

# Household Energy Price Index

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# About VaasaETT

VaasaETT is a data-oriented energy consultancy, specialized in complex end-user market issues in six continents and over 90 jurisdictions around the world.

## Public Collaborations



Collection of Competition Monitoring Data and Services for the European Commission



Household Energy Price Index (HEPI)



Household Energy Price Index (HEPI)



World Energy Markets Observatory (WEMO)



Electricity Market Report



ACER/CEER Energy Retail and Consumer Protection Market Monitoring Report



Analysis of the price setting of energy products

# About HEPI

Household Energy Price Index (HEPI) is a public project funded by the Austrian and Hungarian regulators (Energie-Control and MEKH).

- Electricity and natural gas price that a typical customer living on the capital cities of the analysed countries is paying
- Price breakdown into energy, network, taxes and VAT
- 33 European capital cities (EU27 Member States in addition to Great Britain, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Ukraine)
- Monthly granularity
- Since January 2009 (EUR15)

More about HEPI: [energypriceindex.com](https://energypriceindex.com)



## What is HEPI?

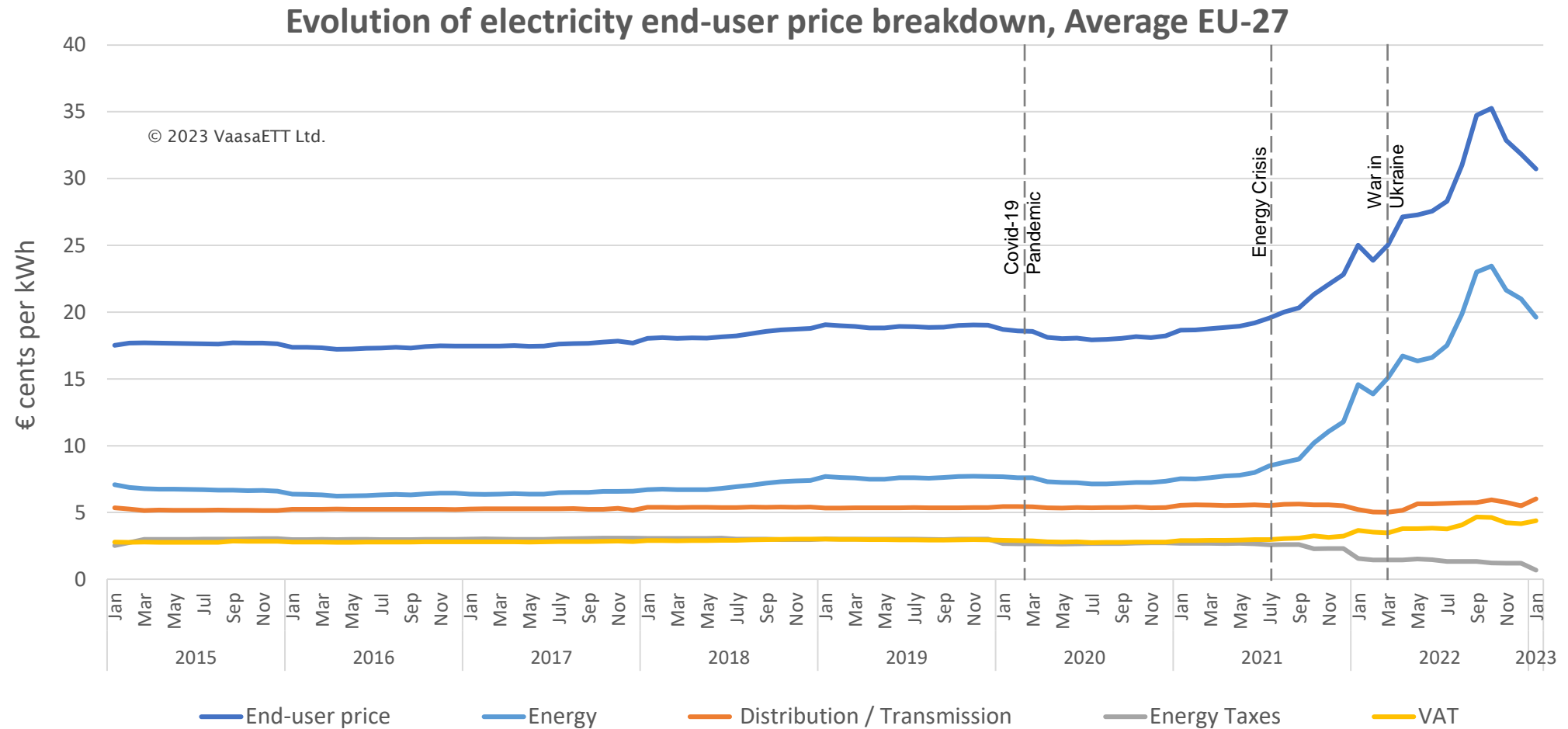
To correct for a persistent lack of current, frequently updated and methodologically reliable information on household prices for both electricity and gas at the European level, the Austrian energy regulator (Energie-Control) and the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) have commissioned VaasaETT to compile and publish electricity and gas price-rankings in 33 European capital cities on a monthly basis starting from January 2009 with the EU15 countries and gradually expanded to the all of the EU Member States in

# Consistency and comparability

## Price comparability among 33 analysed countries

Different price sub-components	Grouping of smaller sub-components into 4 “global” price components: Energy, Network, Taxes, VAT (EC definitions)
Different price structure (level-pricing, ToU, capacity based fixed charge, fixed/variable component ratio etc.)	Development of different calculation formulas for each country market
Different consumption needs	Use typical consumption profile (consumption, capacity) for each country market
Different contract application criteria (based on region, consumption level, only existing customers)	Only include contracts that apply for the typical customer profile
Different level of market opening	Calculate average price weighting incumbent’s by-default contract, market contracts and competitors’ offers using national proportions.
Different compensation measures (Covid19, Energy Crisis)	Identification and inclusion of measures that apply to the typical customer profile.

# End-user price and breakdown

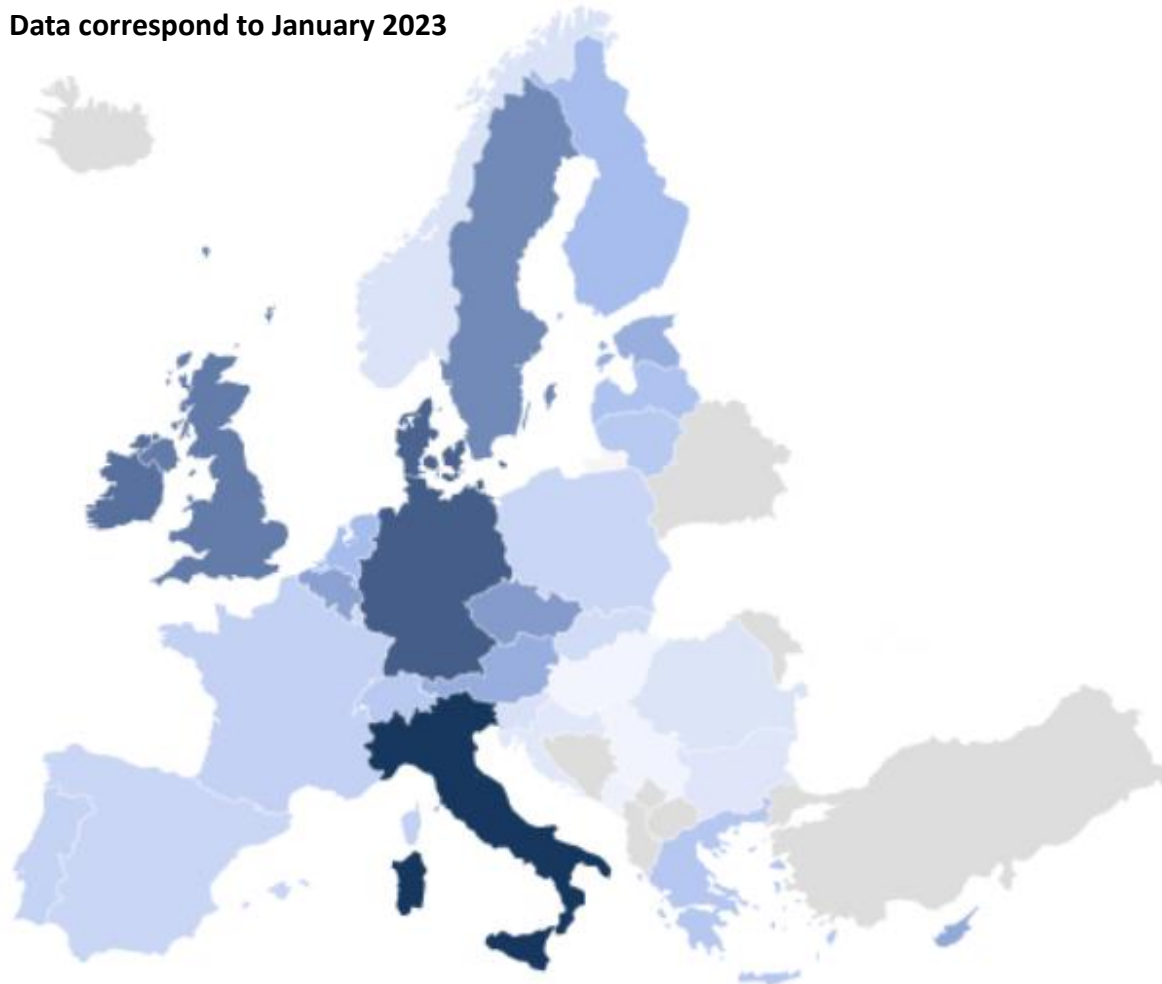


# Price differences between countries

## Electricity end-user prices (c€/kWh)

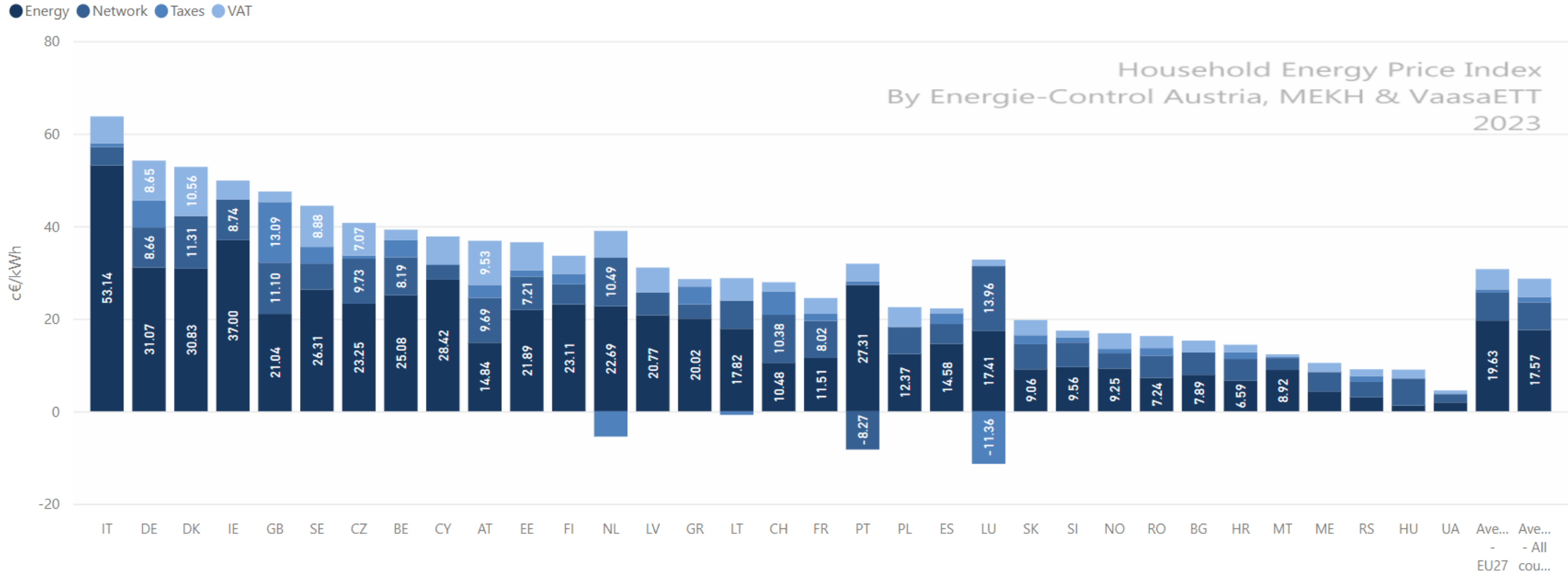


Data correspond to January 2023



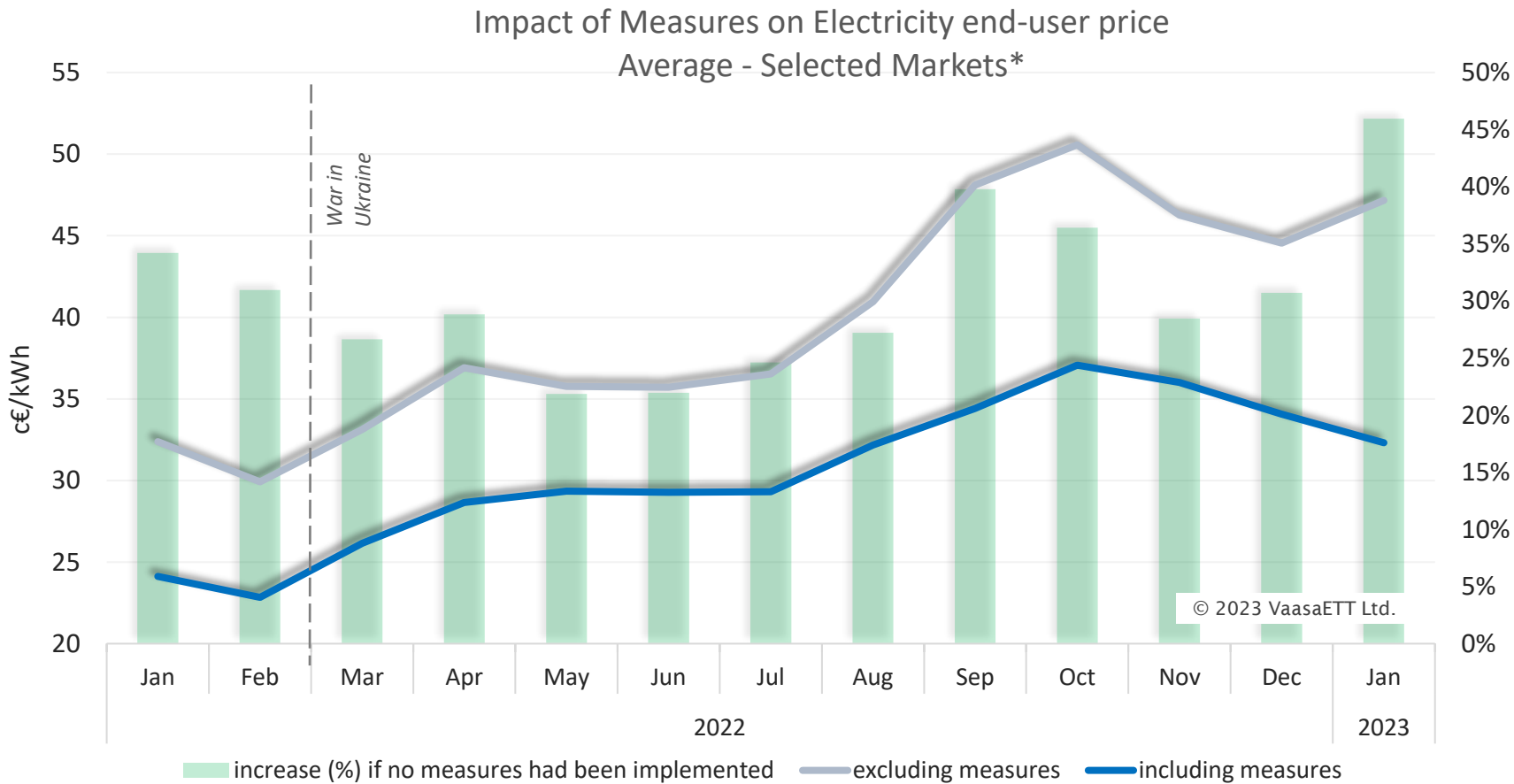
- Large price variation across countries
- The picture would be completely different (much darker colours) without the existence of support measures on wholesale (e.g. Spain, Portugal, Greece) and retail.
- Other reasons for differentiation of prices across countries include:
  - Different level of energy mix in generation (dependency on natural gas, RES, etc.)
  - Supplier procurement and pricing strategies
  - Tariff mix
  - Cross subsidisation

# End-user price and breakdown



Data correspond to January 2023

# Energy crisis measures



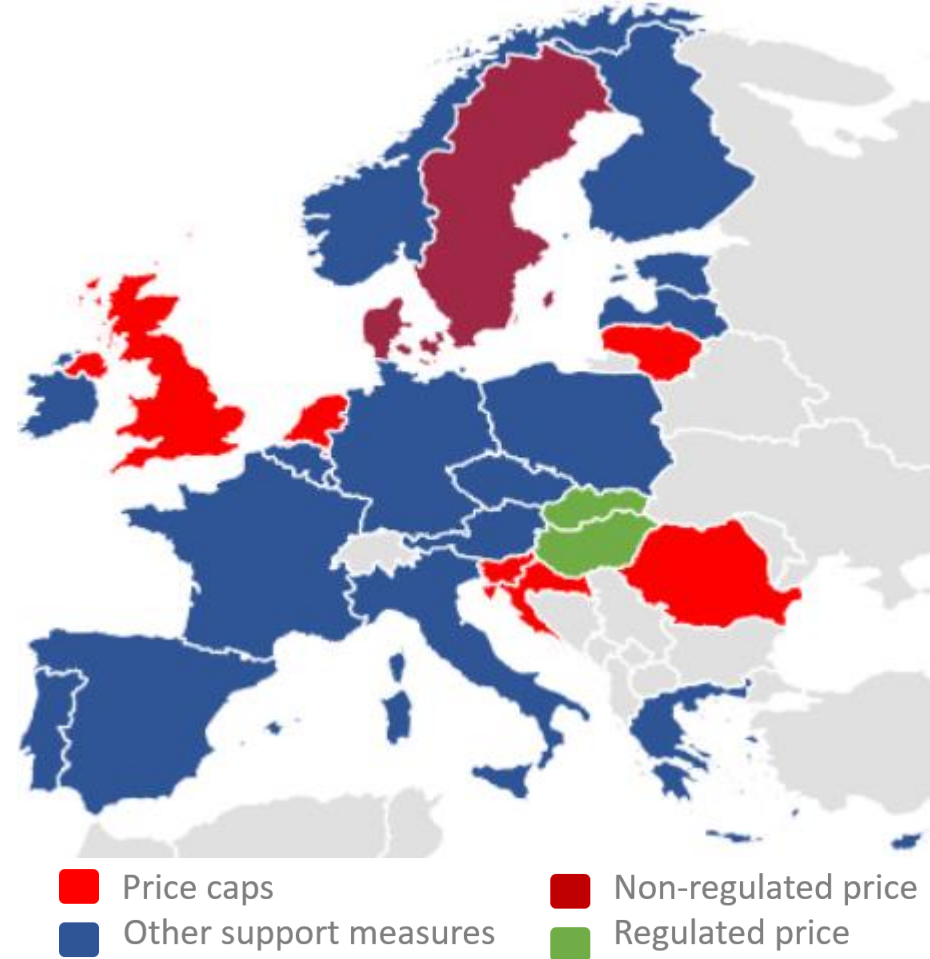
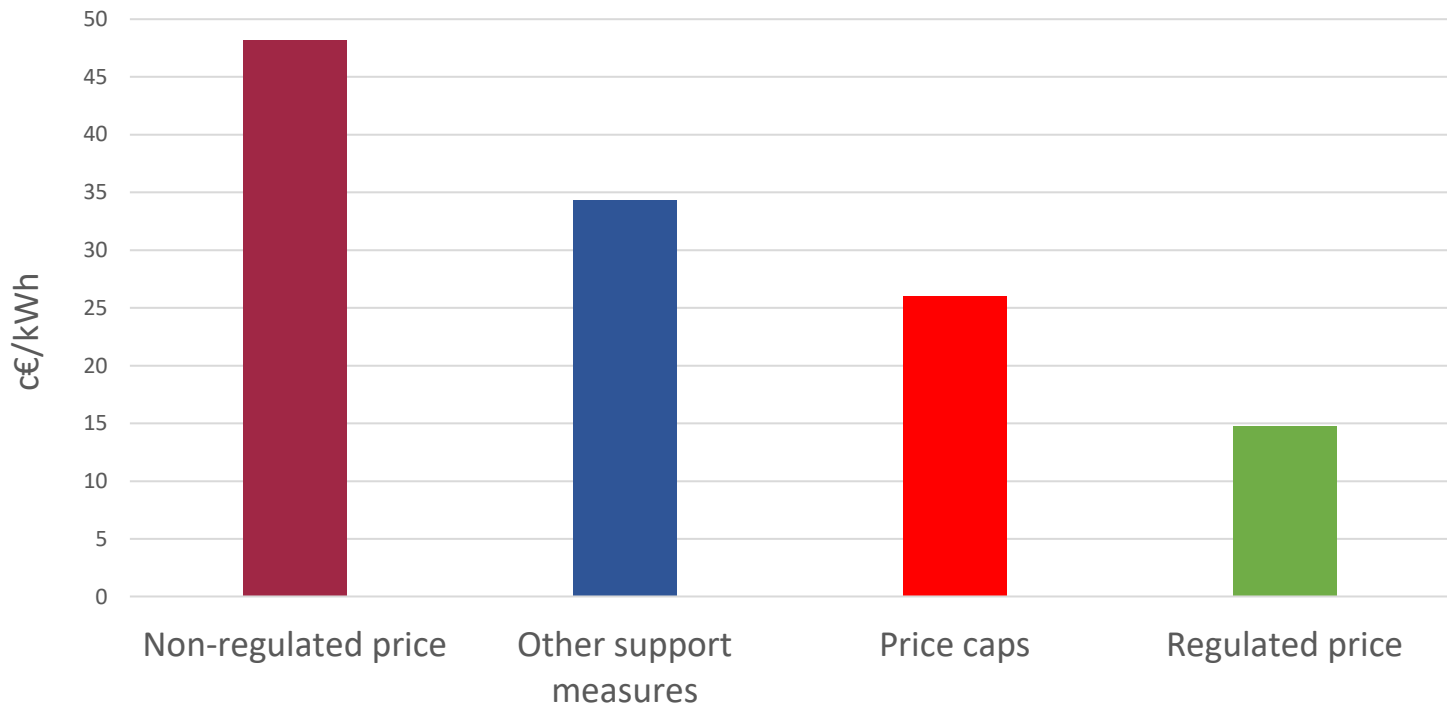
\*AT, BE, CZ, CY, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SI, ES

- Graph only includes measures applicable for typical residential customers, per country. All the data used for the graph above consider markets that have adopted at least one measure during the energy crisis.
- Each market is taken into account in the graph only for the period of implementation of its measures.
- The biggest impact of measures is observed in January 2023, when the electricity price (among the countries that adopted measures) would have been 46% higher, on average, if no measures had been implemented.
- Most common types of measures:
  - VAT reduction
  - Energy subsidy / discount
  - Energy tax cut
  - Network fee reduction
  - Price caps



# Price control in Europe

Average end-user price per category, in January 2023





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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