



Member State Report Czech Republic

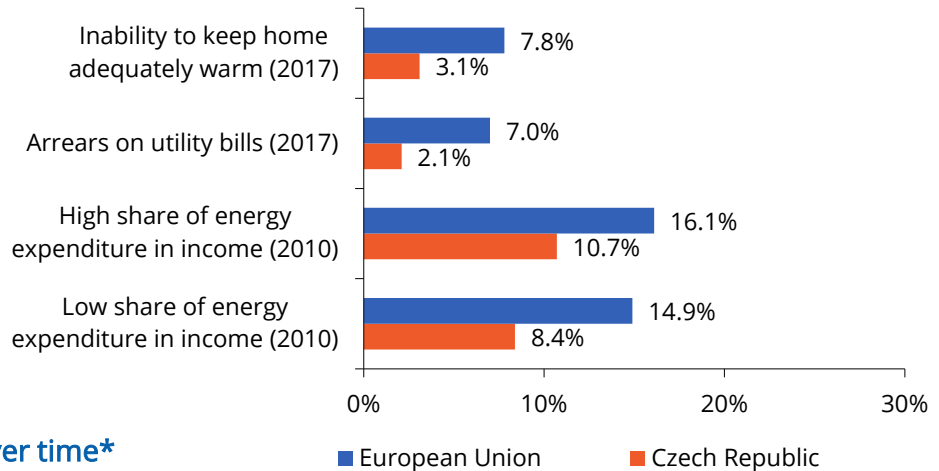
DATA & STATISTICS

This Member State Report of the EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) provides an overview of the energy poverty situation in Czech Republic at a glance. With key indicators, policies, and publications, it offers an understanding of the key aspects of energy poverty in Czech Republic.

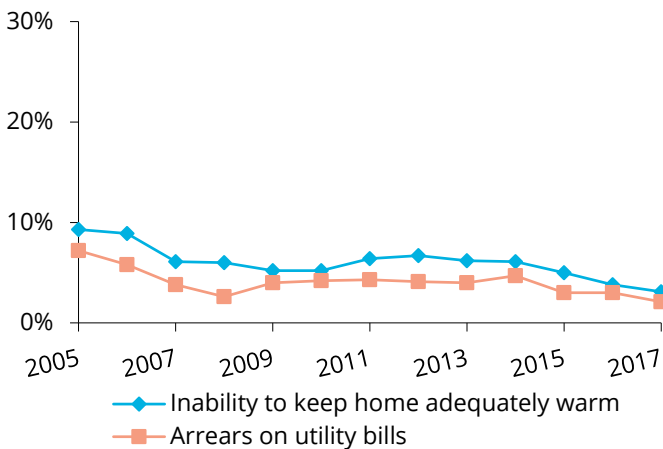
Czech Republic performs better than the EU average on the household-reported indicators. 3.1% of households were unable to keep the home adequately warm in 2017, and only 2.1% were in arrears on utility bills.

Czech Republic is slightly better than the EU average for the expenditure-based indicators. 10.7% of households spend more than twice the median on energy, and 8.4% spend less than half the median.

Performance relative to EU average*



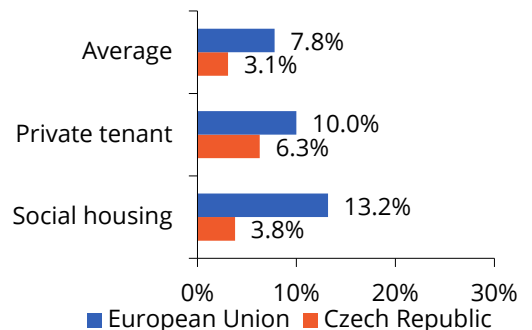
Performance over time*



Energy poverty in Czech Republic has steadily improved since 2005. The portion of households unable to afford adequate warmth has decreased from 9% in 2005 to 3% in 2017, and the number of households in arrears has decreased from 7% in 2005 to 2% in 2016.

Disaggregated data of the household-reported indicators suggest that energy poverty in Czech Republic is mostly a problem for private tenants, who struggle more than other tenure types. However, there are no clear dwelling types or urbanisation densities in which energy poverty is most prominent.

Inability to keep home adequately warm (2017)*



About the EU Energy Poverty Observatory

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) is an initiative by the European Commission to help Member States in their efforts to combat energy poverty. It exists to improve the measuring, monitoring and sharing of knowledge and best practice on energy poverty. EPOV has been developed by a consortium of 13 organisations. This report was authored by Navigant.

*Household-reported indicators taken from Eurostat [here](#) and [here](#) on April 16, 2019. Expenditure-based indicators calculated by EPOV based on HBS data. Disaggregated data of household-reported indicators calculated by EPOV based on Eurostat provided data.

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KNOWLEDGE &
RESOURCES

Interest in energy poverty in Czech Republic has grown only recently. Czech Republic was included in a regional analysis of energy poverty in Eastern Europe in 2007 (Buzar 2007), but additional research focussed on Czech Republic was only published in 2018. Furthermore, there is little activity by NGOs on the topic of energy poverty.

This is also the case in regards to policies and measures that address energy poverty. Long-running energy efficiency programmes are generally targeted at all households, instead of specific vulnerable households. These programmes, such as the *Integrated Regional Operational Programme*, the *New Green Savings*, and the *Operational Programme Environment*, provide financial assistance to households for energy savings, renovations, and improved heating systems. Some of the programmes are financed by the European Union through, for example, the Fund for Regional Development.

Energy poverty in Czech Republic is primarily addressed through social policies. The *Living Allowance* provides financial assistance to low-income households to cover their living expenses. The *Housing Allowance* and the *Housing Supplement* provide (additional) financial assistance to low-income households to cover their housing expenses, including energy and heating costs.

There are also some general information campaigns and support mechanisms in Czech Republic that could potentially benefit energy poor households. The *EFEKT programme* aims to promote energy efficiency in Czech Republic, mainly through raising awareness and providing education on energy savings. The Czech Energy Regulatory Office provides links to energy price comparison tools.

| Selected measures | Type of measure | Organisation | Target groups |
|---|---|--|---|
| Integrated Regional Operational Programme | Building insulation, Heating system, Renewable energy | National government | Apartment buildings |
| New Green Savings | Building insulation, Heating system, Renewable energy | National government | No specific target group |
| EFEKT | Energy audits, information and awareness | National government | No specific target group |
| Operational Programme Environment | Heating system, Renewable energy | National government, Regional government | No specific target group |
| Housing Supplement | Social support | National government | Low-income households, Households on social benefits, Vulnerable households |
| Living Allowance | Social support | National government | Low-income households |
| Housing Allowance | Social support | National government | Low-income households |

Selected Publications

- Buzar, S. (2007) [The 'hidden' geographies of energy poverty in post-socialism: between institutions and households](#)
- Buzar, S. (2007) [Energy Poverty in Eastern Europe: Hidden Geographies of Deprivation](#)
- Karásek, J. and Pojar, J. (2018) [Programme to reduce energy poverty in the Czech Republic](#)

For definitions of the terms used in this report [click here](#). The EPOV website provides an extensive collection of Knowledge & Resources. [Click here](#) for more information and to contribute additional policies, publications and other resources.