Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Quarterly Energy Prices

UK July to September 2022 and estimates for 2022

About this release

Information on average prices paid for energy in the United Kingdom and related energy market statistics.

In this release

Data tables

Additional data are available online as part of the Energy Prices series:

Domestic
Industrial
International comparisons
Road fuel

This publication is based on data from several survey from energy suppliers.

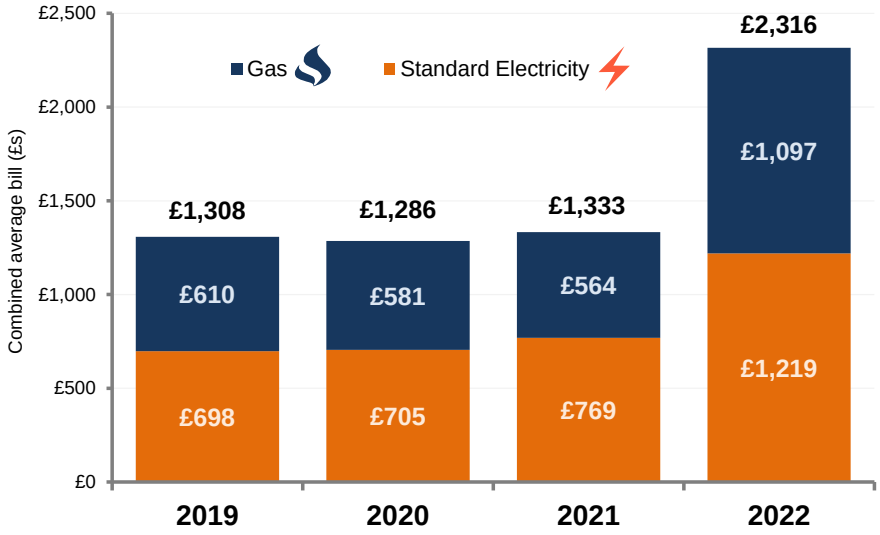
New data are incorporated in line with the revisions policy

2022 Annual Domestic Energy Bills Estimates

Average domestic energy bills in 2022 (based on the standard energy consumption levels used in this release[1]) are estimated[2] to be **£2,316**. In current price terms, this is an **increase of 74% per cent** (or £983) compared to 2021.

The estimated average standard electricity bill increased by **59 per cent or £450 to £1,219** in 2022 and the average estimated gas bill increased by **95 per cent or £533 to £1,097** in 2022.

(1. 3,600 kWh a year for electricity, 13,600 kWh a year for gas 2. These figures incorporate the Energy Price Guarantee from October 2022 but do not reflect payments made through the Energy Bills Support Scheme, which provided UK customers with £200 of support in 2022.)



July to September 2022

The consumer price index for all domestic fuels increased by 61 per cent (in real terms, accounting for inflation) in for July to September 2022 compared with the same period in 2021. **Domestic electricity prices increased by 46 per cent** and **domestic gas prices increased by 85 per cent** over the same period. Most of the increase occurred between the first and second quarter of 2022, reflecting the increase in the default price cap at 1st April.

Average prices in the non-domestic sector for electricity and gas continue to increase. The average price (excluding Climate Change Levy) for electricity between July and September 2022 was **21.56 pence per kWh, up by 8.34 pence per kWh (or 63 per cent)** compared with July to September 2021 and for gas was **6.53 pence per kWh, which increased by 124 per cent or 3.62 pence per kWh** over the same period.

Road fuel prices in mid-December 2022 remain higher than the end of 2021 but lower than recent months. The mid-month average retail price of petrol for December 2022 was **155.5 pence per litre**, **18 per cent lower** than the recent peak in mid-July 2022, but **6.7 per cent higher** than December 2021. Average retail diesel price was **179.4 pence per litre**, **9.1 per cent lower** than the recent peak in mid-July 2022, but **20 per cent higher** than the same period the year before.

Introduction

The **Quarterly Energy Prices** (QEP) publication and the associated tables provide information on prices paid for energy and fuels in the United Kingdom and related energy market statistics. Information is presented for both the **domestic market** (which are the prices paid by households for their energy and fuels) and the **non-domestic sector**.

Domestic market metrics presented include the **consumer price index** for fuels used in households (based on Office for National Statistics data), **average gas & electricity bills** for UK households, information on **how customers pay** for their electricity and statistics on **competition in the market**.

Domestic Market Prices

Data are presented on the **non-domestic sector** (any user of energy that is not a household) and subcategories within this population. Prices paid for fuels in the **industrial sector**, by **manufacturing companies** within this sector and by electricity generating companies (**major power producers**) are outlined in this section.

Non-Domestic Sector Prices

The publication also provides a summary of national information on prices for **oil and petroleum** products. Additionally, road fuels are collated and published online both on a **weekly** and **monthly** basis here: www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices

Oil and Petroleum Prices

International data are also collated and presented in the publication to provide comparisons in prices paid in the UK with other countries. This includes comparisons with other members of the **International Energy Association** (IEA) and comparisons with **European Union** (EU) member states.

International Comparisons

This issue of the Quarterly Energy Prices release provides UK energy data for the third quarter of the 2022 calendar year (July to September) and, in some series, monthly data, yearly data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

This issue also presents first **estimates for annual domestic energy bills for the 2022 calendar year** based on the first three quarters of 2022 and estimates for October to December 2022.

Quarterly updates include data on the **retail price of fuels for the domestic sector, customer account transfer statistics** and **proportions of customers and what types of contracts they are on**. It contains updates on **non-domestic energy prices**, including prices paid by **energy generators.** There are updates on the **prices of petroleum products** (both domestically and internationally) and comparisons with the **European Union Gas and Electricity prices**.

Please note: When a '**quarter**' is referred to in this release it is a quarter (3 months) in the context of a **calendar year**, so 'Quarter 3' refers to 1 July to 30 September unless otherwise stated.

The underlying data series associated with this release are available here:

Domestic energy prices	gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices
Industrial energy prices	gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices
International price comparisons	gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons
Oil and petroleum product prices	gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices

Weekly petroleum prices are also available, published as part of the Weekly Fuel Prices series.

More information on the frequency and specific content of these tables can be found in the accompanying tables section.

Domestic Market Prices

Households in the UK predominantly use **Electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households (approximately 24.5 million in Great Britain) also use **Gas** in their homes. Some households also use other fuels, such as heating oil for fuel-based generators and for heating as alternatives to on-grid options.

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the **estimated average domestic bills for the 2022 calendar year**, quarterly **market competition** data from Ofgem (the energy market regulator) and **consumer price index data** from ONS (the Office of National Statistics). **Customer proportions** are also presented, based on the same survey data as the estimated domestic bills, for July to September 2022 to illustrate which methods households used to pay for their energy.

Domestic electricity and gas bills

This section covers the **provisional[1] domestic bills estimate for 2022**. Final figures will be published in March 2022.

Government Domestic Bill Support in 2022

Reflecting the cost-of-living pressure on households, the government announced a package of support measures, including the Energy Bills Support Scheme (EBSS) and the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG).

More information can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022.

These schemes started in October 2022; the **Energy Bills Support Scheme** provides £400 to households with a domestic electricity connection in six monthly tranches of £66/67 from October 2022. The ONS's classification assessment of EBSS has concluded that payments under the scheme should be classified as a **transfer paid by government to households** and as such an **increase in household income** rather than reducing household expenditure. The payment does not affect the CPI and, in line with this, will not be reflected in the headline domestic bill figure.

The **Energy Price Guarantee directly limits** the unit cost of electricity and gas paid by households such that the typical household[2] will pay on average around £2,500 on their energy bill, with effect from 1 October 2022. As such the unit costs under the EPG are reflected in the 2022 estimated annual bills in this release and used in the estimation of the quarter 4 data.

Bills Calculation

Household bills estimates in this release are based on quarterly snapshots of data provided by a sample of energy companies throughout the year. Bills data are presented (unless noted otherwise) with fixed annual consumption levels of:

3,600 kWh for Standard Electricity
5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use electricity tariffs
13,600 kWh for Gas

This is to allow comparisons of **price changes** over time by keeping **consumption changes constant**. **Please note:** this differs from the Typical Domestic Consumption Values Ofgem use which are updated more frequently to closer reflect consumer's typical usage.

[1] Provisional estimates are based on data returns for Q1-Q3 from suppliers and are updated in the next issue of this release (March 2023) to incorporate Q4 returns.
[2] A typical household in the Energy Price Guarantee guidance is defined as having an annual average consumption of 2,900 kWh of electricity and 12,000 kWh of gas.

For information on the derivation of these figures and the process for reviewing these please see the review document on the domestic methodology page here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-energy-prices-data-sources-and-methodology

Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes in weather and energy efficiency improvements.

The **provisional average annual domestic bills for 2022** use data reported by suppliers for quarter 1 to quarter 3 with the final quarter's tariff prices being projected from the Q3 tariff data. Adjustments were applied to the variable tariff price components of the data based on the change between the April Ofgem price cap and the October Energy Price Guarantee (EPG).

The EPG also provides a discount to fixed tariff customers[3] that have unit rates above a floor price[4]. These discounts have been applied to the Q4 estimates.

To account for customers on fixed contracts ending in Q4 and moving to a variable tariff, an adjustment was applied to the values estimated for Q4 for these customers. The applied effect was the price difference between the Q3 weighted average fixed bill and the October EPG price. It was assumed that 25 per cent of fixed tariff customers moved tariffs in this quarter given most fixed terms are 1 or 2 years.

Annual bills will be updated in the March 2023 QEP, at which point, data returns will be available from sampled suppliers for all quarters of 2022.

Price Caps

Since January 2019, the energy market regulator Ofgem has implemented a price cap to ensure gas and electricity customers pay a fairer price for their energy and are protected against being overcharged. An earlier cap was introduced in April 2017 specifically for those who pay for their energy through a prepayment meter. These were combined into the Default Tariff Cap from January 2021 onwards.

The cap is set for a specific time period and applies to tariffs for all customers on standard variable tariffs (it does not affect what can be charged on fixed term contracts) and energy suppliers can charge prices at or below the level but cannot charge more.

Although a cap was announced for October 2022 to March 2023, the Energy Price Guarantee was later announced as temporary additional measure to protect consumers and meant that consumers would pay less for their energy than they would have under this previously announced price cap.

In August 2022 Ofgem announced they would update the price cap on a quarterly basis. In November 2022 the first quarterly price cap for January - March 2023 was announced with an annual cap level of £4,279. However, the government's Energy Price Guarantee (EPG) will still apply for this quarter.

Table 1 Default tariff cap announcement and cap levels[5]

Default Tariff Cap Announced	Period Covered	Cap Level[6]
Jan-19	Jan 2019 - Mar 2019	£1,137
Feb-19	Apr 2019 - Sep 2019	£1,254
Aug-19	Oct 2019 - Mar 2020	£1,179
Feb-20	Apr 2020 - Sep 2020	£1,162
Aug-20	Oct 2020 - Mar 2021	£1,077
Feb-21	Apr 2021 - Sep 2021	£1,176
Aug-21	Oct 2021 - Mar 2022	£1,319
Feb-22	Apr 2022 - Sep 2022	£2,027
Aug-22	Oct 2022 - *Dec 2022*	£3,653
Nov-22	Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	£4,279

[3] For fixed rate tariffs that currently have unit rates above the floor price, these unit price reductions apply: up to 17p/kWh for electricity and 4.2p/kWh for gas for October to December 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022

[4] The EPG floor unit prices for fixed tariffs vary by region and payment type but for electricity average at 34p/kWh and for gas average at 10.3p/kWh for direct debit customers in Great Britain with typical energy consumption. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022

[5] Based on a typical customer using typical consumptions for dual fuel and paying by Direct Debit. For further information, see https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-price-caps/about-energy-price-caps

[6] These are presented on Ofgem's **current** Typical Domestic Consumption Values of 3,100 kWh of electricity and 12,000 kWh of gas.

Please note that the method we use to calculate average bills will produce average figures different to the cap. We take an average of prices provided to us from energy companies each quarter. As we request all active tariffs at that point in time, this includes fixed tariffs offered in previous years that could be charging more or less than new tariffs offered at the time of request.

Furthermore, Ofgem standard energy consumption rates used to calculate cap levels (12,000 kWh for gas and 3,100kWh for electricity) are lower than the BEIS standard energy consumption rates used to calculate annual bills (13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity).

UK average annual energy bill

This section presents data based on the fixed consumption levels as outlined in the previous section (3,600 kWh for electricity, 13,600 kWh for gas).

Table 2 - Average annual bills 2022 (current prices) compared to 2021

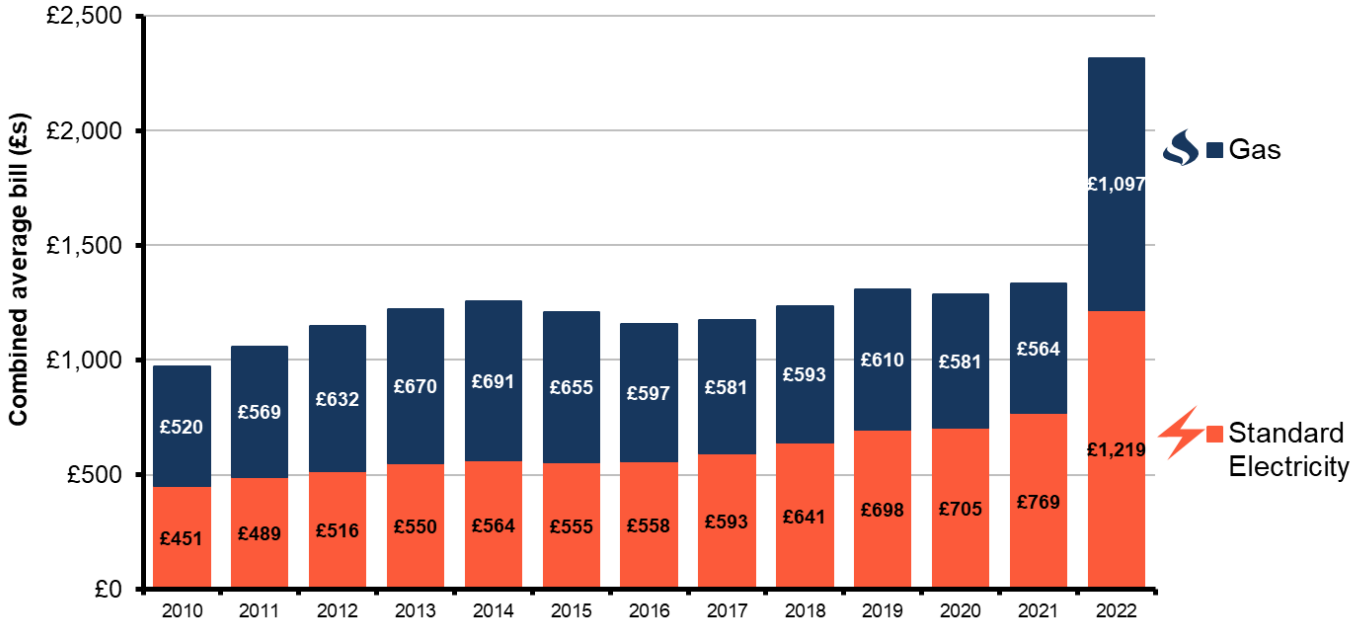
	2021	2022	Change	% Change
Standard Electricity	£769	£1,219	£450	59%
Gas	£564	£1,097	£533	95%
Combined	**£1,333**	**£2,316**	**£983**	**74%**

Average energy bills based on BEIS standard energy consumption in 2022 are estimated to be **£2,316**[7]. In current prices terms, this was an **increase of 74% per cent** or **£983** on 2021.

The average Standard Electricity bill **increased by 59 per cent** or **£450** to **£1,219** in 2022. The average Gas bill **increased by 95 per cent** or **£533** to **£1,097** in 2022 (differences reported in current prices terms). The 2022 combined electricity and gas bills (in current prices) are the highest on record.

Households will have received around £200 (three payments of £66 / £67 in October, November and December) towards their bill from the Energy Bills Support Scheme (EBSS) in 2022. **Please note:** These payments have not been included in or deducted from these bills estimates. Other cost of living support measures and payments are also not reflected in the bills estimates.

Chart 2.1: Average Standard Electricity and Gas bills (current prices)



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

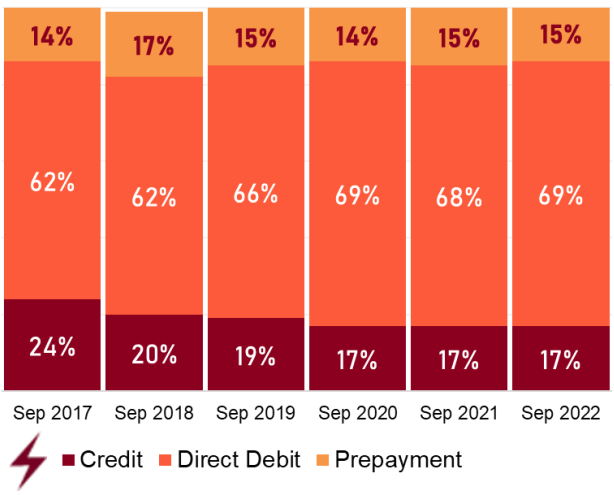
[7] 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

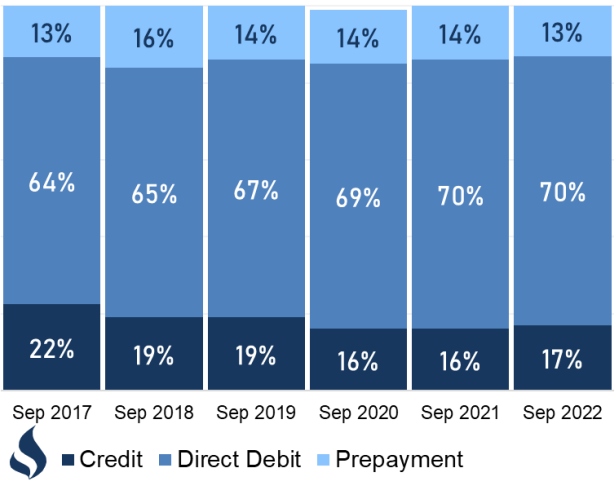
Payment methods

The three main **payment methods** consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills we identify are **Prepayment**, **Credit** and **Direct Debit**

> **Prepayment** is essentially a 'pay as you go' method, users topping up an allowance and usage drawing on their balance. **Credit** is where households settle the bill on the electricity or gas, they used upon receipt but do not pay a recurring set payment as with **Direct Debit**.

Chart 2.2: Proportion of households by payment type, between September 2017 and September 2022



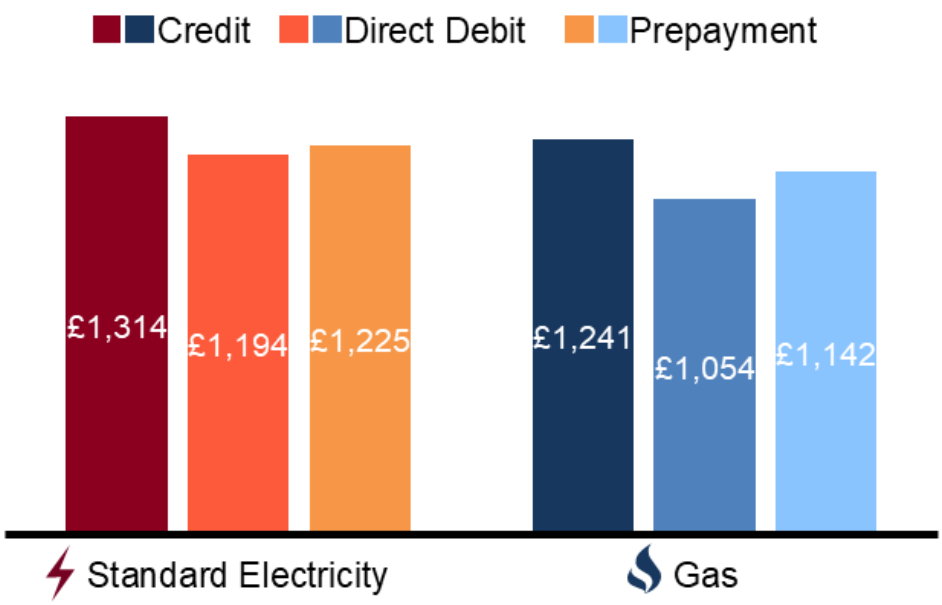


Reference and links to tables:
Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity
Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for Gas

At the end of September 2022, most Standard Electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB[8]) were paying their bills via **Direct Debit**. Comparing proportions over the last five years, the number of customers on prepayment remains relatively unchanged, whilst there has been a shift by households to Direct Debit of **7 percentage points** for Standard Electricity and **6 percentage points** for gas.

[8] Gas is not as widely adopted in Northern Ireland as it is in the rest of the UK, so this collection does not include Northern Ireland gas data.

Chart 2.3: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2022



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

Table 3 - Average annual bills, in current prices, by payment method, 2022

	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£1,314	£1,194	£1,225	£1,219
Gas	£1,241	£1,054	£1,142	£1,097
Combined	**£2,555**	**£2,248**	**£2,367**	**£2,316**

For combined bills, based on BEIS consumption levels[9], Credit remained the most expensive method of payment at **£2,555** (an **increase**, in current prices terms, of **80 per cent** or **£1,134** since 2021).

Direct Debit was the cheapest for combined bills at **£2,248** (an **increase** of **72 per cent** or **£944** since 2021). Average prices paid on Direct Debit (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£307 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2022.

Prepayment with a combined bill of **£2,367** was more expensive than Direct Debit but cheaper than Credit and **increased by 73 per cent** or **£1,000** compared with 2021.

[9] 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

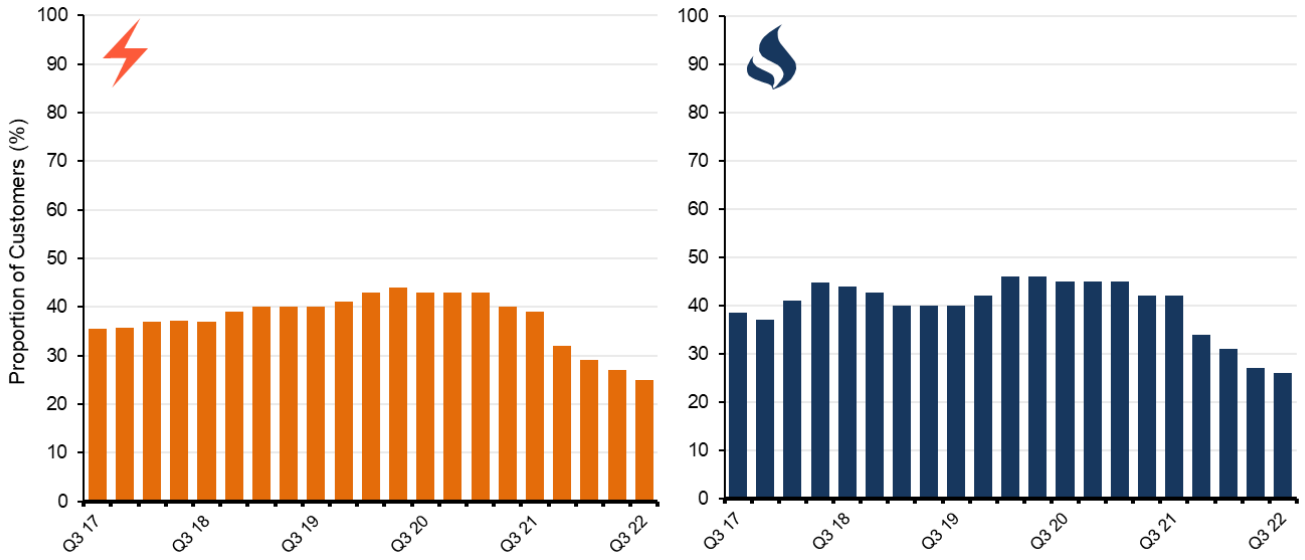
Fixed and Variable Tariffs

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**[10] is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

Please note BEIS determines whether tariffs are fixed or variable, based on the attributes of tariff names provided by energy companies.

We are continually reviewing our methodology, but these are currently classed as **Experimental Statistics** and are not as robust as the data presented elsewhere in the release. We are intending to change this classification but will require a change to the data collection to include this information from companies on submission.

Chart 2.4: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both Electricity and Gas since Quarter 3 2017



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

The proportion of customers on fixed term contracts has fallen over the past year. Customers at the end of their fixed term are moving onto the variable tariff as fixed tariffs have become less competitive and fewer offered by suppliers.

At the end of September 2022, **25 per cent** of all Standard Electricity and **26 per cent** of all Gas customers were on fixed tariffs. This compares with **39 per cent** of all Standard Electricity and **42 per cent** of all Gas customers in September 2021.

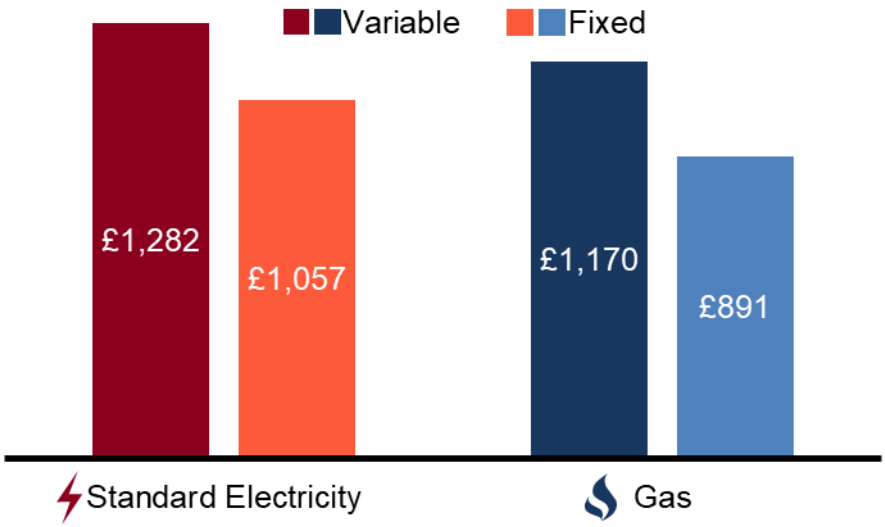
Direct Debit customers were most likely to be on fixed tariffs with around **34 per cent** of Standard Electricity customers on a fixed deal and **32 per cent** for Gas customers.

Credit customers were the second most likely to be on a fixed tariff, with **7 per cent** of Standard Electricity customers and **19 per cent** of Gas customers on a fixed tariff.

Prepayment customers were the least likely to be on a fixed tariff, with **1 per cent** of Standard Electricity and almost **0 per cent** of Gas customers on a fixed tariff.

[10] The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff naming conventions so proportions are to be treated as best estimates.

Chart 2.5: 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

Table 4 - Average annual bills by payment method and tariff type, 2022[11]

	Credit		Direct Debit		Prepayment		Overall	
	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable
Standard Electricity	£1,173	£1,340	£1,043	£1,278	£1,107	£1,233	£1,057	£1,282
Gas	£1,006	£1,290	£876	£1,141	£736	£1,143	£891	£1,170
Combined	**£2,179**	**£2,631**	**£1,919**	**£2,419**	**£1,843**	**£2,375**	**£1,948**	**£2,452**

In 2022, annual domestic Gas and Standard Electricity bills for customers on a fixed tariff were cheaper overall compared to those on variable tariffs. In current prices terms, combined bills were around **21 per cent** or **£504 cheaper**[12] for those on a fixed tariff.

The large difference in fixed and variable prices are largely due to customers still on historical fixed term contacts based on previous year's energy price levels. However, the availability of new competitive fixed term contacts in 2022 was limited as energy prices increased and the proportion of customers on fixed term contracts decreased over 2022.

[11] Standard electricity and gas bills may not add up exactly to the combined bill as they have been calculated on non-rounded figures.
[12] Based on BEIS standard consumption. 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

Home and Non-home Suppliers

Prior to the privatisation of the GB energy market, all energy customers were supplied by their regional electricity and Gas boards. Following 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.

Customers with their 'home' supplier as referred to in this data set, are those with the energy companies that was the regional suppliers of gas and electricity to households prior to privatisation. Customers with 'non-home' suppliers are those with the energy companies that were not.

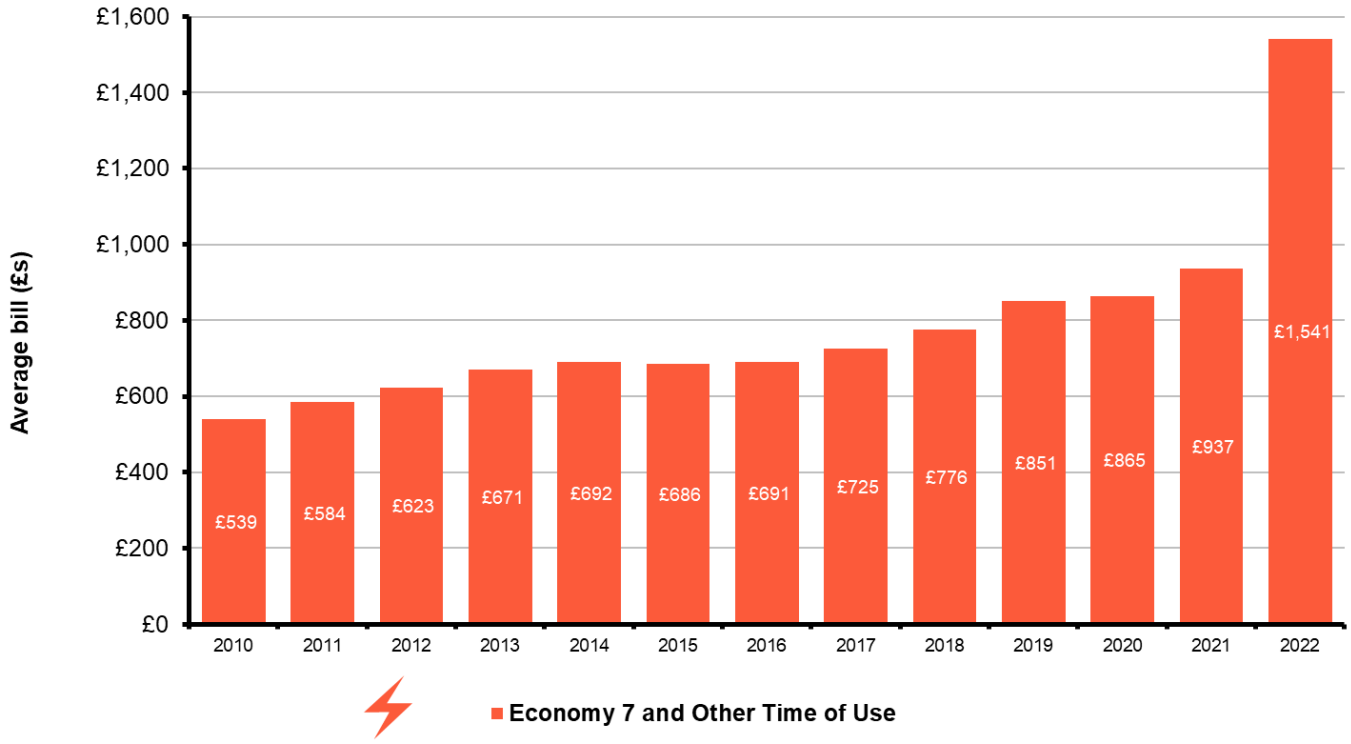
Data for the proportion of customers with the home or non-home supplier for their region can be found in Tables 2.4.1 and 2.5.1 and data on customer bills split by home and non-home supplier can be found in Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1.

Economy 7 and Other Time of Use Tariffs Average Annual Bills

Economy 7: Electricity Tariffs which have a separate unit cost for the night and day and are designed for use with night storage heaters.

Other Time of Use Tariffs: Electricity Tariffs which have separate unit costs for different times of the day and night to correspond with high and low demand periods. Note that there can be multiple unit rates across the day and night.

Chart 2.6: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills (cash terms)



Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier

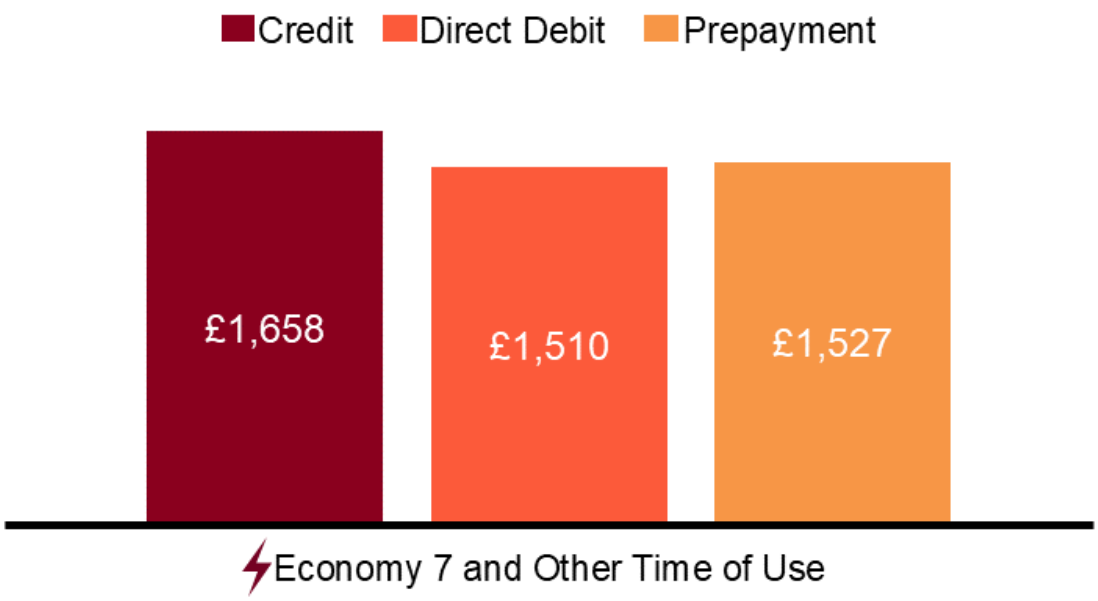
Average Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs bills based on an annual energy consumption of 5,100 kWh in 2022 are estimated to be **£1,541**. In current prices terms, this was an increase of **64 per cent** or **£604** on 2021. There has been a year-on-year increase in the average bill since 2010 when the new 2020 BEIS standard consumption was backdated to.

Average Annual Bills by Payment Type (Economy 7 and other time of use)

This section presents data based on the BEIS standard consumption level (5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs) to explore the variations and trends seen in bills by the three main payment methods consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills.

Prepayment is essentially a 'pay as you go' method, users topping up an allowance and usage drawing on their balance. **Credit** is where households settle the bill on the electricity or gas, they used upon receipt but do not pay a recurring set payment as with **Direct Debit**.

Chart 2.7: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills by each payment type, 2022



Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier

For Economy 7 and other time of use bills, based on BEIS standard consumption levels, Credit was the most expensive method of payment in 2022 at **£1,658.** This was also the most expensive method in 2021. The price increased by **65 per cent** or **£652** from 2021.

As in 2021, Direct Debit was the cheapest method in 2022 at **£1,510**. The price increased by **65 per cent** or **£594** from 2021.

Bills paid on Direct Debit were on average **£148 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2022 (difference in current prices terms). The average Prepayment bill in 2022 was **£1,527,** a **62 per cent** or **£582 increase** from 2021.

Average Annual Bills by Fixed & Variable Tariffs (Economy 7 and other time of use)

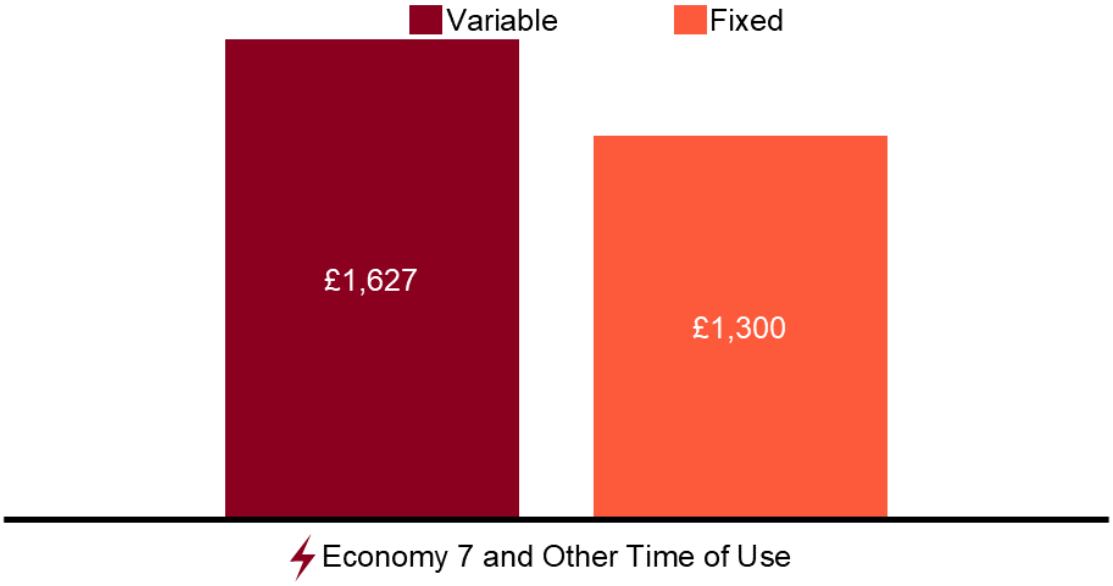
A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**[13] is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

Please note BEIS determines whether tariffs are fixed or variable, based on the attributes of tariff names provided by energy companies.

We are continually reviewing our methodology, but these are currently classed as **Experimental Statistics** and are not as robust as the data presented elsewhere in the release. We are intending to change this classification but will require a change to the data collection to include this information from companies on submission.

[13] 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 2.8: Average annual Economy 7 and Other Time of Use bills for fixed and variable tariffs, 2022



Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier

For Economy 7 and other time of use bills, based on BEIS standard consumption levels [14], customers on variable tariffs paid on average **25 per cent** or **£327 more** than customers on fixed tariffs (in current prices terms).

The large differences in fixed and variable prices are largely due to customers still on cheaper historical fixed term contacts. However, the availability of new competitive fixed term contacts in 2022 was limited as energy prices increased and the proportion of customers on fixed term contracts decreased over 2022.

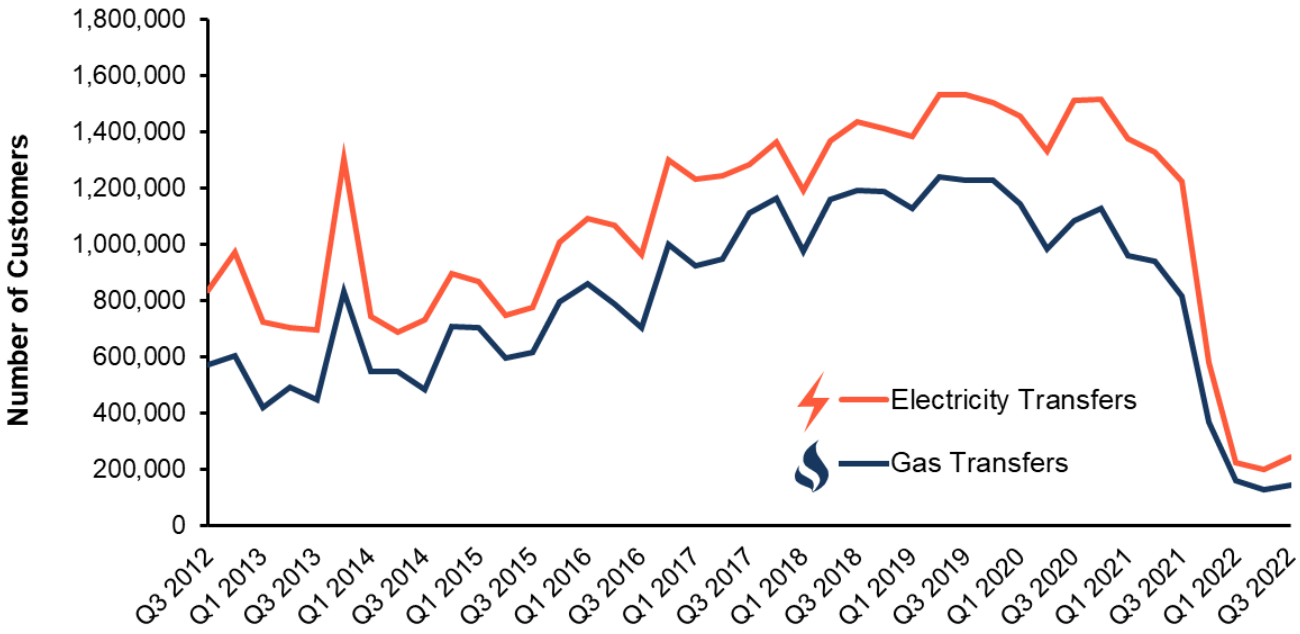
[14] 5,100 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use tariffs.

Transfer Statistics

The Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) provides BEIS with the number of domestic customers in Great Britain that have switched supplier for both electricity and gas. More information on the retail market can be found on Ofgem's retail market data portal.

Please note: the number of customers switching supplier shown in the graph is based on the number of meter points a supplier gains from another following a customer choice to change their supplier. This number **does not include** either internal switches among white labels or brands associated with the same supplier or customer transfers resulting from corporate changes, company mergers and Supply of Last Resort events.

Chart 2.2: Domestic Gas and Electricity transfers[15]



Source: Ofgem
Please note: For Electricity, this covers the whole domestic market. Formerly Gas switching levels only covered the main six suppliers. From January 2014 Ofgem provided switching levels for the whole market.

Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.7.1: Transfer statistics in the domestic Gas and electricity markets

There were an estimated 244,000 electricity transfers and 146,000 gas transfers in Quarter 3 2022. Compared with Quarter 3 2021, electricity transfers are down by **80 per cent** and gas transfers are down **82 per cent**. These quarterly transfers represent around **0.8 per cent** for electricity customers and **0.6 per cent** for Gas customers in the domestic market.

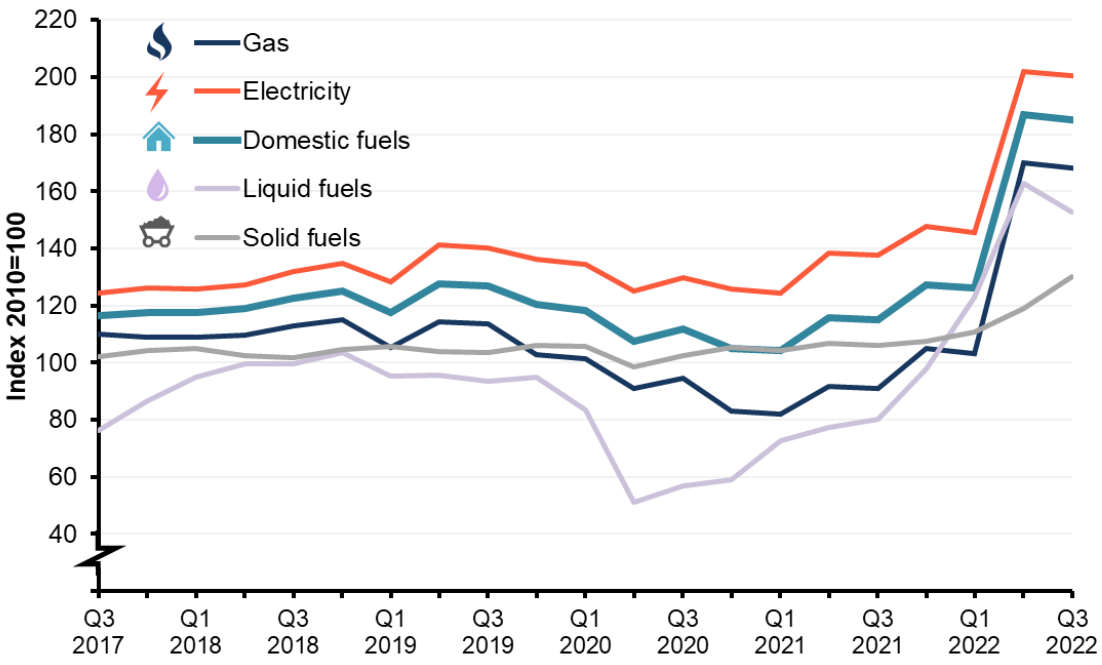
The large drop in transfers since Quarter 4 2021 follows increases in wholesale gas prices and other market shocks which meant the variable tariffs were increasingly charged closer to or at the Ofgem price cap level and fixed tariffs, where available, were offered above the cap

[15] 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.

Retail Price of Fuels for the Domestic Sector

Retail market price **indices** of fuels used in the domestic sector information is sourced from the Office for National Statistics' **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** data series, the full series available here at the ONS Consumer Price Inflation page.

Chart 2.9: Real terms energy price indices in the domestic sector, quarterly, UK



Source: Office of National Statistics, Consumer Prices Index
Data in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator

Reference and links to tables:
Table 2.1.1 - 2.1.3: Consumer prices index: fuel components in the UK

Chart 2.9 shows quarterly changes in the domestic sector price indices (in real terms) over the past 5 years.

Ofgem sets and regulates a price cap on default tariffs. This publication covers the second quarter of Ofgem's price cap which covers 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022. Under the cap, a typical household with average consumption on default tariffs paying by direct debit saw an increase of £693 from £1,277 to £1,971 per year. For prepayment customers the increase was £708 from £1,309 to £2,017. More information can be found at https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-policy-and-regulation/policy-and-regulatory-programmes/default-tariff-cap.

The price paid for all domestic fuels in quarter 3 2022 (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) **increased** by **61 per cent** when compared with the same quarter in 2021. Electricity prices have **increased** by **46 per cent** and Gas prices **increased** by **85 per cent**. (Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2). Much of this increase was between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2022, with electricity prices increasing by **39 per cent** and gas prices by **65 per cent** quarter on quarter.

Solid fuels in this release include coal and smokeless fuel. The prices presented are based on standard grade household coal and boiler grade smokeless fuel.

Liquid fuels in this release comprises of domestic kerosene and similar heating oils.

Prices for electricity and gas closely follow similar trends (see **Chart 2.9**) and as they make up the majority of the weighting for domestic fuels, they steer the trend in overall domestic fuels. However, prices for other domestic fuels follow different and, in the case of liquid fuels, more erratic trends than other fuels.

Prices of liquid fuels are based on retail market prices and vary depending on the locations sold and are also prone to the effects of other factors such as demand, weather, material, and delivery costs. Additionally, prices for these fuels are not subject to the same level of regulation seen in the electricity and gas markets, which have price caps set by the regulator.

Non-Domestic Market Prices

Electricity and gas prices for the non-domestic sector

This section presents electricity and gas prices data in the non-domestic sector, which **excludes** prices paid by households and generally **comprises** the industry sector (manufacturing, energy for example) and the commercial sector (services, retails for example) (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

Many businesses are on fixed price contracts which are renewed at different points in time and therefore increases in wholesale prices and changes in the energy market will impact on non-domestic customers in different ways.

Energy Bill Relief Scheme

A new business support scheme, the Energy Bill Relief Scheme was announced in September and will provide discounts to energy usage initially between 1 October 2022 and 31 March 2023; as such this scheme is not reflected in the data presented here. Statistics on non-domestic prices for October to December 2022 will be published in the March 2023 edition of QEP.

Table 3a Percentage change in Quarter 3 2022 non-domestic electricity prices compared to the previous year

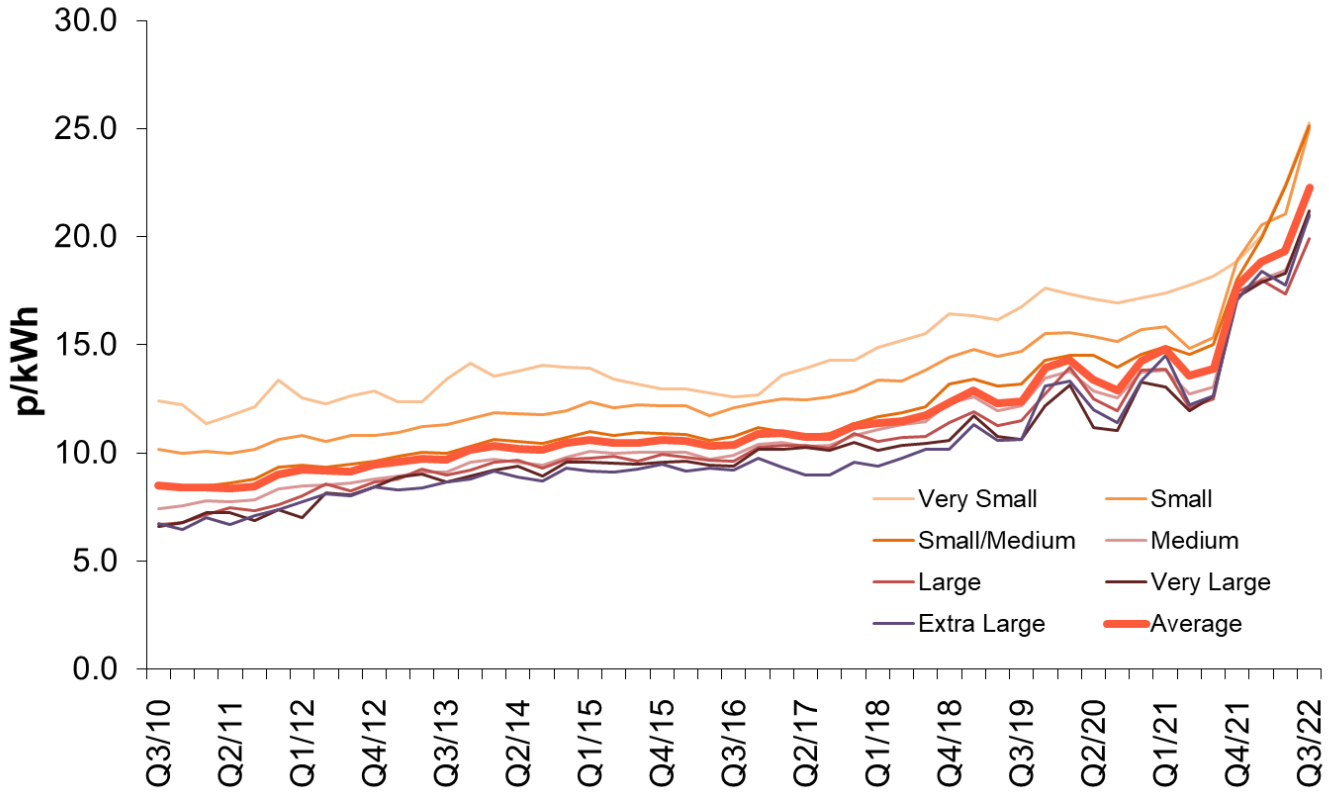
Consumer Band	Consumption Band (in MWh)	Prices excluding CCL pence per kWh	% change on previous year (excluding CCL)	% difference in prices when including CCL
Average		**21.56**	**63%**	**3.2%**
Very Small	0 - 20	24.65	40%	2.5%
Small	20 - 499	24.28	66%	3.0%
Small/Medium	500 - 1,999	24.56	72%	2.3%
Medium	2,000 - 19,999	20.23	64%	3.5%
Large	20,000 - 69,999	19.18	62%	3.9%
Very Large	70,000 - 150,000	20.43	71%	3.7%
Extra Large	> 150,000	20.31	70%	3.4%

Reference and link to tables:
Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Between quarter 3 2021 and quarter 3 2022 the average electricity price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose by 63 per cent** to **21.56 pence per kWh**. Price increases were seen in all consumption bands. Note that the very large and extra-large bands are subject to more erratic change over time as they are based on fewer consumers.

In quarter 3 2022, the inclusion of CCL increased the average price of electricity in the non-domestic sector by **3.2 per cent** and by between 2.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent for the various consumer bands.

Chart 3.1: Average Non-Domestic Electricity Prices Including CCL



Reference and link to tables:
Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Since the second quarter of 2011 average electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, **including CCL**, have been on a general upward trend. Since quarter 3 2021 there was a sharp rise in average electricity prices, which continued in quarter 3 2022.

Table 3b Percentage change in Quarter 3 2022 non-domestic gas prices compared to the previous year

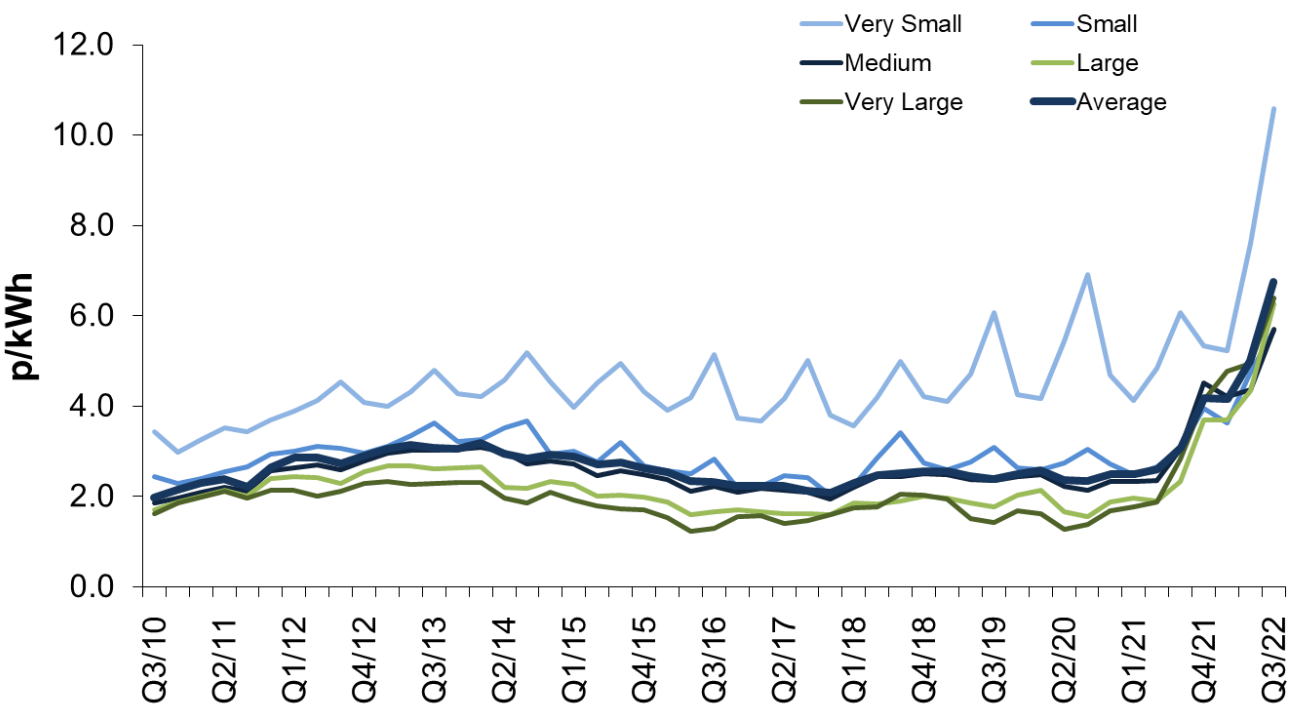
Consumer Band	Consumption Band (in MWh)	Prices excluding CCL pence per kWh	% change on previous year (excluding CCL)	% difference in prices when including CCL
Average		**6.53**	**124%**	**3.1%**
Very Small	<278	10.28	77%	3.0%
Small	278 - 2,777	5.35	94%	6.4%
Medium	2,778 - 27,777	5.45	93%	4.6%
Large	27,778 - 277,777	6.15	182%	1.8%
Very Large	277,778 - 1,111,112	6.24	127%	2.4%

Reference and links to tables:
Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Between quarter 3 2021 and quarter 3 2022, the average **gas** price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **rose by 124 per cent** to **6.53 pence per kWh**. Price rises were seen in all sizes of consumer bands. Note that the large and very large band is subject to more erratic change over time as it is based on fewer consumers.

In quarter 3 2022, the inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas in the non-domestic sector by **3.1 per** cent and by between 1.8 to 6.4 per cent for the various consumer bands.

Chart 3.2: Average Non-Domestic Gas Prices Including CCL



Reference and links to tables:
Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Average gas prices, **including CCL,** fell at a steady pace from the high reached in Quarter 1 2014 to a low of 2.07 pence per kWh in Quarter 4 2017. Prices then increased in 2018 but remained lower than the highs in 2014.

Gas prices up until quarter 3 2021 were broadly stable when factoring in seasonal variation. Since quarter 3 2021 there has been a sharp rise in average gas prices, which continued in quarter 3 2022.

Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

Manufacturing is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and include companies that produce by-products of the fuels.

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. The fuels used in the manufacturing sector are mainly **heavy fuel oil, gas oil, electricity and gas** though **coal** is also used.

Heavy Fuel Oil, a derivative from the oil refining process is used for heating and to fuel furnaces and boilers in industrial plants. It is very viscous and requires to be kept at a high temperature and pre-heating before use.

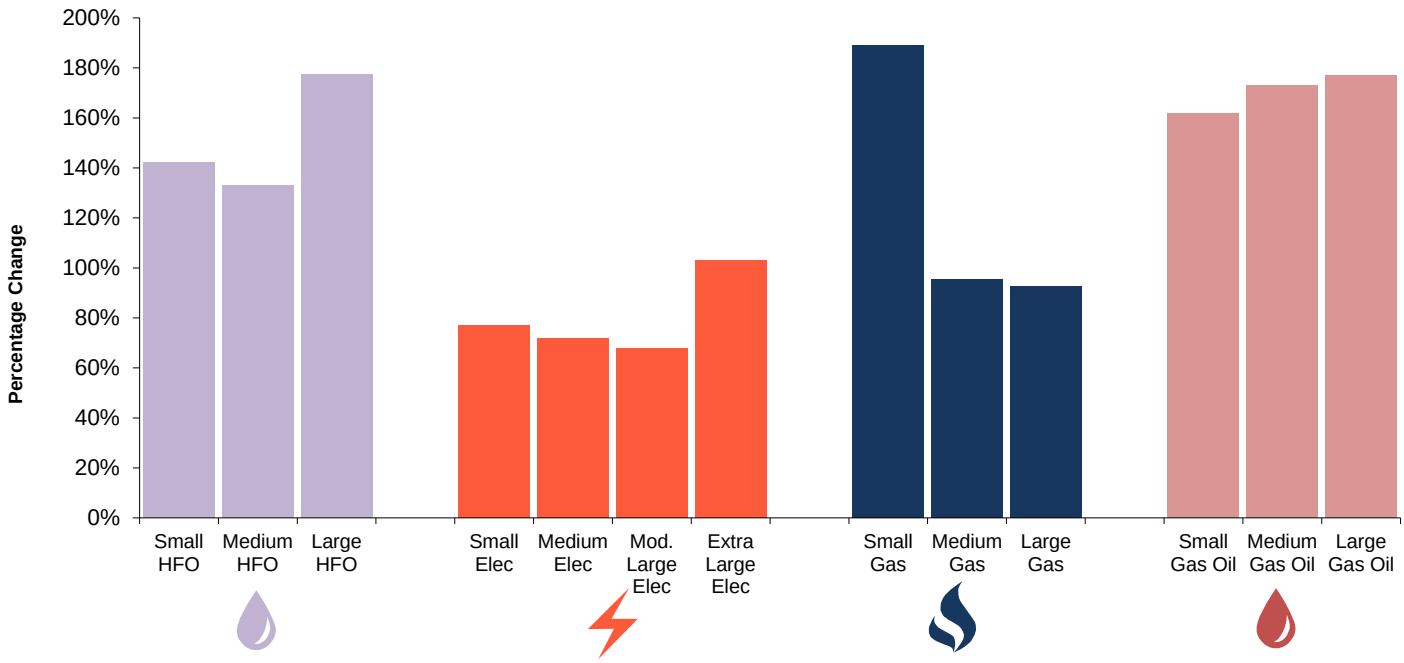
Gas Oil (sometimes referred to as Red Diesel for agricultural uses) is a more refined product than Heavy Fuel Oil and is also used as a fuel for heating and in off-road vehicles like tractors and machinery in the construction and agricultural sectors.

For reference, the various bands of consumers for manufacturing firms classified by the amount of fuel purchased in a year are shown in the table below:

	Small	Medium	Large[1]	Extra Large
Heavy Fuel Oil (tonnes)	< 490	490 - 4,900	> 4,900	
Electricity (MWh)	< 880	880 - 8,800	8,800 - 150,000	>150,000
Gas (MWh)	< 1,500	1,500 - 8,800	> 8,800	

1. Large is '*Moderately Large*' for electricity

Chart 3.3: Manufacturing industry fuel price change between Quarter 3 2021 and Quarter 3 2022 (provisional) by size of consumer (1)



(1) Percentage price movement between Quarter 3 2021 and Quarter 3 2022 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity, gas and gas oil in cash terms excluding Climate Change Levy (CCL)

References and link to 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)

Compared to the previous year, **heavy fuel oil** consumers in the manufacturing industry in Quarter 3 2022 have seen an average price **increase of 154 per cent** or **6.45 pence per kWh** in cash terms to 10.64 pence per kWh. Prices have continued to increase since mid-2021 with the largest proportion of this increase taking place between Quarter 2 and 3 in 2022.

Over the same period, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 78 per cent** or **9.21 pence per kWh** to an average of 21.01 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in Quarter 3 2022, the average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 95 per cent** or **2.30 pence per kWh**. Increasing from 2.07 pence per kWh in July to September 2021 to 4.37 pence per kWh in the same period in 2022.

This change taking place predominately in the second half of 2021 with a drop between Quarter 1 and 2 2022, as this average closely follows the trend in wholesale gas prices.

Also, over the same period, the average price paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 176 per cent** or **7.39 pence per kWh** to an average of 11.60 pence per kWh.

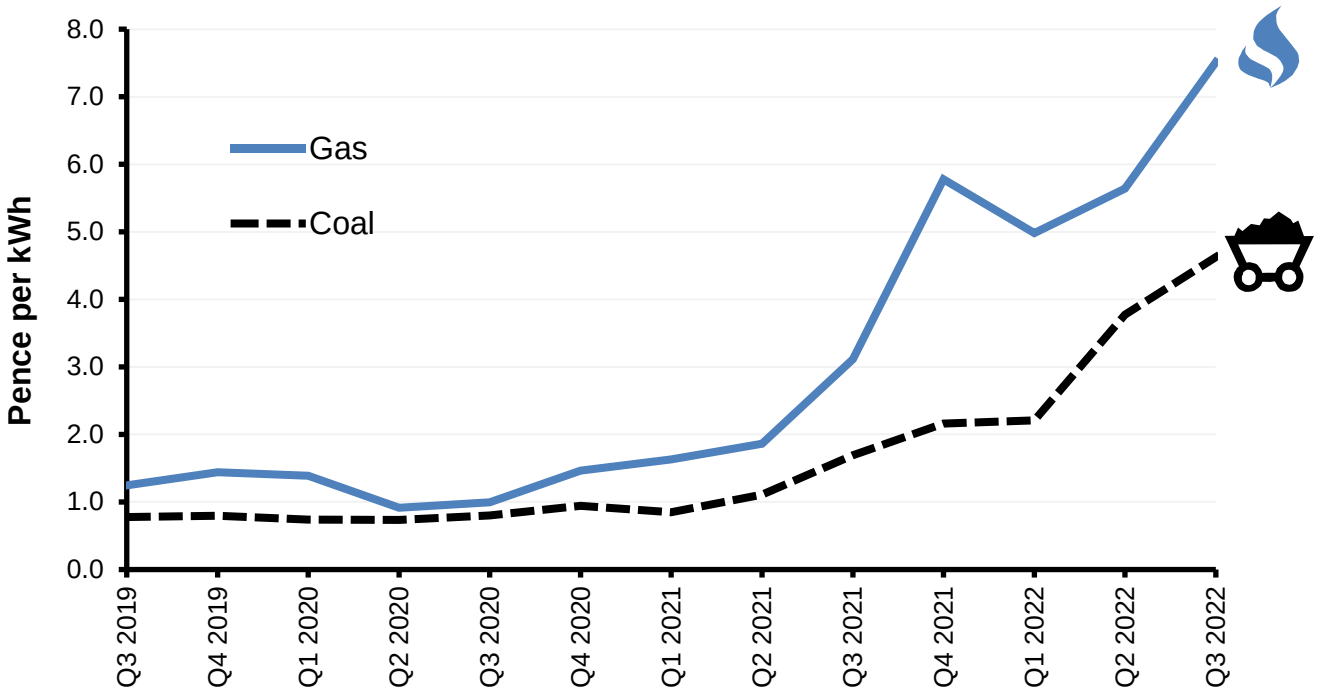
Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

Major Power Producers are another distinct entity within 'Non-Domestic', it covers companies that use fuels such as natural gas and coal to produce electricity.

Average purchase costs of fuels (presented in common units) used to generate electricity are recorded in Table 3.2.1.

Please note: These figures present the fuel input costs, however comparing the different input costs between fuels does not explain the full costs involved in generation. Total generation costs are also affected by other costs, including transportation and the efficiency with which fuels are converted into electricity in different types of power station.

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



Reference and link to tables:
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

Between Quarter 3 2021 and Quarter 3 2022 the price of **coal** in cash terms for power stations **rose by 174 per cent** and was **up by 23 per cent on the previous quarter** to 4.6 pence per kWh.

The **gas** price in Quarter 3 2022 was **141 per cent higher** than the price at the same quarter in the previous year and there was a **33 per cent increase** on the previous quarter's price and now stands at 7.5 pence per kWh.

As shown in Chart 3.4, in Quarter 3 2022 the price of gas, in pence per kWh, was **62 per cent** higher than the price of coal leading to a price gap in cash terms of 2.9 pence per kWh.

Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

This section presents information on oil and petroleum products prices paid in the United Kingdom. The petroleum products referred to in this section are unleaded petrol, diesel, burning oil and gas oil.

Diesel and unleaded petrol are referred to as **road fuels**. Together these account for the majority of fuels used in the transport sector with aviation fuel, biofuels and some gas oil making up the remainder.

This section focuses on the average 'forecourt' or 'pump' prices for unleaded petrol and diesel. Other derivatives of oil products are presented as their average wholesale prices.

All underlying petroleum and oil data and other related publications can be found on GOV.UK here: gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices

In addition to the summary in this publication, average road fuel prices are also published in the **Weekly Road Fuel Prices** publication and are available at: gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/oil-and-petroleum-products-weekly-statistics

Also, experimental statistics on **Average Weekly Road Fuels Sales and Stock Levels at Forecourts** are available at gov.uk/government/statistics/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends

Crude oil prices

Movements in the price of crude oil can affect the prices of the various refined petroleum products and therefore impact on the domestic and industrial fuels.

Over the years, several factors have affected the prices of crude oil, for example: oil shortages (1973), over-supply and weak demand (1998), hurricanes (2005), the global recession (2008-9), geopolitical tensions (2008 onwards) and more recently the Coronavirus pandemic and the recovery from it (2020 onwards), and the Russia-Ukraine conflict (2022 onwards).

Crude oil is the raw material processed at refineries to produce various petroleum products. They vary in colour, composition and consistency. The economic value of crude oil increases as its API gravity (a measure of its density) increases and its sulphur content decreases.

Chart 4.1: Monthly index[(1)] of crude oil prices acquired at refineries

The index represents the monthly average price paid by refineries, calculated in pound Sterling on a cost, insurance, freight (CIF) basis.

Reference and link to tables:

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

Chart 4.1 shows the price indices of crude oil acquired by UK refineries over the past five years.

Since March 2020, demand has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic which initially drove prices down, reaching a low in April 2020 before steadily rising throughout 2021 with a sharp uptick in early 2022 as volatility reflecting geopolitical events and the Russia-Ukraine conflict impacted global markets.

The latest available crude oil price index is for November 2022. Crude oil prices have fallen over the past three months by **6.3 per cent** and **down 19 per cent** from the recent peak in June 2022 but remain high**.** However, the price index remains high and was **35 per cent higher** than that of a year ago. Crude oil prices are now **2.9 per cent higher** than in March 2012, which was historically the highest level recorded in our series (which started in 1991) before this current price trend.

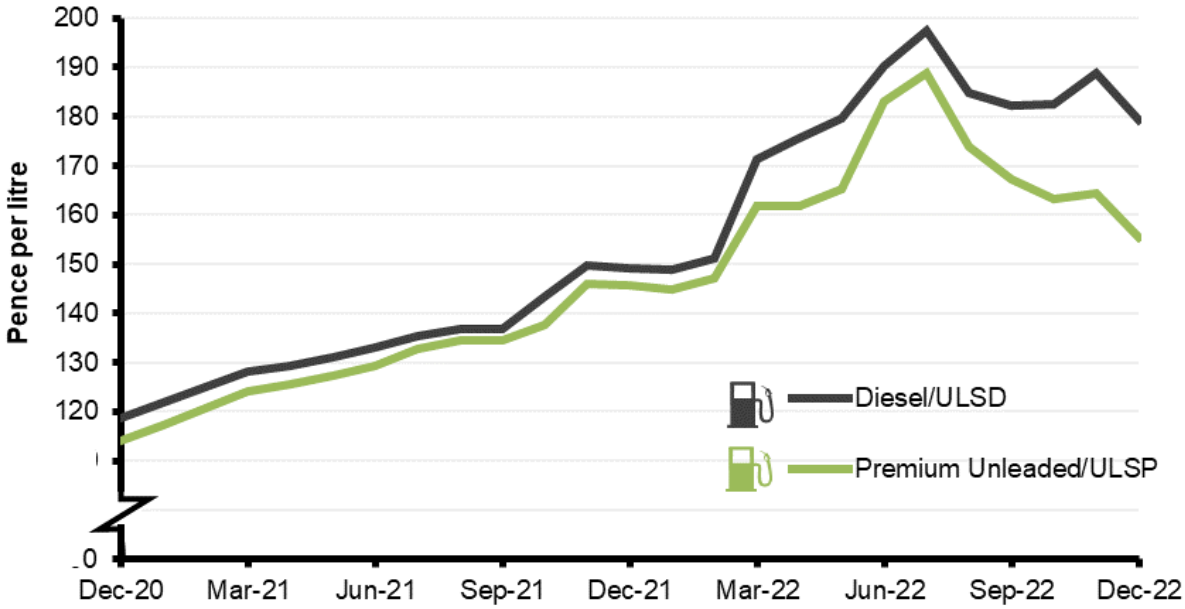
Retail prices of petroleum products

Pump prices reflect a range of factors include the wholesale price of crude oil, delivery and distribution costs, duty, VAT, environmental levies and retail margins.

ULSP Ultra-Low-Sulphur Petrol. This is the specific grade of petrol that is commonly used on forecourts across the UK. It is the standard for petrol used when referring to 'unleaded petrol' in this release.

ULSD Ultra-Low-Sulphur Diesel. This is the grade of diesel product used on forecourts in the UK. Wherever **DERV** or **Diesel-Engine Road Vehicles** is used in this release, it is referred to this standard for diesel.

Chart 4.2: Average retail prices of road fuels, monthly

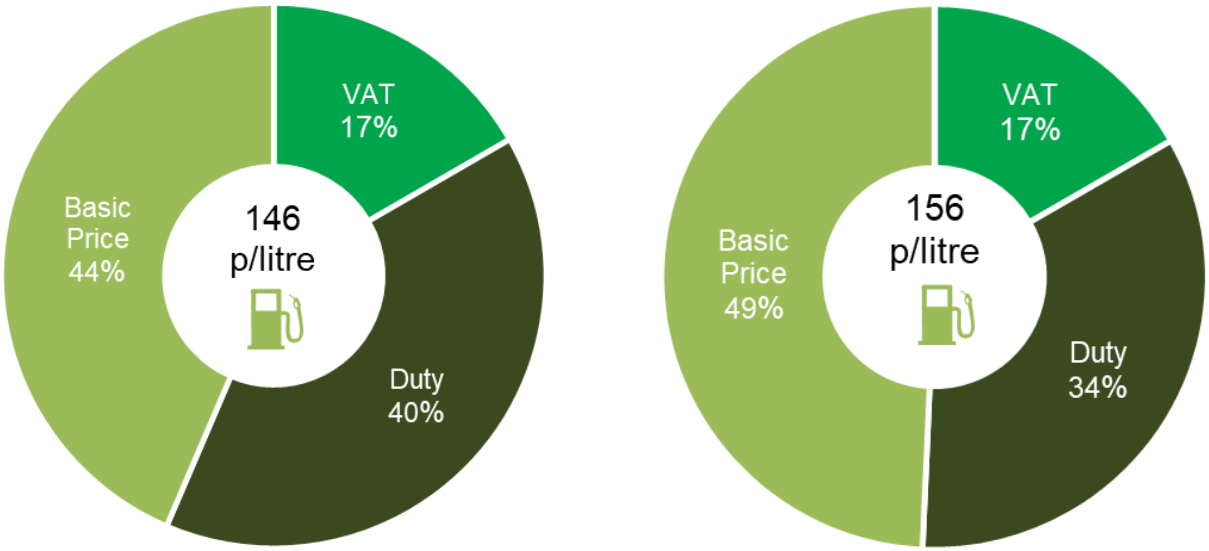


Reference and link to tables:
Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index

Chart 4.2 shows that, in mid-December 2022, a litre of **ULSP** was on average **156 pence per litre**. This was **6.7 per cent higher** than the same period the year before, but **18 per cent lower** than the recent peak of **189 pence per litre** in mid-July 2022.

The **ULSD** price was **179 pence per litre** in mid-December 2022. This was a **20 per cent rise** from the same period the year before. However, this is **down by 9.1 per cent** from the recent peak of **197 pence per litre** in mid-July 2022.

Chart 4.3: Component price of unleaded petrol, December 2021 and December 2022



December 2021 **December 2022**

Basic price is the price excluding VAT and duty
Reference and link to tables:
Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index

Prices of petroleum products are also affected by duty rate changes and by changes in the general rate of VAT. Duty for road fuels from 23 March 2011 to 22 March 2022 were set at 57.95 pence per litre. From 23 March 2022 duty was reduced to 52.95 pence per litre[16]. In December 2022 duty made up **34 per cent** of the total price, this is down from **40 per cent** in December 2021.

Chart 4.3 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in December 2021 and 2022. In December 2022, the "**basic price**" (includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs and retail margin but excludes tax and duty) of petrol was **77 pence per litre**, duty was at **53 pence per litre**, and VAT at 20 per cent of basic price plus duty was **26 pence per litre**.

The basic price made up **49 per cent** of the total price in December 2022, this is up from **44 per cent** in the previous year.

Comparisons of the UK petrol and diesel prices with other countries, including the relative proportions of taxes and levies to basic price, can be found in the International Price Comparisons section below**.**

[16] Details of March 2022 duty changes can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/changes-to-fuel-duty-rates.

International Price Comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with the European Union and the International Energy Association (IEA). This issue focuses on comparisons with prices paid in the European Union.

The Department provides the IEA with UK data throughout the year and data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness.

International Data all the underlying international comparisons data and related publications can be found on GOV.UK here: www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons

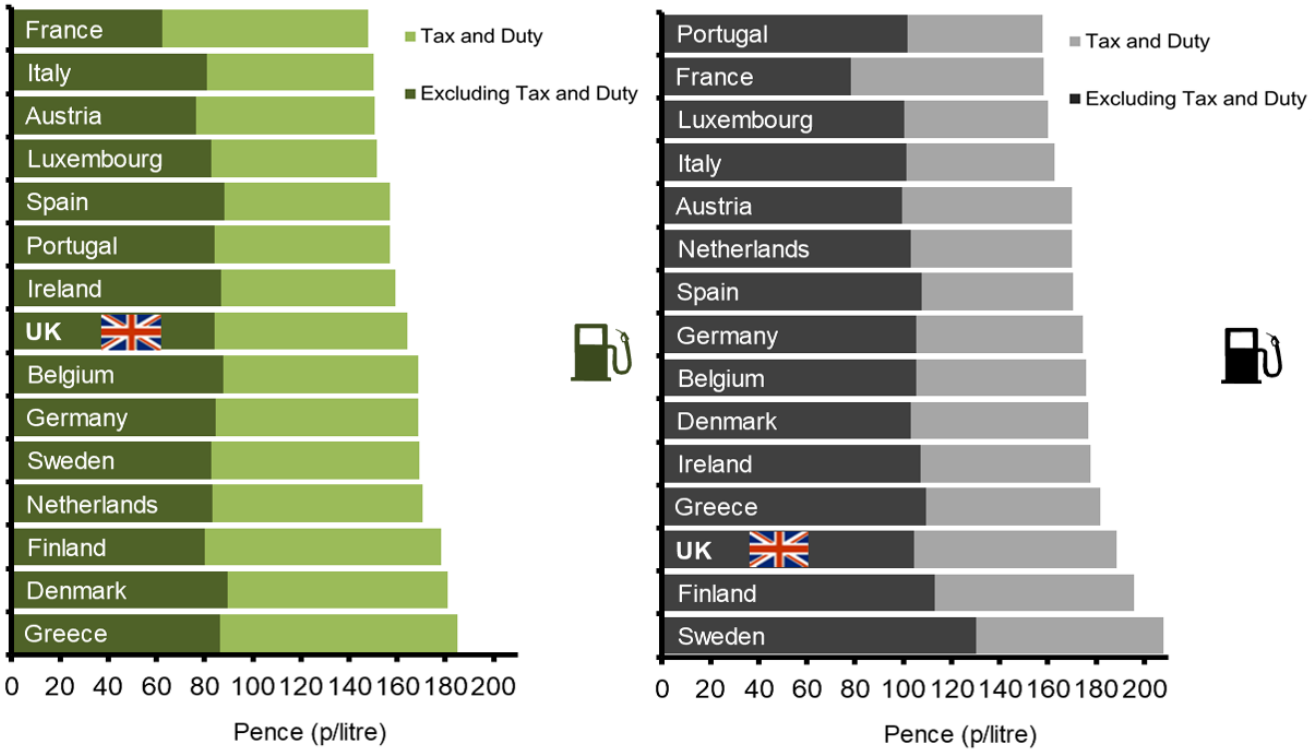
International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **November 2022** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was **eighth highest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **164 pence per litre**. The UK was the **third highest** in August 2022. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded was in France at **148 pence per litre** while the highest price was in the Greece at **185 pence per litre**

In **November 2022** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty was the **third highest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **189 pence per litre**. The UK was the **second highest** in August 2022. The lowest price for diesel was in Portugal at **158 pence per litre** while the highest was in Sweden at **208 pence per litre**.

Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices, November 2022



Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin
Reference and link to tables:
Table 5.1.1 and 5.2.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Domestic and Industrial electricity and gas prices comparisons

Prices for electricity and gas in this section and the related tables present UK prices in comparison with prices paid internationally. This quarter focuses on comparisons with EU27 data published by Eurostat.

Eurostat EU27 tables are published on a 6-monthly ('semester') basis and by consumption level bands. This data can additionally be found on the Eurostat website, published under the Energy section of the Eurostat's Energy & Environment theme within the Europa database.

The data in this release always refers to a 'Medium' consumer (see the Annex for definitions) of each fuel type and the average EU electricity and gas price figures are presented in £s for comparison with UK data.

The full UK comparison data sets can all be found here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons

The price of energy in the EU depends on a range of different supply and demand conditions, including the geopolitical situation, national energy mix, import diversification, network costs, environmental protection costs, severe weather conditions and levels of excise and taxation.

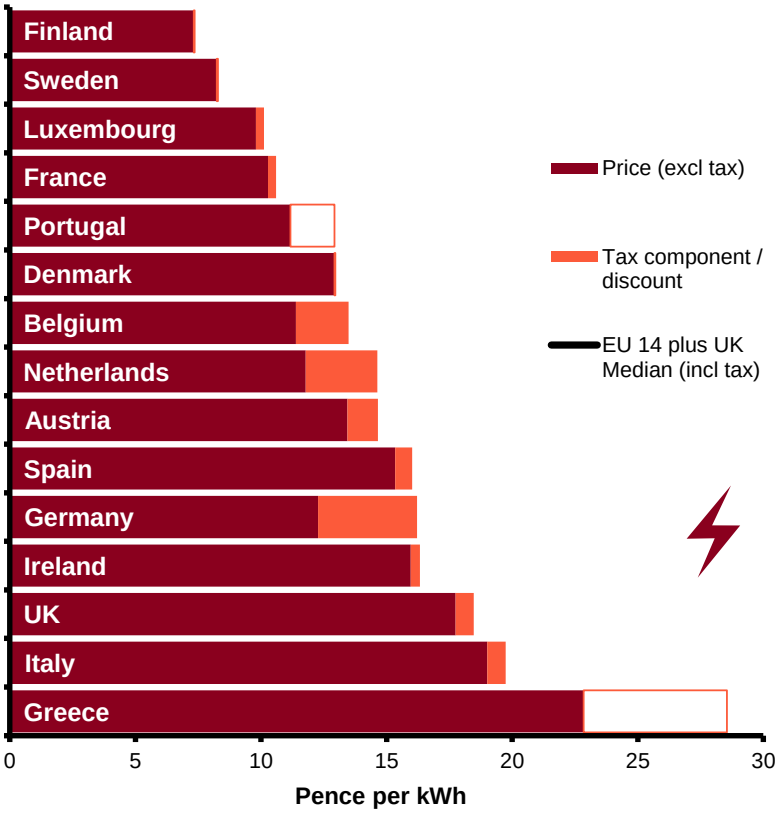
Please note: These international comparisons of electricity and gas prices also do not show the full picture of support that governments may have offered - only policies that directly impact prices paid by consumers would be reflected.

Non-domestic electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

The average **non-domestic electricity** price in the UK over 1 January - 30 June 2022, excluding taxes and levies, was - for a 'medium' consumer (consuming 2,000 - 19,999 MWh per annum) - **17.74 p/kWh,** the third most expensive compared in the EU14 + UK. Only Greece and Italy respectively saw higher prices before subsidies and taxes.

A link to table can be found here:
Industrial electricity prices in the EU for small, medium, large and extra-large consumers (QEP 5.4.1 to 5.4.4)

Chart 5.3: Industrial electricity prices January to June 2022, EU14 + UK



Source: Eurostat
Please note: white boxes on the above indicate where the tax component is actually a subsidy and indicate the extent the price excluding tax figure before this is applied.

Reference and link to table:
Table 5.4.1: Industrial electricity prices in the EU including and excluding taxes

Non-domestic gas price comparisons with EU Countries

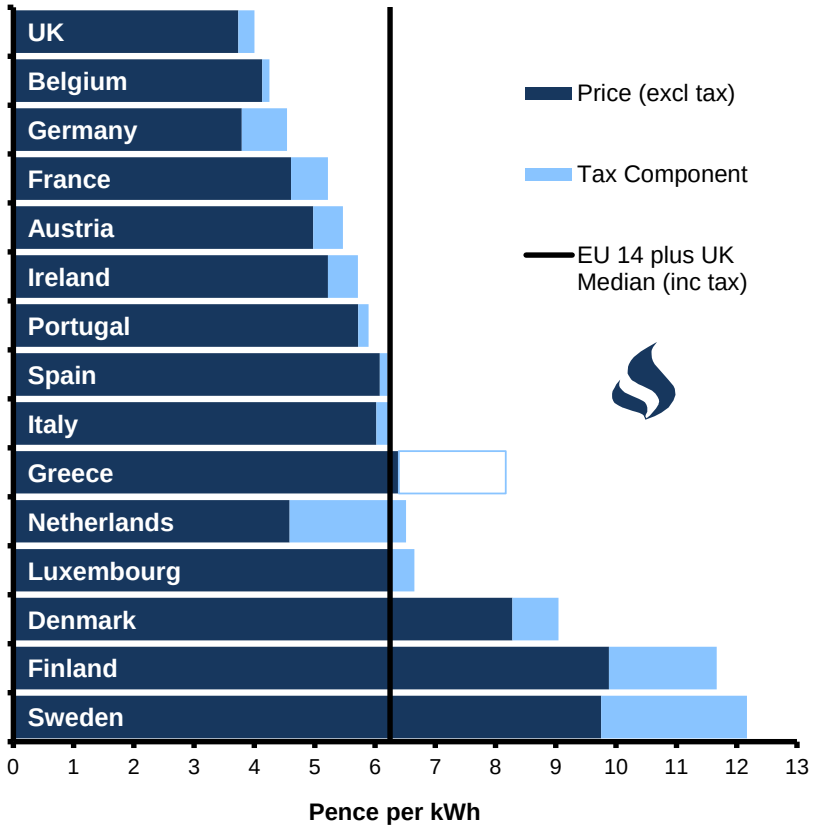
The UK average **non-domestic gas** price over 1 January to 30 June 2022, **excluding taxes and levies**, for a 'medium' consumer (consuming 2,778 - 27,777 MWh per annum) was **3.73 p/kWh,** the lowest price compared in the EU14 + UK.

Including taxes and levies over the same period and for the same population, the average price for the UK was **4.00 p/kWh** - still the lowest compared to the EU14 + UK

Finland saw the highest price before subsidies and taxes at 9.88 p/kWh and Sweden the highest price including subsidies, equivalent to 12.17 p/kWh. In both instances, not accounting for differences in income and other income side support etc.

A link to tables can be found here:
Industrial gas prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.8.1, 5.8.2 and 5.8.3)

Chart 5.4: Industrial gas prices January to June 2022, EU14 + UK



Source: Eurostat
Please note: white boxes on the above indicate where the tax component is actually a subsidy and indicate the extent the price excluding tax figure before this is applied.

Reference and link to table:
Table 5.8.1: Industrial gas prices in the EU including and excluding taxes

Domestic electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

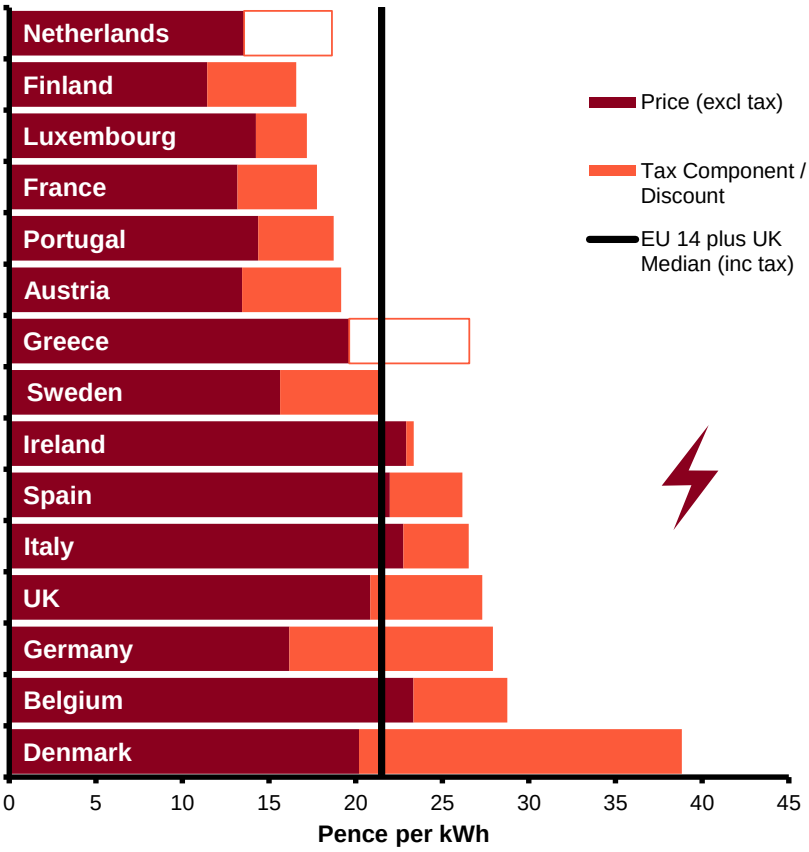
The average UK **domestic electricity** price over 1 January - 30 June 2022, excluding taxes and levies, for a 'medium' consumer (consuming 2,500 - 4,999 MWh per annum) was **20.84 p/kWh,** the fifth most expensive compared in the EU14 + UK.

When **including taxes and levies** domestic electricity prices in the UK were fourth most expensive compared to the same population and over the same period, at 27.31 p/kWh.

Greece saw the highest price (26.56 p/kWh) before subsidies and taxes (not accounting for differences in income etc.) but did see a subsidised price when factoring in this and other taxes and charges.

A link to tables can be found here:
Domestic electricity prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.6.1, 5.6.2 and 5.6.3)

Chart 5.5: Domestic electricity prices January to June 2022, EU14 + UK



Source: Eurostat
Please note: white boxes on the above indicate where the tax component is actually a subsidy and indicate the extent the price excluding tax figure before this is applied.

Reference and link to table:
Table 5.6.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU including and excluding taxes

Domestic gas price comparisons with EU Countries

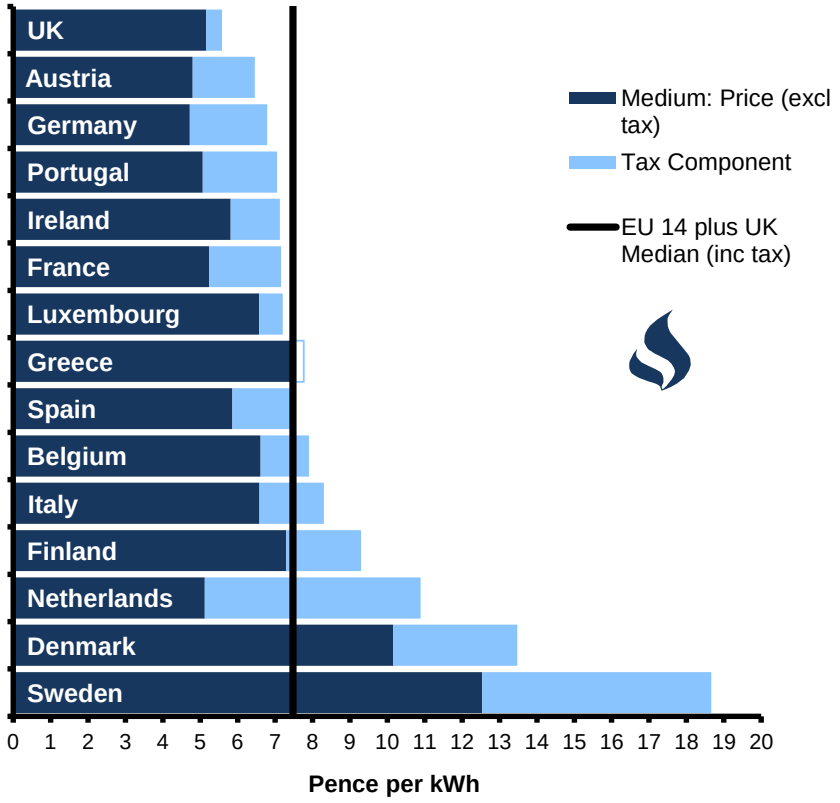
The average UK **domestic gas** price over the six months up to and including 30 June 2022, **excluding taxes and levies** - for a 'medium' consumer (consuming 5,557 - 55,556 MWh per annum) – was **5.16 p/kWh,** the 5th cheapest compared in the EU14 + UK.

When **including taxes and levies**, the UK is the cheapest compared to the EU14 + UK at **5.58 p/kWh**.

Sweden had the most expensive domestic gas prices of this group and for this period, at the equivalent of 18.66 p/kWh (not accounting for differences in income etc.).

A link to tables can be found here:
Domestic gas prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.10.1, 5.10.2 and 5.10.3)

Chart 5.6: Domestic gas prices January to June 2022, EU14 + UK



Source: Eurostat
Please note: white boxes on the above indicate where the tax component is actually a subsidy and indicate the extent the price excluding tax figure before this is applied.

Reference and link to table:
Table 5.10.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU including and excluding taxes

Timetable and data tables

Update Timetable

Below are the update timetables for the four key areas covered in the Quarterly Energy Prices release. These underlying tables are published at various times of the year and sometimes outside of a quarterly National Statistics publication (which are published March, June, September and December each year).

Domestic Tables

Tables for the Domestic energy prices area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Domestic Energy Prices	Domestic energy price indices	Monthly	2.1.1	Consumer prices index: fuel components												
		Monthly	2.1.2	Consumer prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator												
		Monthly	2.1.3	Consumer prices index: fuel components, monthly figures												
	Domestic Energy Bills Electricity	Annual	2.2.1	Average annual domestic electricity bills by home and non-home supplier			R									
		Annual	2.2.2	Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries			R									
		Annual	2.2.3	Average annual domestic standard electricity bills in 2017 for UK regions with average unit costs			R									
		Annual	2.2.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for electricity for UK regions			R									
		Annual	2.2.5	Average annual domestic electricity bills by various consumption levels							R					
	Domestic Energy Bills Gas	Annual	2.3.1	Average annual domestic gas bills by home and non-home supplier			R									
		Annual	2.3.2	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries			R									
		Annual	2.3.3	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB regions with average unit costs			R									
		Annual	2.3.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for gas for GB regions			R									
		Annual	2.3.5	Average annual domestic gas bills by various consumption levels							R					
	Customer numbers Electricity	Quarterly	2.4.1	Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region and supplier type												
		Quarterly	2.4.2	Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity												
		Quarterly	2.4.3	Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity												
	Customer numbers Gas	Quarterly	2.5.1	Percentage of domestic gas customers by region and supplier type												
		Quarterly	2.5.2	Regional variation of payment method for gas												
	Household Data	Annual	2.6.1	Total household expenditure on energy												
		Annual	2.6.2	Average expenditure each week on fuel per consuming household												
	Switch	Quarterly	2.7.1	Domestic energy switching statistics												

Industrial Tables

Tables for the Industrial energy prices area:

Industrial Energy Prices	Manufacturing industry	Quarterly	3.1.1	Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (original units)												
		Quarterly	3.1.2	Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (p/kWh)												
		Annual	3.1.3	***Annual*** Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (original units)						R						
		Annual	3.1.4	***Annual*** Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain (p/kWh)						R						
	Power Producers	Quarterly	3.2.1	Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers												
	Industrial energy price indices	Quarterly	3.3.1	Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms excluding the Climate Change Levy												
		Quarterly	3.3.2	Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms including the Climate Change Levy												
	Industrial Energy Bills	Quarterly	3.4.1	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding the Climate Change Levy												
		Quarterly	3.4.2	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK including the Climate Change Levy												

Fuel Tables

Tables for the Road fuel prices area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fuel Prices	Road Fuels and Petroleum Products	Monthly	4.1.1	Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index												
		Annual	4.1.2	Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index	R											
		Annual	4.1.3	January prices of road fuels and petroleum products		R										

International Tables

Tables for the International energy price comparisons area:

International Prices	ULSP EU	Monthly	5.1.1	International road fuel prices Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU
	ULSD EU	Monthly	5.2.1	International road fuel prices Diesel prices in the EU
	Ind. IEA Elec	Biannual	5.3.1	Industrial electricity prices in the IEA
	Industrial Prices EU Electricity	Biannual	5.4.1	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.4.2	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.4.3	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.4.4	Industrial electricity prices in the EU for extra-large consumers (both excluding and including tax)
	Dom. IEA Elec	Biannual	5.5.1	Domestic electricity prices in the IEA
	Domestic Prices EU Electricity	Biannual	5.6.1	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.6.2	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.6.3	Domestic electricity prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)
	Ind. IEA Gas	Biannual	5.7.1	Industrial gas prices in the IEA
	Industrial Prices EU Gas	Biannual	5.8.1	Industrial gas prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.8.2	Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.8.3	Industrial gas prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)
	Dom IEA Gas	Biannual	5.9.1	Domestic gas prices in the IEA
	Domestic Prices EU Gas	Biannual	5.10.1	Domestic gas prices in the EU for small consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.10.2	Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers (both excluding and including tax)
		Biannual	5.10.3	Domestic gas prices in the EU for large consumers (both excluding and including tax)

Key:

The colours on the timetable indicate the frequency and status of the data series:

Annual

Biannual

Quarterly

Monthly

R **Scheduled Revision**

Technical information

Information in this publication is sourced from various surveys of the energy industry conducted by the Energy Prices Analysis team in the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

- The domestic bills information is collected as part of the Domestic Fuels Inquiry which surveys key energy suppliers to provide a representative sample of the market.
- The majority of the non-domestic data are sourced from the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry return, run by ONS on behalf of BEIS. Data is also sourced from Ofgem, the ONS and other BEIS surveys.
- International comparisons data are sourced from the International Energy Association and European Union and include UK data collected using the same definitions and standards

Data presented in the tables are in cash terms unless noted otherwise. Real terms data are those 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 is applicable to domestic and industrial prices.

Further information on the data sources, processing methods, uses of and quality assurance of the data can be found in the associated Methodology documents:
Domestic energy prices: data sources and methodology
Industrial price statistics: data sources and methodologies
International comparisons: data sources and methodologies
Road fuel price statistics: data sources and methodologies

From March 2020, bills data have been presented with fixed annual consumption levels of 13,600 kWh for gas and 3,600 kWh for standard electricity (5,100 kWh for Economy 7 electricity) to allow comparisons over time of **actual price** changes, keeping change in consumption constant.

The new consumption levels were calculated using the same methodology as previously used in 2014. This takes weather adjusted consumption data for the United Kingdom from the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) and calculates an average from this using customer numbers from the Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK) publication.

Revisions policy

The BEIS statistical revisions policy sets out the revisions policy for these statistics, which has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics.

Related publications

Energy Trends

Energy Trends contains quarterly data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes data on foreign trade in fuels.
www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends

Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)

Also available from The Stationery Office and can be ordered through Government Bookshops. DUKES contains annual data on production and consumption of overall energy and of the individual fuels in the United Kingdom. Also includes a commentary covering all the major aspects of energy and gives a comprehensive picture of energy production and use over the last five years with key series taken back to 1970.
www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes

UK Energy in Brief

An annual publication summarising the latest statistics on energy production, consumption and prices in the United Kingdom. The figures are taken from the 'Digest of UK Energy Statistics'. Available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-energy-in-brief

Fuel Poverty Statistics

An annual publication outlining the number of households living in fuel poverty in England, with additional analysis of the composition of the fuel poor group and future projections of the number of households in fuel poverty. Available at:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics

Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics

Sub-National data are produced by BEIS to emphasise the importance of local and regional decision making for energy policy in delivering several national energy policy objectives. Data is available here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note

National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED)

BEIS has constructed a National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED) to enable detailed statistical analysis of energy efficiency. The data framework matches the gas and electricity consumption data collected for BEIS sub-national energy consumption statistics and records of energy efficiency measures in the Home Energy Efficiency Database (HEED) run by the Energy Saving Trust (EST), as well as typographic data about dwellings and households.
www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework

Household Energy Efficiency

BEIS publishes a range of information relating to the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Green Deal (GD). The headline release presents monthly updates of ECO measures and quarterly updates of in-depth ECO statistics, carbon savings and the Green Deal schemes. The detailed report presents annual updates on in-depth Green Deal statistics and insulation levels. Data is available at:
www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics

UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics

Emissions data are produced by BEIS to show progress against the UK's goals, both international and domestic, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics

UK Energy and CO2 emissions projections

The Updated Energy Projections (UEP) are published annually by BEIS. They provide updated projections and analysis of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. The UEP exercise incorporates all firm environmental policy measures and is based on updated assumptions consistent with the most recent UK Budget announcements. The latest report is available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-and-emissions-projections

Policy publications

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is responsible for business, industrial strategy, science, research & innovation, energy and clean growth and climate change.

The policy that the department works on and the associated documentation can be found on the GOV.UK site here.

The energy statistics section is here:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics

The Energy White Paper

On 14 December 2020, the Energy White Paper was published, setting out how the UK will clean up its energy system and reach net zero emissions by 2050. This is available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future

Further information

Uses of these statistics

The data associated with this release is used in internal analysis to help form policy decisions and is also used by industry and the academic community to monitor trends in the prices market.

The department has an obligation to provide processed data to the International Energy Association (IEA). The data within and associated with this publication are also used to answer Parliamentary questions and Freedom of Information requests.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet their needs.

Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed, please direct any suggestions about changes to the content or scope of this publication to the energyprices.stats@beis.gov.uk mailbox.

The BEIS statement on statistical public engagement and data standards sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the Code of Practice for Statistics.

National Statistics designation

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

Information in this release undergoes the level of quality checks expected of a National Statistics release. The full detail of the measure we take are in the associated methodology documents.

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in September 2018 following a compliance check by the Office for Statistics Regulation. The statistics last underwent a full assessment against the Code of Practice for Statistics in June 2014.

Pre-release access to statistics

Some ministers and officials receive access to some key figures within these statistics up to 24 hours before release.

Details of the arrangements for doing this and a list of the ministers and officials that receive pre-release access to these statistics can be found in the BEIS statement of compliance with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

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More information on BEIS energy publications is available on the BEIS website:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics

This publication is available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email energy.statistics@beis.gov.uk

Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.