

## Energy prices in the EU in 2015

# Household electricity prices rose by 2.4%...

... while household gas prices fell by 1.7%

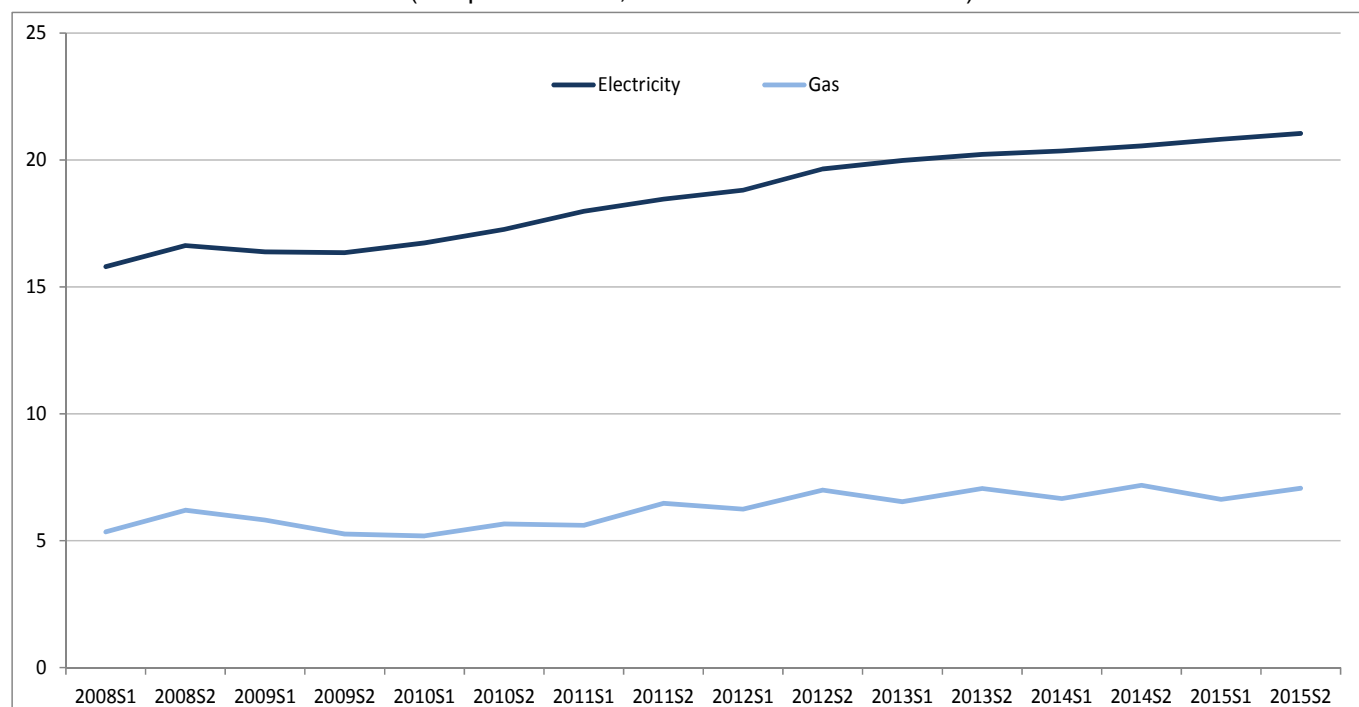
In the **European Union** (EU), household electricity prices rose by 2.4% on average between the second half of 2014 and the second half of 2015 to reach €21.1 per 100 kWh. Since 2008, electricity prices in the **EU** have risen by 33%. Across the EU Member States, household electricity prices in the second half of 2015 ranged from below €10 per 100 kWh in **Bulgaria** to more than €30 per 100 kWh in **Denmark**.

Household gas prices went down by 1.7% on average in the **EU** between the second halves of 2014 and 2015 to stand at €7.1 per 100 kWh. Since 2008, gas prices in the **EU** have risen by 14%. Among Member States, household gas prices in the second half of 2015 ranged from slightly over €3 per 100 kWh in both **Romania** and **Hungary** to almost €12 per 100 kWh in **Sweden**.

Taxes and levies in the **EU** made up on average a third (33%) of the electricity price charged to households in the second half of 2015, and almost a quarter (23%) of the gas price.

These figures on energy prices in the EU are complemented with two articles published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

**Evolution of household electricity and gas prices in the EU**  
(in € per 100 kWh, all taxes and levies included)

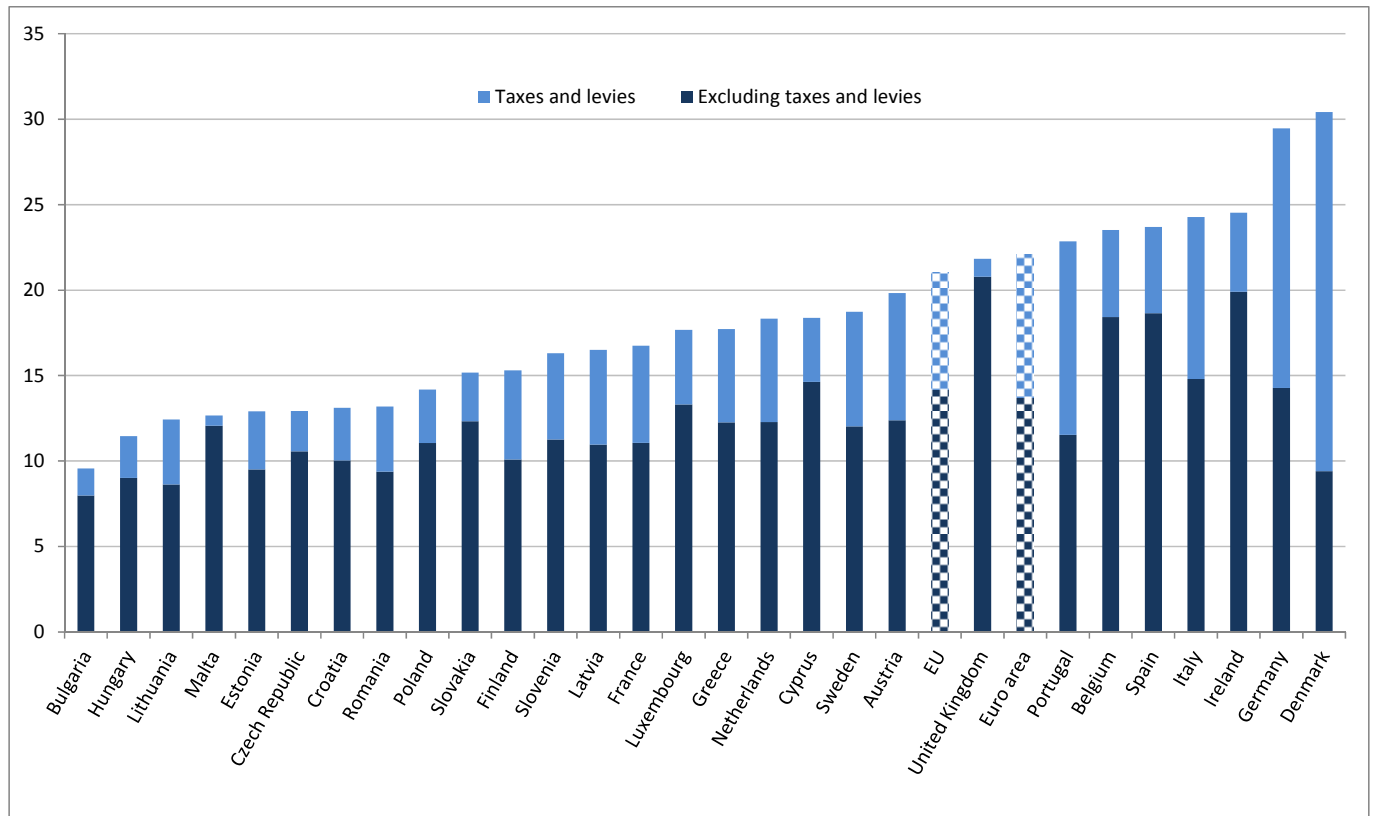


## Highest increase in electricity prices in Latvia and Belgium, largest fall in Cyprus

Across the EU Member States, the highest increase in household electricity prices in national currency between the second half of 2014 and the second half of 2015 was registered by far in **Latvia** (+26.8%) and **Belgium** (+15.1%), followed by **Bulgaria** (+6.9%), **Romania** (+6.1%), the **Netherlands** (+5.8%), **Italy** (+3.8%), **France** (+3.4%) and **Portugal** (+2.4%). In contrast, the most noticeable decrease was observed in **Cyprus** (-22.0%), well ahead of **Lithuania** (-5.8%), **Ireland** (-3.2%), **Estonia** (-2.6%), **Croatia** (-1.5%) and the **United Kingdom** (-1.4%).

Expressed in euro, average household electricity prices in the second half of 2015 were lowest in **Bulgaria** (€9.6 per 100 kWh) and **Hungary** (€11.5) and highest in **Denmark** (€30.4) and **Germany** (€29.5). The average electricity price in the EU was €21.1 per 100 kWh.

**Average electricity price for households per 100 kWh in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2015**  
(in €, all taxes and levies included)



When expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS), an artificial common reference currency that eliminates general price level differences between countries, it can be seen that, relative to the cost of other goods and services, the lowest household electricity prices were found in **Finland** (12.3 PPS per 100 kWh), **Sweden** (14.6), **Luxembourg** (14.7) and **France** (15.2), and the highest in **Portugal** (29.3), **Germany** (28.3), **Spain** and **Romania** (both 26.5).

## Half or more of the electricity price is made up of taxes and levies in Denmark, Germany and Portugal

The share of taxes and levies in total household electricity prices varied significantly between Member States, ranging from at least half in **Denmark** (69% of household electricity price is made up of taxes and levies), **Germany** (52%) and **Portugal** (50%) to 5% in both **Malta** and the **United Kingdom** in the second half of 2015. On average in the EU, taxes and levies accounted for a third (33%) of household electricity prices.

## Household electricity prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2015			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	
<b>EU</b>	-	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>+2.4%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>+1.3%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	23.5	23.5	21.3	+15.1%	22%
<b>Bulgaria</b>	18.7	9.6	20.7	+6.9%	17%
<b>Czech Republic</b>	350.0	12.9	20.1	-0.6%	18%
<b>Denmark</b>	227.0	30.4	22.6	+0.4%	69%
<b>Germany</b>	29.5	29.5	28.3	-0.9%	52%
<b>Estonia</b>	12.9	12.9	17.8	-2.6%	26%
<b>Ireland</b>	24.5	24.5	22.0	-3.2%	19%
<b>Greece</b>	17.7	17.7	21.7	-0.8%	31%
<b>Spain</b>	23.7	23.7	26.5	+0.1%	21%
<b>France</b>	16.8	16.8	15.2	+3.4%	34%
<b>Croatia</b>	99.7	13.1	20.7	-1.5%	24%
<b>Italy</b>	24.3	24.3	24.1	+3.8%	39%
<b>Cyprus</b>	18.4	18.4	20.2	-22.0%	20%
<b>Latvia</b>	16.5	16.5	24.5	+26.8%	34%
<b>Lithuania</b>	12.4	12.4	20.6	-5.8%	31%
<b>Luxembourg</b>	17.7	17.7	14.7	+1.7%	25%
<b>Hungary</b>	3 576.9	11.5	20.5	+0.6%	21%
<b>Malta</b>	12.7	12.7	15.8	+1.5%	5%
<b>Netherlands</b>	18.3	18.3	16.8	+5.8%	33%
<b>Austria</b>	19.8	19.8	18.3	-0.2%	38%
<b>Poland</b>	59.9	14.2	24.9	+1.5%	22%
<b>Portugal</b>	22.9	22.9	29.3	+2.4%	50%
<b>Romania</b>	58.6	13.2	26.5	+6.1%	29%
<b>Slovenia</b>	16.3	16.3	20.4	-0.1%	31%
<b>Slovakia</b>	15.2	15.2	22.9	-0.4%	19%
<b>Finland</b>	15.3	15.3	12.3	-0.5%	34%
<b>Sweden</b>	175.5	18.7	14.6	+1.7%	36%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	15.7	21.8	16.7	-1.4%	5%
<b>Iceland</b>	1 818.4	12.7	9.8	+1.8%	21%
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	19.5	18.0	:	-4.0%	13%
<b>Norway</b>	132.5	14.3	10.6	-5.4%	31%
<b>Montenegro</b>	9.9	9.9	19.9	0.0%	12%
<b>Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia</b>	514.5	8.4	20.4	+1.5%	15%
<b>Albania</b>	1 140.0	8.2	19.6	-29.6%	17%
<b>Serbia</b>	777.8	6.5	14.5	+9.8%	23%
<b>Turkey</b>	38.9	12.2	24.9	+4.2%	20%
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>	16.2	8.3	17.6	+2.7%	14%
<b>Kosovo**</b>	6.1	6.1	:	+4.8%	21%
<b>Moldova</b>	190.3	8.8	:	:	0%

\* Based on prices in national currency.

\*\* Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99.

- Not applicable

: Data not available

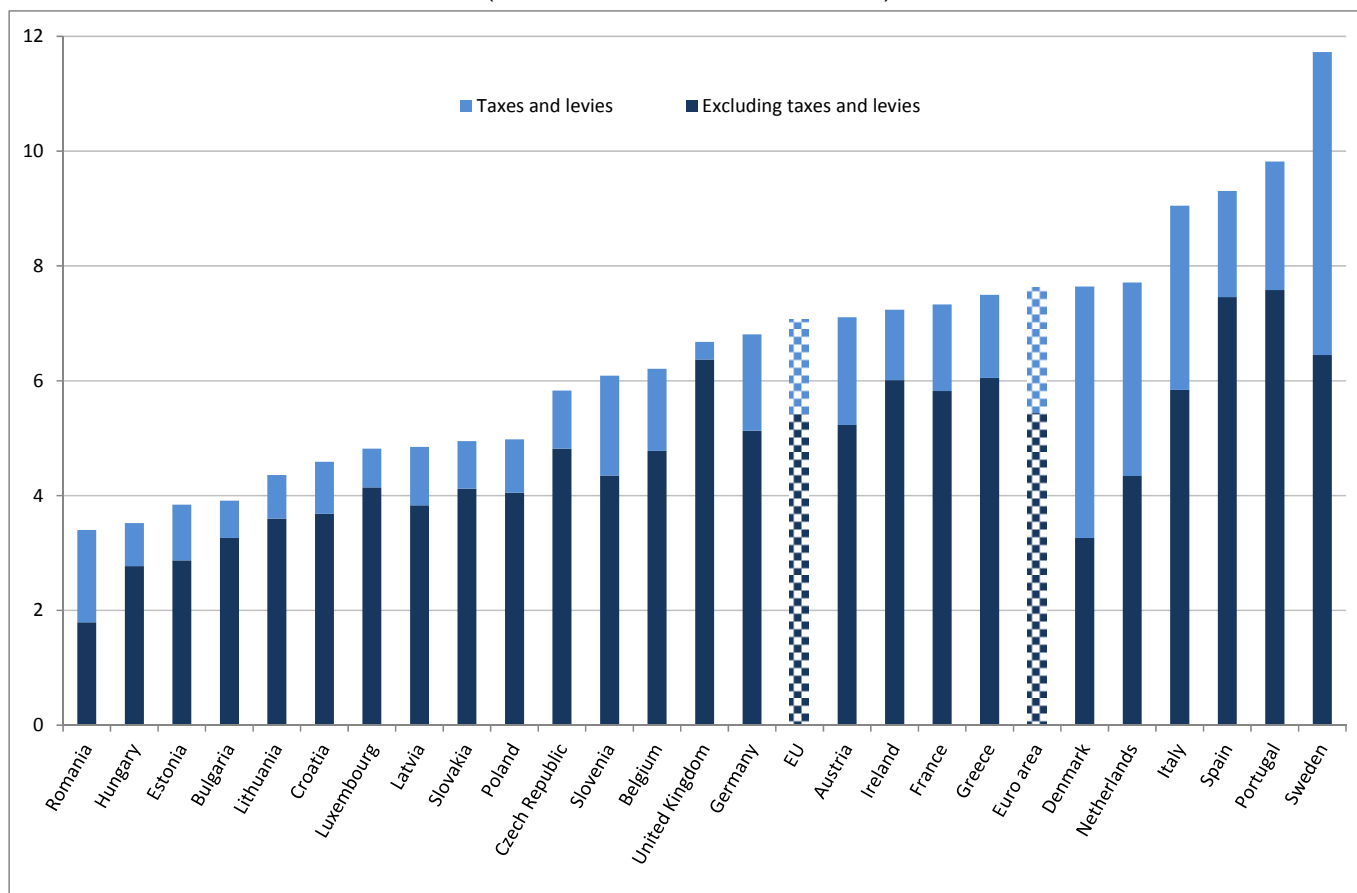
The source dataset can be found [here](#).

## Largest fall in gas prices in Estonia, Bulgaria, Denmark and Lithuania

Between the second half of 2014 and the second half of 2015, household gas prices in national currency decreased in a majority of Member States, with the largest falls being recorded in **Estonia** (-22.3%), **Bulgaria** (-19.1%), **Denmark** (-12.8%) and **Lithuania** (-12.6%). In contrast, the highest increases were observed in **Romania** (+7.2%) and **Sweden** (+4.4%).

Expressed in euro, average household gas prices in the second half of 2015 were lowest in **Romania** (€3.4 per 100 kWh), **Hungary** (€3.5), **Estonia** (€3.8) and **Bulgaria** (€3.9) and highest in **Sweden** (€11.7), **Portugal** (€9.8), **Spain** (€9.3) and **Italy** (€9.1). The average gas price in the **EU** was €7.1 per 100 kWh.

**Average gas price for households per 100 kWh in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2015**  
(in €, all taxes and levies included)



\* Cyprus, Malta and Finland do not have a significant gas market for household consumers and therefore did not report gas prices

Adjusted for purchasing power, it can be seen that, relative to the cost of other goods and services, the lowest household gas prices were recorded in **Luxembourg** (4.0 PPS per 100 kWh), the **United Kingdom** (5.1), **Estonia** (5.3), **Belgium** (5.6) and **Denmark** (5.7) and the highest in **Portugal** (12.6), **Spain** (10.4), **Greece** and **Sweden** (both 9.2), the **Czech Republic** (9.1) and **Italy** (9.0).

## Highest share of taxes and levies in gas price in Denmark, lowest in the United Kingdom

In the second half of 2015, taxes and levies made up the largest contribution to the price of gas for households in **Denmark** (57% of household gas price). It was followed by **Romania** (47%), **Sweden** (45%) and the **Netherlands** (44%). At the opposite end of the scale, the smallest contribution was registered in the **United Kingdom** (5%), well ahead of **Luxembourg** (14%), **Bulgaria**, the **Czech Republic**, **Ireland**, **Lithuania** and **Slovakia** (all 17%). At **EU** level, taxes and levies accounted on average for nearly a quarter (23%) of household gas prices in the second half of 2015.

## Household gas prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2015			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	
<b>EU</b>	-	7.1	7.1	-1.7%	23%
<b>Euro area</b>	7.6	7.6	7.5	-3.4%	29%
<b>Belgium</b>	6.2	6.2	5.6	-4.5%	23%
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7.7	3.9	8.5	-19.1%	17%
<b>Czech Republic</b>	157.9	5.8	9.1	+1.6%	17%
<b>Denmark</b>	57.0	7.6	5.7	-12.8%	57%
<b>Germany</b>	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0%	25%
<b>Estonia</b>	3.8	3.8	5.3	-22.3%	25%
<b>Ireland</b>	7.2	7.2	6.5	-2.8%	17%
<b>Greece</b>	7.5	7.5	9.2	-6.0%	19%
<b>Spain</b>	9.3	9.3	10.4	-2.9%	20%
<b>France</b>	7.3	7.3	6.7	-3.8%	21%
<b>Croatia</b>	34.9	4.6	7.3	-3.8%	20%
<b>Italy</b>	9.1	9.1	9.0	-4.8%	35%
<b>Cyprus**</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Latvia</b>	4.9	4.9	7.2	-0.6%	21%
<b>Lithuania</b>	4.4	4.4	7.2	-12.6%	17%
<b>Luxembourg</b>	4.8	4.8	4.0	-6.2%	14%
<b>Hungary</b>	1 099.4	3.5	6.3	+1.0%	21%
<b>Malta**</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Netherlands</b>	7.7	7.7	7.1	-6.0%	44%
<b>Austria</b>	7.1	7.1	6.6	-2.6%	26%
<b>Poland</b>	21.1	5.0	8.8	+0.4%	19%
<b>Portugal</b>	9.8	9.8	12.6	-5.5%	23%
<b>Romania</b>	15.1	3.4	6.8	+7.2%	47%
<b>Slovenia</b>	6.1	6.1	7.6	-3.9%	29%
<b>Slovakia</b>	5.0	5.0	7.5	-4.6%	17%
<b>Finland**</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sweden</b>	109.9	11.7	9.2	+4.4%	45%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	4.8	6.7	5.1	-5.9%	5%
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	10.0	9.3	:	-3.8%	18%
<b>Serbia</b>	482.5	4.0	9.0	-9.9%	9%
<b>Turkey</b>	11.0	3.5	7.1	+4.0%	17%
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>	10.0	5.1	10.9	0.0%	21%
<b>Moldova</b>	68.1	3.2	:	:	7%

\* Based on prices in national currency.

\*\* Cyprus, Malta and Finland do not have a significant gas market for household consumers and therefore did not report gas prices.

- Not applicable

: Data not available

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

## Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The **euro area** includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

## Methods and definitions

Household energy price data are reported by National Statistical Institutes, Ministries, Energy Agencies or, in case of monopolies, by single companies.

The prices include basic price, transmission, system services, meter rental, distribution and other services. The prices are collected and published considering three levels of taxation: prices excluding taxes and levies; prices excluding VAT and other recoverable taxes; prices including all taxes, levies and VAT.

**Electricity prices** refer to prices for a household with an annual consumption of between 2 500 and 5 000 kWh, and include taxes. These prices are weighted by national household consumption to give the EU averages. The final price charged to electricity customers will depend on the structure of electricity tariffs and contracts which normally contain a number of factors, including fixed charges and unit prices that vary according to the amount of electricity and the time of day it is consumed.

**Gas prices** refer to prices for a household with an annual consumption of between 5 600 and 56 000 kWh of gas, and include taxes. These prices are weighted by national household consumption to give the EU averages. The final price charged to gas customers will depend on the structure of gas tariffs and contracts which normally contain a number of factors, including fixed charges and unit prices that vary according to the volume of gas consumed.

## For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to energy statistics.

Eurostat [database](#) on energy.

Eurostat [methodology](#) on energy prices.

Eurostat Statistics Explained articles on [electricity](#) and [natural gas](#) price statistics.

Eurostat "[Theme in the spotlight](#)" website section highlighting some facts and figures about energy prices in the EU.

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