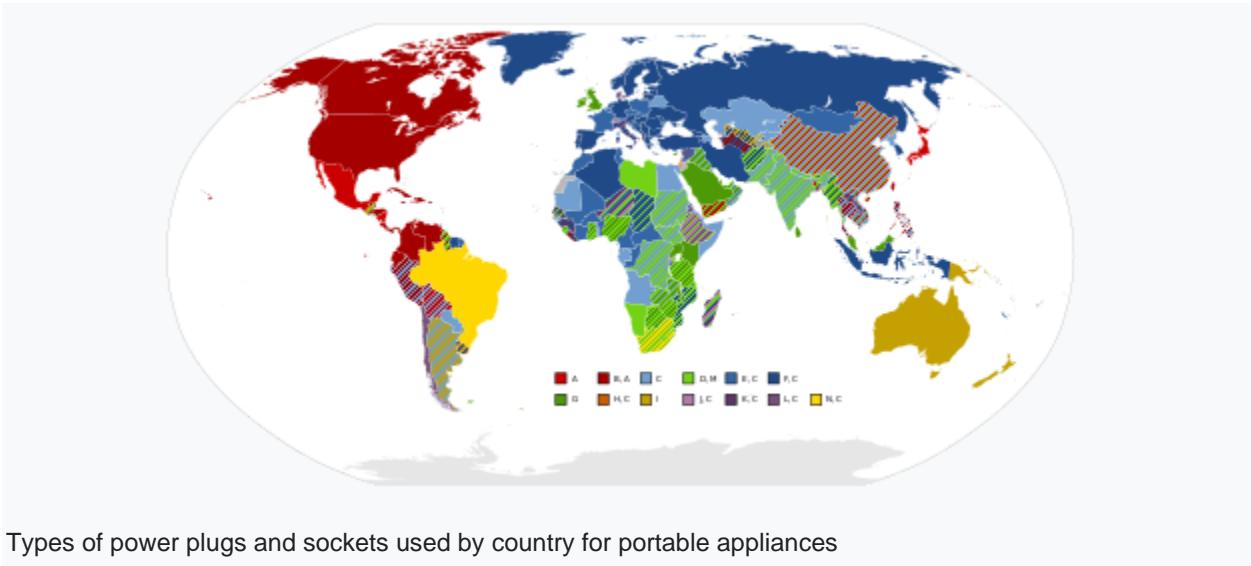


# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

## Plugs

Main article:



Types of power plugs and sockets used by country for portable appliances

The system of plug types using a single letter (from A to N) used here is from *World Plugs*, which defines the plug type letters in terms of a general description, without making reference to specific standards. Where a plug does not have a specific letter code assigned to it, then it may be defined by the style sheet number listed in IEC TR 60083.<sup>[4]</sup> Not all plugs are included in the letter system; for example, there is no designation for the plugs defined by the Thai National Standard *T/S 116-2549*, though some web sites refer to the three-pin plug described in that standard as "Type O".

## Identification guide



[Type A](#) (NEMA 1-15 U.S. 2 pin)

max 125 V AC, max rating 15A, (GB1002 Chinese 2 pin) max 250V AC, max rating 6A or 10A



[Type B](#) (NEMA 5-15 U.S. 3 pin)

max 125 V AC, max rating 15 A  
and IEC standard 60906-2

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY



[Type C \(CEE 7/16 Europlug\)](#)



[CEE 7/17 2-pin plug](#)



[Type D \(BS 546 5 A\)](#)



[Type E \(French\) CEE 7/6 plug & CEE 7/5 socket, 16A](#)



[Type F \("Schuko"\) CEE 7/4 plug & CEE 7/3 socket, 16A](#)



[CEE 7/7 plug, \(combines earthing methods of Type E & Type F\)](#)

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY



[Type G \(BS 1363 UK\)](#)



[Type H \(SI 32 Israel\)](#)



[Type I \(Australian AS/NZS 3112\)](#); Argentinian version has reversed polarity compared to Chinese and Australian versions



[Type J \(SEV-1011 Switzerland\), 10A](#)



[Type K \(SRAF 1962/DB Denmark\)](#)



[Type L \(CEI 23-50\)](#)

## PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY



Type M (15 A BS 546)



Type N (NBR 14136, Brazil and SANS 164-2, South Africa)



Thai TIS 166-2549 mains plug, often known as Type O<sup>[5]</sup>



So-called "universal socket" which meets no standard<sup>[6]</sup> but accepts a number of different plug types )

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Table of mains voltages, frequencies, and plugs [edit]

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L) <sup>[8]</sup>	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Afghanistan</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Albania</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Algeria</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">American Samoa</a>	A, B, F, I		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Andorra</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Angola</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Anguilla</a>	A, B		110 V	120/208 V 127/220 V 240/415 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Antigua and Barbuda</a>	A, B		230 V	400 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Argentina</a>	I	<a href="#">IRAM 2073</a>	220 V <sup>[9]</sup>	380 V	50 Hz	Line/neutral reversed compared to Chinese

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
						and Australian/NZ Type I.
 <a href="#">Armenia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Aruba</a>	A, B, F		127 V	220 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Australia</a>	I	<a href="#">AS/NZS 3112</a>	230 V 240 V	415 V	50 Hz	Nominal voltage is 230V, in practice 240V is more commonly used.
 <a href="#">Austria</a>	C F	ÖVE- IG/EN 5007 5 ÖVE/ÖNORM E 8620	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Azerbaijan</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bahamas</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bahrain</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	C, D, G, K		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Barbados</a>	A, B		115 V	200 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Belarus</a>	C, F		230 V <sup>[10]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Belgium</a>	C, E	NBN C 61 12-1	230 V	230/400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Belize</a>	A, B, G		110 V 220 V	190 V 380 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Benin</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bermuda</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bhutan</a>	C, D, F, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bolivia</a>	A, C		115 V 230 V	400 V	60 Hz 50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba</a> <sup>[11][12][13][14]</sup>	A, B		127 V	220 V	50 Hz	Sockets for 220-240 V European type C plugs are typically available at hotels; some buildings modify voltage, so travellers are advised to check before plugging in. Type F are also available at some hotels.

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Botswana</a>	D, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Brazil</a>	C, N	NBR 14136	127 V 220 V <sup>[15]</sup>	220 V 380 V	60 Hz <sup>[16]</sup>	Before standardization, socket types varied: C (very old installations), I (for air conditioners), and combinations like A/C and A/B/C.
 <a href="#">British Virgin Islands</a>	A, B		110 V	190 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Brunei</a>	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Burkina Faso</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Burundi</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Cambodia</a>	A, C, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Sockets for British type G plugs are mainly found at some hotels

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
						and never in households.
 <a href="#">Cameroon</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Canada</a>	A B NEMA 1 4-30 NEMA 1 4-50	CSA C22.2 No. 42 <sup>[17]</sup>	120 V 120 V <sup>[18]</sup> 240 V 240 V	120/208 V 240 V 277/480 V 347/600 V	60 Hz	Homes are typically provided with 120/240 V <a href="#">split-phase power</a> ; <a href="#">NEMA 14-30R</a> and <a href="#">14-50R</a> receptacles are provided on 240 V circuits for <a href="#">clothes dryers</a> and <a href="#">electric stoves</a> . <sup>[19]</sup>
 <a href="#">Cape Verde</a>	C, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Cayman Islands</a>	A, B		120 V	240 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Central African Republic</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Chad</a>	C, D, E, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Chile</a>	L (national official standard)		220 V	380 V	60 Hz	Schuko or type F plugs are often used for high power appliances.

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
	); C, F (compatible)					
 <a href="#">China</a>	A, C, I	GB 1002-2008 & GB 2099.1-2008	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Line/neutral reversed compared to Argentinian Type I.
 <a href="#">Colombia</a>	A, B		120 V <sup>[20]</sup>	120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240/208 V 8/120 V 240 V 480 V	60 Hz <sup>[21]</sup>	<a href="#">NEMA 5-20R</a> outlets, which are similar to type B but have a T-shaped neutral slot, are sometimes used for higher current 120 V commercial equipments (up to 20 A). On the other hand, <a href="#">NEMA 10-50P</a> outlets are sometimes used for 208 V and 240 V industrial equipments (up to 50 A).
 <a href="#">Comoros</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Congo, Republic of the</a>	C, E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of the</a> <sup>[22]</sup>	C, D, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Cook Islands</a>	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Costa Rica</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V 240 V 480 V <sup>[2] [3]</sup>	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Côte d'Ivoire</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Croatia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Cuba</a>	A, B, C, L		110 V	190 V	60 Hz	Some modern hotels have 220 V sockets for European 2-pin plugs (Type C). <sup>[24]</sup>
 <a href="#">Curaçao</a>	A, <sup>[25]</sup> B <sup>[cited on needed]</sup>		127 V <sup>[25] [26]</sup>	220 V 380 V	50 Hz <sup>[25]</sup>	Some hotels and apartments have 220 V European sockets. <sup>[27]</sup>
 <a href="#">Cyprus</a>	G		240 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	C, E	ČSN 35 451 6	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Denmark</a>	C, E, F, K	DS/EN 500 75	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type E and F sockets are rare but legal, type

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
		DS 60884-2-D1 <sup>[28]</sup>				E, F and 7/7 plugs work as type C (unearthed)
 <a href="#">Djibouti</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Dominica</a>	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Dominican Republic</a>	A, B, C		120 V	120/208 V 277/480 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Ecuador</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V 480 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Egypt</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">El Salvador</a>	A, B		115 V	208 V 220 V 440 V 480 V <sup>[12]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup>	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Equatorial Guinea</a>	C, E		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Eritrea</a>	C, L		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Estonia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Eswatini</a>	M		230 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Ethiopia</a>	C, E, F, L		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Type E is very rare because Ethiopia never had French influences.
 <a href="#">Falkland Islands</a>	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Faroe Islands</a>	C, E, F, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Same as in Denmark
 <a href="#">Fiji</a>	I	<a href="#">AS/NZS 3112</a>	240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Finland</a>	C F	SFS-EN 50075 SFS 5610	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">France</a>	C E	NF EN 50075 NF C 61-314	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">French Guiana</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">French Polynesia</a>	A, B, C, E, F		110 V 220 V	380 V	60 Hz <sup>[30]</sup>	
 <a href="#">Gabon</a>	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Gambia</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Georgia</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Germany</a>	C F <a href="#">IEC 60309</a>	DIN VDE 06 20 DIN 49441 DIN EN 603 09	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Ghana</a>	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Gibraltar</a>	C, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Greece</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Greenland</a>	C, E, F, K		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Grenada</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guadeloupe</a>	C, D, E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guam</a>	A, B		110 V	190 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guatemala</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guernsey</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guinea</a>	C, F, K		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guinea-Bissau</a>	C, E, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Guyana</a>	A, B, D, G		110 V 220 V <sup>[31]</sup>	190 V	60 Hz 50 Hz <sup>[31]</sup>	Conversion of 50 Hz distribution to 60 Hz is ongoing <sup>[32]</sup>
 <a href="#">Haiti</a>	A, B		220 V 110 V	220/380 V 110/220 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Honduras</a>	A, B		110 V	208 V 230 V	60 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[41]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
				240 V 460 V 480 V		
 <a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	G D, M <sup>[33]</sup>	BS 1363 BS 546	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Type G is most common.
 <a href="#">Hungary</a>	C F	MSZ EN 50 075 MSZ 9781-2	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Iceland</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">India</a>	C, D, M	IS 1293 <sup>[34]</sup>	230 V <sup>[7]</sup>	400 V <sup>[35]</sup>	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Indonesia</a>	A, C, F, G	SNI 04-3892	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Types C and F plugs are most used. British Type G sockets are common in <a href="#">Riau Islands</a> due to close proximity to <a href="#">Singapore</a> . British Type G sockets are also used for air conditioners, because most draw more current than the most sockets' rating in Indonesia. Wall sockets in most homes in <a href="#">North Sumatra</a> (in cities such as in <a href="#">Medan</a> and <a href="#">Pematangsiantar</a> ) generally accept

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
						both Type A and Type C plugs.
 <a href="#">Iran</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Iraq</a>	C, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Ireland</a>	G	I.S. 401 <sup>[36]</sup>	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type G is the only general purpose outlet type in use in Ireland. Bathrooms may have <a href="#">shaver sockets</a> . These accept 2.5 amp <a href="#">Europlug CEE 7/16</a> and UK type BS4573 plugs, which are used on shavers and toothbrushes. They do not accept larger Type C plugs and general purpose outlets are generally banned in bathrooms / wet areas. Some hotels may also provide a Type F (Schuko) socket as a convenience for European visitors.
 <a href="#">Isle of Man</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Self-governing British crown dependency, but generally uses UK technical standards.

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Israel</a>	C, H, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Italy</a>	C, F, L	CEI 23-34 CEI 23-50	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type L uses two gauges of plug and socket. The 10 Amp version has pin spacing that is compatible with <a href="#">Europlug</a> . The 16 Amp version uses wider pin spacing and larger pins. Hybrid outlets that accept both types are common and some also accept type F. NB: 16 Amp Type C plugs, such as CEE 7/17 commonly found on hairdryers, will not fit Type L outlets and need an adapter, or should be used with a Type F or hybrid Type L/F outlet.
 <a href="#">Jamaica</a>	A, B		110 V	190 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Japan</a>	A, B	JIS C 8303	100 V 200 V	200 V 415 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	East Japan 50 Hz ( <a href="#">Tokyo</a> , <a href="#">Kawasaki</a> , <a href="#">Sapporo</a> , <a href="#">Yokohama</a> , and <a href="#">Sendai</a> ); West Japan 60 Hz ( <a href="#">Okinawa</a> , <a href="#">Osaka</a> , <a href="#">Kyoto</a> , <a href="#">Kobe</a> , <a href="#">Nagoya</a> , <a href="#">Hiroshima</a> ). 120 V in military facilities in Okinawa. <sup>[37]</sup> Majority of sockets accept only type

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
						A plugs. See <a href="#">Energy in Japan</a> for more.
 <a href="#">Jersey</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Jordan</a>	B, C, D, F, G, J		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Kazakhstan</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	230/400V voltage is defined in "ГОСТ 29322-2014 МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТАНДАРТ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ СТАНДАРТНЫЕ"
 <a href="#">Kenya</a>	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Kiribati</a>	I		240 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Kosovo</a> <small>[citation needed]</small>	C, F		230 V	230 V 400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Kuwait</a>	C, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Kyrgyzstan</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Laos</a>	A, B, C, E, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Some buildings and households have hybrid sockets compatible with type A, B and C.
 <a href="#">Latvia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Lebanon</a>	A, B, C, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type C sockets are the most frequent. Many buildings and households have double use sockets compatible with type A and C.
 <a href="#">Lesotho</a>	M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Liberia</a>	A, B, C, E, F		120 V 240 V	208 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Libya</a>	C, D, F, L		127 V 230 V	400 V	50 Hz	<a href="#">Barca</a> , <a href="#">Benghazi</a> , <a href="#">Derna</a> , <a href="#">Sabha</a> & <a href="#">Tobruk</a> 230 V. <small>[citation needed]</small>
 <a href="#">Lithuania</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Liechtenstein</a>	C, J		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[41]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Luxembourg</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Macau</a>	D, F, G, M		230 V <sup>[38]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Madagascar</a>	C, D, E, J, K		127 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Malawi</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Malaysia</a>	C <sup>[39]</sup> G <sup>[39]</sup> M <sup>[39][40]</sup>	MS 1578:20 03 <sup>[39]</sup> MS 589:PT. 1:1997 <sup>[39]</sup> MS 1577:20 03 <sup>[39]</sup>	230 V <sup>[41]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	Type C requires adaptor. <sup>[42]</sup> Bathrooms may have <a href="#">shaver supply units</a> . <sup>[42]</sup>  Type M used mainly for air conditioners and boilers.
 <a href="#">Maldives</a>	D, G, J, K, L		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mali</a>	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Malta</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Martinique</a>	C, D, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mauritania</a>	C, E, F		220 V 380 V	220 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mauritius</a>	C, E, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mexico</a>	A, B	NMX-J-163-ANCE	120 V 127 V	220 V	60 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Federated States of Micronesia</a>	A, B		120 V	unavailable	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Moldova</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Monaco</a>	C, D, E, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mongolia</a>	C, E, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Montenegro</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Montserrat</a>	A, B		120 V 230 V	400 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Morocco</a>	C, E		127 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Mozambique</a>	C, F, M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Myanmar</a>	A, C, D, G, I		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Namibia</a>	D, M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Nauru</a>	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Nepal</a>	C, D, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	C, F	EN 50075 NEN 1020	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">New Caledonia</a>	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Despite that New Caledonia is a French territory, German Schuko Type F sockets are used instead of French Type E sockets.
 <a href="#">New Zealand</a>	I	<a href="#">AS/NZS 3112</a>	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Line/neutral reversed compared to Argentinian Type I.
 <a href="#">Nicaragua</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Niger</a>	A, B, C, D, E, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[41]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Nigeria</a>	D, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">North Korea</a>	A, C, F		110 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	
 <a href="#">North Macedonia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Norway</a>	C F	NEK EN 50 075 NEK 502	230 V	230 V 400 V	50 Hz	230 V on IT grid, and 400 V on TN grid.
 <a href="#">Oman</a>	C, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Pakistan</a>	C, D, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Palau</a>	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Palestine</a>	C, H, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Panama</a>	A, B		110 V 120 V	240 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Papua New Guinea</a>	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Paraguay</a>	A, C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Peru</a>	A, B, C F, L <sup>[43]</sup>		220 V	380 V 440 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Philippines</a>	A, B, C		115 V 230 V <sup>[44]</sup>	220 V 380 V 440 V	60 Hz	50 Hz used in some establishments such as <a href="#">malls</a> . <sup>[citation needed]</sup>
 <a href="#">Poland</a>	C, E	BN-88/3064	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Portugal</a>	C, E, F	NP 1260	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type E is very rare, used only in very old installations.
 <a href="#">Puerto Rico</a>	A, B		120 V	480 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Qatar</a>	D, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Réunion</a>	E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Romania</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Russia</a>	C, F		230 V <sup>[10]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	USSR (along with much of Eastern Europe) used <a href="#">GOST</a> sockets with 4.0 mm pins similar to Type C plugs and the 4.8 mm standard used by Type E & F. <sup>[45]</sup>
 <a href="#">Rwanda</a>	C, E, F, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</a> <small>[citation needed]</small>	G		220 V 240 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Saint Martin</a> (French)	C, E		220 V	unavailable	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Sint Maarten</a> (Dutch)	A, B		120 V	220 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">St. Kitts and Nevis</a>	A, B, D, G		110 V 230 V	400 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">St. Lucia</a>	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Saint Pierre and Miquelon</a>	C, E, F <sup>[46]</sup>		230 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">St. Vincent and the Grenadines</a>	C, E, G, I, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Samoa</a>	I		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">San Marino</a>	C, F, L		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">São Tomé and Príncipe</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
 <a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	G	SASO 2203	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Senegal</a>	C, D, E, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Serbia</a>	C F	JUS N.E3.5 52 JUS N.E3.5 53	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Seychelles</a>	G		240 V	240 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Sierra Leone</a>	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Singapore</a>	C G M	SS 145 SS 472	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Slovakia</a>	C, E	STN 34 451 6	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Slovenia</a>	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Solomon Islands</a>	I, G		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Somalia</a>	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">South Africa</a>	C, M, N	<a href="#">SANS164</a>	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">South Korea</a>	C, F	KS C 8305	220 V	380 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Spain</a>	C, F	UNE 20315	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type E is extremely rare, but it may appear in some buildings, such as the University Carlos III of Madrid. Almost every Spanish plug would work on Type E sockets.
 <a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	G	<a href="#">SLS 512</a>	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Only Type G permitted to be manufactured or

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L) <sup>[8]</sup>	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
						imported from August 2017 <sup>[47]</sup>
 <a href="#">Sudan</a>	C, D		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Suriname</a>	A, B, C, F		127/220 V	220 V 400 V	60 Hz	Type A and B tend to be very common because standard sockets can't accommodate such voltage.
 <a href="#">Sweden</a>	C F <a href="#">IEC 60309</a>	SS-EN 50075 SS 428 08 3 4 SS-EN 60309	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Bathrooms may have <a href="#">shaver supply units</a> .
 <a href="#">Switzerland</a>	C, J	SN SEV 10 11:2009 <sup>[48][49]</sup>	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Syria</a>	C, E, L		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Taiwan</a>	A, B	CNS 10917	110 V 220 V	220 V 380 V	60 Hz	Sockets in older buildings are often unearthing and accept only Type A plugs.
 <a href="#">Tajikistan</a>	C, F, I		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Tanzania</a>	D, G		230 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Thailand</a>	A, B, C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	There is also a Thai national standard, TIS 166-2549 (sometimes known as Type O) which may not yet be in common use. <sup>[50][51]</sup>
 <a href="#">Timor-Leste</a> (East Timor)	C, E, F, I		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Togo</a>	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Tonga</a>	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Trinidad and Tobago</a>	A, B		115 V	115/230 V	60 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[41]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase <sup>[8]</sup> voltage (L-L)	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
				230/400 V		
 <a href="#">Tunisia</a>	C, E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Turkey</a>	C, F		230 V <sup>[52]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Turkmenistan</a>	B, C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Tuvalu</a>	I		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Uganda</a>	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Ukraine</a>	C, F		230 V <sup>[53]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	G <sup>[54]</sup>	BS 1363 <sup>[54]</sup>	230 V <sup>[55]</sup>	400 V <sup>[55]</sup>	50 Hz <sup>[55]</sup>	Bathrooms may have <a href="#">shaver supply units</a> <sup>[54]</sup>
 <a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	G <sup>[56]</sup> Occasionally D and M <sup>[57]</sup>	BS 1363 BS 546	230 V <sup>[58]</sup>	400 V	50 Hz	Bathrooms may have <a href="#">shaver supply units</a>
 <a href="#">United States</a>	A B NEMA 1-4-30 NEMA 1-4-50	NEMA 1-15 NEMA 5-15 <a href="#">NEMA 14-30</a> <a href="#">NEMA 14-50</a>	120 V 277/480 V 120 V 240 V 240 V 480 V	120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240 V	60 Hz	<a href="#">NEMA 5-20R</a> outlets, which are similar to type B but have a T-shaped neutral slot, are sometimes used for higher current 120 V equipment (up to 20 A).
 <a href="#">U.S. Virgin Islands</a>	A B	NEMA 1-15 P NEMA 5-15 P	110 V	190 V	60 Hz	
 <a href="#">Uruguay</a>	C, F, I, L		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Uzbekistan</a>	C, I		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Vanuatu</a>	C, G, I		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Venezuela</a>	A, B		120 V	115/220 V	60 Hz	

# PLUGS AND SOCKETS TYPE BY COUNTRY

Country or territory	Plug type <sup>[a]</sup>	National plug standard <sup>[4]</sup>	Residential voltage <sup>[7]</sup>	Three-phase voltage (L-L) <sup>[8]</sup>	Frequency <sup>[7]</sup>	Notes
				220/440 V 230/460 V <sup>[59]</sup>		
 <a href="#">Vietnam</a>	A, B, C, G	TCVN 6188-1	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Majority of households use unearthing hybrid sockets that accept type A and C plugs. Hybrid sockets that accept type A, B and C plugs are sometimes used in commercial installations. Sockets for British type G plugs are found at some hotels and never in households.
 <a href="#">Yemen</a>	A, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Zambia</a>	C, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
 <a href="#">Zimbabwe</a>	D, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	

1. <sup>a</sup> "C" may indicate that buildings have three-pin sockets compatible with [Europlugs](#), which also work with other plug types or that buildings have some or all two-pin European style sockets, similar to [CEE 7/1](#), or that use of an adaptor is common practice. Not all two-pin European plugs are compatible with all two-pin European sockets; see [AC power plugs and sockets § Compatibility](#).