Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Quarterly Energy Prices

UK April to June 2025

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 surveys from energy suppliers.

New data are incorporated in line with the revisions policy.

The consumer price index for domestic fuels for April to June 2025 compared with the same period in 2024 **increased by 2.6 per cent** (in real terms, accounting for inflation).

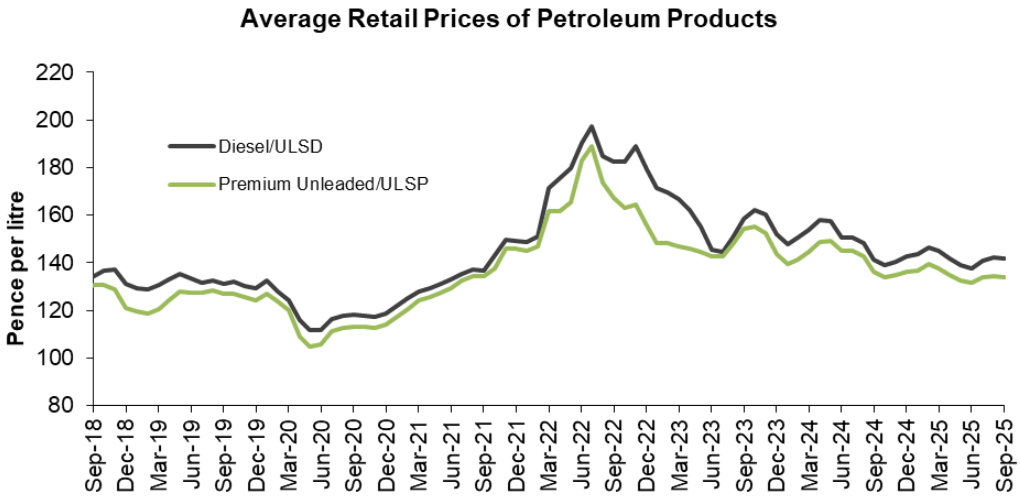
In real terms, accounting for inflation, **domestic electricity prices increased by 0.5 per cent** and **domestic gas prices increased by 7.8 per cent** over the same period.

Electricity prices for consumers in the **manufacturing industry decreased by 3.9 per cent** between quarter 2 2025 and the same period in 2024, to an average price of 17.08 pence per kWh. The average price paid for **gas** in the same sector across the same time period **increased** by **0.6 per cent** to an average of **3.71 pence per kWh**. This is a quarter-on-quarter decrease in gas prices of **11 per cent** between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025.

The latest available crude oil monthly price index is for **August 2025**. The price decreased by **3.8 per cent** since last month, and was **down 48 per cent** from peak in June 2022. Crude oil prices in August 2025 are **19 per cent lower** than the same time last year.

Latest **road fuel prices** are the mid-month prices for **September 2025**. The mid-month average retail price of petrol was **133.84 pence per litre** and average retail diesel price was **141.57 pence per litre**. The average prices for September 2025 are **1.9 per cent lower** for petrol and **0.1 per cent higher** for diesel compared to mid-month prices in September 2024.

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 Agency** (IEA) and comparisons with **European Union** (EU) member states.

International comparisons

This issue of the Quarterly Energy Prices release provides data for the second quarter of the 2025 calendar year (April to June) and, in some series, monthly data, financial year data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

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 **electricity 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 2' refers to 1 April to 30 June 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

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the 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 and the EPG scheme closed in April 2024.

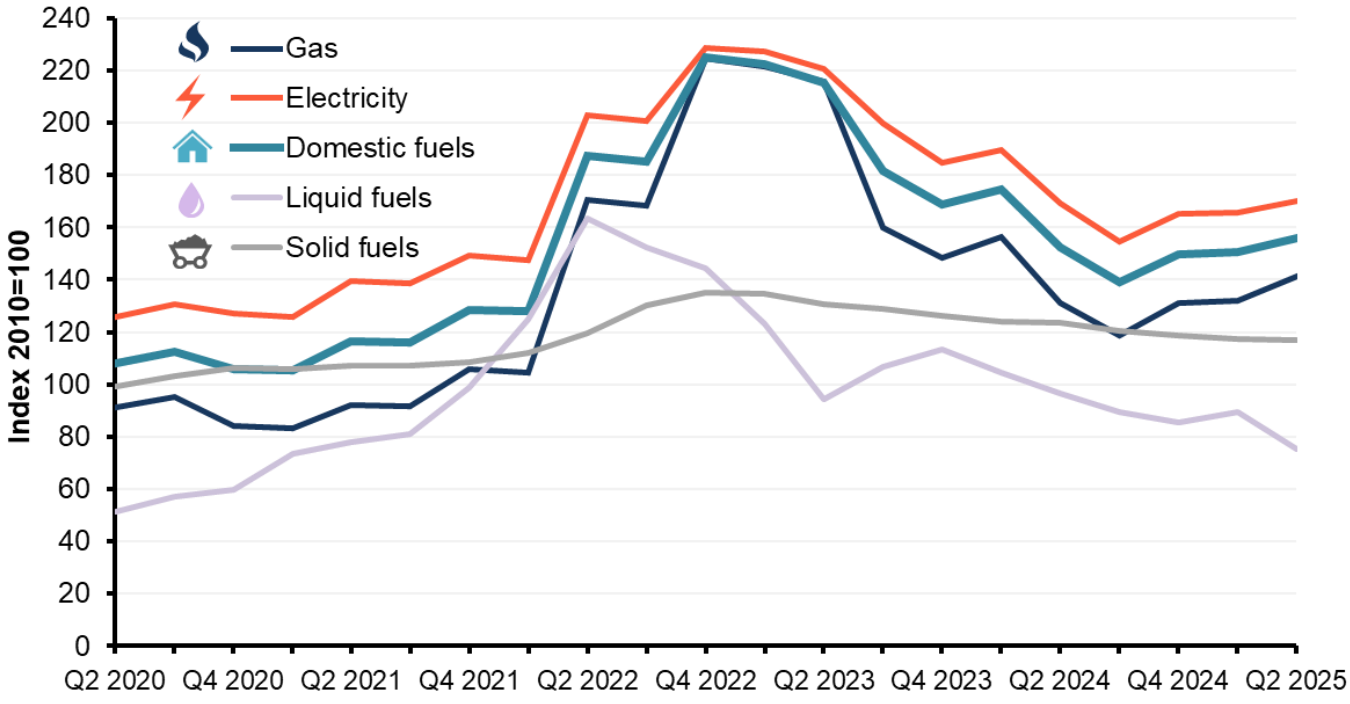
More information on this can be found here:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-bills-support/energy-bills-support-factsheet-8-september-2022

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

Retail market price **indices** of fuels used in this section 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. Real terms trends present changes in prices accounting for overall inflation. During periods of high inflation, this may lead to these trends being noticeably different than the observed changes in nominal prices.

The price paid for electricity in calendar year quarter 2 (April to June) 2025 (in **real terms** and **including VAT**) **increased** by **2.4 per cent** when compared to the previous quarter (quarter 1 2025). Between quarter 1 2025 and quarter 2 2025, the real terms prices, for gas **increased** by **7.1 per cent**. Domestic fuels prices overall **increased** by **3.7 per cent** over the same time period.

Comparing quarter 2 2025 with quarter 2 2024, prices paid for domestic fuels (again in **real terms** and **including VAT**), **increased** by **2.6 per cent**. With the price paid for electricity **increasing** by **0.5 per cent** and gas **increasing 7.8 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 most of the weighting for domestic fuels, they broadly 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 between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025 decreased **16.1 per cent** and the compared to the price in real terms, in quarter 2 2025, it was **22.2 per cent** lower than the price in quarter 2 2024.

Domestic electricity and gas bills

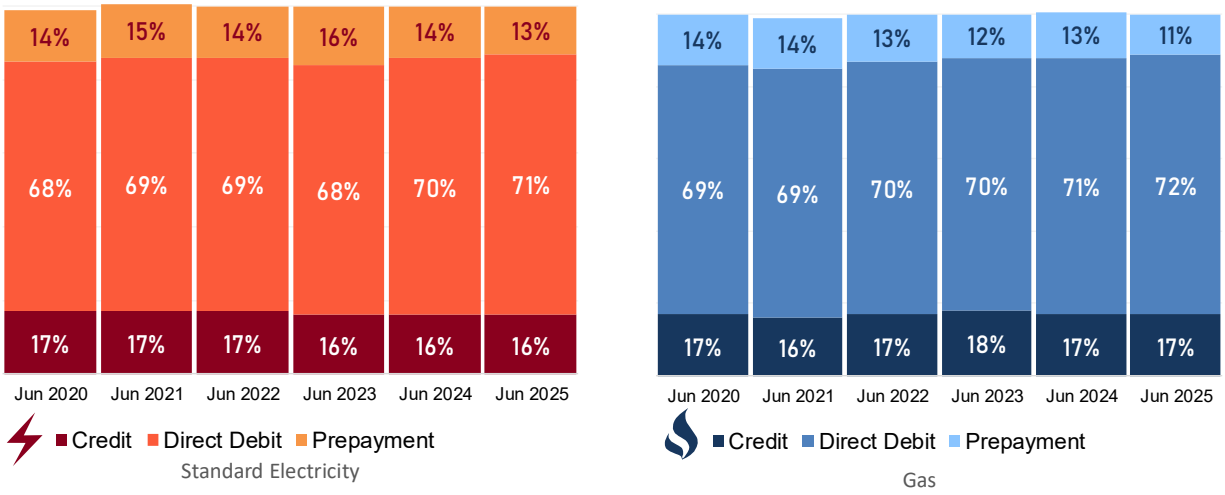
Provisional annual domestic bills estimates for 2025 will be published in December with final estimates published in March 2026. Commentary on the most recent annual bills figures (final bills estimates for 2024) is published here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-march-2025

Payment methods

We track the three main payment methods consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills: **prepayment**, **credit** and **direct debit**.

Prepayment is essentially a ‘pay as you go’ method, where users top up an allowance and their usage draws on this balance. **Credit** is where households pay for their electricity or gas after they use it, upon receipt of a bill. **Direct debit** is a recurring payment based on an estimated usage, which is revised based on actual usage.

Chart 2.2: Proportion[1] of households by payment type, between June 2020 and June 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

At the end of June 2025, the majority of standard electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and gas customers in Great Britain (GB[2]) were paying their bills via **direct debit** (71% and 72% respectively).

Over the last five years, the proportion of households paying by **direct debit** has increased by **3 percentage points** for both Standard Electricity and Gas.

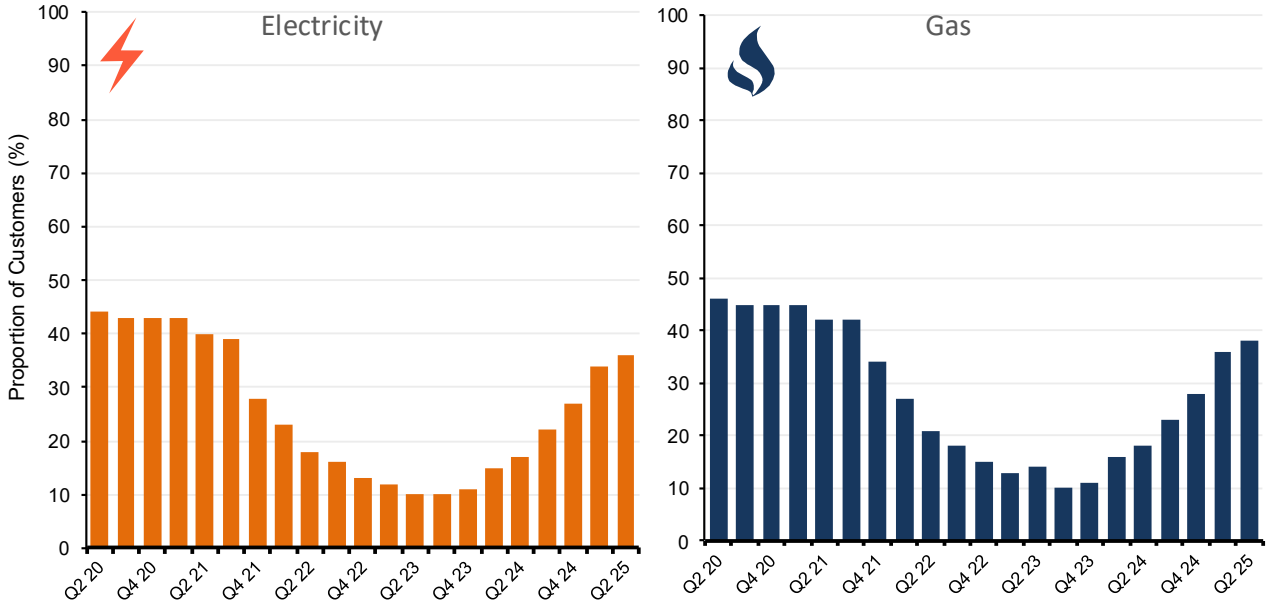
Fixed and variable tariffs

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

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 information on fixed tariffs when companies submit their data.

[1] These percentages may not sum to 100%, due to the rounding of the percentages presented in the chart.
[2] Mains gas is not as widely adopted in Northern Ireland as it is in the rest of the UK, so this collection does not include gas data from Northern Ireland.

Chart 2.3: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both electricity and gas since quarter 2 of 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.

There has since been an increase in fixed tariffs, at the end of June 2025, **36 per cent** of all standard electricity and **38 per cent** of all gas customers were on fixed tariffs. Since June 2024, the share of customers on fixed electricity or gas contracts increased by **19 percentage points** and **20 percentage points** respectively.

These are both lower than the June 2020 peak, where fixed contracts accounted for 44 per cent of all standard electricity customers and 46 per cent of all gas customers.

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.

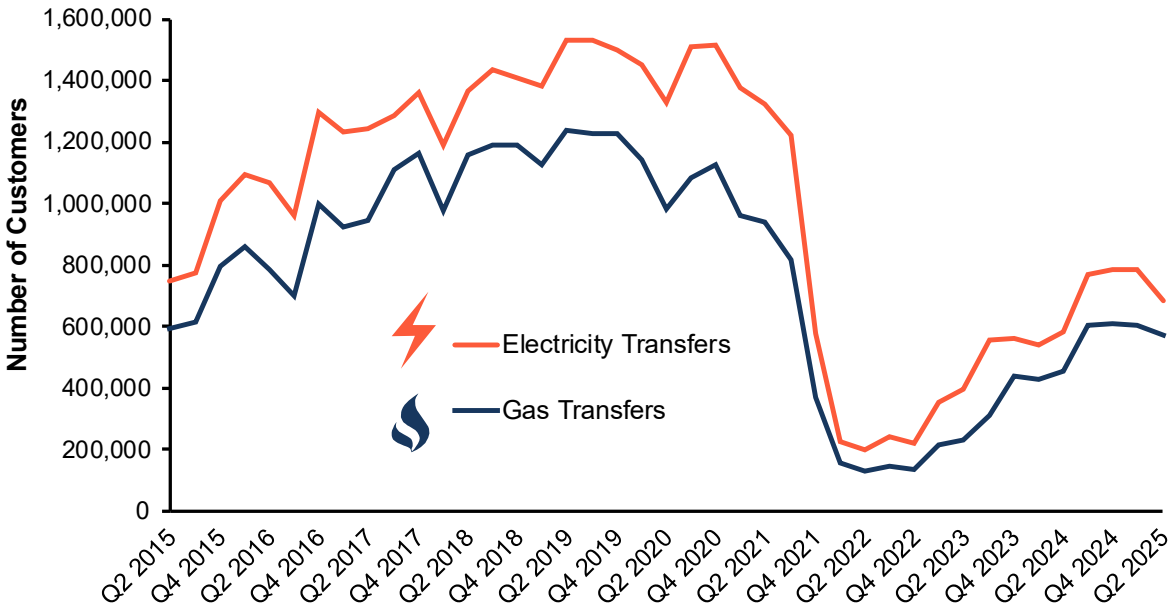
Some customers have time of use meters for electricity instead of “dual fuel” gas and electricity. Data for the proportion of customers on Economy 7 tariffs can be found in tables 2.4.1 - 2.4.3 and data on the bills the customer on time of use tariffs face can be found in tables 2.2.1 - 2.2.5.

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 one supplier gains from another after a customer changes 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 or "Supplier of last resort" events.

Chart 2.4: Domestic gas and electricity transfers over the past ten years[3]



Source: Ofgem

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

There were an estimated 684,000 electricity transfers and 573,000 gas transfers in quarter 2 of 2025. These transfers represent around **2.25 per cent** of the market for domestic electricity customers and **2.33 per cent** of the domestic market for gas customers.

Compared with last quarter (quarter 1 2025), there has been a decrease in transfers. Electricity transfers are down by **99,000 (-12.6 per cent)** and gas transfers are up down by **29,000 (-4.8 per cent)**.

When compared with quarter 2 of the previous year (2024), electricity transfers are **up by 99,000 transfers** and gas transfers are **up by 119,000 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.

[3] 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).

Prices are based on data from a sample of companies supplying electricity and gas to the non-domestic sector. The data supplied is subject to revisions. Therefore, the most recent quarters data should be viewed as provisional and may be subject to revision in future releases, in line with the Department's revision policy.

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.

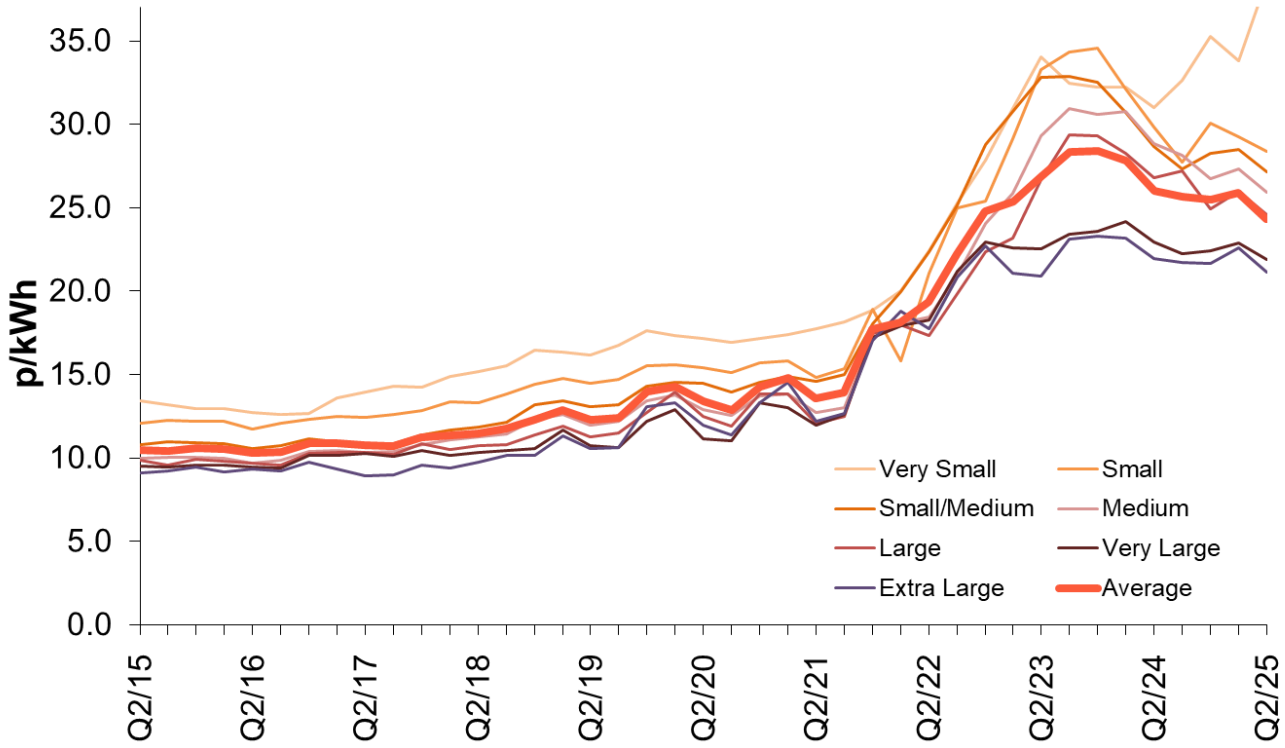
The **Climate Change Levy (CCL)** is an energy tax payable on supplies of electricity, gas, liquified petroleum gas and solid fuels to businesses and public sector organisations which aims to increase energy efficiency. The levy is intended to be a price signal for businesses to improve their energy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

Energy Bill Relief Scheme and Energy Bills Discount Scheme

The Energy Bill Relief Scheme (EBRS) was announced in September 2022 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.

Chart 3.1: Average non-domestic electricity prices including CCL

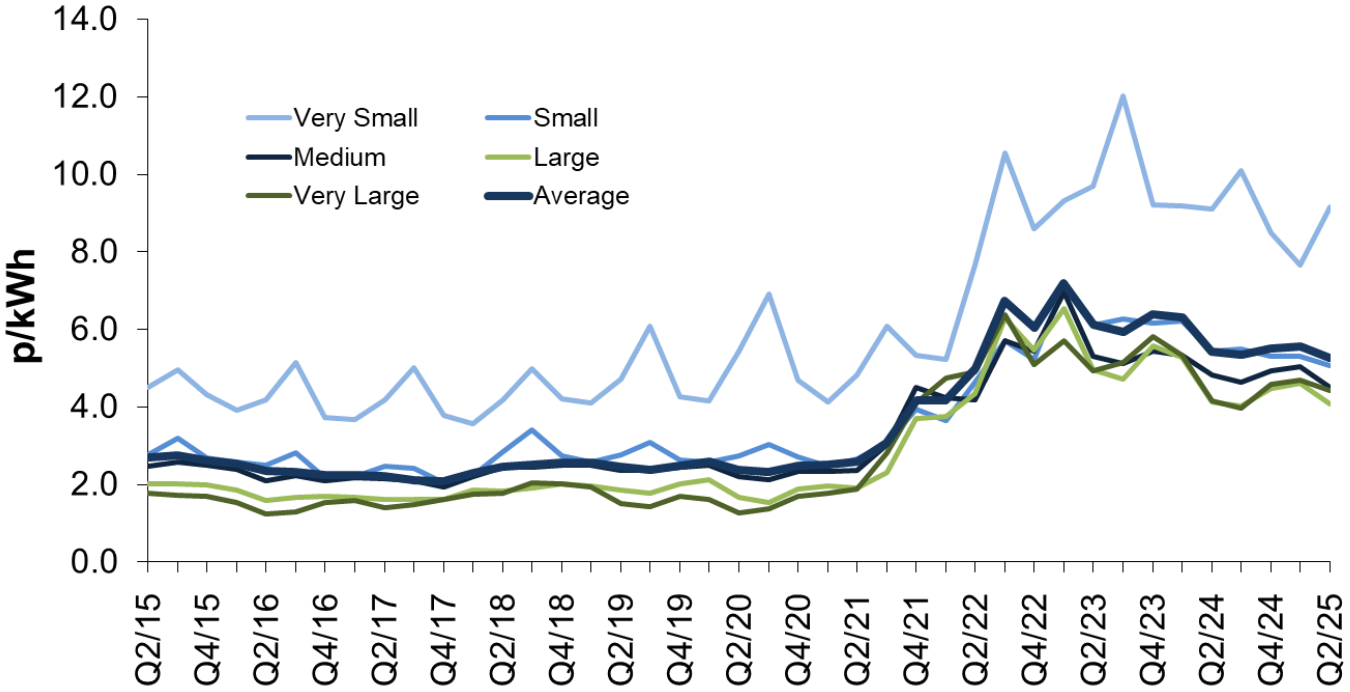


Reference and link to tables:
Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding and including CCL

Between quarter 2 2024 and quarter 2 2025 the average electricity price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **fell by 7 per cent** to **23.8 pence per kWh**. Price decreases were seen in all size bands[4] except for the very small consumption size band, where this price went up by 25 per cent compared to last year.

In the longer term, average electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, including CCL, have been on a general upward trend. Since quarter 3 2021 there was a sharp rise in average electricity prices, which continued through to the end of 2022, reaching a peak in quarter 4 2023. Since then, average electricity prices have been falling despite a small increase between quarter 4 2024 and quarter 1 2025. In quarter 2 2025, the average electricity price including CCL was **24.3 pence per kWh**.

Chart 3.2: Average non-domestic gas prices including CCL



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

Between quarter 2 2024 and quarter 2 2025, the average **gas** price in cash terms **excluding CCL** in the non-domestic sector **decreased by 4 per cent** to **4.93 pence per kWh**. Year on year price decreases were seen in most sizes of consumer bands, except for very large which went up by 5 per cent and very small which saw a small increase of 0.1 per cent.

Average gas prices, **including CCL,** fell at a steady pace from the previous high of 2.75 pence per kWh in Quarter 3 2015 to a low of 2.07 pence per kWh in Quarter 4 2017. Prices then increased in 2018 and up until quarter 3 2021 were broadly stable when factoring in seasonal variation. From quarter 3 2021 there was a general upward trend in average gas prices, reaching an average gas price of 7.18 pence per kWh in Quarter 1 2023. In the years since, the average gas price has seen some quarterly fluctuations but has decreased year on year. In Quarter 2 2025, the average price was **5.25 pence per kWh**, which is a **27 per cent decrease** to the all-time high in Q1 2023.

[4] Note that the very large and extra-large bands are subject to more erratic change over time as they are based on fewer consumers.

Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

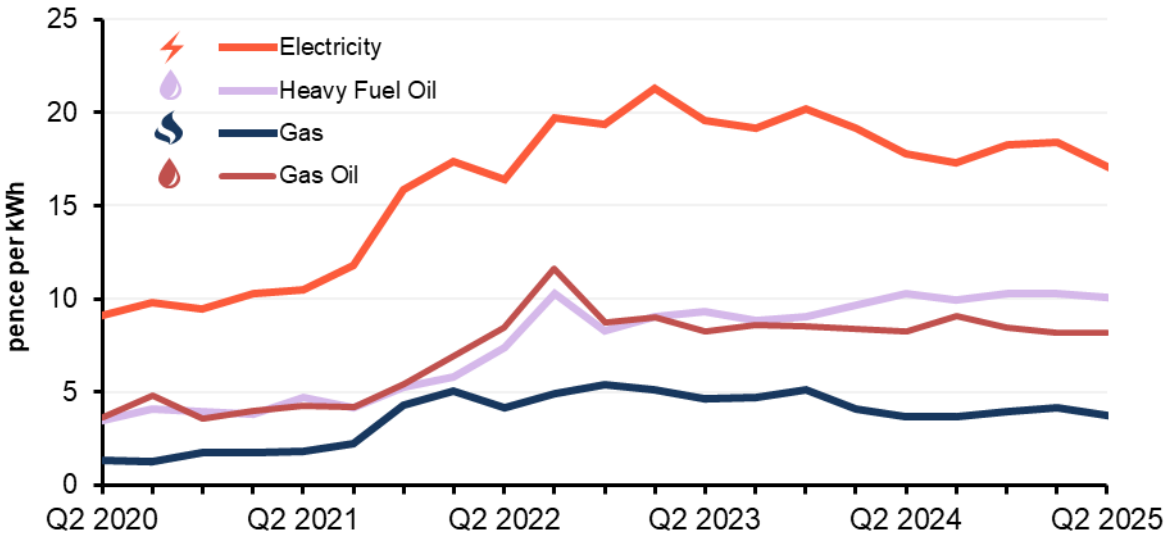
Manufacturing is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and include companies that produce by-products of the fuels.

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 being 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. It is also used as a fuel for heating, in off-road vehicles like tractors, and machinery in the construction and agricultural sectors.

Chart 3.4: Average quarterly prices of fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry since Q2 2020



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)

Between quarter 2 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 3.9 per cent** or **0.69 pence per kWh** to an average of 17.08 pence per kWh. There was also a quarter-on-quarter **decrease by 7.3 per cent** from quarter 1 to quarter 2 2025, equivalent to a **decrease of 1.35 pence per kWh**.

The average price for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in cash terms excluding CCL, between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025, **decreased by 11 per cent** or **0.44 pence per kWh,** from 4.15 pence per kWh **3.71 pence per kWh**. The price in quarter 2 2025 compared to the same time frame in 2024, stayed approximately the same with a 0.6 per cent increase or 0.02 pence per kWh.

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 **0.10 pence per kWh** to an average of 8.16 pence per kWh in 2025 compared to 8.26 pence per kWh the same period in 2024. There was no change in price between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025.

Compared to the previous year, **heavy fuel oil** consumers in the manufacturing industry in quarter 2 2025 have seen an average price **decrease of 2 per cent** or **0.21 pence per kWh** in cash terms to **10.09 pence per kWh**. There was also a **decrease in price** between quarter 1 and quarter 2 2025 of **1.6 per cent**.

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[5]	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	

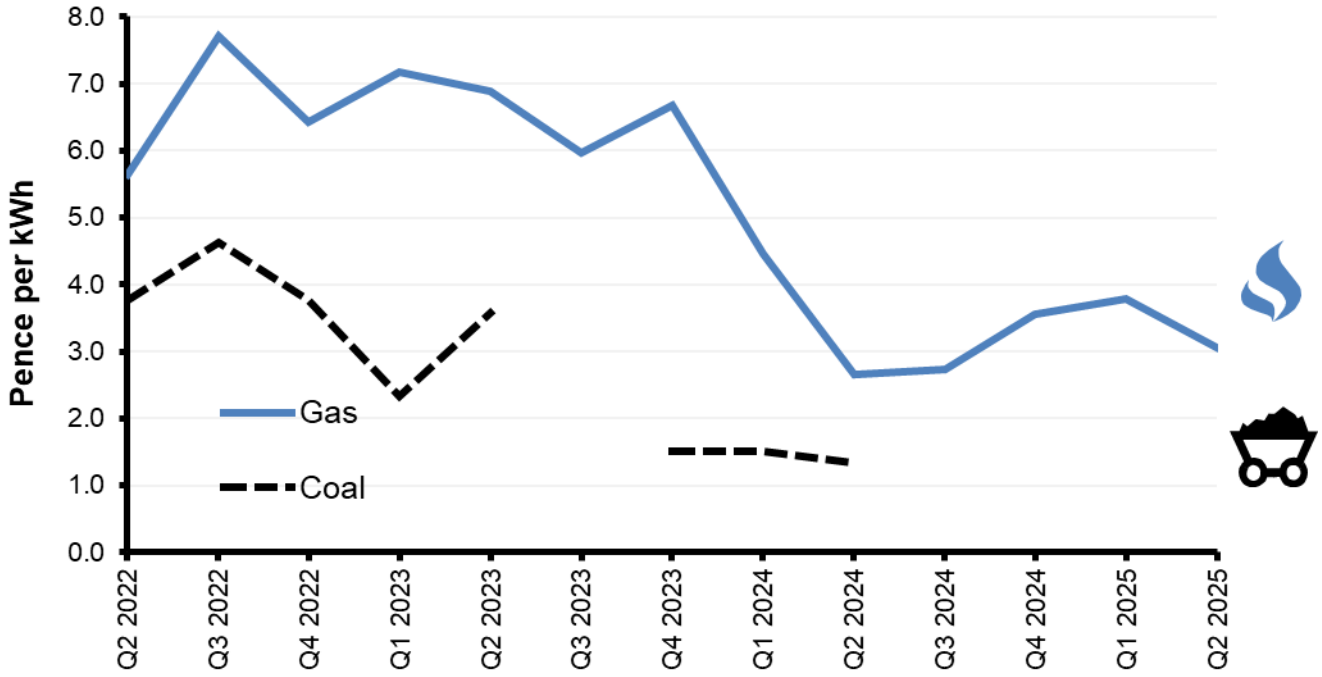
Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

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 costs, including transportation and the efficiency with which fuels are converted into electricity in different types of power station.

Chart 3.5: 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 2 2025 was 3.1 pence per kWh. This is a **15 per cent increase** on the same quarter in the previous year and a **decrease of 19.2 per cent** on the previous quarter.

Please note, there are breaks in the coal timeseries in the above chart as the demand for input coal in our sample for those quarters was zero.

[5] Large is 'moderately large' for electricity.

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 at 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 fuel sales and stock levels at forecourts** are available at gov.uk/government/statistics/oil-and-oil-products-section-3-energy-trends.

Crude oil prices

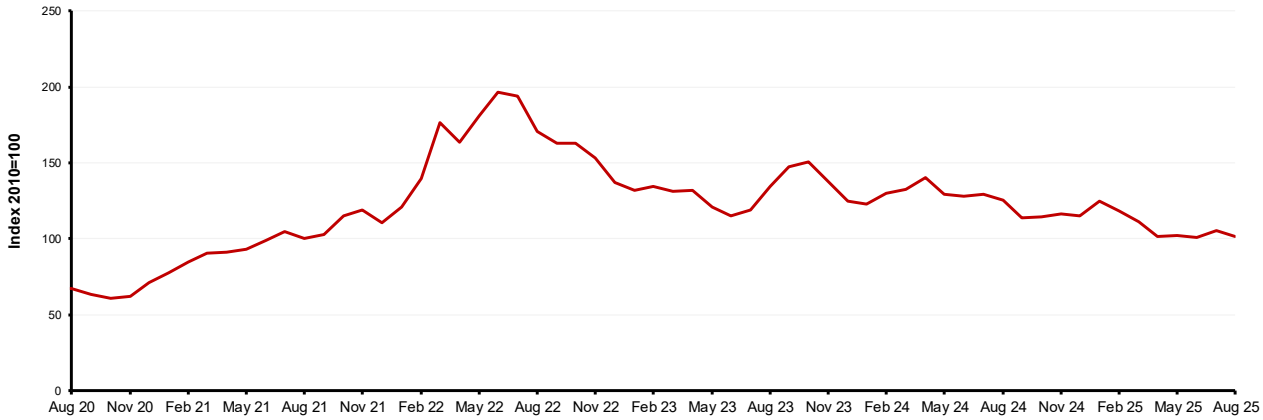
Crude oil prices are affected by a wide range of factors. Market pressures such as oil shortages (1973 & 2011-12), over-supply coinciding with weakened demand (1998 & 2014-15), and global recessions (2008-09) can all impact global oil prices.

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 Middle East tensions 2008 onwards) can also influence price changes.

This 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 impacts 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 five years.

From March 2020, demand was affected by the Coronavirus pandemic which initially drove prices down to a low in April 2020. Prices rose throughout 2021, with a sharp uptick in early 2022 reflecting geopolitical events such as sanctions following the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The reliance on Russian oil within the oil markets was highlighted in 2022[6], with crude oil prices increasing 45 per cent between January and March 2022.

The latest available crude oil price index is for **August 2025** which has increased by **5.4 per cent** compared to the previous three months. Prices for May 2025 were **51 per cent higher** than 5 years ago in August 2020.

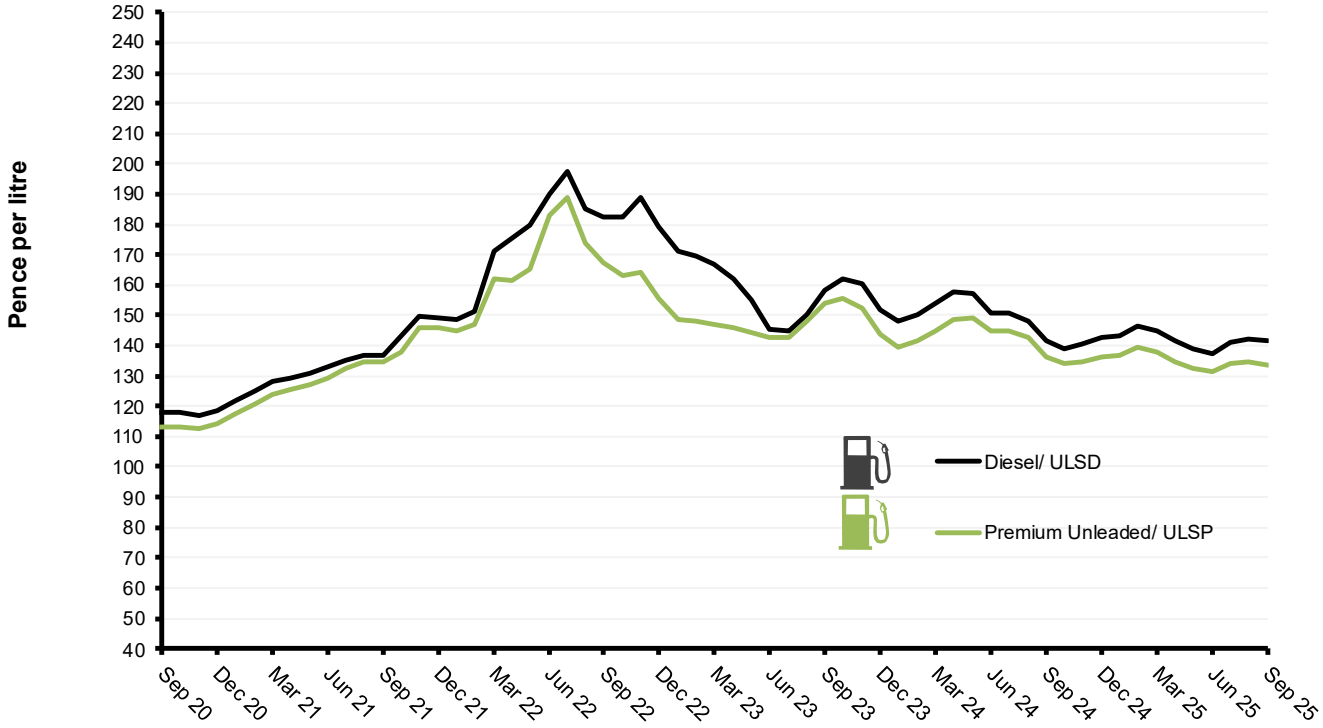
Retail prices of petroleum products

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. **DERV** or **Diesel-Engine Road Vehicles** also refers to this grade of 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 September 2020.

In mid-September 2025, a litre of **petrol** (ULSP) was on average **133.8 pence per litre**. This was **1.9 per cent lower** than the same period in 2024. Petrol prices reached a peak in July 2022 of **188.8 pence per litre**; most recent prices are **29 per cent lower** than the peak.

[6] 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

The **diesel** (ULSD) price was **141.6 pence per litre** in mid-September 2025. This was a **0.1 per cent increase** from the same period in 2024, and a **28 per cent decrease** from the peak of **197.4 pence per litre** in 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 1.8 pence per litre by July 2023. At mid-September 2025 the price difference between petrol and diesel was **7.73 pence per litre**.

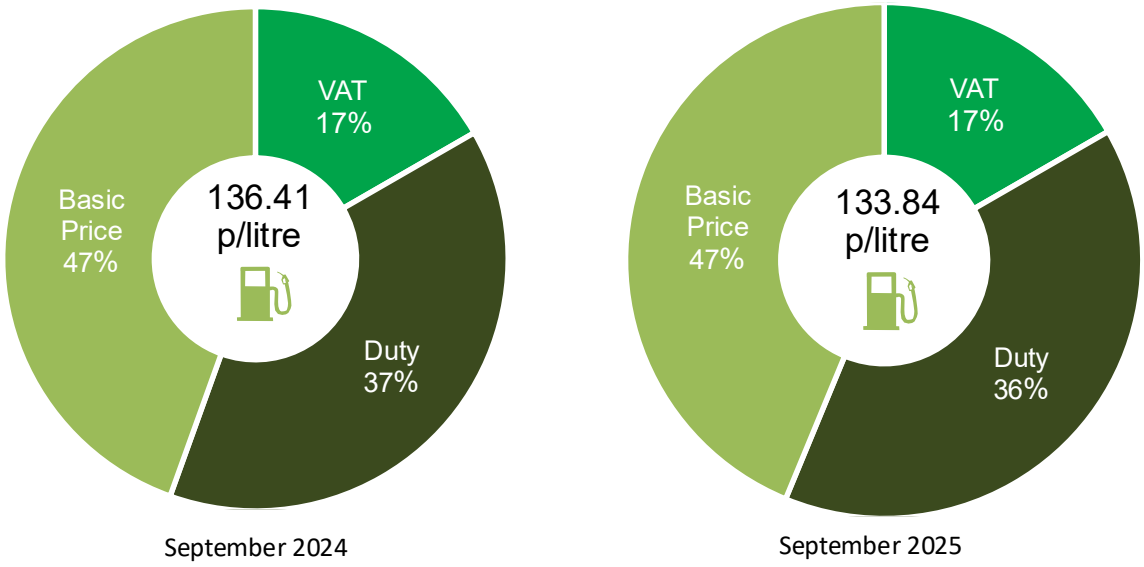
Duty for road fuels from 23 March 2011 to 22 March 2022 were set at 57.95 pence per litre. From 23 March 2022 duty was reduced to 52.95 pence per litre, initially as a one-year temporary measure but since been extended[7] by the government.

Fuel duty: A duty payable on fuels used for vehicles, heating, and other uses (such as non-road mobile machinery). This excludes gas, electricity, and solid fuels such as coal, which are subject to the Climate Change Levy (CCL) instead.

Basic price: Includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs and retail margin, but excludes tax and duty.

VAT (Value Added Tax): 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.

Chart 4.3: Component price of unleaded petrol, September 2024 and September 2025



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

In September 2025 duty made up **36 per cent** of the total price, this is down from **37 per cent** in September 2024. Chart 4.3 above shows the components of the retail price of petrol in September of 2024 and 2025. In September 2025, the basic price of petrol was **58.6 pence per litre**, duty was at **52.95 pence per litre**, and VAT was **22.3 pence per litre**.

The basic price made up **47 per cent** of the total price in September 2025, consistent with the same period in 2024.

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.

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

International price comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with the European Union and annually with data on countries collected by the International Energy Agency (IEA). 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 countries collected by the International Energy Association.

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

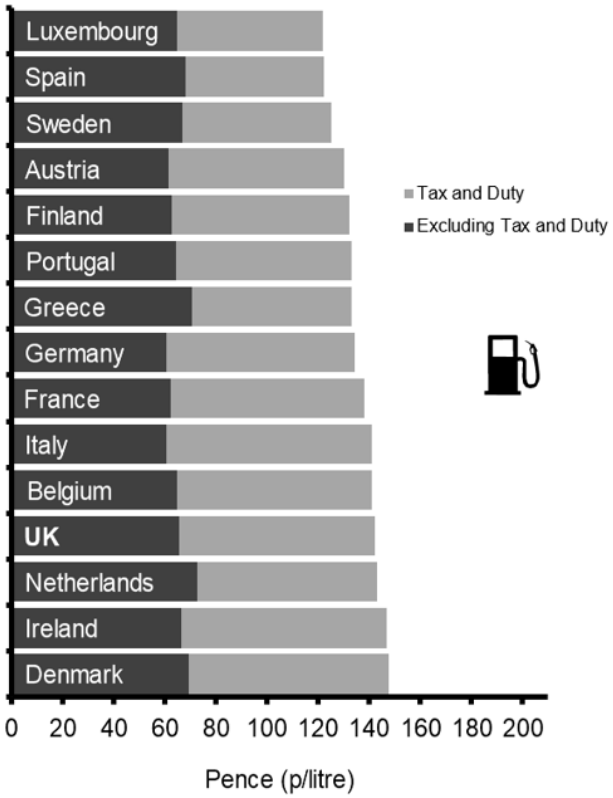
Data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness. International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **August 2025** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was the **sixth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **134.5 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14+UK was in Sweden at **121.4 pence per litre** while the highest price was in Denmark at **167.6 pence per litre.**

In **August 2025** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty, was the **fourth most expensive** in the EU14 plus UK group at **142.1 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14+UK was in Luxembourg at **121.7 pence per litre**, while the highest price was in Denmark at **147.6 pence per litre.**

Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices, August 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.

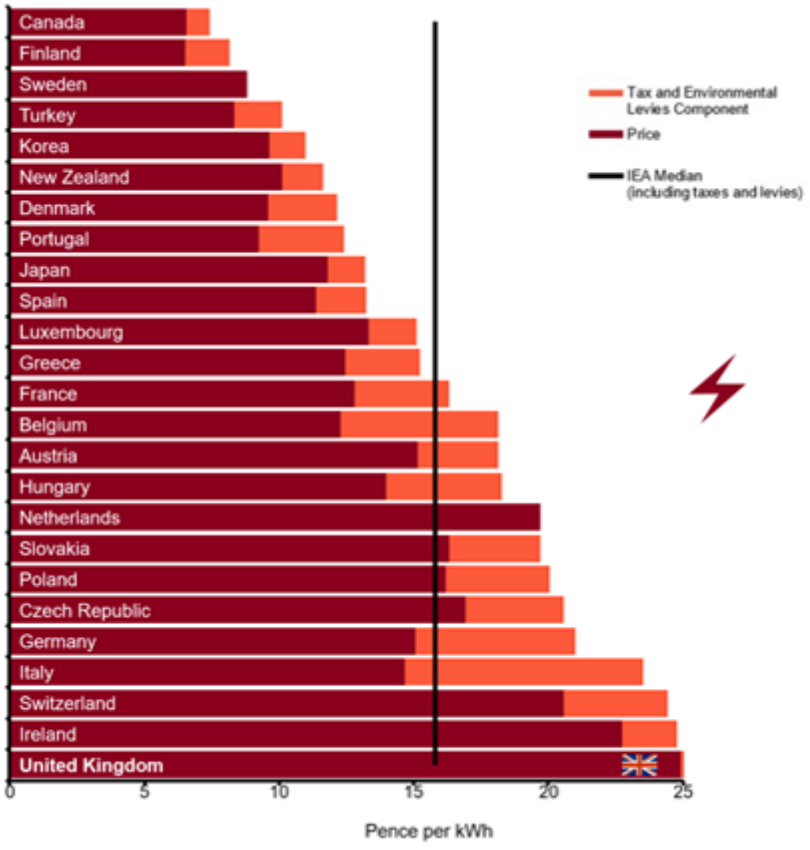
Eurostat tables have more timely data on 6-monthly ('semester') basis and reflect changes on a shorter timescale. This data can be found on the Eurostat website, published under the Energy section of the Eurostat's Energy & Environment theme within the Europa database. The annual **International Energy 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, levies and subsidies.

Industrial electricity price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Of the 28 IEA countries in table 5.3.1, 25 reported industrial electricity prices in 2024. The UK had the highest price including taxes and levies. Canada had the lowest industrial electricity price, and the IEA median is at 15.79 pence per kWh.

Chart 5.3: Industrial electricity prices, 2024

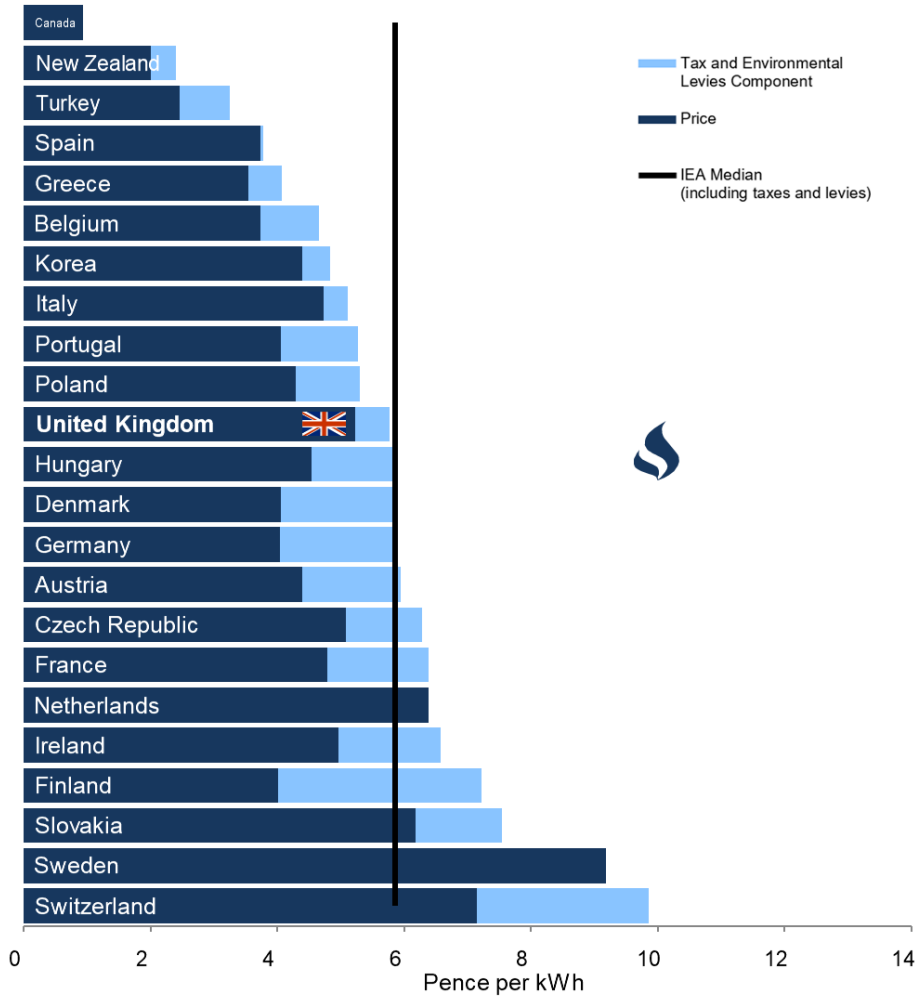


Source: IEA
Note: Data not provided by Australia, Norway, and the USA. No tax data was provided by Sweden and the Netherlands.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.3.1: Industrial electricity prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes

Industrial gas price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Of the 28 IEA countries in table 5.7.1, 24 reported industrial gas prices in 2024. The UK had the eleventh lowest price including taxes and levies. Canada and Switzerland respectively had the lowest and highest prices including taxes and levies. The IEA median for industrial gas in 2024 was 5.86 pence per kWh.

Chart 5.4 Industrial gas prices, 2024

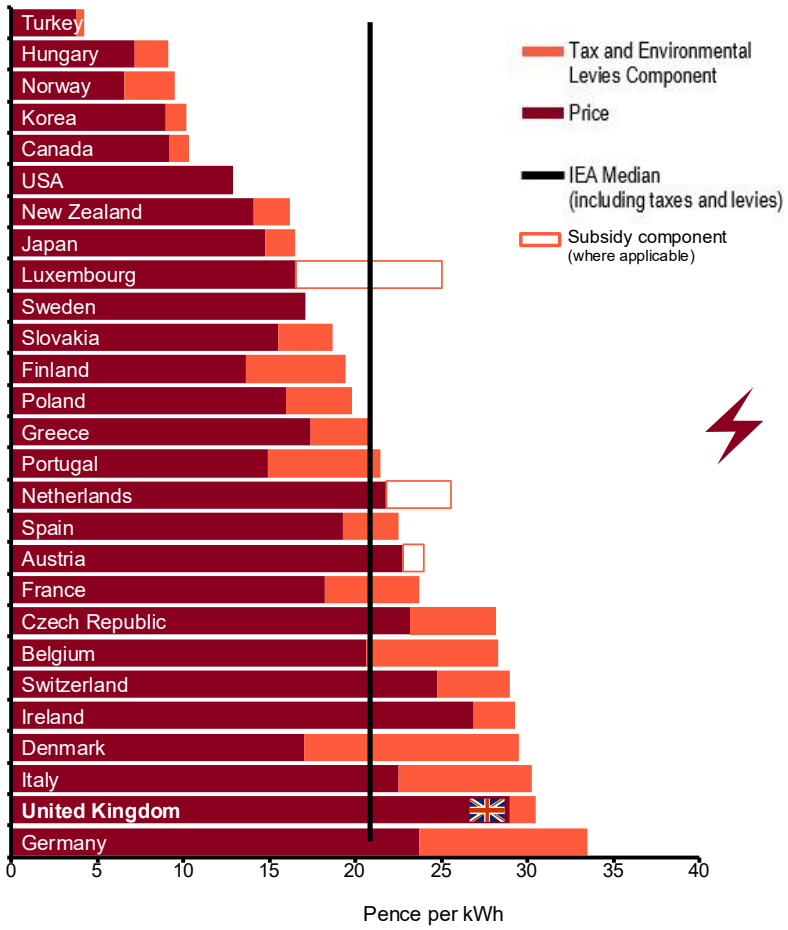


Source: IEA
Note: Data not provided by Australia, Japan, Norway, and the USA. No tax data was provided by Luxembourg, Sweden, and the Netherlands, with Luxembourg excluded from this chart as the price supplied excludes taxes and levies and is therefore incomplete.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.7.1: Industrial gas prices in the IEA including and excluding taxes

Domestic electricity price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Of the 28 IEA countries in table 5.5.1, 27 reported domestic electricity prices in 2024. The UK had the second-highest price (including taxes and levies). Turkey had the lowest domestic electricity price. The IEA median price for domestic electricity in 2023 was 20.89 pence per kWh.

Chart 5.5: Domestic electricity prices, 2024

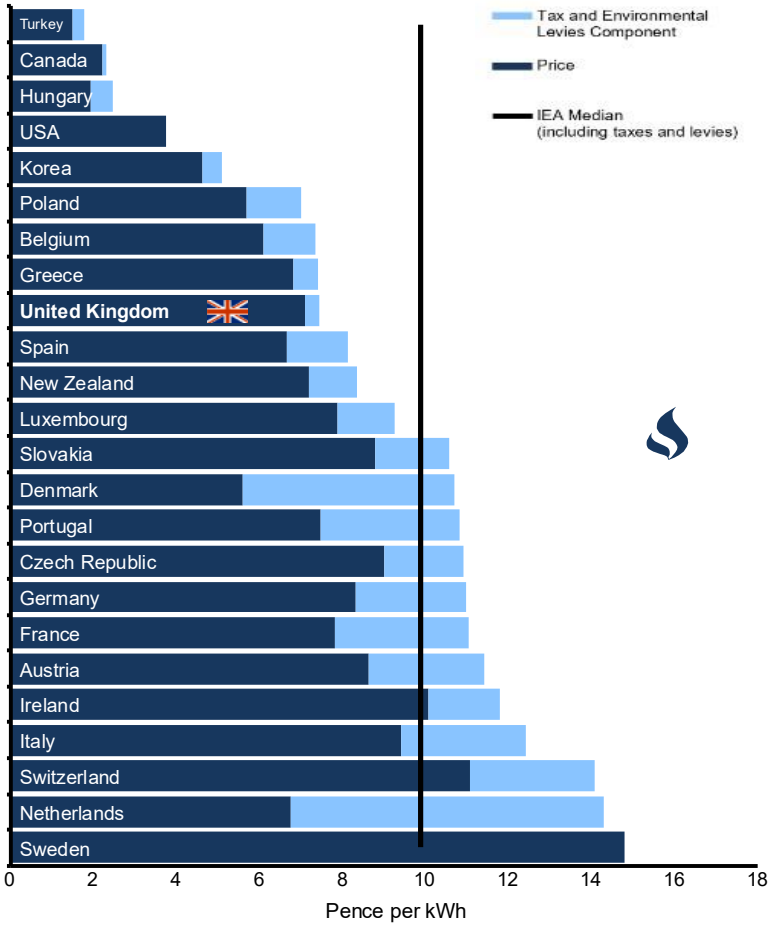


Source: IEA
Note: Data not provided by Australia. No tax data was provided by the USA and Sweden. Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria have subsidies included in their prices for consumers.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes.

Domestic gas price comparisons with other IEA Countries

Of the 28 IEA countries in table 5.9.1, 24 have reported domestic gas prices in 2024. The UK had the ninth lowest price. The lowest price was Turkey and the highest was Sweden. The IEA median for domestic gas in 2024 was 9.90 pence per kWh.

Chart 5.6: Domestic gas prices in 2024



Source: IEA
Note: Data not provided by Australia, Japan, Norway and Finland. No tax data was provided by Sweden or the USA.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.9.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes

Price comparisons with EU countries

The most recent comparisons with EU countries are detailed in the June 2025 QEP publication, found at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-june-2025.

Links to the relevant EU comparison tables can be found here:
Industrial electricity prices in the EU for small, medium, large and extra-large consumers (QEP 5.4.1 to 5.4.4)
Industrial gas prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.8.1, 5.8.2 and 5.8.3)
Domestic electricity prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.6.1, 5.6.2 and 5.6.3)
Domestic gas prices in the EU for small, medium and large consumers (QEP 5.10.1, 5.10.2 and 5.10.3)

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												
	Customer numbers	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 Agency 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.

These 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

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 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

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 Agency (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

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

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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

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