Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

December 2016

Contents

CONTACT POINTS

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

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This is a National Statistics publication

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

Section 1 – Introduction

Quarterly Energy Prices was first published in June 2001. Tables are available as Excel files 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.

In this issue there are provisional 2016 annual domestic gas and electricity bills, and Q3 2015 prices for industrial consumers and major power producers. There is also a comparison of prices in the IEA with those in the UK for 2015, sourced from IEA data. The petroleum product prices are provisional December 2016 and provisional annual 2016, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for November 2016.

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 2013 to January – June 2016.

The next issue, published online on 30 March 2017, will present final 2016 annual domestic gas and electricity bills. There will be Q4 2016 and provisional annual 2016 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 March 2017, and there will be international petrol and diesel prices as at February 2017.

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.

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 for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy unless otherwise stated.

Please note: the hyperlinks to tables within this document will open the most recently published version of a table. If you require a previously published version of any table please contact Liz Vincent, (Elizabeth.Vincent@beis.gov.uk tel: 0300 068 5162.)

The main points in this edition are presented below:

Domestic

- The price paid for all domestic fuels in real terms has fallen by 4.5 per cent in the year to Q3 2016. Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, real terms prices including VAT for domestic electricity fell by 1.9 per cent and domestic gas prices fell by 7.6 per cent.

- Average 2016 combined standard electricity and gas bills across all payment types has fallen by £60 (4.6 per cent) to £1,237. The standard electricity bill increased by £2 (0.4 per cent) since 2015, to £586. Meanwhile, the average 2016 gas bill decreased by £62 (8.7 per cent) since 2015, to £652. These bills are based on standard consumptions of 3,800kWh per year for electricity and 15,000kWh per year for gas.

- The number of domestic electricity and gas switches in Q3 2016, has increased compared to Q3 2015. The number of electricity transfers was 24 per cent higher in Q3 2016, while the number of gas transfers was 14 per cent higher than the same period last year.

Industrial

- Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) fell by 19 per cent for gas and by 5.0 per cent for electricity. Prices for coal and heavy fuel oil (not subject to CCL) rose by 1.9 and 6.3 per cent respectively.
- Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, the price of gas used for electricity generation decreased by 24 per cent in cash terms whilst the price of coal increased by 10 per cent.

Oil and petroleum product prices

- The price of petrol in December 2016 was 114.2 pence per litre which was 10 per cent higher than that of a year ago. Diesel at 117.5 pence per litre was 9.0 per cent higher compared to the previous year. Petrol price was around 28 pence (19 per cent) lower than their peak in April 2012 whilst diesel price was around 30 pence (20 per cent) lower.
- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries in November 2016 was 23 per cent higher than a year ago. The price in November at around $46 per barrel was 8 per cent lower than the previous month but 3 per cent higher than the previous year and considerably below the prices seen in the period between February 2011 and August 2014 when prices were above $100 per barrel.

International

- In November 2016 the UK price at the pump for petrol was the seventh highest in the EU 15 at 115.9 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 118.4 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2016, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the second highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the fourth lowest in the EU 15.
- For January to June 2016, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the seventh lowest in the EU 15, whilst domestic gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the third lowest in the EU 15.

Section 2 – Domestic Prices

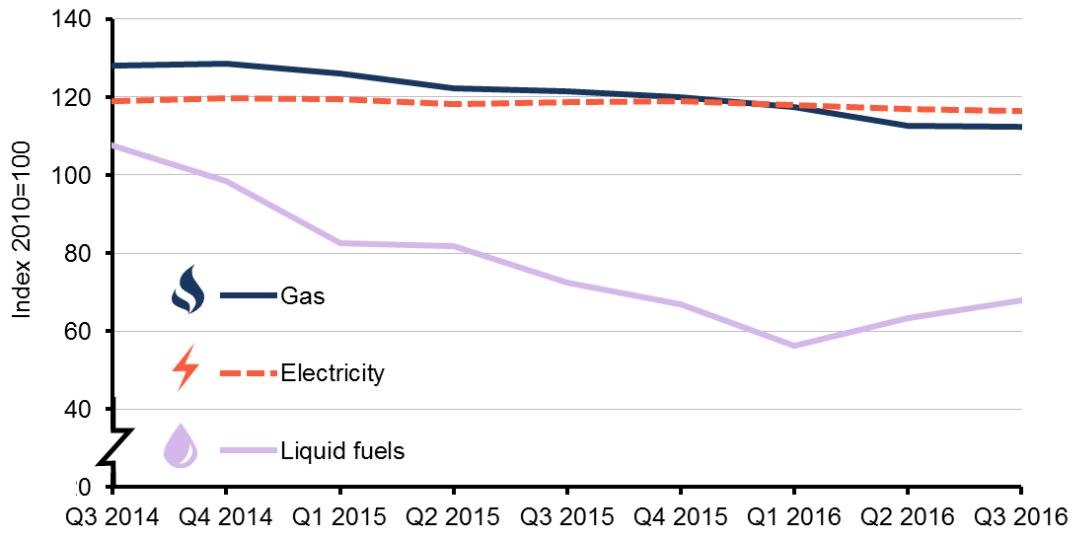
Highlights

- The price paid for domestic fuels in real terms has fallen by 4.5 per cent in the year to Q3 2016. Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, real terms prices for domestic electricity fell by 1.9 per cent and domestic gas prices fell by 7.6 per cent.
- The average 2016 standard electricity bill across all payment types has increased by £2 (0.4 per cent) since 2015, to £586. Meanwhile, the average 2016 gas bill across all payment types has decreased by £62 (8.7 per cent) since 2015, to £652. These bills are based on standard consumptions of 3,800kWh per year for electricity and 15,000kWh per year for gas.
- The number of domestic supplier switches increased in Q3 2016 compared to Q3 2015. The total number of electricity transfers increased by 24 per cent on the same period in the previous year. Gas transfers increased by 14 per cent on the same period in the previous year.

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

In terms of domestic fuel price indices, the price for all domestic fuels has fallen by 4.5 per cent in Q3 2016 compared to Q3 2015. As shown in Chart 1, in real terms domestic electricity fell by 1.9 per cent, gas fell by 7.6 per cent, and liquid fuels fell by 6.0 per cent. Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, motor fuel and oil prices fell 3.4 per cent in real terms. The price of solid fuels fell by 2.4 per cent in real terms between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016.

Chart 1 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector[(1)] - quarterly

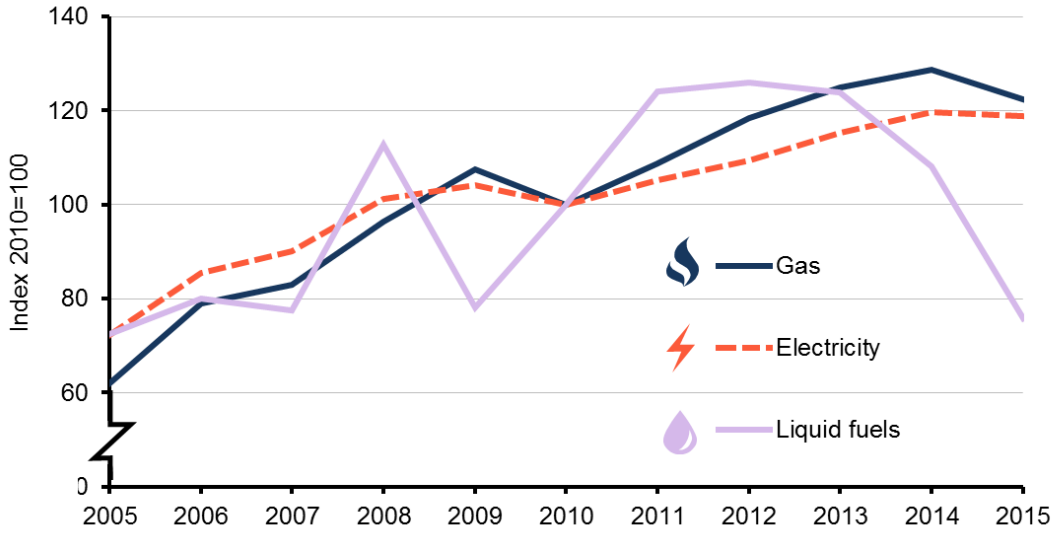


Source: ONS, Consumer prices index - [(1)] Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

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, however prices have fallen back since the start of 2014. Electricity prices have generally been on a rising trend as gas is an important part of the UK generation mix, but 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.

Liquid fuel (heating oil) prices typically follow crude oil prices. Between 2004 and 2008 prices increased strongly, following rises in crude oil price, although they began to decrease after a peak in mid-2008. More recently, liquid fuels prices increased to reach a new high in real terms in 2012, but in 2013 prices fell slightly in real terms and in 2014 and 2015 they have fallen more significantly. 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.

Chart 2 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector(1) - annual



Source: ONS, Consumer prices index - (1) Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

Reference and link to tables:

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

Table 2.1.2: Consumer prices index: fuel components in the UK relative to GDP deflator

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

Domestic electricity and gas bills

BEIS estimates for bills are based on fixed annual consumption levels of 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity, allowing comparisons over time of the effects of actual price changes to be made, whilst excluding any change in consumption. Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes in weather and energy efficiency improvements. An article examining bills based on actual annual consumption was published in the March 2016 edition of Energy Trends[1]

All six of the major domestic energy suppliers decreased gas prices in February or March 2016, reflecting falls in wholesale gas prices. There were no price changes from the six major domestic energy suppliers for electricity customers in 2016. Overall, the changes reflect an average decrease in gas prices of around 5 per cent while electricity prices were unchanged.

Average energy bills in 2016 were lower than 2015 bills; this was mainly due to the gas price reductions implemented in early 2015 and again in 2016. Chart 3 shows average standard domestic energy bills, in cash terms. Combined gas and electricity bills have decreased by £60 (4.6 per cent) between 2015 and 2016, to £1,237. Average standard electricity bills in 2016 increased by £2 (to £586). Average gas bills decreased by £62 (to £652) compared with 2015. With the exception of a 3 per cent fall in 2010, combined bills have been consistently rising from 2002 to 2014. However, since 2014 combined bills have decreased, and are now 8 per cent lower than their peak in 2014.

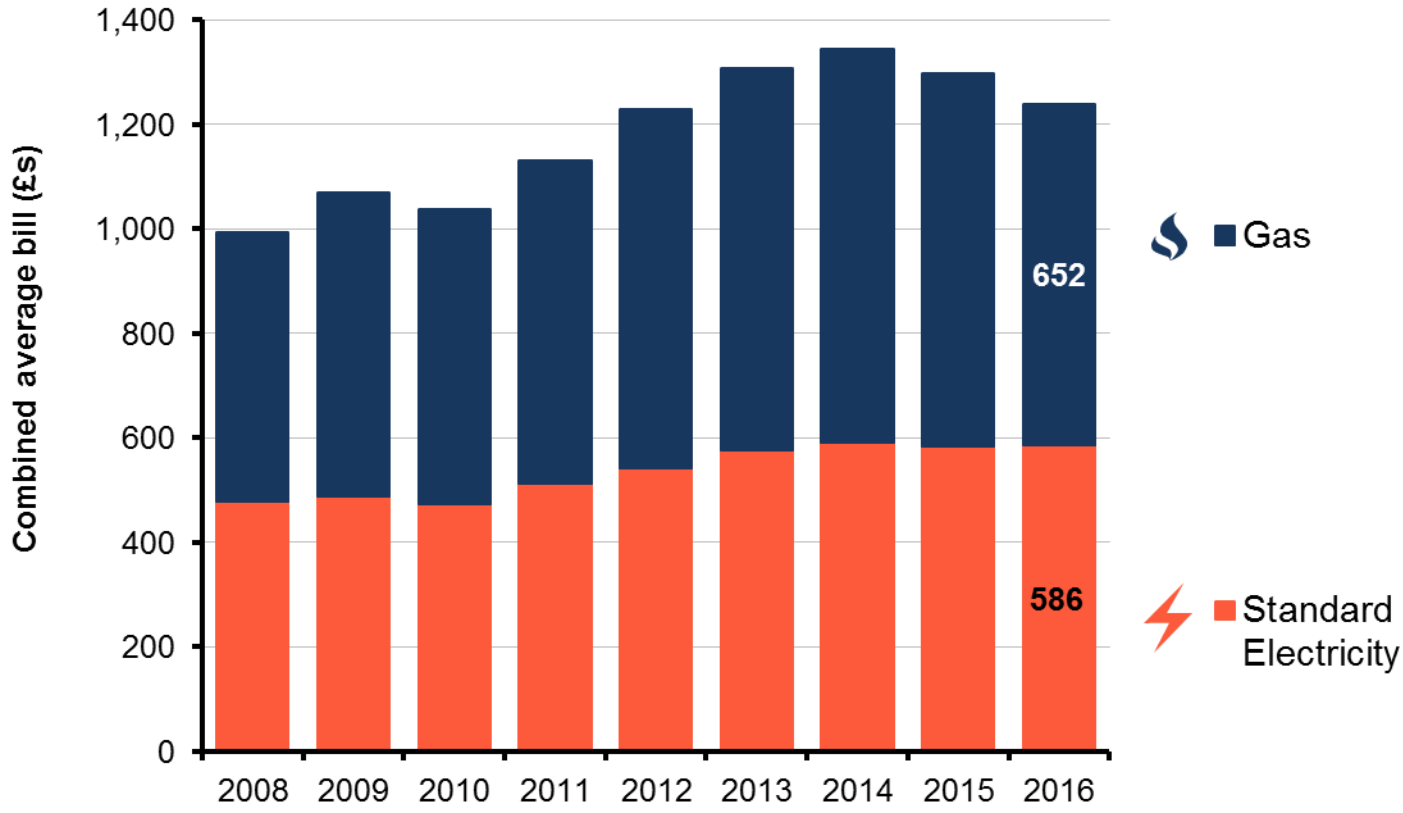
The £12 electricity rebate received by customers in Great Britain in 2014 and 2015 was not provided in 2016. However, reductions in the price of some fixed deals nearly offset the effect of the previous years' rebate.

Change in average annual bills 2016 compared to 2015[2]

	2015	2016	Change	Percentage Change
Standard Electricity	£583	£586	£2	+0.4%
Gas	£714	£652	-£62	-8.7%
Combined	£1,297	£1,237	-£60	-4.6%

[1] See March 2016 Energy Trends article for more details: www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles
[2] Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

Chart 3 Average standard electricity and gas bills



Reference and link to tables:

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

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

Payment methods

At the end of September 2016, the majority of standard electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and gas customers in Great Britain (GB) paid by direct debit. Chart 4 shows the proportion of customers that use each of the three main payment methods for both gas and standard electricity. Over time the percentage of customers on direct debit has increased whereas the percentage of customers who pay on receipt of their bill (credit) has decreased.

Chart 4 Proportion of customers on each payment type

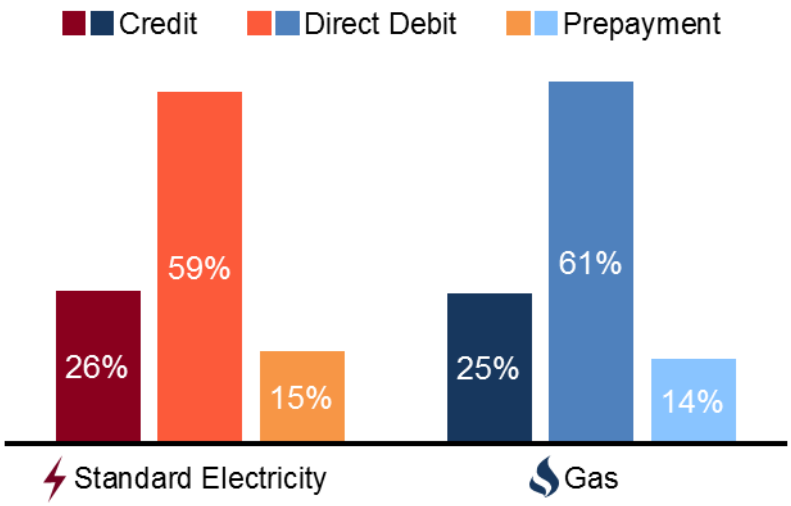


Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

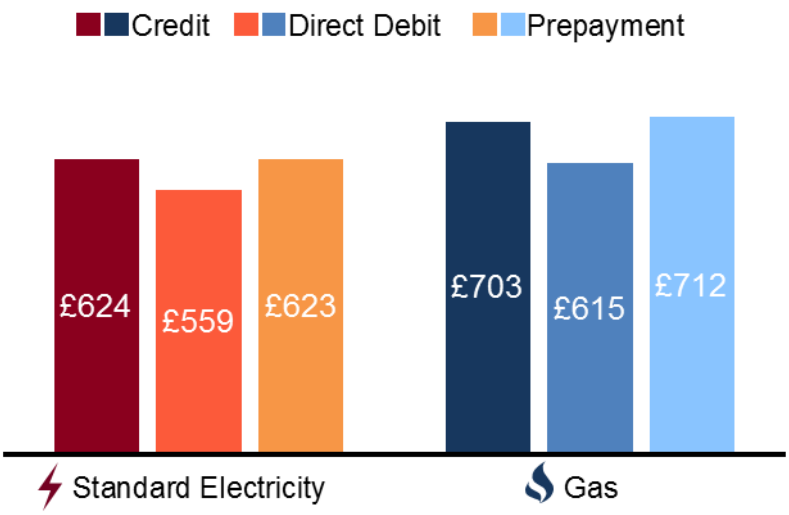
In 2016 the average annual bill[1] was cheapest for customers paying by direct debit, with an average bill of £559 for standard electricity customers in the UK and £615 for gas customers in GB, as shown in Chart 5. Combined bills, based on BEIS volumes, were around £150 cheaper on direct debit compared to those on other payment methods.

Average annual bills 2016 by payment method[2]

	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£624	£559	£623	£586
Gas	£703	£615	£712	£652
Combined	£1,328	£1,174	£1,335	£1,237

[1] Based on a fixed consumption of 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity
[2] Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

Chart 5 Average annual bills on each payment type, 2016



Reference and link to tables:

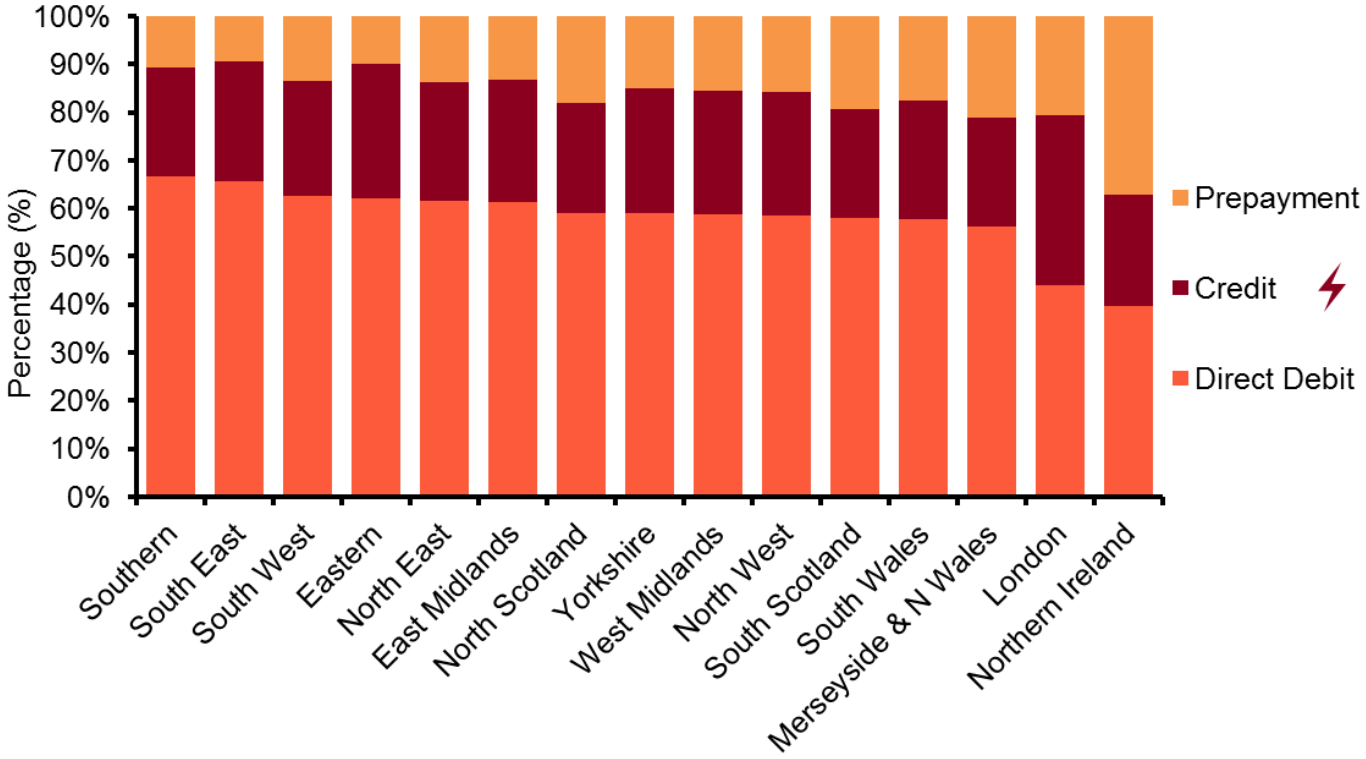
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier

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

Regional variation of payment methods - Electricity

The proportion of customers by the different payment methods varies by region. For standard electricity, direct debit is the most popular payment method in all regions. Northern Ireland however, has a broadly similar proportion of customers who pay by prepayment, 37 per cent, as do direct debit, 40 per cent. As Chart 6 shows, the Southern region had the highest proportion of customers paying by direct debit, at 67 per cent. The London region has the highest percentage of credit customers, with 35 per cent using this payment method and just 44 per cent using direct debit, which is the second lowest rate in the UK.

Chart 6 Regional payment methods for Standard electricity



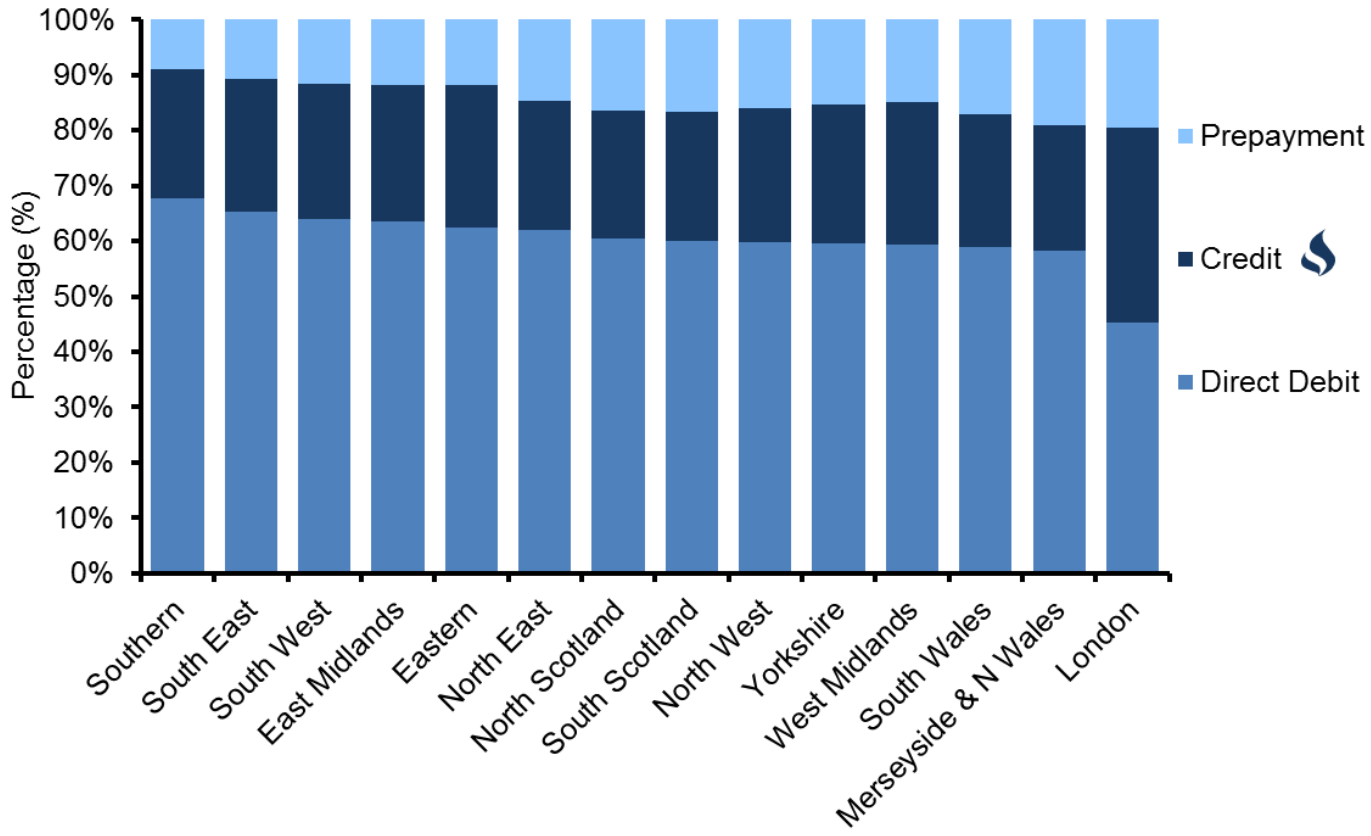
Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

Regional variation of payment methods - Gas

Regional variation in payment method for gas is similar to that of standard electricity with direct debit used by the majority of customers in most regions. As shown in Chart 7, the Southern region of England again had the highest proportion of gas customers paying by direct debit, at 68 per cent. London had the lowest percentage of customers paying by direct debit, at 45 per cent and had the highest percentage of gas credit and prepayment customers, with 35 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

Chart 7 Regional payment methods for gas



Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

Domestic energy competition

Prior to the privatisation of the GB energy market, all energy customers were supplied by their regional Electricity and Gas boards. With privatisation theses boards became the commercial home suppliers for each region to which all customers in that region belonged before the market opened up to competition. The first trial in competitive gas supply started in April 1996 in South West England, with all customers able to choose their gas supplier by May 1998. Competition in domestic electricity supply began on 14 September 1998 with 750,000 consumers in four areas, and was gradually extended to all consumers in Great Britain by 24 May 1999. In Northern Ireland the market is now open to competition, after being monopolistic for many years, although two suppliers still currently supply 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.

At the end of September 2016, BEIS estimates that 18.9 million (70 per cent) domestic electricity[1] customers and 14.7 million (64 per cent) domestic gas customers in Great

[1] Includes both standard electricity and Economy 7 electricity.

Britain[1] had transferred away from their original home supplier, the firm who had supplied that region before the energy market opened up to competition (see Chart 8).

Chart 8 Proportion of customers with their original home supplier for electricity and gas in GB

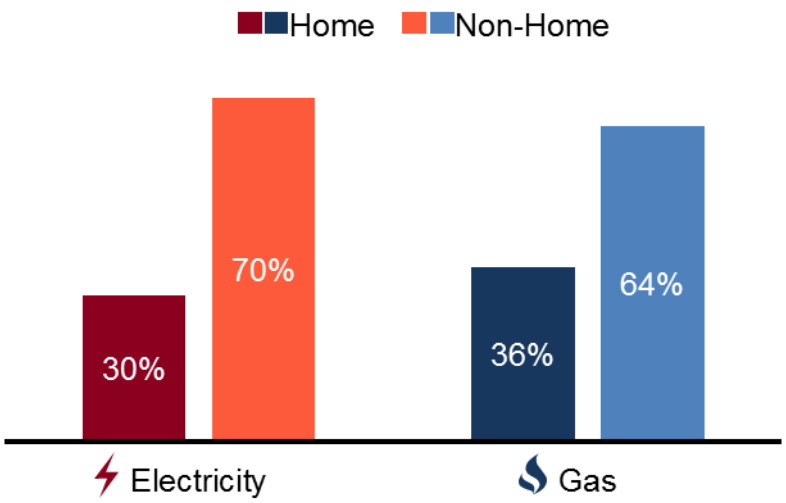
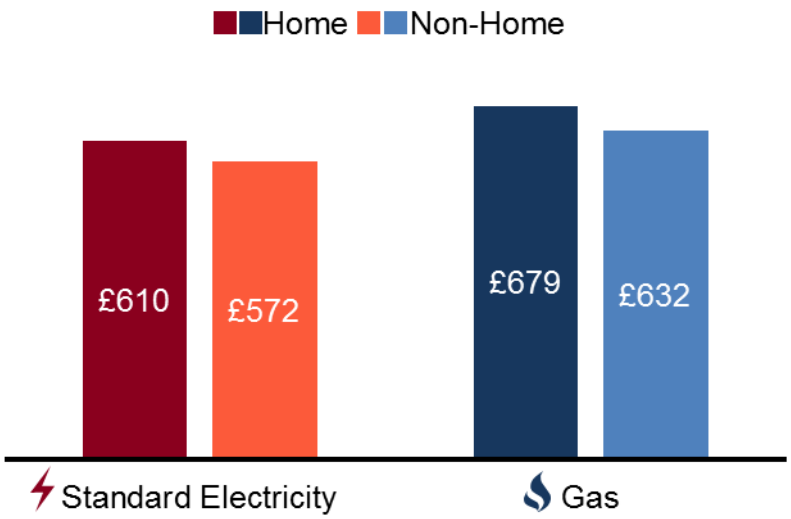


Table 2.4.1: Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region by supplier type

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

As can be seen in Chart 9, the average annual bill based on fixed consumption[2] for gas and electricity is lower for customers with non-home suppliers.

Chart 9 Average annual Standard Electricity and Gas bills for home and non-home suppliers in GB, 2016



[1] Competition is still limited in scope for domestic customers in Northern Ireland, and so this country has been excluded from this analysis.
[2] 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity

Reference and link to tables:

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

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

Variation in energy competition between payment methods

Direct debit customers were most likely to have moved, with 68 per cent of electricity customers and 66 per cent of gas customers no longer with their home supplier. Credit customers were the least likely to have moved, with 58 per cent of electricity customers and 46 per cent of gas customers supplied by a non-home supplier. These figures are unadjusted for survey coverage as BEIS does not collect data on the proportion of non-home customers by payment type.

Average annual bills are generally cheaper for customers with a non-home supplier compared to those with their original home suppliers. Across both types of supplier direct debit was the cheapest payment method. The full breakdown of the average annual bills for gas and standard electricity for each payment method split by home and non-home supplier for 2016 is shown in the table below. For previous years' data see tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 in the annex.

Average annual bills by payment method and supplier type for 2016[1]

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home
Standard Electricity	£641	£611	£583	£548	£640	£612	£610	£572
Gas	£709	£697	£650	£598	£709	£714	£679	£632
Total	£1,350	£1,309	£1,232	£1,146	£1,349	£1,327	£1,290	£1,204

Link to tables:

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

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

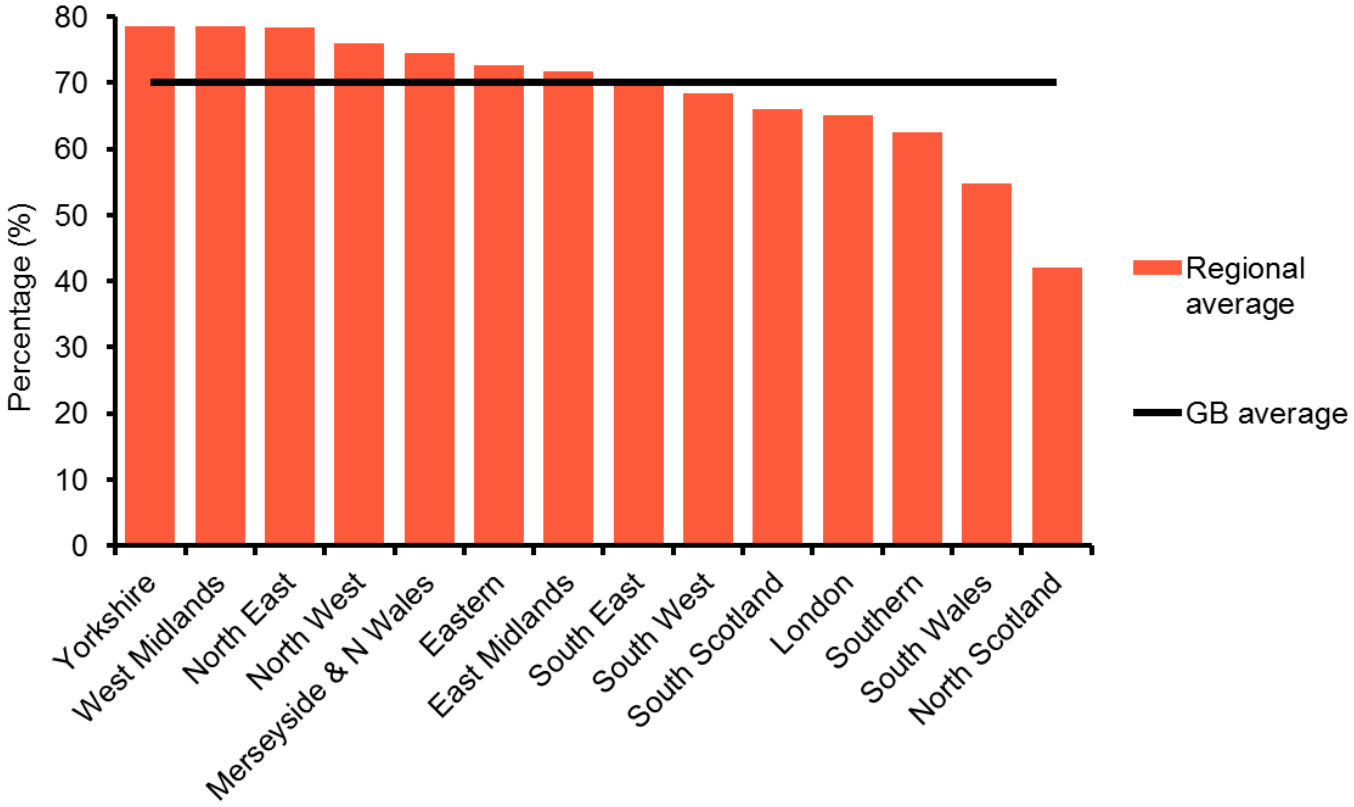
Regional competition - Electricity

In this publication of Quarterly Energy Prices, BEIS has published adjusted figures for regional proportions of customers with a non-home supplier. This is to account for the fact that BEIS' survey coverage is primarily of larger energy suppliers with a home region, and so in the past under-estimated the proportion of customers who had moved away from their home supplier. BEIS is considering options to improve the accuracy of these figures.

[1] Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

Overall, at the end of September 2016, customers in North Scotland were the least likely to have moved, with around 58 per cent still with their home supplier, whereas customers in Yorkshire, the West Midlands and the North East were most likely to have moved with only around 22 per cent with their home supplier (see chart 10).

Chart 10 Percentage of electricity customers with a non-home supplier



Reference and link to tables:

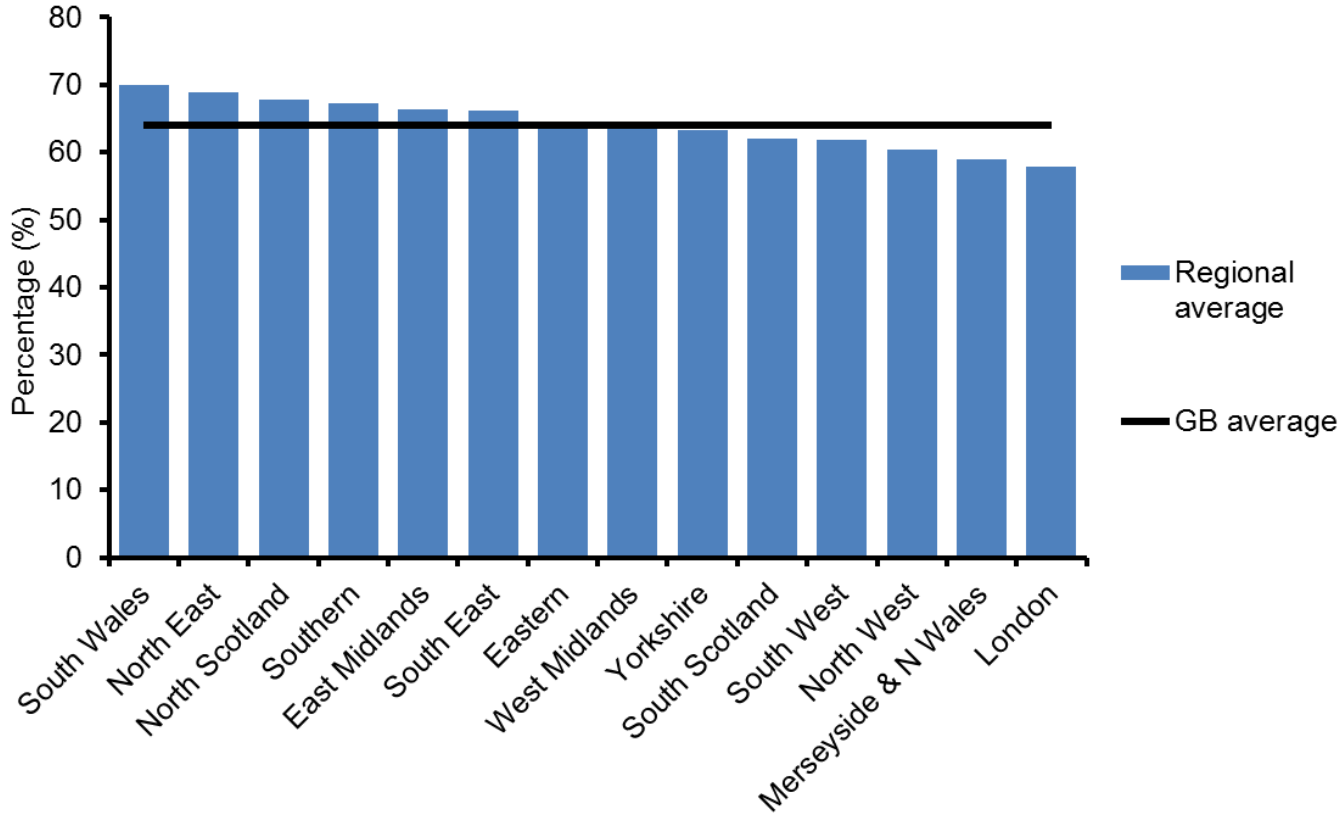
Table 2.4.1: Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region by supplier type

Regional competition - Gas

As with electricity, Chart 11 and Tables 2.5 contain adjusted data.

At the end of September 2016, customers in the London region were the least likely to have moved gas supplier, with around 42 per cent still with their home supplier, whereas customers in South Wales were the most likely to have moved with only around 30 per cent remaining with their home supplier.

Chart 11 Percentage of gas customers with a non-home supplier



Reference and link to tables:

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

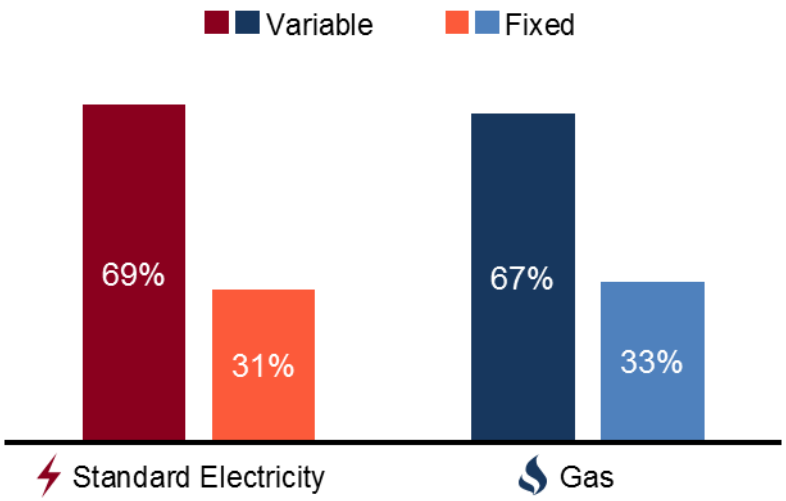
Fixed Tariffs

At the end of September 2016, the majority of standard electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and gas customers in Great Britain (GB) on all payment methods were on variable tariffs, however the percentage of customers on fixed tariffs has increased greatly in recent years. A variable tariff is defined as one where the price is subject to change at any point. A fixed tariff[1] is one where the price has been set for a defined period of time.

Around a third of all standard electricity and gas customers were on fixed tariffs at the end of September 2016. Direct Debit customers are most likely to be on fixed tariffs with approximately 45 per cent of these customers on a fixed deal. This data and Chart 12 reflects data from BEIS' domestic fuels inquiry only and therefore BEIS expect this under-estimates the proportion of customers on fixed tariffs. BEIS expects that smaller suppliers will have a higher proportion of customers on fixed tariffs than has been captured here.

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

Chart 12 Proportion of customers on variable and fixed tariffs



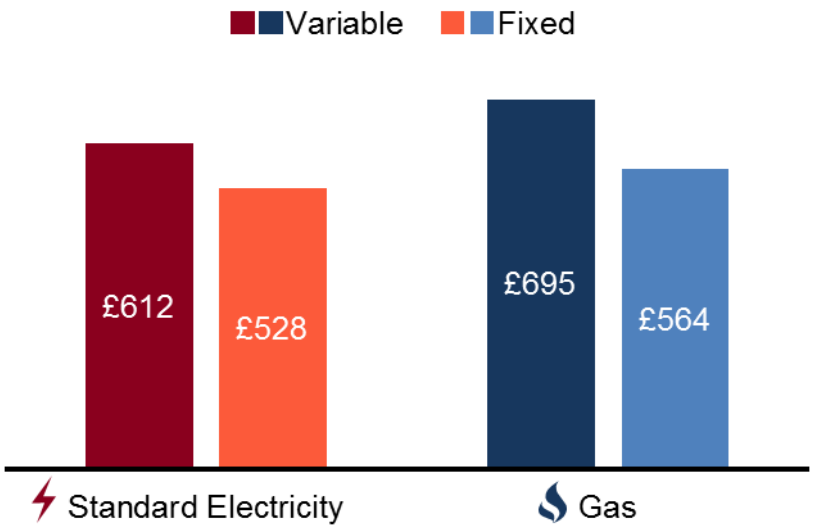
Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

In 2016, annual domestic gas and standard electricity bills for customers on a fixed tariff were, on average, cheaper across all payment types compared to those on variable tariffs, as shown by Chart 13.

Chart 13 Average standard electricity and gas bills for fixed and variable tariffs



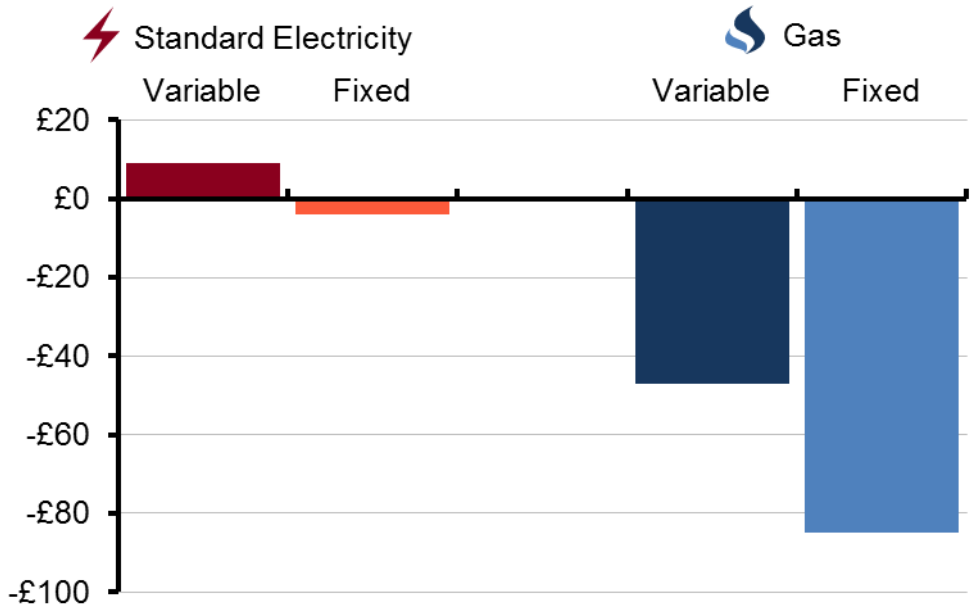
Reference and link to tables:

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

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

Between 2015 and 2016, average bills for those on fixed tariffs fell by a greater margin compared to bills for those on variable tariffs. The changes in electricity bills were affected by the £12 rebate applied to 2015 bills; no rebate was applied in 2016.

Chart 14 Change in average annual bills by fixed and variable tariffs



Reference and link to tables:

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

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

Variation in tariff type between payment methods

Direct debit customers were far more likely to be on a fixed tariff than customers paying by other methods, with 45 per cent of standard electricity and 46 per cent of gas customers on a fixed tariff. Credit customers were the second most likely to have switched, with 14 per cent and 15 per cent of standard electricity and gas customers having switched. Prepayment customers were the least likely to be on a fixed tariff, with only 8 per cent of customers for both energy types on a fixed tariff.

As can be seen in the table below, average fixed tariff bills were cheaper than variable tariff bills across all payment types. The difference was greatest when paying by direct debit, with fixed tariff bills being £77 and £131 lower for standard electricity and gas, respectively. Equivalent savings for customers paying by credit were £48 and £64 for standard electricity and gas. The difference between fixed and variable tariff bills was lower for those paying by prepayment, £16 for standard electricity and £9 for gas.

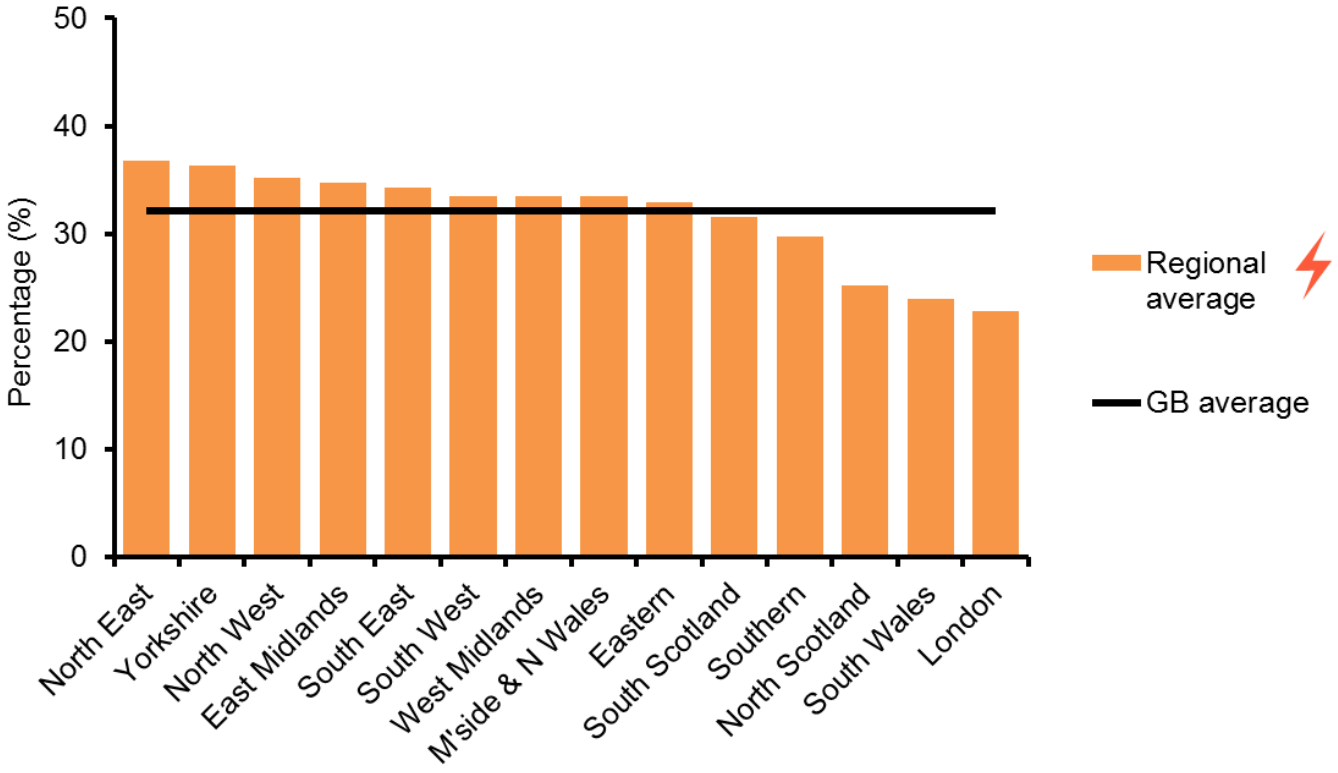
Average annual bills by payment method and tariff type[1]

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed
Standard Electricity	£631	£583	£593	£516	£624	£608	£612	£528
Gas	£714	£650	£675	£544	£713	£704	£695	£564
Total	£1345	£1233	£1269	£1061	£1337	£1312	£1307	£1092

Regional variation of fixed tariff proportions – Electricity

The proportion of customers on fixed tariffs, across all payment types, varies by region. The North East region had the highest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs at 37 per cent. London had the lowest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs across all regions in Great Britain at 23 per cent.

Chart 15 Percentage of standard electricity customers on a fixed tariff[2]



Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

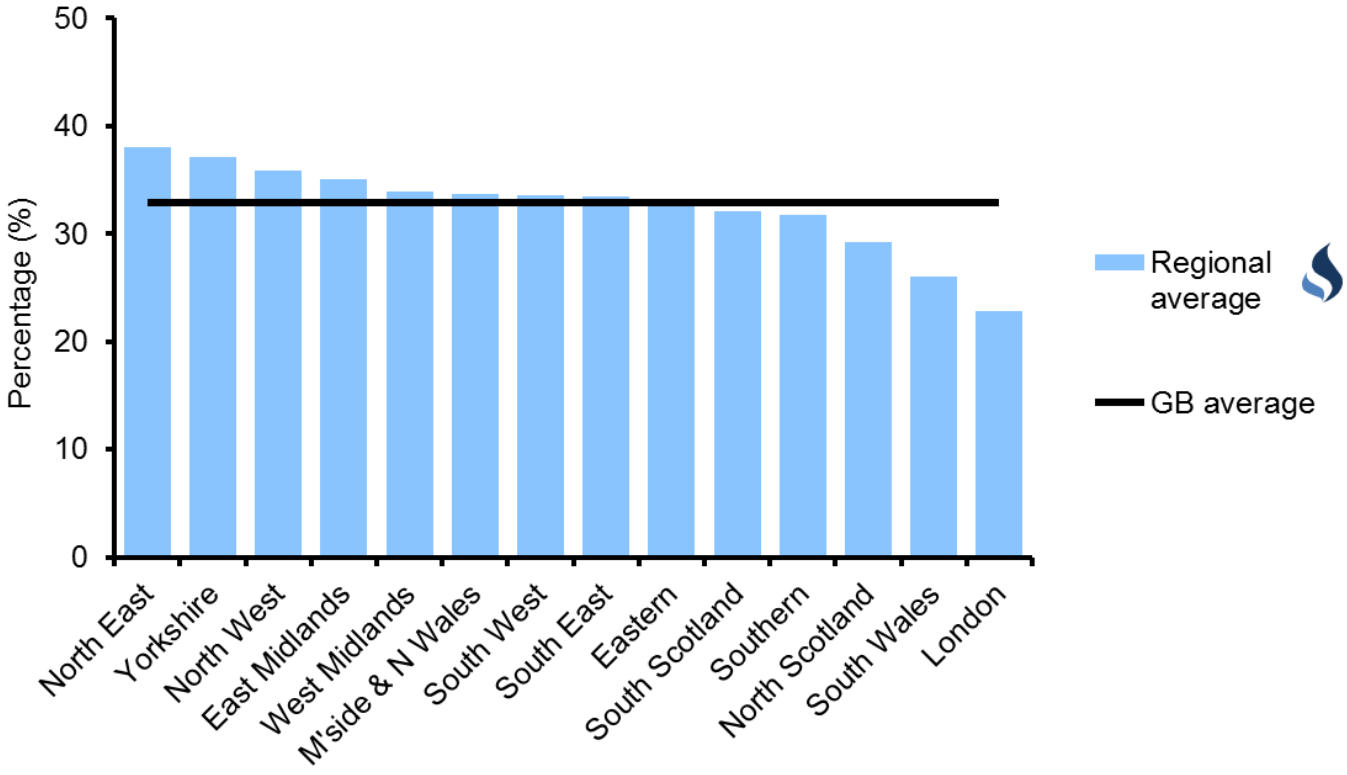
[1] Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

[2] Northern Ireland has been excluded from this analysis as BEIS survey coverage of the region is not as comprehensive, and so the figures were potentially unrepresentative.

Regional variation of fixed tariff proportions – Gas

The proportions are comparable for gas, with the North East having the highest proportion on fixed tariffs at 38 per cent, followed by Yorkshire, the North West and East Midlands, as is the case for standard electricity. Again, London had the lowest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs in Great Britain, at 23 per cent for gas.

Chart 16 Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs by payment type



Reference and link to tables:

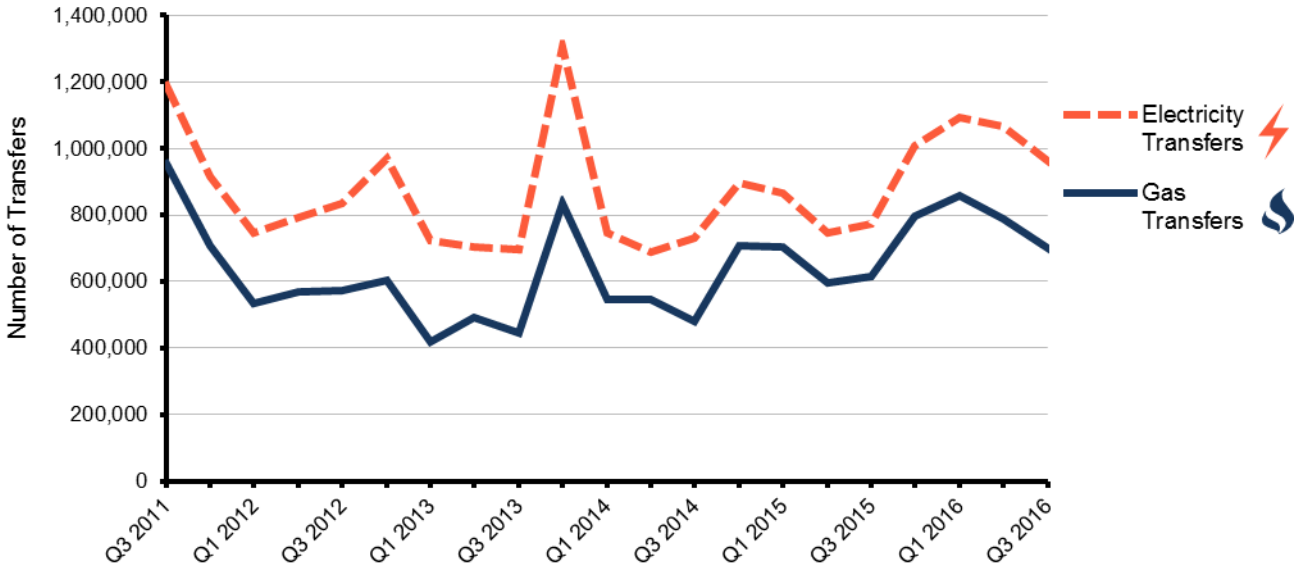
Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

Transfer statistics

Ofgem provide BEIS with the number of domestic customers in Great Britain that have switched supplier for both electricity and gas. For electricity, this covers the whole domestic market. Formerly gas switching levels only covered the main six suppliers however from January 2014 Ofgem provided switching levels for the whole market. For this reason published gas transfers will be lower before Q1 2014 compared to more recent quarters.

The number of transfers made within the domestic electricity market increased by 24 per cent between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, with an estimated 963,000 electricity transfers being made in Q3 2016 compared to 775,000 in the same period in 2015 as seen in Chart 17. Since Q3 2015 gas transfers have increased by 14 per cent to 702,000 transfers in Q3 2016 compared with 615,000 transfers in the same period last year. These transfers represent around 3.4 per cent of customers for electricity and 3.2 per cent of customers for gas in the domestic market.

Chart 17 Domestic gas and electricity transfers[1]



Source: Ofgem

Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.7.1: Transfer statistics in the domestic gas and electricity markets

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

Section 3 – Industrial Prices

Highlights

- Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, average industrial prices in real terms including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) fell by 19 per cent for gas and by 5.0 per cent for electricity. Prices for coal and heavy fuel oil (not subject to CCL) rose 1.9 and 6.3 per cent respectively.

- Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, the price of gas used for electricity generation decreased by 24 per cent in cash terms.

Notes

Prices presented in this section will vary depending on sectoral coverage (manufacturing industry, all industry, or non-domestic consumers) and consumption levels. The price of a fuel may move to a different degree, or even in a different direction, depending on the sectors and/or consumption size bands being compared. Changes in price may also 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.

These factors help to explain differences between 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. 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.

Price indices in Table 3.3.1 aim to be reflective of all industrial users and are quoted in the key points on page 4.

Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

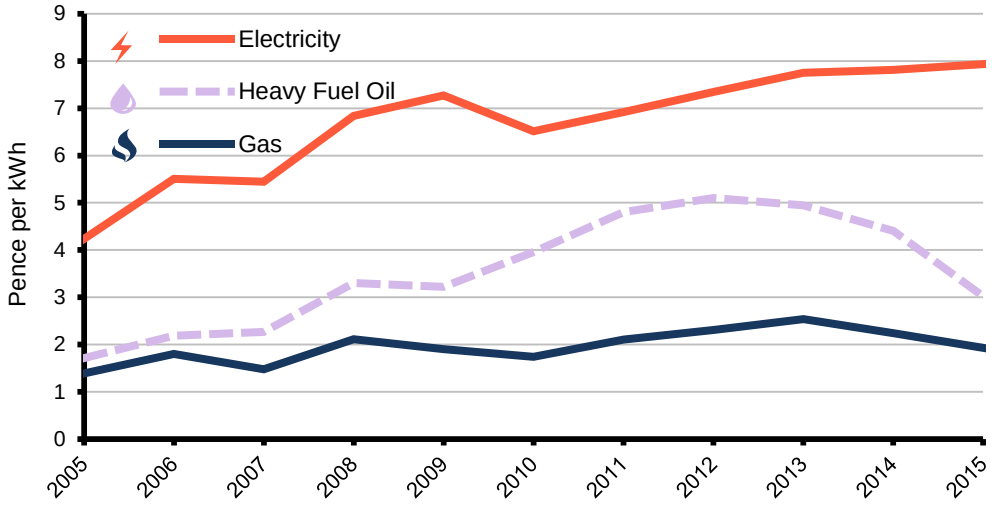
Prices of fuels for the manufacturing sector, excluding CCL, for various size bands of consumer are presented in Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. Prices tend to vary by consumption, reflecting the bargaining position of the larger users and factors such as length of contracts and the relative (to size) impact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

Prices of most fuels broadly follow the price of crude oil, which, aside from a significant fall in 2009, was on an upward trend between 2002 and 2012. More recently, the price of crude fell by 2.8 per cent in 2013, by around 9.2 per cent in 2014, and a further 47 per cent in 2015. Crude oil prices in 2016 quarter 1 were at their lowest in cash terms since 2004

and in 2016 quarter 3 were down by 8.7 per cent on a year earlier and by 0.4 per cent on the previous quarter.

Average fuel prices for electricity rose each year between 2005 and 2015 with the exception of falls in 2007 and 2010. For gas, average prices were more variable, with a rising trend interspaced with falls in individual years. For heavy fuel oil and gas oil, with the exception of 2009, prices increased each year between 2005 and 2012, but fell in 2013 and then fell more strongly in 2014 and 2015. Coal prices increased each year between 2005 and 2014 with the exceptions in 2006, 2009 and 2012 and with fall again in 2015.

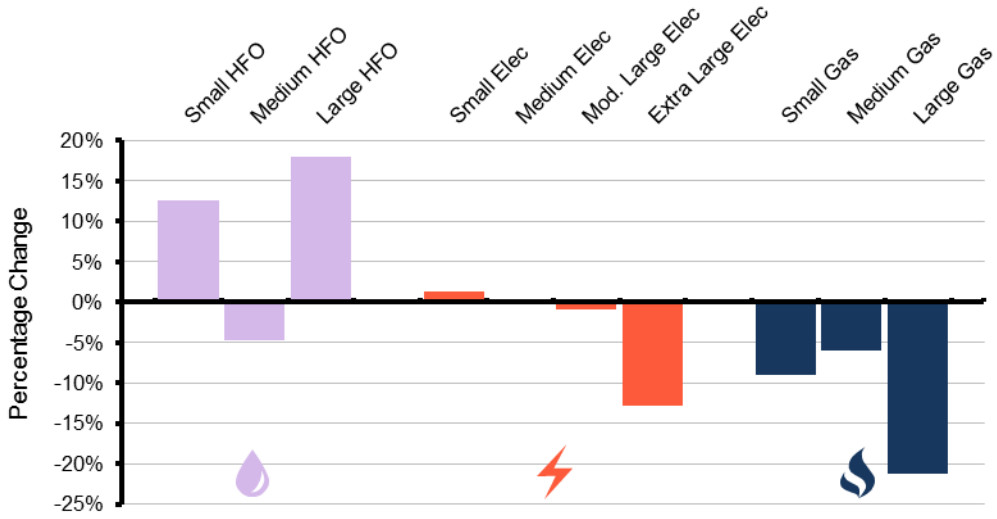
Chart 18 Average annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry



On an annual basis, over the past five years (2010 to 2015), average industrial electricity prices have risen by 22 per cent (13 per cent in real terms), with an increase of 1.5 per cent (1.2 per cent in real terms) in the last year. Over the same five year period average industrial gas prices have increased by 11 per cent (2.9 per cent in real terms), but decreased by 14 per cent (14 per cent in real terms) in the last year.

Recent price movements are shown in Chart 19. Compared to Q3 2015, heavy fuel oil consumers in Q3 2016 have seen prices rising by an average of 8.2 per cent in cash terms. Over the same period, prices paid by electricity consumers, in cash terms excluding CCL, fell by an average of 3.5 per cent. Gas consumers have seen prices, in cash terms excluding CCL, decrease by an average of 19 per cent.

Chart 19 Manufacturing industry price movements by size of consumer[(1)]



(1) Percentage price movement between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, in cash terms excluding Climate Change Levy (CCL)

Reference and link to data tables:

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

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

Table 3.1.3: Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (original units)

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

Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

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 complete picture of the full costs involved.

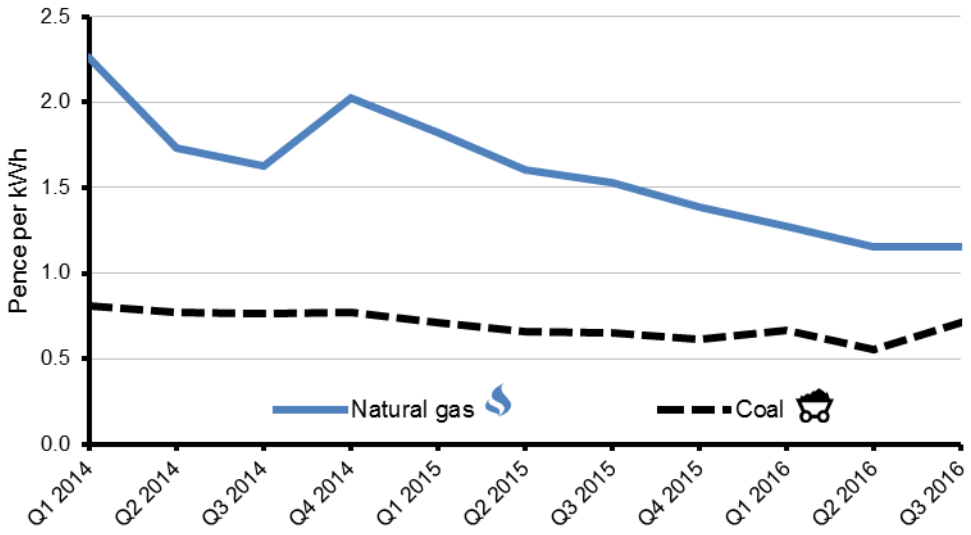
Gas wholesale prices have generally been higher and more volatile since 2008, in line with crude oil prices. Prices reached a 5-year high of 108 pence per therm in March 2013, due to a number of unplanned outages at oil and gas facilities in the North Sea and unseasonably cold weather. More recently, in the first half of 2015 gas prices ranged between 44 – 51 pence per therm, before dropping to under 42 pence per therm from August due to comfortable supply and low summer demand. Prices over winter 2015/16 generally stayed under 35 pence per therm due to relatively mild temperatures, and have

remained so for most of 2016 until in November 2016 when price rose to 47 pence per therm. A price of 40 pence per therm is equivalent to 1.36 pence per kWh.

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, but in 2014 gas generation increased by 6 per cent due to lower wholesale gas prices between June and August and in response to lower nuclear and coal output. In 2015 gas use fell by 2.2 per cent, but coal fell by 24 per cent as a result of reduced capacity and an increase in the carbon price floor. Coal use in generation has fallen further in 2016.

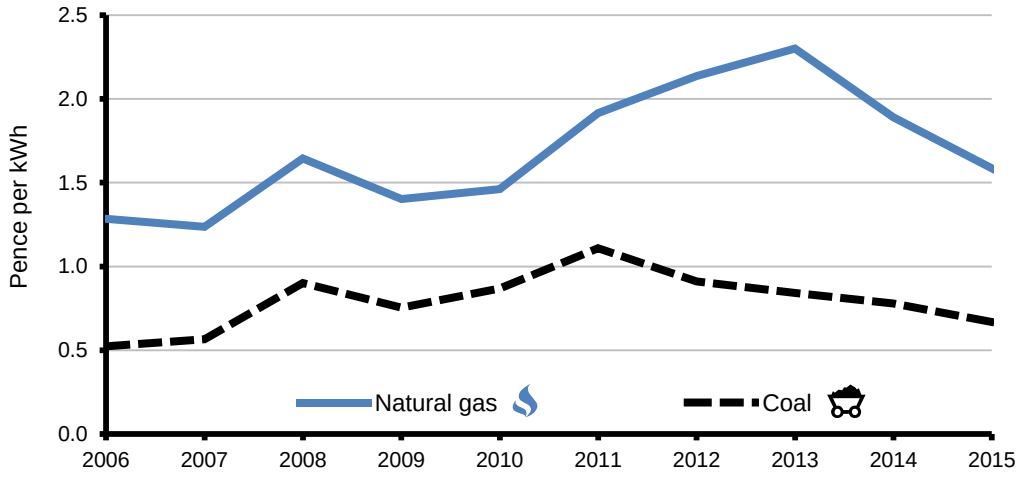
Between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016 the price of coal in cash terms for power stations rose by 9.9 per cent whilst the price of gas fell by 24 per cent. As shown in Chart 20, in Q3 2016 the price of coal in p/kWh was three-fifths that of gas leading to a price gap in cash terms of 0.4 pence, the lowest level since Q2 2007. In Q3 2016 gas accounted for 44 per cent of UK generation, while coal's share fell to 3.6 per cent. Compared to Q2 2016, the price of gas has remained broadly unchanged.

Chart 20 Price paid by UK power producers for coal and natural gas - quarterly



Over the past 5 years, the annual average real terms price of natural gas used by major power producers has increased by 0.7 per cent, whilst the price of coal has decreased by 29 per cent. In comparison, in the last year the annual average price of gas decreased by 16 per cent, whilst the price of coal fell by 14 per cent (chart 21).

Chart 21 Price paid by UK power producers for coal and natural gas - annual



Reference and link to data table:

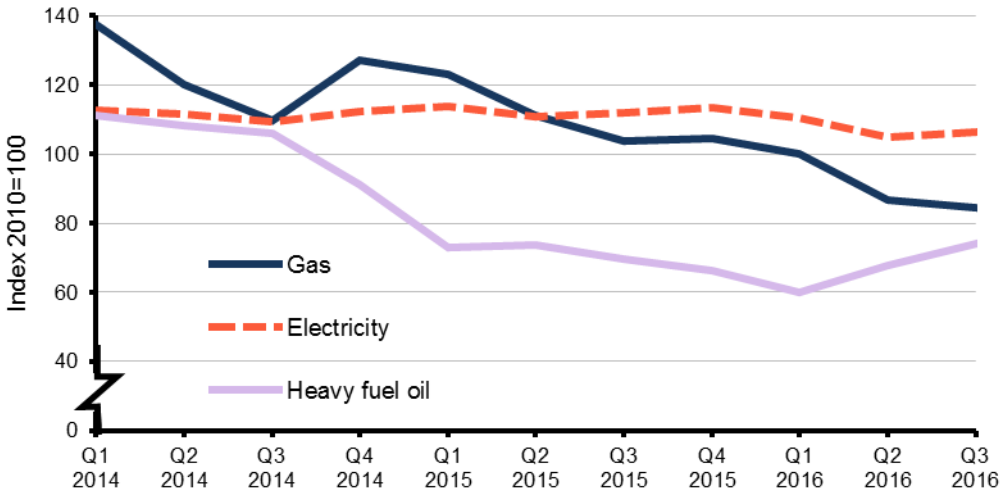
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

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 2006, with some of the largest annual increases occurring between 2007 and 2008.

Average industrial gas prices including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) fell by 19 per cent in real terms between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016, whilst industrial electricity prices including CCL fell by 5.0 per cent, as shown in Chart 22. Over the same period the price of coal increased in real terms by 1.9 per cent and the price of heavy fuel oil by 6.3 per cent. The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 6.6 per cent and the average prices of electricity and gas both by 4.0 per cent in Q3 2016.

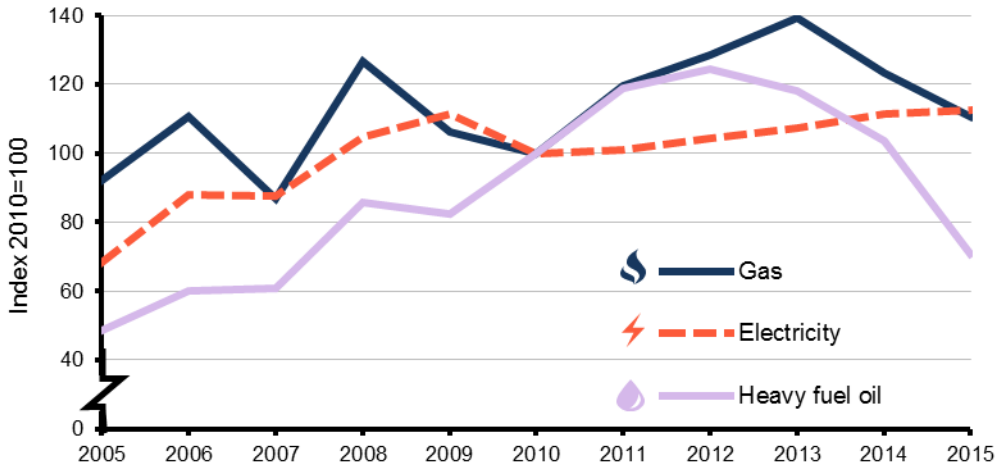
Chart 22 Industrial fuel price indices [(1)] – quarterly



(1) Data in real terms deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices. Price includes Climate Change Levy (CCL)

The average price, including CCL, of heavy fuel oil in 2015 decreased by 29 per cent in real terms compared to 2010 and by 32 per cent compared to the previous year. The annual average price of gas, including CCL, increased by 11 per cent in real terms since 2010, but fell by 10 per cent from last year. The average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 13 per cent in real terms since 2010, but was up only marginally by 0.9 per cent on the previous year.

Chart 23 Industrial fuel price indices [(1)] - annual



(1) Data in real terms deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices. Price includes Climate Change Levy (CCL)

Reference and link to data tables:

Table 3.3.1 & 3.3.2: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

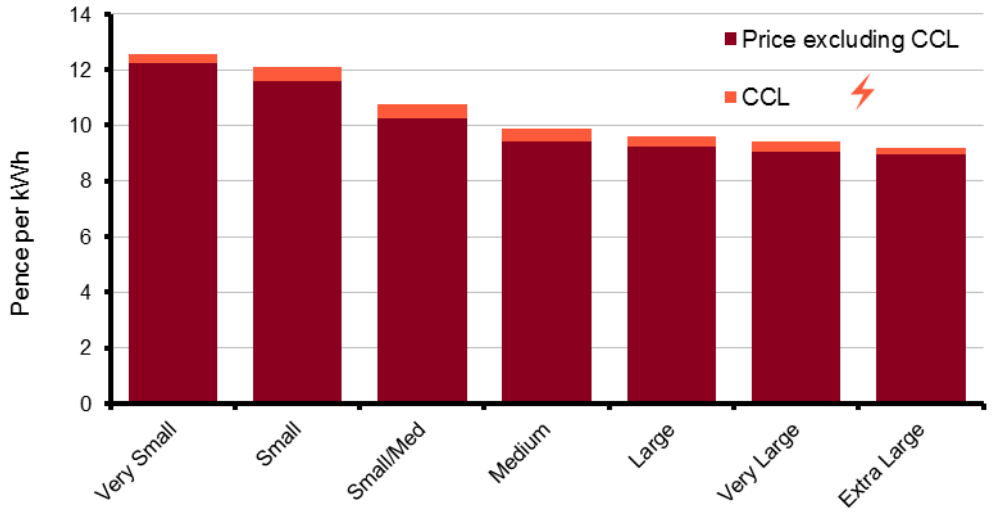
Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

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.

Average electricity prices in cash terms, excluding CCL, have fallen between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016 by an average of 1.6 per cent. Prices for all size bands ranging from the Very Small to the Very Large consumers fell by between 2.0 to 5.0 per cent while prices for the Extra Large consumers fell marginally by 0.7 per cent. Over the same period, average price of electricity, including CCL, fell by 0.6 per cent. Chart 24 shows how current prices vary by size band.

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. In Q3 2016, the inclusion of CCL increases the average price of electricity by between 3 and 5 per cent.

Chart 24 UK non-domestic electricity prices Q3 2016

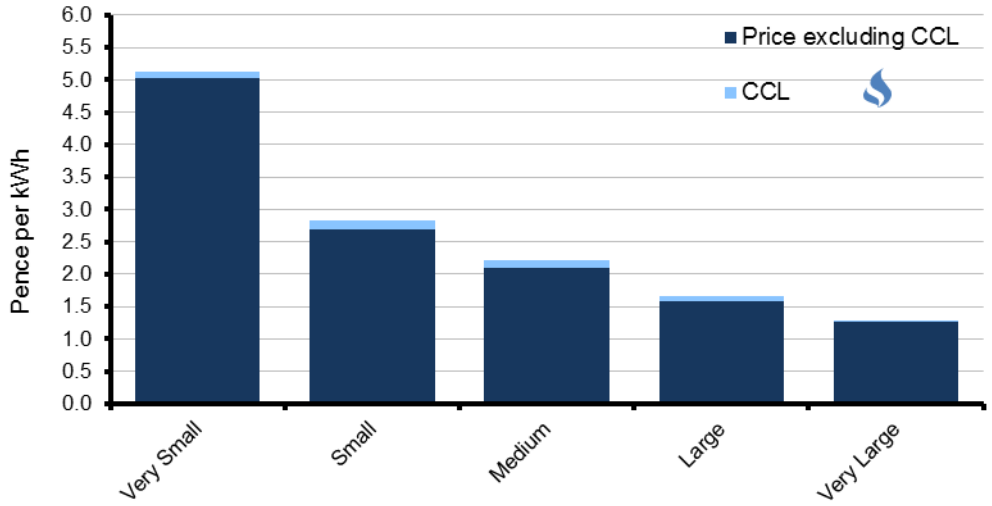


Average gas prices excluding CCL have fallen in cash terms between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016 by an average of 16 per cent. By size band, prices for the very small consumers rose 3.9 per cent while prices for the small and medium consumers fell by between 12 and 14 per cent and for the larger consumers by between 19 and 24 per cent. The rise for small consumers is likely due to the warmer weather, reducing demand for heating, with standing charges making up a greater proportion of their prices in Q3 2016. Average current prices in Q3 2016 have fallen by 27 per cent on the high reached in Q1 2014. Chart 25 shows how current prices vary by size band.

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. In Q3 2016, the inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas by between 2.0 and 6.0 per cent.

Chart 25 UK non-domestic gas prices Q3 2016



Reference and links to data tables:

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

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

Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Highlights

- The price of petrol in December 2016 was 114.2 pence per litre which was 10 per cent higher than that of a year ago, whilst diesel at 117.5 pence per litre was 9.0 per cent higher compared to a year ago. The petrol price in December was around 28 pence (19 per cent) lower than its peak in April 2012 whilst the diesel price was around 30 pence (20 per cent) lower.

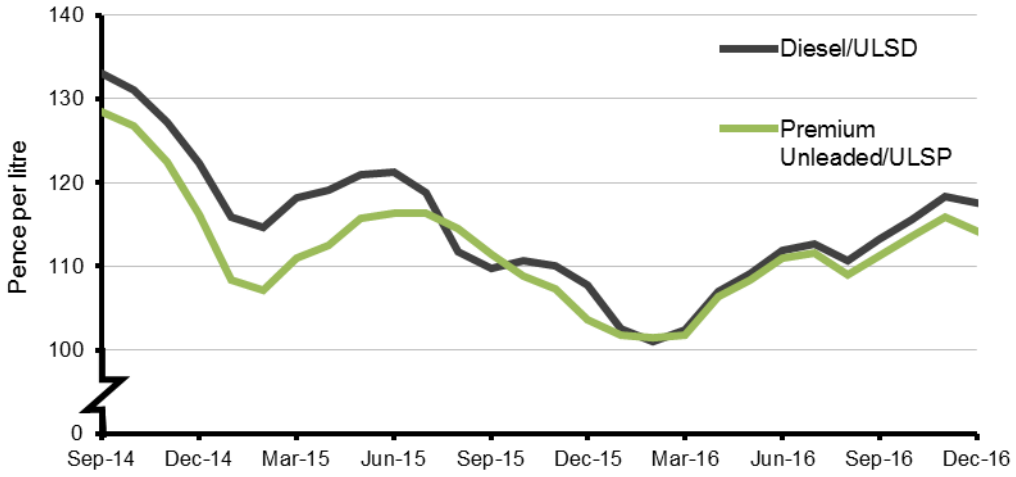
- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries in November 2016 was 23 per cent higher than a year ago. The price in November at around $46 per barrel was 7 per cent lower than in the previous month but 5 per cent higher than in the previous year though it remained considerably below the prices seen in the period between February 2011 and August 2014 when prices were above $100 per barrel.

Retail prices of petroleum prices

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. Relative to those peaks, petrol price in December 2016 was around 28 pence lower whilst diesel price was around 30 pence lower. Prices are also affected by duty rate changes, as listed in Annex C, and by changes in the general rate of VAT.

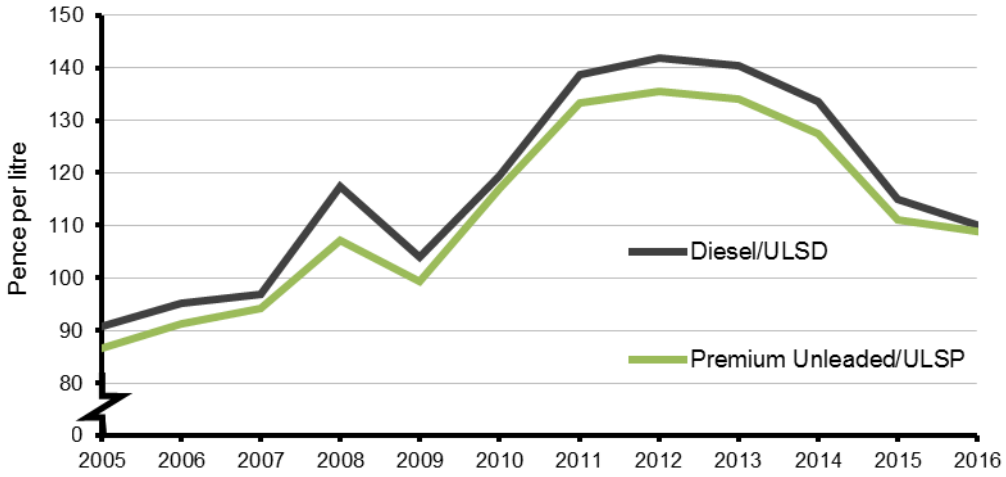
Chart 26 shows that, in mid-December 2016, a litre of ULSP was on average 114.2 pence, 1.7 pence per litre lower than the previous month but 11 pence per litre higher than a year ago. The diesel price was 117.5 pence per litre, 0.8 pence per litre lower than the previous month, but 10 pence per litre higher than a year ago.

Chart 26 Retail prices of motor spirits - quarterly



Annual 2016 prices of ULSP and ULSD were lower than the record highs of 2012 by 20 per cent and 22 per cent respectively, as shown in Chart 27. The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2016 was 1.3 pence per litre, a fall on 2015. 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. Prices fell slightly in 2013, sharply in 2014 and in 2015; before falling slightly in 2016.

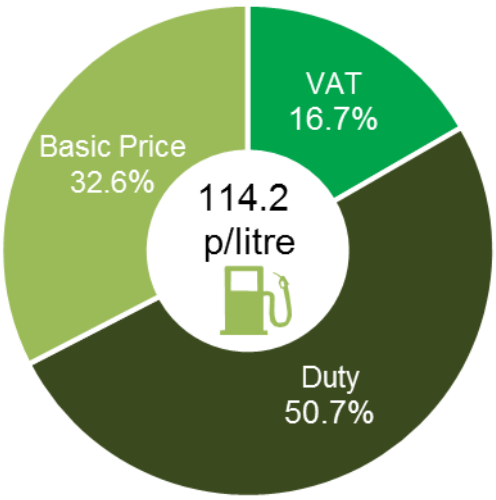
Chart 27 Retail prices of motor spirits - annual



The price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax, in December 2016 is 38 per cent lower than the peak in April 2012. The price of diesel, excluding taxes, is 39 per cent lower than the

April 2012 peak. Chart 28 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in December 2016: the basic price of 37.2 pence per litre, duty at 57.95 pence per litre, and VAT at 20 per cent (19.0 pence per litre).

Chart 28 Component price of unleaded petrol, December 2016

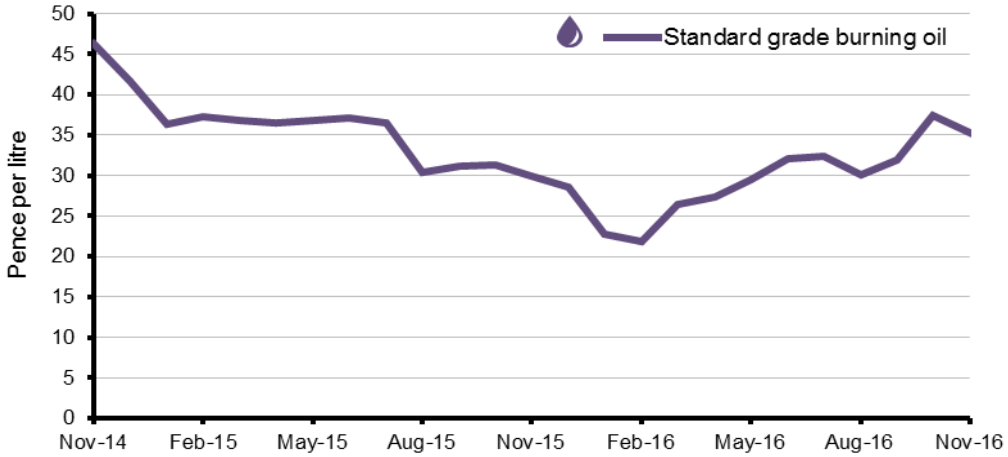


(1) Basic price is the price excluding VAT and duty

Retail prices of heating oil, known as standard grade burning oil (SGBO), and of gas oil for heating are more directly influenced by the price of crude oil than other petroleum products due to lower rates of duty and VAT.

The price of SGBO in November 2016 was 45 per cent lower than February 2013, which was the highest level since July 2008. The price of gas oil in November 2016 was 38 per cent lower than April 2012, which was the highest level since our records started in 1989. In November 2016 the price of SGBO was 17 per cent higher than a year ago, as shown in Chart 29, whilst gas oil was 11 per cent higher.

Chart 29 Retail prices of heating oil [(1)]



(1) Heating oil is standard grade burning oil (SGBO)

References and link to data tables:

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

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

Table 4.1.3: Typical retail prices of petroleum products 1978 to 2015

Crude oil prices

Movements in the price of crude oil affect the prices of various domestic and industrial fuels, as well as petroleum products. A price index for crude oil is available in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 for comparison against the prices of petroleum products.

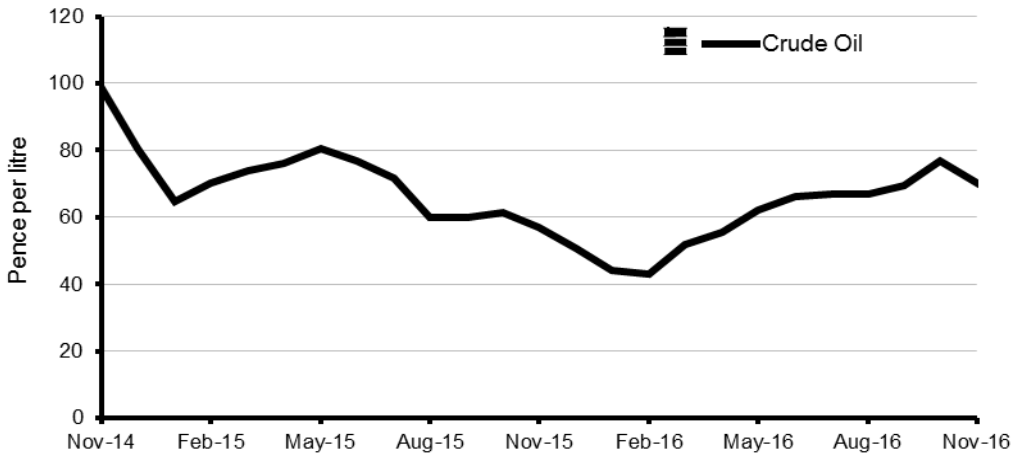
The price of crude oil can change for a variety of reasons, such as: oil shortages (1973); over-supply and weak demand (1998); hurricanes (2005); the global recession (2008-9); and geopolitical tensions (2008 onwards). In July 2008, average monthly crude oil prices reached a new high in real terms, 10.5 per cent higher than the late 1970's. Oil prices were almost consistently above $100 per barrel between February 2011 and August 2014. But since September 2014 prices have fallen due to weak demand and increased supply. More recently, prices have been under $45 per barrel, a six-year low. In August 2015, due to concerns over China's economic performance, prices dipped to below the $50 per barrel mark and remained so throughout the autumn. Prices dipped further to below the $40 per barrel in December 2015 on OPEC's decision not to cut production from near record levels. In mid-January 2016, oil prices hit a 13-year low of around $30/barrel due to anticipation over Iranian exports following the lifting of sanctions. Following speculations

that OPEC will reduce output, prices have been on the increase since but at a slow rate and in October 2016 reached $50 per barrel.

At their 171th meeting in Vienna on the 30th November 2016, OPEC agreed to reduce its output by 1.2m barrels per day (bpd) to 32.5m bpd from January 2017 for at least six months and with the expectation that non-OPEC members would reduce their production by 600,000 bpd. Expectation from non-OPEC countries on a reduction in surplus saw oil prices increased in mid-December to around $56. The next OPEC meeting (172nd) will take place on 25th May 2017 in Vienna.

Chart 30 shows the price of crude oil acquired by UK refineries. In November 2016 the price was 23 per cent higher than a year ago but 55 per cent lower than March 2012, which was the highest level since our records began in 1991.

Chart 30 Index (1) of crude oil prices



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

The annual price for 2015 was 43 per cent lower than 2014 and 51 per cent lower than the high of 2012. Over the past five years (November 2011 to November 2016) the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries has decreased by around 49 per cent.

Reference and link to data tables:

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

Section 5 – International Comparisons

Highlights

- In November 2016 the UK price for petrol at the pump was the seventh highest in the EU 15 at 115.9 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the highest in the EU 15 at 118.4 pence per litre.

- For January to June 2016, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the third highest in the EU 15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the fourth lowest in the EU 15.

- For January to June 2016, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers including tax were the seventh lowest in the EU 15, whilst domestic gas prices for medium consumers including tax were the third lowest in the EU 15.

Notes

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 6.0 per cent between the first half of 2015 and the first half of 2016).

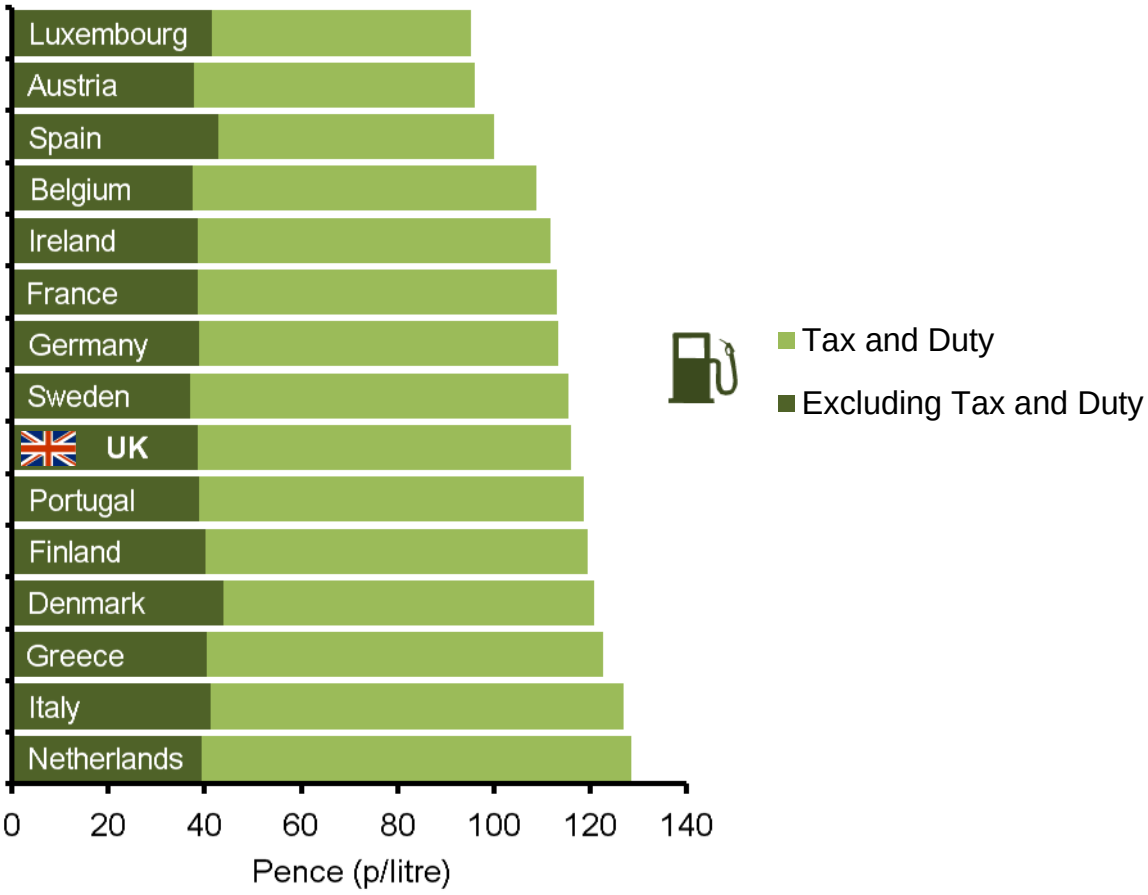
Unleaded petrol and Diesel prices

Premium unleaded petrol prices

Chart 31 shows that the average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, in November 2016 were the seventh highest in the EU 15 at 115.9 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis. The lowest price was in Luxembourg at 95.1 pence per litre while the highest price was in the Netherlands at 128.5 pence per litre.

Average UK petrol prices, excluding taxes, in November 2016 were sixth lowest within the EU 15 at 38.6 pence per litre. The highest price was in Denmark at 43.8 pence per litre.

Chart 31 Premium unleaded petrol prices, November 2016



Reference and link to tables:

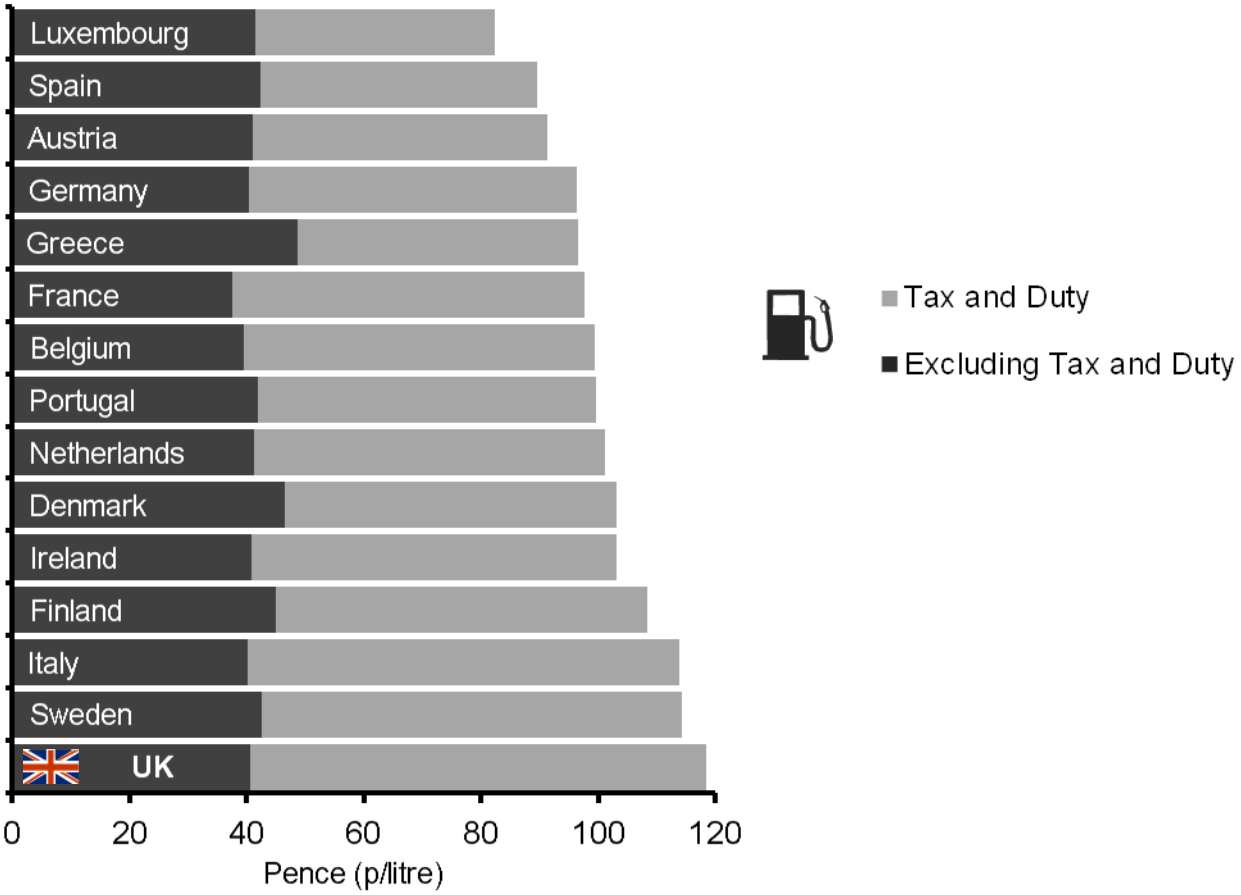
Table 5.1.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Diesel prices

Chart 32 shows that average UK diesel prices, including taxes, in November 2016 were the highest within the EU 15 at 118.4 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis. The lowest price was in Luxembourg at 82.3 pence per litre.

The high UK diesel price is partly due to the taxes levied, which formed 66 per cent of the total price in November 2016, compared to the lowest tax proportion of 50 per cent in Greece. Average UK diesel prices, excluding taxes, in November 2016 were the fifth lowest in the EU 15 at 40.7 pence per litre. The highest price was in Greece at 48.8 pence per litre.

Chart 32 Diesel prices, November 2016



Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.2.1: Diesel prices in the EU

Industrial gas and electricity prices

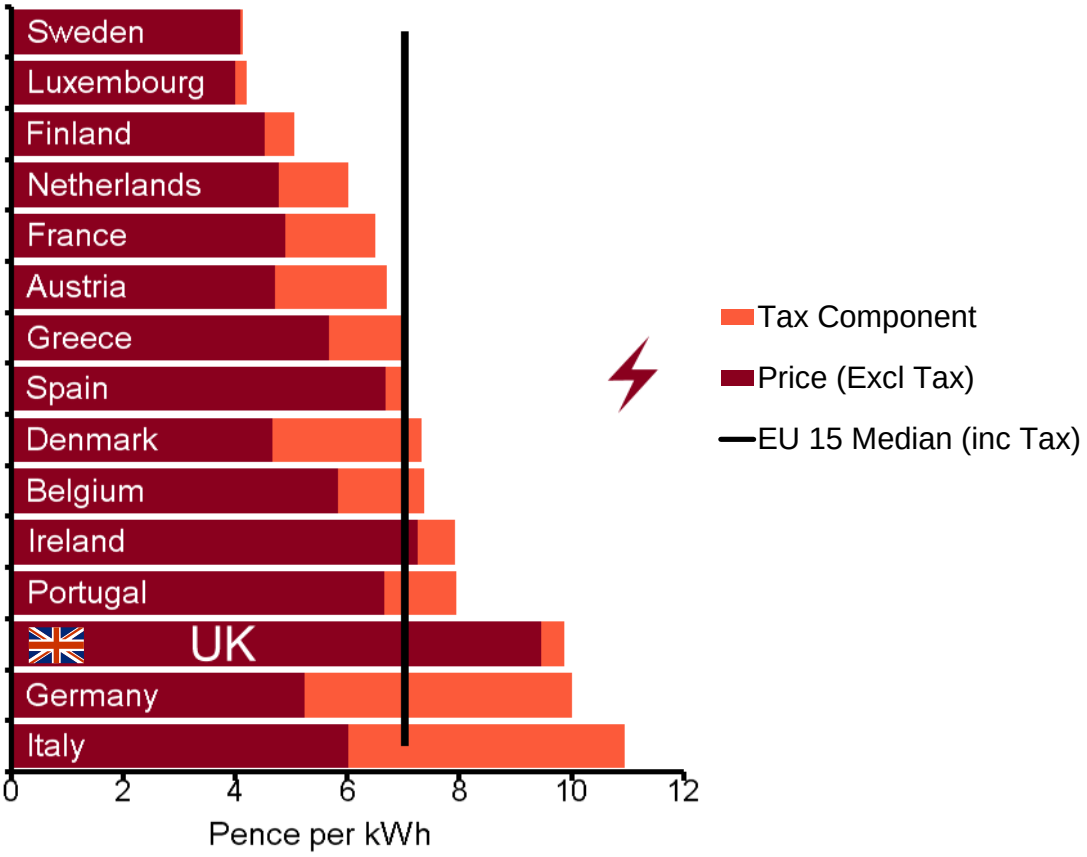
Prices for gas and electricity in this section will vary depending on the periodicity (6-monthly or annual) and consumption (banded or an overall average) of the tables. In general, the 6-monthly Eurostat EU 28 tables have more timely data and reflect changes on a shorter timescale; however, comparisons with non-EU countries require the annual IEA tables.

Rankings may differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables. Charts include actual data available at the time of publication. The black line on the charts shows the median which is produced using the data from all available countries.

Industrial electricity prices

Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period January to June 2016 were third highest in the EU 15 and were 41 per cent above the EU 15 median of 7.0 pence per kWh. The UK price for medium consumers excluding taxes was the highest in the EU 15 and was 81 per cent above the estimated median price of 5.2 pence per kWh. Chart 33 shows the prices for EU 15 nations for the period January to June 2016.

Chart 33 Industrial electricity prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January - June 2016.
Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,000 - 19,999 MWh per annum.
Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry, January - June 2016.

The average industrial electricity price including taxes in the UK for medium consumers fell by 1.6 per cent on the same period in 2015. Price changes in other EU 15 countries ranged from an 11 per cent increase to a 10 per cent fall.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.4.1: Average industrial electricity prices in the EU

In 2015, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the third highest in the IEA, third highest in the G7, and were 46 per cent above the IEA median price. UK industrial electricity prices were 3.2 per cent cheaper than in Japan, but more than double the price in the US. The UK price increased by 1.3 per cent between 2014 and 2015 whereas prices in most other countries decreased.

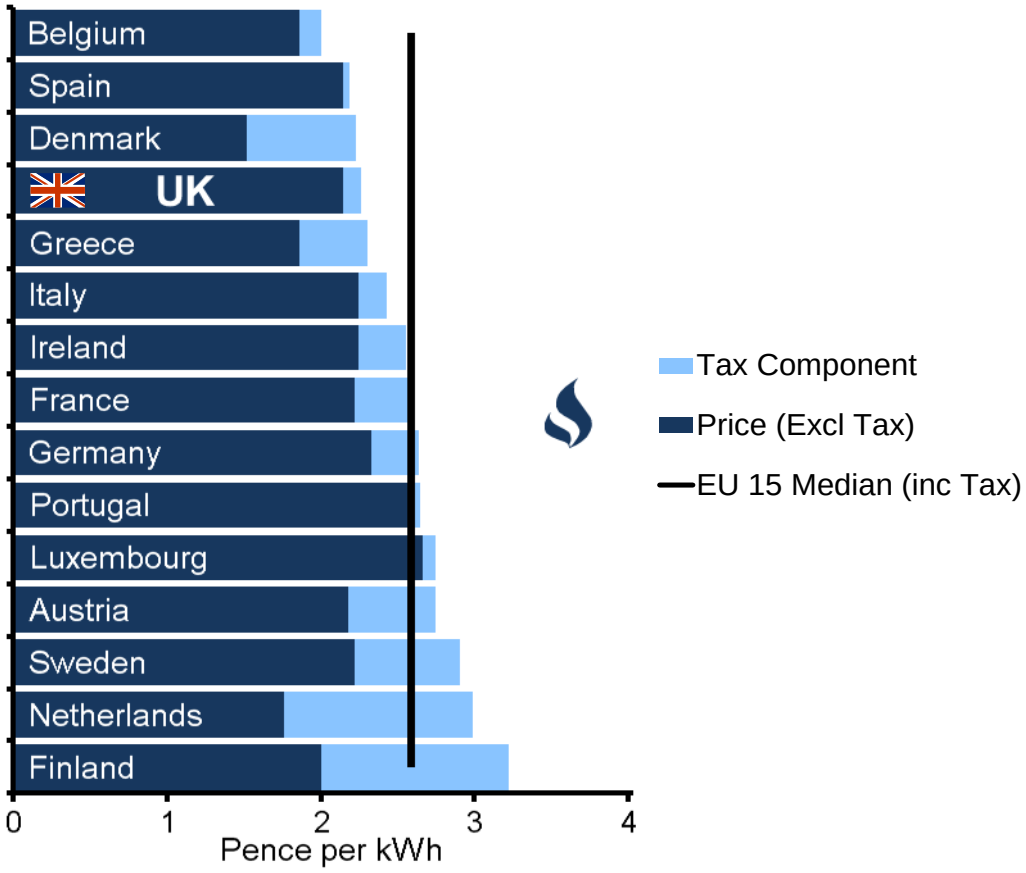
Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.3.1: Industrial electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes

Industrial gas prices

Average UK industrial gas prices for the period January to June 2016, including taxes, for medium consumers were the fourth lowest in the EU 15 and were 13 per cent below the median price of 2.6 pence per kWh. UK prices excluding taxes for medium consumers were 2.2 pence per kWh, this was 1.9 per cent below EU 15 median. Chart 34 shows the prices for EU 15 nations for the period January to June 2016.

Chart 34 Industrial gas prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January - June 2016.
Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,778 – 27,777 MWh.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January - June 2016.

The average Industrial gas price including taxes in the UK for medium consumers fell by 13 per cent on the same period in 2015. Prices changes in the rest of the EU were varied, ranging from a 5 per cent increase to 24 per cent decrease.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.8.1: Average industrial gas prices in the EU

In 2015, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the ninth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 7.8 per cent below the IEA median. UK industrial gas prices were more than double the price in the US.

Reference and link to tables:

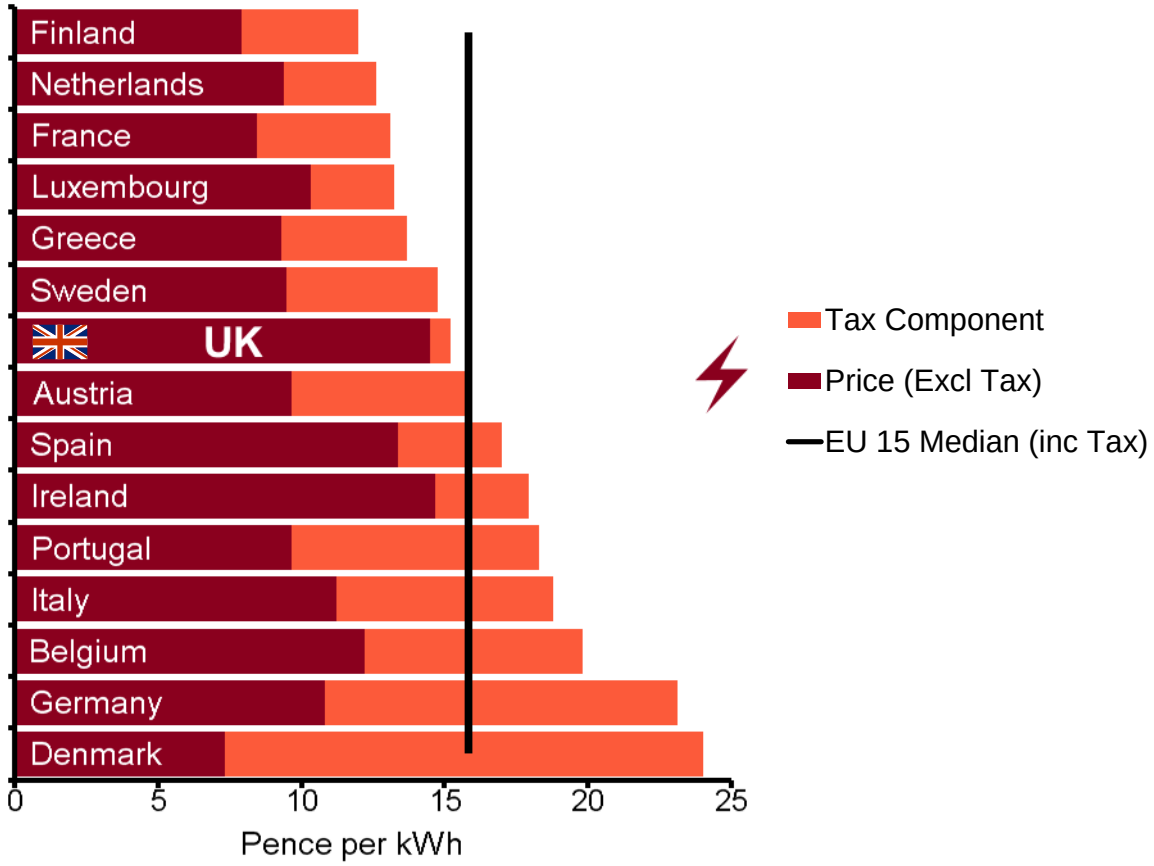
Table 5.7.1: Industrial gas prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes

Domestic electricity and gas prices

Domestic electricity prices

The average UK domestic electricity price including taxes for medium consumers for January to June 2016 was the seventh lowest in the EU 15 and was 4.1 per cent below the EU 15 median price of 15.8 pence per kWh. The UK price excluding taxes was the second highest in the EU 15 and was 50 per cent above the median level of 9.7 pence per kWh. Chart 35 shows the prices for EU 15 nations for the period January to June 2016.

Chart 35 Domestic electricity prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January - June 2016.
Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,500 - 4,999 kWh per annum.
Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2016.

The average domestic electricity price including taxes in the UK for medium consumers fell by 2.4 per cent on the same period in 2015, whereas prices in all other EU 15 countries but the Netherlands rose. This was primarily due to the exchange rate, the pound depreciating against the euro by 6.0 per cent during this timeframe.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.6.1: Average domestic electricity prices in the EU

In 2015, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were the seventh highest in the IEA as well as third highest in the G7. This was 21 per cent above the IEA median. UK domestic electricity prices were 5.3 per cent higher than in Japan, but 87 per cent higher than the price in the US.

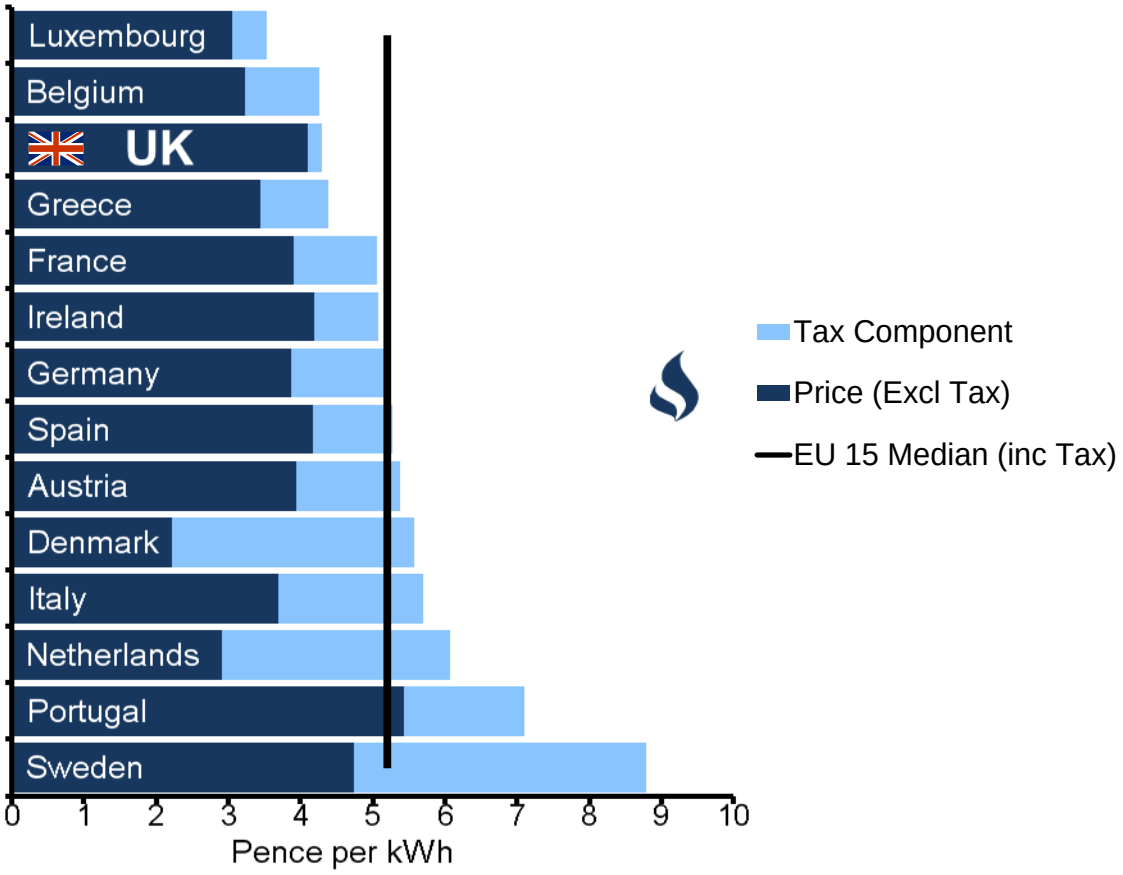
Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes.

Domestic gas prices

Chart 36 shows that average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, for medium consumers for the period January to June 2016 were the third lowest in the EU 15 and were 17 per cent lower than the estimated median of 5.2 pence per kWh. The UK price excluding taxes was the fifth highest in the EU 15 and was 5.5 per cent higher than the median price of 3.9 pence per kWh. Chart 36 shows the prices for EU 15 nations where data is available for the period January to June 2016.

Chart 36 Domestic gas prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January - June 2016.
Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 5,557 – 55,556 kWh per annum.
Finland does not provide data to Eurostat for this series.
Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January - June 2016

The average domestic gas price including taxes in the UK for medium consumers fell by 7.4 per cent on the same period in 2015. Price changes in other countries varied as a result of the pound depreciating against the Euro and low wholesale costs.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.10.1: Average domestic gas prices in the EU

In 2015, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, were the twelfth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 3.3 per cent lower than the IEA median. UK domestic gas prices were more than double the price in the US.

Reference and link to tables:

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

List of Charts

Explanatory notes

General

More detailed notes on the methodology used to compile the figures and data sources are available on the BEIS 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 calculation 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
Terrajoules (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 0300 200 3700.

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