



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Czech Republic

Client: DG Energy

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Berlin, 14 December 2012





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Czech Republic summary text

In the Czech Republic, renewable energy is supported through either a guaranteed feed-in tariff or a green bonus paid on top of the market price. Plant operators are free to choose either option. Furthermore, renewable energy is supported through several subsidies.

Operators of renewable energy plants are entitled to priority connection to the grid. The use and the expansion of the grid are subject to general legislation on energy.

The heat from renewable energy sources is mainly supported through subsidies. Furthermore, renewable heating plants are exempt from real estate tax.

Currently, the Czech Republic has only introduced a building obligation for the use of renewable heating and the exemplary role of public authorities.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Czech Republic, renewable energy is supported through either a guaranteed feed-in tariff or a green bonus paid on top of the market price. Plant operators are free to choose either option. Furthermore, renewable energy is supported through several subsidies.
Summary of support system	<p>Feed-in tariff. Plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to the payment of a fixed feed-in tariff for all electricity exports to the grid. The feed-in tariff varies according to the source of energy used.</p> <p>Green bonus. Operators of renewable energy plants receive this bonus on top of the regular market price of electricity. Operators generating renewable electricity to cover their own requirements only are also entitled to the payment of a bonus.</p> <p>Subsidies. Apart from the feed-in tariff, plant operators may receive subsidies under either the European Structural Fund or the National Programme for the Promotion of Energy-saving Measures and the Use of Renewable Energy Sources. The detailed conditions for the subsidies are usually specified in the current call for applications.</p>
Technologies	In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible for support.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act (Zákon č. 180/2005 Sb. o podpoře výroby elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie – Act on the Promotion of Use of Renewable Sources) • Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 (Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí – Directive on the allocation of resources under Operational Programme Environment) • Regulation No. 475/2005 (Vyhláška č. 475/2005 Sb., kterou se provádějí některá ustanovení zákona o podpoře využívání obnovitelných zdrojů- Regulation introducing several statutory provisions on the



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	<p>promotion of renewable energy sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation No. 140/2009 (Vyhláška č. 140/2009 Sb Energetického regulačního úřadu– Regulation setting out the basic principles and procedures for the price regulation system for energy)• Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011 (Cenové rozhodnutí Energetického regulačního úřadu č. 7/2011 ze dne 23. listopadu 2011 – Decision setting the amount of tariff for renewable electricity generation)• ECO-ENERGY Programme (Operační program Podnikání a inovace – Program EKO-ENERGIE – Support scheme of the Ministry of Industry and Trade)• Operational Programme Environment – implementing document (Operační program Životní prostředí – Implementační dokument – Implementing document of the Ministry of the Environment)
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**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon č. 180/2005 Sb. o podpoře výroby elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie	Operační program Životní prostředí – Implementační dokument	Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí
Full name	Zákon č. 180/2005 Sb. o podpoře výroby elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie a o změně některých zákonů (zákon o podpoře využívání obnovitelných zdrojů)		Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí včetně spolufinancování ze Státního fondu životního prostředí České republiky a státního rozpočtu České republiky – kapitoly 315 (životní prostředí)
Name (English)	Act No. 180/2005 Coll. on the support of electricity production from renewable energy sources and amending several acts (Act on the Support of Use of Renewable Sources)	Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document	Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 on the submission of applications and the allocation of grants for projects under Operational Programme Environment including co-financing by the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic and by the federal budget of the Czech Republic – Chapter 315 (Environment)



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Abbreviated form	RES Act	Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document	Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012
Entry into force	01.08.2005	21.12.2007	06.09.2012
Last amended on	01.01.2011	28.06.2012	
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act aims to increase the proportion of renewable energy in total energy supplies to 8% by 2010 to protect the climate and the environment and sets out requirements to further increase this proportion after 2010 (§1 RES Act).	Operational Programme Environment aims to improve environmental quality and thus human health.	The directive establishes a framework for the allocation of subsidies under Operational Programme Environment.
Relevance for renewable energy	This Act supports renewable energy only.	Operational Programme Environment also supports renewable energy.	The directive also establishes provisions on the allocation of subsidies in the field of renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.mzp.cz/www/platnalegislativa.nsf/d79c09c54250df0dc1256e8900296e32/94D8ACBE55D98F61C1257074002922F8/\$file/137-10.pdf	http://www.opzp.cz/soubor-ke-stazeni/46/13892-04_id_25_6_12_prijate_zmeny.pdf	http://www.opzp.cz/soubor-ke-stazeni/46/13999-05smernice_mzp_12_2012.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)	http://www.czrea.org/files/pdf_en/zakony/RES_act_english.pdf	http://en.opzp.cz/soubor-ke-stazeni/16/5060-OP%20ENV%20December%2009_after%20	





		MC_final.pdf (Version: December 2009)	
Name of legal source (original language)	Vyhláška č. 475/2005 Sb., kterou se provádějí některá ustanovení zákona o podpoře využívání obnovitelných zdrojů, ve znení vyhlášky č. 338/2011	Vyhláška č. 140/2009 Sb Energetického regulačního úřadu	Cenové rozhodnutí Energetického regulačního úřadu č. 7/2011
Full name		Vyhláška č. 140/2009 Sb Energetického regulačního úřadu o způsobu regulace cen v energetických odvětvích a postupech pro regulaci cen	Cenové rozhodnutí Energetického regulačního úřadu č. 7/2011 ze dne 23. listopadu 2011, kterým se stanovuje podpora pro výrobu elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie, kombinované výroby elektřiny a tepla a druhotných zdrojů
Name (English)	Regulation No. 475/2005 Coll. introducing several statutory provisions on the support of renewable energy sources, as amended by Regulation No. 338/2011	Regulation No. 140/2009 Coll. of the Energy Regulatory Office setting out the basic principles and procedures for the price regulation system for energy	Price decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011 of 23 November 2011 regulating the support of electricity generation from renewable energy, <u>combined heat and power</u> and secondary sources
Abbreviated form	Regulation No. 475/2005	Regulation No. 140/2009	Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011



Entry into force	07.12.2005	25.05.2009	01.01.2012
Last amended on	16.11.2011	05.11.2012	
Future amendments			Every year, the Energy Regulatory Office passes a new price decision. This year's decision is expected in November.
Purpose	The regulation introduces several provisions that aim to support renewable energy sources.	Regulation No. 140/2009 Coll. sets out the basic principles and procedures for price regulation in the energy sector.	The price decision sets the prices for electricity generated from renewable energy sources.
Relevance for renewable energy	This regulation supports renewable energy only.	Regulation No. 140/2009 Coll. sets out the basic principles and procedures for price regulation for renewable energy.	The price decision supports, among other things, renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/download?idBiblio=60623&nr=475~2F2005~20Sb.&ft=pdf	http://www.tzb-info.cz/pravni-predpisy/vyhlaska-c-140-2009-sb-o-zpusobu-regulace-cen-v-energetickych-odvetvich-a-postupech-pro-regulaci-cen	http://www.eru.cz/user_data/files/cenova%20rozhodnuti/CR%20elektro/2011/ER%20OCR%207_2011OZEKVETDZ.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Name of legal source (original language)		Operační program Podnikání a inovace – Program EKO-ENERGIE
Full name		
Name (English)		Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY programme
Abbreviated form		ECO-ENERGY Programme
Entry into force		25.04.2007
Last amended on		
Future amendments		
Purpose		This programme implements priority no. 3, "energy efficiency", of Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations. One of its aims is to increase the use of renewable energy.
Relevance for renewable energy		The ECO-ENERGY programme aims to support renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)		http://download.mpo.cz/get/30833/43324/519735/priloha013.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)		

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo životního prostředí (MŽP) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mzp.cz/		+420 267 121 111	info@mzp.cz
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (MPO) – Ministry of Industry and Trade	http://www.mpo.cz/default.html		+420 224 851 111	posta@mpo.cz
Energetický regulační úřad (ERÚ) – Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)	http://www.eru.cz/?bl=y		+420 564 578 666	eru@eru.cz
Czech RE Agency – Energy Agency	http://www.czrea.org/cs		+420 606 083 198	director@czrea.org
Státní fond životního prostředí České republiky – State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic	https://www.sfzp.cz/		+420 267 994 300	dotazy@sfzp.cz
CzechInvest - Agentura pro podporu podnikání a investic - Investment and Business Development Agency	http://www.czechinvest.org/		+420 296 342 500	fdi@czechinvest.org



Support schemes





Subsidy I (Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY Programme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECO-ENERGY Programme 	
Summary	<p>The ECO-ENERGY programme is part of the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations and gives entrepreneurs the opportunity to apply for investment grants or low-interest loans (see "Loans") for projects in the field of renewable energy under calls for applications. This programme is funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund). The ERDF is a European Union fund which provides financial resources to its member states for country-specific subsidy programmes aiding underdeveloped regions. A given project may not receive both a loan and a subsidy (number 5 ECO-ENERGY programme). The project costs subsidised by the ECO-ENERGY programme may be co-financed by other public grants. However, the total amount of grants may not exceed a certain maximum (number 7. ECO-ENERGY programme). For the support of renewable energy, CZK 500 million (approx. EUR 20 million) have been allocated. Currently, there are no open calls for renewable energy projects.</p>	
	Competent authority	CzechInvest
Eligible technologies	General information	Which renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible depends on the conditions set out by a given call for applications. In principle, the framework for the ECO-ENERGY programme allows for the support of all technologies (number 2.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.



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	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.
Amount	<p>The amount of subsidy is specified in each call for applications by the institution in charge of the programme, which is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The minimum subsidy is CZK 500,000 (approx. € 20,000). The maximum subsidy is a certain percentage of the eligible costs. It differs according to region and must not exceed CZK 100 million, approx.€ 4 million (number 5.2. ECO-ENERGY programme). The following are the maximum subsidies according to region and the size of the company:</p> <p>Regions of Střední Morava, Severozápad, Střední Čechy, Moravskoslezsko, Severovýchod, Jihovýchod:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small enterprises: 60% • Medium-sized enterprises: 50% • Large enterprises: 40% <p>Region of Jihozápad (01/01/2011 – 31/12/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small enterprises: 50% • Medium-sized enterprises: 40% • Large enterprises: 30% 	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for subsidies are (small, medium-sized and large) entrepreneurs (number 3. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Ministry of Industry and Trade (number 1 ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	Application. Interested companies shall apply for a subsidy or loan under the relevant call for applications (number 9. ECO-ENERGY



		<p>programme).</p> <p>Selection procedure. The call for applications shall specify the criteria for selection and the method of assessment (number 6.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p> <p>Award. The institution in charge of Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations, i.e. the Ministry of Industry and Trade, decides whether a subsidy is granted (number 6.2. ECO-ENERGY programme). The binding conditions for the subsidy granted are communicated by notice (number 4.2. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>
	Competent authority	Ministry of Industry and Trade (number 1 a). ECO-ENERGY programme).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	ERDF – Ministry of Industry and Trade. The subsidies and loans are funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and



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		<p>distributed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade – CzechInvest. The funds for the subsidy are distributed by CzechInvest on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.</p> <p>CzechInvest - beneficiaries. CzechInvest distributes the funds among the eligible projects with regard to the fulfilment of the requirements specified in the call for proposals (no 1 b) ECO-ENERGY Programme).</p>
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Subsidy II (Operational Programme Environment)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Operational Programme "Environment" allocates investment grants from the Cohesion Fund to individual (up to € 50 million) and large projects (more than € 50 million) (art. 2 number 4 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). The Cohesion Fund is a European Union fund which provides financial resources to its member states for country-specific subsidy programmes aiding underdeveloped regions upon application. Renewable energy projects are eligible under Priority Axis 3.1 “Construction of new facilities and the modernisation of the existing facilities with the aim to increase the use of RES for the generation of electricity, heat and CHP”. Almost EUR 363 million have been reserved for this area, representing 54% of Priority Axis 3's resources.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible (chapter 3.3.4. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document). Every call for applications specifies or limits the technologies to be subsidised.</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Only building-integrated PV installations (roof-top or facade-integrated panels) are eligible (chapter 3.3.4.1. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document).</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible (chapter 3.3.4.1. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document).</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible (chapter 3.3.4.1. Operational Programme Environment –</p>



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		Implementation Document).
	Hydro-power	Only the construction or reconstruction of small hydro-energy plants is eligible (chapter 3.3.4.1. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document).
	Biomass	Eligible (chapter 3.3.4.1. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document).
Amount	The subsidy must not exceed 20% of the total project costs and is subject to a maximum of CZK 50 million (approx. 2 million) (chapter 3.3.4. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document). Further terms and conditions are set out in each call for applications.	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: Those eligible for the programme are public institutions (chapter 3.3.6. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document). Further terms and conditions are to be found in the applicable call for applications.</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Ministry of the Environment (art. 1 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	Application. Interested parties shall apply for subsidies at the local authority in charge of the national fund (depending on the area the project is implemented in) within the submission period (art. 5 number 2 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). The application forms for large and individual projects can be downloaded from zadosti-opzp.sfzp.cz . The documents described in annex no. 1 of the Directive must be submitted together with the application (art. 5 number 4 Directive of the Ministry of the





		<p>Environment No. 12/2012)</p> <p>Assessment procedure. First, the applicants' projects are formally checked for completeness. Then, the State Fund examines them for ecologic, economic and technical compliance and submits them to the committee in charge. The committee then recommends the projects chosen to the Ministry of the Environment for approval (art. 6 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). After approval by the Ministry of the Environment, large projects are submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval and registration before they are sent to the European Commission for approval (art. 6 number 11 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p> <p>Award. The Ministry of the Environment bases its decisions on whether to grant a subsidy to a project and which amount to be granted on the recommendation of the committee (art. 6 number 6 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). Large projects must be authorised by the European Commission, which also decides on the amount of subsidy (art. 3 number 3 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>
	<p>Competent authority</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment (art. 1 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>
<p>Flexibility mechanism</p>		
<p>Distribution of costs</p>	<p>State</p>	



	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<p>Cohesion Fund – Ministry of the Environment. The subsidy is funded by the Cohesion Fund of the European Union (chapter 3.3.3. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document). The budget is managed by the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment – entrepreneurs entitled. The Ministry of the Environment allocates the financial resources available to the projects chosen (art. 3 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>



Loan (Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY Programme)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECO-ENERGY Programme 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The ECO-ENERGY programme of Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations gives entrepreneurs the opportunity to apply for investment grants (see Subsidy II) or low-interest loans funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) for renewable energy projects under calls for applications. The ERDF is a European Union fund which provides financial resources to its member states for country-specific subsidy programmes aiding underdeveloped regions. A given project may not receive both a loan and a subsidy (number 5 ECO-ENERGY programme). At the moment, all calls for applications under Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY programme are closed.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Which renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible depends on the conditions set out by a given call for applications. In principle, the framework for the ECO-ENERGY programme allows for the promotion of all technologies (number 2.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Hydro-power</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>



	Biomass	Eligible.
Amount	The amount of loan is specified in each call for applications by the institution in charge of the programme, which is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The maximum loan is CZK 50 million (approx. € 2 million). The interest rate is fixed at 1% per year. The loans have duration of up to 15 years. The amount of loan must not exceed 75% of the estimated eligible project costs (number 5.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The beneficiaries of the loan scheme are small and medium-sized enterprises (number 5.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank (number 1. letter c) ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application. Interested companies shall apply for subsidised loans under the relevant call for applications (number 4.1 c) ECO-ENERGY programme). • Selection procedure. The call for applications shall specify the criteria for selection and the method of assessment (number 6.1. ECO-ENERGY programme). • Award. The lender decides on whether a loan is granted (number 6.2. ECO-ENERGY programme). • Contract. After a loan has been granted, a loan contract shall be concluded.
	Competent authority	
Flexibility mechanism		



Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<p>ERDF – Ministry of Industry and Trade. The loans are funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and distributed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade – Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank. The Ministry provides the funds for the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank's loan scheme.</p> <p>Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank – borrowers. The Guarantee and Development Bank may independently decide on how to distribute these funds (number 1 c) ECO-ENERGY Programme). Detailed terms and conditions may be specified in the applicable call for applications.</p>



Feed-in tariff (Act on the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Regulation No. 475/2005 • Price Decision of the Regulatory Office for Energy No. 7/2011 • Regulation No. 140/2009 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>In the Czech Republic, renewable electricity generation is mainly supported through a feed-in tariff. Plant operators may choose between a guaranteed feed-in tariff and a green bonus paid on top of the regular electricity price achieved in the market (see also "Premium Tariff"). Every electricity producer may make this choice once a year (chapter 2 § 4 par. 3 RES Act). To be able to enforce their claim for the feed-in tariff, plant operators are obliged to conclude an agreement with the grid operator.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In principle, the feed-in tariff scheme applies to all renewable electricity generation technologies (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act). On 1 March 2011, an amendment of the RES Act entered into force. This amendment abolished the feed-in tariff for ground-mounted PV installations connected after this date (chapter 1 § 3 par. 5 in conjunction with chapter 2 par. 2 RES Act).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible with the following exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind-power plants that cover an area of 1 km² and whose total capacity exceeds 20 MW are not eligible (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act).
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Eligible with the following exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 March 2011, the tariff only applies to roof-top and



		facade-integrated PV installations with a capacity of up to 30 kW (chapter 1 § 3 par. 5 RES Act).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 in connection with § 2 par. 1 RES Act).
	Biogas	Eligible (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 in connection with § 2 par. 1 RES Act).
	Hydro-power	Eligible under the following condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only small hydro-energy plants (capacity of up to 10 MWe) are eligible (number 1.4. Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Biomass	Eligible under the following condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reasons of environmental protection, the composition of the biomass used shall comply with the requirements laid down in an implementing regulation of the Ministry of Environment (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act).
Amount	General information	The amount of payment differs for every source of energy. The tariffs listed below are excluding VAT (General information – Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Wind energy	The tariff varies according to the date on which the plant was put into operation. Guaranteed payment: CZK 2.23 – 3.63 per kWh (approx. €ct 9 – 14 per kWh) (number 1.7 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).



	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>The tariff varies according to the installation's capacity and the date on which the plant was put into operation.</p> <p>Guaranteed tariff: CZK 5.6 – 14.96 per kWh (approx. €ct 22 – 65 per kWh) (number 1.9 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).</p> <p>Since 1 January 2011, the feed-in tariff for PV installations put into operation between 1 Jan 2009 and 31 Dec 2010 is subject to a tax of 26% (§ 7e RES Act). Exception: Roof-top and facade-integrated installations with a capacity of up to 30 kW (§ 7d RES Act). The tax applies for all electricity generated between 1 Jan 2011 and 31 Dec 2013 (§ 7a RES Act).</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Guaranteed tariff: CZK 4.50 per kWh (approx. €ct 18 per kWh) (number 1.8 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>The tariff varies according to the type of biogas used.</p> <p>Guaranteed tariff: CZK 2.58 – 4.12 per kWh (approx. €ct 11 – 17 per kWh) (number 1.6 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).</p>
	<p>Hydro-power</p>	<p>The amount of tariff varies according to the date on which the plant was put into operation.</p> <p>Guaranteed tariff: CZK 1.14 – 3.8 per kWh (approx. €ct 5 – 15 per kWh) (number 1.4 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).</p>
	<p>Biomass</p>	<p>The tariff for new plants commissioned after 1 Jan 2008 depends on</p>



		<p>the type of biomass used:</p> <p>Guaranteed tariff: CZK 1.46 – 4.58 per kWh (approx. €ct 6 – 19 per kWh) (number 1.5 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).</p>
Degression	General information	<p>The Energy Regulatory Office determines the feed-in tariffs for the individual technologies used in the generation of renewable electricity for the calendar year to come (chapter 2 § 6 par. 1 RES Act). The feed-in tariffs for new plants for the following year shall not be less than 95% of the tariff applicable at the time of the calculation of the new tariff. For plants whose eligibility period is less than 11 years, the feed-in tariff may be reduced by more than 5% (chapter 2 § 6 par. 4 RES Act). The feed-in tariffs for existing plants are indexed to the industrial production index (chapter 2 § 6 par. 1 RES Act). Thus, the feed-in tariffs increase by 2 to 4 % per year. Biomass and biogas plants are not eligible for this increase (§ 2 par. 8 Regulation No. 140/2009 Sb).</p>
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	



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	Biomass	
Cap		
Eligibility period	The tariff for all eligible technologies is statutorily guaranteed for 20 years. Hydro-energy plants are exempt from this rule, as their tariff will be paid for 30 years (Annex no. 3 of Regulation No. 475/2005).	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for the purchase of electricity exported to the grid are the producers of electricity from renewable sources (chapter 2 § 4 par. 3 RES Act).</p> <p>Obligated party: The obligated party is the grid operator (chapter 2 § 4 par. 4 RES Act).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	If a given plant operator chooses to be supported through the feed-in tariff, he shall conclude a contract with the grid operator (chapter 2 § 4 par. 17 RES Act).
	Competent authority	Ministry for Industry and Trade (§ 6b RES Act).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the feed-in tariff scheme are borne by the end users (§ 6a par. 1 RES Act).
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	



	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	In principle, the grid operator is obliged to pay the feed-in tariff to the plant operators. However, he passes on these costs to the end users (§ 6a par. 1 RES Act). The Energy Regulatory Office determines the amount the grid operator may charge the end users to cover the costs arising from the support of renewable electricity generation (§ 2 par. 8 Regulation No. 140/2009 Sb).



Premium tariff (Green Bonus)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Regulation No. 475/2005 • Price Decision of the Regulatory Office for Energy No. 7/2011 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Plant operators may decide that the electricity they generate should be supported through bonus payments of a statutorily set amount per MWh (number 1.1. Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011). Operators of renewable energy plants receive this bonus on top of the regular market price of electricity. Those operators that generate renewable electricity for their own consumption only are also entitled to the payment of a bonus (chapter 2 § 4 par. 16 RES Act).</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In principle, the premium tariff scheme applies to all renewable electricity generation technologies (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act). On 1 March 2011, an amendment of the RES Act entered into force. This amendment abolished the feed-in tariff for ground-mounted PV installations connected after this date (chapter 1 § 3 par. 5 in connection with chapter 2 par. 2 RES Act).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible under the following condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind-power plants that cover an area of 1 km² and whose total capacity installed exceeds 20 MW are not eligible (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act).
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Eligible with the following exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1 March 2011, the tariff only applies to roof-top and facade-integrated PV installations with a capacity of up to 30 kW (chapter 1 § 3 par. 5 RES Act).



	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible under the following condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only small hydro-energy plants (capacity of up to 10 MWe) are eligible (number 1.4. Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Biomass	Eligible under the following condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reasons of environmental protection, the composition of the biomass used shall comply with the requirements laid down in an implementing regulation of the Ministry of Environment (chapter 1 § 3 par. 1 RES Act)
Amount	General information	The amount of payment differs for every source of energy. The tariffs listed below are excluding VAT (for more detailed information see Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011):
	Wind energy	The bonus varies according to the date on which the plant was put into operation. Bonus: CZK 1.79 – 3.19 per kWh (approx. €ct 7 – 13 per kWh) (number 1.7 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Solar energy	The bonus varies according to the size of the installation and the date on which it was put into operation. Bonus: CZK 4.53 – 13.88 per kWh (approx. €ct 18 – 55 per kWh) (number 1.9 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).



		7/2011). Since 1 January 2011, the green bonus for PV installations put into operation between 1 Jan 2009 and 31 Dec 2010 is subject to a tax of 28% (except for building-integrated installations with a capacity of up to 30 kW) (§ 7e RES Act). The tax applies for all electricity generated between 1 Jan 2011 and 31 Dec 2013 (§ 7a RES Act).
	Geothermal energy	Bonus: CZK 3.45 per kWh (approx. €ct 14 per kWh) (number 1.8 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Biogas	The bonus varies according to the type of biogas used. Bonus: CZK 1.53 – 3.07 per kWh (approx. €ct 6 – 12 per kWh) (number 1.6 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Hydro-power	The amount of tariff varies according to the date on which the plant was put into operation. Bonus: CZK 0.72 – 2.88 per kWh (approx. €ct 3 – 11 per kWh) (number 1.4 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
	Biomass	The bonus varies according to the type of biomass. Bonus: CZK 0.01 – 3.53 per kWh (approx. €ct 0 – 14 per kWh) (number 1.5 Price Decision of the Energy Regulatory Office No. 7/2011).
Degression	General information	The Energy Regulatory Office determines the feed-in tariffs for the individual technologies used in the generation of renewable electricity for the calendar year to come (chapter 2 § 6 par. 1 RES Act). The green bonuses for existing plants are indexed to the industrial production index (chapter 2 § 6 par. 1 RES Act). Thus the bonuses increase by 2 to 4 % per year. Biomass and biogas plants are



		not eligible for this increase (§ 2 par. 8 Regulation No. 140/2009 Sb).
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	
	Biomass	
Cap		
Eligibility period	The tariff for all eligible technologies is statutorily guaranteed for 20 years. Hydro-energy plants are exempt from this rule, as their tariff will be paid for 30 years (Annex no. 3 of Regulation No. 475/2005).	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for payment for electricity exported to the grid are the producers of electricity from renewable sources (chapter 2 § 4 par. 3 RES Act).</p> <p>Obligated party: The obligated party is the grid operator (chapter 2 § 4 par. 4 RES Act; chapter 2 § 4 par. 7 RES Act). If a plant operator who generates electricity from renewable sources for his own needs chooses the bonus, the regional distribution grid operator within whose area of service the plant is located is obliged to pay (chapter 2 § 4 par. 16 RES Act).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	If a given plant operator chooses to be supported through the bonus, he shall prove to the grid operator that he has concluded a contract with an electricity market participant (e.g. a supplier). Plant operators



		that consume the total amount of electricity they generate need not prove the existence of a contract (chapter 2§ 4 par. 15 RES Act).
	Competent authority	Energy Regulatory Office
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the tariffs and bonuses are borne by the end users.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	The grid operator is obliged to pay the guaranteed feed-in tariff or the green bonus to the plant operators. However, he passes on these costs to the end users. The Energy Regulatory Office determines the amount the grid operator may charge the end users to cover the costs arising from the support of renewable electricity generation (§ 2 par. 8 Regulation No. 140/2009 Sb).



RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	Operators of renewable energy plants are entitled to priority connection to the grid. The use and the expansion of the grid are subject to general legislation on energy.
Connection to the grid	Plant operators are entitled against the grid operator to priority connection of a renewable energy plant to the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into connection agreements (§ 4 par. 1 RES Act).
Use of the grid	Plant operators are entitled against the grid operator to non-discriminatory use of the grid for the transmission or distribution of electricity from renewable sources. The grid operator is obliged to enter into transmission agreements (§ 24 par. 2 letter b) in conjunction with § 24 par. 10 letter c) and § 25 par. 1 letter b) in conjunction with par. 11 letter d) Energy Act).
Grid expansion	Plant operators are entitled against the grid operator to the expansion of the grid, if the expansion is necessary to satisfy the terms of a connection agreement (§ 45 par. 1 Energy Act). The grid operator is obliged to expand the grid without discriminating against certain plant operators
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy Act (Zákon č. 458/2000 Sb. o podmínkách podnikání a o výkonu státní správy v energetických odvětvích – Energy Act)• RES Act (Zákon č. 180/2005 Sb. o podpoře výroby elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie – Act on the Promotion of Use of Renewable Sources)• Regulation No. 79/2010 (Vyhláška č. 79/2010 o dispečerském řízení elektrizační soustavy a o předávání údajů pro dispečerské řízení – Regulation on Energy Management)• Regulation No. 80/2010 (Vyhláška č. 80/2010 o stavu nouze v elektroenergetice – Regulation on Energy Emergencies)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon č. 458/2000 Sb. o podmínkách podnikání a o výkonu státní správy v energetických odvětvích a o změně některých zákonů (energetický zákon)	Zákon č. 180/2005 Sb. o podpoře výroby elektřiny z obnovitelných zdrojů energie a o změně některých zákonů (zákon o podpoře využívání obnovitelných zdrojů)	Vyhláška č. 79/2010 o dispečerském řízení elektrizační soustavy a o předávání údajů pro dispečerské řízení	Vyhláška č. 80/2010 o stavu nouze v elektroenergetice a o obsahových náležitostech havarijního plánu
Full name				
Name (English)	Act No. 458/2000 Coll. on Business Conditions and Public Administration in the Energy Sectors and on the Amendment to Other Laws (Energy Act)	Act No. 180/2005 Coll. on the Support of Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources and Amending Several Acts (Act on the Support of Use of Renewable Sources)	Regulation No. 79/2010 on the management of the transmission grid system and on the transmission of data related to grid management	Regulation No. 80/2010 on Energy Emergencies and on the Contents of the Emergency Plan
Abbreviated form	Energy Act	RES Act	Regulation No. 79/2010	Regulation No. 80/2010
Entry into force	01.01.2001	01.08.2005	01.04.2010	01.04.2010
Last amended on	04.07.2009	01.01.2011	01.12.2012	
Future amendments				
Purpose	Act No. 485/2000 Coll. is a framework for	This act aims to increase the proportion of renewable energy	This regulation establishes provisions on the operations	This regulation establishes provisions to reduce the



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	entrepreneurship, public administration and non-discriminatory regulation of the energy industries.	to protect the climate and the environment and sets out requirements to further increase this proportion after 2010 (§1 Act No. 180/2005 Coll.).	management of the electricity grid and the calculation of the usable capacities.	generation and consumption of electricity in case of (risk of) emergency
Relevance for renewable energy	The act also applies to the generation of electricity from renewable sources.	This act supports renewable energy only.	The regulation also applies to renewable electricity generation.	The regulation also applies to renewable electricity generation.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	www.mvcr.cz/soubor/sb095-09-pdf.aspx	http://www.mzp.cz/www/platn_alegislativa.nsf/d79c09c54250df0dc1256e8900296e32/94D8ACB E55D98F61C1257074002922F8/\$file/137-10.pdf	http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/download?idBiblio=70719&nr=79~2F2010~20Sb.&ft=pdf	http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/download?idBiblio=70720&nr=80~2F2010~20Sb.&ft=pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)		http://www.czrea.org/files/pdf_en/zakony/RES_act_english.pdf		

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo životního prostředí (MŽP) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mzp.cz/		+420 267 121 111	info@mzp.cz
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (MPO) – Ministry of Industry and Trade	http://www.mpo.cz/default.html		+420 224 851 111	posta@mpo.cz
Energetický regulační úřad (ERÚ) – Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)	http://www.eru.cz/?bl=y		+420 564 578 666	eru@eru.cz
Czech RE Agency – Energy Agency	http://www.czrea.org		+420 575 750 090	director@czrea.org



Grid issues

Connection to the grid

<p>Abbreviated form of legal sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act • RES Act 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>Transmission and distribution grid operators are obliged to give priority connection to renewable energy plants within the area delimited in their licence.</p> <p>A transmission grid operator's obligation to connect a renewable energy plant shall arise where the connection costs are lowest.</p> <p>Entitled party: The persons entitled to priority connection are the generators of electricity from renewable sources. Wind power plants located over an area of 1 km² with a total installed capacity exceeding 20 MW are exempt from priority connection (§ 3 par. 1 RES Act). Wind plant operators are entitled to be connected according to non-discriminatory criteria and in line with general legislation on energy (§ 24 par. 10 in conjunction with § 26 par. 11 Energy Act).</p> <p>Obligated party: Both transmission and distribution grid operators are obliged to give priority connection to renewables. Where a plant is connected to a distribution grid, the distribution grid operator whose connection costs are lowest is obliged to connect it. As there is only one transmission grid operator, the costs of connection to a transmission grid are not subject to variation.</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>Application. The plant operator applies for connection of his plant.</p> <p>Connection requirements. The plant operator must comply with the connection requirements and the terms and conditions set out in Energy Act (§ 4 par. 1 RES Act and § 24 par. 10 letter a) in conjunction with § 26 par. 11 letter a) Energy Act).</p> <p>Connection agreement. The grid operator is obliged to enter into connection agreements (§ 4 par. 1 RES Act).</p>
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>Statutory law does not provide any deadlines for connection to the grid. However, deadlines may be specified in the connection agreements.</p>



	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	(X) Priority to renewable energy () Non-discrimination	Plant operators are entitled against the grid operator to priority connection of a renewable energy plant to the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into connection agreements (§ 4 par. 1 RES Act).
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)	In case of proven capacity shortage, the grid operator is exempt from his obligation to connect a plant that generates renewable electricity (§ 4 par. 2 RES Act).	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	The cost of the connection of a plant to the grid is borne by the plant operator (§ 23 par. 2 letter a) Act No 458/2000 Coll.).
	Plant operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Use of the grid

<p>Abbreviated form of legal sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act • RES Act • Regulation No. 79/2010 • Regulation No. 80/2010 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>Plant operators are entitled against the grid operator to non-discriminatory use of the grid for the transmission or distribution of electricity from renewable sources. The grid operator is obliged to enter into transmission agreements (§ 24 par. 2 letter b) in conjunction with § 24 par. 10 letter c) and § 25 par. 1 letter b) in conjunction with par. 11 letter d) Energy Act). There are no special provisions on the use of the grid for the transmission and distribution of electricity from renewable sources.</p> <p>Entitled party: The persons entitled to use the grids are all electricity suppliers that have concluded an agreement with a transmission or distribution grid operator (§ 24 par. 2 letter b) in conjunction with § 24 par. 10 letter c) and § 25 par. 1 letter b) in conjunction with par. 11 letter d) Energy Act).</p> <p>Obligated party: The grid operator in charge is obliged to connect the plants of all applicants to the grid and transmit and distribute their electricity, given that the applicants comply with the conditions laid down by a separate legal provision. The grid operator is exempt from his obligation in cases of proven capacity shortages or threats to the reliable operation of the grid (§ 24 par. 10 letter a) in conjunction with § 25 par. 11 letter a) Energy Act).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>Conclusion of an agreement. Where renewable electricity is offered to them, the grid operators are obliged to purchase all electricity from eligible renewable sources and conclude a supply contract.</p> <p>Obligations. Plant operators who choose to be supported through the green bonus are obliged to enter into a supply contract with another supplier. This obligation does not apply to producers who consume all renewable electricity they produce.</p> <p>Guarantee of origin. The electricity market operator shall issue a certificate of origin of renewable electricity upon written request by an operator of a renewable energy plant.</p>



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		This guarantee of origin shall be issued within 30 days
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	The conditions of use of the grid must be non-discriminatory (§ 24 par. 10 letter c) and § 25 par. 11 letter d) Energy Act). Operators of renewable energy plants are not entitled to priority use.
Curtailement	A grid operator is not obliged to grant to an applicant the connection of a plant and the transmission and distribution of electricity if he provides evidence of a capacity shortage (§ 24 par. 10 letter a) in conjunction with § 25 par. 11 letter a) Energy Act). Plants in the affected area will be managed by the energy dispatcher, who is responsible for the secure and reliable operation of the grid, the operations management of the grid and the calculation of the load of the connection lines (Regulation No. 79/2010). In case of an emergency, he may reduce the production and the consumption of electricity and cut electricity imports from plants in the affected area (Regulation No. 80/2010).	
Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Producers of electricity from renewable sources are obligated to refund to the grid operator the cost of system services, which depend on the amount of electricity produced (§ 23 par. 2 letter j) Energy Act).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Grid expansion

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act • RES Act 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The plant operator is contractually entitled against the grid operator to the expansion of the grid if the expansion is necessary to satisfy a connection agreement (§ 45 par. 1 Energy Act).</p> <p>Entitled party: The persons entitled are those producers of electricity from renewable sources that hold an electricity production licence and comply with both the connection requirements, which are set out in a separate legal provision (Notice of the Ministry of Industry and Trade), and the grid operator's terms and conditions (§ 23 par. 1 letter a) Energy Act).</p> <p>Obligated party: The transmission or distribution grid operator whose cost of connection is lowest is obligated to connect a renewable energy plant to his grid except where the reliable operation of the distribution system is at risk (§ 4 par. 2 RES Act).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>From the beginning, the relationship between the grid operator and the plant operator is governed by contracts which set out the grid operator's obligations and the plant operator's rights. The contracts may contain provisions for cases where the grid operator fails to fulfil his obligations (e.g. the expansion of the grid). These provisions must be in line with the current legal framework.</p>
	<p>Enforcement of claims</p>	
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>Statutory law does not provide any deadlines for an expansion of the grid. However, deadlines may be specified in the connection and transmission agreements.</p>
	<p>Obligation to inform</p>	
<p>Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation</p>		



Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	The distribution grid operator bears the costs of extending low-voltage lines in built-up areas and low-voltage lines of up to 50 m in non built-up areas (§ 45 par. 2 Energy Act).
	Plant operator	In all other cases, the cost of grid expansion is borne by the person that derives a benefit from the expansion. Thus, the plant operator usually bears the cost (§ 45 par. 2 Energy Act).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	
	Grid studies	



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Czech Republic, the heat from renewable energy sources is mainly supported through subsidies. Furthermore, renewable heating plants are exempt from real estate tax.
Summary of support schemes	<p>Subsidies. RES-H plant operators may receive subsidies for the support of renewable heat from the Operational Programmes funded by the ERDF.</p> <p>Tax regulation mechanism. Operators of renewable heating plants are exempt from real estate tax.</p>
Technologies	In general, all RES-H technologies are eligible for support.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 338/1992 (Zákon č. 338/1992 Sb. o dani z nemovitosti - Act No. 12/1993 Coll. on the Property Tax) • Regulation No. 12/1993 (Vyhláška č. 12/1993 Sb. ministerstva financí České republiky, kterou se provádějí některá ustanovení zákona České národní rady č. 338/1992 Sb., o dani z nemovitostí - Regulation No. 12/1993 Coll. issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic implementing some provisions of Act No. 338/1992 Coll. on the Property Tax) • ECO-ENERGY Programme (Operační program Podnikání a inovace – Program EKO-ENERGIE - Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY programme) • Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document (Operační program Životní prostředí – Implementační dokument) • Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 (Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí - Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 03/2011 on the submission of applications and the allocation of grants for projects under Operational Programme Environment)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Operační program Podnikání a inovace – Program EKO-ENERGIE	Operační program Životní prostředí – Implementační dokument	Směrnice MŽP č. 12/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí
Full name			Směrnice MŽP č.123/2012 pro předkládání žádostí a o poskytování finančních prostředků pro projekty z Operačního programu Životní prostředí včetně spolufinancování ze Státního fondu životního prostředí České republiky a státního rozpočtu České republiky – kapitoly 315 (životní prostředí)
Name (English)	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations – ECO-ENERGY programme	Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document	Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 on the submission of applications and the allocation of grants for projects under Operational Programme Environment including co-financing by the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic and by the federal budget of the Czech Republic – Chapter 315 (Environment)



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Abbreviated form	ECO-ENERGY Programme	Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document	Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012
Entry into force	25.04.2007	21.12.2007	06.09.2012
Last amended on		28.06.2012	
Future amendments			
Purpose	This programme implements priority no. 3, "energy efficiency", of Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations. One of its aims is to increase the use of renewable energy.	Operational Programme Environment aims to improve environmental quality and thus human health.	The directive establishes a framework for the allocation of subsidies under Operational Programme Environment.
Relevance for renewable energy	The ECO-ENERGY programme aims to support renewable energy.	The Operational Programme Environment also supports renewable energy.	The directive also establishes provisions on the allocation of subsidies in the field of renewable energy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://download.mpo.cz/qet/30833/43324/519735/priloha013.pdf	http://www.opzp.cz/soubor-ke-stazeni/46/13892-04_id_25_6_12_prijate_zmeny.pdf	http://www.opzp.cz/soubor-ke-stazeni/46/13999-05smernice_mzp_12_2012.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon č. 338/1992 Sb. o dani z nemovitosti	Vyhláška č. 12/1993 Sb. ministerstva financí České republiky, kterou se provádějí některá ustanovení zákona České národní rady č. 338/1992 Sb., o dani z nemovitostí
Full name		
Name (English)	Act No. 12/1993 Coll. on the Property Tax	Regulation No. 12/1993 Coll. issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic implementing some provisions of Act No. 338/1992 Coll. on the Property Tax
Abbreviated form	Act No. 338/1992	Regulation No. 12/1993
Entry into force	01.07.1992	01.01.1993
Last amended on	01.04.2012	
Future amendments	01.01.2013	
Purpose	Regulating the property tax.	Implementing some provisions of Act No. 338/1992 Coll. on the Property Tax
Relevance for renewable energy	Constructions used for renewable heating plants are exempt from property tax.	Constructions used for renewable heating plants are exempt from property tax.



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-338	http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1993-12
Link to full text of legal source (English)		



**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo životního prostředí (MŽP) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mzp.cz/		+420 267 121 111	info@mzp.cz
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (MPO) – Ministry of Industry and Trade	http://www.mpo.cz/default.html		+420 224 851 111	posta@mpo.cz
Czech RE Agency – Energy Agency	http://www.czrea.org/cs		+420 606 083 198	director@czrea.org



Support schemes

Subsidy I (Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation – ECO-ENERGY programme)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECO-ENERGY Programme 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The ECO-ENERGY programme is part of the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations and gives entrepreneurs the opportunity to apply for investment grants for projects in the field of renewable energy under calls for applications. This programme is funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund). The ERDF is a European Union fund which provides financial resources to its member states for country-specific subsidy programmes aiding underdeveloped regions. A given project may not receive both a loan and a subsidy (number 5 ECO-ENERGY programme). The project costs subsidised by the ECO-ENERGY programme may be co-financed by other public grants. However, the total amount of grants may not exceed a certain maximum (number 7. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Which renewable heat generation technologies are eligible depends on the conditions set out by a given call for applications. In principle, the framework for the ECO-ENERGY programme allows for the support of all technologies (number 2.1. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>
	<p>Aerothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Hydrothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biomass</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>



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	Solar Thermal	Eligible.
Amount	<p>The amount of subsidy is specified in each call for applications by the institution in charge of the programme, which is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The minimum subsidy is CZK 500,000 (approx. € 20,000). The maximum subsidy is a certain percentage of the eligible costs. It differs according to region and must not exceed CZK 100 million, approx. € 4 million (number 5.2. ECO-ENERGY programme). The following are the maximum subsidies according to region and the size of the company:</p> <p>Regions of Střední Morava, Severozápad, Střední Čechy, Moravskoslezsko, Severovýchod, Jihovýchod:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small enterprises: 60% • Medium-sized enterprises: 50% • Large enterprises: 40% <p>Region of Jihozápad (01/01/2011 – 31/12/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small enterprises: 50% • Medium-sized enterprises: 40% <p>Large enterprises: 30%</p>	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for subsidies are (small, medium-sized and large) entrepreneurs (number 3. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Ministry of Industry and Trade (number 1 ECO-ENERGY programme).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Application. Interested companies shall apply for a subsidy or loan under the relevant call for applications (number 9. ECO-ENERGY programme).</p> <p>Selection procedure. The call for applications shall specify the criteria for selection and the method of assessment (number 6.1. ECO-</p>





		ENERGY programme). Award. The institution in charge of Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovations, i.e. the Ministry of Industry and Trade, decides whether a subsidy is granted (number 6.2. ECO-ENERGY programme). The binding conditions for the subsidy granted are communicated by notice (number 4.2. ECO-ENERGY programme).
	Competent authority	Ministry of Industry and Trade (number 1 a). ECO-ENERGY programme).
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<p>ERDF – Ministry of Industry and Trade. The subsidies and loans are funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and distributed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade – CzechInvest. The funds for the subsidy are distributed by CzechInvest on behalf of the Ministry of</p>



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		<p>Industry and Trade.</p> <p>CzechInvest - beneficiaries. CzechInvest distributes the funds among the eligible projects with regard to the fulfilment of the requirements specified in the call for proposals (no 1 b) ECO-ENERGY Programme).</p>
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Subsidy II (Operational Programme Environment)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Operational Programme "Environment" allocates investment grants from the Cohesion Fund to individual (up to € 50 million) and large projects (more than € 50 million) in the field of renewable energy (art. 2 number 4 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). The Cohesion Fund is a European Union fund which provides financial resources to its member states for country-specific subsidy programmes aiding underdeveloped regions upon application. Measure 3.1 “Construction of new facilities and reconstruction of existing facilities to increase the use of RES for heat and power generation” gives public institutions the opportunity to apply for investment grants for renewable heating projects.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In general, all renewable heat generation technologies are eligible (chapter 3.3.4. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document). Every call for applications specifies or limits the technologies to be subsidised.</p>
	<p>Aerothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Hydrothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biomass</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>



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	Solar Thermal	Eligible.
Amount	The subsidy must not exceed 20% of the total project costs and is subject to a maximum of CZK 50 million (approx. € 2 million) (chapter 3.3.4. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document). Further terms and conditions are set out in each call for applications.	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: Those eligible for the programme are public institutions (chapter 3.3.6. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation Document). Further terms and conditions are to be found in the applicable call for applications.</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Ministry of the Environment (art. 1 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Application. Interested parties shall apply for subsidies at the local authority in charge of the national fund (depending on the area the project is implemented in) within the submission period (art. 5 number 2 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). The application forms for large and individual projects can be downloaded from zadosti-opzp.sfzp.cz. The documents described in annex no. 1 of the Directive must be submitted together with the application (art. 5 number 4 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012)</p> <p>Assessment procedure. First, the applicants' projects are formally checked for completeness. Then, the State Fund examines them for ecologic, economic and technical compliance and submits them to the committee in charge. The committee then recommends the projects chosen to the Ministry of the Environment for approval (art. 6 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). After</p>



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		<p>approval by the Ministry of the Environment, large projects are submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval and registration before they are sent to the European Commission for approval (art. 6 number 11 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p> <p>Award. The Ministry of the Environment bases its decisions on whether to grant a subsidy to a project and which amount to be granted on the recommendation of the committee (art. 6 number 6 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012). Large projects must be authorised by the European Commission, which also decides on the amount of subsidy (art. 3 number 3 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012).</p>
	Competent authority	Ministry of the Environment (art. 1 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment No. 12/2012)
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	



	<p>Distribution mechanism</p>	<p>Cohesion Fund – Ministry of the Environment. The subsidy is funded by the Cohesion Fund of the European Union (chapter 3.3.3. Operational Programme Environment – Implementation document). The budget is managed by the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment – entrepreneurs entitled. The Ministry of the Environment allocates the financial resources available to the projects chosen (art. 3 number 1 Directive of the Ministry of the Environment).</p>
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Tax regulation mechanism (Exemption from Real Estate Tax)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 338/1992 • Regulation No. 12/1993 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Properties used solely for the purpose of improving the environment are exempt from real estate tax (§ 9 par. 1 letter M Act No. 338/1992). According to a regulation issued by the Ministry of Finance, this includes constructions used exclusively for solar thermal collectors, biogas, biomass and geothermal energy sources (including heat pumps) (§ 1 par. 2 letters I, J, K, L Regulation No. 12/1993).</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Biogas, biomass and geothermal energy sources as well as solar thermal collectors are eligible for the tax exemption.</p>
	<p>Aerothermal</p>	
	<p>Hydrothermal</p>	
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible (§ 1 par. 2 letter I Regulation No. 12/1993).</p>
	<p>Biomass</p>	<p>Eligible (§ 1 par. 2 letter L Regulation No. 12/1993).</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible (§ 1 par. 2 letter J Regulation No. 12/1993).</p>
	<p>Solar Thermal</p>	<p>Eligible (§ 1 par. 2 letter K Regulation No. 12/1993).</p>
<p>Amount</p>	<p>The tax benefit is an exemption from real estate tax</p>	



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Addressees	Entitled party: The persons entitled are the operators of renewable heating plants.	
	Obligated party: The obligated party is the state.	
Procedure	Process flow	Exemption from real estate tax can be claimed through the tax return.
	Competent authority	Tax office
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The cost of tax exemption is borne by the Czech state which receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In the Czech Republic, the main support scheme for renewable energy sources used in transport is a quota system. This scheme obliges companies importing or producing petrol or diesel to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of their annual fuel sales. Furthermore, biofuels are exempt from consumption tax.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tax regulation mechanism. In the Czech Republic, biofuels as well as the biofuel content of mixed fuels are exempt from consumption tax.• Biofuels quota. In the Czech Republic, there is an obligatory biofuel share for petrol and diesel fuel introduced on the Czech market.
Technologies	The tax regulation mechanism and the biofuels quota apply to biofuels only
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act No. 201/2012 (Zákon č. 201/2012 Sb. - o ochraně ovzduší - Act No. 201/2012 – Clean Air Act)• Regulation No. 133/2010 (Vyhláška č. 133/2010 Sb. o jakosti a evidenci pohonných hmot - Regulation No. 133/2010 Coll. on the Quality and the Registering of Fuels)• Zákon č. 353/2003 Sb., o spotřebních daních (Zákon č. 353/2003 Sb., o spotřebních daních - Act No. 353/2003 on Consumption Taxes)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Vyhláška č. 133/2010 Sb. o jakosti a evidenci pohonných hmot	Zákon č. 201/2012 Sb. - o ochraně ovzduší	Zákon č. 353/2003 Sb., o spotřebních daních
Full name	Vyhláška č. 133/2010 Sb. o požadavcích na pohonné hmoty, o způsobu sledování a monitorování složení a jakosti pohonných hmot a o jejich evidenci		
Name (English)	Regulation No. 133/2010 Coll. on the Quality and the Registering of Fuels	Act No. 201/2012 – Clean Air Act	Act No. 353/2003 on Consumption Taxes
Abbreviated form	Regulation No. 133/2010	Act No. 201/2012	Act No. 353/2003
Entry into force	13.05.2010	01.09.2012	26.09.2003
Last amended on	01.01.2012		01.01.2012
Future amendments			01.01.2013
Purpose	This regulation lays down the requirements for fuels, the monitoring of their composition and quality.	This act regulates the permitted levels of pollution and air pollution, determines instruments to reduce pollution and lays down the rights and obligations of public administration and fuel producers.	This act regulates the conditions for the taxation of mineral oils, alcohol and tobacco with consumption taxes.



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Relevance for renewable energy	This regulation is also relevant for biofuels.	This act is also relevant for biofuels.	This act is also relevant for biofuels.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2010-133	http://www.tzb-info.cz/download.py?file=docu/predpisy/download/Z201-2012.pdf	Consolidated version: http://zakony.penize.cz/353-2003-sb-zakon-o-spotrebnych-danich
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo životního prostředí (MŽP) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mzp.cz/		+420 267 121 111	info@mzp.cz
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (MPO) – Ministry of Industry and Trade	http://www.mpo.cz/		+420 224 851 111	posta@mpo.cz
Czech RE Agency – Energy Agency	http://www.czrea.org/		+420 575 750 090	info@czrea.org



Support schemes

Tax regulation mechanism (Exemption from Consumption Tax)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act No. 353/2003 	
Summary	<p>In the Czech Republic, pure biofuels as well as the biofuel content of mixed fuels are exempt from consumption tax.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Subject to the tax allowance are only biofuels distributed for transportation purposes (§ 49 par. 17-20 Act No. 353/2003).</p>
	Biofuels	<p>Eligible for tax exemption are following biofuels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) or ethyl esters (§ 49 par. 17 Act No. 353/2003) Vegetable oils (§ 49 par. 18 Act No. 353/2003) Liquified biogas (§ 49 par. 19 Act No. 353/2003) Mineral oil produced from cellulosic biomass or from organic waste (§ 49 par. 20 Act No. 353/2003)
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	
Amount	<p>Biofuels are exempt from consumption tax. For regular petrol fuel, this tax amounts to CZK 12,840 (approx. € 500) per 1,000 litres (§ 48 par. 1 Act No. 353/2003).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party: End consumers of biofuels resp. fuel producers</p>	



Procedure	Process flow	
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs of the tax exemption are borne by the state, which receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Biofuel quota

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 201/2012 • Regulation No. 133/2010 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>A person introducing petrol or diesel fuel on to the Czech market for the purposes of transport is required to ensure that these fuels include the following minimum quantity of biofuel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1 % by volume for petrol (§ 19 par. 1 a Act No. 201/2012) • 6.0 % by volume for diesel (§ 19 par. 1 b Act No. 201/2012) 	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>The definition biofuels is laid down in § 2 of Regulation No. 133/2010.</p>
	<p>Biofuels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biofuel is defined as liquid or gaseous fuel used for transportation purposes, produced from biomass. • Biomass is defined as biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues of biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste. • Biogas is defined as gaseous fuel produced from biomass or biodegradable fraction of waste that is purified to a quality corresponding with natural gas, and which is designed for motor drive. • Bioethanol is defined as generally or naturally denatured ethanol, produced from biomass. • Bioether is defined as ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE) produced from bioethanol or methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) produced from biomethanol, used as an additive to petrol. The share of ETBE regarded as biofuel amounts to 47 percent, and the share



		<p>of MTBE regarded as biofuel amounts to 36 percent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiesel is defined as fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) produced vegetable oil or animal fat with the qualities of diesel fuel, intended to power internal combustion diesel engines. • Mixed fuel is defined as diesel fuel blended with at least 30 percent of FAME, a mixture of at least 70 percent bioethanol with petrol, and bioethanol with a maximum of 5 percent of processing additives, intended to power internal combustion engines.
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>Since 1 June 2010, following minimum quantities for biofuel apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1 % by volume for petrol (§ 19 par. 1 a Act No. 201/2012) • 6.0 % by volume for diesel (§ 19 par. 1 b Act No. 201/2012)
	Adjustment of quotas	The quotas can be subject to further legal amendments.
	Fees and penalty charges	The customs office imposes a fine to every fuel supplier failing to meet the obligatory volume of biofuels. The fine amounts to CZK 40 per litre of undelivered biofuel and has to be paid no later than within 30 days after receipt (§ 19 par. 10 Act No. 201/2012).
Addressees	The parties obliged are those who introduce petrol or diesel on to the Czech market for the purposes of transport (§ 19 par. 1 Act No. 201/2012)	



Procedure	Process flow	<p>Record keeping. Fuel suppliers are obligated to keep separate records of the amount of fuel (petrol, diesel or biofuel) received and produced, and of the amount of fuel removed from storage by stating the particular fuel type and biofuel share. These records shall be completed by 31 December of each year (§ 19 par. 5 Act No. 201/2012).</p> <p>Annual reports to the customs office. Every year on 31 January, the supplier of fuel is obligated to submit a report to the competent customs office proving that he meets the obligation of introducing a minimum quantity of biofuels into free circulation (§ 19 par. 9 Act No. 201/2012).</p>
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers.
	European Union	
	Others	The obliged companies pass on the costs arising from the quota obligation to the consumers by adding a surcharge to their fuel.



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	Distribution mechanism	
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Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	Currently, the Czech Republic has only introduced a building obligation for the use of renewable heating and the exemplary role of public authorities.
Summary of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since 2012, all public buildings, each new building and any building over 1,000 m² undergoing a major refurbishment have to undergo a renewable energy use assessment.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act No. 406/2000 (Zákon č. 406/2000 Sb. o hospodaření energií - Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management)• Regulation No. 148/2007 (Vyhláška č. 148/2007 Sb. o energetické náročnosti budov - Regulation No. 148/2007 Coll., on Energy Performance of Buildings)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon č. 406/2000 Sb. o hospodaření energií	Vyhláška č. 148/2007 Sb. o energetické náročnosti budov	
Full name			
Name (English)	Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management	Regulation No. 148/2007 Coll., on Energy Performance of Buildings	
Abbreviated form	Act No. 406/2000	Regulation No. 148/2007	
Entry into force	01.01.2001	18.06.2007	
Last amended on	06.09.2011		
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act stipulates the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons in the management of energy, in particular electricity and heat, as well as gas and other fuels.	This regulation determines the energy performance indicators for buildings.	
Relevance for renewable energy	The act shall contribute to the efficient use of energy including renewable energy sources.	This regulation shall contribute to the efficient use of energy including renewable energy sources.	



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.tzb-info.cz/pravni-predpisy/zakon-c-406-2000-sb-o-hospodareni-energii	http://www.tzb-info.cz/pravni-predpisy/vyhlasaka-c-148-2007-sb-o-energeticke-narocnosti-budov	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo životního prostředí (MŽP) – Ministry of the Environment	http://www.mzp.cz/		+420 267 121 111	info@mzp.cz
Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (MPO) – Ministry of Industry and Trade	http://www.mpo.cz/		+420 224 851 111	posta@mpo.cz
Czech RE Agency – Energy Agency	http://www.czrea.org/		+420 575 750 090	info@czrea.org



Policy categories

Exemplary role of public authorities in accordance with Art. 13 par., 5 RES Directive

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act No. 406/2000• Regulation No. 148/2007
Description	Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management and Regulation No. 148/2007 Coll., on energy performance of buildings stipulate that all public buildings undergoing a major refurbishment have to undergo a renewable energy use assessment since 2012. The amendment of Act No. 406/2000 Coll. envisages that if renewable energy sources are technically, economically and environmentally feasible, they will have to be incorporated in all new or refurbished buildings
Addressees	Public authorities
Competent authority	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Further information	



RES-H building obligations

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act No. 406/2000• Regulation No. 148/2007
Description	<p>Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management and Regulation No. 148/2007 Coll., on energy performance of buildings stipulate that each new building and any building over 1,000 m² undergoing a major refurbishment has to undergo a renewable energy use assessment.</p> <p>The amendment of Act No. 406/2000 Coll. envisages that if renewable energy sources are technically, economically and environmentally feasible, they will have to be incorporated in all new or refurbished buildings - starting from 2015 this will apply to all other buildings.</p>
Obligated entities	Building owners
Competent authority	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Further information	
Obligation on regional level	No