

Statistics in focus

ENVIRONMENT AND
ENERGY

4/2006

Authors

Johannes GOERTEN
Emmanuel CLEMENT

Contents

Electricity prices for Households (per 100 kWh) on 1st July 2005..... 2

Electricity prices for Industry (per 100 kWh) on 1st July 2005. 3

Shares of taxes in the final price..... 6

Price trends between July 2004 and July 2005 7

Prices in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per 100 kWh 9

EU-15 trend in electricity prices 10

Electricity prices and inflation rates..... 11



Manuscript completed on: 30.11.2005
Data extracted on: 15.11.2005
ISSN 1562-3106
Catalogue number: KS-NQ-06-004-EN-N
© European Communities, 2006

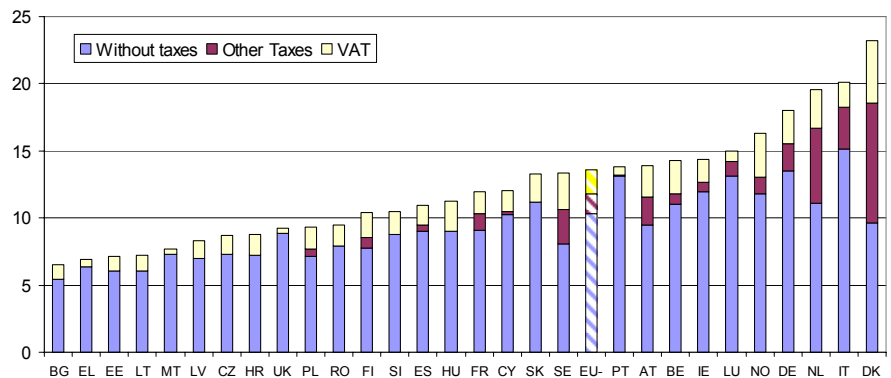
Electricity prices for households and industry on 1st July 2005

Electricity prices have increased in nearly all EU Member States between July 2004 and July 2005

This publication covers electricity prices on 1st July 2005 for both households and industrial customers. These prices are expressed in national currency, purchasing power standards (PPS) and euro. Three levels of taxation are considered: all taxes included, without VAT and all taxes excluded.

Electricity price composition for household consumer Dc

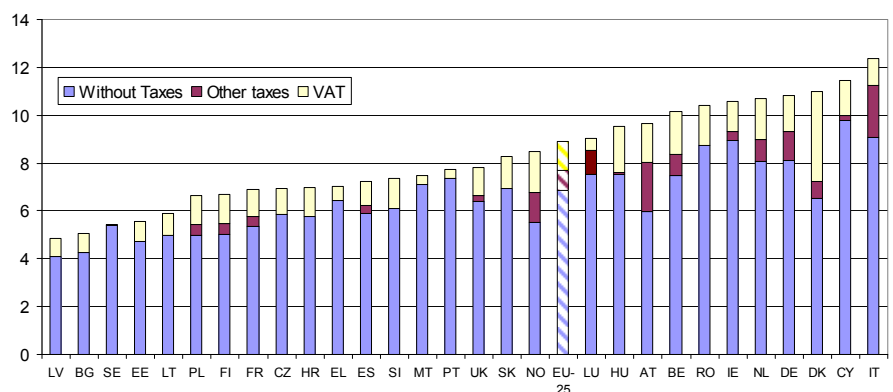
Prices in € / 100 kWh for a consumption of 3 500 kWh / year



For household standard consumer Dc* (which corresponds to an annual electricity consumption of 3 500 kWh), electricity prices on the 1st July 2005 are the most expensive in Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands.

Electricity price composition for Industrial consumer Ie

Prices in € / 100 kWh for a consumption of 2 000 MWh / year



For Industrial standard consumer Ie* (which corresponds to an annual electricity consumption of 2 000 MWh), electricity prices on the 1st July 2005 are highest in Italy, Cyprus and Denmark.

The cheapest electricity for industrial consumer type Ie in the European Union can be found in Latvia, Sweden and Estonia.

EU25 = weighted average for the following 25 countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

*Methodological information on: http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/sirene/energy_sm2.htm

Shares of taxes in the final price

Standard consumer Dc, annual consumption of 3 500 kWh

Share of taxes in the households prices :

	Basic price	Other Taxes	V.A.T	All Taxes
	in € per 100kWh	in € per 100kWh	in € per 100kWh	in %
UK	8.81	0.00	0.45	4.9
MT	7.32	0.00	0.38	4.9
PT	13.10	0.10	0.60	5.1
EL	6.37	0.00	0.57	8.2
LU	13.11	1.06	0.85	12.7
CY	10.27	0.23	1.53	14.6
EE	6.05	0.00	1.09	15.2
LT	6.09	0.00	1.09	15.2
LV	7.02	0.00	1.26	15.3
RO	7.96	0.00	1.51	15.9
CZ	7.32	0.00	1.39	16.0
SK	11.16	0.00	2.13	16.1
BG	5.47	0.00	1.07	16.4
IE	11.97	0.68	1.71	16.6
SI	8.74	0.00	1.75	16.7
HR	7.25	0.00	1.50	17.2
ES	9.00	0.46	1.51	18.0
HU	8.99	0.00	2.25	20.0
BE	11.01	0.80	2.48	23.0
PL	7.18	0.49	1.69	23.2
EU-25	10.36	1.44	1.80	23.8
FR	9.05	1.24	1.65	24.2
IT	15.12	3.15	1.83	24.8
DE	13.48	2.05	2.48	25.2
FI	7.76	0.75	1.87	25.2
NO	11.81	1.25	3.27	27.7
AT	9.49	2.10	2.32	31.8
SE	8.06	2.61	2.67	39.6
NL	11.07	5.64	2.89	43.5
DK	9.63	8.93	4.64	58.5

Standard consumer Ie, annual consumption of 2 000 MWh

Share of taxes in the industry prices :

	Basic price	Other Taxes	V.A.T	All Taxes
	in € per 100kWh	in € per 100kWh	in € per 100kWh	in %
SE	5.39	0.05	0.00	1.0
MT	7.11	0.00	0.35	4.7
PT	7.35	0.00	0.37	4.8
EL	6.45	0.00	0.58	8.3
CY	9.78	0.23	1.46	14.7
IE	8.96	0.34	1.26	15.2
LV	4.09	0.00	0.73	15.2
EE	4.71	0.00	0.84	15.2
LT	4.98	0.00	0.89	15.2
CZ	5.83	0.00	1.09	15.8
RO	8.74	0.00	1.66	16.0
SK	6.94	0.00	1.34	16.1
BG	4.24	0.00	0.82	16.2
LU	7.52	0.99	0.51	16.6
SI	6.11	0.00	1.22	16.7
HR	5.75	0.00	1.23	17.6
UK	6.41	0.23	1.16	17.9
ES	5.45	0.28	0.91	17.9
HU	7.53	0.08	1.90	20.8
EU-25	6.87	0.83	1.20	22.8
FR	5.33	0.45	1.13	22.9
NL	8.08	0.92	1.71	24.6
FI	5.03	0.45	1.21	24.8
DE	8.09	1.23	1.49	25.2
PL	4.95	0.49	1.20	25.4
BE	7.49	0.88	1.77	26.1
IT	9.08	2.16	1.12	26.5
NO	5.53	1.25	1.69	34.7
AT	5.99	2.05	1.60	37.9
DK	6.54	0.70	3.76	40.5

The above tables show the proportion of taxes and VAT in the overall electricity price for household standard consumer Dc (3 500 kWh/year) and industrial standard consumer Ie (2 000 MWh/year).

The figures displayed in columns 2 and 3 above are absolute tax contributions in euro per 100 kWh. The last column shows the relative share of all taxes in the final electricity price.

Household consumers

For household standard consumer Dc, the relative amount of tax contribution is lowest in the United Kingdom where no energy or other taxes are applied,

and a relatively low VAT rate of 5% is applied to the basic price.

Industrial consumers

For industrial consumers (standard consumer Ie), the lowest taxes can be found in Sweden, Malta and Portugal.

A significant proportion of taxes in the final price is observed in Norway, Austria and Denmark. It should be noted however that in many countries VAT registered companies may profit from exemptions and/or reimbursements. As these special arrangements are difficult to quantify (it may differ from region to region within industrial sectors), these reductions are not taken into consideration in this survey.

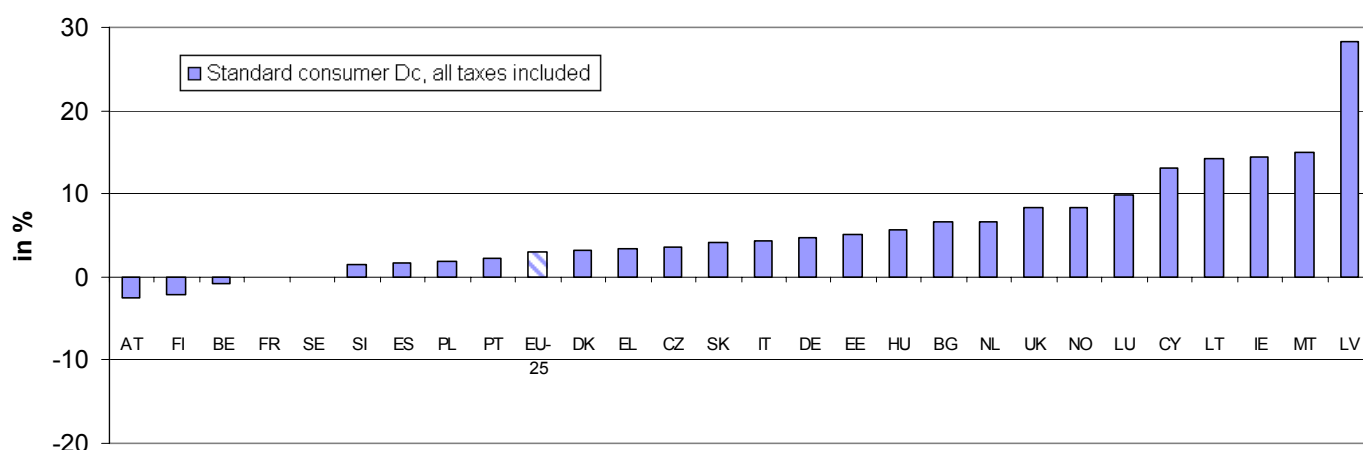
Price trends between July 2004 and July 2005

Prices in the households sector for standard consumer Dc (in national currency / 100 kWh, all taxes included)

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
July 2004	14.40	254.00	167.61	17.20	106.10	6.71	10.79	11.94	12.56	19.27	6.10	4.50	21.81	13.67	2623.00
July 2005	14.29	263.00	173.03	18.01	111.60	6.94	10.97	11.94	14.36	20.10	6.90	5.77	24.80	15.02	2770.00

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO	EU-25
July 2004	2.87	18.37	14.28	37.67	13.50	2477.00	496.00	10.60	125.57	5.88	12.00	:	:	119.30	13.20 ^e
July 2005	3.30	19.60	13.91	38.34	13.80	2512.00	517.00	10.38	125.63	6.37	12.80	64.00	33.74	129.30	13.60 ^e

Households price evolution July 2004 - July 2005



The graph above illustrates the prices trend in household electricity between 1st July 2004 and 1st July 2005 for all EU Member States, Bulgaria and Norway.

An analysis of electricity prices for medium size household consumers (standard consumer Dc with a consumption of 3 500 kWh per year), shows that from the 25 EU Member States, prices went down for 3 countries (Austria, Finland and Belgium), remained

stable in France while a price increase can be observed in the other 21 EU Member States.

The price increases in most of the countries are mainly due to an increase of the basic price.

The EU-25 aggregated electricity price for the standard consumer Dc (this aggregate is weighted by national consumption), shows an increase of 3% between July 2004 and July 2005.

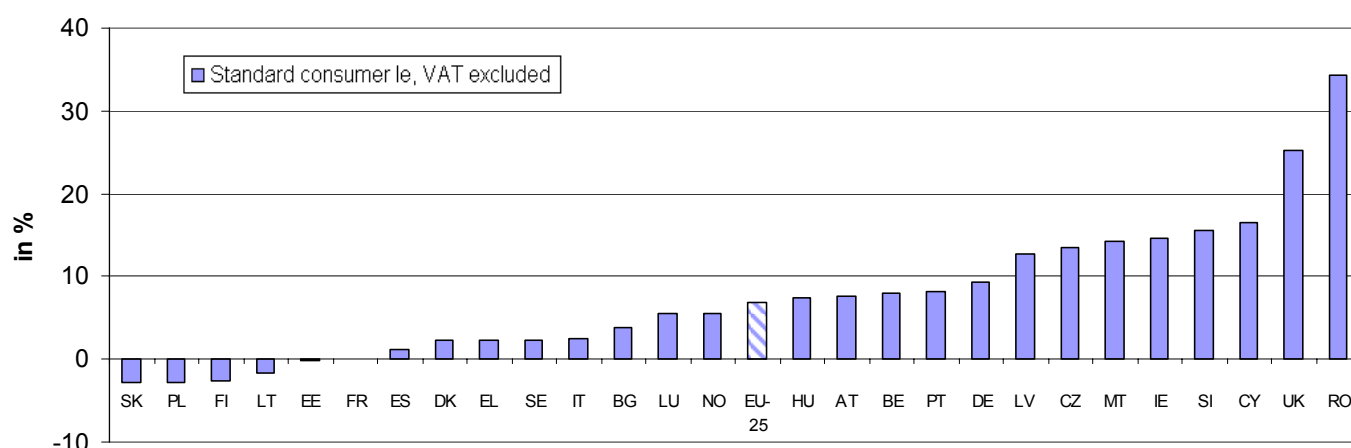
Prices in the industry sector for standard consumer le (in national currency / 100 kWh, VAT excluded)

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
July 2004	7.75	155.00	52.70	8.52	73.80	6.30	5.66	5.78	8.12	10.96	4.93	2.53	17.50	8.07	1747.00
July 2005	8.37	176.00	53.95	9.32	73.70	6.45	5.73	5.78	9.30	11.24	5.74	2.85	17.21	8.51	1876.00

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO	EU-25
July 2004	2.67	:	7.47	22.96	6.80	1266.00	278.00	5.63	50.10	3.65	8.00	:	23.20 *	50.90	7.20 ^e
July 2005	3.05	9.00	8.04	22.30	7.35	1464.00	270.00	5.48	51.30	4.57	8.30	42.00	31.17	53.70	7.70 ^e

* Price of July 2004 is expressed in new Lei to enable comparison with July 2005 (1 RON = 10 000 ROL).

Industry price evolution July 2004 - July 2005



The graph above illustrates the prices trend for electricity industry between 1st July 2004 and 1st July 2005 for EU Member States, some EU Candidate Countries and Norway.

An analysis of electricity prices for medium sized industrial consumers (standard consumer le with a consumption of 2 000 MWh per year), shows that from the 25 EU Member States, prices went down for 5 countries (Slovakia, Poland, Finland, Lithuania and Estonia), remained same in France, and increased in the other 19 EU Member States.

The significant price increase in most of the countries is due to a basic price increase.

The EU-25 aggregated electricity price for standard consumer le (this aggregate is weighted by national consumption), shows an increase of 6.9% between July 2004 and July 2005.

A similar increase can also be observed for the other standard consumers.

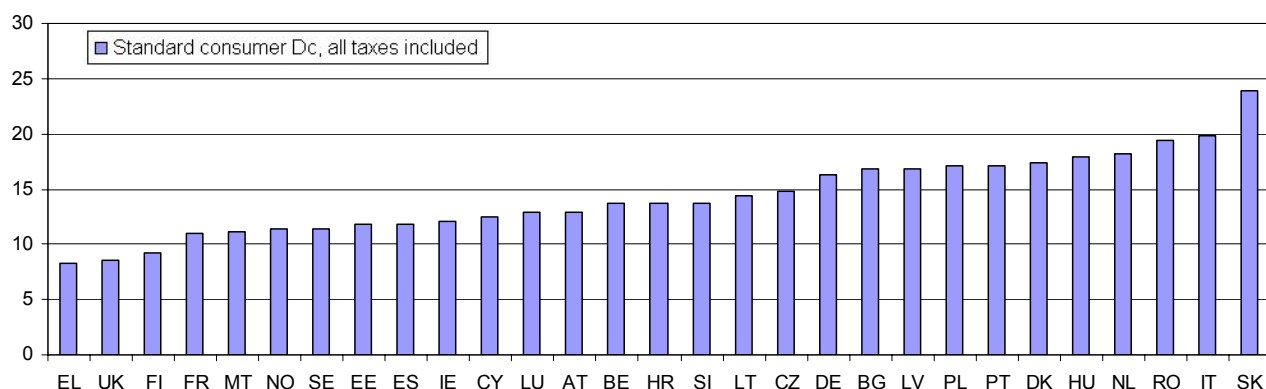
Prices in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per 100 kWh

Prices in PPS per 100 kWh (Household : Dc, all taxes included; Industry : Ie, VAT excluded)

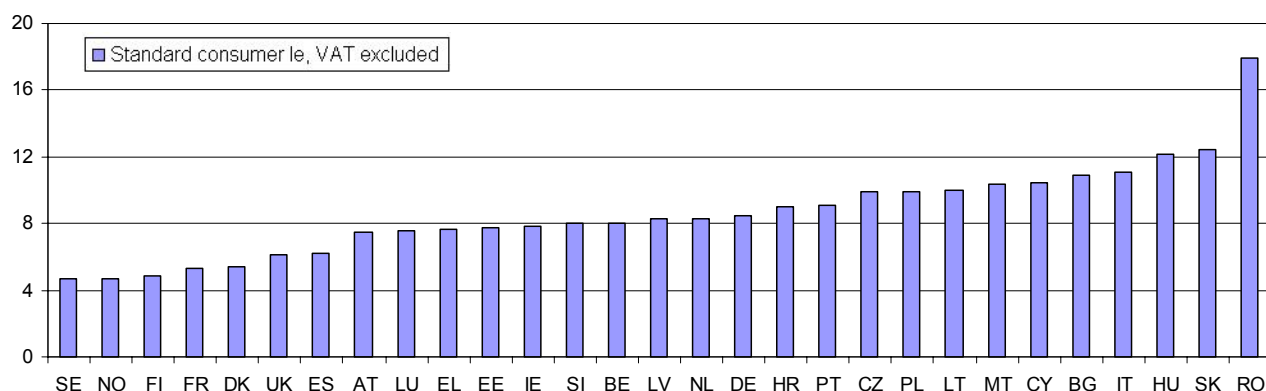
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Households (Dc)	13.69	14.77	17.35	16.35	11.75	8.23	11.85	10.97	12.06	19.88	12.54	16.89	14.35	12.84	17.97
Industry (Ie)	8.02	9.89	5.41	8.46	7.76	7.65	6.19	5.31	7.82	11.12	10.43	8.33	9.96	7.61	12.17

	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO
Households (Dc)	11.17	18.15	12.93	17.08	17.08	13.74	23.85	9.24	11.41	8.51	16.80	13.71	19.45	11.35
Industry (Ie)	10.33	8.33	7.47	9.94	9.10	8.01	12.46	4.88	4.66	6.11	10.90	9.00	17.97	4.71

Households prices in Purchasing Power Standards per 100 kWh



Industry prices in Purchasing Power Standards per 100 kWh



The above graphs apply an alternative exchange rate: the Purchasing Power Standard (PPS). PPS is an artificial common reference currency unit so that price level differences between countries are eliminated. One PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods/services in all countries.

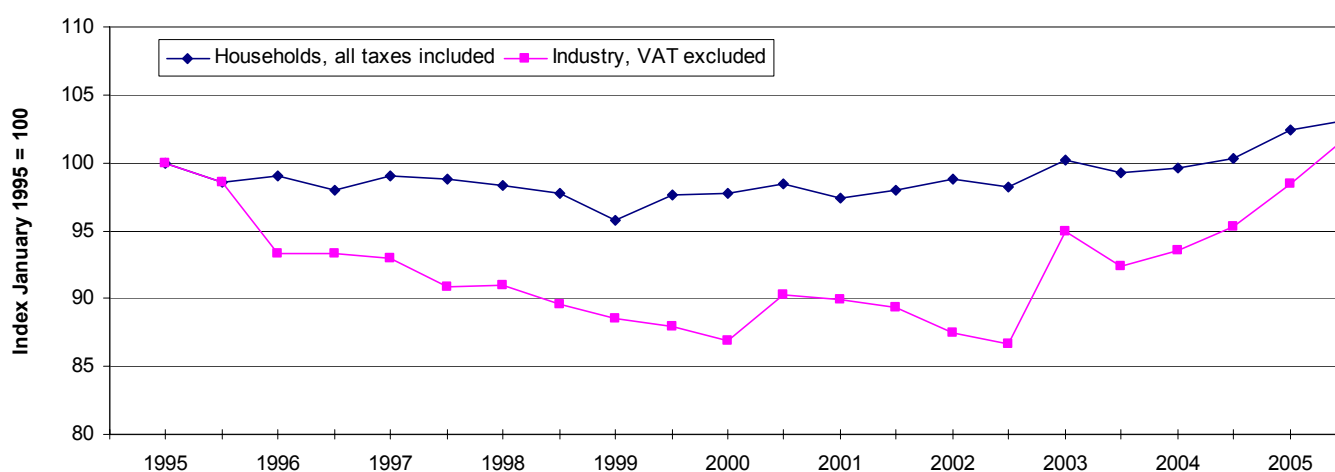
Relative to the cost of other goods and services, electricity for both household and industrial consumers is fairly expensive in Slovakia, Romania, and Italy, and is about double the price that the inhabitants for instance of Finland have to pay.

EU-15 trend in electricity prices

Prices in euro per 100 kWh (Household : Dc, all taxes included; Industry : le, VAT excluded)

	Jan 1995	Jul 1995	Jan 1996	Jul 1996	Jan 1997	Jul 1997	Jan 1998	Jul 1998	Jan 1999	Jul 1999	Jan 2000
Households (Dc)	13.53	13.34	13.40	13.26	13.40	13.37	13.31	13.22	12.96	13.21	13.22
Industry (le)	7.73	7.62	7.21	7.21	7.19	7.02	7.03	6.92	6.84	6.80	6.72
	Jul 2000	Jan 2001	Jul 2001	Jan 2002	Jul 2002	Jan 2003	Jul 2003	Jan 2004	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005
Households (Dc)	13.32	13.17	13.25	13.36	13.29	13.55	13.43	13.48 ^e	13.58 ^e	13.86 ^e	13.95 ^e
Industry (le)	6.98	6.95	6.91	6.76	6.70	7.34	7.14	7.23 ^e	7.37 ^e	7.61 ^e	7.87 ^e

EU-15 price evolution (based on prices in euro)



The above graph shows the prices trend over the last 10 years for household standard consumer Dc (3 500 kWh per year) and for industrial standard consumer le (consumption of 2 000 MWh per year).

As the 10 new EU Member States started reporting the electricity prices between the year 2000 and 2004 only, the EU15 average prices are shown in the above graph.

Household consumers

It is interesting to note that electricity prices for households remained stable during the 1995-2004 period. The significant price increase in 2005 is mainly due to the increase of the basic electricity prices and not related to increased taxes.

Industrial consumers

From 1995 to 2000, the average price paid by industry at EU-15 level for a kWh of electricity decreased considerably. In 2000 it was 12

percentage points lower than in 1995. This price development is remarkable when compared with that for households. Indeed, in 2000 the domestic standard consumer Dc paid only 2% less than in 1995.

The period 2000 to 2005 is marked by a less steady price development, and the industrial electricity prices have now reached the 1995 price levels.

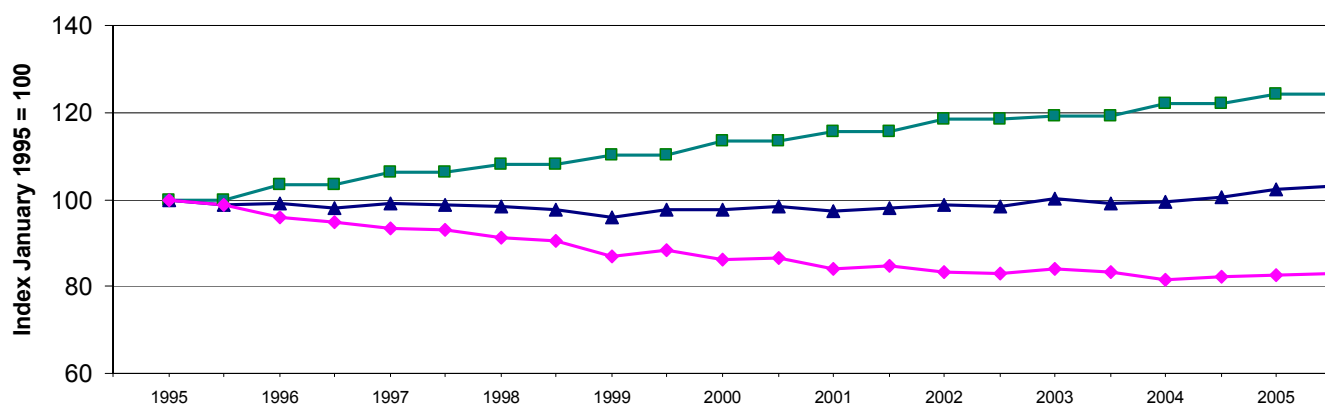
As VAT is often deductible for industrial and commercial consumers, subject to the general tax system, the above graph looks at the development of industrial electricity prices (consumer le) excluding VAT but including other taxes, duties and levies applicable in individual countries.

Electricity prices and inflation rates

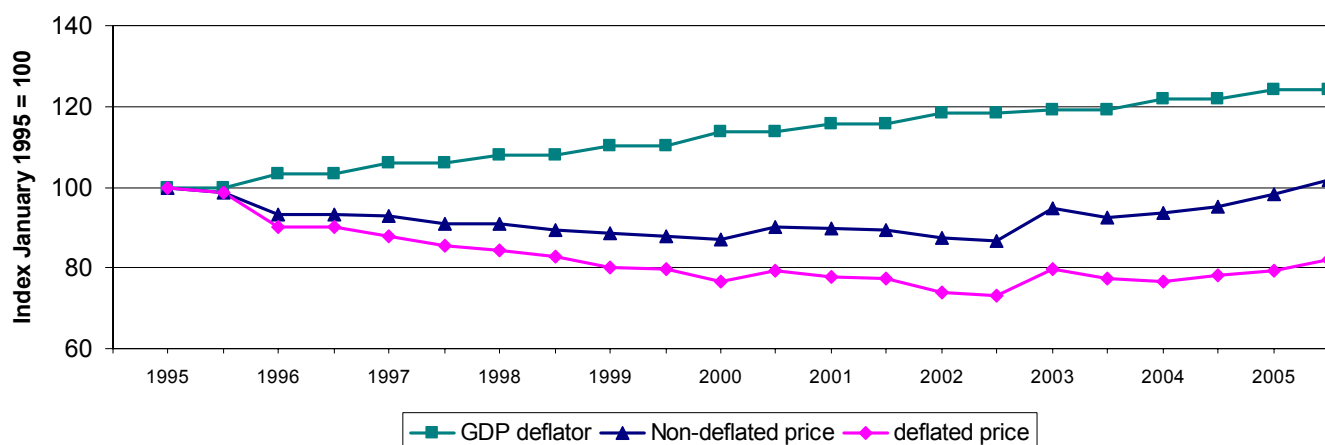
EU-15 deflated prices based on GDP deflator in € / 100 kWh (Dc : all taxes included; le : VAT excluded)

	Jan 1995	Jul 1995	Jan 1996	Jul 1996	Jan 1997	Jul 1997	Jan 1998	Jul 1998	Jan 1999	Jul 1999	Jan 2000
Households (Dc)	13.53	13.34	12.96	12.82	12.63	12.60	12.32	12.24	11.75	11.98	11.64
Industry (le)	7.73	7.62	6.97	6.97	6.78	6.62	6.51	6.41	6.20	6.17	5.92
	Jul 2000	Jan 2001	Jul 2001	Jan 2002	Jul 2002	Jan 2003	Jul 2003	Jan 2004	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005
Households (Dc)	11.73	11.39	11.46	11.27	11.22	11.36	11.26	11.05 ^e	11.13 ^e	11.16 ^e	11.23 ^e
Industry (le)	6.14	6.01	5.98	5.70	5.65	6.15	5.98	5.93 ^e	6.04 ^e	6.13 ^e	6.34 ^e

Households prices and inflation for standard consumer Dc all taxes included



Industry prices and price inflation for standard consumer le, VAT excluded



Between 1995 and 2005, inflation in the EU15 was in the order of 25%. Taking into account this inflation factor, it can be seen

from the above graphs that in real terms both industrial and household electricity prices in 2005 are significantly below 1995 prices.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION - METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Prices for the standard consumers are given in national currencies, PPS (purchasing power standard, annual estimated value) and in euro (average value for July 2005).

e : estimates (EU15/25 averages include estimated price for countries that did not report these prices)

Conversion table in PPS and euro

			1 PPS =	1 EUR =				1 PPS =	1 EUR =
Belgium	BE	(EUR)	1.04	1.00	Malta	MT	(MTL)	0.30	0.43
Czech Rep.	CZ	(CZK)	17.80	30.18	Netherlands	NL	(EUR)	1.08	1.00
Denmark	DK	(DKK)	9.97	7.46	Austria	AT	(EUR)	1.08	1.00
Germany	DE	(EUR)	1.10	1.00	Poland	PL	(PLN)	2.24	4.10
Estonia	EE	(EEK)	9.49	15.65	Portugal	PT	(EUR)	0.81	1.00
Greece	EL	(EUR)	0.84	1.00	Slovenia	SI	(SIT)	182.76	239.48
Spain	ES	(EUR)	0.93	1.00	Slovakia	SK	(SKK)	21.68	38.89
France	FR	(EUR)	1.09	1.00	Finland	FI	(EUR)	1.12	1.00
Ireland	IE	(EUR)	1.19	1.00	Sweden	SE	(SEK)	11.01	9.43
Italy	IT	(EUR)	1.01	1.00	United Kingdom	UK	(GBP)	0.75	0.69
Cyprus	CY	(CYP)	0.55	0.57	Bulgaria	BG	(BGN)	0.76	1.96
Latvia	LV	(LVL)	0.34	0.70	Croatia	HR	(HRK)	4.67	7.31
Lithuania	LT	(LTL)	1.73	3.45	Romania	RO	(ROL)	1.73	4.00
Luxembourg	LU	(EUR)	1.17	1.00	Norway	NO	(NOK)	11.40	7.92
Hungary	HU	(HUF)	154.18	246.47					

Further information:

Reference publications

Title [Gas and Electricity market statistics](#)
Catalogue No KS-71-05-392-EN-C
Price 30 €

Data:

[EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Environment and energy/Data](#)

Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building Office A4/017
L - 2920 Luxembourg

Tel. (352) 4301 33408
Fax (352) 4301 35349

E-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@cec.eu.int

European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site: www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the:

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

2, rue Mercier
L - 2985 Luxembourg

URL: <http://publications.eu.int>
E-mail: info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int