727
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.45	667	4.82	724		
London	Largest	5.29	793	5.12	768	5.27	791		
	Average	5.15	772	4.76	715	5.08	762	4.97	746
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
Merseyside & N Wales	Largest	5.24	786	5.04	756	5.23	785		
	Average	5.10	765	4.68	702	5.05	758	4.87	730
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
North East	Largest	5.26	789	5.02	753	5.22	783		
	Average	5.07	760	4.61	692	5.01	752	4.80	720
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
North Scotland	Largest	5.22	782	4.93	740	5.22	782		
	Average	5.02	753	4.58	687	5.00	750	4.75	713
	Smallest	4.82	723	4.50	675	4.87	730		
North West	Largest	5.26	789	5.12	768	5.21	782		
	Average	5.09	763	4.64	696	5.07	760	4.83	725
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.50	675	4.82	724		
South East	Largest	5.42	813	5.15	773	5.34	800		
	Average	5.17	775	4.71	707	5.04	756	4.87	731
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.45	667	4.82	724		
South Scotland	Largest	5.22	782	4.93	740	5.22	782		
	Average	5.07	760	4.61	691	5.01	752	4.80	720
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.41	662	4.82	724		
South Wales	Largest	5.27	791	5.00	751	5.21	782		
	Average	5.10	765	4.71	706	5.03	755	4.87	731
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
South West	Largest	5.30	794	5.12	768	5.27	791		
	Average	5.13	769	4.70	706	5.03	754	4.86	729
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
Southern	Largest	5.41	811	5.15	773	5.34	800		
	Average	5.23	785	4.79	718	5.09	763	4.93	740
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.51	676	4.82	724		
West Midlands	Largest	5.41	811	5.16	774	5.37	805		
	Average	5.21	782	4.71	706	5.09	764	4.91	737
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.45	667	4.82	724		
Yorkshire	Largest	5.27	791	5.12	768	5.22	784		
	Average	5.08	762	4.58	688	5.07	761	4.81	721
	Smallest	4.67	701	4.43	664	4.82	724		
Great Britain [4]	Largest in any region	5.42	813	5.16	774	5.37	805		
	Average	5.11	767	4.68	701	5.06	758	4.86	729
	Smallest in any region	4.67	701	4.41	662	4.82	724		

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 15,000 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.
Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.
(2) 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.
(3) 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, socialtariffs, and short-term internet tariffs.
(4) 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], June 2014[4]

Per cent

	Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier
West Midlands	36	64	26	74	24	76	28	72
North East	36	64	28	72	22	78	29	71
Yorkshire	36	64	27	73	24	76	29	71
North West	39	61	24	76	31	69	29	71
Eastern	44	56	27	73	29	71	32	68
East Midlands	42	58	28	72	35	65	33	67
Merseyside & N Wales	38	62	30	70	39	61	34	66
South East	42	58	33	67	35	65	35	65
South West	45	55	33	67	40	60	38	62
London	45	55	37	63	42	58	41	59
South Scotland	42	58	37	63	54	46	42	58
Southern	56	44	44	56	48	52	47	53
South Wales	62	38	50	50	63	37	56	44
North Scotland	73	27	61	39	70	30	66	34
Great Britain[5]	44	56	33	67	38	62	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) Data are derived from a survey of the 6 major suppliers and is not adjusted to account for survey coverage. The Domestic Fuels Inquiry survey coverage is estimated at around 93% of the domestic energy market. All those not surveyed are assumed to be with non-home suppliers.
(5) 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, June 2014[4]

Per cent

	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	24	64	12
South East	26	63	10
South West	25	60	15
Eastern	30	59	10
North East	26	58	16
North Scotland	24	57	18
East Midlands	28	57	15
South Scotland	23	55	22
North West	28	55	17
West Midlands	28	55	17
South Wales	26	54	21
Yorkshire	29	54	17
Merseyside & N Wales	24	53	24
London	37	42	21
Scotland	24	56	21
England & Wales	28	56	16
Great Britain	28	56	16
Northern Ireland	25	39	36
UK	27	56	17

Table 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers by region[1] by supplier type[2][3], June 2014[4]

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	42	58	22	78	28	72	28	72
South Wales	44	56	27	73	23	77	31	69
North East	49	51	27	73	34	66	34	66
South East	53	47	30	70	43	57	37	63
East Midlands	51	49	30	70	44	56	38	62
Southern	55	45	31	69	41	59	38	62
South West	56	44	33	67	40	60	40	60
Yorkshire	56	44	32	68	49	51	41	59
South Scotland	59	41	36	64	38	62	42	58
Eastern	56	44	34	66	47	53	42	58
West Midlands	59	41	32	68	49	51	42	58
North West	58	42	36	64	50	50	44	56
Merseyside & N Wales	60	40	37	63	47	53	45	55
London	61	39	38	62	53	47	50	50
Great Britain[5]	56	44	32	68	44	56	40	60

(1) The regions used in this table are the distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers.
(2) Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.
(3) Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.
(4) Data are derived from a survey of the 6 major suppliers and is not adjusted to account for survey coverage. The Domestic Fuels Inquiry survey coverage is estimated at around 93% of the domestic energy market. All those not surveyed are assumed to be with non-home suppliers.
(5) 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, June 2014[4]

Per cent

	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	26	64	10
South East	27	62	11
North Scotland	23	62	15
South West	27	60	13
East Midlands	27	59	14
Eastern	29	59	12
North East	25	58	17
North West	27	56	17
South Scotland	26	56	18
West Midlands	28	56	16
Yorkshire	28	56	16
South Wales	26	54	20
Merseyside & N Wales	25	54	21
London	38	43	19
Scotland	25	57	18
England & Wales	28	57	15
Great Britain	28	57	15

Section 3 – Industrial Prices

Highlights

- Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) increased by 6.3 per cent for electricity and by 2.0 per cent for coal, but fell by 12 per cent for gas and by 6.6 per cent for heavy fuel oil.
- Annual prices between 2012 and 2013 in real terms including CCL fell by 4.9 per cent for heavy fuel oil, but increased by 3.1 per cent for electricity, 3.1 per cent for coal and 8.5 per cent for gas.
- Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, the price of coal used for electricity generation has decreased by 10 per cent in cash terms and oil by 8.8 per cent, whilst the price of gas for generation has decreased by 20 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. As an example, average prices in Tables 3.1.1 – 3.1.4, which covers manufacturing industry, tend to be weighted more towards the price paid by large consumers, whereas for Tables 3.4.1 & 3.4.2, covering all non-domestic consumers, average prices tend to be weighted more towards smaller consumers. 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 broadly follow the price of crude oil, which has been on an upward trend since 2004 aside from a significant fall in 2009 and a slight fall in 2013. Average fuel prices for coal increased each year between 2004 and 2013 with the exception of 2009 and 2012. For heavy fuel oil and gas oil, prices have increased each year with the exception of 2009 and 2013. 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 more normal

levels of 50 – 60 pence per therm. Prices reached a 5-year high of 108 pence per therm in early March 2013, due to a number of unplanned outages at oil and 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. Prices then fell back, and ranged between 60 and 70 pence per therm for the rest of 2013 before falling below 60 pence per therm in February 2014 as mild weather decreased demand. Prices fell to below 40 pence per therm in June and July before starting to increase in late summer as maintenance outages reduced pipeline flows.

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 since 2011 the relative prices of coal and gas have meant that coal use has increased once more at the expense of gas. In 2013, gas generation fell to the lowest level since 1996 due to high gas prices.

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 2013, the price of oil for generation has more than tripled 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. Heavy fuel oil prices increased strongly in 2010 and 2011 as crude oil prices increased, but the increase was less strong in 2012, and prices in 2013 fell slightly.

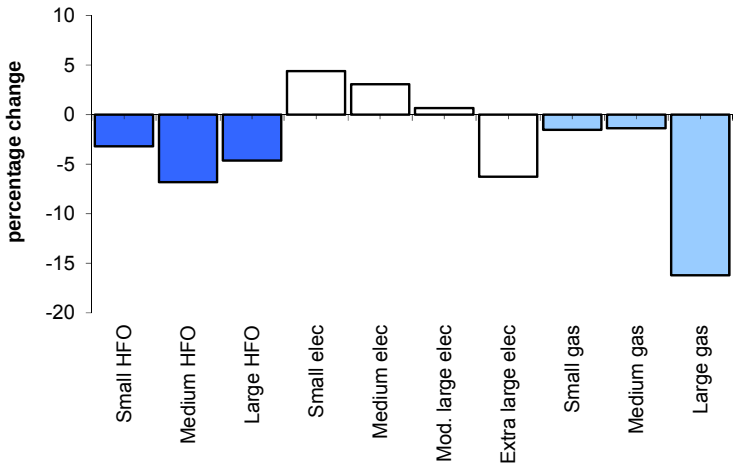
Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

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 recent years for the same reason.

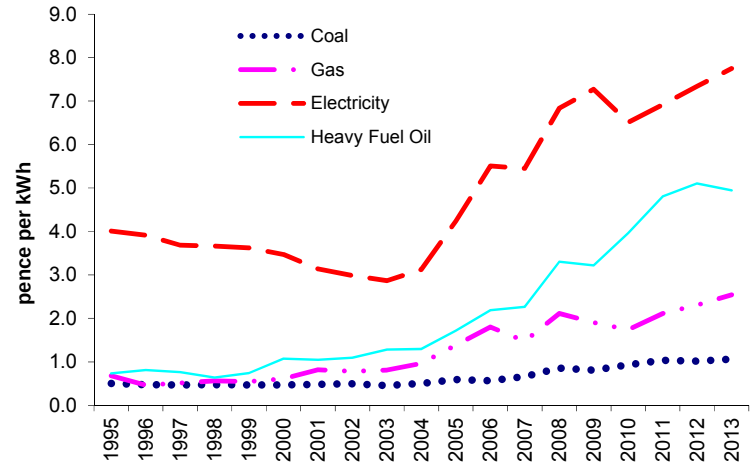
3.1 Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

Chart 3.1.1 Percentage price movements between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, by size of consumer, for manufacturing industry



- Compared to Q2 2013, heavy fuel oil consumers in Q2 2014 have seen prices fall by an average of 5.2 per cent in cash terms.
- Electricity consumers generally saw prices, excluding CCL, fall between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 by an average of 0.1 per cent, although the largest industrial firms saw prices fall by 6 per cent as wholesale prices fell.
- Gas consumers saw average prices, excluding CCL, decrease between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 by 14 per cent.

Chart 3.1.2: Fuel prices for manufacturing industry, in cash terms 1995 to 2013



- Data for 2013 shows that over the past five years (2008 to 2013), average industrial electricity prices have risen by 13 per cent (2.1 per cent in real terms), with an increase of 5.5 per cent (3.6 per cent in real terms) in the last year.
- Over the same period average industrial gas prices have increased by 20 per cent (8.2 per cent in real terms), and by 10 per cent (8.2 per cent in real terms) in the last year.

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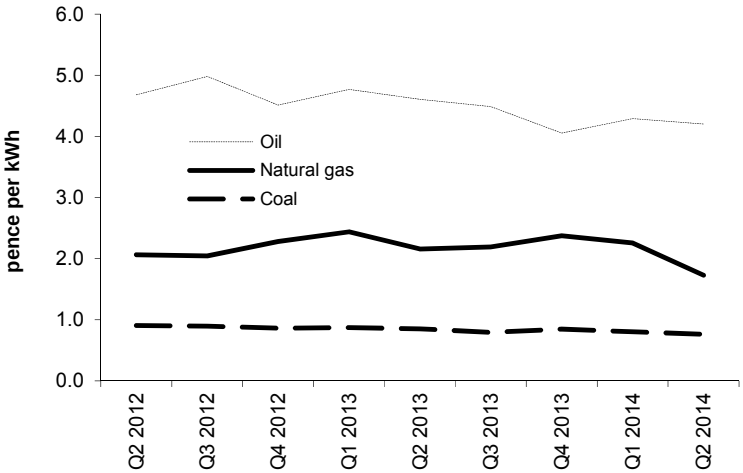
3.2 Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

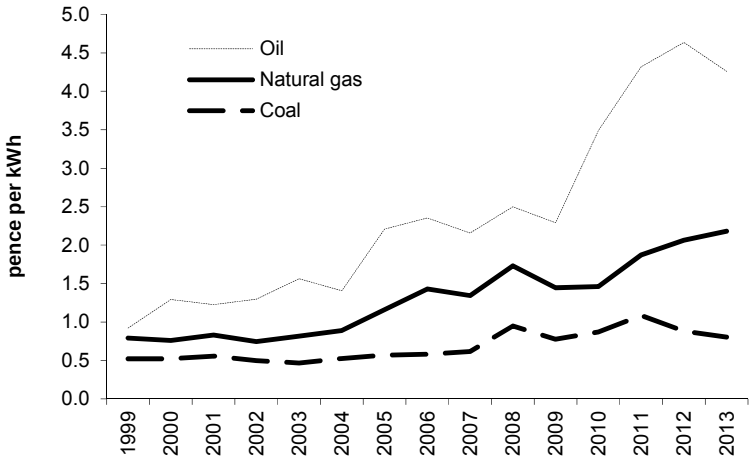
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

Chart 3.2.1: Average price paid by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas Q2 2012 to Q2 2014



- Between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 the price in cash terms of coal for power stations fell by 10 per cent, whilst oil fell by 8.8 per cent. Over the same period, the price of gas fell by 20 per cent.
- In Q2 2014, 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 in Q2 2014 was 0.96 pence.
- Compared to Q1 2014, the price of coal in cash terms has fallen by 4.9 per cent whilst the price of gas fell by 23 per cent in cash terms. Over the same period the price of oil has fallen by 2.1 per cent.

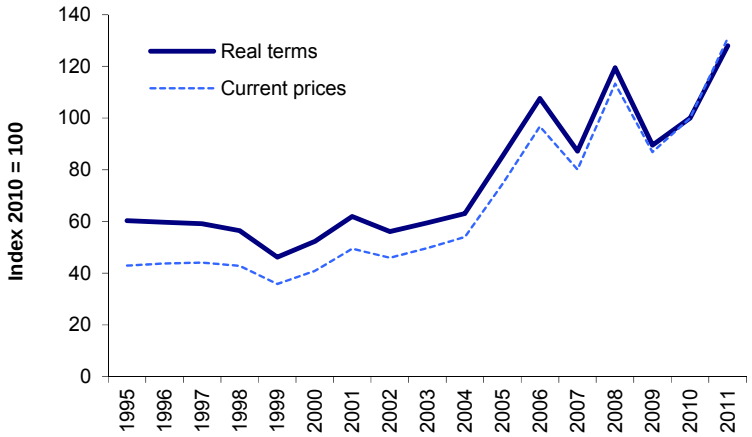
Chart 3.2.2: Average price paid in real(1) terms by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas 1999 to 2013



- Compared to 2008, the annual average real terms price of natural gas used by major power producers in 2013 has increased by 26 per cent, whilst the price of coal has decreased by 16 per cent. The annual average cost of oil has increased by 70 per cent in real terms since 2008.
- Oil prices fell during 2013 by 8.1 per cent in real terms. In comparison the annual average price of gas increased by 5.7 per cent, whilst the price of coal fell by 8.9 per cent.
- Annual 2013 prices for gas 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



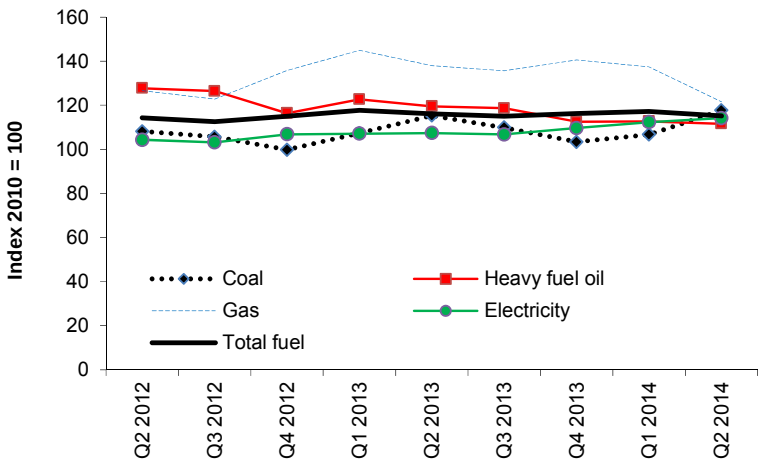
(1) Includes the levy, the Government's tax on indigenous supplies, which was abolished on 1st April 1998.
(2) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

- The average price of gas at UK delivery points 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 2011, 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 and 2013 is not yet available.

3.3 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

Table 3.3.1: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector excluding CCL
Table 3.3.2: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector including CCL

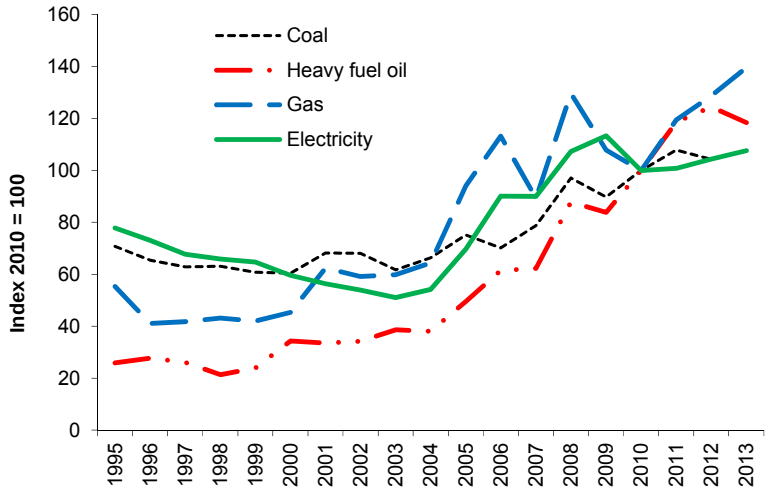
Chart 3.3.1 Fuel price indices in real terms[(1)] including the Climate Change Levy from Q2 2012 to Q2 2014



- Average industrial electricity prices including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), rose in real terms by 6.3 per cent between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014, whilst industrial gas prices including CCL fell by 12 per cent in real terms.
- Over the same period the price of coal increased by 2.0 per cent in real terms and the price of heavy fuel oil decreased by 6.6 per cent.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 5.3 per cent and the average price of electricity and gas by 2.8 and 3.5 per cent respectively in Q2 2014.

(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 2013



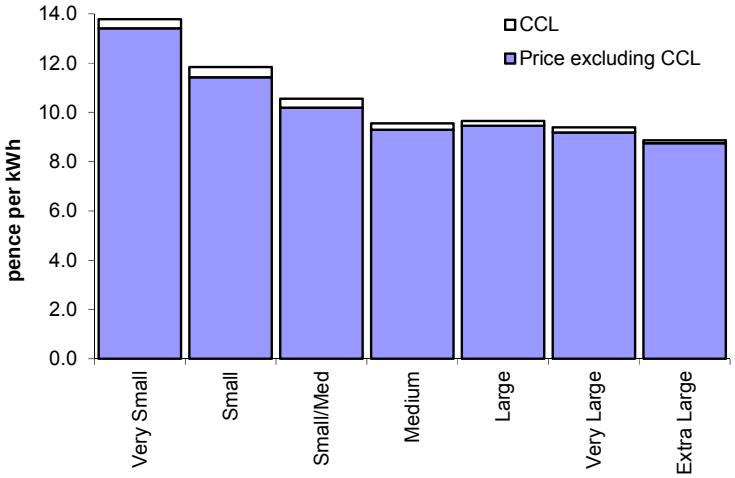
- Compared to 2003, the average price of heavy fuel oil in 2013 has increased by 206 per cent in real terms, with a decrease of 4.9 per cent in 2013.
- In comparison, the annual average price of gas, including CCL, has increased by 133 per cent in real terms since 2003, with a rise of 8.5 per cent in the latest year.
- The average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 111 per cent in real terms since 2003, and by 3.1 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

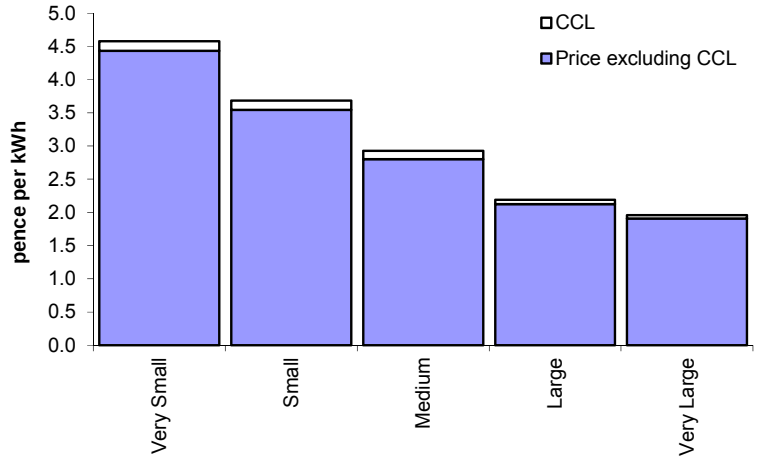
Table 3.4.1: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (excluding the Climate Change Levy)
Table 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (including the Climate Change Levy)

Chart 3.4.1: Average UK non-domestic electricity prices Q2 2014



- Average electricity prices, excluding CCL, have risen in cash terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 by an average of 5.1 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, rising by between 4 and 11 per cent for all consumers.
- Average current prices in Q2 2014 have fallen by 1.1 per cent compared to Q1 2014, which was a record high .
- 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 Q2 2014



- Average gas prices excluding CCL have fallen in cash terms between Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 by an average of 6.6 per cent.
- Price changes have varied by sizeband, rising by between 6 and 10 per cent for very small and small consumers, and falling by between 4 and 18 per cent for medium to very large consumers.
- Average current prices in Q2 2014 have fallen 1 per cent on the high reached in Q2 2013.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas by between 3 and 5 per cent.

Table 3.1.1 Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1] Excluding the Climate Change Levy

Original units

		2012		2013				2014	
Fuel	Size of consumer	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter p
Coal[6][10]	Small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(£per GJ)	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Large	2.57	2.55	2.65	2.86	2.70	2.51	2.62	..
All consumers:	**Average**	2.83	2.72	2.95	3.16	3.02	2.86	2.97	3.28
	median[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil[3][6][9]	Small	666.4	613.7	711.3	665.0	656.7	647.0	684.7r	643.8
(£ per tonne)	Medium	591.6	583.4	589.2	580.3	586.3	569.0	549.9r	540.7
	Large	613.8	560.6	596.5	576.5	572.7	538.5	547.7	549.8
Of which:	Extra large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All consumers:	**Average**	612.9	575.5	609.0	589.4	588.4	563.4	566.4r	558.9
	median[2]	634.4	600.6	677.7	647.2	646.5	637.8	612.7	607.9
Gas oil[3]	Small	817.6	826.2	852.4	764.3	813.5	805.7	788.3r	760.1
(£ per tonne)	Medium	791.5	806.4	817.3	794.3	813.4	784.2	770.2r	756.6
	Large	735.2	756.9	756.0	727.6	757.9	726.1	712.7r	681.2
All consumers:	**Average**	745.7	766.1	767.6	738.4	767.6	736.8	723.2r	694.4
	median[2]	793.7	811.2	823.8	786.5	805.7	782.0	760.5r	731.3
Electricity	Small	9.98	9.96	9.72	9.53	9.76	10.37	10.13r	9.95
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	8.52	8.60	8.45	8.53	8.70	9.04	9.03r	8.79
	Large	6.58	7.05	7.30	7.14	7.09	7.44	7.28r	7.00
Of which:	Extra large	5.89	6.38	6.75	6.37	6.32	6.74	6.24r	5.97
	Moderately large	7.11	7.57	7.72	7.74	7.68	7.97	8.08r	7.79
All consumers:	**Average**	7.26	7.61	7.73	7.63	7.65	8.01	7.88r	7.62
	10% decile[2]	6.98	7.31	7.42	7.27	7.41	7.88	7.82r	7.54
	median[2]	8.75	8.88	8.73	8.89	9.03	9.33	9.43r	9.29
	90% decile[2]	11.00	11.06	11.08	10.76	10.78	11.27	11.05r	11.28
Gas[4]	Small	3.862	3.131	3.119	3.493	4.276	3.356	3.066r	3.440
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	2.683	2.713	2.695	2.808	2.968	2.880	2.817r	2.769
	Large	2.133	2.419	2.555	2.442	2.392	2.513	2.392r	2.046
All consumers:	**Average**	2.197	2.471	2.597	2.508	2.461	2.577	2.474r	2.153
	Firm[5]	2.295	2.524	2.623	2.561	2.547	2.626	2.569r	2.258
	Interruptible	2.119	2.423	2.564	2.452	2.393	2.533	2.367r	2.038
	10% decile[2]	2.097	2.370	2.442	2.382	2.348	2.471	2.409r	2.072
	median[2]	2.937	2.833	2.820	2.960	3.091	2.968	2.865r	2.881
	90% decile[2]	6.668	4.460	4.490	4.622	7.991	4.806	3.968r	4.668

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal[6][10]	Small	79.58	95.83	120.19	..	..	..	..
(£ per tonne)	Medium	61.95	74.03	82.23	..	..	..	..
	Large	43.43	57.44	54.82	65.46	81.59	82.70	88.38
All consumers:	**Average**	46.49	60.31	59.60	70.90	87.03	87.54	94.59
Heavy fuel oil[3][6][9]	Small	300.5	483.0	421.9	506.9	625.6	651.8	675.4
(£ per tonne)	Medium	275.1	425.9	378.6	461.0	537.5	592.8	581.7
	Large	258.3	348.2	376.5	469.6	581.8	605.8	570.5
Of which:	Extra large	249.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	273.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
All consumers:	**Average**	269.7	392.9	383.2	471.5	572.0	607.3	588.2
Gas oil[3]	Small	430.0	632.8	507.6	618.6	782.4	825.7	815.3
(£ per tonne)	Medium	427.4	617.8	506.0	620.4	766.2	806.6	803.1
	Large	394.5	588.0	481.8	588.0	731.7	759.6	743.2
All consumers:	**Average**	400.3	593.6	486.0	593.6	738.1	768.3	753.9
Electricity	Small	7.574	8.661	9.817	8.804	8.528	9.504	9.834
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	6.600	7.366	8.836	7.484	7.794	8.491	8.672
	Large	4.850	6.490	6.484	5.964	6.468	6.742	7.237
Of which:	Extra large	3.982	5.533	5.078	5.180	5.785	6.093	6.535
	Moderately large	5.521	7.230	7.571	6.570	6.996	7.245	7.780
All consumers:	**Average**	5.449	6.836	7.270	6.512	6.922	7.343	7.749
Gas[4]	Small	2.438	2.896	2.931	2.793	2.887	3.212	3.371
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	2.081	2.379	2.534	2.242	2.405	2.602	2.809
	Large	1.370	2.056	1.797	1.642	2.047	2.239	2.479
All consumers:	**Average**	1.474	2.114	1.906	1.738	2.109	2.306	2.540
	Firm	1.644	2.205	2.000	1.861	2.218	2.393	2.597
	Interruptible	1.332	2.038	1.827	1.635	2.017	2.232	2.493

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)]**			
		Q3/13	**Q4/13**	**Q1/14**	**Q2/14**
Coal	£14.76/tonne	£6.0/tonne	£6.1/tonne	£6.2/tonne	£6.3/tonne
Electricity	0.541p/kWh	0.27p/kWh	0.25p/kWh	0.26p/kWh	0.27p/kWh
Gas	0.188p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh	0.10p/kWh
LPG	£12.10/tonne	..	..	..	..

(i) The levy rates shown here are the rates from April 2014. 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	..	..
2013	61.55	0.842r	539.93	4.489	2.299	..	..
Per cent change[10]	-7.2	-7.6	-6.5	-6.5	+7.7	+30.9	+30.9
2012 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	0.873r	573.64	4.769	2.440	..	..
2nd quarter	62.29	0.853r	554.33	4.608	2.161	..	..
3rd quarter	58.15	0.796r	539.83	4.488	2.195	..	..
4th quarter	61.89	0.847r	488.19	4.058	2.376	..	..
2014 1st quarter	58.80	0.805r	516.10	4.291	2.256	..	..
2nd quarter p	55.92	0.765	505.59	4.203	1.730	..	..
Per cent change[10]	-10.2	-10.2	-8.8	-8.8	-20.0	..	..

(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

2010=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*		
		Coal[1]	Heavy fuel oil[1]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel[3]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel[3]
1983		73.2	29.8	53.3	45.9	44.6	..	..	..
1984		73.3	35.4	55.1	45.8	46.6	..	..	..
1985		76.2	35.9	58.8	47.6	49.3	..	..	..
1986		72.4	17.3	51.3	48.0	45.0	..	..	..
1987		69.4	18.5	48.3	46.7	44.2	..	..	..
1988		61.7	13.6	46.0	49.2	44.5	..	..	..
1989		60.2	14.9	44.5	52.7	46.5	..	..	..
1990		61.9	16.2	45.3	52.6	46.5	..	..	..
1991		61.0	14.2	45.7	54.3	47.5	..	..	..
1992		61.8	13.6	45.9	57.3	50.2	..	..	..
1993		58.0	14.5	44.2	60.1	50.8	..	..	..
1994		57.3	15.7	43.3	57.9	49.3	..	..	..
1995		53.8	18.4	40.5	57.3	48.8	..	..	..
1996		51.1	20.3	30.9	55.4	46.6	..	..	..
1997		49.9	19.4	32.0	52.2	43.7	..	..	..
1998		51.1	16.2	33.7	51.7	43.6	..	..	..
1999		50.3	18.5	33.5	52.0	44.3	..	..	..
2000		50.4	26.8	36.5	48.2	41.7	..	..	..
2001		51.7	26.8	48.9	44.1	41.8	..	..	..
2002		53.0	28.0	46.2	42.6	40.7	..	..	..
2003		48.6	32.4	48.2	41.2	41.0	..	..	..
2004		54.1	32.6	53.7	44.9	44.2	..	..	..
2005		63.6	43.3	81.6	60.2	62.1	..	..	..
2006		60.8	55.2	101.8	80.8	81.0	..	..	..
2007		70.7	57.2	82.1	82.9	77.8	..	..	..
2008		91.7	83.3	123.7	102.1	103.1	..	..	..
2009		86.3	81.3	103.9	110.1	103.5	..	..	..
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2011		111.1	121.3	122.3	103.2	111.3	..	..	..
2012		108.5	128.8	133.5	108.4	118.3	..	..	..
2013		114.2	124.8	147.8	114.2r	123.0r	..	..	..
Per cent change[4]		+5.3	-3.1	+10.7	+5.4	+4.0	..	..	..
2012	2nd quarter	111.9	131.3	129.8	107.3	117.4	136.0	108.3	119.3
	3rd quarter	109.2	130.0	127.2	106.1	115.9	132.9	108.7	118.6
	4th quarter	105.0	122.1	143.3	112.4	121.0	138.5	110.3	118.9
2013	1st quarter	113.9	129.2	153.0	113.2r	124.3r	146.0	111.6r	122.0r
	2nd quarter	122.0	125.0	144.0	112.9r	121.7r	149.9	113.7r	123.3r
	3rd quarter	116.6	124.8	143.8	113.1r	121.7r	149.9	116.3r	124.7r
	4th quarter	110.4	119.5	150.2	117.6r	124.3r	145.3	115.4r	122.0r
2014	1st quarter	114.6	120.1r	146.3	120.7r	125.5r	140.2	118.9r	123.3r
	2nd quarter p	126.6	118.5	128.8	122.0	122.8	133.9	122.9	124.3
Per cent change[4]		+3.8	-5.2	-10.5	+8.1	+0.9	-10.7	+8.1	+0.8

(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

2010=100

	Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
	Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[2]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel[4]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel[4]	GDP deflator
1983	172.3	70.1	125.5	107.9	105.0	..	..	..	42.5
1984	165.1	79.8	124.1	103.1	104.9	..	..	..	44.4
1985	162.8	76.7	125.7	101.6	105.4	..	..	..	46.8
1986	149.9	35.8	106.3	99.5	93.1	..	..	..	48.3
1987	136.9	36.5	95.4	92.0	87.1	..	..	..	50.7
1988	114.8	25.4	85.7	91.6	83.0	..	..	..	53.7
1989	104.8	25.8	77.3	91.6	80.8	..	..	..	57.5
1990	100.9	26.3	73.7	85.6	75.8	..	..	..	61.4
1991	93.2	21.7	69.8	82.9	72.5	..	..	..	65.5
1992	91.5	20.2	68.1	84.9	74.4	..	..	..	67.5
1993	84.4	21.2	64.4	87.4	74.0	..	..	..	68.7
1994	82.5	22.6	62.3	83.3	71.0	..	..	..	69.5
1995	75.5	25.8	56.8	80.5	68.5	..	..	..	71.2
1996	69.9	27.7	42.2	75.6	63.7	..	..	..	73.2
1997	67.0	26.1	43.0	70.1	58.7	..	..	..	74.5
1998	67.3	21.3	44.4	68.1	57.5	..	..	..	75.9
1999	64.9	23.9	43.2	67.0	57.1	..	..	..	77.6
2000	64.5	34.3	46.7	61.7	53.4	..	..	..	78.2
2001	64.6	33.5	61.1	55.2	52.3	..	..	..	80.0
2002	64.7	34.2	56.4	52.0	49.7	..	..	..	81.9
2003	58.1	38.7	57.6	49.2	49.0	..	..	..	83.7
2004	63.1	38.0	62.6	52.4	51.6	..	..	..	85.7
2005	72.7	49.6	93.4	68.8	71.0	..	..	..	87.4
2006	67.7	61.5	113.2	89.9	90.1	..	..	..	89.9
2007	76.9	62.2	89.3	90.3	84.6	..	..	..	91.9
2008	96.6	87.8	130.4	107.6	108.7	..	..	..	94.9
2009	88.9	83.8	107.1	113.5	106.7	..	..	..	97.0
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2011	108.6	118.6	119.6	100.8	108.8	..	..	..	102.3
2012	104.8	124.5	129.0	104.7	114.3	..	..	..	103.5
2013	108.4	118.4	140.2	108.4r	116.7r	..	..	..	105.4
Per cent change[5]	+3.4	-4.9	+8.7	+3.5	+2.1	..	..	..	+1.8
2012 2nd quarter	108.9	127.7	126.2	104.4	114.2	132.3	105.3	116.1	102.8
3rd quarter	106.2	126.5	123.7	103.2	112.7	129.3	105.8	115.4	102.8
4th quarter	100.1	116.4	136.6	107.1	115.4	132.0	105.2	113.3	104.9
2013 1st quarter	108.1	122.7	145.3	107.5r	118.1r	138.7	106.0r	115.9r	105.3
2nd quarter	116.6	119.5	137.7	107.9r	116.4r	143.3	108.7r	117.9r	104.6
3rd quarter	110.8	118.6	136.7	107.5r	115.6r	142.5	110.6r	118.5r	105.2
4th quarter	103.9	112.5	141.5	110.8r	117.1r	136.8	108.6r	114.9r	106.2
2014 1st quarter	107.5	112.7r	137.3	113.2r	117.8r	131.5	111.5r	115.6r	106.6
2nd quarter p	119.2	111.6	121.3	114.9	115.6	126.1	115.7	117.0	106.2
Per cent change[5]	+2.2	-6.6	-11.9	+6.4	-0.6	-12.0	+6.5	-0.7	+1.5

(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

2010=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*		
		Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[3]	Gas[4]	Electricity[4]	Total fuel[5]	Gas[4]	Electricity[4]	Total fuel[5]
1983		68.6	29.8	51.9	44.3	43.3	..	..	..
1984		68.7	35.4	53.6	44.2	45.3	..	..	..
1985		71.4	35.9	57.3	46.0	47.9	..	..	..
1986		67.8	17.3	50.0	46.4	43.5	..	..	..
1987		65.1	18.5	47.1	45.1	42.7	..	..	..
1988		57.8	13.6	44.8	47.5	43.1	..	..	..
1989		56.5	14.9	43.3	50.9	44.9	..	..	..
1990		58.0	16.2	44.0	50.8	45.0	..	..	..
1991		57.2	14.2	44.5	52.5	45.9	..	..	..
1992		57.9	13.6	44.6	55.4	48.5	..	..	..
1993		54.4	14.5	43.0	58.0	49.1	..	..	..
1994		53.7	15.7	42.1	55.9	47.7	..	..	..
1995		50.4	18.4	39.4	55.4	47.2	..	..	..
1996		47.9	20.3	30.1	53.5	45.2	..	..	..
1997		46.8	19.4	31.1	50.4	42.3	..	..	..
1998		47.9	16.2	32.8	50.0	42.2	..	..	..
1999		47.2	18.5	32.6	50.3	42.9	..	..	..
2000		47.2	26.8	35.5	46.6	40.5	..	..	..
2001		54.6	26.8	49.9	45.1	42.6	..	..	..
2002		55.8	28.0	48.4	44.1	42.1	..	..	..
2003		51.6	32.4	50.1	42.7	42.3	..	..	..
2004		56.8	32.6	55.2	46.4	45.4	..	..	..
2005		65.7	43.3	82.2	60.9	62.6	..	..	..
2006		63.1	55.2	101.8	81.0	81.1	..	..	..
2007		72.4	57.3	82.1	82.8	77.7	..	..	..
2008		92.1	83.3	123.0	101.8	102.8	..	..	..
2009		87.1	81.3	104.7	109.9	103.5	..	..	..
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2011		110.4	121.3	122.2	103.1	111.2	..	..	..
2012		107.9	128.8	133.2	108.0	118.0	..	..	..
2013		113.3	124.8	147.2	113.5r	122.4r	..	..	..
Per cent change[6]		+5.0	-3.1	+10.5	+5.0	+3.8	..	..	..
2012	2nd quarter	111.2	131.3	130.1	107.2	117.5	135.0	108.1	119.0
	3rd quarter	108.6	130.0	126.2	106.0	115.7	132.8	108.5	118.4
	4th quarter	104.7	122.1	142.4	112.0	120.7	138.2	110.2	118.7
2013	1st quarter	113.0	129.2	152.6	112.8r	124.0r	145.5	111.3r	121.7r
	2nd quarter	120.6	125.0	144.2	112.3r	121.4r	148.6	112.9r	122.6r
	3rd quarter	115.5	124.8	142.7	112.3r	120.9r	150.0	115.2r	124.1r
	4th quarter	109.7	119.5	149.2	116.5r	123.4r	144.7	114.6r	121.5r
2014	1st quarter	113.7r	120.1r	146.5	119.7r	125.0r	140.2	118.0r	122.7r
	2nd quarter p	124.9	118.5	129.2	121.2	122.3	132.7	121.9	123.4
Per cent change[6]		+3.6	-5.2	-10.5	+7.9	+0.8	-10.7	+7.9	+0.7

(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

2010=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[3]	Heavy fuel oil[4]	Gas[5]	Electricity[5]	Total fuel[6]	Gas[5]	Electricity[5]	Total fuel[6]	GDP deflator
1983		161.5	70.1	122.2	104.2	102.0	..	..	..	42.5
1984		154.7	79.8	120.8	99.6	102.1	..	..	..	44.4
1985		152.6	76.7	122.4	98.2	102.4	..	..	..	46.8
1986		140.4	35.8	103.4	96.1	90.0	..	..	..	48.3
1987		128.3	36.5	92.8	88.9	84.3	..	..	..	50.7
1988		107.6	25.4	83.4	88.5	80.2	..	..	..	53.7
1989		98.2	25.8	75.3	88.5	78.2	..	..	..	57.5
1990		94.5	26.3	71.7	82.7	73.3	..	..	..	61.4
1991		87.3	21.7	67.9	80.1	70.1	..	..	..	65.5
1992		85.8	20.2	66.1	82.1	71.9	..	..	..	67.5
1993		79.1	21.2	62.6	84.5	71.5	..	..	..	68.7
1994		77.3	22.7	60.6	80.5	68.6	..	..	..	69.5
1995		70.8	25.8	55.3	77.8	66.3	..	..	..	71.2
1996		65.5	27.7	41.1	73.1	61.7	..	..	..	73.2
1997		62.8	26.1	41.8	67.7	56.8	..	..	..	74.5
1998		63.1	21.3	43.2	65.8	55.6	..	..	..	75.9
1999		60.8	23.9	42.0	64.8	55.3	..	..	..	77.6
2000		60.4	34.3	45.4	59.6	51.8	..	..	..	78.2
2001		68.2	33.5	62.4	56.3	53.3	..	..	..	80.0
2002		68.1	34.3	59.1	53.9	51.5	..	..	..	81.9
2003		61.7	38.7	59.9	51.0	50.6	..	..	..	83.7
2004		66.3	38.0	64.4	54.2	52.9	..	..	..	85.7
2005		75.2	49.6	94.1	69.7	71.7	..	..	..	87.4
2006		70.2	61.5	113.2	90.1	90.2	..	..	..	89.9
2007		78.8	62.3	89.3	90.1	84.5	..	..	..	91.9
2008		97.0	87.8	129.7	107.2	108.3	..	..	..	94.9
2009		89.8	83.8	107.9	113.3	106.8	..	..	..	97.0
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2011		107.9	118.6	119.4	100.8	108.7	..	..	..	102.3
2012		104.3	124.5	128.7	104.4	114.0	..	..	..	103.5
2013		107.5	118.4	139.6	107.7r	116.2r	..	..	..	105.4
Per cent change[7]		+3.1	-4.9	+8.5	+3.1	+1.9	..	..	..	+1.8
2012	2nd quarter	108.1	127.7	126.6	104.3	114.3	131.3	105.2	115.8	102.8
	3rd quarter	105.7	126.5	122.7	103.2	112.5	129.2	105.6	115.2	102.8
	4th quarter	99.8	116.4	135.8	106.8	115.0	131.7	105.0	113.2	104.9
2013	1st quarter	107.3	122.7	144.9	107.1r	117.8r	138.2	105.7r	115.6r	105.3
	2nd quarter	115.3	119.5	137.9	107.4r	116.1r	142.0	108.0r	117.2r	104.6
	3rd quarter	109.8	118.6	135.6	106.8r	115.0r	142.6	109.5r	117.9r	105.2
	4th quarter	103.3	112.5	140.5	109.7r	116.2r	136.3	107.9r	114.4r	106.2
2014	1st quarter	106.7r	112.7r	137.4	112.3r	117.2r	131.6	110.7r	115.1r	106.6
	2nd quarter p	117.6	111.6	121.6	114.1	115.2	124.9	114.8	116.2	106.2
Per cent change[7]		+2.0	-6.6	-11.8	+6.3	-0.8	-12.0	+6.3	-0.9	+1.5

(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

					2013				2014	
Fuel	Size of consumer	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	11.96	12.30	12.52	12.03	12.09	13.07	13.89	13.20	13.42
	Small	10.14	10.39	10.40	10.52	10.79	10.89	11.33	11.44	11.42
	Small/Medium	8.95	9.08	9.24	9.48	9.65	9.63	9.99	10.28	10.19
	Medium	8.18	8.27	8.46	8.62	8.82	8.82	9.27	9.46	9.30
	Large	8.26	7.99	8.41	8.55	9.06	8.80	9.33	9.39	9.46
	Very Large	7.91	7.84	8.20	8.65	8.84	8.50	8.97	9.02	9.19
	Extra Large	7.92	7.86	8.29	8.19	8.26	8.51	8.71	9.03	8.74
	Average	8.85	8.84	9.17	9.29	9.46	9.45	9.90	10.06	9.94
Gas	Very Small	4.009	4.425	3.953	3.867	4.175	4.673	4.153	4.067	4.433
	Small	2.988	2.955	2.839	2.977	3.223	3.511	3.089	3.140	3.543
	Medium	2.579	2.466	2.655	2.840	2.906	2.908	2.914	2.966r	2.803
	Large	2.336	2.222	2.461	2.577	2.588	2.539	2.550	2.470r	2.128
	Very Large	1.978	2.087	2.247	2.290	2.224	2.259	2.270	2.227r	1.908
	Average	2.765	2.640	2.794	2.938	3.028	2.980	2.954	3.002r	2.830

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

Pence per kWh

					2013				2014	
Fuel	Size of consumer	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	12.29	12.62	12.85	12.35	12.38	13.40	14.24	13.55	13.78
	Small	10.55	10.80	10.80	10.95	11.21	11.30	11.72	11.84	11.83
	Small/Medium	9.34	9.48	9.60	9.82	10.01	9.99	10.33	10.62	10.55
	Medium	8.53	8.62	8.78	8.93	9.13	9.10	9.51	9.70	9.56
	Large	8.55	8.26	8.66	8.80	9.27	8.99	9.50	9.55	9.65
	Very Large	8.16	8.08	8.45	8.89	9.04	8.67	9.14	9.20	9.39
	Extra Large	8.08	7.99	8.43	8.31	8.38	8.63	8.83	9.16	8.87
	Average	9.16	9.14	9.46	9.57	9.73	9.70	10.15	10.31	10.20
Gas	Very Small	4.129	4.538	4.082	3.998	4.309	4.787	4.284	4.201	4.576
	Small	3.109	3.070	2.962	3.102	3.352	3.632	3.213	3.268	3.685
	Medium	2.694	2.580	2.775	2.960	3.032	3.029	3.039	3.091r	2.930
	Large	2.414	2.294	2.549	2.667	2.676	2.621	2.643	2.546r	2.190
	Very Large	2.012	2.116	2.286	2.334	2.262	2.292	2.314	2.285r	1.958
	Average	2.861	2.727	2.896	3.044	3.133	3.071	3.060	3.108r	2.929

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.

Annual Consumption	
Electricity	**MWh**
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	**MWh**
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 2014 the full rate of levy for electricity is 0.541p/kWh and for gas 0.188/kWh. Previous rates are in Annex A.

Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Highlights

- The price of petrol in September 2014 is 6.4 per cent (8.8 pence) lower than a year ago, at 128.4 pence per litre, whilst diesel is 6.5 per cent (9.2 pence) lower at 133.1 pence per litre. Petrol and diesel prices are over 13 pence lower than their peaks in April 2012.

- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refiners in August 2014 was 14 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 4.2.3). Prices in September 2014 are more than 13 pence lower than that peak.

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.

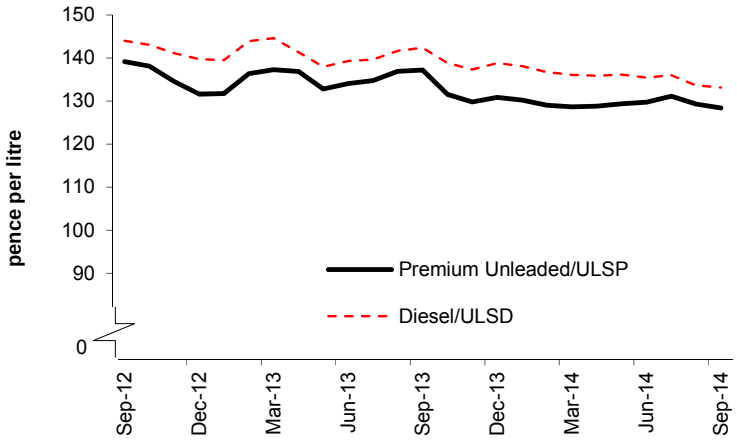
4.2.2 OPEC's 165th Meeting took place on 11 June 2014 in Vienna. The Conference reviewed oil market developments and world economic growth, with the relative steadiness of prices during 2014 indicating that the market is adequately supplied, with price fluctuations resulting from geopolitical tensions rather than a response to fundamentals. The Conference again decided that Member Countries should adhere to the existing production level of 30.0 mb/d. The next meeting will be on 27 November 2014 in Vienna.

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 so far during 2014 have generally stayed above $100 per barrel, rising as high as $115 in June due to problems in the Ukraine and Libya, but dropping very close to $100 in early September due to reduced demand and a strong dollar.

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.

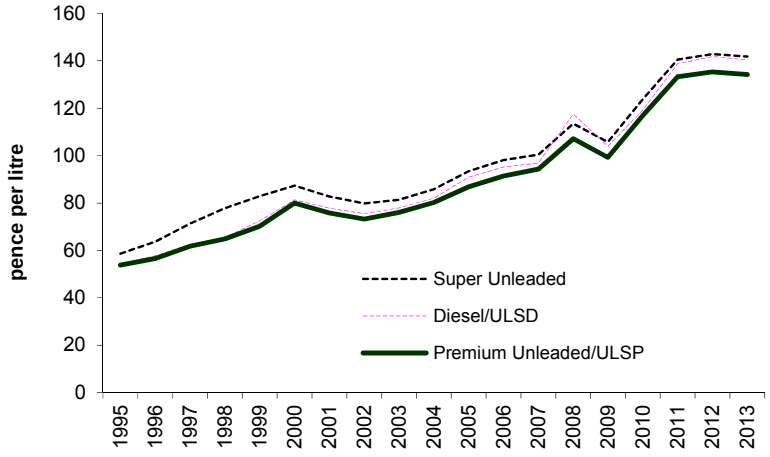
4.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products

Chart 4.1.1: Typical retail prices of motor spirits from September 2012 to September 2014



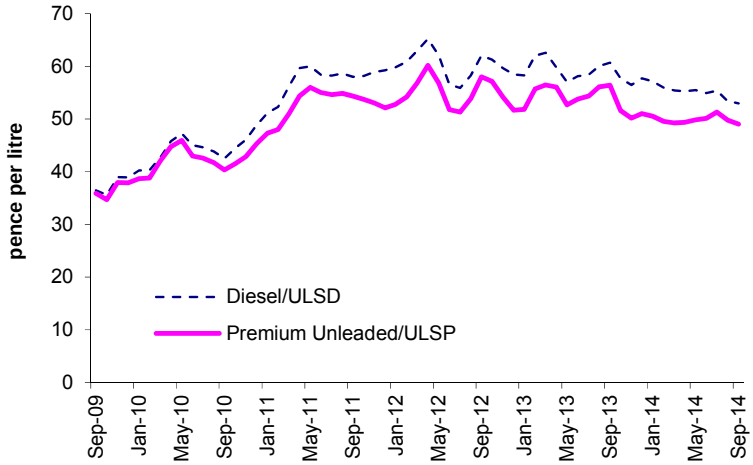
- In mid-September 2014 a litre of ULSP was on average 128.4 pence, 0.8 pence per litre lower than the previous month and 8.8 pence per litre lower than a year ago.
- Diesel prices were 133.1 pence per litre, 0.5 pence per litre lower the previous month and 9.2 pence per litre lower than a year ago.
- The price differential between ULSP and ULSD in September 2014 was 4.7 pence per litre. The differential has broadly stayed between 4p and 8p for the past 3 years.

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



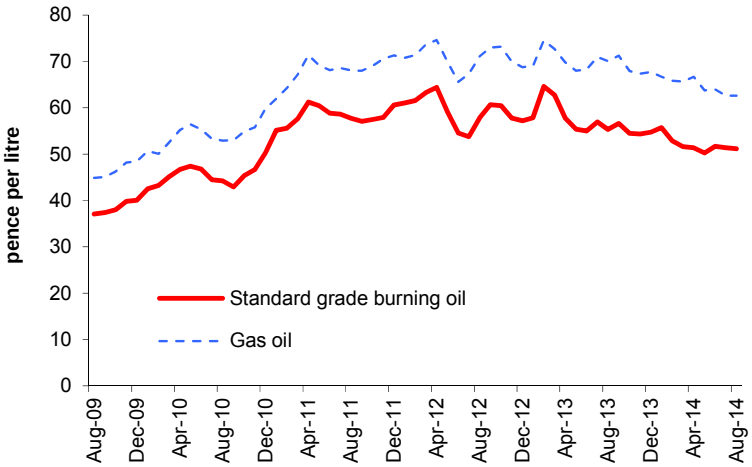
- Prices of ULSP and ULSD in 2013 were lower than the record highs of 2012 by 0.9 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively.
- The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2013 was 6.3 pence per litre, a slight fall on 2012 which had the highest differential since 2008.
- Motor fuel prices increased at a steady 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, and 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 September 2009 to September 2014



- The price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax, in September 2014 is 19 per cent lower than the peak in April 2012.
- The price of diesel, excluding taxes, is 18 per cent lower than the April 2012 peak.
- In September 2014, the price differential between ULSP and diesel, excluding tax, was 3.9 pence per litre, compared to the high of 12 pence per litre in November 2008.

Chart 4.1.4: Typical retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil August 2009 to August 2014

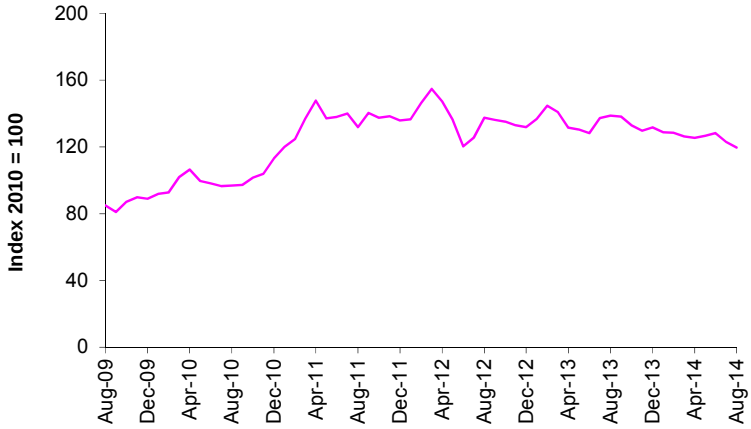


- The price of SGBO in August 2014 was 21 per cent lower than February 2013, which was the highest level since July 2008
- The price of gas oil in August 2014 was 16 per cent lower than April 2012, which was the highest level since our records started in 1989.
- The price of SGBO was 7.5 per cent lower than a year ago in August 2014, whilst gas oil was 11 per cent lower.

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 August 2009 to August 2014



(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.

- Compared to a year ago, the price of crude oil acquired by UK refineries in August 2014 was 14 per cent lower.
- The average cost of crude oil acquired by UK refineries in August 2014 has risen since the low of December 2008 by 125 per cent. Prices are 23 per cent lower than March 2012, which was the highest level since our records began in 1991.
- Although prices stayed above $100 a barrel for much of 2013, the annual price for 2013 was 1.2 per cent lower than the high of 2012 and 35 per cent lower than the previous annual peak in 2008.
- Over the past five years (August 2009 to August 2014) the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries has increased by around 40 per cent.

Table 4.1.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index[1]

United Kingdom

		Motor spirit[1]					
		Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Diesel[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1]	Gas oil[1][2]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[3]
		Pence per litre					*2010 = 100*
2012	January	140.40	132.89	141.34	61.04	70.74	136.7
	February	141.82	134.56	142.56	61.52	71.34	146.3
	March	144.90	137.67	145.04	63.28	73.69	154.9
	April	148.85	141.74	147.78	64.40	74.59	147.2
	May	145.36	137.68	144.01	59.10	69.89	136.3
	June	139.36	131.63	137.44	54.50	65.59	120.3
	July	138.44	131.08	136.59	53.74	67.34	125.5
	August	141.59	134.13	139.41	57.87	71.06	137.4
	September	146.45	139.13	143.98	60.65	72.96	136.2
	October	145.58	138.08	143.02	60.44	73.19	135.1
	November	142.28	134.54	141.10	57.75	70.01	133.0
	December	139.40	131.55	139.66	57.18	68.74	132.0
2013	January	139.35	131.71	139.46	57.85	68.99	136.7
	February	144.03	136.37	143.90	64.59	74.54	144.8
	March	144.99	137.25	144.61	62.73	72.67	140.9
	April	144.24	136.81	141.27	57.76	69.79	131.6
	May	140.54	132.75	137.95	55.39	67.96	130.5
	June	141.88	134.06	139.26	54.99	68.23	128.3
	July	142.26	134.74	139.62	56.94	70.96	137.3
	August	144.42	136.87	141.63	55.32	70.08	138.8
	September	145.03	137.19	142.33	56.64	71.25	138.2
	October	139.49	131.48	138.76	54.44	67.89	132.9
	November	136.20	129.73	137.30	54.36	67.32	129.6
	December	138.55	130.79	138.77	54.72	67.71	131.8
2014	January	137.77	130.16	138.11	55.67	66.68	128.8
	February	136.34	129.00	136.65	52.87	65.81	128.5
	March	136.26	128.62	136.03	51.59	65.60	126.3
	April	136.34	128.79	135.87	51.36	66.69	125.4
	May	137.15	129.32	136.10	50.27	63.74	126.6
	June	137.35	129.70	135.41	51.69	63.93	128.2
	July	138.67	131.12	136.01	51.33	62.55	123.0r
	August	136.85	129.27r	133.61r	51.15	62.61	119.6
	September p	..	128.43	133.13	..	..	..

(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.

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

United Kingdom

	Motor spirit[1]						
	4 star/ LRP[2][8]	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded[3]	Diesel[1][4]	Standard grade burning oil[1][5]	Gas oil[1][6]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[7]
	Pence per litre						*2010 = 100*
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	..
1992	50.28	48.38	46.07	45.01	13.06	12.49	..
1993	54.12	52.91	49.44	49.20	13.64	13.42	..
1994	56.87	55.98	51.58	51.53	13.37	13.27	..
1995	59.70	58.55	53.77	54.24	13.80	13.87	..
1996	61.63	63.67	56.52	57.71	15.93	16.53	25.9
1997	67.22	71.31	61.82	62.47	14.36	15.45	22.7
1998	71.11	77.80	64.80	65.50	11.25	12.47	14.8
1999	77.20	82.92	70.16	72.49	12.73	13.89	21.3
2000	84.89	87.32	79.93	81.34	20.57	21.51	36.5
2001	79.71	82.74	75.72	77.84	18.13	19.12	32.8
2002	77.03	79.79	73.24	75.46	15.66	15.93	31.6
2003	79.94	81.36	76.04	77.92	17.57	18.58	34.3
2004	84.42	85.75	80.22	81.91	21.26	21.96	39.7
2005	..	93.40	86.75	90.86	29.03	30.53	57.1
2006	..	98.05	91.32	95.21	33.66	36.58	67.7
2007	..	100.40	94.24	96.85	35.03	40.03	70.1
2008	..	113.47	107.08	117.51	51.05	58.42	100.4
2009	..	105.71	99.29	103.93	36.15	44.00	75.4
2010	..	123.83	116.90	119.26	45.45	54.14	100.0
2011	..	140.57	133.27	138.72	58.18	68.10	135.7
2012	..	142.87	135.39	141.83	59.29	70.76	136.7
2013	..	141.75	134.15	140.41	57.14	69.78	135.1

(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 August 2014 the UK price for petrol was sixth highest in the EU 15 at 129.3 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 133.6 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2014, 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 second lowest in the EU 15.
- For January to June 2014, UK domestic gas and electricity prices, including tax, were second lowest and sixth 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 (for example, the pound depreciated against the euro by around 6 per cent between the second half of 2012 and the same period in 2013). 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 EU28 tables have more timely data and reflect changes on a shorter timescale, but comparisons with non EU countries 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 sixth 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 2013 in Table 5.3.1 shows that UK industrial electricity prices were above 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 2014, 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 2013 in Table 5.5.1 shows that UK domestic electricity prices were slightly above the IEA median including tax and considerably above the IEA median excluding tax.

5.6.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.6.2 shows that, for January to June 2014, 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 2013 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 2014, UK industrial gas prices were amongst the lowest in the EU15 for all size bands including tax.

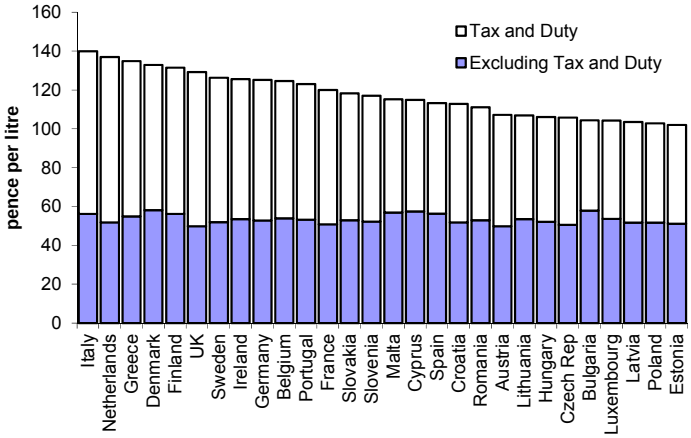
5.9.1 IEA data for 2013 in Table 5.9.1 shows that UK domestic gas prices were below the IEA median including tax but above the median excluding tax.

5.10.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.10.2 shows that, for January to June 2014, UK domestic gas prices for medium consumers were the second lowest in the EU15 including tax and the seventh highest 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 August 2014



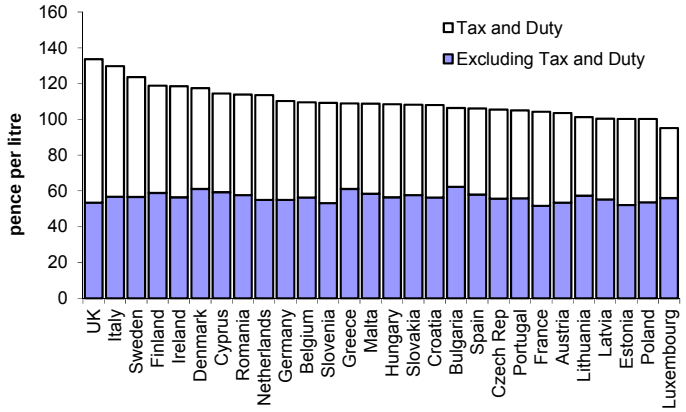
- Average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, in August 2014 were the sixth highest in the EU at 129.3 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis.
- The highest price was in Italy at 139.9 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Estonia at 102.0 pence per litre.

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 August 2014



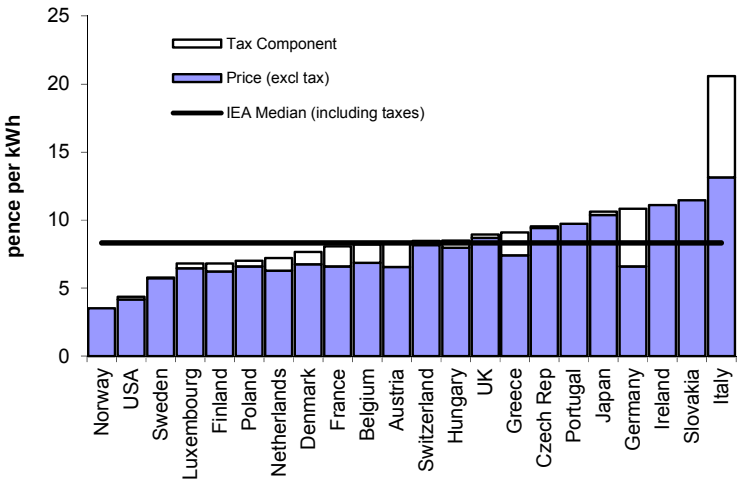
- Average UK diesel prices, including taxes, in August 2014 were the highest within the EU at 133.6 pence per litre. The lowest price was in Luxembourg at 95.2 pence per litre.
- The high UK Diesel price is mainly due to the taxes levied, which formed 60 per cent of the total price in August 2014, compared 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 2013, IEA



- In 2013, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the ninth highest in the IEA, fourth highest in the G7, and were 7.5 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 28 per cent above the IEA median price.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

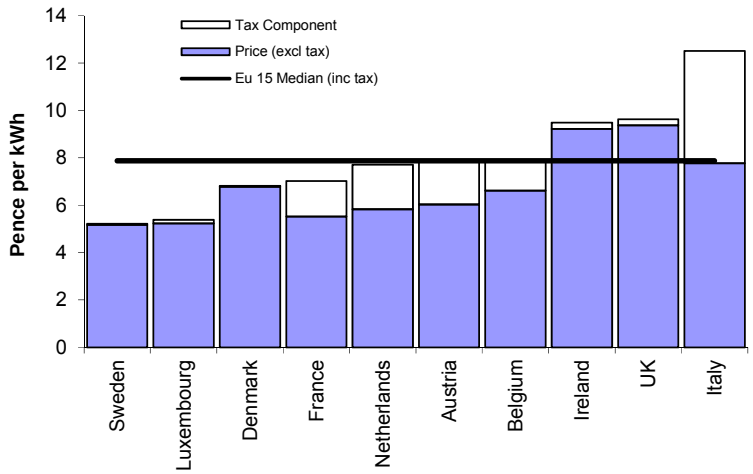
Notes: Data for 2013 is not available for Australia, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, Spain and Turkey.

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

Chart 5.4.1 Average industrial electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2014



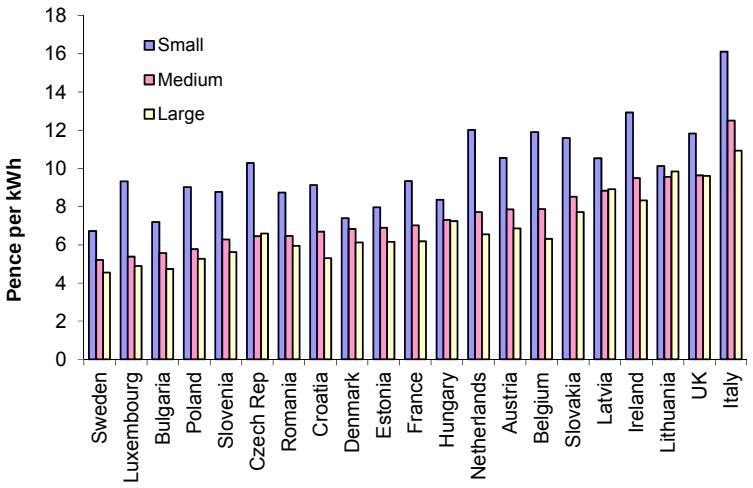
- Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period January to June 2014 were the fifth highest in the EU15 and were 22 per cent above the estimated EU15 median.
- The UK prices for medium consumers excluding taxes were the second highest in the EU15 and were 44 per cent above the median price.
- Annual 2013 prices for medium consumers including tax were the fourth highest in the EU15.

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

At the time of publication, data was not available for Finland, Germany, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2014.

Chart 5.4.2 Average industrial electricity prices(1) in the EU for small, medium and large consumers January – June 2014 (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 34 per cent higher than prices paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large industrial electricity consumers in the EU was 14 per cent lower than prices paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded.

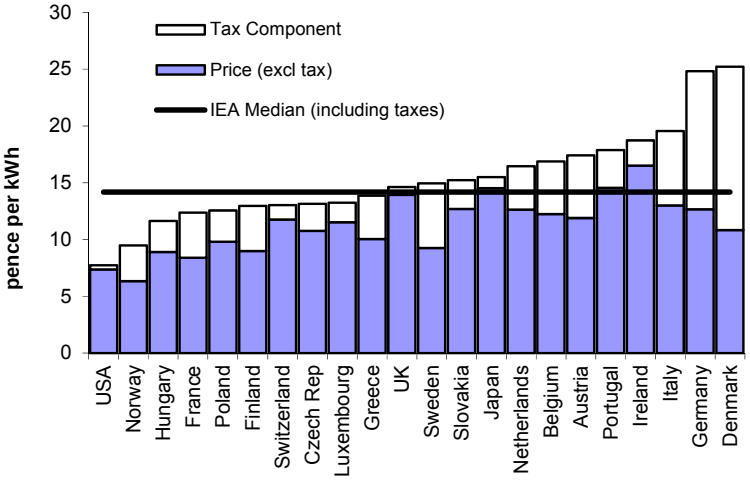
At the time of publication, data was not available for Finland, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Cyprus and Malta.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January – June 2014.

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 2013, IEA



- In 2013, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were thirteenth highest in the IEA, fourth highest in the G7, and were 3.3 per cent above the IEA median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the sixth highest in the IEA, second highest in the G7, and were 20 per cent above the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2013 is not available for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Spain and Turkey. Excluding tax data is not available for Korea.

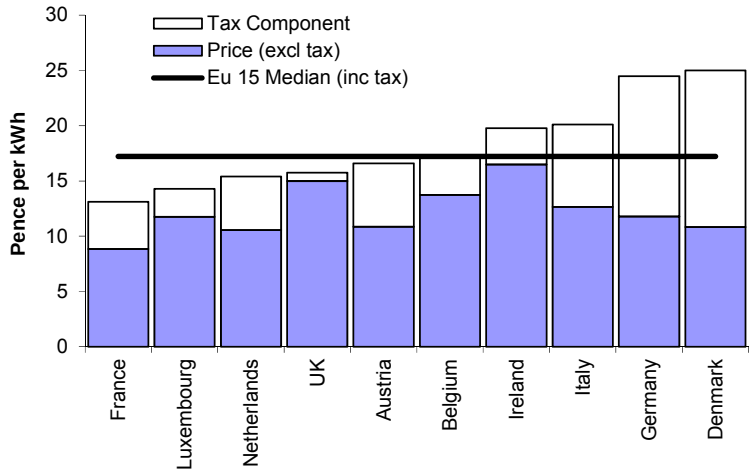
The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

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 2014



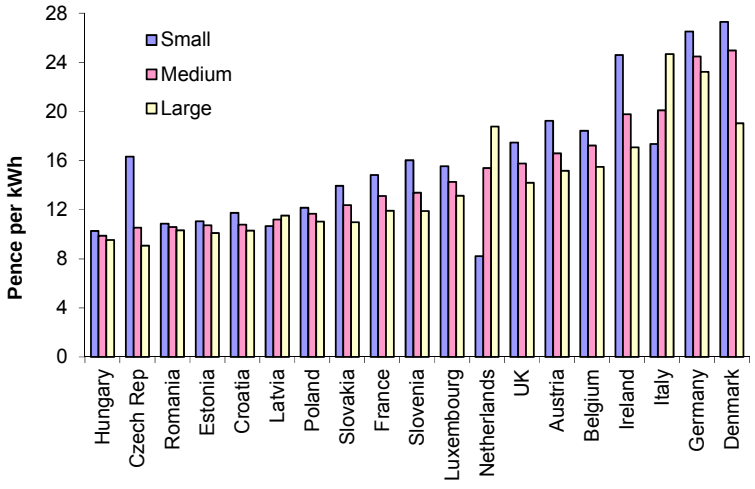
- The average UK domestic electricity price including taxes for medium consumers for January to June 2014 was the sixth lowest in the EU 15 and was 8.5 per cent below the median price.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the second highest in the EU15, and was 31 per cent above the median level.
- Annual 2013 prices for medium consumers including tax were the fifth lowest in the EU15.

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

At the time of publication, data was not available for Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2014.

Chart 5.6.2 Average domestic electricity prices[(1)] in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2014 (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 47 per cent less than medium consumers.
- The median price for small domestic electricity consumers in the EU, including tax, was 12 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic electricity consumers in the EU was 6 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded.

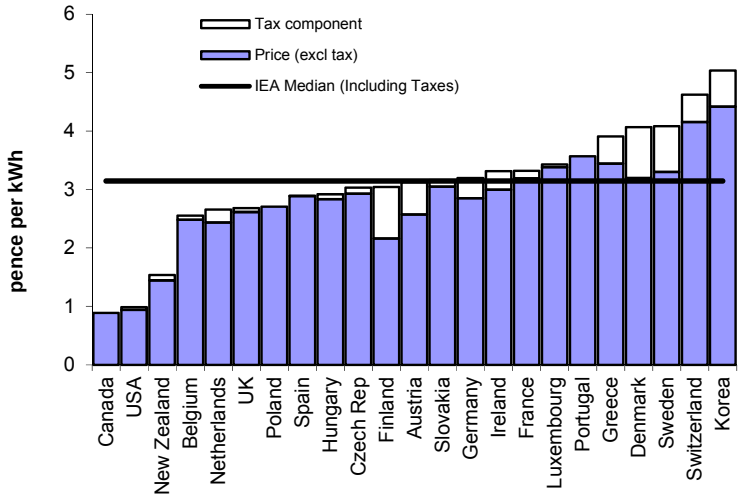
At the time of publication, data was not available for Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Cyprus and Malta.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2014.

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 2013, IEA



- In 2013, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the seventh lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 15 per cent below the IEA median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the ninth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 10 per cent below the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2013 is not available for Australia, Italy, Japan, Norway and Turkey.

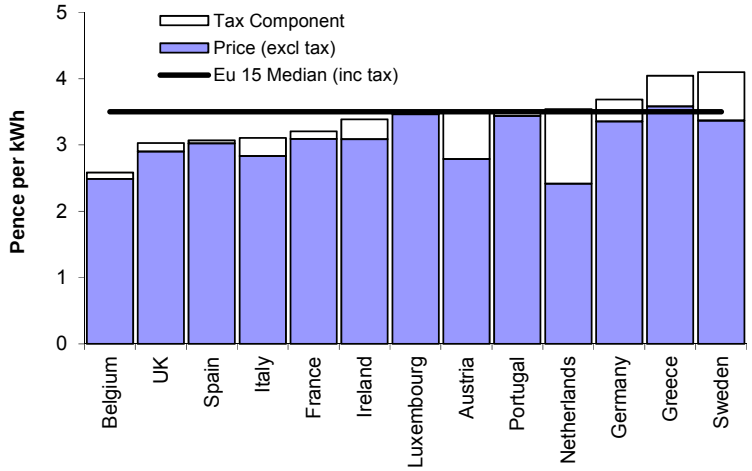
The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

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

Chart 5.8.1 Average industrial gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2014



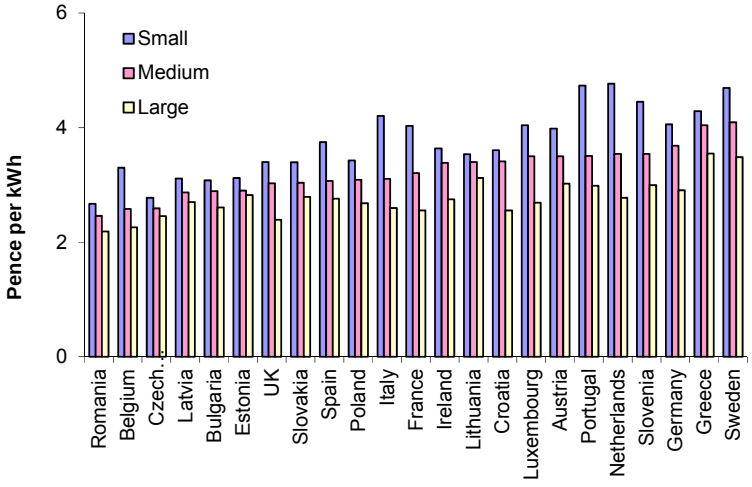
- Average UK industrial gas prices for the period January to June 2014, including taxes, for medium consumers were the second lowest in the EU15 and were 14 per cent below the median price.
- UK prices excluding taxes for medium consumers were the seventh lowest in the EU15 and were 4.1 per cent below the EU15 median.
- Annual 2013 prices for medium consumers including tax were the lowest in the EU15.

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

At the time of publication, data was not available for Denmark and Finland.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January – June 2014.

Chart 5.8.2 Average industrial gas prices(1) in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2014 (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 14 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large industrial gas consumers in the EU was 18 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded.

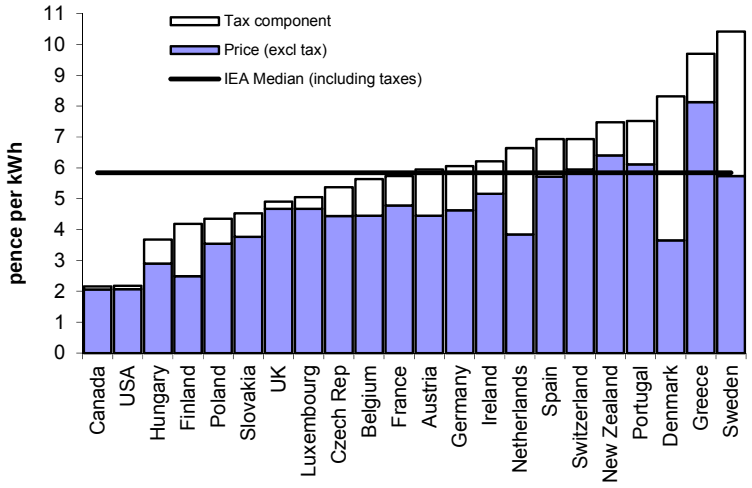
At the time of publication, data was not available for Denmark, Finland and Hungary. Cyprus and Malta do not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2014.

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 2013, IEA



- In 2013, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the ninth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 16 per cent lower than the IEA median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the eleventh highest in the IEA, third highest in the G7, and were 5.0 per cent above the IEA median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.

Notes: Data for 2013 is not available for Australia, Italy, Japan, Norway and Turkey. Excluding tax data is not available for Korea.

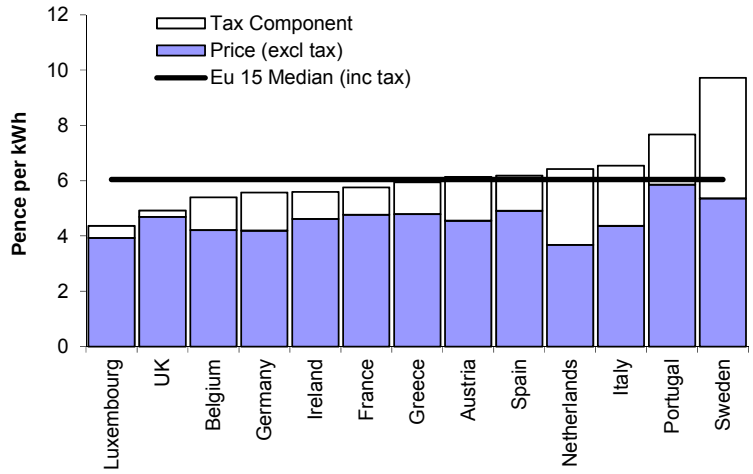
Prices for Finland are for district heating, not central heating as is the case in other countries.

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

Chart 5.10.1 Average domestic gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2014



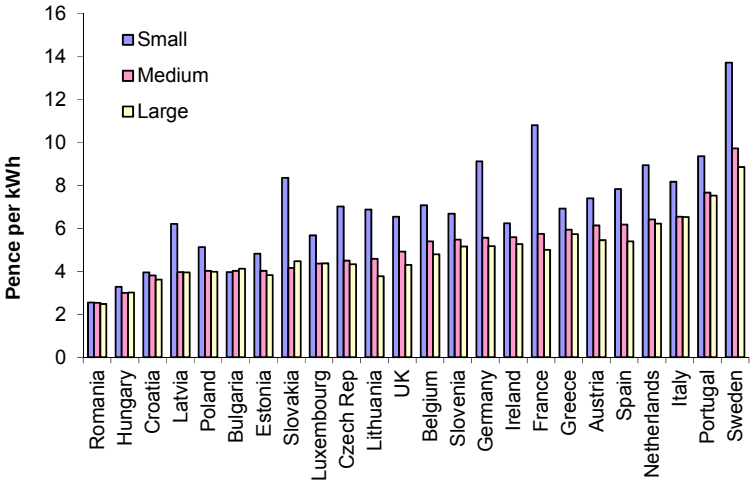
- Average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, for medium consumers for the period January to June 2014 were the second lowest in the EU 15 and were 18 per cent lower than the median.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the seventh highest in the EU 15 and was 2.3 per cent higher than the median price.
- Annual 2013 prices for medium consumers including tax were the lowest in the EU15.

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

At the time of publication, data was not available for Denmark. Finland does not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2014.

Chart 5.10.2 Average domestic gas prices[(1)] in the EU by size of consumers January – June 2014 (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 28 per cent higher than the price paid by medium consumers.
- The median price for large domestic gas consumers in the EU was 11 per cent lower than the price paid by medium consumers.

(1) Including taxes where not refunded.

At the time of publication, data was not available for Denmark. Cyprus, Finland and Malta do not provide data to Eurostat for this series.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2014.

Table 5.1.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU (June, July and August 2014)

Pence per litre[1]

European unleaded petrol[2] prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month									
	Price excl tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
	June	July	August	June	July	August	June	July	August
Austria	52.6	52.8	49.9	110.3	110.5	107.2	*52*	*52*	*53*
Belgium	56.6	56.7	53.9	127.7	127.8	124.6	*56*	*56*	*57*
Denmark	62.2	60.9	58.1	137.7	136.1	132.9	*55*	*55*	*56*
Finland	55.3	56.6	56.1	130.2	131.8	131.5	*58*	*57*	*57*
France	52.3	53.6	50.9	121.4	123.0	120.0	*57*	*56*	*58*
Germany	54.9	55.2	52.9	127.4	127.7	125.2	*57*	*57*	*58*
Greece	54.5	56.3	55.0	134.0	136.3	134.8	*59*	*59*	*59*
Ireland	51.5	53.3	53.5	123.0	125.1	125.6	*58*	*57*	*57*
Italy	55.6	56.9	56.2	138.9	140.5	139.9	*60*	*59*	*60*
Luxembourg	56.4	57.5	53.7	107.3	108.5	104.3	*47*	*47*	*49*
Netherlands	54.5	54.9	51.8	140.0	140.4	136.9	*61*	*61*	*62*
Portugal	55.2	56.5	53.2	125.4	126.9	123.1	*56*	*55*	*57*
Spain	57.0	58.0	56.3	113.9	115.0	113.2	*50*	*50*	*50*
Sweden	54.8	54.6	51.9	130.8	128.9	126.3	*58*	*58*	*59*
UK	50.1	51.3	49.8	129.7	131.1	129.3	*61*	*61*	*61*
UK Rank in EU 15	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**10**	**10**	***15***	***14***	***14***
Bulgaria	56.0	57.3	57.9	102.0	103.5	104.3	*45*	*45*	*45*
Croatia	52.8	54.0	51.8	114.2	115.3	112.8	*54*	*53*	*54*
Cyprus	57.0	58.1	57.4	114.3	115.6	114.9	*50*	*50*	*50*
Czech Republic	49.8	51.5	50.6	105.4	107.4	105.7	*53*	*52*	*52*
Estonia	53.9	54.0	51.1	105.1	105.2	102.0	*49*	*49*	*50*
Hungary	53.0	54.9	52.1	107.9	110.0	106.1	*51*	*50*	*51*
Latvia	53.4	54.1	51.7	106.4	107.2	103.6	*50*	*50*	*50*
Lithuania	54.0	54.2	53.5	107.3	107.4	106.8	*50*	*50*	*50*
Malta	56.7	56.6	56.9	114.8	114.7	115.2	*51*	*51*	*51*
Poland	51.9	53.5	51.7	103.4	105.3	102.8	*50*	*49*	*50*
Romania	54.0	54.5	52.9	112.7	113.1	111.2	*52*	*52*	*52*
Slovakia	53.2	55.0	52.9	118.3	120.5	118.3	*55*	*54*	*55*
Slovenia	52.1	54.3	52.2	118.6	119.3	117.1	*56*	*55*	*55*
UK Rank in EU 28	**2**	**1**	**1**	**22**	**23**	**23**	**28**	**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 (June, July and August 2014)

Pence per litre[1]

	European diesel prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month								
	Price excl tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
	June	July	August	June	July	August	June	July	August
Austria	56.4	53.7	53.4	106.9	103.6	103.5	*47*	*48*	*48*
Belgium	57.7	56.7	56.3	111.0	109.8	109.5	*48*	*48*	*49*
Denmark	62.4	60.7	61.1	119.0	116.9	117.5	*48*	*48*	*48*
Finland	59.3	59.2	58.8	119.3	119.1	118.8	*50*	*50*	*51*
France	51.1	52.3	51.6	103.5	104.9	104.2	*51*	*50*	*51*
Germany	55.2	54.7	55.0	110.3	109.7	110.3	*50*	*50*	*50*
Greece	60.6	61.7	61.2	108.2	109.5	109.0	*44*	*44*	*44*
Ireland	55.8	56.2	56.4	117.6	118.0	118.5	*53*	*52*	*52*
Italy	57.1	57.6	56.8	129.9	130.5	129.8	*56*	*56*	*56*
Luxembourg	54.7	56.7	56.0	93.6	95.9	95.2	*42*	*41*	*41*
Netherlands	55.5	54.9	55.0	114.0	113.3	113.6	*51*	*52*	*52*
Portugal	56.1	56.5	55.9	105.3	105.7	105.1	*47*	*47*	*47*
Spain	57.4	57.9	58.0	105.3	105.8	106.1	*45*	*45*	*45*
Sweden	56.7	56.5	56.5	124.5	122.8	123.6	*54*	*54*	*54*
UK	54.9	55.4	53.4	135.4	136.0	133.6	*59*	*59*	*60*
UK Rank in EU 15	**3**	**5**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**15**	***15***	***15***	***15***
Bulgaria	60.1	61.7	62.3	103.6	105.5	106.4	*42*	*42*	*41*
Croatia	54.6	55.9	56.4	105.9	107.3	108.0	*48*	*48*	*48*
Cyprus	59.0	60.0	59.4	113.9	115.1	114.5	*48*	*48*	*48*
Czech Republic	55.5	56.6	55.7	105.6	107.0	105.4	*47*	*47*	*47*
Estonia	53.4	53.1	52.1	101.7	101.3	100.3	*47*	*48*	*48*
Hungary	55.4	57.0	56.5	107.8	109.5	108.5	*49*	*48*	*48*
Latvia	55.8	56.7	55.3	101.4	102.4	100.4	*45*	*45*	*45*
Lithuania	58.5	57.7	57.3	102.7	101.6	101.3	*43*	*43*	*43*
Malta	58.2	58.2	58.4	108.5	108.3	108.8	*46*	*46*	*46*
Poland	54.2	55.2	53.7	101.2	102.4	100.3	*46*	*46*	*46*
Romania	56.5	56.4	57.7	112.7	112.4	113.9	*50*	*50*	*49*
Slovakia	57.1	57.7	57.7	107.3	108.1	108.2	*47*	*47*	*47*
Slovenia	52.1	53.8	53.2	108.9	109.7	109.2	*52*	*51*	*51*
UK Rank in EU 28	**7**	**8**	**4**	**28**	**28**	**28**	***28***	***28***	***28***

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

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

Table 5.3.1 Industrial electricity prices in the IEA

Pence per kWh[1]

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes[2]				
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 15										
Austria[3]	4.24	7.25	7.15	6.48	6.55	5.60	8.86	8.79	7.98	8.32
Belgium	..	7.17	7.63	7.00	6.86	..	8.06	8.64	7.99	8.21
Denmark	4.39	6.75	6.60	6.13	6.74	5.10	7.41	7.18	7.01	7.66
Finland	3.56	5.92	6.47	5.99	6.23	3.87	6.14	7.08	6.56	6.83
France	2.43	6.18	6.52	6.21	6.61	2.74	6.92	7.58	7.33	8.07
Germany	4.62	6.82	6.92	6.31	6.59	4.62	8.79	9.80	9.38	10.84
Greece	3.69	6.37	6.76	7.01	7.41	3.69	7.37	7.83	8.44	9.09
Ireland	5.47	8.88	9.50	9.79	11.10	5.47	8.88	9.50	9.79	11.10
Italy	7.52	12.89	12.77	12.59	13.14	9.57	16.71	17.41	18.41	20.60
Luxembourg	..	6.87	6.98	6.70	6.46	..	7.44	7.36	7.05	6.82
Netherlands	..	6.58	6.45	6.01	6.29	..	7.52	7.39	6.91	7.22
Portugal	5.39	7.79	8.67	9.30	9.74	5.39	7.79	8.67	9.30	9.74
Spain	4.36	8.12	8.82	+	+	4.59	8.54	9.27	+	+
Sweden	..	6.19	6.44	5.59	5.74	..	6.23	6.49	5.63	5.79
UK	4.56	7.57	7.81	8.21	8.69	4.77	7.84	8.08	8.47	8.94
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	2.71	4.33	4.52	4.96	-	3.04	4.73	5.05	5.57	-
Czech Republic	4.43	9.22	9.87	9.05	9.43	4.43	9.32	9.97	9.14	9.53
Hungary	5.21	8.40	8.20	7.81	7.96	5.26	8.59	8.55	8.30	8.49
Japan	6.23	9.24	10.36	11.38	10.37	6.43	9.52	10.65	11.68	10.62
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	3.24	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	3.38	4.64	5.29	5.32	-	3.38	4.64	5.29	5.32	-
Norway	1.91	3.82	3.55	2.91	3.52	1.91	3.82	3.55	2.91	3.52
Poland	3.51	7.36	7.16	6.84	6.60	3.85	7.79	7.58	7.23	7.01
Slovakia	6.08	10.95	11.13	10.71	11.46	6.08	10.95	11.13	10.71	11.46
Switzerland	4.43	6.99	7.91	7.92	8.17	4.43	7.27	8.23	8.22	8.48
Turkey	4.77	7.96	7.04	7.62	+	4.96	8.28	7.32	7.93	+
USA[4]	3.00	4.19	4.05	4.01	4.16	3.15	4.40	4.25	4.21	4.36
IEA median	4.41	7.08	7.09	6.92	6.80	4.59	7.79	7.83	7.98	8.32
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	+3.3	+7.0	+10.2	+18.6	+27.8	+4.0	+0.7	+3.2	+6.1	+7.5
IEA rank	14	17	17	19	19	14	16	15	19	18
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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	7.14	7.15	6.63	6.34	6.57	6.54	6.03
Belgium[7]	7.47	7.80	7.28	6.72	6.66	7.05	6.62
Denmark	7.55	6.98	6.77	6.80	7.60	7.35	6.78
Finland	5.76	5.66	5.34	5.18	5.45	5.48	-
France	5.66	5.13	5.78	4.56	5.73	4.95	5.53
Germany	6.87	6.97	6.46	6.16	6.43	6.73	-
Greece	6.62	6.91	7.01	7.00	7.44	7.37	+/-
Ireland	7.45	8.21	8.35	9.38	9.65	9.65	9.21
Italy[7]	8.74	9.00	9.61	9.19	8.67	8.82	7.78
Luxembourg	6.16	6.17	5.90	6.12	6.13	5.97	5.23
Netherlands	6.41	6.50	5.89	6.12	6.25	6.32	5.83
Portugal	7.30	7.19	8.15	7.17	7.76	8.21	+
Spain	7.57	7.73	7.94	7.63	8.47	8.71	+
Sweden	6.80	6.10	5.81	5.33	5.82	5.65	5.17
UK	7.43	7.72	8.14	8.36	8.72	9.11	9.38
EU 15 Median[4]	7.14	6.98	6.77	6.72	6.66	7.05	6.50
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	+4.0	+10.6	+20.1	+24.4	+30.9	+29.2	+44.3
EU 15 Rank	10	11	12	13	14	14	14
Bulgaria	4.98	5.05	5.13	5.50	5.88	5.26	5.49
Croatia	6.67	6.55	6.17	6.37	6.85	6.52	6.31
Cyprus	12.54	16.52	16.65	17.02	15.97	15.39	+
Czech Republic	8.54	8.29	7.88	7.68	8.18	8.00	6.36
Estonia	5.35	5.48	5.26	5.36	6.58	6.49	5.90
Hungary	7.96	7.58	7.05	7.22	7.46	7.59	6.66
Latvia	7.86	8.58	8.14	6.58	7.39	6.75	6.63
Lithuania	8.83	8.87	8.81	8.56	10.08	9.59	7.88
Malta	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79	13.61	13.56	+
Poland	7.04	6.44	6.31	6.37	6.36	5.98	5.39
Romania	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.36	6.47	5.98	5.47
Slovakia	9.66	9.83	9.66	8.91	9.69	9.36	8.15
Slovenia	6.55	6.69	6.31	6.16	6.30	6.24	5.52
EU 28 Median[4]	7.22	7.07	6.89	6.65	7.12	6.90	6.43
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	+2.9	+9.3	+18.1	+25.7	+22.5	+32.1	+45.9
EU 28 Rank	16	18	20	22	23	23	25

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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	8.79	8.80	8.08	7.87	8.35	8.29	7.86
Belgium	8.43	8.85	8.22	7.75	7.93	8.48	7.87
Denmark	8.39	7.83	7.74	7.73	8.52	8.24	6.82
Finland	6.36	6.27	5.92	5.74	6.06	6.08	-
France	6.44	6.07	6.67	5.56	7.05	6.29	7.02
Germany	9.73	9.88	9.41	9.35	10.87	10.79	+
Greece	7.68	7.98	8.40	8.47	9.09	9.07	+
Ireland	7.58	8.48	8.53	9.56	9.86	9.87	9.49
Italy	11.24	12.08	13.39	13.41	13.08	13.49	12.51
Luxembourg	6.35	6.35	6.03	6.32	6.35	6.13	5.38
Netherlands	7.48	7.30	6.94	6.88	7.37	7.05	7.71
Portugal	7.84	8.04	8.67	8.31	8.86	8.69	+
Spain	7.95	8.13	8.35	8.02	8.90	9.15	+
Sweden	6.85	6.14	5.86	5.38	5.87	5.70	5.21
UK	7.75	8.07	8.49	8.70	9.03	9.35	9.63
EU 15 Median[4]	7.75	8.04	8.22	7.87	8.52	8.48	7.87
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	0.0	+0.3	+3.3	+10.5	+6.0	+10.3	+22.4
EU 15 Rank	8	9	11	12	11	12	11
Bulgaria	5.07	5.14	5.21	5.58	5.96	5.34	5.58
Croatia	6.73	6.61	6.22	6.42	6.90	6.77	6.69
Cyprus	13.15	17.12	17.22	17.67	16.61	16.08	+
Czech Republic	8.65	8.39	7.97	7.77	8.27	8.10	6.45
Estonia	6.23	6.31	6.33	6.44	7.70	7.61	6.90
Hungary	8.14	8.11	7.53	7.71	7.97	8.15	7.30
Latvia[6]	7.86	8.58	8.14	7.99	8.88	9.03	8.83
Lithuania	8.86	8.90	8.84	8.59	10.11	9.61	9.56
Malta[6]	13.89	13.88	13.15	12.79	13.61	13.56	+
Poland	7.48	6.84	6.69	6.76	6.77	6.38	5.78
Romania[6]	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.36	6.47	5.98	6.46
Slovakia	10.04	10.20	10.01	9.27	10.07	9.74	8.52
Slovenia	7.37	7.32	6.91	6.76	7.35	7.14	6.27
EU 28 Median[4]	7.80	8.05	8.02	7.76	8.31	8.26	7.79
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-0.6	+0.2	+5.8	+12.0	+8.7	+13.1	+23.7
EU 28 Rank	14	15	20	22	20	21	22

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 15										
Austria	6.55	12.09	12.38	11.57	11.90	9.59	16.68	17.01	16.02	17.41
Belgium	..	10.92	12.08	11.70	12.23	..	15.00	16.48	15.77	16.89
Denmark	6.85	10.15	11.19	10.57	10.83	16.20	23.07	25.53	24.20	25.21
Finland	4.94	8.51	9.35	8.62	9.00	6.65	11.36	13.32	12.30	12.95
France	5.85	7.80	8.24	7.71	8.41	7.79	10.70	11.66	11.05	12.38
Germany	10.08	11.80	12.15	11.65	12.67	11.69	20.64	21.94	21.38	24.82
Greece	5.67	8.29	8.80	8.67	10.04	6.17	10.26	10.79	11.39	13.85
Ireland	9.37	13.27	14.25	15.03	16.51	10.60	15.06	16.18	17.06	18.74
Italy	8.20	12.60	12.47	12.65	13.01	10.87	17.04	17.39	18.20	19.56
Luxembourg	8.96	11.45	11.86	11.39	11.53	10.27	13.95	13.78	13.21	13.24
Netherlands	7.52	11.59	11.95	11.95	12.64	12.99	14.32	14.83	15.03	16.47
Portugal	9.41	13.21	13.89	13.37	14.55	9.88	13.93	15.32	16.45	17.90
Spain	6.93	12.88	14.84	+	+	8.45	15.97	18.41	+	+
Sweden	..	8.90	9.79	8.75	9.25	..	14.11	15.46	14.13	14.95
UK	7.88	11.29	12.37	12.99	13.94	8.27	11.85	12.99	13.64	14.64
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	3.75	5.56	6.07	6.09	-	4.16	6.04	6.55	6.61	-
Czech Republic	4.88	9.91	10.84	10.36	10.77	5.81	12.01	13.13	12.55	13.16
Hungary	6.49	11.24	10.69	9.82	8.90	8.04	14.15	13.63	12.88	11.65
Japan	9.69	14.04	15.23	16.34	14.51	10.39	15.03	16.30	17.46	15.50
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	4.89	5.39	5.53	5.87	6.49
New Zealand	6.65	10.08	11.11	11.71	+	7.48	11.40	12.78	13.47	-
Norway	4.53	7.93	7.26	5.63	6.34	6.71	11.38	10.64	8.58	9.50
Poland	5.11	9.08	9.63	9.40	9.81	6.65	11.60	12.36	12.05	12.56
Slovakia	8.33	11.59	12.56	12.08	12.70	9.92	13.79	15.07	14.49	15.24
Switzerland	7.11	10.55	12.54	11.63	11.76	7.64	11.65	13.89	12.88	13.04
Turkey	5.09	9.36	8.28	9.15	-	6.49	11.92	10.55	11.66	+/-
USA[3]	4.95	7.14	6.96	7.14	7.38	5.20	7.50	7.31	7.50	7.75
IEA median	6.75	10.74	11.52	11.48	11.64	8.04	13.79	13.78	13.47	14.18
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	+16.7	+5.1	+7.3	+13.1	+19.8	+2.9	-14.0	-5.8	+1.3	+3.3
IEA rank	17	16	18	22	22	14	11	10	15	15
G7 rank	4	4	5	6	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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	Jul 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	Jul 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	12.52	12.53	11.78	11.29	12.02	11.54	10.85
Belgium	13.65	13.84	13.07	13.46	13.47	13.91	13.74
Denmark	10.96	11.41	10.80	10.36	11.06	10.59	10.82
Finland	9.38	9.61	8.95	8.77	9.38	9.21	-
France	8.63	8.82	8.11	8.20	8.57	9.32	8.85
Germany	12.21	12.10	11.85	11.45	12.70	12.62	11.78
Greece	8.90	8.70	8.76	8.57	9.95	10.11	-
Ireland	13.75	15.22	15.21	15.62	16.60	17.17	16.49
Italy[6]	12.13	12.25	11.88	12.19	12.75	12.72	12.64
Luxembourg	12.60	12.46	12.07	11.81	12.31	12.11	11.75
Netherlands	10.86	11.65	10.83	11.01	11.25	11.65	10.54
Portugal	8.81	9.27	9.09	9.39	10.30	10.54	-
Spain	13.86	14.61	14.52	14.30	14.91	15.15	+
Sweden	11.95	11.62	10.79	10.75	11.56	11.20	+/-
UK	11.85	13.09	13.18	13.60	14.11	14.51	15.00
EU 15 Median[4]	11.95	12.10	11.78	11.29	12.02	11.65	11.44
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-0.8	+8.2	+11.9	+20.5	+17.3	+24.6	+31.1
EU 15 Rank	7	12	13	13	13	13	14
Bulgaria	5.97	6.31	5.80	6.36	6.56	6.23	5.66
Croatia	7.97	8.02	7.93	8.79	9.28	8.99	8.25
Cyprus	15.03	17.65	19.22	19.30	19.37	17.19	+
Czech Republic	10.70	10.48	10.15	9.90	10.63	10.37	8.61
Estonia	6.11	6.62	6.34	6.35	8.46	8.54	7.94
Hungary	11.60	10.34	9.71	9.86	9.03	8.64	7.77
Latvia	8.31	9.54	9.40	7.63	8.20	7.23	7.06
Lithuania	8.72	8.75	8.57	8.38	9.63	9.75	7.33
Malta	14.02	14.01	13.28	12.91	13.74	13.69	+
Poland	9.94	9.13	9.09	9.55	9.83	9.50	9.09
Romania	7.36	7.14	6.54	5.98	7.57	7.60	7.47
Slovakia	11.91	12.10	11.51	11.22	11.78	11.58	10.05
Slovenia	9.37	9.97	9.81	9.53	10.01	9.97	9.46
EU 28 Median[4]	10.91	10.94	10.47	10.13	10.84	10.56	10.05
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	+8.6	+19.6	+25.9	+34.3	+30.1	+37.4	+49.2
EU 28 Rank	17	23	24	25	25	25	26

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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	Jul 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	17.24	17.05	16.24	16.18	17.71	17.11	16.60
Belgium	18.54	18.38	19.13	17.77	18.49	18.78	17.22
Denmark	25.24	25.81	24.64	23.76	25.53	24.89	24.98
Finland	13.37	13.65	12.74	12.46	13.43	13.22	-
France	12.01	12.34	11.44	11.59	12.52	13.47	13.10
Germany	21.95	21.96	21.34	21.39	24.84	24.76	24.48
Greece	10.85	10.74	11.44	11.34	13.30	14.39	-
Ireland	16.50	18.10	17.72	18.30	19.53	20.39	19.77
Italy	17.25	17.91	17.53	18.36	19.50	19.69	20.09
Luxembourg	14.57	14.42	13.94	13.64	14.17	13.95	14.27
Netherlands	15.11	15.95	15.28	15.15	16.30	16.23	15.39
Portugal	14.36	16.32	16.39	16.49	17.71	18.06	+
Spain	17.20	18.11	18.01	18.19	18.96	19.27	+
Sweden	18.16	17.73	16.67	16.65	17.88	17.34	+
UK	12.44	13.74	13.83	14.27	14.81	15.23	15.75
EU 15 Median[4]	16.50	17.05	16.39	16.49	17.71	17.34	17.22
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-24.6	-19.4	-15.6	-13.5	-16.4	-12.2	-8.5
EU 15 Rank	3	4	4	5	5	5	6
Bulgaria	7.17	7.58	6.96	7.63	7.86	7.48	6.83
Croatia	9.87	9.94	9.93	11.06	11.67	11.44	10.77
Cyprus	17.80	20.93	22.86	23.26	23.48	21.03	+
Czech Republic	12.98	12.72	12.31	12.00	12.98	12.66	10.54
Estonia	8.45	9.04	9.01	8.98	11.49	11.59	10.73
Hungary	14.60	13.47	12.74	12.93	11.89	11.24	9.87
Latvia	10.14	11.64	11.36	10.94	11.72	11.51	11.21
Lithuania	10.54	10.59	10.36	10.14	11.66	11.79	10.92
Malta	14.76	14.75	13.98	13.59	14.46	14.41	+
Poland	12.77	11.72	11.66	12.22	12.59	12.18	11.67
Romania	9.39	9.41	8.63	8.59	11.26	10.84	10.59
Slovakia	14.60	14.83	14.11	13.77	14.45	14.22	12.38
Slovenia	12.51	12.94	12.68	12.33	13.70	14.05	13.39
EU 28 Median[4]	14.46	14.08	13.89	13.61	14.31	14.30	14.47
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-14.0	-2.4	-0.4	+4.8	+3.5	+6.5	+8.8
EU 28 Rank	9	14	14	17	17	17	18

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 15										
Austria[3]	..	2.78	2.88	2.51	2.57	..	3.01	3.11	3.02	3.13
Belgium	..	1.92	2.29	2.26	2.48	..	1.98	2.36	2.34	2.55
Denmark[3]	..	2.32	2.88	2.90	3.20	..	3.21	3.79	3.86	4.07
Finland	0.78	1.79	2.11	2.23	2.16	0.90	1.95	2.82	2.89	3.04
France	1.50	2.57	3.09	3.11	3.19	1.56	2.70	3.21	3.23	3.32
Germany	1.61	2.67	3.04	2.49	2.85	1.89	3.01	3.39	2.82	3.19
Greece	1.48	2.88	3.33	3.77	3.45	1.48	2.88	3.49	4.21	3.90
Ireland	1.77	2.22	2.50	2.60	3.00	1.77	2.40	2.74	2.88	3.31
Italy	1.44	2.34	-	-	+	1.67	2.69	+	+	+
Luxembourg	..	2.46	3.08	3.08	3.38	..	2.50	3.12	3.13	3.43
Netherlands	..	2.05	2.22	2.27	2.44	..	2.23	2.40	2.44	2.66
Portugal	1.61	2.61	3.13	3.33	3.57	1.61	2.61	3.13	3.33	3.57
Spain	1.20	2.17	2.35	2.77	2.89	1.20	2.17	2.35	2.77	2.89
Sweden	..	3.09	3.48	3.21	3.30	..	3.63	4.22	4.00	4.08
UK	1.36	1.78	2.16	2.36	2.61	1.41	1.83	2.22	2.43	2.68
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1.29	0.85	0.92	0.72	0.84	1.29	0.85	0.92	0.72	0.84
Czech Republic	1.38	2.85	3.06	2.98	2.93	1.38	2.95	3.17	3.08	3.03
Hungary	1.58	2.29	2.63	2.94	2.84	1.63	2.38	2.72	3.02	2.92
Japan	1.81	3.36	4.18	4.63	+	1.81	3.36	4.18	4.63	+
Korea[4]	1.65	2.98	3.29	3.59	4.42	1.86	3.40	3.75	4.09	5.04
New Zealand	0.99	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.45	1.05	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.54
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1.06	2.53	2.65	2.77	2.71	1.06	2.53	2.65	2.77	2.71
Slovakia	1.74	2.86	3.02	3.21	3.05	1.74	2.98	3.13	3.31	3.16
Switzerland	1.89	3.26	4.04	4.07	4.16	1.90	3.69	4.52	4.53	4.62
Turkey	1.14	1.83	1.71	2.12	-	1.22	1.92	1.79	2.20	-
USA[5]	1.46	1.10	1.00	0.77	0.94	1.54	1.15	1.05	0.81	0.98
IEA median	1.47	2.40	2.83	2.77	2.91	1.55	2.57	3.12	3.02	3.14
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	-7.4	-25.8	-23.8	-14.8	-10.1	-8.8	-28.8	-28.9	-19.7	-14.7
IEA rank	7	4	6	8	9	8	4	5	6	7
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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	2.80	2.96	2.90	2.80	2.97	2.92	2.79
Belgium	2.72	2.75	2.71	2.69	3.28	2.79	2.49
Denmark	2.95	2.82	2.93	2.87	3.29	3.10	-
Finland	2.92	3.29	3.22	3.15	3.25	3.09	-
France	3.08	3.18	3.11	3.13	3.38	3.19	3.09
Germany	3.62	3.97	2.74	2.75	3.72	3.72	3.36
Greece	..	..	..	4.18	4.06	3.83	3.58
Ireland	3.09	3.14	2.89	3.10	3.31	3.71	3.09
Italy	2.57	2.80	3.13	2.98	3.23	2.98	2.83
Luxembourg	3.62	4.25	4.14	4.05	4.30	3.77	3.46
Netherlands	2.36	2.50	2.36	2.49	2.58	2.60	2.42
Portugal	2.93	3.30	3.28	3.35	3.51	3.49	3.44
Spain	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00	3.26	3.15	3.02
Sweden	3.66	4.08	3.69	3.57	3.92	3.86	3.37
UK	2.02	2.29	2.54	2.58	2.87	2.91	2.90
EU 15 Median[4]	2.92	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.29	3.15	3.02
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-30.9	-25.0	-13.7	-13.8	-12.9	-7.5	-4.1
EU 15 Rank	1	1	2	2	2	3	7
Bulgaria	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.18	3.03	2.97	2.81
Croatia	3.51	3.75	3.51	3.69	3.89	3.56	3.37
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.61	2.89	2.65	2.61	2.76	2.71	2.50
Estonia	2.28	2.58	2.91	2.73	3.04	2.84	2.78
Hungary	2.58	3.71	3.43	3.55	3.35	3.93	+
Latvia	2.54	2.74	2.94	3.05	3.04	3.00	2.73
Lithuania	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68	3.75	3.46	3.40
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99	3.08	3.07	3.04
Romania	1.32	1.51	1.56	1.55	1.76	1.76	1.75
Slovakia	2.88	3.44	3.14	3.19	3.03	3.17	2.93
Slovenia	3.50	4.11	4.38	4.05	3.79	3.66	3.15
EU 28 Median[4]	2.85	2.96	2.97	3.07	3.27	3.13	2.98
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-29.0	-22.7	-14.3	-16.0	-12.4	-6.8	-2.5
EU 28 Rank	2	2	3	3	4	6	12

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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	3.01	3.21	3.57	3.47	3.72	3.63	3.50
Belgium	2.85	2.88	2.86	2.77	3.39	2.91	2.58
Denmark	3.86	3.73	3.91	3.82	4.16	3.98	+
Finland	3.62	3.99	3.89	3.80	4.13	3.97	+/-
France	3.17	3.28	3.20	3.22	3.47	3.29	3.20
Germany	3.97	4.32	3.08	3.07	4.07	4.06	3.69
Greece	..	..	..	4.63	4.55	4.31	4.04
Ireland	3.32	3.36	3.11	3.39	3.61	4.02	3.39
Italy	2.72	3.02	3.46	3.17	3.54	3.19	3.11
Luxembourg	3.67	4.31	4.18	4.09	4.33	3.81	3.50
Netherlands	2.99	2.98	3.00	2.92	3.42	3.05	3.54
Portugal	2.94	3.31	3.29	3.36	3.57	3.56	3.51
Spain[6]	2.53	2.88	2.97	3.00	3.31	3.19	3.07
Sweden	4.41	4.82	4.42	4.39	4.71	4.63	4.10
UK	2.14	2.40	2.66	2.70	2.99	3.03	3.03
EU 15 Median[4]	3.09	3.29	3.25	3.36	3.61	3.63	3.50
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-30.8	-27.0	-18.0	-19.5	-17.2	-16.4	-13.6
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bulgaria	2.49	2.76	2.97	3.19	3.05	2.98	2.89
Croatia[6]	3.51	3.75	3.51	3.69	3.89	3.60	3.41
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.72	2.99	2.75	2.70	2.86	2.81	2.59
Estonia	2.42	2.68	3.02	2.86	3.20	2.99	2.90
Hungary	2.68	3.81	3.60	3.72	3.52	4.05	+
Latvia	2.54	2.89	3.04	3.18	3.19	3.14	2.87
Lithuania[6]	3.04	3.73	3.69	3.68	3.75	3.46	3.40
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.99	3.08	3.09	3.09
Romania	1.97	2.15	2.15	2.11	2.38	2.44	2.46
Slovakia	3.00	3.55	3.24	3.30	3.14	3.28	3.04
Slovenia	3.88	4.50	4.75	4.40	4.20	4.07	3.54
EU 28 Median[4]	2.99	3.28	3.20	3.26	3.53	3.38	3.39
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-28.4	-26.7	-16.9	-17.2	-15.4	-10.1	-10.8
EU 28 Rank	2	2	2	2	3	6	7

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

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

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data, and the 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 15										
Austria	2.47	3.88	4.32	4.27	4.45	3.45	5.27	5.80	5.70	5.95
Belgium	..	3.86	4.74	4.59	4.45	..	4.86	5.92	5.77	5.64
Denmark	2.97	3.99	4.49	3.77	3.65	5.92	8.07	8.80	7.77	8.32
Finland[3]	1.04	2.09	2.45	2.55	2.50	1.41	2.76	3.88	3.94	4.18
France	2.38	4.03	4.51	4.41	4.78	2.79	4.81	5.41	5.29	5.74
Germany	2.77	4.11	4.38	4.34	4.62	3.65	5.46	5.77	5.70	6.06
Greece	2.61	5.47	5.81	7.27	8.13	2.84	6.04	6.74	8.71	9.70
Ireland	2.74	4.04	4.19	4.55	5.16	3.11	4.78	5.03	5.47	6.21
Italy	2.42	3.80	+	+	+	3.90	6.09	+	+	+
Luxembourg	2.13	3.45	4.26	4.35	4.67	2.26	3.75	4.62	4.71	5.05
Netherlands	+	3.25	3.62	3.83	3.85	3.79	5.57	6.04	6.23	6.64
Portugal	4.34	4.97	5.29	5.25	6.11	4.56	5.24	5.85	6.45	7.52
Spain	2.79	4.09	4.72	5.40	5.71	3.24	4.78	5.57	6.43	6.93
Sweden	..	5.22	5.68	5.32	5.73	..	8.85	10.20	9.90	10.42
UK	2.04	3.49	4.00	4.34	4.67	2.14	3.66	4.20	4.55	4.90
Rest of IEA										
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1.86	2.28	2.21	2.07	2.06	1.99	2.40	2.32	2.17	2.16
Czech Republic	1.71	3.70	4.31	4.61	4.44	2.03	4.44	5.17	5.53	5.37
Hungary	1.01	2.87	3.18	3.00	2.90	1.16	3.59	3.97	3.81	3.68
Japan	5.61	8.76	9.84	10.19	+	5.89	9.20	10.33	10.70	+
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	3.65	4.06	4.37	4.85
New Zealand	3.20	4.84	5.47	5.82	6.41	3.67	5.57	6.39	6.80	7.47
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1.72	3.53	3.69	3.62	3.54	2.10	4.30	4.53	4.46	4.36
Slovakia	2.13	3.29	3.58	3.60	3.77	2.54	3.92	4.30	4.32	4.52
Switzerland	2.93	4.83	5.73	5.78	5.95	3.17	5.66	6.70	6.74	6.94
Turkey	1.45	2.48	2.24	2.69	-	1.71	2.93	2.64	3.17	-
USA[4]	2.22	2.28	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.33	2.39	2.27	2.23	2.18
IEA median	2.42	3.86	4.32	4.35	4.45	2.82	4.80	5.49	5.61	5.84
UK relative to:										
IEA median%	-15.9	-9.6	-7.4	-0.4	+5.0	-24.1	-23.6	-23.4	-18.9	-16.1
IEA rank	7	9	9	11	15	7	7	7	9	9
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	5	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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14- June 14
Austria	4.44	4.63	4.62	4.53	4.85	4.74	4.55
Belgium	4.40	5.09	4.50	4.67	4.45	4.43	4.21
Denmark[4]	5.15	4.66	4.47	4.15	4.23	4.11	-
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4.20	4.67	4.35	4.54	4.81	5.14	4.77
Germany	3.77	4.15	3.91	3.88	4.22	4.40	4.19
Greece	..	..	..	6.74	5.33	6.17	4.79
Ireland	3.65	4.48	4.22	4.49	4.63	5.08	4.62
Italy	3.83	4.88	4.20	5.16	4.80	5.26	4.37
Luxembourg	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.30	4.80	4.30	3.93
Netherlands	3.60	4.22	3.82	4.24	4.07	4.29	3.68
Portugal	4.92	5.58	4.84	5.49	5.59	6.13	5.86
Spain	3.94	3.97	4.61	5.78	4.95	6.05	4.91
Sweden	5.73	5.63	5.26	5.36	5.71	5.74	5.35
UK	3.51	4.32	4.09	4.40	4.30	4.74	4.69
EU 15 Median[5]	3.97	4.63	4.35	4.54	4.80	4.91	4.58
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-11.6	-6.7	-6.0	-3.0	-10.4	-3.4	+2.3
EU 15 Rank	1	4	3	5	4	6	9
Bulgaria	3.11	3.41	3.39	3.70	3.63	3.66	3.36
Croatia	2.65	2.62	2.54	3.02	3.17	3.17	3.05
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3.94	4.30	4.52	4.40	4.51	4.03	3.72
Estonia	2.83	2.96	3.23	3.26	3.50	3.17	3.17
Hungary	3.89	3.95	3.06	3.19	2.90	2.80	2.36
Latvia	3.00	3.09	3.31	3.57	3.41	3.38	3.15
Lithuania	3.12	3.87	3.46	4.04	4.24	4.30	3.80
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.27	3.53	3.13	3.74	3.25	3.51	3.27
Romania	1.29	1.25	1.17	1.17	1.29	1.36	1.31
Slovakia	3.37	3.70	3.53	3.43	3.53	3.66	3.47
Slovenia	4.45	5.34	5.10	4.51	4.33	4.52	4.09
EU 28 Median[5]	3.80	4.26	4.14	4.30	4.30	4.30	3.93
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-7.6	+1.4	-1.3	+2.4	0.0	+10.3	+19.4
EU 28 Rank	9	14	12	14	13	17	20

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 A389to 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 stimated 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 11 - June 11	July 11 - Dec 11	Jan 12 - June 12	July 12 - Dec 12	Jan 13 - June 13	July 13 - Dec 13	Jan 14 - June 14
Austria	6.03	6.26	6.23	6.10	6.53	6.40	6.14
Belgium	5.50	6.34	5.66	5.87	5.61	5.66	5.40
Denmark[4]	10.08	9.41	9.11	8.66	9.61	9.42	+
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5.03	5.61	5.22	5.45	5.77	6.18	5.76
Germany	5.11	5.55	5.24	5.18	5.62	5.84	5.57
Greece	..	..	..	8.13	6.57	7.52	5.94
Ireland	4.42	5.37	5.05	5.38	5.56	6.12	5.59
Italy	6.02	7.59	6.32	7.74	7.10	8.02	6.54
Luxembourg	4.43	5.02	4.75	4.75	5.31	4.79	4.37
Netherlands	5.59	6.43	6.22	6.75	6.91	7.17	6.42
Portugal	5.30	6.40	6.07	6.82	7.11	7.91	7.67
Spain	4.65	4.68	5.44	6.90	6.23	7.56	6.18
Sweden	10.29	10.11	9.65	10.14	10.44	10.38	9.73
UK	3.69	4.54	4.29	4.62	4.51	4.98	4.92
EU 15 Median[5]	5.30	6.26	5.66	6.43	6.38	6.78	6.04
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-30.4	-27.5	-24.2	-28.1	-29.2	-26.5	-18.5
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bulgaria	3.73	4.09	4.06	4.44	4.36	4.39	4.03
Croatia	3.26	3.22	3.15	3.77	3.96	3.97	3.81
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	4.73	5.16	5.42	5.28	5.45	4.88	4.50
Estonia	3.64	3.79	4.11	4.14	4.46	4.03	4.03
Hungary	4.87	4.94	3.97	4.13	3.68	3.56	3.00
Latvia	3.36	3.96	4.21	4.48	4.30	4.27	3.98
Lithuania	3.77	4.68	4.19	4.88	5.13	5.20	4.59
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	4.02	4.34	3.85	4.60	4.00	4.31	4.02
Romania	2.47	2.40	2.22	2.19	2.42	2.60	2.54
Slovakia	4.04	4.44	4.24	4.11	4.24	4.39	4.17
Slovenia	5.80	6.87	6.56	5.84	5.69	6.01	5.48
EU 28 Median[5]	4.69	5.09	5.13	5.28	5.56	5.66	5.40
UK relative to:							
EU 28 Median(%)	-21.3	-10.9	-16.4	-12.6	-18.8	-12.0	-8.8
EU 28 Rank	5	8	10	9	9	11	12

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 these tables 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 each month.

A2. Quarterly data is published three months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Annual data is published in the March edition of QEP. Revisions to the real terms series in Table 2.1.2 occur when the GDP deflator is updated.

Table A1:Consumer price index, fuel component weights

	All items	Domestic fuels	Solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Liquid fuels	Motor fuel and oils
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
2014	1,000	45	1	21	21	2	35

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 oils** - 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 (3,800 kWh for electricity, 15,000 kWh 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 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 3,800 kWh is used whilst the equivalent figure for gas is 15,000 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 15,000 kWh of gas consumed per annum (see A8), 6,000 kWh are consumed in the first quarter, 3,000 kWh in Q2, 1,500 kWh in Q3 and 4,500 kWh in Q4.

A12. From June 2013, 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. Gas bills are also 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 6,000 kWh, off-peak consumption has been taken as 3,000 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 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 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 (a large scale survey conducted every 5 years until 1989, and conducted annually for a rotating selection of industries from 1994 to 1999.) 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. 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

	Large	Of which:		Medium	Small
		Extra large	Moderately large		
Fuel	Greater than	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., 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

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, and then annually in April of each successive year since 2011. 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
Apr-2014	£14.76/tonne	0.541 p/kWh	0.188 p/kWh	£12.10/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 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. 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. Annual electricity and gas prices in Tables 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.7.1 and 5.9.1 are collated and published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 'Energy Prices and Taxes'. Methodology can vary between countries. From December 2013, prices for all IEA countries are shown, rather than EU and G7 countries as previously published.

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

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 6 per cent between the secnd half of 2012 and the same period in 2013.

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 2013

	GJ per tonne
Coal:	
All consumers (weighted average)[1]	27.0
Power stations [2]	25.2
Coke ovens [1]	31.8
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	28.5
Collieries	29.0
Agriculture	29.5
Iron and steel	30.4
Other industries (weighted average)	26.8
Non-ferrous metals	25.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	29.4
Chemicals	26.5
Textiles, clothing, leather etc.	29.5
Pulp, paper, printing etc.	24.2
Mineral products	27.8
Engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles)	29.5
Other industries	32.6
Domestic	
House coal	30.2
Anthracite and dry steam coal	34.3
Other consumers	26.3
Imported coal (weighted average)	27.4
Exports (weighted average)	32.3
Coke (including low temperature carbonisation cokes)	29.8
Coke breeze	29.8
Other manufactured solid fuel	29.8

	GJ per tonne	Moisture content
Renewable sources:		
Domestic wood [3]	14.9	20.0%
Industrial wood [4]	18.6	0.0%
Straw	15.8	15.0%
Poultry litter [5]	9.1	16.0%
Meat and bone	20.0	16.0%
General industrial waste	16.0	5.0%
Hospital waste	14.0	5.0%
Municipal solid waste [6]	9.5	30.0%
Refuse derived waste [6]	18.5	30.0%
Short rotation coppice [7]	13.0	16.0%
Tyres	32.0	5.0%
Wood pellets	16.7	10.0%
Biodiesel	38.7	4.0%
Bioethanol	29.7	10.0%
Petroleum:		
Crude oil (weighted average)	45.7	
Petroleum products (weighted average)	46.4	
Ethane	50.7	
Butane and propane (LPG)	49.3	
Light distillate feedstock for gasworks	47.8	
Aviation spirit and wide cut gasoline	47.4	
Aviation turbine fuel	46.2	
Motor spirit	47.1	
Burning oil	46.2	
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 [8]	39.7
Natural gas consumed [9]	39.3
Coke oven gas	18.0
Blast furnace gas	3.0
Landfill gas [10]	21 – 25
Sewage gas [10]	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 20% moisture content. On a 'dry' basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(4) Data reported on an oven-dry basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(5)The calorific value of poultry litter typically ranges on a net basis from 5 GJ/tone to 10 GJ/tonne depending upon the moisture content of the fuel. For poultry manure, much lower calorific values should be used.
(6) Average figure based on survey returns.
(7) On an "as received" basis; at 30% moisture content. On a "dry" basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(8) The gross calorific value of natural gas can also be expressed as 11.024 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.
(9) 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 what readers will see quoted on their gas bills. It can also be expressed as 10.913 kWh per cubic metre.
(10) Calorific value varies depending on the methane content of the gas.

Note: The above estimated average gross calorific values apply only to the year 2013. 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).

B2: Estimated average gross calorific values of fuels 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 to 2013

GJ per tonne (gross)

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal							
All consumers [1][2]	25.6	25.5	26.2	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0
All consumers - home produced plus imports minus exports [1]	..	..	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.9	27.0
Power stations [2]	23.8	24.8	25.6	24.9	25.2	25.3	25.2
Power stations - home produced plus imports [1]	..	..	26.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.3
Coke ovens [2]	30.5	30.2	31.2	30.5	32.0	31.8	31.8
Coke ovens - home produced plus imports [1]	..	..	30.4	30.5	32.0	31.8	31.8
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	19.1	29.2	30.3	30.2	28.4	28.4	28.5
Collieries	27.0	28.6	29.6	29.3	29.0	29.0	29.0
Agriculture	30.1	28.9	29.2	28.0	29.5	29.5	29.5
Iron and steel industry [3]	29.1	28.9	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
Other industries [1]	27.1	27.8	26.7	27.7	26.8	26.8	26.8
Non-ferrous metals	..	23.1	25.1	25.4	25.1	25.1	25.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	28.6	28.1	29.5	28.6	29.5	29.4	29.4
Chemicals	25.8	27.3	28.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.5
Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	27.5	27.7	30.4	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Pulp, paper, printing, etc.	26.5	27.9	28.7	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.2
Mineral products [4]	..	28.2	27.0	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.8
Engineering [5]	27.7	28.3	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Other industry [6]	28.4	28.5	30.2	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6
Domestic							
House coal	30.1	30.2	30.9	29.8	30.2	30.2	30.2
Anthracite and dry steam coal	33.3	33.6	33.5	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.3
Other consumers	27.5	27.5	29.2	25.5	26.4	26.3	26.3
Transport –Rail	..	..	..	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2
Imported coal [1]	..	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.4	27.4
of which Steam coal	..	..	26.6	25.8	26.5	26.5	26.5
Coking coal	.	..	30.4	30.5	32.0	31.8	31.8
Anthracite	..	..	31.2	31.0	31.2	31.7	31.7
Exports [1]	..	29.0	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3
of which Steam coal	..	..	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
Anthracite	..	..	32.6	33.2	32.7	32.7	32.6
Coke [7]	28.1	28.1	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Coke breeze	24.4	24.8	24.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Other manufactured solid fuels [1]	27.6	27.6	30.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Petroleum							
Crude oil [1]	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7
Liquefied petroleum gas	49.6	49.3	49.1	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.3
Ethane	52.3	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
LDF for gasworks/Naphtha	47.8	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.7	47.8	47.8
Aviation spirit and wide-cut gasoline (AVGAS & AVTAG)	47.2	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Aviation turbine fuel (AVTUR)	46.4	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Motor spirit	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Burning oil	46.5	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Vaporising oil	45.9	45.9	..	..	..	..	..
Gas/diesel oil[9]	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
Derv [9]	..	..	..	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7
Fuel oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3
Power station oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3
Non-fuel products (notional value)	42.2	43.2	43.8	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
Petroleum coke (Power stations)	..	..	..	30.9	30.3	31.1	30.1
Petroleum coke (Other)	..	39.5	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Natural Gas[8]	..	38.4	39.4	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.7

(1) Weighted averages.
(2) Home produced coal only.
(3) From 2001 onwards almost entirely sourced from imports.
(4) Based on information provided by the British Cement Industry Association; almost all coal used by this sector in the latest 4 years was imported.
(5) Mechanical engineering and metal products, electrical and instrument engineering and vehicle manufacture.
(6) Includes construction.
(7) Since 1995 the source of these figures has been the ISSB.
(8) Natural gas figures are shown in MJ per cubic metre.
(9) DERV included within gas/diesel oil until 2005

B3: Standard conversion factors

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

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

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

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

WEIGHT

1 kilogramme (kg)	= 2.2046 pounds (lb)
1 pound (lb)	= 0.4536 kg
1 tonne (t)	= 1,000 kg
	= 0.9842 long ton
	= 1.102 short ton
1 Statute or long ton	= 2,240 lb
	= 1.016 t
	= 1.120 sh tn
1 barrel	= 159.0 litres
	= 34.97 UK gal
	= 42 US gal

VOLUME

1 cubic metre (cu m)	= 35.31 cu ft
1 cubic foot (cu ft)	= 0.02832 cu m
1 litre	= 0.22 Imperial gallons
1 UK gallon	= 8 UK pints
	= 1.201 U.S. gallons
	= 4.54609 litres

LENGTH

1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometres
1 kilometre (km)	= 0.62137 miles

TEMPERATURE
1 scale degree Celsius (C) = 1.8 scale degrees Fahrenheit (F)
For conversion of temperatures: °C = 5/9 (°F - 32); °F = 9/5 °C + 32

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		1,961
Butane		1,734
Naphtha (l.d.f.)		1,472
Aviation gasoline		1,406
Motor spirit:	All grades	1,368
	Super unleaded	1,359
	Ultra low sulphur petrol (ULSP)	1,369
Middle distillate feedstock		1,093
Kerosene:	Aviation turbine fuel	1,253
	Burning oil	1,250
DERV fuel:	0.005% or less sulphur (ULSD)	1,192
Gas/marine diesel oil		1,172
Fuel oil (1% or less sulphur):	All grades	1,014
	Light	..
	Medium	..
	Heavy	..
Lubricating oils	White	1,143
	Greases*	..
Bitumen		987
Petroleum coke		..
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 2013. The litres to tonnes conversions are made at a standard temperature of 15^0C.

.. Denotes commercially sensitive as too few companies are producing this to be able to report it.

Annex C - Effective rates of duty on principal hydrocarbon oils, 1979 to 2014[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 2014[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

General

More detailed notes on the methodology used to compile the figures and data sources are available on the DECC section of the gov.uk website.

Symbols used in the tables

.. not available
- nil or not separately available
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

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.

Conversion factors

1 tonne of crude oil =	7.55 barrels
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

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. More detailed information on conversion factors and calorific values is given in Annex A of the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics.

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

Abbreviations

GDP	Gross domestic product
UKCS	United Kingdom continental shelf
VAT	Value added tax

Climate Change Levy (CCL)

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.

QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

Energy is a major natural resource and a key factor in the economy and environment of the United Kingdom. Data on energy supply and demand, energy prices and values and trade in energy are essential components of this country's main economic and environmental indicators.

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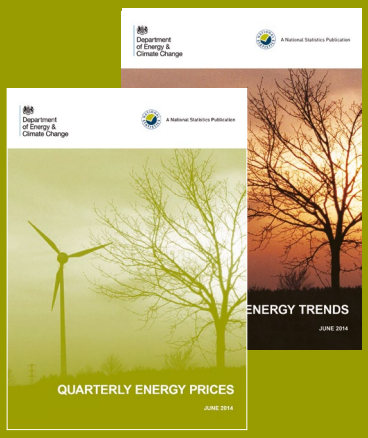

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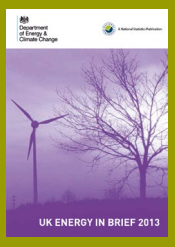

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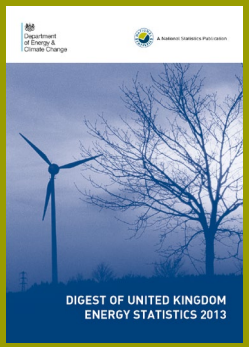

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Energy Consumption in the UK

Available on the Internet at:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-consumption-in-the-uk

Prepared and published by the Department of Energy and Climate Change.
URN 14D/276C
ISSN 1475-6544 (Print)
ISSN 1755-9103 (Online)

Publications Orderline
Web: www.gov.uk/government/publications
Phone: 0845 504 9188
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