

Electricity prices for EU households and industrial consumers on 1 January 2007

Between January 2006 and January 2007, EU-27 electricity prices rose by 9% on average for both household and industrial consumers

Statistics in focus

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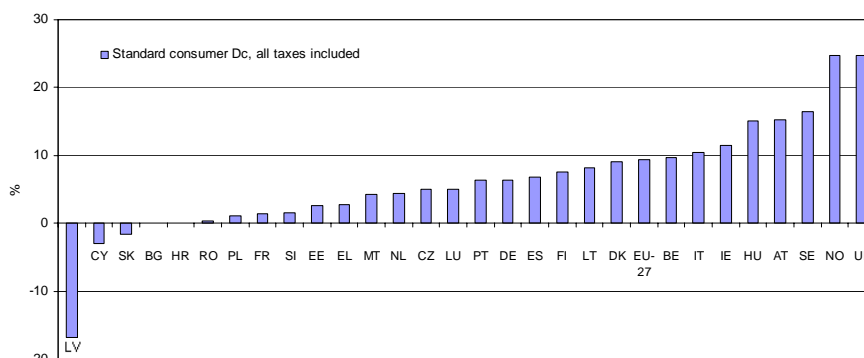
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Highlights

EU-27 electricity prices expressed in euro per kWh increased by 9% for both household* and industrial consumers* between January 2006 and January 2007.

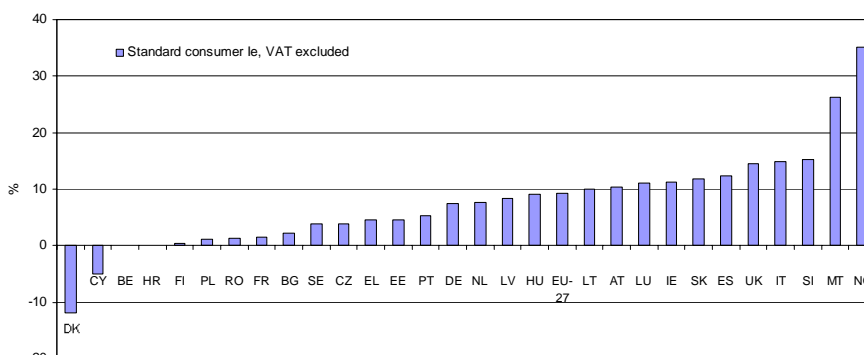
For households, the largest price increases among EU Member States between January 2006 and January 2007 were observed in the United Kingdom (25%) and Sweden (16%) while prices went down by 17% in Latvia**.

Graph 1: Evolution of electricity prices for Households (standard consumer Dc) in national currency between January 2006 and January 2007 (in %)



For industrial consumers, the largest price increases during the same period occurred in Malta (26%) and Slovenia, Italy and the United Kingdom (15%) while prices went down by more than 10% in Denmark.

Graph 2: Evolution of electricity prices for industrial consumers (standard consumer Ie) in national currency between January 2006 and January 2007 (in %)



* Throughout this publication, a reference to "households" will relate to standard household consumer Dc unless indicated otherwise. The same applies for industrial consumers which refer to standard industrial consumer Ie unless indicated otherwise.

** The decrease in Latvia is due to a switch from 2 time zones to one time zone.

See page 7 for methodological information on the classification of standard consumers.

Electricity Prices January 2006 – January 2007

Table 1: Electricity prices for Households: January 2006 – January 2007 (in national currency per 100 kWh)

Standard consumer Dc: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh, all taxes included

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
January 2006	13.97	14.42	12.90	283.00	176.25	18.32	114.40	14.90	7.01	11.47	11.94	21.08	8.21	5.77	24.80
January 2007	15.28	15.81	12.90	297.00	192.26	19.49	117.30	16.62	7.20	12.25	12.11	23.29	7.96	4.80	26.81
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	NO
January 2006	16.03	2695.00	4.07	20.87	13.40	45.45	14.10	34.37	10.48	543.00	10.78	133.59	7.00	68.00	123.20
January 2007	16.84	3103.00	4.24	21.80	15.45	45.92	15.00	34.50	10.64	534.00	11.60	155.60	8.73	68.00	153.60

* Price in euro to enable the comparison with the 2007 price. The rate applied is SIT 239.64 for EUR 1.00.

Table 1 illustrates the trend in household electricity prices between 1 January 2006 and 1 January 2007 for all EU Member States, Croatia and Norway.

This shows that electricity prices for household consumers went up in 23 EU Member States, remained stable in Bulgaria and decreased in Latvia, Cyprus and Slovakia.

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

However, the VAT rate increased in Hungary and Germany from 15% to 20% and from 16% to 19% respectively.

The EU-27 aggregated electricity price for households (this aggregate is weighted by 2005 national consumption), shows an increase of 9% between January 2006 and January 2007.

Similar increases (between 8% and 12%) have been observed for the other standard consumers.

Table 2: Electricity prices for Industry: January 2006 – January 2007 (in national currency per 100 kWh)

Standard consumer Ie: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, VAT excluded

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT
January 2006	8.42	9.69	9.00	210.00	59.76	9.94	79.90	10.11	6.68	7.57	5.78	12.08	6.52	2.85	17.20
January 2007	9.20	9.69	9.20	218.00	52.65	10.69	83.50	11.25	6.98	8.51	5.87	13.87	6.19	3.09	18.91
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	NO
January 2006	8.95	1907.00	3.05	9.57	8.63	22.75	8.17	28.17	6.51 *	290.00	5.63	55.20	5.64	44.00	51.90
January 2007	9.95	2081.00	3.85	10.30	9.53	22.99	8.60	28.56	7.50	324.00	5.65	57.30	6.46	44.00	70.10

* Price in euro to enable the comparison with the 2007 price. The rate applied is SIT 239.64 for EUR 1.00.

Table 2 illustrates the trend in electricity prices for industrial consumers for EU Member States, Croatia and Norway between 1 January 2006 and 1 January 2007.

This shows that electricity prices for industrial consumers went up in 24 EU Member States, remained stable in Belgium and decreased in Denmark and Cyprus.

The significant price increase in most countries is also due to an increase in the basic price.

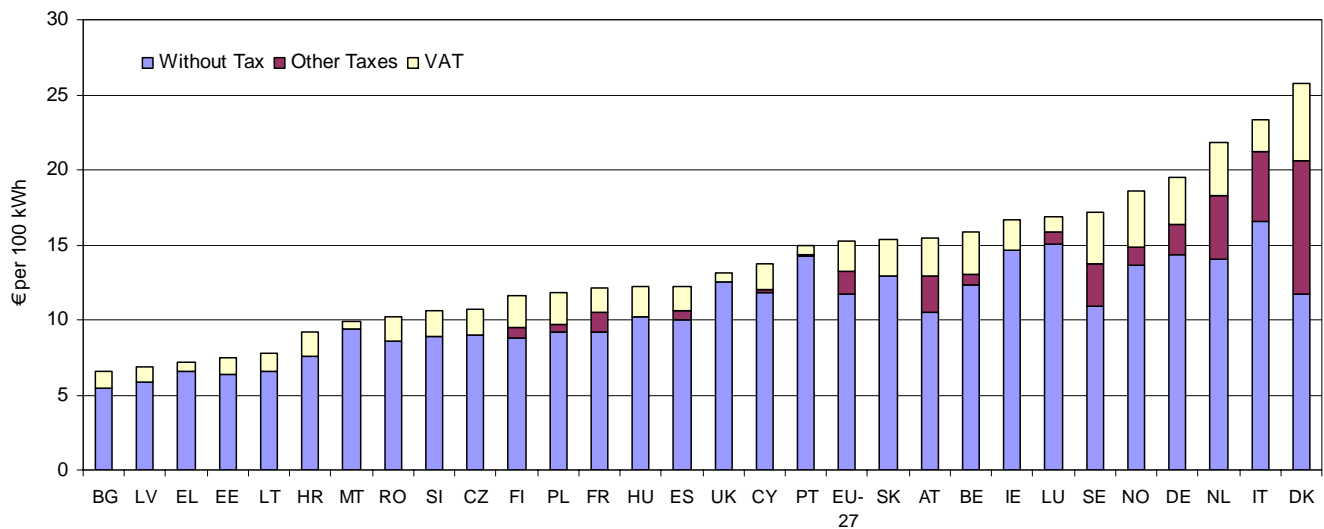
The EU-27 aggregated electricity price for industrial consumers (this aggregate is weighted by 2005 national consumption), shows an increase of 9% between January 2006 and January 2007.

Smaller increases (between 5% and 8%) have been observed for the other standard consumers.

Composition of the electricity prices

Graph 3: Composition of electricity prices for household consumers on 1 January 2007 (in euro per 100 kWh)

Standard consumer Dc: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh



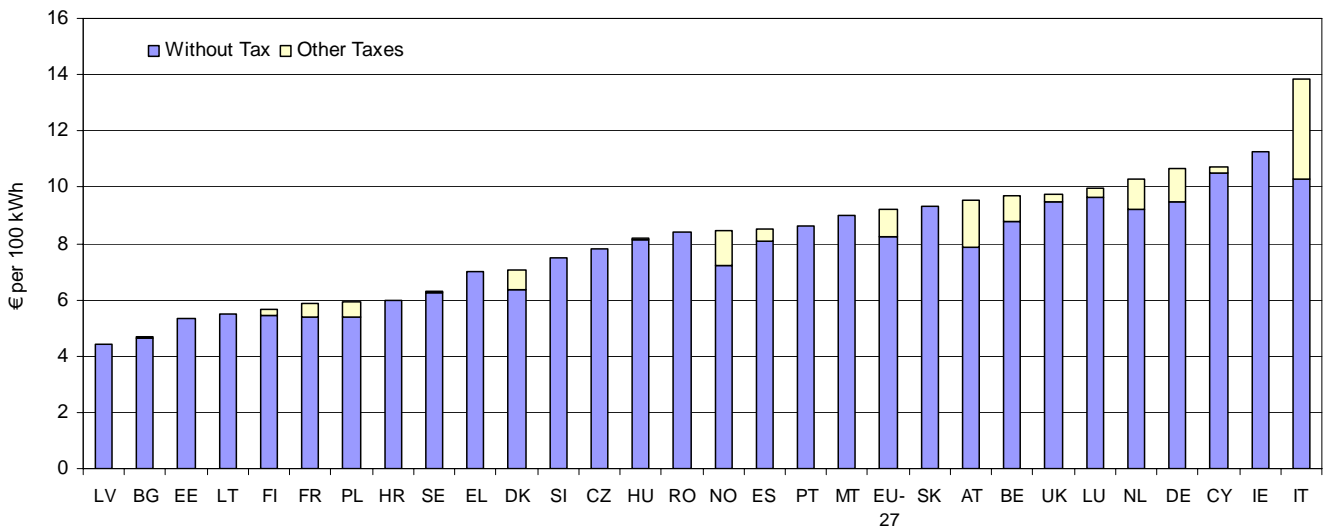
For household consumers, electricity prices on 1 January 2007 were highest in Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands.

The lowest prices in the EU for households were found in Bulgaria, Latvia and Greece.

As of 1 January 2007, the EU-27 average price (this price is weighted with 2005 national consumption for household consumers) is EUR 15.28 per 100kWh.

Graph 4: Composition of electricity prices for industrial consumers on 1 January 2007 (in euro per 100 kWh)

Standard consumer Ie: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh



For industrial consumers (including taxes but not VAT), electricity prices on 1 January 2007 were highest in Italy, Ireland and Cyprus. The lowest electricity prices for industrial consumers in the European Union can be found in Latvia, Bulgaria and Estonia.

As of 1 January 2007 the EU-27 average price (weighted by 2005 annual national consumption for the industrial sector) is EUR 9.20 per 100 kWh.

Share of taxes in the final price

Table 3: Share of taxes in electricity prices as of 1 January 2007

Standard consumer Dc, annual consumption of 3 500 kWh

Standard consumer Ie, annual consumption of 2 000 MWh

Share of taxes in the household prices :

	Basic price	Other taxes	V.A.T	All Taxes
	in € per 100 kWh			in %
UK	12.54	0.00	0.62	4.7
MT	9.40	0.00	0.47	4.8
PT	14.20	0.10	0.70	5.3
EL	6.61	0.00	0.59	8.2
LU	15.09	0.80	0.95	10.4
IE	14.65	0.00	1.97	11.9
CY	11.77	0.23	1.76	14.5
LT	6.58	0.00	1.18	15.2
LV	5.83	0.00	1.05	15.3
EE	6.35	0.00	1.15	15.3
CZ	8.98	0.00	1.69	15.8
RO	8.55	0.00	1.62	15.9
SK	12.92	0.00	2.45	15.9
HU	10.19	0.00	2.03	16.6
SI	8.87	0.00	1.77	16.6
BG	5.47	0.00	1.13	17.1
HR	7.60	0.00	1.63	17.7
ES	10.04	0.52	1.69	18.0
BE	12.29	0.78	2.74	22.3
PL	9.19	0.51	2.14	22.4
EU-27	11.72	1.52	2.04	23.3
FR	9.21	1.25	1.65	23.9
FI	8.77	0.74	2.09	24.4
DE	14.33	2.05	3.11	26.5
NO	13.61	1.24	3.71	26.7
IT	16.58	4.59	2.12	28.8
AT	10.50	2.38	2.57	32.0
NL	14.00	4.30	3.50	35.8
SE	10.88	2.83	3.43	36.5
DK	11.70	8.93	5.16	54.6

Share of taxes in the industry prices :

	Basic price	Other taxes	Taxes
	in € per 100 kWh		in %
LV	4.43	0.00	0.0
EE	5.34	0.00	0.0
LT	5.48	0.00	0.0
HR	5.97	0.00	0.0
EL	6.98	0.00	0.0
SI	7.50	0.00	0.0
CZ	7.83	0.00	0.0
RO	8.42	0.00	0.0
PT	8.60	0.00	0.0
MT	8.97	0.00	0.0
SK	9.32	0.00	0.0
IE	11.25	0.00	0.0
SE	6.26	0.05	0.8
HU	8.12	0.08	1.0
BG	4.65	0.05	1.1
CY	10.48	0.22	2.1
UK	9.50	0.24	2.5
LU	9.63	0.32	3.2
FI	5.42	0.23	4.1
ES	8.10	0.41	4.8
FR	5.41	0.46	7.8
PL	5.41	0.52	8.8
BE	8.80	0.89	9.2
DK	6.38	0.68	9.6
EU-27	8.22	0.98	10.7
NL	9.20	1.10	10.7
DE	9.46	1.23	11.5
NO	7.24	1.23	14.5
AT	7.86	1.67	17.5
IT	10.27	3.60	26.0

Table 3 shows the proportion of taxes in the overall electricity price for household and industrial 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 100 kWh. The last column shows the relative share of taxes in the final electricity price.

Household consumers

For household consumers, the relative amount of tax contribution is lowest in the United Kingdom and Malta, 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 is made up of taxes.

Industrial consumers

As it can be seen from the above table on industrial consumers, 11 EU Member States do not charge taxes other than VAT.

A significant proportion of taxes in the final price is observed in Italy, Austria and Germany.

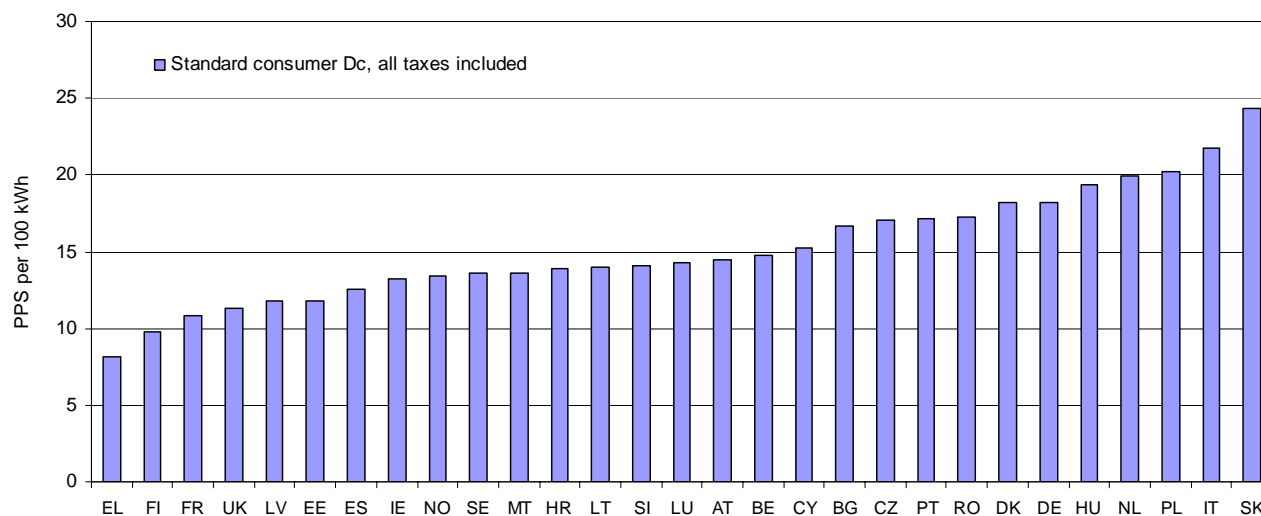
Prices in Purchasing Power Standards per 100 kWh

Table 4 : Prices in PPS per 100 kWh (Households : Dc, all taxes included ; Industry : Ie, VAT excluded)

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Households (Dc)	14.76	16.66	17.40	18.18	18.24	11.76	13.20	8.13	12.58	10.86	21.71	15.28	11.76	14.04	14.32
Industry (Ie)	9.05	11.88	12.51	4.98	10.01	8.37	8.94	7.88	8.74	5.26	12.93	11.88	7.58	9.90	8.46
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	NO	
Households (Dc)	19.34	13.62	19.97	14.49	20.27	17.12	17.30	14.11	24.31	9.77	13.61	11.27	13.94	13.46	
Industry (Ie)	12.97	12.38	9.44	8.94	10.15	9.81	14.32	9.95	14.75	4.76	5.01	8.34	9.02	6.15	

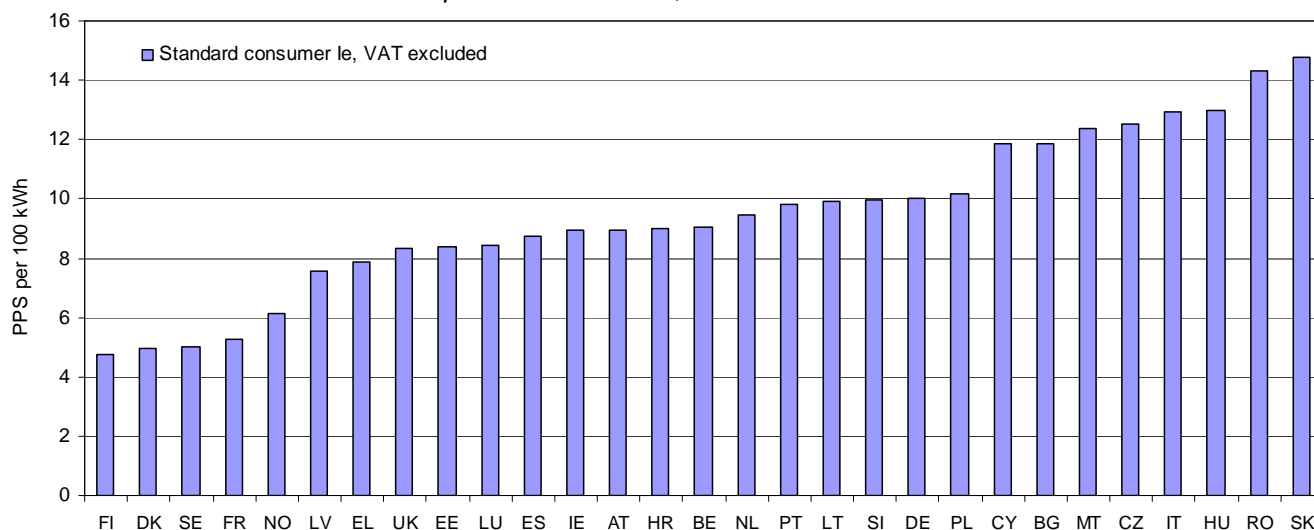
Graph 5: Prices in PPS for household consumers per 100 kWh as of 1 January 2007

Standard consumer Dc: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh, all taxes included



Graph 6: Prices in PPS for industrial consumers per 100 kWh as of 1 January 2007

Standard consumer Ie: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, VAT excluded



In graphs 5 and 6, 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 most expensive in Slovakia, Italy and Poland. For industrial consumers, the cost of electricity expressed in PPS is highest in Slovakia, Romania and Hungary.

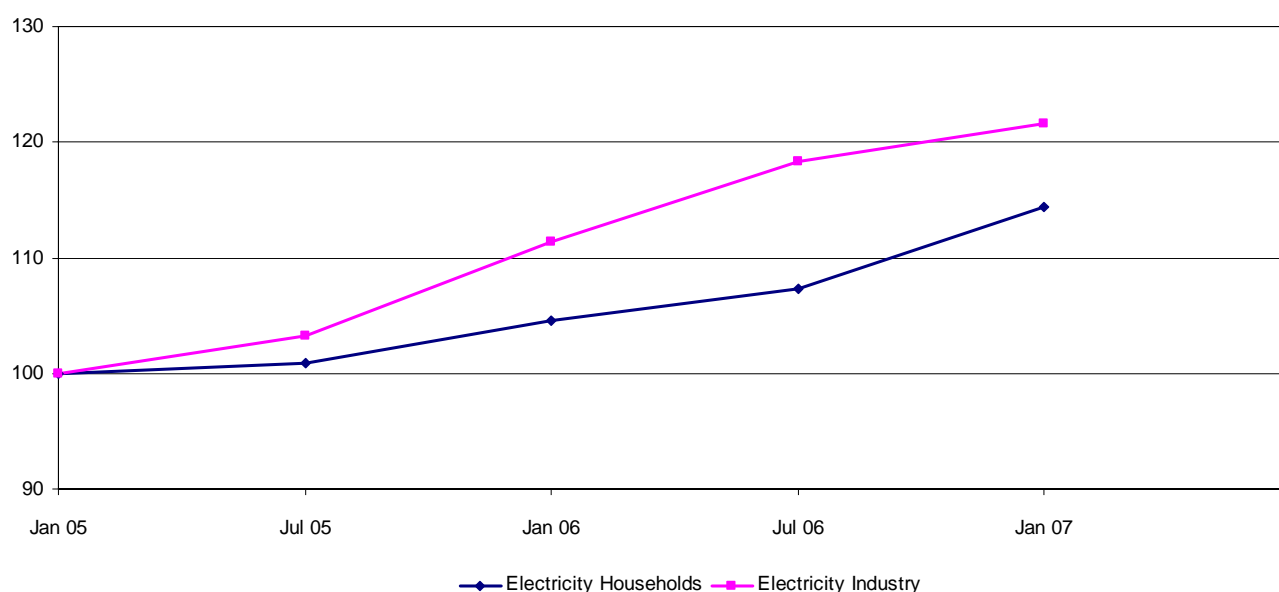
EU-27 trend in electricity prices

Table 5: Prices in euro per 100 kWh (Households: Dc, all taxes included; Industry: Ie, VAT excluded)

	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006	Jan 2007
Households (Dc)	13.36	13.48	13.97	14.34	15.28
Industry (Ie)	7.56	7.80	8.42	8.94	9.20

Graph 7: Trend in EU-27 electricity prices (Households: Dc, all taxes included; Industry: Ie, VAT excluded)

Index January 2005 = 100



Graph 7 shows the trend in electricity prices for household and industrial consumers over the last two years.

Household consumers

Electricity prices for households increased slightly between January and July 2005 (less than 1%). The price increase between July 2005 and July 2006 was steady and more significant (about 3% per semester). Over the next six months prices went up by 7% and reached EUR 15.28 per 100 kWh on 1 January 2007.

From January 2005 to January 2007, electricity prices for household consumers went up by 14%.

Industrial consumers

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

The trend of the electricity prices for industrial consumers looks like the one for household consumers: a slight increase between January and July 2005 then a larger one until July 2006.

Then, in opposite to households prices, the increase of the next 6 months until January 2007 was slighter than during the two previous semesters.

From January 2005 to January 2007, electricity prices for industrial consumers went up by 22%.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION - METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Standard Consumers

In order to compare electricity prices between different countries and to observe price differences for different consumption volumes, typical standard consumers are defined, both for household and for industrial consumers.

For household consumers, five typical consumers are defined within the consumption range of 600 kWh to 20 MWh per year. For Industrial consumers, a similar set of standard consumers is defined within the range of 30 MWh to 70 GWh per year.

Standard consumers for households:

Standard consumer	Annual consumption	
	Total	of which by night
Da	600 kWh	-
Db	1 200 kWh	-
Dc	3 500 kWh	1 300 kWh
Dd	7 500 kWh	2 500 kWh
De	20 000 kWh	15 000 kWh

For the European Union as a whole, it is however not possible to define a unique typical household consumer e.g. for a family with three persons.

The information provided in this publication concentrated mainly on medium standard consumers (Dc for households and le for industry) but price information for other standard consumers as defined below are available on Eurostat's website.

Standard consumers for industry:

Standard consumer	Annual consumption	Maximum demand
la	0.03 GWh	30 kW
lb	0.05 GWh	50 kW
lc	0.16 GWh	100 kW
ld	1.25 GWh	500 kW
le	2.00 GWh	500 kW
lf	10.00 GWh	2 500 kW
lg	24.00 GWh	4 000 kW
lh	50.00 GWh	10 000 kW
li	70.00 GWh	10 000 kW

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

Updates of 2006 prices

Updates on electricity price data for standard consumer Da on 1 January and on 1 July 2006 have been received for Slovakia.

EU averages

EU-27 = weighted average for the following 27 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Exchange rates

Prices for the standard consumers are given in national currencies, PPS (purchasing power standard, annual estimated value for 2007) and in euro (average value for January 2007).

Conversion table in PPS and euro

			1 PPS =	1 EUR =			1 PPS =	1 EUR =	
Belgium	BE	(EUR)	1.07	1.00	Hungary	HU	(HUF)	160.45	253.88
Bulgaria	BG	(BGN)	0.77	1.96	Malta	MT	(MTL)	0.31	0.43
Czech Rep.	CZ	(CZK)	17.43	27.84	Netherlands	NL	(EUR)	1.09	1.00
Denmark	DK	(DKK)	10.57	7.45	Austria	AT	(EUR)	1.07	1.00
Germany	DE	(EUR)	1.07	1.00	Poland	PL	(PLN)	2.27	3.88
Estonia	EE	(EEK)	9.98	15.65	Portugal	PT	(EUR)	0.88	1.00
Ireland	IE	(EUR)	1.26	1.00	Romania	RO	(ROL)	1.99	3.39
Greece	EL	(EUR)	0.89	1.00	Slovenia	SI	(SIT)	0.75	1.00
Spain	ES	(EUR)	0.97	1.00	Slovakia	SK	(SKK)	21.96	34.75
France	FR	(EUR)	1.12	1.00	Finland	FI	(EUR)	1.19	1.00
Italy	IT	(EUR)	1.07	1.00	Sweden	SE	(SEK)	11.43	9.08
Cyprus	CY	(CYP)	0.52	0.58	United Kingdom	UK	(GBP)	0.77	0.66
Latvia	LV	(LVL)	0.41	0.70	Croatia	HR	(HRK)	4.88	7.37
Lithuania	LT	(LTR)	1.91	3.45	Norway	NO	(NOK)	11.41	8.28
Luxembourg	LU	(EUR)	1.18	1.00					

Further information:

Reference publications

Title [Gas and electricity market statistics data 1990-2006](#)
Catalogue No KS-76-06-289-EN-C
Price 25 EUR

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Environment and energy/Electricity - domestic consumers - half-yearly prices](#)
[EUROSTAT Website/Environment and energy/Electricity - industrial consumers - half-yearly prices](#)

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