

Energy prices in 2017

Household energy prices in the EU remain nearly stable compared with 2016

-0.2% for electricity and -0.5% for gas

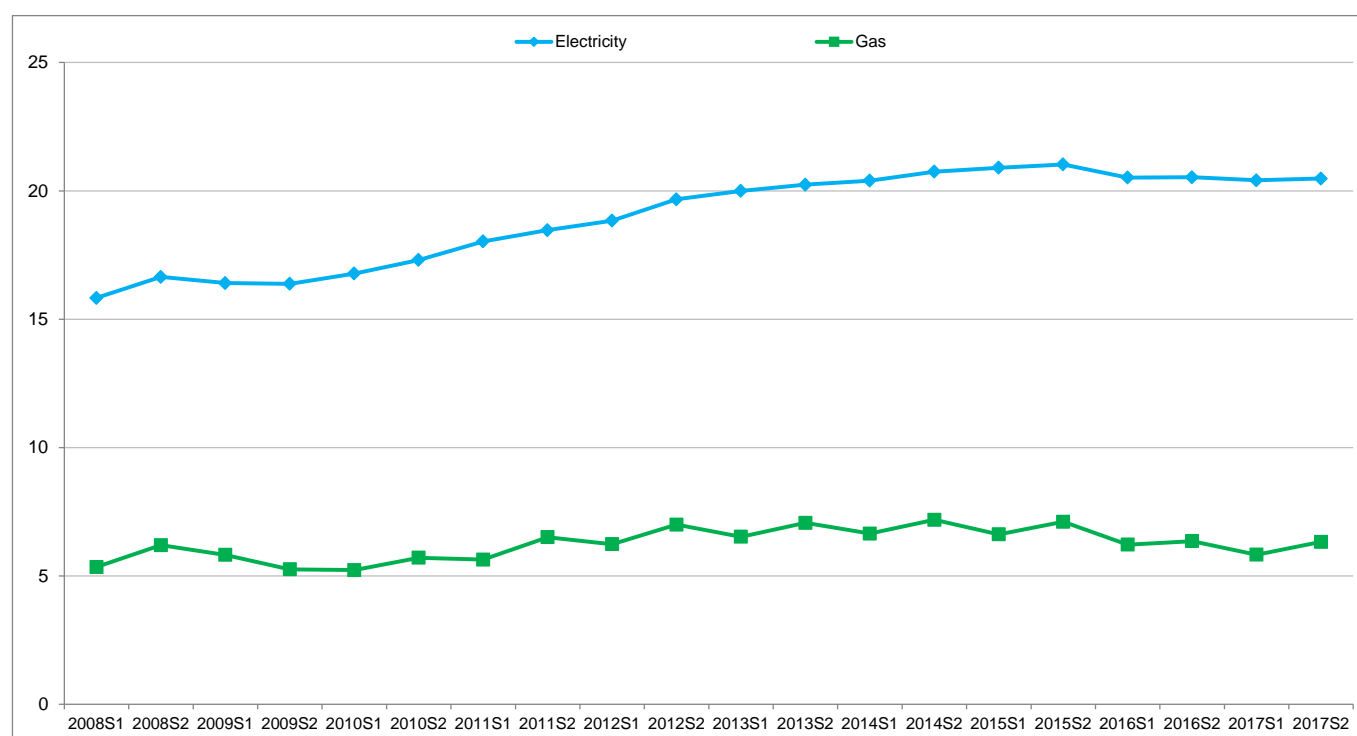
Household electricity prices in the **European Union** (EU) slightly decreased (-0.2%) on average, between the second half of 2016 and the second half of 2017, to stand at €20.5 per 100 kWh. Across the EU Member States, household electricity prices in the second half of 2017 ranged from below €10 per 100 kWh in **Bulgaria** to more than €30 per 100 kWh in **Denmark** and **Germany**.

Household gas prices fell by 0.5% on average in the **EU** between the second halves of 2016 and 2017 to stand at €6.3 per 100 kWh. Among Member States, household gas prices in the second half of 2017 ranged from around €3 per 100 kWh in **Romania** to almost €9 per 100 kWh in **Denmark** and more than €11 per 100 kWh in **Sweden**.

Taxes and levies in the **EU** made up on average over a third (40%) of the electricity price charged to households in the second half of 2017, and about a quarter (27%) of the gas price.

These figures on energy prices in the EU are complemented with an article 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)

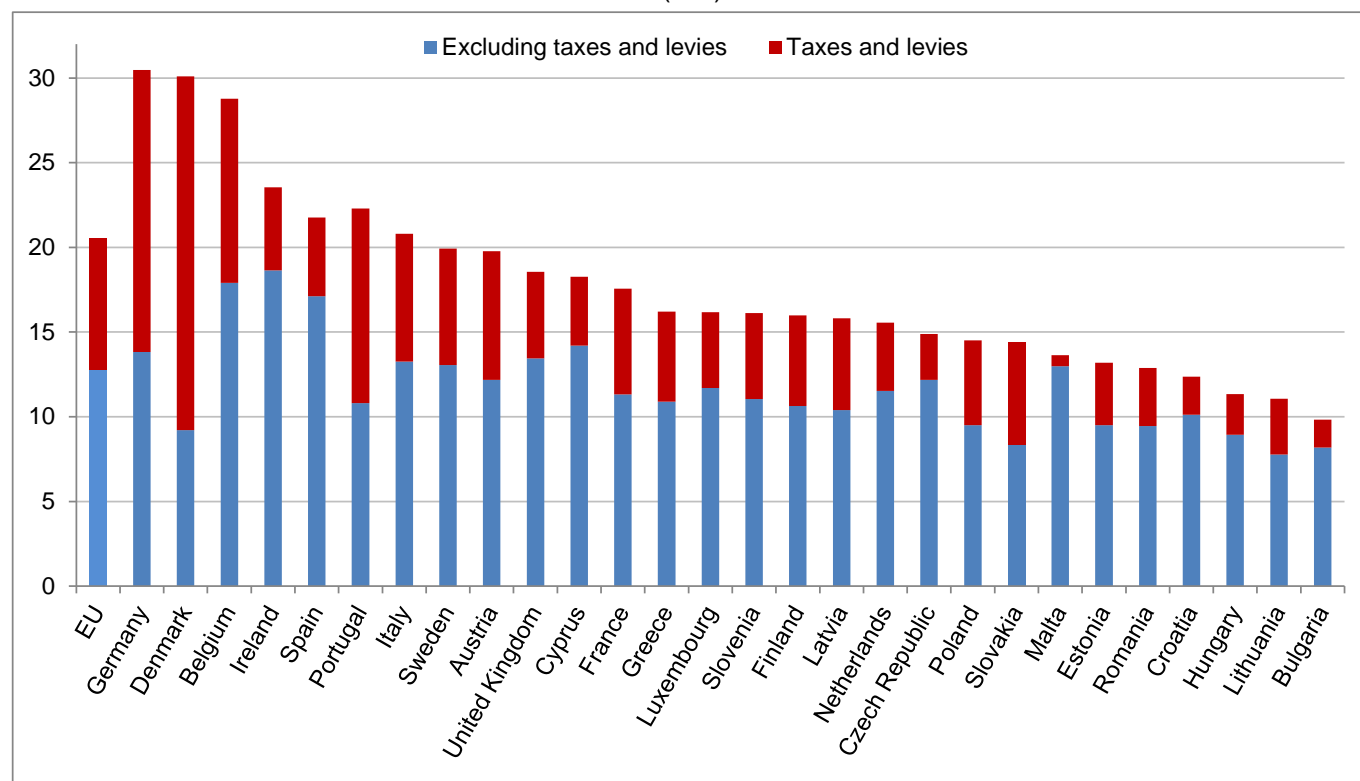


Highest increase in electricity prices in Cyprus, largest fall in Italy

Across the EU Member States, the highest increase in household electricity prices in national currency between the second half of 2016 and the second half of 2017 was registered in **Cyprus** (+12.6%), followed by **Romania** (+7.2%), **Malta** (+7.1%), **Estonia** (+6.5%), the **United Kingdom** (+5.3%), **Bulgaria** and **Belgium** (both +4.8%) and **Poland** (+4.5%). In contrast, the most noticeable decreases were observed in **Italy** (-11.1%), **Croatia** (-7.5%), **Slovakia** (-6.2%) and **Greece** (-6.0%).

Expressed in euro, average household electricity prices in the second half of 2017 were lowest in **Bulgaria** (€9.8 per 100 kWh), **Lithuania** (€11.1) and **Hungary** (€11.3) and highest in **Germany** (€30.5), **Denmark** (€30.1) and **Belgium** (€28.8). The average electricity price in the EU was €20.5 per 100 kWh.

Average electricity price for households per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2017
(in €)



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** (13.0 PPS per 100 kWh), **Luxembourg** (13.4) and the **Netherlands** (14.0), and the highest in **Germany** (28.8), **Portugal** (28.0), **Belgium** (26.4), **Romania** (26.0) and **Poland** (25.4).

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

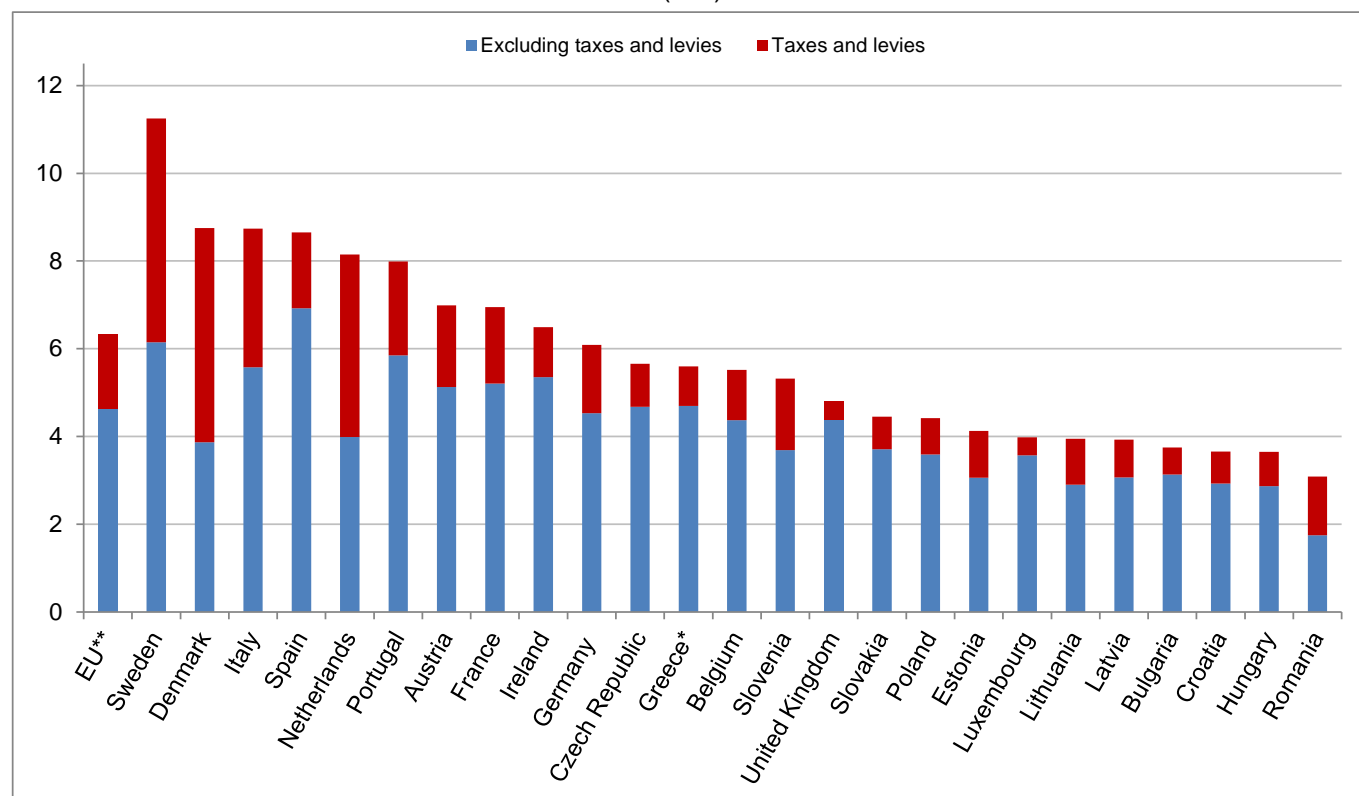
The share of taxes and levies in total household electricity prices varied significantly between Member States, ranging from two-thirds in **Denmark** (69% of household electricity price is made up of taxes and levies) and over half in **Germany** (55%) and **Portugal** (52%) to 5% in **Malta** in the second half of 2017. On average in the EU, taxes and levies accounted for more than a third (40%) of household electricity prices.

Largest falls in gas prices in Slovenia and Germany, highest increases in Estonia, Bulgaria and Denmark

Between the second half of 2016 and the second half of 2017, household gas prices in national currency decreased in ten Member States. The largest falls were recorded in **Slovenia** (-5.5%), **Germany** (-5.1%), and **Luxembourg** (-4.8%). In contrast, the highest increase was observed in **Estonia** (+25.9%), followed by **Bulgaria** (20.6%) and **Denmark** (+18.1%).

Expressed in euro, average household gas prices in the second half of 2017 were lowest in **Romania** (€3.1 per 100 kWh), **Croatia** and **Hungary** (both €3.7), **Bulgaria** (€3.8), **Latvia** (€3.9), **Lithuania** and **Luxembourg** (both €4.0) and highest in **Sweden** (€11.3), followed by **Denmark** (€8.8), **Spain** and **Italy** (both €8.7), the **Netherlands** (€8.2) and **Portugal** (€8.0). The average gas price in the **EU** was €6.3 per 100 kWh.

Average gas price for households per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2017
(in €)



* Data for first half of 2017 for Greece as data for the second half of 2017 not available.

** 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** (3.3 PPS per 100 kWh), ahead of the **United Kingdom** (4.5) and **Belgium** (5.1). In contrast, the highest were observed in **Portugal** (10.0), **Spain** (9.6), **Italy** (8.9), **Sweden** (8.8) and the **Czech Republic** (8.3).

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

In the second half of 2017, taxes and levies made up the largest contribution to the price of gas for households in **Denmark** (56% of household gas price) and the **Netherlands** (51%). They were followed by **Sweden** (45%) and **Romania** (43%). At the opposite end of the scale, the smallest contributions were registered in the **United Kingdom** (9%) and **Luxembourg** (10%), ahead of **Bulgaria**, the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia** (all 17%). At **EU** level, taxes and levies accounted on average for about a quarter (27%) of household gas prices in the second half of 2017.

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 5 555 and 55 555 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 [visualisation tool](#) for energy prices.

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Household electricity prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 nd half of 2017			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in euro	in PPS	in national currency	2 nd half 2017/ 2 nd half 2016	
EU	20.5	20.5	-	-0.2%	40%
Euro area	21.8	21.3	-	-0.1%	44%
Belgium	28.8	26.4	28.8	4.8%	38%
Bulgaria	9.8	20.6	19.2	4.8%	17%
Czech Republic	14.9	21.8	385.0	0.3%	18%
Denmark	30.1	22.4	223.9	-2.4%	69%
Germany	30.5	28.8	30.5	2.4%	55%
Estonia	13.2	18.0	13.2	6.5%	28%
Ireland	23.6	21.4	23.6	0.7%	21%
Greece	16.2	19.7	16.2	-6.0%	33%
Spain	21.8	24.2	21.8	-4.7%	21%
France	17.6	16.0	17.6	2.6%	36%
Croatia	12.4	19.3	92.5	-7.5%	18%
Italy	20.8	21.2	20.8	-11.1%	36%
Cyprus	18.3	20.7	18.3	12.6%	22%
Latvia	15.8	23.4	15.8	-2.6%	34%
Lithuania	11.1	18.1	11.1	-5.5%	30%
Luxembourg	16.2	13.4	16.2	-4.7%	28%
Hungary	11.3	19.1	3502.8	0.3%	21%
Malta	13.6	16.8	13.6	7.1%	5%
Netherlands	15.6	14.0	15.6	-2.3%	26%
Austria	19.8	18.2	19.8	-1.6%	38%
Poland	14.5	25.4	61.6	4.5%	35%
Portugal	22.3	28.0	22.3	-3.0%	52%
Romania	12.9	26.0	59.3	7.2%	27%
Slovenia	16.1	19.9	16.1	-1.0%	31%
Slovakia	14.4	21.6	14.4	-6.2%	42%
Finland	16.0	13.0	16.0	3.5%	33%
Sweden	19.9	15.6	192.8	2.0%	35%
United Kingdom	18.6	17.4	16.6	5.3%	28%
Iceland	15.2	9.6	1879.1	0.2%	21%
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	16.1	11.1	152.1	1.7%	29%
Montenegro	10.0	20.5	10.0	3.4%	20%
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	8.1	18.8	499.0	-2.0%	15%
Albania	8.6	18.9	1140.0	0.0%	17%
Serbia	7.0	14.7	830.5	3.0%	23%
Turkey	9.6	23.4	41.3	-0.1%	19%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo**	6.5	:	6.5	10.5%	10%

* Based on prices in national currency.

** Kosovo designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- Not applicable

: Data not available

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

Household gas prices including all taxes and levies

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2 nd half of 2017			Price change, in %*	Share of taxes and levies in average price
	in euro	in PPS	in national currency	2 nd half 2017/ 2 nd half 2016	
EU***	6.33	6.33	-	-0.5%	27%
Euro area	7.19	7.03	-	0.0%	31%
Belgium	5.52	5.05	5.52	3.4%	21%
Bulgaria	3.75	7.87	7.34	20.6%	17%
Czech Republic	5.66	8.29	146.51	0.5%	17%
Denmark	8.75	6.51	65.08	18.1%	56%
Germany	6.09	5.75	6.09	-5.1%	26%
Estonia	4.13	5.63	4.13	25.9%	26%
Ireland	6.49	5.89	6.49	-4.3%	18%
Greece**	5.60	6.70	5.60	:	:
Spain	8.65	9.61	8.65	0.9%	20%
France	6.95	6.35	6.95	2.8%	25%
Croatia	3.66	5.7	27.35	-1.1%	20%
Italy	8.74	8.9	8.74	4.3%	36%
Cyprus***	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3.93	5.81	3.93	-3.2%	22%
Lithuania	3.95	6.44	3.95	2.1%	27%
Luxembourg	3.98	3.3	3.98	-4.8%	10%
Hungary	3.65	6.14	1127.47	1.4%	21%
Malta***	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	8.15	7.35	8.15	0.9%	51%
Austria	6.99	6.42	6.99	3.7%	27%
Poland	4.42	7.72	18.75	0.2%	19%
Portugal	7.99	10.03	7.99	-2.0%	27%
Romania	3.09	6.23	14.21	-4.3%	43%
Slovenia	5.32	6.54	5.32	-5.5%	31%
Slovakia	4.45	6.67	4.45	0.0%	17%
Finland***	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	11.25	8.83	108.88	-1.5%	45%
United Kingdom	4.79	4.49	4.28	-4.4%	9%
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	5.1	11.82	313.78	:	15%
Serbia	3.39	7.16	404.55	1%	9%
Turkey	2.43	5.93	10.48	2%	17%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:

* Based on prices in national currency.

** Data for first half of 2017 for Greece

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

- Not applicable

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