

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR FINAL NON-HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS CUSTOMERS

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Calculation of average electricity prices is based on REGULATION (EU) 2016/1952 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL on European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices and repealing Directive 2008/92/EC Council Directive 90/377/EEC. The aim is to represent weighted average electricity prices for industrial end-users and for households.

The National Statistical Institute carries out half-yearly survey of electricity prices for non-households and households customers. The methodology is completely consistent with ANNEX II to REGULATION (EU) 2016/1952.

The object of the survey is invoiced average price of supply electricity to final non-households (until the first half of 2017 only end-users in the industry were observed) and households customers. Prices are representative for the country - data are provided by all suppliers of electricity and network services to final non-households and households customers for quantities delivered through transmission/distribution network. The prices are calculated as a weighted average price by the actual supplied quantity of electricity and their invoiced value of all end-customers.

Prices include electricity basic price, transmission, distribution, excise, VAT and others.

Prices recorded are based on a system of standard consumption bands defined by a range of annual electricity consumption.

The prices are calculated considering three levels of taxation:

- prices excluding taxes and levies;
- prices excluding VAT and other recoverable taxes;
- prices including all taxes, levies and VAT.

In 2017, components and sub-components of prices are surveyed:

- energy and supply – includes the costs of the electricity delivered, including balancing, customer service, management of post-sale services and other supply costs. This component also includes the price for “Obligations to society”, which is determined by decisions of the Energy and Water Regulatory Commission. The “Obligations to society” price reflects the costs of promoting electricity from RS, from highly efficient combined generation of electricity and heat, electricity purchase agreements and adjusting with revenues from the “Rescue System” Fund to reduce the cost of ‘Obligations to society’. For final customers on the free market, the PSO are invoiced as a stand-alone price and customers with high electricity intensity have a normalised discount of the component for the distribution of electricity purchase costs by the RS.;

- network – includes costs according to transmission and distribution network tariffs;
- taxes, other payments, levies and fees, including as sub-components:
 - ✓ VAT costs;
 - ✓ the excise duty on non-household customers is included in the costs of environmental protection.