



Department for  
Energy Security  
& Net Zero

# Quarterly Energy Prices

UK October to December 2023 and annual data for 2023

## About this release

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

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## Data tables

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

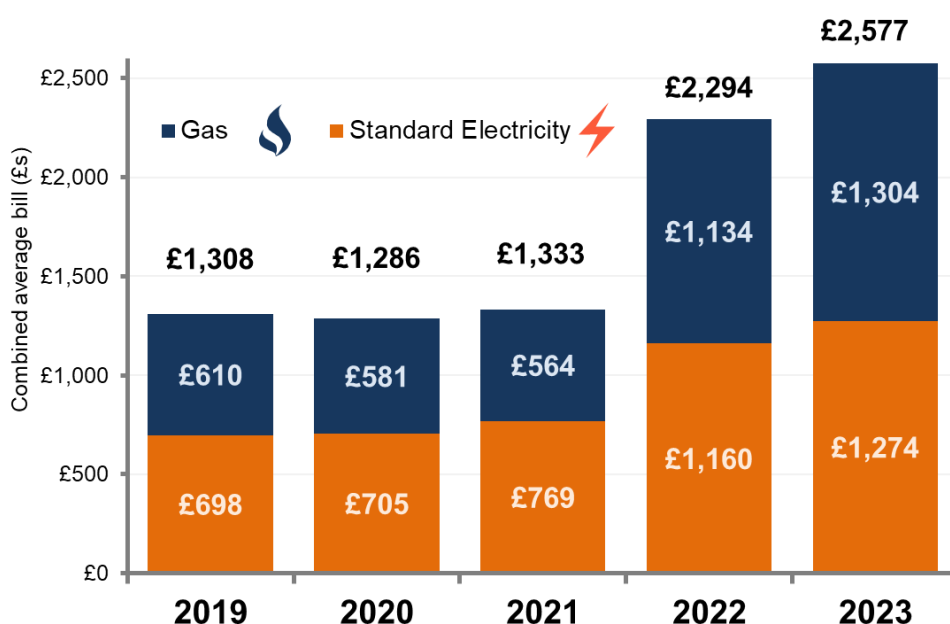
- [Domestic](#)
- [Industrial](#)
- [International comparisons](#)
- [Road fuel](#)

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

New data are incorporated in line with the [revisions policy](#)

**Average domestic energy bills in 2023** (based on the standard energy consumption levels used in this release) are estimated to be **£2,577**. In current price terms, this is an **increase of 12 per cent** (or £284) compared to 2022.

The average standard **electricity** bill is estimated to be **£1,274 in 2023**, an increase of 10 per cent or £114 from 2022. The average estimated **gas** bill is **£1,304**, an increase of 15 per cent or £170 from 2022.



Typical consumption values in this release are 3,600 kWh a year for electricity and 13,600 kWh a year for gas. Additionally, these figures incorporate the Energy Price Guarantee but do not reflect payments made through the Energy Bills Support Scheme.

Electricity prices for consumers in the manufacturing industry have seen an **increase of 4.4 per cent** between quarter 4 2023 and the same period in 2022, to an average price of 20.2 pence per kWh. The average price paid for **gas** in the same sector across the same time period has **decreased by 5.3 per cent** to an average of 5.1 pence per kWh.

The latest available crude oil monthly price index is for **February 2024**. Crude oil prices have decreased compared to three months ago by **7.0 per cent** and were **down 35 per cent** from the recent monthly average peak in June 2022. However, prices remain above pre-pandemic levels; crude oil prices in February 2024 were **29 per cent** higher than the 2019 annual average price.

Latest **road fuel prices** are the mid-month prices for March 2024. The mid-month average retail price of petrol for **March 2024** was **144.7 pence per litre** and average retail diesel price was **153.7 pence per litre**, **decreases of 1.5 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively** compared to mid-month prices in March 2023. These are 23 per cent and 22 per cent less respectively than the peak prices in July 2022.

# 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 other 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](http://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 between 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 data for the fourth quarter of the 2023 calendar year (October to December) and, in some series, monthly data, yearly data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

This issue also presents final **estimates for annual domestic energy bills for 2023** based on data from suppliers from all four quarters of 2023 and hence revisions for October to December 2023.

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.

This publication contains updates on **non-domestic energy prices**, including prices paid by **energy generators**. Additionally, there are updates on the **prices of petroleum products** (both domestically and internationally) and comparisons between **petroleum prices in the UK with the European Union**.

**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 4' refers to 1 October to 31 December unless otherwise stated.

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

<b>Domestic energy prices</b>	<a href="http://gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/domestic-energy-prices</a>
<b>Industrial energy prices</b>	<a href="http://gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-energy-prices</a>
<b>International price comparisons</b>	<a href="http://gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons">gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons</a>
<b>Oil and petroleum product prices</b>	<a href="http://gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices">gov.uk/government/collections/road-fuel-and-other-petroleum-product-prices</a>

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 [timetable and data tables](#) section.

# Domestic Market Prices

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the finalised **estimated average domestic bills** for 2023 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 domestic bills, to illustrate which methods households used to pay for their energy.

Households in the UK predominantly use **Electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households 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.

This publication includes data from 1 October 2022 onwards; during which time, domestic prices were covered by the **Energy Price Guarantee** which discounted domestic prices to a guaranteed price in instances where the Ofgem price cap would result in domestic bills higher than this guaranteed price. Since July 2023 the Ofgem price cap has been lower than this guaranteed price.

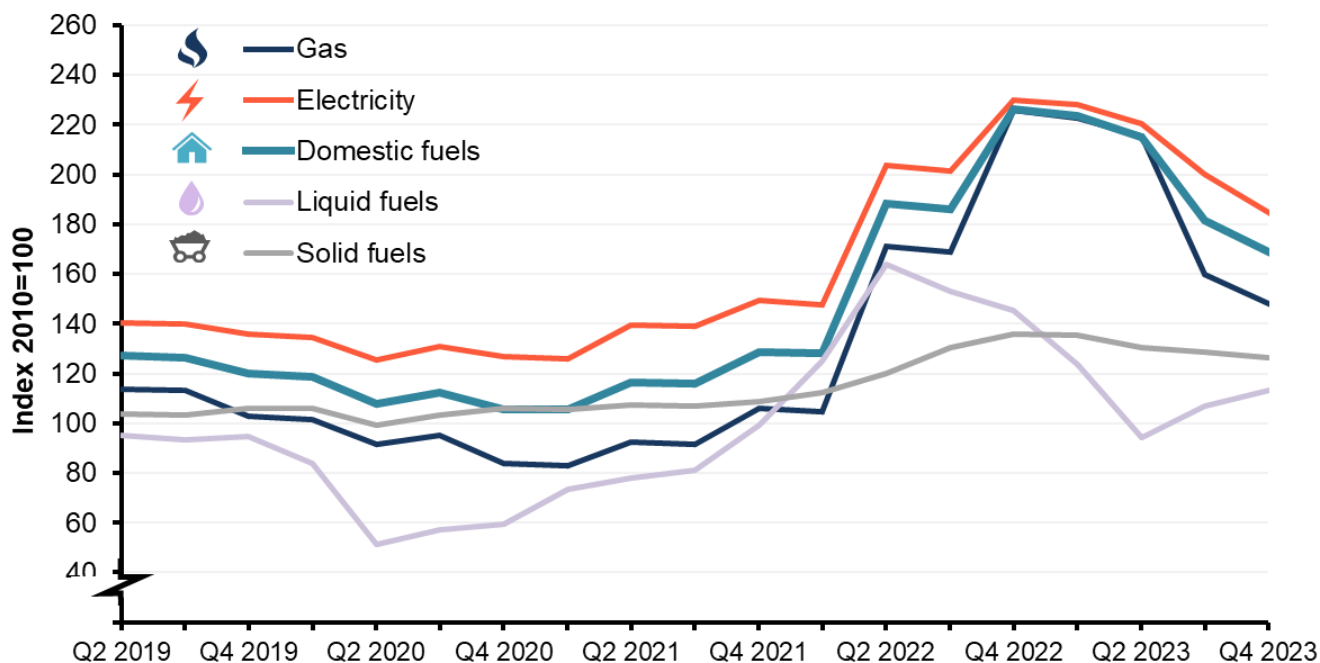
More information on this can be found here:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022)

## Retail Price of Fuels for the Domestic Sector

Retail market price **indices** of fuels used in the domestic sector information are 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 2.1: Real terms energy price indices in the domestic sector over the past 5 years, 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 2.1** shows quarterly changes in the domestic sector price indices (in real terms) over the past 5 years. The trends in real terms present changes in prices accounting for overall inflation. During periods of high inflation, this may lead to these trends being different than the observed changes in nominal prices.

The price paid for electricity in quarter 4 2023 (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) decreased by 8 per cent when compared to the previous quarter. Between quarter 3 and quarter 4 2023, the real terms prices, both for gas and domestic fuels prices decreased by 7 per cent.

Overall price paid for domestic fuels (in **real terms** and **including VAT**), between quarter 4 2023 and the same quarter in 2022, decreased by 25 per cent. The price paid for electricity has **decreased by 20 per cent** and gas **decreased 34 per cent**. (Tables 2.1.1 - 2.1.2).

Prices for electricity and gas closely follow similar trends (see **Chart 2.1**) and as they make up the majority of the weighting for domestic fuels, they steer the trend in overall domestic fuels.

**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. However, prices for other domestic fuels follow different and, in the case of liquid and solid 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.

The price for liquid fuels previously had been decreasing quarter on quarter since the second quarter of 2022. However, between quarter 3 2023 and quarter 4 2023, prices increased **6 per cent**. Despite this, the price of liquid fuels in quarter 4 2023 was still lower than the price in quarter 4 2022 though, by **22 per cent** in real terms.

# Domestic electricity and gas bills

This section covers the **final domestic bills estimate for 2023**.

## Government Domestic Bill Support

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>.

## Bills Calculation

The **average annual domestic bills for 2023** in this release use data reported by suppliers for all four quarters of 2023 and are revised estimates of the figures published in the December issue - which used only the first three quarters of 2023 and an estimated fourth quarter.

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 levels constant**.

**Please note:** this differs from the Typical Domestic Consumption Values Ofgem use, which are updated more frequently to reflect general domestic consumers typical median usage.

Actual average domestic consumption of both gas and electricity varies from year to year due to changes such as weather, consumer behaviour and energy efficiency improvements.

Bills based on actual domestic consumption are published in tables 2.2.5 and 2.3.5 (for electricity and gas respectively) and updated as part of this release using annual consumption estimates from the UK Energy Trends.

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>

Additionally, data in tables 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 provide unit prices and fixed costs (standing charge), for electricity and gas respectively, which can be used to calculate an energy bill for any consumption level required (total cost = fixed cost + (unit price x consumption)).

## Price Caps and Government Support

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 (EPG) was later announced as an 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. The EPG provides a threshold of £2,500 a year for a typical dual fuel household bill and is in place until March 2024.

Additionally, from October 2022 to March 2023, households received support through the Energy Bills Support Scheme (EBSS) where £400 of support was paid to households in six monthly payments of £66/67. Given this was an “income-side” support and does not affect the price paid, this isn’t reflected in our bills estimates.

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) was in effect for this and the following quarter.

When the price cap for July 2023 was announced at £2,134 - below the Energy Price Guarantee threshold of £2,500 a year for a typical dual fuel household bill, using Ofgem's consumption values and paying Direct Debit - the Ofgem Price Cap came back into effect to limit the unit costs and standing charges by region.

**Table 1 Default tariff cap announcement and cap levels<sup>1</sup>**

Period Covered	Cap Level <sup>2</sup>	Cap In Effect
Apr 2020 - Sep 2020	£1,162	Price Cap
Oct 2020 - Mar 2021	£1,077	Price Cap
Apr 2021 - Sep 2021	£1,176	Price Cap
Oct 2021 - Mar 2022	£1,319	Price Cap
Apr 2022 - Sep 2022	£2,027	Price Cap
Oct 2022 - Dec 2022	£3,653	Energy Price Guarantee
Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	£4,414	Energy Price Guarantee
Apr 2023 - Jun 2023	£3,381	Energy Price Guarantee
Jul 2023 - Sep 2023	£2,134	Price Cap
Oct 2023 - Dec 2023	£1,978	Price Cap

**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's typical domestic consumption values used to calculate cap levels (recently changed to 11,500 kWh for gas and 2,700kWh for electricity) are lower than the consumption levels used to calculate annual bills in this release (which are fixed at 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity).

<sup>1</sup> Based on a "typical" customer using typical domestic consumption values for dual fuel and paying by Direct Debit. For further information, see <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-price-caps/about-energy-price-caps>

<sup>2</sup> These are presented on Ofgem's Typical Domestic Consumption Values (TDCVs) of 3,100 kWh of electricity and 12,000 kWh of gas. Under the Ofgem price cap for October to December 2023 the TDCVs were reduced, and the effective cap is publicly cited as equivalent to an annual bill of £1,834 for a typical dual fuel direct debit consumer.



## UK average annual energy bill

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

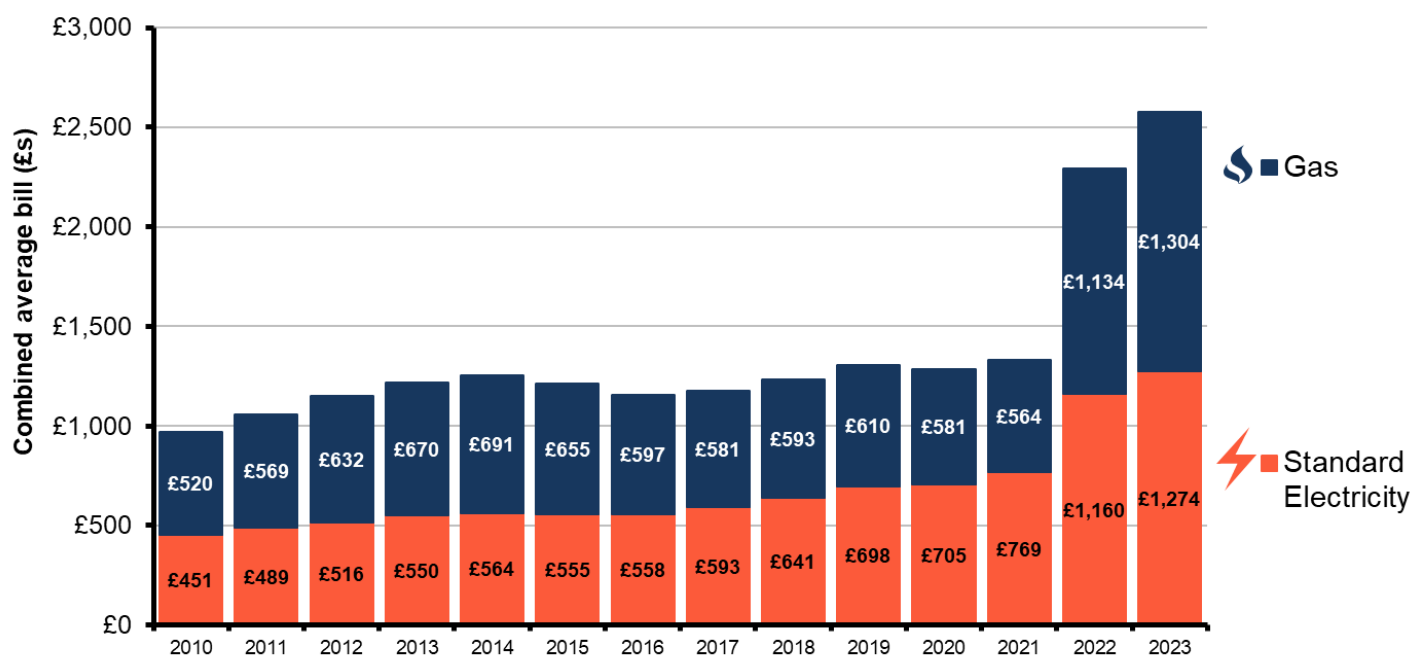
**Table 2 - Average annual bills 2023 compared to 2022**

	2022	2023	Change	% Change
Standard Electricity	£1,160	£1,274	£114	10%
Gas	£1,134	£1,304	£170	15%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£2,294</b>	<b>£2,578</b>	<b>£284</b>	<b>12%</b>

**Average energy bills** based on our standard energy consumption in 2023 are estimated to be **£2,578<sup>3</sup>**. In current prices terms, this was an **increase of 12 per cent** or **£284** on 2022.

The average Standard Electricity bill **increased by 10 per cent** or **£114** to **£1,274** in 2023. The average Gas bill **increased by 15 per cent** or **£170** to **£1,304** in 2023 (differences reported in current prices terms).

**Chart 2.2: Average Standard Electricity and Gas bills, fixed consumption (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](#)

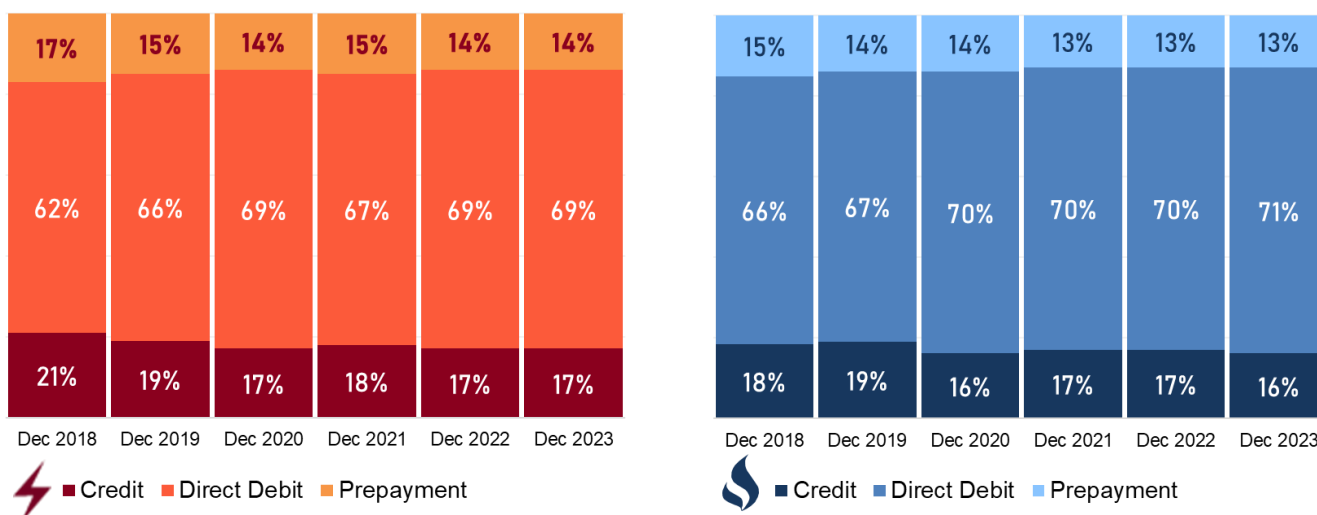
<sup>3</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity. This excludes EBSS or other cost of living support payments.

## 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 2.3: Proportion of households by payment type, between December 2018 and December 2023**



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](#)

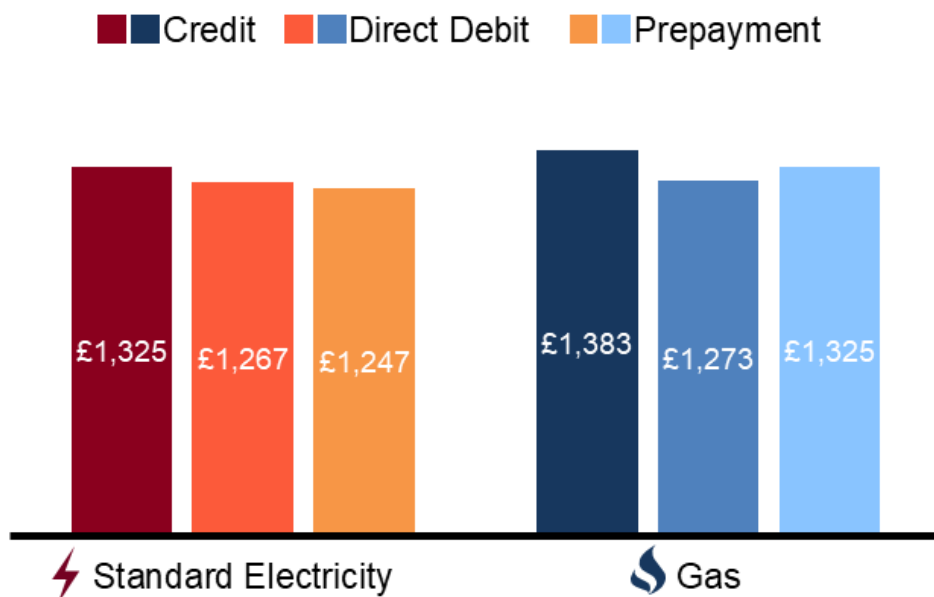
At the end of December 2023, most Standard Electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB<sup>4</sup>) were paying their bills via **Direct Debit**.

Comparing proportions over the last five years, there has been a shift by households to Direct Debit of **7 percentage points** for standard electricity and **5 percentage points** for gas.

<sup>4</sup> 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 2.4: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2023



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, 2023

	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£1,325	£1,267	£1,247	£1,274
Gas	£1,383	£1,273	£1,325	£1,304
<b>Combined</b>	<b>£2,708</b>	<b>£2,540</b>	<b>£2,572</b>	<b>£2,577</b>

For combined bills, based on our consumption levels<sup>5</sup>, Credit remained the most expensive method of payment at **£2,708** (an **increase**, in current prices terms, of **9 per cent** or **£215** since 2022).

Direct Debit was the cheapest for combined bills at **£2,540** (an **increase** of **14 per cent** or **£302** since 2022). Average prices paid on Direct Debit (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£168 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2023.

Prepayment with a combined bill of **£2,572** was more expensive than Direct Debit but cheaper than Credit and **increased by 10 per cent** or **£233** compared to 2022.

<sup>5</sup> 13,600kWh for gas and 3,600kWh for electricity.

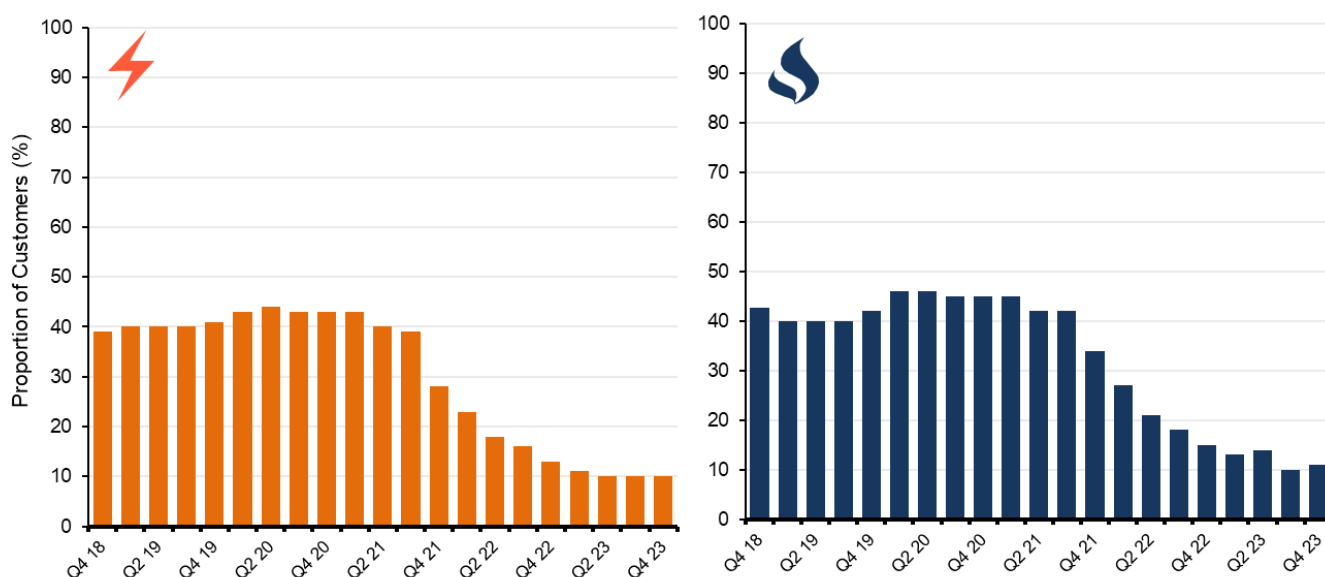
## Fixed and Variable Tariffs

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**<sup>6</sup> is one where the price has been set at a constant rate for a defined period.

**Please note** We determine 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 classified as **official statistics in development** and are not yet 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 2.5: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both Electricity and Gas since Quarter 4 2018**



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 had decreased during 2022 and 2023 as fewer fixed tariffs were offered and the remaining customers who were at the end of their fixed term moved onto standard variable tariffs.

At the end of December 2023, **10 per cent** of all standard electricity and **11 per cent** of all gas customers were on fixed tariffs. This compares with **13 per cent** of all standard electricity and **15 per cent** of all gas customers in December 2022.

These are both lower than the June 2020 peak, where fixed contracts were 44 per cent of all Standard Electricity customers and 46 per cent of all Gas customers.

<sup>6</sup> The method used to determine a fixed tariff is dependent on the tariff naming conventions so proportions are to be treated as best estimates.

## 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.

Some customers have time of use meters for electricity instead of “dual fuel” gas and electricity. Data for the proportion of customers on Economy 7 tariffs can be found in [Tables 2.4.1 - 2.4.3](#) and data on the bills the customer on time of use tariffs face can be found in [Tables 2.2.1 - 2.2.5](#).

## 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 were the regional suppliers of gas and electricity to households prior to privatisation.

Therefore, customers with ‘non-home’ suppliers are those with any energy companies that were established following privatisation or a regional supplier operating outside its former region.

In the instances where home suppliers no longer exist as a distinct company or brand, the company which acquired or merged with the home supplier are classed as such in the region the former company operated.

Given overall market changes in recent years, companies no longer being distinguishable as home-suppliers due to mergers or market exits and customers being able to choose multiple suppliers unrelated to their geographical location including their own former ‘home’ supplier, this categorisation of domestic consumers is no longer deemed relevant.

**We propose to stop producing a home and non-home customer split in tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 for bills data in the first publication of 2024 estimated bills (the December 2024 publication) and for customer proportions tables 2.4.1 and 2.5.1 in the June 2024 release of the Quarterly Energy Prices.**

**We invite any feedback or objections you may have to:** [energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk](mailto:energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk)

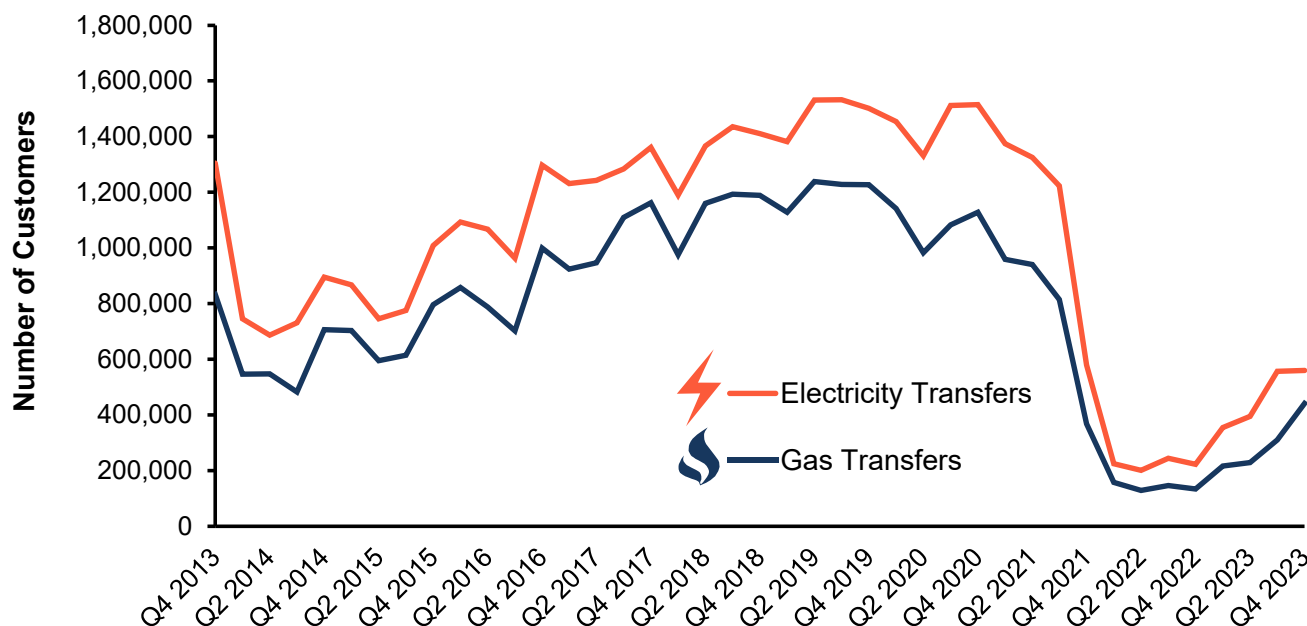
Data for the proportion of customers with the home or non-home supplier for their region can currently be found in [Tables 2.4.1 and 2.5.1](#) and data on customer bills split by home and non-home supplier can currently be found in [Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1](#).

## Transfer Statistics

The Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) provides the Department 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. Therefore, this number **does not include** either internal switches among “white labels” or brands associated with the same supplier nor customer transfers resulting from corporate changes, company mergers and “Supply of Last Resort” events.

**Chart 2.6: Domestic Gas and Electricity transfers over the past ten years<sup>7</sup>**



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 560,000 electricity transfers and 441,000 gas transfers in quarter 4 2023. These quarterly transfers represent around **1.9 per cent** of the market for domestic electricity customers and **1.8 per cent** of the domestic market for gas customers.

Compared with last quarter (quarter 3 2023) there has been a continued uptick in transfers; electricity transfers are up very slightly, by **3,000 (0.5 per cent)**, but gas transfers are up by **131,000 (42 per cent)**. When compared with quarter 4 the previous year (2022) transfers have also increased, albeit from historic lows - electricity transfers **are up by 337,000 transfers** and gas transfers are **up 307,000 transfers** over this period.

The large drop in transfers between quarter 4 2021 and most of 2022 followed an increase in wholesale gas prices and other market shocks which led to variable tariffs across the market being increasingly charged closer to or at the Ofgem price cap level and later the Energy Price Guarantee. This led to fewer competitive fixed tariffs offered at the time, given the uncertainty on price in the market.

<sup>7</sup> Since April 2016 data supplied 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.

# 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).

Many businesses are on fixed price contracts which are negotiated and 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 and less even or consistent ways.

Data on prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers by different size bands can be found in [Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2](#).

The **Climate Change Levy (CCL)** is an energy tax payable on supplies of electricity, gas, liquified petroleum gas and solid fuels to businesses and public sector organisations which aims to increase energy efficiency. The levy is intended to be a price signal for businesses to improve their energy efficiency.

### Energy Bill Relief Scheme and Energy Bills Discount Scheme

The [Energy Bill Relief Scheme \(EBRS\)](#) was announced in September and was set out to provide discounts to non-domestic customers between 1 October 2022 and 31 March 2023. The impact of this is reflected in the data relating to quarter 4 2022 and quarter 1 2023 in this release and to some extent, the annual total for 2022.

In January 2023, the [Energy Bills Discount Scheme \(EBDS\)](#) was announced. This scheme provides support to UK non-domestic consumers for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. The scale of the discount customers receive under the schemes is dependent on their individual contracts so impacts vary customer to customer.

# 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.

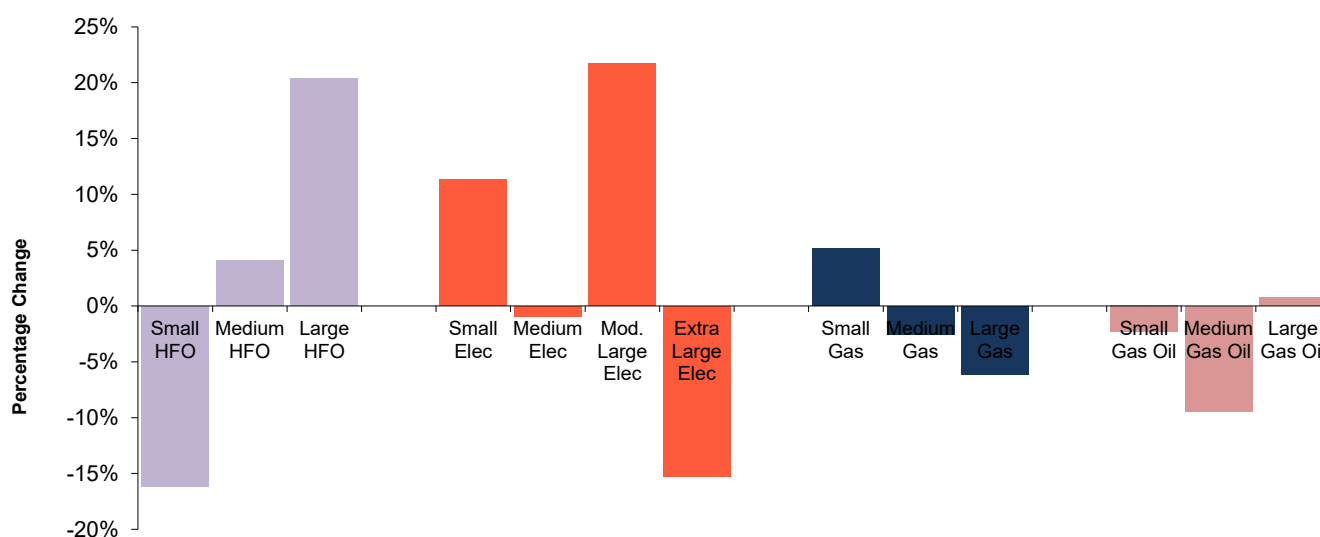
**Heavy Fuel Oil**, a derivative from the oil refining process is used for heating and to fuel furnaces and boilers in industrial plants. It is very viscous and requires to be kept at a high temperature and pre-heating before use.

**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 <sup>8</sup>	Extra Large
<b>Heavy Fuel Oil</b> (tonnes)	< 490	490 - 4,900	> 4,900	
<b>Electricity</b> (MWh)	< 880	880 - 8,800	8,800 - 150,000	>150,000
<b>Gas</b> (MWh)	< 1,500	1,500 - 8,800	> 8,800	

**Chart 3.1: Manufacturing industry fuel price change between quarter 4 2022 and provisional quarter 4 2023, by size of consumer**



Percentage price movement between Quarter 3 2022 and Quarter 3 2023 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 \(p/kWh\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> Large is 'Moderately Large' for electricity.

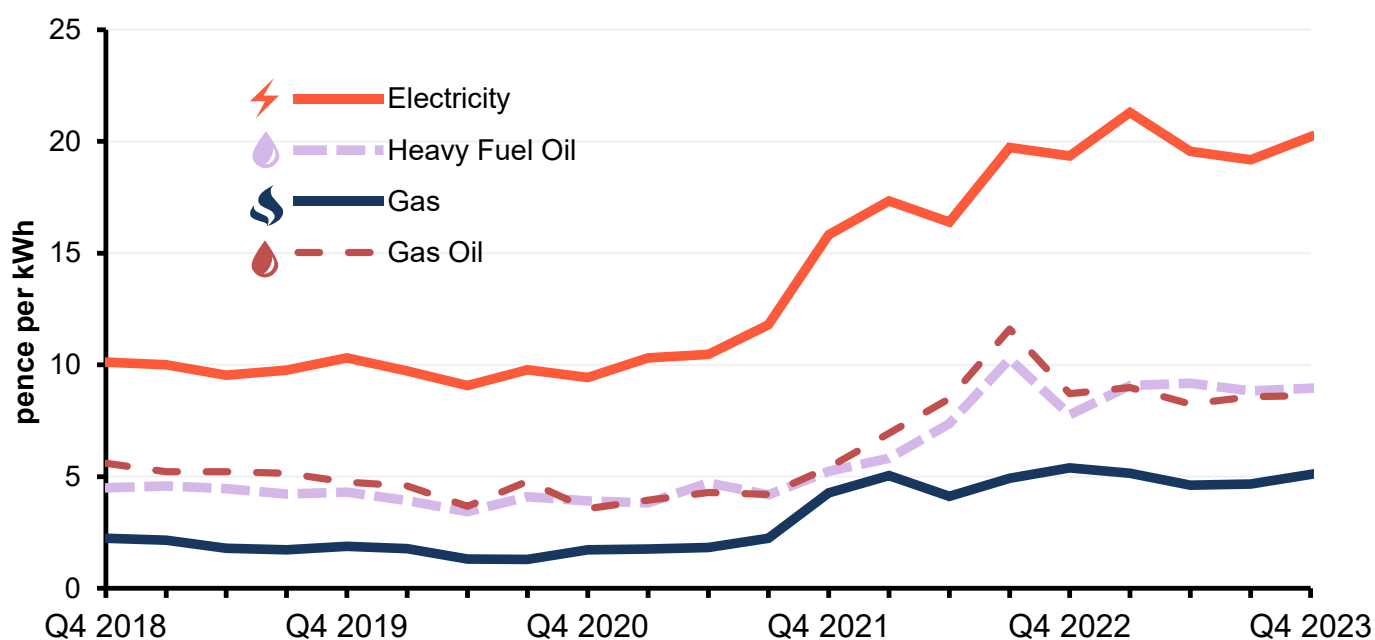
Compared to the previous year, **heavy fuel oil** consumers in the manufacturing industry in quarter 4 2023 have seen an average price **increase of 15 per cent** or **1.2 pence per kWh** in cash terms to **9.0 pence per kWh**.

Between quarter 4 2023 and the same period in 2022, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 4.4 per cent** or **0.9 pence per kWh** to an average of 20.2 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in quarter 4 2023, the average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **decreased by 5.3 per cent** or **0.3 pence per kWh**, from 5.4 pence per kWh in October to December 2022 to 5.1 pence per kWh in the same period in 2023.

Also, over the same period, the average price paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **decreased by 1.2 per cent** or **0.1 pence per kWh** to an average of 8.6 pence per kWh in 2023 compared to 8.7 pence per kWh the same period in 2022.

**Chart 3.2: Average quarterly prices of fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry since Q4 2018**





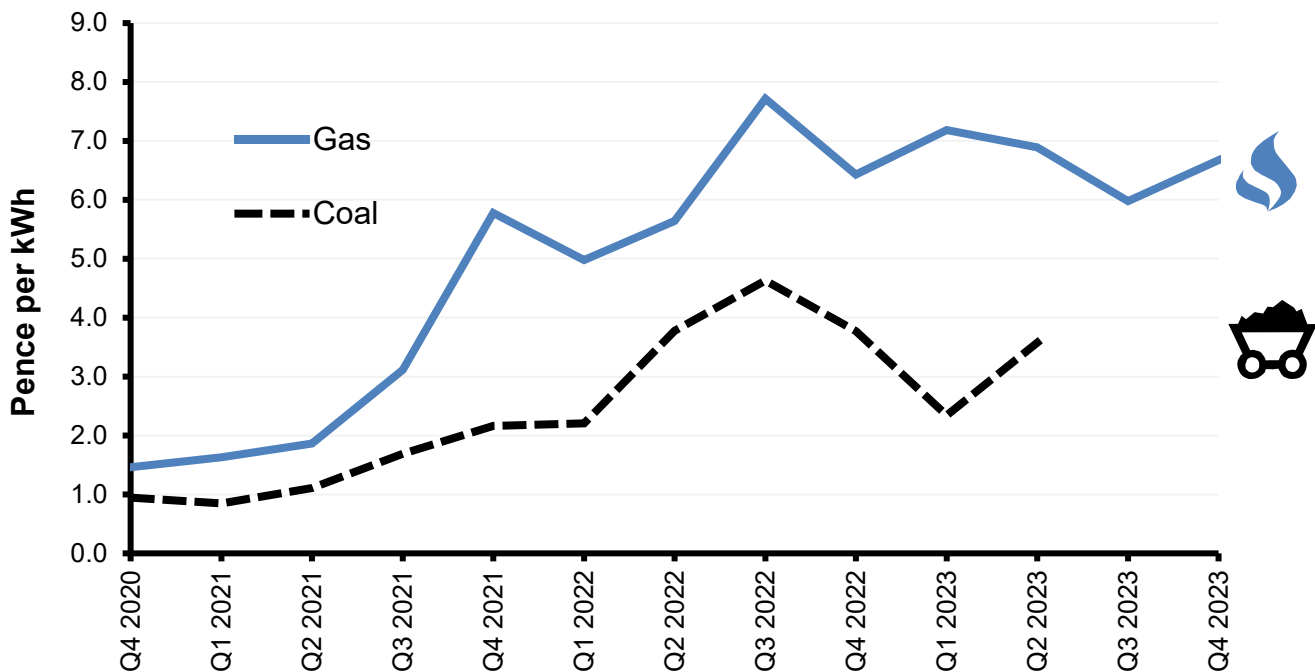
# Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

**Major Power Producers** are 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 3.3: 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](#)

The price of **natural gas** used for generation in quarter 4 2023 was 6.7 pence per kWh. This is a **3.8 per cent increase** on the same quarter in the previous year and an **increase of 12 per cent** on the previous quarter's price.

Please note, there is a break in the coal timeseries in the above chart as the demand for input coal in our sample for quarter 3 2023 was zero, hence the price paid was not able to be determined given it's calculated from volume purchased.

# Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

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

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](https://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](https://gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/oil-and-petroleum-products-weekly-statistics)

Also, official statistics in development 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](https://gov.uk/government/statistics/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends)

## Crude oil prices

Crude Oil prices are affected by a wide range of factors. Market pressures such as Oil Shortages (1973 & 2011-12), over-supply coinciding with weakened demand (1998 & 2014-15) and global recessions (2008-09) can all impact global oil prices.

Wider geopolitical challenges such as natural disasters (2005 hurricane season), pandemics (Coronavirus pandemic and recovery 2020 onwards) and periods of international hostility (Russia-Ukraine conflict 2022 onwards and recent Middle East tensions 2008 onwards) can also influence price changes.

The variety of factors illustrates the complex web impacting global oil prices. Fluctuations in crude oil prices affect the prices of various refined petroleum products, and as a result often impact domestic and industrial fuels.

**Crude Oil:** Refers to 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. The prices in this release are taken from an index based on a "basket" of both indigenous and imported crude oil prices that are used as an input, along with other fuel prices, for the Producer Prices Index (produced by ONS).

**Brent Crude:** Brent crude refers to oil from various fields in the North Sea. It is the main international benchmark oil and is used as a reference for more contracts than any other grade.

**Urals Crude:** Urals oil is the grade used to price crude oil exports from western Russia and it is the price of this grade which is a better indicator of the value of Russian exports per barrel than Brent.

**Chart 4.1: Monthly index 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. Between 2016 and 2020 crude oil prices steadily rose.

The Covid-19 pandemic led to a significant decrease in global demand, with the IEA (International Energy Agency) estimating demand would fall by approximately 8 million barrels a day<sup>9</sup>. Reduced demand during the pandemic resulted in prices falling to a recent low in April 2020. Since this low, crude oil prices steadily rose, surpassing the 2019 annual average price in October 2021.

The role of Russian oil within the oil markets was highlighted in 2022. Following the outbreak of the Russian-Ukraine conflict, crude oil prices rose rapidly, increasing **44 per cent** between February and March 2022, with the highest monthly average in June 2022.

Early estimates expected sanctions to result in a loss of around 3 million barrels a day<sup>10</sup>, before easing to a loss of around 1 million barrels a day reported in April 2022<sup>11</sup>. These changes are further illustrated by the widening of the Urals discount to Brent which had been minimal prior to the start of the conflict in 2022, but which widened significantly in the months following, as countries and companies self-sanctioned<sup>12</sup> and replaced some of their demand for Urals with Brent.

Prices **fell 41 per cent** between June 2022 and June 2023. Prices then rose in the second half of 2023, peaking in October. Prices **fell 15 per cent** in the final quarter of 2023 but increased by **4.5 per cent** between January and February 2024.

Recent increases coincide with heightened tensions in the Middle East and the associated impact on Red Sea shipping routes, resulting in higher shipping costs as vessels divert to the southern route around Africa<sup>13</sup>. However, recent reports suggest that this has currently had a limited impact on oil and gas prices but may increase in future months<sup>14</sup>. Overall, the latest available prices from February 2024 are **7.0 per cent lower** compared with November 2023. However, prices remain higher than pre-pandemic levels with February 2024 prices **29 per cent** higher than the 2019 annual average price.

<sup>9</sup> IEA Oil Market Report June 2020

<sup>10</sup> IEA Oil Market Report March 2022

<sup>11</sup> IEA Oil Market Report May 2022

<sup>12</sup> House of Commons Library SN02106

<sup>13</sup> House of Commons Lib CBP-9428

<sup>14</sup> Bank of England Monetary Policy Report - February 2024

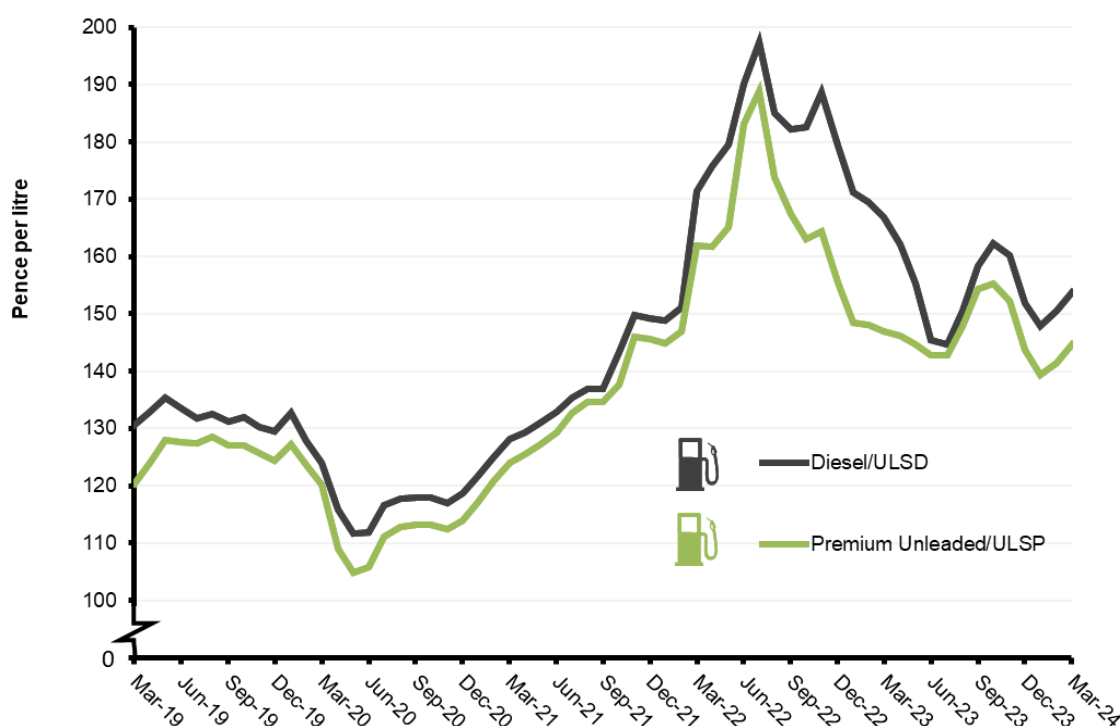
## Retail prices of petroleum products

As with changes in global crude oil prices, pump prices reflect a range of complex factors. Alongside changes in the price of crude oil, distribution costs, VAT, environmental levies, exchange rates, and retail margins may all impact the price to consumer.

**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 the change in petrol (ULSP) and diesel (ULSD) prices since March 2022. Following a period of lower prices during the first part of the Covid-19 pandemic, prices increased during 2021, with January 2022 prices for both petrol and diesel approximately **20 pence per litre** higher than pre-pandemic levels.

Following the start of the Russia-Ukraine conflict there was a sudden spike in prices in early 2022. Over the first quarter of 2022, **petrol** prices increased by **12 per cent**, whilst **diesel** prices went up by **15 per cent**. Prices peaked in July 2022, with **petrol** at **188.79 pence per litre** and **diesel** at **197.38 pence per litre**. However, during the next 12 months, prices fell steadily, decreasing to October 2021 levels by July 2023.

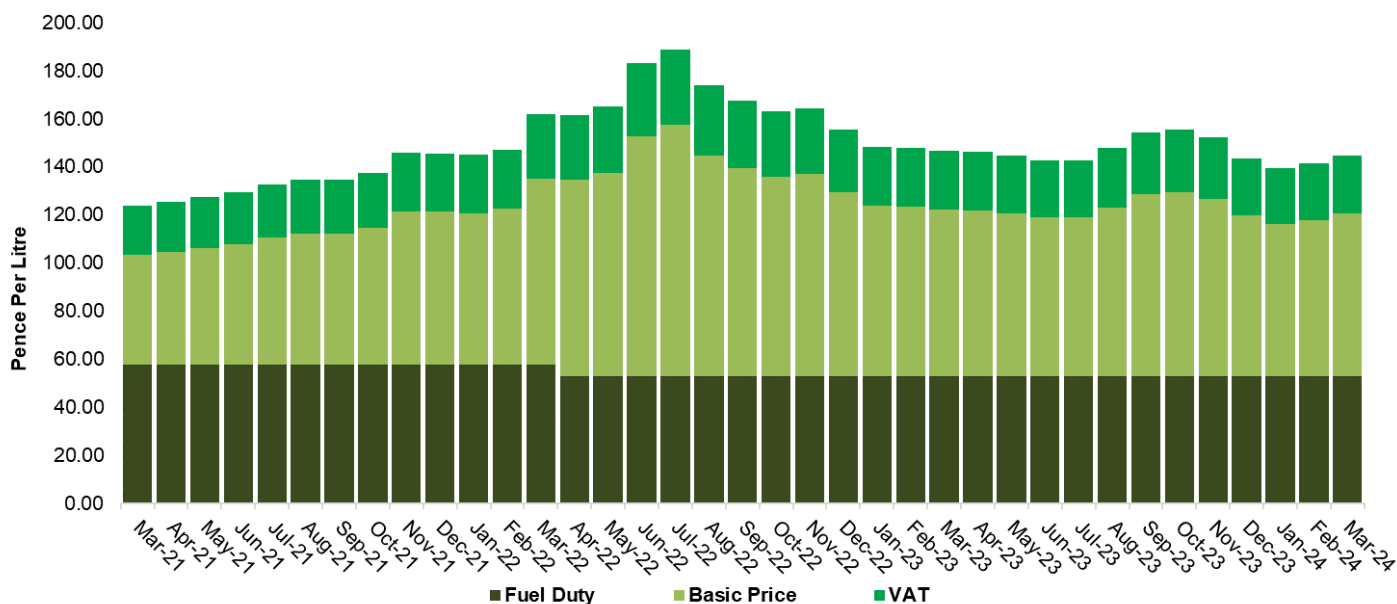
**Petrol** prices increased by **12.65 pence per litre** between June and October 2023. They subsequently fell **15.99 pence per litre** between October 2023 and January 2024. This resulted in a **net 2 per cent decrease** between June 2023 and January 2024.

**Diesel** prices followed a similar trend, increasing by **16.83 pence per litre** between June and October. However, prices only fell by **14.46 pence per litre** between October and January, resulting in a **net 2 per cent increase** between June 2023 and January 2024.

As a result of ongoing market changes, including but not limited to disruption to Red Sea shipping and changes in crude oil prices, **petrol** prices rose **3.8 per cent** over the first quarter of 2024 to **144.66 pence per litre** in March 2024. Diesel prices saw a similar increase, rising **4.0 per cent** to **153.72 pence per litre**. Despite recent fluctuations, prices have decreased since March 2023, down **1.5 per cent for petrol** and **7.9 per cent for diesel**. However, they remain higher than pre-pandemic levels.

In addition, there continues to be changes in the gap between petrol and diesel prices. The first 3 months of 2024 saw a continuation of the trend observed in late 2023. Between January and March 2024, the difference increased by **7 per cent** to **9.1 pence per litre**. Whilst this is lower than the November 2022 peak of **24 pence per litre**, it remains higher than the 5-year average of **7.8 pence per litre**.

**Chart 4.3: Component price of unleaded petrol, since March 2021**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

**Fuel Duty:** Fuel duty is a duty payable on petrol, diesel and other fuels used in vehicles, for heating and other uses, such as non-road mobile machinery (this excludes gas, electricity, and solid fuels such as coal which are subject to climate change levy instead). **Basic Price:** “Basic Price” includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs and retail margin but excludes tax and duty.

**VAT (Value Added Tax):** VAT is a tax added to most products and services sold by VAT-registered businesses. For retail fuel, it is charged at 20 per cent of the basic price plus the duty rate.

Alongside the macroeconomic influences discussed above, fuel prices are affected by microeconomic factors including changes to duty rates, and less commonly VAT rate changes.

Between March 2011 and March 2022 fuel duty was set at **57.95 pence per litre** and in February 2022, duty made up **39 per cent** of total **petrol** prices. As prices rose, duty’s relative share fell. In March 2022, duty made up **36 per cent** of total **petrol** prices.

Following the start of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and in response to rising fuel costs<sup>15</sup>, on 23 March 2022 fuel duty was cut by 5 pence to **52.95 pence per litre** for 12 months<sup>16</sup>.

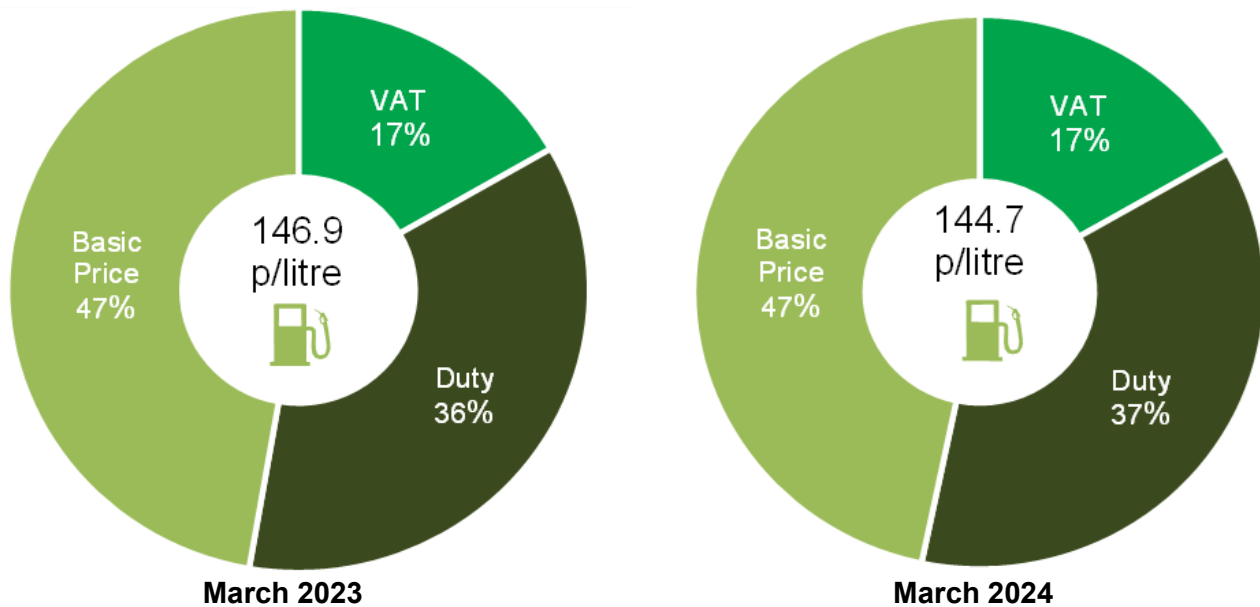
<sup>15</sup> [Spring Statement 2022: Fuel Duty Factsheet](#)

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

This saw duty as a percentage of total **petrol** prices decrease by **3.1 percentage points** between March and April 2024. The change in duty meant that whilst the basic price of petrol increased by **6.3 per cent** between March and April, total prices fell by **0.12 per cent**.

As prices fell during the final quarter of 2022 and first quarter of 2023, duty as a share of total prices increased to **36 per cent** by March 2023. In the Spring 2024 budget, the 5 pence cut was continued for a further 12 months as well as cancelling the planned increase in line with inflation for 2024-25<sup>17</sup>.

**Chart 4.4: Component price of unleaded petrol; March 2023, and March 2024**



Reference and link to tables:

[Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index](#)

Data from March 2024 shows minimal change with duty's share of total prices **increasing 1 percentage point to 37 per cent** of **petrol** prices. **Diesel** prices show similar change increasing from **32 per cent to 34 per cent** between March 2023 and 2024.

In price terms, the "**basic price**" of **petrol** fell from **69.44 to 67.60 pence per litre** between March 2023 and March 2024. The basic price of **diesel** saw a larger fall over the same period, decreasing by **13 per cent to 75.15 pence per litre**. However, it is worth noting that this remains considerably higher than March 2021.

Alongside changes in the basic price associated with the geopolitical changes highlighted above, the Competition and Markets Authority's July 2023 "Road fuel market study"<sup>18</sup> highlighted several domestic factors possibly also contributing to heightened prices.

The report identified weakening competition in the retail fuel market since 2019, which has contributed to 2022 supermarket fuel margins increasing by an estimated 6 pence per litre compared with. Passive price reduction strategies by some retailers may have also contributed to heightened prices over a longer period.

**VAT** for both fuels also fell in pence per litre terms, decreasing to **24.11 pence per litre** for petrol and **25.62 pence per litre** for diesel in March 2024.

<sup>17</sup> [Spring 2024 Budget Redbook](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Road Fuel Market Study - CMA](#)

# International Price Comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with the European Union (and the International Energy Association (IEA) in the September issue). This issue includes **road fuel price comparisons** with prices paid in the European Union. Comparisons for **domestic and non-domestic electricity and gas** prices with the European Union will be published in the June release.

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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons)

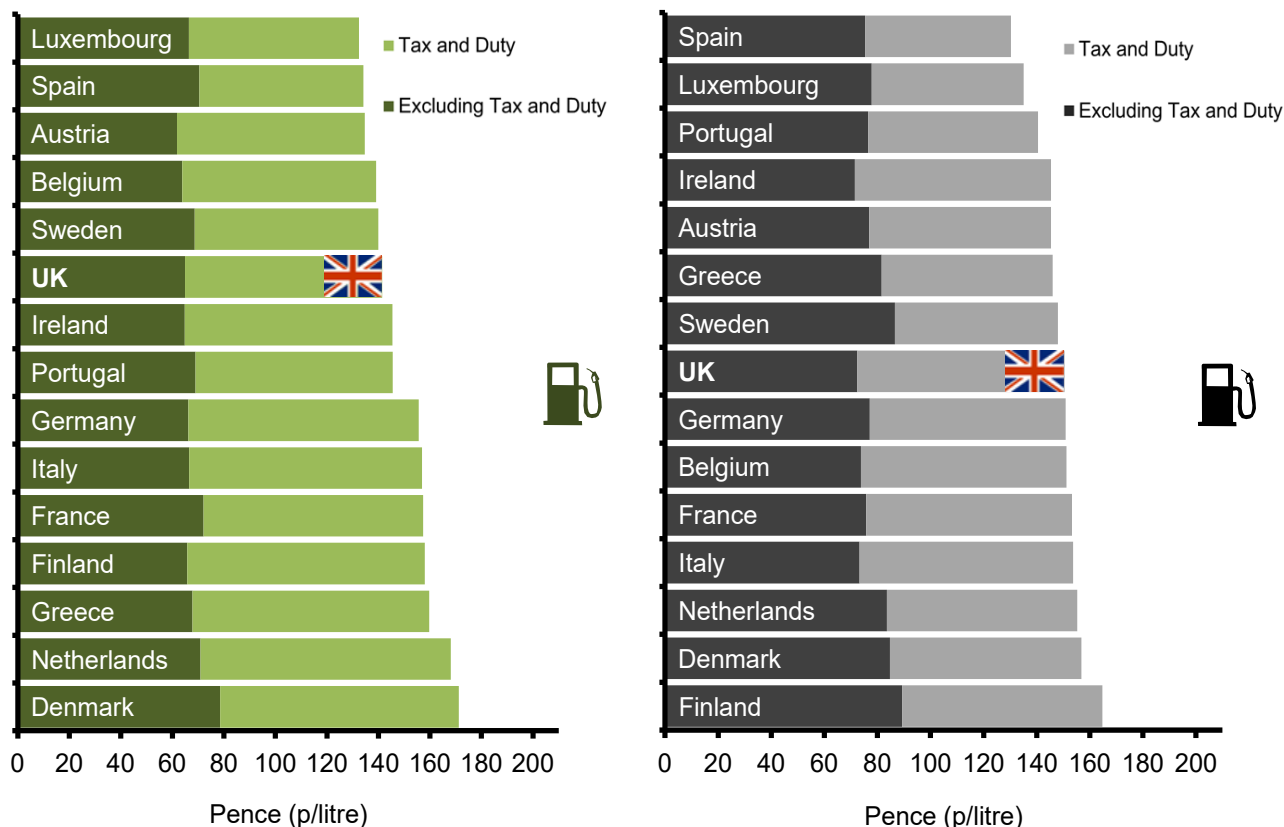
Data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness. International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

## Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **February 2024** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was the **sixth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **141.5 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14+UK was in Luxembourg at **132.5 pence per litre** while the highest price was in Denmark at **171.2 pence per litre**.

In **February 2024** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty, was the **eighth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **150.5 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14+UK was in Spain at **130.3 pence per litre** while the highest was in Finland at **164.7 pence per litre**.

**Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices, February 2024**



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](#)



# 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 Accredited Official 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 (quarterly data)													
		Monthly	2.1.2	Consumer prices index (monthly data)													
		Monthly	2.1.3	Consumer prices index (annual data and fuels)													
	Domestic Energy Bills Electricity	Annual	2.2.1	Average annual domestic electricity bills by home and non-home supplier			R				FY						
		Annual	2.2.2	Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries			R				FY						
		Annual	2.2.3	Average annual domestic electricity bills and average unit costs, by UK region			R				FY						
		Annual	2.2.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for electricity, by UK region			R				FY						
		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				FY						
		Annual	2.3.2	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries			R				FY						
		Annual	2.3.3	Average annual domestic gas bills and average unit costs, by GB region			R				FY						
		Annual	2.3.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for gas, by GB region			R				FY						
		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 time-of-use 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 (from ONS Consumer Trends data)													
		Annual	2.6.2	Average weekly expenditure on fuel per consuming household (from ONS household survey data)													
Switch	Quarterly	2.7.1	Domestic energy switching statistics														

## Industrial Tables

Tables for the [Industrial energy prices](#) area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
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 excl. the Climate Change Levy													
		Quarterly	3.4.2	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK incl. 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												
		Annual	4.1.3	January prices of road fuels and petroleum products												

## International Tables

Tables for the [International energy price comparisons](#) area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
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	Annual	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	Annual	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	Annual	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	Annual	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:

	<b>Annual</b>
	<b>Biannual</b>
	<b>Quarterly</b>
	<b>Monthly</b>
R	<b>Scheduled Revision</b>
FY	<b>Financial Year Data</b>

# Technical information

Information in this publication is sourced from various surveys of the energy industry conducted by the Energy Prices team in the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

- 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.
- **Non-domestic** data are sourced from the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry return, run by ONS on behalf of the Department and several other surveys run by the Energy Prices team including the Price Transparency survey, collections related to the Producer Price Index deliverable to ONS and the Generator's Query collection.
- International comparisons data are sourced from the International Energy Association and European Union and include UK data collected by the Energy Prices team using the same definitions and standards through the Price Transparency survey.
- Fuel prices are sourced from data from weekly and monthly surveys of petrol prices collected by the Energy Price team.
- Data across all subject areas are also sourced from and corroborated with data from Ofgem, the ONS and other Department for Energy Security and Net Zero surveys.

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 Department's [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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics)

## Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics

Sub-National data are produced by the Department 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/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

## National Energy Efficiency Data-framework (NEED)

The Department 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 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework)

## Household Energy Efficiency

The Department 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics)

## UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics

Emissions data are produced by the Department 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](http://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 the Department. 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](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-and-emissions-projections)

## **Policy publications**

The policies 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-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/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@energysecurity.gov.uk](mailto:energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk) mailbox.

The 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](#).

## Accredited Official Statistics designation

Accredited Official 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 an [Accredited Official Statistics](#) release. The full detail of the measures we take are outlined in the associated [methodology documents](#).

The continued designation of these statistics as Accredited Official 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 [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero statement of compliance](#) with the Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics Order 2008.

## Contact

Quarterly Energy Prices is prepared by the Energy Prices analysis team in the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

### **Responsible Statistician for this release**

Tel: 0207 215 5073

Email: [energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk](mailto:energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk)

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero **media enquiries desk** can be reached on 020 7215 1000 or [newsdesk@energysecurity.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@energysecurity.gov.uk)

More information on the Department's energy publications are available on the GOV.UK page here: [www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics)





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This publication is available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/quarterly-energy-prices>

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