

Czech Republic Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

Policy Background

The EU is working to reduce the effects of climate change and establish a common energy policy. As part of this policy, European Heads of State or Government agreed in March 2007 on binding targets to increase the share of renewable energy. By 2020 renewable energy should account for 20% of the EU's final energy consumption (8,5% in 2005). To meet this common target, each Member State needs to increase its production and use of renewable energy in electricity, heating and cooling and transport.

Although renewable energies are an integral part of our fight against climate change, they also contribute to growth, job creation and increase our energy security.

Country targets

The renewables targets are calculated as the share of renewable consumption to gross final energy consumption. Renewables consumption comprises the direct use of renewables (e.g. biofuels) plus the part of electricity and heat that is produced from renewables (e.g. wind, hydro), while final energy consumption is the energy that households, industry, services, agriculture and the transport sector use. The denominator for the RES share includes also distribution losses for electricity and heat and the consumption of these fuels in the process of producing electricity and heat.

Czech target: 13% (2005 = 6.1%)

Key issues

The Czech Republic's legislative framework in relation to renewable energy sources has been strengthened by a new RES Act adopted in 2005 and a Government Order regulating the minimum amount of biofuels or other RES fuels that must be available for motor fuel purposes. Targets for increasing RES in total primary energy consumption have been set at national level. The use of biomass in particular is likely to increase as a result of the new legislation.

Main supporting policies

In order to stimulate the growth of RES-E, the Czech Republic has decided on the following measures:

- A feed-in system for RES-E and cogeneration, which was established in 2000.
- A new RES Act, adopted in 2005, extending this system by offering a choice between a feed-in tariff (a guaranteed price) or a "green bonus" (an amount paid on top of the market price).

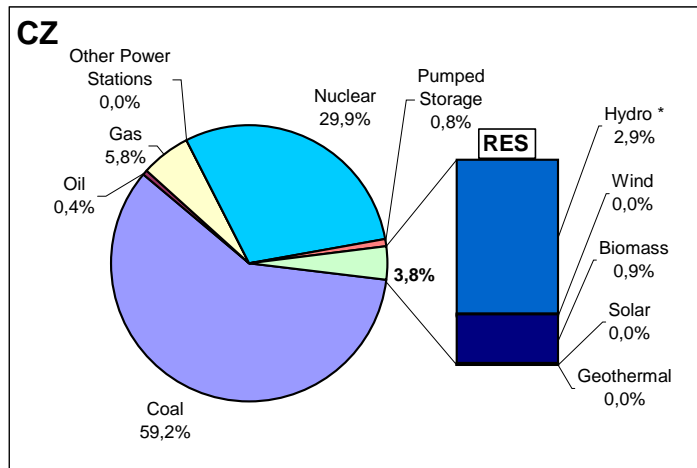
Premiums to the electricity price are foreseen for producers of electricity from combined heat and power plants. Besides this, investment support (from 30-80%) is available whenever the applicants are non-profit enterprises.

The use of biofuels is being encouraged through an air protection Act (2002), which requires that a minimum amount of biofuel (or other fuels produced from RES) is made available to the market for example, as of 1 September 2007, 2% of the total amount of motor-vehicle diesel fuel. Between 2007 and 2012, this should amount to 4.2m tons. Government Resolution No 1080 of 20 September 2006 provides for a minimum quantity of biofuels in the range of motor-vehicle fuels without any subsidies or state support.

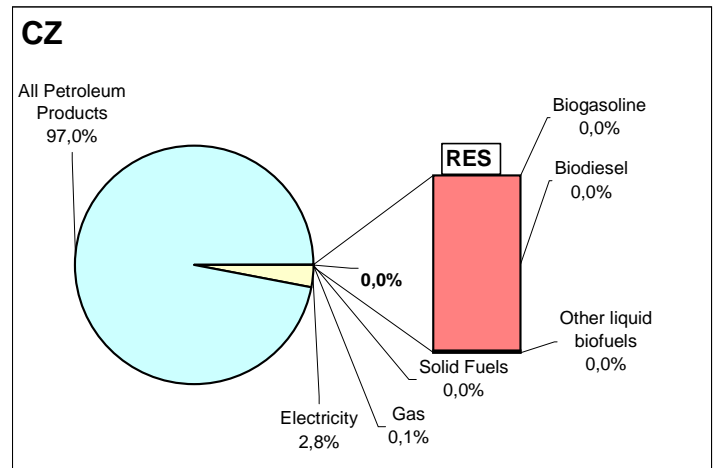
The Ministry of Industry and Trade was set to begin its most ambitious subsidy programme for RES in the second half of 2007.

Key figures¹

Gross Electricity Generation by fuel (2005)



Final Energy Consumption by Fuel, Transport (2005)



Source: Eurostat

* Not including generation from hydro pumped storage, but including electricity generation to pump water to storage. Municipal Solid Waste, Wood waste, Biogas included.

For further information

To find out more about renewables, go to: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

To find out more about the current situation of renewables in the Member States, go to http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_member_states_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share_res_eu_en.htm

To find out more about support measures, go to http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/support_electricity_en.htm

To find out about a project or contact an energy agency in your region, go to <http://www.managenergy.net/emap/maphome.html>

What is meant by....?

RES: Renewable energy sources

RES-E: Electricity production from renewable energy sources

RES-H: Production of heat and cold from renewable energy sources

Biofuels: Mainly includes biodiesel and bioethanol

Biomass: Includes solid biomass, biowaste and biogas

PV: Photo-voltaic - technology for the production of electricity from solar energy

¹ Reliable and complete data for heating and cooling is not yet available from Eurostat

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