



Gathering evidence on energy prices for households

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EU4Energy Policy Forum, Issyk-Kul, June 26th 2018

- International price comparison
- Taxation: a major component of energy prices
- Energy end-use: what are the consumers paying for?

End-user prices are widely available in focus countries

- National statistical offices in focus countries provide excellent coverage of energy prices
- IEA prices statistics, with support of EU4Energy, put all together in comparable format in the World Energy Prices database



Fuels end lubricants

Daily prices for automotive fuels are published by the statistical committee **in Kyrgyzstan**

<http://stat.kg/en/daily-prices/>



GASOLINE



DIESEL



ELECTRICITY



OTHER
PRODUCTS



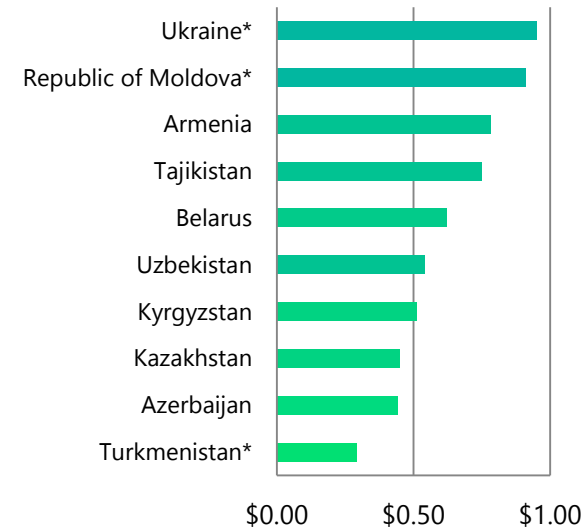
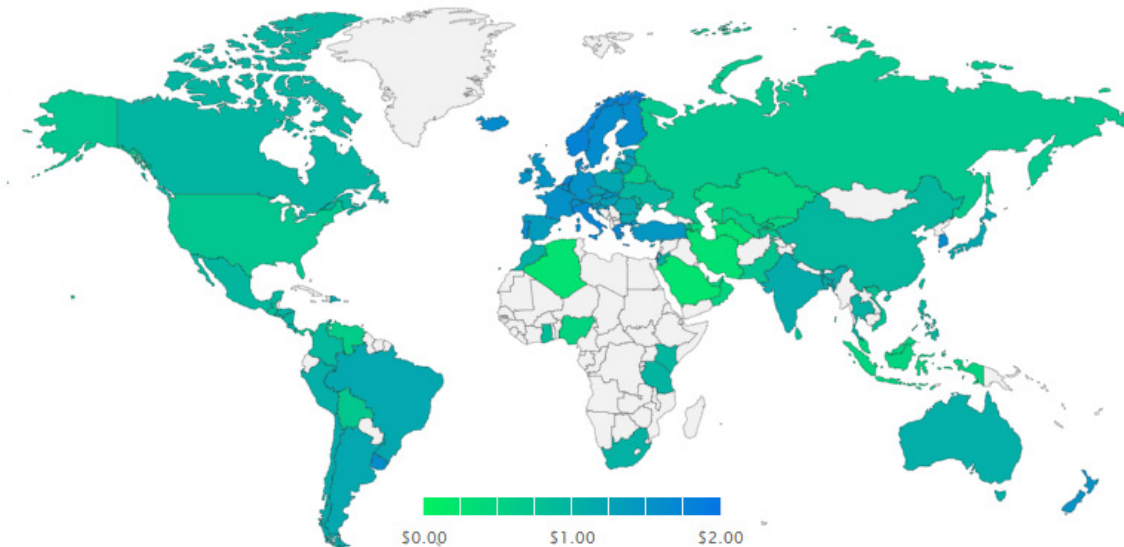
International price comparisons

Household energy prices

International comparison – gasoline

Gasoline prices in USD per litre

Mid-grade gasoline in 2017 unless otherwise specified*



Source: 2018 World Energy Prices, OECD/IEA, Paris
More information: http://wds.iea.org/wds/pdf/WorldEnergyPrices_Documentation.pdf

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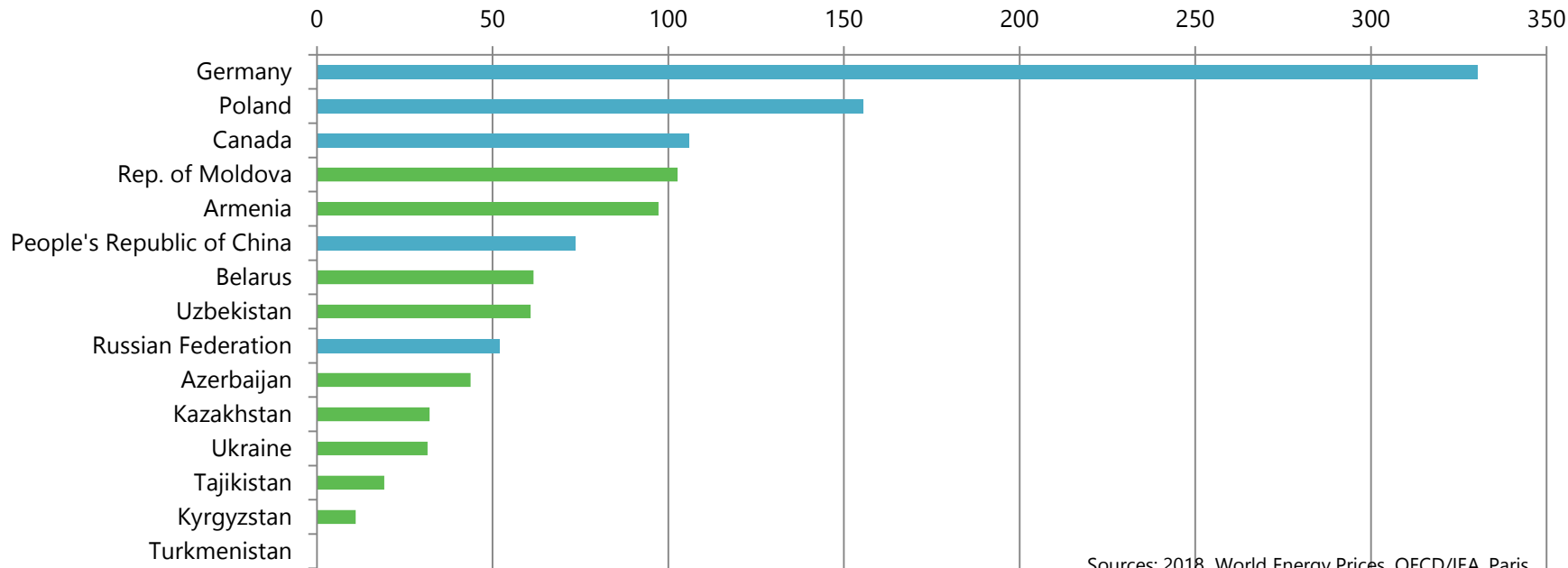
* Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Turkmenistan (mid-grade)
**Armenia and Azerbaijan (regular gasoline, data for 2016).

Price range reflects diversity observed at the world level, outside Europe



Household electricity prices in USD per MWh

2016

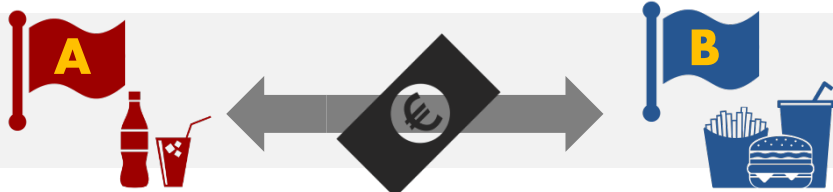


Sources: 2018, World Energy Prices, OECD/IEA, Paris

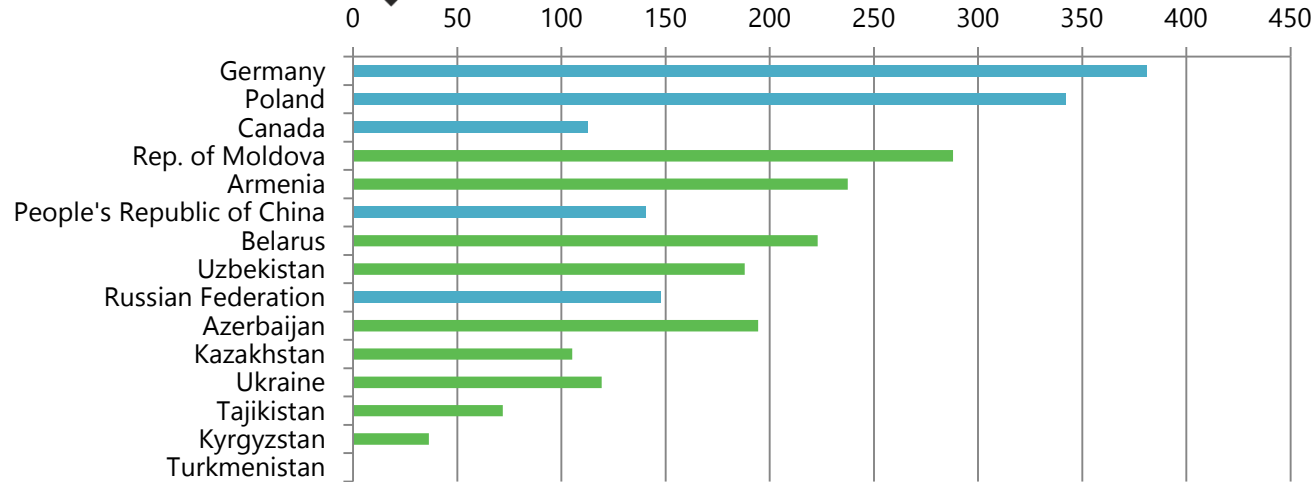
Highest “regional” prices paid by households close to North America



Household electricity prices, 2016, in USD PPP per MWh



To compare prices across countries, we need to use purchasing power parities (PPPs).



Sources: 2018, World Energy Prices, OECD/IEA, Paris

taking into account the differences in cost of living



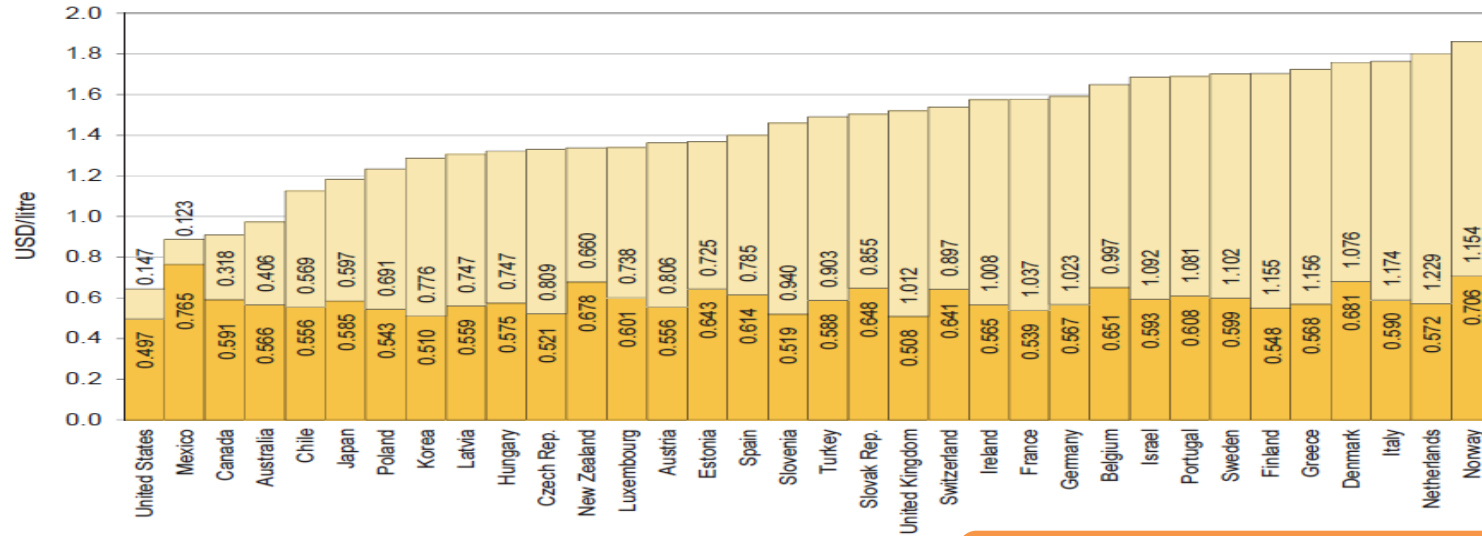
Taxes

A major component of end-user prices

Taxation: a major component of end-user energy prices

Unleaded gasoline prices and taxes in OECD – 3Q2017

■ Ex-tax price ■ Tax component



1. Regular unleaded for Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States; premium unleaded 95 for all other countries.

OECD, EU and Energy community countries publish quarterly data on energy taxes

Data on tax components is essential to understand end-user energy prices



Energy end-uses

Prices from a consumer perspective

How much do we pay to power a light bulb?

USD per year

1 light bulb, 3hours of lighting per day



Incandescent (60W)



Led equivalent (10W)

Republic of Moldova

Armenia

Belarus

Azerbaijan

Ukraine

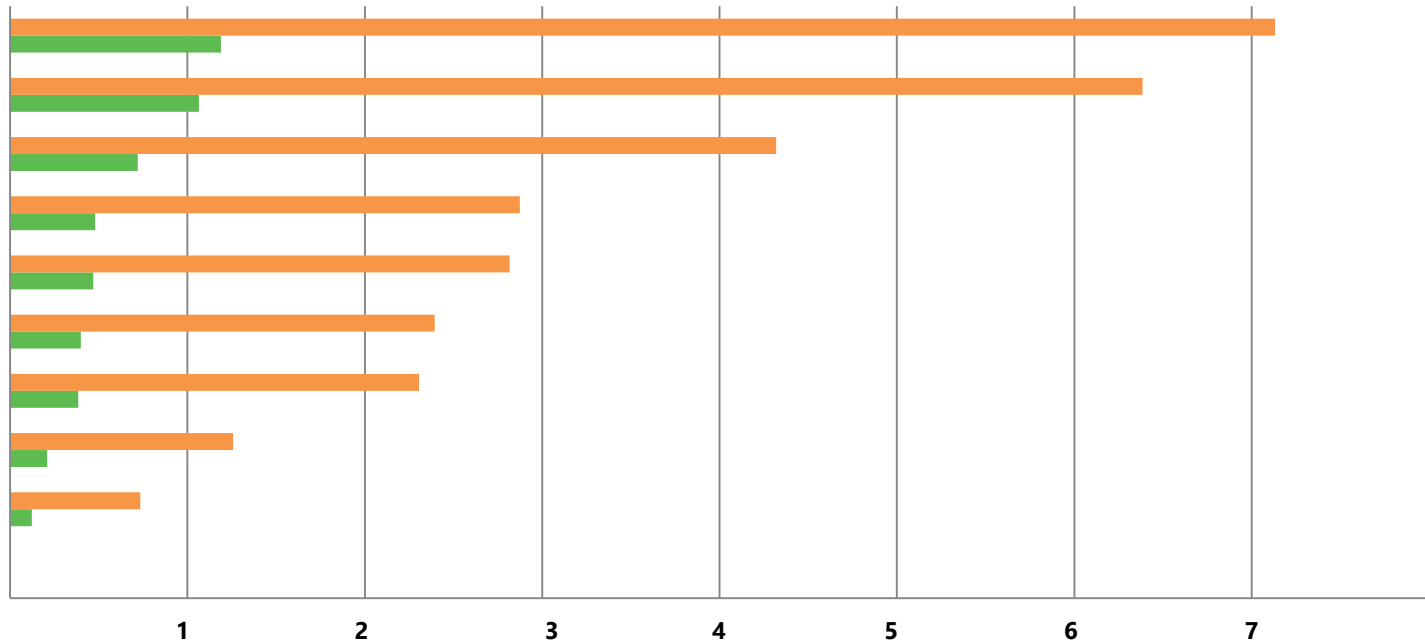
Uzbekistan

Kazakhstan

Tajikistan

Kyrgyzstan

Turkmenistan



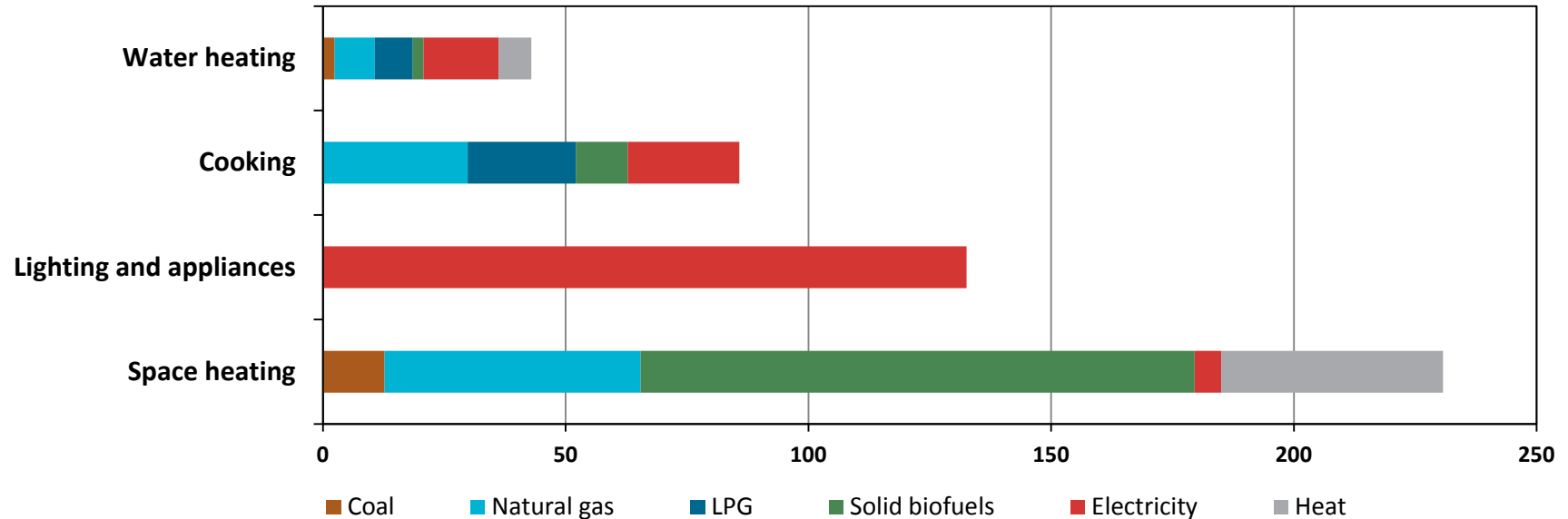
Data are based on average 2017 electricity prices for households except Azerbaijan, Armenia and Tajikistan (2016).

Source: 2018 World Energy Prices, OECD/IEA, Paris

More information: http://wds.iea.org/wds/pdf/WorldEnergyPrices_Documentation.pdf

What do households pay for?

Spending on energy in Moldova residential sector in 2015 (mln USD)

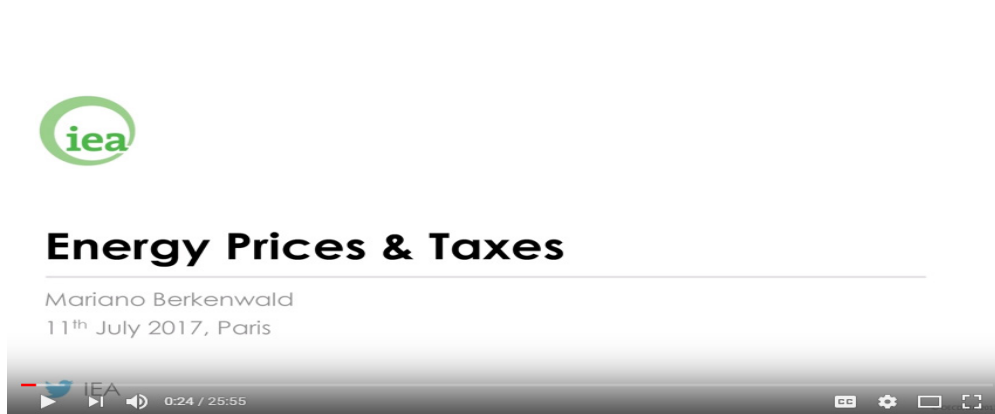


Footnotes: Data for the period 4/2015 – 4/2016. Cooling and other end uses account for < 1 mln USD thus they are not shown
National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, 2016. Energy consumption in households and direct communication.

Understanding energy end-use is key

- Current statistical systems provide excellent data on end-user prices (except fuel wood)
- Additional data on tax components is key for price transparency
- But even more important is comprehensive end-use energy data :
 - How is energy used?
 - Who is/will be affected by prices changes?
 - How to mitigate?

IEA Webinar: Energy Prices & Taxes



<https://youtu.be/PSj4-up0N3I>

[http://www.iea.org/statistics/prices/
prices@iea.org](http://www.iea.org/statistics/prices/prices@iea.org)



