

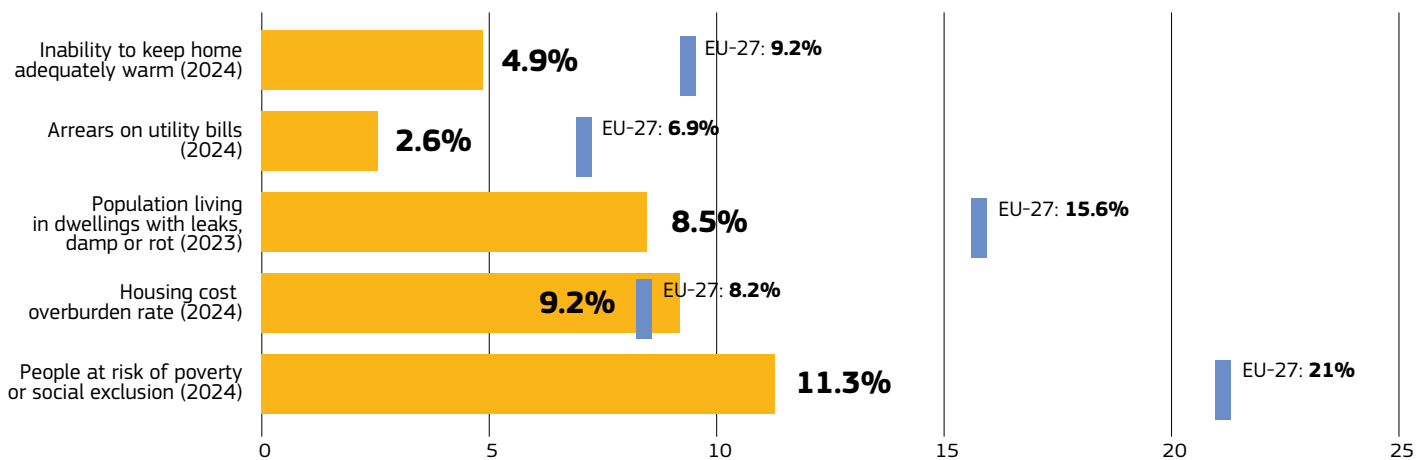


NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

In June 2025, the [Ministry of Industry and Trade has established an official definition of energy poverty](#), based on the work of the Energy Poverty Expert Group, established that “A household is energy poor if it does not have sufficient disposable income and access to basic energy services needed to meet its basic needs, such as heating, hot water, cooling, lighting and energy to power appliances, as a result of at least one of the following factors: A) high energy costs, or B) high energy consumption of housing”. This definition will be included in the Building Renovation Strategy and in the Social Climate Fund.

ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

In June 2025, the [Ministry of Industry and Trade established the following indicators](#): 1) mandatory indicator – households with an equivalized net monthly income in the bottom third, 2) high share of energy expenditure in household income, i.e. the share of energy expenditure in income is more than double the national median (2M), and 3) total number of people living in dwellings with leaking roofs, damp walls, floors or foundations, or with rotten window frames or floors (EU-SILC). Still, these have not yet been operationalised, and the exact share of households in energy poverty will be published in the upcoming Building Renovation Strategy.

On the other hand, the [National Energy and Climate for 2030 \(2024\)](#) averages four EU-SILC indicators for 2019 (inability to heat, arrears on utility bills, population living in a dwelling with leaks, damp or mould, and at-risk of poverty rate) to ascertain that around 5.5% of the Czech population may be in energy poverty. Alternatively, the Plan also assesses the M2 indicator (household is considered to be at risk of energy poverty if the share of energy expenditure is more than twice the national median) and the LIHC indicator (household is considered to be at risk of energy poverty if its disposable income, after housing and energy costs, is below the poverty threshold and spends more than the national median on energy). In 2022, the combination of the two indicators led to estimates that 14.3% of all Czech households may be in energy poverty.

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE
KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2015	State Energy Policy	The government's long-term strategy to guide the development of the Czech energy sector over the following 25 years. Its goals include ensuring a secure, sustainable, and competitive energy supply. The policy mentions maintaining affordable and acceptable energy prices for households; however, it does not explicitly address energy poverty or vulnerable consumers.
2020	Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy	The LTRS is the national plan that lays out how the Czech government intends to renovate the country's building stock. Its objectives include reducing energy consumption and fossil-fuel dependence and improving living comfort and housing quality. The strategy promotes insulation upgrades, modern heating and cooling systems, renewables, and energy-saving measures. While it does not explicitly address energy poverty, it lists current market barriers to building renovation in the residential sector.
2023	Energy Act (as amended by Act No. 469/2023 Coll.)	Introduced a new category of "vulnerable customer," which provides special protections for households which depend on continuous electricity supply for essential medical devices. These include enhanced safeguards against disconnection. The explanatory memorandum clarifies that this mechanism is not intended to address energy poverty, which the government considers covered by social-security tools.
2024	National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030	The country's strategic framework outlining how it will meet EU 2030 targets while ensuring a secure and sustainable energy system. The plan recognises energy poverty as a cross-cutting issue, calling for an integrated approach that combines social policy measures with improved household energy efficiency, support for community energy, and better consumer information. It identifies tenants, seniors, and single parents as the groups most at risk of energy poverty in Czechia. The NECP calls for a formal assessment of energy poverty, the development of suitable policy frameworks, and the creation of a national definition.
Ongoing	Social Climate Plan	Czechia is developing its Social Climate Plan. Czechia received support from the European Commission's Technical Support Instrument (TSI) to develop its Social Climate Plan.

NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY

Czechia does not have a National Energy Poverty Observatory. Still, in 2024, an Energy Poverty Expert Group was established by the Ministry of Industry and Trade to coordinate the government's approach to energy poverty. It is composed of representatives of the state administration, the academic sector, and other relevant stakeholders.

EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has established partnerships with energy-poverty stakeholders across all EU Member States. In Czechia, the EPAH Antenna is SEVEN, The Energy Efficiency Center, z.ú. (svn.cz). SEVEN is an independent non-profit consultancy focused on promoting energy efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, and low-carbon development across all sectors, providing technical and policy expertise to public authorities, social actors, and energy advisors on data collection, monitoring, and measures addressing energy poverty.

Website: <https://www.svn.cz/>. Contact: seven@svn.cz. Check [EPAH's Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.



March 2026

NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

EPAH ATLAS DATABASE 



MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
<p>Superdávka (super benefit) <i>[reformed in 2025]</i></p>	<p>A new unified state social-assistance benefit introduced on 1 October 2025 to merge several previously separate benefits. It replaces the housing allowance, housing supplement, living allowance, and child benefit, allowing households to apply through one streamlined system. The benefit is calculated based on income, assets, and housing-cost limits that vary by region and household size. Energy costs are included in the housing component, meaning that the benefit indirectly addresses energy poverty.</p>
<p>Nová zelená úsporá (NZÚ) (new green savings programme) <i>[original program from 2009; NZÚ programs since 2014]</i></p>	<p>The main Czech state subsidy instrument for improving energy efficiency in residential buildings, supporting insulation, window replacement, efficient heating systems and renewable energy installations. Its Light variant (NZÚ Light) simplifies paperwork and enables upfront financing for partial renovations, making it more accessible and delivering enhanced support and higher subsidy rates for seniors, low-income and vulnerable households. The programme is open both to single houses and apartment buildings.</p>
<p>EKIS - Energetická konzultační a informační střediska (EKIS - energy consultation and information centres) <i>[since 2020]</i></p>	<p>A state-supported system of energy counselling and information centres, offering free advice to households, businesses, municipalities and public institutions on energy efficiency, building renovation, heating systems and subsidy programmes. It consists of more than 50 local centres scattered across the Czech Republic plus the mobile units “M-EKIS” and an internet counselling centre “i-EKIS”. There is an ongoing reform of consultation services under the Ministry of Environment.</p>



NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES

ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
Kotlíkové dotace (boiler subsidies)	<p>Regional subsidy programmes running from around 2012 to 2024, aimed at replacing inefficient solid-fuel boilers with low-emission heating systems to improve air quality. The programmes often prioritized lower-income households. As of 2024, the support was integrated into the national NZÚ scheme which continues to fund boiler replacement and energy-efficiency measures while providing preferential conditions for low-income and vulnerable households.</p>
Prague Renewable Energy Center	<p>Established by the City of Prague to promote and develop renewable energy projects on buildings owned by the city, aiming to establish an energy sharing scheme across the city. It provides technical expertise, project management, and advisory services for the design and implementation of renewable energy installations in other types of buildings, contributing to the Climate Plan of the City of Prague.</p>
POWER UP: Czech Republic pilot in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	<p>The initiative engages households affected by energy poverty, as well as socially vulnerable groups such as young families and pensioners, working with municipalities, social organisations, energy utilities, and cooperatives. A community solar PV project will be implemented, with 50-70% of the energy produced consumed locally and the surplus sold to the grid, directly benefiting energy-poor households.</p>

FURTHER READING

- [Energy poverty and vulnerable customer: Certified methodology](#)
- [Policy Brief: Energy Poverty in the Czech Republic](#)
- [POWER UP: Understanding Energy Poverty Characteristics at the Local Level](#)
- [Official narratives vs. lived experiences: Contrasting views on energy poverty in the Czech Republic](#)
- [Energy poverty and transport affordability – ex post analysis 2017-2023](#)



March 2026

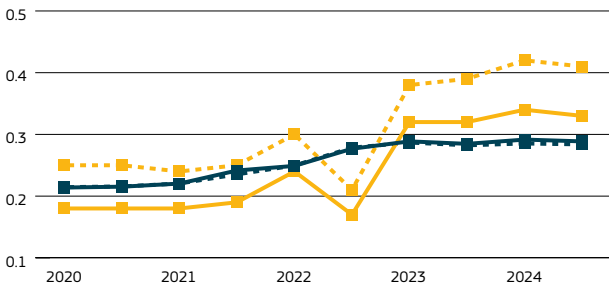
MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Czechia is a Central European country with a temperate-continental climate. The country has a population of [10,900,555 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [21,910 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Czechia has a Gini coefficient of [23.7](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is below the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

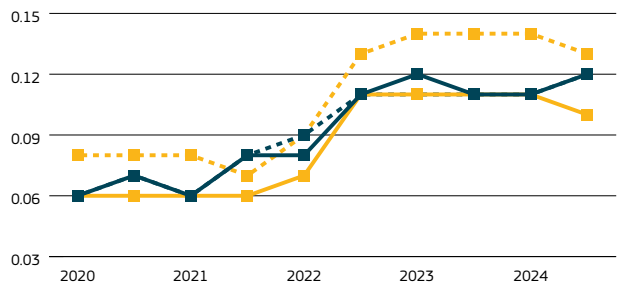
ENERGY PRICES

— Czechia (in EURO) - - - - - Czechia (in PPP) — EU-27 (in EURO) - - - - - EU-27 (in PPP)

ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

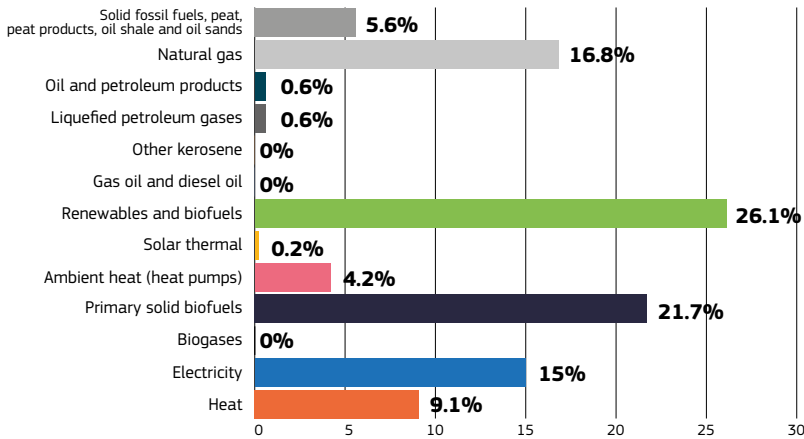


GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

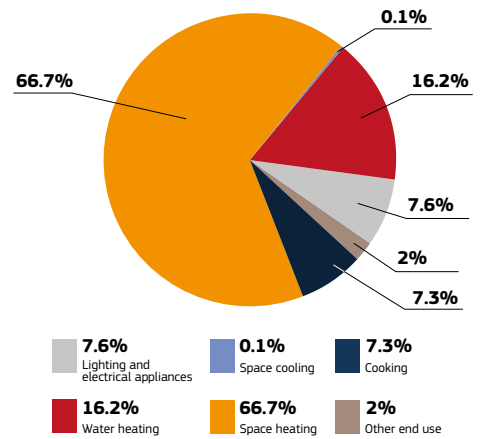


HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)



FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

	Low income	27%
	Low education	9%

	Rural households	36%
	Elderly households	17%
	Young households	10%
	Single parents	5%

	Migrants	10%
	Unemployed persons	2%
	Ill-health and disabilities	28%
	Tenants	25%

