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Second half of 2012 compared with second half of 2011

Household electricity prices in the EU27 rose by 6.6% and gas prices by 10.3%

In the **EU27**, household electricity prices¹ rose by 6.6% between the second half of 2011 and the second half of 2012, after an increase of 6.3% between the second half of 2010 and 2011.

Household gas prices² increased by 10.3% in the **EU27** between the second half of 2011 and 2012, after a rise of 12.6% between the second half of 2010 and 2011.

These figures are published³ by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Change in electricity prices ranged from -5% in Sweden to +21% in Cyprus

Between the second half of 2011 and the second half of 2012, the highest increases in household electricity prices in national currency⁴ were registered in **Cyprus** (+21%), **Greece** (+15%), **Italy** (+11%), **Ireland** and **Portugal** (both +10%), **Bulgaria**, **Spain** and **Poland** (all +9%). Decreases were observed in **Sweden** (-5%), **Hungary** (-2%) and **Finland** (-1%), while prices remained stable in **Denmark** and **Malta**.

Expressed in euro, average household electricity prices in the second half of 2012 were lowest in **Bulgaria** (9.6 euro per 100 kWh), **Romania** (10.8) and **Estonia** (11.2), and highest in **Denmark** (29.7), **Cyprus** (29.1), **Germany** (26.8) and **Italy** (23.0). The average electricity price in the **EU27** was 19.7 euro per 100 kWh.

When expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS)⁵, the lowest household electricity prices were found in **Finland** (12.7 PPS per 100 kWh), **France** (13.0), **Luxembourg** (14.0) and **Sweden** (15.5), and the highest in **Cyprus** (32.9), **Germany** and **Poland** (both 25.9), **Portugal** (25.7) and **Hungary** (25.5).

Change in gas prices ranged from -8% in Slovenia to +21% in Latvia

Between the second half of 2011 and the second half of 2012, the highest increases in household gas prices in national currency were observed in **Latvia** (+21%), **Estonia** (+19%) and **Bulgaria** (+18%), and the only decrease in **Slovenia** (-8%). Prices in **Belgium**, **Denmark** and **Slovakia** remained stable or nearly stable.

Expressed in euro, average household gas prices in the second half of 2012 were lowest in **Romania** (2.7 euro per 100 kWh), **Slovakia** (5.1) and **Estonia** (5.2), and highest in **Sweden** (12.7), **Denmark** (10.8) and **Greece** (10.2). The average gas price in the **EU27** was 7.2 euro per 100 kWh.

When adjusted for purchasing power, the lowest household gas prices were recorded in **Luxembourg** (4.9 PPS per 100 kWh), the **United Kingdom** (5.3), **Romania** (5.5), **France** (6.1) and **Ireland** (6.2), and the highest in **Bulgaria** (12.3), **Greece** (11.3), **Portugal** (10.6), **Hungary** (10.4), **Spain** and **Lithuania** (both 10.0).

Household* electricity prices including all taxes

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2012			Price change 2nd half 2012/
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	2nd half 2011, in %**
EU27	-	19.7	19.7	6.6
Euro area	20.6	20.6	19.9	6.1
Belgium	22.2	22.2	19.7	4.9
Bulgaria	18.7	9.6	21.2	9.2
Czech Republic	377.0	15.0	21.2	3.6
Denmark	221.5	29.7	21.9	0.0
Germany	26.8	26.8	25.9	5.7
Estonia	11.2	11.2	15.9	7.8
Ireland	22.9	22.9	21.2	9.7
Greece	14.2	14.2	15.7	14.5
Spain	22.8	22.8	25.0	9.0
France	14.5	14.5	13.0	2.0
Italy	23.0	23.0	22.4	11.2
Cyprus	29.1	29.1	32.9	20.6
Latvia	9.5	13.7	20.2	0.6
Lithuania	43.8	12.7	20.8	3.9
Luxembourg	17.1	17.1	14.0	2.6
Hungary	4 409.4	15.6	25.5	-1.9
Malta	17.0	17.0	23.3	0.0
Netherlands	19.0	19.0	17.6	3.1
Austria	20.2	20.2	18.4	3.0
Poland	63.1	15.3	25.9	8.9
Portugal	20.6	20.6	25.7	9.7
Romania	48.7	10.8	21.6	4.4
Slovenia	15.4	15.4	18.7	3.4
Slovakia	17.2	17.2	24.9	0.7
Finland	15.6	15.6	12.7	-0.9
Sweden	177.7	20.8	15.5	-4.7
United Kingdom	14.3	17.9	16.2	3.9
Norway	131.0	17.8	11.0	-9.8
Croatia	103.8	13.8	20.4	21.1
Turkey	33.7	14.7	23.8	19.3
Albania	1 620.0	11.7	:	0.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15.8	8.0	:	2.3

Household electricity prices refer to households with annual consumption between 2 500 and 5 000 kWh. Based on prices in national currency.

Not applicable

Data not available

Household* gas prices including all taxes

	Average price per 100 kWh in 2nd half of 2012			Price change 2nd half 2012/
	in national currency	in euro	in PPS	2nd half 2011, in %**
EU27	-	7.2	7.2	10.3
Euro area	7.9	7.9	7.6	10.3
Belgium	7.3	7.3	6.5	0.4
Bulgaria	10.9	5.6	12.3	17.8
Czech Republic	166.0	6.6	9.3	12.4
Denmark	80.7	10.8	8.0	0.0
Germany	6.5	6.5	6.3	1.2
Estonia	5.2	5.2	7.3	18.5
Ireland	6.7	6.7	6.2	8.7
Greece	10.2	10.2	11.3	••
Spain****	9.1	9.1	10.0	:
France	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.6
Italy	9.7	9.7	9.5	10.6
Cyprus***	:	:	:	:
Latvia	3.9	5.6	8.3	21.1
Lithuania	21.1	6.1	10.0	13.2
Luxembourg	5.9	5.9	4.9	2.6
Hungary	1 789.7	6.3	10.4	8.6
Malta***	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	8.4	8.4	7.8	13.9
Austria	7.6	7.6	6.9	5.8
Poland	23.8	5.8	9.7	10.7
Portugal	8.5	8.5	10.6	15.6
Romania	12.4	2.7	5.5	4.4
Slovenia	7.3	7.3	8.8	-7.8
Slovakia	5.1	5.1	7.4	0.4
Finland***	:	:	:	;
Sweden	108.2	12.7	9.4	1.8
United Kingdom	4.6	5.8	5.3	1.8
Croatia	35.4	4.7	7.0	27.4
Turkey	9.4	4.1	6.6	29.5
Bosnia & Herzegovina	10.9	5.6	:	3.4

- * Household gas prices refer to households with annual consumption between 5 600 and 56 000 kWh.
- ** 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.
- **** Price data for 2011 may be subject to revision and therefore price changes between 2012 and 2011 are not published.
- Not applicable
- : Data not available
- The 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.
- 2. The 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.
- 3. See article in Statistics Explained on the Eurostat web site: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Electricity_and_natural_gas_price_statistics
- 4. Percentage changes in prices at Member State level are based on prices in national currencies. Prices are given in national currencies, euro (based on average exchange rate for second semester 2012) and PPS (Purchasing Power Standard).
- 5. The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial common reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Thus one PPS buys the same volume of goods/services in all countries.

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