

Energy prices in 2017

Household energy prices in the EU down compared with 2016

-0.5% for electricity and -6.3% for gas

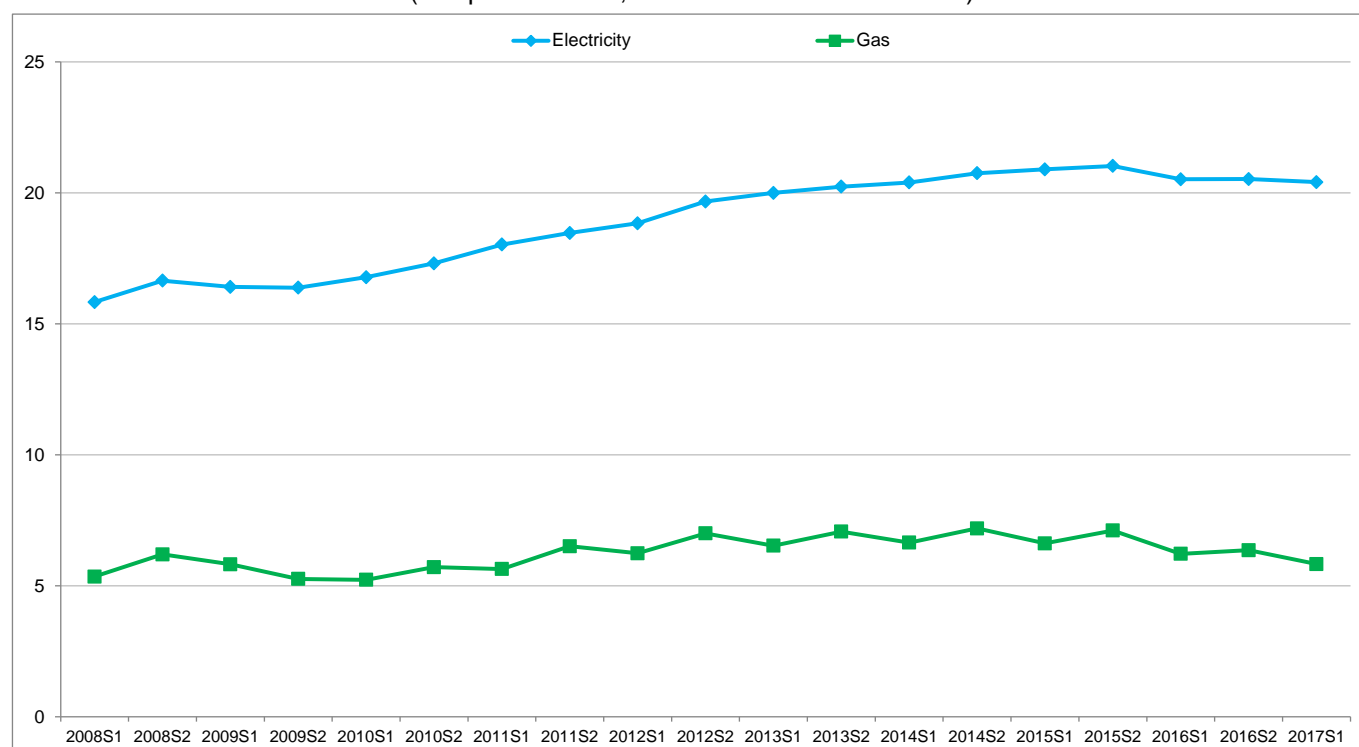
In the **European Union** (EU), household electricity prices slightly decreased (-0.5%) on average between the first half of 2016 and the first half of 2017 to stand at €20.4 per 100 kWh. Across the EU Member States, household electricity prices in the first half of 2017 ranged from below €10 per 100 kWh in **Bulgaria** to more than €30 per 100 kWh in **Denmark** and **Germany**.

Household gas prices fell by 6.3% on average in the **EU** between the first halves of 2016 and 2017 to stand at €5.8 per 100 kWh. Among Member States, household gas prices in the first half of 2017 ranged from less than €3.5 per 100 kWh in both **Romania** and **Bulgaria** to slightly above €8 per 100 kWh in **Denmark** and €12 per 100 kWh in **Sweden**.

Taxes and levies in the **EU** made up on average over a third (37%) of the electricity price charged to households in the first half of 2017, and about a quarter (26%) of the gas price.

These figures on energy prices in the EU are complemented with two articles and an [interactive infographic](#) 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)

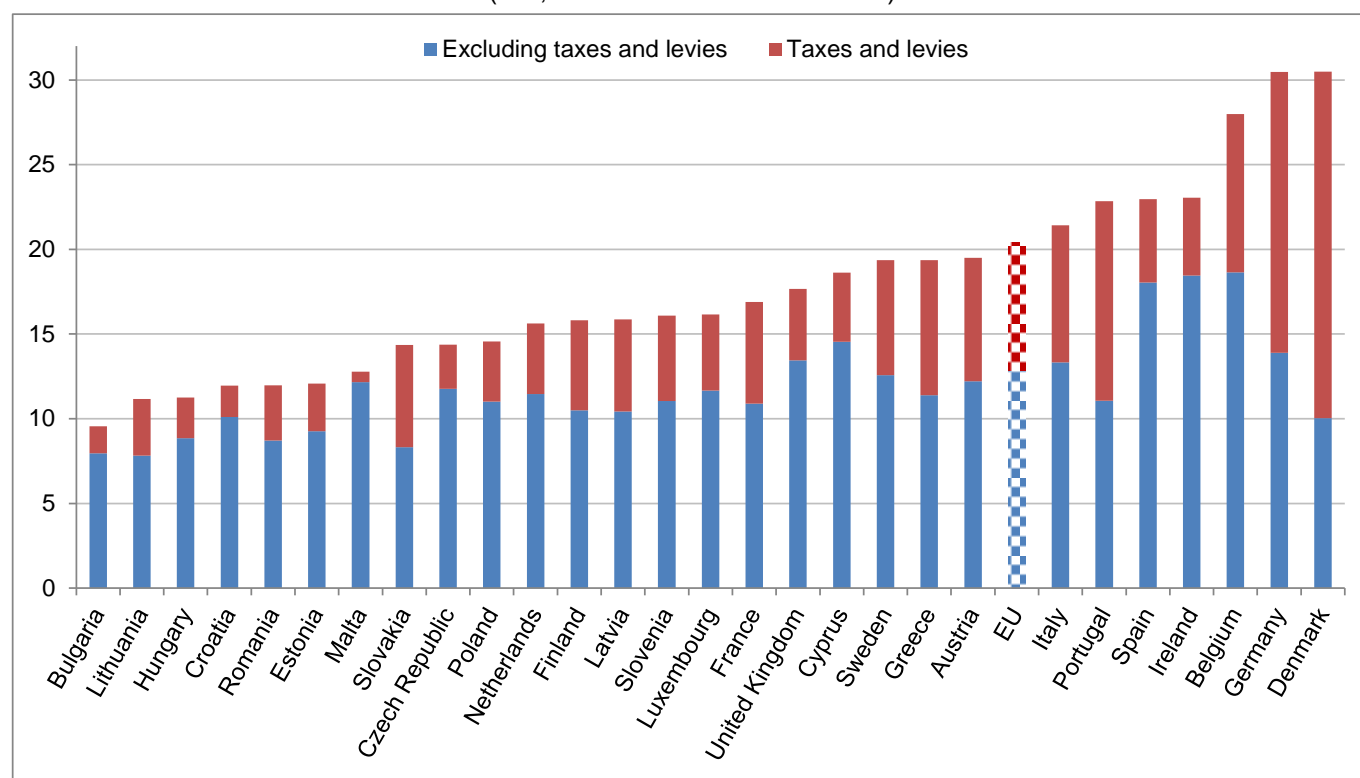


Highest increases in electricity prices in Cyprus, Greece and Belgium, largest falls in Italy, Croatia and Lithuania

Across the EU Member States, the highest increase in household electricity prices in national currency between the first half of 2016 and the first half of 2017 was registered by far in **Cyprus** (+22.0%), followed by **Greece** (+12.8%), **Belgium** (+10.0%), **Poland** (+6.9%), **Sweden** (+5.5%) and **Spain** (+5.1%). In contrast, the most noticeable decreases were observed in **Italy** (-11.2%), **Croatia** (-10.2%) and **Lithuania** (-9.3%), well ahead of **Luxembourg** (-4.9%), **Austria** (-4.1%), **Romania** (-4.0%) and the **Netherlands** (-3.6%).

Expressed in euro, average household electricity prices in the first half of 2017 were lowest in **Bulgaria** (€9.6 per 100 kWh), **Lithuania** (€11.2) and **Hungary** (€11.3) and highest in **Denmark** and **Germany** (both €30.5) followed by **Belgium** (€28.0). The average electricity price in the EU was €20.4 per 100 kWh.

Average electricity price for households per 100 kWh in 1st half of 2017
(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** (12.8 PPS per 100 kWh), **Luxembourg** (13.5) and the **Netherlands** (14.2), and the highest in **Germany** (28.7), **Portugal** (28.6), **Poland** (25.9), **Belgium** (25.6) and **Spain** (25.4).

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 two-thirds in **Denmark** (67% of household electricity price is made up of taxes and levies) and over half in **Germany** (54%) and **Portugal** (52%) to 5% in **Malta** in the first half of 2017. On average in the EU, taxes and levies accounted for more than a third (37%) of household electricity prices.

Household electricity prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 1 st half of 2017			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	1 st half 2017/ 1 st half 2016	
EU	-	20.4	20.4	-0.5%	37%
Euro area	22.0	22.0	21.4	+0.5%	40%
Belgium	28.0	28.0	25.6	+10.0%	33%
Bulgaria	18.7	9.6	20.1	-0.2%	17%
Czech Republic	385.0	14.4	21.9	+0.3%	18%
Denmark	226.8	30.5	22.9	-1.4%	67%
Germany	30.5	30.5	28.7	+2.7%	54%
Estonia	12.1	12.1	16.3	-0.1%	23%
Ireland	23.1	23.1	20.9	-0.6%	20%
Greece	19.4	19.4	23.2	+12.8%	41%
Spain	23.0	23.0	25.4	+5.1%	21%
France	16.9	16.9	15.4	+0.3%	36%
Croatia	89.1	12.0	18.6	-10.2%	15%
Italy	21.4	21.4	21.7	-11.2%	38%
Cyprus	18.6	18.6	21.0	+22.0%	22%
Latvia	15.9	15.9	23.6	-2.6%	34%
Lithuania	11.2	11.2	18.1	-9.3%	30%
Luxembourg	16.2	16.2	13.5	-4.9%	28%
Hungary	3 480.8	11.3	19.1	0.0%	21%
Malta	12.8	12.8	15.6	+1.7%	5%
Netherlands	15.6	15.6	14.2	-3.6%	27%
Austria	19.5	19.5	17.9	-4.1%	37%
Poland	62.2	14.6	25.9	+6.9%	24%
Portugal	22.8	22.8	28.6	-2.8%	52%
Romania	54.4	12.0	24.2	-4.0%	27%
Slovenia	16.1	16.1	20.1	-0.6%	31%
Slovakia	14.4	14.4	21.6	+0.8%	42%
Finland	15.8	15.8	12.8	+2.6%	34%
Sweden	185.8	19.4	15.1	+5.5%	35%
United Kingdom	15.2	17.7	16.0	+0.1%	24%
Iceland	1 870.3	16.0	9.7	+1.4%	21%
Liechtenstein	18.6	17.2	:	+2.0%	16%
Norway	150.8	16.4	11.0	+5.7%	29%
Montenegro	9.7	9.7	19.7	+1.7%	12%
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	505.0	8.2	19.1	-0.4%	15%
Albania	1 140.0	8.4	19.3	0.0%	17%
Serbia	819.8	6.6	14.6	+4.1%	23%
Turkey	41.3	10.5	22.5	0.0%	19%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	16.8	8.6	17.8	+3.3%	16%
Kosovo**	6.6	6.6	:	+12.2%	18%

* Based on prices in national currency.

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

- Not applicable

: Data not available

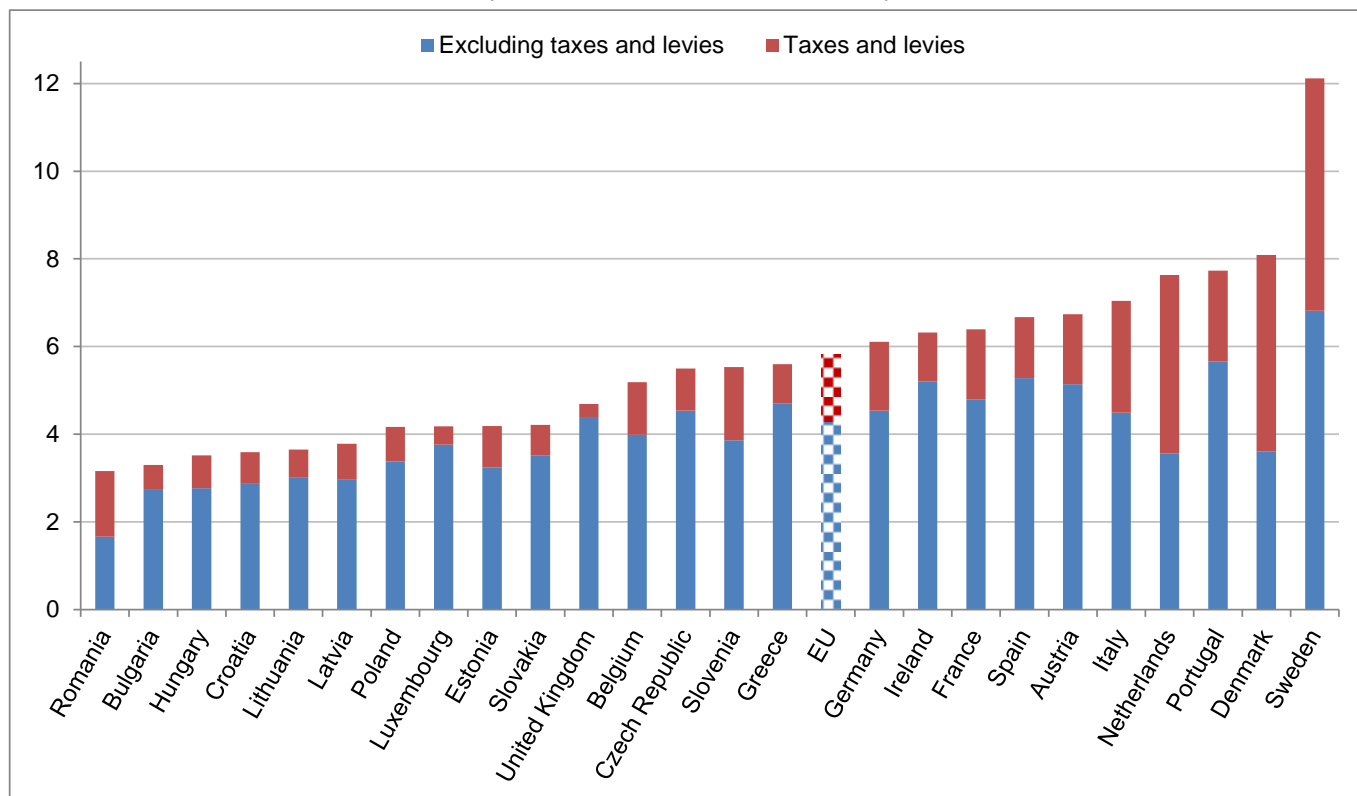
The source dataset can be found [here](#).

Largest fall in gas prices in Croatia and Portugal, highest increase in Estonia

Between the first half of 2016 and the first half of 2017, household gas prices in national currency decreased in a large majority of Member States. The largest falls were recorded in **Croatia** (-17.5%), **Portugal** (-15.3%), **Lithuania** (-11.6%), **Latvia** (-10.8%) and **Bulgaria** (-10.3%). In contrast, the highest increase was observed in **Estonia** (+21.1%), followed by **Denmark** (+12.7%) and **Sweden** (+10.8%).

Expressed in euro, average household gas prices in the first half of 2017 were lowest in **Romania** (€3.2 per 100 kWh), **Bulgaria** (€3.3), **Hungary** (€3.5), **Croatia** (€3.6), **Lithuania** (€3.7) and **Latvia** (€3.8) and highest in **Sweden** (€12.1), followed by **Denmark** (€8.1), **Portugal** (€7.7) and the **Netherlands** (€7.6). The average gas price in the **EU** was €5.8 per 100 kWh.

Average gas price for households per 100 kWh in 1st half of 2017
(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 price was recorded in **Luxembourg** (3.5 PPS per 100 kWh), ahead of the **United Kingdom** (4.3) and **Belgium** (4.7). In contrast, the highest were observed in **Portugal** (9.7), **Sweden** (9.5) and the **Czech Republic** (8.4).

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

In the first half of 2017, taxes and levies made up the largest contribution to the price of gas for households in **Denmark** (55% of household gas price) and the **Netherlands** (53%). They were followed by **Romania** (47%) and **Sweden** (44%). At the opposite end of the scale, the smallest contributions were registered in the **United Kingdom** (7%) and **Luxembourg** (10%), ahead of **Greece** (16%), **Bulgaria**, the **Czech Republic**, **Lithuania** and **Slovakia** (all 17%). At **EU** level, taxes and levies accounted on average for about a quarter (26%) of household gas prices in the first half of 2017.

Household gas prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 1 st half of 2017			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	1 st half 2017/ 1 st half 2016	
EU	-	5.8	5.8	-6.3%	26%
Euro area	6.5	6.5	6.4	-4.4%	31%
Belgium	5.2	5.2	4.7	-5.1%	23%
Bulgaria	6.5	3.3	7.0	-10.3%	17%
Czech Republic	147.2	5.5	8.4	-6.6%	17%
Denmark	60.2	8.1	6.1	+12.7%	55%
Germany	6.1	6.1	5.8	-7.6%	26%
Estonia	4.2	4.2	5.7	+21.1%	23%
Ireland	6.3	6.3	5.7	-3.1%	18%
Greece	5.6	5.6	6.7	-0.7%	16%
Spain	6.7	6.7	7.4	-1.5%	21%
France	6.4	6.4	5.8	-1.7%	25%
Croatia	26.7	3.6	5.6	-17.5%	20%
Italy	7.0	7.0	7.1	-3.7%	36%
Cyprus**	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3.8	3.8	5.6	-10.8%	22%
Lithuania	3.7	3.7	5.9	-11.6%	17%
Luxembourg	4.2	4.2	3.5	-7.9%	10%
Hungary	1 088.9	3.5	6.0	+1.2%	21%
Malta**	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	7.6	7.6	6.9	-2.1%	53%
Austria	6.7	6.7	6.2	-2.3%	24%
Poland	17.8	4.2	7.4	+3.9%	19%
Portugal	7.7	7.7	9.7	-15.3%	27%
Romania	14.3	3.2	6.4	-4.1%	47%
Slovenia	5.5	5.5	6.9	-7.7%	30%
Slovakia	4.2	4.2	6.3	-8.5%	17%
Finland**	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	116.4	12.1	9.5	+10.8%	44%
United Kingdom	4.0	4.7	4.3	-6.3%	7%
Liechtenstein	8.9	8.3	:	-4.0%	24%
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	296.8	4.8	11.2	:	15%
Serbia	395.4	3.2	7.0	-14.2%	9%
Turkey	10.2	2.6	5.5	-6.9%	17%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6.0	3.1	6.4	-21.4%	14%

* 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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