

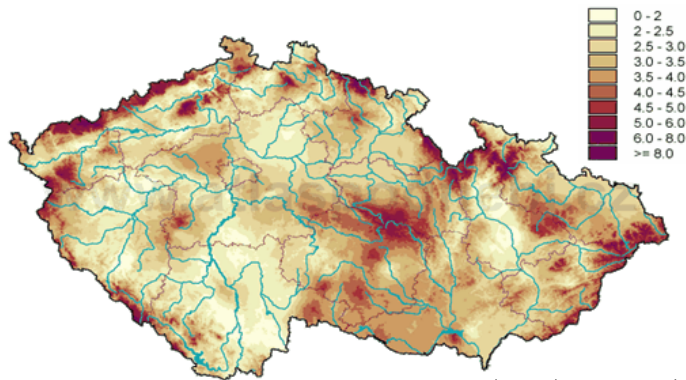
The Czech Renewable Story

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Czech Member Committee

The Czech Republic does not have extra favorable conditions for utilisation of RES

Wind map



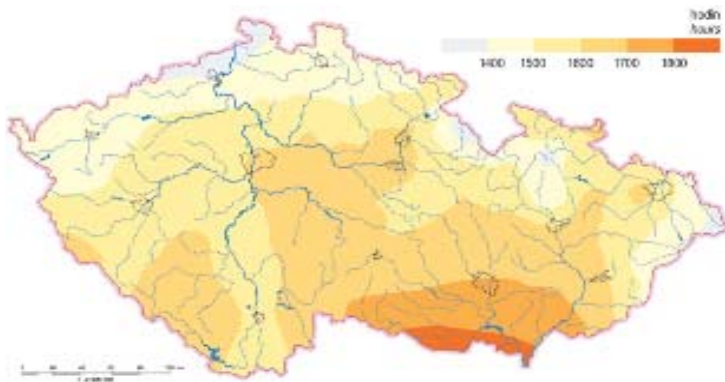
2005 Czech Hydrometeorological Institute

and allocation of wind turbines
(263 MW, 417 GWh in 2012)



The Czech Republic does not have extra favorable conditions for utilisation of RES

Solar radiation

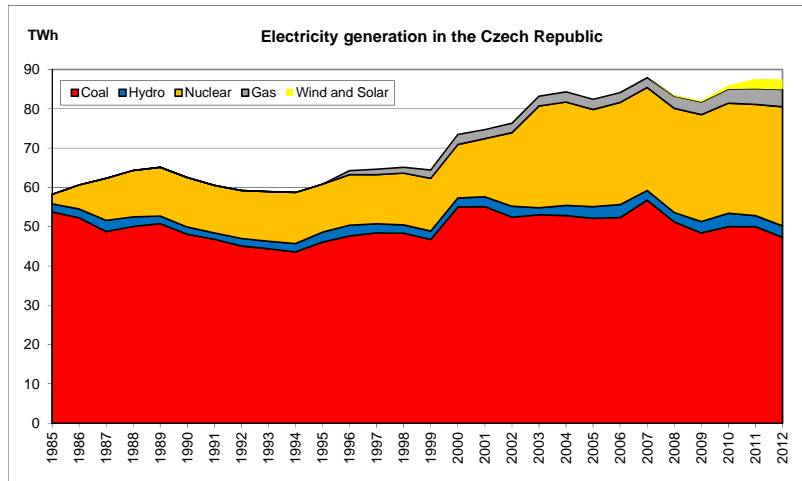


and allocation of photovoltaic facilities
(2086 MW, 2173 GWh in 2012)



The Czech Republic does not have extra favorable conditions for utilisation of RES

Structure of electricity generation



Hydro power plants
(1069 MW, 2129 GWh)



The price of accession to the EU

Amendment of **Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market** (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 33).

(a) In the Annex the following is inserted between the entries for Belgium and Denmark:

"Czech Republic | 2.36 | 3.8 | 8.0 (*),"

(d) In the Annex, the following **footnote** concerning the entry for the Czech Republic is added:

"(*) When taking into account the indicative reference values set out in the Annex, the Czech Republic notes that the possibility of **reaching this indicative target is highly dependent upon climatic factors** heavily affecting the level of hydropower production and utilisation of solar and wind energy.

RES support schemes in the Czech Republic from 2006 to 2013

- **Financing** - pass down of supplier costs to end users *instead of general taxes, non-tax levies or incorporating within the wholesale electricity price*
- **Compulsory subjects** – till 2012 network operators were obliged to priority connect, buy up electricity from RES and use it to cover network losses
- **Instruments** – Feed-in tariff and/or Feed-in premium (co-called Green Bonus) *instead of obligatory quotas or tradable green certificates*

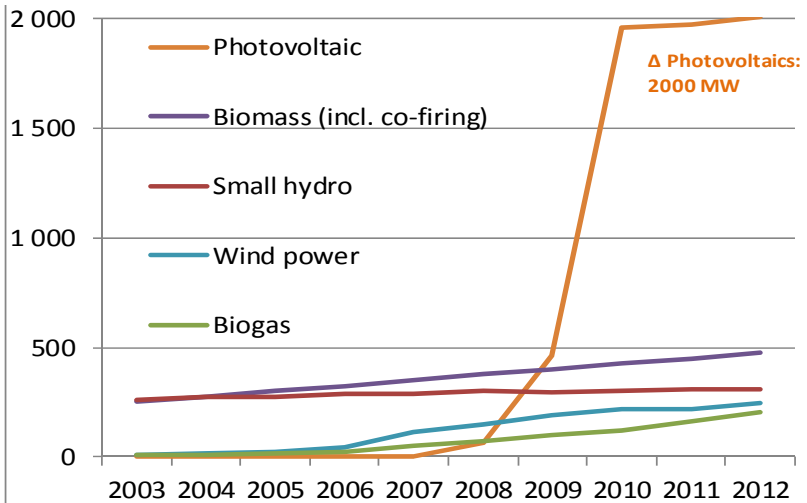
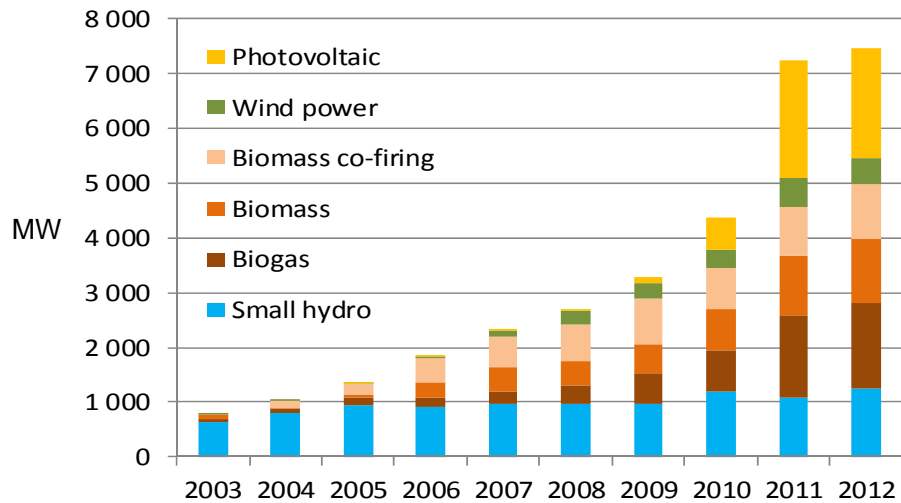
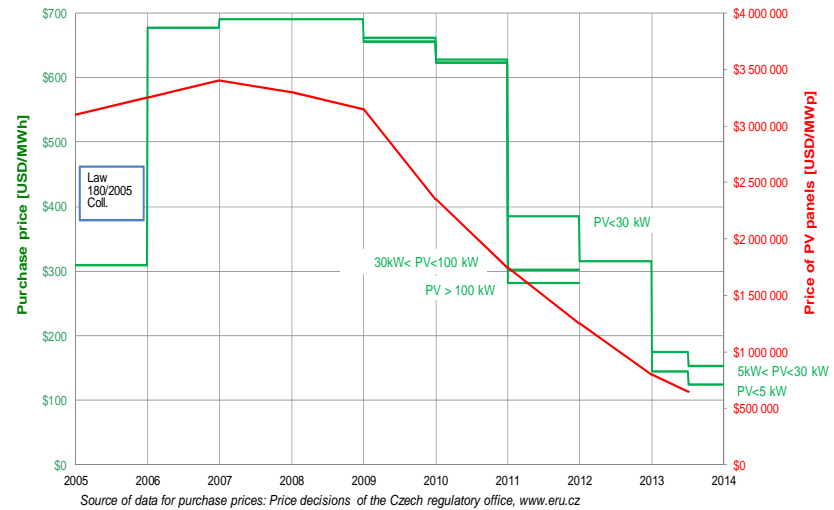
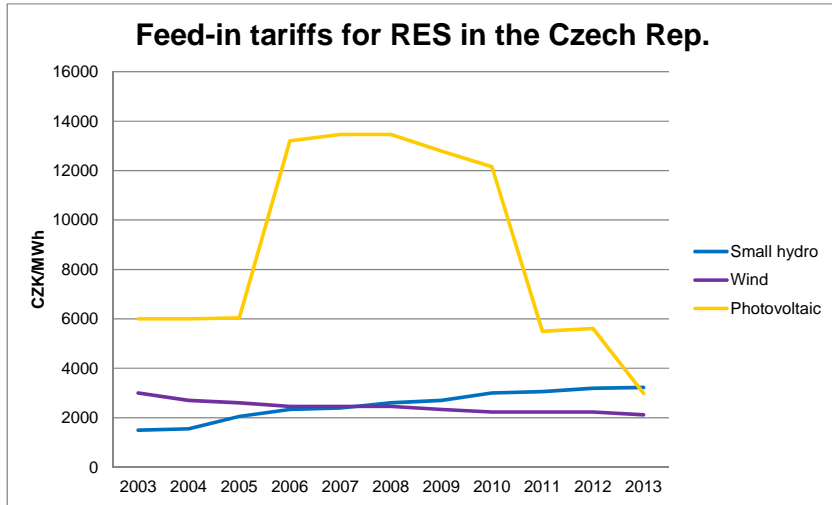
Time bomb – pay back principle

- Feed-in tariffs have to be set on a level ensuring return of investment within 15 years differentially for each RES category (small hydro, biomass, solar, wind,...)

and moreover,

- the amount of subsidy is guaranteed for 15 years from the year of power plant commissioning
- And the last coffin nail – the annual level of subsidy for new installations may not fall year-on-year more than 5 % and its calculation must consider inflation

Dropping price of photovoltaic panels resulted in solar boom in the Czech Rep.



The new law in support of RES

– from a hot frying pan into the fire

- No support for new RES except for small hydro from 2014
- But, in reality, during the next 15 years, more than \$ 2 billion annually for existing photovoltaic facilities will be transferred from end customers to so-called „solar barons“

Thank you