Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Quarterly Energy Prices

UK January to March 2025 and financial year data for 2024/25

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

The consumer price index for all domestic fuels for January to March 2025 compared with the same period in 2024 **decreased by 14 per cent** (in real terms, accounting for inflation).

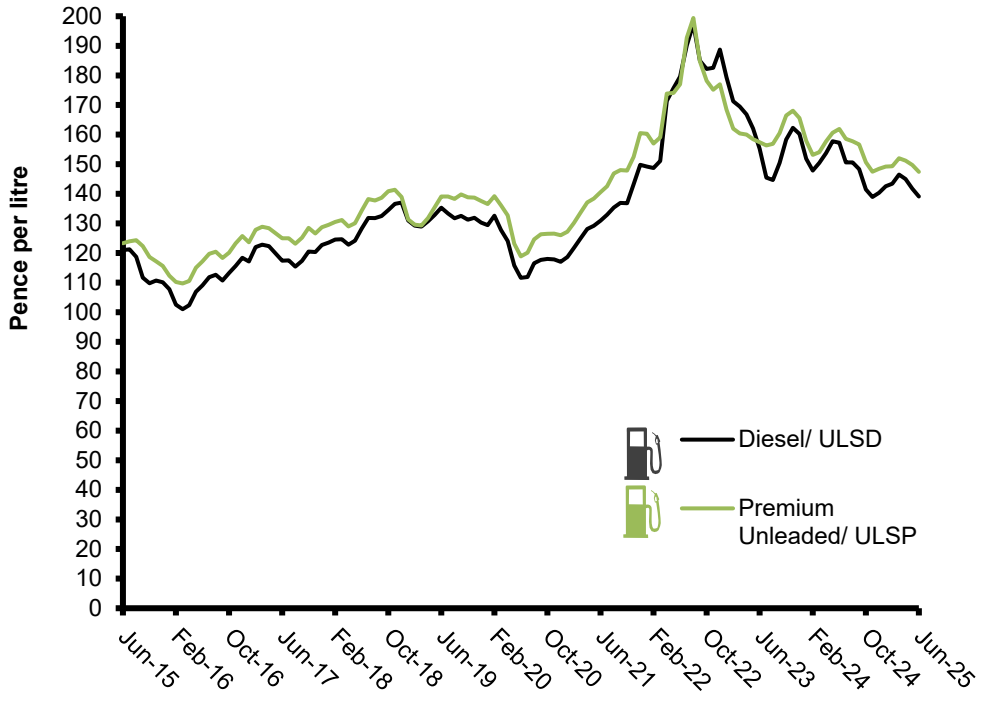
Domestic electricity prices **decreased by 13 per cent** and domestic gas prices **decreased by 16 per cent** over the same period (real terms).

Electricity prices for consumers in the **manufacturing industry** have seen a **decrease** of **3.2 per cent** between quarter 1 2025 and the same period in 2024, to an average price of 18.5 pence per kWh. The average price paid for **gas** in the same sector across the same period has **increased** by **3.4 per cent** to an average of 4.2 pence per kWh.

The latest available crude oil monthly price index is for **May 2025**. Crude oil prices have **decreased 13 per cent** compared to three months ago in February 2025. Prices for May 2025 have fallen to slightly below pre-pandemic levels, and in May 2025 were 6 per cent lower than 6 years ago, in May 2019.

Latest **road fuel prices** are the mid-month prices for **June 2025**. The mid-month average retail price of petrol was **131.5 pence per litre** and average retail diesel price was **137.5 pence per litre**. These are **decreases of 9.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively** compared to mid-month prices in June 2024, and both 30 per cent less than the peak prices in July 2022.

Monthly average petrol and diesel prices (in pence per litre) over the past 10 years, United Kingdom



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

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 first quarter of the 2025 calendar year (January to March) and includes, in some series; monthly data, financial year data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

This issue also presents **annual estimates for financial year 2024/25 domestic energy bills**, based on data from suppliers collected during 2024 and the first quarter of 2025. In addition, these bills are based on revised average consumption values as set out in the March 2025 release.

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 1' refers to 1 January to 31 March 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 timetable and data tables section.

Domestic Market Prices

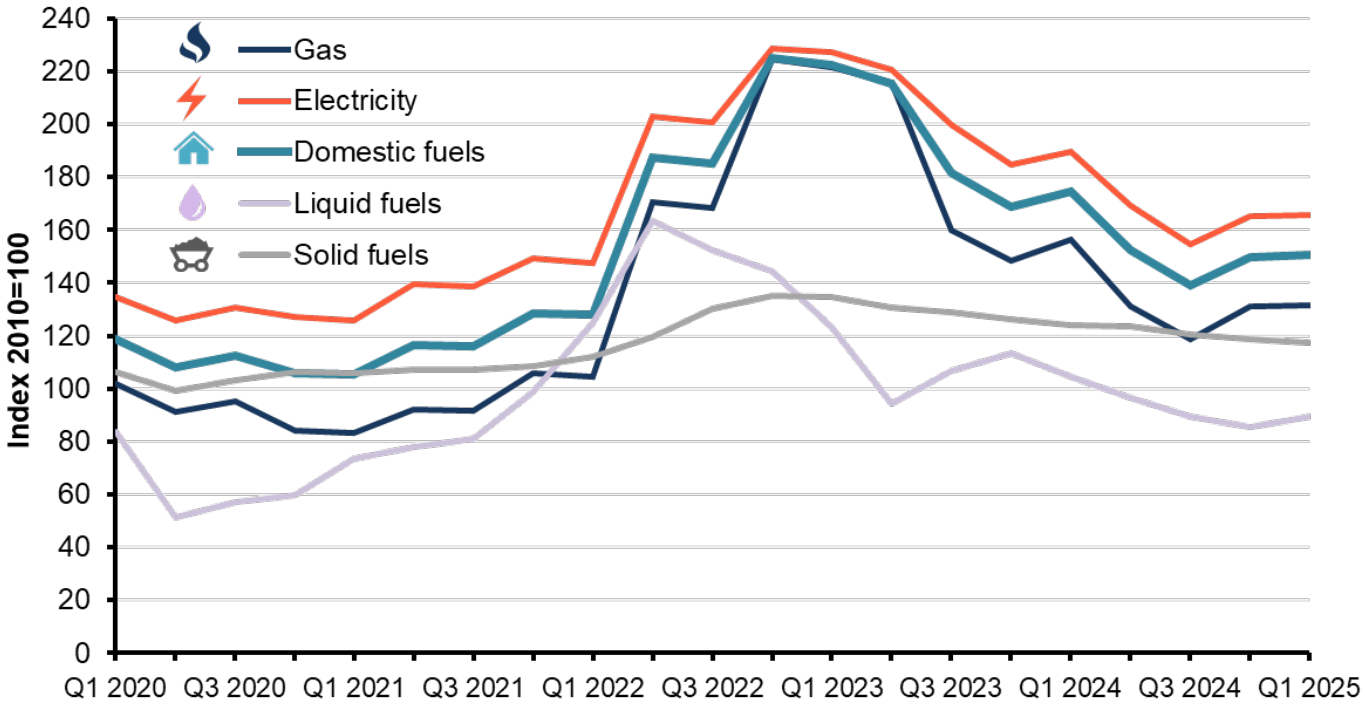
Households in the UK predominantly use **Electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households also use **Gas** in their homes. Some households also use other fuels, such as heating oil for fuel-based generators and for heating as alternatives to on-grid options.

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the **estimated average domestic bills** for financial year 2024/25, 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.

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. These trends will differ from the observed changes in nominal prices when differences between energy prices and overall inflation are seen.

The price paid for electricity in quarter 1 2025 (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) increased by 0.3 per cent when compared to the previous quarter. Between quarter 4 2024 and quarter 1 2025 (in real terms), the price paid for gas increased by 0.5 per cent and for all domestic fuels prices by 0.5 per cent.

The average price paid for all domestic fuels (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) decreased by 14 per cent between quarter 1 2025 and the same quarter in 2024. The price paid for electricity **decreased** by **13 per cent** and for gas **decreased 16 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 **increased 5 per cent** between quarter 4 2024 and quarter 1 2025 following decreased throughout 2024, and in quarter 1 2025 was 14 per cent lower than the price in quarter 1 2024, in real terms.

Domestic electricity and gas bills

Bills Calculation

The **average financial year domestic bills for 2024/25** in this release uses data reported by suppliers over this period and includes data we collected in calendar year 2024 and for quarter 1 2025.

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:

3,400 kWh for Standard Electricity
4,800 kWh for Economy 7 and other time of use electricity tariffs
11,200 kWh for Gas

This is to allow comparisons of **price changes** over time, by keeping **consumption levels constant**.

The department carries out a full review of household consumption levels every five years. We have recently reviewed the consumption levels used in the calculation of the average bills.

The above consumption levels were proposed in the December 2024 Quarterly Energy Prices release. No objections to these proposed levels were received, therefore from the March 2025 edition of QEP, bills tables were presented using these revised fixed mean consumption levels. This is the first edition of QEP using these new consumption values for financial year domestic bills.

The time series using the previous consumption values has been retained for information within the published tables. QEP tables will continue to include unit price and standing charge, from which bills for any consumption level can be calculated. For electricity these be found in table 2.2.4 and for gas in table 2.3.4.

A methodology note outlining in further detail how the proposed new values were calculated and the process for reviewing these can be found on the domestic methodology page for Quarterly Energy Prices.

Please note: these consumption values differ 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.

Calendar year bills based on actual domestic consumption are published in tables 2.2.5 and 2.3.5 (for electricity and gas respectively) and were last updated in the March 2025 release using annual consumption estimates from the UK Energy Trends.

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.

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), limiting the maximum energy bill (in yearly equivalent terms) for a household with typical consumption. The price cap varies by region and payment method.

Although there was a price cap for October 2022 to June 2023, the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG) was implemented as temporary additional measure to protect consumers and meant that consumers paid less for their energy than they would have under this previously announced price cap. The EPG provided a threshold equivalent to £2,500 a year for a typical dual fuel household bill.

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 is not reflected in our estimated bills**.

When the price cap for July 2023 was announced as below the Energy Price Guarantee threshold 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[1]

Period Covered	Cap Level[1]	Cap Applied	Cap In Effect	Ofgem Typical Consumption
Jan 2019 - Apr 2019	£1,137	£1,137	Price Cap	**3,100 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas**
Apr 2019 - Sep 2019	£1,254	£1,254	Price Cap	3,100 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Oct 2019 - Mar 2020	£1,179	£1,179	Price Cap	3,100 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Apr 2020 - Sep 2020	£1,162	£1,162	Price Cap	**2,900 kWh elec**. / 12,000 kWh gas
Oct 2020 - Mar 2021	£1,042	£1,042	Price Cap	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Apr 2021 - Sep 2021	£1,138	£1,138	Price Cap	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Oct 2021 - Mar 2022	£1,277	£1,277	Price Cap	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Apr 2022 - Sep 2022	£1,971	£1,971	Price Cap	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Oct 2022 - Dec 2022	***£3,549***	**£2,500**	**EPG**	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Jan 2023 - Mar 2023	***£4,279***	**£2,500**	**EPG**	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Apr 2023 - Jun 2023	***£3,280***	**£2,500**	**EPG**	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Jul 2023 - Sep 2023	£2,074	£2,074	Price Cap	2,900 kWh elec. / 12,000 kWh gas
Oct 2023 - Dec 2023	£1,834	£1,834	Price Cap	**2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas**
Jan 2024 - Mar 2024	£1,928	£1,928	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Apr 2024 - Jun 2024	£1,690	£1,690	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Jul 2024 - Sep 2024	£1,568	£1,568	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Oct 2024 - Dec 2024	£1,717	£1,717	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Jan 2025 - Mar 2025	£1,738	£1,738	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh 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 (11,500 kWh for gas and 2,700kWh for electricity since October 2023) differ to the standard energy consumption rates used to calculate annual bills in this release (which are fixed at 11,200kWh for gas and 3,400kWh for electricity).

[1] Based on a typical customer using typical consumptions for dual fuel and paying by Direct Debit. Note that the typical consumption varies over time. For further information, see https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-price-caps/about-energy-price-caps Price caps have been set quarterly since January 2023.

UK average domestic energy bill for the 2024/25 financial year

This section presents annual energy bills data based on the fixed consumption levels as outlined in the previous section (3,400 kWh for electricity, 11,200 kWh for gas).

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)).

Table 2 - Average annual bills 2024/25 compared to 2023/24

	2023/24	2024/25	Change	% Change
Standard Electricity	£1,221	£1,046	-£176	-14%
Gas	£1,020	£808	-£212	-21%
Combined	**£2,241**	**£1,854**	**-£387**	**-17%**

Average energy bills based on our standard energy consumption in financial year 2024/25 are estimated to be **£1,854**[2]. In current prices terms, this was a **decrease of 17 per cent** or **£387** on 2023/24.

The average Standard Electricity bill **decreased by 14 per cent** or **£176** to **£1,046** in 2024/25, for a household consuming 3,400kWh. The average Gas bill **decreased by 21 per cent** or **£212** to **£808** in 2024/25, for a household consuming 11,200kWh (in current prices terms).

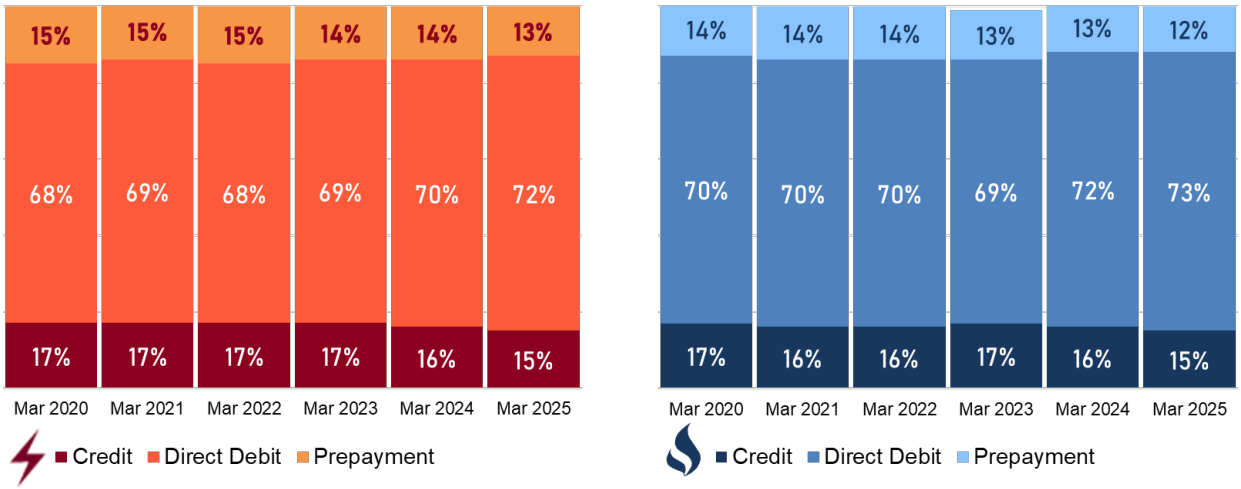
These decreases in average energy bills follow increases in the average bills after the Russia-Ukraine conflict impacted global energy markets. Energy prices remain above prices prior to the start of the conflict.

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 March 2020 and March 2025



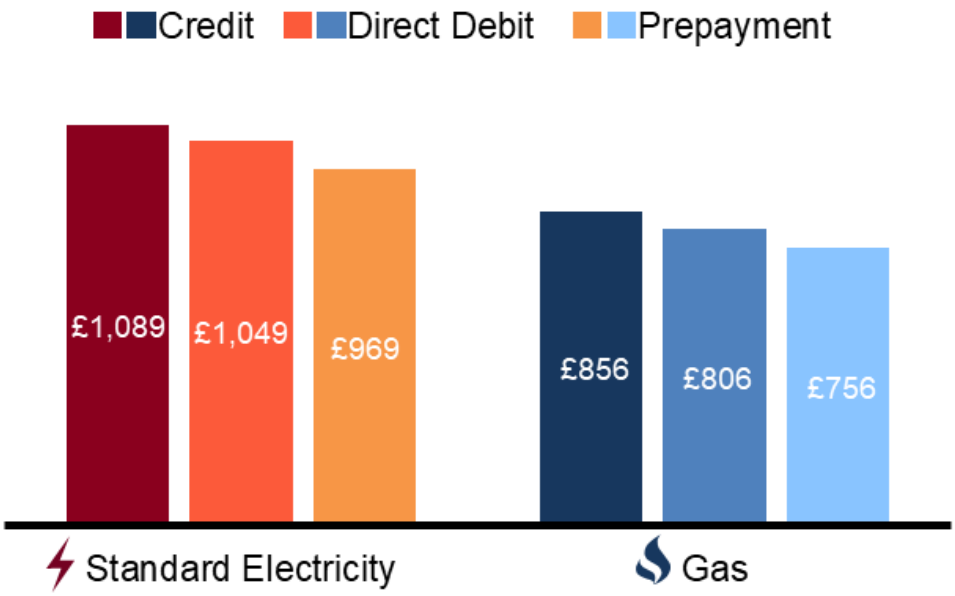
Reference and links to tables:
Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity
Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for Gas

[2] 11,200kWh for gas and 3,400kWh for electricity. This excludes EBSS or other cost of living support payments.

At the end of March 2025, most Standard Electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and Gas customers in Great Britain (GB[3]) 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 4 **percentage points** for standard electricity and **3 percentage points** for gas.

Chart 2.3: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2024/25 Financial Year



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 domestic bills for financial year 2024/25, in current prices, by payment method

	Credit	Direct Debit	Prepayment	Overall
Standard Electricity	£1,089	£1,049	£969	£1,046
Gas	£856	£806	£756	£808
Combined	**£1,945**	**£1,856**	**£1,725**	**£1,854**

For combined bills, based on our consumption levels[4], Credit remained the most expensive method of payment at **£1,945** (a **decrease**, in current prices terms, of **17 per cent** or **£404** since 2023/24).

Prepayment was the cheapest for combined bills at **£1,725** (a **decrease** of **20 per cent** or **£418** since 2023/24). Average prices paid on Prepayment (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£220 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2024/25.

Direct Debit with a combined bill of **£1,856** was more expensive than Prepayment but cheaper than Credit and **decreased by 17 per cent** or **£379** compared to 2023/24. Average prices paid on Direct Debit (assuming both fuels are paid for by this method) were **£89 cheaper** than those on Credit in 2024/25.

[3] 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.
[4] 11,200kWh for gas and 3,400kWh for electricity.

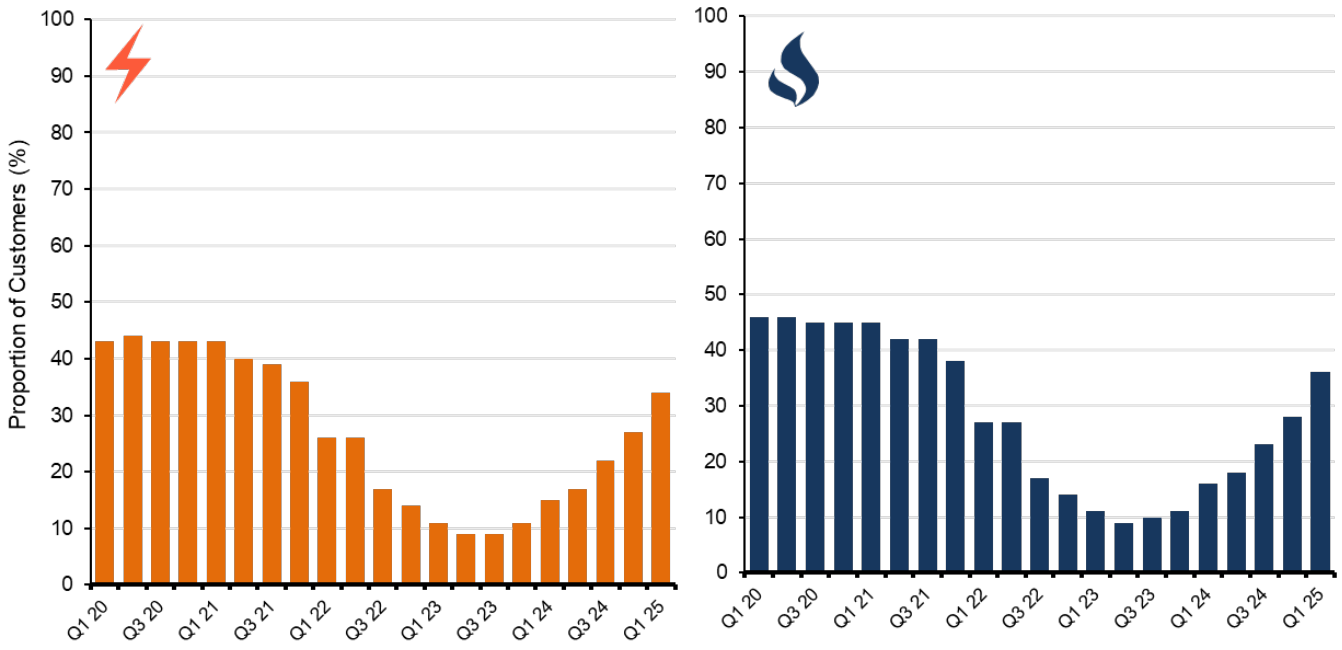
Fixed and Variable Tariffs

A **variable tariff** is a tariff that is subject to change at any point in time. A **fixed tariff**[5] 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 classed 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 2.4: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both Electricity and Gas since Quarter 1 2020



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. However, 2024 saw an increase in the proportion of customers on fixed tariffs.

At the end of March 2025, **34 per cent** of all standard electricity and **36 per cent** of all gas customers were on fixed tariffs. This compares with **15 per cent** of all standard electricity and **16 per cent** of all gas customers in March 2024.

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

[5] The method used to in development 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.

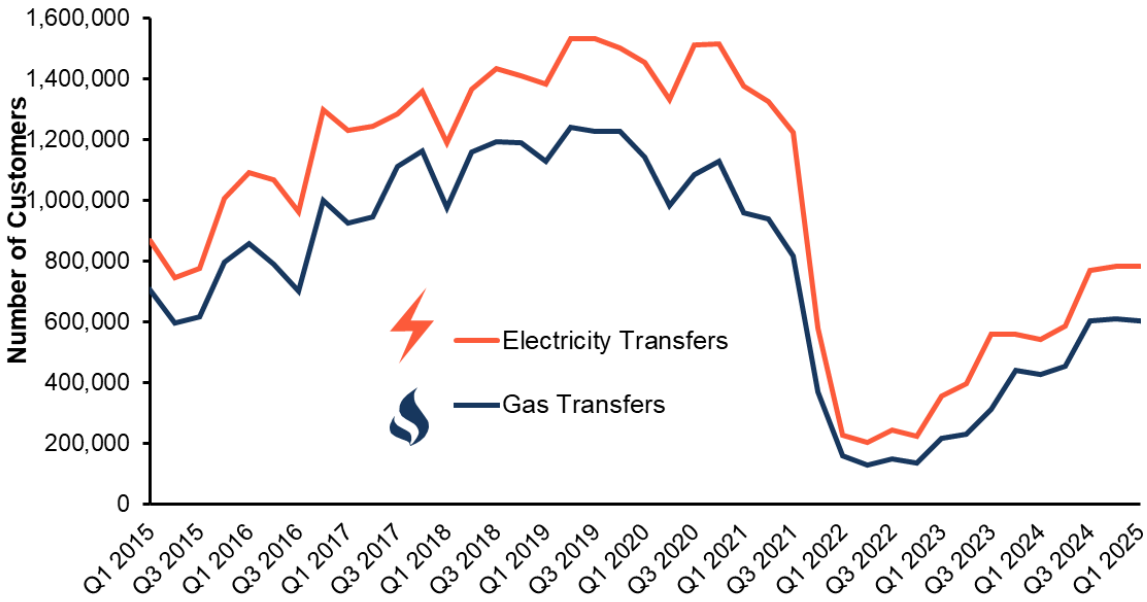
Some customers have time of use meters for electricity instead of "dual fuel" gas and electricity. Data for the proportion of customers on Economy 7 tariffs can be found in Tables 2.4.1 - 2.4.3 and data on the bills for these customers can be found in Tables 2.2.1 - 2.2.5.

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 2.5: Domestic Gas and Electricity transfers over the past ten years[6]



Source: Ofgem
Please note: For Electricity, this covers the whole domestic market.
Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.7.1: Transfer statistics in the domestic Gas and electricity markets

[6] 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.

There were an estimated 783,000 electricity transfers and 602,000 gas transfers in quarter 1 2025. These quarterly transfers represent around **2.6 per cent** of the market for domestic electricity customers and **2.5 per cent** of the domestic market for gas customers.

Compared with previous quarter there has been no difference in electricity transfers, and a slight decrease of **9,000 (-1.5 per cent)** in gas transfers. When compared with quarter 1 of the previous year, both electricity and gas transfers have increased, by **240,000** and **176,000 transfers respectively,** equivalent to an increase of 44 per cent for electricity and 41 per cent for gas transfers over this period.

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) provided discounts to non-domestic customers between 1 October 2022 and 31 March 2023. The Energy Bills Discount Scheme (EBDS) provided support to UK non-domestic consumers from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. The impact of these schemes is reflected in the data for these time periods. Note that 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

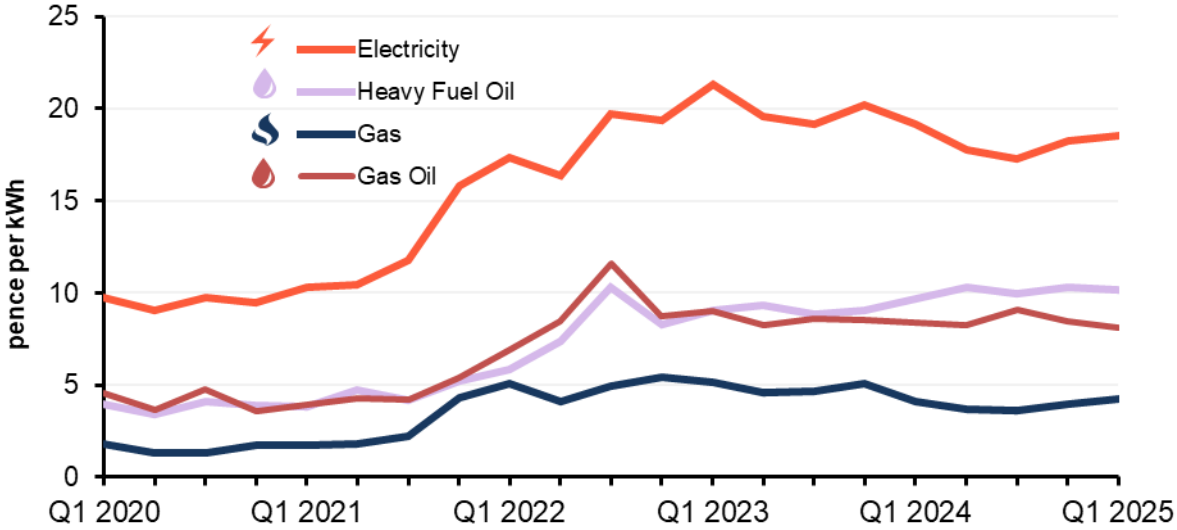
Manufacturing is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and include companies that produce by-products of the fuels.

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.

Chart 3.1: Average quarterly prices of fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry since Q1 2020



Between quarter 1 2025 and the same period in 2024, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **decreased by 3.2 per cent** or **0.61 pence per kWh** to an average of 18.53 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in quarter 1 2025, the average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **increased by 3.4 per cent** or **0.14 pence per kWh,** from 4.07 pence per kWh in January to March 2024 to 4.20 pence per kWh in the same period in 2025.

Also, over the same period, the average price paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, **decreased by 3.1 per cent** or **0.26 pence per kWh** to an average of 8.10 pence per kWh in 2025 compared to 8.36 pence per kWh the same period in 2024.

Compared to the previous year, **heavy fuel oil** consumers in the manufacturing industry in quarter 1 2025 have seen an average price **increase of 4.7 per cent** or **0.45 pence per kWh** in cash terms to **10.13 pence per kWh**.

Prices of fuels in the manufacturing sector split by size bands of consumers are presented in Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. 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[7]	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	

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.

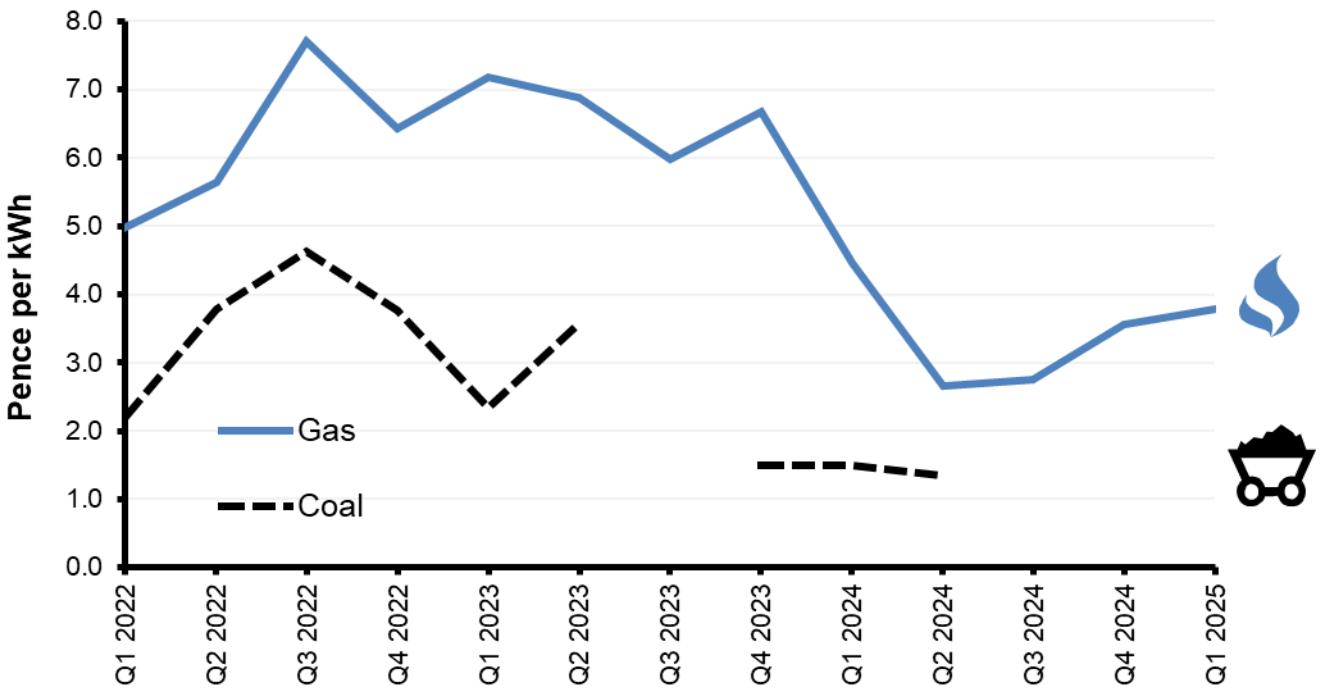
Average purchase costs of fuels (presented in common units) used to generate electricity are recorded in Table 3.2.1.

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

[7] Large is 'Moderately Large' for electricity.

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 1 2025 was 3.8 pence per kWh. This is an **18 per cent decrease** on the same quarter in the previous year and an **increase of 6.2 per cent** on the previous quarter's price.

Please note, there is a break in the coal timeseries in the above chart for quarter 3 2023, and quarter 3, quarter 4 2024 and quarter 1 2025, as the demand for input coal in our sample 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

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, 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

Crude oil prices

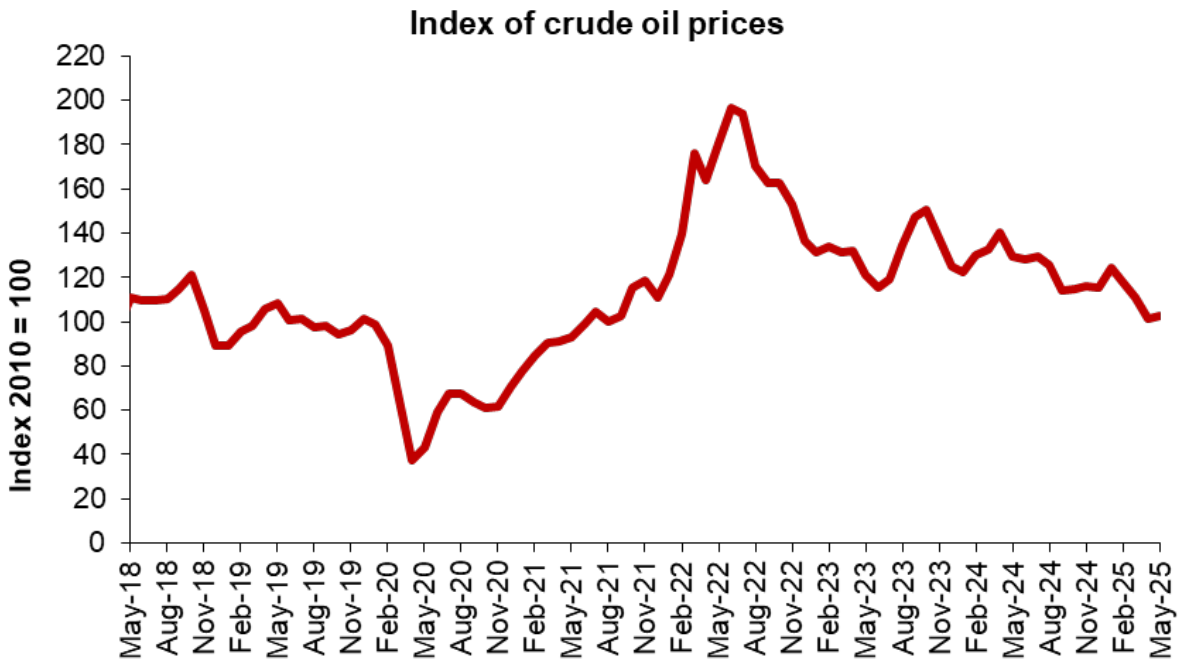
Crude Oil prices are affected by a wide range of factors. Market pressures such as Oil Shortages (1973 & 2011-12), over-supply coinciding with weakened demand (1998 & 2014-15) and global recessions (2008-09) can all impact global oil prices.

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).

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 seven years.

From March 2020, demand was 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 role of Russian oil within the oil markets was highlighted in 2022[8], crude oil prices rose rapidly, increasing 45 per cent between January and March 2022, with the highest monthly average in June 2022.

The latest available crude oil price index is for **May 2025**. Crude oil prices have decreased compared to three months ago by **13 per cent**. Prices for May 2025 have fallen to slightly below pre-pandemic levels, and in May 2025 were **6 per cent lower** than 6 years ago, in May 2019.

Retail prices of petroleum products

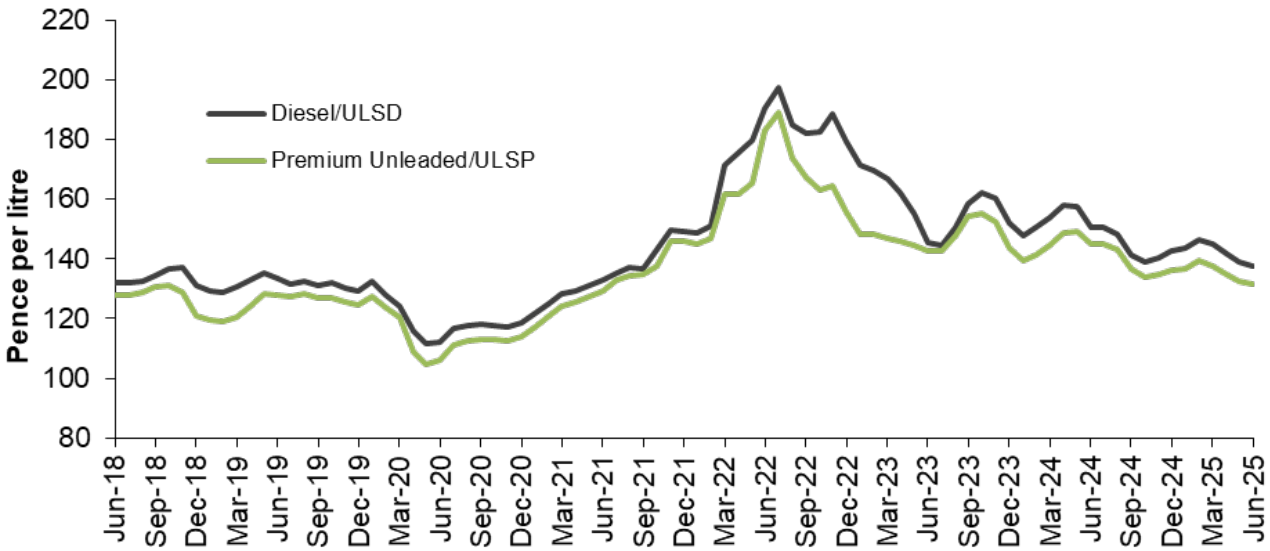
As with changes in global crude oil prices, pump prices reflect a range of complex factors. Alongside changes in the price of crude oil, distribution costs, VAT, environmental levies, exchange rates, and retail margins may all impact the price to consumer.

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.

[8] Information on UK sanctions on Russian oil is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-ban-on-russian-oil-and-oil-products/uk-ban-on-russian-oil-and-oil-products

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 June 2018.

In mid-June 2025, a litre of **petrol** (ULSP) was on average **131.5 pence per litre**. This was **9.4 per cent lower** than the same period in 2024. Petrol prices reached a peak in mid-July 2022 of **188.8 pence per litre**, most recent prices are **30 per cent lower** than the peak.

The **diesel** (ULSD) price was **137.5 pence per litre** in mid-June 2025. This was an **8.7 per cent decrease** from the same period in 2024. Additionally, this is a **30 per cent decrease** from the peak of **197.4 pence per litre** in mid-July 2022.

The gap between petrol and diesel prices was the widest in November 2022 when diesel was **24.45 pence per litre more expensive than unleaded**. The price gap shrunk to a minimum by July 2023, where the **differential was 1.8 pence per litre.** At mid-June 2025 the price difference between petrol and diesel was **6.0 pence per litre**.

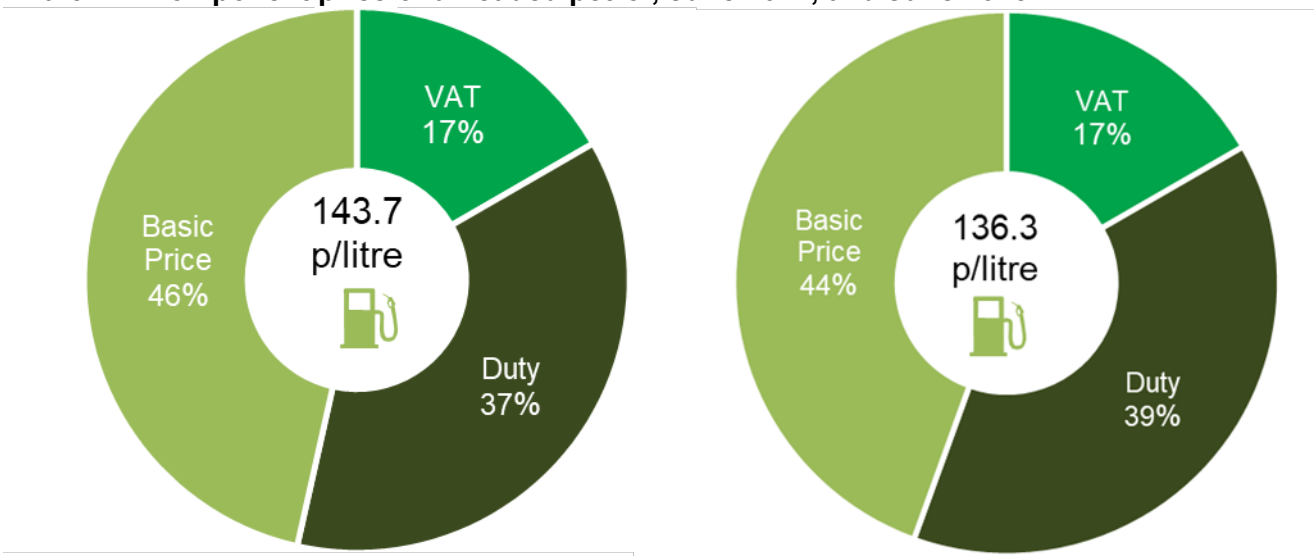
Duty for road fuels from 23 March 2011 to 22 March 2022 were set at 57.95 pence per litre. From 23 March 2022 duty was reduced to 52.95 pence per litre, initially as a one-year temporary measure but since been extended[9] by the government.

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.

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

Chart 4.4: Component price of unleaded petrol; June 2024, and June 2025



June 2024 **June 2025**

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

In June 2025 duty made up **39 per cent** of the total price, this is up from **37 per cent** in June 2024. Chart 4.4 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in June 2024 and 2025. In June 2025, the "**basic price**" (includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs and retail margin but excludes tax and duty) of petrol was **56.6 pence per litre**, duty was at **52.95 pence per litre**, and VAT at 20 per cent of basic price plus duty was **21.9 pence per litre**.

The basic price made up **44 per cent** of the total price in June 2025, this is down from **46 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**.**

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 and comparisons for **domestic and non-domestic electricity and gas** prices with the European Union.

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

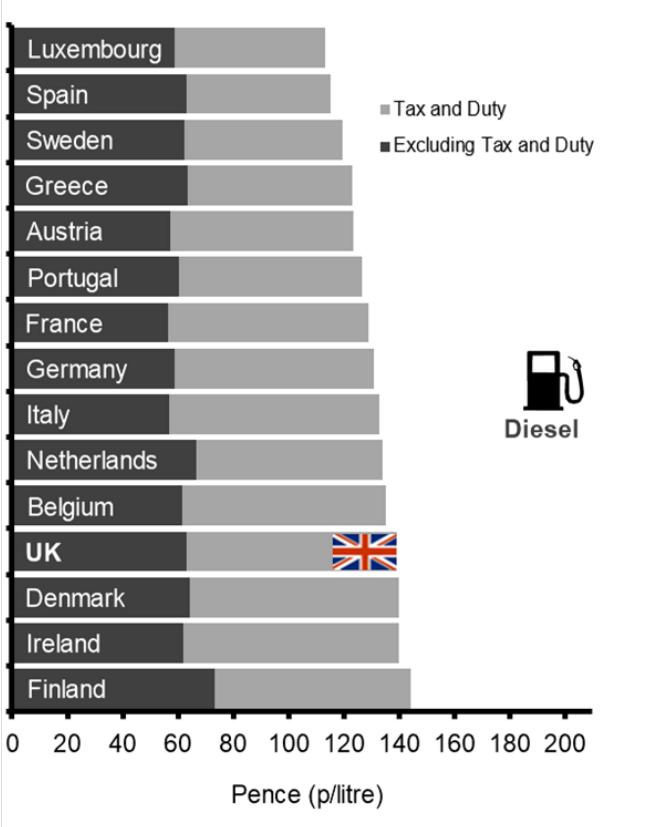
Data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness. International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **May 2025** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was the **sixth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **132.3 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14+UK was in Sweden at **117.8 pence per litre** while the highest price was in Denmark at **162.4 pence per litre.**

In **May 2025** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty, was the **fourth most expensive** in the EU14 plus UK group at **139.1 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14+UK was in Luxembourg at **113.2 pence per litre** while the highest was in Finland at **144.1 pence per litre**.

Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices in the EU27 plus UK, May 2025



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

International electricity and gas prices

Prices for electricity and gas in this section and the related tables vary depending on the period covered (Eurostat provides data based on a 6-monthly and annual basis) and by consumption band and overall average.

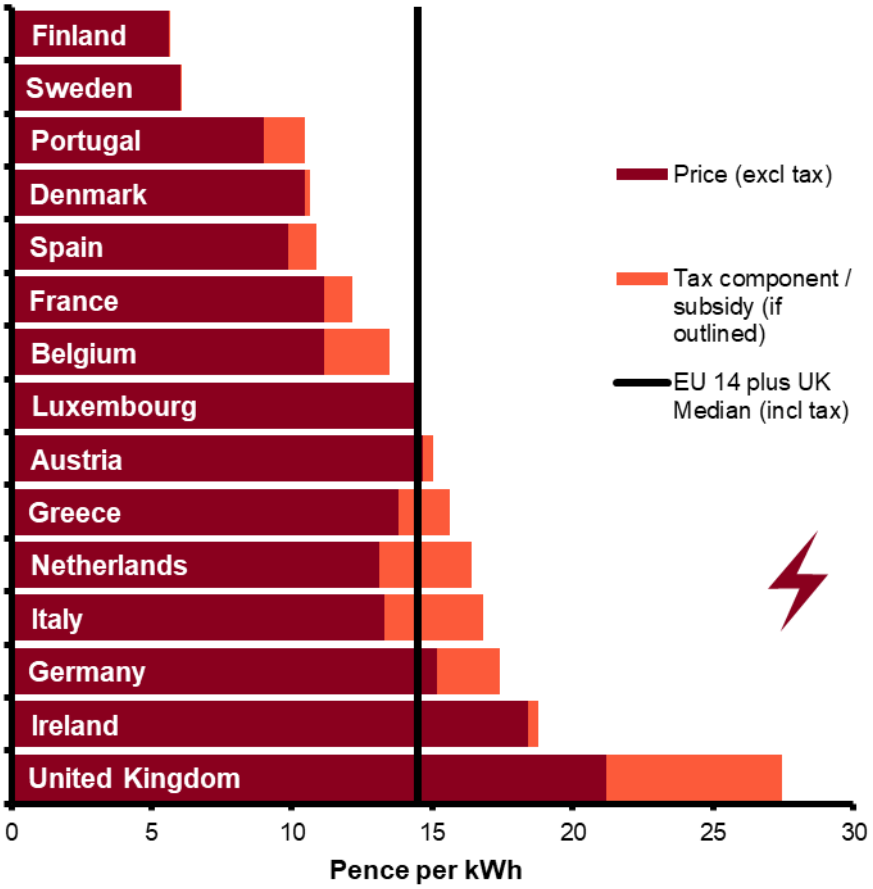
Eurostat tables have more timely data on 6-monthly ('semester') basis and reflect changes on a shorter timescale. This data can be found on the Eurostat website, published under the Energy section of the Eurostat's Energy & Environment theme within the Europa database. The annual **International Energy Agency (IEA)** tables allow comparisons on a broader level including with non-EU countries.

The data in this release always refers to a 'Medium' consumer (see the Annex for definitions) of each fuel type. Rankings will differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables as the charts only include actual data available at the time of publication. A line on the charts is included to represent the median price **including** taxes and levies.

Industrial electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Compared with the EU14, average industrial electricity prices (including taxes and levies) in the last six months of 2024 were highest in the UK. Finland had the lowest industrial electricity prices overall.

Chart 5.3 Industrial electricity prices in the EU and UK, July - December 2024



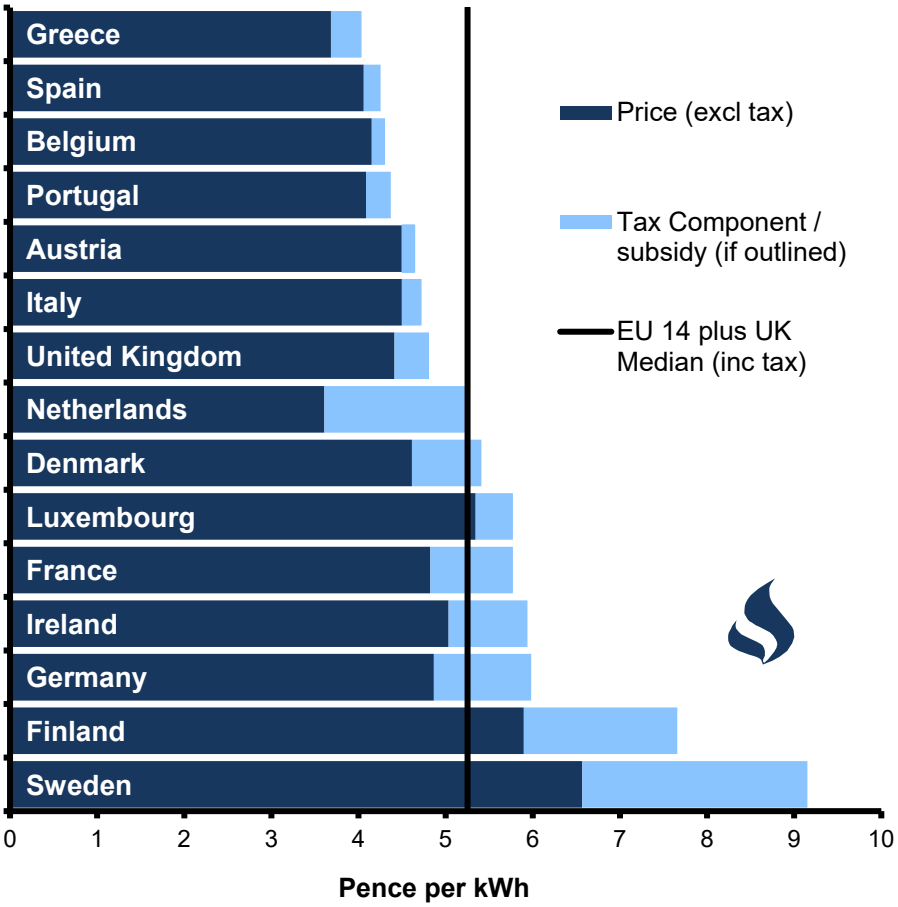
Source: Eurostat and DESNZ

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

Industrial gas price comparisons with EU Countries

Comparing UK and EU14 industrial gas prices in the last six months of 2024 the UK had prices that fell in the middle of the range of EU14 + UK average prices including taxes and levies, with the UK's price 0.44p/kWh below the median. Sweden had the highest price including taxes and levies overall and Greece the lowest.

Chart 5.4 Industrial gas prices in the EU and UK, July - December 2024

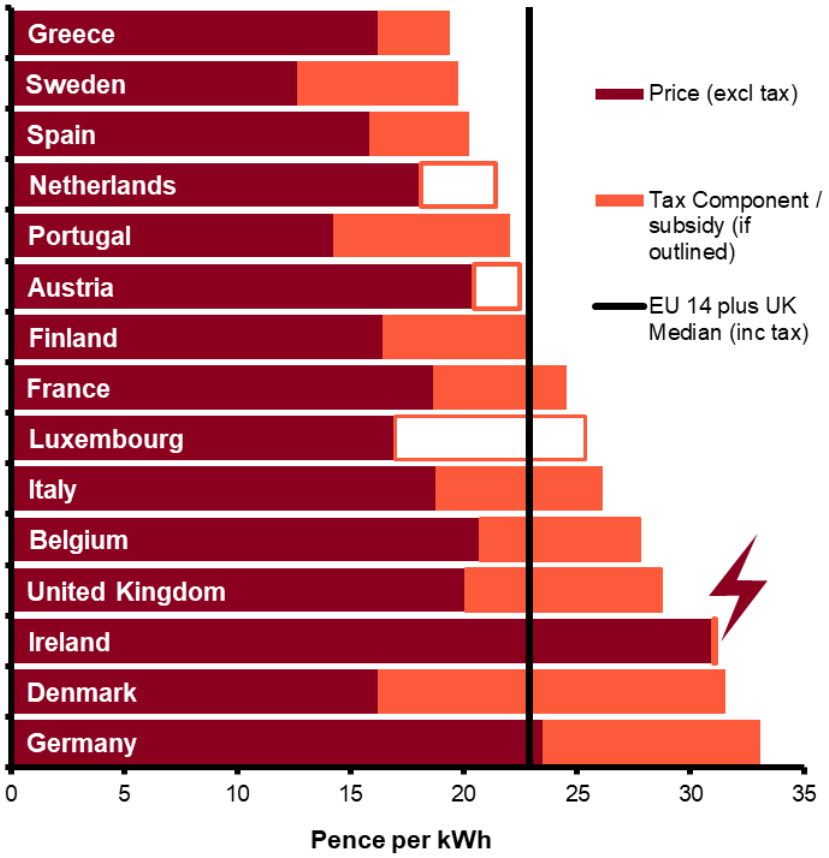


Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.8.1: Industrial gas prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes

Domestic electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Comparing the EU14 and UK, average domestic electricity prices in the last six months of 2024 were the highest (including taxes & levies and accounting for subsidies) in Germany, with the UK as the 4th Highest. Ireland had a higher "before taxes and subsidies figure", though this was lower than Germany once subsidies were applied. Luxembourg had the lowest domestic electricity price with taxes and levies, with a subsidy applied.

Chart 5.5 Domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK, July - December 2024

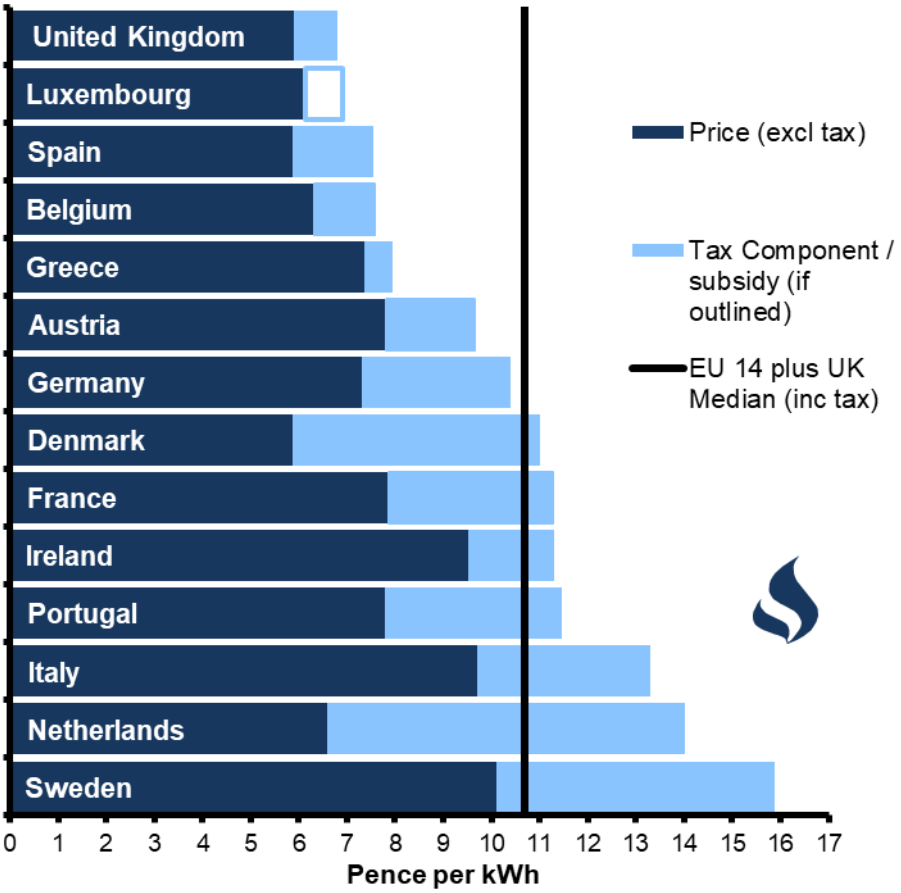


Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Note: Netherlands, Austria, Luxembourg and Ireland have including taxes less than excluding due to subsidies.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.6.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes.

Domestic gas price comparisons with EU Countries

Comparing average domestic gas prices in the last 6 months of 2024 across the EU14 and UK, the UK had the second lowest price (when including taxes, levies and subsidies). Luxembourg had a higher price than the UK when excluding taxes, levies and subsidies but, as Luxembourg had a subsidy applied, Luxembourg had the lowest price across the EU 14 and UK once taxes, levies and subsidies were included.. Sweden had the highest price including taxes overall.

Charts 5.6 Domestic gas prices in the EU and UK, July - December 2024



Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Note: Luxembourg have including taxes less than excluding due to subsidies.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.10.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes

Price comparisons with IEA Countries

The most recent comparisons with IEA countries are detailed in the September 2023 QEP publication found at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2023

The next scheduled update to these statistics is in the September 2024 QEP publication published on the 26 September 2024.

Links to the relevant EU comparison tables can be found here:
Industrial electricity prices in the IEA (QEP 5.3.1)
Industrial gas prices in the IEA (QEP 5.7.1)
Domestic electricity prices in the IEA (QEP 5.5.1)
Domestic gas prices in the IEA (QEP 5.9.1)

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 payment type			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 payment type			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	2.4.2	Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity												
		Quarterly	2.4.3	Regional variation of payment method for time-of-use electricity												
	omer num bers	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:

Annual

Biannual

Quarterly

Monthly

R **Scheduled Revision**

FY **Financial Year Data**

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 2025, bills data have been presented with fixed annual consumption levels of 11,200 kWh for gas and 3,400 kWh for standard electricity (4,800 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 process as in 2019 to obtain the current values but changing to use a three-year average rather than the most recent years' values. 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.

A methodology note outlining in further detail how the proposed new values were calculated and the process for reviewing these can be found on the domestic methodology page for Quarterly Energy Prices.

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

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 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

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

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

UK Energy and CO2 emissions projections

The Energy and Emissions Projections (EEP) are published annually by the Department. They provide updated projections and analysis of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. The EEP 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 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

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 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

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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

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

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

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