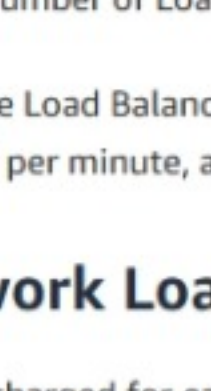




Elastic Load Balancing pricing

Elastic Load Balancing offers four types of load balancers, all featuring high availability, automatic scaling, and robust security support for your applications: Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, Gateway Load Balancer, and Classic Load Balancer. You only pay for what you use with these offerings. See [FAQs](#) for details.



AWS Pricing Calculator

Calculate your Elastic Load Balancing and architecture cost in a single estimate.

[Create your custom estimate now »](#)

Application Load Balancer

You are charged for each hour or partial hour that an Application Load Balancer is running. Each partial Application Load Balancer hour used is billed as a full hour. You are also charged for the number of Load Balancer Capacity Units (LCU) used per minute.

If you use Load Balancer Capacity Unit Reservation, you are charged for each hour that the Application Load Balancer is running, the number of Load Balancer Capacity Units (LCU) reserved per minute, and additional number of LCUs used per minute beyond your reserved LCUs per hour.

Network Load Balancer

You are charged for each hour or partial hour that a Network Load Balancer is running. Each partial Network Load Balancer hour used is billed as a full hour. You are also charged for the number of Network Load Balancer Capacity Units (NLCU) used by Network Load Balancer per minute.

If you use Load Balancer Capacity Unit Reservation, you are charged for each hour that the Network Load Balancer is running, the number of LCU reserved per minute, and additional number of NLCU used per minute beyond your reserved LCUs per hour.

Gateway Load Balancer

You are charged for each hour or partial hour that a Gateway Load Balancer is running. Each partial Gateway Load Balancer hour used is billed as a full hour. You are also charged for the number of Gateway Load Balancer Capacity Units (GLCU) used by Gateway Load Balancer per minute.

If you use Load Balancer Capacity Unit Reservation, you are charged for each hour that the Gateway Load Balancer is running, the number of LCU reserved per minute, and additional number of GLCU used per minute beyond your reserved LCUs per hour.

Classic Load Balancer

You are charged for each hour or partial hour that a Classic Load Balancer is running and for each GB of data transferred through your load balancer. Each partial Classic Load Balancer hour used is billed as a full hour.

Data Transfer Charge

You will incur standard AWS data transfer charges, in addition to any ELB charges. Please visit the Data Transfer section of the [Amazon EC2 pricing page](#) for more details.

Public IPv4 Address Charge

You will incur standard public IPv4 address charges for all the addresses you consume with load balancers. Please visit the public IPv4 address section of the [VPC pricing page](#) for more details.

AWS Free Tier

Get started with Elastic Load Balancing for free with the AWS Free Tier. Upon sign-up, new AWS customers receive 750 hours per month shared between Classic and Application load balancers; 15 GB of data processing for Classic load balancers; and 15 LCUs for Application Load Balancers.

Starting July 15, 2025, new AWS customers will receive up to \$200 in AWS Free Tier credits, which can be applied towards eligible AWS services, including Elastic Load Balancing. At account sign-up, you can choose between a free plan and a paid plan. The free plan will be available for 6 months after account creation. If you upgrade to a paid plan, any remaining Free Tier credit balance will automatically apply to your AWS bills. All Free Tier credits must be used within 12 months of your account creation date. To learn more about the AWS Free Tier program, refer to [AWS Free Tier website](#) and [AWS Free Tier documentation](#).

Application Load BalancerNetwork Load BalancerGateway Load BalancerClassic Load Balancer

Select a location type and region

Location TypeRegion

AWS RegionEurope (London)

For Application Load Balancers in the AWS Region:

- \$0.02646 per Application Load Balancer-hour
- \$0.0084 per LCU-hour
- \$0.0059 per hour per Trust Store Associated with Application Load Balancer when using Mutual TLS
- \$0.0084 per reserved LCU-hour

For Application Load Balancers on Outposts:

- \$0.02646 per Application Load Balancer-hour
- \$0.00 per LCU-hour

Except as otherwise noted, our prices are exclusive of applicable taxes and duties, including VAT and applicable sales tax. For customers with a Japanese billing address, use of AWS is subject to Japanese Consumption Tax. [Learn more.](#)

LCU Details

An LCU measures the dimensions on which the Application Load Balancer processes your traffic (averaged over an hour). The four dimensions measured are:

- New connections:** Number of newly established connections per second. Typically, many requests are sent per connection.
- Active connections:** Number of active connections per minute.
- Processed bytes:** The number of bytes processed by the load balancer in GBs for HTTP(S) requests and responses.
- Rule evaluations:** The product of the number of rules processed by your load balancer and the request rate. The first 10 processed rules are free (Rule evaluations = Request rate * (Number of rules processed - 10 free rules).

You are charged only on the dimension with the highest usage. An LCU contains:

- 25 new connections per second.
- 3,000 active connections per minute or 1,500 active connections per minute while using Mutual TLS.
- 1 GB per hour for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances, containers, and IP addresses as targets, and 0.4 GB per hour for Lambda functions as targets. When using the Mutual TLS feature, data processed includes the bytes for the certificate metadata that the load balancer inserts into headers for every request that is routed to the targets.
- 1,000 rule evaluations per second

Amazon EC2 service fees

 apply and are billed separately.

Note 1: For HTTPS listeners, 25 new connections/sec for LCU computation is applicable for RSA certificates with key size <=2K and ECDSA certificates with key size <=256. For certificates with larger key sizes, please refer to the [pricing FAQs](#). Note 2: If you have 10 or fewer rules configured, the rule evaluations dimension is ignored in LCU computation. Note 3: For HTTPS listeners that have Mutual TLS configured, the connections per LCU will be determined based on the greater key size between the client and the server. Note 4: Traffic to target groups that enable target optimizer incurs more LCU usage than traffic to regular target groups. Please refer [pricing FAQs](#).

Pricing Examples

Example 1

Let's assume your application receives an average of one new connection per second, each lasting two minutes. A client sends an average of five requests per second and the total processed bytes for requests and responses is 300 KB per second. You have configured 60 rules on the load balancer to route your client requests. We calculate your monthly Application Load Balancer costs using pricing in the US-East-1 Region as follows:

- New connections (per second):** Each LCU provides 25 new connections per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives one new connection per second, this translates to 0.04 LCUs (one connection per second / 25 connections per second).
- Active connections (per minute):** Each LCU provides 3,000 active connections per minute. Your application receives one new connection per second, each lasting two minutes. This translates to 120 active connections per minute, or 0.04 LCUs (120 active connections per minute / 3,000 active connections per minute).
- Processed Bytes (GBs per hour):** Each LCU provides 1 GB of processed bytes per hour. Since each client connection transfers 300 KB of data per second, it translates to 1.08 GB per hour or 1.08 LCUs (1.08 GB/1 GB).
- Rule Evaluations (per second):** For simplicity, assume that all configured rules are processed for a request. Each LCU provides 1,000 rule evaluations per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives five requests per second, 60 processed rules for each request results in a maximum 250 rule evaluations per second (60 processed rules - 10 free rules) * 5 or 0.25 LCU (250 rule evaluations per second / 1,000 rule evaluations per second).

Using these values, the hourly bill is calculated by taking the maximum LCUs consumed across the four dimensions. In this example, the processed bytes dimension (1.08 LCUs) is greater than new connections (0.04 LCUs), active connections (0.04 LCUs), and rule evaluations (0.25 LCU) resulting in a total charge of \$0.00864 per hour (\$0.00864 * \$0.008 per LCU) or \$6.22 per month (\$0.00864 * 24 hours * 30 days).Adding the hourly charge of \$0.0225, the total Application Load Balancer costs are:

- \$0.03114 per hour** (\$0.0225 hourly charge + \$0.00864 LCU charge); or
- \$22.42 per month** (\$0.03114 * 24 hours * 30 days).

Example 2

Let's assume that your mobile application receives an average of 100 new connections per second, each lasting three minutes. A client sends an average of four requests per second per connection with 1,000 bytes processed per connection. You have configured 20 rules on the load balancer to route your client requests. We calculate your monthly Application Load balancer costs using pricing in the US-East-1 Region as follows:

- New connections (per second):** Each LCU provides 25 connections per second. Since our mobile application uses 100 new connections per second, this translates to 4 LCUs (100 connections per second / 25 connections per second).
- Active connections (per minute):** Each LCU provides 3,000 active connections per minute. Since your mobile application receives 100 new connections per second, each lasting three minutes, this translates to 18,000 maximum active connections per minute, or 6 LCUs (18,000 active connections per minute / 3,000 active connections per minute).
- Processed bytes (GBs per hour):** Each LCU provides 1 GB per hour. Since our mobile application transfers 1,000 bytes of data per connection on average, it translates to 0.36 GB per hour, or 0.36 LCUs (0.36 GB/1 GB).
- Rule evaluations (per second):** Each LCU provides 1,000 rule evaluations per second. Since your application receives four requests per second per connection, it translates to 400 requests/sec across all configured connections. With 20 configured rules this results in a maximum of 4,000 rule evaluations per second (20 configured rules - 10 free rules) * 400 or 4 LCUs (4,000 rule evaluations per second / 1,000 rule evaluations per second).

Using these values, the hourly bill is calculated by taking the maximum LCUs consumed across the four dimensions. In this example, the active connections (6 LCUs) is greater than the new connections (4 LCUs), bandwidth (0.36 LCUs) and rule evaluations (4 LCUs). This results in a total charge of:

- \$0.048 per hour** (6 LCUs * \$0.008); or
- \$34.56 per month** (\$0.048 * 24 hours * 30 days)

Example 3: Application Load Balancer with AWS Lambda targets only

Let's assume your application receives an average of 100 new connections per second and each connection lasts 200 milliseconds. A client sends an average of 100 requests per second and 14 KB are the processed bytes for AWS Lambda requests and responses for duration of the connection. You have configured 20 rules on the load balancer to route your client requests. We calculate your monthly Application Load Balancer costs using pricing in the US-East-1 Region as follows:

- New connections (per second):** Each LCU provides 25 new connections per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives 100 new connection per second, this translates to 4 LCUs (100 connection per second / 25 connections per second).
- Active connections (per minute):** Each LCU provides 3,000 active connections per minute. Your application receives 100 new connection per second, each lasting 200 milliseconds. This translates to 100 active connections per minute, or 0.03 LCUs (100 active connections per minute / 3,000 active connections per minute).
- Processed bytes (GBs per hour):** Each LCU provides 0.4 GB per hour for Lambda target. Since each client connection transfers 14KB of data on average, it translates 5.04 GB per hour (14KB processed bytes per request * response *100 requests per second*3,600 seconds) or 12.6 LCUs (5.04 GB/0.4 GB) for Lambda targets. The total LCU usage for processed bytes dimension across EC2 and Lambda targets is 2.88 LCUs.
- Rule Evaluations (per second):** For simplicity, assume that all configured rules are processed for a request. Each LCU provides 1,000 rule evaluations per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives 50 requests/sec, 20 processed rules for each request results in a maximum 1,000 rule evaluations per second (20 processed rules - 10 free rules) * 100 or 1 LCU (1,000 rule evaluations per second / 1,000 rule evaluations per second).

In this case the dimension with the most LCU usage is processed bytes dimension and hence we will use the LCU usage for processed bytes dimension in our billing calculation. The hourly LCU charge is \$0.1008 (12.6 LCUs*0.008 per LCU). Adding the hourly charge of \$0.0225, the total Application Load Balancer costs are:

- \$0.1233 per hour** (\$0.0225 hourly charge + \$0.1008 LCU charge); or
- \$88.78 per month** (\$0.1233 * 24 hours * 30 days).

100 requests per second translates to 259.2 million (100*3600*24*30) requests per month. **This translates to \$0.34/million requests (\$88.78/259.2)**

Example 4: Application Load Balancer with both Amazon EC2 and AWS Lambda targets

Let's assume your application receives an average of one new connection per second, each lasting two minutes. A client sends an average of 50 requests per seconds. The total bidirectional bytes transferred through the load balancer for each request/response is 10 KB. On average, 60 percent of the requests are served by Amazon EC2 instances as targets and 40 percent by AWS Lambda functions as targets. You have configured 50 rules on the load balancer to route your client requests. We calculate your monthly Application Load Balancer costs using pricing in the US-East-1 Region as follows:

- New connections (per second):** Each LCU provides 25 new connections per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives one new connection per second, this translates to 0.04 LCUs (one connection per second / 25 connections per second).
- Active connections (per minute):** Each LCU provides 3,000 active connections per minute. Your application receives one new connection per second, each lasting two minutes. This translates to 120 active connections per minute, or 0.04 LCUs (120 active connections per minute / 3,000 active connections per minute).
- Processed bytes (GBs per hour):** Each LCU provides 1 GB of processed bytes per hour for Amazon EC2 targets. Since each client connection transfers 300 KB of data on average for EC2 instances as a target, it translates to 1.08 GB per hour or 1.08 LCUs (1.08 GB/1 GB) for EC2 targets. Each LCU provides 0.4 GB of processed bytes for AWS Lambda targets. Since each client connection transfers 200 KB for Lambda targets, it translates to 0.72 GB per hour or 1.8 LCUs (0.72 GB/ 0.4 GB) for Lambda targets. The total LCU usage for processed bytes dimension across EC2 and Lambda targets is 2.88 LCUs.
- Rule Evaluations (per second):** For simplicity, assume that all configured rules are processed for a request. Each LCU provides 1,000 rule evaluations per second (averaged over the hour). Since your application receives 50 requests/sec, 50 processed rules for each request results in a maximum 2,000 rule evaluations per second (50 processed rules - 10 free rules) * 50 or 2.00 LCUs (2,000 rule evaluations per second / 1,000 rule evaluations per second).

Using these values, the hourly bill is calculated by taking the maximum LCUs consumed across the four dimensions. In this example, the LCU usage for processed bytes dimension (2.88 LCUs) is greater than new connections (0.04 LCUs), active connections (0.04 LCUs), and rule evaluations (2.00 LCU) resulting in a total charge of \$0.0230 per hour (2.88 LCUs * \$0.008 per LCU) or \$16.56 per month (\$0.0230 * 24 hours * 30 days).Adding the hourly charge of \$0.0225, the total Application Load Balancer costs are:

- \$0.0455 per hour** (\$0.0225 hourly charge + \$0.0230 LCU charge); or
- \$32.76 per month** (\$0.0455 * 24 hours * 30 days)

The load balancer receives 20 requests per second for Lambda targets and it translates to about 51.8 million requests per month. Your monthly LCU usage cost for AWS Lambda requests is \$10.37 (1.8 LCU/Hour* 24 hours * 30 days* \$0.008 per LCU charge). This translates to **\$0.20 per million requests as LCU usage costs for Lambda targets**.

Example 5: Application Load Balancer using Load Balancer Capacity Unit Reservation

Let's assume you reserved 200 LCUs per hour on your Application Load Balancer for 1 hour. During the hour, your actual usage was at 240 LCUs based on the highest usage of the four dimensions measured. Hence, your Application Load Balancer used more than reserved, and the additional capacity is at 40 LCUs for the hour. We calculate your Application Load Balancer cost for the hour using pricing in the US-East-1 Region as follows:

- Reserved LCU-hrs: \$1.60 per hour (\$0.008 * 200 Reserved LCU-hrs)
- LCU-hrs: \$0.32 per hour (\$0.008 * 40 LCU-hrs)

Adding the hourly charge of \$0.0225, the total Application Load Balancer cost for is:

- \$1.9425 per hour** (\$0.0225 hourly charge + \$1.60 Reserved LCU charge + \$0.32 LCU charge)

Additional pricing resources

AWS Pricing Calculator

Easily calculate your monthly costs with AWS.

Get pricing assistance

Contact AWS specialists to get a personalized quote.

Get started

Getting started

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Video

Find out how Elastic Load Balancing works

Guide

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AWS Gateway Load Balancer

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