



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES



December 2018

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CONTACT POINTS

This publication, including historical data, is available on the internet at www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices

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Other Useful websites

Ofgem	www.ofgem.gov.uk/
DEFRA	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
HM Revenue and Customs	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs
Office for National Statistics	www.ons.gov.uk
International Energy Agency	www.iea.org
Eurostat	www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/
UK Petroleum Industry Association	www.ukpia.com

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.

FOR EXPLANATORY NOTES, PLEASE SEE INSIDE THE BACK COVER

Section 1 – Introduction

The Quarterly Energy Prices (QEP) publication was first published in June 2001. Tables are available as Excel files at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics. Monthly updates on domestic energy price indices and the prices of petroleum products are published at the same address, as are any tables affected by changes in the GDP deflator.

In this issue there are provisional 2018 gas and electricity bills and provisional Q3 2018 prices for industrial consumers and major power producers. There is also a comparison of the International Energy Agency (IEA) prices with those in the UK for 2017. The unleaded petrol and diesel prices are provisional for December 2018 and provisional for annual 2018, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for November 2018.

The next issue of QEP will be published online on 28th March 2019 and will present final domestic average annual bills for 2018 for electricity and gas. Additionally, provisional Q4 2018 energy prices for the manufacturing sector, industrial and domestic fuel price indices, and the price of fuels for major power producers will be published. The petroleum product prices table will have provisional unleaded petrol and diesel prices for March 2019 and final annual 2018 prices. There will also be international petrol and diesel prices for February 2019.

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 for the whole economy and therefore is applicable consistently to domestic and industrial prices.

For most fuels there are differences in the prices paid by smaller consumers, typically households, and those paid by larger consumers, usually those in the industrial sector. Indeed, there are also 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 (BEIS) 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 Anwar Annut, (Anwar.annut@beis.gov.uk Tel: 0300 068 5060).

The main points in this edition are presented below:

Domestic

- The price paid for all domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 4.9 per cent in the year to Q3 2018. Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, real terms prices including VAT for domestic electricity increased by 5.8 per cent and domestic gas prices rose by 2.6 per cent.
- Provisional data for 2018 suggests that **domestic energy bills** increased by 5.8 per cent in current prices and by 3.7 per cent in real terms. For fixed consumption levels of electricity of 3,800 kWh per annum, bills increased by £57 to £676; and for fixed consumption levels of gas of 15,000 kWh per annum, bills increased by £16 to £646. The combined average domestic bill increased by £73 from £1,249 in 2017 to £1,322 in 2018. Average bills for those using prepayment meters increased by £43 (3.4 per cent) following the revisions of the price cap earlier this year, a slower rate compared to the other payment methods
- The number of transfers made within the domestic electricity market increased by 11.8 per cent between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, with an estimated 1,435,000 electricity transfers being made in Q3 2018. Since Q3 2017, gas transfers have increased by 7.5 per cent to 1,193,000 transfers in Q3 2018. These transfers represent around 5.1 per cent for both electricity and gas customers in the domestic market.

Industrial

- Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, average industrial prices in real terms, including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), rose by 24 per cent for gas and by 10 per cent for electricity. Over the same period, industrial prices for coal increased by 7.1 per cent and heavy fuel oil (not subject to CCL) increased by 8.1 per cent.
- Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, the price of gas used for electricity generation increased by 31 per cent in cash terms whilst that for coal increased by 7.0 per cent.

Oil and petroleum product prices

- The provisional price of petrol in December 2018 was 121.0 pence per litre which was 0.9 per cent higher than that of a year ago, whilst the provisional price of diesel at 131.3 pence per litre was 6.3 per cent higher compared to a year ago. The petrol price in December 2018 was 21 pence (15 per cent) lower than the peak in April 2012 whilst the diesel price was 17 pence (11 per cent) lower.
- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries, in £ Sterling terms, in November 2018 was 15 per cent higher than that a year ago. The price of Brent crude in November 2018 at around \$67 per barrel was 17 per cent lower than the previous month though remained considerably below the prices seen between February 2011 and August 2014 when prices were above \$100 per barrel.

International

- In November 2018 the UK price for petrol at the pump was the sixth lowest in the EU15 at 128.6 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the second highest in the EU15 at 137.1 pence per litre
- For January to June 2018, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including taxes were the highest in the EU15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including taxes were the second lowest in the EU15.
- For January to June 2018, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers including taxes were the fifth lowest in the EU15, whilst domestic gas prices for medium consumers including taxes were the second lowest in the EU15.

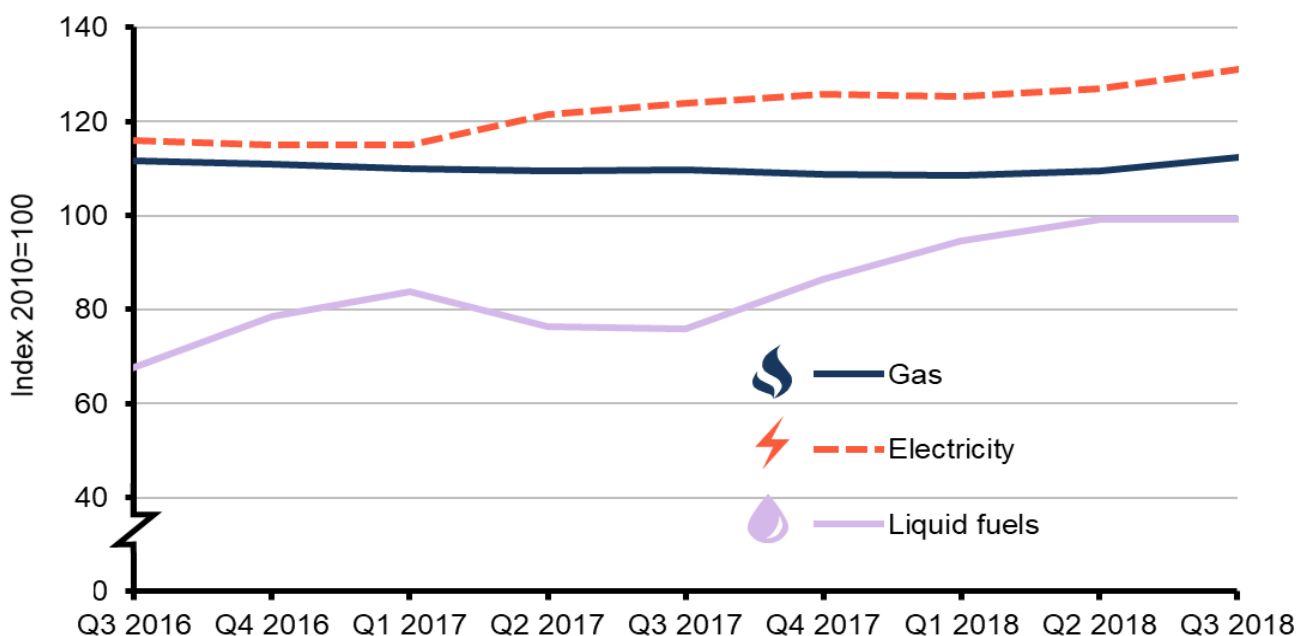
Section 2 – Domestic Prices

Highlights

- The price paid for all domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 4.9 per cent in the year to Q3 2018. Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, real terms prices including VAT for domestic electricity increased by 5.8 per cent and for domestic gas prices rose by 2.6 per cent.
- Provisional data for 2018 suggests that **domestic energy bills** increased by 5.8 per cent in current prices and by 3.7 per cent in real terms. For fixed consumption levels of electricity of 3,800 kWh per annum, bills increased by £57 to £676; and for fixed consumption levels of gas of 15,000 kWh per annum, bills increased by £16 to £646. The combined average domestic bill increased by £73 from £1,249 in 2017 to £1,322 in 2018. Average bills for those using prepayment meters increased by £43 (3.4 per cent) following the revisions of the price cap earlier this year, a slower rate compared to the other payment methods
- The number of transfers made within the domestic electricity market increased by 11.8 per cent between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, with an estimated 1,435,000 electricity transfers being made in Q3 2018. Since Q3 2017, gas transfers have increased by 7.5 per cent to 1,193,000 transfers in Q3 2018. These transfers represent around 5.1 per cent for both electricity and gas customers in the domestic market.

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

Chart 2.1 Real terms fuel price indices in the domestic sector⁽¹⁾ - quarterly



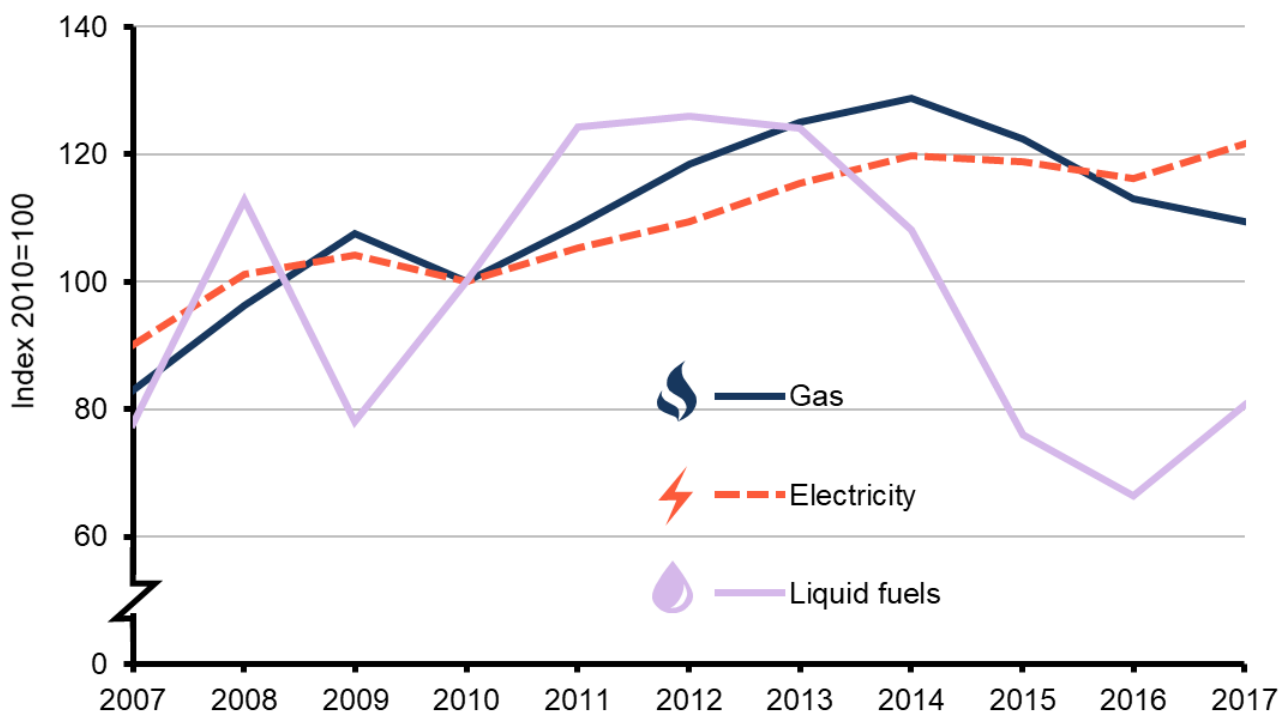
Source: ONS, Consumer prices index

⁽¹⁾ Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

Domestic Prices

In terms of domestic fuel price indices, the price for all domestic fuels in real terms has risen by 4.9 per cent in Q3 2018 compared to Q3 2017. As shown in Chart 2.1, in real terms, domestic electricity prices increased by 5.8 per cent in Q3 2018 compared to the previous year while gas prices have increased by 2.6 per cent. Over this same period in real terms liquid fuels rose by 31 per cent and motor fuel and oil prices have increased by 9.3 per cent. The price of solid fuels however has decreased slightly in real terms, by 0.6 per cent between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018.

Chart 2.2 Real terms 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

UK wholesale gas prices have been increasing since the early 2000's, due to upward pressure on prices in Europe and the decline in the UK Continental Shelf gas production, however wholesale gas prices have fallen back since the start of 2014 but in 2017 prices rose by 31 per cent. Electricity prices have generally been on a rising trend. With gas an important part of the UK generation mix, and also as a result of higher coal prices, wholesale electricity prices have been rising from unsustainably low levels, and also due to the introduction of the EU Emissions Trading scheme in 2005.

Domestic Prices

Liquid fuel (heating oil) prices typically follow crude oil prices. Apart from a sharp fall in 2009, between 2003 and 2012 liquid fuel prices increased strongly in real terms. Since 2013 prices have fallen but more so between 2014 and 2016. In 2017, liquid fuel prices rose by 22 per cent in real terms. Motor fuel prices similarly follow crude oil prices, but vary according to changes in the duty payable on petrol and diesel, and to the rate of VAT.

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, to allow comparisons over time of the effects of actual price changes, 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. From the March 2018 edition of Quarterly Energy Prices, BEIS had introduced bills based on actual annual consumption and temperature adjusted consumption. See Tables 2.2.5 and 2.3.5¹; though these will be updated for 2018 in March 2019.

The majority of the major six domestic energy suppliers announced increases to their gas prices in early to mid-2018. All the major six domestic energy suppliers announced price rises for electricity and gas customers between March 2018 and November 2018, with some of the suppliers announcing price increases twice within this period.

Table 1 – Change in average annual bills 2018^(p) compared to 2017²

	2017	2018	Change	Percentage Change
Standard Electricity	£619	£676	£57	9.2%
Gas	£630	£646	£16	2.6%
Combined	£1,249	£1,322	£73	5.8%

The average energy bills in 2018 were higher than in 2017; this was mainly due to price increases for electricity and gas implemented in mid-2018. Helping to offset increases in energy prices was the implementation of the Prepayment Cap³; however average annual bills for prepayment customers increased by £43 from £1,250 in 2017 to £1,293 in 2018 following a revision of the prepayment cap. Furthermore, the proportion of customers on a fixed tariff has increased between 2017 and 2018, with fixed tariffs offering the cheapest average energy bills compared to variable tariffs (a saving of around £170 – see Table 6). Chart 2.3 shows the average standard domestic energy bills, in cash terms. Combined gas and electricity bills have increased by £73 (5.8 per cent) between 2017 and 2018 (to £1,322). Average standard electricity bills in 2018 increased by £57 (to £676). Average gas bills increased by £16 (to £646) compared with 2017. With the exception of a 3.0 per cent fall in 2010, combined bills increased each year between 2002 and 2014. Between 2014 and 2016 combined bills decreased, however in 2017 they started to increase again and are now 1.6 per cent lower than their peak in 2014 in cash terms (7.9 per cent lower in real terms). The

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices>

² Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures

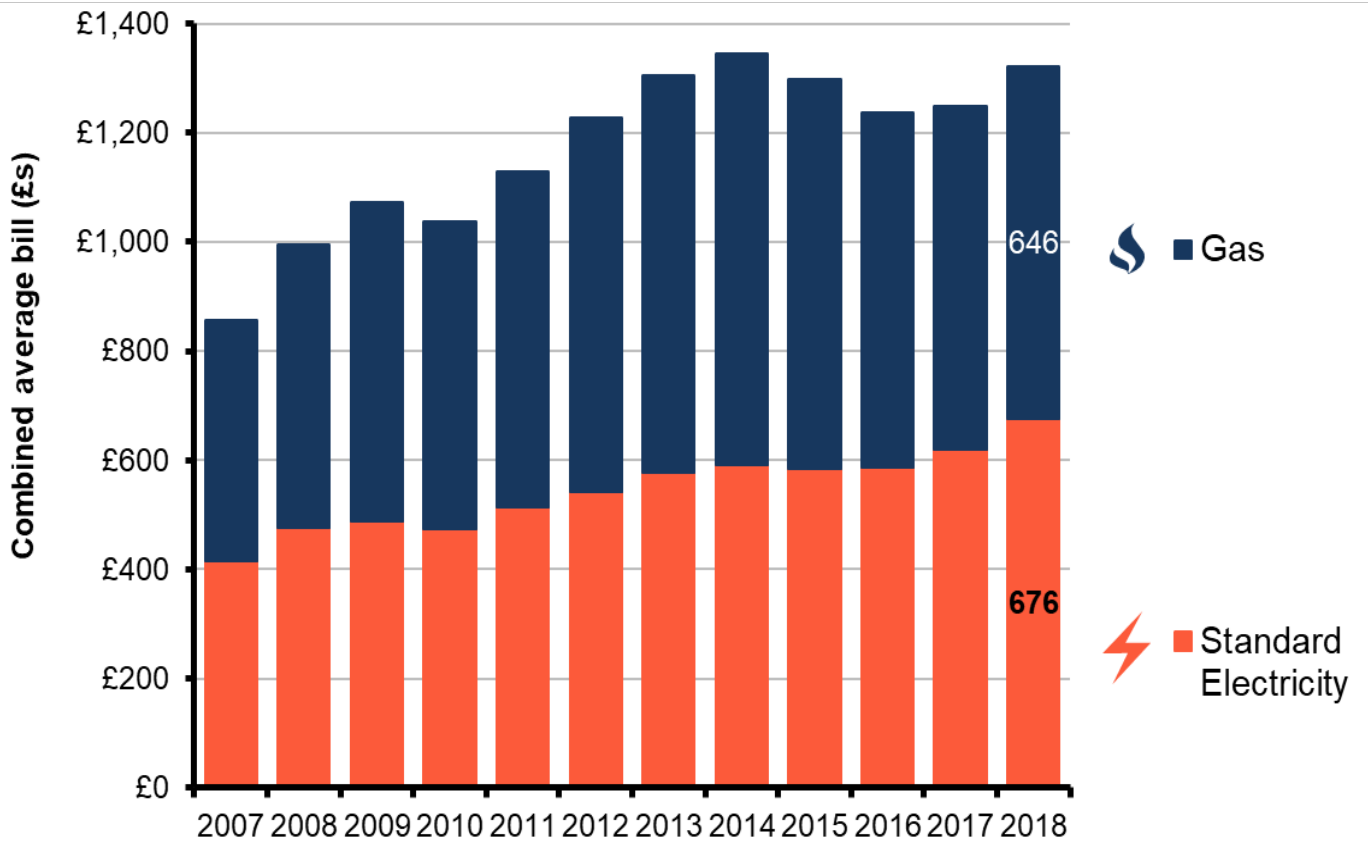
³ For more information on the Prepayment Cap, see:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/retail-market/market-review-and-reform/implementation-cma-remedies/prepayment-meter-price-cap>

Domestic Prices

£12 electricity rebate received by customers in Great Britain in 2014 and 2015 was not provided in 2016 or 2017.

Chart 2.3: 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

Chart 2.4: Proportion of customers on each payment type⁴

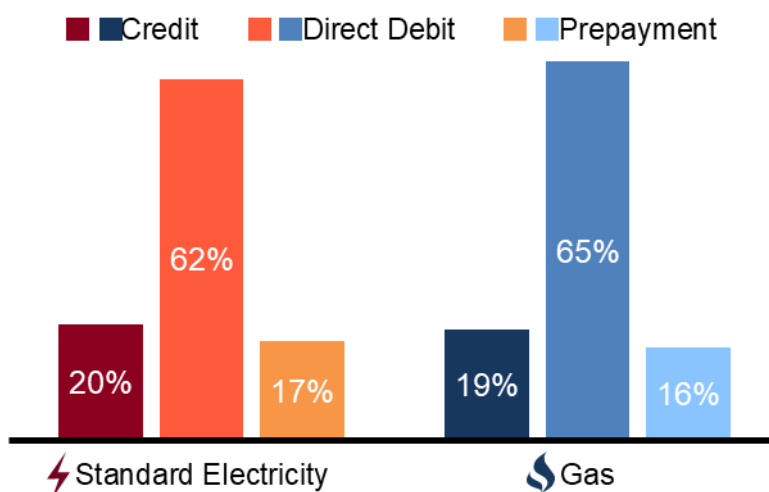


Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

At the end of December 2018, most standard electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and gas customers in Great Britain (GB) paid by direct debit. Chart 2.4 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.

Table 4 – Average annual bills 2018^(p) by payment method⁵

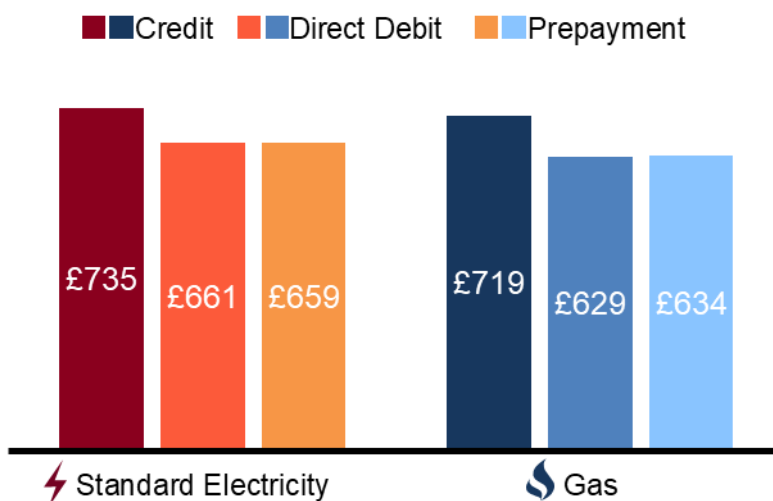
	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£735	£661	£659	£676
Gas	£719	£629	£634	£646
Combined	£1,454	£1,290	£1,293	£1,322

⁴ In line with our methodology document, Tables 2.4.2 and 2.5.2 do not include all energy suppliers in the market, but they do include an estimate for small suppliers. For a list of those suppliers included, see Section 4.2 'Customer numbers by payment method':

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

⁵ Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

Chart 2.5: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2018^(p)



Reference and link to tables:

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

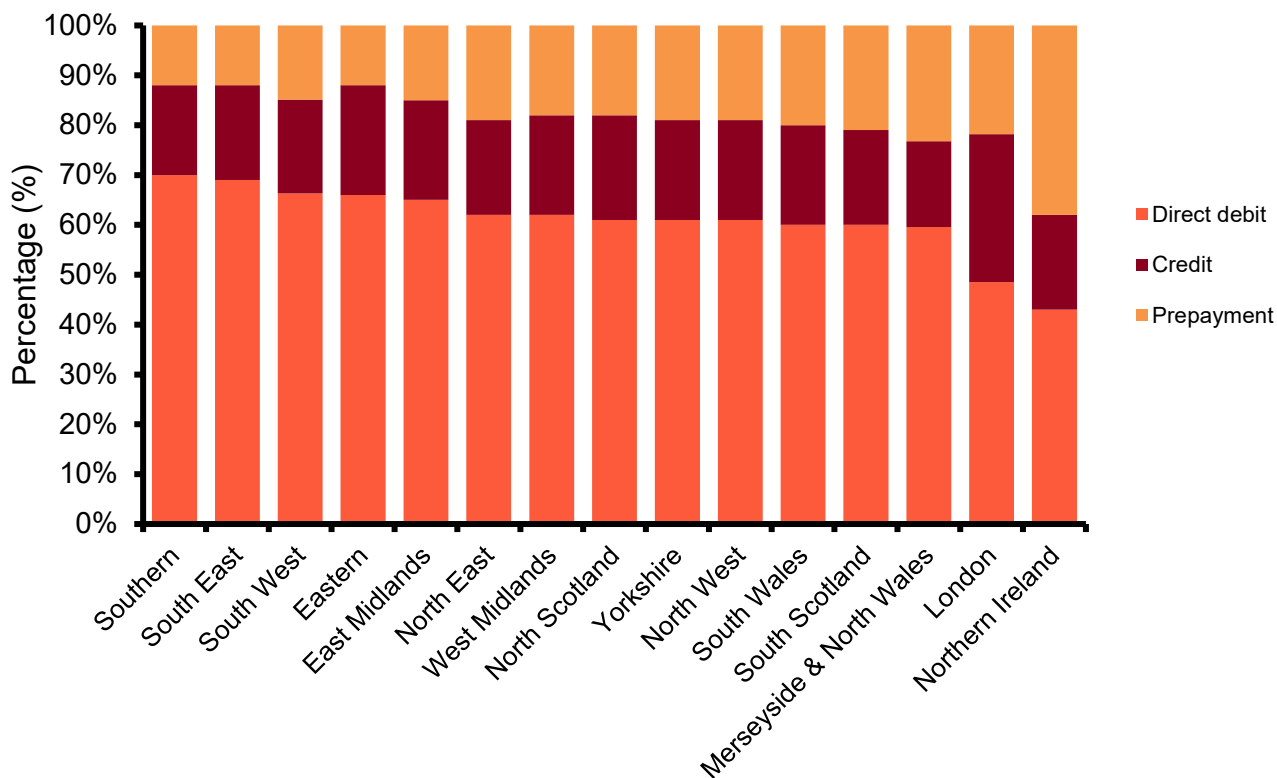
Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills, by home and non-home supplier

In 2018 the average annual bill⁶ was cheapest for customers paying by direct debit, with an average bill of £661 for standard electricity customers in the UK and £629 for gas customers in GB, as shown in Chart 2.5. Combined bills, based on BEIS consumption levels, were around £164 cheaper on direct debit compared to those on credit, but only around £3 cheaper than prepayment.

⁶ Based on a fixed consumption of 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity

Regional variation of payment methods – Electricity

Chart 2.6 Regional payment methods for Standard electricity



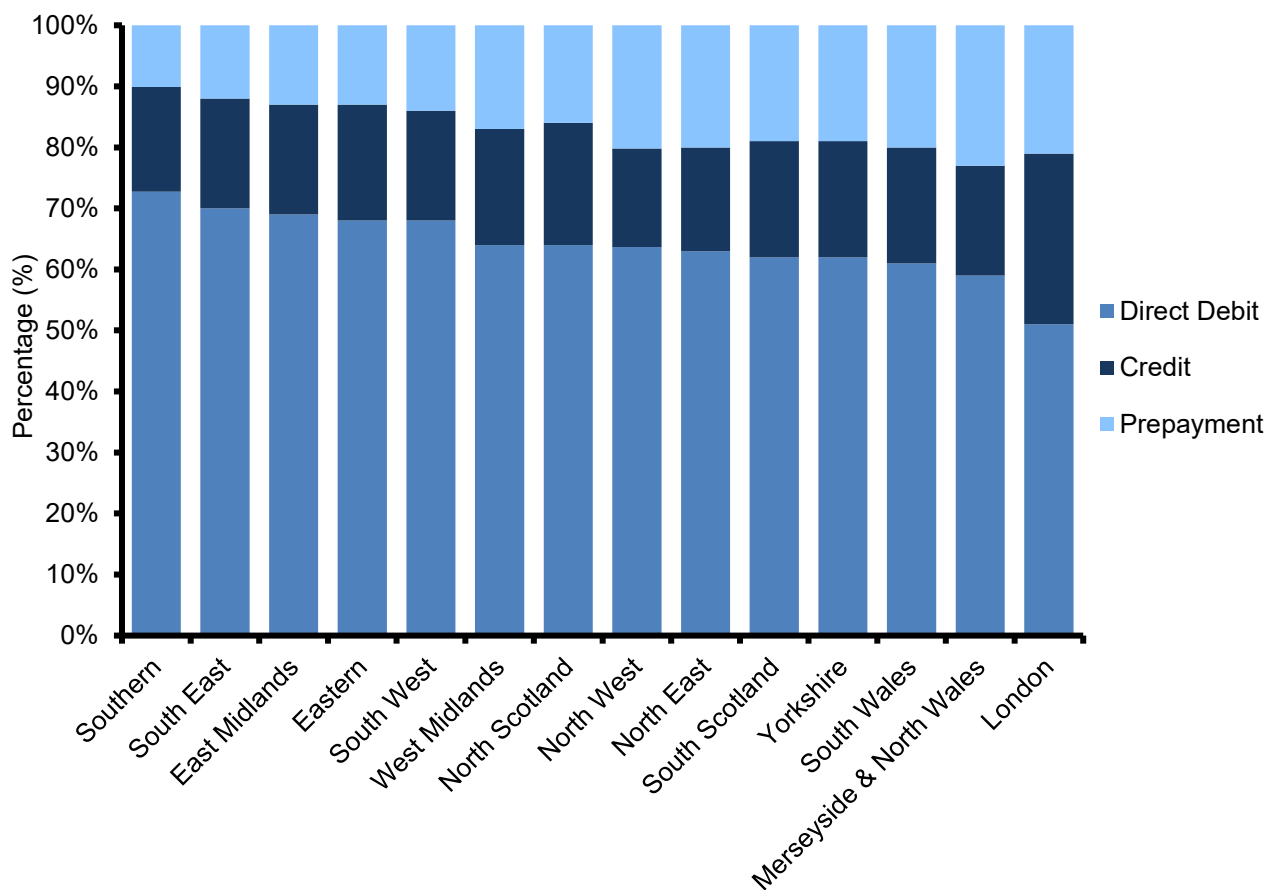
Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

The proportion of customers by the different payment methods varies by region. In Q3 2018, for standard electricity, direct debit was the most popular payment method in all regions. Northern Ireland, however, has a broadly similar proportion of customers who pay by prepayment, 38 per cent, as who pay by direct debit, 43 per cent. As Chart 2.6 shows, the Southern region has the highest proportion of customers paying by direct debit, at 70 per cent. The London region has the highest percentage of credit customers, with 30 per cent using this payment method and just 49 per cent using direct debit, which was the second lowest rate in the UK.

Regional variation of payment methods - Gas

Chart 2.7 Regional payment methods for gas

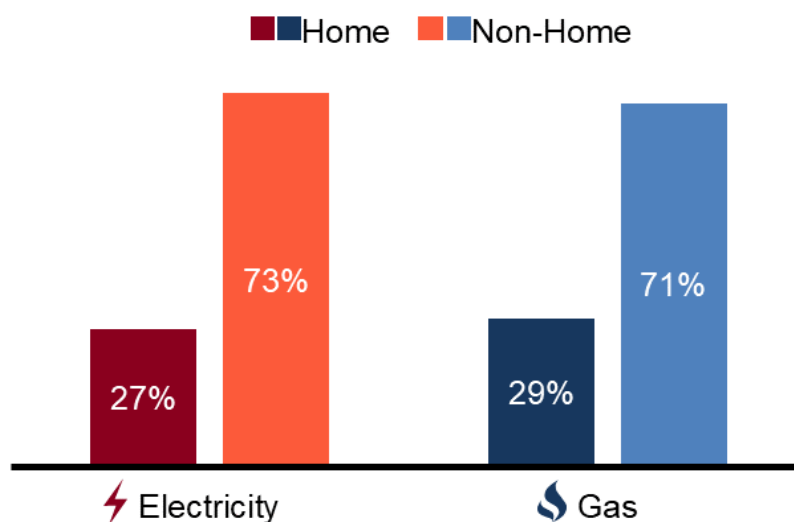


Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

Regional variation in payment method for gas is like that of standard electricity with direct debit used by most customers in all regions. As shown in Chart 2.7, the Southern region of England again has the highest proportion of gas customers paying by direct debit, at 72 per cent. London has the lowest percentage of customers paying by direct debit, at 51 per cent and has the highest percentage of credit customers, at 28 per cent. Merseyside & North Wales has the highest percentage of gas customers paying by prepayment at 23 per cent.

Chart 2.8: Proportion of customers with their original home supplier for electricity and gas in GB.



Reference and link to tables:

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

Domestic energy competition

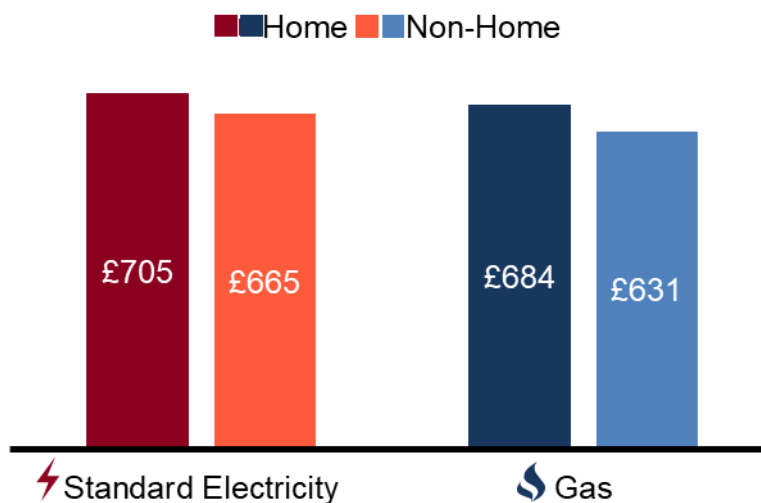
Prior to the privatisation of the GB energy market, all energy customers were supplied by their regional electricity and gas boards. With privatisation these boards became the commercial home suppliers for each region to which all customers in that region belonged before the market opened to competition. 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 most 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 2018, BEIS estimates that 19.8 million (73 per cent) domestic electricity⁷ customers and 16.5 million (71 per cent) domestic gas customers in Great Britain⁸ had transferred away from their original home supplier, the firm who had supplied that region before the energy market opened to competition (see chart 2.8).

⁷ Includes both standard electricity and Economy 7 electricity.

⁸ Competition is still limited in scope for domestic customers in Northern Ireland, and so this country has been excluded from this analysis.

Chart 2.9: Average annual Standard Electricity and Gas bills for home and non-home suppliers in GB, 2018^(p)



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

As can be seen in Table 5, the average annual bill based on fixed consumption⁹ for gas and standard electricity is lower for customers with non-home suppliers, with the average bill for customers with home suppliers around £104 more expensive. As seen in Chart 2.9, of this £104, standard electricity contributes around £51 of the difference between home and non-home suppliers, with gas contributing around £53.

Variation in energy competition between payment methods

Table 5 – Average annual bills by payment method and supplier type for 2018¹⁰

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home	Home	Non-Home
Standard Electricity	£756	£721	£690	£652	£659	£660	£705	£665
Gas	£728	£711	£672	£615	£644	£629	£684	£631
Total	£1,484	£1,432	£1,362	£1,267	£1,303	£1,289	£1,389	£1,296

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

⁹ 15,000kWh for gas and 3,800kWh for electricity

¹⁰ Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

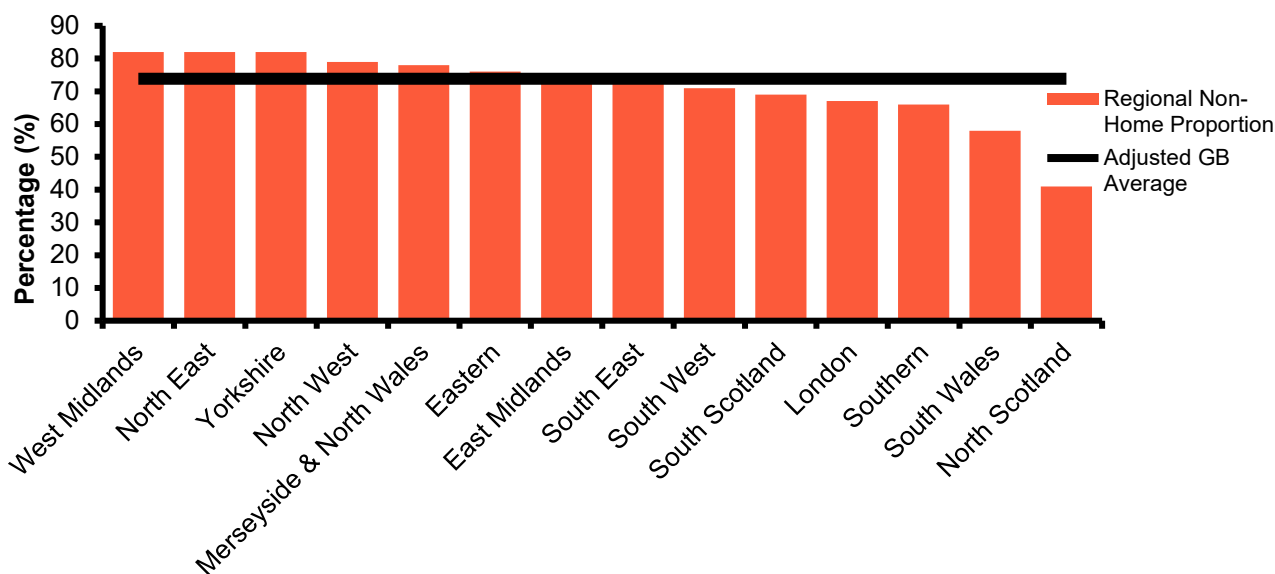
Domestic Prices

Direct debit customers were most likely to have switched supplier, with 77 percent of electricity customers and 76 per cent of gas customers no longer with their home suppliers. Credit customers were the least likely to have switched, with 61 per cent of electricity customers and 55 per cent of gas customers supplied by a non-home supplier. To note, these figures account for BEIS' estimate for small suppliers in the market.

Average annual bills are generally cheaper for customers with a non-home supplier compared to those with their original home suppliers. With both types of suppliers combined, direct debit was the cheapest payment method. A detailed breakdown of the average annual bills for gas and standard electricity for each payment method split by home and non-home supplier for 2018 is shown in table 5 below. Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 in the annex contain data going back to 1996.

Regional competition - Electricity

Chart 2.10: Proportion of electricity customers with a non-home supplier



Reference and link to tables:

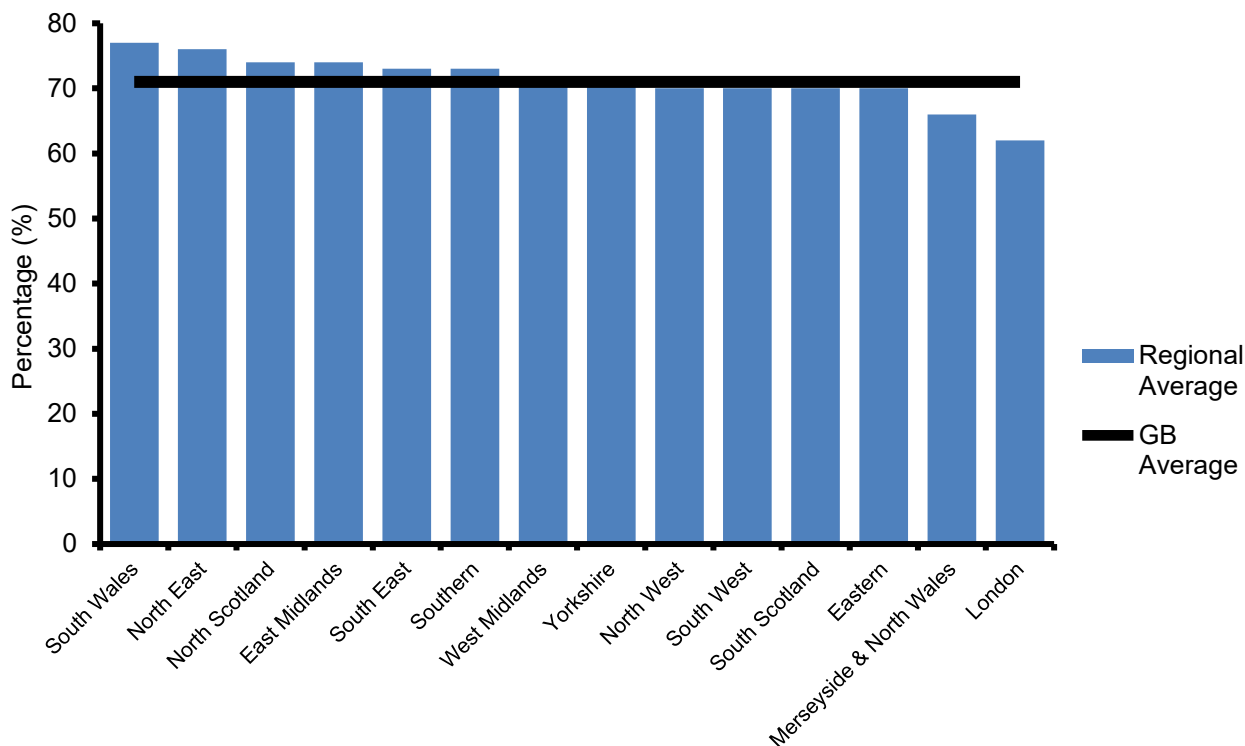
Table 2.4.1: Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region by supplier type

Since the March 2017 edition of QEP, BEIS has published adjusted figures for regional proportions 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, so in the past have underestimated the proportion of customers who had moved away from their home supplier. Since March 2018, breakdowns by payment type are also adjusted to account for the smaller energy companies, which is a result of surveying a larger proportion of the energy market.

Overall, at the end of September 2018, customers in North Scotland were the least likely to have moved, with around 59 per cent still with their home supplier, whereas customers in the North East, Yorkshire and West Midlands were most likely to have moved with only around 18 per cent with their home supplier (see Chart 2.10).

Regional competition - Gas

Chart 2.11: Proportion 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

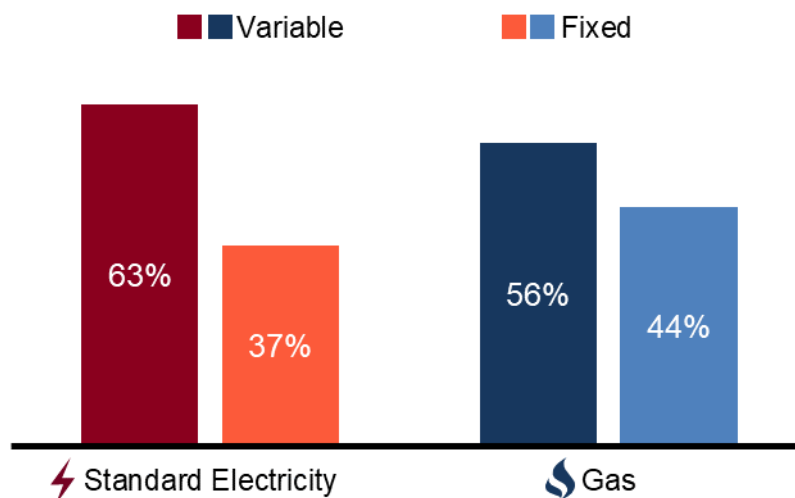
As with electricity, Chart 2.11 and Tables 2.5 contain estimated data for small suppliers.

At the end of September 2018, customers in London were the least likely to have moved gas supplier, with around 38 per cent still with their home supplier, whereas customers in South Wales were the most likely to have moved with only around 23 per cent remaining with their home supplier.

Domestic Prices

Fixed Tariffs

Chart 2.12: 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

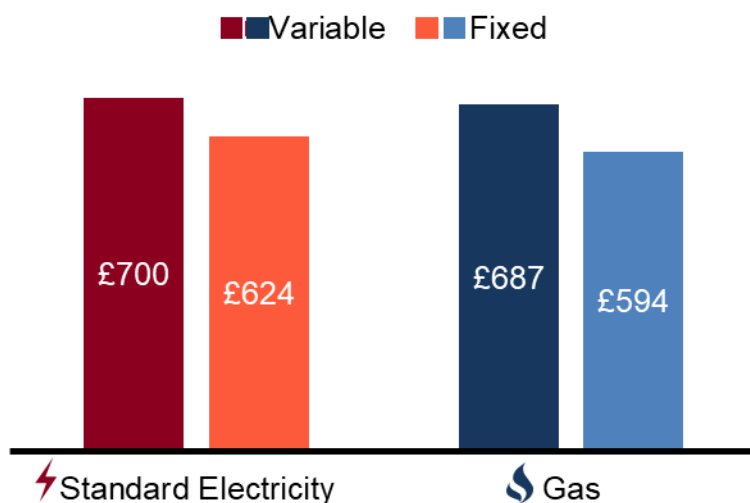
Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

At the end of September 2018, 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 tariff¹¹ is one where the price has been set for a defined period.

Over a third of all standard electricity and gas customers were on fixed tariffs at the end of September 2018. Direct Debit customers are most likely to be on fixed tariffs with 52 per cent of these customers on a fixed deal for electricity and 59 per cent for gas. This data and Chart 2.12 reflect data from BEIS' domestic fuels inquiry survey and an estimate for small suppliers.

¹¹ 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 2.13: Average standard electricity and gas bills for fixed and variable tariffs



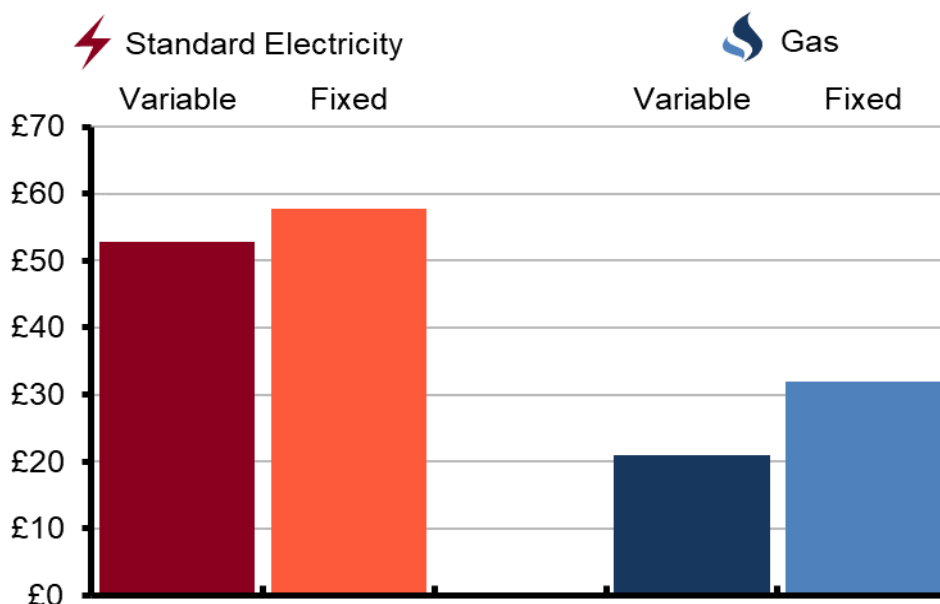
Reference and link to tables:

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

In 2018, 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 in Table 6, where combined bills were around £170 cheaper for those on a fixed tariff.

Chart 2.14: 2017 to 2018^(p) 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

Domestic Prices

Between 2017 and 2018^(p), standard electricity bills increased by a similar margin of £53 and £58 for variable and fixed tariffs respectively, while gas bills increased by £21 and £32.

Variation in tariff type between payment methods

Table 6 – Average annual bills by payment method and tariff type¹²

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed
Standard Electricity	£745	£674	£696	£618	£660	£606	£700	£624
Gas	£730	£668	£691	£585	£634	£604	£687	£594
Total	£1,475	£1,342	£1,387	£1,203	£1,294	£1,211	£1,387	£1,218

Direct debit customers were far more likely to be on a fixed tariff than customers paying by other methods, with 52 per cent of standard electricity and 59 per cent of gas customers on a fixed tariff. Credit customers were the second most likely to be on a fixed tariff, with 20 per cent and 24 per cent of standard electricity and gas customers on a fixed tariff. Prepayment customers were the least likely to be on a fixed tariff, with only 1 per cent of standard electricity and 2 per cent of gas customers on a fixed tariff.

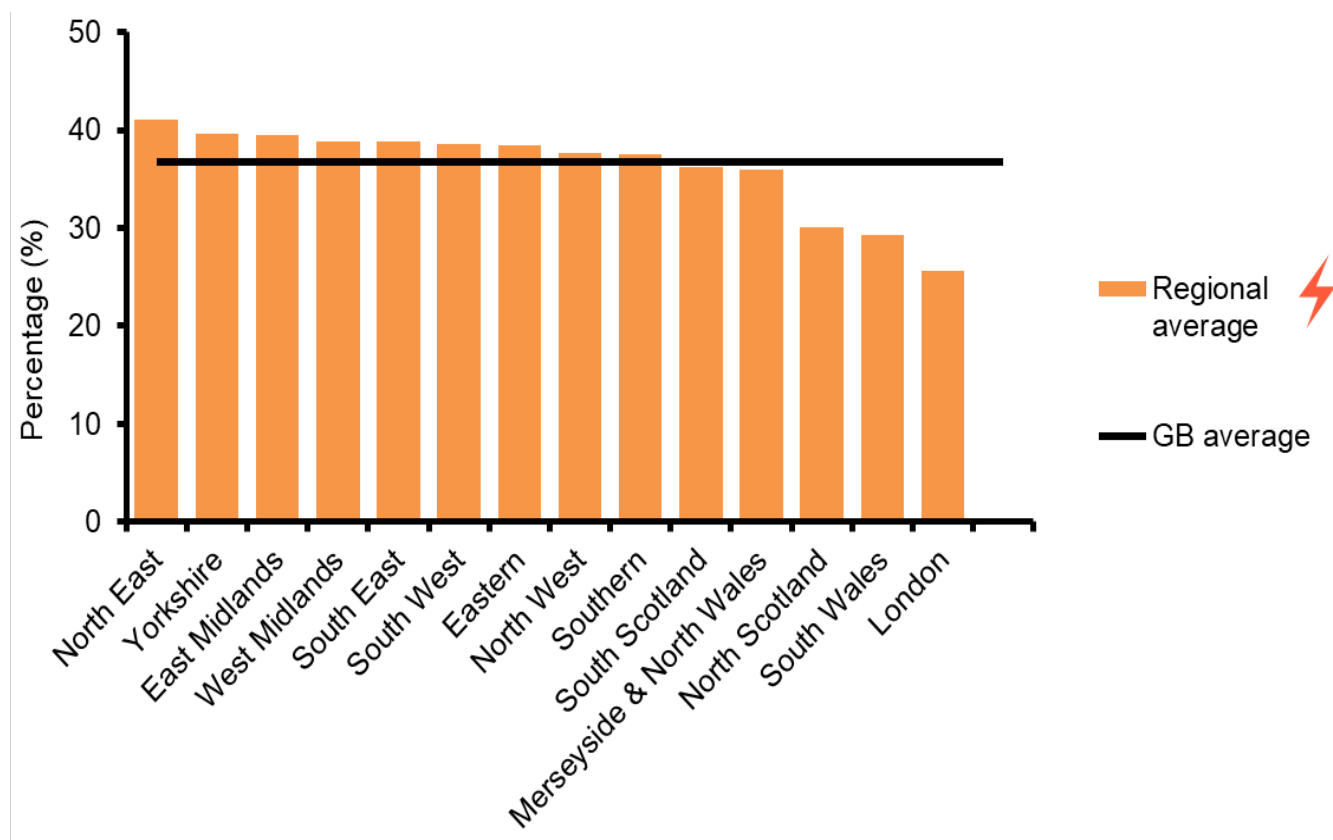
As can be seen in Table 6, average fixed tariff bills were cheaper than variable tariff bills across all payment types. The difference was greatest when paying by direct debit, with fixed tariff bills being £78 and £106 lower for standard electricity and gas, respectively. Equivalent savings for customers paying by credit were £71 and £63 for standard electricity and gas respectively. The difference between fixed and variable tariff bills was lower for those paying by prepayment for electricity (by £54) and by £30 for gas.

BEIS data suggest that for variable tariffs, prepayment customers are paying around £93 less than direct debit customers in 2018, however customers who chose to pay by fixed direct debits on average have the lowest annual bills.

¹² Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.

Regional variation of fixed tariff proportions – Electricity

Chart 2.15 Proportion of standard electricity customers on a fixed tariff¹³



Reference and link to tables:

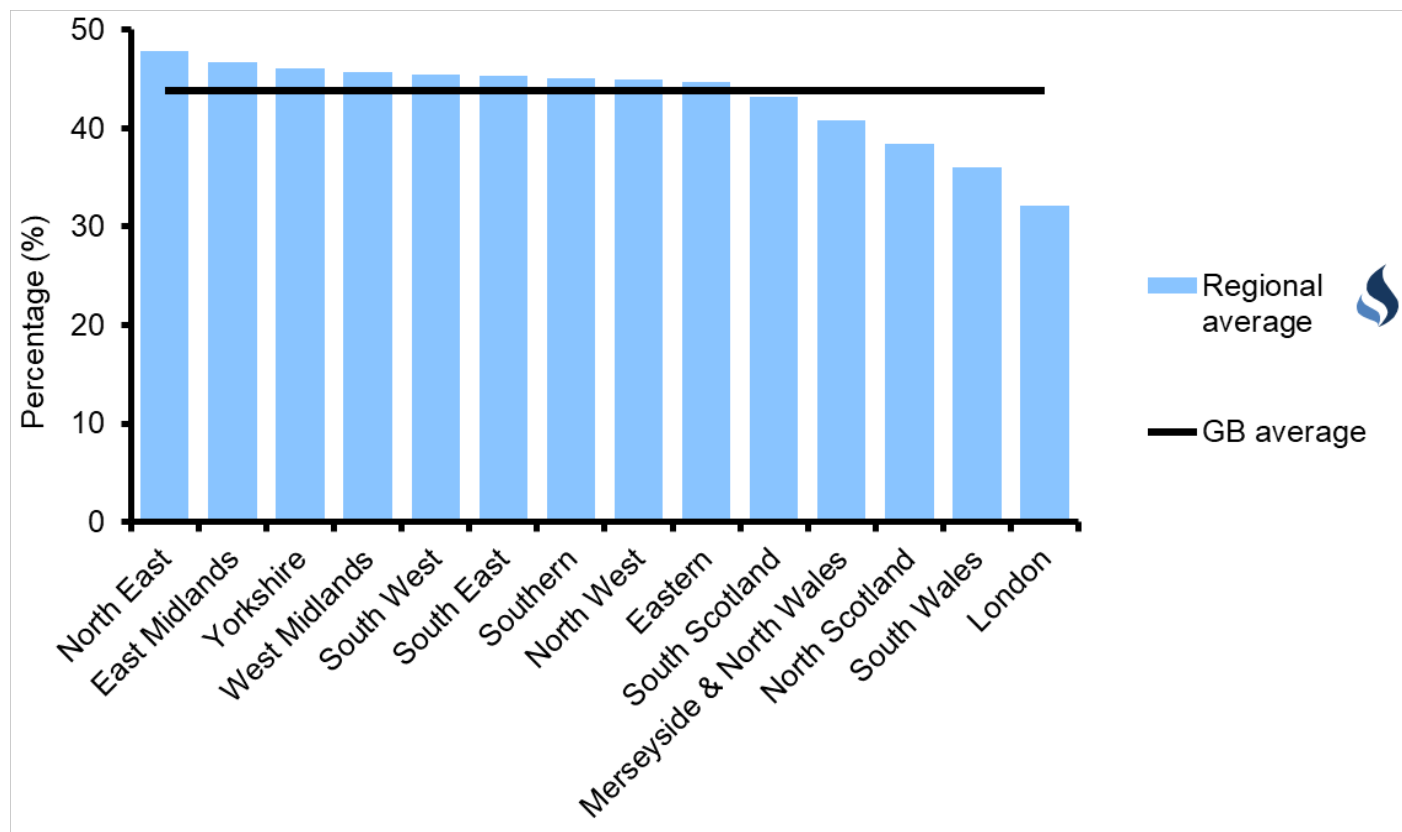
Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity

The proportion of customers on fixed tariffs, across all payment types, varies by region. The North East had the highest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs at 41 per cent. London had the lowest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs across all regions in Great Britain at 26 per cent.

¹³ 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

Chart 2.16 Proportion of gas customers on a fixed tariff



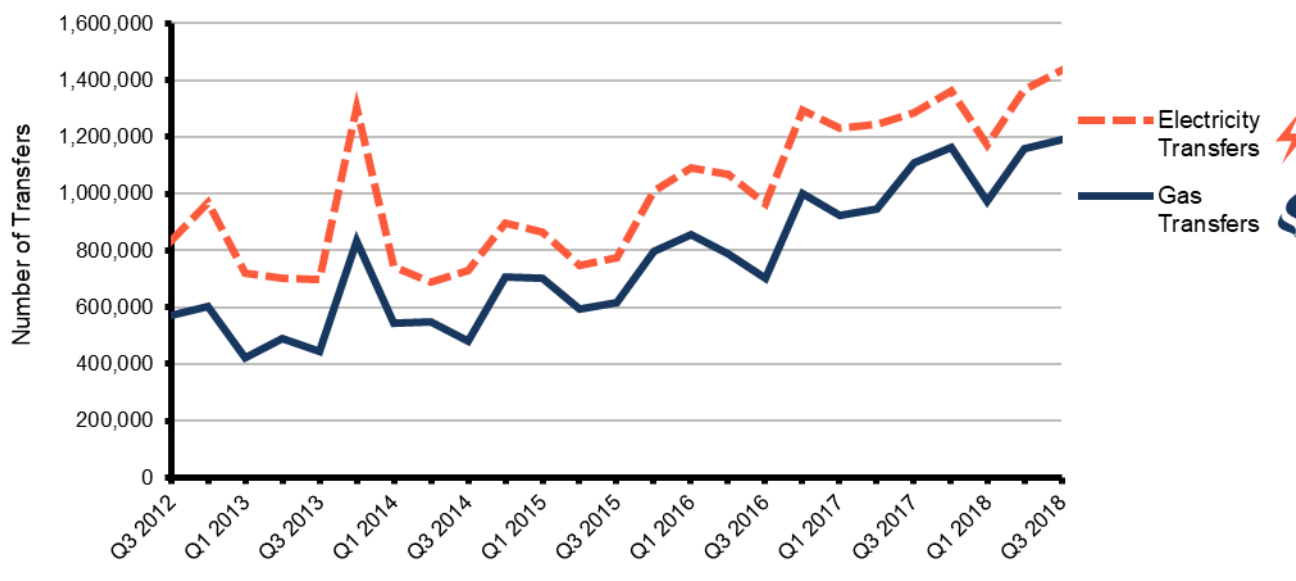
Reference and link to tables:

Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

The proportions are comparable for gas, with North East having the highest proportion on fixed tariffs at 48 per cent. Again, London had the lowest proportion of customers on fixed tariffs in Great Britain, at 32 per cent.

Transfer statistics

Chart 2.17 Domestic gas and electricity transfers¹⁴



Source: Ofgem

Reference and link to tables:

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

The Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (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. As a result of this, 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 12 per cent between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, to a 10-year high, with an estimated 1,435,000 electricity transfers being made in Q3 2018 compared to 1,284,000 in the same period in 2017, as seen in Chart 2.17. (Since Q3 2017, gas transfers increased by 7.5 per cent to 1,193,000 transfers in Q3 2018 compared with 1,110,000 transfers in the same period last year). These quarterly transfers represent around 5.1 per cent for both electricity and gas customers in the domestic market.

¹⁴ 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 2017 and Q3 2018, average industrial prices in real terms, including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), rose by 24 per cent for gas and by 10 per cent for electricity. Over the same period industrial prices for coal increased by 7.1 per cent and heavy fuel oil (not subject to CCL) increased by 8.1 per cent.
- Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, the price of gas used for electricity generation increased by 31 per cent in cash terms while that for coal increased by 7.0 per cent.

Notes

Prices presented in this section vary depending on the sectoral coverage (e.g. manufacturing industry, all industry, or non-domestic consumers) and on consumption levels. Prices of fuels may move to different degrees, or even in different directions, depending on the sectors and/or consumption size bands being compared. Changes in prices may also vary depending on the time period used, i.e. changes in annual average prices may be different to changes in prices between quarters a year apart.

Additionally, average prices in tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4, which cover the manufacturing industry, tend to be weighted more towards the prices paid by large consumers, whereas in tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2, which cover 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. These factors help to explain the differences between prices.

The price indices in table 3.3.1 aim to be reflective of all industrial users.

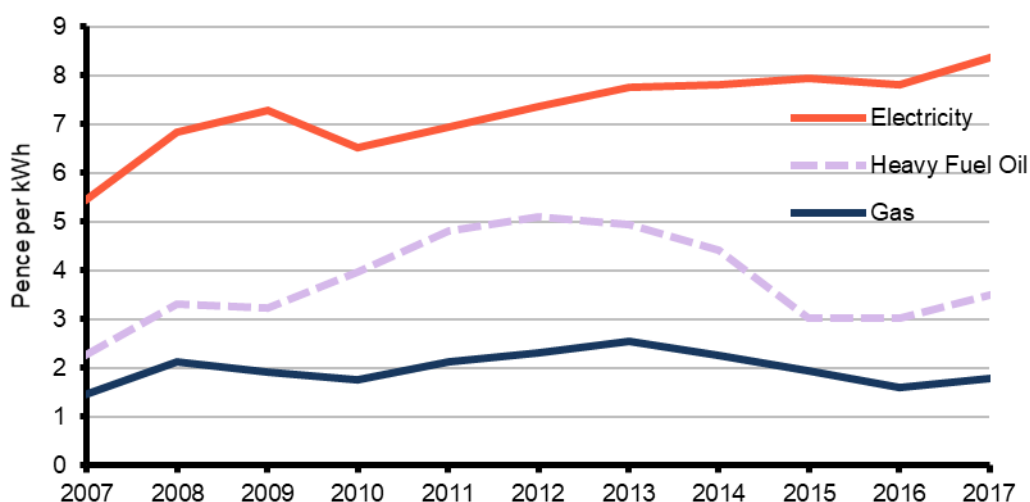
Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

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

Prices of most fuels broadly follow the prices of crude oil which, aside from a significant fall in 2009, was on an upward trend between 2002 and 2012. Prices of crude oil then declined with a sharp fall in 2015 of 47 per cent. In 2016, prices fell by a further 16 per cent on the previous year to around 44 \$/barrel but with the OPEC agreement in 2017 to reduce supply, crude oil prices rose by 23 per cent in 2017 to an average of 54 \$/barrel.

On a quarterly basis, crude oil prices in Q1 2016 were at their lowest in cash terms since Q1 2004 but in Q4 2016 prices rose by 16 per cent on a year earlier and by 9.3 per cent on the previous quarter as OPEC announced cuts to supply in November 2016. Crude oil prices rose by 7.9 per cent on the previous quarter in Q1 2017 but fell by 7.1 per cent in Q2 2017. However in Q3 2017 prices rose by 3.0 per cent on the previous quarter and were 13 per cent higher than a year ago. In Q4 2017 the message from OPEC and a Russia led group of oil producers to extend production cut till the end of 2018, in addition to an outage of the Forties Pipeline System, saw prices of crude oil increase by 19 per cent on the previous quarter. In Q2 2018 crude oil prices rose for the fourth consecutive quarter by a further 11 per cent to \$74, marking the highest level seen since Q4 2014, and were 48 per cent higher compared to the same period in the previous year. At their meeting towards the end of Q2 2018 OPEC and non-OPEC members agreed to boost production. But despite this announcement crude oil prices increased by 1.3 per cent in Q3 2018 to \$75, supported by geopolitical tensions, but have since fallen as discussed in Section 4.

Chart 3.1: Average annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry



Reference and link to data tables:

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

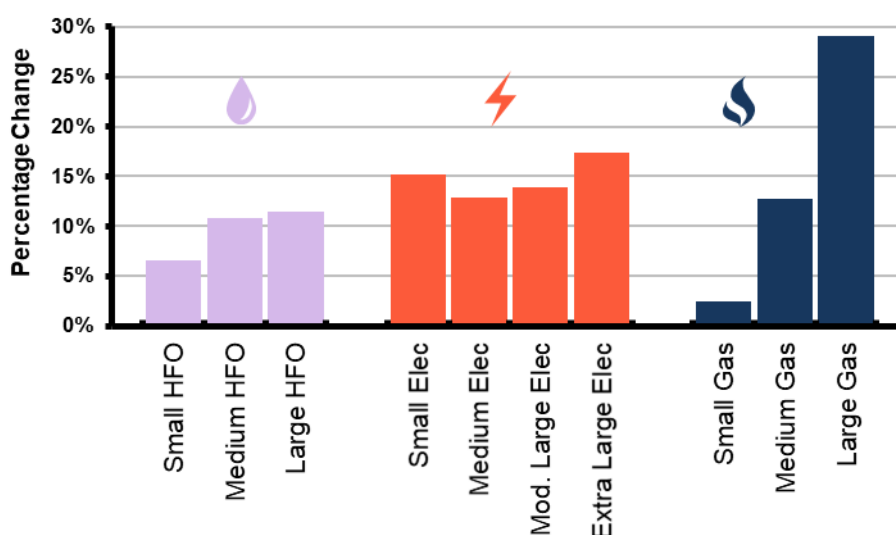
In the manufacturing sector, average annual fuel prices for electricity have been on a general upward trend since 2004, rising each year with the exception of falls in 2007, 2010 and in

Industrial prices

2016 (chart 3.1). With regard to gas, average prices have been more variable with a rising trend interspaced with falls in individual years, but since the peak in 2013, average gas prices have fallen by 30 per cent. For heavy fuel oil and gas oil, with the exception of 2009, prices increased each year between 2005 and 2012. Since then, prices for both fuels have decreased with stronger falls in 2015. In 2017, there was a 15 per cent increase in the average heavy fuel oil prices and an 18 per cent increase in the average gas oil prices. Coal prices increased each year between 2004 and 2013 with the exceptions of 2006 and 2009, but since the peak in 2013 coal prices have declined and in 2017 were 19 per cent lower than this peak.

Data for 2017 show that over the past five years (2012 to 2017) average industrial electricity prices have risen by 14 per cent (5.2 per cent in real terms) and compared to the previous year average industrial electricity prices have increased by 7.0 per cent (5.0 per cent in real terms). Over the same five-year period average industrial gas prices have decreased by 23 per cent (29 per cent in real terms) but have increased by 11 per cent (9.2 per cent in real terms) over the previous year.

Chart 3.2 Manufacturing industry price movements by size of consumer⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Percentage price movement between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, in cash terms excluding Climate Change Levy (CCL)

References and links 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)

Recent price movements by size band are shown in Chart 3.2. Compared to the previous year, heavy fuel oil consumers in the manufacturing industry in Q3 2018 have seen average prices increase by 10 per cent in cash terms. Over the same period, average prices paid by

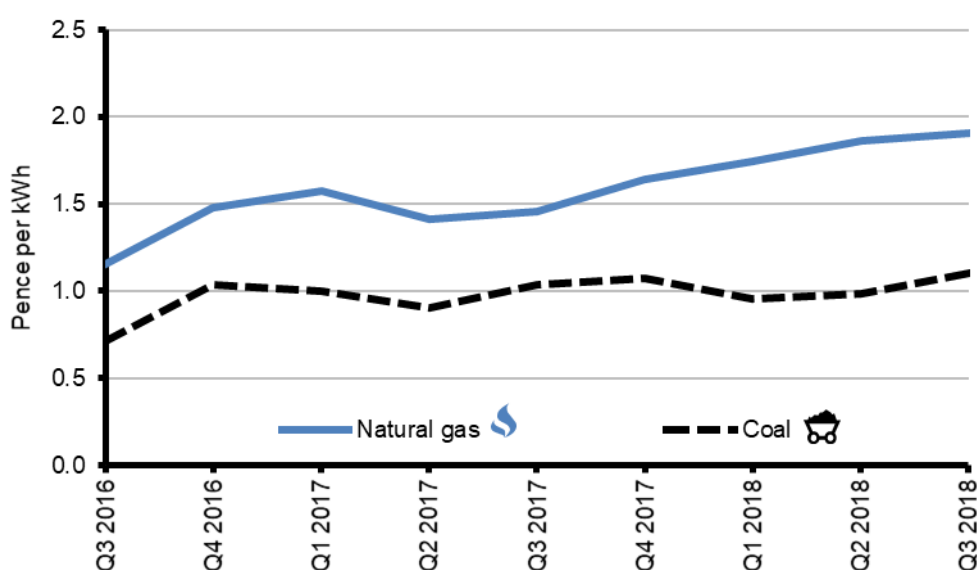
Industrial prices

electricity consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, rose by 15 per cent and the average prices for gas consumers, in cash terms excluding CCL, increased by 27 per cent.

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 such as transportation 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 explain the full costs involved.

Chart 3.3 Price paid by UK power producers for coal and natural gas - quarterly



Reference and link to data table:

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

Gas wholesale prices have generally been higher and more volatile since 2008, in line with crude oil prices. Since the low of 0.96 pence per kWh in September 2016, prices have increased reaching 1.81 pence per kWh in January 2017 before falling sharply to 1.20 pence per kWh in June 2017. Apart from a slight dip in October 2017 and a much larger dip in January 2018, wholesale gas prices rose to a high of 2.46 pence per kWh in March 2018, the highest for over four years. This was due to the first two days of March 2018 when wholesale gas prices reached a record high of 12.71 pence per kWh on account of the cold weather. Prices however then fell significantly to an average of 1.89 pence per kWh for the rest of the month. Compared to the previous year, in Q3 2018 wholesale gas prices were 54 per cent higher. The rise in wholesale gas prices was due to several factors including the rising prices of oil and carbon futures impacting on gas prices and the build up to winter. A price of 1.36 pence per kWh is equivalent to 40 pence per therm.

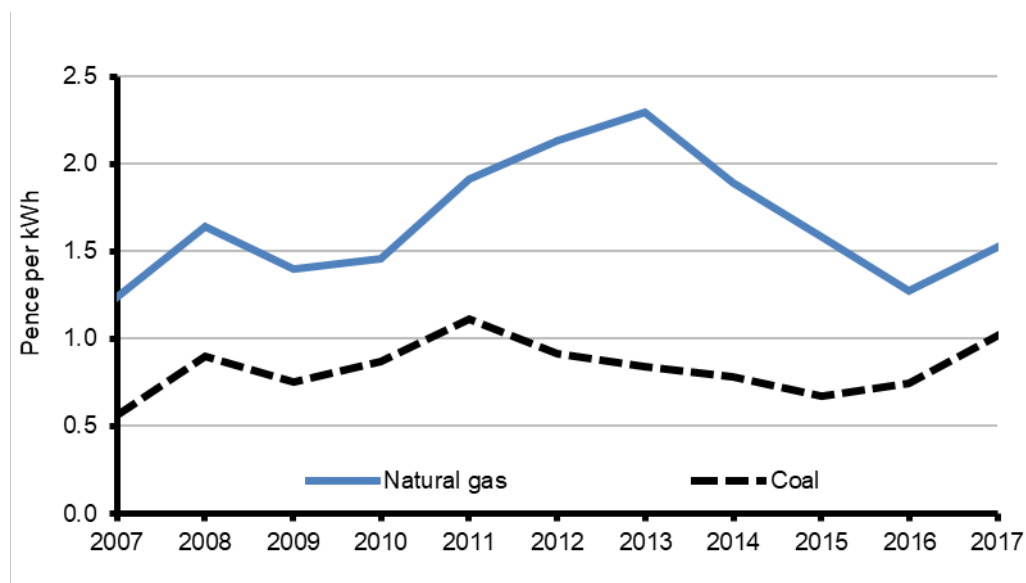
Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018 the price of coal in cash terms for power stations increased by 7.0 per cent to 1.11 pence per kWh whilst the price of gas over the same period increased by 31 per cent to 1.91 pence per kWh. As shown in Chart 3.3, in Q3 2018 the price of coal

Industrial prices

in pence per kWh was just over half that of gas leading to a price gap in cash terms of 0.8 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in Q3 2018 less coal (down 12 per cent) and less gas (down 6.1 per cent) were used in electricity generation. These reductions were due to increased use of renewables in generation though electricity demand in the quarter was also low. In terms of share of generation, in Q3 2018 gas accounted for 39 per cent of the UK total generation (1.2 percentage points lower than in the previous year), while coal's share was 2.5 per cent (0.4 percentage points lower than in the previous year).

Chart 3.4 Price paid by UK power producers for coal and natural gas - annual



Reference and link to data table:

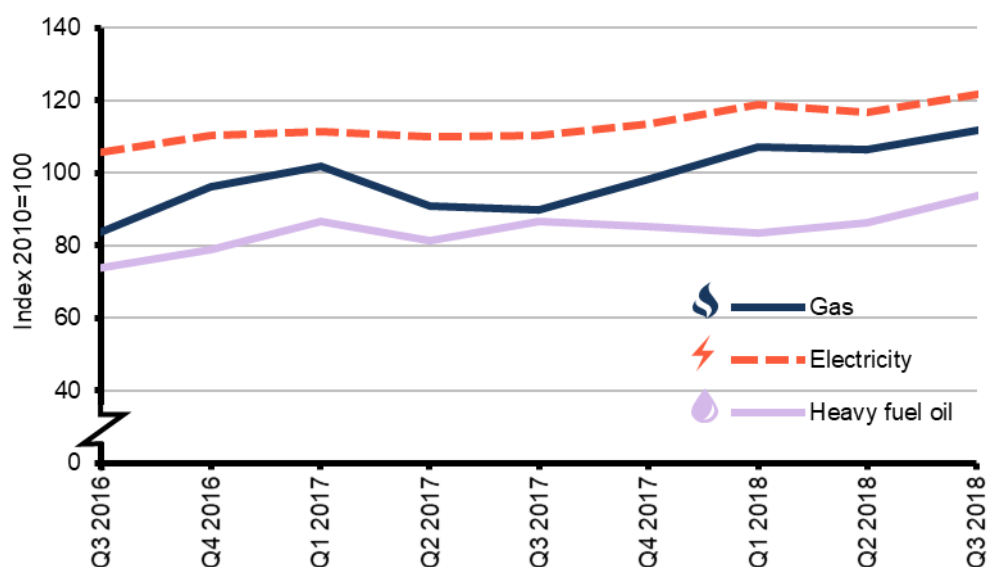
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

Prior to 2008, coal was the dominant fuel used in electricity generation. Between 2008 and 2011, gas overtook coal as the dominant fuel, but between 2012 and 2015 the relative prices of coal and gas meant that coal use increased once more at the expense of gas. In 2013, gas generation fell to its lowest level since 1996 due to the high gas prices, but in 2014 gas generation increased by 5.3 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 2.4 per cent while coal use fell by 23 per cent as a result of reduced coal capacity and an increase in the carbon price floor. In 2016 the large fall in wholesale gas prices saw a 40 per cent increase in gas use, however in 2017 as a result of the increase in wholesale gas prices and in renewable sources, gas use in generation fell by 4.0 per cent. Coal use has fallen in the last five years due to reduction in coal capacity and increasing costs of generating from coal.

In 2017 coal prices, in cash terms, increased by 36 per cent over the previous year while gas prices increased by 19 per cent. Gas prices in 2017 were 34 per cent lower than the peak of 2.3 pence per kWh seen in 2013 (chart 3.4). Over the past 5 years, the annual average real terms prices of coal have increased by 2.9 per cent while natural gas used by major power producers have decreased by around 34 per cent.

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

Chart 3.5 Industrial fuel price indices ⁽¹⁾ – quarterly

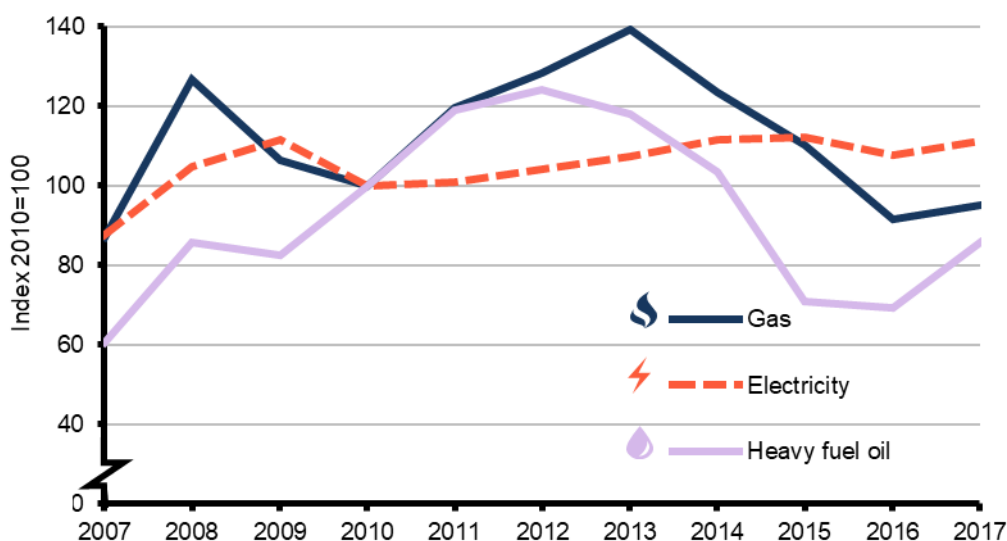


⁽¹⁾ Data in real terms deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices. Prices includes Climate Change Levy (CCL)

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.

As shown in Chart 3.5 between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018 the average industrial gas prices including CCL rose by 24 per cent in real terms, whilst industrial electricity prices including CCL rose by 10 per cent. Over the same period the price of coal rose in real terms by 7.1 per cent and the price of heavy fuel oil (not subject to CCL) also increased by 8.1 per cent. The inclusion of CCL increased the average prices of coal by 5.6 per cent, electricity by 4.0 per cent and gas by 3.5 per cent in Q3 2018.

Chart 3.6 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)

References and links to data tables:

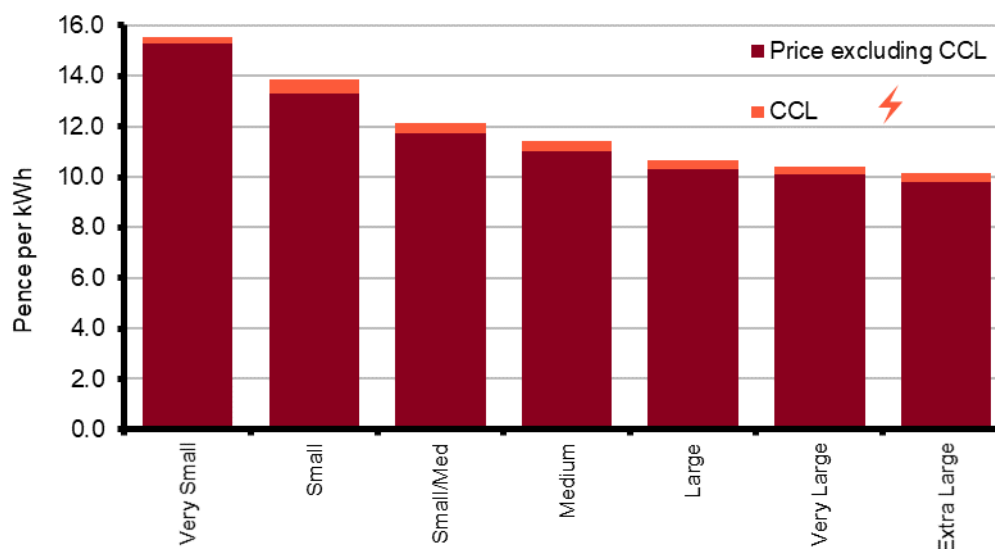
Table 3.3.1 and 3.3.2: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

Prices in real terms (including CCL) for all fuels generally stayed below the 1990 levels until 2005. Between 2003 and 2013, total fuel prices followed an upward trend, with some of the largest annual increases occurring between 2005 and 2008. In most recent years, prices have been on the decline but in 2017 total fuel prices in real terms (including CCL) were 5.4 per cent higher than in the previous year, though they were 10 per cent below the peak in 2013.

The average price of heavy fuel oil over the five years to 2017 decreased by 32 per cent in real terms but has increased by 21 per cent compared to the previous year. The annual average price of gas, including CCL, fell by 26 per cent in real terms over the past five years, but increased by 4.0 per cent on the previous year. However, the average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 6.8 per cent in real terms over the past five years, and by 3.4 per cent on the previous year.

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

Chart 3.7 UK non-domestic electricity prices Q3 2018



Reference and links to data tables:

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

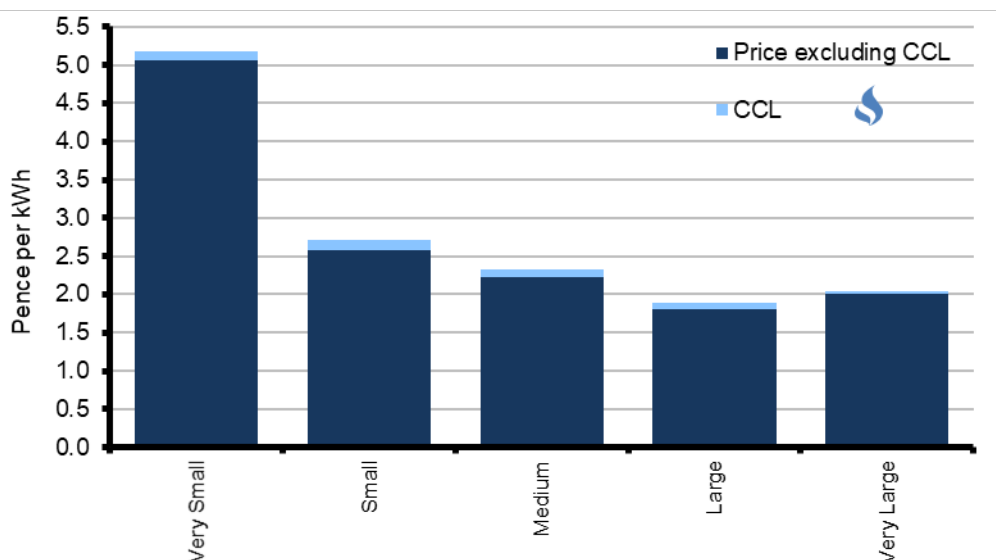
Table 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK including CCL

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.

Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, average electricity prices in cash terms excluding CCL in the non-domestic sector rose by 9.1 per cent. Prices for all the consumer bands increased over the same period, with increases ranging from 3.3 per cent for the Very Large band to 12 per cent for the Small-Medium band. Chart 3.7 shows the electricity prices excluding CCL in the non-domestic sector by size bands in Q3 2018.

Average electricity prices, including CCL in the non-domestic sector, increased every quarter from the third quarter of 2004 until the fourth quarter of 2008, with the exception of the second quarter of 2007. Prices then decreased until the second quarter of 2011 but have since been on a general upward trend. In Q3 2018 the average prices of electricity including CCL in the non-domestic sector was 9.1 per cent higher than in the previous year. The inclusion of CCL increased the average price of electricity in the non-domestic sector by 3.4 per cent and by 1.7 per cent to 3.9 per cent for the various bands.

Chart 3.8 UK non-domestic gas prices Q3 2018



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

Between Q3 2017 and Q3 2018, average gas prices in cash terms excluding CCL in the non-domestic sector rose by 16 per cent. Prices for all the consumer bands increased with increases ranging from 3.3 per cent for the Very Small band to 40 per cent for the Very-Large band. Since the high in Q1 2014, average gas prices have been decreasing at a slow rate until Q4 2017. Prices have since been on the increase and in Q3 2018 average gas price was 2.3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Chart 3.8 shows the current gas prices in the non-domestic sector by size band in Q3 2018.

Average gas prices, including CCL, trended upwards from 2004 but downwards since the second quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2017 before rising again, with a slight seasonal decrease usually evident in the second and third quarter of each year. This seasonal decrease was not apparent in 2008 due to the consistently high wholesale gas prices and has also been less marked in recent years for the same reason. In Q3 2018, the inclusion of CCL increases the prices of gas in the non-domestic sector for all the consumer bands by between 2.0 and 5.4 per cent.

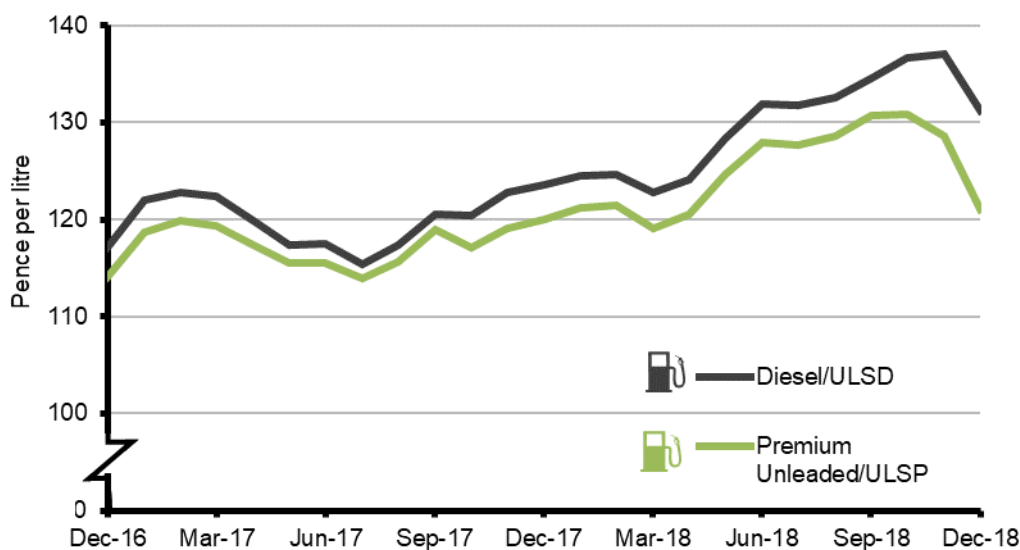
Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Highlights

- The price of petrol in December 2018 was 121.0 pence per litre which was 0.9 per cent higher than that of a year ago, whilst the diesel price at 131.3 pence per litre was 6.3 per cent higher compared to a year ago. The petrol price in December 2018 was 21 pence (15 per cent) lower than the peak in April 2012, whilst the diesel price was 17 pence (11 per cent) lower.
- The price of crude oil purchased by UK refineries, in £ Sterling terms, in November 2018 was 15 per cent higher than a year ago and 46 per cent higher than the low seen in June 2017 but 13 per cent lower than the previous month.

Retail prices of petroleum products

Chart 4.1 Retail prices of motor spirits - Monthly



Reference and link to data table:

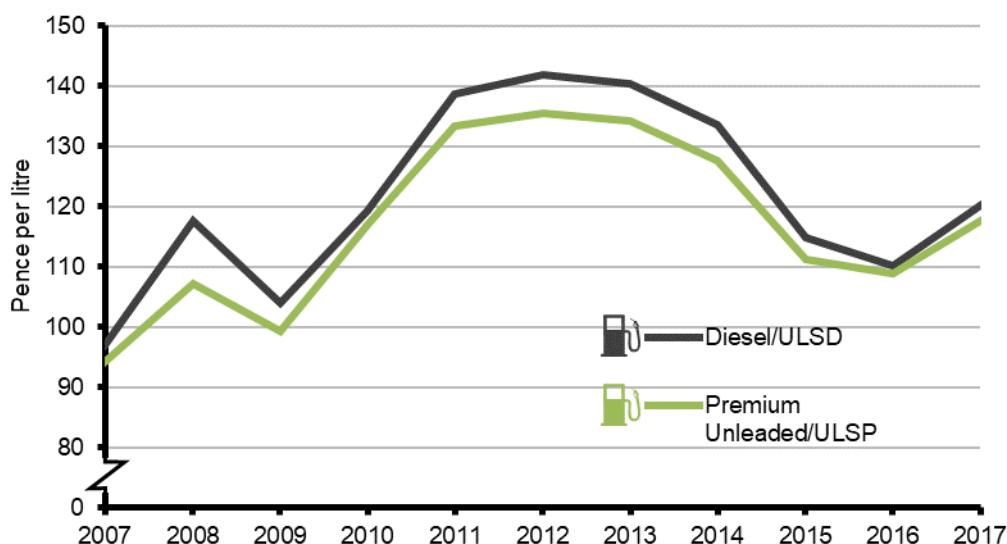
Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index

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, the petrol price in December 2018 was 21 pence lower whilst the diesel price was 17 pence lower. Prices of petroleum products are also affected by duty rate changes, as listed in Annex C, and by changes in the general rate of VAT.

Oil and Petroleum product prices

Chart 4.1 shows that, in December 2018, a litre of ULSP was on average 121.0 pence. This was 7.6 pence per litre lower than the previous month and 1.0 pence per litre (0.9 per cent) higher than a year ago. The diesel price was 131.3 pence per litre which was 5.8 pence per litre lower than the previous month, and 7.7 pence per litre (6.3 per cent) higher than a year ago.

Chart 4.2 Retail prices of motor spirits - annual

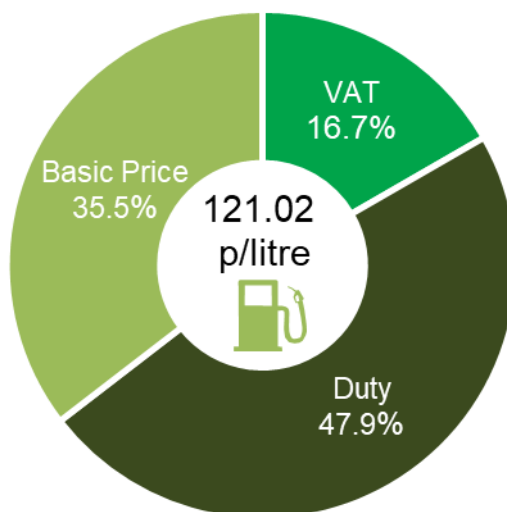


Reference and link to data table:

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

Annual 2017 prices of ULSP and ULSD were lower than the record highs of 2012 by 13 per cent and 15 per cent respectively, as shown in Chart 4.2. The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2017 was 2.6 pence per litre, a rise of 1.3 pence per litre on 2016. Motor fuel prices increased at a steady rate from the Gulf crisis in 1990/91 to 2000, mainly 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 broadly levelling off in 2012 and 2013. Prices fell in 2014 and more sharply in 2015 though less so in 2016 but in 2017 prices rose along with the prices of crude acquired at refineries.

Chart 4.3 Component price of unleaded petrol, December 2018



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

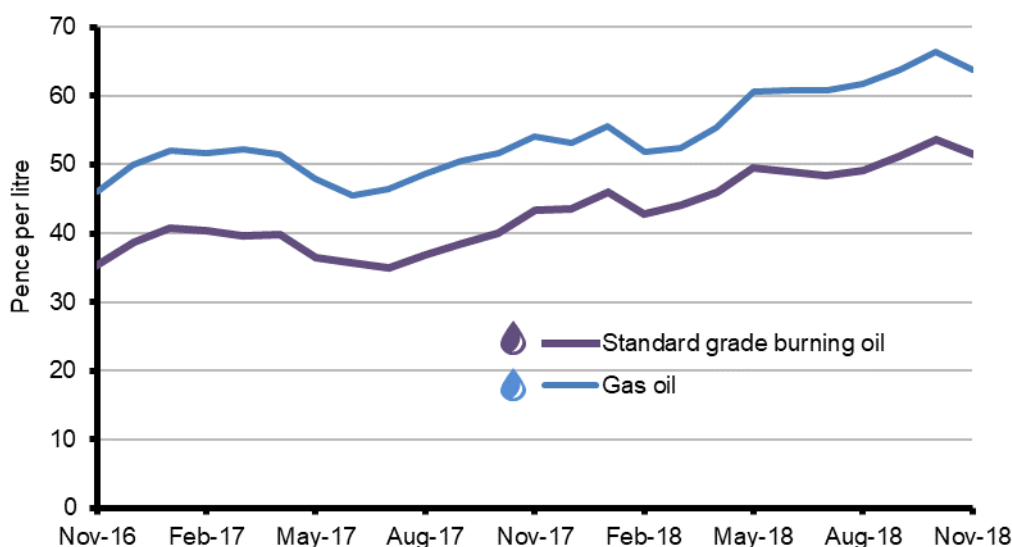
Reference and link to data table:

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

Relative to the peak in April 2012, the price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax and duty, in December 2018 is 29 per cent lower and the price of diesel, excluding tax and duty, is 21 per cent lower. Chart 4.3 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in December 2018 when the basic price was 42.90 pence per litre, duty at 57.95 pence per litre, and VAT at 20 per cent (20.17 pence per litre).

Comparisons on how the UK petrol and diesel prices fare with the other European countries can be found in chapter 5.

Chart 4.4 Retail prices of heating oil ⁽¹⁾ and gas oil



⁽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

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

The price of SGBO in November 2018 was 20 per cent lower than the peak in February 2013. The price of gas oil in November 2018 was 14 per cent lower than in April 2012, which was the highest level on record which started in 1989. In November 2018 the price of SGBO was 19 per cent higher than a year ago (Chart 4.4) while that of gas oil was 18 per cent higher.

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.

Over the years, prices of crude oil have changed 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).

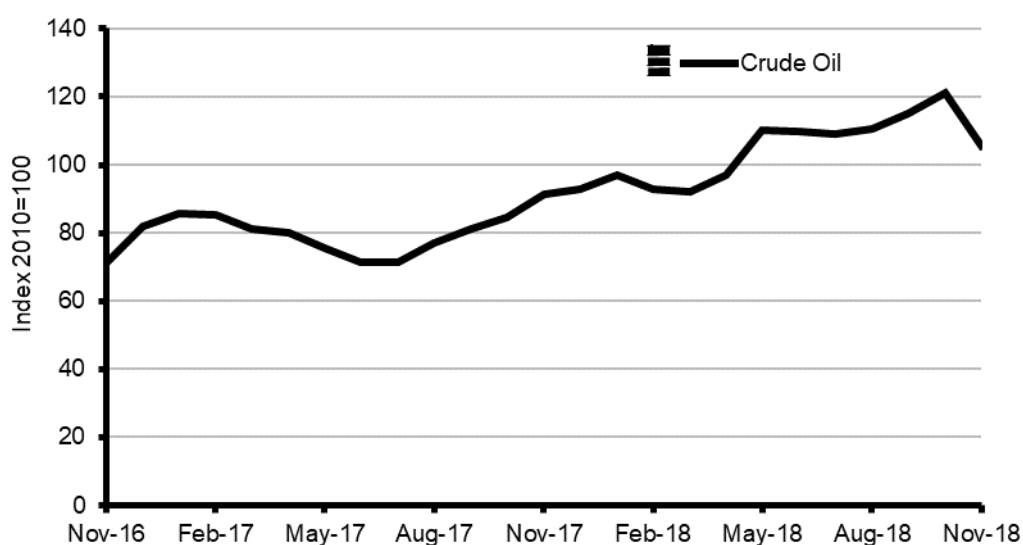
At their meeting on 22nd June 2018 (174th) in Vienna OPEC and non-OPEC countries agreed to increase production by a recommended 1m bpd. The announcement had had very little impact on crude oil prices which by August 2018 were down by only 2.2 per cent on the June prices of 75 \$/barrel. Geopolitical tensions and threats of new sanctions on Iran by the US saw prices increase by 10 per cent between August and October 2018. In November

Oil and Petroleum product prices

2018 however, crude oil prices were down 17 per cent on the previous month. This fall was likely due to reports of a build-up in global supply, together with demand uncertainties that raised concerns on global economic growth.

OPEC and Non-OPEC members met on 7th December 2018 in Vienna (175th meeting) and agreed to cut production by 1.2m barrel per day from January 2019. The larger share of the cut will be from the OPEC group (excluding Iran, Venezuela and Libya) while the rest will be from the Non-OPEC group including Russia. The reduction will be for an initial period of six months though it will be reviewed in April 2019.

Chart 4.5 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 cost, insurance, freight (cif) basis, see Annex A.

Reference and link to data table:

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

Chart 4.5 shows the price index of crude oil acquired by UK refineries. In November 2018 the price index was 14 per cent higher than that of a year ago but 33 per cent below that in March 2012, which was the highest level since our record began in 1991.

The annual price index for 2017 was 29 per cent higher than 2016 and 40 per cent lower than the high of 2012. Over the past five years (November 2013 to November 2018) the average index price of crude oil acquired by refineries has decreased by around 20 per cent.

Section 5 – International Comparisons

Highlights

- In November 2018 the UK price for petrol at the pump was the sixth lowest in the EU15 at 128.6 pence per litre, whilst the UK price for diesel was the second highest in the EU15 at 137.1 pence per litre.
- For January to June 2018, UK industrial electricity prices for medium consumers including taxes were the highest in the EU15, whilst industrial gas prices for medium consumers including taxes were the second lowest in the EU15.
- For January to June 2018, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers including taxes were the fifth lowest in the EU15, whilst domestic gas prices for medium consumers including taxes were the second lowest in the EU15.

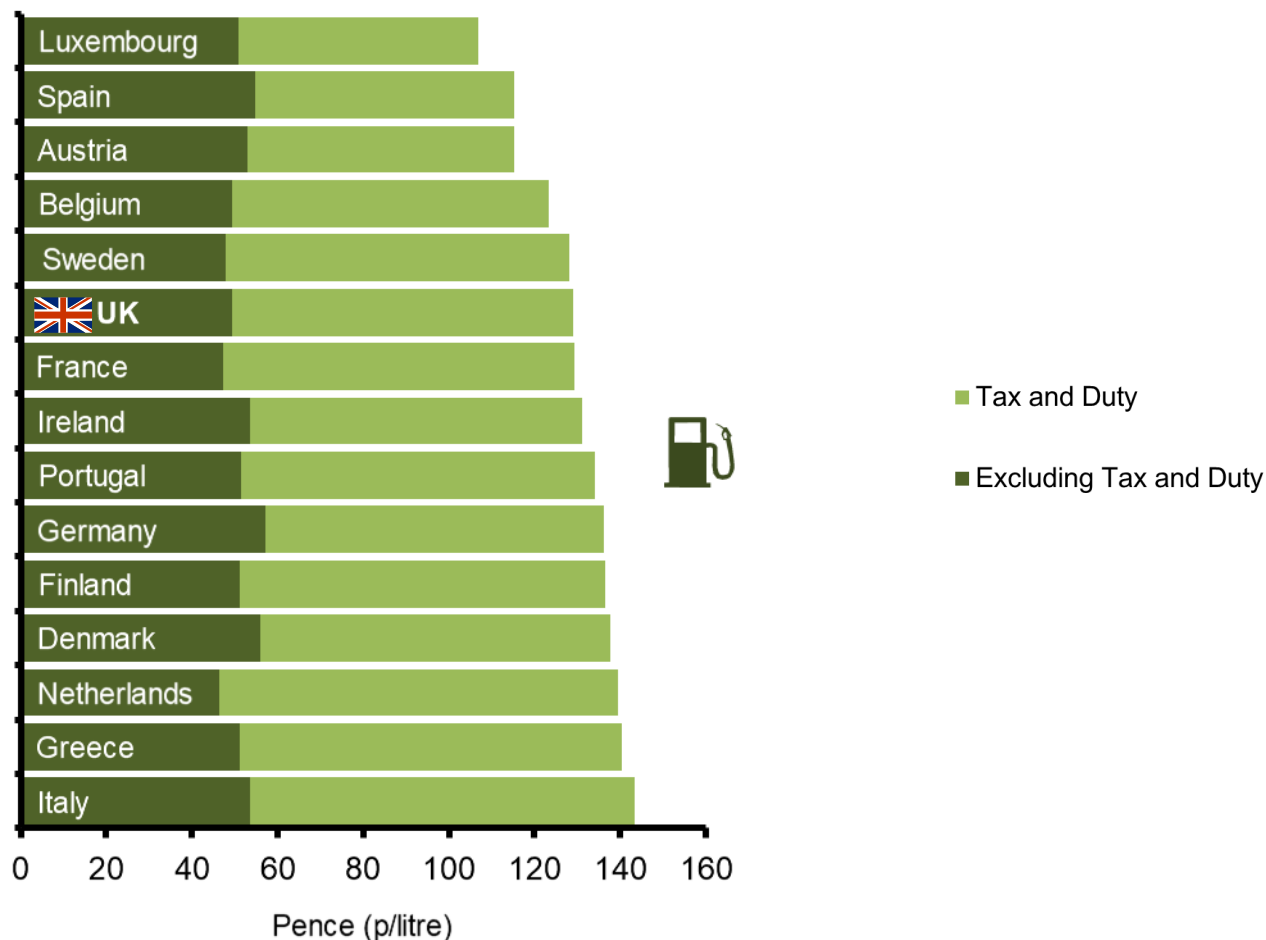
Notes

International prices vary for many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, varying exchange rates and inflation rates (for instance, the pound depreciated against the euro by around 2.2 per cent between the first half of 2017 and the first half of 2018).

Unleaded petrol and Diesel prices

Premium unleaded petrol prices

Chart 5.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices, November 2018



Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.1.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

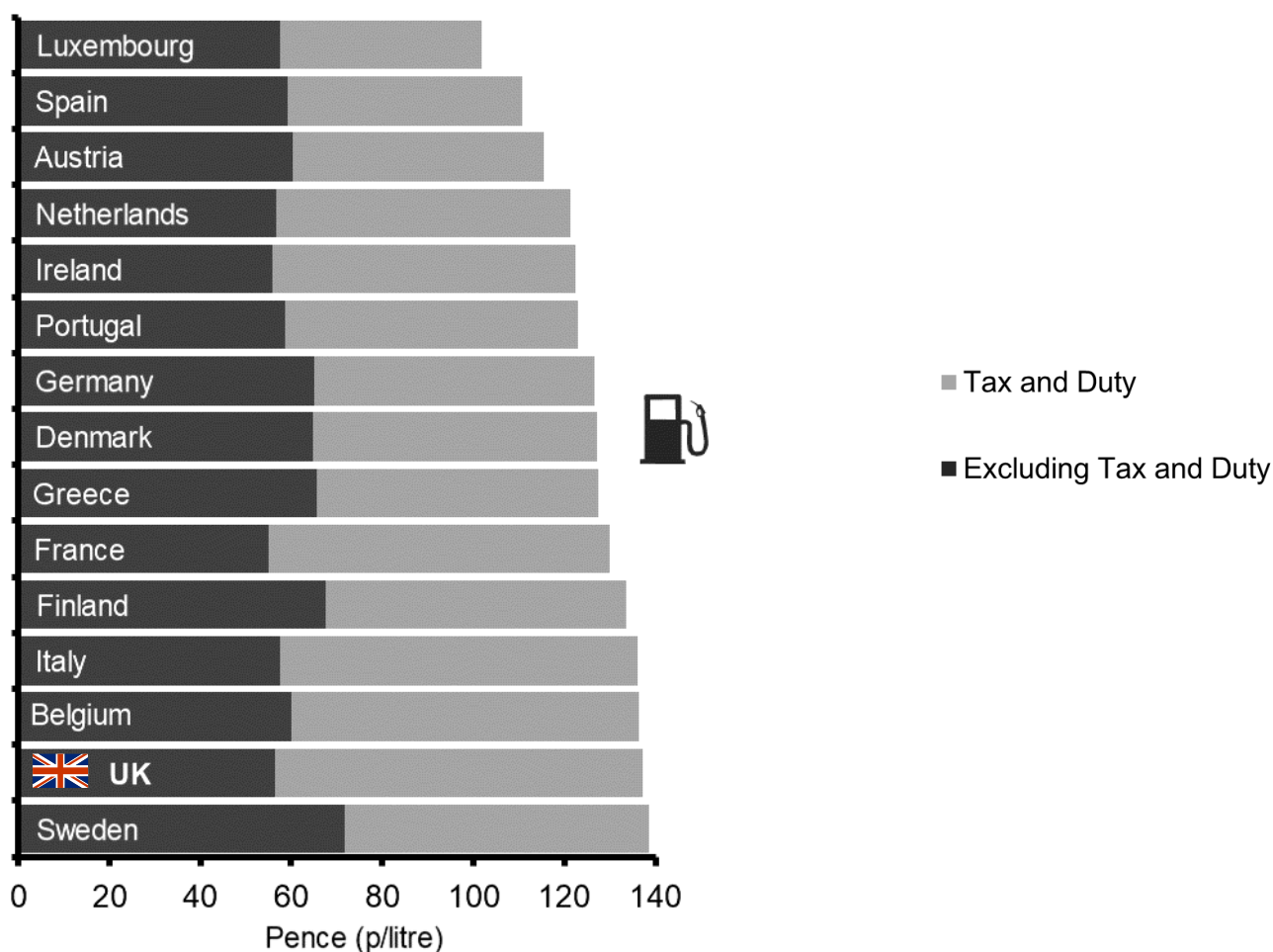
Chart 5.1 shows that the average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, in November 2018 were the sixth lowest in the EU15 at 128.6 pence per litre. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price was in Luxembourg at 106.7 pence per litre while the highest price was in Italy at 143.3 pence per litre.

Average UK petrol prices, excluding taxes, in November 2018 were the fourth lowest in the EU15 at 49.2 pence per litre. The highest price in the EU15 was in Germany at 57.2 pence per litre.

International prices

Diesel prices

Chart 5.2 Diesel prices, November 2018



Source: European Commission Oil

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.2.1: Diesel prices in the EU

Chart 5.2 shows that average UK diesel prices, including taxes, in November 2018 were the second highest within the EU15 at 137.1 pence per litre. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price was in Luxembourg at 101.8 pence per litre, while the highest price was in the Sweden at 138.5 pence per litre.

The high UK diesel price is partly due to the taxes levied, which accounted for 59 per cent of the total price in November 2018, compared to the lowest tax proportion of 43 per cent in Luxembourg. Average UK diesel prices, excluding taxes, in November 2018 were the third lowest in the EU15 at 56.3 pence per litre. The highest price was that in Sweden at 71.8 pence per litre.

Industrial gas and electricity prices

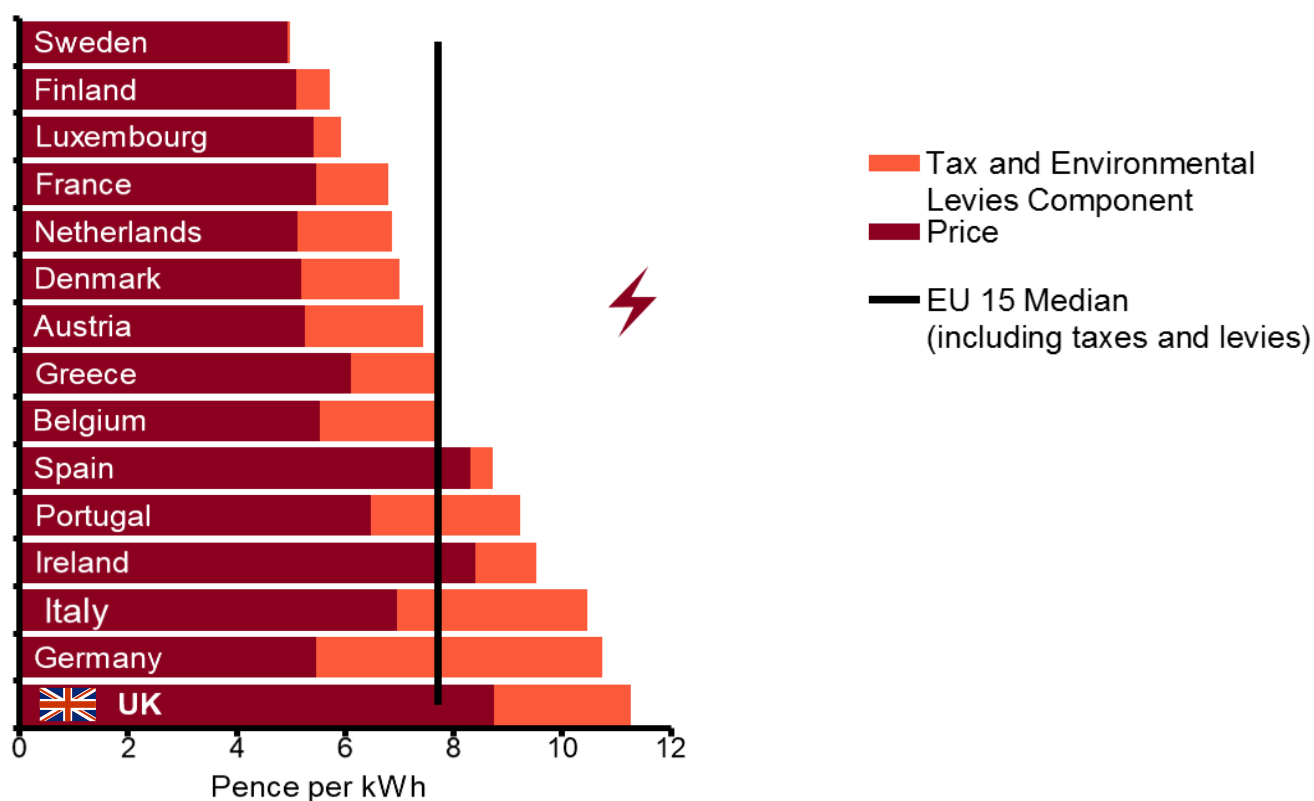
The methodology for estimating the UK excluding tax prices within the Eurostat¹⁵ tables has changed. Under the new methodology, since 2015 together with the climate change levy (CCL), other environmental taxes and social levies such as renewable obligations, capacity markets etc, are also excluded from the including taxes and levies prices. These methodology changes apply to both industrial and domestic gas and electricity prices.

Prices for gas and electricity in this section will vary depending on the periodicity (6-monthly or annual) and consumption (by band size 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, for comparisons including non-EU countries the annual IEA tables are more suitable.

Rankings may differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables. The charts (shown in colour) include actual data available at the time of publication. The black line on the charts represents the EU15 median produced using the data from all available countries.

Industrial electricity prices

Chart 5.3 Industrial electricity prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU15 for January – June 2018.

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 2018.

¹⁵ Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

International prices

Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period January to June 2018 were the highest in the EU15 and were 46 per cent above the EU15 median of 7.7 pence per kWh. The UK prices for medium consumers excluding taxes and levies were the highest in the EU15 and were 60 per cent above the estimated median price of 5.5 pence per kWh. Chart 5.3 shows the prices for the EU15 nations for the period January to June 2018.

The average industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers rose in more than half of the EU15 countries on the same period in 2017. The average increase in the EU15 was 2.4 per cent. The largest increase was in Spain, by 15 per cent. The price increase in the UK was 8.4 per cent.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.4.1: Average industrial electricity prices in the EU

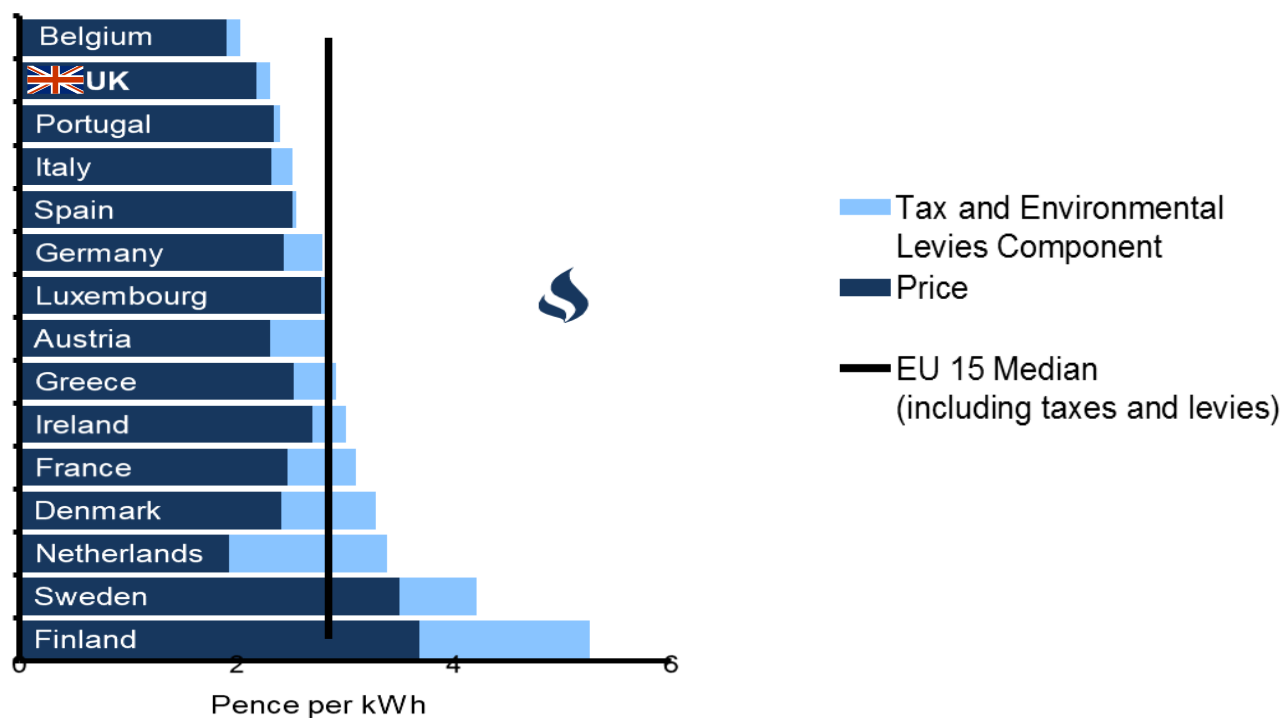
In 2017, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the sixth highest in the IEA, mid-ranked in the G7, and was 28 per cent above the IEA median price. UK industrial electricity prices were 82 per cent higher than in the US. The UK price increased by 5.5 per cent between 2016 and 2017.

Reference and link to tables:

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

Industrial gas prices

Chart 5.4 Industrial gas prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU15 for January - June 2018. 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 2018.

International prices

Average UK industrial gas prices for the period January to June 2018, including taxes, for medium consumers were the second lowest in the EU15 and were 19 per cent below the median price of 2.9 pence per kWh. The UK prices excluding taxes and levies for the medium consumers were 2.2 pence per kWh; which were 10 per cent below EU15 median. Chart 5.4 shows the prices for EU15 nations for the period January to June 2018.

The average industrial gas prices including taxes in the UK for medium consumers rose by 8.0 per cent on the same period in 2017. Price changes in the rest of the EU ranged between -3.2 and +32 per cent.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.8.1: Average industrial gas prices in the EU

In 2017, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the fifth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 14 per cent below the IEA median. UK industrial gas prices were 84 per cent higher than in the US.

Reference and link to tables:

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

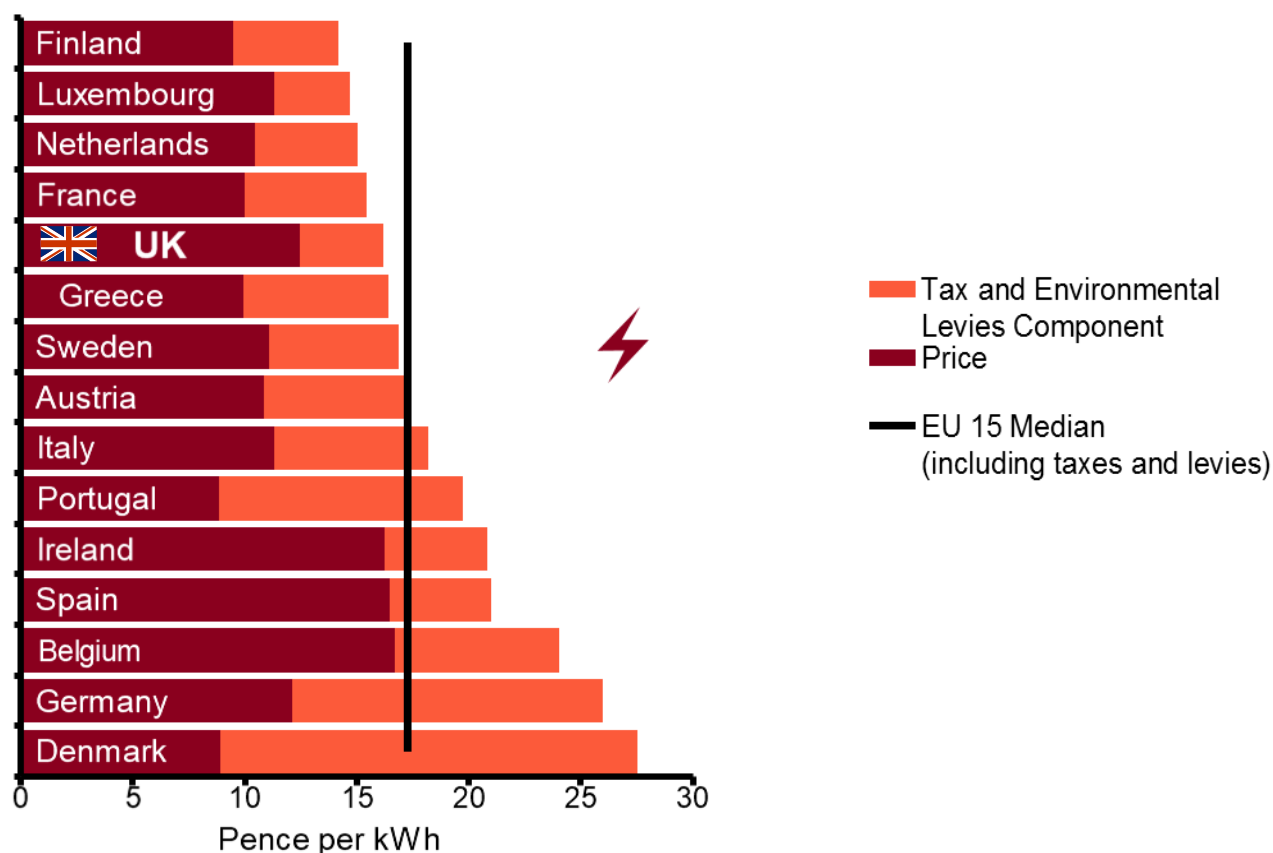
Domestic electricity and gas prices

As with industrial prices, the methodology for calculating the domestic prices excluding VAT and charges has changed. Any levies relating to environmental costs are excluded from the prices along with the VAT.

Domestic electricity prices

The average UK domestic electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for January to June 2018 were the fifth lowest in the EU15 and was 6.5 per cent below the EU15 median price of 17.3 pence per kWh. The UK prices excluding taxes and levies were the fourth highest in the EU15 and were 12 per cent above the median level of 11.1 pence per kWh. Chart 5.5 shows the prices for EU15 nations for the period January to June 2018.

Chart 5.5 Domestic electricity prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU15 for January - June 2018. 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 2018.

The average domestic electricity prices including taxes in the UK for medium consumers have risen by 6.4 per cent for the period January to June 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, while changes in the other EU15 countries ranged between -1.5 and 12 per cent.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.6.1: Average domestic electricity prices in the EU

In 2017, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were the twelfth highest in the IEA, mid-ranked in the G7 and were 6.1 per cent higher than the IEA median. Compared to the USA, the UK domestic electricity prices were 59 per cent higher.

Reference and link to tables:

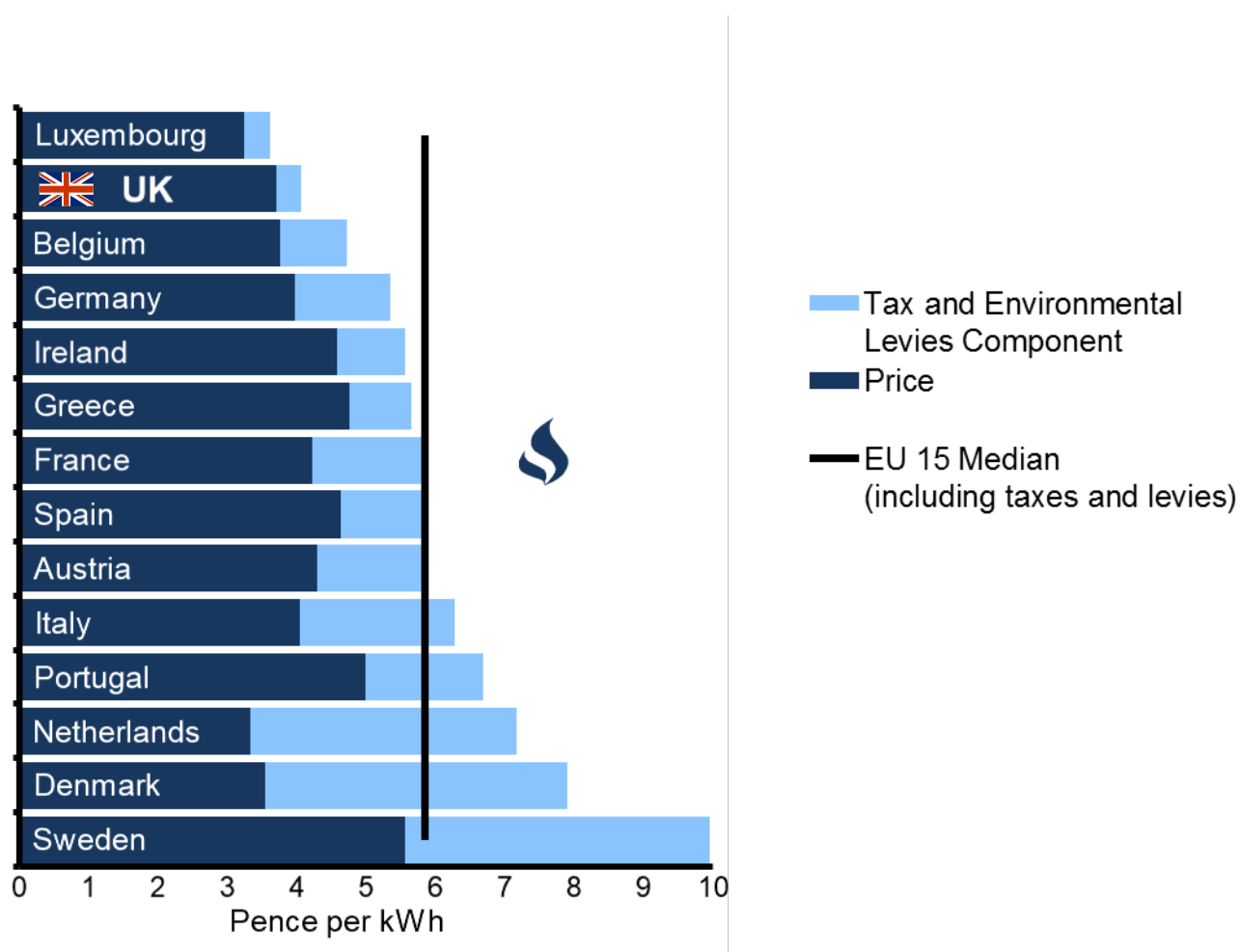
Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes.

International prices

Domestic gas prices

Average UK domestic gas prices for the period January to June 2018, including taxes, for medium consumers were the second lowest in the EU15 and were 31 per cent below the median of 5.9 pence per kWh. The UK prices excluding taxes were the fourth lowest in the EU15 and were 10 per cent lower than the median price of 4.1 pence per kWh. Chart 5.6 shows the prices for the EU15 nations (where data are available) for the period January to June 2018.

Chart 5.6 Domestic gas prices



Prices are for medium consumers in the EU15 for January - June 2018.

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 2018.

The average domestic gas price including taxes in the UK for medium consumers rose by 0.7 per cent on the same period in 2017. Prices in the rest of the EU15 increased, with an average increase of 3.2 per cent except in Sweden where prices all fell by 4.7 per cent.

Reference and link to tables:

Table 5.10.1: Average domestic gas prices in the EU

International prices

In 2017, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the eighth lowest in the IEA, third lowest in the G7, and were 29 per cent below the IEA median. Compared to the USA, the UK domestic gas prices were 53 per cent higher.

Reference and link to tables:

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