UK Government

Quarterly Energy Prices

UK July to September 2025 and estimated annual data for 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

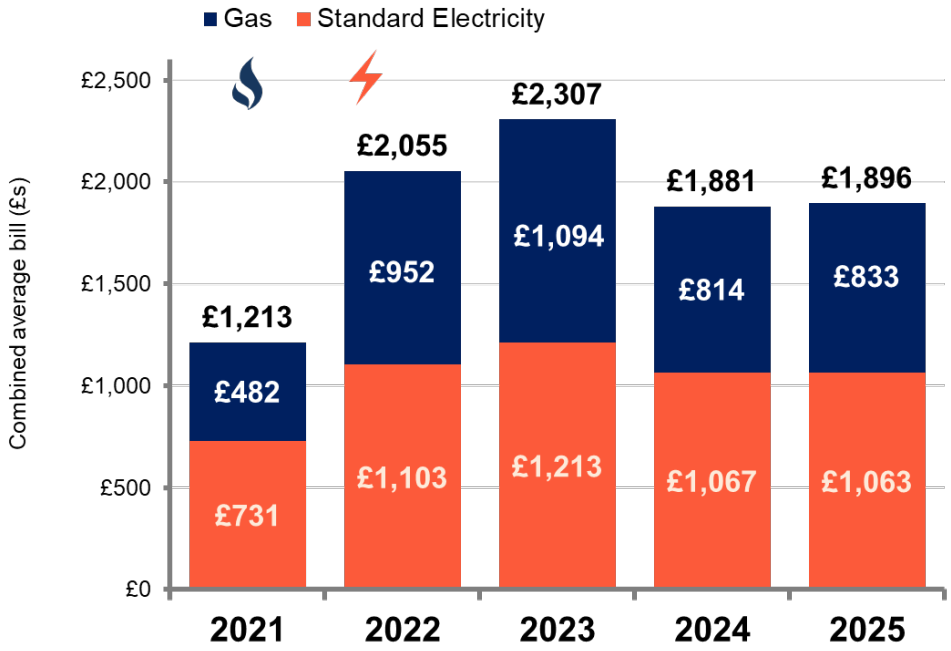
This publication is based on data from several sources, including surveys of energy suppliers.

New data are incorporated in line with the revisions policy.

Average domestic energy bills in 2025 (based on the average energy consumption levels used in this release) are provisionally estimated to be **£1,896**. In current price terms, this is **broadly unchanged** compared to 2024.

The average standard **electricity** bill is estimated to be **£1,063 in 2025**, a decrease of 0.3 per cent or £4 from 2024. The average estimated **gas** bill is **£833**, an increase of 2.3 per cent or £19 from 2024.

Typical consumption values in this release are 3,400 kWh a year for electricity and 11,200 kWh a year for gas. Additionally, these figures incorporate the Energy Price Guarantee but do not reflect payments made through the Energy Bills Support Scheme, for the periods these schemes were in place.



The **proportion of domestic customers on fixed tariffs has increased** in the year to September 2025, with 37 per cent of households on a fixed tariff for electricity and 39 per cent for gas. The **average domestic energy bill** for both fuels on a **fixed tariff** saw a **2.2% decrease** in 2025 compared to 2024, whilst the equivalent for **variable tariffs** saw a **3.0% increase**.

Electricity prices for consumers in the manufacturing industry have seen a **decrease** of **4.6 per cent** between quarter 3 2025 and the same period in 2024, to an average price of 16.5 pence per kWh. The average price paid for **gas** in the same sector for this period has **decreased** by **3.4 per cent** to 3.5 pence per kWh.

The latest available crude oil price index is for **November 2025**. Crude oil prices have decreased compared to three months ago by **6.4 per cent** and November's price was **down 51 per cent** from the June 2022 peak.

Road fuel prices: the mid-month average retail price of petrol for **December** 2025 was **136.5 pence per litre** and average retail diesel price was **145.9 pence per litre**, **increases of 0.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively** compared to prices in mid-December 2024.

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 third quarter of the 2025 calendar year (July to September) and, in some series, monthly data, yearly data and revisions to previous quarters' data.

This issue also presents first **estimates for annual domestic energy bills for the 2025 calendar year** based on data for the first three quarters of 2025 and estimates for October to December 2025.

Quarterly updates include data on the **retail price of fuels for the domestic sector, customer account transfer statistics** and **proportions of customers and what types of contracts they are on**.

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

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

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

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

Weekly petroleum prices are also available, published as part of the weekly fuel prices series.

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

Proposal regarding GDP deflator and base year in indices in Quarterly Energy Prices

All tables within the Quarterly Energy Price series are presented in current price terms. For a number of tables, we additionally present prices and indices in real terms. At the point of this release, these are presented in 2010 prices (i.e. 2010=100).

To do this, current terms values are adjusted by a GDP deflator. At present, this is being done by taking the ONS' seasonally adjusted GDP deflator from Quarterly National Accounts, which has been used to create 2010 prices.

Alongside this, all indices within Quarterly Energy Prices tables are based to 2010=100.

Having reviewed this methodology, we are proposing changes to this approach. We are **seeking user feedback** on impacts of this change, which is intended to be **implemented from March 2026** Quarterly Energy Prices.

Planned approach

The revised approach will be to use ONS' seasonally adjusted GDP deflator from the GDP first quarterly estimate time series.

We will no longer be rebasing the GDP deflator to 2010 prices and will be **presenting real term prices in the same base year as this GDP deflator.** At present, this is 2024. Whenever this is rebased by the ONS, this will be incorporated within the next release of Quarterly Energy Prices and associated tables this is feasible to do so in. This includes tables which are updated more regularly such as our monthly tables.

Alongside this, we propose to **rebase our indices** within Quarterly Energy Prices **to the same base year** as the GDP deflator. Therefore, the base year used across all tables with Quarterly Energy Prices will remain consistent.

We considered alternative approaches, before concluding on balance that this planned approach would be the best suited for us to implement in this series. Other approaches considered include continuing to rebase to 2010, aligning to the base year used in ONS' CPI statistics or aligning with the GDP deflator from ONS' quarterly national accounts.

Impact of changes

We have assessed the numerical impact this will have on the statistics we will be reporting from March 2026 using the most recent statistics available to us. We anticipate that the change will result in lower numbers in indexes themselves for recent years given we will be rebasing to a less historic year. However, percentage changes will see minimal impact, with trends in prices and indices maintaining consistency.

If these changes will impact your use of our statistics, or you have any queries or concerns, please contact energyprices.stats@energysecurity.gov.uk

Domestic market prices

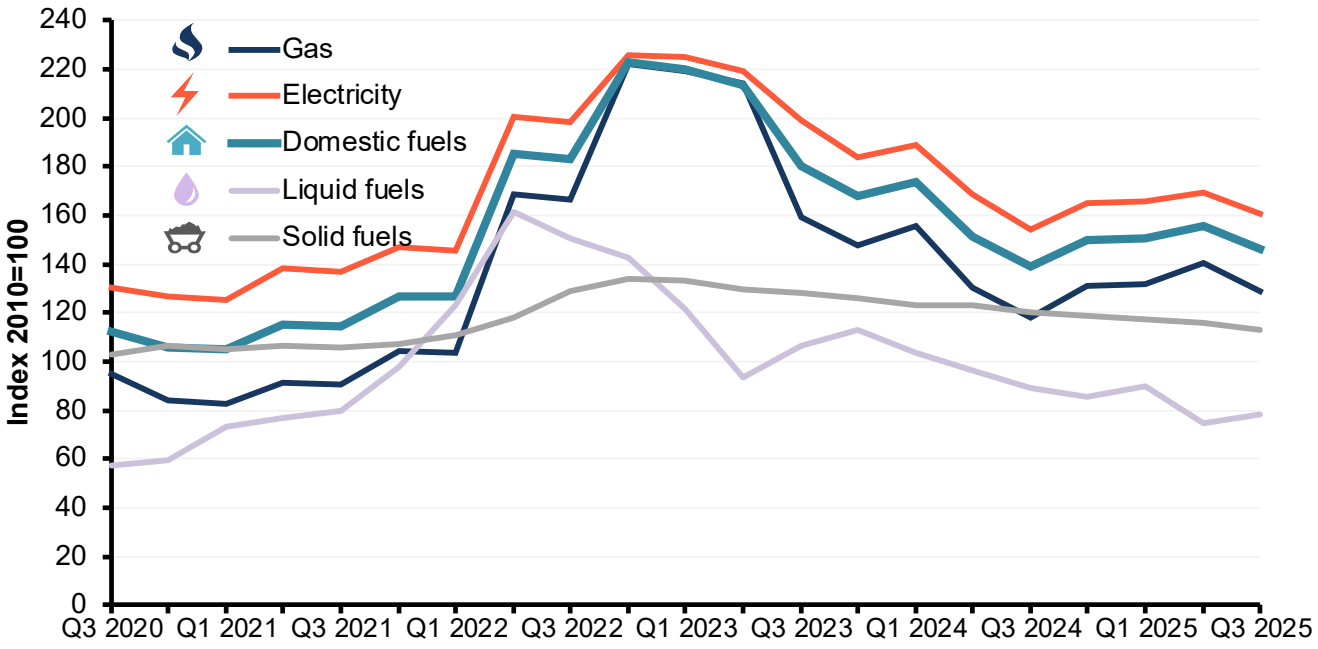
Households in the UK predominantly use **electricity** from the national grid as their main source of energy. Most households also use **gas** in their homes. Some households also use other fuels, such as heating oil for fuel-based generators or as alternatives to on-grid options.

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers the provisional **estimated average domestic bills for the 2025 calendar year**, quarterly **market competition** data from Ofgem (the energy market regulator), and **consumer price index data** from ONS (the Office for National Statistics). **Customer proportions** are also presented to illustrate which methods households used to pay for their energy, based on the same survey data as the estimated domestic bills.

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 is available 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 quarter 3 2025 (in real terms and including VAT) **decreased** by **4.8 per cent** when compared to the previous quarter. Between quarter 2 2025 and quarter 3 2025, the price for gas in real terms **decreased** by **8.2 per cent**. Real terms prices for domestic fuels overall **decreased** by **5.9 per cent** over the same time period.

Comparing quarter 3 2025 with quarter 3 2024, prices paid for domestic fuels (in real terms and including VAT) **increased** by **5.4 per cent**, with prices price paid for electricity and gas **increasing** by **4.1 per cent** and **9.0 per cent** respectively.

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, steer the trend in domestic fuels overall.

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 domestic kerosene and similar heating oils.

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 as the electricity and gas markets.

Real term prices for liquid fuels **increased** by **4.3 per cent** between quarters 2 and 3 of 2025 but have **decreased** by **12.4 per cent** since quarter 3 of 2024.Solid fuels price in real terms has **decreased** by **2.9 per cent** since quarter 2 2025, which is a **6.2 per cent decrease** since quarter 3 of 2024.

Domestic electricity and gas bills

This section covers the **provisional**[1] **domestic bills estimate for 2025**. Final figures will be published in March 2026.

Bills calculation

Household bill 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 values constant**. **Please note:** these consumption levels differ from the Typical Domestic Consumption Values produced by Ofgem, which are updated more frequently to closer reflect consumers' typical usage.

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

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

Bills based on multiple domestic consumption values are published in tables 2.2.5 and 2.3.5 (for electricity and gas respectively) and will be updated in March 2026 using annual consumption estimates from the UK Energy Trends publication.

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.

[1] Provisional estimates are based on data returns for Q1-Q3 from suppliers and are updated in the next issue of this release (March 2026) to incorporate Q4 returns.

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[2]

Period Covered	Cap Level[2]	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
Apr 2025 - Jun 2025	£1,849	£1,849	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Jul 2025 - Sep 2025	£1,720	£1,720	Price Cap	2,700 kWh elec. / 11,500 kWh gas
Oct 2025 - Dec 2025	£1,755	£1,755	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 average energy consumption rates used to calculate annual bills in this release (which are fixed at 11,200kWh for gas and 3,400kWh for electricity).

The price cap levels in table 1 above were announced by Ofgem prior to the start of the period each cap relates to. Subsequent policy announcements such as those announced at the Autumn Budget in November 2025 will affect future levels of the price cap. These will not be seen in these pre-announced price caps or any bills estimates presented in this release.

[2] 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 total average annual energy bill (provisional estimates)

The **provisional average annual domestic bills for 2025** use data reported by suppliers for quarters 1 to 3 with the final quarter's tariff prices being projected from the Q3 tariff data.

Adjustments were applied to the variable tariff price components of the data based on the changes between the Q3 and Q4 2025 Ofgem price cap.

Annual bills will be updated in the March 2026 QEP, at which point we will have data covering the entirety of 2025 from all suppliers in our sample.

This section presents data based on the average consumption levels as outlined in the previous section (3,400 kWh for electricity, 11,200 kWh for gas) to be able to compare the prices. Actual household costs will vary by individual consumption.

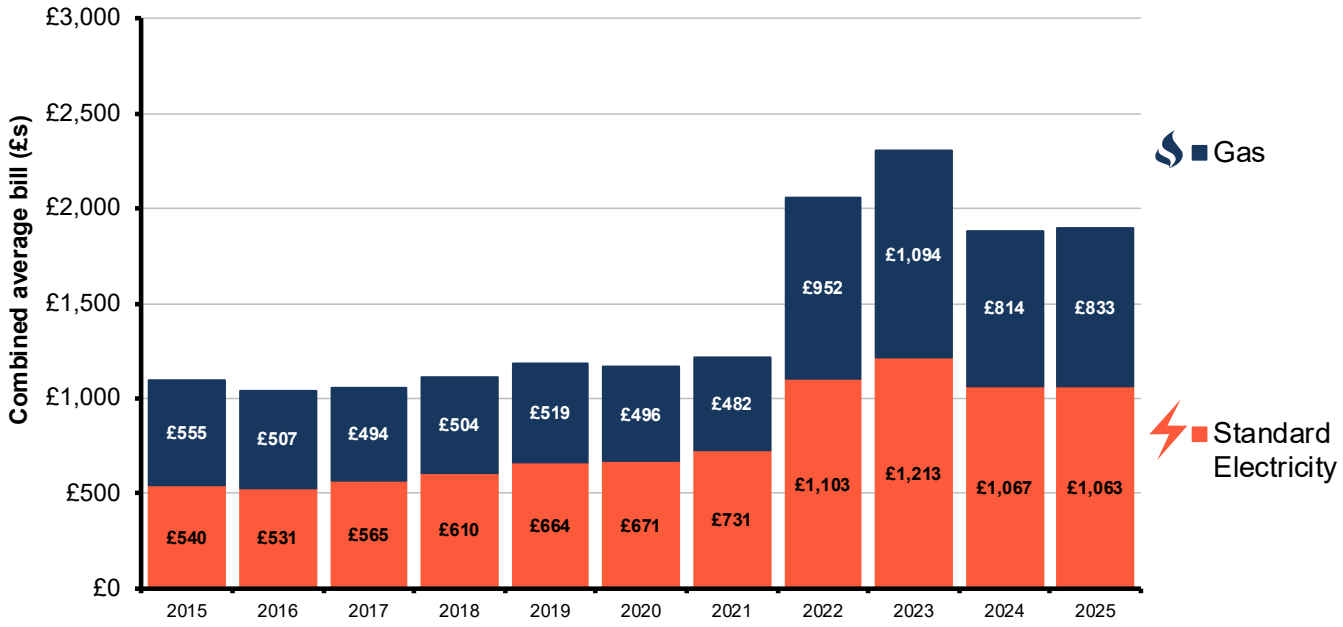
Table 2 – Average annual bills 2025 (provisional estimates) compared to 2024

	2024	2025 (provisional)	Change	% Change
Standard electricity	£1,067	£1,063	-£4	-0.3%
Gas	£814	£833	+£19	+2.3%
Combined	**£1,881**	**£1,896**	**+£15**	**+0.8%**

Average energy bills for 2025 are estimated to be **£1,896**[3], based on our standard consumption levels. In current price terms, this **broadly unchanged from 2024**, with an **increase** of **£15 (0.8 per cent)**.

The average standard electricity bill is estimated to **decrease** by **£4 (-0.3 per cent)** in 2025, while the average gas bill is estimated to **increase** by **£19 (2.3 per cent)**. All differences are reported in current price terms.

Chart 2.2: Average standard electricity and gas bills (current prices)



Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills by payment type
Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills by payment type

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

Variations in household energy bills

Household energy bills can vary from the total UK averages presented in this release for a variety of reasons. This is primarily due to the household's energy consumption levels, but also includes the region of the household, the household's payment type and the household's energy tariff. For example, prices paid may vary by if the household is on a fixed or variable energy tariff.

Tables 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 provide **average unit prices and fixed costs** (such as standing charge) for electricity and gas respectively. This **can be used to calculate the average energy bill for any combination** of region, payment type, and consumption level.

The calculation is ***fixed costs + (unit price × consumption) = total cost***

For example:

The average unit price for households in the North East paying by Direct Debit was 0.2374 £/kWh and the respective standing charge was £232.60 per year. For a household in this region paying by Direct Debit and consuming 3,000kWh a year electricity the calculation for an average electricity bill would be as below:

232.60 + (0.2437 x 3000) = £964

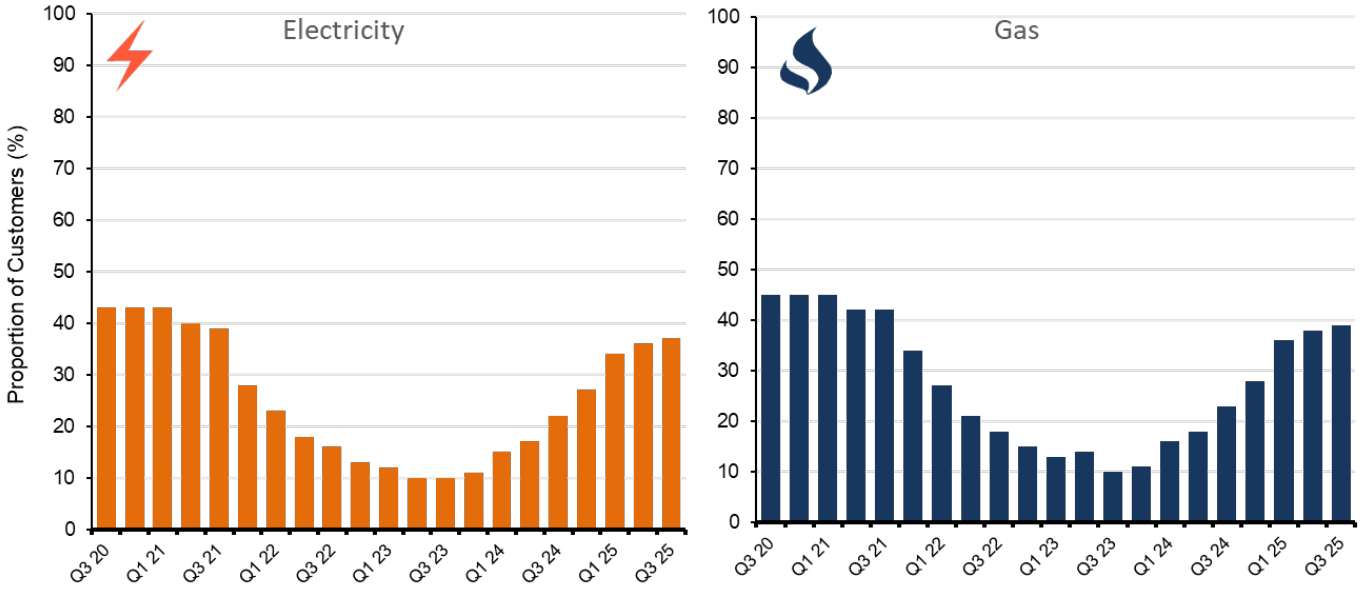
Fixed and variable tariffs

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

At present, the proportions of customers on fixed tariffs are taken directly from data supplied by Ofgem. For the average annual bills estimates, 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 better information on fixed tariffs when companies submit their data.

Chart 2.3: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both electricity and gas since quarter 3 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 decreased during 2022 and 2023 as fewer fixed tariffs were offered, reflecting market conditions, 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 September 2025, **37 per cent** of all standard electricity and **39 per cent** of all gas customers were on fixed tariffs. Since September 2024, the share of customers on fixed electricity or gas contracts increased by **15 percentage points** and **16 percentage points** respectively. These are, however, both 7 percentage points lower than the June 2020 peak.

Table 3 – Average provisional annual bill estimates, in current prices, by fixed and variable tariff, 2025

	Fixed tariffs	Variable tariffs	All tariffs
Standard electricity	£1,020	£1,088	£1,063
Gas	£796	£856	£833
Combined	**£1,816**	**£1,943**	**£1,896**

For combined bills based on our average consumption levels, fixed tariffs saw a lower average bill than variable tariffs, with a £127 difference in 2025 between the average for households on fixed tariffs and households on variable tariffs. This assumes that for both fuels the household is either fixed or variable and not a combination tariff types.

A household with both fuels on a **fixed tariff** saw a **2.2% decrease** in their bill in 2025 compared to 2024, whilst the equivalent for **variable tariffs** saw a **3.0% increase** in the same period.

Payment methods

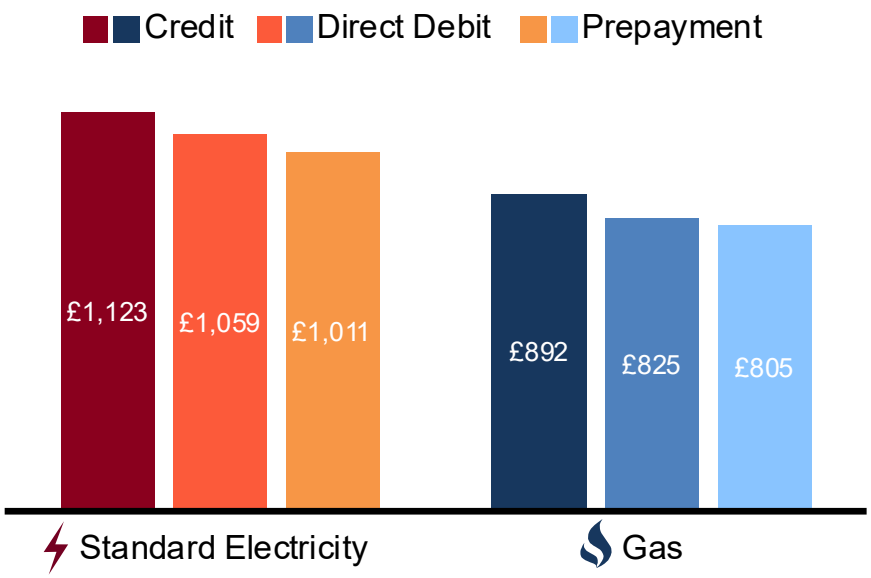
We track the three main payment methods consumers use to pay for their domestic energy bills: **prepayment**, **credit** and **direct debit**.

> **Prepayment** is 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.

At the end of September 2025, 72% of standard electricity customers in the United Kingdom (UK) and 73% of gas customers in Great Britain (GB[4]) were paying their bills via **direct debit**. Comparing proportions to September 2020, there has been a shift to direct debit of **3 percentage points** for standard electricity and **4 percentage points** for gas.

[4] 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 2.4: Average annual bills on each payment type, 2025



Reference and link to tables:
Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills
Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills

For combined bills based on our consumption levels[5] and assuming both fuels are paid for by the same method, credit remained the most expensive method of payment; estimated at **£2,015**, an **increase** of **£47** or **2.4 per cent** since 2024.

Prepayment was the cheapest for combined bills, estimated at **£1,817,** an **increase** of **£65** or **3.7 per cent** since 2024. Average prices on prepayment were **£198 cheaper** than on credit in 2025.

Direct debit, with an estimated combined bill of **£1,884**, was between credit and prepayment and **decreased by £1** or **0.1 per cent** compared with 2024.

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 payment proportions of customers on Economy 7 tariffs can be found in table 2.4.3 and data on the bills for customers on these time of use tariffs can be found in tables 2.2.1 – 2.2.5.

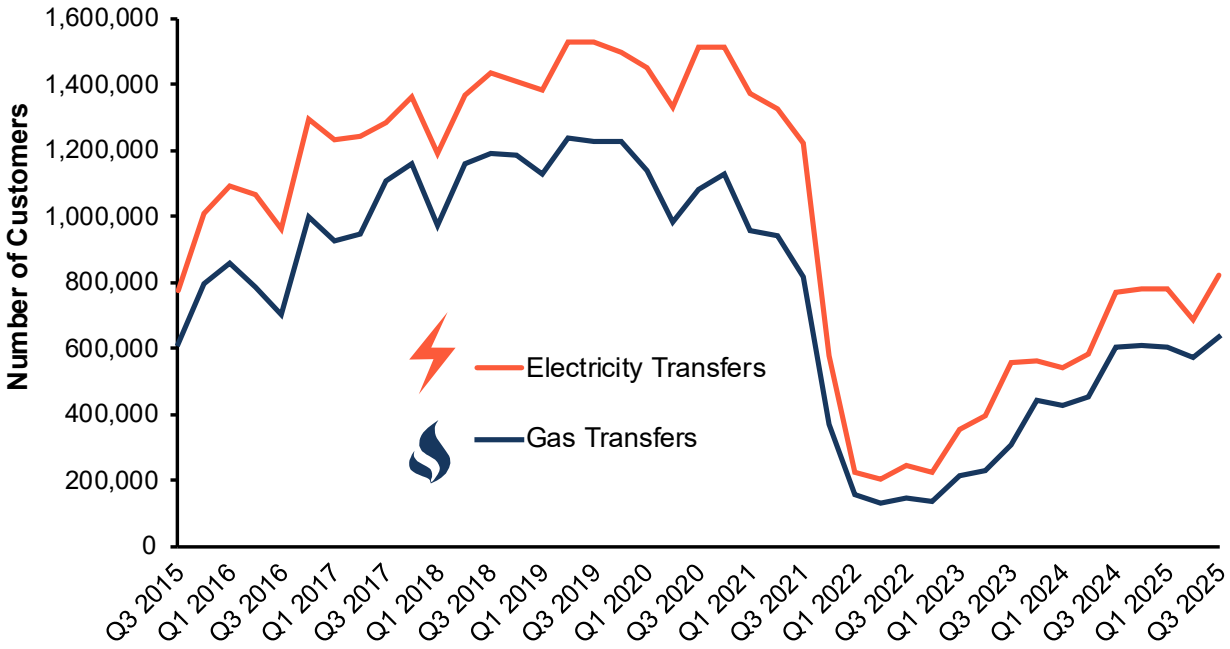
[5] 11,200kWh for gas and 3,400kWh for electricity.

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 across 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 2.5: Domestic gas and electricity transfers over the past ten years[6]



Source: Ofgem

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

There were an estimated 821,000 electricity transfers and 636,000 gas transfers in quarter 3 2025. These quarterly transfers represent around **2.7 per cent** and **2.6 per cent** of the domestic market for electricity and gas customers respectively.

Compared with last quarter (quarter 2 2025) there has been a continued uptick in transfers; electricity transfers are up **136,000 (19.9 per cent)** and gas transfers are up by **62,000 (10.8 per cent)**. This can be attributed to increasing competition across suppliers, offering more competitive tariffs, including fixed and time of use tariffs. When compared with quarter 3 of 2024 transfers have also increased – electricity transfers by **6.6 per cent** and gas transfers by **5.6 per cent**.

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 on offer at the time, given the uncertainty on price in the market.

[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.

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 **industrial sector** (for example manufacturing or energy) and the commercial sector (for example services or retail).

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

Data on prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers by different size bands can be found in tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

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

Energy Bill Relief Scheme and Energy Bills Discount Scheme

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

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

Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

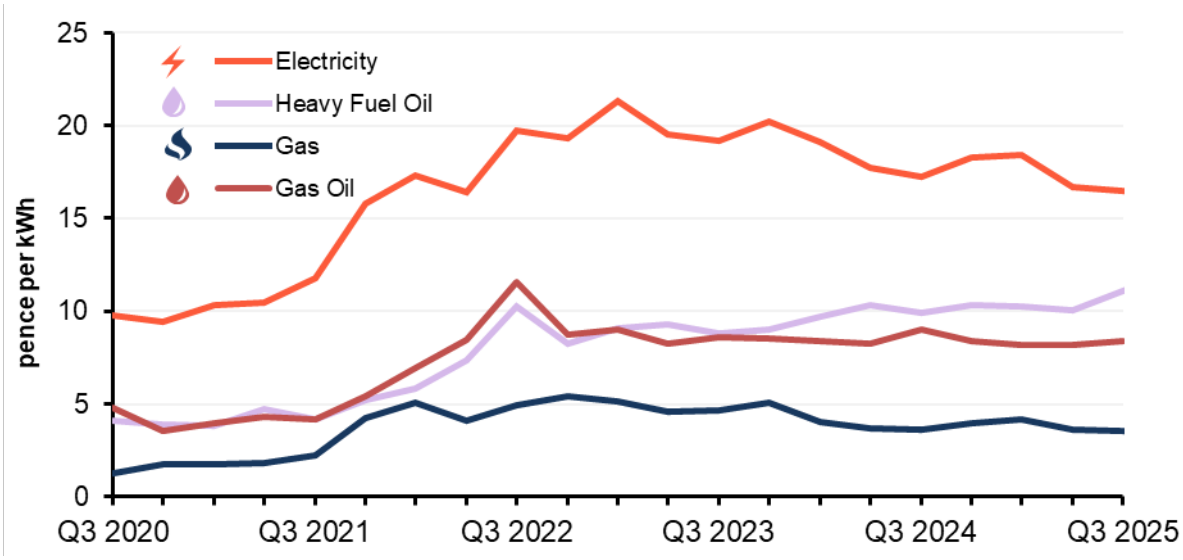
Manufacturing is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and includes companies that produce derivatives of the fuels.

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 3.1: Average quarterly prices of fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry since Q3 2019



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 3 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 4.6 per cent** or **0.8 pence per kWh** to an average of 16.5 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, in quarter 3 2025, the average price in cash terms excluding CCL for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry **decreased by 3.4 per cent** or **0.1 pence per kWh**. Decreasing from 3.6 pence per kWh in July to September 2024 to 3.5 pence per kWh in the same period in 2025.

Also, over the same period, the average price in cash terms excluding CCL paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry **decreased by 7.0 per cent** or **0.6 pence per kWh** to an average of 8.4 pence per kWh from a value of 9.0 pence per kWh in July to September 2024.

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	

[7] Large is 'moderately large' for electricity

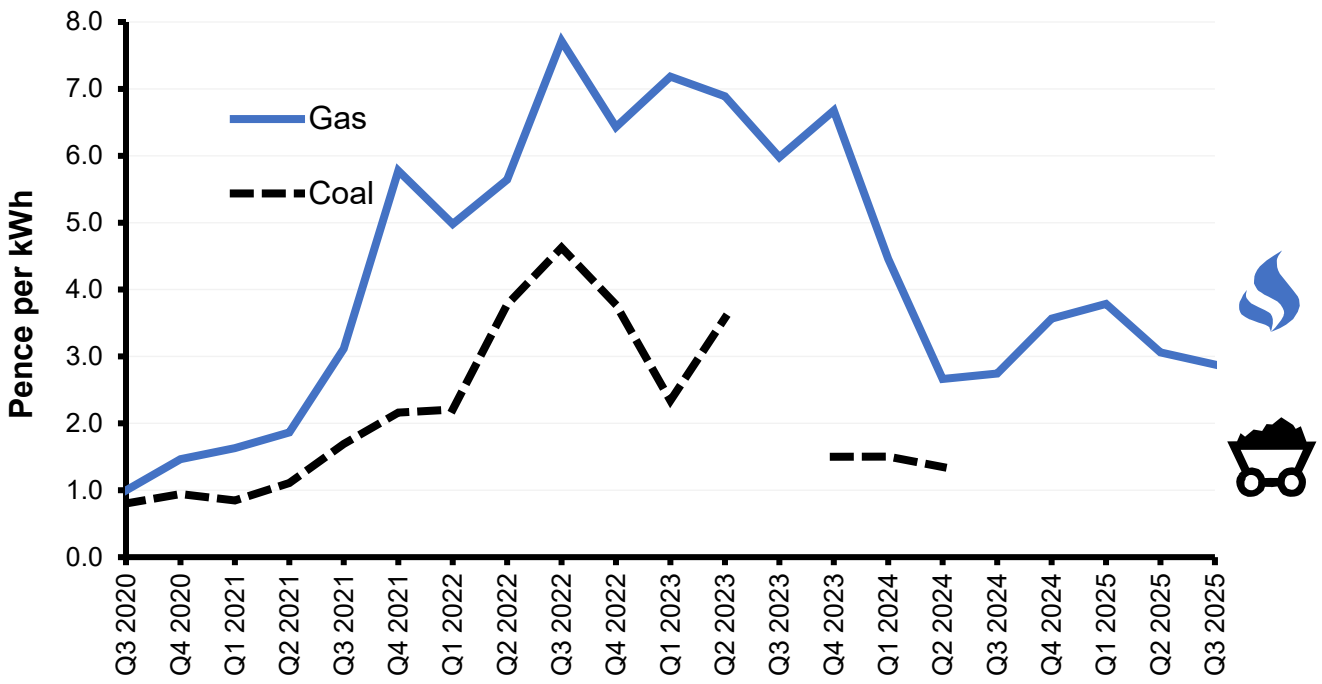
Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers

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 3.2: 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

For quarter 3 2025 the price of **coal** was not available as no purchases of coal were recorded in our survey. As of publication, there are no more coal fired power stations remaining in service. Ratcliffe-on-Soar, the UK's last coal power station, closed in September 2024. Therefore, there has been no recording of sales in our survey for five consecutive quarters.

As shown in Chart 3.2, the price of **natural gas** used for generation in quarter 3 2025 was 2.9 pence per kWh. This is a **4.9 per cent increase** on the same quarter in the previous year.

Oil and petroleum product prices

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

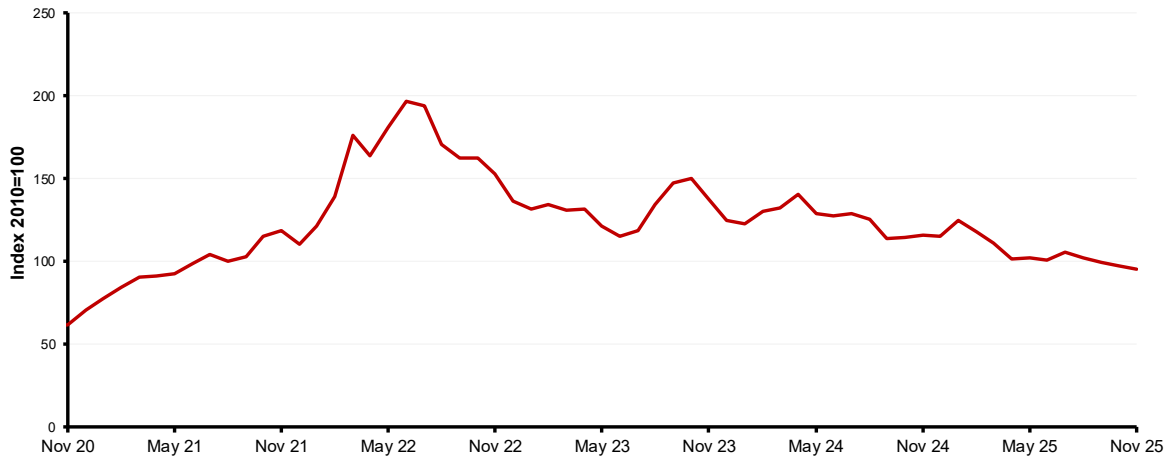
Crude oil prices are affected by a wide range of factors. Market pressures such as oil shortages (1973 & 2011-12), over-supply coinciding with weakened demand (1998 & 2014-15), and global recessions (2008-09) can all impact global oil prices.

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

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[8], with crude oil prices increasing 45 per cent between January and March 2022.

The latest available crude oil price index is for **November 2025,** which has decreased by **6.4 per cent** compared to the previous three months. Prices for November 2025 were **54.7 per cent higher** than 5 years ago in November 2020.

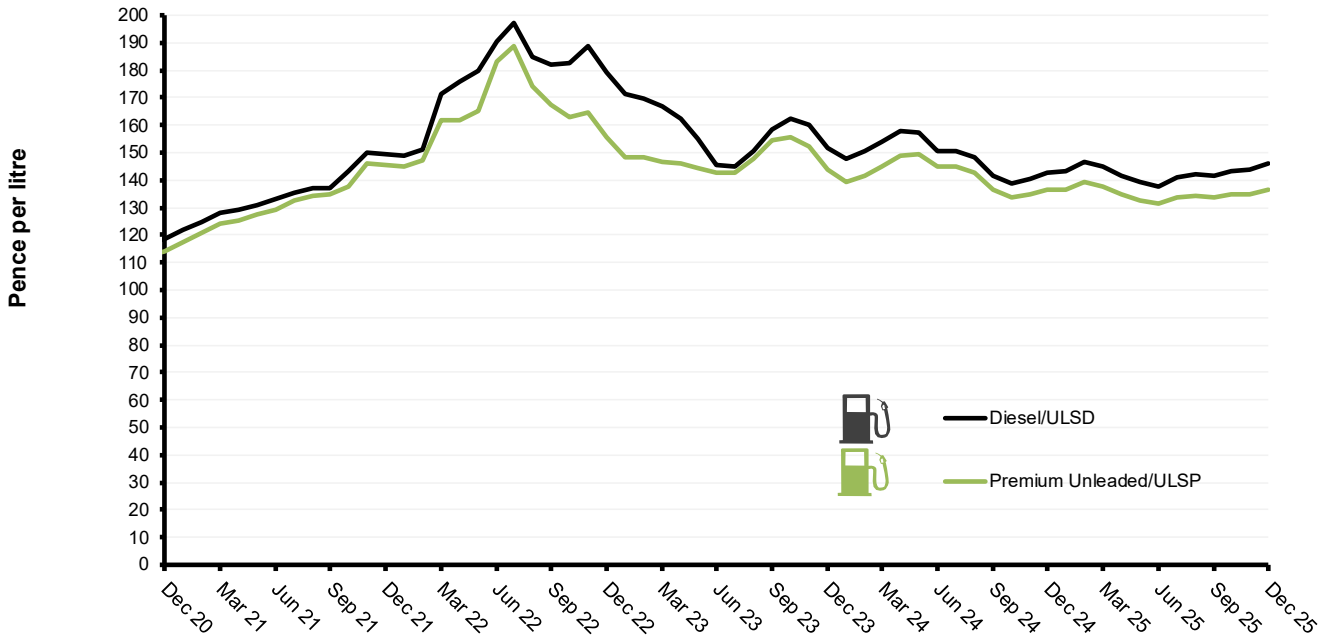
Retail prices of petroleum products

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

ULSP: Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol. This is the specific grade of petrol that is commonly used on forecourts across the UK. It is the standard of petrol referred to as '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. It is the standard of petrol referred to as 'diesel' in this release.

Chart 4.2: Average retail prices of road fuels, monthly



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

Chart 4.2 shows that, in mid-December 2025, a litre of **petrol** (ULSP) cost on average **136.5 pence**. This was **0.2 per cent higher** 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 **27.7 per cent lower** than the peak. The chart shows that a litre of

[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

diesel (ULSD) costs on average **145.9 pence** in mid-December 2025. This was **2.4 per cent** higher than in December 2024. Most recent prices are **26.1 per cent** lower than their July 2022 peak.

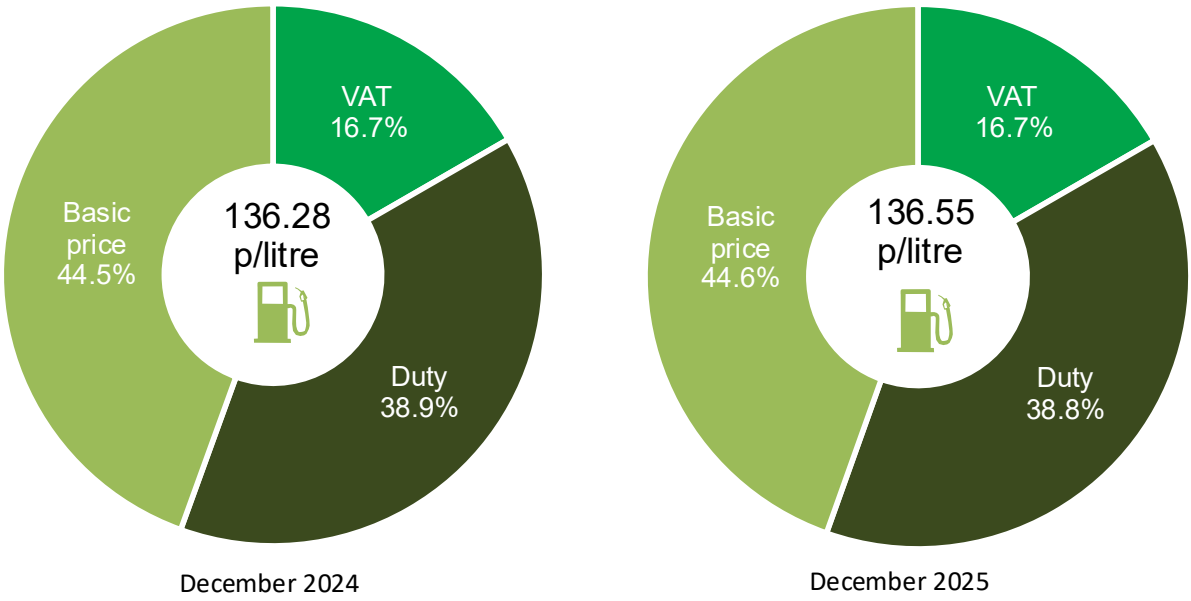
Comparisons of the UK petrol and diesel prices with other countries, including the relative proportions of taxes and levies to basic price, can be found in the International Price Comparisons section below.

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, December 2024 and December 2025



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

In December 2025 duty made up **38.8 per cent** of the total price, down slightly from **38.9 per cent** in December 2024. Chart 4.3 shows the components of the retail price of petrol in December 2024 and 2025. In December 2025, the "**basic price**" of petrol (which includes wholesale fuel price, delivery & distribution costs, and retail margin, but excludes tax and duty) was **60.84 pence per litre**, duty was at **52.95 pence per litre**, and VAT (at 20 per cent of basic price plus duty) was **22.76 pence per litre**.

The basic price made up **44.6 per cent** of the total price in December 2025, this is up slightly from **44.5 per cent** in the previous year.

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

International price comparisons

This section compares price data for the United Kingdom with the European Union. This release includes both **road fuel price comparisons** with prices paid in the European Union as well as comparisons for **domestic and non-domestic electricity and gas**.

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

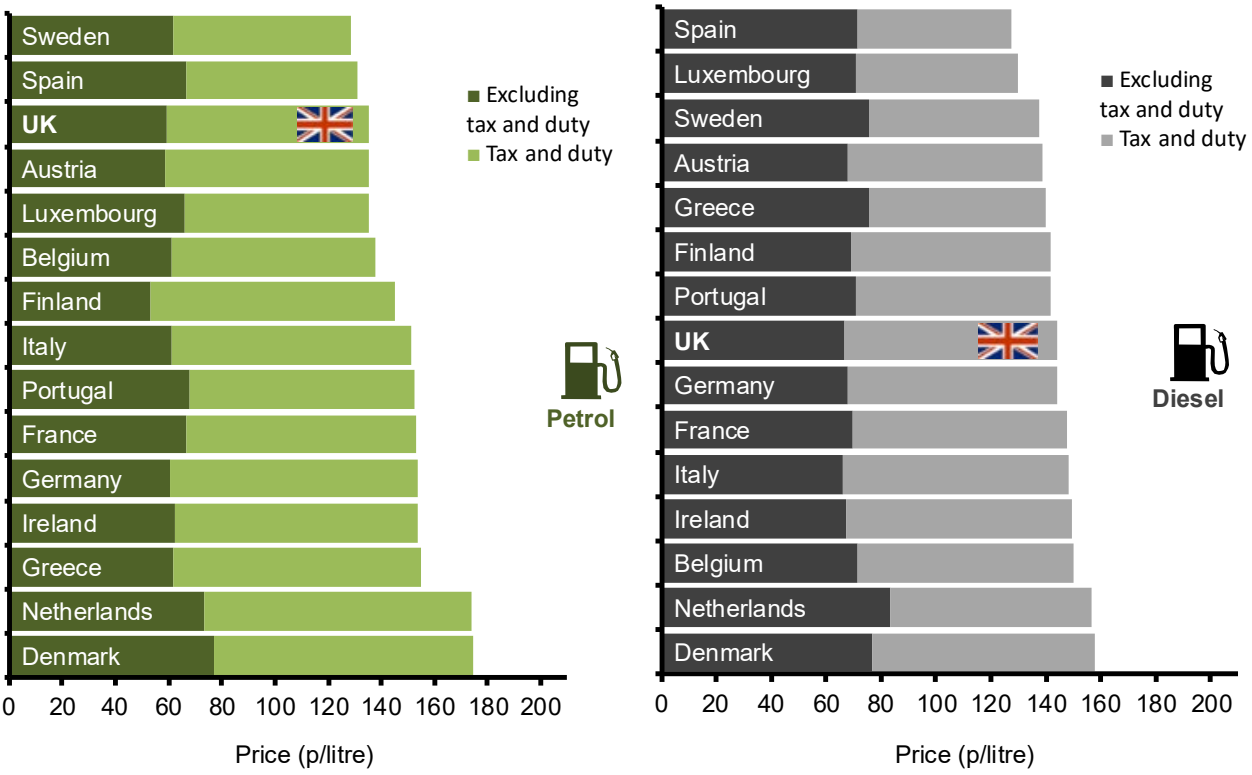
Data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness. International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **November 2025** the **average UK unleaded petrol price**, including tax and duty, was the **third cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **135.0 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14+UK was in Sweden at **128.3 pence per litre** while the highest price was in Denmark at **174.4 pence per litre.**

In **November 2025** the **average UK diesel price**, including tax and duty, was the **eight cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group at **143.9 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14+UK was in Spain at **127.2 pence per litre** while the highest was in Denmark at **158.1 pence per litre**.

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

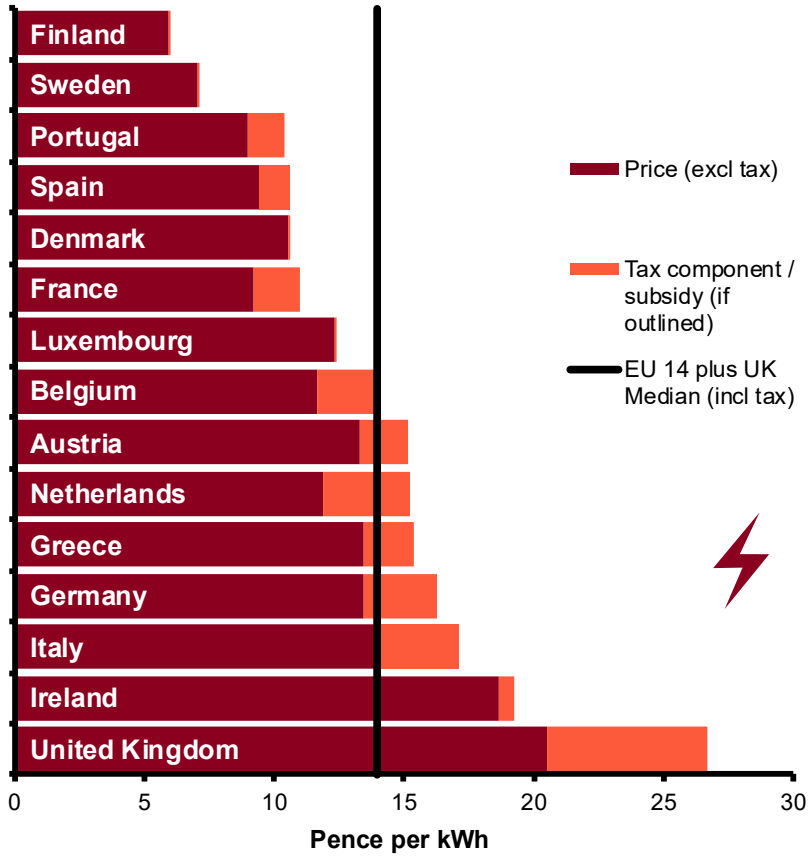
Eurostat tables have more timely data on 6-monthly ('semester') basis and reflect changes on a shorter timescale. This data can be found on the Eurostat website, published under the Energy section of the Eurostat's Energy & Environment theme within the Europa database. The annual **International Energy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

Non-domestic electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Compared with the EU14, average non-domestic electricity prices (including taxes and levies) in the first six months of 2025 were highest in the **UK at 26.70 pence per kWh**, despite falling by 3% since last semester. Prices amongst the EU14 have decreased in some countries and increased in others, with Sweden seeing the highest percentage increase of 16% and a Luxembourg the highest decrease of 14%.

Chart 5.3 Non-domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK, January – June 2025

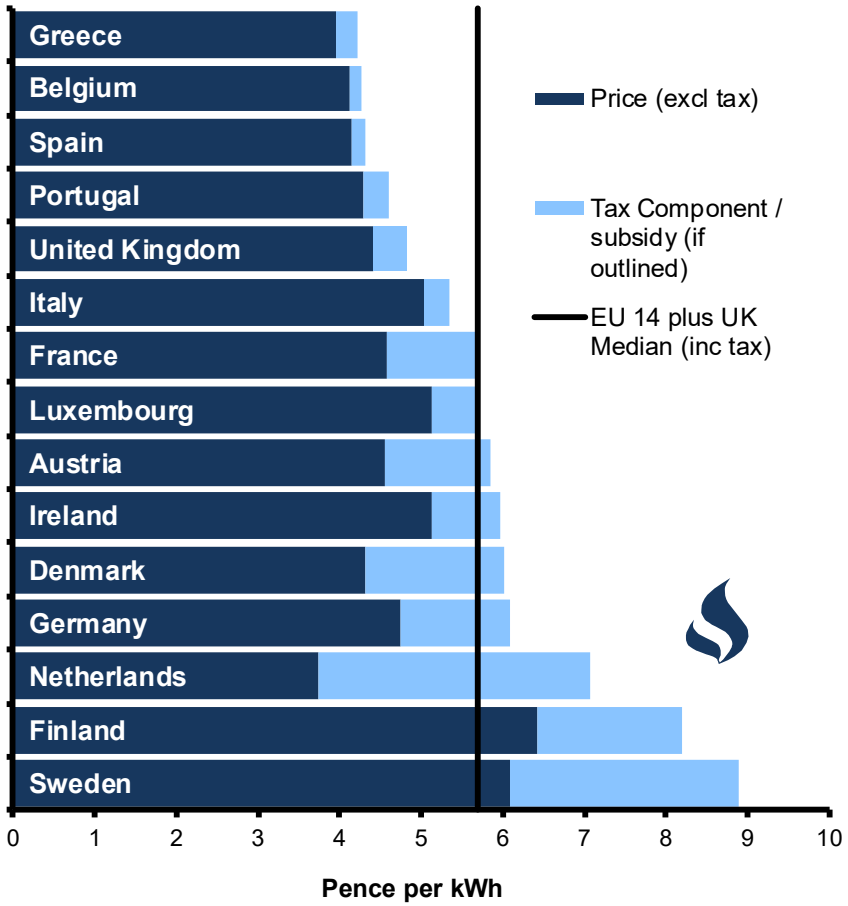


Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.4.1: Non-domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes

Non-domestic gas price comparisons with EU Countries

During the first six months of 2025, the median non-domestic gas price increased by 7% across EU14 + UK. The greatest increase was 33% in the Netherlands and the greatest decrease was 3% in Sweden. Greece had the lowest average price including taxes and levies at 4.22 pence per kWh, and Sweden had the highest at 8.88 pence per kWh. The **UK price has increased by 0.3%** to **4.82 pence per kWh**, the 5th cheapest in EU14 + UK.

Chart 5.4 Non-domestic gas prices in the EU and UK, January – June 2025

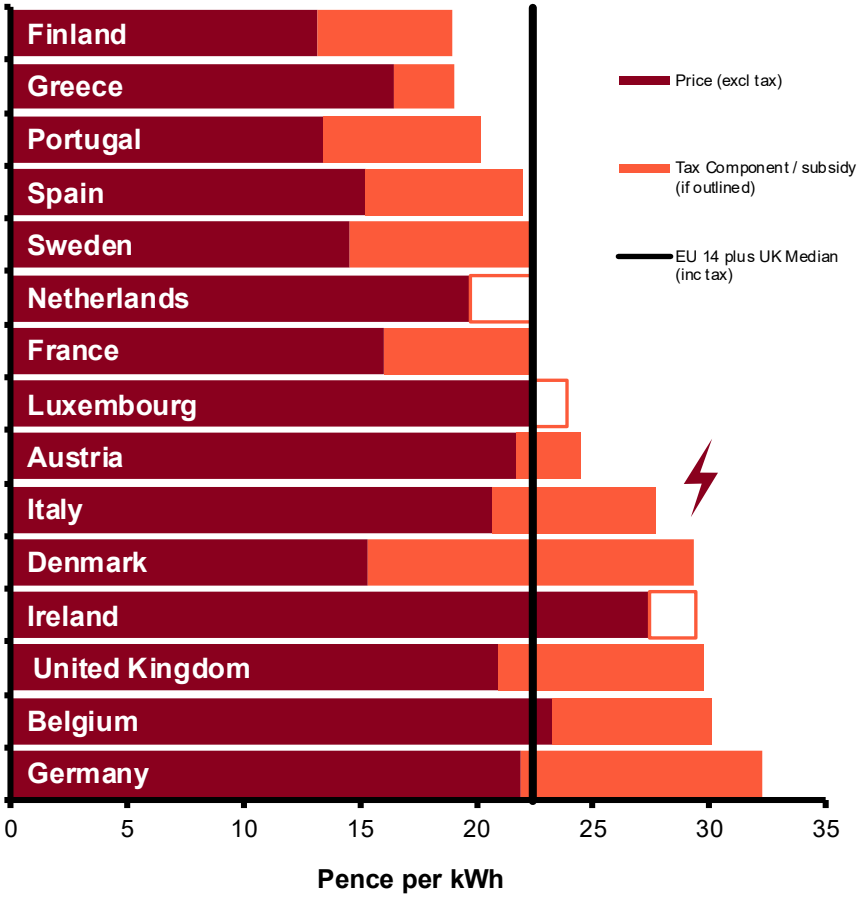


Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.8.1: Non-domestic gas prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes

Domestic electricity price comparisons with EU Countries

Comparing the EU14 and UK, average domestic electricity prices in the first six months of 2025 were 3rd highest (including taxes & levies and accounting for subsidies) in the **UK at 29.74 pence per kWh**. Finland had the lowest domestic electricity price at 18.92 pence per kWh, and Germany had the highest price at 32.31 pence per kWh.

Chart 5.5 Domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK, January – June 2025

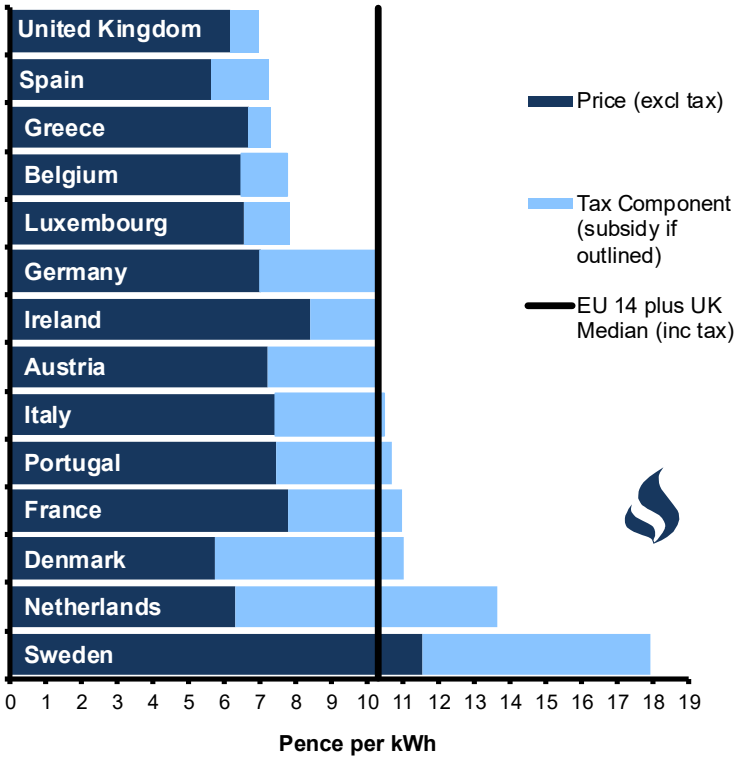


Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Note: Luxembourg, Ireland, and the Netherlands have subsidies included in their prices for consumers.
Reference and link to table:
Table 5.6.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU and UK including and excluding taxes.

Domestic gas price comparisons with EU Countries

During the first 6 months of 2025, the UK had the lowest average domestic gas price (including taxes and levies) across EU14 + UK at **6.95 pence per kWh.** This constitutes a **2% increase from last semester**. Sweden had the highest price at 17.93 pence per kWh.

Charts 5.6 Domestic gas prices in the EU and UK, January – June 2025



Source: Eurostat and DESNZ
Note: Finland did not report data for this category.
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 2025 QEP publication which can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/quarterly-energy-prices-september-2025.

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 updated 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: fuel components												
		Monthly	2.1.2	Consumer prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator												
		Monthly	2.1.3	Consumer prices index: fuel components, monthly figures												
	Domestic Energy Bills Electricity	Annual	2.2.1	Average annual domestic electricity bills by home and non-home supplier			R			FY						
		Annual	2.2.2	Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries			R			FY						
		Annual	2.2.3	Average annual domestic standard electricity bills in 2017 for UK regions with average unit costs			R			FY						
		Annual	2.2.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for electricity for UK regions			R			FY						
		Annual	2.2.5	Average annual domestic electricity bills by various consumption levels							R					
	Domestic Energy Bills Gas	Annual	2.3.1	Average annual domestic gas bills by home and non-home supplier			R			FY						
		Annual	2.3.2	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries			R			FY						
		Annual	2.3.3	Average annual domestic gas bills for GB regions with average unit costs			R			FY						
		Annual	2.3.4	Average variable unit costs and fixed costs for gas for GB regions			R			FY						
		Annual	2.3.5	Average annual domestic gas bills by various consumption levels							R					
	Customer numbers Electricity	Quarterly	2.4.1	Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region and supplier type												
		Quarterly	2.4.2	Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity												
		Quarterly	2.4.3	Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity												
	Customer numbers Gas	Quarterly	2.5.1	Percentage of domestic gas customers by region and supplier type												
		Quarterly	2.5.2	Regional variation of payment method for gas												
	Household Data	Annual	2.6.1	Total household expenditure on energy												
		Annual	2.6.2	Average expenditure each week on fuel per consuming household												
	Switch	Quarterly	2.7.1	Domestic energy switching statistics												

Non-domestic tables

Tables for the non-domestic energy prices area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Non-Domestic 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												
	Non-domestic energy prices	Quarterly	3.4.1	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK excluding the Climate Change Levy												
		Quarterly	3.4.2	Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK including the Climate Change Levy												

Fuel tables

Tables for the road fuel prices area:

Topic	Area	Freq.	No.	Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fuel Prices	Road Fuels and Petroleum Products	Monthly	4.1.1	Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index												
		Annual	4.1.2	Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index												
		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												
	Non-Domestic 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												
	Non-Domestic 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 for ONS, and the Generators Query collection.
- International comparison data is sourced from the International Energy Association and European Union and includes UK data collected by the Energy Prices team using the same definitions and standards through the Price Transparency survey.
- Fuel prices are sourced from weekly and monthly surveys of petrol prices collected by the Energy Price team.
- Data across all subject areas is also sourced from and corroborated by 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 has 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

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

The Energy White Paper

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

Further information

Uses of these statistics

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

The department has an obligation to provide processed data to the International Energy 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 (previously National Statistics) status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

Information in this release undergoes the level of quality checks expected of 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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The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero **media enquiries desk** can be reached on 020 7215 1000 or newsdesk@energysecurity.gov.uk

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

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.