



Council of the  
European Union

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Eingelangt am 27/10/20

Brussels, 27 October 2020  
(OR. en)

11965/20  
ADD 6

ENER 375  
ENV 631  
CLIMA 266  
COMPET 500  
CONSOM 173  
FISC 198

#### COVER NOTE

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From: Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director

date of receipt: 14 October 2020

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

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No. Cion doc.: SWD(2020) 951 final PART 6/6

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Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Accompanying the document REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS  
Energy prices and costs in Europe

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Delegations will find attached document SWD(2020) 951 final PART 6/6.

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Encl.: SWD(2020) 951 final PART 6/6



Brussels, 14.10.2020  
SWD(2020) 951 final

PART 6/6

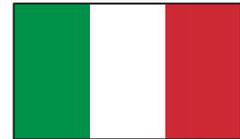
**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**  
*Accompanying the document*

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE  
COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE  
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

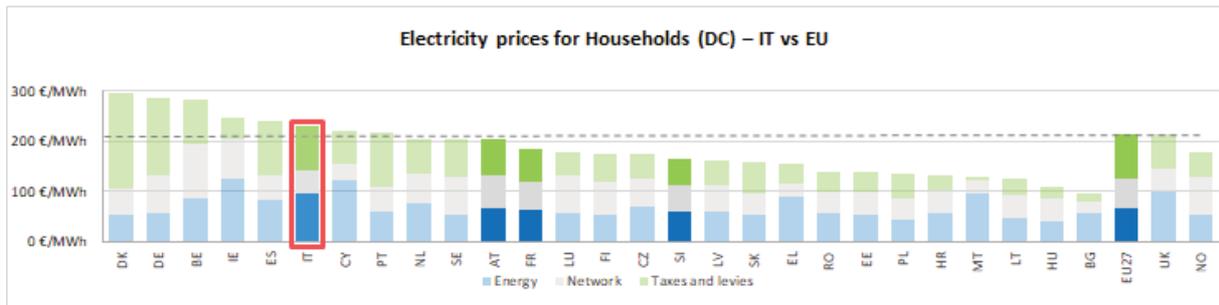
**Energy prices and costs in Europe**

{COM(2020) 951 final}

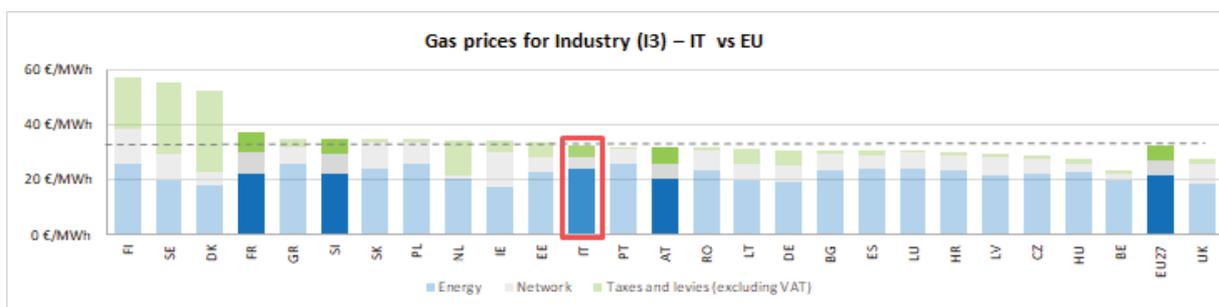
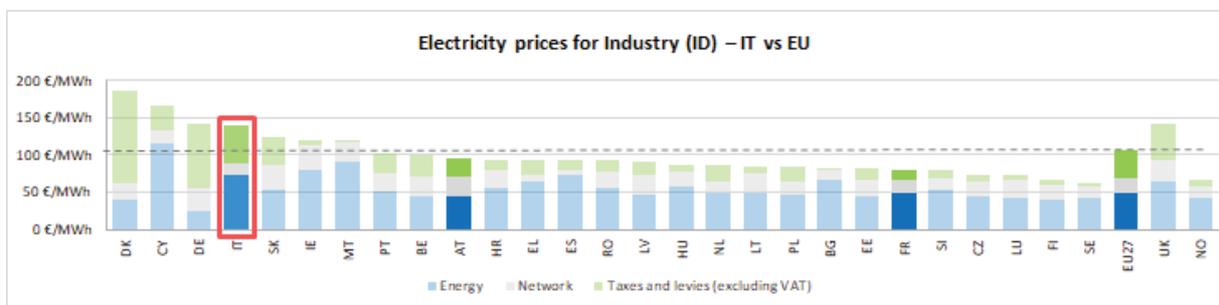
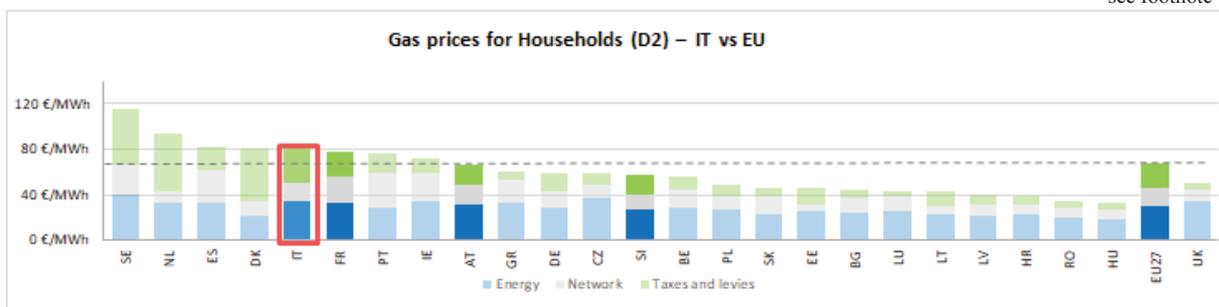
# Italy



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



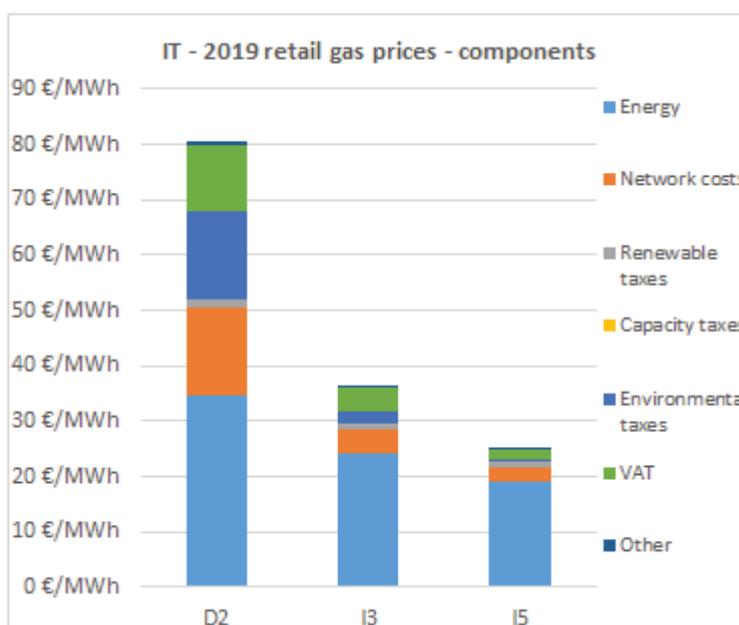
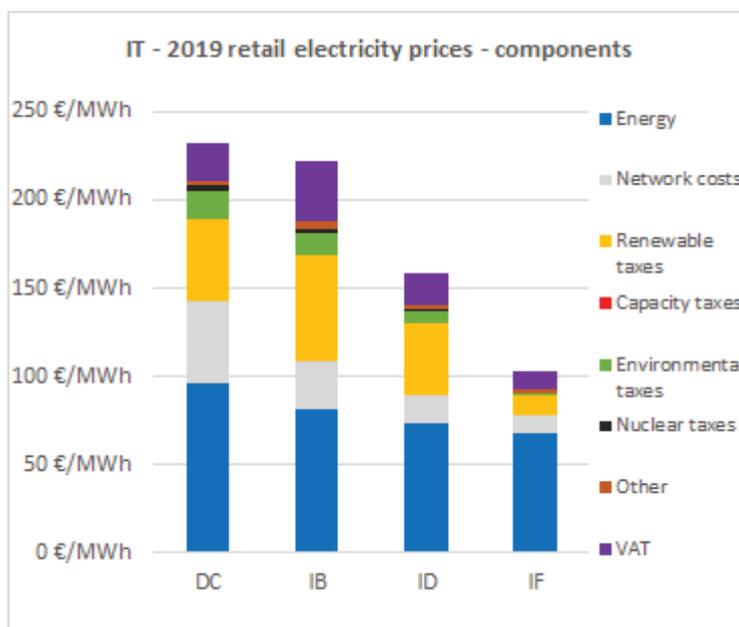
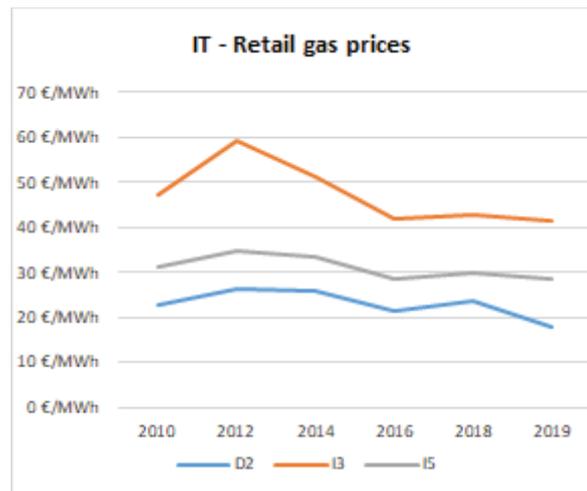
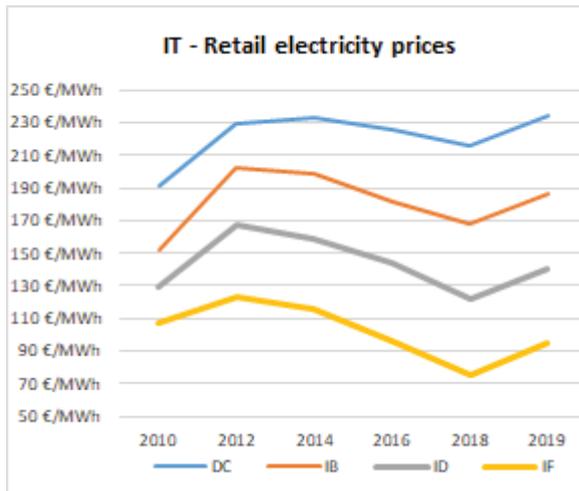
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

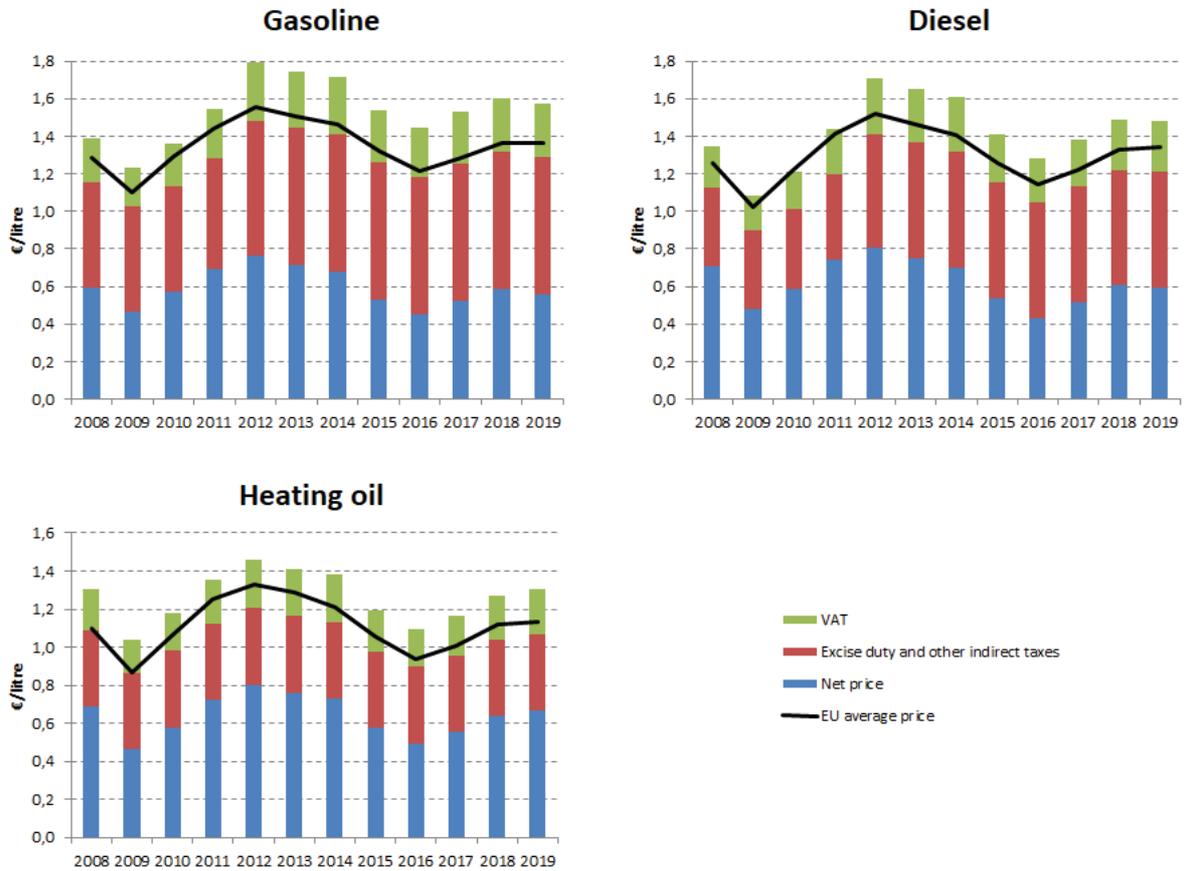
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

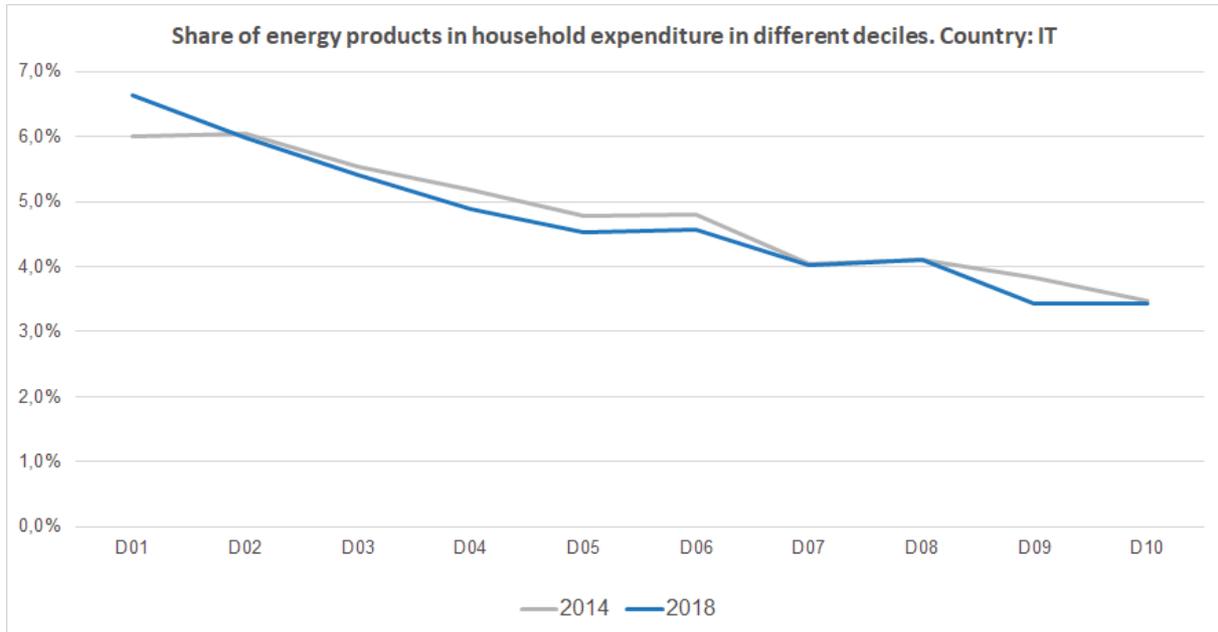


# Oil products prices



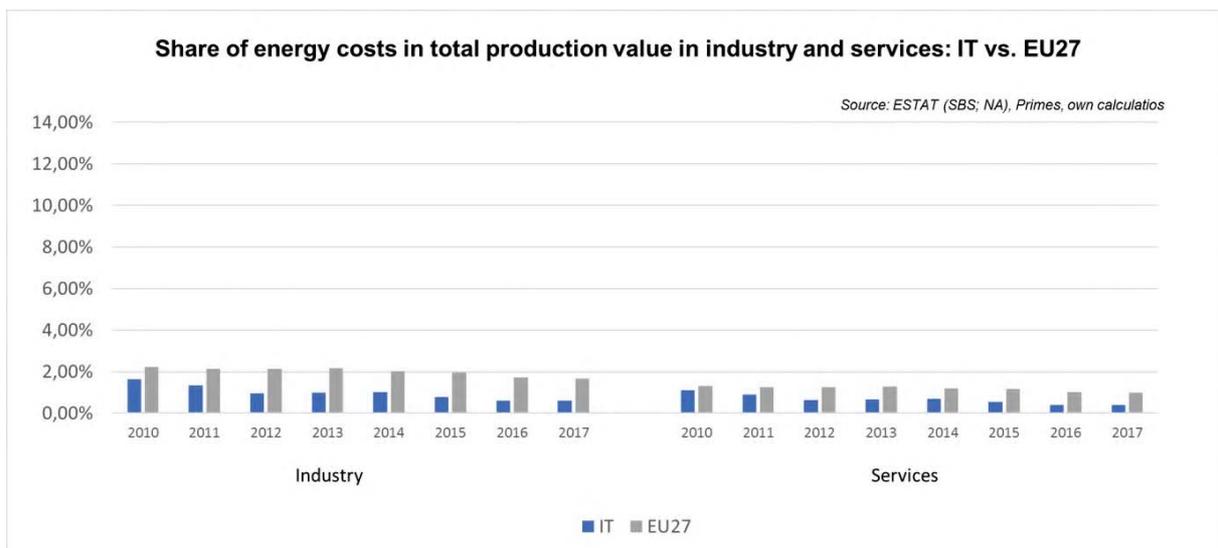
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2014 in Italy (grey line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 6.0% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy increased to 6.6%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2014 they spent 4.8 % of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value decreased to 4.5%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



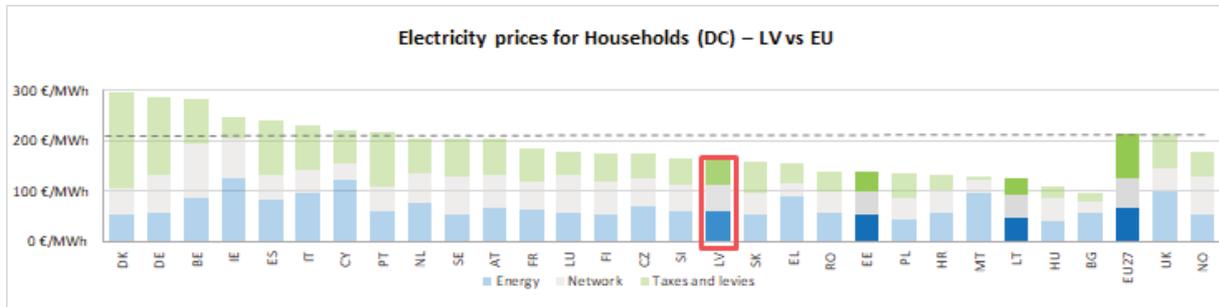
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

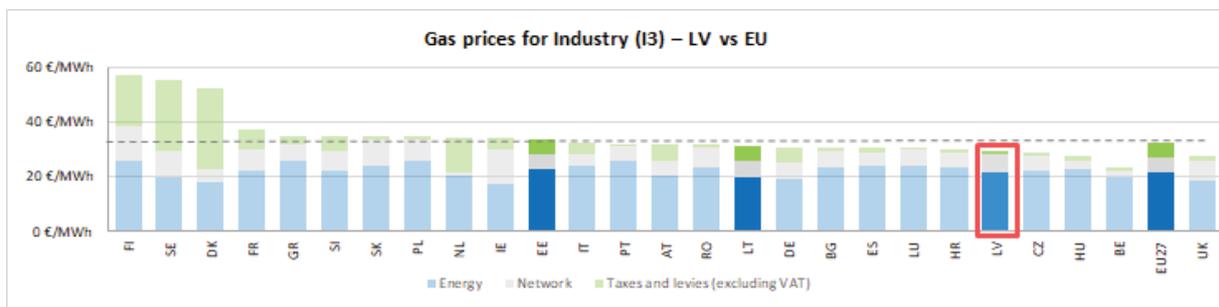
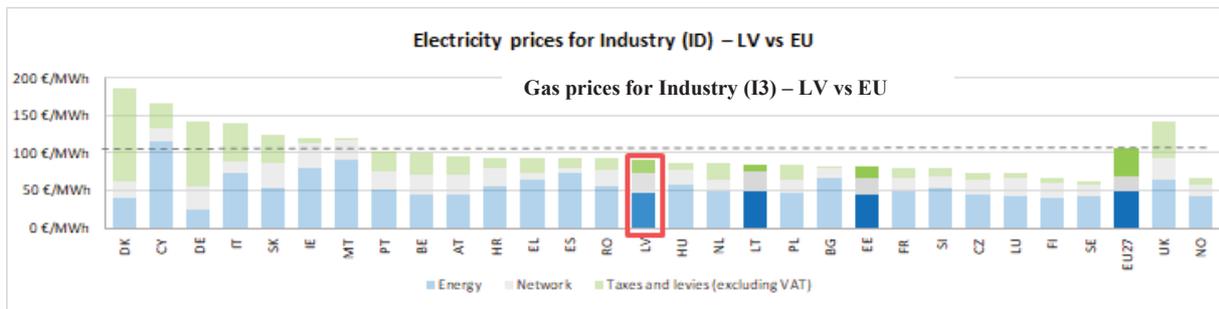
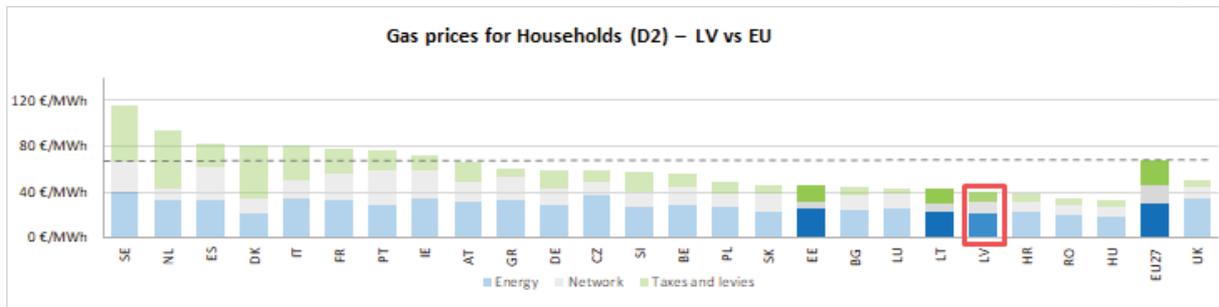
# Latvia



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



See footnote <sup>1</sup>



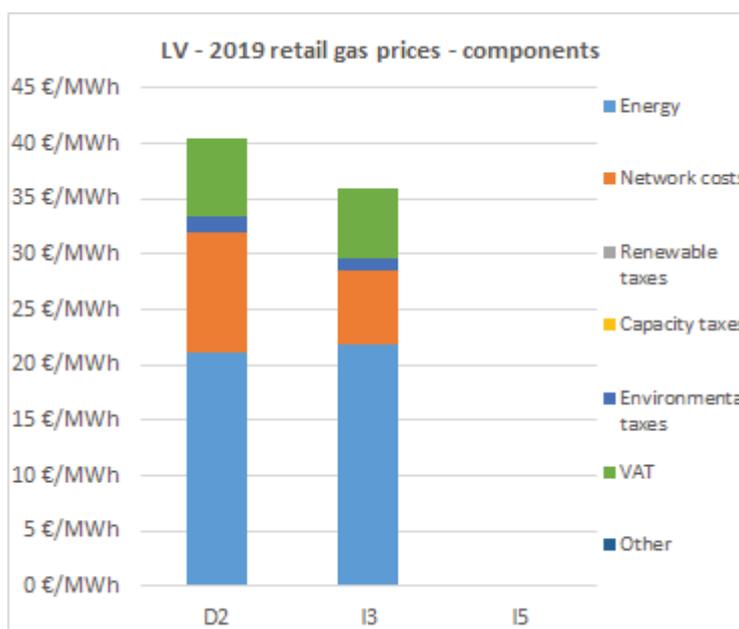
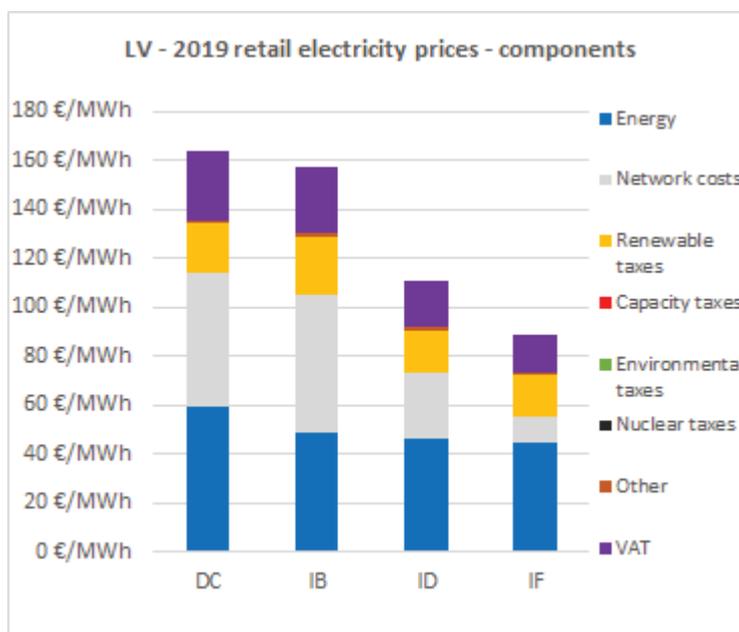
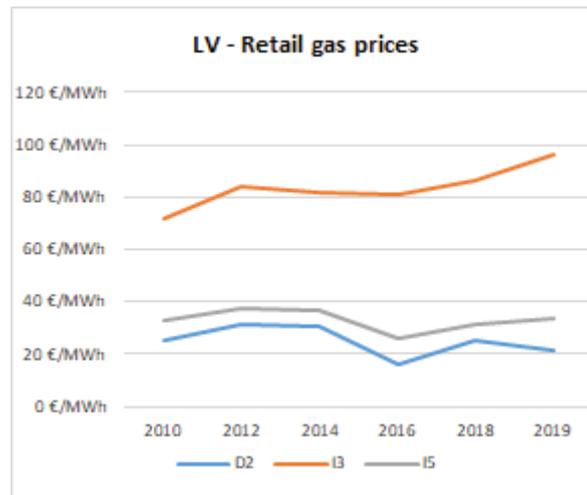
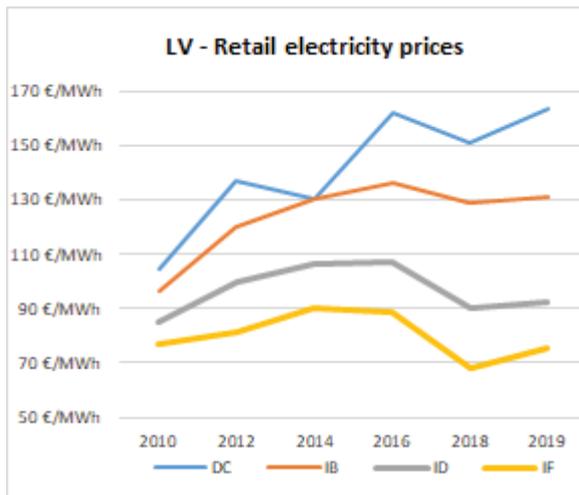
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

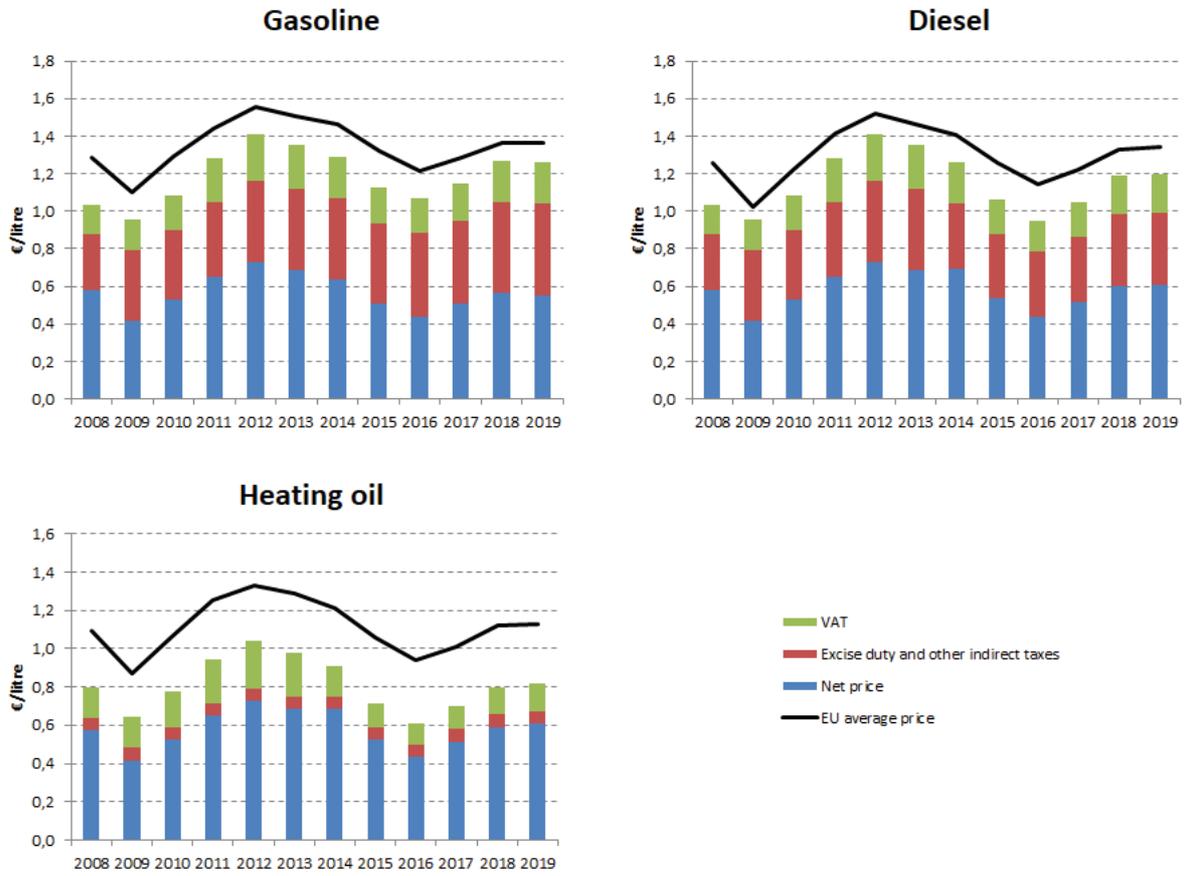
See footnote <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

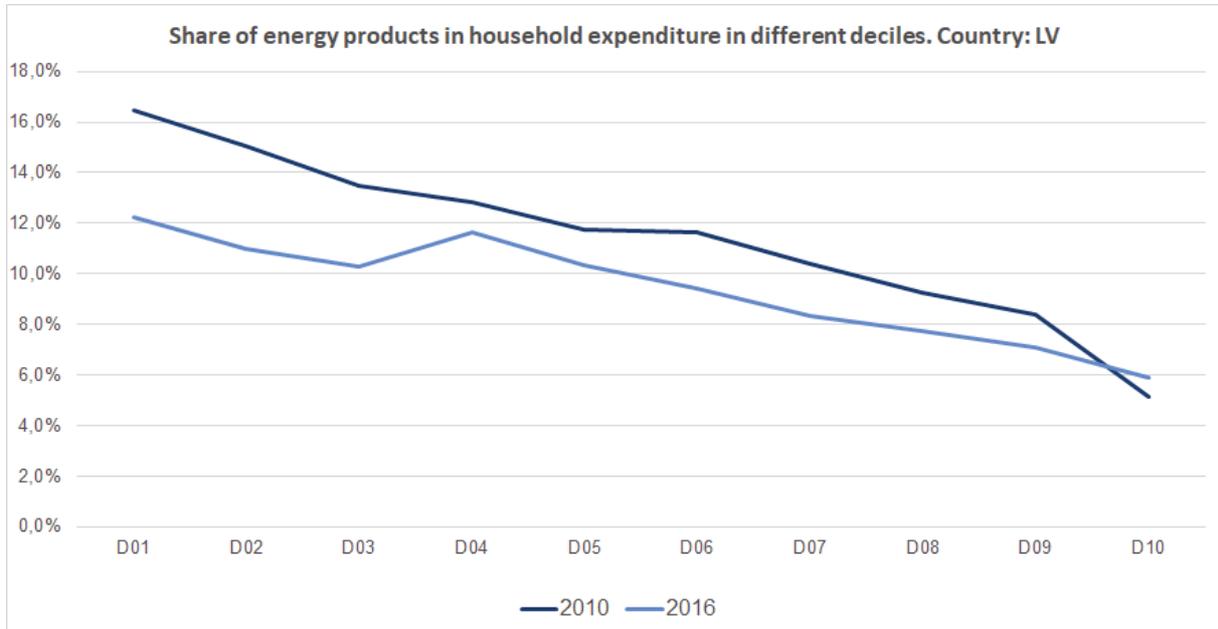


# Oil products prices



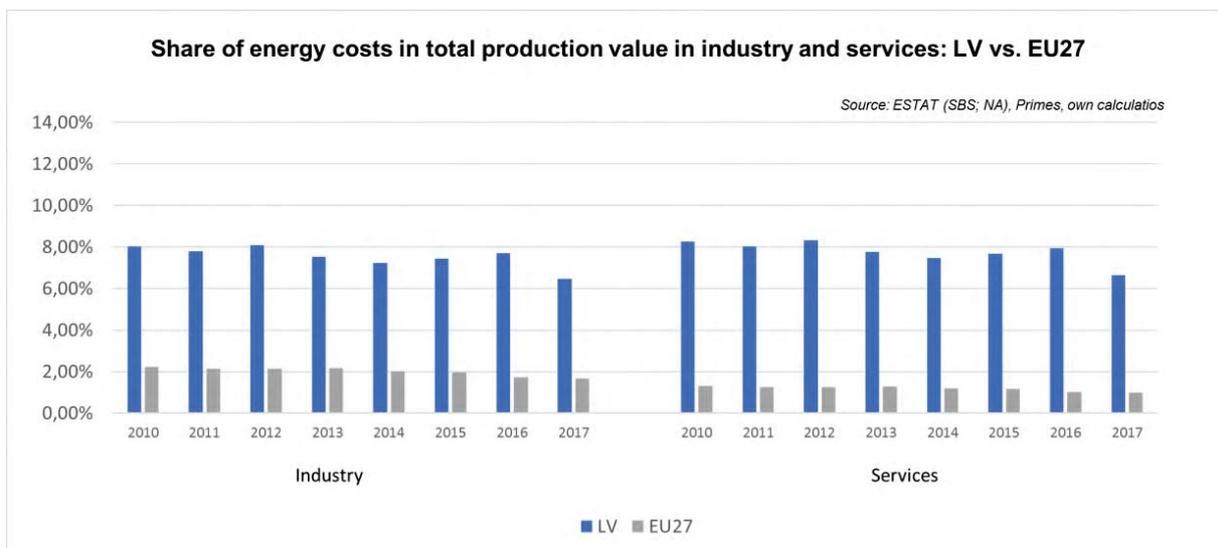
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Latvia (dark blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 16.4% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2016 (blue line) the share of energy decreased to 12.2%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2010 they spent 11.8 % of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2016 this value decreased to 10.4%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



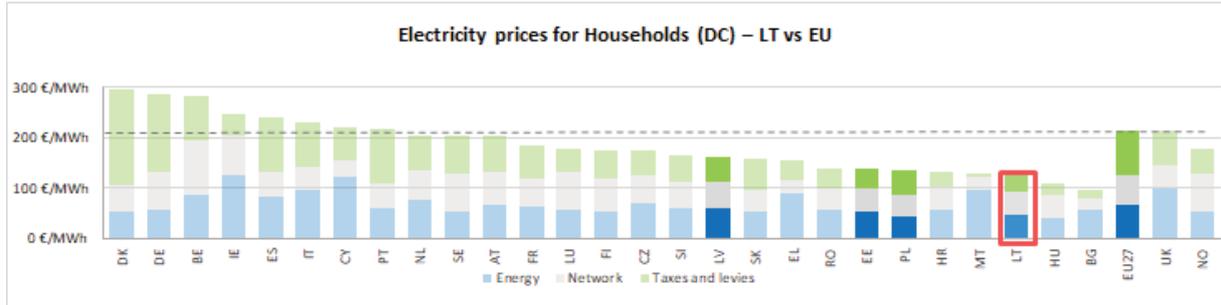
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

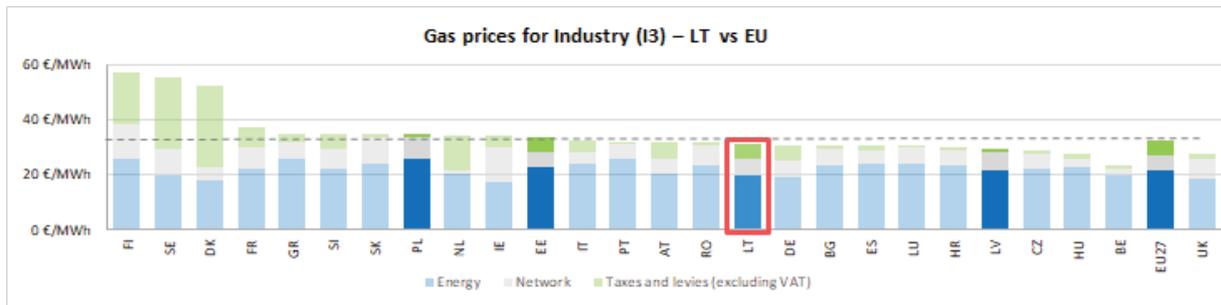
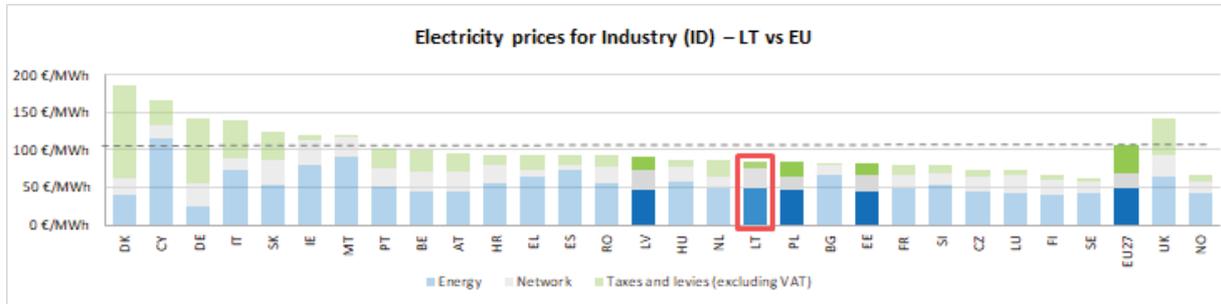
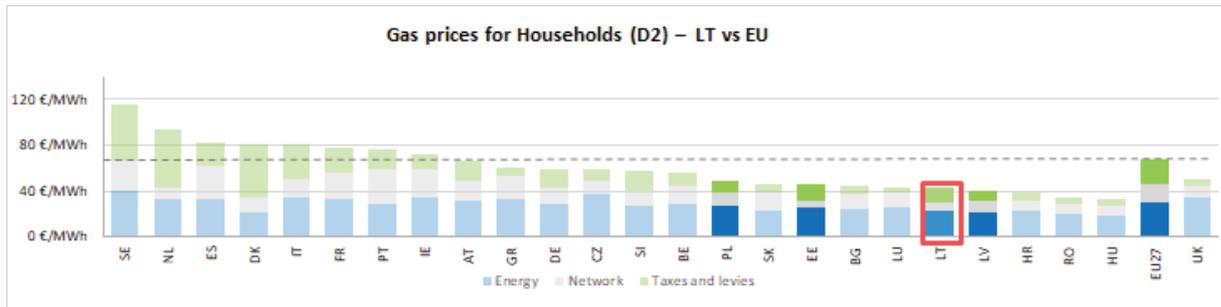
# Lithuania



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



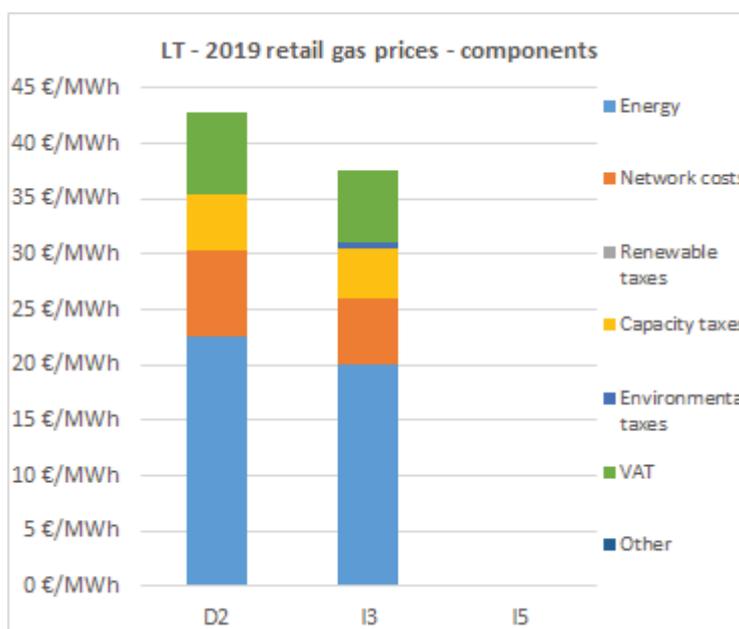
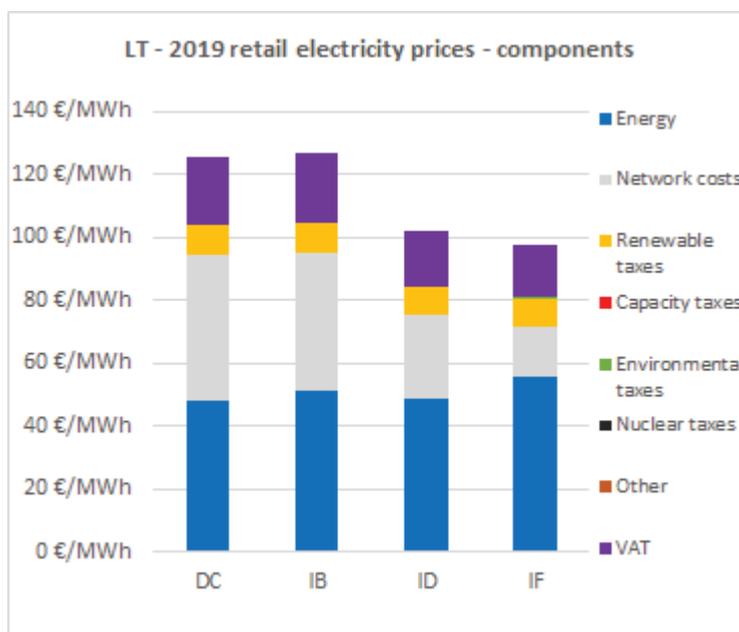
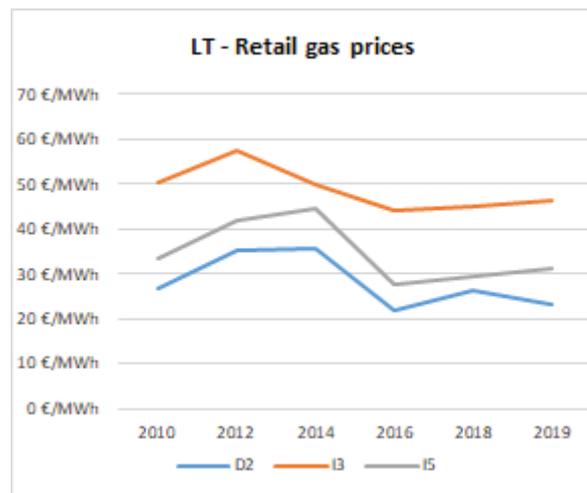
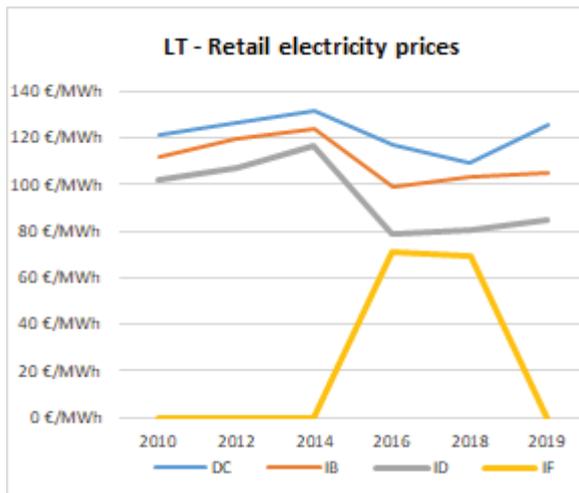
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

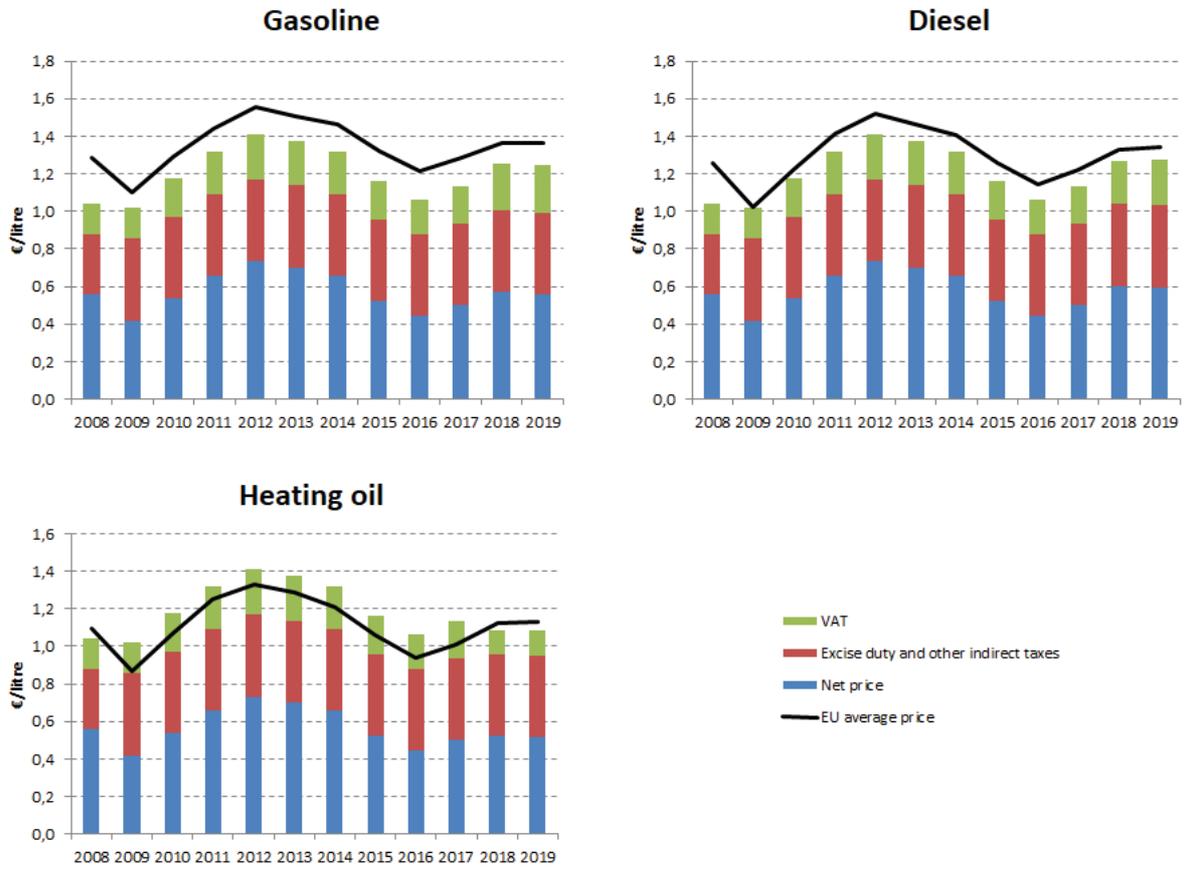
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

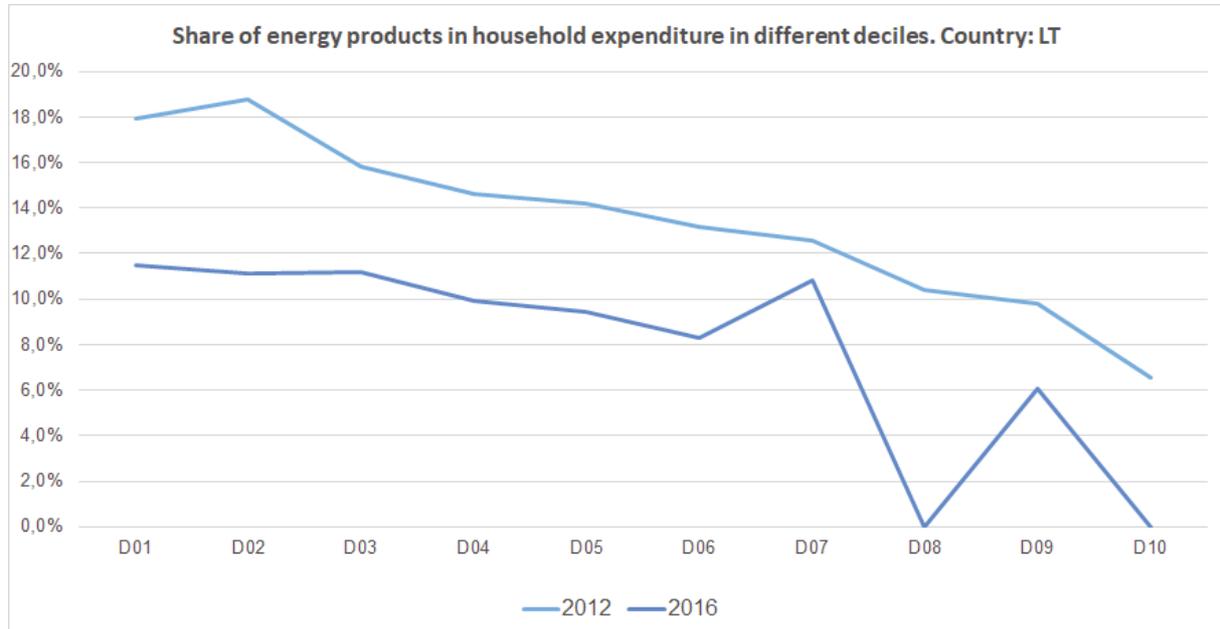


# Oil products prices



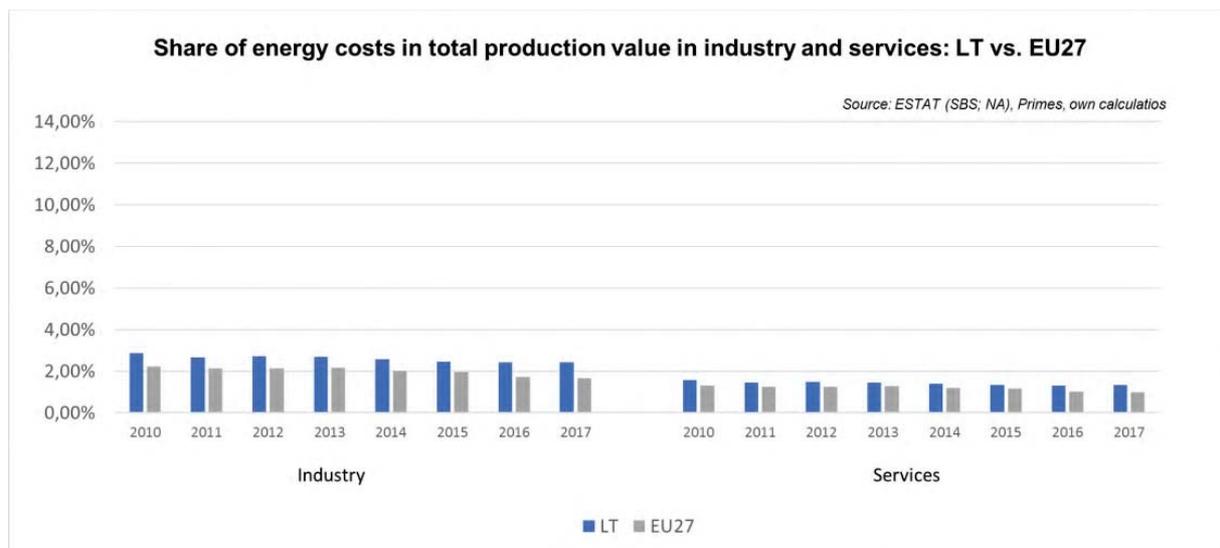
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2012 in Lithuania (light blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 17.9% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2016 (blue line) the share of energy decreased to 11.5%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2012 they spent 14.2 % of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2016 this value decreased to 9.4%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



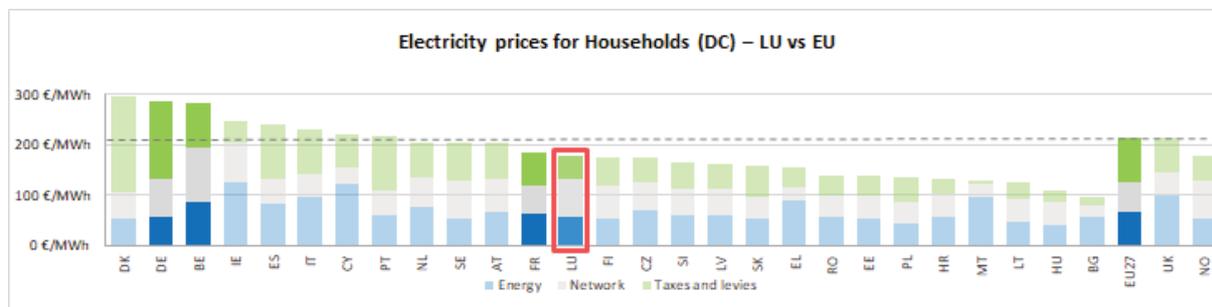
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels). Data not available for Deciles 8 and 10.

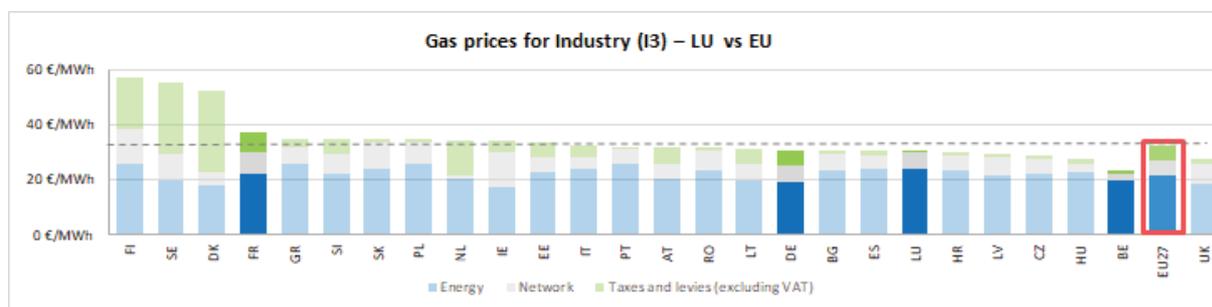
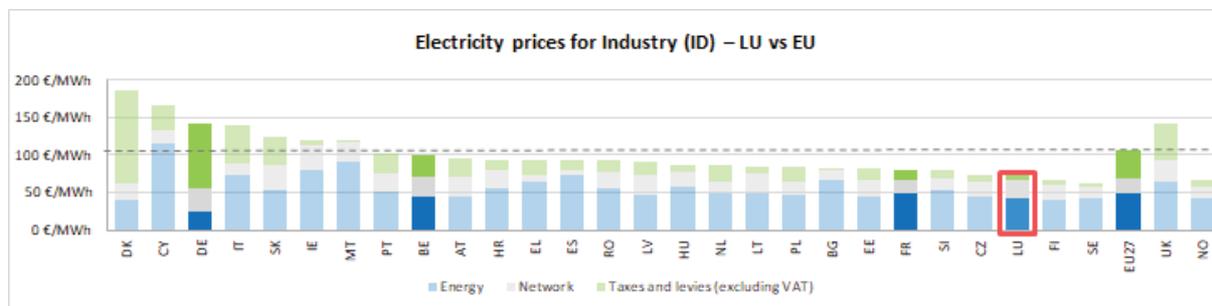
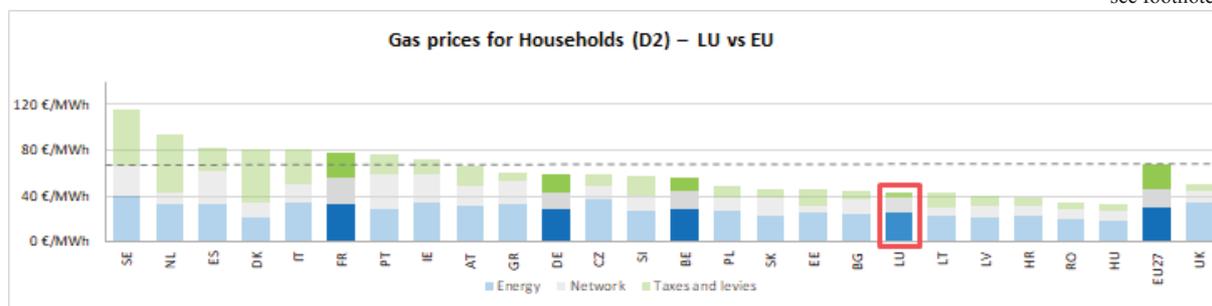
# Luxembourg



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote <sup>1</sup>



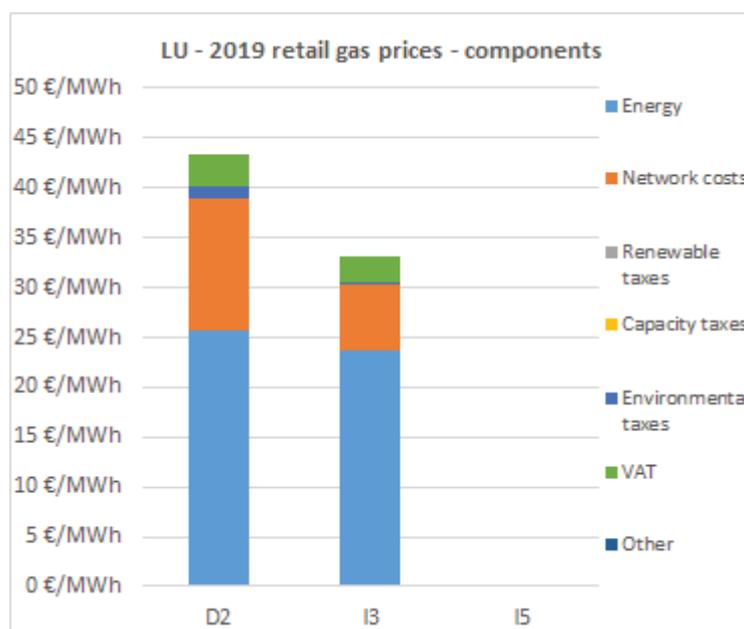
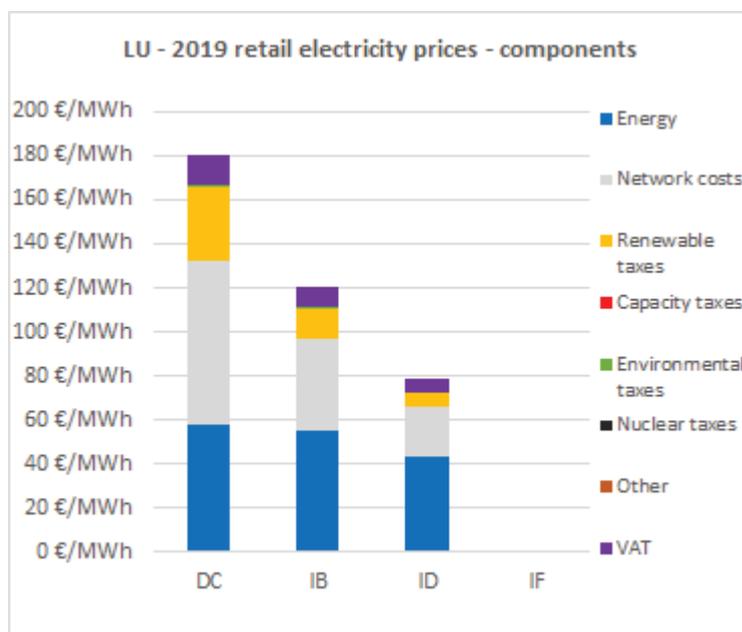
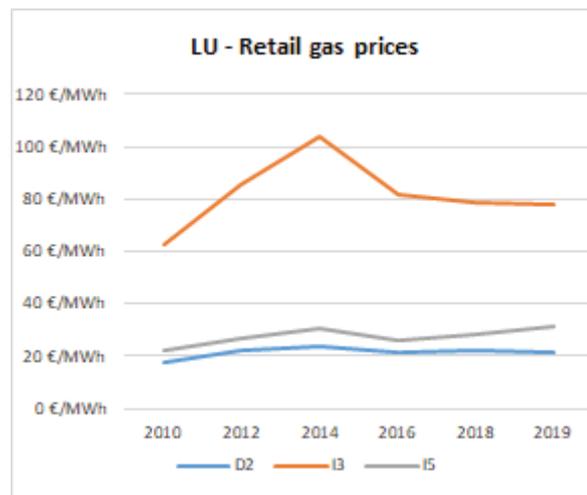
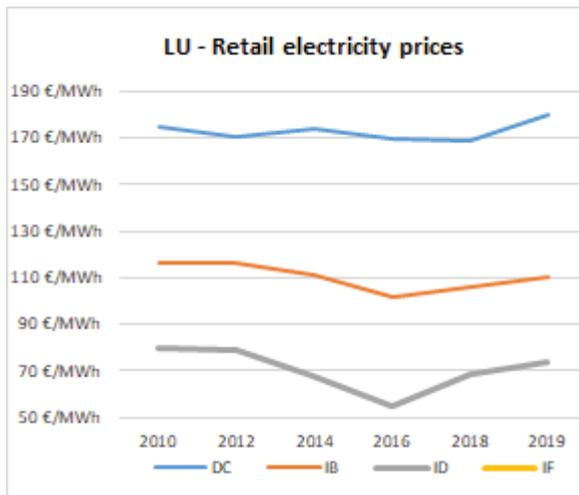
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

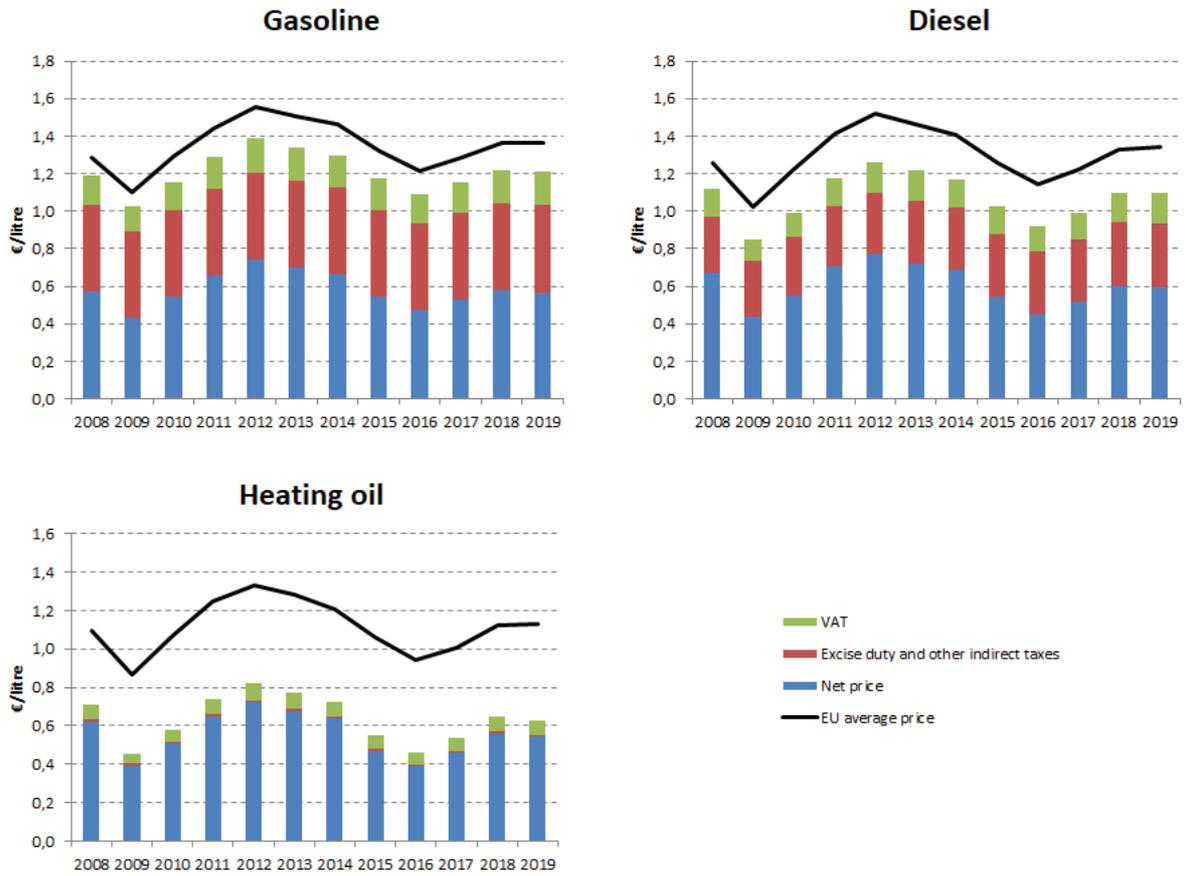
See footnote <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

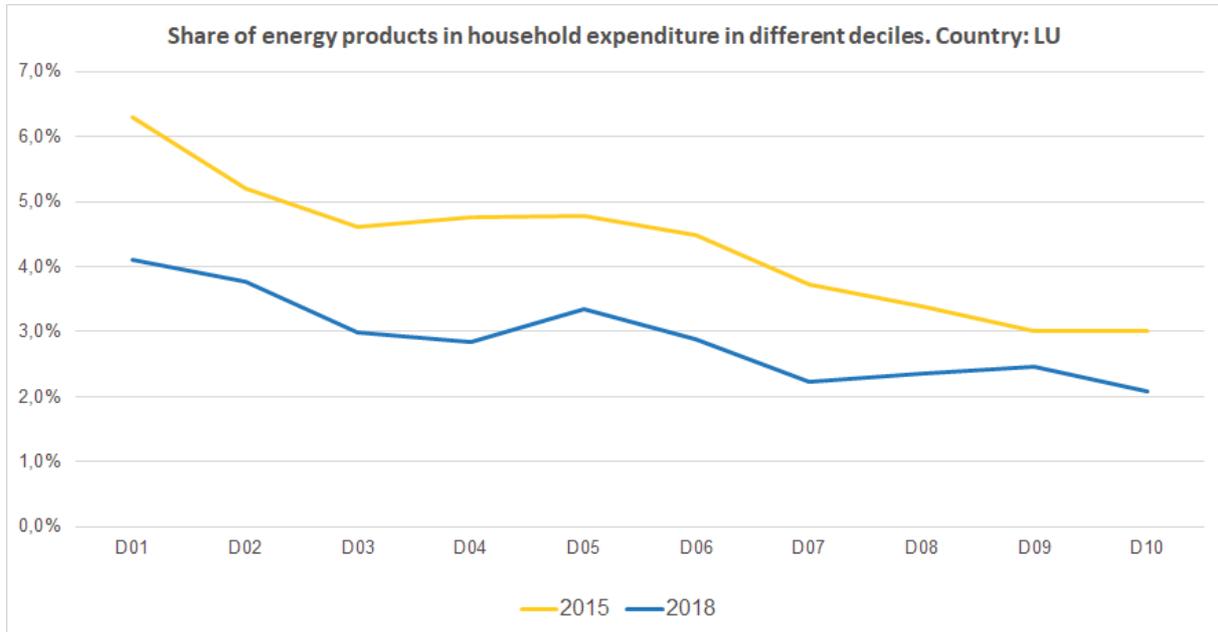


# Oil products prices



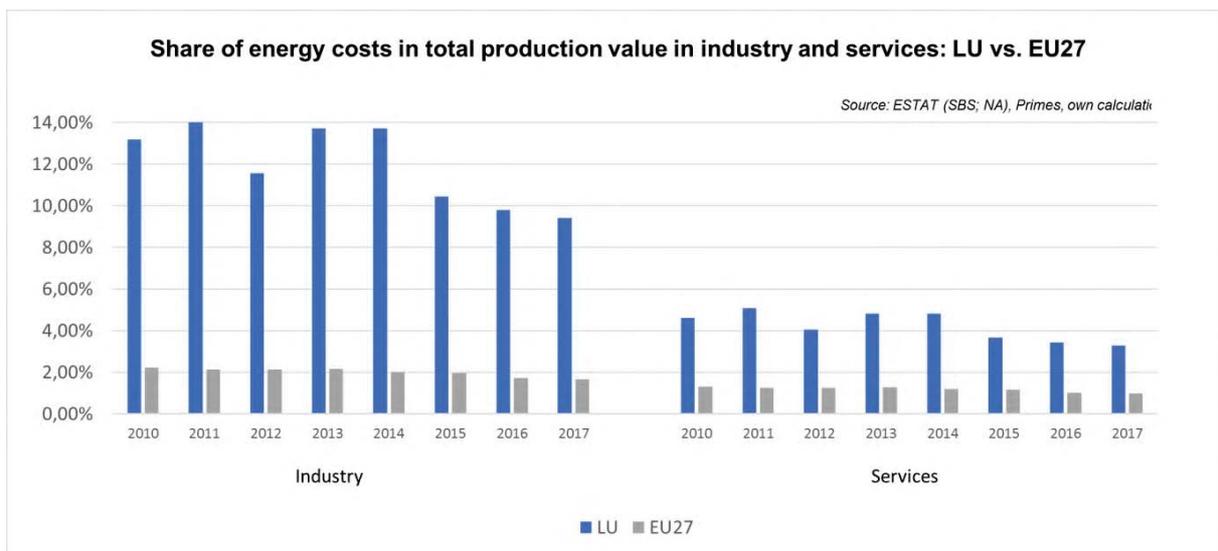
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2015 in Luxembourg (yellow line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 6.3% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy decreased to 4.1%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2015 they spent 4.8 % of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value decreased to 3.4%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

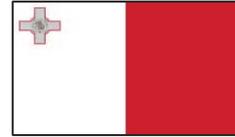
## Energy costs shares in total production costs



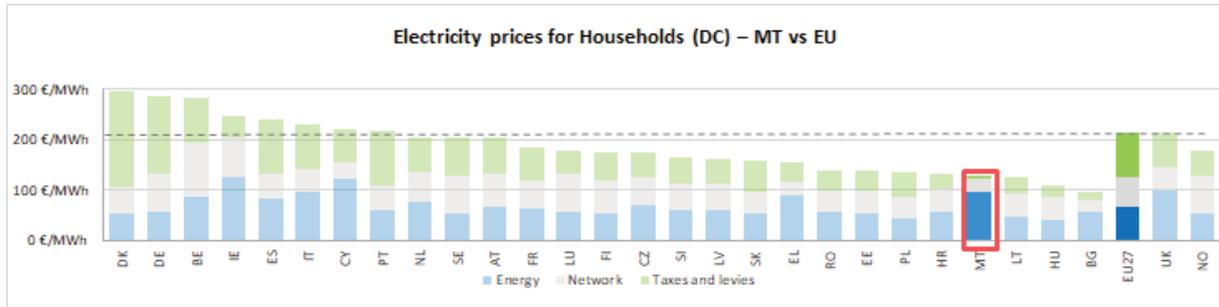
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

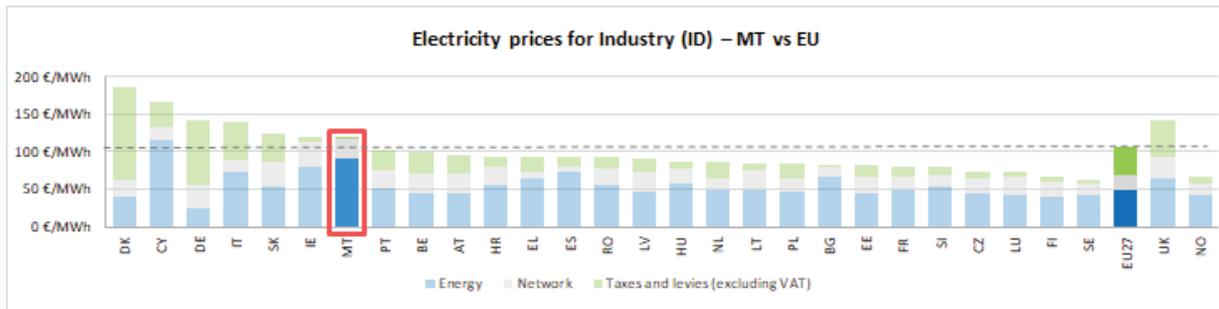
# Malta



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



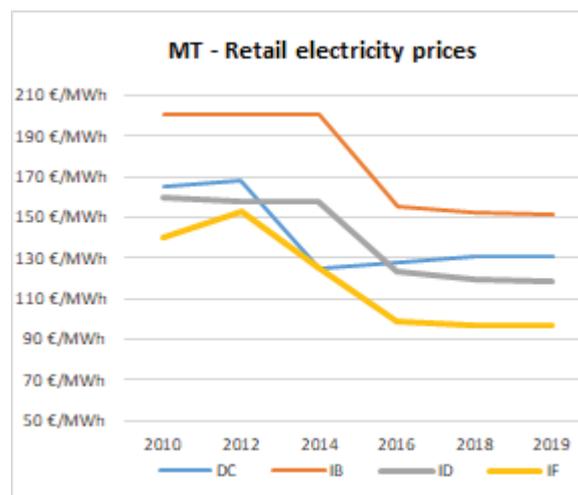
see footnote<sup>1</sup>



| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

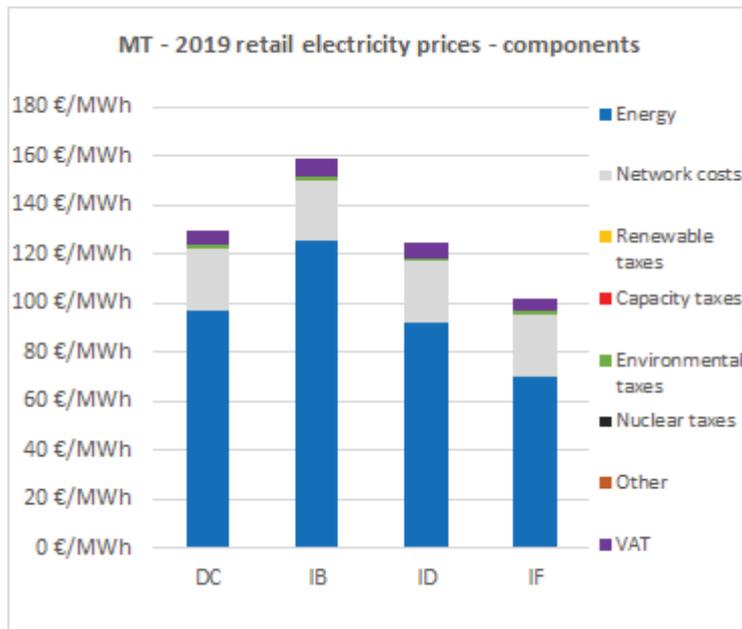
| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

See footnote<sup>2</sup>

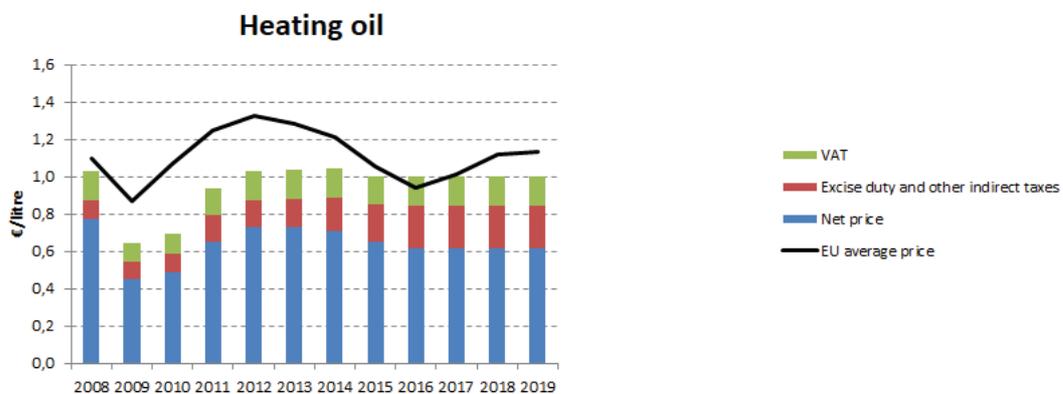
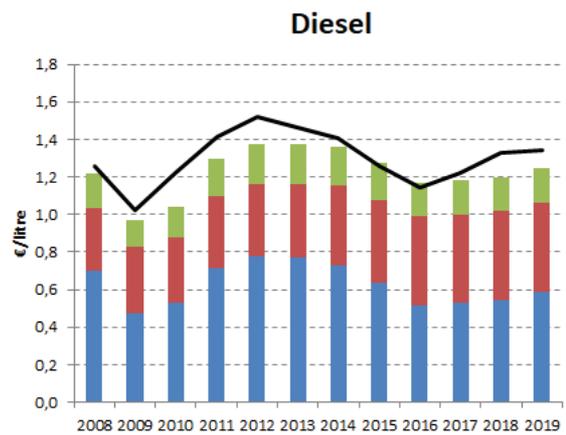
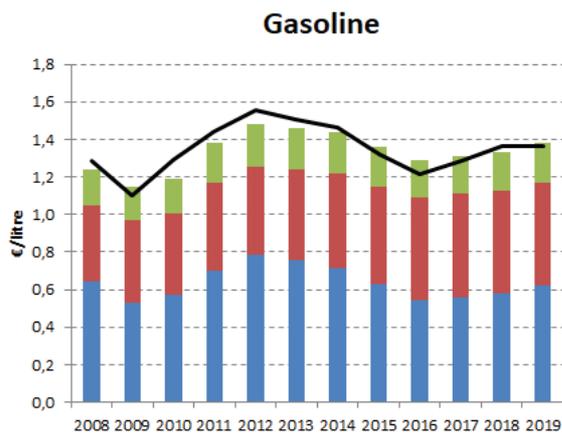


<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

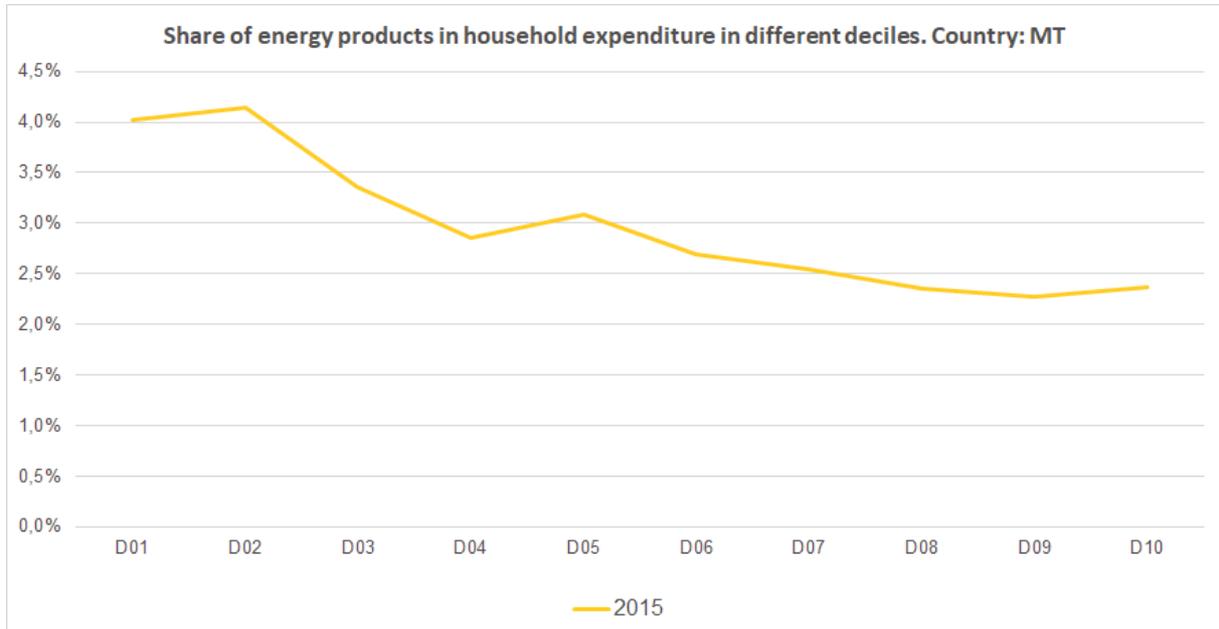


## Oil products prices



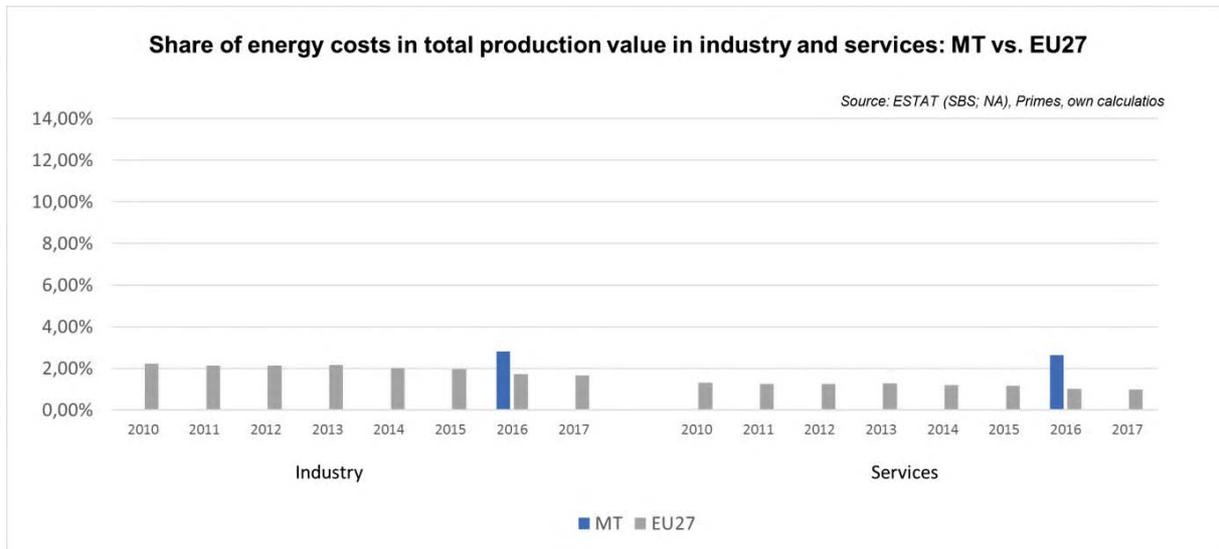
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2015 in Malta (yellow line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 4.0% of their total expenditures on energy products. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in the same year they spent 3.1% of their total expenditure on energy. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



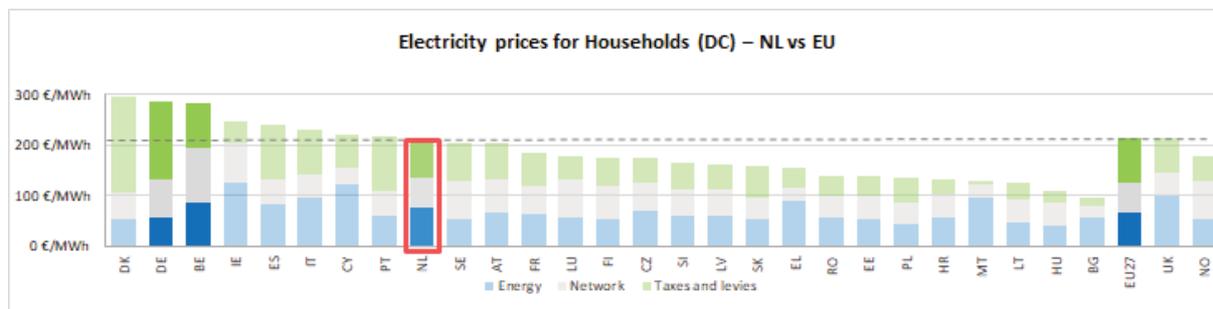
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

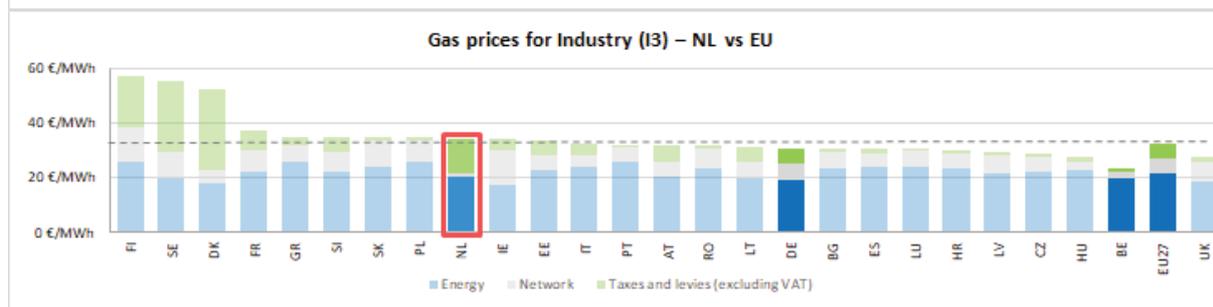
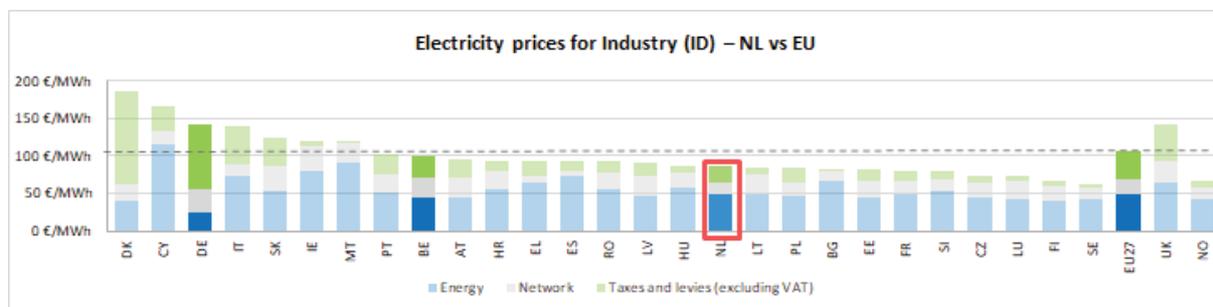
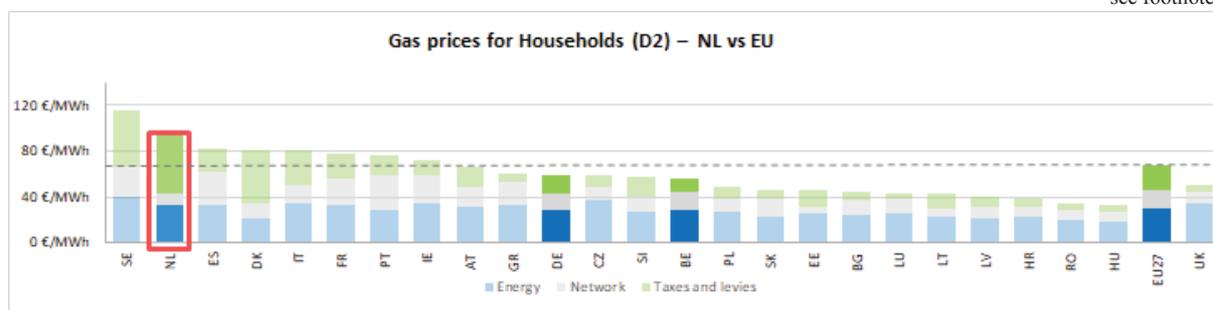
# Netherlands



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



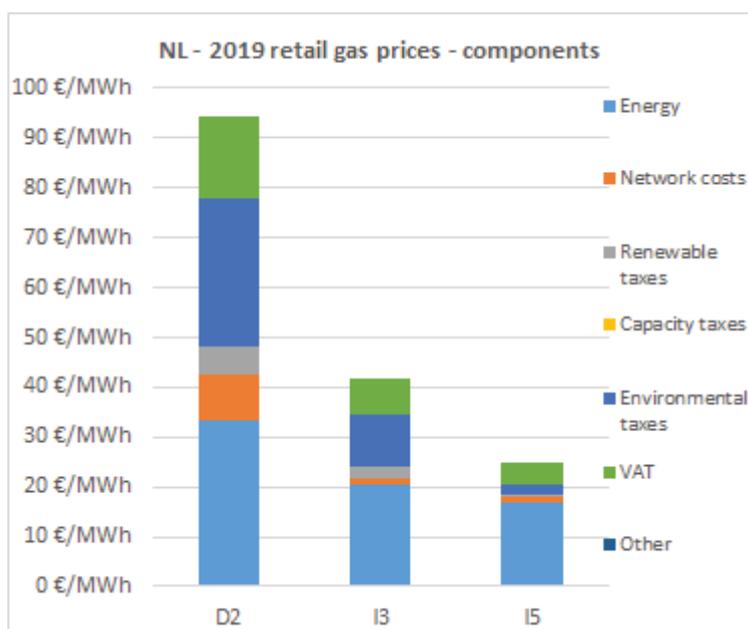
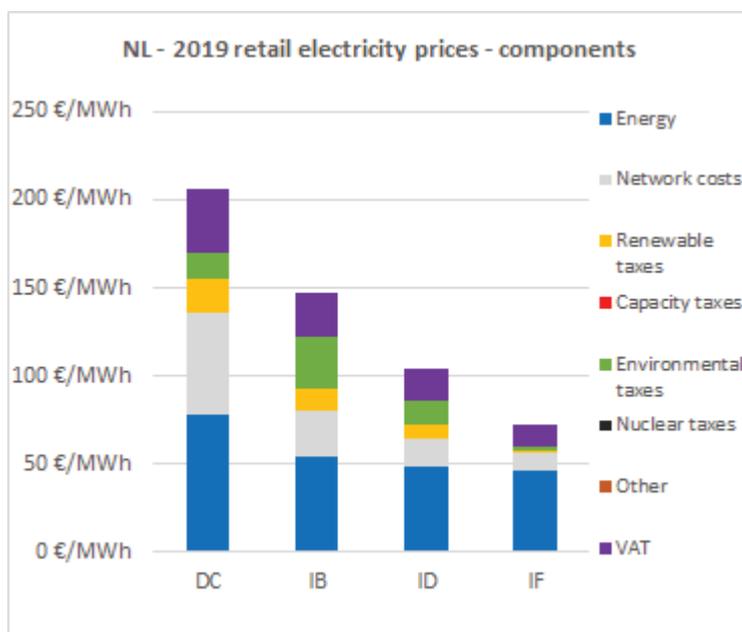
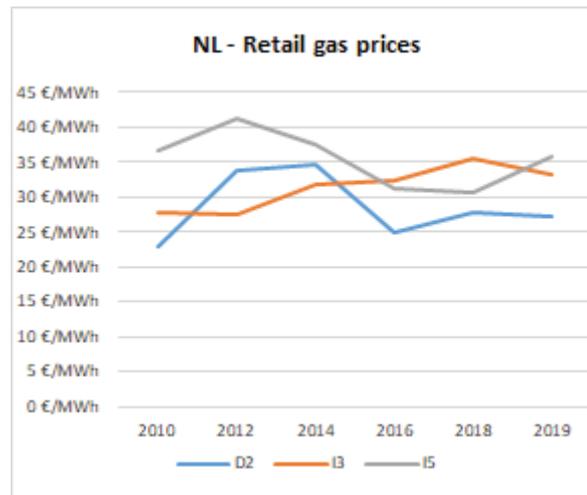
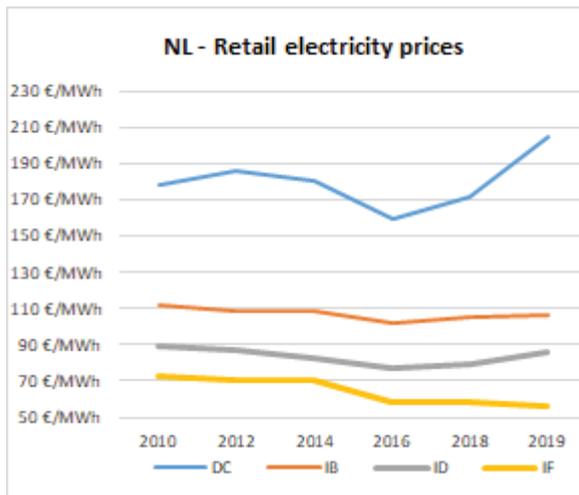
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

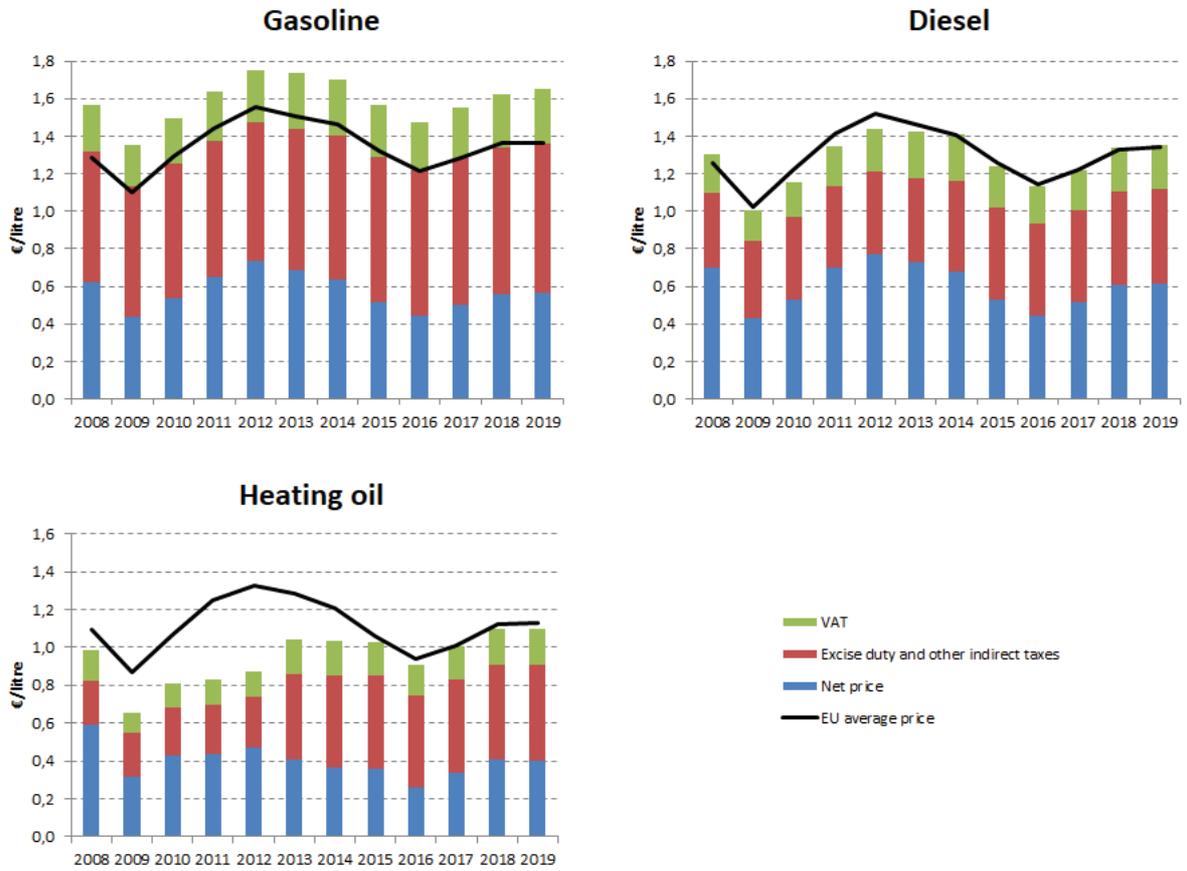
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

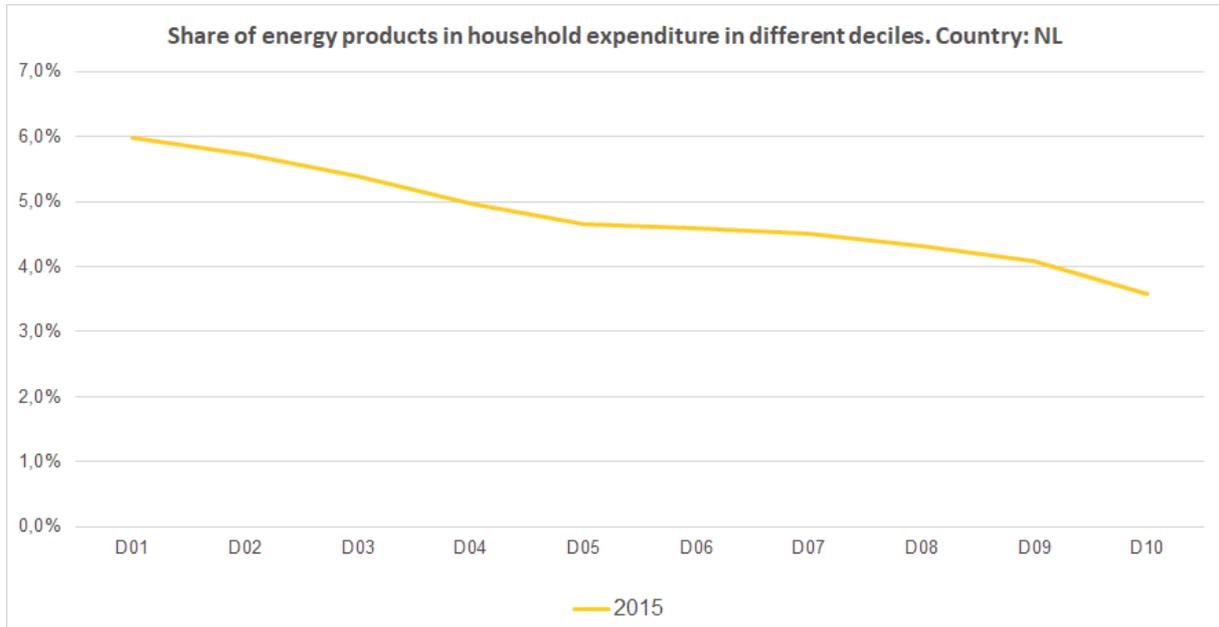


# Oil products prices



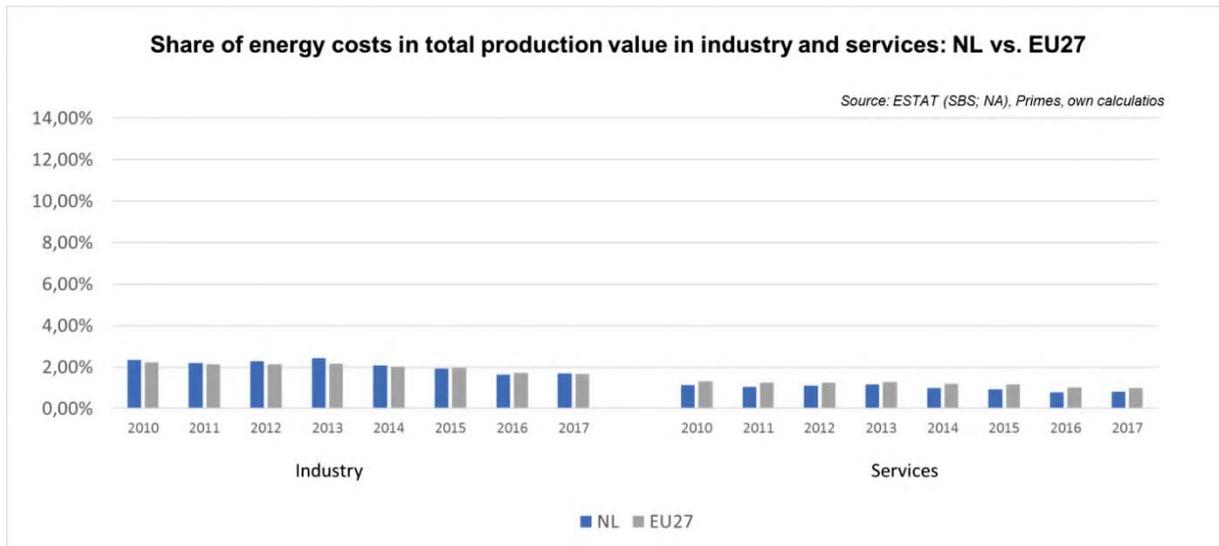
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2015 in the Netherlands (yellow line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 6.0% of their total expenditures on energy products. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in the same year they spent 4.7% of their total expenditure on energy. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



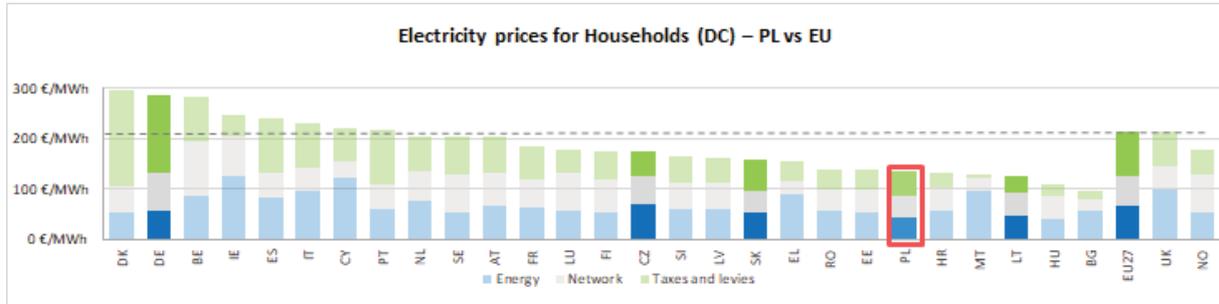
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

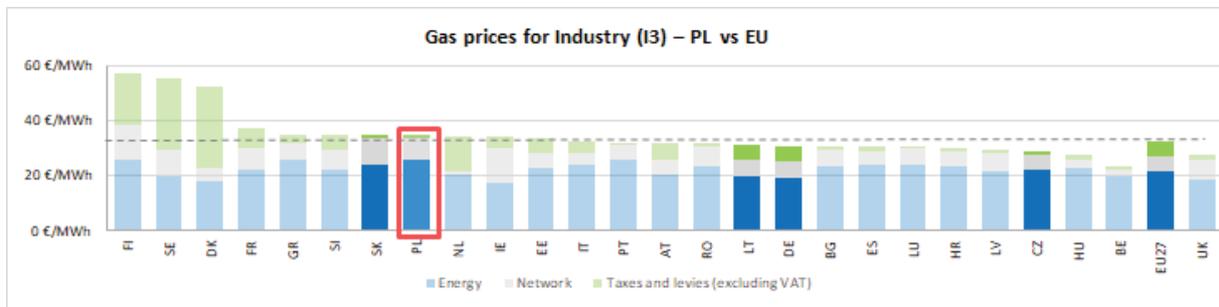
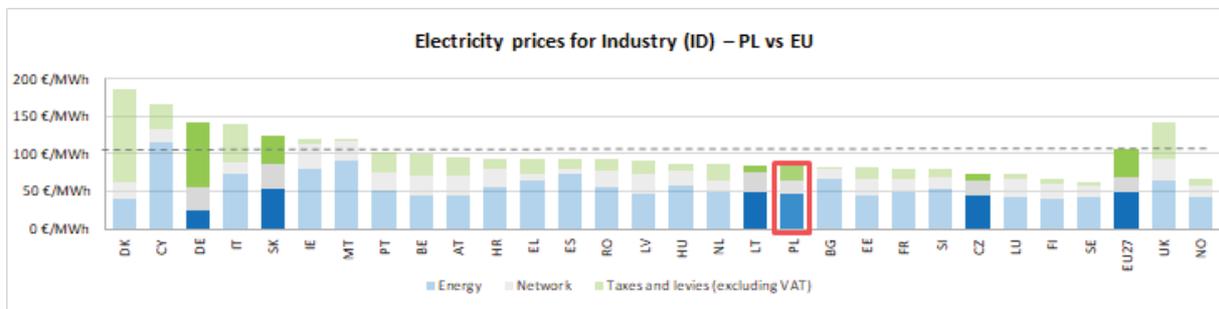
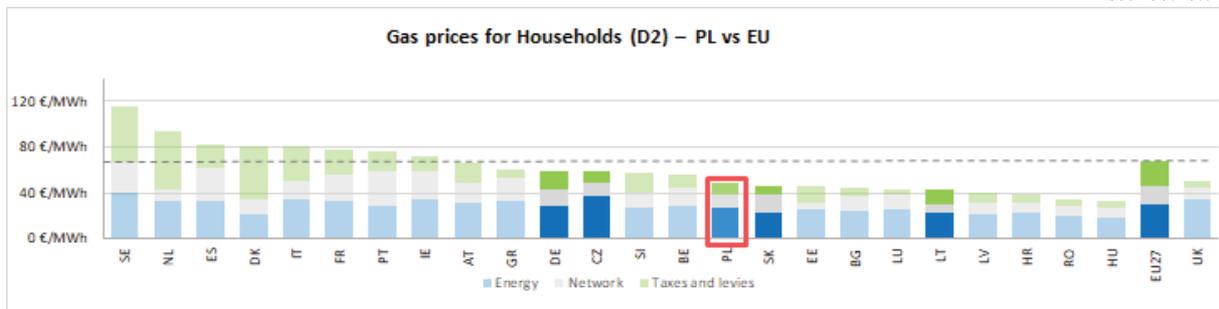
# Poland



## Prices in 2019



see footnote <sup>1</sup>

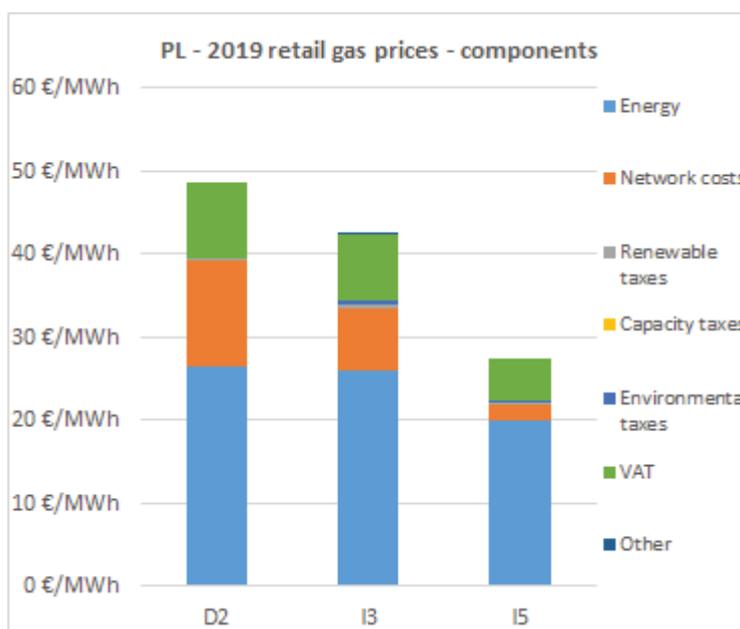
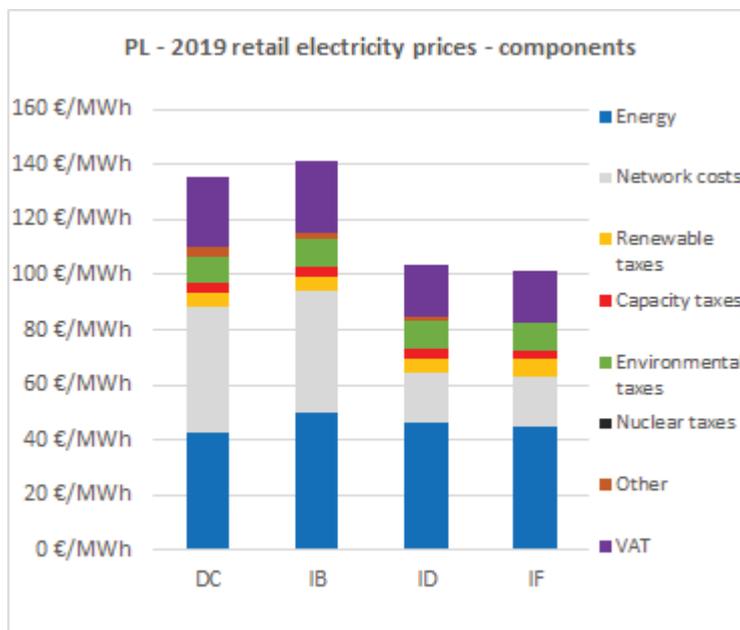
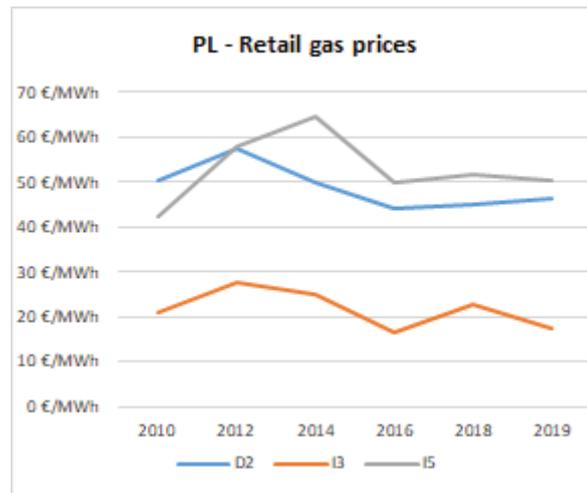
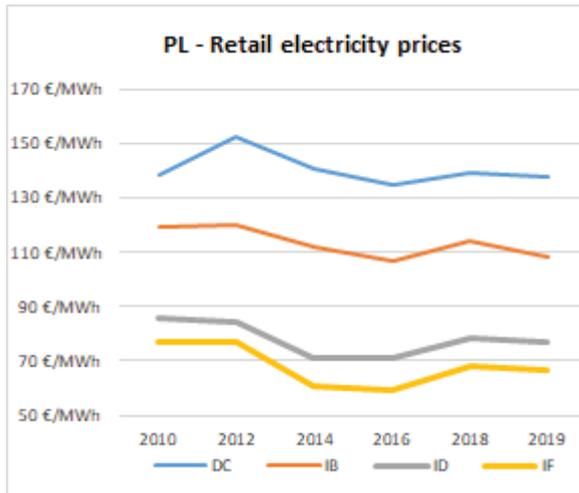


| Electricity | DC | IB        | ID             | IF              |
|-------------|----|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
|             |    | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry |

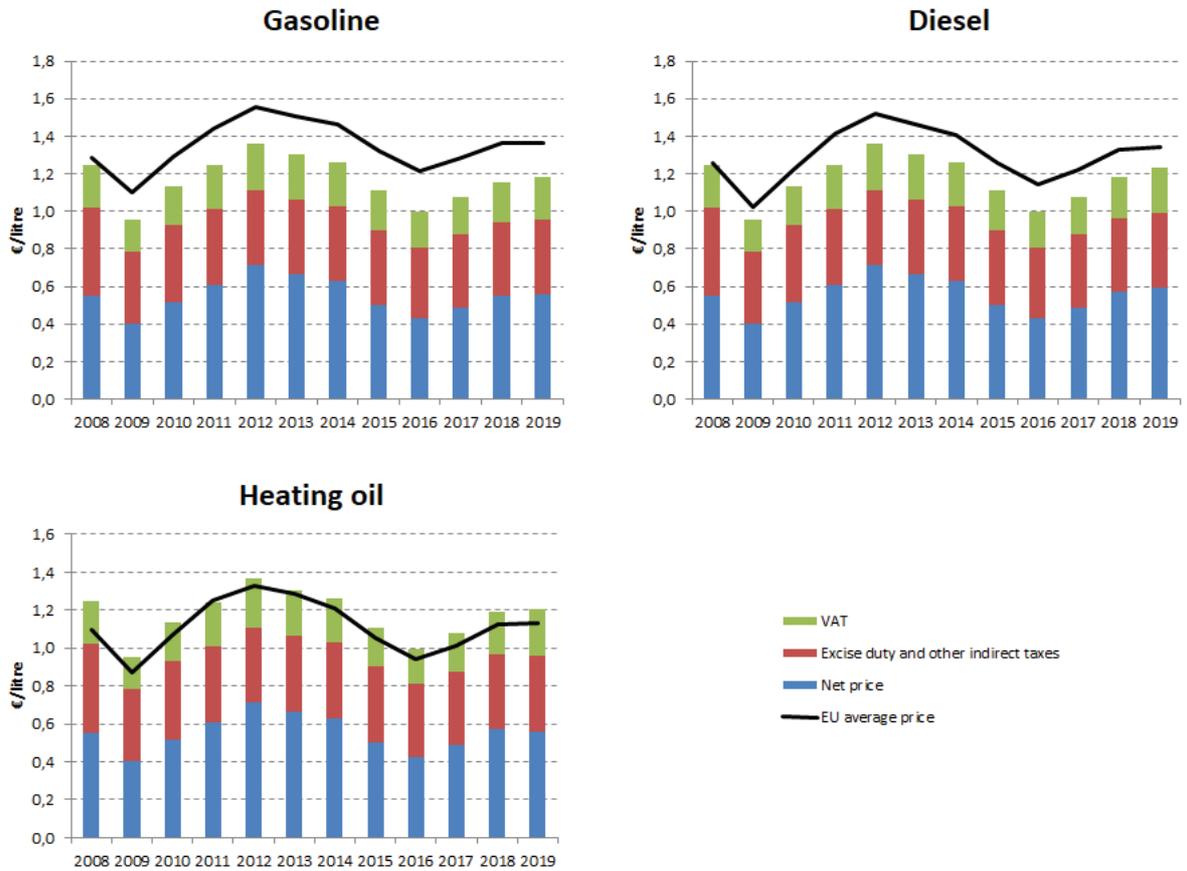
| Gas | D2 | I3        | I5              |
|-----|----|-----------|-----------------|
|     |    | Household | Medium Industry |

See footnote <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.  
<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

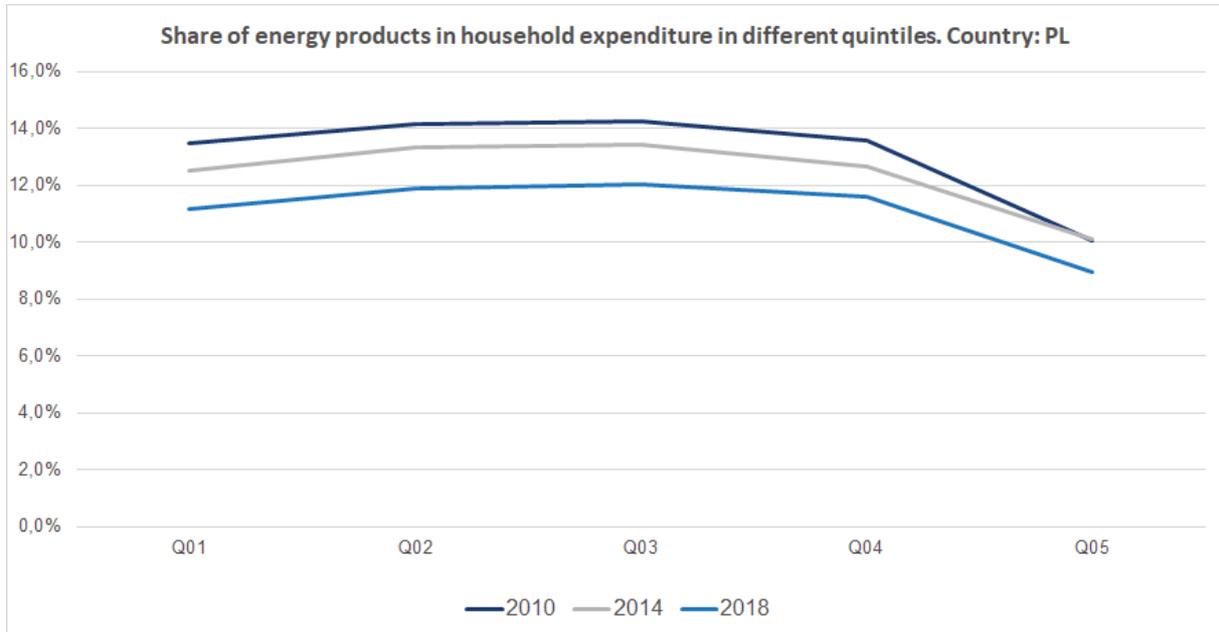


# Oil products prices



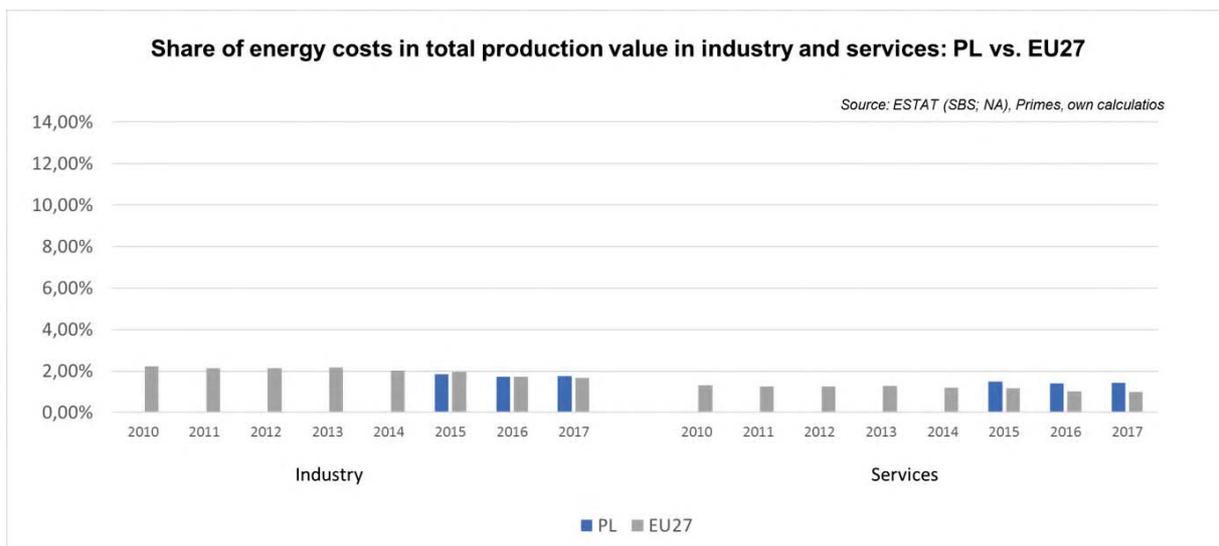
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Poland (dark blue line) the poorest households (Quintile 1) had to spend 13.5% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy decreased to 11.2%. In the case of middle income households (Quintile 3), in 2010 they spent 14.2% of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value decreased to 12.0%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



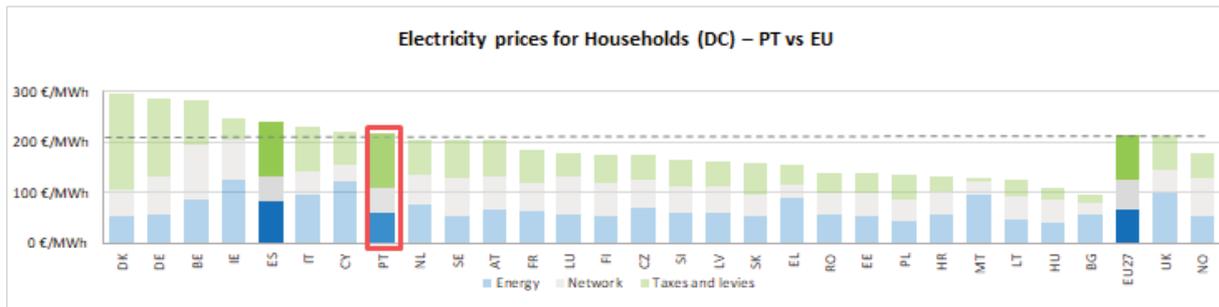
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

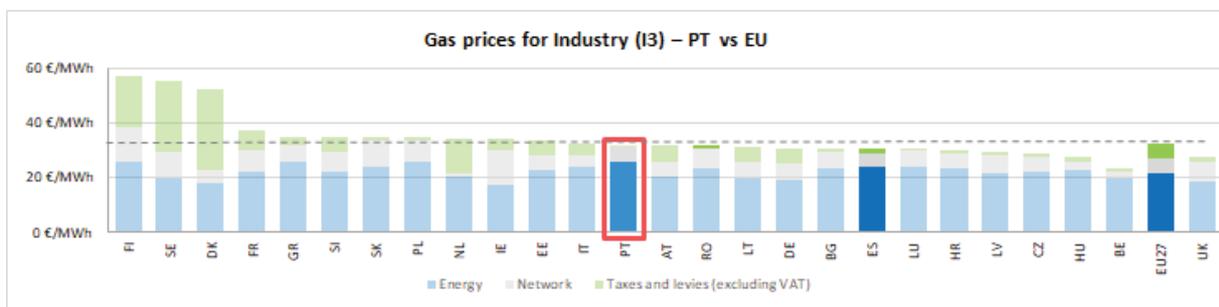
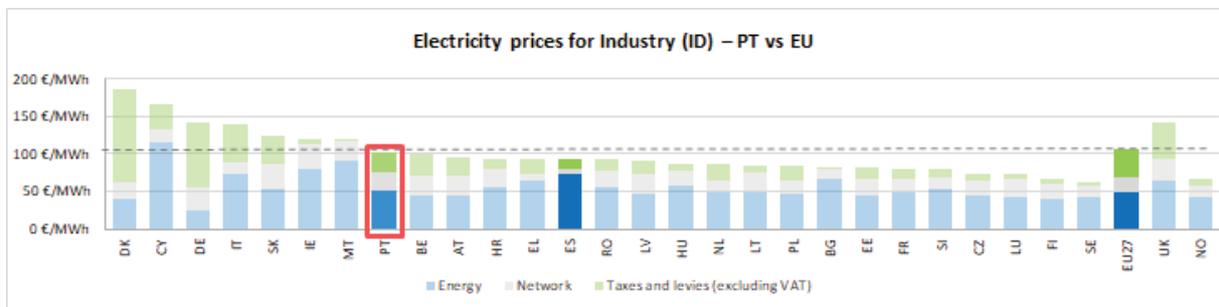
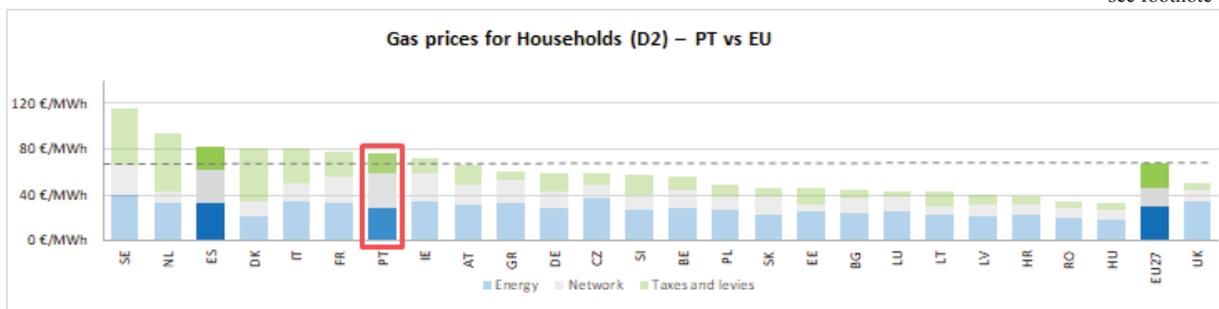
# Portugal



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



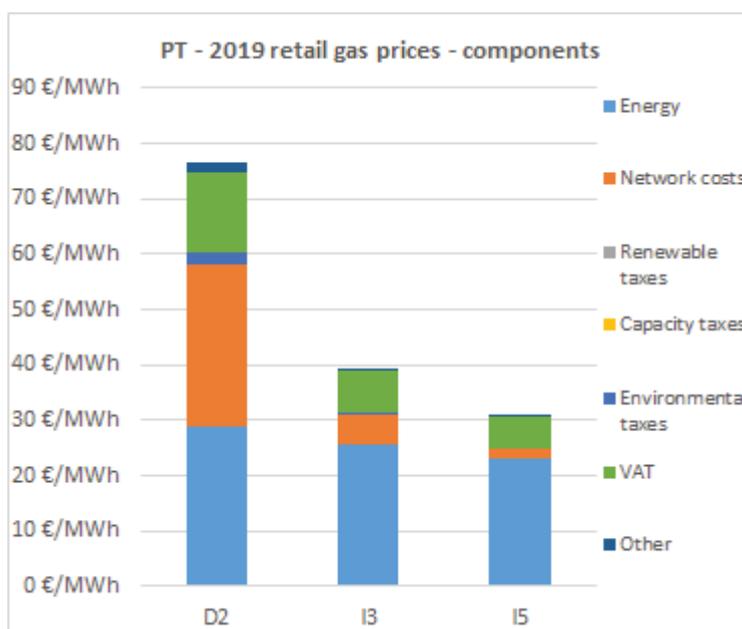
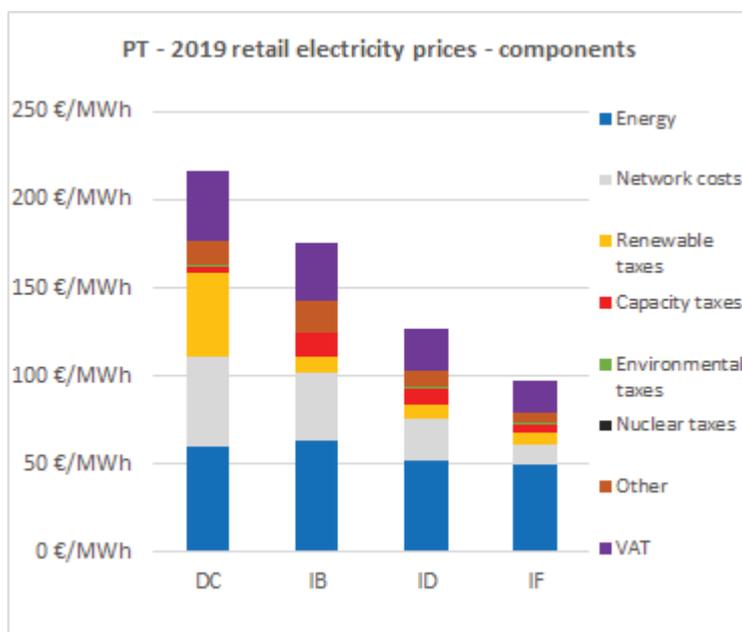
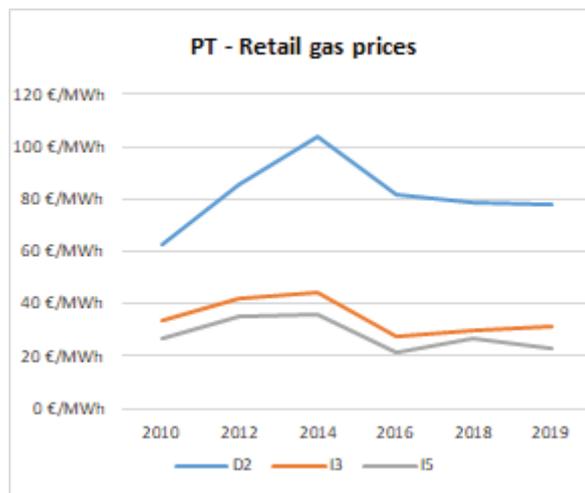
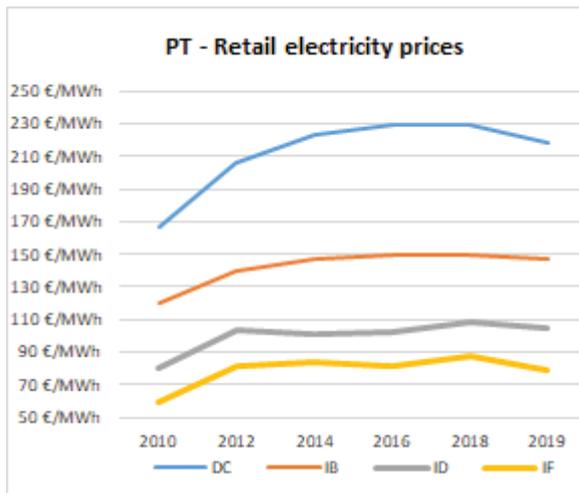
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

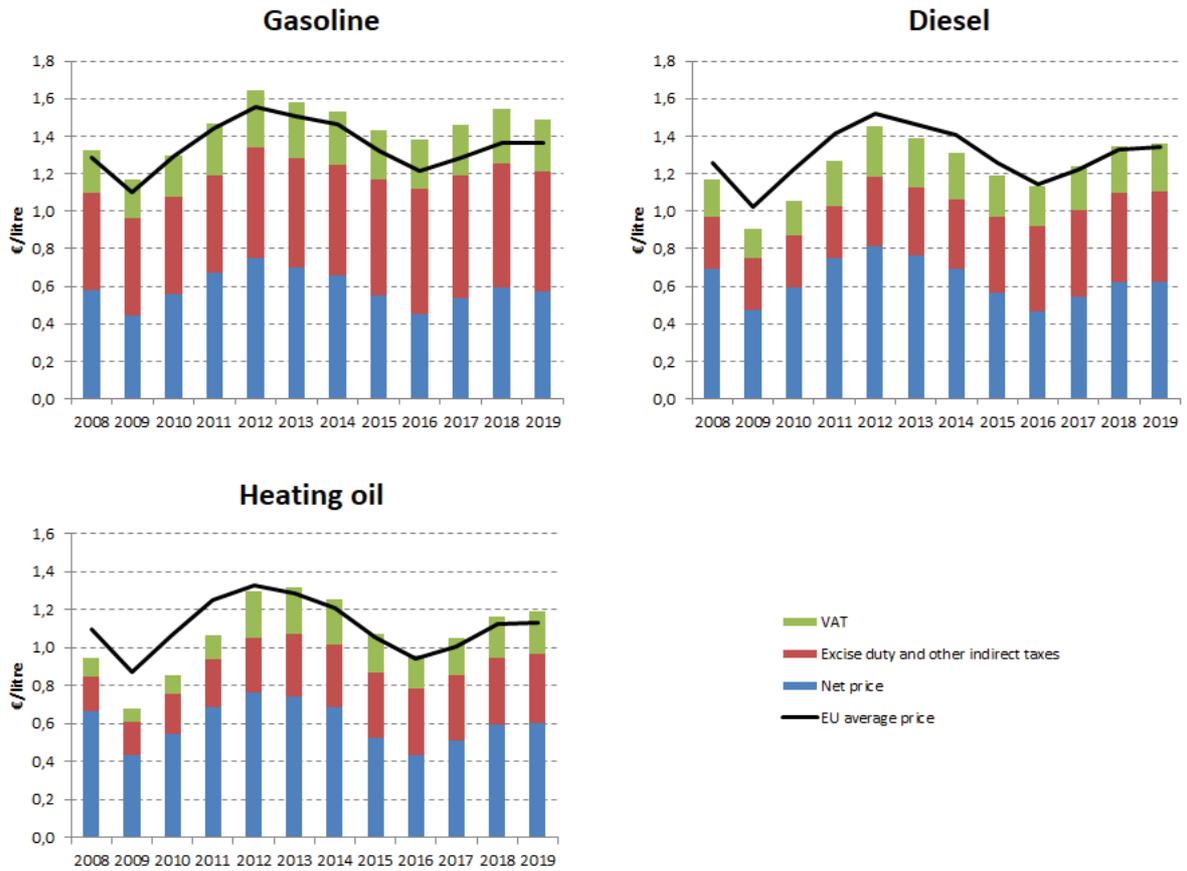
| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

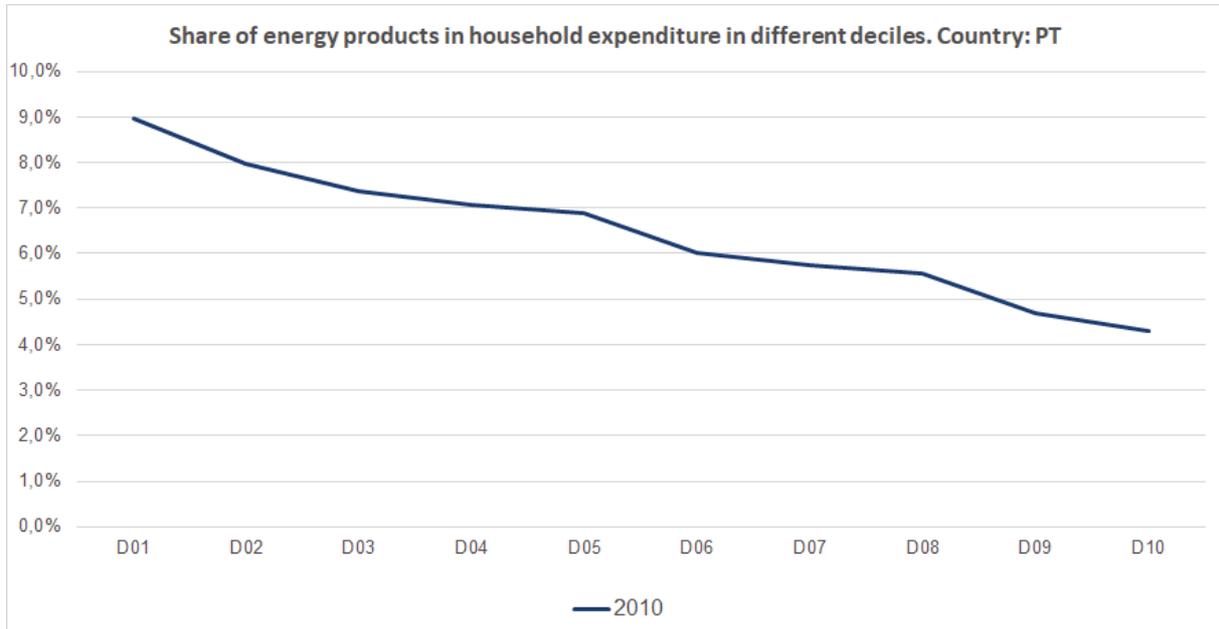


# Oil products prices



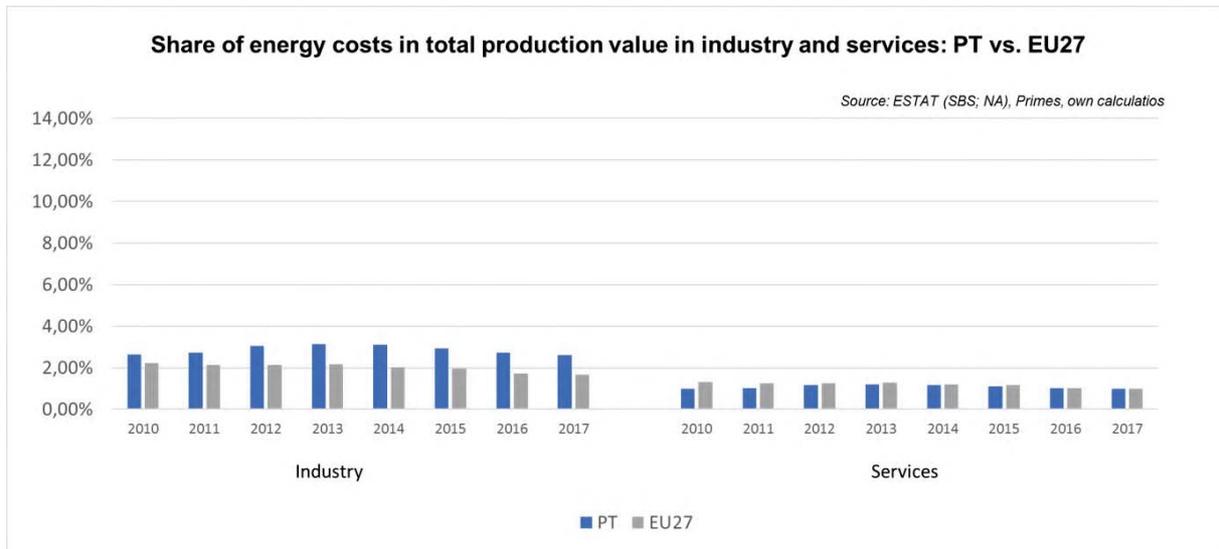
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Portugal (blue dark line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 9.0% of their total expenditures on energy products. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in the same year they spent 6.9% of their total expenditure on energy. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



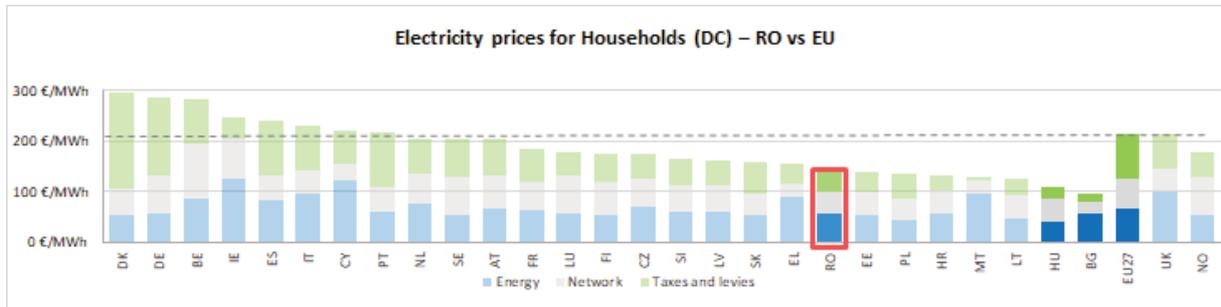
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

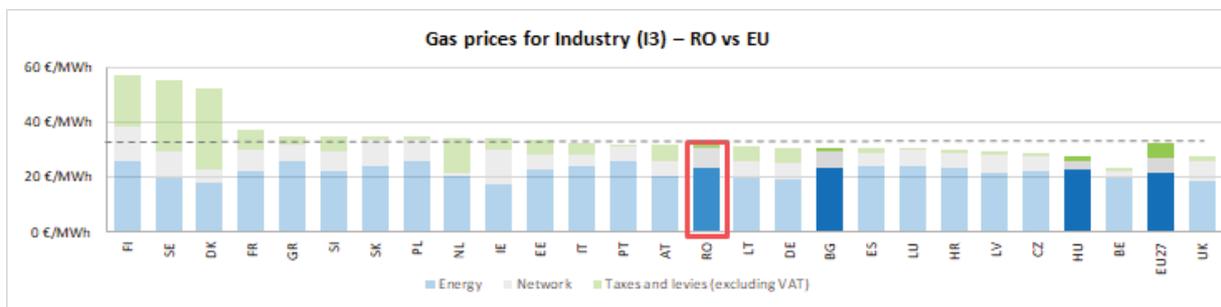
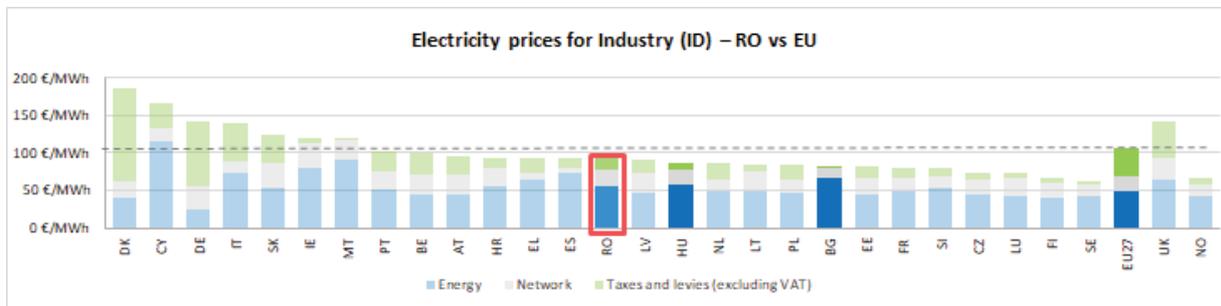
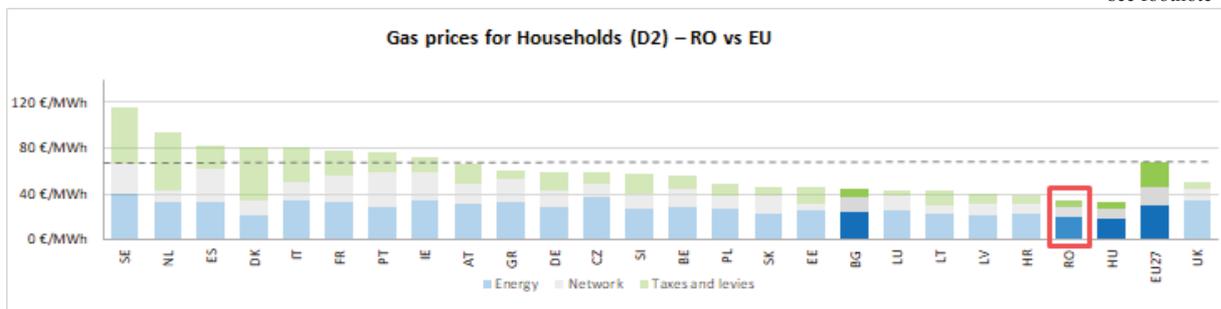
# Romania



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



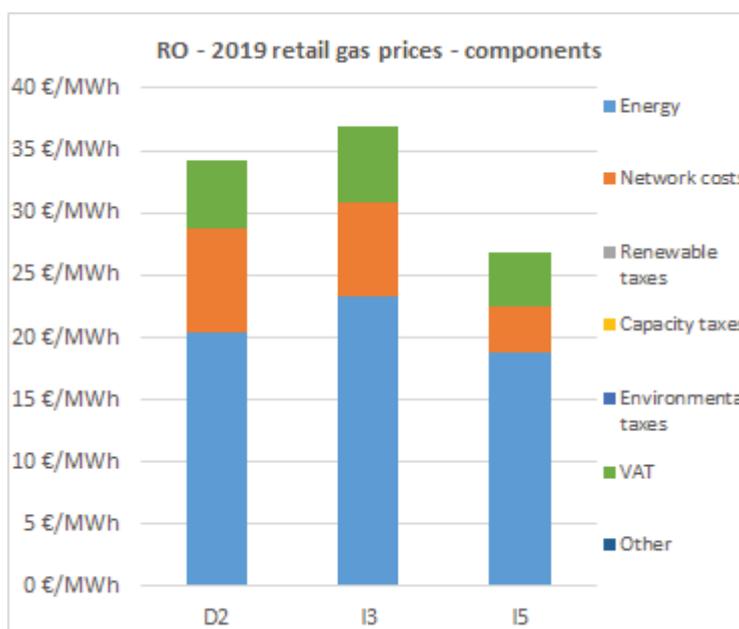
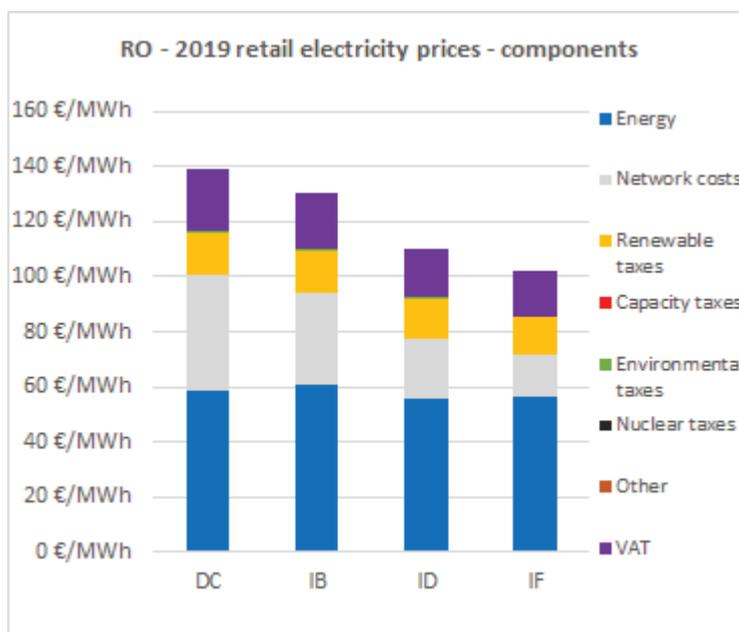
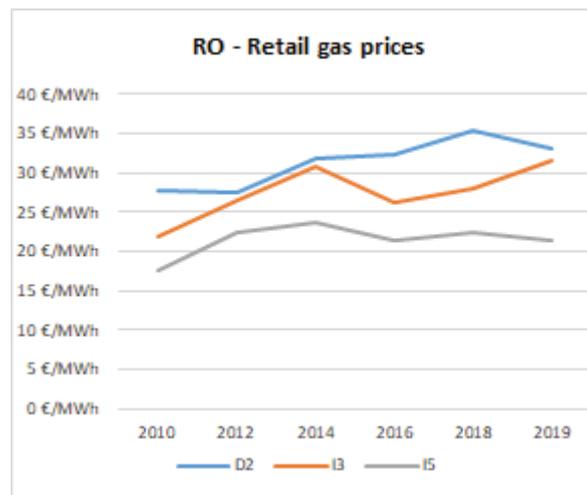
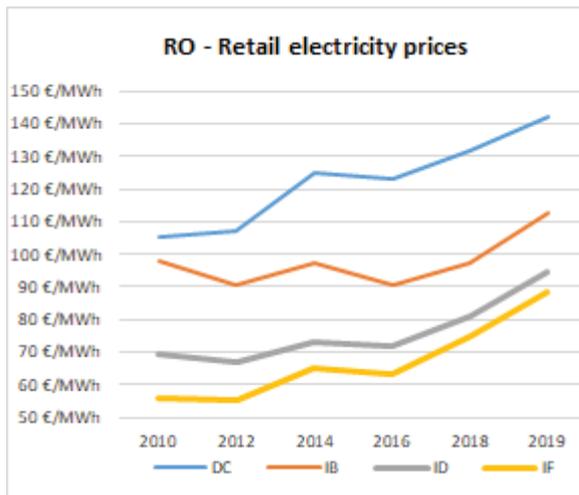
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

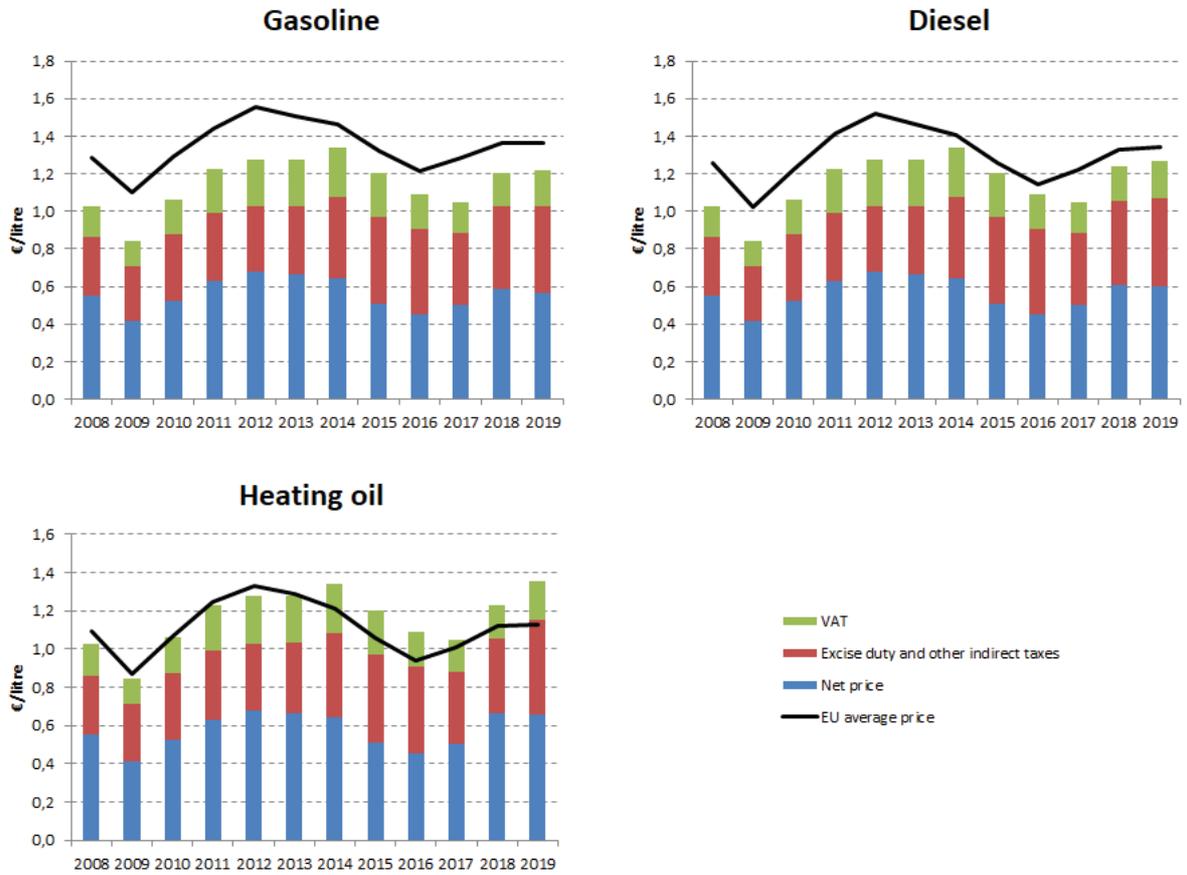
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

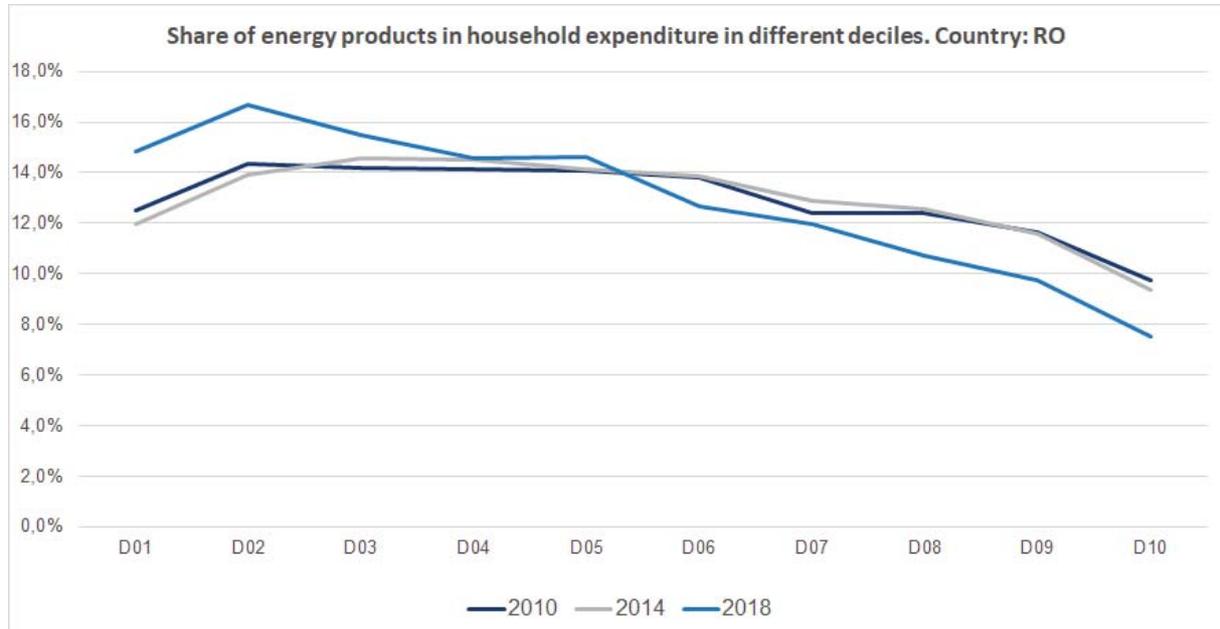


# Oil products prices



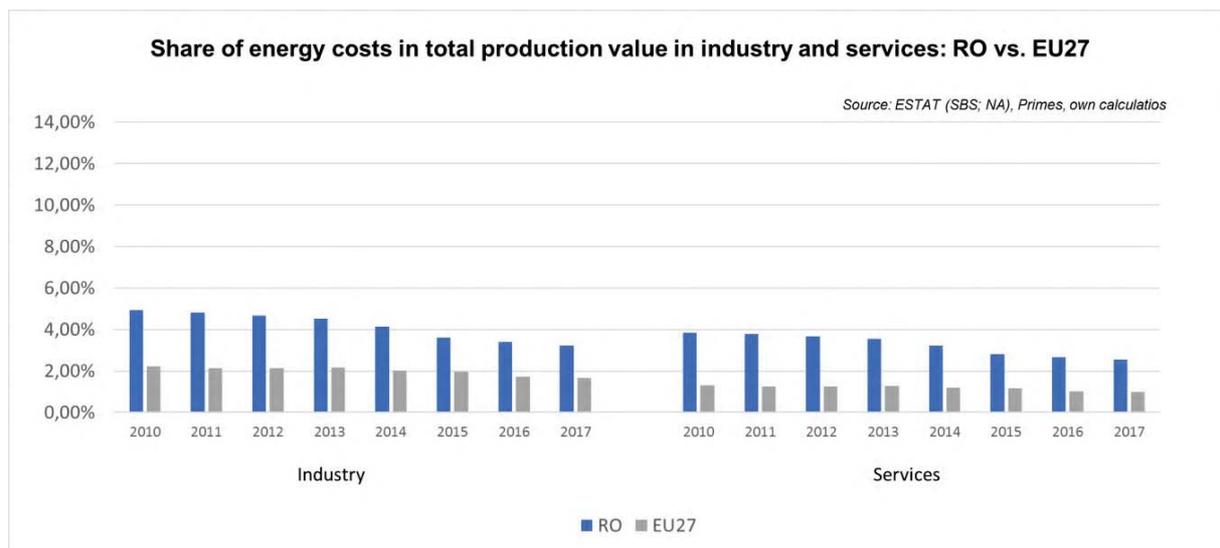
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Romania (dark blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 12.5% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy increased to 14.8%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2010 they spent 14.1% of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value increased marginally to 14.6%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



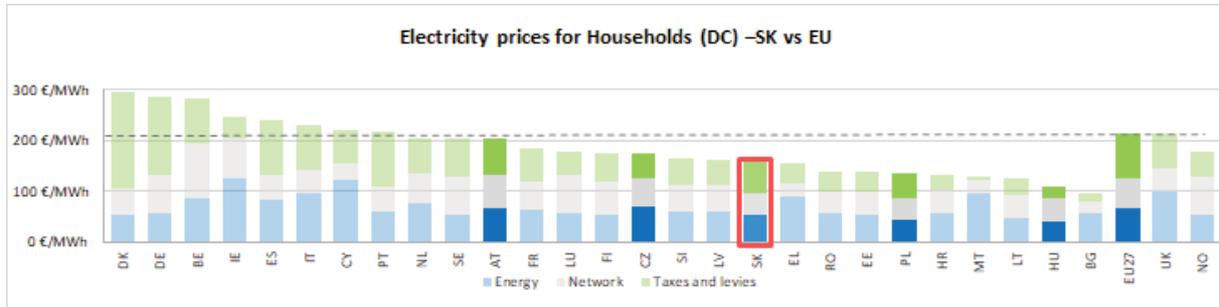
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

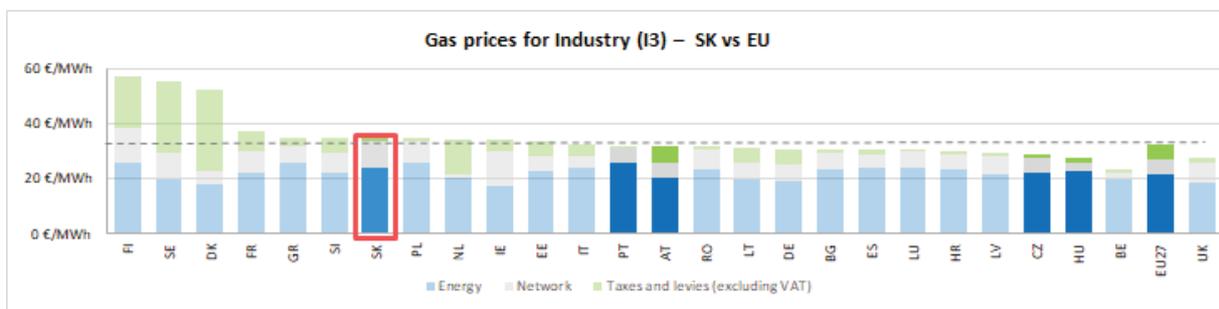
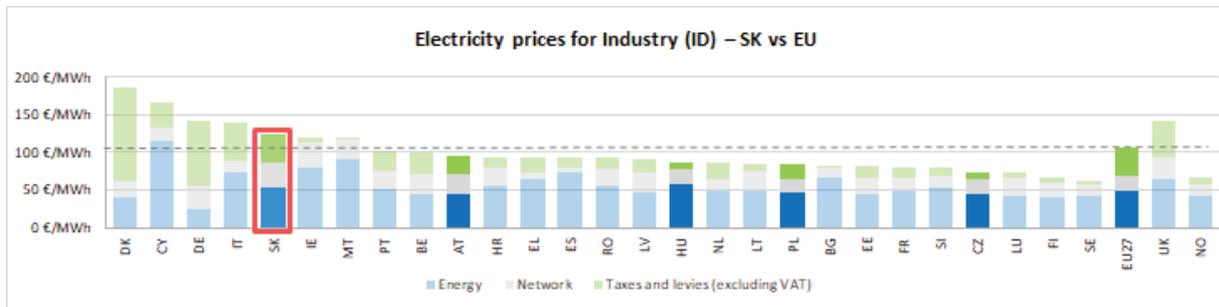
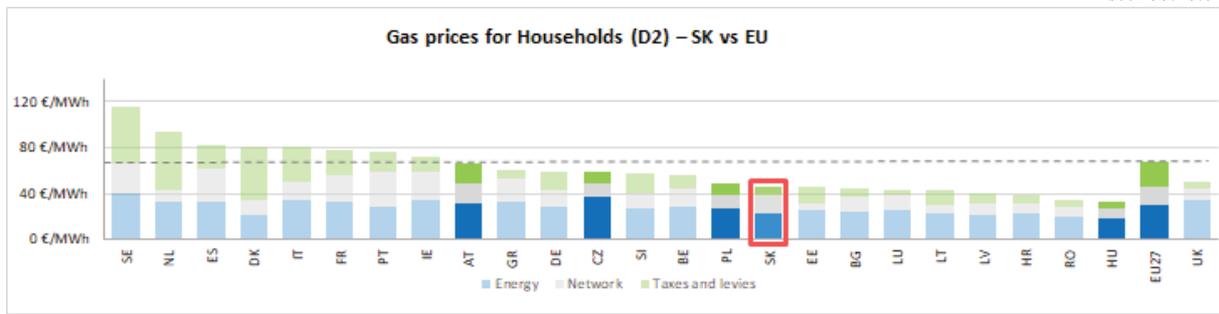
# Slovakia



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>

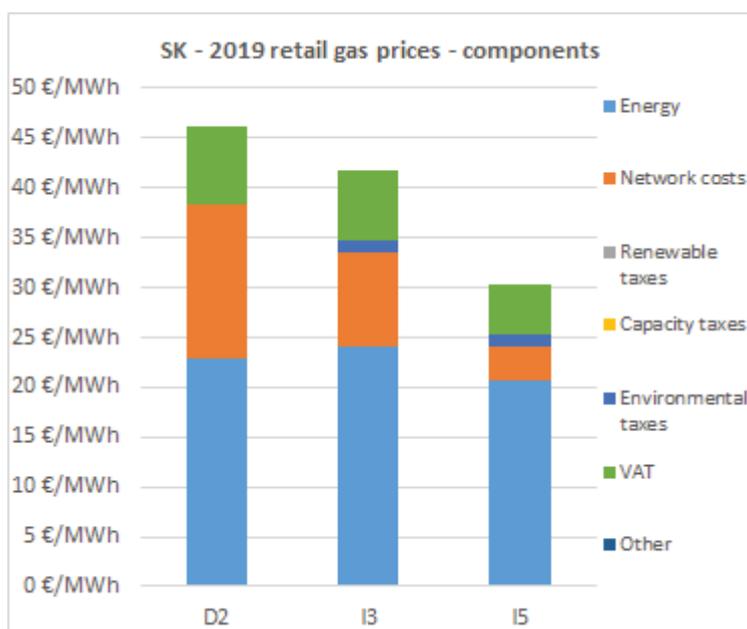
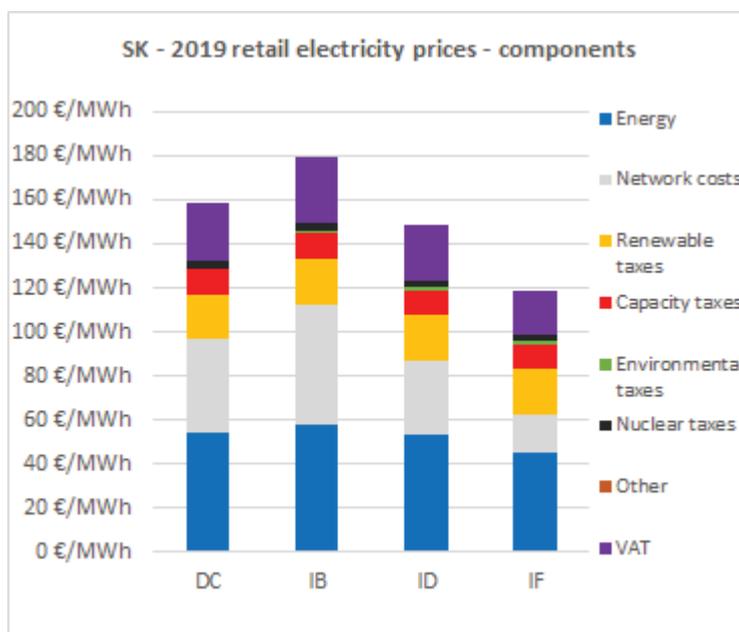
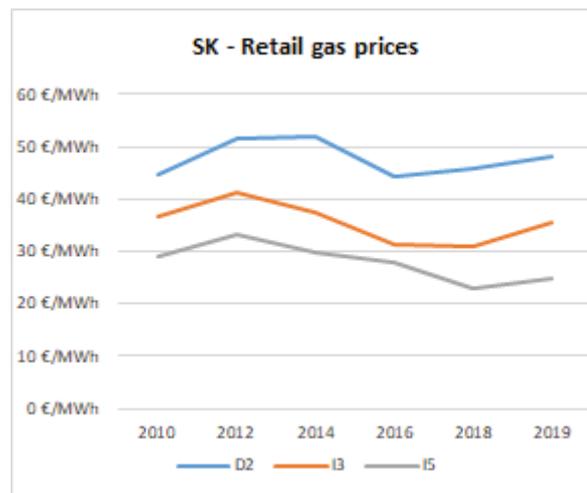
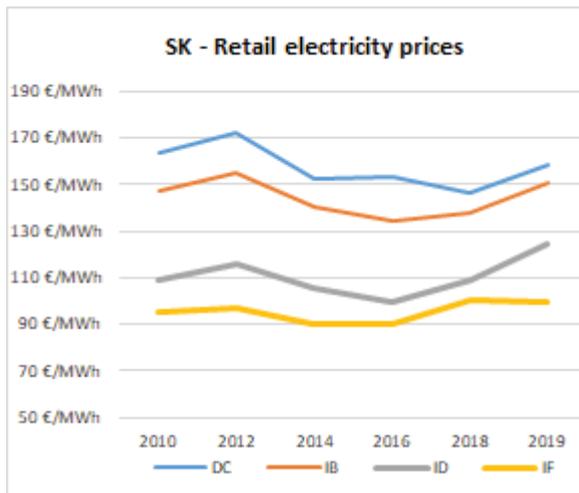


See footnote<sup>2</sup>

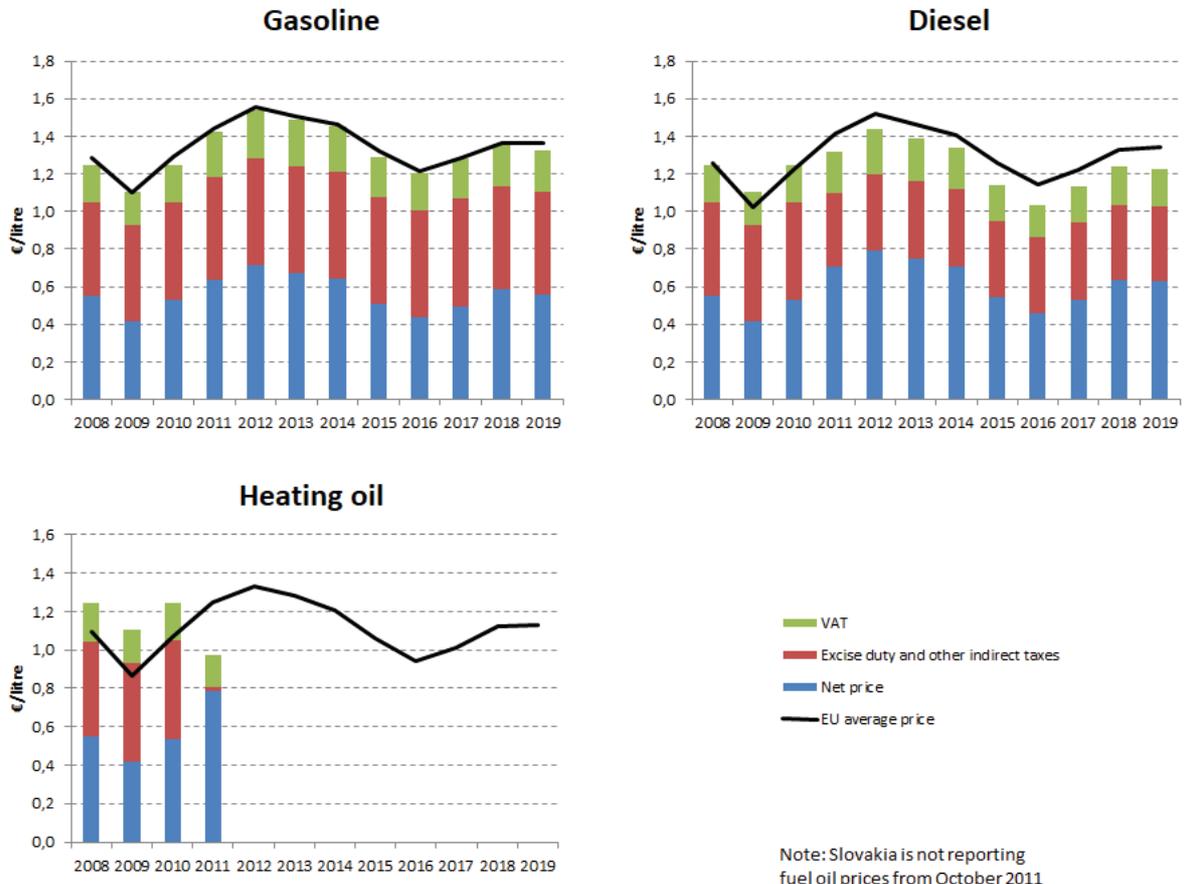
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             | Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

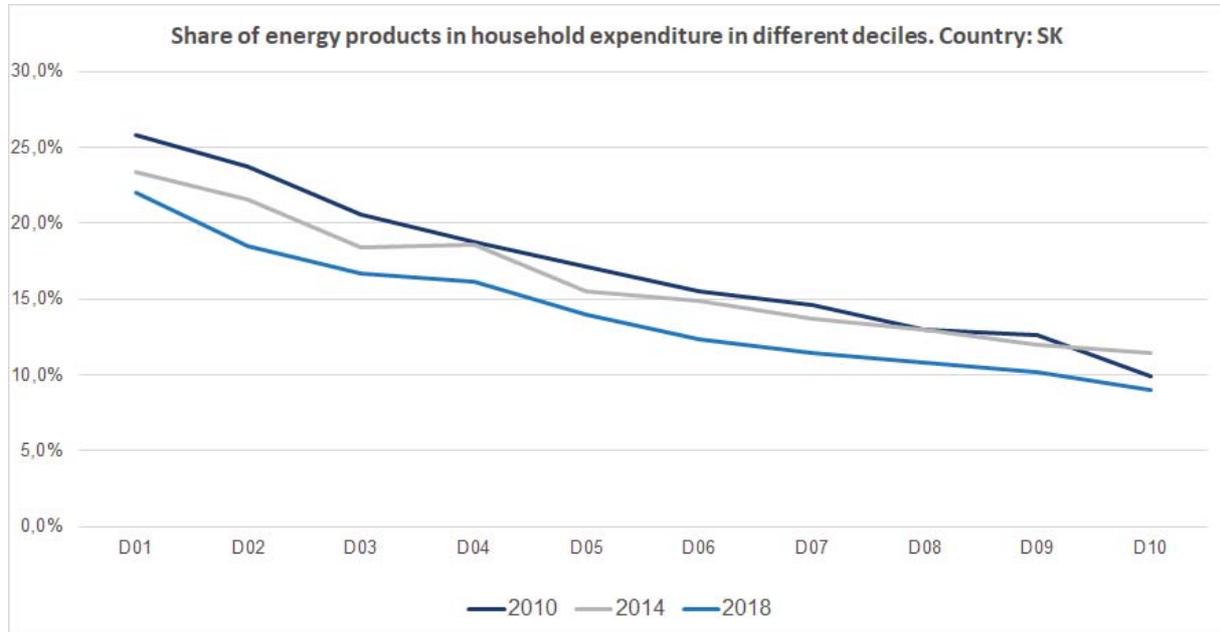


# Oil products prices



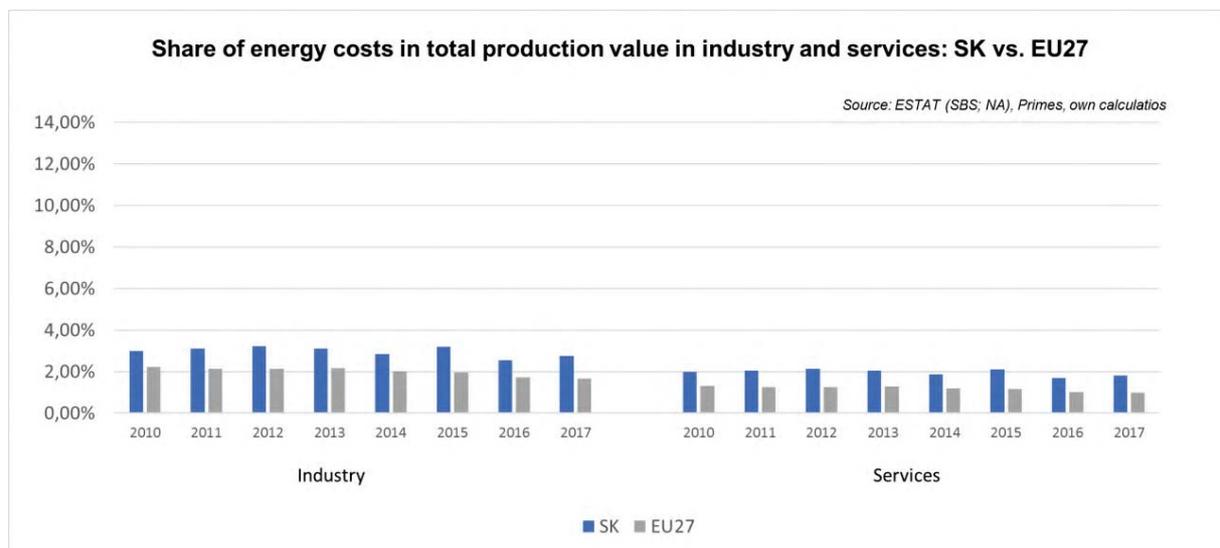
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Slovakia (dark blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 25.8% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy products decreased to 22.1%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2010 they spent 17.1% of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value decreased to 13.9%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



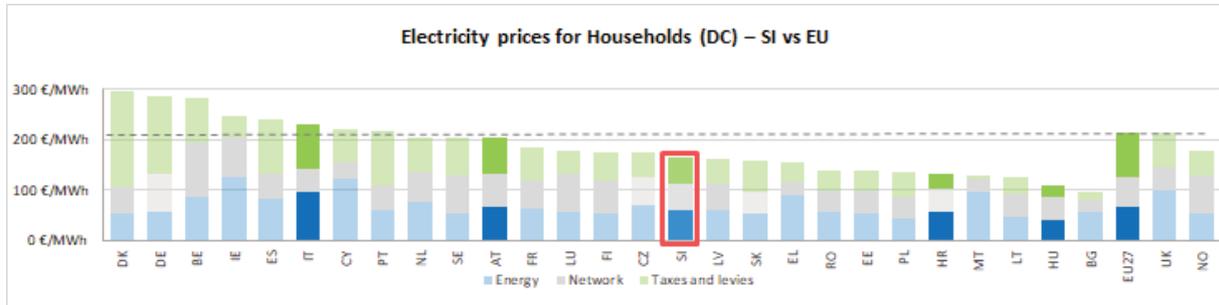
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

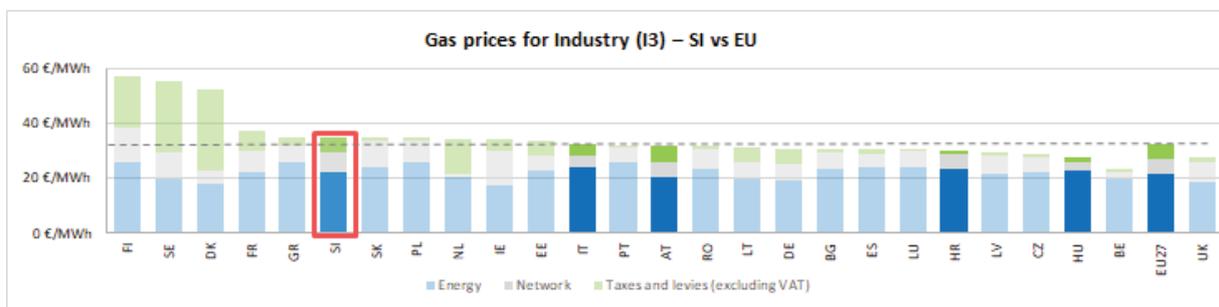
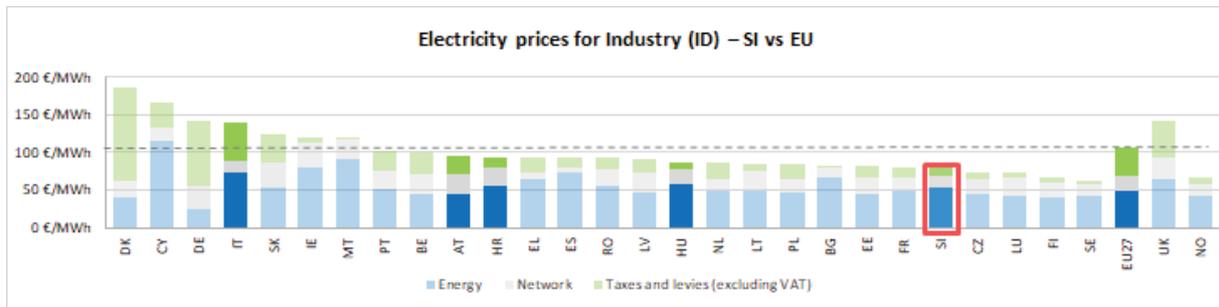
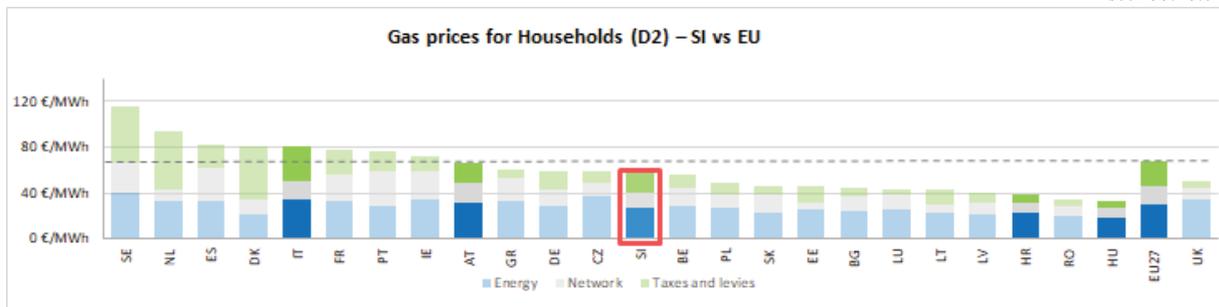
# Slovenia



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



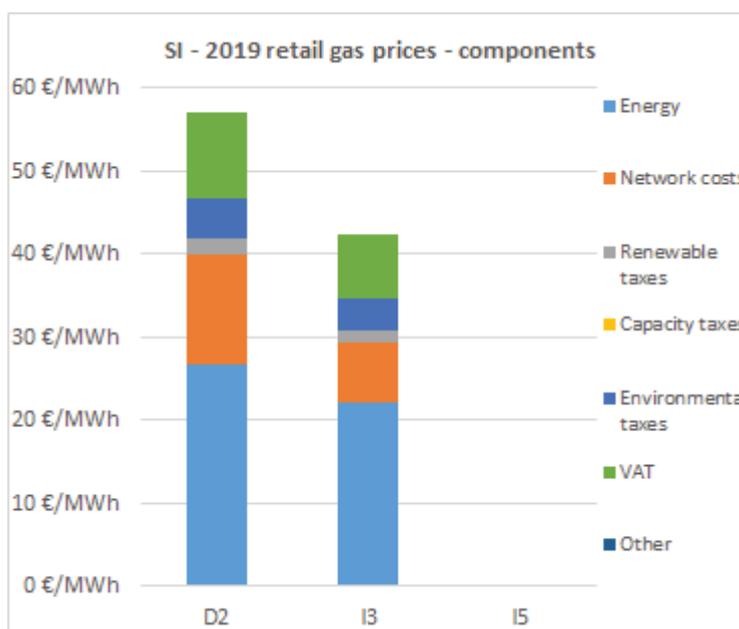
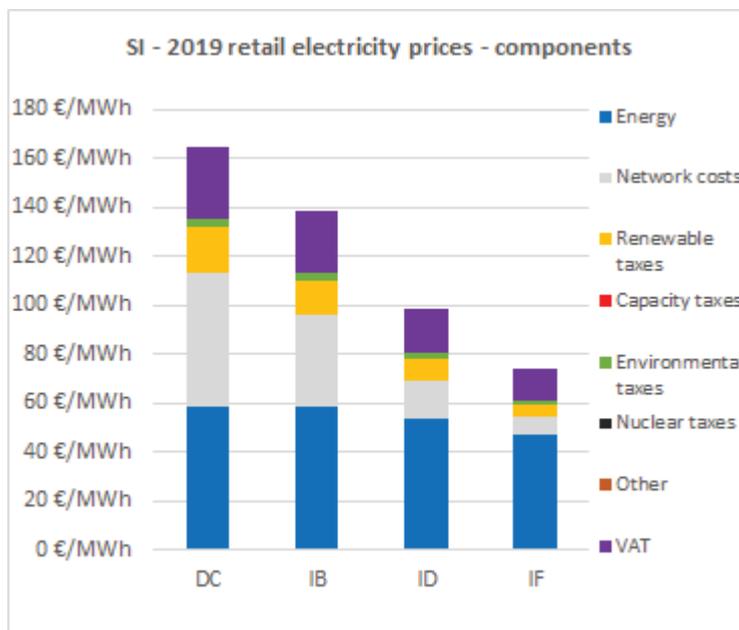
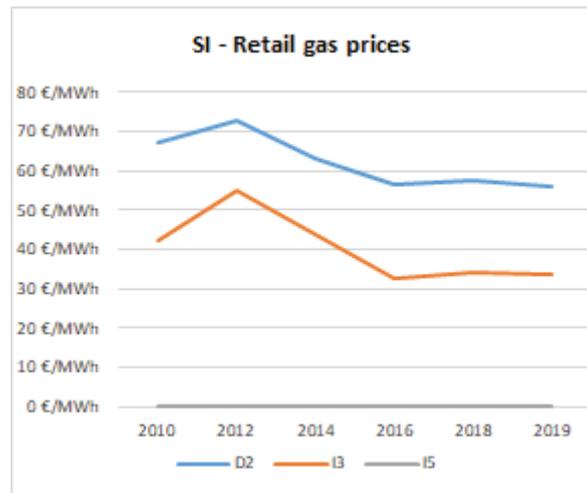
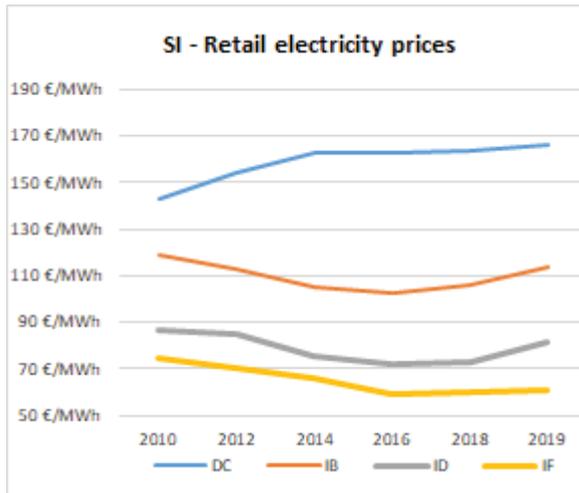
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

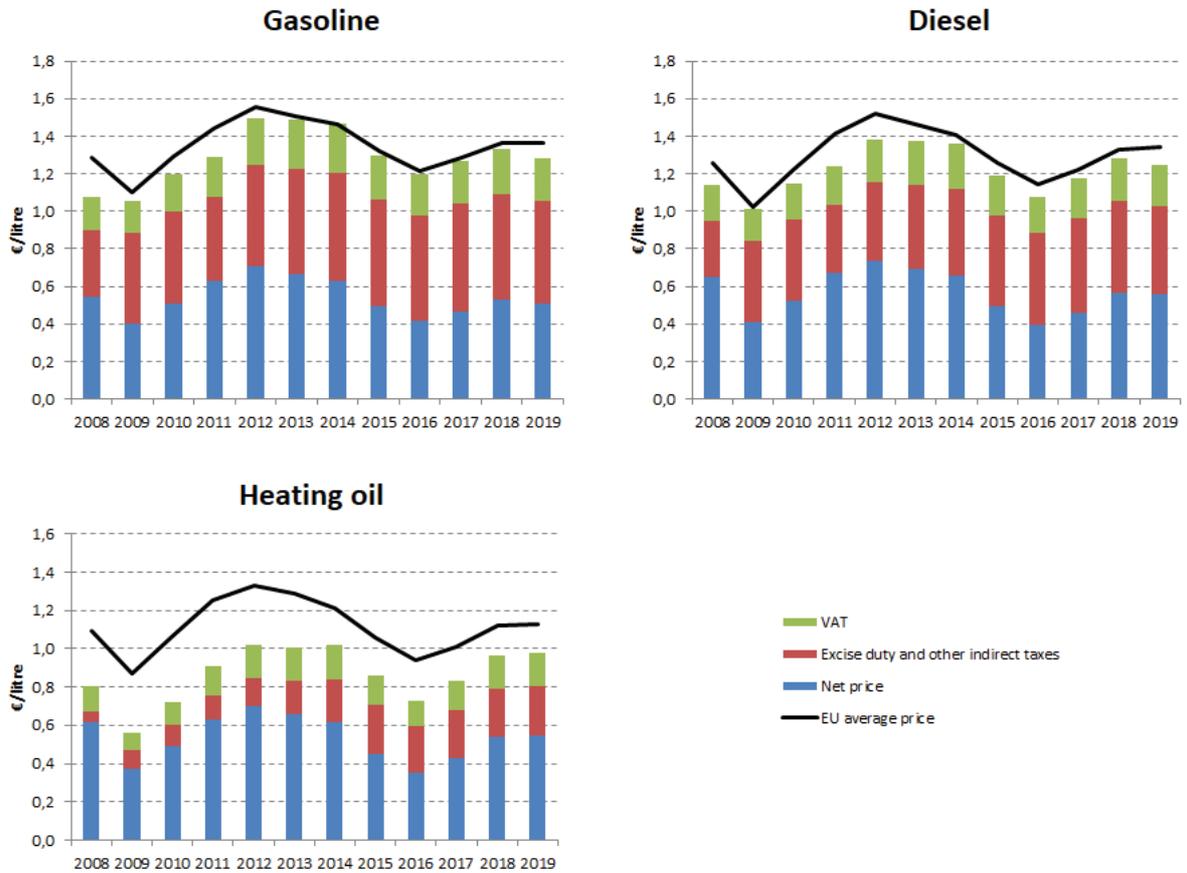
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

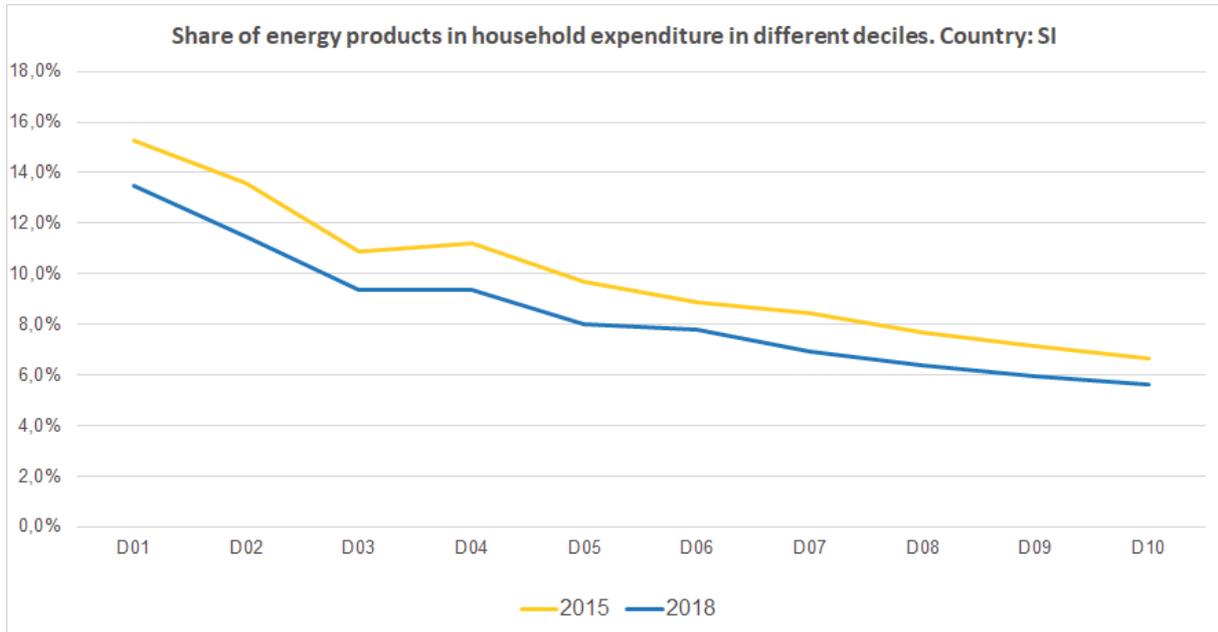


# Oil products prices



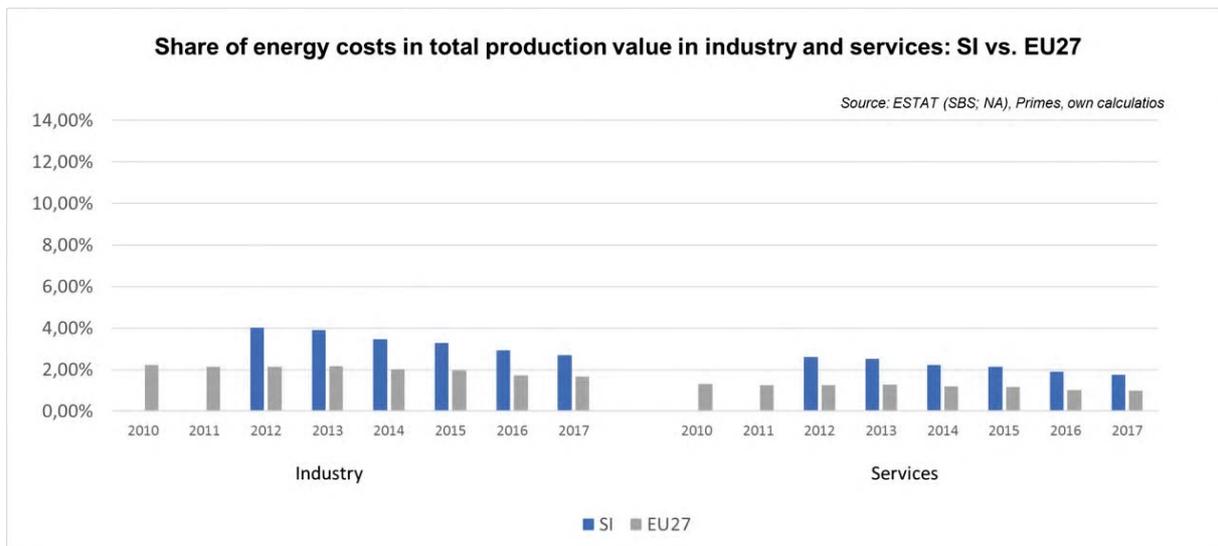
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2015 in Slovenia (yellow line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 15.3% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2018 (blue line) the share of energy decreased to 13.4%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2015 they spent 10.0% of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2018 this value decreased to 8.0%. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



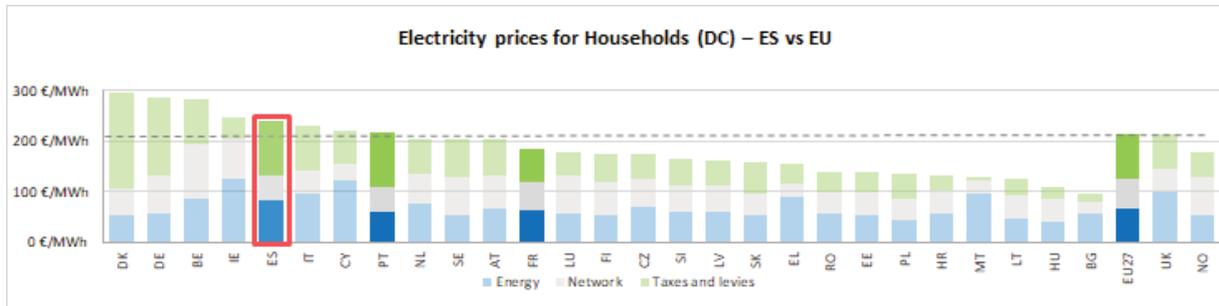
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

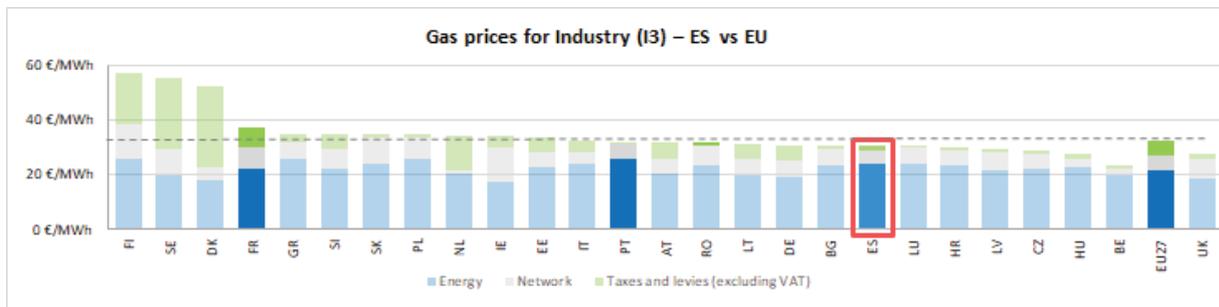
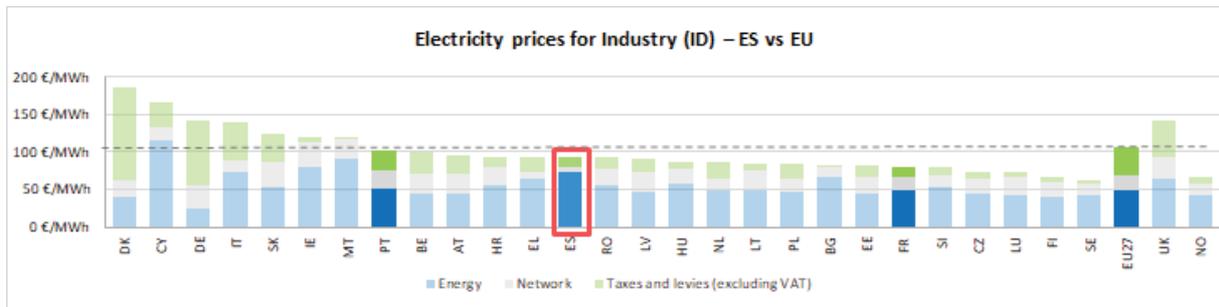
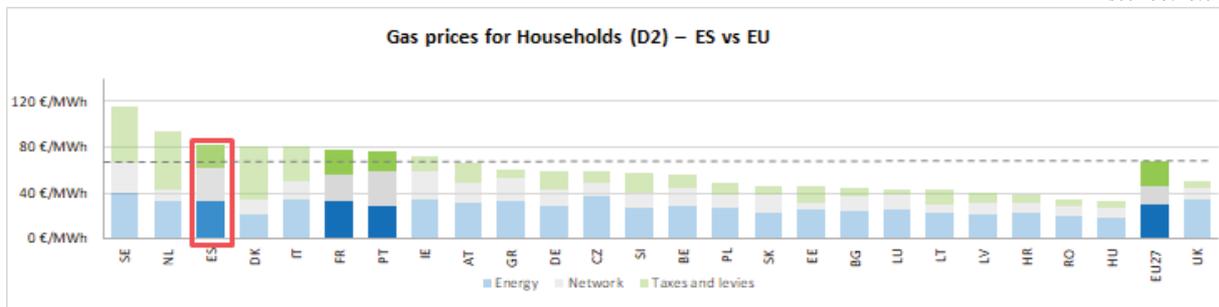
# Spain



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



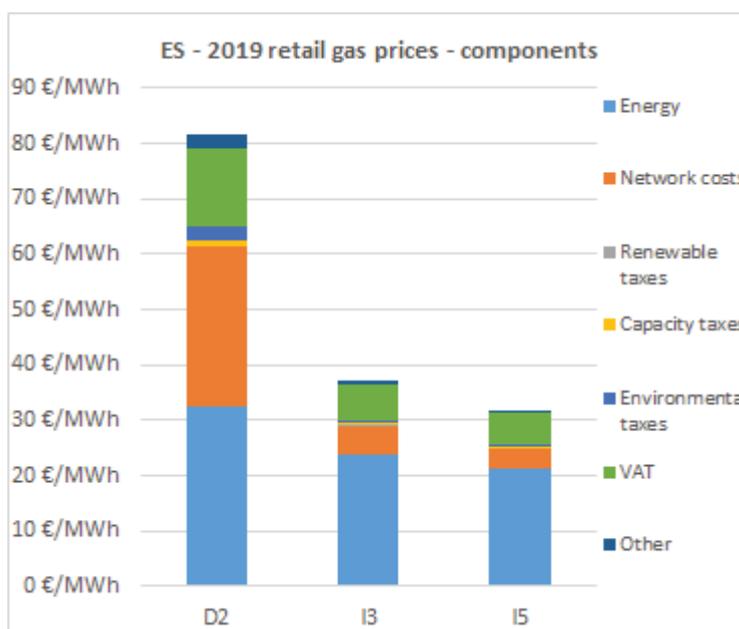
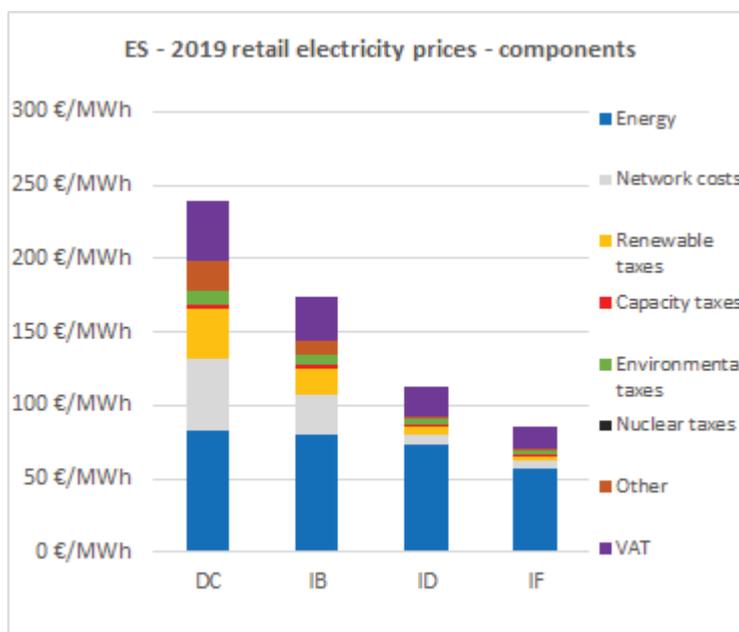
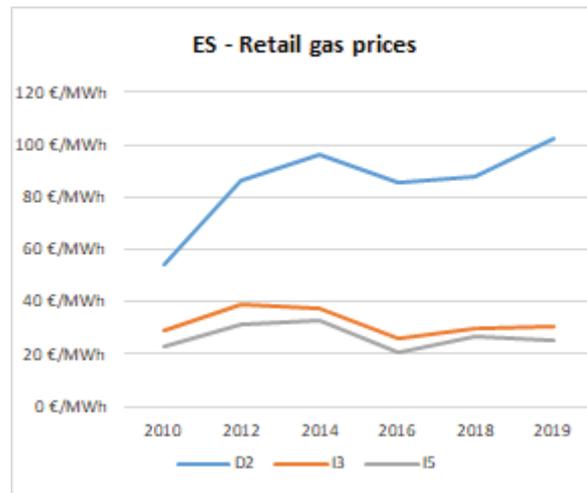
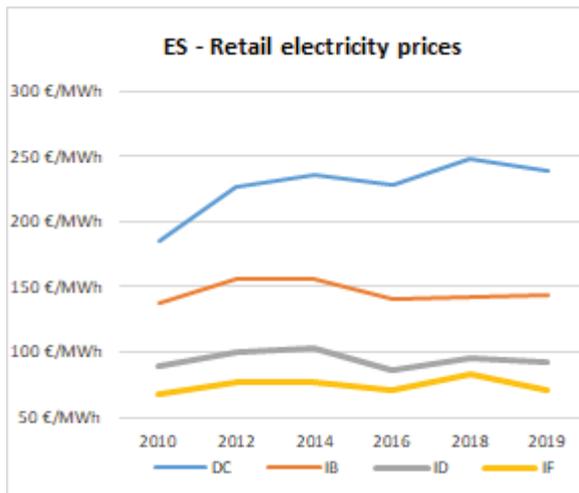
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

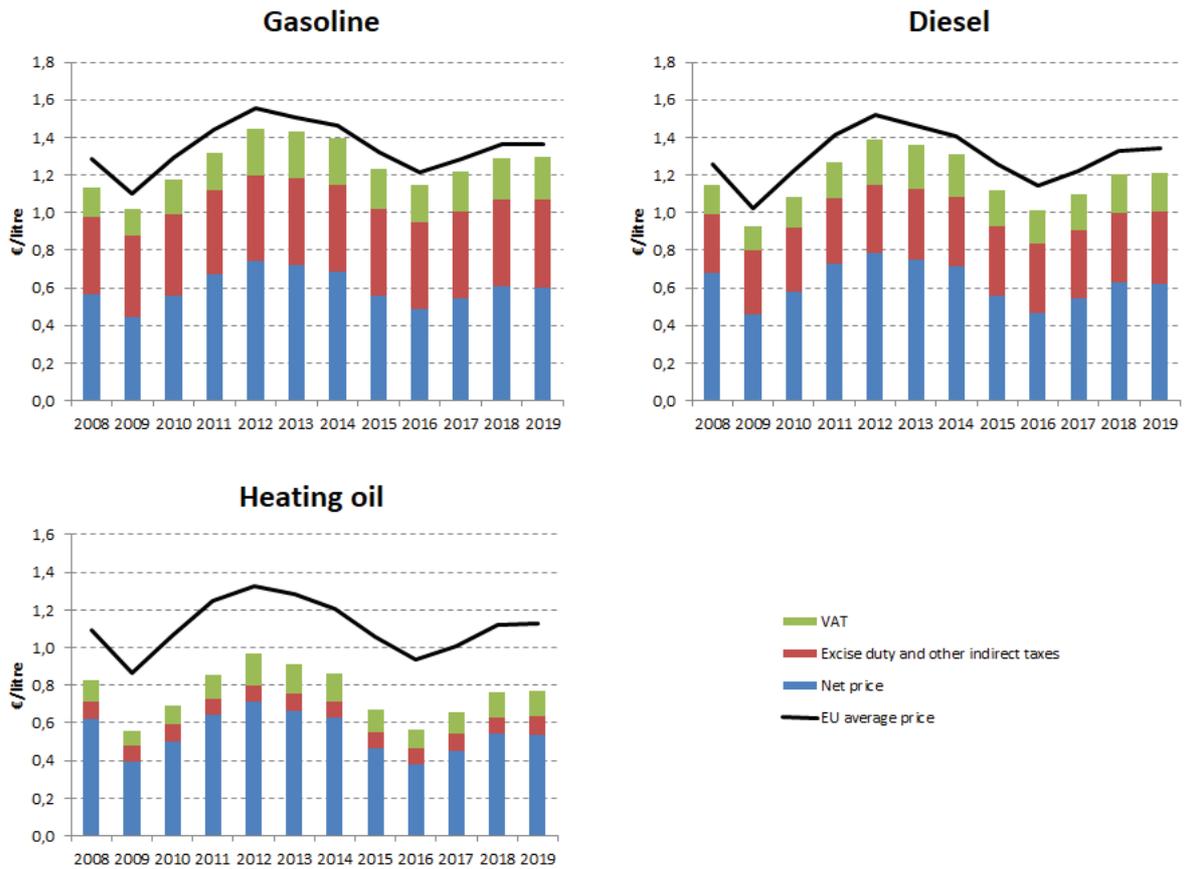
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

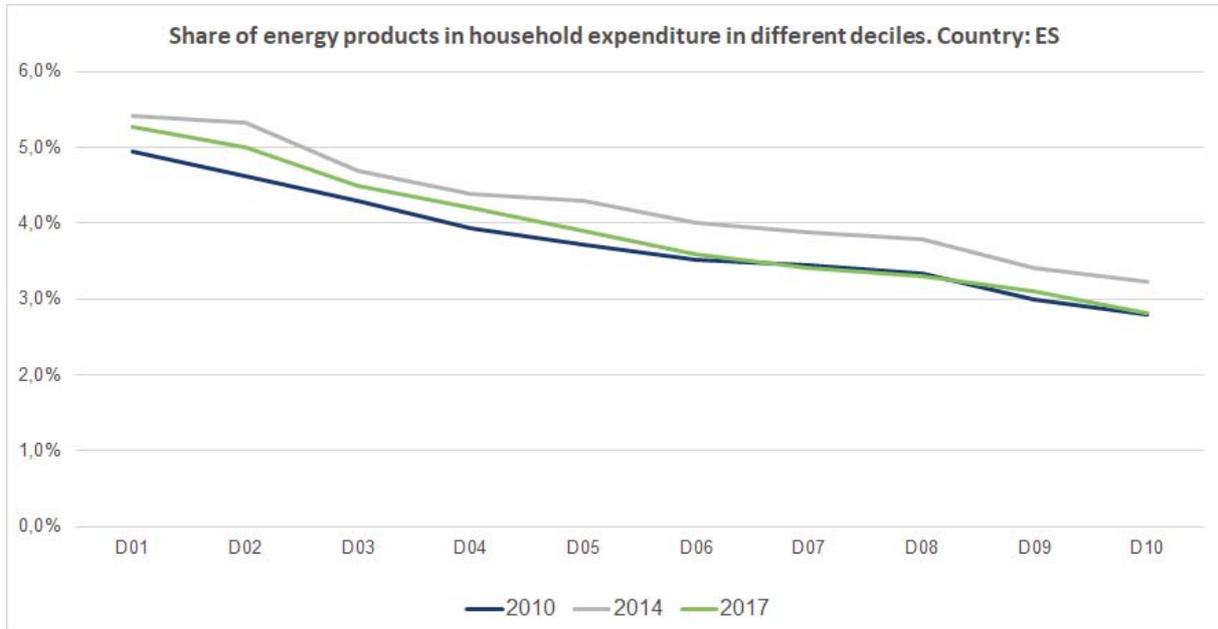


# Oil products prices



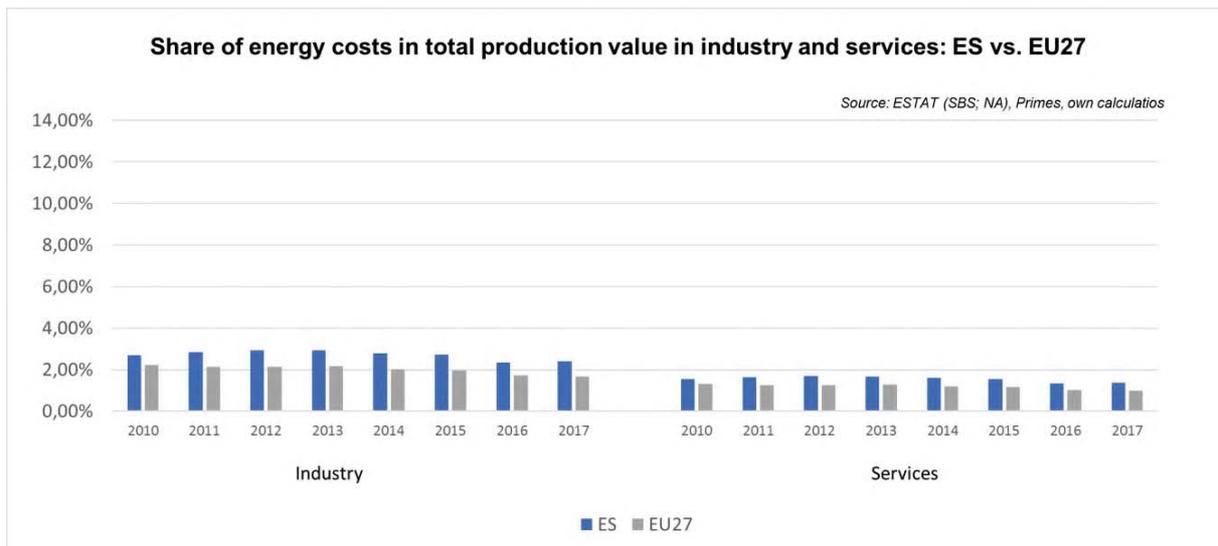
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in Spain (dark blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 5.0% of their total expenditures on energy products. In 2017 (grey line) the share of energy increased marginally to 5.3%. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in 2010 they spent 3.7% of their total expenditure on energy, while in 2017 this value remained almost unchanged. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



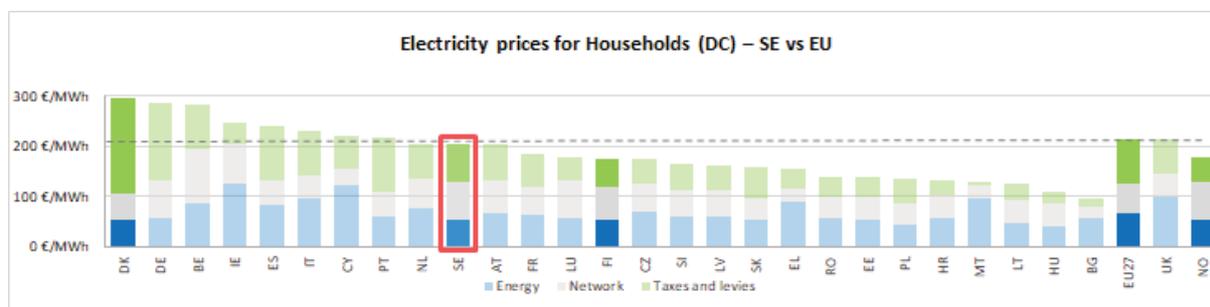
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

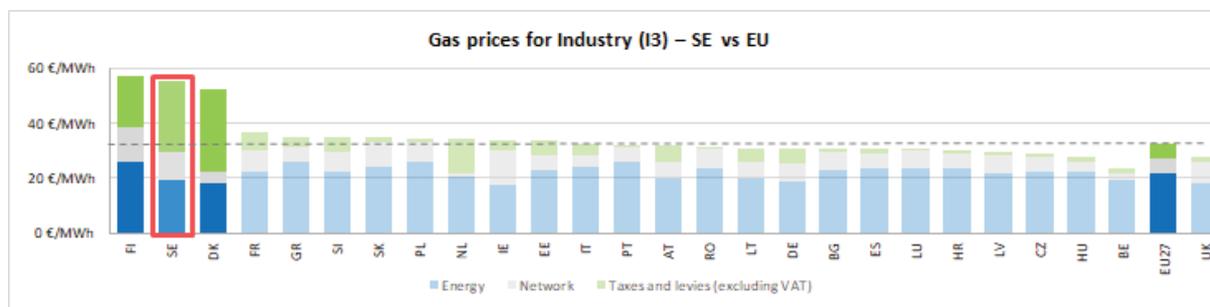
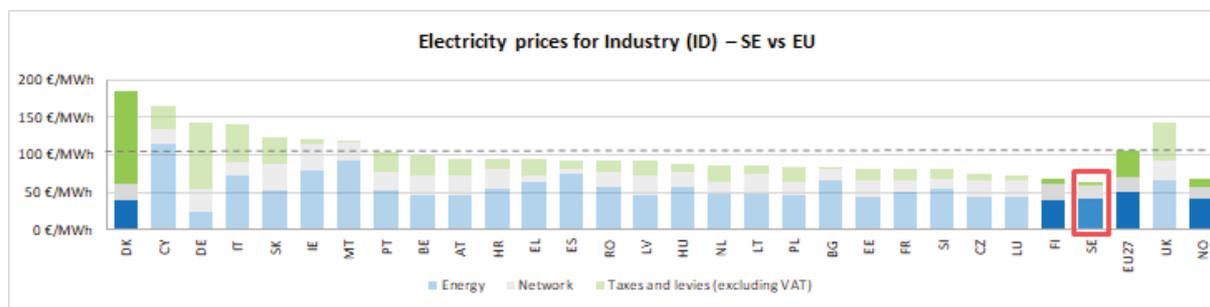
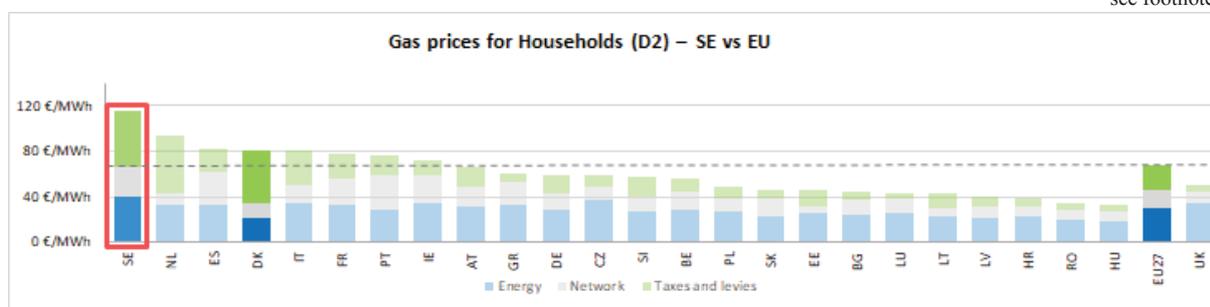
# Sweden



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



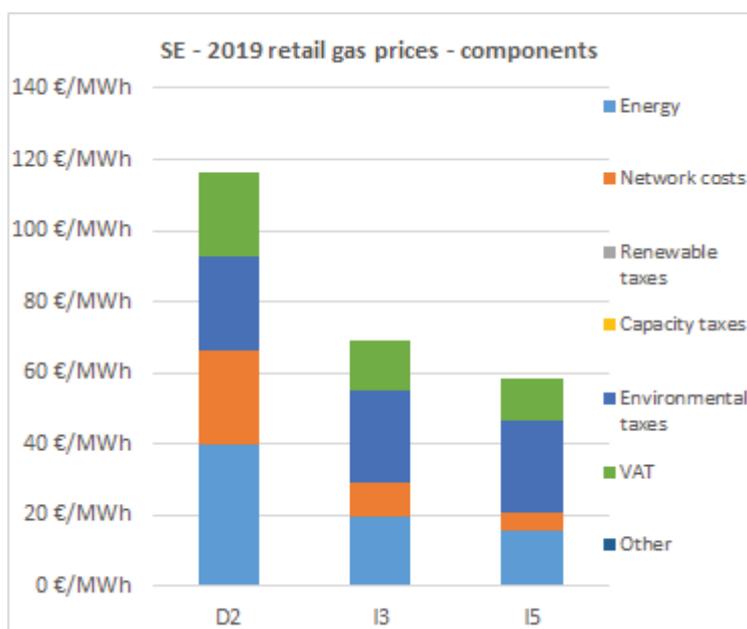
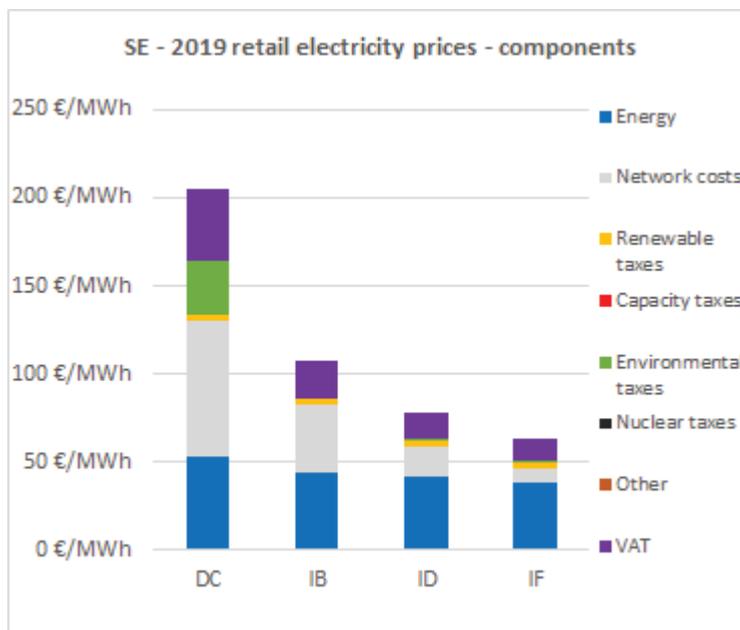
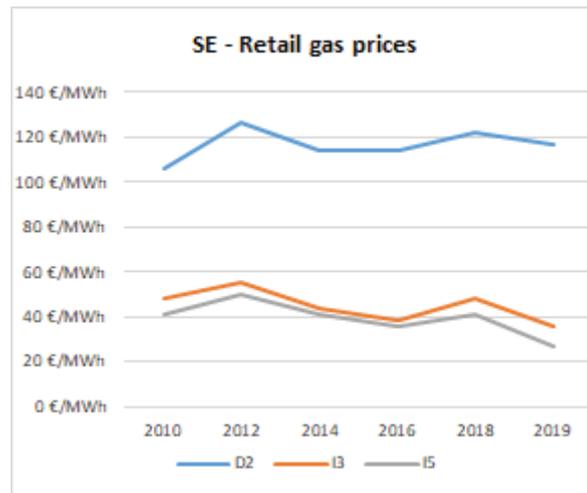
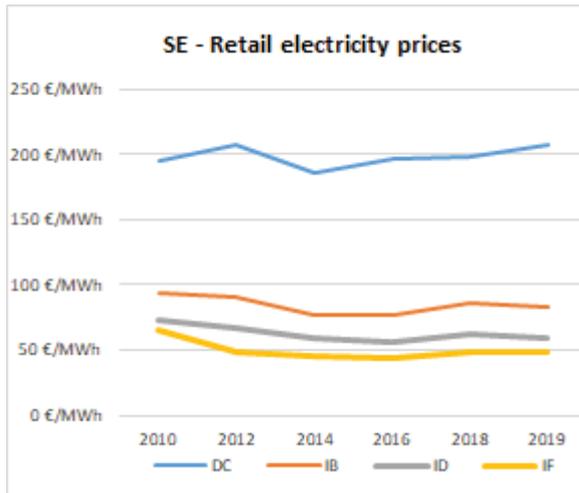
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

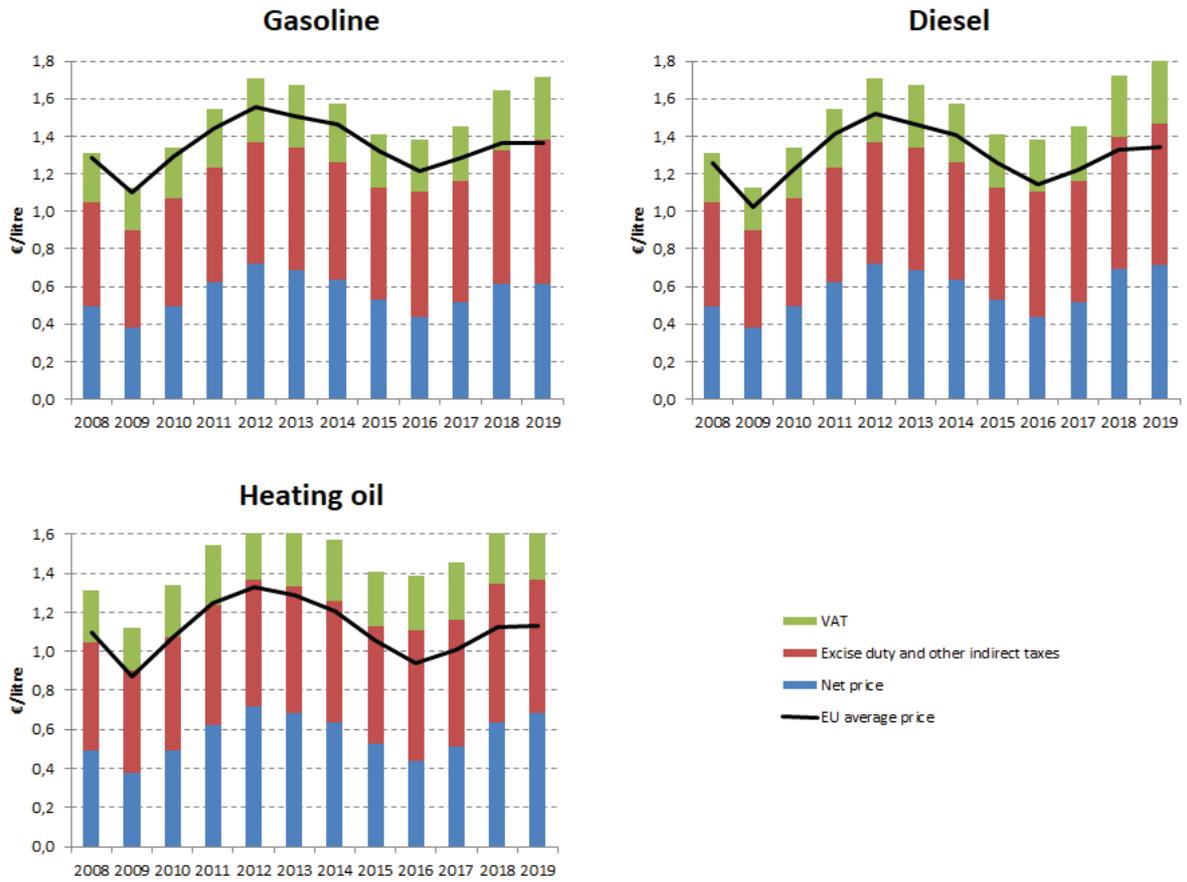
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

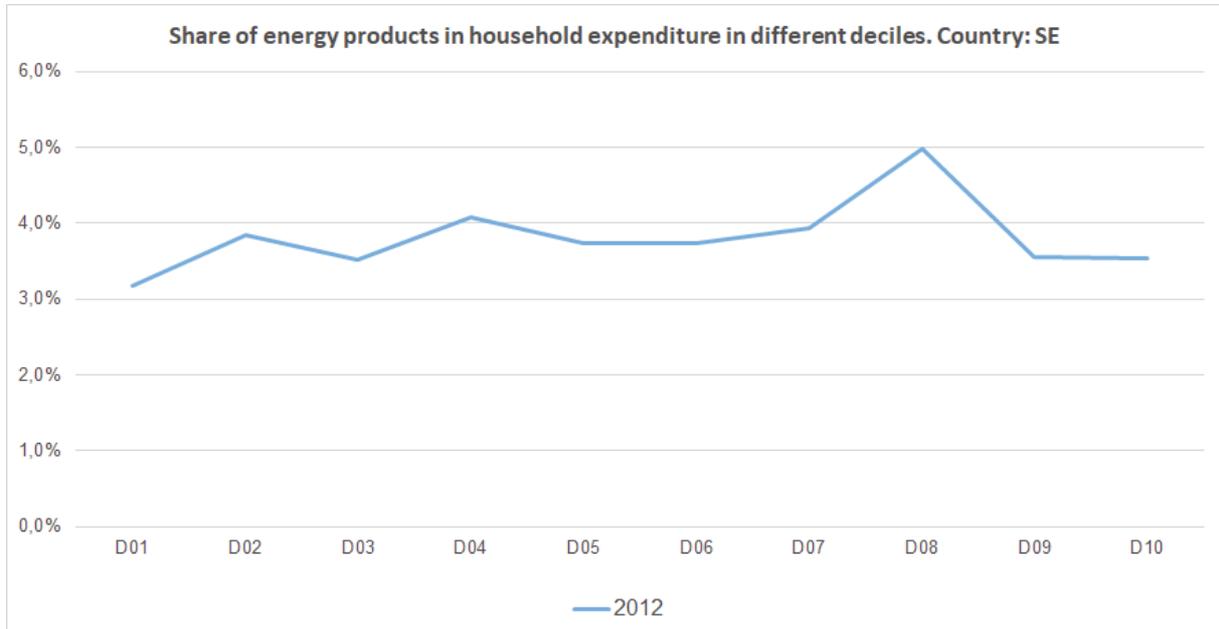


# Oil products prices



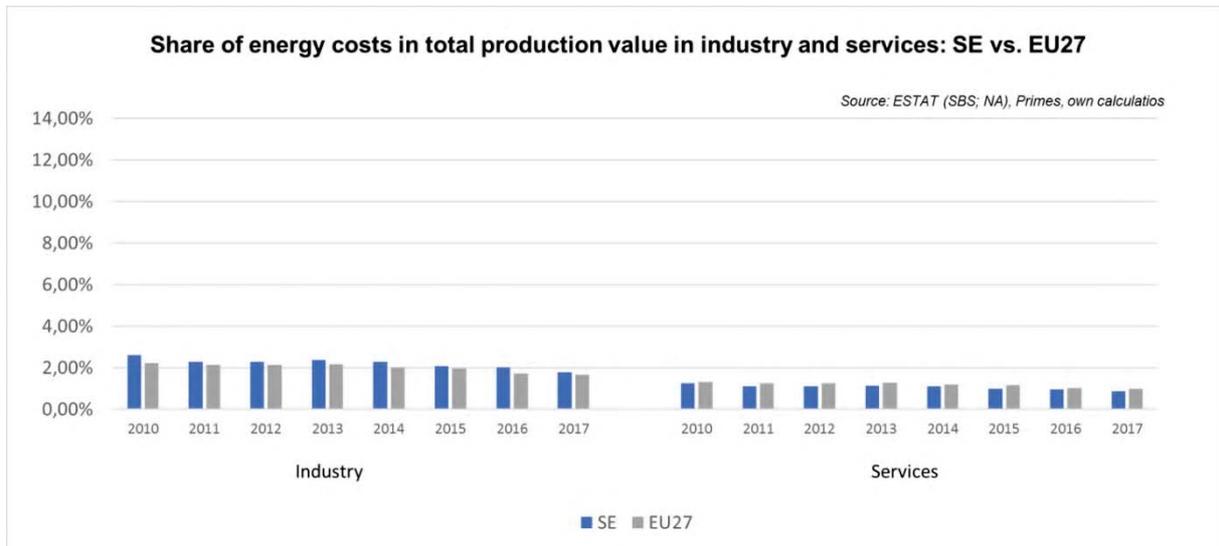
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2012 in Sweden (blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 3.2% of their total expenditures on energy products. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in the same year they spent 3.7% of their total expenditure on energy. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



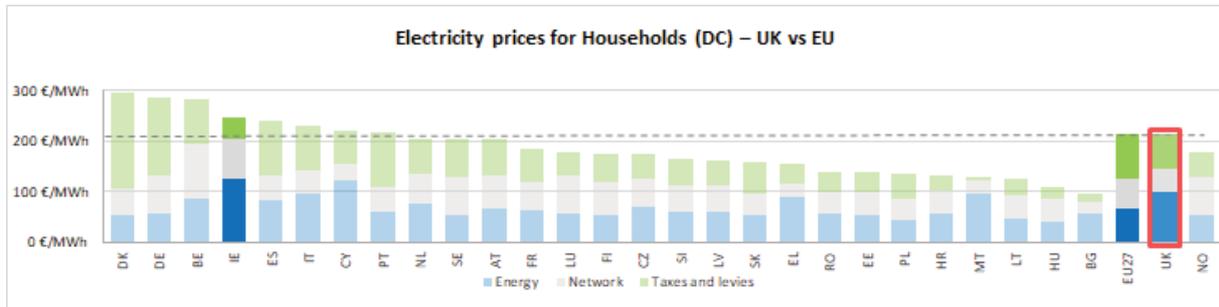
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

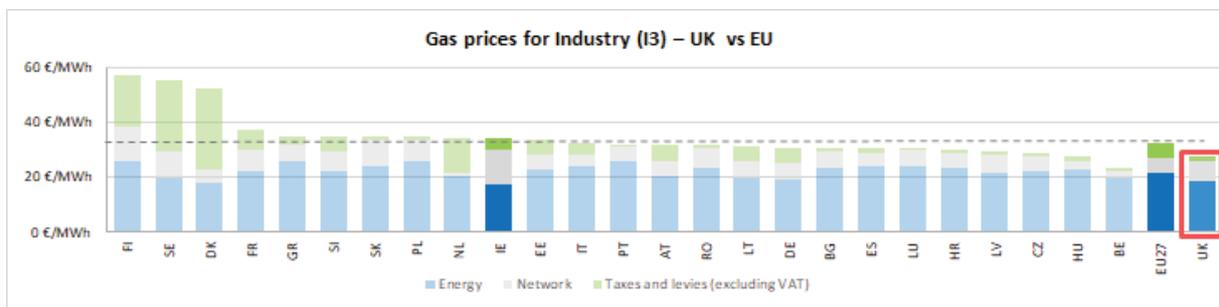
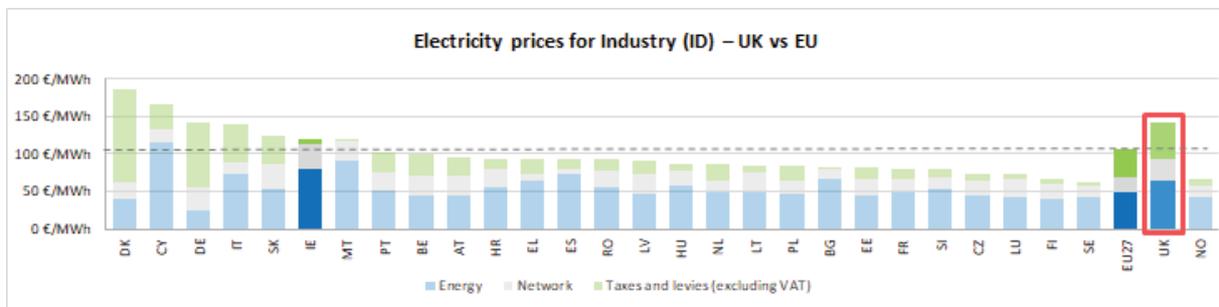
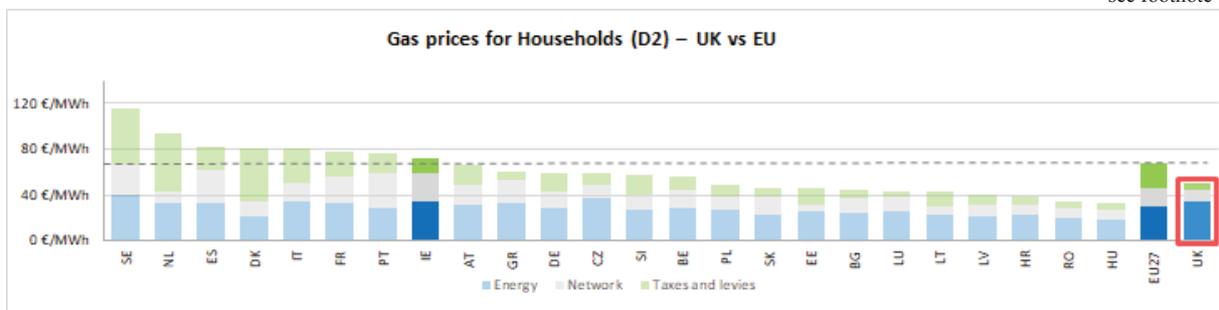
# United Kingdom



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



see footnote<sup>1</sup>



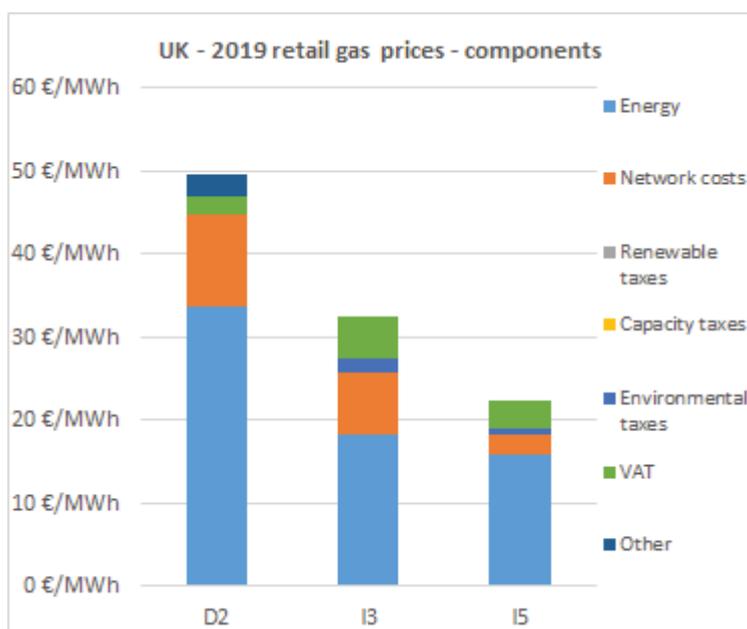
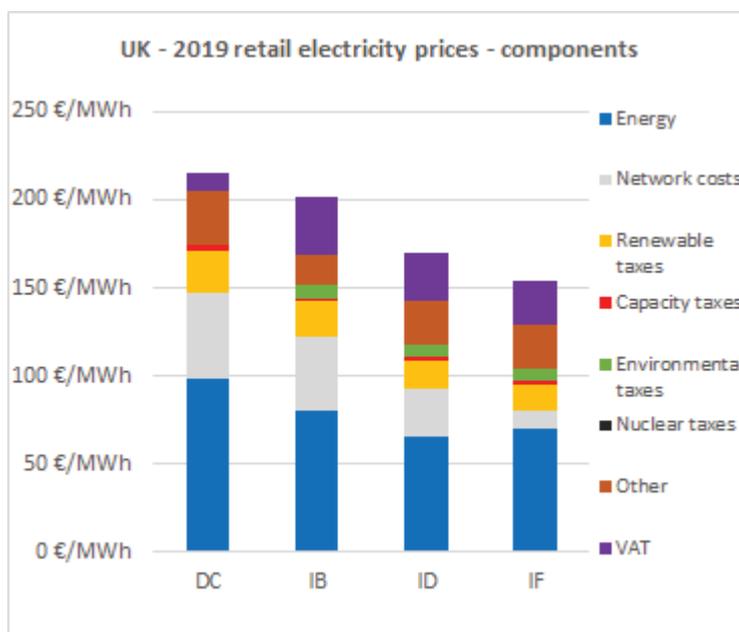
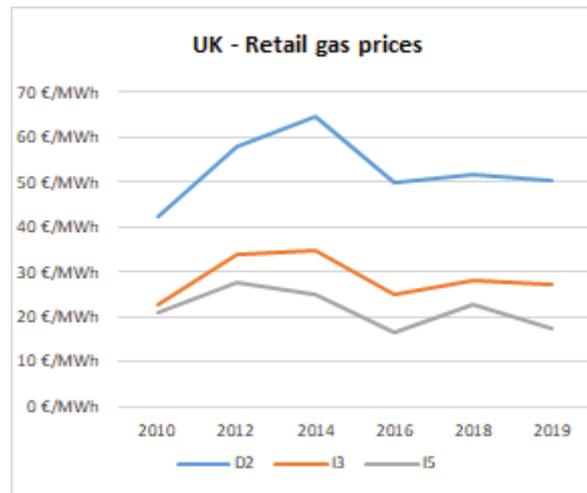
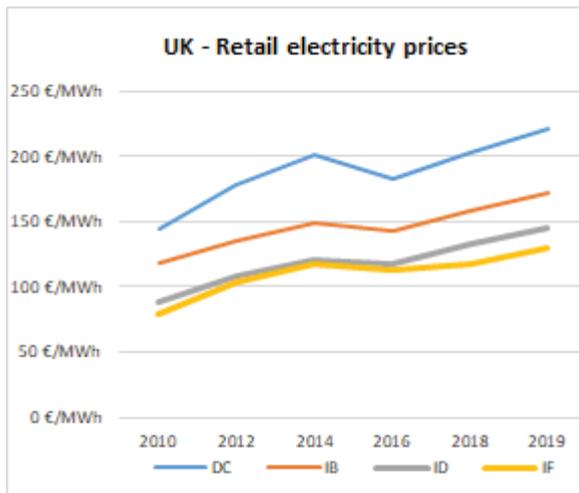
|             |           |                |                 |                |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|             | Household | Small Industry | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

|     |           |                 |                |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| Gas | D2        | I3              | I6             |
|     | Household | Medium Industry | Large Industry |

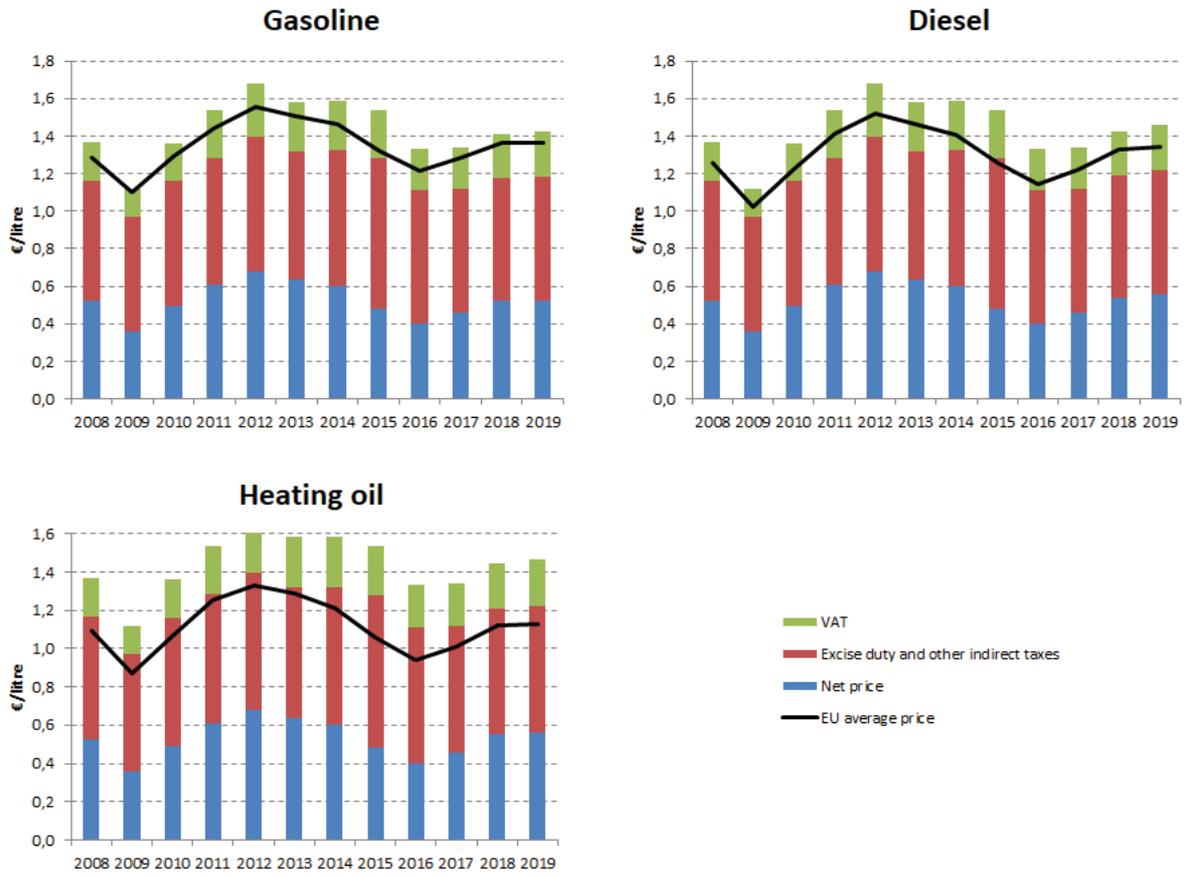
See footnote<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I6 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.

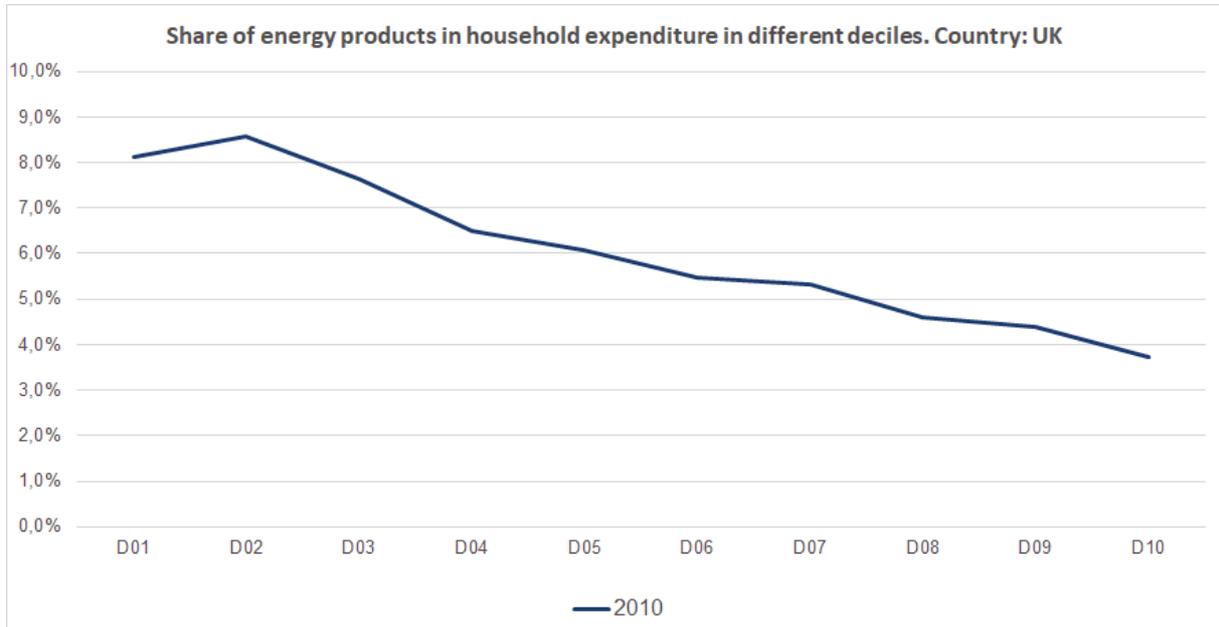


# Oil products prices



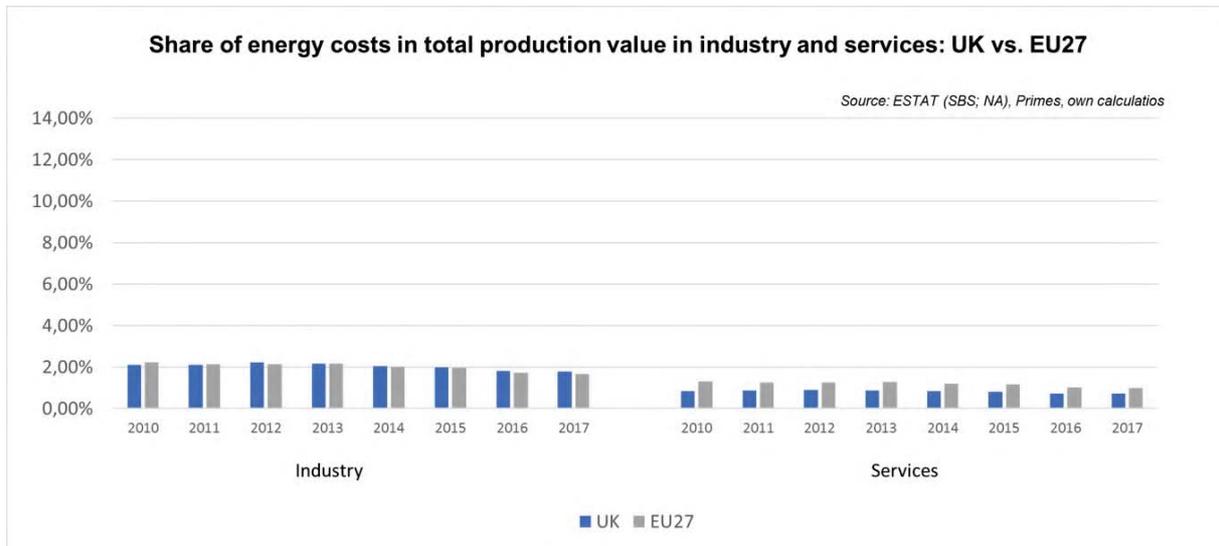
# Energy costs for households, industry and services

## Energy in Household budgets



Notes: In 2010 in the United Kingdom (dark blue line) the poorest households (Decile 1) had to spend 8.1% of their total expenditures on energy products. In the case of middle income households (Decile 5), in the same year they spent 6.1% of their total expenditure on energy. See footnote <sup>1</sup>

## Energy costs shares in total production costs



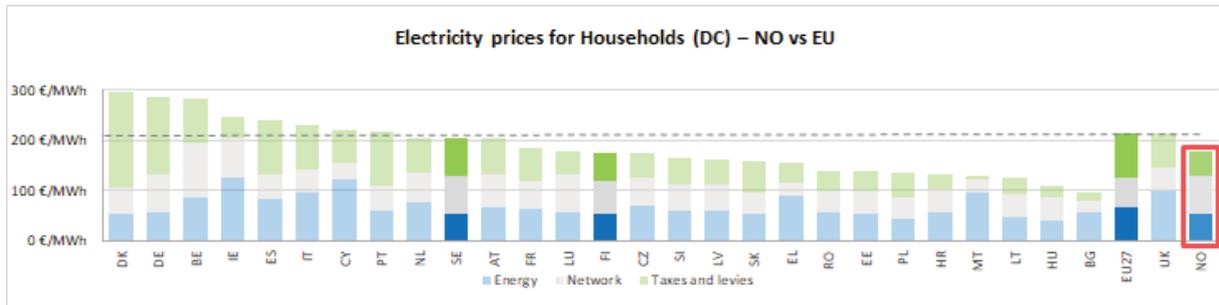
Notes: Data for Malta is only available for 2016. Data for Poland (prior to 2015), Slovenia (prior to 2012) and Greece (prior to 2008) is not available. At the time of extraction, the data for 2018 was not available.

<sup>1</sup> This graphic includes energy expenditure per different household deciles, excluding transport energy expenditure (transport fuels).

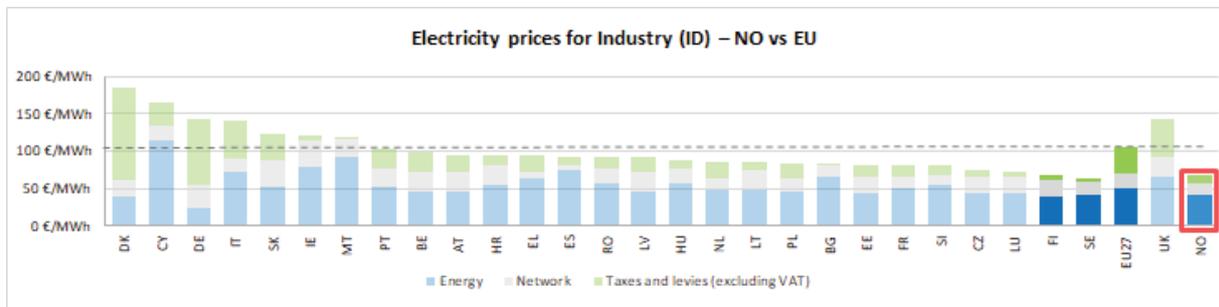
# Norway



## Prices (2019 and recent evolution)



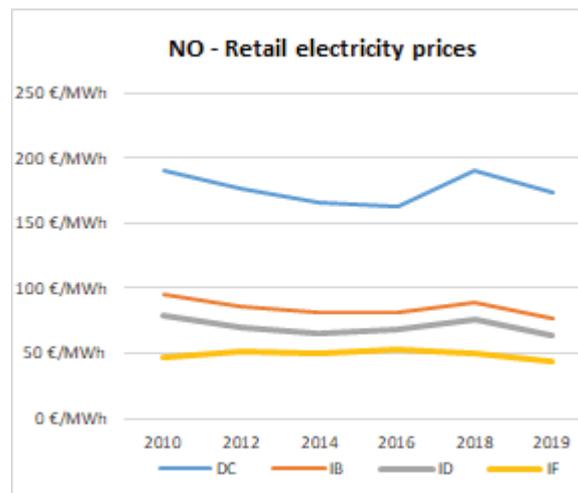
see footnote<sup>1</sup>



| Electricity | DC        | IB             | ID              | IF             |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             | Household | Small industry | Medium industry | Large industry |

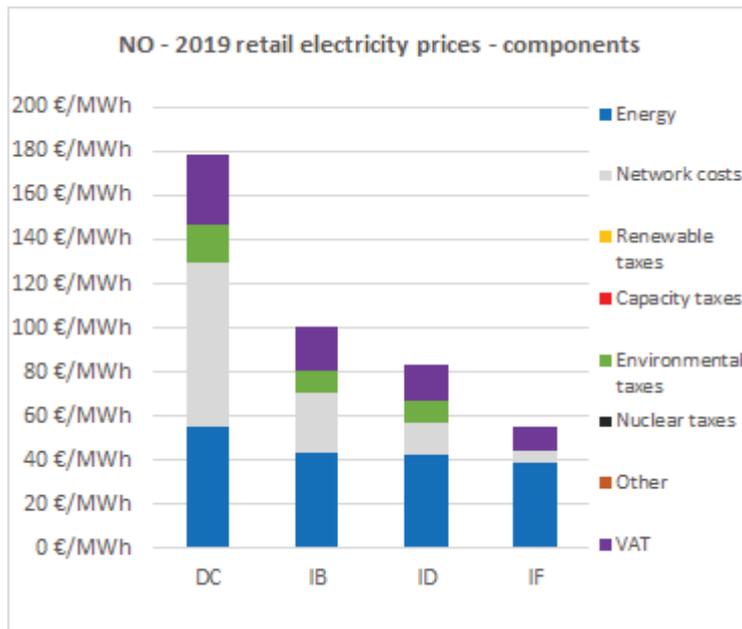
| Gas | D2        | I3              | I5             |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
|     | Household | Medium industry | Large industry |

See footnote<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The country of study, its neighbours and the EU average are highlighted with brighter colours in the figure.

<sup>2</sup> Annual electricity consumption: DB 1 - 2.5 MWh, DC 2.5 - 5 MWh, DD 5 - 15 MWh, DE above 15 MWh, IB 20-500 MWh, ID 2000-20000 MWh, IF 70000-150000 MWh. Annual Gas consumption: D2 20-200 GJ, I3 10000-100000 GJ, I5 1 mil - 4 mil GJ.




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Oil product prices and Energy costs shares  
are not available for this country

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