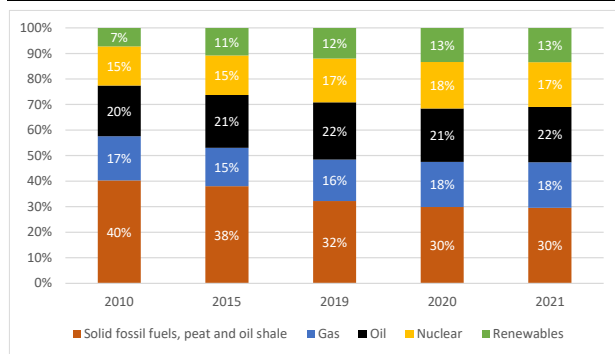


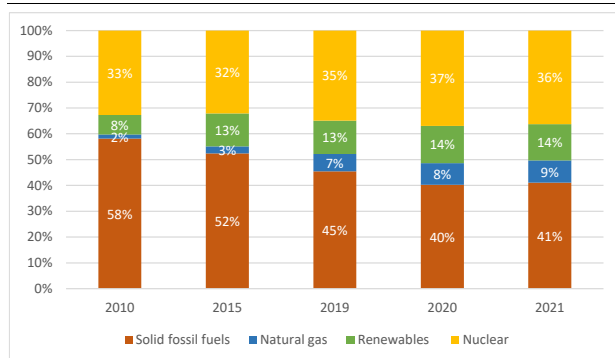
## Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

## Saving energy

### 1. Key energy savings measures

In line with the **Save Energy Communication**, Czechia launched new energy saving measures, such as:

- Quick **information campaigns** and guidelines for public buildings.
- New **Green Savings Programme** has been one of the most effective programmes for energy savings in family houses and apartment buildings. It supports the reduction of energy intensity in residential buildings, the construction of houses with very low energy intensity, the environmentally friendly and efficient use of energy sources and renewable energy sources.

- New **Green Savings Light Programme** intended to support simple measures to reduce energy consumption and support insulation in low-income households.

### 2. Gas Demand Reduction

Czechia has reduced its gas consumption by **17%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, below the decrease reached at EU level (18%) but surpassing the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level <sup>(1)</sup>.

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas

Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

## Diversification of energy supplies

### 1. Key actions

**Import dependency** from Russian gas was **100%** in 2021 (equalling 8.7 bcm). On **16 June 2022**, Gazprom halved its delivery to Czechia.

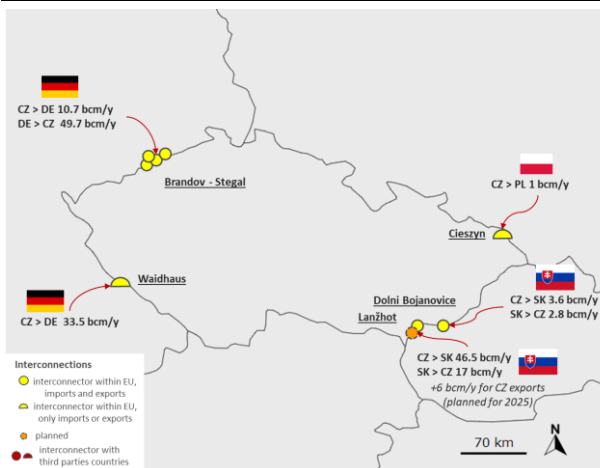
**Diversification efforts with gas supplies** coming through pipeline from Norway (through Germany) and Poland, and through LNG from the Netherlands (Eemshaven).

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

## 2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

Czechia's gas transmission system has been used to transport Russian gas coming to Europe via Slovakia and Germany. Czechia is therefore well interconnected with these two Member States. Czechia has a unidirectional interconnector with Poland, **Stork I** (export capacity of 1 bcm/y). Czechia can also import gas from Poland via the Poland-Slovakia interconnector and existing infrastructure between Slovakia and Czechia. Czechia has been arguing to construct **Stork II**, a gas interconnection with Poland that would enable Czechian imports of 1 bcm/year from Poland as of 2026. As part of the diversification of natural gas supplies, Czechia replaced part of its Russian gas with **gas imports from Norway** and liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports from overseas, which are distributed to the country through the **Dutch LNG terminal in Eemshaven**.

Map 1: **Cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

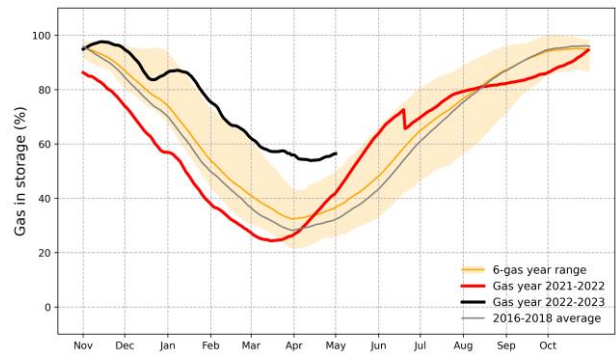
## 3. Gas Storage

Czechia has eight underground **storage facilities** <sup>(2)</sup> with a total capacity of around 3.54 bcm, representing more than a third of its total yearly demand. Since 2022, the underground storage facility in Dolni Bojanovice, which previously only supplied Slovakia, is now connected to the Czech gas market.

<sup>(2)</sup> Czechia has eight underground storage facilities managed by four storage system operators: Dambořice (managed by Moravia Gas Storage), Uhřetice (managed by MND Energy Storage), Háje, Třanovice, Štramberk, Tvrdonice, Dolni Dunajovice, Lobodice (managed by RWE Gas Storage) and Dolni Bojanovice (managed by SPP Storage).

Czechia fulfilled its gas storage obligations last winter, reaching 94.88% by 1 November 2022 (almost 15 percentage points above its legal obligation<sup>3</sup>), and ended the heating season with a filling gas storage at 56.47% by 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: **Storage levels in Czechia**



Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

## 4. Nuclear fuel diversification

The **nuclear fuel diversification process is progressing**. Czech utility ČEZ already signed two contracts with Westinghouse for alternative fuel supplies for the Temelin VVER-1000 nuclear power plant (NPP) and the Dukovany VVER-440 NPP. For the Temelin NPP, an alternative fuel contract was also signed with France's Framatome.

## Energy Platform

**Regional Group of reference:** Central and Eastern Europe

**National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group:** OCELARSKA UNIE.

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

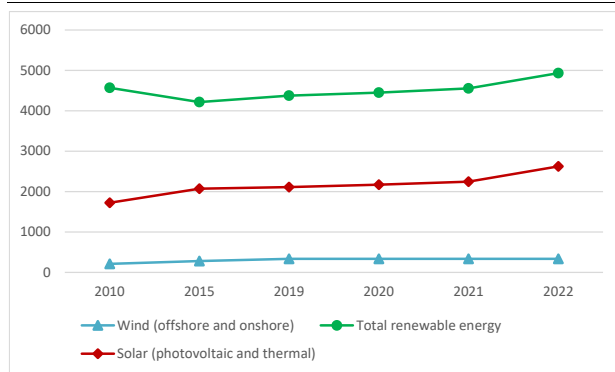
## Accelerating clean energy

### 1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Czechia installed around 0.38 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **4.9 GW**.

In **2022**, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **8%**, compared to only 2% in 2021.

Graph 5: Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)

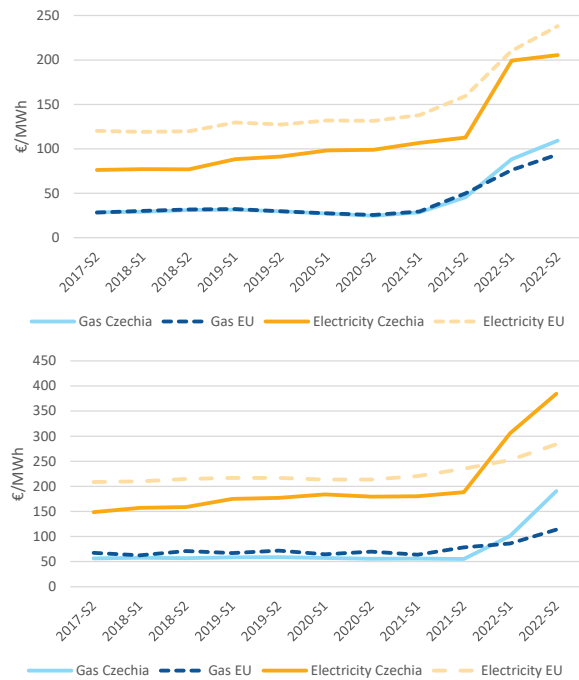


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, Czechia installed 0 GW of **wind power** capacity in 2022 (vs. 0 GW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, Czechia installed 0.38 GW of **solar power** capacity in 2022 (vs. 0.07 GW in 2021).

**Source:** IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

## Energy price developments

Graph 6: Czechia's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)



- (1) Italy has not communicated its industry retail gas prices for 2022-S2
- (2) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
- (3) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

**Source:** Eurostat

## Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 7.67 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately >3% of 2021 GDP).
- **EUR 11 billion in loans**
- **Adoption date by Council: 8 September 2021**
- **The first annual RRF event** with stakeholders took place on 24 January 2023
- **The first payment request was disbursed** on 22 March 2023 (EUR 928 mn).
- **Climate target:** 42.4%