

If energy prices had risen last year when they were supposed to, **inflation in Serbia** would probably have reached a level of around 20% in 2022 and started to calm down significantly at the beginning of this year, according to an analysis published in the latest print edition of New Economics.

Last year, the [Government of Serbia](#) tried to somehow keep inflation “under control” with administrative measures, so the prices of several basic items, such as flour, cooking oil, sugar, long-life milk, were frozen.

In addition, fuel prices at gas stations are limited, so every Friday it is determined how much diesel and unleaded gasoline will cost.

**In addition, it significantly increased the price of imported natural gas, but the government did not allow gas prices to rise either for households or for industry.**

During the summer of 2022, an increase in the price of electricity for households by about 10% was approved (6.5% is an increase in the price of electricity, but at the same time the “fee for [renewable energy sources](#)” was practically doubled, so the total price increase is about 10%), and by 11% the price of gas has increased.

Since September, the price of electricity has risen from 75 euros per megawatt-hour to 95 euros per megawatt-hour, and since January of this year, the economy has been paying 103 euros per megawatt-hour.

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