

Energy prices in the EU

Household electricity prices in the EU rose by 2.9% in 2014

Gas prices up by 2.0% in the EU

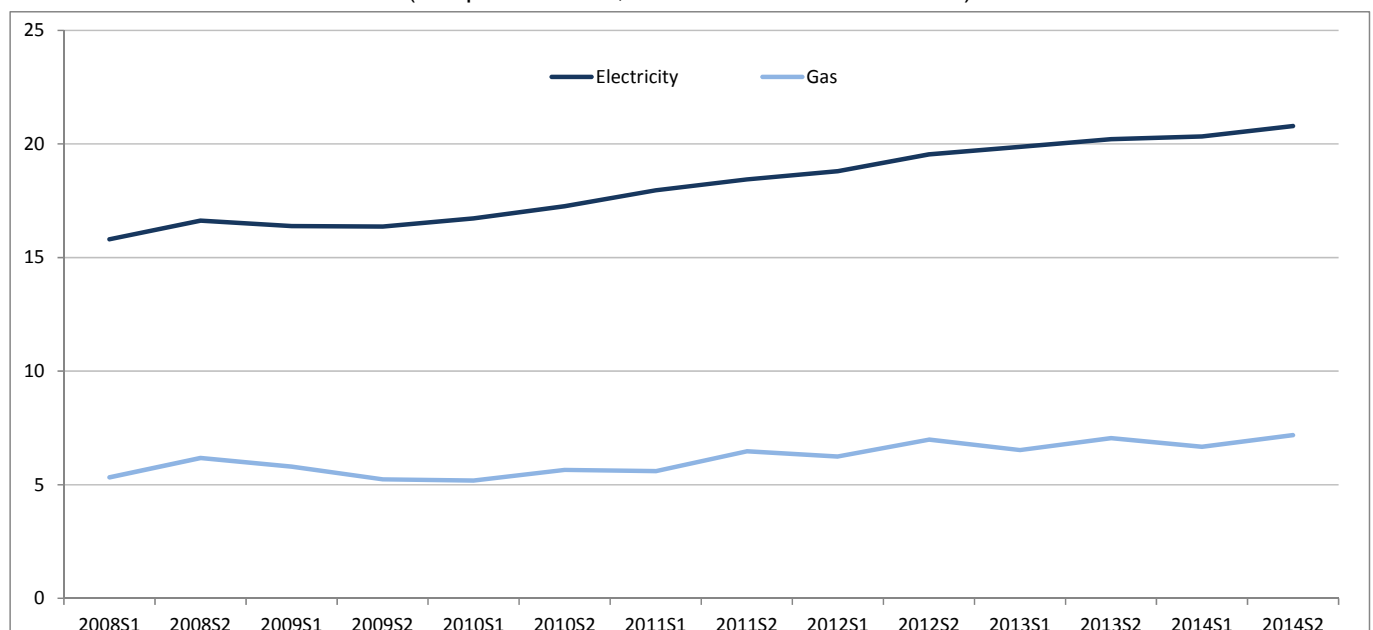
In the **European Union** (EU), household electricity prices¹ rose by 2.9% on average between the second half of 2013 and the second half of 2014 to reach €20.8 per 100 kWh. Since 2008, electricity prices in the **EU** have increased by more than 30%. Across the EU Member States, household electricity prices in the second half of 2014 ranged from €9 per 100 kWh in **Bulgaria** to more than €30 per 100 kWh in **Denmark**.

Household gas prices² increased by 2.0% on average in the **EU** between the second halves of 2013 and 2014 to hit €7.2 per 100 kWh. Since 2008, gas prices in the **EU** have risen by 35%. Among Member States, household gas prices in the second half of 2014 ranged from just over €3 per 100 kWh in **Romania** to above €11 per 100 kWh in **Sweden**.

Taxes and levies made up on average in the **EU** 32% of the electricity price charged to households in the second half of 2014, and 23% of the gas price.

These figures on energy prices in the EU are complemented with an [article](#)³ 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)

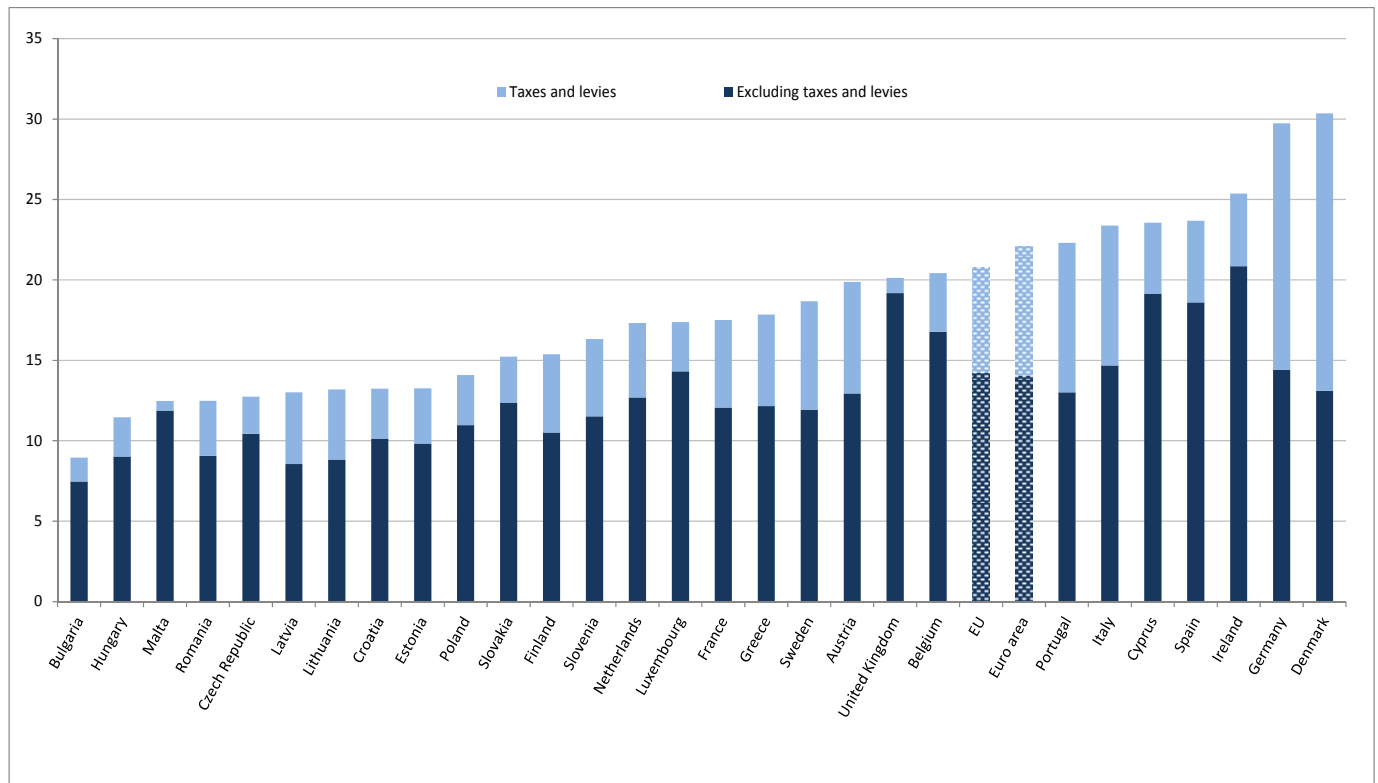


Lowest electricity prices in euro in Bulgaria and Hungary, highest in Denmark and Germany

Across the EU Member States, the highest increase in household electricity prices in national currency between the second half of 2013 and the second half of 2014 was registered by far in **France** (+10.2%), followed by **Luxembourg** (+5.6%), **Ireland** (+5.4%), **Greece** (+5.2%), **Portugal** (+4.7%), the **United Kingdom** (+4.6%) and **Spain** (+4.1%). In contrast, the most noticeable decrease was observed in **Malta** (-26.2%), well ahead of the **Czech Republic** (-10.2%), **Hungary** (-9.9%), the **Netherlands** (-9.6%), **Slovakia** (-9.2%) and **Belgium** (-7.8%).

Expressed in euro, average household electricity prices in the second half of 2014 were lowest in **Bulgaria** (€9.0 per 100 kWh) and **Hungary** (€11.5) and highest in **Denmark** (€30.4) and **Germany** (€29.7). The average electricity price in the EU was €20.8 per 100 kWh.

Average electricity price for households per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2014
(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** (12.4 PPS per 100 kWh), **Latvia** (13.7) and **Luxembourg** (14.2), and the highest in **Germany** (28.2), **Cyprus** and **Portugal** (both 27.4) and **Spain** (26.0).

More than half of the price of electricity is made up of taxes and levies in Denmark and Germany

The share of taxes and levies in total household electricity prices varied significantly between Member States, ranging from more than 50% in **Denmark** (57% of household electricity price is made up of taxes and levies) and **Germany** (52%) to 5% in both **Malta** and the **United Kingdom** in the second half of 2014. On average in the EU, taxes and levies accounted for almost a third (32%) of household electricity prices.

Household¹ electricity prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 nd half of 2014			Price change, in %* 2 nd half 2014/ 2 nd half 2013	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS		
EU	-	20.8	20.8	2.9%	32%
Euro area⁴	22.1	22.1	21.3	2.7%	36%
Belgium	20.4	20.4	18.1	-7.8%	18%
Bulgaria	17.5	9.0	19.5	1.5%	17%
Czech Republic	352.0	12.7	19.6	-10.2%	18%
Denmark	226.1	30.4	22.0	3.2%	57%
Germany	29.7	29.7	28.5	1.8%	52%
Estonia	13.3	13.3	17.9	-3.1%	26%
Ireland	25.4	25.4	23.1	5.4%	18%
Greece	17.9	17.9	20.8	5.2%	32%
Spain	23.7	23.7	26.0	4.1%	21%
France	17.5	17.5	15.6	10.2%	31%
Croatia	101.2	13.2	20.6	-1.2%	23%
Italy	23.4	23.4	23.1	0.6%	37%
Cyprus	23.6	23.6	27.4	-5.0%	19%
Latvia	13.0	13.0	13.7	-4.2%	34%
Lithuania	45.5	13.2	21.5	-5.2%	33%
Luxembourg	17.4	17.4	14.2	5.6%	18%
Hungary	3 556.6	11.5	20.8	-9.9%	21%
Malta	12.5	12.5	16.5	-26.2%	5%
Netherlands	17.3	17.3	15.7	-9.6%	27%
Austria	19.9	19.9	17.8	-1.5%	35%
Poland	59.0	14.1	24.3	-2.6%	22%
Portugal	22.3	22.3	27.4	4.7%	42%
Romania	55.2	12.5	24.4	-2.9%	27%
Slovenia	16.3	16.3	20.3	-1.5%	29%
Slovakia	15.2	15.2	22.4	-9.2%	19%
Finland	15.4	15.4	12.4	-1.3%	32%
Sweden	172.5	18.7	14.9	-3.9%	36%
United Kingdom	15.9	20.1	17.2	4.6%	5%
Iceland	1 786.0	11.6	9.7	2.9%	21%
Liechtenstein	18.7	15.5	:	:	9%
Norway	140.0	16.6	11.6	-2.6%	29%
Montenegro	9.9	9.9	19.8	0.0%	12%
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	506.8	8.2	20.0	5.5%	50%
Albania	1 620.0	11.6	:	0.0%	17%
Serbia	708.4	6.0	13.0	1.9%	18%
Turkey	37.3	13.1	25.5	5.9%	21%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15.8	8.1	:	1.2%	14%
Kosovo**	5.9	5.9	:	5.0%	25%

* Based on prices in national currency except for Latvia, where the price for the second semester of 2013 is expressed in euro, which was adopted as national currency on 1 January 2014.

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

- Not applicable

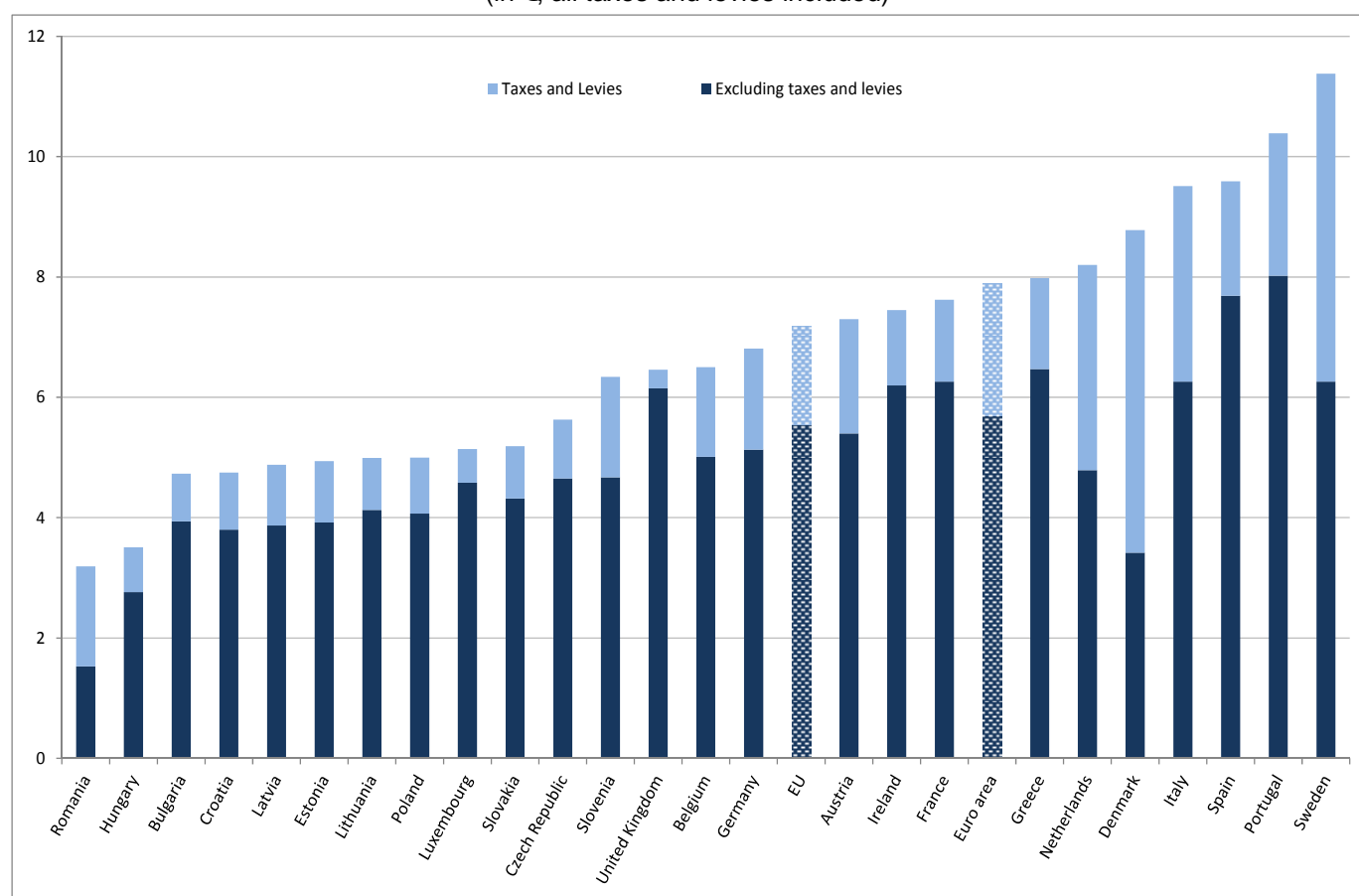
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Lowest gas prices in euro in Romania and Hungary, highest in Sweden and Portugal

Between the second half of 2013 and the second half of 2014, the highest increases in household gas prices in national currency were observed in **Portugal** (+11.4%), **Spain** (+7.5%) and **France** (+4.5%), and the highest decreases in **Lithuania** (-18.6%), **Hungary** (-13.0%), **Slovenia** (-10.7%), **Denmark** (-10.3%) and **Greece** (-10.1%).

Expressed in euro, average household gas prices in the second half of 2014 were lowest in **Romania** (€3.2 per 100 kWh) and **Hungary** (€3.5), and highest in **Sweden** (€11.4), **Portugal** (€10.4), **Spain** (€9.6) and **Italy** (€9.5). The average gas price in the **EU** was €7.2 per 100 kWh.

Average gas price for households per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2014
(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** (4.2 PPS per 100 kWh), **Latvia** (5.1), the **United Kingdom** (5.5) and **Belgium** (5.8), and the highest in **Portugal** (12.8), **Spain** (10.5) and **Bulgaria** (10.3).

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

In the second half of 2014, taxes and levies made up the largest contribution to the price of gas for households in **Denmark** (61% of household gas price) and **Romania** (52%), and the smallest in the **United Kingdom** (5%) and **Luxembourg** (11%). At **EU** level, taxes and levies accounted on average for nearly a quarter (23%) of household gas prices in the second half of 2014.

Household² gas prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 nd half of 2014			Price change, in %* 2 nd half 2014/ 2 nd half 2013	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS		
EU	-	7.2	7.2	2.0%	23%
Euro area⁴	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.5%	28%
Belgium	6.5	6.5	5.8	-2.7%	23%
Bulgaria	9.3	4.7	10.3	-8.7%	17%
Czech Republic	155.4	5.6	8.7	2.9%	17%
Denmark	65.4	8.8	6.4	-10.3%	61%
Germany	6.8	6.8	6.5	-1.2%	25%
Estonia	4.9	4.9	6.7	3.8%	21%
Ireland	7.5	7.5	6.8	3.2%	17%
Greece	8.0	8.0	9.3	-10.1%	19%
Spain	9.6	9.6	10.5	7.5%	20%
France	7.6	7.6	6.8	4.5%	18%
Croatia	36.3	4.8	7.4	2.3%	20%
Italy	9.5	9.5	9.4	0.5%	34%
Cyprus**	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.2%	21%
Lithuania	17.2	5.0	8.1	-18.6%	17%
Luxembourg	5.1	5.1	4.2	-9.2%	11%
Hungary	1 088.0	3.5	6.4	-13.0%	21%
Malta**	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	8.2	8.2	7.5	-3.1%	42%
Austria	7.3	7.3	6.6	-3.2%	26%
Poland	21.0	5.0	8.6	-2.2%	19%
Portugal	10.4	10.4	12.8	11.4%	23%
Romania	14.1	3.2	6.2	3.4%	52%
Slovenia	6.3	6.3	7.9	-10.7%	26%
Slovakia	5.2	5.2	7.6	0.2%	17%
Finland**	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	105.2	11.4	9.1	-2.0%	45%
United Kingdom	5.1	6.5	5.5	2.6%	5%
Liechtenstein	10.4	8.6	:	:	18%
Serbia	535.5	4.5	9.8	6.8%	9%
Turkey	10.6	3.7	7.3	6.8%	17%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	10.0	5.1	:	0.0%	21%

* Based on prices in national currency except for Latvia, where the price for the second semester of 2013 is expressed in euro, which was adopted as national currency on 1 January 2014.

** 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. **Eurostat**, Statistics Explained article "**Electricity and natural gas price statistics**", available on the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Electricity_and_natural_gas_price_statistics
4. Up to 31 December 2014 the euro area (EA18) included Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. From 1 January 2015 the euro area (EA19) also includes Lithuania.
As part of Eurostat's guidelines for the dissemination of data when the euro area is enlarged, the aggregate data series presented in this News Release refer to the official composition in the most recent year for which data is available. Thus, this News Release with data up to the second semester 2014 refers to EA18 series.
Also for this reason, data for Lithuania in the tables are still presented in Litas (national currency before the adoption of the euro).

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