

## Prices

Data on energy price trends



**- Long-time series from January 2000 to May 2012-**

Periodicity: monthly  
Published on June 28th, 2012  
Code number: 5619002121054

For subject-related information on this publication please contact directly the Federal Statistical Office:  
Phone: +49 (0)611-75-2444; fax: +49 (0)611-753913;  
<http://www.destatis.de/contact/>

© Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden 2012

Reproduction and distribution, also of parts, are permitted provided that the source is mentioned

# Content

## Text

1. Introductory Note
2. Statistics included
  - 2.1. Statistics of import prices
  - 2.2. Statistics of producer prices for industrial products (domestic sales)
  - 2.3. Statistics of consumer prices
  - 2.4. Statistics of export prices
  - 2.5. Eurostat energy price statistics
  - 2.6. Energy statistics (excluding mineral oil)
  - 2.7. Index of producer prices for forestry products
3. Energy types shown
  - 3.1. Hard coal
  - 3.2. Lignite
  - 3.3. Mineral oil
  - 3.4. Natural gas
  - 3.5. Petrol
  - 3.6. Diesel fuel
  - 3.7. Light heating oil
  - 3.8. Heavy heating oil
  - 3.9. Liquefied gas
  - 3.10. Electricity
  - 3.11. Remote heat
  - 3.12. Logging products for energy production

## Tables

4. charts
  - 4.1. Import price index for mineral oil, consumer price indices for supergrade petrol, Diesel fuel, and light heating oil
  - 4.2. Import prices index for natural gas, producer price index for light heating oil, producer price index for natural gas when delivered to the industry, consumer price index for natural gas
  - 4.3. Producer price indices for electricity when delivered to commercial plants and special contract customers, consumer price index for electricity
5. Prices and price indices by energy types
  - 5.1. Hard coal and lignite (indices)
  - 5.2. Mineral oil (indices)
  - 5.3. Natural gas
    - 5.3.1. Indices
    - 5.3.2. Prices for household customers
    - 5.3.3. Prices for industrial customers
  - 5.4. Petrol
    - 5.4.1. Indices
    - 5.4.2. Prices
  - 5.5. Diesel fuel (indices)
    - 5.5.1. Indices
    - 5.5.2. Prices
  - 5.6. Light heating oil
    - 5.6.1. Indices
    - 5.6.2. Prices for customers
    - 5.6.3. Prices for wholesale
  - 5.7. Heavy heating oil
    - 5.7.1. Indices
    - 5.7.2. Prices
  - 5.8. Liquefied gas (indices)
  - 5.9. Electricity
    - 5.9.1. Indices
    - 5.9.2. Prices for household customers
    - 5.9.3. Prices for industrial customers
  - 5.10. Remote heat
  - 5.11. Woods products for energy production

## Annex

6. Overview of tax rates by energy types
7. Links to external data sources

### Explanation of symbols

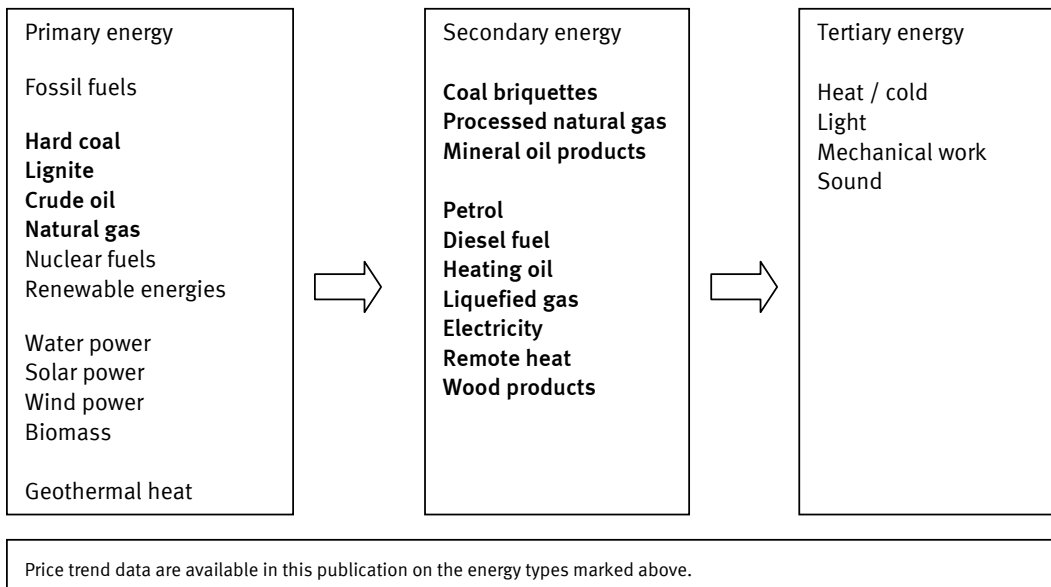
r	=	revised figure
p	=	provisional figure
-	=	no figures or magnitude zero
...	=	data will be available later
.	=	numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed
	=	fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time
—	=	fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time

### Abbreviations

T (t)	=	tonne
L (l)	=	litre
HL (hl)	=	hectolitre
KWH (KWh)	=	kilowatt hour
MWH (MWh)	=	megawatt hour
GJ	=	gigajoule
TJ	=	terajoule
OVU	=	town gas utility ( <i>OVU</i> )
EEG	=	law on renewable energy sources
KWK	=	combined heat and power
SKE	=	coal equivalent
b	=	barrel
EBV	=	oil storage association
EUA	=	European Union Allowances
BImSchV	=	Federal Immission Control Act
AA	=	Annual average
()	=	information value is limited as from statistical point of view the numerical value is not absolutely reliable

## 1. Introductory note

Energy (Greek: *energeia* = effectiveness) is generally defined as the ability to perform work. In physical terms, energy cannot be produced or destroyed. Instead, every energy-relevant process involves the transformation of one energy form into another. Energy occurs in three basic forms: Primary, secondary and tertiary energy. Primary energy sources occur direct in nature and have not been transformed yet technologically. Through extraction, processing and transformation, secondary energy (or final energy) is generated, which can be “consumed” at the place of energy use. This involves transformation into tertiary energy (useful energy), i.e. a form required by consumers for their purposes. In all transformation processes, high “energy losses” occur: Less than half of the primary energy originally used is utilised as useful energy.



The strong energy price fluctuations observed for some time now have increased many users’ interest in reliable official data on the price development of various energy types. In this context, the interest is focusing more and more on data showing the causes of the current price trends. This includes price indices at the various stages in the economic and marketing processes regarding a specific type of energy. Such indices can be used to show the price development from the importation of primary energy sources, or their domestic production, up to the price effects for various groups of final customers.

This publication combines energy data from various price statistics of the Federal Statistical Office and of the Statistical Office of the EU (Eurostat). The main goal of German official price statistics is to produce price indices showing the price changes over time. Information on price levels can be given only for selected mineral oil products. The price indices for electricity and natural gas are added by average prices over a half-year for various customer groups in a European comparison, which are produced by Eurostat.

Generally, all price indices produced in the German system of price statistics are based on the same methodical principles. Price indices are always calculated applying the Laspeyres formula, which means that price changes for selected goods of a commodity basket are weighted using fixed quantities of a base year. The current base year is 2005. There are differences regarding especially the classifications used. Indices of import, producer and export prices are calculated according to the national Product Classification for Production Statistics, 2009 edition (*Güterverzeichnis für Produktionsstatistiken – GP*), whereas the consumer price indices are based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

The different treatment of taxes must definitely be taken into account, too. The table below shows whether tax changes are included in the various price indices:

Statistics	Excise duties: Mineral oil tax (incl. ecological tax), natural gas tax, electricity tax	Charges similar to taxes, e.g. in accordance to Renewable Energies Act	Value-added tax
Import prices	no	no	no
Producer prices	yes	yes	no
Consumer prices	yes	yes	yes
Export prices	no	no	no

An overview of the current excise duties and on their development over time is contained in the annex and can also be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Finance at:

[http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr\\_4192/DE/BMF\\_Startseite/Service/Downloads/Abt\\_IV/060](http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_4192/DE/BMF_Startseite/Service/Downloads/Abt_IV/060),

The development of the oil storage contribution rates is available from the oil storage association:

[www.ebv-oil.de/](http://www.ebv-oil.de/) → Beitragssätze

A brief description is given below both of the statistics included in this publication and of the energy types shown. For detailed descriptions of the various statistics please refer to the specialised publications (Fachserie 17) and to the quality reports which may be downloaded using the following way:

[www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) › Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Qualitätsberichte

[www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) › Publikationen → Thematische Veröffentlichungen → Preise

All available information on the different price statistics may be obtained through:

[www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) › Zahlen & Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise

The tables in this publication show the major price indices from January 2000 on for all energy sources selected. For longer time series, the publications on the individual statistics are available within the special publications

[www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) › Publikationen → Thematische Veröffentlichungen → Preise

or through the online database GENESIS-Online

(<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online>)

Apart from the publications of the Federal Statistical Office and of Eurostat, there is a variety of other publications of different institutions on the issue of energy prices. The annex lists important sources – by energy types – providing information complementing official price indices. However, that list has been limited to sources of ministries, authorities and important associations. The multitude of private and commercial data providers have not been included.

## 2. Statistics included

### 2.1 Statistics of import prices

The import price indices produced monthly measure the price development of commodities imported to Germany. Germany purchases most of the primary energy sources (especially hard coal, mineral oil and natural gas) from abroad. Imports of refined products (motor fuels and heating oil) are considerable, too. The results of import price statistics are published in Fachserie 17, Reihe 8.1. That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Ein- und Ausführpreisindex

### 2.2 Statistics of producer prices for industrial products (domestic sales)

The producer price indices calculated monthly show the price development of products produced and sold in Germany. What is important on the energy sector apart from the domestic primary energy (hard coal, lignite, mineral oil, natural gas) is especially the production of mineral oil products. Also, domestic sales of natural gas, electricity and remote heat are shown in terms of price indices in producer price statistics. The results of producer price statistics are published in Fachserie 17, Reihe 2. That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Erzeugerpreisindex gewerblicher Produkte

### 2.3 Statistics of consumer prices

Consumer price indices measure the price development at the level of private consumption on a monthly basis. In that context, price indices are also calculated for all energy sources demanded by households: Coal, motor fuels, heating oil, electricity, natural gas, remote heat. The results of consumer price statistics are published in Fachserie 17, Reihe 7. That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Verbraucherpreisindizes

### 2.4 Statistics of export prices

Export price indices, which are also calculated every month, show the price development for commodities exported from Germany. What is relevant for energy is especially exports of mineral oil products. The results of export price statistics are published in Fachserie 17, Reihe 8.2. That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Ein- und Ausführpreisindex

### 2.5 Eurostat energy price statistics

The Statistical Office of the European Communities collects average prices over a period over 6 months. Those are final consumer prices of clearly defined purchase cases for both households and industrial customers. For electricity, 5 purchase cases are defined for households and 7 for industrial customers, for gas 3 and 6 cases, respectively. The prices are shown separately, including all taxes, levies and value added tax, excluding value added tax and other recoverable taxes, and excluding any taxes. Detailed results of the statistics and a detailed methodical description are available on the Eurostat web site: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> → Statistics Database → Database by Themes → Environment and Energy → Energy → Energy statistics prices

### 2.6 Energy statistics (excluding mineral oil)

The Federal Statistical Office publishes annual data on the volume of electricity, heat and gas in Fachserie 4, Reihe 6.4 "Stromerzeugungsanlagen der Betriebe im Bergbau und im Verarbeitenden Gewerbe". That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Publikationen → Thematische Veröffentlichungen → Fachserie 4, Reihe 6 → Veröffentlichung für die Bereiche → Energie- und Wasserversorgung (u. a. Fachserie 4 Reihe 6.1 und 6.4)

### 2.7 Index of producer prices for products of logging

The indices of producer prices for products of logging reflect the monthly price trends in domestic sales of raw timber of domestic origin (from state forests). The results of producer prices for products of logging are published in Fachserie 17, Reihe 1. That Fachserie can be obtained through the website of the Federal Statistical Office: [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) > Zahlen und Fakten → Gesamtwirtschaft und Umwelt → Preise → Preise für Land- und Forstwirtschaft

### 3. Energy types presented

#### 3.1 Hard coal

A good 30% of the hard coal used in Germany is extracted in Germany and just under 70% is imported from abroad. Hard coal is mainly used as steam coal in power plants or heating power stations and as coking coal for steel production. For private consumers, hard coal as a fuel for heat production is of minor importance.

##### Volume and use of hard coal

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic extraction	30
Import, of which	70
Russia	14
South Africa	14
Poland	11
USA	8
Australia	7
Colombia	7
Other origins	9

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Electricity and heat production	69
Steel industry	28
Other uses	3

Source: Der Kohlebergbau in der Energiewirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland im Jahre 2008

#### 3.2 Lignite

Germany is the largest lignite producer worldwide (over 17% of global extraction). Neither imports nor exports are relevant for Germany. German lignite is mainly used for power production: More than one quarter of domestic electric power production is based on lignite.

##### Volume and use of lignite

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Rheinland coalfield	55
Lausitz coalfield	33
Central German coalfield	11
Helmstedt coalfield	1

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Electricity and thermal power stations	92
Other uses	8

Source: Statistik der Kohlenwirtschaft e. V.

#### 3.3 Mineral oil

Nearly all the crude oil used in Germany is imported; domestic extraction covers only about 3% of demand. The major areas of origin in 2008 were CIS states (about 42%), Europe (about 30%), Africa (about 20%) and the Middle East (about 6%). Crude oil is processed almost only in refineries to obtain various mineral oil products (gases, petrols, middle distillates, heavy heating oil as well as parent substances for the chemical industry).

##### Volume and use of crude oil

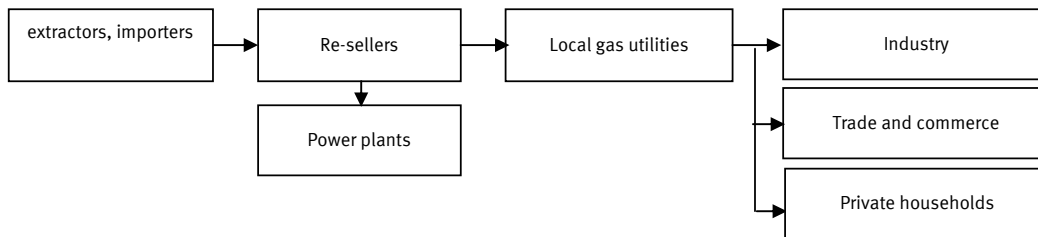
Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic extraction	3
Imports, of which	97
Russia	32
Africa	20
Norway	15
Great Britain	13
Middle East	6
Other areas of origin	11

Processing, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Diesel fuel	26
Light heating oil	21
Petrol	18
Aviation petrol	8
Heavy heating oil	5
Liquefied gas	3
Bitumen	2
Other products	17

Source: Jahresbericht Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e. V. 2008

### 3.4 Natural gas

About 86% of the German natural gas volume comes from imports. Major countries of origin are Russia, Norway and the Netherlands. About 14% is extracted in Germany. About 12% of the natural gas volume is exported. The most important actors on the German gas market, ranging from extraction/importation to consumption, are:



- Long-distance or regional gas suppliers (redistributors): Transporting gas through pipeline systems to town gas utilities or final consumers
- Town gas utilities (OVU): Supply to final consumers

The prices to be paid by final consumers, in simplified terms, consist of the following components:

- Extraction price or import price (price free at border)
- Costs of transport by producers/importers and regional distributors to OVU withdrawal points plus profit margins
- Costs of transport to consumers in OVU networks plus profit margins
- Distribution costs
- Natural gas tax
- Value added tax, where applicable

Data on actual price structures, which differ depending on the type of customer and quantity purchased, are not available at the Federal Statistical Office.

Long-term supply contracts concluded by natural gas importers with the major supplier countries are linked in part to the price development of light heating oil and heavy heating oil (gas-oil price link). That direct linkage of gas prices to oil prices is in part also used for contracts between gas suppliers and industrial customers or power stations (for the latter, sometimes linkage to coal prices). For small consumers (especially households), the gas-oil price link has only an indirect effect, i.e. there is no automatic linking. The final suppliers, however, adjust their price systems in function of the development of their purchase prices, which are often directly linked to the oil price. However, the price changes here are generally smaller than the oil price changes as the cost share of gas in the final consumer price for households is just about 30%. The remaining 70% consist of transport and distribution costs, taxes and profit margins.

#### Volume and use of natural gas

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic extraction	14
Imports, of which	86
Russia	38
Norway	28
Netherlands	16
Other areas of origin	4

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Industry, incl. power plants	51
Households	26
Other domestic customers	11
Exports	12

Sources: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control, Federal Statistical Office

Source: Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology



### 3.5 Petrol

Petrols are crude oil distillates boiling between 35°C and 210°C. Major petrols are motor petrols (especially regular and supergrade petrol), aviation petrols and raw petrols as parent substances for the petrochemical industry. As regards the most important type of petrol, i.e. motor petrols, most of the quantities available in Germany in 2008 was produced in German refineries (about 75%), while some 25% was imported. About 88% of the total volume was sold within Germany, while the remaining 12% was exported. Motor petrol is used almost only as motor fuel in road transport. Distribution to final consumers is done through the filling station networks of the oil companies or through independent filling stations, in part via oil wholesalers. The petrol price development strongly depends on the crude oil price dynamics on the world markets. Another relevant factor for final consumer prices in Germany is the development of mineral oil tax rates.

#### Volume and use of petrol

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production, of which	75
Motor petrol	48
Raw petrol	18
Aviation petrol	9
Imports, of which	25
Raw petrol	13
Aviation petrol	9
Motor petrol	3

Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

Sale, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption, of which	88
Motor petrol	40
Raw petrol	31
Aviation petrol	17
Exports, of which	12
Motor petrol	8
Raw petrol	3
Aviation petrol	1

### 3.6 Diesel fuel

Diesel fuel belongs to the middle distillates (boiling point between 200°C and 360°C). About 90% of the Diesel fuel quantity available in Germany in 2008 came from German refineries, while just under 10% was imported. Over 79% of the quantity was sold in Germany, and about 21% was exported. Diesel fuel producers sell their output in Germany to oil wholesalers and through the filling station networks, although a large part is sold direct to large consumers. The price development for Diesel fuel depends on similar factors as that of petrol.

#### Volume and use of Diesel fuel

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production	90
Imports	10

Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption, of which	79
Road transport	72
Agriculture	4
Rail transport	1
Other consumers	2
Exports	21

Source: Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e. V.

### 3.7 Light heating oil

Light heating oil, too, belongs to the middle distillates and, in chemical terms, is nearly identical to Diesel fuel. In 2008, about 59% of the domestic volume came from domestic production and some 41% was imported. Approximately 93% of light heating oil supplied in Germany remains in the domestic territory, only about 7% is exported. The largest part of light heating oil is used for heat production in local combustion installations. In electricity production, light heating oil is no longer very important. The price development here depends on the same factors as for any other mineral oil products. The mineral oil tax rates applicable to light heating oil are lower than for Diesel fuel.

#### Volume and use of light heating oil

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production	59
Imports, of which	41
Netherlands	25

Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption	93
Exports	7

Source: Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e. V.

### 3.8 Heavy heating oil

Heavy heating oil is a residual obtained when distilling so-called light products (gases, petrols, middle distillates) in crude-oil refinement. The main domestic customer is the industry, which uses heavy heating oil mainly for the production of electricity and heat supply.

#### Volume and use of heavy heating oil

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production	86
Imports	14

Source: Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e. V.

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption	59
Exports	41

### 3.9 Liquefied gas

Liquefied gases are light hydrocarbons (propane, butane) kept liquid by high pressure. They are obtained during mineral oil refinement and natural gas extraction. Most of the German liquefied gas volume in 2008 was produced in domestic refineries. Within Germany, liquefied gas is sold mainly to the industry and to households (the latter use is mainly for heating). About 16% of the domestic volume is exported.

#### Volume and use of liquefied gas

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production	74
Imports	26

Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption, of which	84
Industry	49
Households	24
Other consumers	11
Exports	16

Source: Federal Statistical Office

### 3.10 Electricity

The most important energy sources for electricity production in Germany are nuclear fuels, lignite, hard coal, natural gas, renewable energies (especially water and wind power) and, to a smaller extent, mineral oil. About 6% of the domestic volume comes from abroad. The supply structure in Germany is characterised by a high concentration, especially at the production stage. The major actors on the electricity market are the following:

- The **four big interconnected power companies** (RWE, E.ON, EnBW and Vattenfall) own about 85% of the power plant capacities. They distribute electricity to redistributors in the various regions and supply electricity to final consumers, especially large enterprises. The other approximately 15% are covered through the industry's own capacities and through power plants of regional distributors and of municipal utilities.
- About **70 regional distributors** (re-distributors) are engaged not only in electricity production but also in the operation of regional power grids, the distribution to final distributors (municipal utilities) and to final consumers. There are close capital links between the interconnected companies and the regional distributors.
- Some **900 municipal utilities** operate local supply networks and, as final distributors, are mainly responsible for electricity supply to final consumers. Generally they have just small production capacities.
- Also, there are a number of **service enterprises** active on the electricity market which offer various services (trade, procurement, advice). What is becoming more and more important is electricity trade at the European Energy Exchange in Leipzig where the market operators conclude contracts on electricity deliveries on the spot market (generally for short-term load compensation) and on the forward market (long-term deliveries).

The final selling prices of electricity are composed of the following elements:

- production costs
- network transmission costs
- sales costs
- excise duties and other tax charges (electricity tax, licence fees, charges according to the laws on renewable energies and combined heat and power), possibly value-added tax
- costs in the context of emissions trading
- profits of the enterprises

Data on actual price structures, which differ according to type of customer and quantities purchased, are not available at the Federal Statistical Office.

Over 41% of the electricity available is supplied to the industry, about 23% to households. Final consumers can be divided into two customer groups as regards the type of their delivery contracts: Regular customers (delivery according to fixed rates of a price system) and special contract customers (prices are negotiated between suppliers and customers irrespective of the price system). While most households and smaller commercial clients are regular customers, large commercial clients usually are special contract customers.

#### Volume and use of electricity

Volume, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic production, of which from	94
Nuclear fuels	22
Lignite	22
Hard coal	18
Renewable energies	14
Natural gas	13
Other sources	5
Imports	6

Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Domestic consumption, of which	90
Mining and manufacturing	41
Households	23
Other	26
Exports	10

Sources: AG Energiebilanzen e.V.

### 3.11 Remote heat

Remote heat is produced in large heating power stations, usually on the basis of coal and natural gas, and is supplied through pipeline systems to energy suppliers or direct to final consumers. Customers are both commercial users and households. In the heating of dwellings, remote heat has a share of over 13%.

#### Volume and use of remote heat

Production in 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Natural gas	52
Hard coal	25
Lignite	8
Mineral oil	1
Other sources	14

Sources: Federal Statistical Office

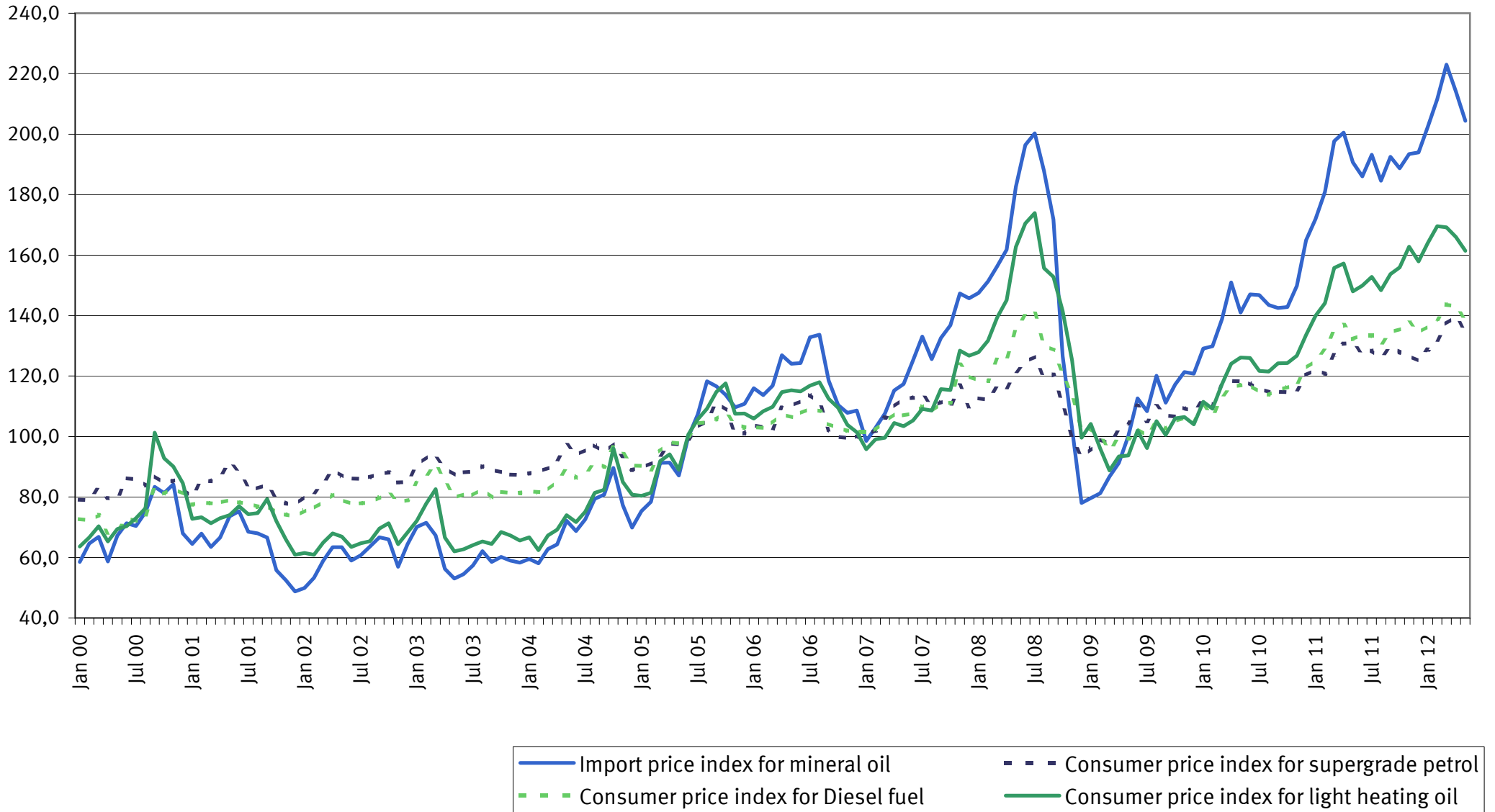
Use, 2008 (quantitative structure in %)	
Households	50
Industry	6
Other consumers	44

Source: AG Energiebilanzen

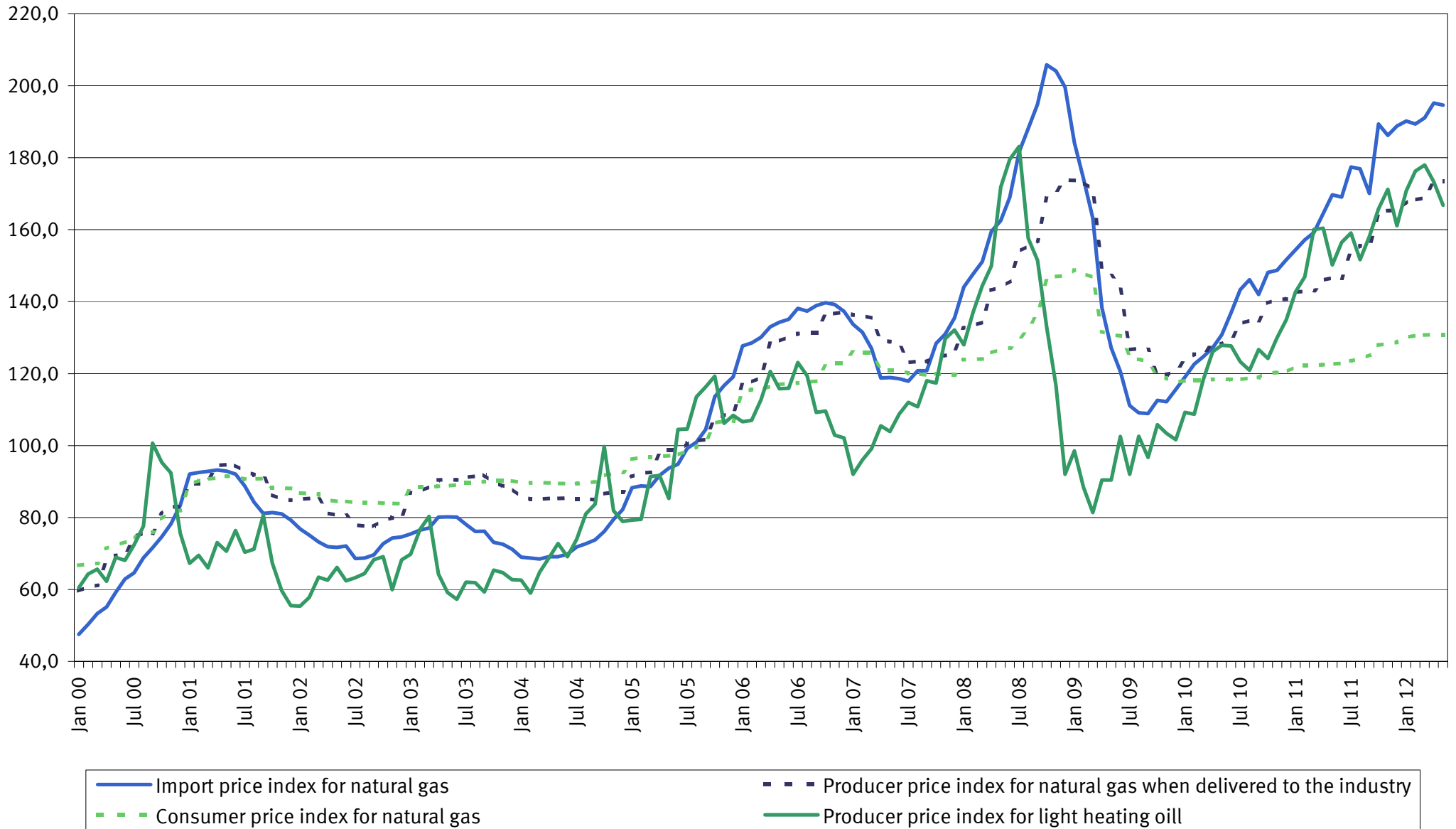
### 3.12 Logging products for energy production

In Germany wood fuel had a share of 15,5% of logging of raw timber. As wood fuel is becoming more attractive more energy companies produce energy by using wood.

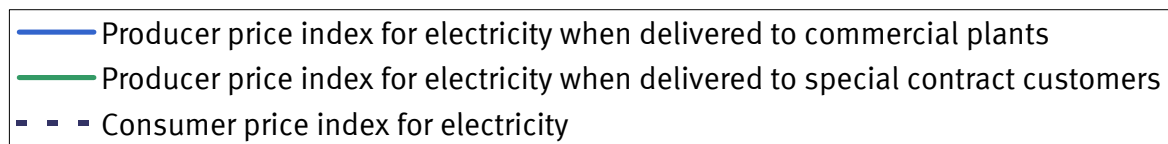
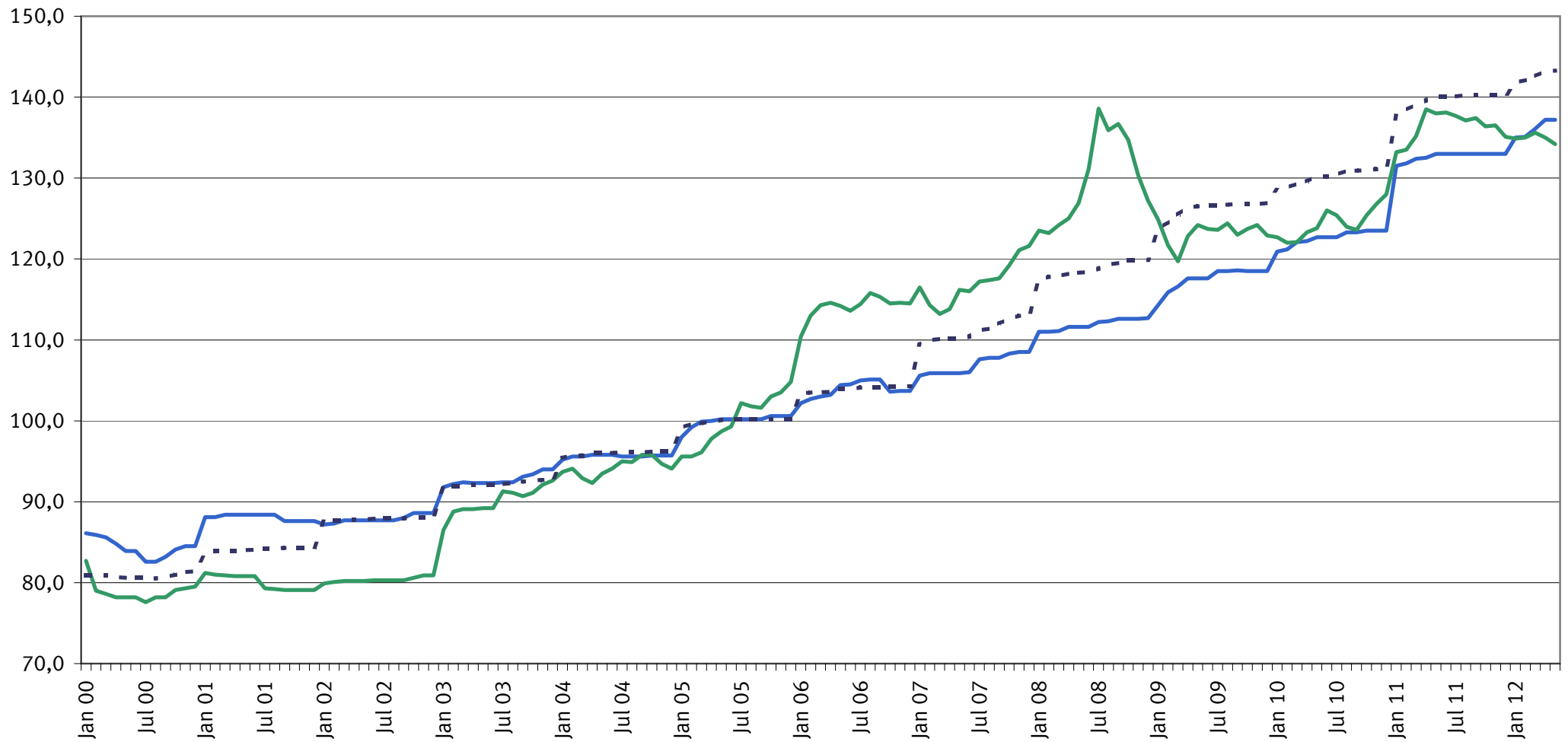
### 4.1. Import price index for mineral oil, consumer price indices for supergrade petrol, Diesel fuel and light heating oil



## 4.2. Import price index for natural gas, producer price index for light heating oil, producer price index for natural gas when delivered to the industry, consumer price index for natural gas



### 4.3. Producer price indices for electricity when delivered to commercial plants and special contract customers, consumer price index for electricity















**5.3.2. Natural gas**  
**Supply to households, annual consumption 20 Gigajoule to under 200 Gigajoule**

Cents/kWh, including taxes, levies and VAT

Source: Eurostat, Energy Statistics - prices  
 New methodology from 2007 onwards

reference period	Germany	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Denmark	Estonia	France	Ireland	Italy
1st half 2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,54
2nd half 2007	6,13	5,00	-	3,23	13,27	2,63	5,15	6,06	6,17
1st half 2008	6,41	5,85	-	3,54	-	3,35	5,20	5,43	6,28
2nd half 2008	7,62	7,28	-	3,91	9,56	3,71	5,78	6,49	7,19
1st half 2009	6,47	6,05	-	4,73	9,19	3,94	5,50	6,44	7,57
2nd half 2009	5,88	5,15	-	3,48	9,63	3,62	5,83	5,50	5,34
1st half 2010	5,65	5,29	3,77	3,67	10,68	3,62	5,20	4,96	6,17
2nd half 2010	5,71	6,04	4,47	4,31	10,83	4,01	5,75	5,26	7,86
1st half 2011	5,88	6,33	4,51	4,30	11,60	4,19	5,79	5,09	6,93
2nd half 2011	6,39	7,31	5,36	4,71	10,84	4,37	6,46	6,18	8,75

reference period	Croatia	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania
1st half 2007	2,95	-	-	-	7,21	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	2,74	3,11	2,34	3,64	6,88	6,10	4,01	6,52	3,42
1st half 2008	2,73	3,13	3,29	5,57	6,97	5,85	4,16	6,25	3,31
2nd half 2008	2,77	4,99	3,82	5,14	7,57	6,15	5,14	6,29	3,36
1st half 2009	3,19	5,23	4,24	4,92	8,32	6,49	3,89	6,04	2,92
2nd half 2009	3,27	3,79	4,06	4,61	6,72	6,20	4,60	5,94	2,68
1st half 2010	3,82	3,14	3,75	4,34	7,00	6,22	4,25	5,93	2,75
2nd half 2010	3,79	4,06	4,53	4,72	7,14	6,01	5,05	6,29	2,78
1st half 2011	3,75	3,87	4,34	5,10	7,16	6,94	4,63	6,10	2,84
2nd half 2011	3,71	4,56	5,39	5,79	7,40	7,21	5,00	7,38	2,76

reference period	Sweden	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Czech Republic	Turkey	Hungary	United Kindom
1st half 2007	9,31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	8,92	4,14	5,09	5,81	3,62	3,30	3,82	3,56
1st half 2008	9,28	4,28	5,58	5,75	4,39	3,25	4,04	3,95
2nd half 2008	10,15	4,65	7,11	6,52	5,28	4,66	4,65	4,78
1st half 2009	8,73	4,61	6,58	6,11	4,95	3,90	4,81	4,26
2nd half 2009	9,40	4,75	5,38	5,35	4,72	3,07	4,76	4,26
1st half 2010	10,03	4,36	5,82	5,34	4,69	3,23	5,35	4,05
2nd half 2010	10,60	4,46	6,72	5,40	5,16	3,35	5,53	4,22
1st half 2011	11,85	4,65	6,68	5,36	5,44	2,88	5,60	4,25
2nd half 2011	11,65	5,11	7,92	5,40	5,95	2,93p	5,69	5,23

### 5.3.3. Natural gas

#### Supply to industrial customers, annual consumption 100.000 Gigajoule to under 1.000.000 Gigajoule

Cents/kWh, including excise duties, excluding value-added tax

Source: Eurostat, Energy Statistics - prices  
New methodology from 2007 onwards

reference period	Germany	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Ireland	Italy
1st half 2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,18	-	-	2,67
2nd half 2007	3,12	2,58	-	1,64	2,27	1,73	2,41	2,74	2,49	2,64
1st half 2008	3,74	3,14	-	1,94	-	2,29	2,70	2,96	2,90	3,00
2nd half 2008	4,08	3,56	-	2,48	5,82	2,86	3,20	3,51	3,26	3,68
1st half 2009	3,58	3,17	-	2,93	5,30	2,56	2,95	3,06	3,14	3,28
2nd half 2009	3,29	3,15	-	1,88	4,78	2,20	2,81	2,68	2,31	2,45
1st half 2010	3,32	2,37	-	2,16	5,59	2,76	2,84	2,73	2,31	2,63
2nd half 2010	3,71	2,51	-	2,74	6,20	2,74	3,26	2,77	2,50	2,64
1st half 2011	3,74	2,66	-	2,65	6,63	2,70	4,06	2,72	2,86	2,79
2nd half 2011	4,07	2,77	5,45	2,93	6,25	3,01	4,72	2,86	2,69	3,22

reference period	Croatia	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Macedonia	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania
1st half 2007	-	-	-	-	-	2,78	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	-	2,66	2,12	-	-	2,82	-	2,26	2,10	2,67
1st half 2008	-	2,81	2,91	2,12	-	2,98	-	2,67	2,37	2,43
2nd half 2008	2,31	3,81	3,84	2,53	-	3,34	-	2,98	2,60	2,61
1st half 2009	2,63	3,72	2,58	2,67	-	3,24	-	2,49	2,55	2,13
2nd half 2009	2,67	2,47	2,30	2,54	-	2,98	-	2,56	2,29	1,86
1st half 2010	3,40	2,45	2,87	2,45	-	2,63	-	2,66	2,60	2,05
2nd half 2010	3,94	3,00	3,14	2,78	-	2,74	-	2,85	2,89	1,92
1st half 2011	4,04	2,80	3,38	3,31	3,79	2,78	-	2,87	2,88	2,12
2nd half 2011	4,32	3,26	4,13	3,76	4,54	2,78	-	2,74	3,35	2,31

reference period	Sweden	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Czech Republic	Turkey	Hungary	United Kingdom
1st half 2007	3,57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,56
2nd half 2007	3,94	2,65	2,73	2,41	2,29	2,45	2,56	2,20
1st half 2008	4,64	3,09	3,31	2,57	2,96	2,48	2,73	2,62
2nd half 2008	4,39	4,34	4,18	3,04	3,68	3,26	3,75	2,98
1st half 2009	3,16	3,64	-	2,69	3,04	2,73	3,20	2,56
2nd half 2009	3,90	2,92	2,72	2,34	2,40	2,17	3,12	1,95
1st half 2010	4,08	2,97	4,07	2,44	2,73	2,25	2,79	2,01
2nd half 2010	4,38	3,02	3,59	2,52	3,16	2,31	3,40	2,14
1st half 2011	4,77	3,04	-	2,62	2,94	2,12	3,57	2,37
2nd half 2011	4,94	3,25	-	3,05	3,27	2,08p	3,95	2,57







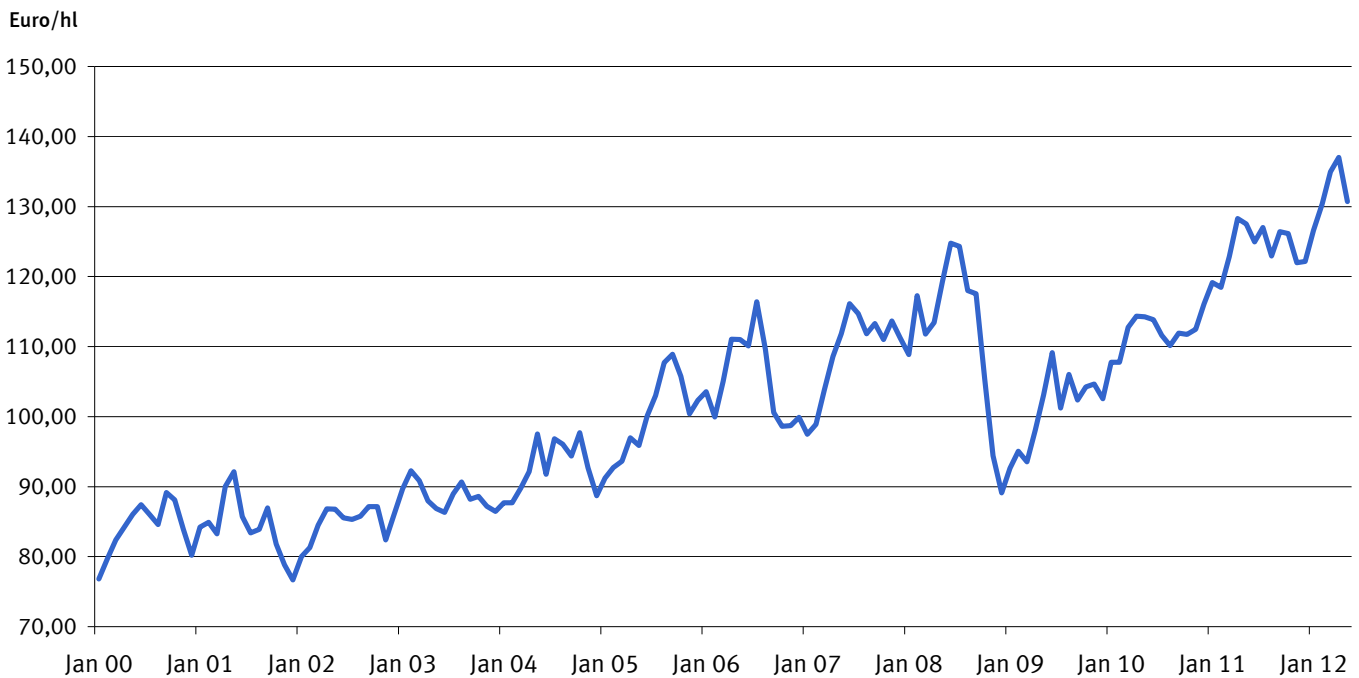
## 5.4.2 Petrol prices

Euros/hectolitre, including mineral oil tax and oil storage contribution, excluding value added tax

Reference day: 15th of each month

Reporting year	Reporting month												Yearly average
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>when delivered to wholesale trader, 15 - 20m3 per order, free recipient</b>													
2000 ...	76,83	79,76	82,38	80,62	86,06	87,40	86,06	84,60	89,17	88,12	83,89	80,21	83,76
2001 ...	84,22	84,92	83,24	90,03	92,11	85,74	83,41	83,89	86,97	81,82	78,84	76,69	84,32
2002 ...	80,03	81,27	84,47	86,83	86,77	85,56	85,31	85,79	87,13	87,16	82,40	86,02	84,90
2003 ...	89,69	92,26	90,86	87,95	86,85	86,31	88,97	90,68	88,18	88,60	87,17	86,46	88,67
2004 ...	87,68	87,70	89,78	92,12	97,51	91,76	96,84	96,07	94,38	97,70	92,66	88,72	92,74
2005 ...	91,19	92,71	93,64	96,96	95,88	100,11	102,99	107,73	108,91	105,76	100,42	102,32	99,89
2006 ...	103,56	99,96	105,00	111,06	111,02	110,08	116,38	109,59	100,59	98,64	98,70	99,91	105,37
2007 ...	97,46	98,87	103,76	108,58	111,85	116,11	114,72	111,83	113,30	111,01	113,66	111,22	109,36
2008 ...	108,85	117,27	111,80	113,45	119,27	124,76	124,33	117,99	117,54	105,37	94,41	89,11	112,01
2009 ...	92,64	95,04	93,54	98,08	103,09	109,11	101,21	106,04	102,37	104,24	104,66	102,56	101,05
2010 ...	107,76	107,75	112,74	114,35	114,25	113,85	111,60	110,16	111,90	111,73	112,48	116,08	112,05
2011 ...	119,14	118,46	122,83	128,30	127,53	124,95	126,99	122,94	126,43	126,16	121,99	122,18	123,99
2012 ...	126,58	130,35	134,94	137,02	130,69								
2013 ...													

### 5.4.2 Petrol prices when delivered to wholesale trader, 15 - 20m3 per order, free recipient







































## 5.8 Liquefied gas

reporting year	reporting month												yearly average
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

### Producer price index

#### GP09-1920 31

#### Liquefied gas, total

2000 ...	78,2	77,9	77,6	66,5	63,2	74,0	75,0	74,6	88,7	102,5	106,8	100,4	82,1
2001 ...	100,8	83,6	76,9	74,9	75,1	76,3	66,3	64,5	64,4	67,3	64,5	58,7	72,8
2002 ...	68,6	63,0	61,1	64,1	62,4	59,6	59,0	60,8	66,6	74,0	75,3	78,7	66,1
2003 ...	82,4	88,1	92,0	66,9	59,1	59,3	62,6	64,7	65,2	68,2	74,1	74,2	71,4
2004 ...	72,9	71,8	72,2	71,2	71,9	74,3	75,0	83,7	90,4	102,2	101,7	92,3	81,6
2005 ...	81,3	87,8	93,6	92,4	86,5	84,6	91,9	96,4	111,6	124,4	125,4	123,9	100,0
2006 ...	132,1	129,7	115,5	113,2	111,6	106,0	117,3	120,0	118,0	109,9	112,1	112,1	116,5
2007 ...	109,8	108,3	111,3	112,2	111,7	115,2	116,9	118,1	119,0	130,3	142,2	155,4	120,9
2008 ...	156,7	151,2	150,0	143,5	146,5	156,8	166,1	160,8	161,0	151,1	106,6	81,5	144,3
2009 ...	69,1	91,8	91,6	83,4	82,4	92,0	102,1	108,3	110,6	110,8	122,0	129,3	99,5
2010 ...	134,1	139,9	143,4	141,3	141,7	136,8	135,2	131,7	135,6	145,5	153,1	171,4	142,5
2011 ...	183,3	173,1	174,8	179,2	181,9	168,2	162,0	167,3	168,1	165,9	165,4	168,3	171,5
2012 ...	176,4	199,5	214,7	206,6	184,8								
2013 ...													

#### GP09-1920 31 001

#### Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as motor fuel or other fuel

2000 ...	72,0	73,1	75,2	67,5	61,8	73,4	75,1	75,0	88,0	96,3	99,7	89,6	78,9
2001 ...	97,1	77,2	74,3	74,3	74,6	76,3	66,4	65,5	63,5	62,2	59,4	52,1	70,2
2002 ...	65,4	60,4	59,0	62,6	61,9	58,5	57,4	58,7	63,5	69,3	68,6	74,5	63,3
2003 ...	80,9	87,9	93,6	64,2	58,2	58,9	62,9	65,1	65,5	67,3	73,8	74,7	71,1
2004 ...	74,3	74,5	74,1	73,6	75,0	76,9	76,7	87,6	89,5	102,7	101,9	94,7	83,5
2005 ...	83,8	84,8	94,4	94,0	87,0	84,9	93,8	96,7	111,5	124,1	122,8	122,2	100,0
2006 ...	139,7	135,0	116,6	116,0	111,7	104,3	114,6	115,4	112,3	105,7	104,6	104,9	115,1
2007 ...	105,2	102,8	106,5	106,7	104,8	109,7	109,6	113,9	114,8	125,9	142,3	152,6	116,2
2008 ...	152,8	143,7	140,3	133,1	138,8	150,0	154,2	146,4	145,7	139,1	97,8	74,2	134,7
2009 ...	76,5	113,8	102,3	86,3	83,9	91,9	103,1	106,1	113,0	111,5	124,8	132,7	103,8
2010 ...	136,8	147,8	147,4	144,6	145,9	139,4	141,4	140,7	140,0	151,1	159,6	190,8	148,8
2011 ...	199,5	170,0	165,6	173,6	174,6	161,0	152,3	163,7	156,8	155,2	154,4	153,9	165,1
2012 ...	163,6	187,5	211,6	194,3	170,0								
2013 ...													

### Consumer price index

#### COICOP 0452200100

#### Liquefied gas <sup>1)</sup>

2000 ...	93,8	94,0	94,1	94,0	94,3	94,4	94,4	94,2	94,6	94,8	95,3	96,3	94,5
2001 ...	97,1	97,2	98,0	98,4	98,3	98,6	98,6	98,6	98,7	98,7	98,8	98,8	98,3
2002 ...	97,9	98,0	97,2	97,1	97,1	96,9	97,0	96,9	96,9	97,0	97,0	96,9	97,2
2003 ...	98,1	98,2	97,4	97,6	97,5	97,5	98,2	98,2	98,2	98,0	98,6	98,8	98,0
2004 ...	98,8	98,7	98,6	98,5	98,3	98,4	98,5	98,6	99,0	99,4	99,4	99,7	98,8
2005 ...	99,6	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,7	100,0	100,8	100,4	100,7	100,0
2006 ...	100,6	101,2	101,2	101,1	101,5	101,6	101,3	101,8	101,9	101,6	101,6	101,6	101,4
2007 ...	102,3	101,2	100,8	100,9	100,9	100,5	100,4	100,3	101,3	100,3	100,8	103,0	101,1
2008 ...	103,7	103,8	105,2	105,3	106,0	106,5	107,3	108,0	109,0	110,7	110,1	110,1	107,1
2009 ...	110,6	110,7	111,1	111,1	111,0	110,9	110,8	110,5	110,8	111,1	110,7	110,4	110,8
2010 ...	110,6	111,5	111,7	112,4	112,4	112,7	112,8	112,7	112,3	113,0	113,6	115,0	112,6
2011 ...	117,4	118,5	119,3	120,2	120,8	121,0	120,4	121,2	120,8	120,9	121,0	121,2	120,2
2012 ...	121,4	121,9	123,2	125,7	126,3								
2013 ...													

1) Until December 2009: Liquefied gas (Bottle gas for camping or small consumption, e. g. 5, 11 or 33 kg, without deposit)

From January 2010: Liquefied gas (Charging of a tank container, e. g. 4000 l, 1 place of unloading, without charge for the delivery, without rent, use or maintenance for the tank container)









## 5.9.2 Electricity

### Supply to households, annual consumption 2.500 kWh to under 5.000 kWh

Euros/kWh, including taxes, levies and VAT

Source: Eurostat, Energy Statistics - prices  
New methodology from 2007 onwards

reference period	Germany	Albania	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France
1st half 2007	0,2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,2105	-	0,1683	-	0,0721	0,2401	0,0786	0,1149	0,1222
1st half 2008	0,2148	-	0,1972	-	0,0711	0,2635	0,0814	0,1223	0,1213
2nd half 2008	0,2195	-	0,2152	-	0,0823	0,2785	0,0850	0,1273	0,1203
1st half 2009	0,2282	-	0,1916	-	0,0823	0,2698	0,0922	0,1296	0,1206
2nd half 2009	0,2294	-	0,1864	-	0,0818	0,2553	0,0920	0,1289	0,1207
1st half 2010	0,2375	-	0,1959	0,0741	0,0813	0,2670	0,0970	0,1325	0,1283
2nd half 2010	0,2438	-	0,1974	0,0735	0,0830	0,2708	0,1004	0,1370	0,1350
1st half 2011	0,2528	0,1152	0,2136	0,0745	0,0826	0,2908	0,0973	0,1540	0,1383
2nd half 2011	0,2531	0,1157	0,2119	0,0785	0,0874	0,2975	0,1042	0,1573	0,1423

reference period	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Croatia	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Montenegro
1st half 2007	-	-	-	0,0924	-	-	0,1684	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,0984	0,1918	-	0,0984	0,0729	0,0870	0,1645	0,0918	-
1st half 2008	0,1047	0,1769	0,2031	0,0990	0,0842	0,0860	0,1645	0,0993	-
2nd half 2008	0,1099	0,2033	0,2227	0,1184	0,1003	0,0865	0,1609	0,1536	-
1st half 2009	0,1154	0,2030	0,2098	0,1151	0,1052	0,0951	0,1882	0,1708	-
2nd half 2009	0,1032	0,1855	0,1997	0,1164	0,1054	0,0926	0,1882	0,1513	-
1st half 2010	0,1181	0,1804	0,1965	0,1151	0,1049	0,1156	0,1726	0,1700	-
2nd half 2010	0,1211	0,1875	0,1920	0,1153	0,1048	0,1216	0,1747	0,1700	-
1st half 2011	0,1250	0,1901	0,2013	0,1137	0,1168	0,1214	0,1678	0,1700	0,0847
2nd half 2011	0,1238	0,2086	0,2084p	0,1146	0,1342	0,1221	0,1662	0,1700	-

reference period	Netherlands	Norway	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Sweden	Slovakia	Slovenia
1st half 2007	0,1780	-	-	-	-	-	0,1558	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,1720	0,1498	0,1740	0,1380	0,1562	0,1141	0,1613	0,1370	0,1116
1st half 2008	0,1730	0,1639	0,1779	0,1259	0,1482	0,1061	0,1698	0,1421	0,1147
2nd half 2008	0,1780	0,1700	0,1772	0,1295	0,1525	0,1103	0,1746	0,1526	0,1156
1st half 2009	0,1900	0,1565	0,1909	0,1131	0,1508	0,0976	0,1602	0,1540	0,1346
2nd half 2009	0,1841	0,1563	0,1909	0,1291	0,1594	0,0979	0,1646	0,1560	0,1341
1st half 2010	0,1704	0,2027	0,1967	0,1341	0,1584	0,1031	0,1839	0,1520	0,1401
2nd half 2010	0,1696	0,1907	0,1930	0,1382	0,1666	0,1052	0,1958	0,1637	0,1426
1st half 2011	0,1743	0,2133	0,1986	0,1471	0,1654	0,1082	0,2092	0,1682	0,1441
2nd half 2011	0,1838	0,1870	0,1965	0,1351	0,1881	0,1085	0,2044	0,1710	0,1492

reference period	Spain	Czech Republic	Turkey	Hungary	United Kingdom	Cyprus
1st half 2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,1400	0,1063	0,0901	0,1296	0,1481	0,1573
1st half 2008	0,1366	0,1274	0,0998	0,1548	0,1458	0,1780
2nd half 2008	0,1557	0,1299	0,1222	0,1553	0,1603	0,2040
1st half 2009	0,1577	0,1323	0,1144	0,1483	0,1466	0,1558
2nd half 2009	0,1684	0,1394	0,1179	0,1662	0,1407	0,1642
1st half 2010	0,1728	0,1345	0,1342	0,1701	0,1386	0,1858
2nd half 2010	0,1851	0,1392	0,1374	0,1574	0,1449	0,2021
1st half 2011	0,1981	0,1495	0,1218	0,1682	0,1433	0,2050
2nd half 2011	0,2088	0,1466	0,1145	0,1553	0,1584	0,2413

### 5.9.3 Electricity

#### Supply to the industry, annual consumption 2.000 MWh to under 20.000 MWh

Euros/kWh, including excise duties, excluding value added tax

Source: Eurostat, Energy Statistics - prices  
New methodology from 2007 onwards

reference period	Germany	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece
1st half 2007	0,0838	-	-	-	-	-	0,0556	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,0902	0,0841	-	0,0506	0,0877	0,0447	0,0561	0,0529	0,0673
1st half 2008	0,0959	0,0934	-	0,0496	0,0898	0,0483	0,0610	0,0584	0,0737
2nd half 2008	0,0957	0,0962	-	0,0593	0,1006	0,0523	0,0642	0,0561	0,0798
1st half 2009	0,1002	0,1009	-	0,0598	0,0846	0,0563	0,0657	0,0686	0,0829
2nd half 2009	0,1007	0,0988	-	0,0583	0,0900	0,0572	0,0664	0,0612	0,0811
1st half 2010	0,0993	0,0941	-	0,0578	0,0928	0,0668	0,0679	0,0696	0,0825
2nd half 2010	0,1058	0,0939	-	0,0598	0,0947	0,0722	0,0668	0,0626	0,0895
1st half 2011	0,1121	0,0971	-	0,0584	0,0966	0,0718	0,0733	0,0742	0,0885
2nd half 2011	0,1139	0,1020	-	0,0593	0,0902	0,0727	0,0723	0,0698	0,0920

reference period	Ireland	Italy	Croatia	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Norway
1st half 2007	-	-	0,0421	-	-	-	-	0,0900	-
2nd half 2007	0,1086	-	0,0629	0,0499	0,0627	-	0,0918	0,0880	0,0641
1st half 2008	0,1201	0,1248	0,0619	0,0586	0,0701	-	0,0918	0,0960	0,0657
2nd half 2008	0,1276	0,1421	0,0808	0,0712	0,0704	-	0,1323	0,0950	0,0678
1st half 2009	0,1070	0,1333	0,0731	0,0849	0,0781	0,0935	0,1230	0,1020	0,0687
2nd half 2009	0,0971	0,1224	0,0781	0,0835	0,0666	0,0936	0,0860	0,1008	0,0672
1st half 2010	0,0838	0,1209	0,0800	0,0826	0,0917	0,0781	0,1600	0,0929	0,0887
2nd half 2010	0,0866	0,1298	0,0777	0,0850	0,1023	0,0795	0,1600	0,0929	0,0790
1st half 2011	0,0873	0,1300	0,0775	0,0905	0,1021	0,0731	0,1600	0,0892	0,0960
2nd half 2011	0,0977	0,1403 <sub>p</sub>	0,0762	0,0989	0,1026	0,0732	0,1600	0,0841	0,0762

reference period	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Sweden	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Czech Republic
1st half 2007	-	-	-	-	0,0524	-	-	-	-
2nd half 2007	0,0812	0,0693	0,0687	0,0790	0,0582	0,0952	0,0747	0,0832	0,0778
1st half 2008	0,0926	0,0834	0,0807	0,0783	0,0620	0,1083	0,0767	0,0838	0,0925
2nd half 2008	0,0965	0,0794	0,0817	0,0799	0,0686	0,1170	0,0803	0,0891	0,0939
1st half 2009	-	0,0805	0,0844	0,0734	0,0591	0,1270	0,0810	0,0953	0,0940
2nd half 2009	-	0,0842	0,0827	0,0714	0,0601	0,1263	0,0798	0,0934	0,0978
1st half 2010	-	0,0853	0,0801	0,0716	0,0718	0,1058	0,0846	0,0927	0,0940
2nd half 2010	-	0,0859	0,0805	0,0694	0,0736	0,1086	0,0865	0,0897	0,0969
1st half 2011	-	0,0862	0,0903	0,0703	0,0789	0,1156	0,0849	0,0916	0,0996
2nd half 2011	-	0,0789	0,0927	0,0703	0,0708	0,1176	0,0844	0,0937	0,0967

reference period	Turkey	Hungary	United Kingdom	Cyprus
1st half 2007	-	-	0,1020	-
2nd half 2007	0,0620	0,0993	0,0944	0,1284
1st half 2008	0,0643	0,0999	0,0880	0,1317
2nd half 2008	0,0796	0,1088	0,1010	0,1716
1st half 2009	0,0724	0,1103	0,1018	0,1083
2nd half 2009	0,0721	0,1146	0,0900	0,1362
1st half 2010	0,0824	0,0942	0,0874	0,1400
2nd half 2010	0,0844	0,0941	0,0887	0,1620
1st half 2011	0,0699	0,0938	0,0893	0,1515
2nd half 2011	0,0665 <sub>p</sub>	0,0935	0,0930	0,1973







## Annex 6 Overview of tax rates by energy types

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance

	Natural gas as a heating fuel	Petrol	Diesel fuel	Light heating oil <sup>1)</sup>		Heavy heating oil	Electricity	
				EUR/1,000 litres			Standard tax rate	Industry, agriculture, forestry
	EUR/MWh	Cents/litre	Cents/litre	>50 mg	≤50 mg	EUR/1,000 kg	EUR/MWh	EUR/MWh
Jan 00	3,48	56,24	37,84	61,35		17,89	12,78	2,56
Jan 01	3,48	59,31	40,90	61,35		17,89	15,34	3,07
Jan 02	3,48	62,38	43,97	61,35		17,89	17,90	3,60
Jan 03	5,50	65,45	47,04	61,35		25,00	20,50	12,30
Jan 09	5,50	65,45	47,04	76,35	61,35	25,00	20,50	12,30

## Annex 7 Links to external data sources

The following sources are a selection of internet publications on energy prices. Depending on the energy type, links to general information sources and to concrete data are listed.

### Cross-section information

Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology

↳ [www.bmwi.de](http://www.bmwi.de) → Energie → Statistiken und Prognosen

Working Group on Energy Balances

↳ [www.ag-energiebilanzen.de](http://www.ag-energiebilanzen.de) → Daten

### Hard coal and lignite

#### General information

Statistics of the Coal Industry

↳ [www.kohlenstatistik.de](http://www.kohlenstatistik.de)

Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology

↳ [www.bmwi.de](http://www.bmwi.de) → Energie → Energieträger → Kohle

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Steinkohle

#### Data

Statistics of the Coal Industry

↳ [www.kohlenstatistik.de](http://www.kohlenstatistik.de) → Zum Download → Entwicklung ausgewählter Energiepreise  
Prices (€/tce) for third-country coal (power station coal and coking coal), lignite briquettes and pulverised lignite

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Steinkohle → Drittlandskohlepreis  
Prices (€/tce) free German border for power station coal

### Mineral oil

#### General information

Association of the German Petroleum Industry

↳ [www.mwv.de](http://www.mwv.de)

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Rohöl / Mineralöl

#### Data

Association of the German Petroleum Industry

↳ [www.mwv.de](http://www.mwv.de) → Daten / Statistiken → Statistiken / Infoportal  
Crude oil prices in \$/b for OPEC basket, UK Brent, West Texas Intermediate and UAE Dubai

### Natural gas

#### General information

Federal Association of the German Gas and Water Industry

↳ [www.bdew.de](http://www.bdew.de) → Energie

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Erdgas

#### Data

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Erdgas → EnergieINFO  
Monthly development of the price free at border (€/TJ) for natural gas

Eurostat

↳ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> → Statistics Database → Database by Themes → Environment and Energy  
→ Energy → Energy statistics prices  
Half year average prices of natural gas (€/GJ)  
- for household customers  
- for industrial customers

## Mineral oil products (petrol, Diesel fuel, light heating oil, heavy heating oil, liquefied gas)

### General information

Association of the German Petroleum Industry

↳ [www.mwv.de](http://www.mwv.de)

Deutscher Verband Flüssiggas e.V.

↳ [www.dvfg.de](http://www.dvfg.de)

Federal Office of Economics and Export Control

↳ [www.bafa.de](http://www.bafa.de) → Energie → Rohöl / Mineralöl

### Data

Federal Statistical Office

↳ [www.destatis.de](http://www.destatis.de) → Publikationen → Thematische Veröffentlichungen → Preise → Erzeugerpreise gewerbl. Produkte  
Fachserie 17, Reihe 2 (Prices and price indices for industrial products)

Average producer prices of

- supergrade petrol (€/hl) when delivered to wholesalers
- Diesel fuel (€/hl) when delivered to wholesalers and large consumers
- Light heating oil (€/hl) when delivered to wholesalers and to consumers by market places
- Heavy heating oil (€/t) when delivered to commercial consumers or from refinery

Association of the German Petroleum Industry

↳ [www.mwv.de](http://www.mwv.de) → Daten / Statistiken → Statistiken / Preise

Average consumer prices (Ct/l) and their composition for

- regular petrol
- supergrade petrol
- Diesel fuel
- Light heating oil

## Electricity

### General information

Federal Association of the German Gas and Water Industry

↳ [www.bdew.de](http://www.bdew.de) → Energie

Association of the Industrial Energy and Power Industry

↳ [www.vik.de](http://www.vik.de)

Association of Energy Consumers:

↳ [www.energienetz.de](http://www.energienetz.de)

Working Group on Energy Balances:

↳ [www.ag-energiebilanzen.de](http://www.ag-energiebilanzen.de) → Daten

### Data

Eurostat

↳ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> → Statistiken → Energie → Haupttabellen → Energiestatistik-Preise

Semi-annual (01.01. and 01.07.) regional electricity prices (€/kWh)

- for household customers
- for industrial customers

European Energy Exchange (Energiebörse Leipzig)

↳ [www.eex.de](http://www.eex.de)

- Electricity price quotations (€/MWh) on the spot and forward markets
- Quotations of CO<sub>2</sub> emission certificates (€/EUA)

## Remote heat

### General information

Remote Heat Research Institute:

↳ [www.fernwaerme.de](http://www.fernwaerme.de)

Working Group on Heat and Heating Power Industry:

↳ [www.agfw.de](http://www.agfw.de)

### Daten

Working Group on Energy Balances:

↳ [www.ag-energiebilanzen.de](http://www.ag-energiebilanzen.de) → Daten