

Electricity prices for EU households and industrial consumers on 1 July 2006

Between July 2005 and July 2006, EU-25 electricity prices rose by 7% on average for households and by 15% for industrial consumers

Statistics in focus

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Contents

Highlights	1
Electricity Prices July 2005 – July 2006	2
Composition of the electricity prices.....	3
Share of taxes in the final price	4
Prices in Purchasing power standards.....	5
EU-15 trend in electricity prices	6



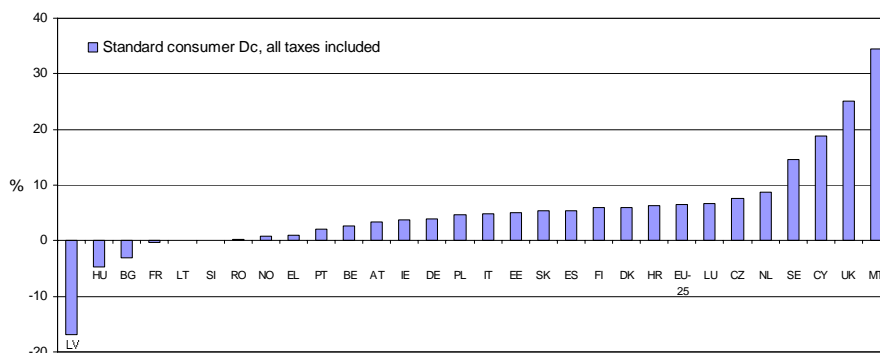
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Highlights

EU-25 electricity prices expressed in euro per kWh increased by 7% for households* and by 15% for industrial consumers* between July 2005 and July 2006.

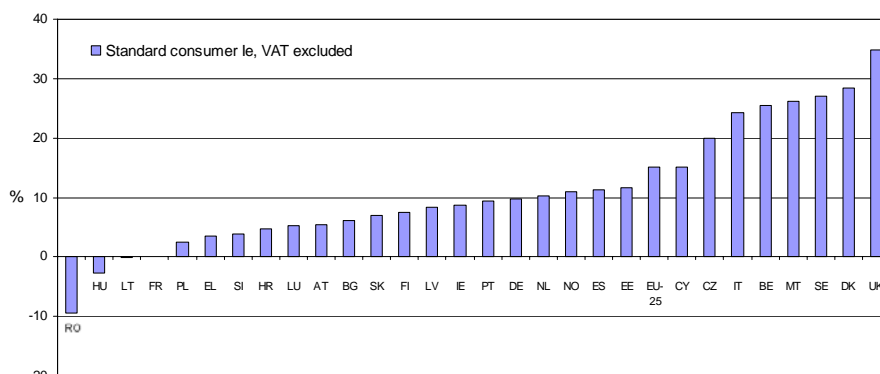
For households, the largest price increases among EU Member States between July 2005 and July 2006 were observed in Malta (35%) and in the United Kingdom (25%) while prices went down by 17% in Latvia**.

Graph 1: Evolution of electricity prices for Households (standard consumer Dc) in national currency between July 2005 and July 2006 (in %)



For industrial consumers, the largest price increase during the same period occurred in the United Kingdom (35%) and in Denmark (28%) while prices went down by nearly 10% in Romania and 3% in Hungary.

Graph 2: Evolution of electricity prices for industrial consumers (standard consumer Ie) in national currency between July 2005 and July 2006 (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 relevant 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 July 2005 – July 2006

Table 1: Electricity prices for Households: July 2005 – July 2006 (in national currency per 100 kWh)

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

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
July 2005	13.63	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
July 2006	14.52	14.68	283.00	183.20	18.73	117.30	7.01	11.57	11.91	14.90	21.08	8.20	4.80	24.80	16.03
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO
July 2005	2826.00	3.30	19.60	13.91	43.41	13.80	2512.00	517.00	10.38	125.63	6.37	12.80	64.00	33.74	129.30
July 2006	2695.00	4.44	21.30	14.39	45.45	14.10	2512.00	545.00	10.99	143.86	7.97	12.40	68.00	33.85	130.40

Table 1 illustrates the trend in household electricity prices between 1 July 2005 and 1 July 2006 for all EU Member States, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Norway.

This shows that electricity prices for household consumers went up in 20 EU Member States, remained stable in Lithuania and Slovenia and decreased in Latvia, Hungary and France.

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

The EU-25 aggregated electricity price for households (this aggregate is weighted by national consumption), shows an increase of 7% between July 2005 and July 2006.

Similar increases (between 5% and 7%) have been observed for other standard consumers.

Table 2: Electricity prices for Industry: July 2005 – July 2006 (in national currency per 100 kWh)

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

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
July 2005	7.82	8.37	176.00	53.95	9.32	73.70	6.45	7.21	5.78	9.30	11.24	5.74	2.85	17.21	8.51
July 2006	9.00	10.50	211.00	69.30	10.22	82.30	6.68	8.03	5.78	10.11	13.96	6.61	3.09	17.20	8.95
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO
July 2005	1876.00	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
July 2006	1824.00	3.85	9.93	8.48	22.84	8.04	1520.00	289.00	5.89	65.20	6.16	8.80	44.00	28.24	59.60

Table 2 illustrates the trend in electricity prices for industry for EU Member States, EU Candidate Countries and Norway between 1 July 2005 and 1 July 2006.

This shows that electricity prices for industrial consumers went up in 22 EU Member States, remained stable in France and decreased in Hungary and Lithuania.

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

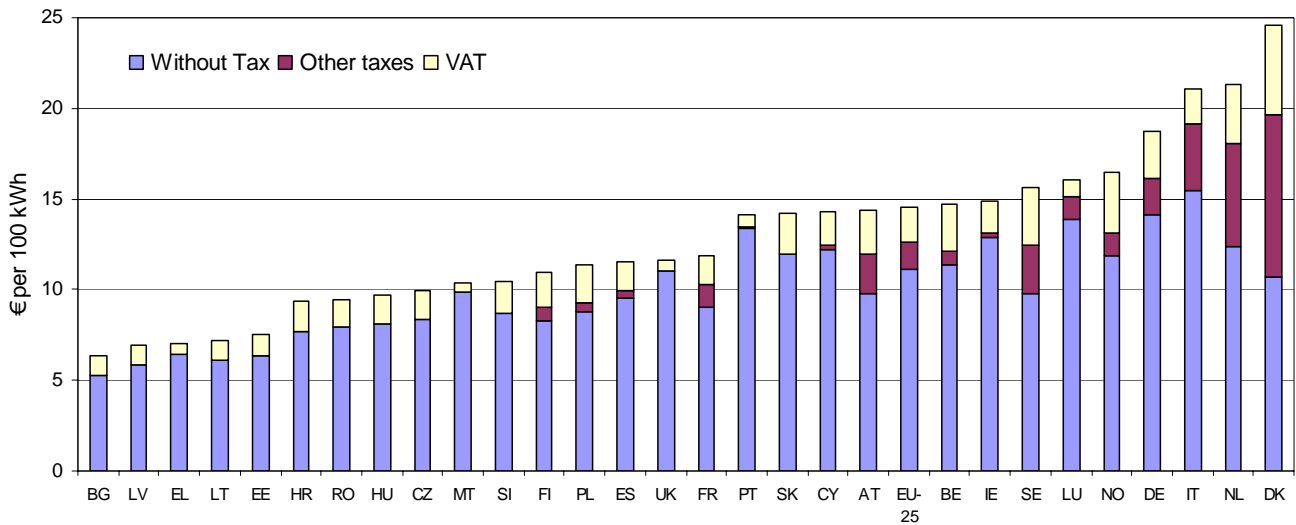
The EU-25 aggregated electricity price for industrial consumers (this aggregate is weighted by national consumption), shows an increase of 15% between July 2005 and July 2006.

Similar increases (between 10% and 16%) have been observed for other standard consumers.

Composition of the electricity prices

Graph 3: Composition of electricity prices for domestic consumers on 1 July 2006 (in euro per 100 kWh)

Standard consumer Dc: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh



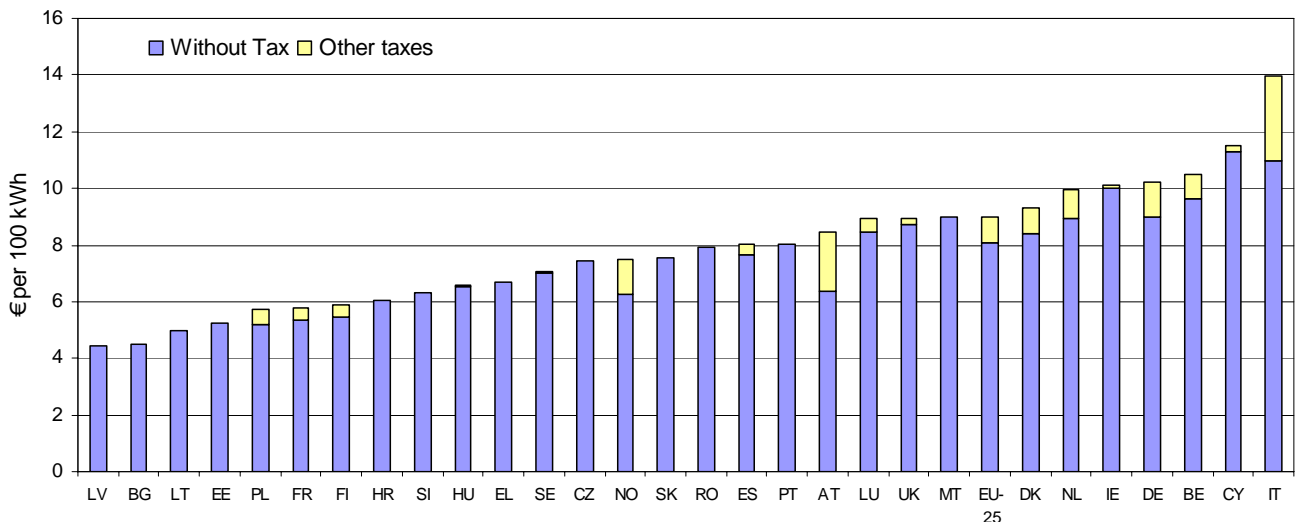
For household consumers, electricity prices on the 1 July 2006 were the most expensive in Denmark, in the Netherlands and in Italy.

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

As of 1 July 2006, the EU-25 average price (this price is weighted with 2004 national consumption) is EUR 14.52 per 100kWh.

Graph 4: Composition of electricity prices for industrial consumers on 1 July 2006 (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 July 2006 were the most expensive in Italy, Cyprus and Belgium.

The lowest electricity prices for industrial consumers in the European Union can be found in the three Baltic countries: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

As of 1 July 2006 the EU-25 average price (weighted by 2004 annual national consumption for the industrial sector) is EUR 9.00 per 100 kWh.

Share of taxes in the final price

Table 3: Share of taxes in electricity prices as of 1 July 2006

Standard consumer Dc, annual consumption of 3 500 kWh

Standard consumer Ie, annual consumption of 2 000 MWh

Share of taxes in household prices :

	Basic price	Other Taxes	V.A.T	All Taxes
	€ per 100 kWh			%
MT	9.85	0.00	0.49	4.7
UK	11.03	0.00	0.56	4.8
PT	13.40	0.10	0.60	5.0
EL	6.43	0.00	0.58	8.3
LU	13.90	1.22	0.91	13.3
IE	12.85	0.27	1.78	13.8
CY	12.21	0.22	1.83	14.4
LT	6.09	0.00	1.09	15.2
EE	6.35	0.00	1.15	15.3
LV	5.84	0.00	1.06	15.4
CZ	8.37	0.00	1.58	15.9
SK	11.93	0.00	2.27	16.0
RO	7.96	0.00	1.52	16.0
HU	8.09	0.00	1.62	16.7
SI	8.73	0.00	1.75	16.7
BG	5.27	0.00	1.07	16.9
HR	7.72	0.00	1.66	17.7
ES	9.49	0.48	1.60	18.0
PL	8.82	0.50	2.05	22.4
BE	11.36	0.77	2.55	22.6
EU-25	11.13	1.52	1.87	23.3
FR	9.05	1.24	1.62	24.0
DE	14.10	2.05	2.58	24.7
FI	8.26	0.75	1.98	24.8
IT	15.48	3.68	1.92	26.6
NO	11.88	1.26	3.29	27.7
AT	9.80	2.19	2.40	31.9
SE	9.75	2.74	3.12	37.5
NL	12.40	5.70	3.20	41.8
DK	10.72	8.93	4.91	56.4

Share of taxes in industrial prices :

	Basic price	Other Taxes	Taxes
	€ per 100 kWh		%
LV	4.43	0.00	0.0
BG	4.50	0.00	0.0
LT	4.98	0.00	0.0
EE	5.26	0.00	0.0
HR	6.07	0.00	0.0
SI	6.34	0.00	0.0
EL	6.68	0.00	0.0
CZ	7.42	0.00	0.0
SK	7.53	0.00	0.0
RO	7.91	0.00	0.0
PT	8.04	0.00	0.0
MT	8.97	0.00	0.0
SE	7.02	0.05	0.7
HU	6.51	0.06	0.9
IE	9.98	0.13	1.3
CY	11.27	0.23	2.0
UK	8.72	0.23	2.6
ES	7.63	0.40	5.0
LU	8.45	0.50	5.6
FI	5.44	0.45	7.6
FR	5.33	0.45	7.8
BE	9.64	0.86	8.2
PL	5.21	0.51	8.9
DK	8.39	0.90	9.7
NL	8.91	1.02	10.3
EU-25	8.06	0.94	10.4
DE	8.99	1.23	12.0
NO	6.24	1.27	16.9
IT	10.96	3.00	21.5
AT	6.36	2.12	25.0

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 the lowest in Malta and in the United Kingdom 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, nine EU Member States do not charge taxes other than VAT.

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

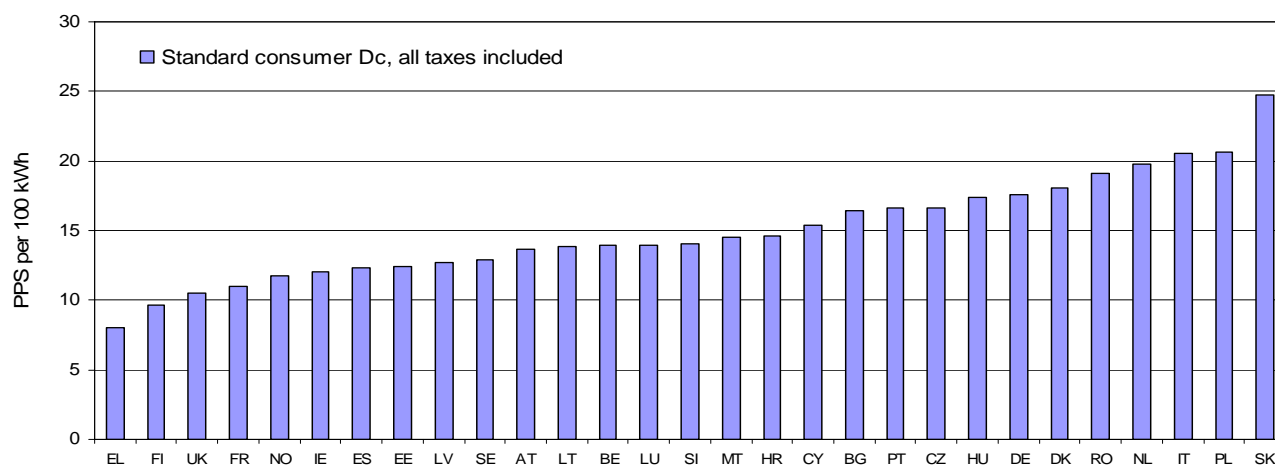
Prices in Purchasing Power Standards

Table 4 : Prices in PPS per 100 kWh (Households : 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)	13.94	16.66	18.03	17.61	12.42	8.01	12.31	10.98	12.04	20.54	15.35	12.74	13.88	13.97	17.38
Industry (Ie)	9.97	12.42	6.82	9.61	8.72	7.63	8.55	5.33	8.17	13.60	12.37	8.19	9.63	7.84	11.76
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	NO	
Households (Dc)	14.55	19.76	13.62	20.60	16.60	14.04	24.76	9.67	12.86	10.49	16.44	14.61	19.09	11.77	
Industry (Ie)	12.62	9.21	8.03	10.35	9.47	8.50	13.13	5.18	5.83	8.10	11.67	9.45	15.92	5.38	

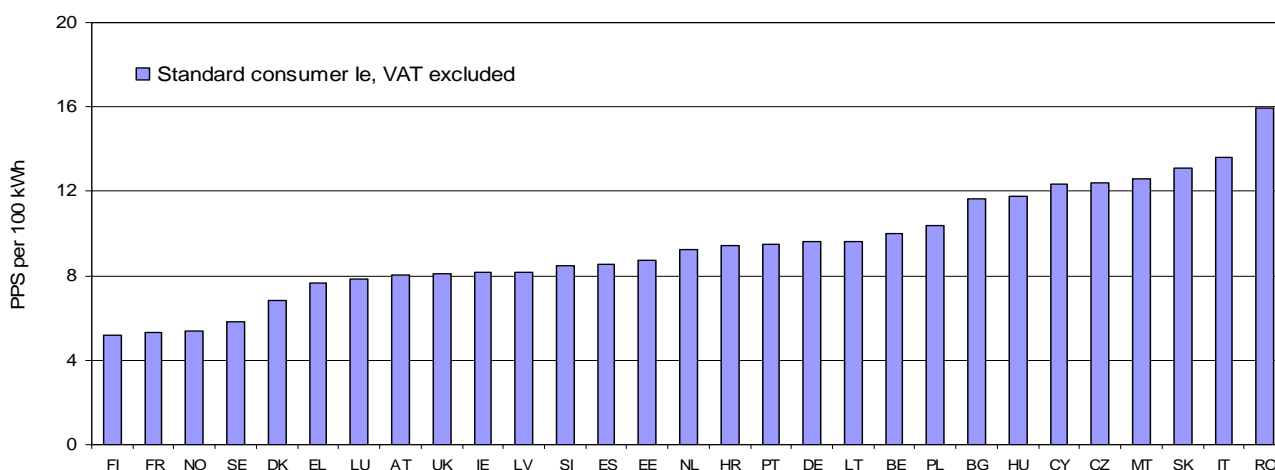
Graph 5: Prices in PPS for domestic consumers per 100 kWh as of 1 July 2006

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 July 2006

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 the most expensive in Slovakia, Poland, and Italy. For industrial consumers, the electricity expressed in PPS is the highest in Romania, Italy and Slovakia.

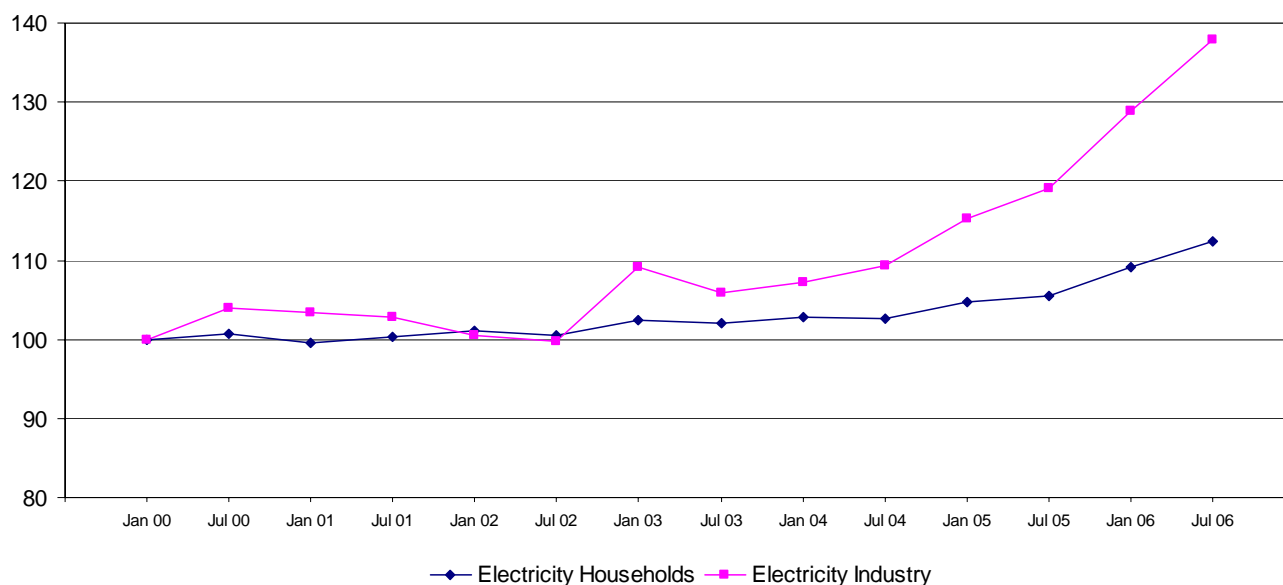
EU-15 trend in electricity prices

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

	Jan 2000	Jul 2000	Jan 2001	Jul 2001	Jan 2002	Jul 2002	Jan 2003
Households (Dc)	13.22	13.32	13.17	13.25	13.36	13.29	13.55
Industry (Ie)	6.72	6.98	6.95	6.91	6.76	6.70	7.34
	Jul 2003	Jan 2004	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Households (Dc)	13.50	13.58	13.57	13.85	13.94	14.44	14.87
Industry (Ie)	7.12	7.21	7.35	7.75	8.01	8.66	9.26

Graph 7: Trend in EU-15 electricity prices (Households: Dc, all taxes included; Industry: Ie, VAT excluded)

Index January 2000 = 100



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

As some of the ten new Member States started reporting electricity prices only since 2004, only EU-15 average prices are shown in this graph.

Household consumers

Electricity prices for households remained stable during the 2000-2005 period. The price increase between July 2005 and July 2006 is mainly due to an increase in basic electricity prices and not related to increased taxes.

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.

From 2000 to 2002, the average price paid by industry at EU-15 level for a kWh of electricity remained stable. Between July 2002 and January 2003 a remarkable price increase has been observed. Between July 2005 and July 2006, industrial electricity prices for this standard consumer increased by 15%. This price development is remarkable when compared with that for households.

➤ 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.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/sirene/energy_sm2.htm

EU averages

EU-25 = 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.

Exchange rates

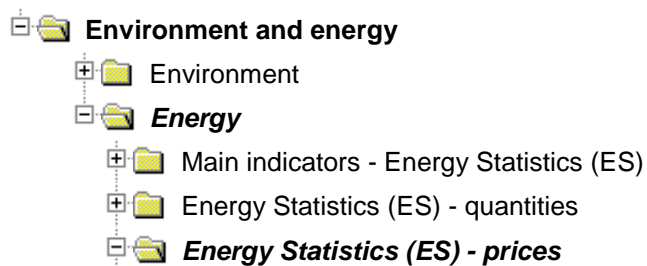
Prices for the standard consumers are given in national currencies, PPS (purchasing power standard, annual estimated value) and in euro (average value for July 2006).

Conversion table in PPS and euro

			1 PPS =	1 EUR =			1 PPS =	1 EUR =	
Belgium	BE	(EUR)	1.05	1.00	Malta	MT	(MTL)	0.31	0.43
Czech Rep.	CZ	(CZK)	16.98	28.45	Netherlands	NL	(EUR)	1.08	1.00
Denmark	DK	(DKK)	10.16	7.46	Austria	AT	(EUR)	1.06	1.00
Germany	DE	(EUR)	1.06	1.00	Poland	PL	(PLN)	2.21	4.00
Estonia	EE	(EEK)	9.44	15.65	Portugal	PT	(EUR)	0.85	1.00
Greece	EL	(EUR)	0.88	1.00	Slovenia	SI	(SIT)	178.87	239.65
Spain	ES	(EUR)	0.94	1.00	Slovakia	SK	(SKK)	22.02	38.38
France	FR	(EUR)	1.08	1.00	Finland	FI	(EUR)	1.14	1.00
Ireland	IE	(EUR)	1.24	1.00	Sweden	SE	(SEK)	11.19	9.22
Italy	IT	(EUR)	1.03	1.00	United Kingdom	UK	(GBP)	0.76	0.69
Cyprus	CY	(CYP)	0.53	0.58	Bulgaria	BG	(BGN)	0.75	1.96
Latvia	LV	(LVL)	0.38	0.70	Croatia	HR	(HRK)	4.65	7.25
Lithuania	LT	(LTR)	1.79	3.45	Romania	RO	(ROL)	1.77	3.57
Luxembourg	LU	(EUR)	1.14	1.00	Norway	NO	(NOK)	11.08	7.94
Hungary	HU	(HUF)	155.07	277.49					

Further information:

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



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