



Electricity and natural gas price statistics

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Data from June 2011, most recent data: [Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database.](#)

This article highlights the evolution of electricity and gas prices both for industrial and [household](#) users within the [European Union \(EU\)](#), but includes also price data from Norway, Turkey, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The price of energy in the EU depends on a range of different supply and demand conditions, including the geopolitical situation, import diversification, network costs, environmental protection costs, severe weather conditions, or levels of excise and taxation; note that all of the prices presented in this article include taxes and VAT for household consumers but exclude refundable taxes and VAT for industrial/business users. An overview of the prices in euro of natural gas and electricity for the last 3 years (second semester for each year) is given in Table 1.

| | Electricity prices (per kWh) | | | | | | Gas prices (per kWh) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Households (1) | | | Industry (2) | | | Households (3) | | | Industry (4) | | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 | s1 |
| EU-27 | 0.163 | 0.167 | 0.178 | 0.107 | 0.105 | 0.110 | 0.059 | 0.053 | 0.056 | 0.036 | 0.031 | 0.034 |
| Euro area | 0.171 | 0.176 | 0.187 | 0.111 | 0.109 | 0.116 | 0.066 | 0.058 | 0.062 | 0.038 | 0.032 | 0.036 |
| Belgium | 0.192 | 0.196 | 0.214 | 0.111 | 0.106 | 0.110 | 0.061 | 0.053 | 0.057 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 0.032 |
| Bulgaria | 0.082 | 0.081 | 0.083 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.047 | 0.037 | 0.043 | 0.031 | 0.024 | 0.029 |
| Czech Republic | 0.132 | 0.135 | 0.150 | 0.107 | 0.103 | 0.111 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.054 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.031 |
| Denmark | 0.270 | 0.267 | 0.291 | 0.086 | 0.094 | 0.099 | 0.092 | 0.107 | 0.116 | 0.056 | 0.057 | 0.067 |
| Germany | 0.228 | 0.238 | 0.253 | 0.113 | 0.112 | 0.125 | 0.065 | 0.057 | 0.059 | 0.043 | 0.036 | 0.046 |
| Estonia | 0.092 | 0.097 | 0.097 | 0.064 | 0.069 | 0.072 | 0.039 | 0.036 | 0.042 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.028 |
| Ireland | 0.203 | 0.180 | 0.190 | 0.121 | 0.112 | 0.116 | 0.064 | 0.050 | 0.051 | 0.033 | 0.028 | 0.038 |
| Greece | 0.115 | 0.118 | 0.125 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.101 | | | | | | |
| Spain | 0.158 | 0.173 | 0.195 | 0.115 | 0.117 | 0.114 | 0.061 | 0.053 | 0.054 | 0.031 | 0.028 | 0.029 |
| France | 0.121 | 0.128 | 0.138 | 0.073 | 0.085 | 0.085 | 0.055 | 0.052 | 0.058 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.037 |
| Italy | 0.210 | 0.197 | 0.201 | 0.153 | 0.139 | 0.153 | 0.076 | 0.062 | 0.069 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 0.031 |
| Cyprus | 0.156 | 0.186 | 0.205 | 0.119 | 0.151 | 0.167 | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.117 | 0.090 | 0.089 | 0.098 | 0.052 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.026 | 0.029 |
| Lithuania | 0.095 | 0.116 | 0.121 | 0.092 | 0.100 | 0.105 | 0.042 | 0.038 | 0.043 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.035 |
| Luxembourg | 0.188 | 0.173 | 0.168 | 0.116 | 0.102 | 0.100 | 0.049 | 0.043 | 0.051 | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.042 |
| Hungary | 0.148 | 0.170 | 0.168 | 0.124 | 0.106 | 0.095 | 0.048 | 0.054 | 0.056 | 0.037 | 0.030 | 0.033 |
| Malta | 0.171 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.151 | 0.180 | 0.180 | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 0.190 | 0.170 | 0.174 | 0.113 | 0.104 | 0.103 | 0.083 | 0.070 | 0.072 | 0.038 | 0.032 | 0.033 |
| Austria | 0.191 | 0.197 | 0.199 | | | | 0.065 | 0.062 | 0.069 | | | |
| Poland | 0.113 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.090 | 0.098 | 0.101 | 0.039 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.028 | 0.030 | 0.033 |
| Portugal | 0.151 | 0.158 | 0.165 | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.099 | 0.060 | 0.059 | 0.061 | 0.035 | 0.027 | 0.034 |
| Romania | 0.098 | 0.103 | 0.108 | 0.081 | 0.085 | 0.080 | 0.029 | 0.027 | 0.028 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.023 |
| Slovenia | 0.135 | 0.140 | 0.144 | 0.103 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.066 | 0.058 | 0.067 | 0.044 | 0.042 | 0.045 |
| Slovakia | 0.154 | 0.152 | 0.168 | 0.142 | 0.117 | 0.128 | 0.046 | 0.044 | 0.047 | 0.041 | 0.033 | 0.035 |
| Finland | 0.130 | 0.133 | 0.154 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.076 | | | | 0.031 | 0.030 | 0.042 |
| Sweden | 0.160 | 0.184 | 0.209 | 0.067 | 0.081 | 0.089 | 0.089 | 0.103 | 0.122 | 0.039 | 0.044 | 0.052 |
| United Kingdom | 0.147 | 0.139 | 0.143 | 0.112 | 0.099 | 0.098 | 0.043 | 0.041 | 0.042 | 0.029 | 0.023 | 0.025 |
| Norway | 0.157 | 0.203 | 0.213 | 0.079 | 0.103 | 0.111 | | | | | | |
| Croatia | 0.115 | 0.115 | 0.114 | 0.087 | 0.094 | 0.091 | 0.032 | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.026 | 0.034 | 0.040 |
| FYROM | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.038 |
| Turkey | 0.114 | 0.134 | 0.122 | 0.078 | 0.089 | 0.079 | 0.039 | 0.032 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.024 | 0.022 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 0.074 | 0.075 | | 0.062 | 0.061 | | 0.038 | 0.045 | | 0.042 | 0.048 |

- (1) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.
 - (2) Annual consumption: 500 MWh < consumption < 2 000 MWh.
 - (3) Annual consumption: 5 600 kWh < consumption < 56 000 kWh (20 - 200 GJ).
 - (4) Annual consumption: 2 778 MWh < consumption < 27 778 MWh (10 000 - 100 000 GJ).
- Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_205, nrg_pc_202 and nrg_pc_203)

Table 1: Half-yearly electricity and gas prices (EUR)



Price data for Italy is provisional.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Figure 1: Electricity prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)

| | EU-27 | EA | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 0.171 | 0.173 | 0.197 | 0.093 | 0.139 | 0.271 | 0.244 | 0.100 | 0.190 | 0.121 | 0.105 | 0.129 | 0.192 | 0.202 | 0.105 | 0.122 | 0.175 |
| Industry | 0.104 | 0.100 | 0.105 | 0.066 | 0.100 | 0.096 | 0.119 | 0.073 | 0.113 | 0.103 | 0.109 | 0.089 | 0.139 | 0.173 | 0.091 | 0.105 | 0.102 |

Price data for Italy is provisional.

No price data for Austria (for industrial consumers).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_205)

Table 2: Electricity prices, second semester
(in EUR/kWh)

| | HU | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | NO | HR | TR | BA |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 0.157 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.193 | 0.138 | 0.167 | 0.105 | 0.143 | 0.164 | 0.137 | 0.196 | 0.145 | 0.191 | 0.115 | 0.137 | 0.074 |
| Industry | 0.105 | 0.100 | 0.103 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.092 | 0.081 | 0.101 | 0.120 | 0.068 | 0.084 | 0.100 | 0.094 | 0.090 | 0.092 | 0.062 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_205)

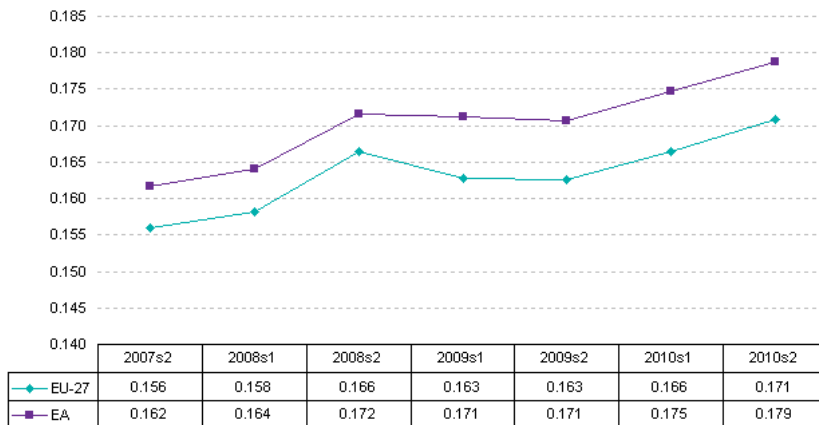
Table 3: Electricity prices for non-euro-area countries, 2010, second semester
(in NAC/kWh)

| | Basic price | Other taxes and levies (excl. VAT) | VAT | All taxes and levies |
|----|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | in EUR per kWh | | | |
| UK | 0.138 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 4.76% |
| MT | 0.162 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 5.00% |
| LV | 0.095 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 9.06% |
| IE | 0.163 | 0.002 | 0.022 | 13.12% |
| BA | 0.063 | 0.000 | 0.011 | 14.52% |
| SK | 0.138 | 0.000 | 0.026 | 15.94% |
| CY | 0.169 | 0.007 | 0.026 | 16.38% |
| BG | 0.069 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 16.63% |
| LU | 0.145 | 0.020 | 0.010 | 17.06% |
| LT | 0.101 | 0.000 | 0.021 | 17.35% |
| CZ | 0.115 | 0.001 | 0.023 | 17.67% |
| HR | 0.093 | 0.001 | 0.022 | 19.34% |
| ES | 0.149 | 0.008 | 0.028 | 19.39% |
| RO | 0.084 | 0.000 | 0.021 | 20.25% |
| TR | 0.109 | 0.007 | 0.021 | 20.52% |
| HU | 0.125 | 0.001 | 0.032 | 20.78% |
| EL | 0.096 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 20.81% |
| PL | 0.108 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 21.71% |
| FR | 0.097 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 24.67% |
| FI | 0.103 | 0.009 | 0.026 | 25.11% |
| NL | 0.126 | 0.017 | 0.027 | 25.77% |
| SI | 0.106 | 0.013 | 0.024 | 25.81% |
| BE | 0.146 | 0.017 | 0.034 | 26.04% |
| NO | 0.139 | 0.014 | 0.038 | 27.22% |
| AT | 0.140 | 0.021 | 0.032 | 27.67% |
| IT | 0.139 | 0.036 | 0.017 | 27.72% |
| EE | 0.071 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 29.18% |
| SE | 0.128 | 0.028 | 0.040 | 34.63% |
| PT | 0.106 | 0.051 | 0.010 | 36.31% |
| DE | 0.137 | 0.068 | 0.039 | 43.81% |
| DK | 0.120 | 0.097 | 0.054 | 55.72% |

Price data for Italy is provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Table 4: Electricity - share of taxes and levies paid by household consumers, 2010, second semester
(in %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

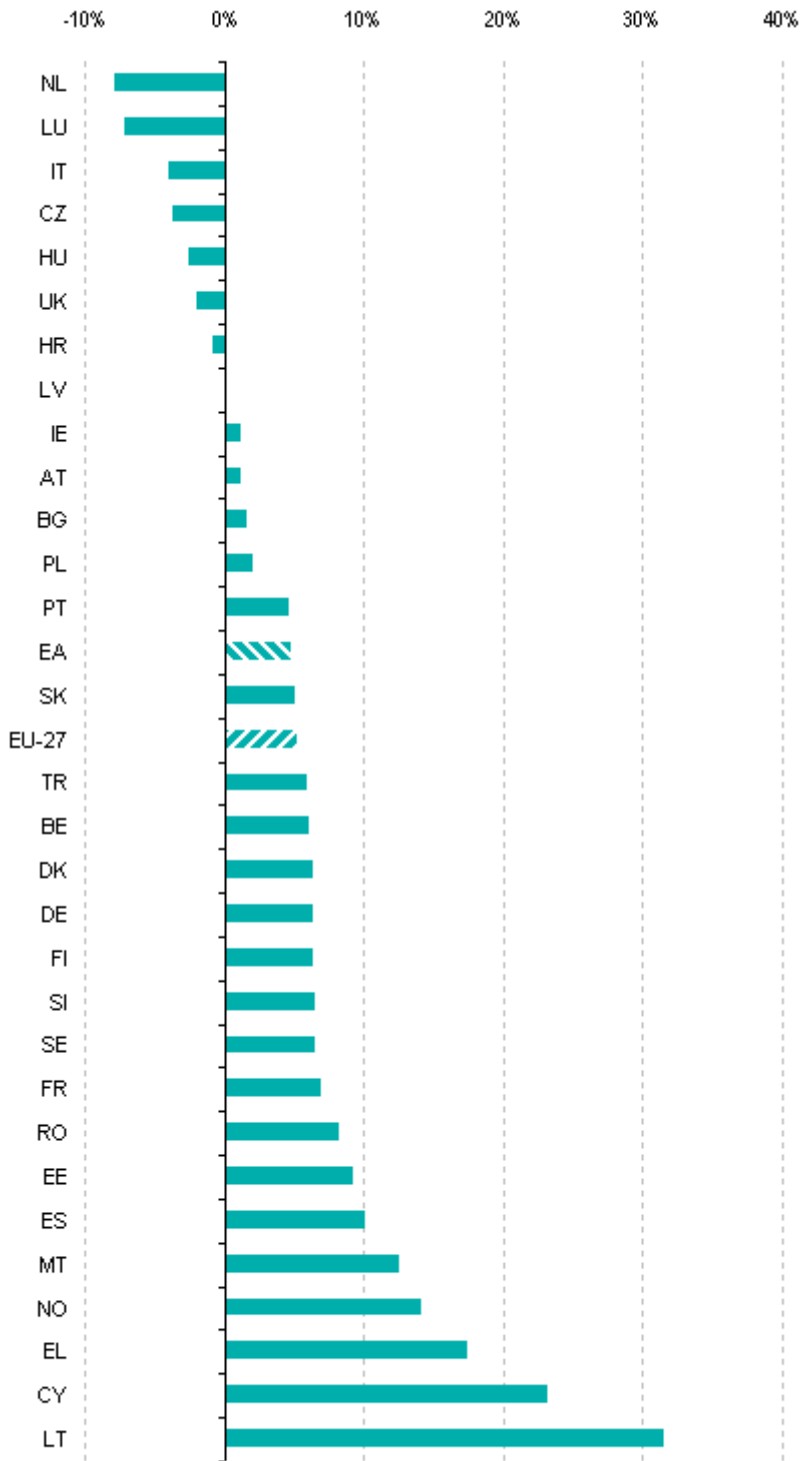
Figure 2: Evolution of EU-27 and EA electricity prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)

| | 2007s2 | 2008s1 | 2008s2 | 2009s1 | 2009s2 | 2010s1 | 2010s2 | 2010s2 2009s2 |
|-------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | in national currency per kWh | | | | | | | |
| NL | 0.172 | 0.173 | 0.178 | 0.190 | 0.184 | 0.170 | 0.170 | -7.88% |
| LU | 0.165 | 0.165 | 0.161 | 0.188 | 0.188 | 0.173 | 0.175 | -7.17% |
| IT | : | 0.203 | 0.223 | 0.210 | 0.200 | 0.197 | 0.192 | -3.91% |
| CZ | 2.910 | 3.210 | 3.210 | 3.590 | 3.590 | 3.460 | 3.460 | -3.62% |
| HU | 32.710 | 39.280 | 38.780 | 43.000 | 45.060 | 46.220 | 43.920 | -2.53% |
| UK | 0.103 | 0.113 | 0.131 | 0.131 | 0.125 | 0.121 | 0.123 | -1.92% |
| HR | 0.720 | 0.720 | 0.850 | 0.850 | 0.850 | 0.836 | 0.843 | -0.82% |
| LV | 0.051 | 0.059 | 0.071 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.00% |
| IE | 0.192 | 0.177 | 0.203 | 0.203 | 0.186 | 0.180 | 0.188 | 1.08% |
| AT | 0.174 | 0.178 | 0.177 | 0.191 | 0.191 | 0.197 | 0.193 | 1.10% |
| BG | 0.141 | 0.139 | 0.161 | 0.161 | 0.160 | 0.159 | 0.162 | 1.44% |
| PL | 0.514 | 0.439 | 0.458 | 0.506 | 0.540 | 0.537 | 0.551 | 1.98% |
| PT | 0.156 | 0.148 | 0.153 | 0.151 | 0.159 | 0.158 | 0.167 | 4.52% |
| EA | 0.162 | 0.164 | 0.172 | 0.171 | 0.171 | 0.175 | 0.179 | 4.69% |
| SK | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.153 | 0.154 | 0.156 | 0.152 | 0.164 | 4.94% |
| EU-27 | 0.156 | 0.158 | 0.166 | 0.163 | 0.163 | 0.166 | 0.171 | 5.11% |
| TR | 0.158 | 0.188 | 0.235 | 0.246 | 0.256 | 0.271 | 0.271 | 5.78% |
| BE | 0.168 | 0.197 | 0.215 | 0.192 | 0.186 | 0.196 | 0.197 | 5.90% |
| DK | 1.789 | 1.965 | 2.076 | 2.010 | 1.901 | 1.987 | 2.018 | 6.17% |
| DE | 0.211 | 0.215 | 0.220 | 0.228 | 0.229 | 0.238 | 0.244 | 6.28% |
| FI | 0.115 | 0.122 | 0.127 | 0.130 | 0.129 | 0.133 | 0.137 | 6.28% |
| SI | 0.112 | 0.115 | 0.116 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.140 | 0.143 | 6.34% |
| SE | 1.496 | 1.592 | 1.720 | 1.740 | 1.710 | 1.800 | 1.820 | 6.43% |
| FR | 0.122 | 0.121 | 0.120 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.126 | 0.129 | 6.79% |
| RO | 0.381 | 0.390 | 0.408 | 0.413 | 0.416 | 0.428 | 0.450 | 8.05% |
| EE | 0.079 | 0.081 | 0.085 | 0.092 | 0.092 | 0.097 | 0.100 | 9.13% |
| ES | 0.140 | 0.137 | 0.156 | 0.158 | 0.168 | 0.173 | 0.185 | 9.92% |
| MT | 0.092 | 0.099 | 0.154 | 0.171 | 0.151 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 12.36% |
| NO | 1.183 | 1.303 | 1.445 | 1.392 | 1.339 | 1.623 | 1.526 | 13.97% |
| EL | 0.098 | 0.105 | 0.110 | 0.115 | 0.103 | 0.118 | 0.121 | 17.34% |
| CY | 0.157 | 0.178 | 0.204 | 0.156 | 0.164 | 0.186 | 0.202 | 23.08% |
| LT | 0.300 | 0.297 | 0.299 | 0.329 | 0.320 | 0.399 | 0.420 | 31.31% |
| BA | : | : | : | : | : | 0.145 | 0.144 | : |

Price data for Italy is provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Table 5: Electricity prices for household consumers, comparison 2010-2009, second semester (in NAC/kWh)



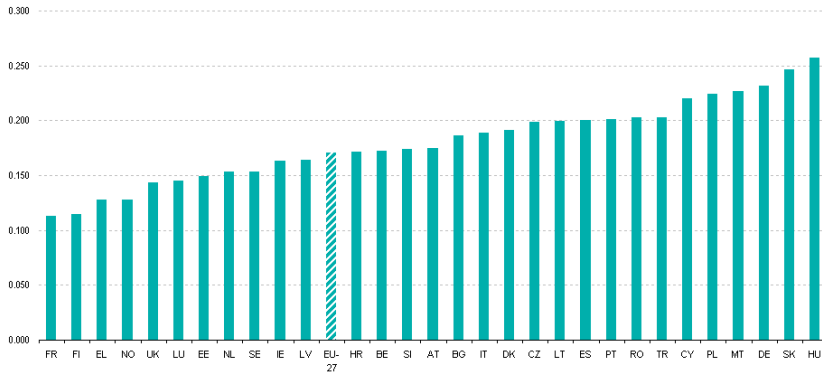
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Figure 3: Percentage change in electricity prices for household consumers, 2010-2009, second semester

| | EU-27 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 0.171 | 0.173 | 0.167 | 0.198 | 0.191 | 0.232 | 0.148 | 0.163 | 0.128 | 0.200 | 0.113 | 0.188 | 0.220 | 0.184 | 0.199 | 0.145 |
| | HU | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | NO | HR | TR | BA |
| Households | 0.257 | 0.227 | 0.153 | 0.175 | 0.224 | 0.201 | 0.203 | 0.174 | 0.247 | 0.115 | 0.154 | 0.143 | 0.120 | 0.172 | 0.203 | : |

PPS not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Table 6: Electricity prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in PPS/kWh)



PPS not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204)

Figure 4: Electricity prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in PPS/kWh)

| | Composition of the electricity prices for household consumers (in € per kWh) | | | | Share in price without taxes and levies (in %) | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--|---------------|
| | Total price | Energy and supply | Network costs | Taxes and levies | Energy and supply | Network costs |
| Belgium | 0.197 | 0.074 | 0.072 | 0.051 | 50.75 | 49.25 |
| Bulgaria | 0.083 | 0.047 | 0.022 | 0.014 | 68.54 | 31.46 |
| Czech Republic | 0.139 | 0.047 | 0.067 | 0.025 | 41.40 | 58.60 |
| Denmark | 0.271 | 0.060 | 0.060 | 0.151 | 50.03 | 49.97 |
| Germany | 0.244 | 0.088 | 0.057 | 0.099 | 60.61 | 39.39 |
| Estonia | 0.100 | 0.031 | 0.040 | 0.029 | 44.14 | 55.86 |
| Ireland | 0.188 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Greece | 0.121 | 0.068 | 0.028 | 0.025 | 71.32 | 28.68 |
| Spain | 0.185 | 0.084 | 0.068 | 0.033 | 55.01 | 44.99 |
| France | 0.129 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Italy | 0.192 | 0.094 | 0.045 | 0.053 | 67.63 | 32.37 |
| Cyprus | 0.202 | 0.134 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 78.99 | 21.01 |
| Latvia | 0.105 | 0.049 | 0.046 | 0.010 | 51.50 | 48.50 |
| Lithuania | 0.122 | 0.046 | 0.054 | 0.021 | 46.02 | 53.98 |
| Luxembourg | 0.175 | 0.073 | 0.071 | 0.030 | 50.69 | 49.31 |
| Hungary | 0.157 | 0.073 | 0.052 | 0.033 | 58.14 | 41.86 |
| Malta | 0.170 | 0.140 | 0.022 | 0.009 | 86.38 | 13.62 |
| Netherlands | 0.170 | 0.080 | 0.047 | 0.044 | 62.99 | 37.01 |
| Austria | 0.193 | 0.071 | 0.067 | 0.053 | 51.41 | 48.59 |
| Poland | 0.138 | 0.059 | 0.049 | 0.030 | 54.29 | 45.71 |
| Portugal | 0.167 | 0.061 | 0.046 | 0.061e | 57.08 | 42.92 |
| Romania | 0.105 | 0.033 | 0.050 | 0.021 | 39.80 | 60.20 |
| Slovenia | 0.143 | 0.054 | 0.052 | 0.037 | 51.23 | 48.77 |
| Slovakia | 0.164 | 0.072 | 0.065 | 0.026 | 52.47 | 47.53 |
| Finland | 0.137 | 0.058 | 0.045 | 0.035 | 56.63 | 43.37 |
| Sweden | 0.196 | 0.067 | 0.061 | 0.068 | 52.53 | 47.47 |
| United Kingdom | 0.145 | 0.095 | 0.031 | 0.020 | 75.47 | 24.53 |
| Norway | 0.191 | 0.060 | 0.079 | 0.052 | 43.42 | 56.58 |
| Croatia | 0.115 | 0.055 | 0.038 | 0.022 | 59.26 | 40.74 |
| Turkey | 0.137 | 0.090 | 0.019 | 0.028 | 82.18 | 17.82 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.074 | : | : | : | : | : |

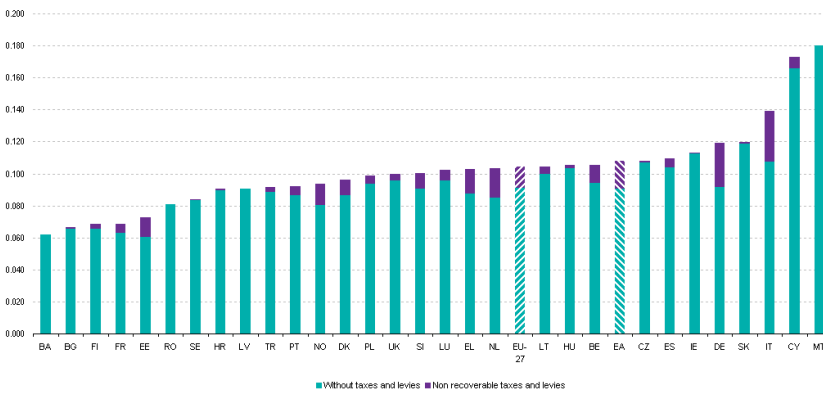
Provisional data for Italy.
No disaggregated price data for Ireland, France and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source: Eurostat (This data is not yet available in the Eurostat dissemination database)

Table 7: Disaggregated price data for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)



Provisional data for Italy.
 No disaggregated price data for Ireland, France and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 Source: Eurostat (This data is not yet available in the Eurostat dissemination database)

Figure 5: Share in electricity price for household consumers, without taxes and levies, 2010, second semester (in %)



Price data for Italy is provisional.
 No price data for Austria.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

Figure 6: Electricity prices for industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)

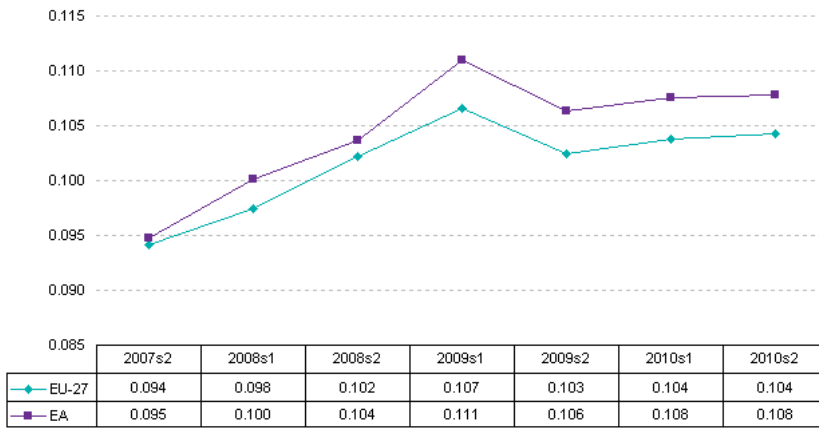
| | Basic price | Non recoverable taxes and levies | Non recoverable taxes and levies |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | in EUR per kWh | | |
| LV | 0.091 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| MT | 0.180 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| RO | 0.081 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| BA | 0.062 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| SE | 0.084 | 0.001 | 0.59% |
| IE | 0.112 | 0.001 | 0.62% |
| HR | 0.090 | 0.001 | 0.77% |
| CZ | 0.107 | 0.001 | 1.02% |
| SK | 0.119 | 0.001 | 1.09% |
| BG | 0.065 | 0.001 | 1.51% |
| HU | 0.103 | 0.002 | 2.09% |
| TR | 0.089 | 0.003 | 3.28% |
| FI | 0.066 | 0.003 | 3.81% |
| UK | 0.096 | 0.004 | 4.20% |
| CY | 0.166 | 0.007 | 4.22% |
| ES | 0.104 | 0.005 | 4.85% |
| LT | 0.100 | 0.005 | 4.88% |
| PL | 0.094 | 0.005 | 5.07% |
| PT | 0.087 | 0.005 | 5.76% |
| LU | 0.096 | 0.007 | 6.54% |
| FR | 0.063 | 0.006 | 8.31% |
| DK | 0.087 | 0.009 | 9.78% |
| SI | 0.090 | 0.010 | 10.05% |
| BE | 0.094 | 0.011 | 10.63% |
| NO | 0.080 | 0.014 | 14.61% |
| EL | 0.088 | 0.015 | 14.62% |
| EE | 0.060 | 0.012 | 16.92% |
| NL | 0.085 | 0.018 | 17.81% |
| IT | 0.107 | 0.032 | 22.73% |
| DE | 0.091 | 0.028 | 23.19% |
| AT | : | : | : |

Price data for Italy is provisional.

No price data for Austria (for industrial consumers).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

Table 8: Electricity - share of taxes and levies paid by industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

Figure 7: Evolution of EU-27 and euro area electricity prices for industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)

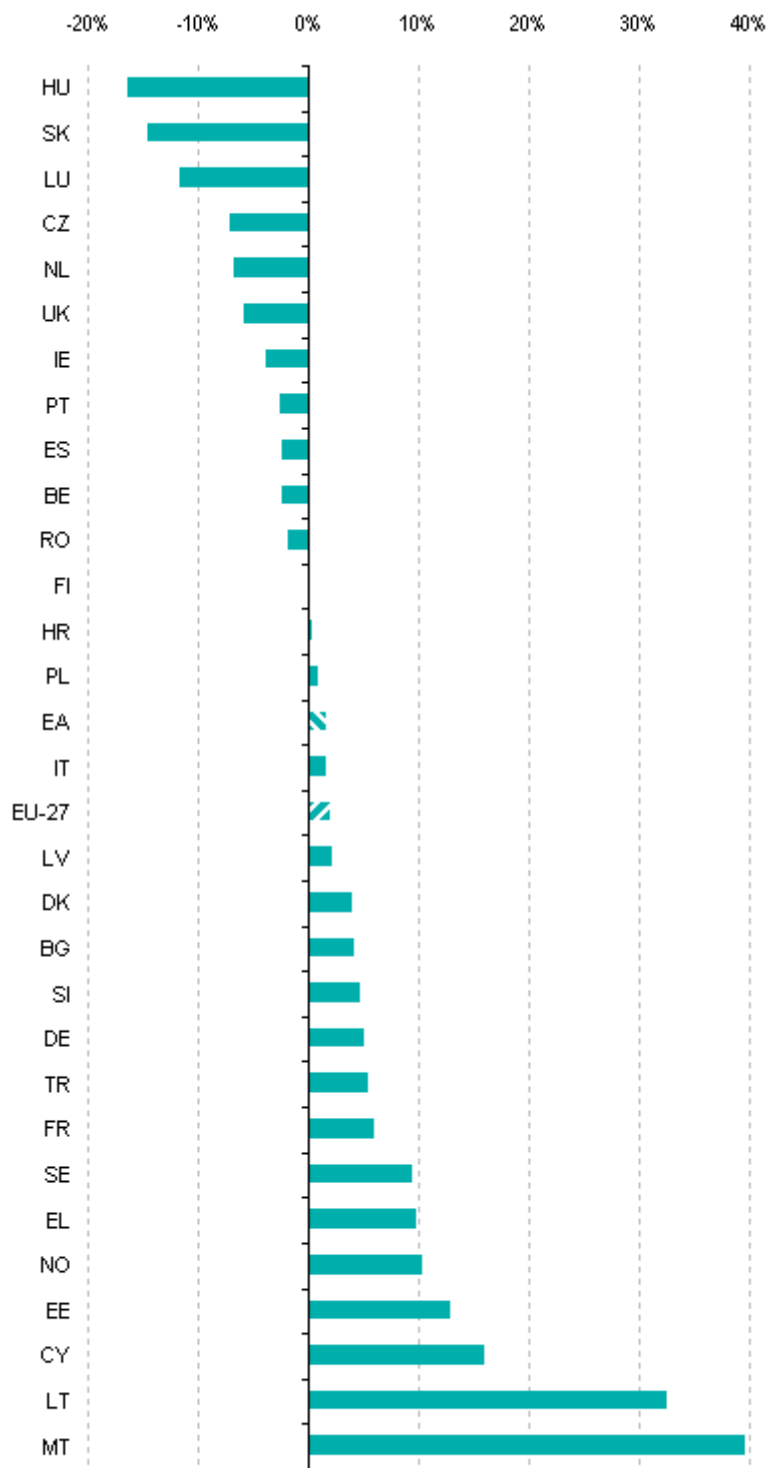
| | 2007s2 | 2008s1 | 2008s2 | 2009s1 | 2009s2 | 2010s1 | 2010s2 | 2010s2 2009s2 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| in national currency per kWh | | | | | | | | |
| HU | 28.470 | 28.970 | 30.410 | 35.984 | 35.160 | 28.800 | 29.400 | -16.38% |
| SK | 0.116 | 0.127 | 0.129 | 0.142 | 0.140 | 0.117 | 0.120 | -14.61% |
| LU | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.116 | 0.116 | 0.102 | 0.102 | -11.57% |
| CZ | 2.590 | 2.790 | 2.770 | 2.900 | 2.890 | 2.657 | 2.687 | -7.02% |
| NL | 0.097 | 0.099 | 0.102 | 0.113 | 0.111 | 0.104 | 0.103 | -6.68% |
| UK | 0.075 | 0.076 | 0.089 | 0.100 | 0.090 | 0.086 | 0.085 | -5.90% |
| IE | 0.124 | 0.130 | 0.142 | 0.121 | 0.118 | 0.112 | 0.113 | -3.74% |
| PT | 0.079 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.092 | -2.54% |
| ES | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.107 | 0.115 | 0.112 | 0.117 | 0.109 | -2.41% |
| BE | 0.095 | 0.107 | 0.096 | 0.111 | 0.108 | 0.106 | 0.105 | -2.32% |
| RO | 0.303 | 0.325 | 0.351 | 0.343 | 0.352 | 0.353 | 0.345 | -1.88% |
| FI | 0.059 | 0.064 | 0.067 | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.00% |
| HR | 0.540 | 0.550 | 0.680 | 0.640 | 0.660 | 0.682 | 0.661 | 0.15% |
| PL | 0.337 | 0.308 | 0.322 | 0.404 | 0.391 | 0.392 | 0.394 | 0.74% |
| EA | 0.095 | 0.100 | 0.104 | 0.111 | 0.106 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 1.41% |
| IT | : | 0.139 | 0.150 | 0.153 | 0.137 | 0.139 | 0.139 | 1.46% |
| EU-27 | 0.094 | 0.098 | 0.102 | 0.107 | 0.103 | 0.104 | 0.104 | 1.76% |
| LV | 0.042 | 0.046 | 0.056 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.064 | 2.06% |
| DK | 0.667 | 0.681 | 0.760 | 0.640 | 0.690 | 0.701 | 0.716 | 3.75% |
| BG | 0.111 | 0.110 | 0.127 | 0.127 | 0.125 | 0.127 | 0.130 | 3.92% |
| SI | 0.091 | 0.093 | 0.099 | 0.103 | 0.096 | 0.099 | 0.101 | 4.47% |
| DE | 0.101 | 0.105 | 0.108 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.112 | 0.119 | 4.94% |
| TR | 0.115 | 0.130 | 0.163 | 0.168 | 0.172 | 0.181 | 0.181 | 5.24% |
| FR | 0.057 | 0.065 | 0.062 | 0.073 | 0.065 | 0.075 | 0.069 | 5.86% |
| SE | 0.609 | 0.650 | 0.762 | 0.724 | 0.716 | 0.788 | 0.782 | 9.22% |
| EL | 0.079 | 0.086 | 0.092 | 0.095 | 0.094 | 0.095 | 0.103 | 9.62% |
| NO | 0.597 | 0.623 | 0.740 | 0.703 | 0.681 | 0.825 | 0.751 | 10.23% |
| EE | 0.053 | 0.057 | 0.060 | 0.064 | 0.065 | 0.069 | 0.073 | 12.71% |
| CY | 0.139 | 0.143 | 0.181 | 0.119 | 0.149 | 0.151 | 0.173 | 15.80% |
| LT | 0.257 | 0.286 | 0.290 | 0.319 | 0.273 | 0.344 | 0.361 | 32.37% |
| MT | 0.122 | 0.122 | 0.162 | 0.151 | 0.129 | 0.180 | 0.180 | 39.43% |
| AT | 0.094 | 0.106 | 0.107 | : | : | : | : | : |
| BA | : | : | : | : | : | 0.122 | 0.121 | : |

Price data for Italy is provisional.

No price data for Austria (for industrial consumers).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

Table 9: Electricity prices for industrial consumers, comparison 2010-2009, second semester (in NAC/kWh)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

Figure 8: Percentage change in electricity prices for industrial consumers, 2010-2009, second semester

| | Composition of the electricity prices for industrial consumers (in € per kWh) | | | | Share in price without taxes and levies (%) | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Total price | Energy and supply | Network costs | Non-recoverable taxes and levies | Energy and supply | Network costs |
| Belgium | 0.105 | 0.069 | 0.026 | 0.012 | 72.82 | 27.18 |
| Bulgaria | 0.066 | 0.053 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 80.41 | 19.59 |
| Czech Republic | 0.108 | 0.076 | 0.030 | 0.001 | 71.49 | 28.51 |
| Denmark | 0.096 | 0.055 | 0.032 | 0.009 | 63.59 | 36.41 |
| Germany | 0.119 | 0.067 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 73.63 | 26.37 |
| Estonia | 0.073 | 0.031 | 0.029 | 0.012 | 51.58 | 48.42 |
| Ireland | 0.113 | 0.081e | 0.034e | 0.000 | 70.51 | 29.49 |
| Greece | 0.103 | 0.066 | 0.022 | 0.015 | 75.34 | 24.66 |
| Spain | 0.109 | 0.073 | 0.031 | 0.005 | 70.00 | 30.00 |
| France | 0.069 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Italy | 0.139 | 0.086 | 0.021 | 0.032 | 80.28 | 19.72 |
| Cyprus | 0.173 | 0.140 | 0.025 | 0.008 | 84.68 | 15.32 |
| Latvia | 0.091 | 0.055 | 0.036 | 0.000 | 60.53 | 39.47 |
| Lithuania | 0.105 | 0.047 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 46.78 | 53.22 |
| Luxembourg | 0.102 | 0.071 | 0.025 | 0.007 | 73.96 | 26.04 |
| Hungary | 0.105 | 0.080 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 77.24 | 22.76 |
| Malta | 0.180 | 0.158 | 0.022 | 0.000 | 87.78 | 12.22 |
| Netherlands | 0.103 | 0.068 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 80.00 | 20.00 |
| Austria | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Poland | 0.099 | 0.063 | 0.031 | 0.005 | 67.34 | 32.66 |
| Portugal | 0.092 | 0.066 | 0.021 | 0.006 | 75.89 | 24.11 |
| Romania | 0.081 | 0.049 | 0.032 | 0.000 | 60.94 | 39.06 |
| Slovenia | 0.101 | 0.068 | 0.022 | 0.010 | 75.66 | 24.34 |
| Slovakia | 0.120 | 0.066 | 0.052 | 0.001 | 55.86 | 44.14 |
| Finland | 0.068 | 0.048 | 0.018 | 0.003 | 72.75 | 27.25 |
| Sweden | 0.084 | 0.059 | 0.025 | 0.005 | 70.01 | 29.99 |
| United Kingdom | 0.100 | 0.071 | 0.025 | 0.004 | 73.98 | 26.02 |
| Norway | 0.094 | 0.047 | 0.033 | 0.014 | 58.48 | 41.52 |
| Croatia | 0.090 | 0.054 | 0.036 | 0.001 | 60.06 | 39.94 |
| Turkey | 0.082 | 0.077 | 0.011 | 0.003 | 87.39 | 12.61 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.062 | . | . | . | . | . |

Provisional data for Italy.

No disaggregated price data for Austria, France and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source: Eurostat (This data is not yet available in the Eurostat dissemination database)

Table 10: Disaggregated price data for industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR/kWh)



Provisional data for Italy.

No disaggregated price data for Austria, France and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source: Eurostat (This data is not yet available in the Eurostat dissemination database)

Figure 9: Share in electricity price for industrial consumers, without taxes and levies, 2010, second semester (in %)



Provisional data for Italy.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Figure 10: Natural gas prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR per GJ)

| | EU-27 | EA | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | ES | FR | IT | LV | LT | LU |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 15.88 | 17.52 | 16.78 | 11.98 | 14.35 | 30.11 | 15.86 | 11.14 | 14.63 | 15.00 | 15.98 | 21.87 | 11.28 | 12.59 | 13.13 |
| Industry | 9.35 | 9.93 | 8.20 | 8.41 | 10.07 | 17.55 | 12.78 | 7.85 | 8.80 | 8.08 | 9.69 | 8.34 | 8.84 | 9.40 | 11.72 |

| | HU | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | TR | BA |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Households | 15.38 | 19.84 | 16.71 | 14.04 | 17.49 | 7.73 | 18.68 | 12.39 | : | 30.33 | 11.72 | 10.54 | 9.31 | 12.46 |
| Industry | 9.93 | 9.18 | : | 9.02 | 9.28 | 6.11 | 11.81 | 10.22 | 9.13 | 13.66 | 6.13 | 10.95 | 6.82 | 13.20 |

Provisional data for Italy (for household consumers).
No price data for Austria (for industrial consumers).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202, nrg_pc_203)

Table 11: Natural gas prices, 2010, second semester (in EUR per GJ)

| | BG | CZ | DK | EE | LV | LT | HU | PL | RO | SE | UK | HR | TR | BA |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 23.43 | 356.77 | 224.38 | 174.28 | 8.00 | 43.46 | 4291.67 | 55.99 | 33.02 | 282.00 | 9.92 | 77.09 | 18.37 | 24.36 |
| Industry | 16.45 | 250.22 | 130.75 | 122.89 | 6.27 | 32.46 | 2772.59 | 35.97 | 26.08 | 127.00 | 5.19 | 80.02 | 13.45 | 25.82 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202, nrg_pc_203)

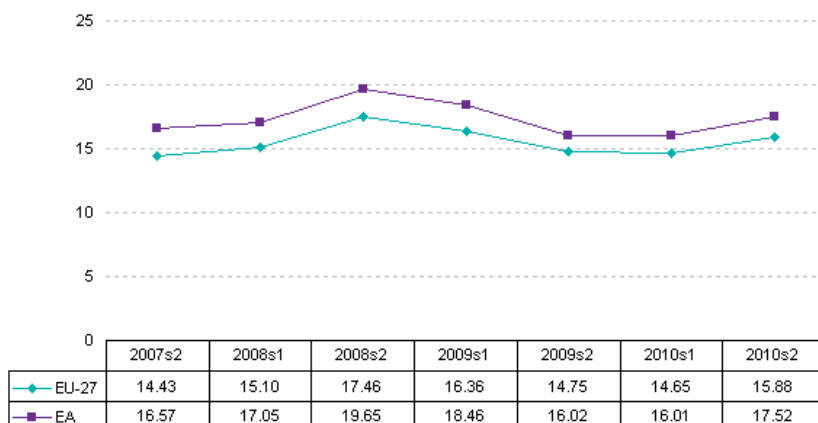
Table 12: Natural gas prices for non-euro-area countries, 2010, second semester (in NAC per GJ)

| | Basic price | Other taxes and levies (excl. VAT) | VAT | All taxes and levies |
|----|---------------|------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| | in EUR per GJ | | | |
| UK | 11.16 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 4.76% |
| PT | 16.37 | 0.14 | 0.99 | 6.43% |
| LV | 10.24 | 0.01 | 1.03 | 9.25% |
| LU | 11.60 | 0.63 | 0.90 | 11.65% |
| ES | 12.71 | 0.00 | 2.29 | 15.25% |
| SK | 10.41 | 0.00 | 1.98 | 15.96% |
| FR | 13.39 | 0.32 | 2.27 | 16.21% |
| CZ | 11.96 | 0.00 | 2.39 | 16.67% |
| BG | 9.98 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 16.67% |
| IE | 12.12 | 0.77 | 1.74 | 17.16% |
| LT | 10.40 | 0.00 | 2.18 | 17.36% |
| PL | 11.51 | 0.00 | 2.53 | 18.04% |
| TR | 7.59 | 0.30 | 1.42 | 18.52% |
| HR | 8.57 | 0.00 | 1.98 | 18.74% |
| HU | 12.30 | 0.00 | 3.08 | 20.00% |
| BE | 13.30 | 0.62 | 2.86 | 20.74% |
| BA | 9.76 | 0.90 | 1.80 | 21.68% |
| EE | 8.66 | 0.62 | 1.86 | 22.28% |
| SI | 14.33 | 1.24 | 3.11 | 23.29% |
| DE | 11.68 | 1.65 | 2.53 | 26.36% |
| AT | 12.07 | 1.85 | 2.79 | 27.77% |
| IT | 13.84 | 4.65 | 3.38 | 36.73% |
| NL | 11.51 | 5.16 | 3.17 | 41.99% |
| SE | 17.42 | 6.78 | 6.13 | 42.55% |
| RO | 4.02 | 2.21 | 1.50 | 47.95% |
| DK | 14.92 | 9.17 | 6.02 | 50.44% |
| FI | : | : | : | : |

Provisional data for Italy.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Table 13: Natural gas - share of taxes and levies paid by household consumers, 2010, second semester (in %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

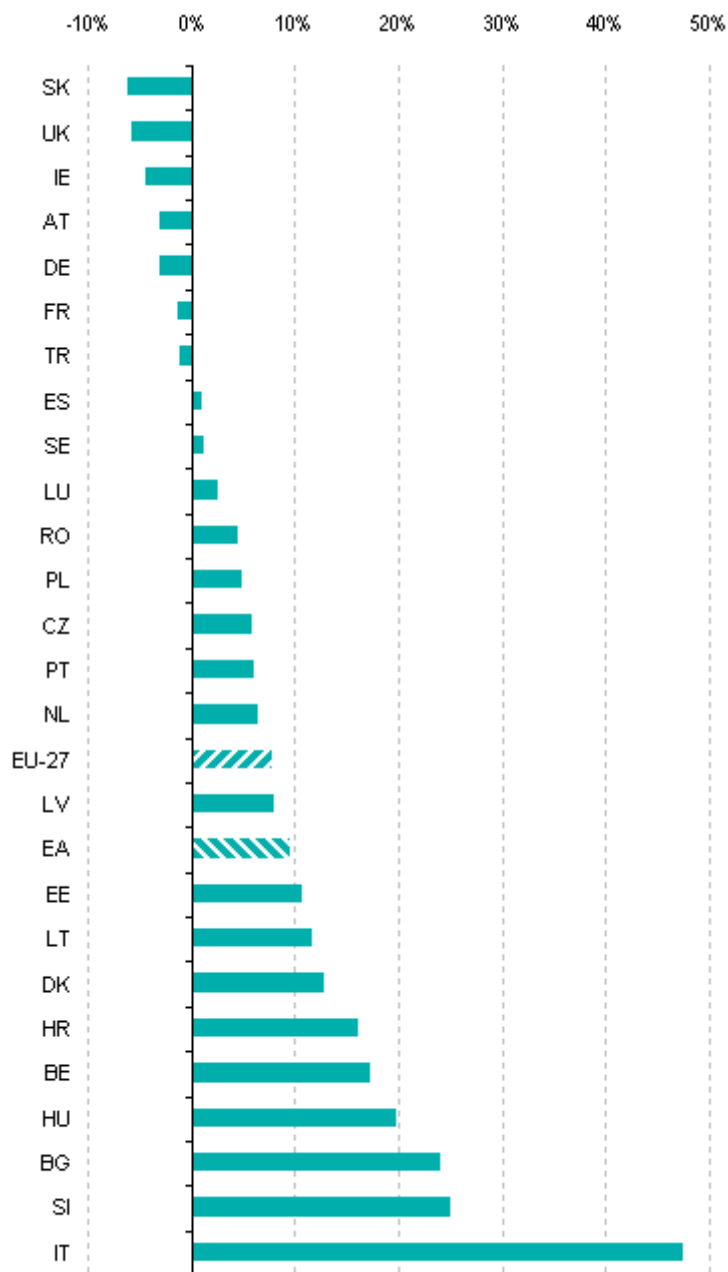
Figure 11: Evolution of EU-27 and euro area natural gas prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR per GJ)

| | 2007s2 | 2008s1 | 2008s2 | 2009s1 | 2009s2 | 2010s1 | 2010s2 | $\frac{2010s2}{2009s2}$ |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| | in national currency per GJ | | | | | | | |
| SK | 12.72 | 12.64 | 12.92 | 12.83 | 13.21 | 12.11 | 12.39 | -6.22% |
| UK | 6.88 | 8.51 | 10.86 | 10.58 | 10.52 | 9.80 | 9.92 | -5.69% |
| IE | 16.85 | 15.09 | 18.05 | 17.89 | 15.29 | 13.79 | 14.63 | -4.32% |
| AT | 16.95 | 16.27 | 17.11 | 18.03 | 17.23 | 17.29 | 16.71 | -3.02% |
| DE | 17.04 | 17.81 | 21.17 | 18.00 | 16.35 | 15.70 | 15.86 | -3.00% |
| FR | 14.32 | 14.46 | 16.06 | 15.29 | 16.20 | 14.46 | 15.98 | -1.36% |
| TR | 16.01 | 17.07 | 24.95 | 23.34 | 18.58 | 18.15 | 18.37 | -1.10% |
| ES | 16.15 | 15.98 | 18.14 | 16.98 | 14.88 | 14.83 | 15.00 | 0.83% |
| SE | 237.10 | 248.70 | 284.00 | 269.00 | 279.00 | 281.00 | 282.00 | 1.08% |
| LU | 10.12 | 15.48 | 14.28 | 13.68 | 12.82 | 12.07 | 13.13 | 2.42% |
| RO | 31.75 | 33.81 | 34.48 | 34.34 | 31.66 | 31.69 | 33.02 | 4.30% |
| PL | 41.51 | 40.37 | 50.57 | 48.34 | 53.50 | 47.25 | 55.99 | 4.65% |
| CZ | 275.48 | 307.45 | 363.03 | 373.12 | 337.81 | 335.50 | 356.77 | 5.61% |
| PT | 18.13 | 17.37 | 17.48 | 16.78 | 16.52 | 16.49 | 17.49 | 5.91% |
| NL | 19.14 | 19.37 | 21.03 | 23.13 | 18.67 | 19.46 | 19.84 | 6.26% |
| EU-27 | 14.43 | 15.10 | 17.46 | 16.36 | 14.75 | 14.65 | 15.88 | 7.67% |
| LV | 6.05 | 6.08 | 9.81 | 10.27 | 7.42 | 6.18 | 8.00 | 7.82% |
| EA | 16.57 | 17.05 | 19.65 | 18.46 | 16.02 | 16.01 | 17.52 | 9.38% |
| EE | 7.30 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 10.96 | 10.07 | 10.07 | 11.14 | 10.58% |
| LT | 22.51 | 31.58 | 36.69 | 40.74 | 38.97 | 36.02 | 43.46 | 11.53% |
| DK | 274.80 | . | . | 190.35 | 199.27 | 221.00 | 224.38 | 12.60% |
| HR | 55.65 | 55.20 | 55.30 | 65.40 | 66.44 | 77.26 | 77.09 | 16.03% |
| BE | 13.89 | 16.26 | 20.24 | 16.82 | 14.33 | 14.70 | 16.78 | 17.10% |
| HU | 2679.49 | 2850.47 | 3228.14 | 3878.73 | 3587.33 | 4040.20 | 4291.67 | 19.63% |
| BG | 17.56 | 19.26 | 21.24 | 25.70 | 18.91 | 19.97 | 23.43 | 23.89% |
| SI | 14.14 | 15.51 | 19.77 | 18.28 | 14.96 | 16.18 | 18.68 | 24.90% |
| IT | 17.15 | 17.47 | 19.99 | 21.04 | 14.84 | 17.15 | 21.87 | 47.33% |
| BA | . | . | . | . | . | 20.54 | 24.36 | . |
| FI | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

Provisional data for Italy.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Table 14: Natural gas prices for household consumers, comparison 2010-2009, second semester (in NAC per GJ)



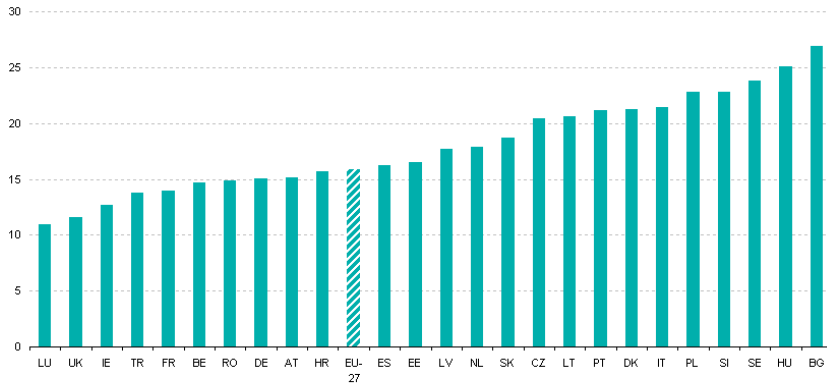
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Figure 12: Percentage change in natural gas prices for household consumers, 2010-2009, second semester

| | EU-27 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | ES | FR | IT | LV | LT | LU |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Households | 15.88 | 14.68 | 26.92 | 20.45 | 21.21 | 15.08 | 16.50 | 12.70 | 16.24 | 13.96 | 21.47 | 17.70 | 20.62 | 10.92 |
| | HU | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | SE | UK | HR | TR | BA | |
| Households | 25.11 | 17.89 | 15.15 | 22.79 | 21.15 | 14.88 | 22.82 | 18.66 | 23.80 | 11.58 | 15.70 | 13.77 | | |

PPS not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Table 15: Natural gas prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in PPS per GJ)



PPS not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_202)

Figure 13: Natural gas prices for household consumers, 2010, second semester (in PPS per GJ)



No price data for Austria.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_203)

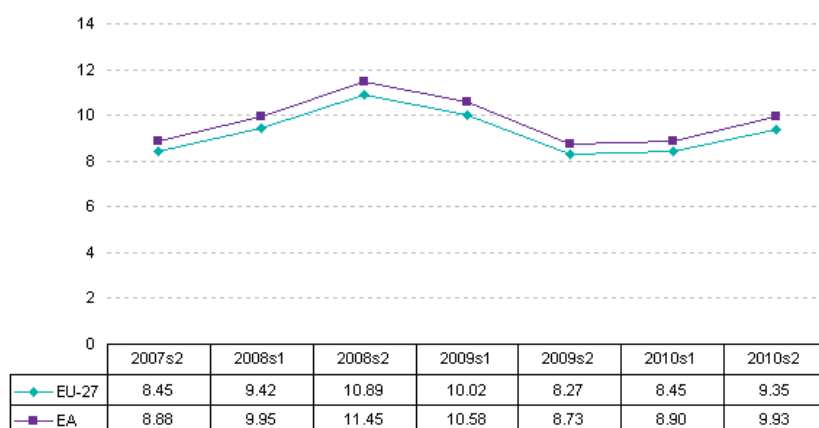
Figure 14: Natural gas prices for industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR per GJ)

| | Basic price | Non recoverable taxes and levies | Non recoverable taxes and levies |
|----|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | in EUR per GJ | | |
| ES | 8.08 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| LT | 9.40 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| BG | 8.41 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| PL | 9.02 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| HR | 10.95 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| PT | 9.28 | 0.01 | 0.08% |
| LV | 8.83 | 0.01 | 0.16% |
| LU | 11.58 | 0.14 | 1.19% |
| HU | 9.62 | 0.32 | 3.19% |
| FR | 9.38 | 0.31 | 3.20% |
| CZ | 9.72 | 0.34 | 3.40% |
| SK | 9.85 | 0.37 | 3.59% |
| TR | 6.51 | 0.30 | 4.47% |
| IT | 7.93 | 0.41 | 4.92% |
| UK | 5.83 | 0.31 | 5.01% |
| FI | 8.60 | 0.53 | 5.81% |
| BE | 7.64 | 0.56 | 6.83% |
| IE | 8.08 | 0.72 | 8.18% |
| EE | 7.21 | 0.64 | 8.21% |
| SI | 10.57 | 1.24 | 10.47% |
| DE | 11.18 | 1.60 | 12.52% |
| SE | 11.62 | 2.04 | 14.96% |
| NL | 7.52 | 1.65 | 17.99% |
| BA | 9.76 | 3.45 | 26.10% |
| RO | 4.06 | 2.04 | 33.46% |
| DK | 8.40 | 9.14 | 52.11% |
| AT | : | : | : |

No price data for Austria.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_203)

Table 16: Natural gas - share of taxes and levies paid by industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in %)



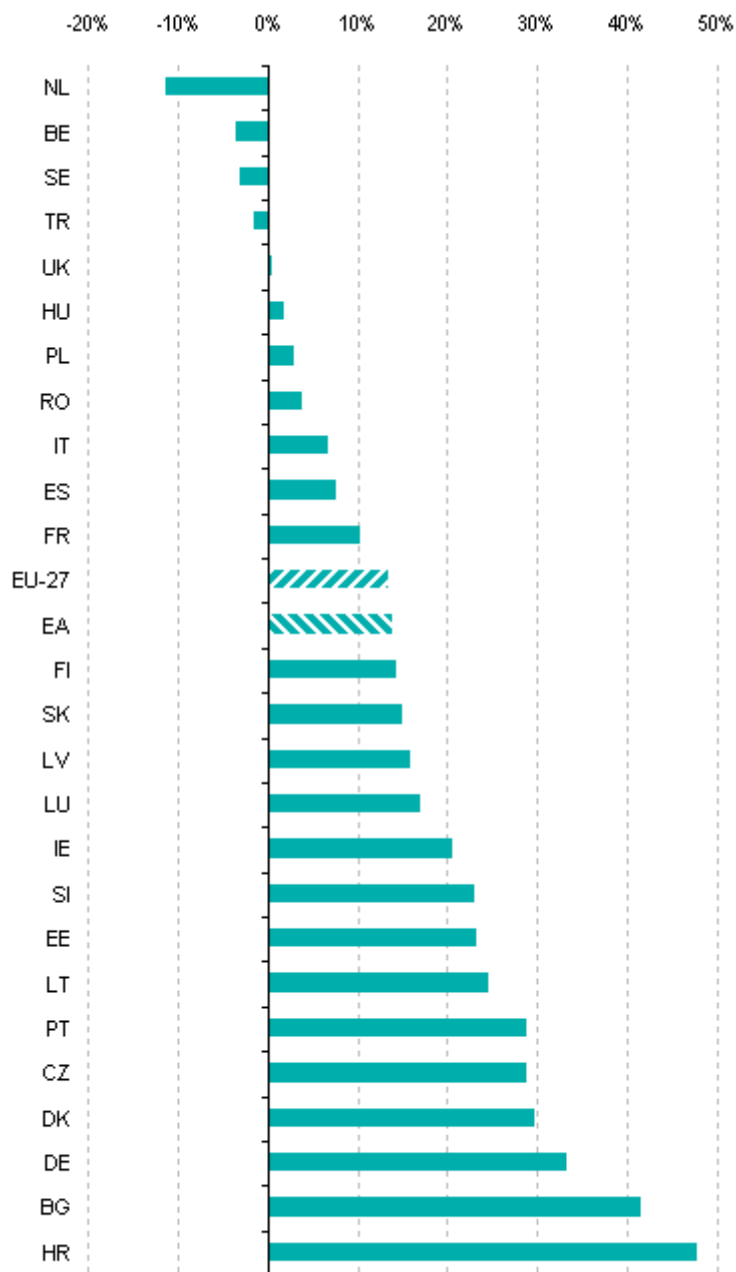
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_203)

Figure 15: Evolution of EU-27 and euro area natural gas prices for industrial consumers, 2010, second semester (in EUR per GJ)

| | 2007s2 | 2008s1 | 2008s2 | 2009s1 | 2009s2 | 2010s1 | 2010s2 | 2010s2 2009s2 |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| | in national currency per GJ | | | | | | | |
| NL | 9.10 | 9.61 | 10.64 | 10.64 | 10.35 | 8.96 | 9.18 | -11.35% |
| BE | 7.83 | 9.15 | 10.79 | 9.04 | 8.50 | 7.93 | 8.20 | -3.53% |
| SE | 115.90 | 134.70 | 145.00 | 119.00 | 131.00 | 120.00 | 127.00 | -3.05% |
| TR | 12.08 | 13.30 | 17.92 | 17.20 | 13.64 | 13.47 | 13.45 | -1.43% |
| UK | 4.98 | 5.99 | 7.10 | 7.46 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.19 | 0.39% |
| HU | 2163.20 | 2457.24 | 2925.09 | 2987.98 | 2726.06 | 2255.40 | 2772.59 | 1.71% |
| PL | 26.87 | 29.20 | 33.00 | 34.61 | 34.99 | 33.62 | 35.97 | 2.80% |
| RO | 26.36 | 28.59 | 28.70 | 27.59 | 25.18 | 25.69 | 26.08 | 3.58% |
| IT | 8.36 | 9.34 | 11.32 | 11.08 | 7.83 | 8.24 | 8.34 | 6.47% |
| ES | 7.07 | 7.64 | 9.03 | 8.70 | 7.53 | 7.70 | 8.08 | 7.39% |
| FR | 8.51 | 9.23 | 10.85 | 10.01 | 8.80 | 9.19 | 9.69 | 10.11% |
| EU-27 | 8.45 | 9.42 | 10.89 | 10.02 | 8.27 | 8.45 | 9.35 | 13.12% |
| EA | 8.88 | 9.95 | 11.45 | 10.58 | 8.73 | 8.90 | 9.93 | 13.72% |
| FI | 6.80 | 7.90 | 9.30 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 9.13 | 14.13% |
| SK | 8.78 | 9.87 | 13.12 | 11.30 | 8.91 | 9.11 | 10.22 | 14.67% |
| LV | 5.39 | 5.53 | 7.78 | 7.68 | 5.42 | 5.08 | 6.27 | 15.68% |
| LU | 8.73 | 10.49 | 11.33 | 11.21 | 10.03 | 10.26 | 11.72 | 16.85% |
| IE | 9.72 | 11.05 | 10.99 | 9.30 | 7.31 | 7.83 | 8.80 | 20.38% |
| SI | 8.84 | 10.12 | 12.66 | 12.13 | 9.61 | 11.80 | 11.81 | 22.91% |
| EE | 5.04 | 6.97 | 8.76 | 7.50 | 6.39 | 8.00 | 7.85 | 22.99% |
| LT | 23.34 | 30.34 | 41.92 | 30.14 | 26.08 | 30.77 | 32.46 | 24.45% |
| PT | 8.20 | 8.69 | 9.21 | 9.81 | 7.22 | 7.62 | 9.28 | 28.49% |
| CZ | 186.67 | 223.62 | 270.64 | 252.26 | 194.73 | 220.21 | 250.22 | 28.50% |
| DK | 54.70 | : | : | 114.93 | 100.90 | 117.67 | 130.75 | 29.58% |
| DE | 10.79 | 12.40 | 13.81 | 11.98 | 9.61 | 10.10 | 12.78 | 32.99% |
| BG | 9.81 | 11.18 | 14.53 | 17.10 | 11.65 | 13.03 | 16.45 | 41.24% |
| HR | 46.95 | 46.34 | 46.03 | 54.04 | 54.27 | 68.67 | 80.02 | 47.45% |
| BA | : | : | : | : | : | 22.89 | 25.82 | : |
| AT | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_203)

Table 17: Natural gas prices for industrial consumers, comparison 2010-2009, second semester (in NAC per GJ)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_203)

Figure 16: Percentage change in natural gas prices for industrial consumers, 2010-2009, second semester

| | | | 1 EUR = |
|-------------------------------|----|-------|---------|
| Bulgaria | BG | (BGN) | 1.96 |
| Czech Republic | CZ | (CZK) | 24.86 |
| Denmark | DK | (DKK) | 7.45 |
| Estonia | EE | (EKK) | 15.65 |
| Latvia | LV | (LVL) | 0.71 |
| Lithuania | LT | (LTL) | 3.45 |
| Hungary | HU | (HUF) | 279.11 |
| Poland | PL | (PLN) | 3.99 |
| Romania | RO | (RON) | 4.27 |
| Sweden | SE | (SEK) | 9.30 |
| United Kingdom | UK | (GBP) | 0.85 |
| Norway | NO | (NOK) | 8.00 |
| Croatia | HR | (HRK) | 7.31 |
| Turkey | TR | (TRY) | 1.97 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | BA | (BAM) | 1.96 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ert_bil_eur_q)

Table 18: Conversion table in euro for non-euro-area countries, 2010, second semester

- [1 Main statistical findings](#)
 - [1.1 Electricity prices for household consumers](#)
 - [1.2 Electricity prices for industrial consumers](#)
 - [1.3 Natural gas prices for household consumers](#)
 - [1.4 Natural gas prices for industrial consumers](#)
- [2 Data sources and availability](#)
- [3 Context](#)
- [4 Further Eurostat information](#)
 - [4.1 Publications](#)
 - [4.2 Main tables](#)
 - [4.3 Database](#)
 - [4.4 Source data for tables and figures \(MS Excel\)](#)
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Main statistical findings

Electricity prices for household consumers

Throughout this article, a reference to "electricity prices for household consumers" will relate to the medium standard household consumption band with an annual consumption between 2500 and 5000 kWh. All figures are consumer prices and include all taxes levies and VAT.

For medium size household consumers, electricity prices during the second semester of 2010 were the highest in the EU in Denmark, in Germany and in Cyprus (see Figure 1 and Table 2 & 3).

The lowest electricity prices in the EU for households are found in Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia.

The price of electricity for households in Denmark (EUR 0.271 per kWh) was more than three times compared to Bulgaria (EUR 0.083 per kWh).

The EU-27 average price (this price is weighted with 2009 national consumption for the household sector) is EUR 0.171 per kWh.

Table 4 shows the proportion of taxes in the overall electricity price for household consumers.

The first column corresponds to the prices excluding all taxes. The figures displayed in columns 2 and 3 for households are absolute tax contributions in euro per kWh. The last column shows the relative share of taxes in the final electricity price.

For household consumers, the relative amount of tax contribution is the lowest in the United Kingdom (4.8%) where a relatively low VAT rate is applied to the basic price and no energy or other taxes are applied.

The highest taxes are charged in Denmark where more than half of the final price (56 %) is made up of taxes.

Figure 2 shows the trend of the EU-27 and EA (euro area) electricity prices for household consumers over the last 3 years.

Electricity prices for households increased in 2008, remained stable or even decreased in 2009, but went up again in 2010.

Table 5 and Figure 3 show the electricity prices for household consumers including all taxes and VAT in national currency (NAC) and its percentage change during the last 12 months. Between the second half of 2009 and the second half of 2010, electricity prices for households increased in 20 of the EU Member States decreased in six of the Member States prices, while the prices remained stable in Latvia.

The largest price increases among EU Member States between 2009 semester 2 and 2010 semester 2 were observed in the Lithuania (31%), in Cyprus and in Greece (17%) while prices went down by nearly 8 % in the Netherlands, in Luxembourg by 7 % and in Italy (4 %).

In Table 6 and Figure 4, purchasing power standards (PPS) are used to make alternative international comparisons. PPS is an artificial common reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries.

One PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods/services in all countries.

From this comparison, it follows that, relative to the cost of other goods and services, electricity for household consumers is the most expensive in Hungary, Slovakia and Germany. Electricity is relatively cheap in France and in Finland.

Once per year, the reporting authorities of the states that participate in this price survey report also the so called disaggregated prices. This (first level) disaggregation looks to the prices that are due to the production of electricity on the one hand and to the amounts that are charged to final consumers for network costs (distribution and transmission) on the other hand. Table 7 shows information on the composition of the household prices as well as the shares of production and network costs. Figure 5 shows the relative contributions from production and the network costs. Production costs are relatively high in UK, Malta and in Cyprus, while network costs are relatively high in Romania and in the Czech Republic. France and Ireland did not provide this information.

Electricity prices for industrial consumers

Throughout this article, a reference to "industrial" will relate to the medium standard industrial consumption band with an annual electricity consumption between 500 and 2000 MWh.

In this article, only level 2 prices are presented that correspond to the basic price for electricity production and network costs including all non-recoverable taxes and levies. Austria did not report electricity prices for the industrial sector.

For industrial consumers, electricity prices during the second semester of 2010 were the highest in Malta, in Cyprus and in the Italy (see Fin Italy (EUR 0.139 per kWh) is about double compared to the price level in France (EUR 0.069 per kWh) and Finland (EUR 0.068 per kWh).

The EU-27 average price (this price is weighted with 2009 national consumption for industrial consumers) is EUR 0.104 per kWh.

Table 8 shows the proportion of taxes in the overall electricity price for industrial consumers.

The first column corresponds to the prices excluding all taxes and levies. The figures displayed in columns 2 and 3 are the absolute and relative tax contributions in EUR per kWh and in percent. For industrial consumers, the relative amount of tax contribution is the lowest in Latvia, Malta, Romania where no energy or other taxes are applied.

The highest taxes are charged in Germany where nearly one quarter of the final price (23.2 %) is made up of taxes and levies.

Figure 7 shows the trend of EU-27 and EA (euro area) electricity prices for industrial consumers over the last 3 years.

Electricity prices for this sector increased in 2008 and during the first semester of 2009, decreased during the second semester of 2009, but went up again in 2010.

Table 9 and Figure 8 show the electricity prices for industrial consumers including all non-recoverable taxes in national currency (NAC) and its percentage change during the last 12 months. Between the second half of 2009 and the second half of 2010, electricity prices in this sector increased in 14 of the EU Member States decreased in 11 of the Member States prices, while the prices remained stable in Finland.

The largest price increases among EU Member States between 2009 semester 2 and 2010 semester 2 were observed in the Malta (39 %) and in Lithuania (32 %) while prices went down in Hungary (16 %), Slovakia (15 %) and Luxembourg (12 %).

The reporting authorities of the states that participate in this price survey report also disaggregated prices. This (first level) disaggregation looks to the prices that are due to the production of electricity on the one hand and to the amounts that are charged to

final consumers for network costs (distribution and transmission) on the other hand. Table 10 shows information on the composition of the industrial prices as well as the shares of production and network costs. Figure 9 shows the relative contributions from production and the network costs. Production costs within the EU-27 are relatively high in Malta, Cyprus and in Italy while network costs are relatively high in the 3 Baltic states and in Slovakia.

Natural gas prices for household consumers

Throughout this article, a reference to "households" will relate to the medium standard household consumption band with an annual consumption of natural gas (only piped gas is considered) between 20 Gigajoule (Gj) and 200 Gj. All figures are consumer prices and include all taxes and VAT.

For medium size household consumers, natural gas prices during the second semester of 2010 were the highest in Sweden, in Denmark, and in Italy (see Figure 10 and Table 11 & 12).

The lowest natural gas prices in the EU for households are found in Romania, in Estonia and Latvia and in the United Kingdom.

The price of natural gas for households in Sweden (EUR 30,33 per Gj) was nearly four times compared to the price that is charged in Romania (EUR 7.73 per Gj).

The EU-27 average price (this price is weighted with 2009 national consumption for the household sector) is EUR 15.88 per Gj.

Table 13 shows the proportion of taxes in the overall natural gas price for household consumers.

The first column corresponds to the prices excluding all taxes. The figures displayed in columns 2 and 3 for households are absolute tax contributions in euro per Gj. The last column shows the relative share of taxes in the final natural gas price.

For household consumers, the relative amount of tax contribution is the lowest in the United Kingdom (4.8%) where a relatively low VAT rate is applied to the basic price and no energy or other taxes are applied.

The highest taxes are charged in Denmark where more than half of the final price (50.4 %) is made up of taxes.

Figure 11 shows the trend of the EU-27 and EA (euro area) natural gas prices for household consumers over the last 3 years.

Natural gas prices for households increased in 2008, decreased in 2009, but went up again in 2010.

Table 14 and Figure 12 show the natural gas prices for household consumers including all taxes and VAT in national currency (NAC) and its percentage change during the last 12 months. Between the second half of 2009 and the second half of 2010, natural gas prices for households increased in 16 of the EU Member States and decreased in six of the Member States prices. Cyprus, Malta, Greece and Finland do not report these prices as the market concentration is only representing a minor fraction of the energy use.

The largest price increases among EU Member States between 2009 semester 2 and 2010 semester 2 were observed in the Italy (47 %), in Slovenia (25 %) and in Bulgaria (24 %) while prices went down by 6 % in Slovakia and in the United Kingdom.

In Table 15 and Figure 13, purchasing power standards (PPS) are used to make alternative international comparisons. PPS is an artificial common reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries.

From this comparison, it follows that, relative to the cost of other goods and services, natural gas for household consumers is the most expensive in Bulgaria, in Hungary, and in Sweden. Natural gas is relatively cheap in Luxembourg and in the United Kingdom.

Natural gas prices for industrial consumers

Throughout this article, a reference to "industrial" will relate to the medium standard industrial consumption band with annual natural gas consumption between 10 000 and 100 000 Gj.

In this article, only level 2 prices are presented that correspond to the basic price for natural gas including all non-recoverable taxes and levies. Austria did not report natural gas prices for the industrial sector. Quantities of natural gas that is used for chemical processes or electricity production are excluded from this survey

For industrial consumers, natural gas prices during the second semester of 2010 were the highest in Denmark and in Sweden (see Figure 14 and Table 11 & 12).

The lowest natural gas prices that are charged to medium level industrial consumers in the EU were found in Romania, in the United Kingdom and in Estonia.

The price of natural gas for industrial consumers in Denmark (EUR 17.55 per Gj) is about three times the price paid in Romania (EUR 6.11 per Gj).

The EU-27 average price (this price is weighted with 2009 national consumption for industrial consumers) is EUR 9.35 per Gj.

Table 16 shows the proportion of taxes in the overall natural gas price for industrial consumers.

The first column corresponds to the prices excluding all taxes and levies. The figures displayed in columns 2 and 3 are the absolute and relative tax contributions in EUR per GJ and in percent. For industrial consumers, the relative amount of tax contribution in EU-27 is the lowest in Spain, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Poland where no energy or other taxes are applied.

The highest taxes are charged in Denmark where more than half of the final price (52 %) is made up of taxes and levies.

Figure 15 shows the trend of EU-27 and EA (euro area) natural gas prices for industrial consumers over the last 3 years.

Similar to the household sector, natural gas prices for the industrial sector increased in 2008, decreased in 2009, but went up again in 2010.

Table 17 and Figure 16 show the natural gas prices for industrial consumers including all non-recoverable taxes in national currency (NAC) and its percentage change during the last 12 months. Between the second half of 2009 and the second half of 2010, natural gas prices in this sector increased in 20 of the EU Member States and decreased in three of the EU Member States prices.

The largest price increases among EU Member States between 2009 semester 2 and 2010 semester 2 were observed in the Bulgaria (47 %) and in Germany (33 %) while prices went down in the Netherlands (11 %), Belgium (4 %) and Sweden (3 %).

Euro conversion rates can be found in Table 18, and are average exchange rates for the second semester of 2010

Data sources and availability

Due to a change in methodology from 2007 onwards, there is a break in series and hence only a relatively short [time series](#) available. Nevertheless, even in this relatively short timeframe, electricity and gas prices have fluctuated considerably - in particular, gas prices.

The transparency of energy prices is guaranteed within the EU through the obligation for EU Member States to send [Eurostat](#) information relating to prices for different categories of industrial and business users (prices for the household sector are provided on a voluntary basis), as well as data relating to market shares, conditions of sale, and pricing systems.

Electricity and gas tariffs or price schemes vary from one supplier to another. They may result from negotiated contracts, especially for large industrial users. For smaller consumers, they are generally set according to the amount of electricity or gas consumed along with a number of other characteristics; most tariffs also include some form of fixed charge. There is, therefore, no single price for electricity or natural gas. In order to compare prices over time and between countries, this article shows information for consumption bands from the household sector and for industrial/business users. There are in total five different types of households for which electricity prices are collected following different annual consumption bands, while for natural gas statistics information is collated for three different types of household. Across industrial/business users, electricity prices are collected for a total of seven different types of users, while for natural gas prices there are six different types of users distinguished.

Statistics on electricity and natural gas prices charged to industrial/business users are collected under the legal basis of a [European Commission Decision \(2007/394/EC\)](#) of 7 June 2007 amending [Council Directive \(90/377/EEC\)](#) with regard to the methodology to be applied for the collection of gas and electricity prices. Directive 2008/92/EC of the [European Parliament](#) and Council of 22 October 2008 concerns [procedures to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users](#). As noted above, gas and electricity prices for households are collected on a voluntary basis.

The prices presented cover average prices over a period of six months (semester) from January to June (semester 1 or S1) and from July to December (semester 2 or S2) of each year. Prices include the basic price of the electricity/gas, transmission and distribution charges, meter rental, and other services. Electricity prices for household consumers are presented in this article including taxes, levies, non-tax levies, fees and [value added tax \(VAT\)](#) as this generally reflects the end price paid by consumers in the domestic sector. As industrial/business users are usually able to recover VAT and some other taxes, prices for these enterprises are shown without VAT and other recoverable taxes/levies/fees in this article. The unit for electricity prices in this article is that of euro per kilowatt hour (EUR per kWh); a similar set of criteria are used for gas prices, except the unit changes to euro per gigajoule (EUR per GJ).

Context

The price and reliability of energy supplies, electricity in particular, are key elements in a country's energy supply strategy. Electricity prices are of particular importance for international [competitiveness](#), as electricity usually represents a significant proportion of total energy costs for industrial and service-providing businesses. In contrast to the price of [fossil fuels](#), which are usually traded on global markets with relatively uniform prices, there is a wider range of prices within the EU Member States for electricity or natural gas. The price of electricity and natural gas is, to some degree, influenced by the price of primary fuels and, more recently, by the cost of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission certificates.

These issues were touched upon in a Communication from the European Commission titled, '[Facing the challenge of higher oil prices](#)' (COM(2008) 384), which called on the EU to become more efficient in its use of energy, and less dependent on fossil fuels - in particular, by following the approach laid out in the climate change and renewable energy package.

The EU has acted to liberalise electricity and gas markets since the second half of the 1990s. Directives adopted in 2003 established

common rules for internal markets for electricity and natural gas. Deadlines were set for opening markets and allowing customers to choose their supplier: as of 1 July 2004 for business customers and as of 1 July 2007 for all consumers (including households). Certain countries anticipated the liberalisation process, while others were much slower in adopting the necessary measures. Indeed, significant barriers to entry remain in many electricity and natural gas markets as seen through the number of markets that are still dominated by (near) monopoly suppliers. In July 2009, the European Parliament and Council adopted a [third package of legislative proposals](#) aimed at ensuring a real and effective choice of suppliers, as well as benefits for customers. It is thought that increased transparency for gas and electricity prices should help promote fair competition, by encouraging consumers to choose between different energy sources (oil, coal, natural gas and [renewable energy sources](#)) and different suppliers. Energy price transparency can be made more effective by publishing and broadcasting as widely as possible prices and pricing systems.

Further Eurostat information

Publications

- [Gas and electricity market statistics](#)
- [Panorama of energy: energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions](#)

Main tables

- [Energy\(t_nrg\)](#), see

Energy Statistics - prices (t_nrg_price)

Natural gas prices for medium size industrial standard consumers (ten00112)
Natural gas prices for medium size household standard consumers (ten00113)
Electricity prices for medium size industrial standard consumers (ten00114)
Electricity prices for medium size household standard consumers (ten00115)

Database

- [Energy \(nrg\)](#), see:

Energy Statistics - prices (nrg_price)

Energy Statistics: gas and electricity prices - New methodology from 2007 onwards (nrg_pc)
Energy Statistics: gas and electricity prices - Old methodology until 2007 (nrg_pc_h)
Gas and electricity prices for structural indicators - prices on 1st January (1991-...) (nrg_pc_priceind)

Source data for tables and figures (MS Excel)

- [Download Excel file](#)



Methodology / Metadata

- [Energy Statistics: gas and electricity prices - New methodology from 2007 onwards](#) (ESMS metadata file - nrg_pc_esms)
- [Energy Statistics: gas and electricity prices - Old methodology until 2007](#) (ESMS metadata file - nrg_pc_h_esms)

External links

- [Eurelectric - Electricity for Europe - Statistics](#)
- [European Commission - Energy - Gas & Electricity - Electricity Regulatory Forum \(Florence\)](#)
- [European Commission - Energy - Market observatory - Oil bulletin](#) (weekly oil pump prices)
- [European Commission - Energy - Gas & Electricity - Gas Regulatory Forum \(Madrid\)](#)
- [International Energy Agency \(IEA\) - World Energy Outlook](#)

See also

- [Energy prices come of age](#)
- [Energy production and imports](#)