A National Statistics Publication

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE

QUARTERLY ENERGY PRICES

DECEMBER 2011

Contents

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This publication, including historical data, is available on the internet at http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/prices/prices.aspx

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This is a National Statistics publication

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:
- meet indentified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ARE TO BE FOUND INSIDE THE BACK COVER

List of Tables

*(Tables marked with * are internet-only)*

List of Charts

Update Timetable

All tables will be updated in the March 2012 edition with the following exceptions:

Table	Next update on the Internet	Next publication date
2.1.1	January 2012	March 2012
2.1.2	January 2012	March 2012
2.1.3	January 2012	-
2.2.4	March 2012	-
2.3.4	March 2012	-
2.6.1	June 2012	June 2012
2.6.2	June 2012	June 2012
4.1.1	January 2012	March 2012
5.1.1	January 2012	March 2012
5.2.1	January 2012	March 2012
Annex C	As duty rates change	

Proposed changes to QEP publication

DECC proposes to change some elements of the design of the Quarterly Energy Prices publication in the March 2012 edition. The changes will be mainly to the presentation of the commentary on the data, and are designed to reflect the design of our other publications such as Energy Trends.

All tables will remain available.

Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 This is the forty-third issue of the 'Quarterly Energy Prices' publication, which covers the price data formerly included in 'Energy Trends' and the 'Digest of UK Energy Statistics'. The publication, including all the tables as Excel files, is available on the Internet at http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/prices/prices.aspx. Monthly updates on the prices of petroleum products are posted at the same address, as are any tables affected by changes in the GDP deflator.

1.2 There are analyses of provisional Q3 2011 quarterly prices for industrial consumers and major power producers in this issue. There are provisional annual gas and electricity bills for domestic consumers in 2011 using our new methodology (for more details see the Energy Trends article: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/trends.aspx). There is also a comparison of prices in the EU and G7 countries with those in the UK for 2010, sourced from IEA data. The petroleum product prices are provisional December 2011 prices, whilst the international unleaded petrol and diesel prices are for November 2011.

1.3 This issue also includes analyses of electricity and gas prices in the EU 15 and EU 27 countries compared to those in the UK, by size of consumer. These tables are based upon data published by Eurostat, the EU statistical office, in their Statistics in Focus series. From January 2008, prices are for the 6-month periods from January – June and July – December for each year. The tables cover the 6-month periods from January – June 2008 to January – June 2011.

1.4 The next issue, published on 29 March 2012, will present provisional Q4 2011 and annual 2011 energy prices for the manufacturing sector, industrial and domestic fuel price indices, and the price of fuels for major power producers. There will be final annual gas and electricity bills for domestic consumers in 2011. The petroleum product prices table will have provisional prices for March 2012 and there will also be an analysis of international petrol and diesel prices as at February 2012.

1.5 Data in the tables are mainly in cash prices. However, price comparisons (unless otherwise stated) refer to movements in data in real terms. These are prices 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 in the whole economy and therefore is applicable consistently to domestic and industrial prices.

1.6 For most fuels there is a difference in the prices paid by smaller consumers, typically households, and those paid by larger consumers, usually those in the industrial sector. Indeed, there are differences in prices between large and small industrial users. In a competitive energy market, larger consumers can negotiate lower prices. A household's energy demands may be more variable through the day and year (and therefore higher in peak price times) than those of industrial customers who use energy for continuous processes or can load manage. For these reasons the tables show prices separately for domestic and industrial consumers. Although no prices are given for commercial consumers, prices for the domestic sector should be fairly close to those for smaller commercial consumers and industrial prices should provide a reasonable proxy for larger customers in the commercial sector. The source of all data is the Department of Energy and Climate Change unless otherwise stated.

The main points in this edition are presented below:

Domestic

- Overall the price paid for fuel and light in real terms has risen by 8.7 per cent between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011. In that period, domestic electricity prices rose by 4.5 per cent in real terms and gas prices rose by 9.2 per cent. The price of heating oils increased by 23.8 per cent in real terms, whilst the price of coal and smokeless fuels rose by 2.8 per cent in real terms.
- Provisional 2011 figures show that an average standard credit electricity bill increased by £37, compared to 2010, to £472. Average direct debit and prepayment bills increased to £436 and to £483 respectively. The average 2011 electricity bill across all payment types increased by £38 (8.9 per cent), compared to 2010, to £455.
- Provisional 2011 figures show an average standard credit gas bill rose by £66, compared to average 2010 bills, to £747. Average direct debit bills increased by £61 to £700, and prepayment bills increased by £60 to £743. The average 2011 gas bill across all payment types rose by £62 (9.4 per cent), compared to 2010, to £720.
- At the end of September 2011, 15.8 million (61 per cent) domestic electricity customers and 12.4 million (57 per cent) domestic gas customers were no longer with their home supplier.

Industrial

- Average industrial electricity prices, including the Climate Change Levy (CCL), decreased in real terms by 1.5 per cent between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011, although larger users may have seen a price increase. Over the same period, industrial gas prices, including CCL, increased by 17.9 per cent in real terms, while average coal prices increased by 12.5 per cent in real terms. The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 5.8 per cent and the average price of electricity and gas by 3.7 and 3.6 per cent respectively in Q3 2011

Oil and petroleum product prices

- The average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in November 2011 was 33.1 per cent higher than a year ago.
- In mid December 2011, a litre of unleaded petrol (ULSP) was 132.5 pence on average. Diesel prices were 15.2 pence per litre (12.1 per cent) higher than a year ago, at 141.0 pence. ULSP prices were 10.9 pence per litre (9.0 per cent) higher than a year ago. Prices have diverged for the last 3 months, with ULSP prices falling and ULSD prices rising.

International

- In November 2011, average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, were the sixth highest in the EU27, at 133.2 pence per litre, when presented in a common currency basis. The highest prices were in Greece at 142.2 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Bulgaria at 100.2 pence per litre. Average UK diesel prices including taxes in November 2011 were the highest within the EU27, at 140.3 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Luxembourg at 104.6 pence per litre.

- In the first half of 2011, UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were above the EU15 median for extra large and large consumers, equal to the median for medium consumers, and below the median for small consumers. UK industrial gas prices were the lowest in the EU 15 for all sizebands of consumer including and excluding tax. UK domestic gas and electricity prices, including taxes, for medium consumers were the lowest and third lowest in the EU15 respectively.

- The pound has depreciated against the euro by around 22 per cent between the first half of 2007 and the first half of 2011. This means that countries that use the euro will show increased prices over that period when expressed in pounds sterling.

Section 2 – Domestic Prices

Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

2.1.1 Domestic fuel prices in the form of retail price indices are published in Tables 2.1.1 to 2.1.3. Table 2.1.3 also now contains supplementary information on the average actual prices of coal, smokeless fuel and heating oil.

2.1.2 UK wholesale gas prices have been on an upward trend since the early 2000's, partly due to upward pressure on prices in continental Europe, where gas prices are contractually linked to oil prices. UK Continental Shelf gas production is declining, so the UK gas market is adjusting to increasing import dependence.

2.1.3 Increases in the price of gas affect electricity prices, as gas is an important part of the UK generation mix. Electricity prices have also risen as a result of higher international coal prices, the recovery of wholesale electricity prices from unsustainably low levels, and the introduction of the EU Emissions Trading scheme in 2005.

2.1.4 Gas prices to domestic consumers in real terms fell each year from 1995 to 2000 due to the advent of competition, the reduction in VAT from 8 per cent to 5 per cent in September 1997, and reductions in British Gas' standard tariffs. Between 2001 and 2009, consumer prices rose largely as a result of wholesale price increases.

2.1.5 Electricity prices to domestic consumers in real terms fell in every year between 1992 and 2003 with the exception of 1994, when VAT was introduced at 8 per cent in April. The falls were due to a number of factors including: price controls set by Ofgem; the introduction of full competition into the domestic supply market; the reduction in VAT in 1997; the reduction in the Fossil Fuel Levy; and the introduction of the New Electricity Trading Arrangements. Wholesale prices increases led to the increase in consumer electricity prices seen since 2003.

2.1.6 Heating oil prices typically follow crude oil prices. Between 2004 and 2008, prices increased strongly, following crude oil price rises, although they began to decrease after a peak in mid-2008. Since this fall, heating oil prices have started to increase again in 2009 and 2010, along with crude oil prices.

2.1.7 From 1992 to 2000, prices of fuels used in motor vehicles increased in real terms year on year. The increases in petrol prices from 1993 through to 1999 resulted chiefly from Budget increases in the duty payable on petrol and diesel. Prices fell in real terms in 2001 and 2002, and then started to rise again in 2003 as crude oil prices increased . Prices have continued to increase in real terms, despite a slight fall at the start of 2009.

Domestic gas and electricity bills

2.2.1 Gas and electricity prices in the domestic sector are presented in Tables 2.2.1 to 2.3.3 in the form of average annual bills. These bills relate to the total amount charged during the year, rather than a bill based on the latest prices.

2.2.2 All six of the major GB energy companies increased their domestic gas and electricity prices during the third or fourth quarter of 2011: 4 in the third quarter and 2 in the fourth quarter. These follow gas price rises from all six companies, and electricity price rises from five of the companies in the fourth quarter of 2010 or the first quarter of 2011.

2.2.3 Provisional average gas bills in 2011 were higher than 2010 bills due to the Big 6 energy companies increases their gas prices twice in 2011. Provisional average electricity bills in 2011 were also higher than 2010 bills, again due to price rises instigated by all six major GB domestic energy suppliers. The main impact of the price increases in late 2011 will be seen in 2012 bills.

2.2.4 The tables show gas and electricity customers on direct debit paid, on average, less than customers on other payment methods. For domestic customers, electricity and gas bills in 2011 are, on average, higher for home suppliers (the original supplier in any given area) than for non-home suppliers. Final estimates of 2011 bills will be published in the next edition of 'Quarterly Energy Prices' in March 2012.

2.2.5 Average bills in Quarterly Energy Prices are calculated assuming annual consumptions of 3,300 kWh for standard electricity and 18,000 kWh for gas. Consistent consumption over time enables comparisons of the effects of actual price changes to be made whilst excluding any change in consumption. Actual average domestic consumption in both gas and electricity changes from year to year due to changes in weather, energy efficiency improvements, etc. Estimates of domestic consumption are published in articles in the December issues of Energy Trends: http://decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/trends.aspx

Domestic gas and electricity competition

2.3.1 Competition in domestic electricity supply began on 14 September 1998 with 750,000 consumers in four areas and was gradually extended to all consumers in Great Britain by 24 May 1999. The first trial in competitive gas supply started in April 1996 in South West England, with all customers able to choose their gas supplier by May 1998. At present, the electricity market in Northern Ireland is largely monopolistic and subject to the Utility Regulator price controls, although the market has started to open to competition. Gas is not yet widely available in Northern Ireland.

2.3.2 The average rate of transfers in the domestic electricity market increased by 7 per cent between Q2 2011 and Q3 2011, with an average of 396,000 transfers per month in Q3 2011, compared to 370,000 transfers in the previous quarter. The average rate of transfers in the domestic gas market increased by 17 per cent over the same period, averaging 318,000 transfers per month in Q3 2011, compared to 271,000 in Q2 2011. Despite increases in the latest quarter, the number of customers switching supplier has generally decreased in comparison to levels seen in 2008.

Changes to domestic bills methodology

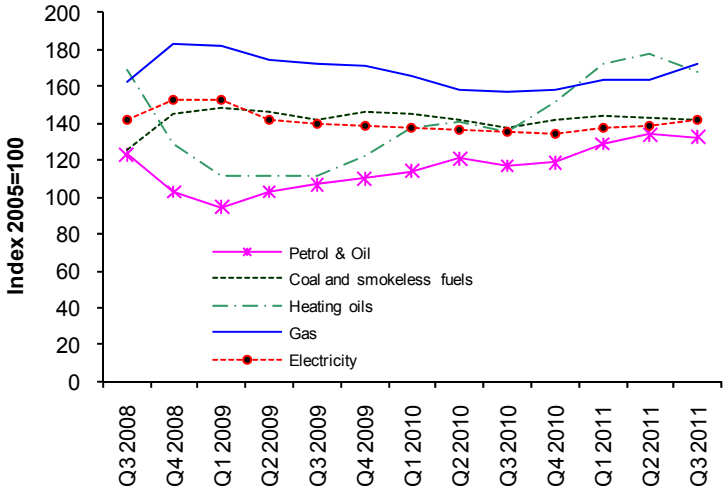
2.4.1 DECC recently instigated two changes to the calculation of average annual domestic energy bills. The first was to change the period over which the annual average domestic gas and electricity bills are calculated so that they are based on consumption within the full calendar year. The second was to change the assumed gas consumption pattern to one which more accurately reflects quarterly consumption according to data collected from energy suppliers by another part of DECC's Energy Statistics team. More details of these changes are set out in an article found in the September 2010 edition of DECC's Energy Trends publication, which can be found at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/trends/trends.aspx

2.4.3 The revised methodology for calculating gas and electricity bills is applied to 2007 data onwards. For more information about the methodology of calculating domestic bills, see the 'Domestic energy prices: data sources and methodology' note on the DECC website at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/prices/prices.aspx

2.1 Retail price of fuels for the domestic sector

Table 2.1.1: Retail prices index: fuel components in the UK
Table 2.1.2: Retail prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator
Table 2.1.3: Retail prices index: fuel components, monthly figures *

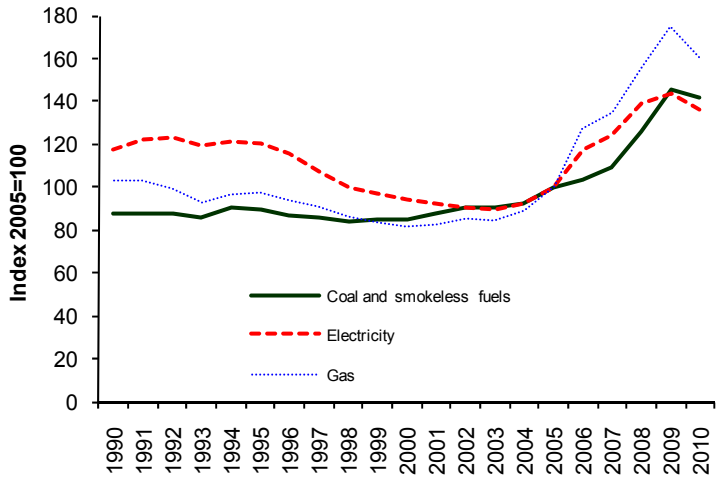
Chart 2.1.1 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms Q3 2008 to Q3 2011



- The prices paid for all fuel and light rose by 8.7 per cent in real terms between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011.
- Domestic electricity prices, including VAT, rose by 4.5 per cent in real terms between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, rose by 9.2 per cent in real terms over the same period.
- Prices of heating oil, including VAT, rose 23.8 per cent in real terms between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011. Petrol and oil prices, including VAT, rose by 13.4 per cent in real terms over the same period.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index

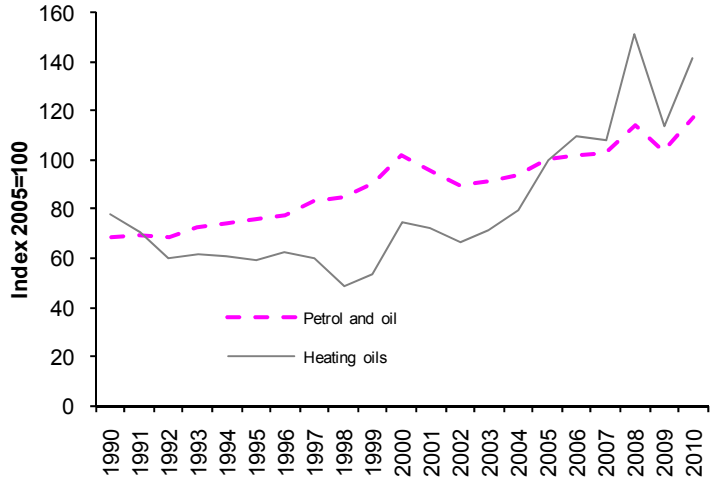
Chart 2.1.2 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms 1990 to 2010



- The prices paid by domestic customers for all fuel and light fell by 5.3 per cent in real terms between 2009 and 2010.
- Annual average domestic electricity prices, including VAT, fell by 5.1 per cent in real terms between 2009 and 2010. Domestic gas prices, including VAT, fell by 8.4 per cent in real terms during the same period.
- Prices for domestic coal and smokeless fuels fell by 2.6 per cent in real terms between 2009 and 2010.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index

Chart 2.1.3 Fuel price indices in the domestic sector in real terms 1990 to 2010



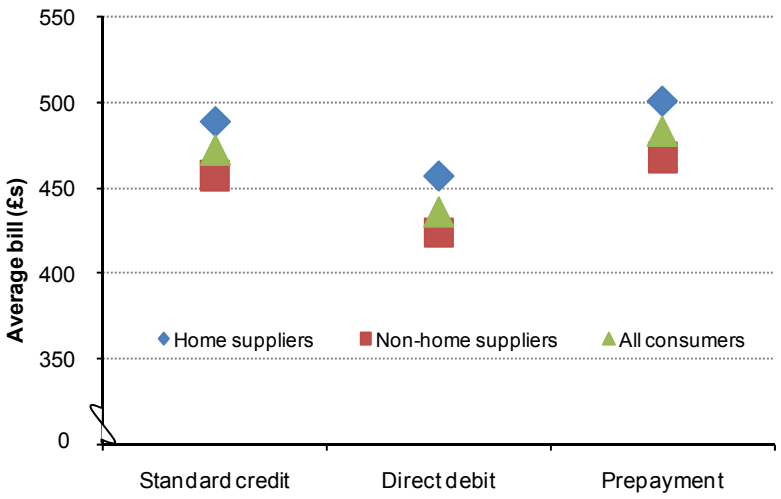
- The annual average price of domestic heating oil increased by 24.1 per cent between 2009 and 2010.
- Petrol and oil prices rose by 13.8 per cent between 2009 and 2010.

Source: ONS, Retail prices index

2.2 Domestic electricity bills

Table 2.2.1: Average annual domestic electricity bills, by home and non-home supplier
Table 2.2.2: Average annual domestic electricity bills for UK countries
Table 2.2.3: Average annual domestic electricity bills for selected towns and cities in the UK

Chart 2.2.1 Average UK annual domestic standard electricity bills 2011

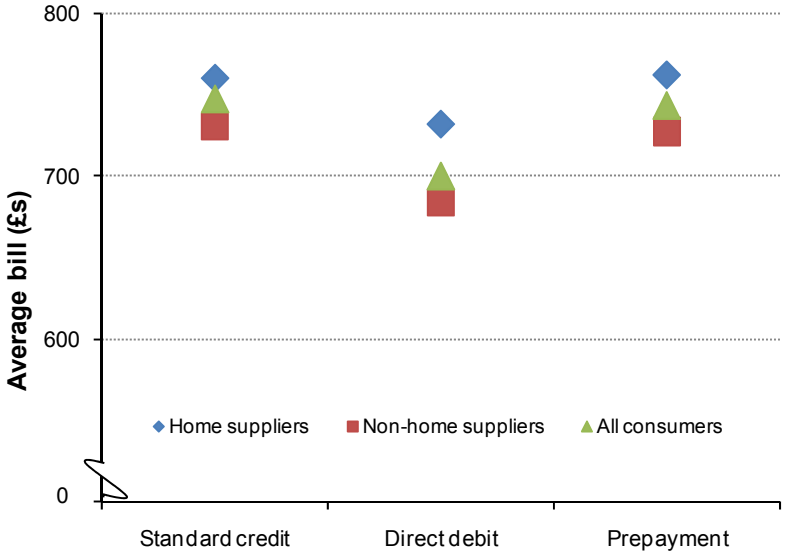


- Provisional 2011 figures show that the average bill increased by £38 compared to 2010.
- Provisional 2011 figures show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £32 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £33.
- Provisional 2011 figures show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £33 less than those with their home supplier.

2.3 Domestic gas bills

Table 2.3.1: Average annual domestic gas bills, by home and non-home supplier
Table 2.3.2: Average annual domestic gas bills for GB countries
Table 2.3.3: Average annual domestic gas bills for selected towns and cities in Great Britain.

Chart 2.3.1 Average GB annual domestic gas bills 2011

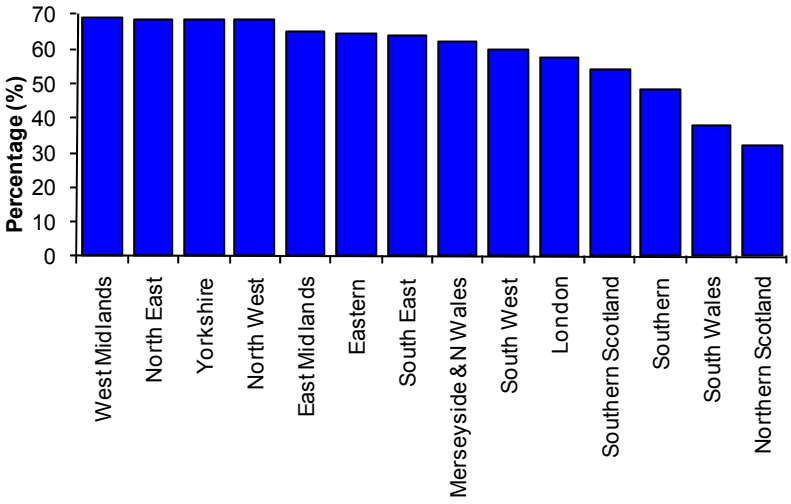


- Provisional average gas bills in 2011 increased by £62 compared to average 2010 bills.
- Provisional 2011 figures show that a standard credit customer with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £30 less than a customer who had not changed supplier. Equivalent savings for direct debit customers were £48.
- Provisional 2011 figures show that prepayment customers with a non-home supplier, on average, paid £35 less than those with their home supplier.

2.4 Domestic electricity competition

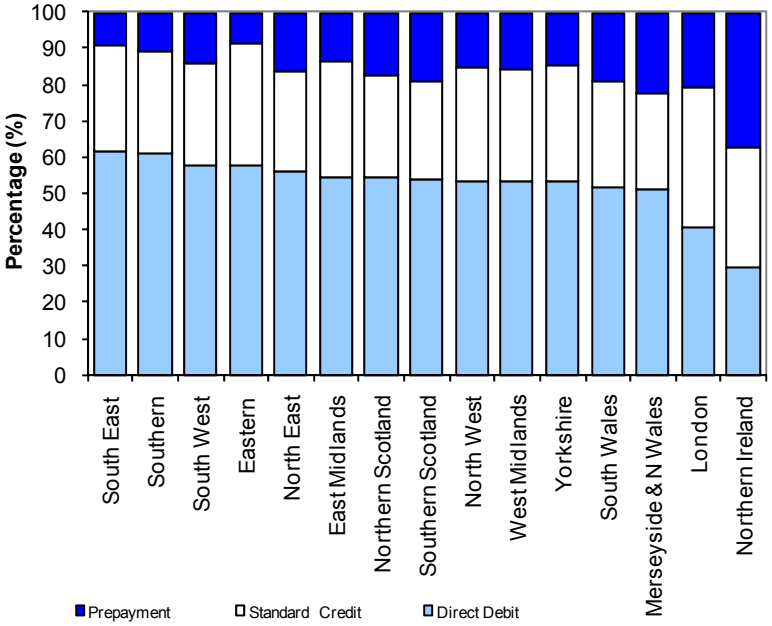
Table 2.4.1: Percentage of domestic electricity customers by region by supplier type
Table 2.4.2: Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity
Table 2.4.3: Regional variation of payment method for Economy 7 electricity*

Chart 2.4.1 Percentage of GB domestic electricity customers not with home supplier by region, September 2011



- At the end of September 2011, 15.8 million (61 per cent) domestic electricity customers had transferred away from their home supplier.
- Direct Debit customers were most likely to have transferred, with 65 per cent of customers no longer with their home supplier.
- Customers paying by Standard Credit were the least likely to have switched supplier, with only 54 per cent of customers with a non home supplier at the end of September 2011.
- Overall, customers in Northern Scotland were the least likely to have switched.

Chart 2.4.2 Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity, September 2011

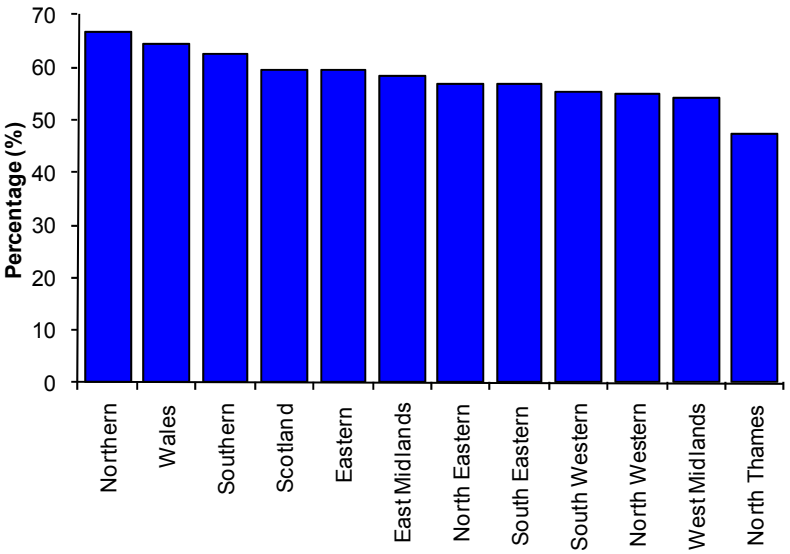


- In September 2011, 31 per cent of standard electricity customers in the UK paid by standard credit, 54 per cent paid by direct debit, and 16 per cent paid by pre-payment meter. Direct debit is the cheapest payment method for domestic fuel.
- The South-Eastern region had the highest proportion of standard electricity customers paying by direct debit, at 62 per cent. The lowest percentage of direct debit customers was in Northern Ireland, where 30 per cent of customers paid by this method.
- Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of pre-payment customers in the UK, at 37 per cent. The Eastern region of England had the lowest percentage of pre-payment customers, at 8 per cent.

2.5 Domestic gas competition

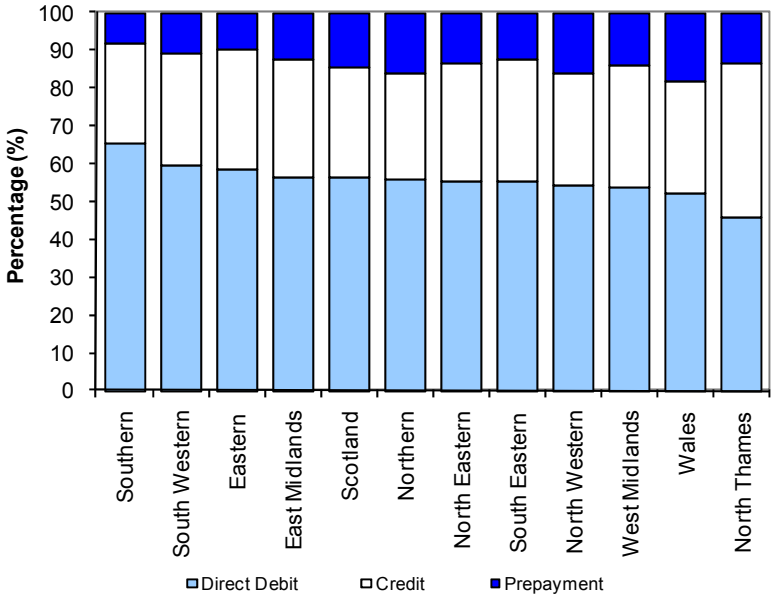
Table 2.5.1: Percentage of domestic gas customers by region by supplier type
Table 2.5.2: Regional variation of payment method for gas

Chart 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers not with home supplier by region, September 2011



- At the end of September 2011, 12.4 million (57 per cent) domestic gas customers in Great Britain had transferred away from their home supplier.
- Direct Debit customers were most likely to have transferred, with 67 per cent of customers no longer with their home supplier.
- Customers paying for their gas by Standard Credit were the least likely to have switched supplier, with only 42 per cent of customers with a non home supplier.
- Overall, customers in the North Thames region were the least likely to have switched.

Chart 2.5.2 Regional variation of payment method for gas, September 2011



- At the end of September 2011, 31 per cent of gas customers in Great Britain paid by standard credit, 56 per cent paid by direct debit, and 13 per cent paid by pre-payment meter.
- The Southern region of England had the highest proportion of gas customers paying by direct debit, at 65 per cent. Direct debit is the cheapest payment method for domestic fuel.
- Wales had the highest percentage of gas pre-payment customers in GB, at 19 per cent. The Southern region of England had the lowest percentage of gas pre-payment customers, at 8 per cent.

Table 2.1.1 Retail prices index: fuel components[1][2][3]

United Kingdom

	Coal & smoke-less fuels	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[4]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil[5]	RPI all Items
	Current fuel price index numbers 2005=100							
1981	41.4	41.0	54.2	37.3	47.0	35.5	40.6	39.0
1982	44.4	51.1	59.5	42.4	53.5	38.3	45.5	42.3
1983	47.2	57.3	61.7	47.9	57.5	41.0	48.6	44.3
1984	50.9	59.3	62.6	48.1	59.2	42.4	50.2	46.4
1985	54.2	61.7	64.6	52.2	61.7	45.1	52.9	49.3
1986	55.8	62.8	65.9	44.9	62.5	39.2	50.1	51.0
1987	56.3	62.3	65.6	41.5	62.0	39.6	50.1	53.1
1988	56.9	62.8	69.2	37.8	63.6	39.1	50.6	55.7
1989	57.7	65.4	74.2	40.7	67.1	41.9	53.8	60.0
1990	59.9	69.9	80.2	53.0	72.5	46.9	58.9	65.7
1991	63.7	74.8	88.3	51.0	78.3	50.4	63.5	69.5
1992	66.2	74.6	92.8	44.9	80.0	51.8	65.1	72.1
1993	66.5	71.8	92.5	47.7	79.0	55.9	66.8	73.3
1994	70.8	76.1	95.6	47.7	82.4	58.5	69.8	75.1
1995	72.0	78.7	96.9	47.7	84.2	61.5	72.2	77.7
1996	72.7	78.7	96.5	52.5	84.4	64.6	74.0	79.5
1997	73.3	78.0	91.9	51.2	81.7	71.0	76.1	82.0
1998	74.0	75.3	87.7	42.9	78.2	74.5	76.4	84.8
1999	75.5	74.9	86.5	48.0	77.8	80.8	79.7	86.1
2000	76.7	73.0	84.8	67.3	77.5	91.5	85.3	88.7
2001	80.4	75.0	84.0	65.5	78.2	86.8	83.0	90.3
2002	84.5	79.7	84.4	61.8	80.6	84.0	82.6	91.8
2003	86.3	81.2	85.3	68.5	82.2	87.1	85.0	94.4
2004	90.8	87.1	90.4	77.9	88.0	91.9	90.3	97.2
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	107.5	131.9	121.7	113.2	124.6	105.5	114.0	103.2
2007	115.2	142.1	131.4	114.2	133.4	108.4	119.5	107.6
2008	137.2	170.1	151.9	164.9	158.7	124.7	139.2	111.9
2009	161.3	193.5	158.8	126.4	168.6	114.7	129.0	111.3
2010	161.3	182.0	154.9	161.2	164.0	134.1	128.2	116.5
% Change								
2009-2010	0.0	-5.9	-2.5	+27.5	-2.7	+16.8	-0.6	+4.6
2009 Q3	158.4	191.2	155.5	124.4	165.8	119.0	129.5	111.6
2009 Q4	163.1	190.8	155.0	136.4	166.2	122.7	131.5	113.0
2010 Q1	163.5	187.1	155.0	155.9	165.5	129.0	128.4	114.2
2010 Q2	160.4	179.4	154.7	160.0	162.8	137.2	128.8	116.4
2010 Q3	157.3	179.4	154.7	154.4	162.1	133.2	126.4	116.9
2010 Q4	163.9	182.2	155.0	174.3	165.5	136.8	129.5	118.2
2011 Q1	167.1	189.6	159.4	199.4	173.2	148.9	130.4	120.3
2011 Q2	166.4	190.4	161.0	206.0	174.7	155.6	129.9	122.4
2011 Q3	166.1	201.3	166.1	196.3	181.0	155.2	131.9	123.0
% Change								
Q3 2010-Q3 2011	+5.6	+12.2	+7.3	+27.2	+11.6	+16.5	+4.4	+5.2

Source : Office for National Statistics

(1) Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997 (the rate changed during the 3rd quarter, on 1st September.)

(2) Rebased to 2005 by DECC from original ONS indices.

(3) Monthly figures are available in Table 2.1.3 on the DECC website.

(4) Including bottled gas and domestic heating oils, but excluding paraffin from February 1986.

(5) Data for the aggregate series fuel, light, petrol and oil have been recalculated using a chained index calculated by ONS, constructed by weighting together the unpublished, within-year series for each of the 5 component series and chain linking the resulting aggregate to obtain a long run series. Previously this series had been derived by DECC weighting together published chain linked series.

Table 2.1.2 Retail prices index: fuel components, relative to GDP deflator[1][2][3][4]

United Kingdom

	Coal & smoke-less fuels	Gas	Electricity	Heating oils[5]	Fuel and light	Petrol and oil	Fuel, light petrol and oil[6]	RPI all Items	GDP deflator
	Fuel price index numbers 2005=100 relative to the GDP deflator								
1981	102.1	101.3	133.9	92.0	116.1	87.6	100.3	96.2	40.5
1982	102.1	117.5	136.8	97.4	123.1	88.0	104.5	97.3	43.5
1983	102.9	124.7	134.4	104.3	125.4	89.2	106.0	96.5	45.9
1984	106.0	123.6	130.4	100.2	123.3	88.3	104.7	96.8	48.0
1985	106.6	121.5	127.1	102.8	121.5	88.7	104.2	97.0	50.8
1986	106.3	119.7	125.6	85.5	119.1	74.7	95.5	97.1	52.5
1987	101.7	112.7	118.7	75.1	112.1	71.6	90.5	96.0	55.3
1988	96.8	106.7	117.6	64.3	108.1	66.6	86.1	94.7	58.8
1989	91.4	103.5	117.4	64.4	106.2	66.3	85.1	94.9	63.2
1990	88.0	102.8	117.9	78.0	106.7	68.9	86.6	96.6	68.0
1991	88.0	103.3	121.9	70.4	108.1	69.5	87.7	96.0	72.4
1992	88.0	99.2	123.5	59.7	106.3	68.9	86.5	95.9	75.2
1993	86.0	92.8	119.7	61.7	102.2	72.3	86.4	94.8	77.3
1994	90.2	96.9	121.8	60.8	105.0	74.5	88.9	95.6	78.5
1995	89.3	97.6	120.2	59.2	104.4	76.3	89.6	96.3	80.6
1996	86.9	94.2	115.4	62.8	100.9	77.3	88.5	95.1	83.6
1997	85.5	91.0	107.2	59.7	95.4	82.9	88.9	95.7	85.7
1998	84.5	86.1	100.2	49.0	89.4	85.2	87.3	97.0	87.5
1999	84.6	83.9	97.0	53.8	87.3	90.6	89.3	96.6	89.2
2000	85.4	81.3	94.4	74.9	86.3	101.8	95.0	98.8	89.8
2001	88.2	82.3	92.2	71.9	85.8	95.3	91.1	99.1	91.1
2002	90.5	85.4	90.4	66.2	86.3	90.0	88.4	98.3	93.4
2003	90.4	85.0	89.3	71.7	86.1	91.2	89.0	98.9	95.5
2004	92.7	89.0	92.3	79.6	89.9	93.9	92.2	99.3	97.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	104.1	127.6	117.8	109.6	120.6	102.1	110.4	99.9	103.3
2007	109.0	134.4	124.3	108.0	126.2	102.5	113.1	101.8	105.7
2008	126.0	156.2	139.5	151.4	145.7	114.5	127.8	102.7	108.9
2009	145.6	174.6	143.3	114.1	152.2	103.6	116.4	100.5	110.8
2010	141.7	159.9	136.1	141.6	144.1	117.8	112.7	102.3	113.8
% Change									
2009-2010	-2.6	-8.4	-5.1	+24.1	-5.3	+13.8	-3.2	+1.9	+2.7
2009 Q3	142.4	171.9	139.8	111.8	149.1	107.1	116.4	100.4	111.2
2009 Q4	146.4	171.3	139.1	122.5	149.2	110.2	118.1	101.4	111.4
2010 Q1	144.8	165.8	137.3	138.1	146.6	114.2	113.7	101.2	112.9
2010 Q2	141.6	158.3	136.6	141.2	143.7	121.1	113.7	102.7	113.3
2010 Q3	138.0	157.3	135.7	135.4	142.2	116.9	110.9	102.6	114.0
2010 Q4	142.5	158.5	134.8	151.6	143.9	119.0	112.6	102.8	115.0
2011 Q1	144.7	164.2	138.0	172.6	150.0	129.0	112.9	104.1	115.5
2011 Q2	143.3	164.0	138.6	177.4	150.5	134.1	111.9	105.4	116.1
2011 Q3	141.9	171.9	141.8	167.7	154.5	132.5	112.6	105.1	117.1
% Change									
Q3 2010-Q3 2011	+2.8	+9.2	+4.5	+23.8	+8.7	+13.4	+1.6	+2.5	+2.7

Source : Office for National Statistics

(1) Series are annually weighted. Figures include VAT where applicable. The VAT rate for coal and coke, gas, electricity and heating oils was 8% from the 2nd quarter of 1994 and 5% from the 4th quarter of 1997. The rate changed during the 3rd quarter of 1997, from 1st September.

(2) Rebased to 2005 by DECC from original ONS indices.

(3) Deflated using GDP (market prices) deflator.

(4) Monthly figures are available in Table 2.1.3 on the DECC website.

(5) Including bottled gas and domestic heating oils, but excluding paraffin from February 1986.

(6) Data for the aggregate series fuel, light, petrol and oil have been recalculated using a chained index calculated by ONS, constructed by weighting together the unpublished, within-year series for each of the 5 component series and chain linking the resulting aggregate to obtain a long run series. Previously this series had been derived by DECC by weighting together published chain linked series.

Table 2.2.1 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills[1][2] by home[3] and non-home supplier[4]

United Kingdom

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit[5]			Prepayment			Overall
	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	UK
Cash terms										
1995	..	..	299	..	..	295	..	..	319	..
1996	..	..	297	..	..	291	..	..	317	..
1997	..	..	285	..	..	277	..	..	302	..
1998	..	..	268	..	..	258	..	..	285	..
1999	266	245	264	255	233	253	281	270	281	..
2000	260	241	257	249	231	245	275	273	274	..
2001	255	237	250	245	227	239	268	262	267	..
2002	256	233	249	247	223	237	270	256	265	..
2003	258	237	250	248	226	238	268	261	266	..
2004	265	243	257	257	231	244	281	264	274	..
2005	295	272	285	283	256	269	309	297	304	..
2006	343	332	338	327	302	313	355	365	359	..
2007[7]	391	361	378	370	333	348	397	389	394	366
2008	452	414	435	431	379	400	460	447	454	421
2009	469	425	448	441	391	409	470	444	457	430
2010	456	415	435	426	383	398	458	434	446	417
2011 p	489	457	472	457	424	436	501	468	483	455
% Change										
2007-2011	+25.1	+26.6	+24.9	+23.5	+27.3	+25.3	+26.2	+20.3	+22.6	+24.1
2010-2011	+7.2	+10.1	+8.5	+7.3	+10.7	+9.5	+9.4	+7.8	+8.3	+8.9
Real terms[6]										
1995	..	..	382	..	..	377	..	..	407	..
1996	..	..	366	..	..	358	..	..	390	..
1997	..	..	342	..	..	332	..	..	362	..
1998	..	..	314	..	..	302	..	..	334	..
1999	305	281	303	293	268	290	323	310	323	..
2000	295	274	292	283	262	278	312	310	311	..
2001	283	263	278	272	252	266	298	291	297	..
2002	276	251	268	266	240	256	291	276	286	..
2003	270	248	262	259	236	249	280	273	278	..
2004	271	248	262	262	235	249	287	269	280	..
2005	295	272	285	283	256	269	309	297	304	..
2006	333	322	328	317	293	304	344	354	348	..
2007[7]	368	340	356	348	314	328	374	367	371	345
2008	414	379	398	394	347	366	421	409	415	385
2009	424	383	404	398	353	369	424	401	413	388
2010	400	363	381	373	336	349	402	380	391	366
2011 p	418	390	403	391	363	372	428	400	413	388
% Change										
2007-2011	+13.6	+14.7	+13.2	+12.4	+15.6	+13.4	+14.4	+9.0	+11.3	+12.5
2010-2011	+4.5	+7.4	+5.8	+4.8	+8.0	+6.6	+6.5	+5.3	+5.6	+6.1

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, e.g. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Bills up to 1998 relate to home supplier only.

(2) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Home supplier denotes the former public electricity suppliers within their own distribution areas.

(4) Non-home suppliers are new entrant suppliers and the former electricity suppliers outside of their own areas.

(5) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.

(6) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(7) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. More information can be found in the methodology note at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/prices/prices.aspx

p 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.2.2 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills[1][2] for UK countries

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit[4]			Prepayment		
	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Cash terms									
1995	299	293	346	294	290	346	319	309	373
1996	295	297	362	289	292	362	315	313	389
1997	283	283	352	275	278	352	300	296	375
1998	266	275	326	256	270	317	283	288	345
1999	260	273	326	251	264	317	279	285	345
2000	253	269	308	243	259	299	272	280	314
2001	246	267	317	236	255	307	263	276	329
2002	244	267	325	234	256	315	261	277	321
2003	245	268	325	235	259	315	261	280	320
2004	251	286	329	239	272	319	267	298	325
2005	281	313	338	265	293	325	301	316	330
2006	335	362	360	310	334	346	356	382	351
2007[5]	376	396	377	347	359	363	393	411	367
2008	433	447	456	399	403	438	452	467	444
2009	443	468	514	406	422	495	452	470	501
2010	431	457	496	395	414	477	441	459	483
2011 p	468	489	524	433	448	504	478	505	510
% Change									
2007-2011	+24.5	+23.5	+39.0	+24.8	+24.8	+38.8	+21.6	+22.9	+39.0
2010-2011	+8.6	+7.0	+5.6	+9.6	+8.2	+5.7	+8.4	+10.0	+5.6
Real terms[3]									
1995	382	374	442	375	370	442	407	395	476
1996	363	366	446	356	360	446	388	385	479
1997	339	339	422	330	333	422	360	355	450
1998	312	322	382	300	317	372	332	338	404
1999	299	313	374	288	303	364	320	327	396
2000	287	305	350	276	294	339	309	318	356
2001	273	297	352	262	283	341	292	307	366
2002	263	288	350	252	276	340	281	299	346
2003	256	280	340	246	271	329	273	293	335
2004	256	292	335	244	278	326	273	304	332
2005	281	313	338	265	293	325	301	316	330
2006	325	351	349	301	325	335	345	371	340
2007[5]	355	373	355	327	338	342	371	387	346
2008	396	409	417	365	369	401	414	427	407
2009	400	423	464	366	381	446	408	424	452
2010	377	400	434	346	363	418	386	402	424
2011 p	400	418	447	370	383	431	409	432	436
% Change									
2007-2011	+12.7	+12.1	+25.9	+13.1	+13.3	+26.0	+10.2	+11.6	+26.0
2010-2011	+6.1	+4.5	+3.0	+6.9	+5.5	+3.1	+6.0	+7.5	+2.8

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Bills up to 1998 relate to home supplier only.
(2) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.
(3) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.
(4) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.
(5) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. More information can be found in the methodology note at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/prices/prices.aspx
p 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.2.3 Average annual domestic standard electricity bills[1] in 2011[7] for selected towns and cities in the UK with average unit costs[2]

Pence per kWh and pounds

Payment type		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment	
Town/city[3]	Bill range[4]	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill	Unit cost	Bill
	Largest	17.06	563	14.96	494	15.78	521
Aberdeen	Average	14.52	479	13.68	452	14.71	486
	Smallest	14.31	472	12.51	413	14.46	477
Belfast	Average[5]	15.86	524	15.27	504	15.46	510
	Largest	16.05	530	13.79	455	15.29	504
Birmingham	Average	14.20	469	13.06	431	14.38	474
	Smallest	13.53	446	12.32	406	13.74	453
	Largest	16.09	531	13.88	458	14.99	495
Canterbury	Average	13.85	457	12.92	426	14.04	463
	Smallest	13.40	442	12.19	402	13.62	449
	Largest	15.31	505	14.80	488	15.99	528
Cardiff	Average	14.71	485	13.85	457	14.76	487
	Smallest	14.53	480	13.32	440	14.56	481
	Largest	16.39	541	14.45	477	16.39	541
Edinburgh	Average	14.93	493	13.52	446	15.48	511
	Smallest	14.02	463	12.80	423	14.24	470
	Largest	15.77	520	14.50	479	15.43	509
Ipswich	Average	14.13	466	13.04	430	14.30	472
	Smallest	13.35	441	12.14	401	13.59	449
	Largest	15.95	526	13.76	454	15.18	501
Leeds	Average	13.83	456	12.66	418	13.99	462
	Smallest	12.88	425	11.67	385	13.32	440
	Largest	16.91	558	14.84	490	16.91	558
Liverpool	Average	15.30	505	13.70	452	15.94	526
	Smallest	14.23	470	13.10	432	14.23	470
	Largest	16.00	528	13.93	460	14.73	486
London	Average	14.06	464	12.98	428	14.20	469
	Smallest	13.88	458	12.93	427	13.91	459
	Largest	16.22	535	14.15	467	15.03	496
Manchester	Average	14.32	473	13.09	432	14.58	481
	Smallest	13.59	448	12.38	408	13.61	449
	Largest	15.55	513	13.62	449	15.03	496
Newcastle	Average	13.91	459	12.76	421	14.08	465
	Smallest	13.21	436	12.45	411	13.31	439
	Largest	15.69	518	13.69	452	14.73	486
Nottingham	Average	14.10	465	13.03	430	14.35	474
	Smallest	13.58	448	12.76	421	13.48	445
	Largest	15.14	500	14.84	490	15.78	521
Plymouth	Average	14.76	487	13.73	453	14.92	492
	Smallest	14.41	476	13.20	436	14.61	482
	Largest	16.30	538	14.05	464	15.24	503
Southampton	Average	14.00	462	13.17	434	14.23	470
	Smallest	13.77	454	12.56	414	14.05	464
	Largest in any region	17.06	563	15.27	504	16.91	558
UK[6]	Average	14.29	472	13.20	436	14.64	483
	Smallest in any region	12.88	425	11.67	385	13.31	439

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh. Bills and unit costs reflect the prices of all suppliers and include standing charges. Figures are inclusive of VAT. Bills relate to calendar year, i.e.covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year

(2) Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.

(3) The towns/cities specified indicate which electricity region these bills apply to. (See Table A2 in Annex A)

(4) Largest and smallest bills: Taking a subset of tariffs which are available to all customers within a region and have been open throughout the year with at least 200 customers - broadly speaking this excludes all fixed tariffs running from previous years, social and short-term internet tariffs - the largest and smallest bills have been identified as the maximum and minimum tariff they relate to within that region.

(5) There is only limited competition in electricity in Belfast, therefore no smallest/largest tariffs are available.

(6) For the UK, the largest and smallest bills may relate to tariffs not available within all regions.

(7) 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.3.1 Average annual domestic gas bills[1][2] by home[3] and non-home supplier[4]

Great Britain

Pounds

	Standard credit			Direct debit[5]			Prepayment			Overall
	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	Home supp-liers	Non-home suppliers	All cons-umers	GB
Cash terms										
1995	..	..	327	..	..	311	..	..	347	..
1996	330	306	330	308	288	308	350	350	350	..
1997	329	278	328	307	266	307	349	336	349	..
1998	320	263	315	281	249	277	331	326	331	..
1999	316	263	305	274	250	268	317	327	318	..
2000	309	260	295	272	247	264	309	323	311	..
2001	308	261	293	274	247	266	308	319	309	..
2002	326	273	310	295	258	281	327	327	327	..
2003	335	289	320	302	275	292	335	343	336	..
2004	344	309	333	317	296	309	355	342	351	..
2005	402	354	386	364	338	353	406	387	401	..
2006	510	427	474	453	400	424	515	467	498	..
2007[7]	545	525	536	478	490	485	586	553	573	515
2008	625	624	625	576	581	579	668	630	651	604
2009	715	697	708	665	645	652	755	724	739	683
2010	689	671	681	659	628	639	687	679	683	658
2011 p	760	730	747	732	684	700	762	727	743	720
% Change										
2007-2011	+39.4	+39.0	+39.4	+53.1	+39.6	+44.3	+30.0	+31.5	+29.7	+39.8
2010-2011	+10.3	+8.8	+9.7	+11.1	+8.9	+9.5	+10.9	+7.1	+8.8	+9.4
Real terms[6]										
1995	..	..	418	..	..	397	..	..	443	..
1996	406	377	406	379	355	379	431	431	431	..
1997	394	333	393	368	319	368	418	403	418	..
1998	375	308	369	329	292	325	388	382	388	..
1999	363	302	350	315	287	308	364	375	365	..
2000	351	295	335	309	280	300	351	367	353	..
2001	342	290	326	305	275	296	342	355	343	..
2002	351	294	334	318	278	303	353	353	353	..
2003	350	302	335	316	288	305	350	359	351	..
2004	351	315	339	324	302	315	362	349	358	..
2005	402	354	386	364	338	353	406	387	401	..
2006	495	414	460	440	388	412	500	453	484	..
2007[7]	514	495	505	450	461	457	552	521	540	486
2008	572	571	572	527	532	530	612	577	595	553
2009	646	629	639	600	582	588	682	654	667	616
2010	604	588	597	577	550	559	602	595	598	577
2011 p	650	624	639	626	585	599	651	622	635	616
% Change										
2007-2011	+26.5	+26.1	+26.5	+39.1	+26.9	+31.1	+17.9	+19.4	+17.6	+26.9
2010-2011	+7.6	+6.1	+7.0	+8.5	+6.4	+7.2	+8.1	+4.5	+6.2	+6.9

(1) Bills up to (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year. Bills to 1995 for home supplier only (i.e. British Gas).

(2) All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.

(3) Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.

(4) Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.

(5) Direct debit as a payment method not widely available for earlier years.

(6) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

(7) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i. e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. The assumed gas consumption pattern has also been altered to more accurately reflect real consumption patterns. More information can be found in the methodology note at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/prices/prices.aspx

p 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.3.2 Average annual domestic gas bills[1][2] for GB countries

Pounds

	Standard Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment	
	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland	England & Wales	Scotland
Cash terms						
1998[3]	315	313	277	275	331	331
1999	304	307	268	268	318	318
2000	295	297	264	262	311	310
2001	293	295	266	263	309	308
2002	310	311	281	279	327	327
2003	320	320	292	291	336	335
2004	333	332	309	305	351	351
2005	386	384	353	347	401	400
2006	475	469	425	418	498	501
2007[5]	537	529	486	471	573	575
2008	625	617	582	556	650	653
2009	708	699	653	638	739	744
2010	682	673	640	628	683	680
2011 p	748	742	701	693	743	738
% Change						
2007-2011	+39.3	+40.3	+44.2	+47.1	+29.7	+28.3
2010-2011	+9.7	+10.3	+9.5	+10.4	+8.8	+8.5
Real terms[4]						
1998[3]	369	367	325	322	388	388
1999	349	352	308	308	365	365
2000	335	337	300	297	353	352
2001	326	328	296	292	343	342
2002	334	335	303	301	353	353
2003	335	335	305	304	351	350
2004	339	338	315	311	358	358
2005	386	384	353	347	401	400
2006	461	455	412	405	483	486
2007[5]	506	499	458	444	540	542
2008	572	564	532	509	595	598
2009	639	631	589	575	667	671
2010	598	590	560	550	599	596
2011 p	639	634	599	592	635	631
% Change						
2007-2011	+26.3	+27.1	+30.8	+33.3	+17.6	+16.4
2010-2011	+6.9	+7.5	+7.0	+7.6	+6.0	+5.9

(1) Bills upto (and including) 2006 relate to total bill received in the year, i.e. covering consumption from Q4 of the previous year to Q3 of the named year.
(2) All bills are calculated using an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Figures are inclusive of VAT.
(3) Prior to 1998, average bills for England & Wales and Scotland were all the same as the GB averages given in Table 2.3.1.
(4) Bills deflated to 2005 terms using the GDP (market prices) deflator.
(5) Bills from 2007 on are subject to a change in methodology. Bills relate to the calendar year, i.e. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year. The assumed gas consumption pattern has also been altered to more accurately reflect real consumption patterns. More information can be found in the methodology note at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/prices/prices.aspx
p 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.3.3 Average annual domestic gas bills[1] in 2011[6] for selected towns and cities in the UK with average unit costs[2]

Pence per kWh and pounds

Payment type		Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment	
Town/city[3]	Bill range[4]	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill	Unit Cost	Bill
	Largest	4.55	818	4.06	730	4.21	757
Aberdeen	Average	4.12	742	3.85	693	4.10	738
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.57	643	3.89	700
	Largest	4.45	801	4.19	754	4.34	781
Birmingham	Average	4.18	753	3.90	702	4.16	750
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.56	821	4.19	754	4.33	779
Canterbury	Average	4.18	752	3.92	706	4.13	743
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.61	830	4.14	744	4.22	760
Cardiff	Average	4.14	746	3.95	711	4.14	746
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.55	818	4.06	730	4.21	757
Edinburgh	Average	4.12	742	3.85	693	4.10	738
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.57	643	3.89	700
	Largest	4.62	831	4.14	744	4.23	761
Ipswich	Average	4.12	741	3.87	696	4.10	738
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.55	818	4.16	749	4.31	776
Leeds	Average	4.11	740	3.84	692	4.08	734
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.65	657	3.89	700
	Largest	4.61	830	4.14	744	4.28	771
Liverpool	Average	4.14	745	3.87	696	4.14	746
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.60	828	4.18	753	4.33	780
London	Average	4.21	757	3.97	714	4.17	750
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.61	830	4.14	744	4.28	771
Manchester	Average	4.14	745	3.87	696	4.14	746
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.49	808	4.16	749	4.31	776
Newcastle	Average	4.15	747	3.85	693	4.13	744
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.62	651	3.89	700
	Largest	4.62	831	4.14	744	4.20	756
Nottingham	Average	4.08	735	3.83	689	4.09	737
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.59	646	3.89	700
	Largest	4.55	818	4.14	744	4.24	763
Plymouth	Average	4.14	745	3.91	704	4.09	736
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.66	658	3.89	700
	Largest	4.59	827	4.20	755	4.35	782
Southampton	Average	4.21	758	3.96	713	4.16	750
	Smallest	3.87	696	3.74	673	3.89	700
	Largest in any region	4.62	831	4.20	755	4.35	782
Great Britain[5]	Average	4.15	747	3.89	700	4.13	743
	Smallest in any region	3.87	696	3.57	643	3.89	700

(1) All bills are calculated assuming an annual consumption of 18,000 kWh. Bills and unit costs reflect the prices of all suppliers and include standing charges and VAT. Bills relate to the calendar year, e.g. covering consumption from Q1 to Q4 of the named year.

(2) Unit costs are calculated by dividing the bills shown by the relevant consumption levels.

(3) The towns/cities specified indicate which gas region these bills apply to. (See Table A2 in Annex A)

(4) Largest and smallest bills: Taking a subset of tariffs which are available to all customers within a region and have been open throughout the year with at least 200 customers - broadly excluding fixed tariffs running from previous years, social, and short-term internet tariffs - the largest and smallest bills have been identified as the maximum and minimum tariff they relate to within that region.

(5) For Great Britain, the largest and smallest bills may relate to tariffs not available within all regions.

(6) 2011 bill estimates provided in this table are provisional. Final estimates will be made available in March 2012

Table 2.4.1 Percentage of domestic electricity customers[1] by region[2] by supplier type[3], September 2011

Per cent

	Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier
West Midlands	37	63	28	72	30	70	31	69
North East	38	62	30	70	25	75	31	69
Yorkshire	37	63	28	72	29	71	31	69
North West	41	59	26	74	32	68	32	68
East Midlands	44	56	30	70	35	65	35	65
East Anglia	45	55	31	69	30	70	35	65
South East	43	57	32	68	40	60	36	64
Merseyside & N Wales	42	58	32	68	46	54	38	62
South West	48	52	34	66	47	53	40	60
London	45	55	38	62	47	53	42	58
Southern Scotland	46	54	41	59	58	42	46	54
Southern	63	37	46	54	54	46	52	48
South Wales	67	33	55	45	75	25	62	38
Northern Scotland	80	20	60	40	67	33	68	32
Great Britain[4]	46	54	35	65	42	58	39	61

(1) Includes both standard electricity and Economy 7 electricity customers.
(2) The regions used in this table are the distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers.
(3) Home supplier denotes the former public electricity suppliers within their own distribution areas, or their parent company. Non-home suppliers are new entrant suppliers and the former electricity suppliers outside of their distribution areas.
(4) Competition is still limited in scope for domestic customers in Northern Ireland and so the region has been excluded from this table.

Table 2.4.2 Regional variation of payment method for standard electricity, September 2011

Per cent

	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
South East	29	62	9
Southern	28	61	11
South West	28	58	14
Eastern	34	58	8
North East	28	56	16
East Midlands	32	55	14
Northern Scotland	29	54	17
Southern Scotland	27	54	19
North West	31	54	15
Midlands	31	53	16
Yorkshire	32	53	15
South Wales	29	52	19
Merseyside & N Wales	26	51	22
London	39	41	21
Scotland	27	54	19
England & Wales	31	55	14
Great Britain	31	55	15
Northern Ireland	33	30	37
UK	31	54	16

Table 2.5.1 Percentage of domestic gas customers by region[1] by supplier type[2][3], September 2011

Per cent

	Credit		Direct debit		Prepayment		All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier	Home supplier	Non-home supplier
Northern	48	52	26	74	34	66	33	67
Wales	50	50	30	70	27	73	36	64
Southern	54	46	30	70	41	59	37	63
Scotland	58	42	32	68	36	64	40	60
Eastern	55	45	32	68	44	56	41	59
East Midlands	55	45	32	68	49	51	42	58
North Eastern	60	40	32	68	47	53	43	57
South Eastern	59	41	33	67	46	54	43	57
South Western	60	40	37	63	43	57	45	55
North Western	60	40	36	64	49	51	45	55
West Midlands	63	37	34	66	53	47	46	54
North Thames	65	35	41	59	54	46	52	48
Great Britain[4]	58	42	33	67	45	55	43	57

(1) The regions used in this table are the local distribution zones of Transco.
(2) Home supplier denotes British Gas Trading.
(3) Non-home suppliers are all other suppliers.
(4) Gas is not yet widely available in Northern Ireland and so the region has been excluded from this table.

Table 2.5.2 Regional variation of payment method for gas, September 2011

Per cent

	Credit	Direct debit	Prepayment
Southern	26	65	8
South Western	30	60	11
Eastern	31	58	10
East Midlands	31	56	13
Scotland	29	56	15
Northern	28	56	16
North Eastern	31	55	13
South Eastern	32	55	13
North Western	29	54	16
West Midlands	32	54	14
Wales	29	52	19
North Thames	41	46	13
Scotland	29	56	15
England & Wales	31	55	13
Great Britain	31	56	13

Section 3 – Industrial Prices

Prices presented in this section will vary depending on sectoral coverage (manufacturing industry, all industry, or all non-domestic consumers) and consumption levels (Tables 3.1.1 – 3.1.4 and Tables 3.4.1 & 3.4.2). The price of a fuel may move to a different degree, or even in a different direction, depending on the sectors and/or consumption sizebands being compared. Changes in price may vary depending on the time period used, i.e. changes in annual average prices may be different to changes in price between quarters a year apart. Price indices in Table 3.3.1 aim to be reflective of all industrial users and are quoted in the key points on page 7.

Energy Prices in the manufacturing sector

3.1.1 Gas and electricity prices in the manufacturing sector, excluding CCL, are presented in Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4. The prices are presented in different sizebands as prices tend to vary by the size of user for each fuel, reflecting the bargaining position of the larger users, and factors such as: the timing of the introduction of competition and previous pricing arrangements; length of contracts; and the relative (to size) impact of crude prices on fuel prices. Larger consumers may be more dependent on wholesale spot prices, and therefore more vulnerable to price spikes, whereas smaller consumers tend to be on more stable contracts.

3.1.2 In general, average fuel prices increased each year between 2004 and 2008, fell in 2009, and rose once more in 2010. The exception was electricity, where average prices rose in 2009 and fell in 2010. Prices of most fuels follow the price of crude oil, which has been on an upward trend since 2004 apart from a fall in 2009.

Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

3.2.1 Average purchase costs of fuels used to generate electricity are presented in Table 3.2.1. Comparison of fuel input prices in common units (p/kWh) does not necessarily reflect differences in the cost of generating electricity using different fuels. As well as fuel input costs, generation costs are also affected by non-fuel costs and by the efficiency with which fuel inputs are converted into electricity. For example, combined cycle gas stations have higher efficiencies than conventional steam stations, therefore just comparing the fuel input costs per kWh does not provide a picture of full costs.

3.2.2 Gas wholesale prices were high and extremely volatile during winter 2005/2006, driven by tightness of supply due to an incident at the UK's largest storage facility, cold weather, and variable imports through the Interconnector. Prices started to fall in Q3 2006, due to forecasts for a mild winter, and infrastructure projects coming on-line. By summer 2007, prices were close to, or below, 2005's prices. However, due to volatile and high oil prices, gas prices in 2008 did not show their usual seasonal fall in spring/summer, and were considerably above 2006 & 2007 levels, almost equalling 2005 prices by the end of the year. Prices in 2009 started high but showed the usual seasonal pattern once more. Wholesale prices in 2010 were above 2009's prices but below the highs of 2008. In 2011, gas prices have been high and have not shown the usual seasonal summer fall.

3.2.3 The sharp rise in gas wholesale prices at the end of 2005 resulted in a number of electricity generators switching towards coal-fired generation. In 2007 this trend reversed as gas prices fell and coal prices rose. Wholesale coal prices increased sharply in the last quarter of 2007 and stayed high in 2008, peaking at over $200/tonne in July before falling towards the end of the year.

Industrial prices

Coal prices were lower in 2009, although they rose in 2010. Use of coal for generation decreased each year from 2007 to 2009 but was up slightly in 2010. Gas used for generation increased in 2007 and 2008, fell in 2009, but rose again in 2010 as nuclear generation fell. In the first 3 quarters of 2011, gas used for generation has fallen as prices have increased. Since 2008, gas has been the dominant fuel used for electricity generation.

3.2.4 Oil purchased for generation, like all generation fuels, is more likely to be purchased on longer-term contracts. This, coupled with the mix of oils purchased, means that oil for generation is less closely related to spot prices than other industrial users' contracts. Between 2000 and 2010, the price of oil for generation more than tripled.

Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

3.3.1 Fuel price indices, both excluding and including the Climate Change Levy (CCL) in real and cash terms, are presented in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. Prices in real terms (including CCL) for all fuels generally stayed below 1990 levels until 2005/06, with some of the largest annual increases occurring between 2007 and 2008, although heavy fuel oil prices increased strongly in 2010 as crude oil prices increased.

Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

3.4.1 Gas and electricity prices in the non-domestic sector, both including and excluding CCL, are presented in Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. The data are available for various sizes of consumer from Q1 2004 onwards. Note that the sizebands from Q1 2006 onwards are slightly different from Q1 2004 to Q4 2005, with a new extra large electricity size band included from Q1 2007.

3.4.2 Average electricity prices, including CCL, increased in each quarter between the second quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2009, then fell from the second quarter of 2009 onwards, except for the third quarter of 2010 when they showed a small increase. Average prices in Q3 2011 have risen by 6 per cent on Q2. Average gas prices, including CCL, show prices generally rising, but showing a slight seasonal decrease in the second and third quarter of each year. This decrease was not shown in 2008 due to high wholesale gas prices, but showed once more in 2009 and 2010. In Q2 2011 prices were higher than in Q1 2011, which suggested that the usual seasonal effect may once again be absent, but average prices in Q3 2011 have fallen 8 per cent on Q2, and are lower than Q1 2011.

Quarterly Energy Prices Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4

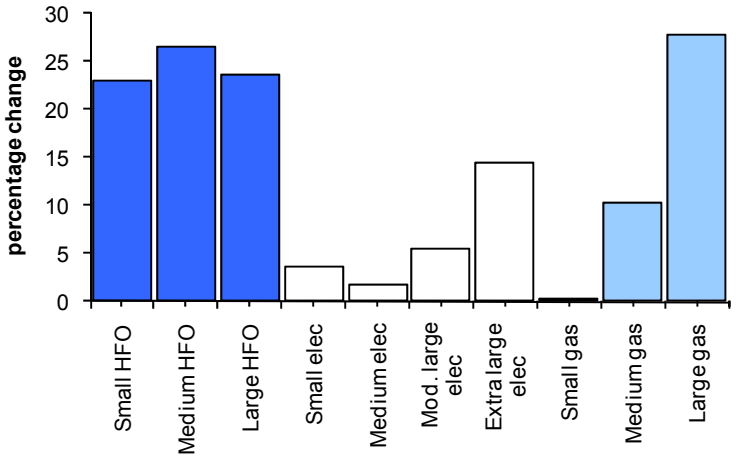
3.5.1 Some changes have been made to the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry survey because of the declining quality of non-gas and non-electricity data. For example, since Q2 2008 the heavy fuel oil large sizeband has been published without an extra large/moderately large split.

3.5.2 From Q1 2010, we have ceased to publish all but a large user and an average price for coal. This is due to the continued fall in the number of companies reporting coal data. We will provide an average price with the provisional figure for each quarter, and add a large user price when the final figures are published the following quarter, provided the sample size is sufficient.

3.5.3 We will continue to evaluate the viability of the price series and will aim to give notice of our intent to discontinue any series in the future. Feedback from users on the specific uses of the series in this table is welcome to assist our planning. If you have any comments please contact Jo Marvin, 0300 068 5049, jo.marvin@decc.gsi.gov.uk

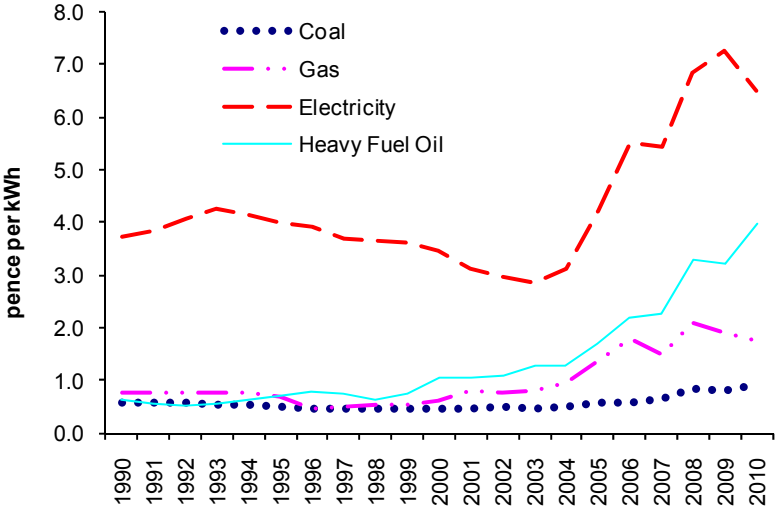
3.1 Energy prices in the manufacturing sector

Chart 3.1.1 Percentage price movements between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 for heavy fuel oil (HFO), electricity and gas, by size of consumer, for manufacturing industry



- Compared to Q3 2010, heavy fuel oil consumers in Q3 2011 have seen prices rise by an average of 25 per cent in cash terms.
- Electricity consumers generally saw prices, excluding CCL, rise between Q3 1010 and Q3 2011 by an average of 6 per cent.
- Gas consumers saw average prices, excluding CCL, increase between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 by 25 per cent.

Chart 3.1.2: Fuel prices for manufacturing industry, in cash terms 1990 to 2010

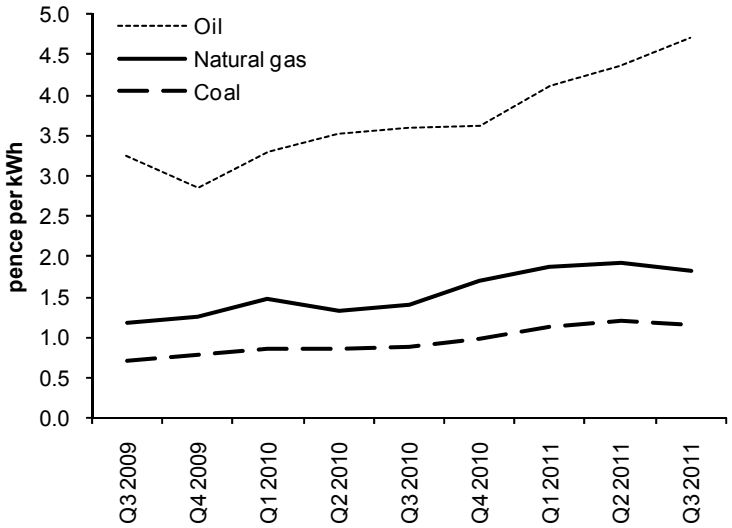


- Data for 2010 shows that over the past five years (2005 to 2010), average industrial electricity prices have risen by 54 per cent (35 per cent in real terms), with a decrease of 10 per cent (13 per cent in real terms) in 2010.
- Over the same period average industrial gas prices have increased by 25 per cent (10 per cent in real terms), with a decrease of 9 per cent (11 per cent in real terms) in 2010.

3.2 Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

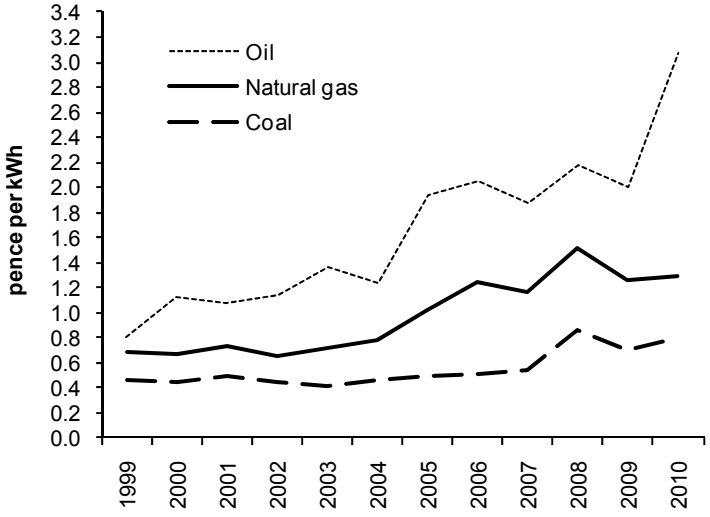
Table 3.2.1: Average price of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers and of gas at UK delivery points

Chart 3.2.1: Average price paid by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas Q3 2009 to Q3 2011



- Between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 the price of coal for power stations has increased by 31.1 per cent in cash terms, whilst the price of gas has increased by 30.0 per cent. Over the same period, the cost of oil has increased by 31.0 per cent.
- Compared to Q2 2011, the price of coal has decreased by 3.3 per cent in cash terms, and the price of gas has decreased by 5.3 per cent. Over the same period the price of oil has risen by 7.5 per cent.

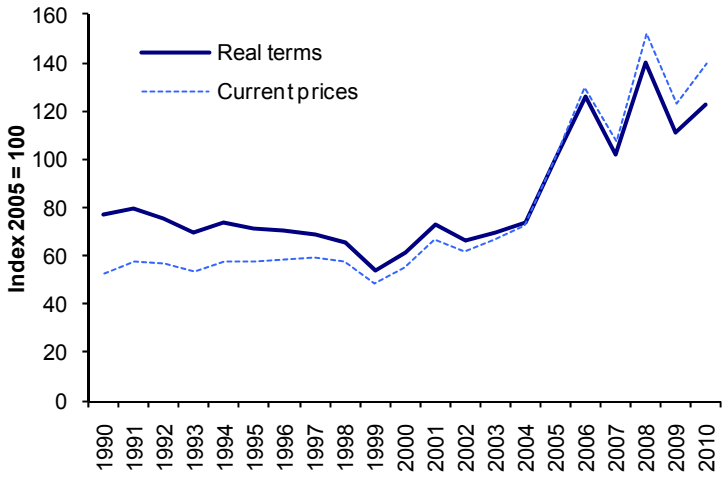
Chart 3.2.2: Average price paid in real[(1)] terms by UK power producers for coal, oil and natural gas 1999 to 2010



(1) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

- Compared to 2005, the annual average real terms price of natural gas used by major power producers in 2010 has increased by 26 per cent, whilst the price of coal has increased by 59 per cent. The annual average cost of oil has increased by 59 per cent in real terms since 2005.
- Oil prices tend to fluctuate more than coal and gas prices over the year, and increased in 2010 by 53 per cent in real terms. In comparison the annual average price of gas increased by 1 per cent and the price of coal by 12 per cent.

Chart 3.2.3: Average price of gas[1] at UK delivery points 1990 to 2010 in real[2] and current terms



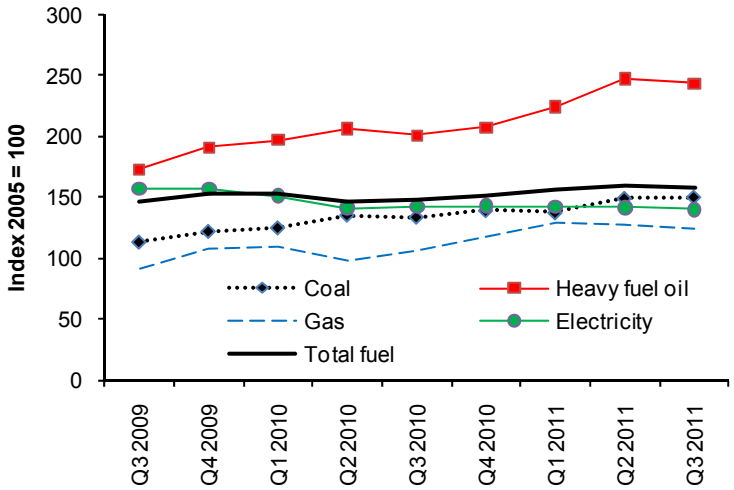
(1) Includes the levy, the Government's tax on indigenous supplies, which was abolished on 1st April 1998.
(2) Adjusted for inflation using the GDP (market prices) deflator.

- The average price of gas at UK delivery points increased by 59 per cent in real terms between 1990 and 2010.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the price of gas increased by 101 per cent in real terms, and it increased by 23 per cent in real terms between 2005 and 2010.
- At this time, the price of gas at UK delivery points for 2009 and 2010 is an estimate.

3.3 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector

Table 3.3.1: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector excluding CCL
Table 3.3.2: Fuel price indices for the industrial sector including CCL

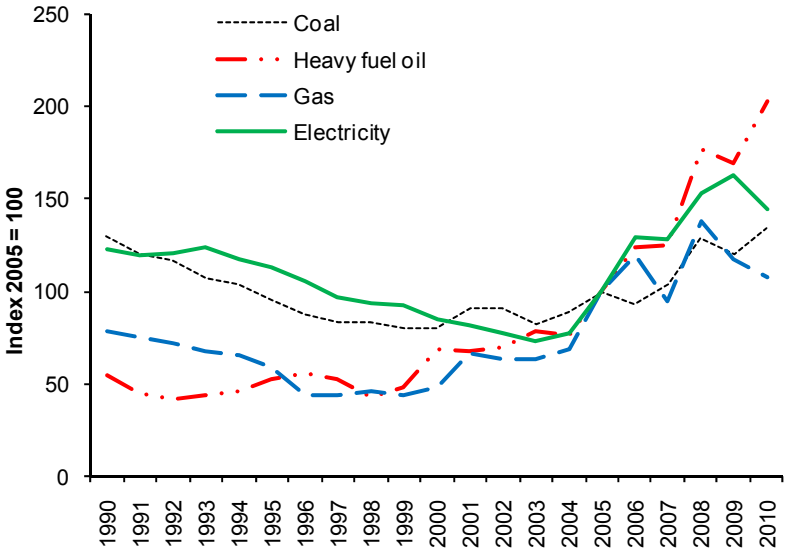
Chart 3.3.1 Fuel price indices in real terms excluding the Climate Change Levy from Q3 2009 to Q3 2011



- Average industrial electricity prices excluding the Climate Change Levy (CCL), fell in real terms by 1.7 per cent between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011, whilst industrial gas prices excluding CCL rose by 17.7 per cent in real terms.
- Over the same period the price of coal increased by 13.5 per cent in real terms and the price of heavy fuel oil increased by 21.2 per cent.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of coal by 5.8 per cent and the average price of electricity and gas by 3.7 and 3.6 per cent respectively in Q3 2011.

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices

Chart 3.3.2: Industrial fuel price indices in real terms[(1)] including the Climate Change Levy 1990 to 2010



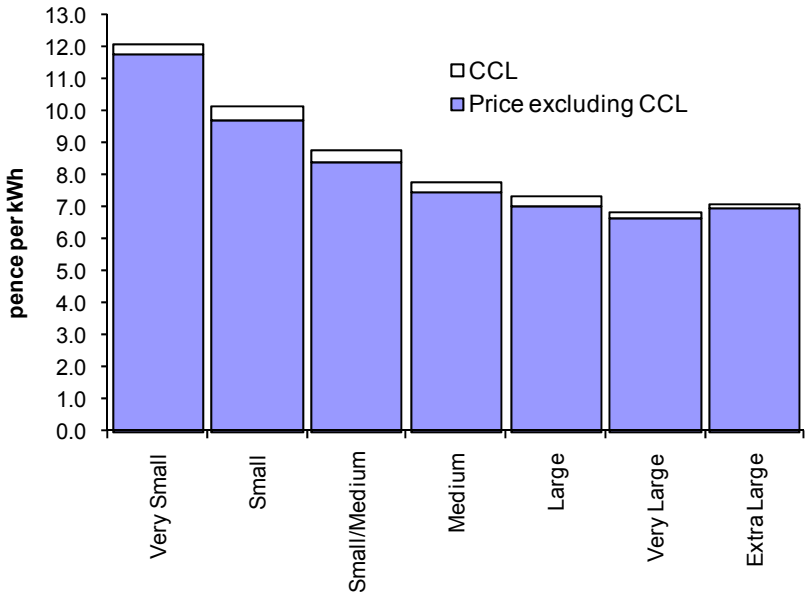
- Compared to 2000, the average price of heavy fuel oil in 2010 has increased by 194 per cent in real terms, with an increase of 103 per cent since 2005.
- In comparison, the annual average price of gas, including CCL, has increased by 125 per cent in real terms since 2000, but by only 8 per cent since 2005.
- The average price of electricity, including CCL, has risen by 69 per cent in real terms since 2000, and by 44 per cent since 2005.

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices

3.4 Gas and electricity prices for the non-domestic sector in the UK

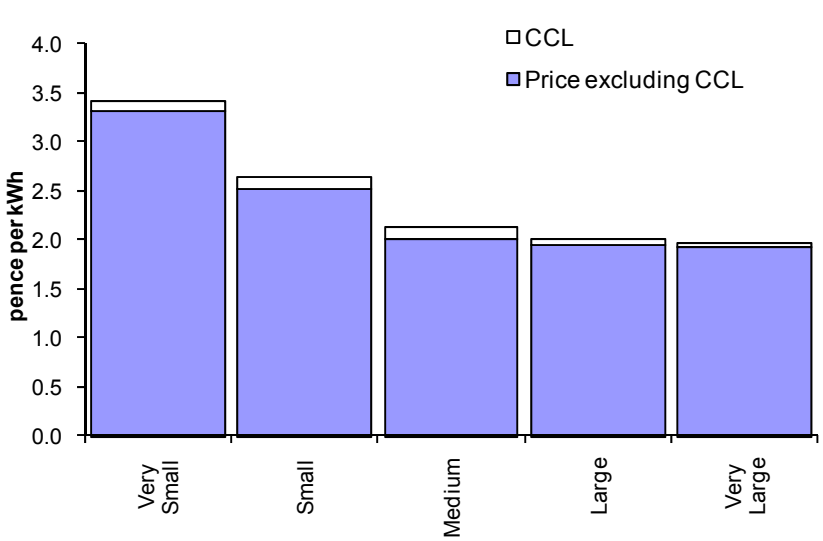
Table 3.4.1: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (excluding the Climate Change Levy)
Table 3.4.2: Price of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the UK (including the Climate Change Levy)

Chart 3.4.1: Average UK non-domestic electricity prices Q3 2011



- Average electricity prices excluding CCL have fallen in cash terms between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 by up to 3 per cent for very small and small consumers, but have risen by between 3 and 9 per cent for all other consumers.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of electricity by between 2 and 5 per cent.

Chart 3.4.2: Average UK non-domestic gas prices Q3 2011



- Average gas prices excluding CCL have fallen in cash terms between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 by less than 1 per cent for very small consumers but have risen by between 8 and 21 per cent for all other consumers.
- The inclusion of CCL increases the average price of gas by between 1 and 6 per cent.

Table 3.1.1 Prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1] Excluding the Climate Change Levy

Original units

Fuel	Size of consumer	2009 3rd quarter	2009 4th quarter	2010 1st quarter	2010 2nd quarter	2010 3rd quarter	2010 4th quarter	2011 1st quarter	2011 2nd quarter	2011 3rd quarter p
Coal[6][10]	Small	4.57	4.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(£ per GJ)	Medium	2.97	3.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Large	1.92	2.11	2.14	2.40	2.38	2.53	2.51	2.72	..
All consumers:	**Average**	2.10	2.29	2.38	2.61	2.60	2.74	2.71	2.97r	3.03
	median[2]	3.92	3.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy fuel oil[3][6][9]	Small	411.3	454.7	491.2	526.6	514.1	510.5	589.5r	634.0r	632.9
(£ per tonne)	Medium	391.3	428.8	456.4	468.9	450.3	468.3	494.2	571.8r	570.2
	Large	388.1	433.2	443.3	471.7	468.1	494.1	538.9	583.8r	578.5
Of which:	Extra large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moderately large	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
All consumers:	**Average**	392.3	434.5	454.1	477.9	467.9	487.2	530.0r	586.3r	582.7
	median[2]	387.4	440.3	468.5	495.4	494.3	492.1	556.9r	599.5r	601.5
Gas oil[3]	Small	517.9	581.4	580.8	625.1	605.1	659.8	746.7	798.0r	796.2
(£ per tonne)	Medium	507.2	539.8	590.1	636.9	595.8	662.2	762.9	778.5r	772.2
	Large	475.5	508.9	563.1	583.2	568.5	639.1	702.6r	760.2r	744.0
All consumers:	**Average**	481.4	515.3	567.6	592.3	573.5	643.1	712.6r	763.8r	749.6
	median[2]	501.2	537.9	578.2	621.2	593.7	652.1	746.4r	784.5r	782.6
Electricity	Small	9.76	9.53	8.86	8.93	8.70	8.69	8.48	8.85r	9.02
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	8.73	8.20	7.59	7.44	7.42	7.48	7.62	7.54r	7.55
	Large	6.17	6.14	6.10	5.63	5.82	6.31	6.32	6.39r	6.34
Of which:	Extra large	4.84	5.12	5.35	4.81	5.00	5.55	5.58	5.64r	5.73
	Moderately large	7.20	6.92	6.68	6.26	6.45	6.90	6.90r	6.96r	6.81
All consumers:	**Average**	7.02	6.85	6.64	6.27	6.39	6.74	6.77	6.82r	6.80
	10% decile[2]	5.98	6.15	6.12	5.82	6.05	6.44	6.49	6.56	6.60
	median[2]	9.37	8.48	7.91	7.69	7.75	7.62	7.68	7.90r	7.88
	90% decile[2]	12.65	12.44	11.28	11.11	10.56	10.21	9.53	9.85r	10.14
Gas[4]	Small	2.884	2.634	2.724	2.845	2.977	2.763	2.742r	2.820r	2.988
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	2.470	2.389	2.255	2.220	2.287	2.241	2.279r	2.481r	2.523
	Large	1.507	1.632	1.658	1.479	1.560	1.822	1.957	2.032r	1.993
All consumers:	**Average**	1.590	1.738	1.778	1.590	1.630	1.894	2.031r	2.098r	2.043
	Firm[5]	1.630	1.797	1.870	1.703	1.747	2.016	2.137r	2.192r	2.151
	Interruptible	1.558	1.685	1.668	1.467	1.536	1.783	1.918	2.001r	1.958
	10% decile[2]	1.375	1.375	1.492	1.492	1.510	1.748	1.866	1.971r	1.974
	median[2]	2.546	2.468	2.237	2.280	2.337	2.297	2.293r	2.477r	2.642
	90% decile[2]	5.229	2.237	4.148	2.337	4.717	4.145	3.992	4.054	5.385

For notes see notes page

Table 3.1.3 Annual prices of fuels purchased by manufacturing industry in Great Britain[1] excluding the Climate Change Levy

Original units

	Size of consumer	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal[6][10]	Small	62.69	73.85	78.21	79.58	95.83	120.19	..
(£ per tonne)	Medium	52.99	63.13	62.68	61.95	74.03	82.23	..
	Large	35.09	41.17	40.03	43.43	57.44	54.82	65.46
All consumers:	**Average**	37.88	44.57	43.63	46.49	60.31	59.60	70.90
Heavy fuel oil[3][6][9]	Small	167.6	236.7	297.6	300.5	483.0	421.9	506.9
(£ per tonne)	Medium	157.4	215.6	255.4	275.1	425.9	378.6	461.0
	Large	147.8	188.5	254.5	258.3	348.2	376.5	469.6
Of which:	Extra large	146.8	182.6	254.8	249.8	..	..	..
	Moderately large	149.5	199.4	254.1	273.8	..	..	..
All consumers:	**Average**	153.7	204.3	260.5	269.7	392.9	383.2	471.5
Gas oil[3]	Small	273.1	357.5	429.8	430.0	632.8	507.6	618.6
(£ per tonne)	Medium	261.0	346.1	414.3	427.4	617.8	506.0	620.4
	Large	249.4	318.1	387.1	394.5	588.0	481.8	588.0
All consumers:	**Average**	251.7	323.3	392.2	400.3	593.6	486.0	593.6
Electricity	Small	4.634	5.631	6.964	7.574	8.661	9.817	8.804
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	3.574	4.663	6.138	6.600	7.366	8.836	7.484
	Large	2.835	3.964	5.154	4.850	6.490	6.484	5.964
Of which:	Extra large	2.666	3.742	4.687	3.982	5.533	5.078	5.180
	Moderately large	2.966	4.137	5.514	5.521	7.230	7.571	6.570
All consumers:	**Average**	3.126	4.237	5.507	5.449	6.836	7.270	6.512
Gas[4]	Small	1.357	1.650	2.307	2.438	2.896	2.931	2.793
(Pence per kWh)	Medium	1.175	1.539	2.084	2.081	2.379	2.534	2.242
	Large	0.922	1.360	1.754	1.370	2.056	1.797	1.642
All consumers:	**Average**	0.961	1.387	1.804	1.474	2.114	1.906	1.738
	Firm	1.019	1.458	1.853	1.644	2.205	2.000	1.861
	Interruptible	0.912	1.327	1.763	1.332	2.038	1.827	1.635

For notes see notes page

Notes for Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4

(1) Average prices paid (exclusive of VAT) by respondents to a Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) survey of some 800 manufacturing sites. The average price for each size of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. Prices vary widely around the average values shown (see footnote 2). Purchases of fuels used as raw materials in manufacturing are excluded. For further details, see Annex A.

(2) The 10% decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the bottom 10% of those prices fall. Similarly the 90% decile is the point above which the top 10% of prices occur. The median is the midway point. Thus, these values show the spread of prices paid. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal 'weight' to each purchaser, whereas the average prices, for each size-band and all consumers are given 'weight' according to the quantity purchased. The 10% and 90% deciles are not published from Q1 2005 onwards, except for gas and electricity.

(3) Oil product prices include hydrocarbon oil duty. From 1 September 2009 the effective duty rates per tonne are £104.94 for Heavy Fuel Oil and £124.52 for gas oil.

(4) Covers all supplies of natural gas including, for example, those purchased direct from onshore/offshore gas fields. Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

(5) From Q1 1998 tariff gas prices are not collected separately and are included in the firm contract prices. The 90% decile and average firm contract price will be affected by contributors who previously had separate contracts for tariff and firm contract gas. In Q4 1997, tariff gas represented a weight of around 1% of the sample.

(6) It should be noted that prices for these fuels are drawn from small samples.

(7) Excludes breeze and blast furnace supplies.

(8) Following a consultation with users, this data is no longer published.

(9) Extra-large and moderately large splits are no longer published (from Q2 2008)

(10) Only large and average prices are published (from Q1 2010). Average prices will be produced with the provisional prices, large prices with the final prices.

Prices are shown for various sizes of consumers. These sizebands are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers purchasing them, as shown in the table below

	Range of annual purchases of which:				
Fuel	**Large**	**Extra large**	**Moderately large**	**Medium**	**Small**
	Greater than	**Greater than**			**Less than**
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	n/a	n/a	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	15,000	4,900 to 15,000	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	n/a	n/a	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas* (thousand kWh)	8,800	n/a	n/a	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

*Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. Information on the operation of the CCL is available on the HM Revenue and Customs web site at http://www.hmrc.gov.uk

Although data from the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry cannot currently be used to produce estimates of the amount of levy paid by size of consumer, it has been used to give an estimate of the average amount of levy paid for coal. Data from suppliers has been used to produce estimates of the average amount of levy paid on gas and electricity.

Table of the average amount of Climate Change Levy paid by fuel type[(i)]

Fuel	**Full rate of Levy[(ii)]**	**Average amount paid [(iii)]**			
		Q4/10	**Q1/11**	**Q2/11**	**Q3/11**
Coal	£13.21/tonne	£5.8/tonne	£5.8/tonne	£6.0/tonne	£6.0/tonne
Electricity	0.485p/kWh	0.26p/kWh	0.27p/kWh	0.29p/kWh	0.30p/kWh
Gas	0.169p/kWh	0.08p/kWh	0.08p/kWh	0.09p/kWh	0.09p/kWh
LPG	£10.83/tonne	..	..	..	..

(i) The full levy rate for coke is £12.81 per tonne, however, in practice most use of coke by manufacturers is exempt from the levy.

(ii) The levy rates shown here are the rates from April 2011. Previous rates are shown in Annex A

(iii) estimated

Table 3.2.1 Average prices of fuels purchased by the major UK power producers[1] and of gas at UK delivery points[2]

United Kingdom

	Major power producers[1]					Natural gas at UK delivery points[7][8]	
	Coal[3]		Oil[4][5]		Natural gas[6]	Including levy[9]	Excluding levy[9]
	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	£ per tonne	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh	pence per kWh
1992	45.84	0.660	57.76	0.481	..	0.595	0.549
1993	42.44	0.611	55.91	0.472	0.706	0.556	0.523
1994	36.35	0.528	67.90	0.526	0.667	0.588	0.564
1995	35.11	0.500	81.12	0.684	0.643	0.584	0.561
1996	35.22	0.507	84.15	0.709	0.628	0.592	0.571
1997	33.74	0.474	89.75	0.746	0.647	0.593	0.576
1998	30.17	0.421	71.87	0.599	0.656	0.560	0.560
1999	29.01	0.405	85.84	0.715	0.613	0.468	0.468
2000	29.35	0.406	120.96	1.010	0.595	0.534	0.534
2001	32.20	0.444	118.59	0.981	0.664	0.647	0.647
2002	29.66	0.409	127.92	1.061	0.609	0.601	0.601
2003	28.11	0.389	158.40	1.308	0.682	0.650	0.650
2004	32.61	0.450	145.60	1.205	0.761	0.706	0.706
2005	36.07	0.497	233.45	1.932	1.015	0.973	0.973
2006	38.06	0.523	254.61	2.117	1.284	1.264	1.264
2007	41.16	0.566	240.27	1.984	1.236	1.047	1.047
2008	65.57	0.929	287.36	2.373	1.644	1.481	1.481
2009[11]	54.42	0.784	268.32	2.220	1.403	1.200e	1.200e
2010[11]	62.30	0.901	419.48	3.487	1.461	1.360e	1.360e
Per cent change[10]	+14.5	+15.0	+56.3	+57.1	+4.1	..	..
2009 1st quarter	60.76	0.875	209.02	1.730	1.870	..	..
2nd quarter	49.42	0.712	296.33	2.452	1.384	..	..
3rd quarter	49.99	0.720	392.56	3.248	1.188	..	..
4th quarter	54.15	0.780	344.89	2.854	1.259	..	..
2010 1st quarter	59.71	0.863	396.62	3.297	1.466	..	..
2nd quarter	58.75	0.849	422.22	3.510	1.325	..	..
3rd quarter	61.09	0.883	431.27	3.585	1.404	..	..
4th quarter	68.05	0.984	433.93	3.607	1.700	..	..
2011 1st quarter	78.78	1.139	493.68	4.104	1.873	..	..
2nd quarter	82.75	1.196	525.65	4.370	1.926	..	..
3rd quarter p	80.06	1.157	565.14	4.698	1.825	..	..
Per cent change[10]	+31.1	+31.1	+31.0	+31.0	+30.0	..	..

(1) Companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity are included under the heading “Major Power Producers”. A list of these companies is given in Annex A.

(2) The series represents gas supplied by UKCS licensees to the UK (i.e exports are excluded) and gas imported from the Norwegian sector of the continental shelf.

(3) Includes slurry.

(4) Includes oil for burning, for gas turbines and for internal combustion engines (other than for use in road vehicles). Excludes any natural gas liquids burnt at Peterhead power station.

(5) Includes hydrocarbon oil duty.

(6) Includes sour gas.

(7) A quarterly series consistent with the annual series is available back to quarter two 1987. An article describing this series was published in Energy Trends in November 1996.

(8) Quarterly data is not available from Quarter 2 2004 onwards.

(9) The levy is the Government's tax on indigenous supplies introduced in 1981 and abolished on 1 April 1998. The levy was reduced from 4 to 3 pence per therm for 1997/8 .

(10) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier. The annual percentage change varies depending on the units used as the calorific values change each year. For further information see Annex B.

(11) The 2009 and 2010 Beach gas prices are curently estimates.

Table 3.3.1 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms excluding the Climate Change Levy

United Kingdom

2005=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*		
		Coal[1]	Heavy fuel oil[1]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel[3]	Gas[2]	Electricity[2]	Total fuel[3]
1983		115.2	68.7	65.4	76.2	74.2	..	..	..
1984		115.3	81.7	67.5	76.1	77.7	..	..	..
1985		119.9	82.9	72.1	79.1	80.9	..	..	..
1986		113.9	39.9	62.9	79.9	70.9	..	..	..
1987		109.2	42.7	59.3	77.6	69.9	..	..	..
1988		97.0	31.5	56.4	81.7	70.8	..	..	..
1989		94.8	34.3	54.5	87.6	74.6	..	..	..
1990		97.4	37.3	55.5	87.4	74.7	..	..	..
1991		96.0	32.8	56.0	90.3	76.5	..	..	..
1992		97.2	31.5	56.3	95.3	80.9	..	..	..
1993		91.3	33.6	54.2	99.8	82.7	..	..	..
1994		90.2	36.3	53.1	96.2	80.1	..	..	..
1995		84.6	42.4	49.6	95.3	79.6	..	..	..
1996		80.4	46.8	37.9	92.0	78.2	..	..	..
1997		78.6	44.8	39.2	86.8	72.3	..	..	..
1998		80.4	37.4	41.3	86.0	71.0	..	..	..
1999		79.2	42.8	41.1	86.5	72.6	..	..	..
2000		79.3	61.9	44.7	80.2	69.7	..	..	..
2001		81.4	61.8	59.9	73.4	67.8	..	..	..
2002		83.4	64.7	56.6	70.7	66.4	..	..	..
2003		76.4	74.7	59.0	68.4	67.7	..	..	..
2004		85.1	75.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	..	..	..
2005		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2006		95.7	127.5	124.7	134.3	130.5	..	..	..
2007		111.2	132.0	100.6	137.9	130.0	..	..	..
2008		144.2	192.3	151.6	169.7	170.5	..	..	..
2009		135.7	187.6	130.5	183.0	173.0	..	..	..
2010		157.3	230.8	123.7	166.2	171.6	..	..	..
Per cent change[4]		+15.9	+23.0	-5.2	-9.2	-0.8	..	..	..
2009	3rd quarter	127.8	192.0	102.5	177.4	164.8	115.7	180.0	169.0
	4th quarter	139.1	212.7	121.0	177.1	172.3	113.3	171.4	167.4
2010	1st quarter	144.7	222.3	124.5	172.8	174.0	113.5r	170.0r	170.4r
	2nd quarter	158.7	233.9	110.5	161.6	167.0	118.9r	167.3r	172.0r
	3rd quarter	157.6	229.1	122.2	164.1	169.6	135.0r	166.0r	173.0r
	4th quarter	165.9	238.5	137.5	166.3	175.6	127.4r	161.6r	170.9r
2011	1st quarter	164.4	259.5r	149.1	166.7	181.8r	135.8r	164.2r	178.0r
	2nd quarter	180.8r	287.0r	149.6	166.2r	187.1r	159.4r	171.6	192.2r
	3rd quarter p	183.7	285.2	147.8	165.7	186.2	162.7	167.7	189.9
Per cent change[4]		+16.6	+24.5	+20.9	+1.0	+9.8	+20.5	+1.0	+9.8

(1) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(2) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(3) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(4) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Table 3.3.1 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in real terms[1] excluding the Climate Change Levy

United Kingdom

2005=100

	Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
	Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[2]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel[4]	Gas[3]	Electricity[3]	Total fuel[4]	GDP deflator
1983	251.0	149.8	142.4	166.0	161.6	..	..	..	45.9
1984	240.3	170.3	140.7	158.5	161.9	..	..	..	48.0
1985	235.9	163.2	142.0	155.6	159.2	..	..	..	50.8
1986	216.9	75.9	119.8	152.1	135.1	..	..	..	52.5
1987	197.5	77.1	107.2	140.2	126.4	..	..	..	55.3
1988	165.0	53.6	95.9	139.0	120.3	..	..	..	58.8
1989	150.0	54.2	86.2	138.6	118.0	..	..	..	63.2
1990	143.3	54.8	81.6	128.5	109.8	..	..	..	68.0
1991	132.6	45.2	77.3	124.7	105.7	..	..	..	72.4
1992	129.3	41.9	74.9	126.7	107.5	..	..	..	75.2
1993	118.1	43.4	70.1	129.2	107.0	..	..	..	77.3
1994	114.9	46.3	67.6	122.6	102.0	..	..	..	78.5
1995	104.9	52.6	61.5	118.3	98.7	..	..	..	80.6
1996	96.2	56.0	45.3	110.1	93.6	..	..	..	83.6
1997	91.7	52.3	45.7	101.3	84.4	..	..	..	85.7
1998	91.9	42.7	47.2	98.3	81.1	..	..	..	87.5
1999	88.8	47.9	46.1	96.9	81.4	..	..	..	89.2
2000	88.3	68.9	49.8	89.3	77.6	..	..	..	89.8
2001	89.3	67.9	65.8	80.5	74.4	..	..	..	91.1
2002	89.3	69.3	60.6	75.7	71.1	..	..	..	93.4
2003	80.0	78.2	61.8	71.7	70.9	..	..	..	95.5
2004	87.0	76.9	67.2	76.2	74.4	..	..	..	97.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006	92.6	123.4	120.7	130.0	126.3	..	..	..	103.3
2007	105.2	124.9	95.2	130.4	123.0	..	..	..	105.7
2008	132.4	176.6	139.2	155.9	156.5	..	..	..	108.9
2009	122.5	169.3	117.8	165.2	156.1	..	..	..	110.8
2010	138.2	202.8	108.7	146.1	150.8	..	..	..	113.8
Per cent change[5]	+12.9	+19.8	-7.7	-11.6	-3.4	..	..	..	+2.7
2009 3rd quarter	114.9	172.7	92.2	159.6	148.2	104.0	161.9r	152.0	111.2
4th quarter	124.9	190.9	108.6	158.9	154.7	101.7	153.9	150.3	111.4
2010 1st quarter	128.2	196.9	110.3	153.1	154.2	100.5r	150.5r	150.9r	112.9
2nd quarter	140.0	206.5	97.5	142.6	147.4	104.9	147.6r	151.8r	113.3
3rd quarter	138.3	200.9	107.2	144.0	148.8	118.4	145.6	151.7	114.0
4th quarter	144.3	207.4	119.6	144.6	152.7	110.7r	140.6	148.6r	115.0
2011 1st quarter	142.4	224.6	129.1	144.3	157.4r	117.6r	142.1r	154.1r	115.5
2nd quarter	155.7r	247.2r	128.9	143.2r	161.2r	137.3r	147.8	165.5r	116.1
3rd quarter p	156.9	243.6	126.2	141.5	159.0	139.0	143.2	162.2	117.1
Per cent change[5]	+13.5	+21.2	+17.7	-1.7	+6.9	+17.3	-1.7	+6.9	+2.7

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices.
(2) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.
(3) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.
(4) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.
(5) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Table 3.3.2 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in current terms including the Climate Change Levy [1]

United Kingdom

2005=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*		
		Coal[2]	Heavy fuel oil[3]	Gas[4]	Electricity[4]	Total fuel[5]	Gas[4]	Electricity[4]	Total fuel[5]
1983		104.5	68.7	63.2	72.8	71.5	..	..	..
1984		104.6	81.7	65.3	72.6	75.1	..	..	..
1985		108.7	82.9	69.7	75.5	78.0	..	..	..
1986		103.3	39.9	60.8	76.2	67.8	..	..	..
1987		99.1	42.7	57.2	74.0	66.9	..	..	..
1988		88.0	31.5	54.5	78.0	67.6	..	..	..
1989		86.0	34.3	52.7	83.6	71.3	..	..	..
1990		88.4	37.3	53.6	83.4	71.4	..	..	..
1991		87.1	32.8	54.1	86.2	73.2	..	..	..
1992		88.2	31.5	54.3	91.0	77.2	..	..	..
1993		82.8	33.6	52.3	95.3	79.1	..	..	..
1994		81.8	36.3	51.2	91.9	76.6	..	..	..
1995		76.7	42.4	47.9	91.0	76.2	..	..	..
1996		73.0	46.8	36.6	87.9	75.0	..	..	..
1997		71.3	44.8	37.9	82.9	69.4	..	..	..
1998		72.9	37.4	39.9	82.1	68.0	..	..	..
1999		71.8	42.8	39.6	82.6	69.6	..	..	..
2000		71.9	61.9	43.1	76.6	67.1	..	..	..
2001		83.1	61.8	60.7	74.0	68.4	..	..	..
2002		84.9	64.7	58.9	72.5	67.9	..	..	..
2003		78.6	74.7	61.0	70.2	69.1	..	..	..
2004		86.5	75.2	67.1	76.3	74.0	..	..	..
2005		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2006		96.1	127.5	123.8	133.0	129.6	..	..	..
2007		110.2	132.2	99.8	135.9	128.7	..	..	..
2008		140.2	192.3	149.7	167.2	168.6	..	..	..
2009		132.7	187.6	129.8	180.5	171.3	..	..	..
2010		152.3	230.9	122.8	164.3	170.2	..	..	..
Per cent change[6]		+14.8	+23.1	-5.4	-9.0	-0.7	..	..	..
2009	3rd quarter	125.5	192.0	102.0	174.6	163.0	115.2	177.2	167.2
	4th quarter	135.7	212.7	120.2	175.0	170.9	112.5	169.4	166.0
2010	1st quarter	140.9	222.3	124.2	170.8	172.7	113.2r	167.9r	169.0r
	2nd quarter	153.5	233.9	110.7	159.8	165.9	119.1r	165.5r	170.9r
	3rd quarter	152.5	229.1	120.5	162.1	168.1	133.3r	164.0r	171.4r
	4th quarter	160.1	238.5	135.9	164.3	173.9	125.8r	159.6r	169.3r
2011	1st quarter	158.7	259.5r	148.5	164.4	180.2r	135.2r	161.8r	176.3r
	2nd quarter	173.5r	287.0r	148.5	164.3r	185.7r	158.3r	169.7	190.7r
	3rd quarter p	176.2	285.2	145.9	164.0	184.7	160.8	166.0	188.5
Per cent change[6]		+15.5	+24.5	+21.1	+1.2	+9.9	+20.6	+1.2	+10.0

(1) The levy came into effect in April 2001 (Q2). The full rates of levy from 1 April 2011 are: coal 13.21£/tonne, gas 0.169p/kWh, electricity 0.485p/kWh; discounts and exemptions are available.

(2) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1, but with the inclusion of an estimation of the amount of CCL paid.

(3) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(4) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(5) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

Table 3.3.2 Fuel price indices for the industrial sector in real terms[1] including the Climate Change Levy [2]

United Kingdom

2005=100

		Unadjusted					*Seasonally adjusted*			
		Coal[3]	Heavy fuel oil[4]	Gas[5]	Electricity[5]	Total fuel[6]	Gas[5]	Electricity[5]	Total fuel[6]	GDP deflator
1983		227.6	149.8	137.6	158.5	155.8	..	..	..	45.9
1984		217.9	170.3	136.0	151.3	156.5	..	..	..	48.0
1985		214.0	163.2	137.1	148.6	153.6	..	..	..	50.8
1986		196.7	75.9	115.7	145.2	129.2	..	..	..	52.5
1987		179.1	77.2	103.5	133.9	120.9	..	..	..	55.3
1988		149.7	53.6	92.7	132.7	115.0	..	..	..	58.8
1989		136.0	54.2	83.3	132.3	112.8	..	..	..	63.2
1990		130.0	54.8	78.8	122.7	105.0	..	..	..	68.0
1991		120.3	45.2	74.7	119.1	101.1	..	..	..	72.4
1992		117.2	41.9	72.2	121.0	102.7	..	..	..	75.2
1993		107.1	43.4	67.7	123.3	102.3	..	..	..	77.3
1994		104.2	46.3	65.2	117.0	97.5	..	..	..	78.5
1995		95.2	52.6	59.4	112.9	94.5	..	..	..	80.6
1996		87.3	56.0	43.8	105.1	89.7	..	..	..	83.6
1997		83.2	52.3	44.2	96.7	80.9	..	..	..	85.7
1998		83.3	42.7	45.6	93.8	77.7	..	..	..	87.5
1999		80.5	47.9	44.4	92.6	78.0	..	..	..	89.2
2000		80.1	68.9	48.0	85.3	74.7	..	..	..	89.8
2001		91.2	67.9	66.6	81.3	75.1	..	..	..	91.1
2002		90.9	69.3	63.1	77.6	72.7	..	..	..	93.4
2003		82.3	78.3	63.9	73.5	72.4	..	..	..	95.5
2004		88.4	76.9	68.5	77.9	75.6	..	..	..	97.9
2005		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
2006		93.0	123.4	119.9	128.8	125.4	..	..	..	103.3
2007		104.3	125.1	94.4	128.6	121.7	..	..	..	105.7
2008		128.7	176.6	137.5	153.5	154.8	..	..	..	108.9
2009		119.7	169.3	117.2	162.9	154.6	..	..	..	110.8
2010		133.8	202.9	107.9	144.4	149.5	..	..	..	113.8
Per cent change[7]		+11.8	+19.8	-7.9	-11.4	-3.3	..	..	..	+2.7
2009	3rd quarter	112.9	172.7	91.7	157.0	146.6	103.6	159.4	150.3	111.2
	4th quarter	121.8	190.9	107.9	157.1	153.4	101.0	152.0	149.0	111.4
2010	1st quarter	124.8	196.9	110.0	151.3	153.0	100.3r	148.8r	149.7r	112.9
	2nd quarter	135.5	206.5	97.7	141.0	146.4	105.1	146.1r	150.8r	113.3
	3rd quarter	133.8	200.9	105.7	142.2	147.4	116.9	143.8	150.3	114.0
	4th quarter	139.2	207.4	118.2	142.9	151.3	109.4r	138.8	147.2r	115.0
2011	1st quarter	137.4	224.6r	128.6	142.3	156.0r	117.0r	140.1r	152.7r	115.5
	2nd quarter	149.5r	247.2r	127.9	141.5r	159.9r	136.4r	146.2r	164.3r	116.1
	3rd quarter p	150.5	243.6	124.6	140.1	157.8	137.3	141.7	161.0	117.1
Per cent change[7]		+12.5	+21.2	+17.9	-1.5	+7.0	+17.4	-1.5	+7.1	+2.7

(1) Deflated using the GDP implied deflator at market prices.

(2) The levy came into effect in April 2001 (Q2). The full rates of levy from 1 April 2011 are: coal 13.21£/tonne, gas 0.169p/kWh, electricity 0.485p/kWh; discounts and exemptions are available.

(3) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1, but with the inclusion of an estimation of the amount of CCL paid.

(4) Indices based on a survey of the prices (excluding VAT) of fuels delivered to industrial consumers in Great Britain, as shown in Table 3.1.1.

(5) Indices based on the average unit value (excluding VAT) of sales to industrial consumers.

(6) Total fuel indices are annually weighted.

(7) Percentage change relates to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Table 3.4.1 Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the United Kingdom (excluding the Climate Change Levy)

Pence per kWh

		2009		2010				2011		
Fuel	Size of consumer	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	12.05	11.85	11.97	12.02	12.14	11.94	11.01	11.41	11.78
	Small	10.11	9.74	9.78	9.70	9.78	9.59	9.65	9.56	9.75
	Small/Medium	9.06	8.22	8.24	8.17	8.15	8.07	8.09	8.23	8.39
	Medium	7.98	7.39	7.30	7.11	7.16	7.27	7.46	7.40	7.46
	Large	7.73	7.26	7.04	6.59	6.50	6.56	6.93	7.24	7.07
	Very Large	7.72	7.23	6.83	6.34	6.43	6.57	7.03	7.01	6.64
	Extra Large	6.61	7.06	7.11	6.24	6.64	6.40	6.96	6.58	6.98
	Average	8.85	8.52	8.47	8.15	8.21	8.14	8.13	8.06	8.12
Gas	Very Small	3.458	3.116	3.205	3.322	3.326	2.857	3.120	3.388	3.313
	Small	2.184	2.079	2.357	2.314	2.323	2.173	2.263	2.409	2.518
	Medium	1.869	1.803	1.940	1.742	1.742	1.863	1.982	2.094	2.012
	Large	1.700	1.653	1.775	1.568	1.642	1.827	1.933	2.072	1.939
	Very Large	0.998	1.224	1.418	1.361	1.593	1.840	1.959	2.091	1.933
	Average	1.860	1.935	2.151	1.927	1.898	2.057	2.204	2.288	2.144

Table 3.4.2 Prices of fuels purchased by non-domestic consumers in the United Kingdom (including the Climate Change Levy)

Pence per kWh

		2009		2010				2011		
Fuel	Size of consumer	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Electricity	Very Small	12.35	12.16	12.26	12.30	12.42	12.23	11.36	11.74	12.11
	Small	10.48	10.12	10.17	10.09	10.18	9.99	10.06	9.97	10.17
	Small/Medium	9.39	8.59	8.60	8.52	8.48	8.43	8.46	8.61	8.79
	Medium	8.27	7.71	7.60	7.41	7.43	7.58	7.77	7.74	7.81
	Large	7.94	7.48	7.26	6.80	6.68	6.76	7.15	7.48	7.32
	Very Large	7.97	7.47	7.06	6.51	6.61	6.77	7.22	7.25	6.86
	Extra Large	6.71	7.18	7.24	6.33	6.71	6.46	7.02	6.70	7.11
	Average	9.13	8.82	8.77	8.43	8.48	8.42	8.42	8.37	8.44
Gas	Very Small	3.559	3.224	3.325	3.449	3.428	2.973	3.251	3.517	3.427
	Small	2.318	2.202	2.486	2.444	2.441	2.292	2.393	2.545	2.647
	Medium	1.971	1.911	2.052	1.839	1.847	1.973	2.098	2.208	2.125
	Large	1.759	1.722	1.847	1.629	1.693	1.887	1.998	2.133	2.001
	Very Large	1.021	1.261	1.455	1.390	1.624	1.866	1.986	2.122	1.959
	Average	1.938	2.025	2.248	2.009	1.971	2.144	2.298	2.374	2.222

Source: DECC survey of energy suppliers.

Notes: The averageprice (excluding VAT) for eachsize of consumer is obtained by dividing the total quantity of purchases, for each fuel, into their total value. The average electricity price from Q1 2007 includes the new Extra Large sizeband, introducing a discontinuity with the averages for previous quarters.

The electricity and gas sizebands shown in table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 are defined in terms of the approximate annual purchases by the consumers purchasing them, as shown in the table below. The sizebands from Q1 2006 onwards differ slightly from those published in previous issues. Some electricity sizebands were renamed in Q1 2008; however, the consumptions are unchanged.

Annual Consumption

Electricity	**MWh**	**Gas**	**MWh**
Very Small	0 -20	Very Small	<278
Small	20 - 499	Small	278 - 2,777
Small/Medium	500 - 1,999	Medium	2,778 - 27,777
Medium	2,000 - 19,999	Large	27,778 - 277,777
Large	20,000 - 69,999	Very Large	277,778 - 1,111,112
Very Large	70,000 - 150,000		
Extra Large	>150,000		

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. More information is available on the HM Revenue and Customs web site athttp://www.hmrc.gov.uk. From 1 April 2011 the full rate of levy for electricity is 0.485p/kWh and for gas 0.169/kWh. Previous rates are shown in Annex A

Section 4 – Oil and Petroleum Product Prices

Typical retail prices of petroleum prices

4.1.1 Prices of petroleum products, including road fuels, are presented in Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.3. Prices of unleaded petrol (ULSP) and diesel (ULSD) reached new highs in May 2011, mainly due to the cost of crude oil (see paragraph 4.2.2). Since May, prices have decreased slightly.

4.1.2 In the early 1990s, margins on retail motor fuel sales were around 4 to 5 pence per litre, but competition in the mid 1990s lead to margins falling as low as 1 pence per litre. Since 2000, margins have fluctuated from as high as 9 pence per litre to as low as 1 pence per litre.

4.1.3 Chart 4.1.3 shows the movement in the price of ULSP and ULSD excluding VAT and duty. In recent years prices have been affected by duty rate changes, as listed in Annex C, and also by changes in the general rate of VAT (decreased from 17.5% to 15% from 1 December 2008, reverted to 17.5% on 1 January 2010, and increased to 20% from 4 January 2011). In the March 2011 Budget the road fuel duty increase due on 1 April was postponed to 2012, the duty rate was reduced by 1 pence per litre from 23 March, and the fuel duty escalator was abolished until 2015.

4.1.4 Standard grade burning oil and gas oil have duty rates considerably lower than those on ULSP and ULSD, and VAT is charged at the lower rate of 5%. The retail prices of these fuels are therefore more directly influenced by the price of crude oil.

Crude oil prices

4.2.1 A price index for crude oil is presented in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 for comparison against the prices of petroleum products.

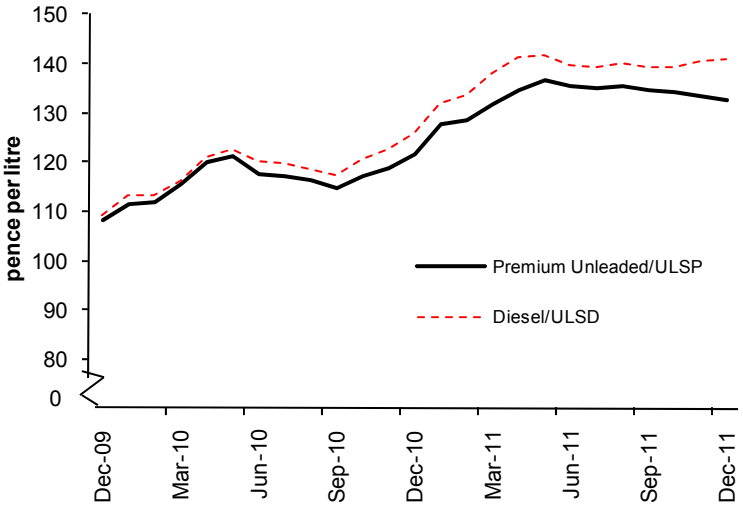
4.2.2 OPEC'S 160th Meeting took place on 14 December 2011 in Vienna, Austria. The Conference reviewed recent oil market developments as well as the outlook for 2012. The Conference noted that the heightened price volatility in 2011 is predominantly a reflection of increased levels of speculation in the commodities markets, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions, rather than a result of supply/demand fundamentals. Downside risks facing the global economy continue to include: the sovereign debt crisis in the Euro-zone; persistently high unemployment in the advanced economies; and inflation risk in the emerging economies. Planned austerity measures are also likely to contribute to lower economic growth in the coming year. The Conference therefore decided to maintain the current production level of 30.0 million barrels per day.

4.2.3 Movements in the price of crude oil affect the prices of various domestic and industrial fuels, as well as petroleum products. The price of crude oil can change for a variety of reasons, such as: oil shortages (1973); political uncertainty (1990/1); over-supply and weaker Far East demand (1998); Hurricanes (Katrina and Rita in 2005); geopolitical tensions and a weak dollar (2007-8); and the global recession (2009 - current). In July 2008, average monthly crude oil prices reached a new high in real terms, 10.5% higher than during the 'oil shocks' in the late 1970's. Prices fell back sharply in the latter part of 2008, but rose once more in 2009 and 2010, rising to over $100 in the last quarter of 2010 due to concerns over the global economic recovery and renewed Middle East tensions. In 2011 prices have stayed above $100/barrel, mainly due to concerns that unrest in Libya would spread to other oil-producing countries in the Middle East, the financial situation in Europe and the USA, and a fluctuating dollar.

4.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products

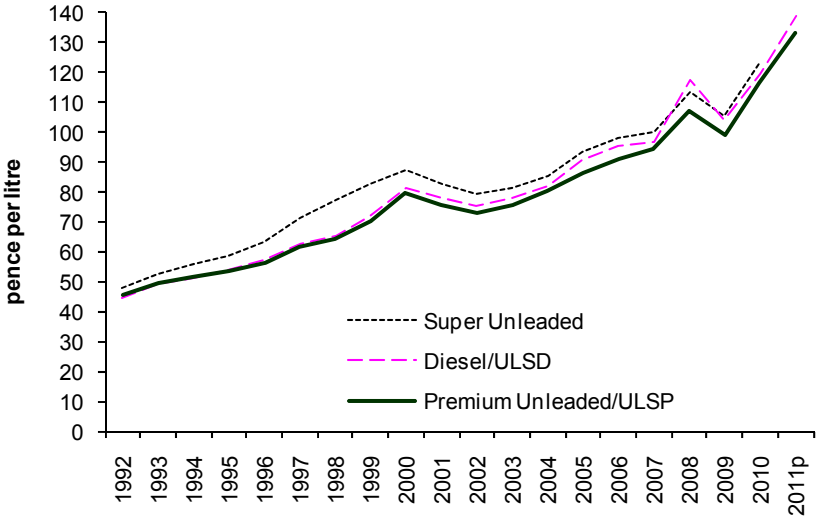
Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index
Table 4.1.2: Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index
Table 4.1.3: Typical retail prices of petroleum products 1975 to 2008 *

Chart 4.1.1: Typical retail prices of motor spirits from December 2009 to December 2011



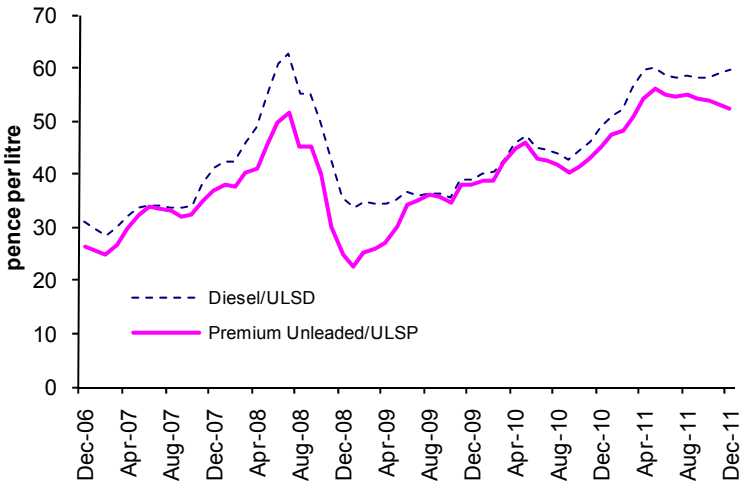
- In mid December 2011 a litre of ULSP was on average 132.5 pence, a fall of 0.6 pence on the previous month and 10.9 pence per litre higher than a year ago.
- Diesel prices were 141.0 pence per litre, 12.1 pence per litre higher than a year ago.
- The price differential between ULSP and ULSD in December 2011 is 8.4 pence per litre, the highest level since March 2009.
- Prices have diverged for the last 3 months, with ULSP prices falling and ULSD prices rising.

Chart 4.1.2: Annual average retail price of motor spirit and diesel 1992 to 2011



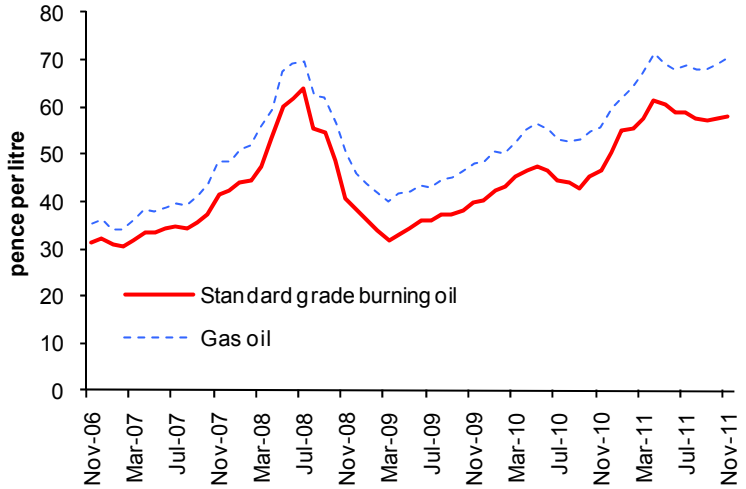
- Provisional 2011 prices of ULSP and ULSD have reached new record highs, respectively 14.0 per cent and 16.3 per cent higher than the previous peak in 2010.
- The differential between ULSP and ULSD in 2011 is 5.4 pence per litre, the highest level since 2008.
- Motor fuel prices increased at a steady rate from the Gulf crisis in 1990/91 to 2000, chiefly as a result of duty changes. Since 2000, prices have followed oil prices, increasing strongly in 2008, falling back in 2009, then increasing once more in 2010 and 2011.

Chart 4.1.3: Price of unleaded petrol and diesel excluding taxes December 2006 to December 2011



- The price of unleaded petrol, excluding tax, reached a new peak in May 2011, 8.8 per cent higher than the previous peak in July 2008. Since May, prices have fallen slightly but remain above those of July 2008.
- The price of diesel, excluding taxes, is lower than the peak in July 2008, by 5.3 per cent.
- In December 2011 the price differential between ULSP and diesel, excluding tax, is 7.0 pence per litre, compared to the high of 11.9 pence per litre in November 2008.

Chart 4.1.4: Typical retail prices of standard grade burning oil and gas oil November 2006 to November 2011

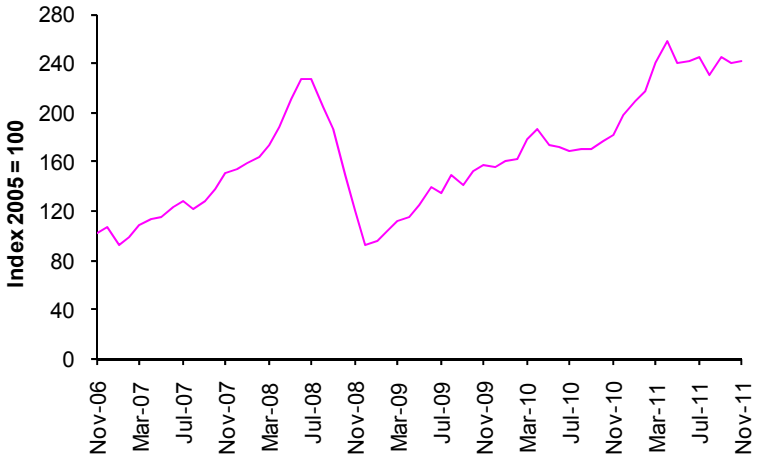


- The price of SGBO in November 2011 is 9.3 per cent lower than in July 2008, which was the highest level since our records began in 1989. The price is 24.1 per cent higher than a year ago.
- The price of gas oil has fallen since April 2011, which was its highest level, and is 26.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

4.2 Crude oil prices

Table 4.1.1: Typical monthly retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil index
Table 4.1.2: Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

Chart 4.2.1: Index(1) of crude oil prices November 2006 to November 2011



(1)The index represents the average price paid by refineries for the month and is calculated in sterling on a cif basis, see Annex A.

- The average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries in November 2011 has risen since the low of December 2008 by 161 per cent. Prices are 6 per cent lower than April 2011, which was the highest level since our records began in 1989.
- Since reaching a peak in April, crude oil prices fell a small amount and have since been relatively stable.
- High prices in the second part of the year meant that 2010 prices were 32.6 per cent above 2009. Annual 2009 prices were 24.8 per cent below 2008.
- Compared to a year ago, the price in November is 33.1 per cent higher.
- Over the past five years (November 2006 to November 2011) the average cost of crude oil acquired by refineries has increased by 137%.

Table 4.1.1 Typical retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index[1]

United Kingdom

		Motor spirit[1]					
		Super unleaded	Premium unleaded	Diesel[1]	Standard grade burning oil[1]	Gas oil[1][2]	Crude oil acquired by refineries[3]
		Pence per litre					*2005 = 100*
2009	January	93.30	86.33	98.74	36.01	43.83	96.2
	February	96.35	89.39	100.26	33.91	41.68	103.3
	March	96.46	90.05	99.88	31.78	39.80	111.3
	April	99.45	93.61	101.93	33.19	41.59	116.0
	May	103.20	96.98	102.98	34.49	41.91	125.7
	June	107.97	101.81	104.33	36.13	43.35	139.5
	July	108.84	102.65	103.85	35.99	43.11	135.4
	August	110.06	103.78	104.27	37.06	44.84	148.7
	September	112.41	105.89	106.58	37.40	45.04	141.7
	October	110.90	104.54	105.54	37.96	46.19	152.4
	November	114.84	108.27	109.46	39.77	48.19	157.3
	December	114.76	108.17	109.34	40.05	48.42	155.8
2010	January	118.53	111.49	113.31	42.49	50.64	160.7
	February	118.53	111.65	113.38	43.20	50.05	162.2
	March	121.87	115.47	116.20	45.12	52.50	178.2
	April	126.10	119.80	120.99	46.68	55.16	186.4
	May	127.08	121.18	122.75	47.41	56.43	174.2
	June	124.85	117.70	120.12	46.75	55.31	171.8
	July	124.54	117.22	119.66	44.45	53.32	168.9
	August	123.16	116.20	118.69	44.18	52.89	169.6
	September	121.87	114.61	117.18	42.93	52.99	170.0
	October	124.65	117.20	120.59	45.30	54.83	177.7
	November	125.97	118.70	122.47	46.65	55.79	181.9
	December	128.86	121.61	125.76	50.25	59.82	198.0
2011	January	134.83	127.53	132.08	55.14	61.90	209.9
	February	135.34	128.37	133.45	55.60	64.19	218.1
	March	137.94	131.89	138.13	57.60	67.11	239.7
	April	141.80	134.74	141.12	61.21	71.34	258.4
	May	144.36	136.71	141.51	60.41	69.13	239.9
	June	142.80	135.56	139.64	58.84	68.12	241.7
	July	142.92	135.11	139.42	58.64	68.59	245.0
	August	142.90	135.35	139.85	57.72	68.01	230.9
	September	142.01	134.75	139.15	57.06	67.96	245.7
	October	141.54	133.97	139.37	57.44	69.02	240.6r
	November	140.69	133.18r	140.25r	57.90	70.59	242.2
	December p	..	132.53	140.95	..	..	..

(1) These estimates are generally representative of prices paid on or about the 15th of the month. Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995, data from super/hypermarket chains have been included. The very latest data for motor spirit and diesel are provisional, based on a smaller sample than used for preceding months.

(2) These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attracted 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT was reduced to 5 per cent.

(3) Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

Table 4.1.2 Average annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index

United Kingdom

	Motor spirit[1]						Crude oil acquired by refineries[7]
	4 star/ LRP[2][8]	Super unleaded	Premium unleaded[3]	Diesel[1][4]	Standard grade burning oil[1][5]	Gas oil[1][6]	
	Pence per litre						*2005 = 100*
1978	16.77	..	..	18.46	8.39	8.42	..
1979	22.66	..	..	23.65	10.89	10.90	..
1980	28.32	..	..	29.67	14.78	14.77	..
1981	34.29	..	..	34.01	18.01	17.51	..
1982	36.62	..	..	35.86	20.75	20.11	..
1983	39.28	..	..	37.30	21.19	20.71	..
1984	40.62	..	..	38.33	19.67	20.44	..
1985	43.14	..	..	41.94	21.12	21.58	..
1986	37.35	..	..	35.60	13.95	13.77	..
1987	37.90	..	..	34.58	12.55	13.16	..
1988	37.38	..	..	34.00	10.65	10.88	..
1989	40.39	..	38.29	36.18	12.04	11.64	..
1990	44.87	..	42.03	40.48	15.56	14.64	..
1991	48.48	47.31	45.07	43.82	14.11	13.65	38.9
1992	50.28	48.38	46.07	45.01	13.06	12.49	36.7
1993	54.12	52.91	49.44	49.20	13.64	13.42	38.3
1994	56.87	55.98	51.58	51.53	13.37	13.27	35.1
1995	59.70	58.55	53.77	54.24	13.80	13.87	36.9
1996	61.63	63.67	56.52	57.71	15.93	16.53	45.3
1997	67.22	71.31	61.82	62.47	14.36	15.45	39.8
1998	71.11	77.80	64.80	65.50	11.25	12.47	26.0
1999	77.20	82.92	70.16	72.49	12.73	13.89	37.3
2000	84.89	87.32	79.93	81.34	20.57	21.51	63.8
2001	79.71	82.74	75.72	77.84	18.13	19.12	57.4
2002	77.03	79.79	73.24	75.46	15.66	15.93	55.4
2003	79.94	81.36	76.04	77.92	17.57	18.58	60.0
2004	84.42	85.75	80.22	81.91	21.26	21.96	69.6
2005	..	93.40	86.75	90.86	29.03	30.53	100.0
2006	..	98.05	91.32	95.21	33.66	36.58	118.4
2007	..	100.40	94.24	96.85	35.03	40.03	122.6
2008	..	113.47	107.08	117.51	51.05	58.42	175.5
2009	..	105.71	99.29	103.93	36.15	44.00	131.9
2010	..	123.83	116.90	119.26	45.45	54.14	175.0
2011p	..	..	133.31	138.74	..	..	..

(1) Estimates are based on information provided by oil marketing companies until December 1994. From January 1995, data from super/hypermarket chains have been included.

(2) From October 1999, Four Star prices represent 'Lead Replacement Petrol' (LRP). Pump prices for both petrols are broadly the same.

(3) From April 2001, Premium unleaded prices represent Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol (ULSP), which now accounts for virtually all Premium unleaded sold. The pump prices for both fuels were broadly the same.

(4) From July 1999, diesel prices represent average prices for Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel which now accounts for virtually all diesel sold. Prices for the period March - June 1999 represent a mixture of both types of diesel as companies switched to only selling ULSD. Pump prices for both diesels are broadly the same.

(5) These estimates are for deliveries of up to 1,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

(6) These estimates are for deliveries of 2,000 to 5,000 litres; such deliveries attract 8 per cent VAT from 1 April 1994. With effect from 1 September 1997 the rate of VAT has been reduced to 5 per cent.

(7) Price index for supplies received by refineries in the UK from both indigenous and imported sources. It represents the average for the month calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

(8) The LRP series has been discontinued from September 2005 due to the low volume of sales.

Section 5 – International Comparisons

Prices vary between countries for many reasons including differences in indigenous resources and market structures. Varying exchange rates and inflation rates have an impact when comparing international prices. Prices for gas and electricity shown in this section will vary depending on the periodicity (6-monthly or annual) and consumption (banded or an overall average) of the tables. In general, the 6-monthly Eurostat EU27 tables have more timely data and reflect changes on a shorter timescale, but comparisons with the USA, Canada or Japan require use of the annual IEA tables. Rankings may differ between the IEA and Eurostat tables.

Premium unleaded petrol prices and diesel prices in the EU

5.1.1 Prices of road fuels in the EU are shown in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.2.1. Until 2007, petrol prices in the UK were amongst the highest in Europe including tax but amongst the lowest excluding tax. More recently, the UK's rank in the EU27 has moved to around the 6th highest price including tax. The tax component of UK petrol prices is around 60 per cent, one of the highest rates in Europe.

5.2.1 Diesel prices in the UK are the highest in Europe including tax but amongst the lowest excluding tax. The tax component is around 58 per cent, generally the highest rate in Europe.

Average industrial and domestic electricity prices, EU and G7

5.3.1 IEA data in Table 5.3.1 shows that the UK has historically been above the EU median for industrial electricity. In 2010, the UK was above the EU/G7 median including and excluding tax.

5.4.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.4 shows that, for January to June 2011, UK industrial electricity prices were above the EU15 median for large and extra large consumers including and excluding tax. Small and medium consumers were at or below the median including tax and above the median excluding tax.

5.5.1 IEA data in Table 5.5.1 shows that the UK has historically been above the EU median for domestic electricity. In 2010, the UK was below the median including tax but above the median excluding tax.

5.6.1 Eurostat data in Table 5.6.2 shows that, for January to June 2011, UK domestic electricity prices for medium consumers were below the EU15 median including and excluding tax.

Average industrial and domestic gas prices, EU and G7

5.7.1 IEA prices in Table 5.7.1 show that the UK has historically had amongst the cheapest industrial gas prices in the EU. In 2010, the UK had the lowest prices in the EU/G7 including and excluding tax.

5.8.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.8.1 to 5.8.3 shows that, for January to June 2011, UK industrial gas prices including and excluding tax were the lowest in the EU15 for all sizebands of consumer.

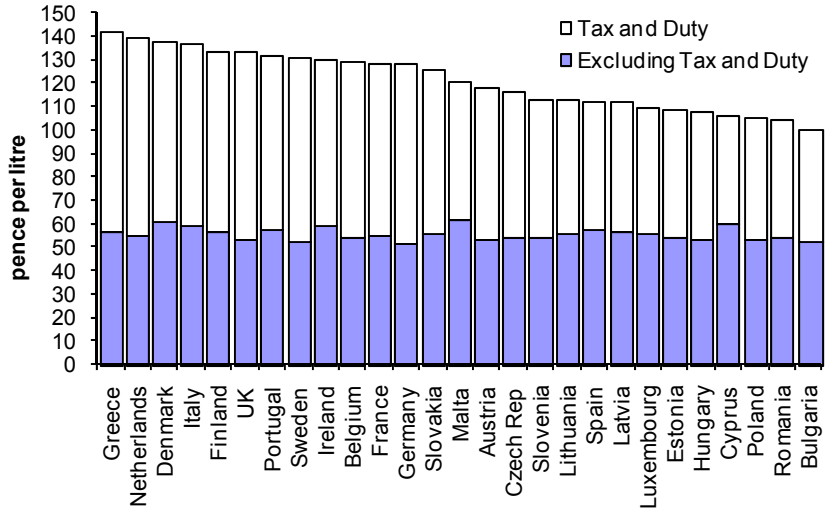
5.9.1 IEA prices in Table 5.9.1 show that the UK has historically been below the EU median for domestic gas. In 2010, the UK was below the EU/G7 median including tax and at the median excluding tax.

5.10.1 Eurostat data in Tables 5.10.2 shows that, for January to June 2011, UK domestic gas prices for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 including and excluding tax.

5.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Table 5.1.1: Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU

Chart 5.1.1 Average EU premium unleaded petrol prices in pence per litre as at November 2011



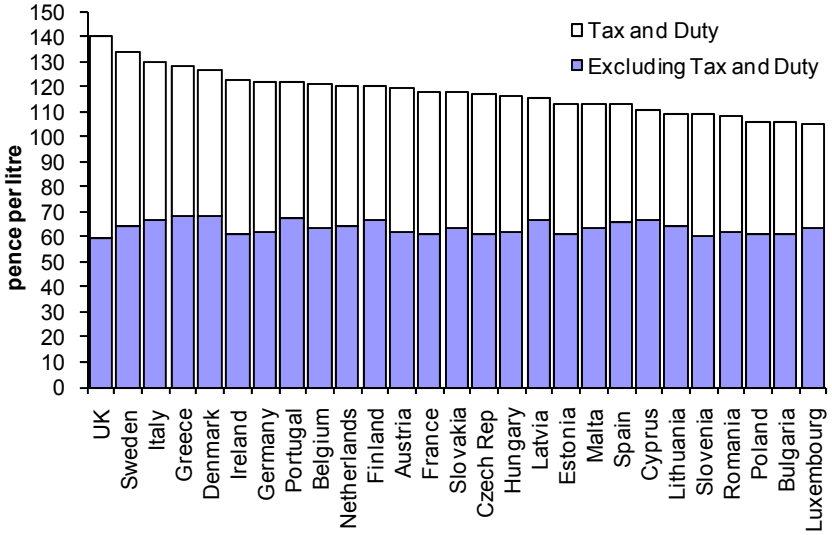
- In November 2011 average UK unleaded petrol prices, including taxes, were the sixth highest in the EU at 133.2 pence per litre when presented in a common currency basis.
- The highest price was in Greece at 142.2 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Bulgaria at 100.2 pence per litre.

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

5.2 Diesel prices in the EU

Table 5.2.1: Diesel prices in the EU

Chart 5.2.1 Average EU diesel prices in pence per litre as at November 2011



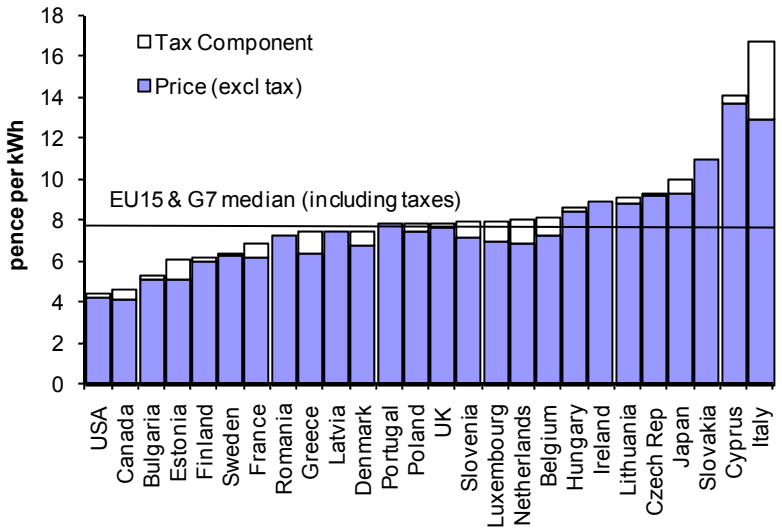
- Average UK diesel prices including taxes in November 2011 were the highest within the EU at 140.3 pence per litre, whilst the lowest price was in Luxembourg at 104.6 pence per litre.
- The high UK Diesel price is mainly due to the taxes levied, which formed 58 per cent of the total price for diesel in November 2011, compared to a range of 39 to 52 per cent in the rest of the EU.

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

5.3 Average annual industrial electricity prices, EU and G7

Table 5.3.1: Industrial electricity prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.3.1 Average industrial electricity prices in 2010, EU and G7



- In 2010, average UK industrial electricity prices, including taxes, were the eighth highest in the EU15, fourth highest in the G7, and were 0.4 per cent above the EU15 and G7 median price.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the fifth highest in the EU15, third highest in the G7, and were 11.6 per cent above the EU15 and G7 median price.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.
- Data for 2010 is not available for all countries.

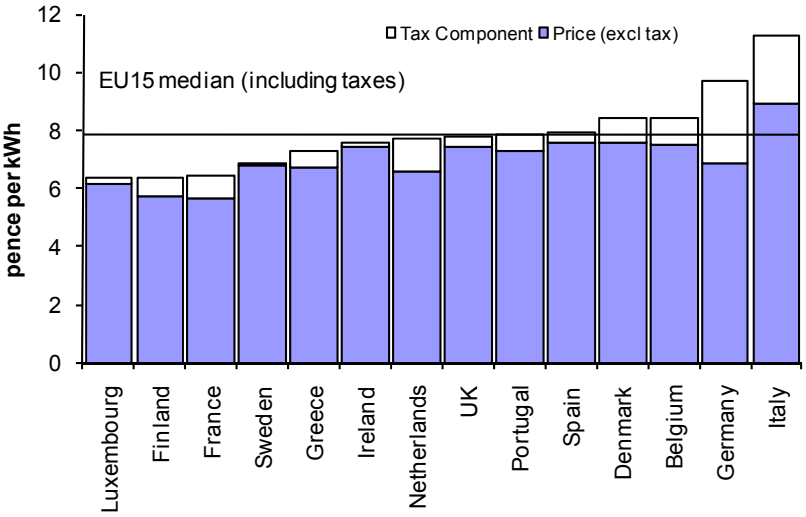
Notes: Data are not available for Austria, Germany, Malta, and Spain.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

5.4 Average industrial electricity prices in the EU by size of consumer

Chart 5.4.1 Average industrial electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2011



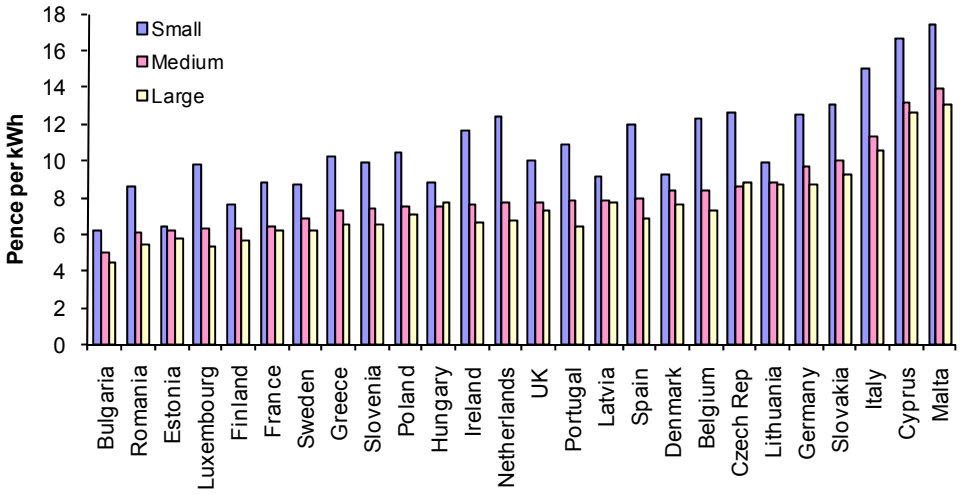
- Average UK industrial electricity prices including taxes for medium consumers for the period January to June 2011 were the eighth lowest in the EU15 and were equal to the estimated EU15 median.
- The UK prices for medium consumers excluding taxes were the sixth highest in the EU15 and were 8.2 per cent above the median price.
- Data for January – June 2011 is not available for all countries.

Notes: Prices are not available for Austria.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,000 – 19,999 MWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January – June 2011

Chart 5.4.2 Average industrial electricity prices[(1)] in the EU for small, medium and large consumers January – June 2011 (ordered on medium sizeband)



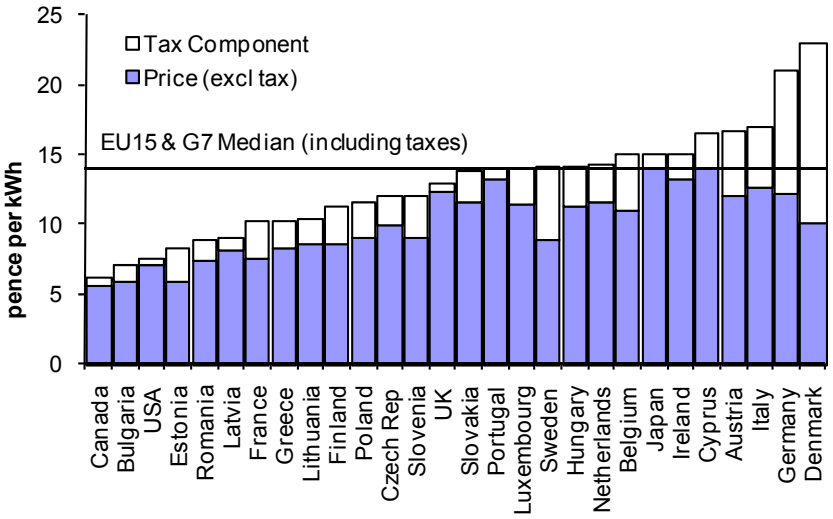
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2011

5.5 Average annual domestic electricity prices, EU and G7

Table 5.5.1: Domestic electricity prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes.

Chart 5.5.1 Average domestic electricity prices (including taxes) in 2010, EU and G7



- In 2010, average UK domestic electricity prices, including taxes, were the fifth lowest in the EU 15, fourth highest in the G7, and were 8.1 per cent below the EU 15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the fourth highest in the EU 15, third highest in G7, and were 9.8 per cent above the EU 15 and G7 median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.
- Data for 2010 is not available for all countries.

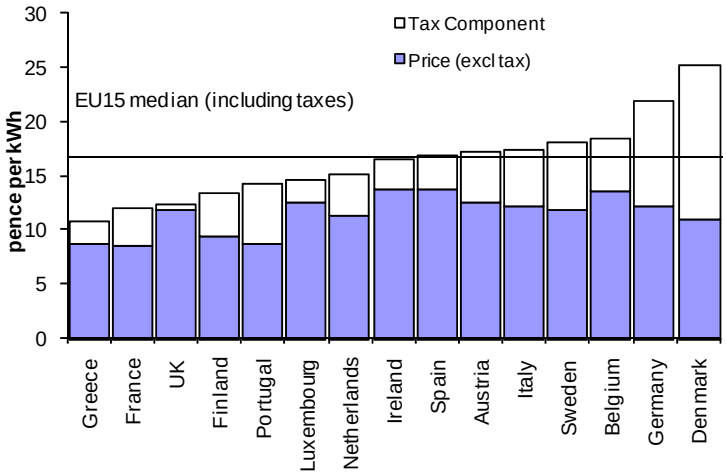
Notes: Data are not available for Malta, and Spain.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

5.6 Average domestic electricity prices in the EU by size of consumer

Chart 5.6.1 Average domestic electricity prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2011

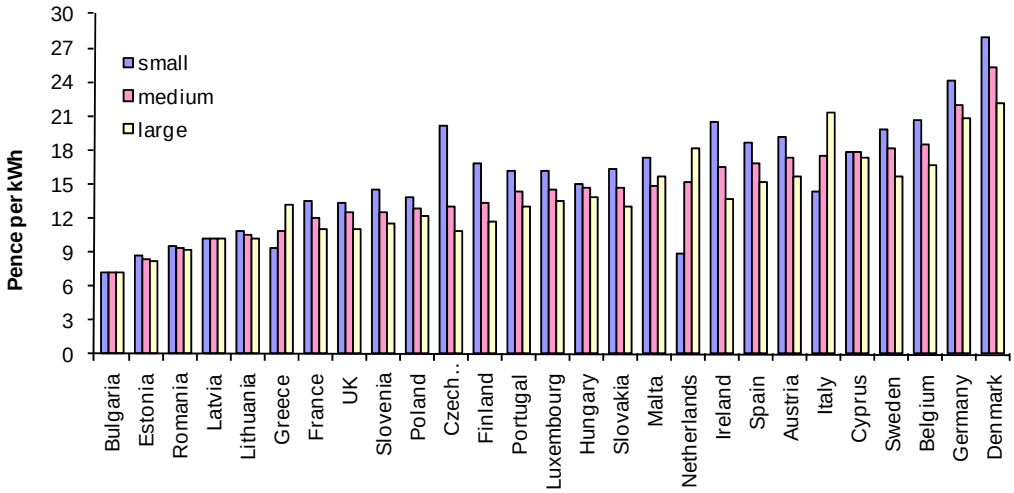


- The average UK domestic electricity price including taxes for medium consumers for January to June 2011 was the third lowest in the EU 15 and was 24.6 per cent below the median price.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the seventh lowest in the EU15, and was 0.8 per cent below the median level.
- Over the past 6 months, most countries show price increases, averaging 6 per cent.

Notes: Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,500 -4,999 kWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2011

Chart 5.6.2 Average domestic electricity prices[(1)] in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2011 (ordered on medium sizeband)



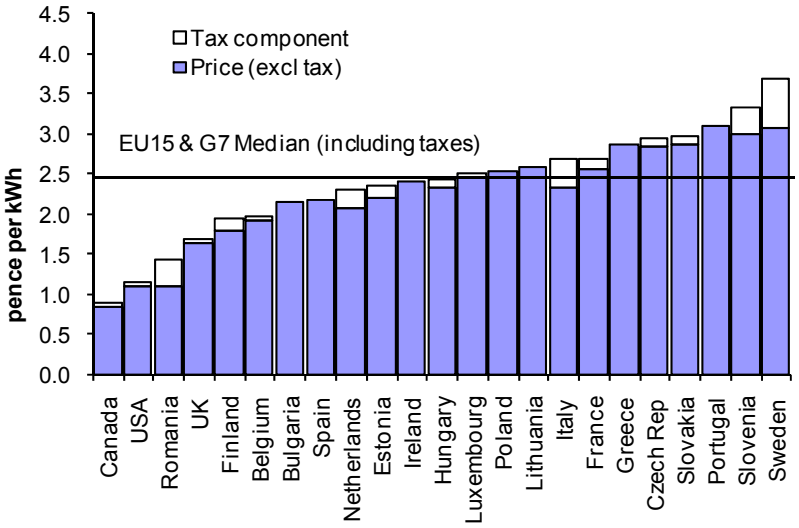
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2011

5.7 Average annual industrial gas prices, EU and G7

Table 5.7.1: Industrial gas prices in the EU and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.7.1 Average industrial gas prices in 2010, EU and G7



- In 2010, average UK industrial gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 32.5 per cent below the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 26.9 per cent below the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.
- Data for 2010 is not available for all countries.

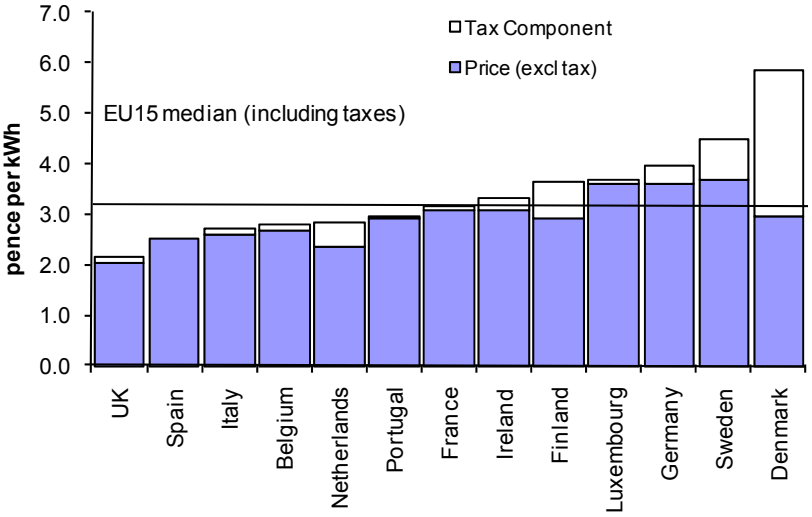
Notes: Data are not available for Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Latvia, and Malta.

The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

5.8 Average industrial gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

Chart 5.8.1 Average industrial gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2011



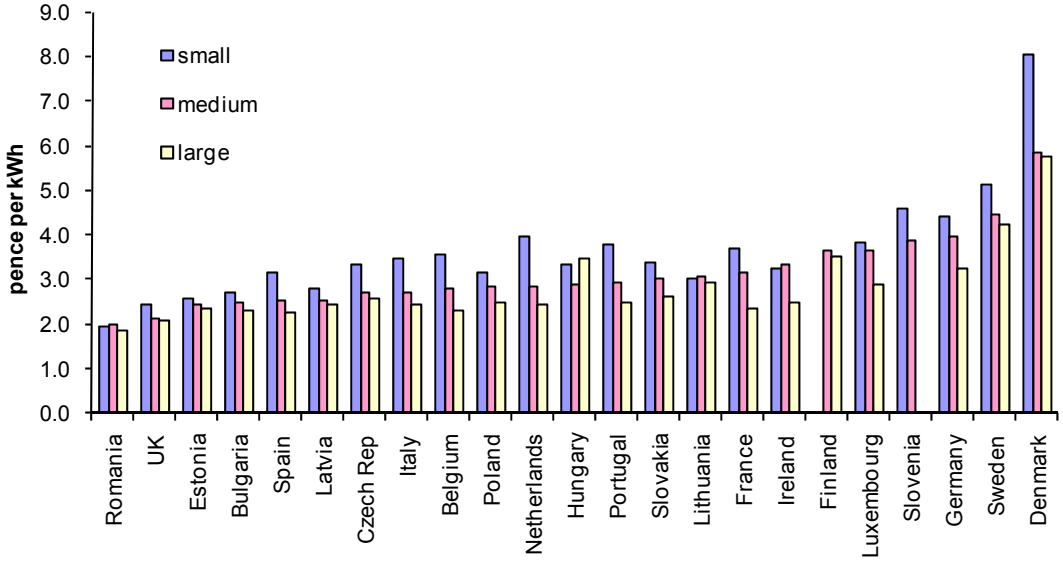
- Average UK industrial gas prices for the period January to June 2011, including taxes, for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 and were 32.5 per cent below the median price.
- UK prices excluding taxes for medium consumers were the lowest in the EU15 and were 31.0 per cent below the EU15 median.
- Data for January – June 2011 is not available for all countries.

Notes: Prices are not available for Austria, Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 2,778 – 27,777 MWh.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU Industry January – June 2011.

Chart 5.8.2 Average industrial gas prices(1) in the EU by size of consumer January – June 2011 (ordered on medium sizeband)



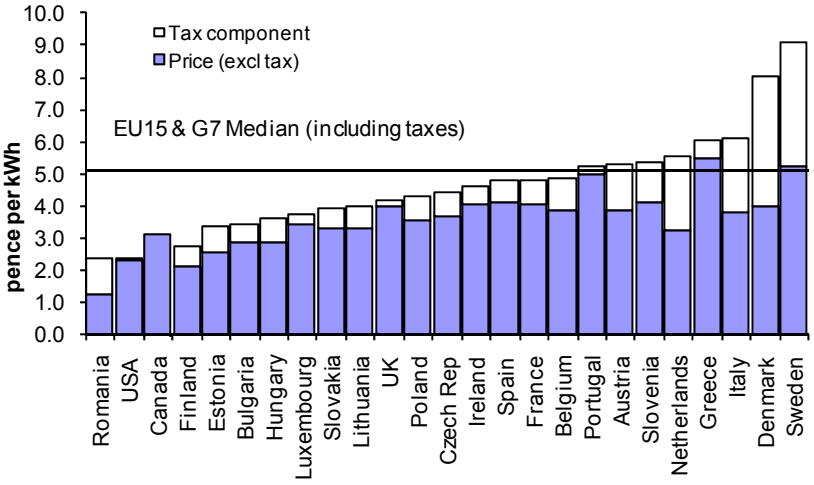
(1) Including taxes where not refunded

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU Industry January – June 2011

5.9 Average annual domestic gas prices, EU and G7

Table 5.9.1: Domestic gas prices in the EU 15 and G7 countries including and excluding taxes

Chart 5.9.1 Average domestic gas prices (including taxes) in 2010, EU and G7



- In 2010, average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes where not refunded, were the third lowest in the EU15, third lowest in the G7, and were 17.8 per cent lower than the EU15 and G7 median.
- Prices in the UK excluding taxes were the seventh lowest in the EU15, fourth highest in the G7, and were equal to the EU15 and G7 median level.
- Prices relative to the median for some countries have been estimated.
- Data for 2010 is not available for all countries.

Notes: Data are not available for Cyprus, Japan, Latvia, and Malta.

Prices for Finland are for district heating, not central heating as is the case in other countries.

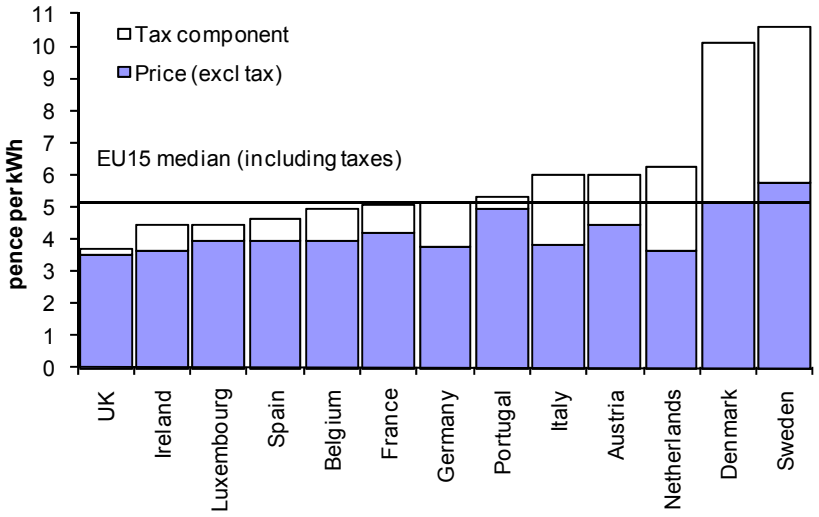
The excluding tax price for the USA has been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

Source: IEA Energy Prices and Taxes

5.10 Average domestic gas prices in the EU by size of consumer

Table 5.10.1: Average domestic gas prices for small consumers in the EU *
Table 5.10.2: Average domestic gas prices for medium consumers in the EU
Table 5.10.3: Average domestic gas prices for large consumers in the EU *

Chart 5.10.1 Average domestic gas prices for medium consumers in the EU 15 for January – June 2011



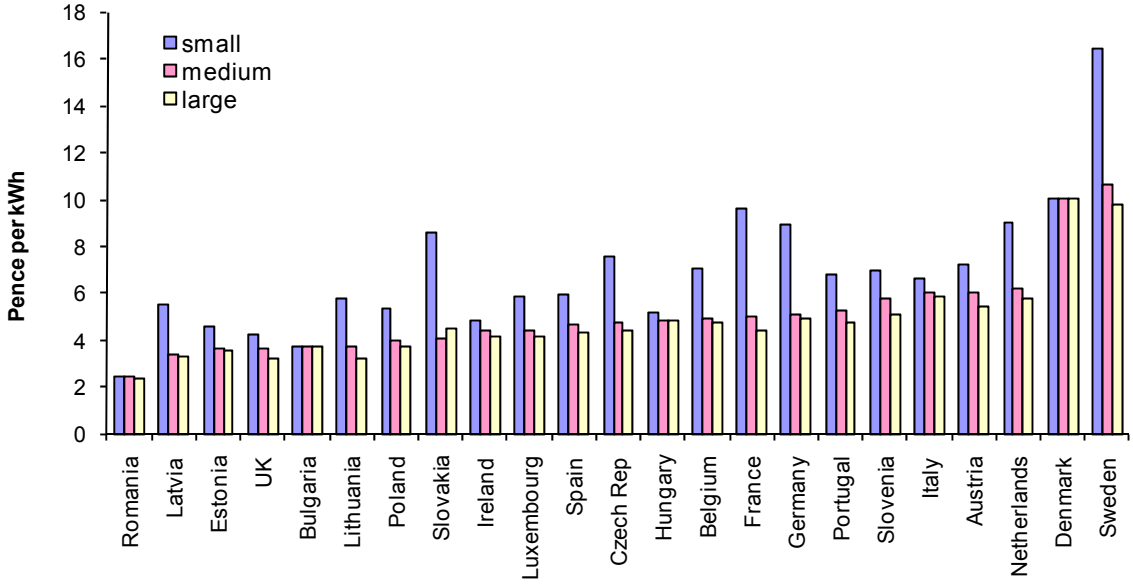
- Average UK domestic gas prices, including taxes, for medium consumers for the period January to June 2011 were the lowest in the EU 15 and were 27.8 per cent lower than the median.
- The UK price excluding taxes was the lowest in the EU 15 and was 11.4 per cent lower than the median price.
- Data for January – June 2011 is not available for all countries.

Notes: Prices are not available for Cyprus, Finland, Greece and Malta.

Medium consumers are defined as having an annual consumption of 5,557 – 55,556 kWh per annum.

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity prices for EU households, January – June 2011.

Chart 5.10.2 Average domestic gas prices(1) in the EU by size of consumers January – June 2011 (ordered on medium sizeband)



(1) Including all taxes

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus Electricity Prices for EU households January – June 2011

Table 5.1.1 Premium unleaded petrol prices in the EU (September, October and November 2011)

Pence per litre[1]

European unleaded petrol[2] prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month									
	Price excluding tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
2011	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov
Austria	55.0	53.6	53.3	120.3	119.5	118.0	*54*	*55*	*55*
Belgium	58.6	61.2	54.1	134.8	138.9	129.0	*57*	*56*	*58*
Denmark	65.5	63.6	61.0	143.2	141.9	137.4	*54*	*55*	*56*
Finland	58.1	58.8	56.8	135.5	137.3	133.6	*57*	*57*	*57*
France	57.5	56.4	54.9	131.6	131.3	128.3	*56*	*57*	*57*
Germany	56.1	56.8	51.7	133.8	135.6	128.2	*58*	*58*	*60*
Greece	59.9	59.2	57.1	146.0	146.3	142.2	*59*	*60*	*60*
Ireland	59.1	60.1	58.9	130.1	132.2	129.6	*55*	*55*	*55*
Italy	61.3	61.2	59.6	136.8	138.9	136.6	*55*	*56*	*56*
Luxembourg	60.0	58.5	55.7	114.7	113.8	109.6	*48*	*49*	*49*
Netherlands	59.7	57.2	55.3	145.1	143.4	139.6	*59*	*60*	*60*
Portugal	60.4	58.7	57.3	136.0	134.9	131.9	*56*	*56*	*57*
Spain	60.8	59.8	57.2	116.7	116.3	112.2	*48*	*49*	*49*
Sweden	56.9	54.4	52.5	137.1	133.9	130.5	*59*	*59*	*60*
UK	54.3	53.7	53.0	134.7	134.0	133.2	*60*	*60*	*60*
UK Rank in EU 15	**1**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**7**	**10**	***15***	***14***	***14***
Bulgaria	54.3	55.1	52.4	102.6	104.3	100.2	*47*	*47*	*48*
Cyprus	61.3	59.2	60.2	107.0	105.2	105.7	*43*	*44*	*43*
Czech Republic	56.5	56.8	54.0	121.8	122.6	116.1	*54*	*54*	*53*
Estonia	54.3	55.3	54.1	108.8	110.7	108.4	*50*	*50*	*50*
Hungary	56.7	57.7	53.1	117.8	117.9	108.1	*52*	*51*	*51*
Latvia	56.4	58.2	56.4	111.6	114.7	111.9	*49*	*49*	*50*
Lithuania	58.2	59.4	56.1	115.6	117.8	112.9	*50*	*50*	*50*
Malta	61.7	63.4	62.2	120.4	123.2	120.8	*49*	*49*	*49*
Poland	49.1	52.3	53.0	101.0	106.0	105.0	*51*	*51*	*50*
Romania	55.2	55.5	53.8	106.7	107.2	104.1	*48*	*48*	*48*
Slovakia	54.7	56.8	55.7	124.1	128.0	125.5	*56*	*56*	*56*
Slovenia	55.7	55.1	54.3	110.7	114.8	113.1	*50*	*52*	*52*
UK Rank in EU 27	**4**	**3**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**22**	***27***	***26***	***26***

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using mid month exchange rates.

(2) Premium unleaded petrol, 95RON

Table 5.2.1 Diesel prices in the EU
(September, October and November 2011)

Pence per litre[1]

	European diesel prices on, or about, the fifteenth of the month								
	Price excluding tax and duty			Pump price			Tax component (%)		
2011	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov	Sept	Oct	Nov
Austria	58.6	59.9	61.6	115.4	117.6	118.8	*49*	*49*	*48*
Belgium	59.6	66.0	63.0	117.1	125.6	120.9	*49*	*47*	*48*
Denmark	65.2	66.1	67.7	123.5	125.4	126.5	*47*	*47*	*46*
Finland	64.7	66.0	66.4	117.9	120.2	119.9	*45*	*45*	*45*
France	58.2	59.7	61.2	114.5	117.1	118.0	*49*	*49*	*48*
Germany	58.9	62.4	62.0	118.3	123.2	121.7	*50*	*49*	*49*
Greece	64.5	67.8	67.9	124.4	129.2	128.4	*48*	*47*	*47*
Ireland	61.3	62.3	61.0	123.0	125.0	122.5	*50*	*50*	*50*
Italy	64.4	65.7	66.1	126.0	129.5	129.9	*49*	*49*	*49*
Luxembourg	60.8	61.4	63.5	100.6	102.8	104.6	*40*	*40*	*39*
Netherlands	61.0	62.4	64.3	116.6	119.0	120.3	*48*	*48*	*47*
Portugal	64.5	65.9	67.4	117.8	120.3	121.3	*45*	*45*	*44*
Spain	63.3	64.5	65.9	109.8	111.8	112.7	*42*	*42*	*42*
Sweden	61.3	62.7	64.0	131.0	132.6	133.4	*53*	*53*	*52*
UK	58.0	58.2	58.9	139.2	139.4	140.3	*58*	*58*	*58*
UK Rank in EU 15	**1**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**15**	**15**	***15***	***15***	***15***
Bulgaria	56.1	60.3	60.9	99.8	105.3	105.4	*44*	*43*	*42*
Cyprus	65.3	64.9	66.5	108.8	108.9	110.0	*40*	*40*	*40*
Czech Republic	62.6	63.2	60.9	121.2	122.2	116.8	*48*	*48*	*48*
Estonia	56.3	58.5	60.6	108.1	111.4	113.2	*48*	*48*	*46*
Hungary	60.1	63.6	61.7	113.4	116.9	115.6	*47*	*46*	*47*
Latvia	59.6	64.5	66.0	107.4	114.1	115.4	*44*	*43*	*43*
Lithuania	61.8	64.4	64.2	106.3	109.9	109.0	*42*	*41*	*41*
Malta	61.1	63.6	63.1	111.0	114.5	113.1	*45*	*44*	*44*
Poland	55.3	58.8	60.9	99.5	104.5	105.8	*44*	*44*	*42*
Romania	59.0	61.3	61.7	105.4	108.2	108.0	*44*	*43*	*43*
Slovakia	60.5	62.5	63.4	114.1	117.6	117.8	*47*	*47*	*46*
Slovenia	57.2	59.5	60.1	106.5	110.4	108.7	*46*	*46*	*45*
UK Rank in EU 27	**5**	**1**	**1**	**27**	**27**	**27**	***27***	***27***	***27***

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using mid month exchange rates.

Table 5.3.1 Industrial electricity prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh[1]

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes[2]				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU 15										
Austria	4.24	5.47	6.96	+	+	5.60	6.70	8.40	+	+
Belgium	+/-	+	+	8.16	7.17	+/-	+	+	8.91	8.06
Denmark	+	+	6.25	6.18	6.74	+	+	7.06	7.10	7.40
Finland	3.56	3.91	5.07	6.02	5.91	3.87	4.07	5.28	6.25	6.14
France	2.43	4.11	5.13	6.15	6.14	2.74	4.65	5.71	6.85	6.86
Germany[4]	+	5.44	7.03	+/-	+/-	4.62	5.44	7.03	8.95	+
Greece	3.68	-	6.12	6.96	6.37	3.68	-	6.12	7.31	7.37
Ireland[3]	5.47	7.44	10.13	10.85	8.88	5.47	7.44	10.13	10.85	8.88
Italy	7.52	9.03	12.51	13.94	12.89	9.57	11.83	15.80	17.73	16.70
Luxembourg	..	..	6.02	8.39	6.87	..	..	6.68	9.28	7.89
Netherlands	+	+	6.81	7.81	6.79	+	+	7.61	9.04	7.96
Portugal[3]	5.39	6.18	7.16	8.18	7.78	5.39	6.18	7.16	8.18	7.78
Spain	4.36	4.26	6.49	6.30	-	4.58	4.47	6.82	6.62	-
Sweden	-	-	5.15	5.27	6.19	-	-	5.19	5.31	6.23
UK	4.56	6.28	7.73	8.34	7.57	4.77	6.49	7.97	8.61	7.84
Rest of G7:										
Canada	+	-	-	3.42	4.12	+	-	-	3.77	4.52
Japan	+	5.36	7.02	9.39	9.24	6.75	5.52	7.58	10.13	9.99
USA[5]	3.15	3.04	3.54	4.16	4.18	3.31	3.20	3.71	4.37	4.39
EU 15 & G7 Median	4.46	5.44	6.65	7.81	6.79	4.70	5.52	7.05	8.39	7.81
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	+2.2	+15.5	+16.2	+6.8	+11.6	+1.6	+17.6	+13.1	+2.6	+0.4
EU 15 rank	8	9	12	11	11	8	8	11	8	8
G7 rank	4	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	4	4
Bulgaria	..	..	4.26	5.24	5.06	..	..	4.30	5.30	5.25
Cyprus	..	..	12.78	11.88	13.61	..	..	12.96	12.07	14.02
Czech Republic	4.13	5.76	8.14	9.38	9.21	4.13	5.76	8.23	9.47	9.30
Estonia	..	..	3.95	4.87	5.01	..	..	4.34	5.42	6.03
Hungary	5.13	6.66	9.17	10.16	8.39	5.18	6.71	9.25	10.24	8.58
Latvia	..	..	5.55	7.61	7.40	..	..	5.55	7.61	7.40
Lithuania	..	..	6.83	7.88	8.80	..	..	6.83	7.88	9.05
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.11	3.76	6.04	7.27	7.36	3.41	4.12	6.49	7.68	7.79
Romania	..	..	7.26	7.46	7.24	..	..	7.22	7.46	7.24
Slovakia[3]	4.57	7.67	9.82	12.50	10.95	4.57	7.67	9.82	12.50	10.95
Slovenia	..	..	6.82	8.23	7.12	..	..	7.06	8.63	7.86
EU 27 Median	4.56	5.97	6.82	7.88	7.24	4.70	6.34	7.06	8.39	7.85
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	0.0	+5.1	+13.3	+5.8	+4.7	+1.5	+2.4	+12.9	+2.6	-0.1
EU 27 rank	9	11	19	18	17	11	10	18	14	13

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) There is no tax.

(4) Some ex tax data is missing.

(5) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15 and G7 data and the EU27 median for EU 27 data

Table 5.4.2 Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Excluding taxes)

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	5.95	6.65	-	-	+/-	-	-
Belgium[7]	6.64	6.85	8.30	8.01	7.28	7.08	7.47
Denmark	6.07	7.24	6.48	7.04	7.33	7.30	7.55
Finland	4.53	5.04	5.64	5.66	5.68	5.43	5.76
France	4.14	4.15	5.54	4.90	5.52	4.80	5.66
Germany	6.50	6.80	7.54	7.39	6.96	6.69	6.87
Greece	5.71	6.53	7.41	6.49	6.41	6.34	6.71
Ireland	9.31	10.44	9.56	8.57	7.25	7.28	7.45
Italy[7]	+	+	+	+	+	8.85	8.93
Luxembourg	..	..	8.05	8.15	6.62	6.50	6.16
Netherlands	6.67	6.95	7.87	7.75	6.89	6.70	6.55
Portugal	5.41	5.76	7.42	7.30	6.60	6.44	7.30
Spain	6.19	6.93	8.11	7.89	7.67	7.22	7.57
Sweden	4.76	5.57	5.25	5.29	6.20	6.18	6.80
UK	6.54	7.97	8.81	7.69	7.30	7.22	7.43
EU 15 Median[4]	6.13	6.82	7.48	7.34	6.89	6.69	6.87
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	+6.7	+16.8	+17.9	+4.7	+5.9	+8.0	+8.2
EU 15 Rank	10	12	13	9	12	11	10
Bulgaria	3.79	4.81	5.26	5.13	4.94	4.98	4.98
Cyprus	10.04	13.85	9.48	11.89	11.99	13.09	12.54
Czech Republic	7.08	7.61	8.30	8.58	8.08	8.10	8.54
Estonia	3.35	3.86	4.53	4.45	4.75	5.11	5.35
Hungary	7.57	8.70	9.68	9.99	8.00	7.78	7.36
Latvia	4.54	5.81	7.59	7.41	7.19	7.19	7.86
Lithuania	5.43	5.76	6.98	5.91	7.93	8.13	8.83
Malta	7.12	10.82	11.00	7.63	13.92	13.54	13.89
Poland	5.95	6.04	6.80	7.05	6.99	6.85	7.04
Romania	6.07	6.53	6.56	6.34	6.23	5.87	6.10
Slovakia	8.06	9.52	11.29	11.15	9.09	9.08	9.66
Slovenia	5.75	6.30	6.91	6.75	6.70	6.47	6.55
EU 27 Median[4]	6.07	6.72	7.48	7.34	6.99	6.85	7.30
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+7.8	+18.6	+17.9	+4.7	+4.5	+5.4	+1.8
EU 27 Rank	17	20	21	17	18	17	16

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium consumers: consuming 2,000 - 19,999 MWh per annum for periods January - June and July - December each year

(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.

(3) See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.

(4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases whereDECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.

(5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(6) There is no tax.

(7) Some ex-tax data is missing

Table 5.4.2 Industrial electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Including taxes)[5]

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	7.18	7.89	+	+	+	+	+
Belgium	7.24	7.87	9.02	8.77	8.19	7.95	8.43
Denmark	6.96	8.23	7.56	7.99	8.07	8.02	8.39
Finland	4.73	5.25	5.87	5.89	5.91	5.65	6.36
France	4.53	4.59	6.13	5.43	6.06	5.30	6.44
Germany	7.43	7.83	8.96	8.94	8.64	8.96	9.73
Greece	5.71	6.53	7.41	7.20	7.18	7.58	7.28
Ireland	9.31	10.44	9.56	8.62	7.29	7.33	7.58
Italy	9.68	11.62	11.92	10.86	10.52	10.99	11.29
Luxembourg	..	..	8.36	8.31	6.79	6.73	6.35
Netherlands	7.44	7.77	9.12	8.95	8.08	7.86	7.74
Portugal	6.26	6.68	7.54	7.34	6.97	6.81	7.84
Spain	6.50	7.29	8.52	8.29	8.07	7.59	7.95
Sweden	4.81	5.61	5.28	5.33	6.25	6.23	6.85
UK	6.82	8.26	9.10	7.99	7.60	7.51	7.75
EU 15 Median[4]	6.89	7.80	8.52	8.29	7.60	7.58	7.75
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-1.0	+5.9	+6.8	-3.6	0.0	-0.9	0.0
EU 15 Rank	7	12	12	7	8	7	8
Bulgaria	3.85	4.85	5.35	5.17	5.03	5.06	5.07
Cyprus	10.21	14.03	9.68	12.09	12.18	13.71	13.15
Czech Republic	7.17	7.68	8.40	8.68	8.18	8.20	8.65
Estonia	3.74	4.28	5.03	5.08	5.81	6.11	6.23
Hungary	7.74	8.90	9.86	10.17	8.20	7.97	7.54
Latvia[6]	4.54	5.81	7.59	7.41	7.19	7.19	7.86
Lithuania	5.43	5.76	6.98	5.91	7.98	8.66	8.86
Malta[6]	7.12	10.82	11.00	7.63	13.92	13.54	13.89
Poland	6.47	6.49	7.20	7.47	7.42	7.27	7.48
Romania	6.07	6.53	6.56	6.34	6.23	5.87	6.10
Slovakia	8.06	9.58	11.35	11.21	9.20	9.19	10.04
Slovenia	5.95	6.57	7.24	7.08	7.36	7.32	7.37
EU 27 Median[4]	6.66	7.48	8.36	7.99	7.60	7.58	7.75
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+2.4	+10.4	+8.9	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0
EU 27 Rank	14	20	19	15	14	13	14

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.5.1 Domestic electricity prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh[1]

	Electricity									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes[2]				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU 15										
Austria	6.55	7.25	10.06	11.81	12.08	9.58	10.67	14.01	16.41	16.67
Belgium	+	+	10.88	10.99	10.92	+	+	14.48	14.93	14.99
Denmark	6.85	7.62	10.04	10.56	10.14	16.20	17.20	21.55	23.45	23.05
Finland	4.94	5.44	7.00	8.35	8.51	6.65	7.26	9.40	11.15	11.35
France	5.84	5.88	6.73	7.67	7.59	7.79	7.81	8.96	10.22	10.24
Germany	10.07	11.04	14.78	12.61	12.14	11.68	13.14	17.59	20.73	21.02
Greece	5.67	-	7.82	8.92	8.29	6.17	-	8.55	9.75	10.25
Ireland	9.57	10.71	12.83	14.42	13.27	10.93	12.16	14.56	16.37	15.05
Italy	8.20	9.17	12.36	13.74	12.60	10.86	12.86	16.64	18.24	17.03
Luxembourg	8.96	10.32	10.30	13.20	11.44	10.26	11.52	11.75	15.14	13.95
Netherlands	7.52	9.36	10.51	13.71	11.58	12.98	14.23	13.22	16.56	14.31
Portugal	9.40	10.16	11.40	13.16	13.20	9.87	10.67	11.97	13.81	13.93
Spain	6.93	7.66	9.75	11.18	-	8.45	9.34	11.88	13.63	-
Sweden	-	-	7.41	7.72	8.85	-	-	11.89	12.45	14.10
UK	7.81	10.41	12.03	12.58	12.27	8.20	10.93	12.63	13.21	12.89
Rest of G7:										
Canada	3.75	-	-	4.96	5.64	4.16	-	-	5.42	6.12
Japan	9.69	8.23	10.48	13.66	14.03	10.39	8.82	11.21	14.61	15.02
USA[3]	5.20	5.07	5.84	7.03	7.14	5.92	5.32	6.13	7.39	7.49
EU 15 & G7 Median	7.22	7.95	10.18	11.49	11.18	9.73	10.67	11.93	14.21	14.02
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	+8.2	+31.0	+18.1	+9.5	+9.8	-15.7	+2.4	+5.8	-7.1	-8.1
EU 15 rank	9	12	12	9	12	5	8	8	5	5
G7 rank	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4
Bulgaria	..	..	5.11	6.10	5.89	..	..	6.13	7.32	7.06
Cyprus	..	..	13.11	12.14	13.92	..	..	15.27	14.18	16.48
Czech Republic	4.56	6.13	8.67	10.27	9.89	5.42	7.29	10.42	12.32	12.00
Estonia	..	..	4.99	6.05	5.81	..	..	6.37	7.94	8.22
Hungary	6.39	7.84	10.18	10.79	11.23	7.91	9.41	12.22	13.22	14.14
Latvia	..	..	6.93	8.52	8.17	..	..	7.28	9.38	9.00
Lithuania	..	..	5.97	7.13	8.54	..	..	7.04	8.55	10.33
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	4.53	5.82	8.15	8.40	9.07	5.89	7.54	10.50	10.75	11.59
Romania	..	..	7.22	7.26	7.33	..	..	8.60	8.64	8.91
Slovakia	6.26	8.84	10.44	12.45	11.58	7.46	10.52	12.42	14.82	13.78
Slovenia	..	..	..	9.23	9.04	..	..	..	11.75	12.00
EU 27 Median	6.65	7.84	10.04	10.68	10.02	8.27	10.67	11.89	13.21	13.33
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	+17.4	+32.8	+19.9	+17.8	+22.5	-0.8	+2.4	+6.2	0.0	-3.4
EU 27 rank	13	16	21	20	22	8	12	17	13	13

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

\+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

\- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7 data and the EU27 median for EU27 data

Table 5.6.2 Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Excluding taxes)

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	9.85	10.37	12.34	12.25	12.42	11.82	12.52
Belgium	11.63	13.24	12.79	12.49	12.61	12.36	13.65
Denmark	9.33	10.82	11.08	9.96	10.16	10.15	10.96
Finland	7.09	7.81	8.71	8.59	8.68	8.68	9.38
France	7.09	7.44	8.12	8.19	8.18	8.42	8.63
Germany	10.07	10.97	12.52	12.06	12.01	11.60	12.21
Greece	7.42	8.22	9.43	8.36	8.48	8.12	8.69
Ireland	12.09	14.65	15.99	14.51	13.82	13.79	13.75
Italy[6]	+	+	+	+	+/-	11.74	12.28
Luxembourg	11.18	11.38	14.47	14.67	12.47	12.27	12.60
Netherlands	9.85	10.80	12.87	12.30	11.01	10.66	11.29
Portugal	8.33	8.72	11.30	12.28	9.51	8.98	8.81
Spain	8.71	10.44	11.57	12.26	12.33	12.63	13.86
Sweden	8.41	9.30	9.30	9.40	10.40	10.83	11.95
UK	10.81	12.51	12.51	11.89	11.49	11.68	11.85
EU 15 Median[4]	9.85	10.80	11.59	12.06	11.40	11.60	11.95
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	+9.8	+15.9	+7.9	-1.4	+0.8	+0.7	-0.8
EU 15 Rank	11	12	9	6	9	9	7
Bulgaria	4.57	5.60	6.12	6.08	5.87	5.86	5.97
Cyprus	11.85	14.34	11.94	12.51	13.89	14.31	15.03
Czech Republic	8.22	8.83	9.85	10.30	9.64	9.70	10.70
Estonia	4.95	5.48	6.36	6.18	6.05	6.02	6.11
Hungary	9.90	10.48	10.97	11.72	11.74	10.56	11.59
Latvia	6.22	7.82	8.55	8.51	8.30	8.07	8.31
Lithuania	5.65	5.99	7.14	6.82	8.31	8.51	8.72
Malta	7.33	11.96	14.54	12.79	14.05	13.67	14.02
Poland	7.48	8.22	7.89	8.96	9.13	9.16	9.94
Romania	6.82	7.52	7.28	7.23	7.45	7.10	7.36
Slovakia	8.90	10.49	11.57	11.64	11.11	11.65	11.91
Slovenia	7.06	7.52	9.44	9.32	9.20	8.96	9.37
EU 27 Median[4]	8.41	10.37	11.08	10.97	10.40	10.56	11.29
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+28.5	+20.7	+12.9	+8.4	+10.5	+10.7	+5.0
EU 27 Rank	22	23	20	16	18	19	16

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium consumers: consuming 2,500 - 4,999 kWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.
(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.
(3) Source: DECC. See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.
(4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.
(5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.
(6) Some ex-tax data is missing

Table 5.6.2 Domestic electricity prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Including Taxes)[5]

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	13.79	14.49	17.06	16.94	17.11	16.34	17.24
Belgium	15.29	17.60	17.13	16.54	17.04	16.71	18.54
Denmark	20.43	22.78	24.12	22.66	23.23	22.92	25.24
Finland	9.48	10.41	11.59	11.44	11.53	11.60	13.37
France	9.40	9.84	10.98	10.87	11.16	11.43	12.01
Germany	16.65	17.95	20.40	20.36	20.66	20.64	21.95
Greece	8.12	8.99	10.32	9.16	10.27	10.25	10.85
Ireland	13.71	16.63	18.15	16.46	15.70	15.87	16.50
Italy	15.75	18.21	18.75	17.73	17.10	16.25	17.47
Luxembourg	12.75	13.16	16.82	16.70	15.02	14.79	14.57
Netherlands	13.41	14.56	16.98	16.34	14.83	14.36	15.13
Portugal	11.49	12.47	13.48	14.15	13.78	14.10	14.36
Spain	10.59	12.73	14.10	14.95	15.03	15.67	16.90
Sweden	13.16	14.28	14.32	14.61	16.00	16.57	18.16
UK	11.30	13.11	13.10	12.49	12.06	12.27	12.44
EU 15 Median[4]	13.16	14.28	16.82	16.34	15.03	15.67	16.50
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-14.1	-8.2	-22.1	-23.6	-19.8	-21.7	-24.6
EU 15 Rank	5	6	4	4	4	4	3
Bulgaria	5.48	6.73	7.36	7.26	7.07	7.03	7.17
Cyprus	13.80	16.68	13.93	14.57	16.16	17.11	17.80
Czech Republic	9.88	10.62	11.83	12.37	11.70	11.78	12.98
Estonia	6.31	6.95	8.24	8.17	8.44	8.50	8.45
Hungary	12.00	12.70	13.26	14.75	14.80	13.32	14.59
Latvia	6.53	8.20	9.40	9.36	9.13	8.87	10.14
Lithuania	6.67	7.07	8.50	8.22	10.06	10.29	10.54
Malta	7.70	12.56	15.27	13.43	14.79	14.39	14.76
Poland	9.76	10.59	10.11	11.46	11.67	11.70	12.77
Romania	8.18	9.02	8.72	8.69	8.97	8.90	9.39
Slovakia	10.58	12.49	13.77	13.85	13.22	13.86	14.60
Slovenia	8.89	9.45	12.03	11.90	12.19	12.07	12.51
EU 27 Median[4]	10.59	12.56	13.48	13.85	13.78	13.86	14.57
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	+6.7	+4.4	-2.8	-9.8	-12.5	-11.5	-14.6
EU 27 Rank	15	17	12	12	11	12	8

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median

- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.7.1 Industrial gas prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh[1]

	Gas									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes[2]				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU 15										
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	2.53	2.07	1.92	..	..	2.62	2.30	1.97
Denmark	..	..	..	1.87	-	..	..	..	4.15	+
Finland	0.78	1.03	1.59	1.67	1.79	0.90	1.15	1.74	1.84	1.95
France	1.50	1.71	2.76	2.31	2.57	1.56	1.78	2.85	2.42	2.70
Germany[5]	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	1.89	2.68	2.81	+
Greece[3]	1.48	1.89	3.02	2.43	2.88	1.48	1.89	3.02	2.43	2.88
Ireland[3]	1.77	+	2.89	2.67	2.40	1.77	+	2.89	2.67	2.40
Italy	1.43	+	2.70	2.70	2.34	1.66	2.11	3.03	3.08	2.69
Luxembourg	..	..	1.89	2.51	2.46	..	..	2.05	2.56	2.50
Netherlands	-	-	2.40	2.54	2.08	+/-	2.28	2.52	2.77	2.30
Portugal[3]	1.61	1.84	2.57	2.67	3.09	1.61	1.84	2.57	2.67	3.09
Spain[3]	1.20	1.63	2.28	2.39	2.17	1.20	1.63	2.28	2.39	2.17
Sweden	..	..	3.10	2.69	3.07	..	..	3.64	3.23	3.69
UK	1.36	1.39	2.05	1.74	1.65	1.41	1.43	2.09	1.78	1.69
Rest of G7:										
Canada[4]	1.31	1.01	1.59	0.91	0.85	1.39	1.08	1.67	0.95	0.89
Japan	1.81	1.86	+	+	+	1.90	1.86	+	+	+
USA[4]	1.47	1.20	1.65	1.08	1.10	1.54	1.26	1.74	1.13	1.15
EU 15 & G7 Median	1.45	1.67	2.53	2.41	2.26	1.55	1.84	2.60	2.56	2.50
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	-5.9	-16.9	-19.0	-28.1	-26.9	-8.9	-22.3	-19.3	-30.4	-32.5
EU 15 rank	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	1
G7 rank	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria	..	..	1.78	2.19	2.15	..	..	1.783	2.19	2.15
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1.29	1.68	2.78	2.81	2.85	1.29	1.68	2.87	2.91	2.95
Estonia	..	..	2.05	2.05	2.20	..	..	2.11	2.16	2.36
Hungary	1.55	2.46	3.44	3.28	2.33	1.61	2.51	3.53	3.37	2.42
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	2.68	2.16	2.59	..	..	2.68	2.16	2.59
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland[3]	0.94	1.61	2.49	2.39	2.53	0.94	1.61	2.49	2.39	2.53
Romania	..	..	1.53	1.14	1.10	..	..	1.78	1.47	1.42
Slovakia	1.31	2.02	3.00	2.79	2.86	1.31	2.02	3.02	2.85	2.98
Slovenia	..	..	..	2.90	3.01	..	..	3.072	3.151	3.34
EU 27 Median	1.36	1.71	2.55	2.41	2.37	1.48	1.87	2.65	2.56	2.53
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	0.0	-18.8	-19.6	-28.1	-30.4	-4.4	-23.4	-21.0	-30.4	-33.2
EU 27 rank	7	3	5	3	2	6	2	5	2	2

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) There is no tax.

(4) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(5) Some ex tax data is missing

\+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

\- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7 data and the EU27 median for EU27 data.

Table 5.8.2 Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Excluding taxes)

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2.51	3.09	2.81	2.58	2.39	2.33	2.68
Denmark	+	2.59	2.38	1.74	2.08	2.56	2.95
Finland	2.07	2.59	2.57	2.36	2.47	2.62	2.92
France	2.53	3.12	3.14	2.72	2.80	2.86	3.08
Germany	3.15	3.74	3.49	2.71	2.81	3.41	3.62
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.08	3.24	2.99	2.34	2.40	2.46	3.09
Italy	2.45	3.19	3.35	2.37	2.44	2.42	2.57
Luxembourg	2.91	3.60	3.57	3.18	3.17	3.53	3.62
Netherlands	2.27	2.69	2.90	2.79	2.29	2.29	2.34
Portugal	2.43	2.71	3.16	2.31	2.39	2.83	2.93
Spain	2.13	2.66	2.80	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.53
Sweden	3.49	3.79	2.99	3.48	3.23	3.54	3.67
UK	2.03	2.42	2.47	1.83	1.86	1.82	2.02
EU 15 Median[4]	2.45	3.09	2.99	2.41	2.41	2.56	2.93
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-16.9	-21.4	-17.3	-24.0	-22.8	-28.8	-31.0
EU 15 Rank	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1.59	2.19	2.81	1.90	2.09	2.56	2.49
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.38	3.12	2.89	2.31	2.58	2.96	2.61
Estonia	1.89	2.52	2.35	1.84	2.35	2.20	2.28
Hungary	2.62	3.36	3.23	3.11	2.50	2.93	2.80
Latvia	2.21	3.24	3.49	2.46	2.24	2.69	2.54
Lithuania	2.45	3.57	2.81	2.41	2.79	2.86	3.04
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.33	2.75	2.49	2.67	2.63	2.75	2.85
Romania	1.73	1.87	1.51	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.32
Slovakia	2.49	3.81	3.58	2.79	2.74	3.00	2.88
Slovenia	2.60	3.49	3.65	2.82	3.41	3.22	3.50
EU 27 Median[4]	2.43	3.12	2.90	2.41	2.44	2.69	2.85
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	-16.1	-22.3	-14.8	-24.3	-23.6	-32.3	-29.0
EU 27 Rank	4	3	4	3	2	2	2

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium Consumers: consuming 2,778 - 17,777 MWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.
(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate period.
(3) See paragraphs A38 to A45 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.
(4) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have estimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.
(5) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.
(6) There is no tax.

Table 5.8.2 Industrial gas prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Including taxes)[5]

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2.55	3.18	2.91	2.72	2.48	2.50	2.80
Denmark	+	4.98	4.96	4.33	4.95	5.35	5.85
Finland	2.20	2.74	2.74	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.62
France	2.58	3.20	3.22	2.81	2.88	2.95	3.17
Germany	3.46	4.07	3.85	3.07	3.16	3.75	3.97
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.08	3.24	2.99	2.34	2.45	2.68	3.32
Italy	2.61	3.33	3.57	2.50	2.58	2.54	2.72
Luxembourg	2.93	3.34	3.61	3.20	3.21	3.57	3.67
Netherlands	2.68	3.13	3.42	3.31	2.81	2.80	2.86
Portugal[6]	2.43	2.71	3.16	2.31	2.39	2.83	2.94
Spain[6]	2.13	2.66	2.80	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.53
Sweden	4.01	4.33	3.53	4.03	3.84	4.16	4.47
UK	2.16	2.56	2.58	1.94	1.97	1.93	2.14
EU 15 Median[4]	2.61	3.20	3.22	2.72	2.63	2.80	3.17
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-17.2	-19.9	-19.7	-28.7	-25.3	-31.0	-32.5
EU 15 Rank	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1.59	2.19	2.81	1.90	2.09	2.56	2.49
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.48	3.22	2.99	2.42	2.68	3.07	2.72
Estonia	1.95	2.58	2.41	2.04	2.51	2.39	2.42
Hungary	2.70	3.45	3.32	3.21	2.60	3.03	2.90
Latvia	2.21	3.24	3.50	2.46	2.25	2.69	2.54
Lithuania[6]	2.45	3.57	2.81	2.41	2.79	2.86	3.04
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.33	2.75	2.49	2.67	2.63	2.75	2.85
Romania	2.16	2.29	2.10	1.89	1.94	1.86	1.97
Slovakia	2.49	3.86	3.64	2.85	2.85	3.11	3.00
Slovenia	2.82	3.73	3.90	3.07	3.69	3.60	3.88
EU 27 Median[4]	2.49	3.22	3.16	2.56	2.63	2.80	2.90
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	-13.3	-20.6	-18.1	-24.3	-25.3	-31.0	-26.3
EU 27 Rank	4	3	4	3	2	2	2

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.
+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.
- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data, and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Table 5.9.1 Domestic gas prices in the EU and the G7 countries

Pence per kWh[1]

	Gas									
	Excluding taxes					Including taxes[2]				
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU 15										
Austria	2.47	2.94	3.53	4.26	3.88	3.45	4.02	4.80	5.75	5.27
Belgium	+/-	+/-	4.21	4.01	3.86	+/-	+/-	5.24	5.00	4.86
Denmark	2.97	+	+	3.59	3.98	5.92	+	+	7.34	8.06
Finland[3]	1.04	1.23	1.85	1.98	2.09	1.41	1.65	2.44	2.62	2.76
France	2.38	2.87	3.67	3.99	4.03	2.79	3.37	4.31	4.68	4.81
Germany[5]	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	4.45	5.66	6.23	5.45
Greece	2.61	3.94	5.22	5.27	5.47	2.84	4.29	5.69	5.75	6.04
Ireland	2.74	4.16	4.27	4.95	4.03	3.11	4.72	4.85	5.61	4.58
Italy	2.42	-	3.69	3.88	3.80	3.89	4.36	5.40	5.85	6.09
Luxembourg	2.13	-	3.76	3.61	3.44	2.26	-	4.07	3.93	3.75
Netherlands	2.47	2.99	3.62	3.95	3.25	3.79	4.43	5.81	6.42	5.57
Portugal	4.34	4.40	4.76	5.04	4.97	4.56	4.62	5.00	5.30	5.24
Spain	2.79	3.21	4.15	4.41	4.09	3.24	3.73	4.81	5.11	4.78
Sweden	..	..	4.53	4.72	5.24	..	..	7.91	8.27	9.10
UK	2.17	3.08	3.69	4.20	3.95	2.28	3.24	3.88	4.41	4.15
Rest of G7:										
Canada[4]	1.91	1.97	2.28	2.09	3.11	2.03	2.09	2.40	2.19	2.40
Japan	5.61	5.06	+	+	+	5.89	5.32	+	+	+
USA[4]	2.22	2.05	2.38	2.45	2.28	2.33	2.15	2.50	2.57	2.39
EU 15 & G7 Median	2.47	2.99	3.76	4.01	3.95	3.11	4.16	4.92	5.45	5.05
UK relative to:										
EU 15 & G7 Median(%)	-12.0	+3.0	-1.7	+4.7	0.0	-26.7	-22.1	-21.2	-19.1	-17.8
EU 15 rank	4	9	6	9	7	3	3	2	3	3
G7 rank	2	6	5	6	4	2	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria	..	..	2.47	3.05	2.85	..	..	2.97	3.66	3.42
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1.59	2.09	3.34	3.78	3.69	1.89	2.48	3.97	4.50	4.43
Estonia	..	..	2.30	2.74	2.58	..	..	2.84	3.38	3.33
Hungary	0.99	2.20	2.92	3.23	2.88	1.14	2.64	3.51	3.95	3.60
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	2.64	3.45	3.29	..	..	3.11	4.14	3.98
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1.52	2.42	3.58	3.63	3.52	1.86	2.96	4.37	4.42	4.30
Romania	..	..	1.73	1.43	1.27	..	..	2.66	2.50	2.37
Slovakia	1.60	2.66	3.21	3.62	3.29	1.91	3.16	3.82	4.31	3.916
Slovenia	..	..	..	4.39	4.13	..	..	4.97	5.57	5.36
EU 27 Median	2.03	2.90	3.64	3.88	3.80	2.56	3.73	4.58	4.84	4.68
UK relative to:										
EU 27 Median%	+6.7	+6.2	+1.4	+8.2	+4.0	-22.2	-13.1	-15.4	-8.9	-11.3
EU 27 rank	8	13	16	17	16	7	7	8	9	9

Source: Derived from the International Energy Agency publication, Energy Prices and Taxes

(1) Prices converted to pounds sterling using annual average exchange rates.

(2) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

(3) Prices for Finland are for district heating not central heating as is the case in other countries.

(4) Prices excluding taxes have been estimated using a weighted average of general sales taxes and fuel taxes levied by individual states.

(5) Some ex tax data is missing :

\+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.

+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.

\- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15/G7 median for EU15/G7 data and the EU27 median for EU27 data

Table 5.10.2 Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Excluding taxes)

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	3.32	3.69	4.22	3.98	3.93	3.68	4.44
Belgium	3.63	4.82	4.36	3.66	3.68	4.05	3.97
Denmark[4]	+	3.86	3.99	4.24	4.57	4.55	5.15
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	3.43	4.04	4.19	4.43	3.84	4.08	4.20
Germany	3.72	4.75	4.34	3.86	3.61	3.56	3.77
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.71	4.68	5.07	4.30	3.78	3.69	3.65
Italy	3.36	3.99	4.56	3.10	3.27	4.22	3.83
Luxembourg	3.93	3.75	3.92	3.06	3.32	3.53	3.97
Netherlands	3.35	3.95	4.64	3.41	3.50	3.51	3.62
Portugal	4.62	4.90	5.05	5.03	4.92	4.99	4.92
Spain	3.84	4.60	4.71	4.10	4.00	3.87	3.94
Sweden	4.12	4.99	4.50	4.92	5.15	5.31	5.73
UK	2.92	3.75	3.63	3.60	3.36	3.40	3.51
EU 15 Median[5]	3.71	4.04	4.36	3.98	3.78	3.87	3.97
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-21.3	-7.1	-16.7	-9.5	-11.1	-12.2	-11.4
EU 15 Rank	1	3	1	4	3	1	1
Bulgaria	2.28	2.66	3.52	2.57	2.66	3.04	3.11
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2.86	3.63	3.72	3.52	3.40	3.64	3.94
Estonia	2.06	2.47	2.89	2.56	2.42	2.64	2.83
Hungary	2.61	3.17	3.59	3.38	3.73	3.75	3.89
Latvia	2.31	3.89	4.25	3.06	2.48	3.12	3.00
Lithuania	2.16	2.65	3.22	3.00	2.70	3.17	3.12
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	2.64	3.45	2.85	3.35	3.03	3.51	3.27
Romania	1.65	1.81	1.56	1.29	1.31	1.23	1.29
Slovakia	2.68	3.20	3.47	3.55	3.19	3.17	3.37
Slovenia	3.39	4.62	4.65	3.73	3.93	4.37	4.45
EU 27 Median[5]	3.35	3.86	4.19	3.55	3.50	3.64	3.83
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	-12.9	-3.0	-13.3	+1.6	-4.1	-6.7	-8.2
EU 27 Rank	10	11	8	13	10	7	8

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

(1) Medium consumers consuming 5,557 - 55,556 kWh per annum, for periods January - June and July - December each year.

(2) Prices converted to sterling using exchange rates in the appropriate month and year.

(3) See paragraphs A389to A46 in the Technical notes for an explanation of the estimating methodology.

(4) From July 2001 the price is for natural gas rather than gas works gas.

(5) Median price is based upon the available data, including those cases where DECC have stimated the position of prices relative to the EU median.

(6) Prices include all taxes where not refundable on purchase.

Table 5.10.2 Domestic gas prices in the EU for medium consumers[1] (Including taxes)[6]

Pence per kWh[2]

	Jan 08 - June 08	July 08 - Dec 08	Jan 09 - June 09	July 09 - Dec 09	Jan 10 - June 10	July 10 - Dec 10	Jan 11 - June 11
Austria	4.54	5.04	5.80	5.51	5.41	5.09	6.03
Belgium	4.54	5.96	5.41	4.58	4.60	5.11	4.96
Denmark[4]	+	7.82	8.22	8.55	9.30	9.17	10.08
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4.04	4.73	4.92	5.18	4.53	4.87	5.03
Germany	4.97	6.23	5.79	5.22	4.92	4.83	5.11
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4.21	5.31	5.76	4.89	4.32	4.46	4.42
Italy	4.87	5.88	6.77	4.74	5.37	6.66	6.02
Luxembourg	4.32	4.20	4.40	4.10	3.78	4.00	4.43
Netherlands	5.41	6.19	7.44	5.97	6.09	6.04	6.22
Portugal	4.85	5.15	5.40	5.28	5.16	5.33	5.30
Spain	4.46	5.34	5.46	4.75	4.65	4.57	4.65
Sweden	7.40	8.48	7.97	8.58	8.99	9.24	10.63
UK	3.07	3.91	3.81	3.78	3.53	3.57	3.69
EU 15 Median[5]	4.54	5.34	5.76	5.18	4.92	5.09	5.11
UK relative to:							
EU 15 Median(%)	-32.5	-26.7	-33.8	-26.9	-28.3	-29.8	-27.8
EU 15 Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	2.73	3.20	4.23	3.09	3.20	3.65	3.73
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3.41	4.32	4.42	4.19	4.08	4.37	4.73
Estonia	2.60	3.03	3.53	3.22	3.15	3.39	3.64
Hungary	3.14	3.81	4.30	4.23	4.66	4.69	4.87
Latvia	2.43	4.09	4.68	3.36	2.73	3.44	3.36
Lithuania	2.55	3.13	3.80	3.61	3.27	3.84	3.77
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.23	4.21	3.48	4.08	3.70	4.28	4.02
Romania	2.56	2.75	2.61	2.38	2.39	2.35	2.47
Slovakia	3.19	3.80	4.13	4.22	3.79	3.78	4.04
Slovenia	4.33	5.82	5.88	4.78	5.07	5.69	5.80
EU 27 Median[5]	4.21	4.73	4.92	4.58	4.53	4.57	4.73
UK relative to:							
EU 27 Median(%)	-27.2	-17.3	-22.6	-17.4	-22.1	-21.8	-22.0
EU 27 Rank	6	7	5	6	6	4	4

Source: Eurostat Statistics in Focus

Missing data estimation

+ DECC estimates that the price is likely to exceed the relevant median.
+/- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be around the relevant median.
- DECC estimates that the price is likely to be below the relevant median.

The relevant median is the EU15 median for EU15 data and the EU27 median for accession countries.

Annex A – Technical Notes

A1. The source of the prices in this table is the Retail Prices Index (RPI), published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The fuel components within the RPI are published, together with the all items RPI. Table A1 below gives the weights within the total index, in parts per 1,000, of the fuel components. The RPI is calculated using prices collected on a day near the middle of the month.

A2. Quarterly data is published three months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final data being published in June.

Table A1:Retail price index, fuel component weights

	All items	Fuel and light	Coal and solid fuels	Gas	Electricity	Oil and other fuels	Petrol and lubricating oil
1975	1,000	53	11	12	25	5	47
1980	1,000	59	9	16	29	4	43
1985	1,000	65	8	24	29	4	50
1990	1,000	50	4	19	24	3	33
1995	1,000	45	2	18	23	2	37
2000	1,000	32	1	13	16	2	43
2005	1,000	31	1	13	15	2	35
2006	1,000	33	1	14	15	3	40
2007	1,000	39	1	18	18	2	36
2008	1,000	33	1	13	16	3	43
2009	1,000	49	1	23	23	2	36
2010	1,000	40	1	17	18	4	49
2011	1,000	42	1	18	20	3	46

The following notes apply to Table 2.1.1:

A3. **Coal and smokeless fuel (coal and solid fuels)** - Retail prices of one standard grade of household coal and of the boiler/room heater grade of smokeless fuel sold by the retailer, obtained from local retailers in up to 146 areas throughout the United Kingdom.

A4. **Gas and electricity** - The indices are calculated using published tariff information from British Gas (and since April 1996 other suppliers), the Public Electricity Supply Companies and Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE). When prices change in an area (including discounts and lump sum rebates), an index is re-calculated for a selection of the tariffs in use in that area at typical levels of consumption at each tariff. Electricity area indices are weighted together using the total receipts of each Public Electricity Supply Company and NIE from their sales to domestic consumers under each tariff. Gas companies are weighted by customer numbers. Both indices are calculated using mainly credit tariffs only.

A5. **Heating oils -** This comprises bottled gas and paraffin until January 1986, and domestic heating oils. Prices of heating oil are provided by the main suppliers.

A6. **Petrol and oil** - Retail prices of the different grades of motor spirit and engine oil are obtained from garages in more than 180 areas throughout the United Kingdom.

Tables 2.2.1 to 2.5.2

A7. Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 show representative gas and electricity bills by payment type in each of the 15 Public Electricity Supply (PES) areas in the UK and 12 gas Local Distribution Zones (LDZ) in Great Britain. The unit cost represents the total cost to the consumer per unit consumed

and is calculated by dividing the bill shown by the number of units consumed (18,000 kWh for gas, 3,300 kWh for electricity). The electricity PES areas and gas LDZ associated with each of the towns and cities are shown in Table A2:

Table A2: Towns and cities by LDZ and PES area

	Gas LDZ	Electricity PES area
Aberdeen	Scotland	Northern Scotland
Belfast	n/a	Northern Ireland
Birmingham	West Midlands	West Midlands
Canterbury	South East	South East
Cardiff	Wales	South Wales
Edinburgh	Scotland	Southern Scotland
Ipswich	Eastern	Eastern
Leeds	Northern	Yorkshire
Liverpool	North West	Merseyside & North Wales
London	London	London
Manchester	North West	North West
Newcastle	North East	North East
Nottingham	East Midlands	East Midlands
Plymouth	South West	South West
Southampton	Southern	Southern

A8. Provisional annual data is published in the December edition of QEP, with final data being published in March.

A9. Bills and unit costs are based on published prices and include standing charges where applicable. No allowances are made for introductory offers or non-cash benefits that may be available from new suppliers. Both electricity and gas bills and costs reflect the prices of all suppliers. This basis is used for all the domestic bills and cost data used in Tables 2.2.1 to 2.3.3. The bills shown relate to the total bill including VAT in cash terms received during the calendar year, for the tariff type shown, including all tariff changes and rebates. Averages are weighted by the number of domestic customers. For electricity, an annual consumption of 3,300 kWh is used whilst the equivalent figure for gas is 18,000 kWh.

A10. The weighted average of all supplier gas bills are based on equivalent tariffs of British Gas and other gas supply companies. From 2007 onwards, due to a methodology change, the estimates are based on bills received during the calendar year. As part of the methodology change, it is now assumed that, of the 18,000 kWh of gas consumed per annum (see A9), 7,200 kWh are consumed in the first quarter, 3,600 kWh in Q2, 1,800 kWh in Q3 and 5,400 kWh in Q4.

A11. Internet tables 2.4.2, 2.4.3 and 2.5.2 show data for 'Economy 7' tariffs, where a lower unit cost is applied to off-peak (night) consumption. For the total consumption of 6,600 kWh, off-peak consumption has been taken as 3,600 kWh.

A12. Internet tables 2.2.4 and 2.3.4 are experimental statistics, used together with modelled energy consumption in the calculation of household notional energy bills for use in the modelling of the level of fuel poverty in England. These data are not suitable for calculating the average bills of low use consumers. The data reported is an average of the fixed and variable costs across the four quarters in the year. In the calculation, more weight is given to costs in Q1 and Q4, when it is assumed that more electricity and gas is consumed (and hence the price at this time should contribute more to the average). Therefore, these values should not be used to determine current average bills. For more information see the Fuel Poverty Methodology Handbook, available on the DECC fuel poverty webpage at:
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/fuelpov_stats.aspx .

Table 2.6.1

A13. Household final consumption expenditure comprises household expenditure in the United Kingdom on the fuels specified and fuel purchases by foreign tourists. It excludes expenditure on fuels by businesses. VAT was levied on domestic fuels at 8 per cent in April 1994, reduced to 5 per cent in September 1997, and is included in the table from 1994 onwards. For coal, coke and petroleum products it was assumed that all consumers paid VAT from the date of its introduction. For electricity and gas an estimate was made that 5 per cent of electricity sales and 4 per cent of gas sales were covered by customers pre-paying their bills to avoid VAT in 1994 and 1995. Figures for total consumers' expenditure are also shown for comparison.

Due to the reclassification of Household Expenditure to conform to the European Systems of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) headings have been rearranged.

The following notes apply to Table 2.6.1:

A14. **Solid Fuels** – Household final consumption expenditure on these fuels is based on estimates of inland sales of solid fuels to domestic consumers. Expenditure in Northern Ireland is estimated based on values of colliery despatches of house coal to Northern Ireland.

A15. **Gas** - Personal consumption in the United Kingdom is taken as sales to domestic premises. Estimates of the quantity and value of liquid gases purchased by domestic consumers are provided by the petroleum industry. The average price used is the average revenue per kWh for public supply sales of gas to domestic consumers.

A16. **Electricity** - Sales from the public electricity supply system to domestic consumers in the United Kingdom plus estimates of the domestic element included in sales to dual use premises. Sales are valued at the average revenue per unit for electricity sold to domestic consumers, which takes into account discounts and lump sum rebates.

A17. **Liquid fuels** (domestic heating and lighting oil) - For fuel oils and heating oils, information is available from the petroleum industry on quantities delivered to domestic consumers. The figures for domestic consumption are then valued using monthly prices collected by the department from oil companies.

A18. **Vehicle fuels and lubricants** (petrol, diesel, LPG, oil and lubricants, brake and other fluids, coolants) – Estimates of the quantity and value of lubricating oil purchased by domestic customers are provided by the petroleum industry. For motor spirit and diesel, estimates of business purchases of the fuels are made and deducted from total deliveries to arrive at purchases by domestic consumers. The figures for domestic consumption are then valued using monthly prices collected by the department from oil companies.

Table 2.6.2

A19. Figures for Internet Table 2.6.2 are taken from the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) conducted by the ONS. The figures are estimates based upon a representative sample of households. The averages in the table have been calculated on the basis of consuming households, i.e. only those households who consumed the particular fuel in question are included in the calculation of the average expenditure. These estimates therefore differ from those published by the ONS in the report, "Family Spending", where the total of all households is used to calculate average fuel expenditure. After the publication of data for 1993 the survey moved to a financial year basis until 2005/06, then returned to a calendar year basis from 2006. The data presented on expenditure on fuel as a proportion of total expenditure in table 2.6.2 are based on all households, not just those consuming the fuel or other commodity, for ease of comparison.

Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4

A20. Prices are derived from information collected via the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry on fuel purchases from a panel of about 600 establishments within manufacturing industry (which excludes electricity generation). The panel consists of companies purchasing fuels in small and large quantities. To maximise the coverage of each fuel type and minimise the burden on business, larger users are surveyed proportionally more than smaller users.

A21. Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an “r”. Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final annual data being published in June. The entire year’s quarterly data is reviewed in June to ensure that each of the contributors who supply data have been placed in the correct size band based upon their actual annual consumption. This means that there can be revisions made to data from Q1 to Q4.

A22. For each size of consumer the average price for a fuel (exclusive of VAT) is calculated by dividing the total quantity of purchases into their total value. The "all consumers-average" price uses base weighting and weights the prices for each size band according to purchases by businesses in the size band recorded in the 1984 Purchases Inquiry. (This is a large scale survey conducted every 5 years until 1989, and conducted annually for a rotating selection of industries from 1994 to 1999. From 1999 the inquiry has once again covered all industries, providing information on the purchases of materials and fuels by the whole of UK industry.) The weights will be reviewed when comprehensive up-to-date purchases data are available. The size bands are defined, for each fuel individually, according to the approximate range of annual purchases covered. (See Table A3).

A23. As described above the prices given are representative market prices. This means trades that, because of their size or dominance of total consumption would produce an unrepresentative price, are excluded. For example, coal purchased by the iron and steel sector is excluded, as is gas purchased for electricity generation.

A24. For some fuels, the relative size in volume terms of the largest users can have the effect of moving the weighted average more towards the large user price. This is true for gas where, because of the growth in consumption, the weights provided by the 1984 purchases survey may be out of date. Therefore, for some fuels (e.g. gas and gas oil), the median price (the price at which 50 per cent of the prices paid are higher and 50 per cent lower) may be another useful guide to average prices.

A25. From Q1 2010, for coal only average prices and prices for large consumers are available due to the small number of companies reporting data. Data for medium fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and hard coke were discontinued from Q1 2005, and there was no sub-division into size bands due to the small number of sites purchasing each of these fuels. The small sample sizes reflect the small overall consumption, relative to the major fuels covered, which meant that, although the prices were still representative, they could be subject to more sample effects than the other fuels (e.g. if a relatively large purchaser switches fuel).

A26. To enable coal prices to be calculated in common units, companies record the calorific value of the coal they purchase. Conversion factors for fuel oil (both heavy and medium), gas oil, liquefied petroleum gas and hard coke are given in Annex B.

A27. The 10 per cent and 90 per cent deciles and the median price for each fuel are presented in addition to the prices for each size band. The 10 per cent decile is the point within the complete range of prices below which the lowest 10 per cent of those prices fall. Similarly, the 90 per cent decile is the point above which the highest 10 per cent of the prices occur. These values give some indication of the spread of prices paid by purchasers. The deciles and the median are calculated by giving equal "weight" to each purchaser, but are scaled to represent the mix of fuel users by size in the industrial population that the panel represents. From Q1 2007, decile information is only published for gas and electricity.

Table A3: Range of annual purchases for the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry

	Large	Of which:		Medium	Small
		Extra large	Moderately large		
Fuel	Greater than	Greater than			Less than
Coal (tonnes)	7,600	..	..	760 to 7,600	760
Heavy fuel oil (tonnes)	4,900	15,000	4,900 to 15,000	490 to 4,900	490
Gas oil (tonnes)	175	..	..	35 to 175	35
Electricity (thousand kWh)	8,800	150,000	8,800 to 150,000	880 to 8,800	880
Gas[(1)] (thousand kWh)	8,800	..	..	1,500 to 8,800	1,500

(1) Respondents purchasing more than one type of supply (firm contract and interruptible contract) are treated as separate entities in respect of each type of supply.

Table 3.2.1

A28. The prices for fuels used in electricity generation are collected via a quarterly inquiry of electricity generators in the United Kingdom. This covers companies that produce electricity from nuclear sources plus all companies whose prime purpose is the generation of electricity. The companies are: AES Electric Ltd., Barking Power Ltd., Centrica plc., Coryton Energy Company Ltd., Derwent Cogeneration Ltd., Eggborough Power Ltd., E.On UK plc., Fellside Heat and Power Ltd., Fibrogen Ltd., Fibropower Ltd., Fibrothetford Ltd., GDF Suez, International Power, Premier Power Ltd., Rocksavage Power Company Ltd., RWE Npower plc., Scottish Power plc., Scottish and Southern Energy plc., SELCHP Ltd., Spalding Energy Company Ltd.

A29. The data reported are the value and volume of fuel purchased during the quarter and may not always reflect the fuel actually used (i.e. there can be stocking and destocking, especially of coal). The prices reported are typically for long-term contracts, with price escalator factors, some of which may have been entered into some time ago. As such, the prices can be higher than those paid by large industrial users who typically negotiate contracts each year.

A30 Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an “r”. Provisional annual data is published in the March edition of QEP, with final data being published in June.

A31. The gas beach price series is derived from gas sales by licensees in the UKCS to delivery points in the UK. It excludes exported gas and is adjusted to include imported gas. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Value of (UKCS gas sales + gas imports - gas exports)}}{\text{Volume of (UKCS gas sales + gas imports - gas exports)}}$$

where the UKCS sales value and volume data are derived from DECC’s statistical inquiry into oil and gas extraction (PQ1100). Returns from the inquiry give the value and volume of gas sold by each licensee from a particular field (or group of fields). Data from the inquiry on sales and expenditure by licensees are covered and further explained in Annex G of the internet version of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics. Trade data are supplied by Revenue and Customs and published in the internet version of the Digest in Annex G, Chart G1.0.

A32. The gas levy applied to gas purchased under certain contracts originally entered into before July 1975. The cost of gas under these pre-July 1975 contracts had historically been substantially less than the prevailing market price. Gas sold under these contracts was not subject to Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) because the contracts were classified as "tax-exempt" when PRT was introduced in 1975. Instead, under the Gas Levy Act 1981, the purchaser of gas subject to the relevant contracts had to pay a levy on every therm of such gas that they purchased. The purpose

of the gas levy was to capture for the Exchequer the bulk of the economic rent which would otherwise accrue to the purchaser from purchasing this gas at below market prices. However, current and expected future gas market prices are now below the average cost of this gas (even before adding the cost of the levy). The gas levy was abolished from 1 April 1998.

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2

A33. Provisional quarterly data is published three months in arrears, with final data being published six months in arrears. Any revised data is marked with an "r". Provisional annual data is published in March, with final data being published in June. The entire year's quarterly data for coal and HFO is reviewed in June to ensure that each of the contributors who supply data to the Quarterly Fuels Inquiry have been placed in the correct size band based upon their actual annual consumption. This means that there can be revisions made to data from Q1 to Q4.

A34. The Climate Change Levy (CCL) came into effect in April 2001. The rates were increased in April 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2011. The rates are shown in the table below.

	April 2001	**April 2007**	**April 2008**	**April 2009**	**April 2011**
Coal	£11.7/tonne	£12.01/tonne	£12.42/tonne	£12.81/tonne	£13.21/tonne
Electricity	0.43p/kWh	0.441p/kWh	0.456 p/kWh	0.470 p/kWh	0.485 p/kWh
Gas	0.15p/kWh	0.154p/kWh	0.159 p/kWh	0.164 p/kWh	0.169 p/kWh
LPG	£9.60/tonne	£9.85/tonne	£10.18/tonne	£10.50/tonne	£10.83/tonne

Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2

A35. The prices for gas and electricity consumed by non-domestic users in the United Kingdom are collected via a quarterly inquiry of gas and electricity suppliers. The data reported are the value and volume of energy sold during the quarter, for each of the sizebands below:

Table A4: Range of annual purchases for the Price Transparency survey

		Annual consumption MWh			**Annual consumption MWh**
Electricity	Very Small	0 - 20	**Gas**	Very Small	<278
	Small	20 - 499		Small	278 – 2,777
	Small/Medium	500 - 1,999		Medium	2,778 – 27,777
	Medium	2,000 - 19,999		Large	27,778 – 277,777
	Large	20,000 - 69,999		Very Large	277,778 – 1,111,112
	Very Large	70,000 – 150,000			
	Extra Large	>150,000			

Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.3

A36. The data published are national average prices calculated from prices supplied by all major motor fuel marketing companies. Prior to 1977, price data were collated from a variety of sources, mainly the published scheduled wholesale prices of the oil companies to which retailers margins were added. The results of various consumers' surveys were also taken into consideration in arriving at a typical price. Users of the table should bear in mind that, because of the multiplicity of petroleum marketing companies operating in the United Kingdom and the diversity of their pricing policies, prices differ from dealer to dealer and from area to area. From January 1995 sales by super/hyper markets are included in the price estimates.

A37 Crude oil prices are shown in Table 4.1.1 as 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). The index represents the average price paid by refineries for the month and is calculated in sterling on a cif basis.

A38. Provisional monthly prices are usually revised in the month following their original publication, with revisions being marked with an "r". Provisional annual prices are published in December with revisions being made during the following two months as more data becomes available.

Tables 5.1.1 to 5.10.3

A39. International comparisons are based on data published by international organisations. Motor fuel prices are taken from the European Commission's 'Oil Bulletin'.

A40. For the analysis of annual electricity and gas prices (Tables 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.7.1 and 5.9.1), the data used are collated and published by the International Energy Agency in 'Energy Prices and Taxes'. Individual countries supply data to the IEA, so methodology can vary between countries.

A41. The data presented in Sections 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 and 5.10 are derived from Eurostat's Statistics in Focus series.

A42. Eurostat changed the methodology used to compile the Price Transparency data shown in sections 5.4, 5.6, 5.8 and 5.10. From 1st January 2008, data shows average prices over 6-month periods (January - June and July - December), and each sizeband covers a range of consumption. Previously, the Price Transparency data was for a single point in time (1st January and 1st July), and each sizeband was represented by a single consumption figure.

A43. The change to the methodology has created a discontinuity within the price series. We have published the new methodology prices within the same tables, with a clear distinction between old and new data. Whilst prices using the old and new methodologies will not be comparable, the UK ranking and UK price relative to the EU median should be broadly comparable across the old and new data. The sizebands for consumers from January 2008 onwards are defined as follows:

Industrial Electricity	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (MWh)
Small	Band IB	20 - 499
Medium	Band ID	2,000 - 19,999
Large	Band IE	20,000 - 69,999
Very Large	Band IF	70,000 – 150,000

Industrial Gas	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (MWh)
Small	Band I2	278 – 2,777
Medium	Band I3	2,778 – 27,777
Large	Band I4	27,778 – 277,777

Domestic Electricity	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (kWh)
Small	Band DB	1,000 – 2,499
Medium	Band DC	2,500 – 4,999
Large	Band DD	5,000 – 15,000

Domestic Gas	Eurostat size band	Annual consumption (kWh)
Small	Band D1	< 5,557
Medium	Band D2	5,557 – 55,557
Large	Band D3	>55,557

A44. Eurostat publishes data on gas and electricity prices six months after the end of the reference period. Prior to 2005, the Eurostat data was mainly for selected cities in the EU, but from 2005 onwards national prices are used.

A45. It is important when comparing international prices to keep in mind the impact of exchange rates (as the data are presented in a common pound sterling basis, the changing level of the pound will cause some changes in relative prices) and inflation rates in individual countries. The relative strength of the pound in 1997, 1998 and 1999 (e.g. sterling appreciated by 21 per cent against the German Mark between 1996 and 1999) to some extent will have had an adverse effect on comparisons of UK data. The pound depreciated against the euro by around 22 per cent between the first half of 2007 and the first half of 2011. This means that countries that use the euro will show increased prices when expressed in pounds sterling.

A46. For tables 5.3.1 to 5.10.3, where data is not available, we have estimated the price in relation to the EU 15 median. A '+' indicates that the price is likely to exceed the median and is given a high price, '+/-' indicates that the price is likely to be around the median, '-' indicates that the price is likely to be below the median price and is given a low price. This methodology is intended to give a better indication of the UK position when compared with those countries where up-to-date data is not available.

Annex B – Calorific values and conversion factors

B1: Estimated average gross calorific values of fuels 2010

	GJ per tonne
Coal:	
All consumers (weighted average)[1]	25.8
Power stations [1]	24.9
Coke ovens [1]	30.5
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	30.2
Collieries	29.3
Agriculture	28.0
Iron and steel	30.4
Other industries (weighted average)	27.7
Non-ferrous metals	25.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	28.6
Chemicals	26.7
Textiles, clothing, leather etc.	29.5
Pulp, paper, printing etc.	24.1
Mineral products	27.6
Engineering (mechanical and electrical engineering and vehicles)	29.5
Other industries	27.7
Domestic	
House coal	29.8
Anthracite and dry steam coal	34.7
Other consumers	25.5
Imported coal (weighted average)	27.9
Exports (weighted average)	32.3
Coke (including low temperature carbonisation cokes)	29.8
Coke breeze	24.8
Other manufactured solid fuel	32.6

	GJ per tonne
Renewable sources:	
Domestic wood [2]	13.9
Industrial wood [3]	13.7
Straw	15.8
Poultry litter	9.1
Meat and bone	20.0
General industrial waste	16.0
Hospital waste	14.0
Municipal solid waste [4]	9.5
Refuse derived waste [4]	18.5
Short rotation coppice [5]	11.1
Tyres	32.0
Wood pellets	17.2
Biodiesel	38.7
Bioethanol	29.7
Petroleum:	
Crude oil (weighted average)	45.7
Petroleum products (weighted average)	46.1
Ethane	50.7
Butane and propane (LPG)	49.2
Light distillate feedstock for gasworks	47.8
Aviation spirit and wide cut gasoline	47.4
Aviation turbine fuel	46.2
Motor spirit	47.1
Burning oil	46.2
Gas/diesel oil	45.3
DERV	45.6
Fuel oil	43.3
Power station oil	43.3
Non-fuel products (notional value)	43.1

	MJ per m^3
Natural gas produced[6]	40.1
Natural gas consumed[7]	39.5
Coke oven gas	18.0
Blast furnace gas	3.0
Landfill gas [8]	21 – 25
Sewage gas [8]	21 – 25

(1) Applicable to UK consumption - based on calorific value for home produced coal plus imports and, for "All consumers" net of exports.
(2) On an 'as received' basis; seasoned logs at 25% moisture content. On a 'dry' basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(3) Average figure covering a range of possible feedstock; at 25% moisture content. On a 'dry' basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(4) Average figure based on survey returns.
(5) On an "as received" basis; at 40% moisture content. On a "dry" basis 18.6 GJ per tonne.
(6) The gross calorific value of natural gas can also be expressed as 11.128 kWh per cubic metre. This value represents the average calorific value seen for gas when extracted. At this point it contains not just methane, but also some other hydrocarbon gases (ethane, butane, propane). These gases are removed before the gas enters the National Transmission System for sale to final consumers. As such, this calorific value will differ from that readers will see quoted on their gas bills.
(7) UK produced and imported gas. This weighted average of calorific values will approximate the average for the year that readers will see quoted on their gas bills. It can also be expressed as 10.961 kWh per cubic metre.
(8) Calorific value varies depending on the methane content of the gas.

Note: The above estimated average gross calorific values apply only to the year 2010. For calorific values of fuels in earlier years see Table B2. The calorific values for coal other than imported coal are based on estimates provided by the main coal producers. The calorific values for petroleum products have been calculated using the method described in Chapter 1, paragraph 1.29 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES). The calorific values for coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are currently being reviewed jointly by DECC and the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB).

B2: Estimated average gross calorific values of fuels 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2007 to 2010

GJ per tonne (gross)

	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal							
All consumers [1][2]	25.6	25.5	26.2	26.3	26.1	25.7	25.8
All consumers - home produced plus imports minus exports [1]	..	..	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.8	27.0
Power stations [2]	23.8	24.8	25.6	25.3	25.4	24.9	24.9
Power stations - home produced plus imports [1]	..	..	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.0	25.8
Coke ovens [2]	30.5	30.2	31.2	32.8	32.6	32.6	30.5
Coke ovens - home produced plus imports [1]	..	..	30.4	30.5	30.5	32.6	30.5
Low temperature carbonisation plants and manufactured fuel plants	19.1	29.2	30.3	29.4	30.5	28.8	30.2
Collieries	27.0	28.6	29.6	29.8	29.7	29.4	29.3
Agriculture	30.1	28.9	29.2	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Iron and steel industry [3]	29.1	28.9	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
Other industries [1]	27.1	27.8	26.7	27.2	27.0	27.5	27.7
Non-ferrous metals	..	23.1	25.1	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	28.6	28.1	29.5	30.4	30.4	28.7	28.6
Chemicals	25.8	27.3	28.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	27.5	27.7	30.4	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Pulp, paper, printing, etc.	26.5	27.9	28.7	29.4	29.4	23.9	24.1
Mineral products [4]	..	28.2	27.0	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
Engineering [5]	27.7	28.3	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
Other industry [6]	28.4	28.5	30.2	28.5	26.1	31.6	27.7
Domestic							
House coal	30.1	30.2	30.9	30.5	30.5	29.7	29.8
Anthracite and dry steam coal	33.3	33.6	33.5	33.8	34.7	34.7	34.7
Other consumers	27.5	27.5	29.2	29.3	29.3	26.4	25.5
Transport –Rail	..	..	..	30.5	30.1	30.0	30.3
Imported coal [1]	..	28.3	28.0	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.9
of which Steam coal	..	..	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Coking coal	.	..	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
Anthracite	..	..	31.2	32.7	30.9	31.0	31.0
Exports [1]	..	29.0	32.0	32.5	32.6	33.0	33.2
of which Steam coal	..	..	31.0	32.2	32.2	32.2	29.8
Anthracite	..	..	32.6	32.5	32.6	33.0	33.2
Coke [7]	28.1	28.1	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
Coke breeze	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
Other manufactured solid fuels [1]	27.6	27.6	30.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Petroleum							
Crude oil [1]	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7
Liquefied petroleum gas	49.6	49.3	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.2	49.2
Ethane	52.3	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
LDF for gasworks/Naphtha	47.8	47.9	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.8
Aviation spirit and wide-cut gasoline (AVGAS & AVTAG)	47.2	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Aviation turbine fuel (AVTUR)	46.4	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Motor spirit	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Burning oil	46.5	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
Vaporising oil	45.9	45.9	..	..	..	..	..
Gas/diesel oil[9]	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.3	45.3	45.2	45.3
Derv [9]	..	..	..	45.6	45.6	45.7	45.6
Fuel oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.3
Power station oil	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.3
Non-fuel products (notional value)	42.2	43.2	43.8	43.2	43.1	43.1	43.1
Petroleum coke	..	39.5	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Natural Gas [8]	..	38.4	39.4	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.1

(1) Weighted averages.
(2) Home produced coal only.
(3) From 2001 onwards almost entirely sourced from imports.
(4) Based on information provided by the British Cement Industry Association; almost all coal used by this sector in the latest 4 years was imported.
(5) Mechanical engineering and metal products, electrical and instrument engineering and vehicle manufacture.
(6) Includes construction.
(7) Since 1995 the source of these figures has been the ISSB.
(8) Natural gas figures are shown in MJ per cubic metre.
(9) DERV included within gas/diesel oil until 2005

B3: Standard conversion factors

1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 10^7 kilocalories
= 396.83 therms
= 41.868 GJ
= 11,630 kWh

1 therm = 100,000 British thermal units (Btu)

The following prefixes are used for multiples of joules, watts and watt hours:

kilo (k)	= 1,000	or 10^3
mega (M)	= 1,000,000	or 10^6
giga (G)	= 1,000,000,000	or 10^9
tera (T)	= 1,000,000,000,000	or 10^{12}
peta (P)	= 1,000,000,000,000,000	or 10^{15}

WEIGHT

1 kilogramme (kg)	= 2.2046 pounds (lb)
1 pound (lb)	= 0.4536 kg
1 tonne (t)	= 1,000 kg
	= 0.9842 long ton
	= 1.102 short ton
1 Statute or long ton	= 2,240 lb
	= 1.016 t
	= 1.120 sh tn
1 barrel	= 159.0 litres
	= 34.97 UK gal
	= 42 US gal

VOLUME

1 cubic metre (cu m)	= 35.31 cu ft
1 cubic foot (cu ft)	= 0.02832 cu m
1 litre	= 0.22 Imperial gallons
1 UK gallon	= 8 UK pints
	= 1.201 U.S. gallons
	= 4.54609 litres

LENGTH

1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometres
1 kilometre (km)	= 0.62137 miles

TEMPERATURE

1 scale degree Celsius (C) = 1.8 scale degrees Fahrenheit (F)
For conversion of temperatures: °C = 5/9 (°F - 32); °F = 9/5 °C + 32

B4: Average conversion factors for petroleum

	Imperial gallons per tonne	Litres per tonne
Crude oil:		
Indigenous	264	1,199
Imported	260	1,181
Average of refining throughput	262	1,192
Ethane	601	2,730
Propane	423	1,924
Butane	381	1,732
Naphtha (l.d.f.)	324	1,474
Aviation gasoline	310	1,411
Motor spirit:		
All grades	299	1,360
Unleaded Super	298	1,355
Ultra low sulphur petrol	299	1,360
Middle distillate feedstock	244	1,109
Kerosene:		
Aviation turbine fuel	274	1,247
Burning oil	274	1,244
DERV fuel:		
0.005% or less sulphur	262	1,191
Gas/diesel oil:		
Gas oil	254	1,156
Marine diesel oil	254	1,156
Fuel oil:		
All grades	223	1,015
Light fuel oil:		
1% or less sulphur	235	1,070
Medium fuel oil:		
1% or less sulphur	225	1,021
Heavy fuel oil:		
1% or less sulphur	222	1,011
Lubricating oils:		
White	244	1,108
Greases	237	1,075
Bitumen	217	987
Petroleum coke	*	*
Petroleum waxes	260	1,184
Industrial spirit	274	1,247
White spirit	280	1,271

Note: The above conversion factors, which for refined products have been compiled by DECC using data from UK Petroleum Industry Association companies, apply to the year 2010, and are only approximate for other years.

* Denotes commercially sensitive, as too few companies are producing this to be able to report it.

Annex C - Effective rates of duty on principal hydrocarbon oils, 1979 to 2011[1]

Pence per litre

Date from which duty effective		Motor spirit[2][3]					Diesel[2]	
		Leaded	Lead replacement	Unleaded	Super unleaded	Ultra low sulphur	Regular	Ultra low sulphur
13 June	1979	8.100	..	..	..	..	9.200	..
26 March	1980	10.000	..	..	..	..	10.000	..
10 March	1981	13.820	..	..	..	..	13.820	..
2 July	1981		..	..	..	..	11.910	..
9 March	1982	15.540	..	..	..	..	13.250	..
15 March	1983	16.300	..	..	..	..	13.820	..
13 March	1984	17.160	..	..	..	..	14.480	..
19 March	1985	17.940	..	..	..	..	15.150	..
19 March	1986	19.380	..	..	..	..	16.390	..
17 March	1987		..	18.420	..	..		..
15 March	1988	20.440	..		..	..	17.290	..
14 March	1989		..	17.720	..	..		..
20 March	1990	22.480	..	19.490	..	..	19.020	..
19 March	1991	25.850	..	22.410	..	..	21.870	..
10 March	1992	27.790	..	23.420	..	..	22.850	..
16 March	1993	30.580	..	25.760	..	..	25.140	..
30 November	1993	33.140	..	28.320	..	..	27.700	..
29 November	1994	35.260	..	30.440	..	..	30.440	..
1 January	1995	36.140	..	31.320	..	..	31.320	..
28 November	1995	39.120	..	34.300	..	..	34.300	..
15 May	1996		..		37.620	..		..
26 November	1996	41.680	..	36.860	40.180	..	36.860	..
2 July	1997	45.100	..	40.280	43.600	..	40.280	..
17 March	1998	49.260	..	43.990	48.760	..	44.990	42.990
9 March	1999	52.880	..	47.210	52.330	..	50.210	47.210
1 October	1999		49.210		49.210	..		
21 March	2000	54.680	50.890	48.820	50.890	..	51.820	48.820
1 October	2000					47.820		
7 March	2001		(4)	46.820	(4)	45.820		45.820
15 June	2001			48.820				
1 October	2003	56.200		50.190		47.100	53.270	47.100
	2004		(5)		(5)			
7 December	2006	57.680		51.520		48.350	54.680	48.350
1 October	2007	60.070		53.650		50.350	56.940	50.350
1 April	2008			(5)			(9)	
1 December	2008	62.070				52.350		52.350
1 April	2009					54.190		54.190
1 May	2009	63.910						
1 September	2009	65.910				56.190		56.190
1 April	2010	66.910				57.190		57.190
1 October	2010	67.910				58.190		58.190
1 January	2011	68.670				58.950		58.950
23 March	2011	67.670				57.950		57.950

(1) Duty rates remain the same unless otherwise stated.
(2) These fuels became liable to Value Added Tax (VAT) as follows:-
- (i) 10% with effect from 1 April 1974
- (ii) 8% with effect from 29 July 1974
- (iii) For motor spirit 25% with effect from 18 November 1974
- (iv) For motor spirit 12.5% with effect from 12 April 1976
- (v) 15% with effect from 18 June 1979
- (vi) 17.5% with effect from 1 April 1991
- (vi) 15% with effect from 1 December 2008
- (vii) 17.5% with effect from 1 January 2010
- (viii) 20% with effect from 4 January 2011 *(Notes continued on following page)*

Annex C - Effective rates of duty on principal hydrocarbon oils, 1979 to 2011[1] (continued)

Pence per litre

Date from which duty effective		Aviation gasoline[2]	Gas for use as road fuel [2][8]	Fuel oil[6]	Gas oil[6][7]	Kerosene[6]
13 June	1979	8.100	4.050	0.660	0.660	
26 March	1980	10.000	5.000	0.770	0.770	
10 March	1981	13.820	6.910			
2 July	1981					
9 March	1982	7.770	7.770			
15 March	1983	8.150	8.150			
13 March	1984	8.580	8.580			zero
19 March	1985	8.970	8.970			
19 March	1986	9.690	9.690		1.100	
17 March	1987					
15 March	1988	10.220	10.220			
14 March	1989					
20 March	1990	11.240	11.240	0.830	1.180	
19 March	1991	12.930	12.930	0.910	1.290	
10 March	1992	13.900	13.900	0.950	1.350	
16 March	1993	15.290	15.290	1.050	1.490	
30 November	1993	16.570	16.570	1.160	1.640	
29 November	1994	17.630	33.140	1.660	2.140	
1 January	1995	18.070				
28 November	1995	19.560	28.170	1.810	2.330	
15 May	1996					
26 November	1996	20.840	21.130	1.940	2.500	
2 July	1997	22.550		2.000	2.580	
17 March	1998	24.630		2.180	2.820	
9 March	1999	26.440	15.000	2.650	3.030	
1 October	1999					
21 March	2000	27.340		2.740	3.130	
7 March	2001		9.000			
15 June	2001					
9 April	2003			3.820	4.220	
1 October	2003	28.100				
3 December	2004			4.820	5.220	
6 December	2005			6.040	6.440	
7 December	2006	28.840	10.810	7.290	7.690	
1 October	2007	30.030	13.700	9.290	9.690	
1 December	2008	31.030	16.600	9.660	10.070	
1 April	2009		19.260	10.000	10.420	
1 May	2009	33.340				
1 September	2009	34.570	22.160	10.370	10.800	
1 April	2010	38.350	23.600	10.550	10.990	
1 October	2010		25.050	10.740	11.180	
1 January	2011		26.150	10.880	11.330	
23 March	2011	37.700	24.700	10.700	11.140	

(3) From 14 March 1989 until 20 March 1990, the rate of duty for 2-star and 3-star leaded motor spirit was 21.220 pence per litre.
(4) With the separate duty rate abolished, duty on these fuels is now charged at the rate appropriate to unleaded petrol or ultra low sulphur petrol, dependent upon the sulphur and aromatic content of the fuel.
(5) Duty now charged at the rate appropriate to ultra low sulphur petrol.
(6) For industrial and commercial consumers these fuels became liable to the standard rate of VAT on 1 July 1990 (see note 2), recoverable by the majority of such consumers. These fuels attracted VAT for domestic consumers from 1 April 1994 at an initial rate of 8%. This was reduced to 5% from 1 September 1997.
(7) AVTUR (aviation turbine fuel) attracted the gas oil rate until 18 March 1986 after which it was zero-rated.
(8) From 29 November 1994 this duty is priced in pence per kilogram as the relative calorific values of the different types of road fuel gases are very similar when related to mass (kilogram).
(9) Duty now charged at the rate appropriate to ultra low sulphur diesel

Explanatory notes

Notes to tables

- Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages (or totals) are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
- The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted.
- Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not equal the totals.
- Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (-) when the percentage change is very large.
- All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations

GDP	Gross domestic product
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VAT	Value added tax

Symbols used in the tables

.. not available.

- nil or less than half the final digit shown.

p provisional.

r revised; where a column or row shows 'r' at the beginning, most, but not necessarily all, of the data have been revised.

e estimated; totals of which the figures form a constituent part are therefore partly estimated.

Conversion factors

1 tonne of UK crude oil =	7.55 barrels
1 tonne =	1,000 kilograms
1 gallon (UK) =	4.54609 litres
1 kilowatt (kW) =	1,000 watts
1 megawatt (MW) =	1,000 kilowatts
1 gigawatt (GW) =	1,000 megawatts
1 terawatt (TW) =	1,000 gigawatts

All conversion of fuels from original units to units of energy is carried out on the basis of the gross calorific value of the fuel.

Conversion matrices

To convert from the units on the left hand side to the units across the top multiply by the values in the table.

To:	Thousand toe	Terajoules	GWh	Million therms
From	*Multiply by*			
Thousand toe	1	41.868	11.630	0.39683
Terajoules (TJ)	0.023885	1	0.27778	0.0094778
Gigawatt hours (GWh)	0.085985	3.6000	1	0.034121
Million therms	2.5200	105.51	29.307	1

To:	Tonnes of oil equivalent	Gigajoules	kWh	Therms
From	*Multiply by*			
Tonnes of oil equivalent	1	41.868	11,630	396.83
Gigajoules (GJ)	0.023885	1	277.78	9.4778
Kilowatt hours (kWh)	0.000085985	0.003600	1	0.034121
Therms	0.0025200	0.105510	29.307	1

Note that all factors are quoted to 5 significant figures

Climate Change Levy

The Climate Change Levy came into effect on 1 April 2001. This levy is designed to encourage businesses to reduce their energy consumption so as to reduce global warming. For information about the Climate Change Levy please contact the HM Revenue & Customs National Advice Service on 0845 010 9000.

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