Country or territory	Plug type	National plug standard	Residential voltage	Three-phase voltage (L-L)	Frequency	Notes
Afghanistan	C, F		220V	380 V	50Hz	
Albania	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Algeria	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
American Samoa	A, B, F, I		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
Andorra	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Angola	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Anguilla	A, B		110 V	120/208 V 127/220 V 240/415 V	60 Hz	
Antigua and Barbuda	A, B		230 V	400 V	60 Hz	
Argentina	I	IRAM2073	220 V[11]	380 V	50 Hz	Line/neutral reversed compared to Chinese and Australian/NZ Type I.
Armenia	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Aruba	A, B, F		127 V	220 V	60 Hz	
Australia	I	AS/NZS 3112	230 V 240 V	415 V	50 Hz	Nominal voltage is 230 V, in practice 240 V is more commonly used.
Austria	C F	ÖVE-IG/EN50075 ÖVE/ÖNORME8620	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Azerbaijan	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Bahamas	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
Bahrain	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Bangladesh	C, D, G, K		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Barbados	A, B		115 V	200 V	50 Hz	

			220 V	380 V		
Benin	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Bermuda	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
Bhutan	C, D, F, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Bolivia	A, C		115 V 230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Bonaire,[13][14][15][16] Sint Eustatiusand Saba	A, B		127 V	220 V	50 Hz	Sockets for 220–240 V European typeC plugs are typically available at hotels; some buildings modify voltage, so travellers are advised to check before plugging in. TypeF are also available at some hotels.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Botswana	D, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Brazil	C, N	NBR14136	127 V 220 V[17]	220 V 380 V	60Hz[18]	Before standardization, socket types varied: C (very old installations), I (for air conditioners), and combinations like A/C and A/B/C.
British						

Burkina Faso	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Burundi	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Cambodia	A, C, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Sockets for British type G plugs are mainly found at some hotels and never in households.
Cameroon	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Canada	A B NEMA14-30 NEMA14-50	CSA C22.2 No. 42[19]	120 V 120 V[20] 240 V 240 V	120/208 V 240 V 277/480 V 347/600 V	60 Hz	Homes are typically provided with 120/240Vsplit-phase power;NEMA 14-30R and 14-50Rrecepta cles are provided on 240V circuits forclothes dryersande lectric stoves.[21]
Cape Verde	C, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Cayman Islands	A, B		120 V	240 V	60 Hz	
Central African Republic	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Chad	C, D, E, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Chile	L (national official standard); C, F (compatible)		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Schuko or type F plugs are often used for high power appliances.
						Line/neutral

Colombia	A, B	120 V[22]	120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240/208/120 V 240 V 480 V	60 Hz[23]	NEMA 5-20Routlets, 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,NEMA 10-50Poutlets are sometimes used for 208 V and 240 V industrial equipments (up to 50 A).
Comoros	C, E	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Congo, Republic of the	C, E	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the [24]	C, D, E	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Cook Islands	I	240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Costa Rica	A, B	120 V	208 V 240 V 480 V[25]	60 Hz	
Côte d'Ivoire	C, E	230 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Croatia	C, F	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Cuba	A, B, C, L	110 V	190 V	60 Hz	Some modern hotels have 220 V sockets for European

Curaçao	A, [27]B[*citation needed*]		127 V[27][28]	220 V 380 V	50 Hz[27]	Some hotels and apartments have 220 V European sockets.[29]
Cyprus	G		240 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Czech Republic	C, E	ČSN 35 4516	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Denmark	C, E, F, K	DS/EN 50075 DS 60884-2-D1[30]	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type E and F sockets are rare but legal, type E, F and 7/7 plugs work as type C (unearthed)
Djibouti	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Dominica	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Dominican Republic	A, B, C		110 V	10/208 V 277/480 V	60 Hz	
Ecuador	A, B		120 V	208 V 480 V	60 Hz	
Egypt	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
El Salvador	A, B		115 V	208 V 220 V 440 V 480 V[31]	60 Hz	
Equatorial Guinea	C, E		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
Eritrea	C, L		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Estonia	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Eswatini	M		230 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
Ethiopia	C, E, F, L		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Type E is very rare because Ethiopia never had French influences.
Falkland Islands	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	

France	C E	NF EN 50075 NF C 61-314	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
French Guiana	C, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
French Polynesia	A, B, C, E, F		110 V 220 V	380 V	60 Hz	
Gabon	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Gambia	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Georgia	C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Germany	C F IEC 60309	DIN VDE 0620 DIN 49441 DIN EN 60309	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Ghana	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Gibraltar	C, G		240 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Greece	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Greenland	C, E, F, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Grenada	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Guadeloupe	C, D, E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Guam	A, B		110 V	190 V	60 Hz	
Guatemala	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
Guernsey	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Guinea	C, F, K		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Guinea-Bissau	C, E, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Guyana	A, B, D, G		110 V 220 V[33]	190 V	60 Hz 50 Hz[33]	Conversion of 50Hz distribution to 60Hz is ongoing[34]
Haiti	A, B		110 V	220/380 V 110/220 V	60 Hz	
Honduras	A, B		110 V	208 V 230 V 240 V 460 V 480 V	60 Hz	
Hong Kong	G D, M[35]	BS1363 BS546	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Type G is most common.
Hungary	C F	MSZ EN 50075 MSZ 9781-2	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	

combination of aType C, E or Fplug with aType Dsocket may often be workable, however it is unsafe to use.[38][39]Type C, E & Fplugs/sockets are not accepted in the IS 1293 standard. The standard usesType Dsockets for 6A current andType Msockets for 16A current.[40][41][42][43]

(2) From August 2015, theBureau of Indian Standardsbegan clamping down on the sale of imported products with theType C/E/Fplug in the country by pushing manufacturers and importers to comply

						2022,BISDegan enforcing the standard through mandatory certification of both imported and domestic products.[45]
Indonesia	A, C, F, G	SNI 04-3892	110 V 220 V	400 V	50 Hz	Types C and F plugs are most used. British Type G sockets are common inRiau Islandsdue to close proximity toSingapore. 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 inNorth Sumatra(in cities such as inMedanand Pematangsiantar)

Iran	C, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Iraq	C, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Ireland	G	I.S. 401[46]	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type G is the only general purpose outlet type in use in Ireland. Bathrooms may haveshaver sockets. These accept 2.5 ampEuroplug CEE 7/16and UK type BS4573 plugs, which 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.
Isle of Man	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Self-governing

						technical standards.
Israel	C, H, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Italy	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 withEuroplug. 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.
Jamaica	A, B		110 V	190 V	50 Hz	

					ma, andSendai); West Japan 60Hz (Okinawa,Osaka,Kyoto,Kobe,Nagoya,Hiroshima). 120 V in military facilities in Okinawa.[47]Majority of sockets accept only type A plugs. SeeEnergy in Japanfor more.
Jersey	G	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Jordan	B, C, D, F, G, J	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Kazakhstan	C, F	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	230/400V voltage is defined in "ГОСТ 29322-2014 МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТАНДАРТ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ СТАНДАРТНЫЕ"
Kenya	G	240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Kiribati	I	240 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
Kosovo [*citation needed*]	C, F	230 V	230 V 400 V	50 Hz	
Kuwait	C, G	240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Kyrgyzstan	C, F	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Laos	A, B, C, E, F	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Some buildings and households have hybrid

Latvia	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Lebanon	A, B, C, D, G		220 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.
Lesotho	M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Liberia	A, B, C, E, F		120 V 220 V	208 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	
Libya	C, D, F, L		127 V 230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Barca,Benghazi,Derna,Sabha&Tobruk230 V. [*citation needed*]
Liechtenstein	C, J		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Lithuania	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Luxembourg	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Macau	D, F, G, M		230 V[48]	400 V	50 Hz	
Madagascar	C, D, E, J, K		127 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Malawi	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Malaysia	C[49] G[49] M[49][50]	MS1578:2003[49] MS589:PT.1:1997[49] MS1577:2003[49]	230 V[51]	400 V	50 Hz	Type C requires adaptor.[52] Bathrooms may haveshaver supply units.[52] Type M used mainly for air conditioners and boilers.

Malta	G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Martinique	C, D, E		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Mauritania	C, E, F		220 V	220 V	50 Hz	
Mauritius	C, E, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Mexico	A, B	NMX-J-163-ANCE	127 V	220 V	60 Hz	
Federated States of Micronesia	A, B		120 V	unavailable	60 Hz	
Moldova	C, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Monaco	C, D, E, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Mongolia	C, E, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Montenegro	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Montserrat	A, B		230 V	400 V	60 Hz	
Morocco	C, E		127 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Mozambique	C, F, M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Myanmar	A, C, D, G, I		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Namibia	D, M		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Nauru	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Nepal	C, D, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Netherlands	C, F	EN 50075 NEN 1020	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
New Caledonia	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.
New Zealand	I	AS/NZS 3112	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Line/neutral reversed compared to

	D, E, F					
Nigeria	D, G		230 V	415 V	50 Hz	
North Korea	A, C, F		110 V 220 V	380 V	50 Hz 60 Hz	
North Macedonia	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Norway	C F	NEK EN 50075 NEK 502	230 V	230 V 400 V	50 Hz	230 V on IT grid, and 400 V on TN grid.
Oman	C, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Pakistan	C, D, G, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Palau	A, B		120 V	208 V	60 Hz	
Palestine	C, H, M		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Panama	A, B		110 V	240 V	60 Hz	
Papua New Guinea	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Paraguay	A, C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Peru	A, B, C F, L[53]		220 V	380 V 440 V	60 Hz	
Philippines	A, B, C		115 V 230 V[54]	220 V 380 V 440 V	60 Hz	50 Hz used in some establishments such asmalls. [*citation needed*]
Poland	C, E	BN-88/3064	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Portugal	C, E, F	NP 1260	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Type E is very rare, used only in very old installations.
Puerto Rico	A, B		120 V	480 V	60 Hz	
Qatar	D, G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Réunion	E		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Romania	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Russia	C, F		230 V[12]	400 V	50 Hz	USSR (along with much of Eastern

					plugs and the 4.8mm standard used by Type E & F.[55]
Rwanda	C, E, F, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha [*citation needed*]	G		220 V 240 V	unavailable	50 Hz
Saint Martin(French)	C, E		220 V	unavailable	60 Hz
Sint Maarten(Dutch)	A, B		120 V	220 V	60 Hz
St. Kitts and Nevis	A, B, D, G		230 V	400 V	60 Hz
St. Lucia	G		240 V	400 V	50 Hz
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	C, E, F[56]		230 V	unavailable	50 Hz
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	C, E, G, I, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Samoa	I		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
San Marino	C, F, L		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
São Tomé and Príncipe	C, F		220 V	400 V	50 Hz
Saudi Arabia	G	SASO 2203	220/230 V	380 V	60 Hz
Senegal	C, D, E, K		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Serbia	C F	JUS N.E3.552 JUS N.E3.553	230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Seychelles	G		240 V	240 V	50 Hz
Sierra Leone	D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Singapore	C G M	SS 145 SS 472	230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Slovakia	C, E	STN 34 4516	230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Slovenia	C, F		230 V	400 V	50 Hz
Solomon Islands	I, G		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz
Somalia	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz

						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.
Sri Lanka	G	SLS734	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Only Type G permitted to be manufactured or imported from August 2017[57]
Sudan	C, D		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Suriname	A, B, C, F		127 V	220 V 400 V	60 Hz	Type A and B tend to be very common because standard sockets can't accommodate such voltage.
Sweden	C F IEC 60309	SS-EN 50075 SS 428 08 34 SS-EN 60309	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	Bathrooms may haveshaver supply units.
Switzerland	C, J	SN SEV 1011:2009[58][59]	230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Syria	C, E, L		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Taiwan	A, B	CNS 690 CNS 15767	110 V	220 V 380 V	60 Hz	Sockets in older buildings are often unearthed

Tanzania	D, G		230 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Thailand	A, B, C, F		220 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.[60][61]
Timor-Leste(East Timor)	C, E, F, I		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Togo	C		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Tonga	I		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Trinidad and Tobago	A, B		115 V	115/230 V 230/400 V	60 Hz	
Tunisia	C, E		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Turkey	C, F		230 V[62]	400 V	50 Hz	
Turkmenistan	B, C, F		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Tuvalu	I		220 V	unavailable	50 Hz	
Uganda	G		240 V	415 V	50 Hz	
Ukraine	C, F		230 V[63][64]	400 V	50 Hz	
United Arab Emirates	G[65]	BS 1363[65]	230 V[66]	400 V[66]	50 Hz[66]	Bathrooms may haveshaver supply units[65]
United Kingdom	G[67]Occasionally D and M[68]	BS1363 BS 546	230 V[69]	400 V	50 Hz	Bathrooms may haveshaver supply units
United States	A B NEMA 14-30 NEMA 14-50	NEMA& 1-15 NEMA 5-15 NEMA 14-30 NEMA 14-50	120 V 120 V 240 V 240 V	120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240 V 480 V	60 Hz	NEMA 5-20Routlets, which are similar to type B but have a T-shaped neutral slot. pro

						equipment (up to 20 A).
U.S. Virgin Islands	A B	NEMA 1-15 P NEMA 5-15 P	110 V	190 V	60 Hz	
Uruguay	C, F, I, L		230 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Uzbekistan	C, I		220 V	380 V	50 Hz	
Vanuatu	C, G, I		220 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Venezuela	A, B		120 V 208 V 240 V	115/220 V 220/440 V 230/460 V[70]	60 Hz	
Vietnam	A, B, C, G	TCVN 6188-1	220 V	380 V	50 Hz	Majority of households use unearthed 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.
Yemen	A, D, G		240 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Zambia	C, D, G		230 V	400 V	50 Hz	
Zimbabwe	D, G		220 V	415 V	50 Hz	

Type A(NEMA1-15 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(NEMA5-15 U.S. 3 pin)
max 125 V AC, max rating 15A
and IEC standard 60906-2

Type C(CEE 7/16Europlug)

CEE 7/17 2-pin plug

Type D(BS546 5A)

CEE7/7 plug, (combines earthing methods of TypeE & TypeF)

TypeG(BS 1363UK)

Type H(SI32 Israel)

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

Type J(SN 441011 Switzerland), 10A

Type L(CEI23-50)

Type M(15A BS 546)

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

Thai TIS 166-2549 mains plug, often known as Type O

So-called "universal socket" which meets no standard but accepts a number of different plug types (criticised as non-compliant and unsafe).

dentification guide[edit]

Type A(NEMA1-15 U.S. 2 pin)
max 125 V AC, max rating 15A, (GB1002 Chinese 2 pin) max 250V AC, max rating 6A or 10A

Type C(CEE 7/16Europlug)

CEE 7/17 2-pin plug

Type D(BS546 5A)

Type E (French)CEE7/6 plug & CEE7/5 socket, 16A

Type F ("Schuko")CEE7/4 plug & CEE7/3 socket, 16A

CEE7/7 plug, (combines earthing methods of TypeE & TypeF)

Type H(SI32 Israel)

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

Type J(SN 441011 Switzerland), 10A

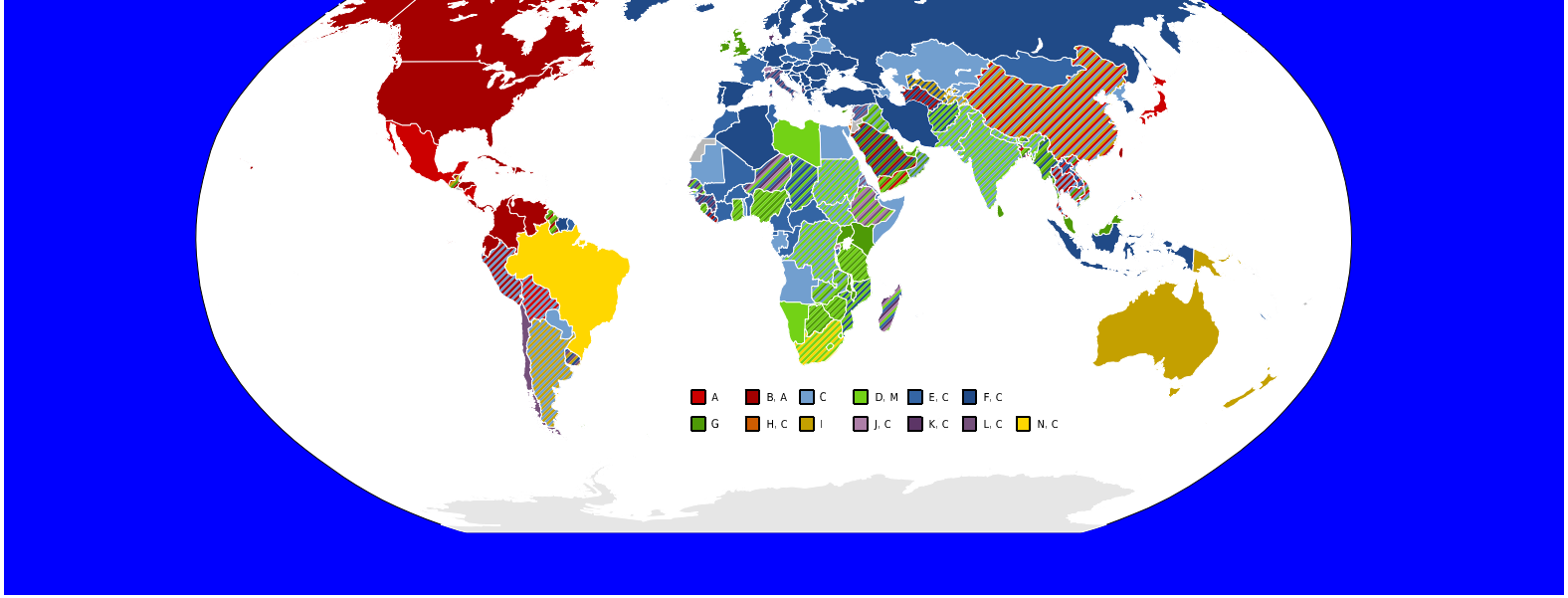
Type K(SRAF1962/DB Denmark)

Type L(CEI23-50)

Type M(15A BS 546)

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

Thai TIS 166-2549 mains plug, often known as Type O.


A
B, A
C
D, M
E, C
F, C
G
H, C
I
J, C
K, C
L, C
N, C