



UK Government

Quarterly Energy Prices

UK April to June 2026

About this release

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

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Data tables

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

[Domestic](#)
[Non-domestic](#)
[International comparisons](#)
[Road fuel](#)

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

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

The consumer price index for **domestic fuels** for quarter 2 (April to June) 2026 **decreased by 8.8%** compared to quarter 2 2025 (in real terms, accounting for inflation). Domestic **electricity** prices **decreased by 8.2%** and domestic **gas** prices **decreased by 15.5%** over the same period (also in real terms). The price of **liquid fuels** **increased by 90.2%** in quarter 2 2026 compared to same quarter in 2025 and was 30.4% higher than quarter 1 2026.

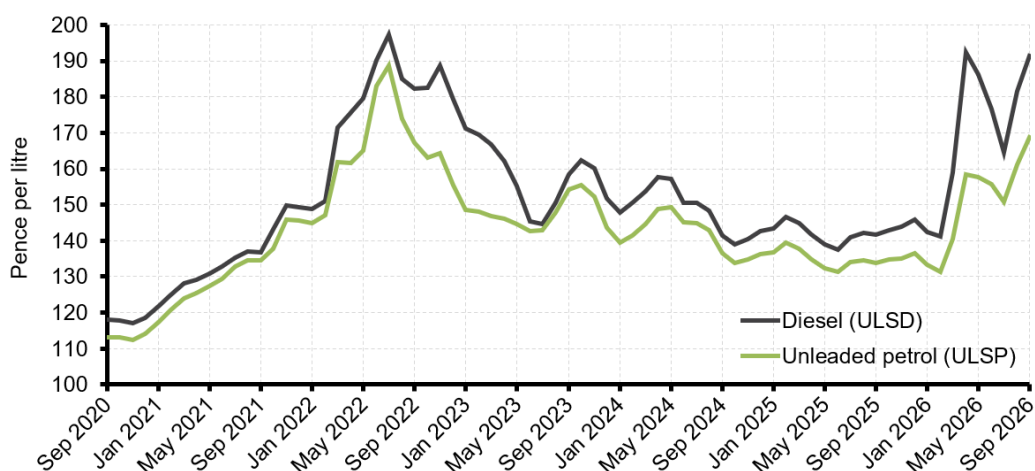
Average **electricity** prices for **non-domestic consumers** **increased 2.0%** between quarter 2 2026 and the same period in 2025, to an average of 24.5 pence per kWh. This is a 1.5% increase on quarter 1 2026. The average price paid for **gas** by **non-domestic consumers** **decreased by 0.6%** compared to quarter 2 2025 to an average price of 5.3 pence per kWh. Compared to quarter 1 2026 this is a 2.3% increase.

For consumers in the **manufacturing sector**, average **electricity** prices for quarter 2 2026 **increased by 4.0%** compared to quarter 2 of 2025 to 17.4 pence per kWh, a 0.4% decrease on quarter 1 2026. Average **gas** prices for the same group **increased 6.3%** compared to quarter 2 2025 to 3.8 pence per kWh, and increased 2.6% compared to quarter 1 of this year.

The latest **crude oil monthly price index** is for **August 2026**. The price has decreased by 0.3% since July. Crude oil prices for August 2026 are **23.1% higher than the same time last year**. The price of crude oil has increased 23.5% in the 6 months since February. In August 2026, crude oil prices were 36.0% lower than the peak in June 2022.

Latest **road fuel** prices are the **mid-month prices for September 2026**. The mid-month average retail price of **petrol** was **168.8 pence per litre** and average retail price for **diesel** was **191.3 pence per litre**. These prices are 26.1% higher for petrol and 35.1% higher for diesel compared to mid-month prices in September 2025.

Mid-month average petrol and diesel prices over the last 6 years in the UK



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: 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 **European Union** (EU) member states.

International comparisons

This issue of the Quarterly Energy Prices release provides data for the second quarter of the 2026 calendar year (April to June) and, in some series, monthly data, financial year data and revisions (marked with an 'r') 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**.

It contains updates on **non-domestic energy prices**, including prices paid by **the manufacturing sector**. 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 in the context of a **calendar year** (3 months); unless otherwise stated, 'quarter 2' refers to 1st April to 30th June.

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

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

Weekly petroleum prices are also available, published as part of the [weekly fuel prices](#) series.

More information on the frequency and specific content of these tables can be found in the [timetable and data tables](#) section.

Domestic market prices

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

The domestic market prices section in this issue covers 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 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 6 years, quarterly, UK (QEP tables 2.1.1 to 2.1.3)

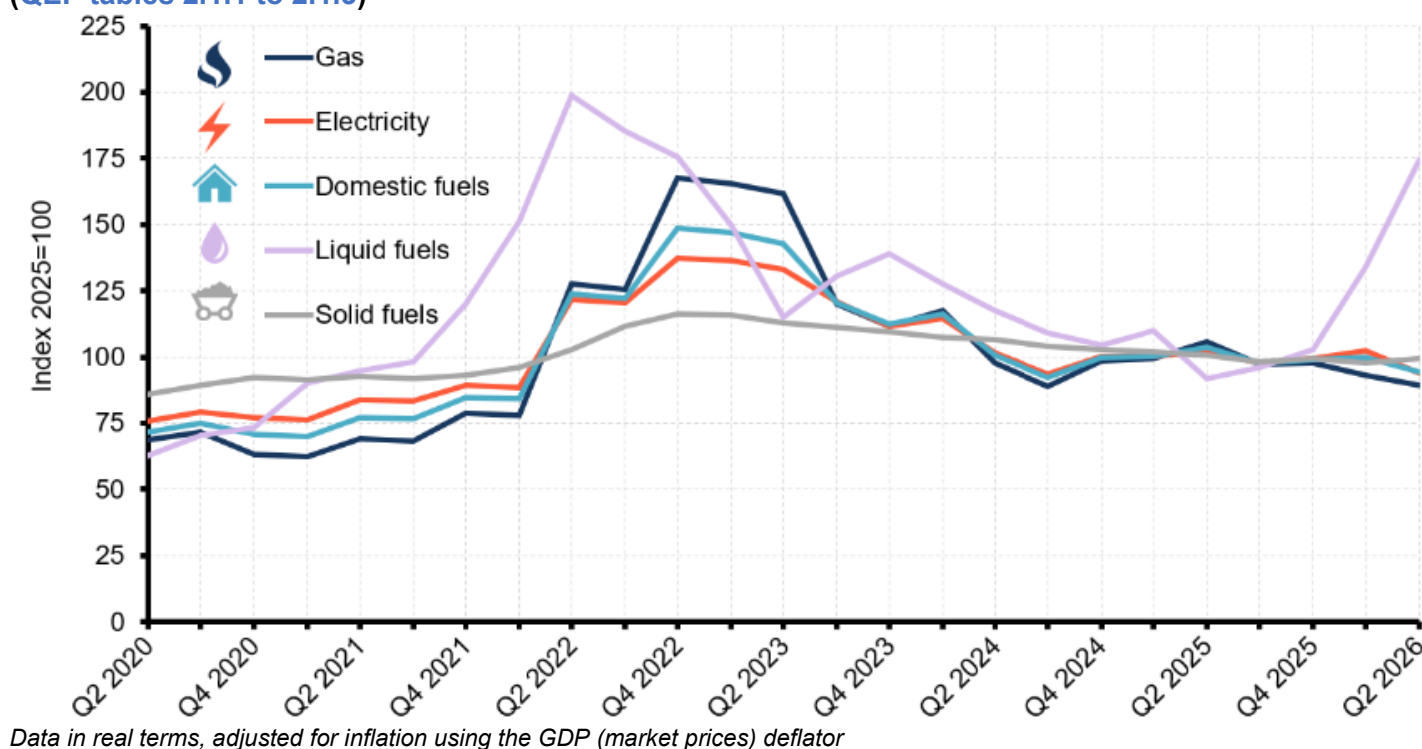


Chart 2.1 shows quarterly changes in the domestic sector price indices (in real terms) over the past 6 years. Real terms trends present changes in prices accounting for overall inflation. During periods of high inflation, this may lead to these trends being noticeably different than the observed changes in nominal prices.

The price paid for **electricity** in quarter 2 2026 (in real terms and including VAT) **decreased** by 8.2% when compared to the previous quarter. Between quarter 1 2026 and quarter 2 2026, the price for **gas** in real terms **decreased by 4.2%**. Real terms prices for **domestic fuels** overall **decreased by 5.5%** over the same time period and **solid fuels increased by 1.8%**.

Comparing quarter 2 2026 with quarter 2 2025, prices paid for domestic fuels (in real terms and including VAT) **decreased by 8.8%**, with prices paid for electricity **decreasing by 8.2%** and gas prices **decreasing by 15.5%**.

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 **30.4%** between quarter 1 of 2026 and quarter 2 of 2026, and **increased** by **90.2%** since the same quarter last year. This is mainly driven by the increase of crude oil price due to the conflict in Middle East. Recent monthly data for July and August show that, in current terms, the price of liquid fuels decreased in June and July before increasing 13.0% between July and August.

Domestic electricity and gas bills

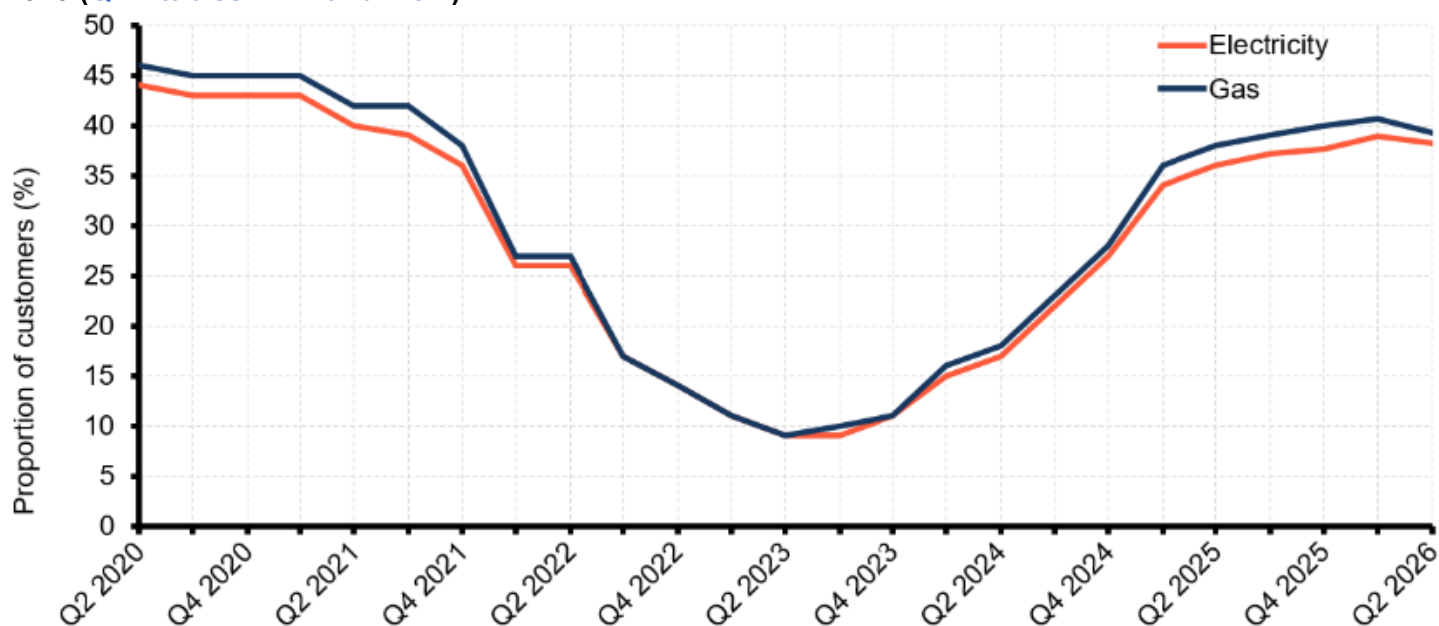
Provisional annual domestic bills estimates for 2026 will be published in December 2026 with final estimates published in March 2027. Commentary on the most recent annual bills (final estimates for 2025) has been published in [March 2026 Quarterly Energy Prices](#).

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.

The proportions of customers on fixed tariffs are taken directly from data supplied by Ofgem.

Chart 2.2: Proportion of customers on fixed tariffs for both standard electricity and gas since quarter 2 2020 (QEP tables 2.4.2 and 2.5.2)



During 2022 and 2023 fewer fixed tariffs were offered by suppliers, reflecting market conditions at that time. Since quarter 4 2023, the proportion of customers on fixed term contracts has been gradually increasing overall, with a slight decrease the most recent quarter for both electricity and gas.

At the end of June 2026, **38%** of all standard electricity and **39%** of all gas customers were on fixed tariffs. Since June 2025, the share of customers on fixed electricity or gas contracts increased by **2 percentage points** and **1 percentage point** respectively. Electricity was 6 percentage points lower than the June 2020 peak, and gas was 7 percentage points lower than the June 2020 peak.

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 June 2026, **Direct Debit** was the most common payment type in Great Britain with 73% of customers on standard electricity and 75% of gas customers paying on direct debit. Comparing proportions over the last five years, there has been a shift by households to Direct Debit of **4 percentage points** for standard electricity and **6 percentage points** for gas.

Economy 7 and other Time of Use tariffs

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.

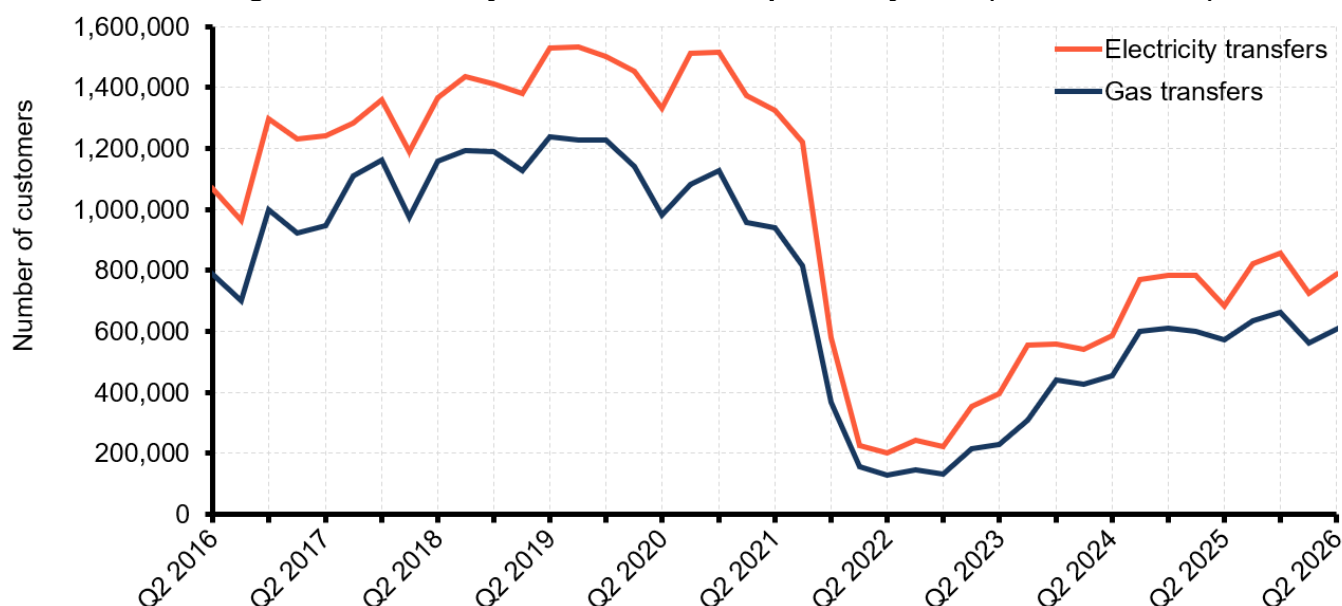
Some customers have time of use meters for electricity instead of a standard electricity meter on fixed or variable tariffs. Data for the proportion of customers on Economy 7 tariffs can be found in [Tables 2.4.1 – 2.4.3](#) and data on the bills for these customers can be found in [Tables 2.2.1 – 2.2.5](#).

Transfer statistics

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

Please note: the number of customers switching supplier shown in the graph is based on the number of meter points 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 2.3: Domestic gas and electricity transfers over the past ten years¹ (QEP table 2.7.1)



¹ Since April 2016 data supplied has included additional filtering to remove non-domestic customers. This data is sourced from network operators and filtered by the active suppliers in the market, who to the best of Ofgem's knowledge are operating in the domestic and non-domestic segments of the energy market. For this reason, the data supplied from April 2016 onwards may be more accurate but lower than levels before this time.

There were an estimated 789,000 electricity transfers and 609,000 gas transfers in quarter 2 2026. These quarterly transfers represent around **2.6%** and **2.5%** of the domestic market for electricity and gas customers respectively.

Compared with last quarter (quarter 1 2026) there has been an increase in transfers; electricity transfers are up by 63,000 (**8.7%**) with gas transfers up by **48,000 (8.6%)**. Transfers have also increased compared to last year: electricity transfers have increased by **104,000 (15.2%)** and gas by 35,000 (**6.1%**) since quarter 2 2025.

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.

Non-domestic market prices

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

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.

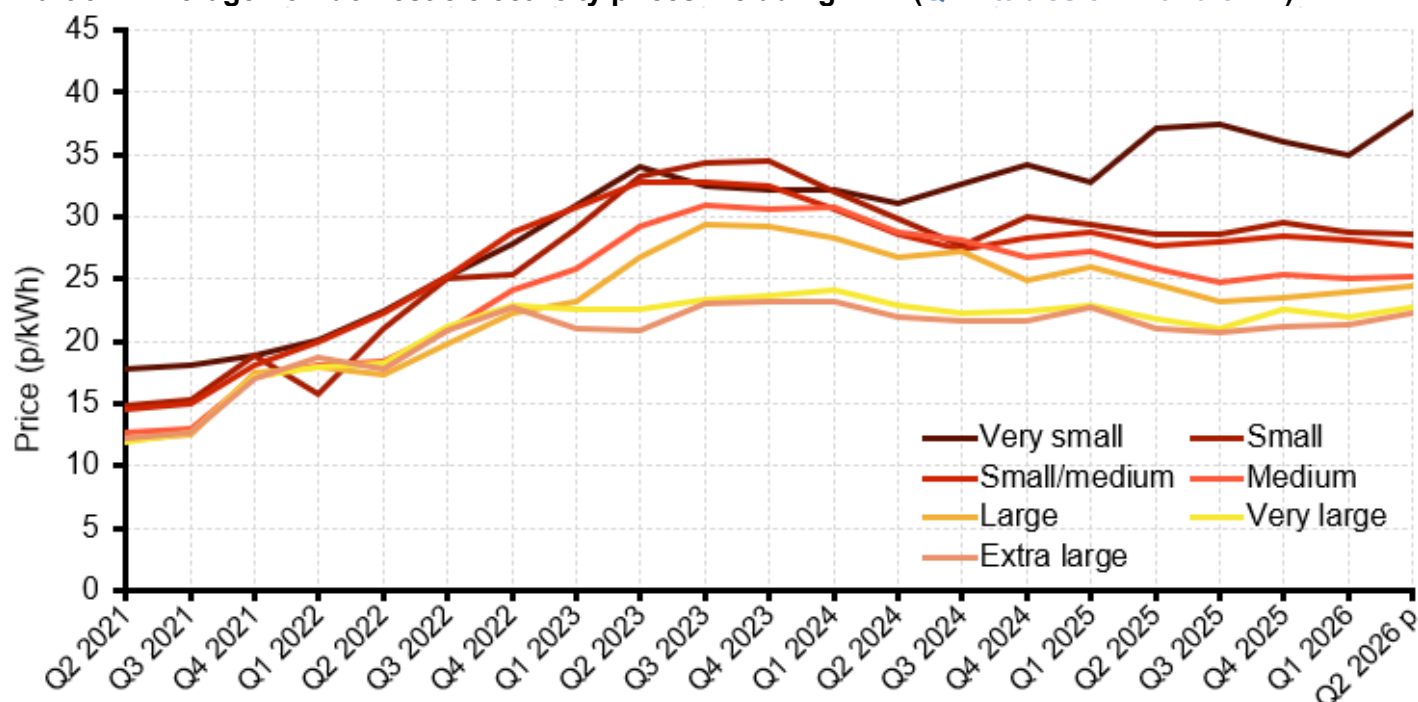
In January 2023, the [Energy Bills Discount Scheme](#) (EBDS) was announced. This scheme provides support to UK non-domestic consumers for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. The scale of the discount customers receive under the schemes is dependent on their individual contracts so impacts vary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

Electricity and gas prices for the non-domestic sector

Data on prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers by different size bands and including and excluding the Climate Change Levy can be found in [tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2](#).

Climate Change Levy (CCL): an energy tax payable on supplies of electricity, gas, liquefied 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.

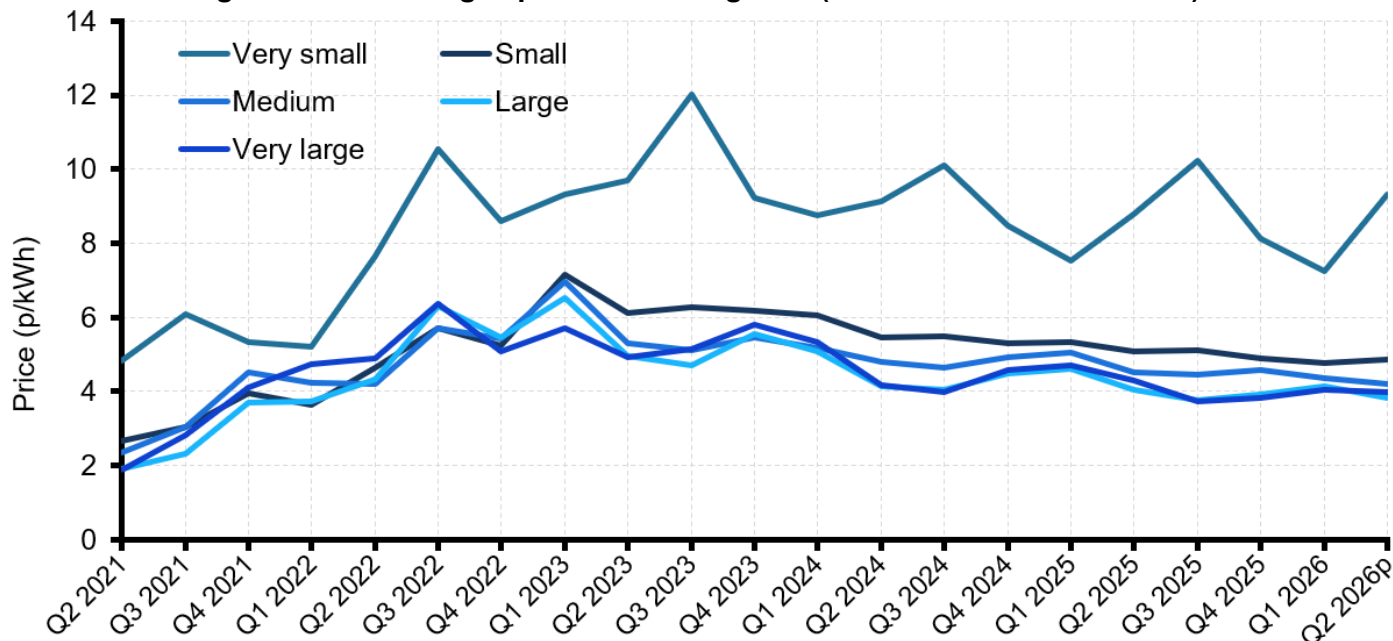
Chart 3.1: Average non-domestic electricity prices including CCL (QEP tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2)



Average electricity prices (in current prices) in the non-domestic sector, including CCL were on a general upward trend from 2021, with a sharp rise in average electricity prices in quarter 3 2021. This continued through 2022 and 2023, reaching a peak in quarter 4 2023.

In quarter 2 2026, the average electricity price including CCL was **24.51 pence per kWh**, a year-on-year increase of 2.0%, although this varies by size band.

Chart 3.2: Average non-domestic gas prices including CCL (QEP tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2)



As seen in non-domestic electricity prices, from quarter 3 2021 there was a general upward trend in average non-domestic 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 2026, the average price was **5.28 pence per kWh**, which is a **0.6% decrease** on the same quarter in 2025.

Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

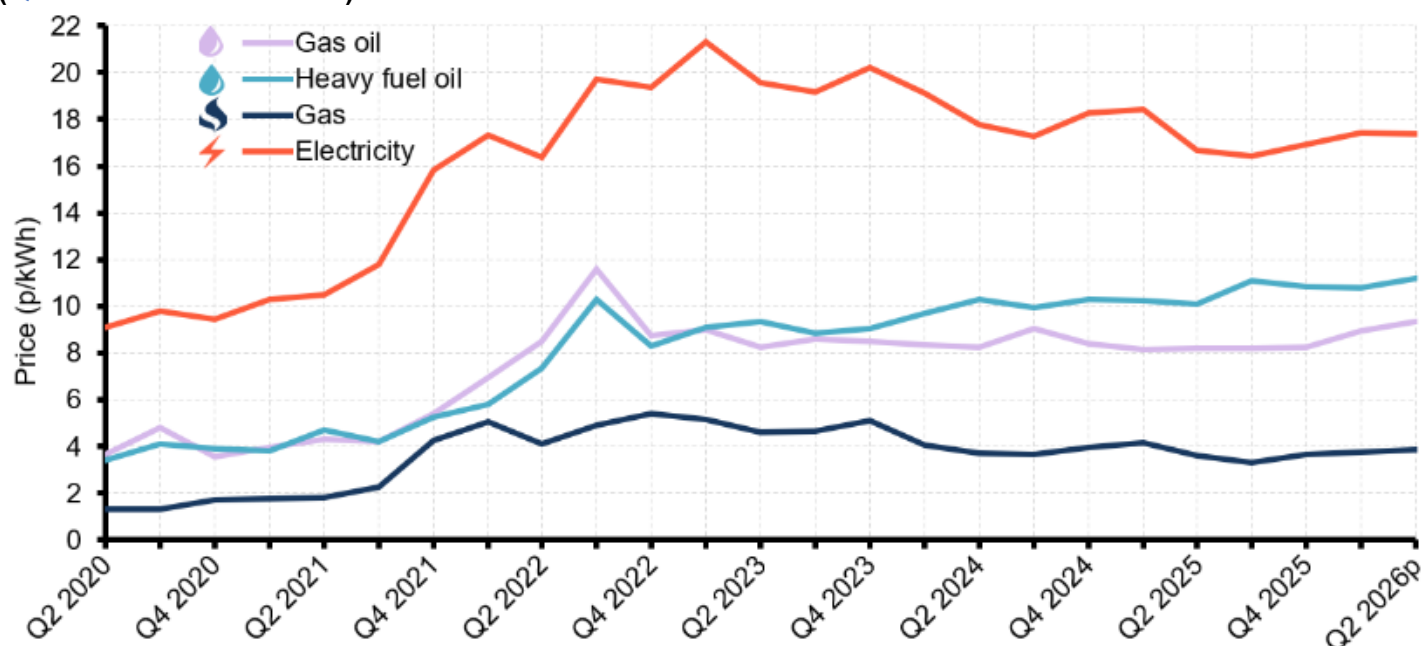
Manufacturing is a subset of industry that use fuels in the manufacturing process and includes companies that produce derivatives of the fuels.

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. HFO can be 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: a rebated form of diesel which can only be used for specific purposes (see [here](#)), typically agriculture and non-commercial activities. Also known as '**red diesel**'.

Chart 3.3: Average quarterly prices of fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry since Q2 2020 (QEP tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4)



Prices for quarter 2 of 2026 from this data are a provisional estimate and subject to revision in the next release of Quarterly Energy Prices.

Between quarter 2 2026 and the same period in 2025, the average price paid by **electricity** consumers in the manufacturing industry, in current terms excluding CCL, **increased by 4.0% or 0.67 pence per kWh** to an average of 17.4 pence per kWh.

Compared to the previous year, the average price in quarter 2 2026 in current terms excluding CCL for **gas** consumers in the manufacturing industry **increased by 6.3% or 0.23 pence per kWh** to an average of 3.85 pence per kWh.

Also, over the same period, the average price in current terms excluding CCL paid for **gas oil** in the manufacturing industry **increased by 13.8% or 1.1 pence per kWh** to an average of 9.34 pence per kWh in April to June 2026.

Between quarter 2 2026 and the same period in 2025, the average price of heavy fuel oil, in current terms excluding CCL in the manufacturing industry, has **increased by 11.1% or 1.1 pence per kWh**.

Prices of fuels in the manufacturing sector split by size bands of consumers are presented in [tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4](#).

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. The accompanying tables (4.1.1–4.1.3) also include data on standard grade burning oil and gas oil.

Diesel and unleaded petrol are referred to as road fuels. Together these account for the majority of fuels used in the transport sector with aviation fuel, biofuels and some gas oil making up the remainder. This section focuses on the average 'forecourt' or 'pump' prices for unleaded petrol and diesel. Other derivatives of oil products are presented as their average wholesale prices.

All underlying petroleum and oil data and other related publications can be found 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.

As these are published more frequently than the tables presented in this release, these weekly tables will include different prices at a more recent time point than those presented in this section.

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 impact domestic and industrial fuels.

Crude oil: the raw material processed at refineries to produce various petroleum products. 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 (QEP table 4.1.1 to 4.1.3)

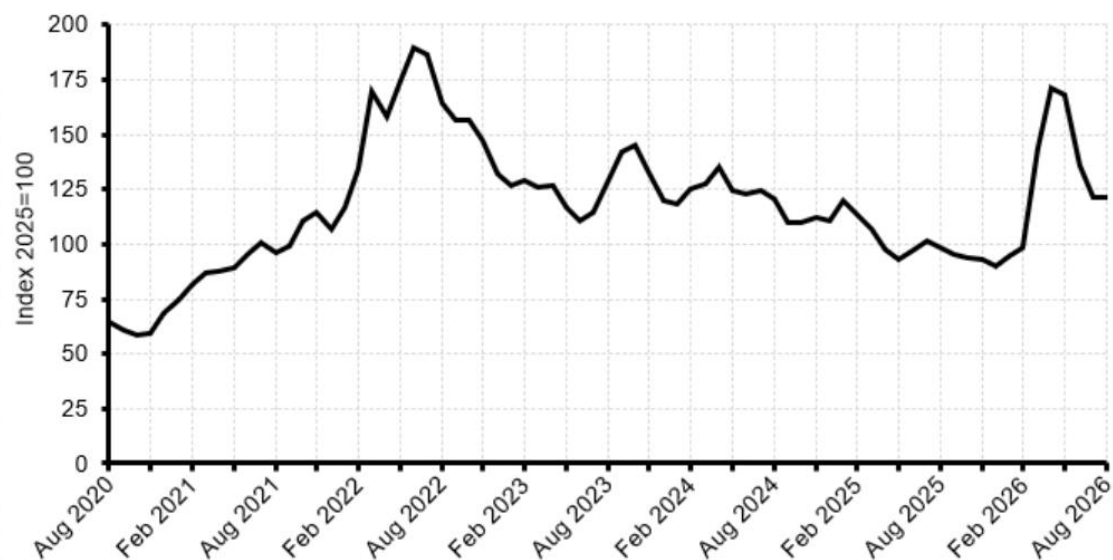


Chart 4.1 shows a price index (where 2025=100) of crude oil acquired by refineries, with the latest data for **August 2026**. The index reflects monthly average prices paid by refineries and is calculated in pound Sterling on a cost, insurance, freight (CIF) basis.

Crude oil prices for August 2026 have fallen by **29.1%** compared to this year's peak in April but are **23.5%** higher than February. Crude oil prices are also **23.1%** higher than in August 2025.

From March 2020, demand was affected by the Coronavirus pandemic, which initially drove prices 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 2022² with crude oil prices increasing 45.5% between January and March 2022. Since March 2026, crude oil prices have been further impacted by the Middle East conflict.

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 referred to as 'unleaded petrol' or 'petrol' in this release.

ULSD: Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel. This is the grade of diesel product used on forecourts in the UK. It is referred to as 'diesel' in this release.

Monthly road fuel prices are collected at the middle of the month. Average road fuel prices are also published in the [weekly road fuel prices publication](#). As weekly fuel prices are published more frequently, the table will include different prices at a more recent time point than those presented in this section.

Chart 4.2: Average retail prices of road fuels, monthly (QEP table 4.1.1 to 4.1.3)

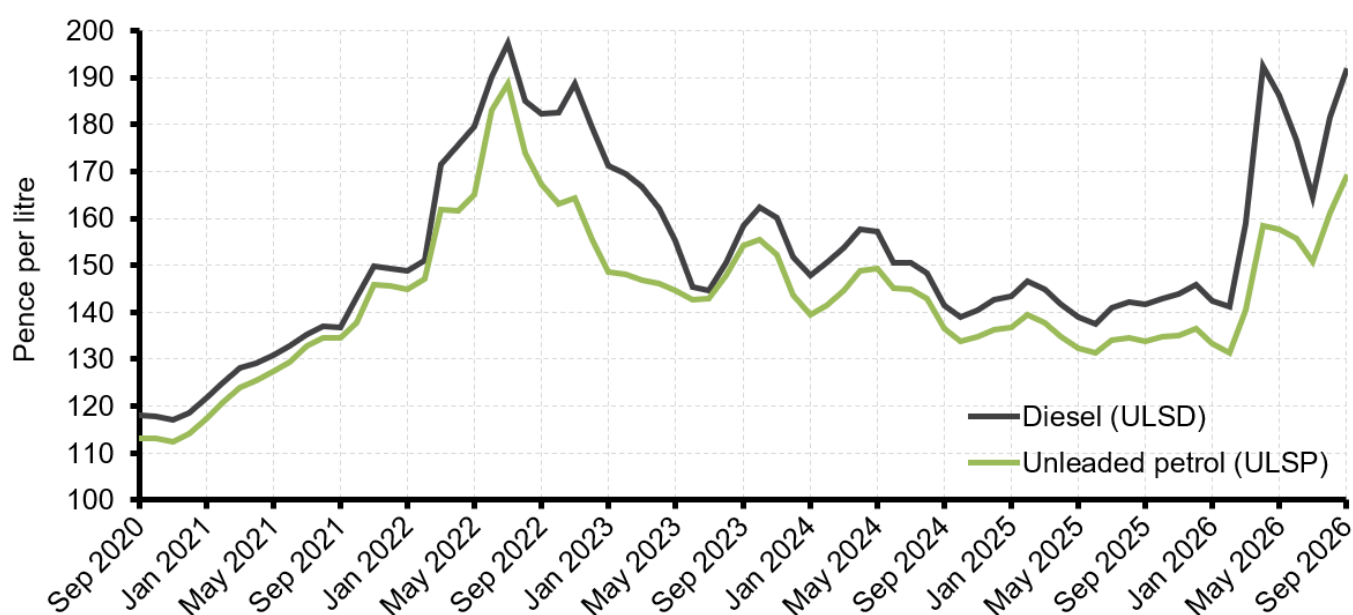


Chart 4.2 shows the change in petrol (ULSP) and diesel (ULSD) prices since September 2020.

Petrol prices rose by 20.5% between February and April 2026 before falling between April and July. Prices continued to increase after July, to reach a new in-year peak of 168.8 pence per litre in September. This was **26.1% higher** than in September 2025. Petrol prices reached an all-time peak in July 2022 of **188.8 pence per litre**; most recent prices are **10.6% lower**.

The **diesel** price was **191.3 pence per litre** in September 2026, a **35.1% increase** from the same period in 2025. Diesel prices rose sharply by 36.2% between February and April 2026, but fell month on month to July, with August and September then continuing to see monthly increases. September's diesel price remains **3.1% lower** than the peak of **197.4 pence per litre** in July 2022.

² Information on UK sanctions on Russian oil is available at gov.uk/government/publications/uk-ban-on-russian-oil-and-oil-products/ukban-on-russian-oil-and-oil-products

The gap between petrol and diesel price reached a peak in April 2026, with diesel **34.1 pence per litre more expensive than petrol**. In September 2026 the price difference between petrol and diesel was **22.5 pence per litre**, compared to **7.7 pence per litre** in September 2025.

Duty for road fuels from 23 March 2011 to 22 March 2022 was 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 which has since been extended by the government.

Fuel duty: a duty payable on petrol, diesel and other fuels used in vehicles, for heating and other uses, such as non-road mobile machinery (this excludes gas, electricity, and solid fuels such as coal which are subject to climate change levy instead).

Basic price: 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% of the basic price plus the duty rate.

International price comparisons

This section compares prices data for the United Kingdom with countries in the European Union. This issue includes **road fuel price comparisons** with prices paid in the European Union. Comparisons for domestic and non-domestic electricity and gas prices with the European Union will be published in the December release.

The September release of Quarterly Energy Prices has previously included comparisons to international countries using data from the International Energy Agency (IEA). To comply with the IEA terms of use, these data tables are no longer available. This data can be obtained from the [IEA](#). Some information is available via their free [data explorer](#).

All the underlying international comparisons data comparing the UK to the EU, and related publications can be found on GOV.UK at gov.uk/government/collections/international-energy-price-comparisons.

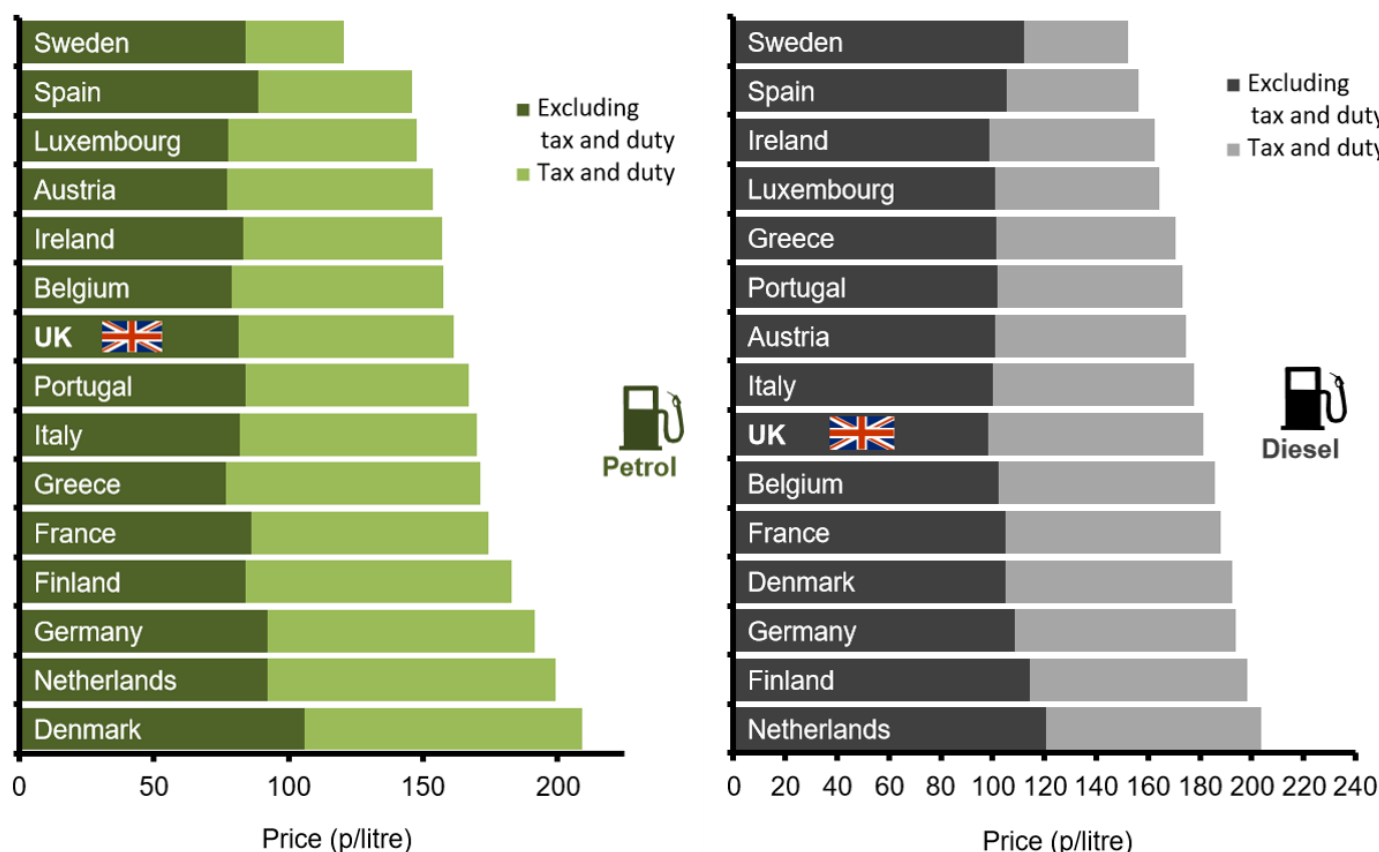
Data from other countries are used in this report to make consistent comparisons to highlight relative competitiveness. International prices vary due to many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures, global issues, varying exchange rates and inflation rates.

Unleaded petrol and diesel prices

In **August 2026** the **average UK unleaded petrol price** including tax and duty was the **seventh cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK group, at **161.2 pence per litre**. When presented in a common currency basis, the lowest price for unleaded across the EU14 plus UK was in Sweden, at **120.4 pence per litre**; while the highest price was in Denmark, at **209.0 pence per litre**.

In **August 2026** the **average UK diesel price** including tax and duty was the **ninth cheapest** in the EU14 plus UK, at **181.5 pence per litre**. The lowest price for diesel across the EU14 plus UK was in Sweden, at **152.2 pence per litre**; while the highest was in the Netherlands, at **203.7 pence per litre**.

Charts 5.1 & 5.2: International petrol and diesel prices, August 2026 (QEP tables 5.1.1 and 5.2.1)



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												
	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)												
	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)												
	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)												
	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		Monthly
	Biannual	R	Scheduled Revision
	Quarterly	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 is 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 Generators Query collection.
- International comparisons data is sourced from the 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 current terms unless noted otherwise. Real terms data is 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 methodologies](#)

[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 and data on foreign trade in fuels. It is available at gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends.

Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)

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. Available at 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 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 gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics.

Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics

Sub-National data is 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 at 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. Available at 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. Available at gov.uk/government/collections/household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics.

UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics

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

UK Energy and CO2 emissions projections

The Energy and Emissions Projections (EEP) are published annually by the Department. They provide updated projections and analysis of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. The EEP exercise incorporates all firm environmental policy measures and is based on updated assumptions consistent with the most recent UK Budget announcements. The latest report is available at 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 located at gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics.

Further information

Uses of these statistics

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

The department has an obligation to provide processed data to the [International Energy 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 involvement and engagement strategy](#) 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 statistics release policy](#) 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 is available at gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero/about/statistics



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

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

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