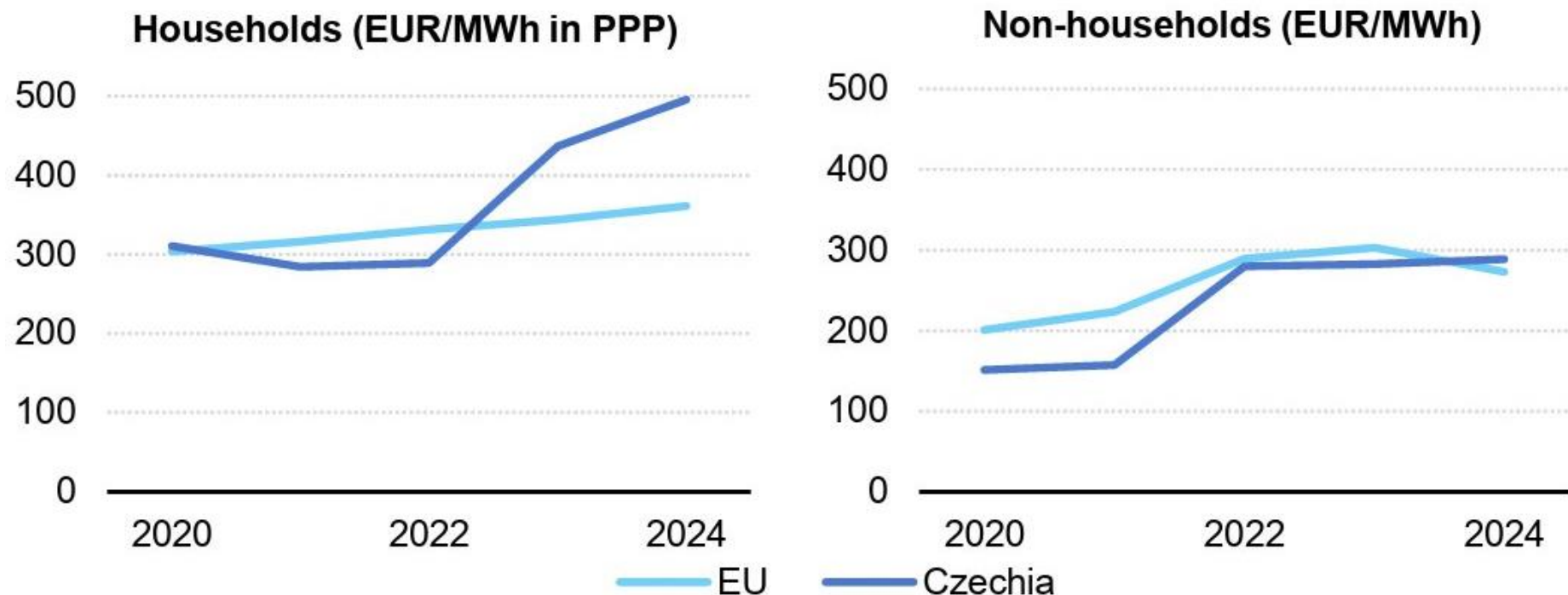


TRINITY BANK

CENY ENERGIE vs. PRŮMYSL & BYDLENÍ ČR

Lukáš Kovanda, hlavní ekonom

Electricity prices in Czechia and the European Union, 2020-2024



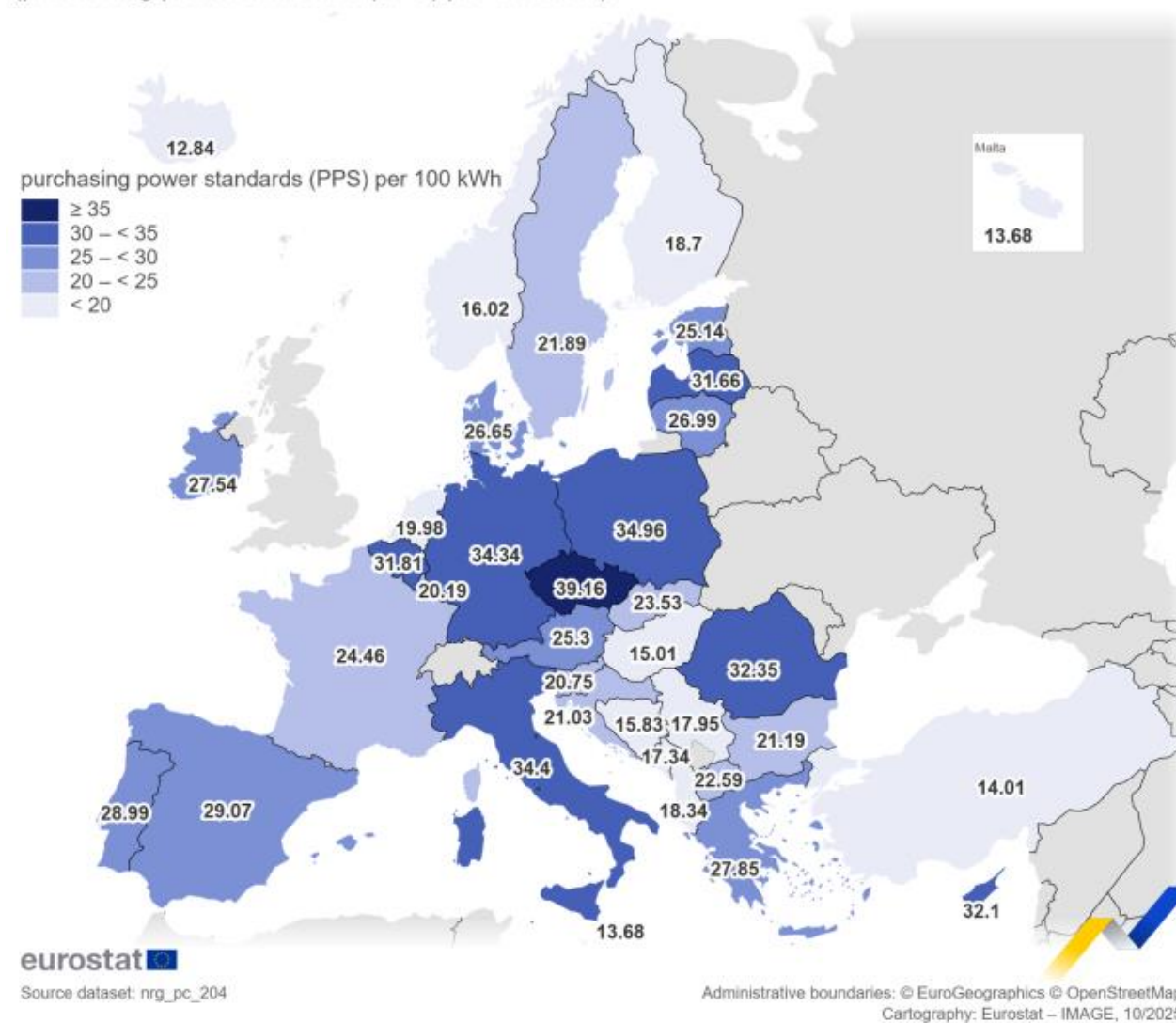
IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity.

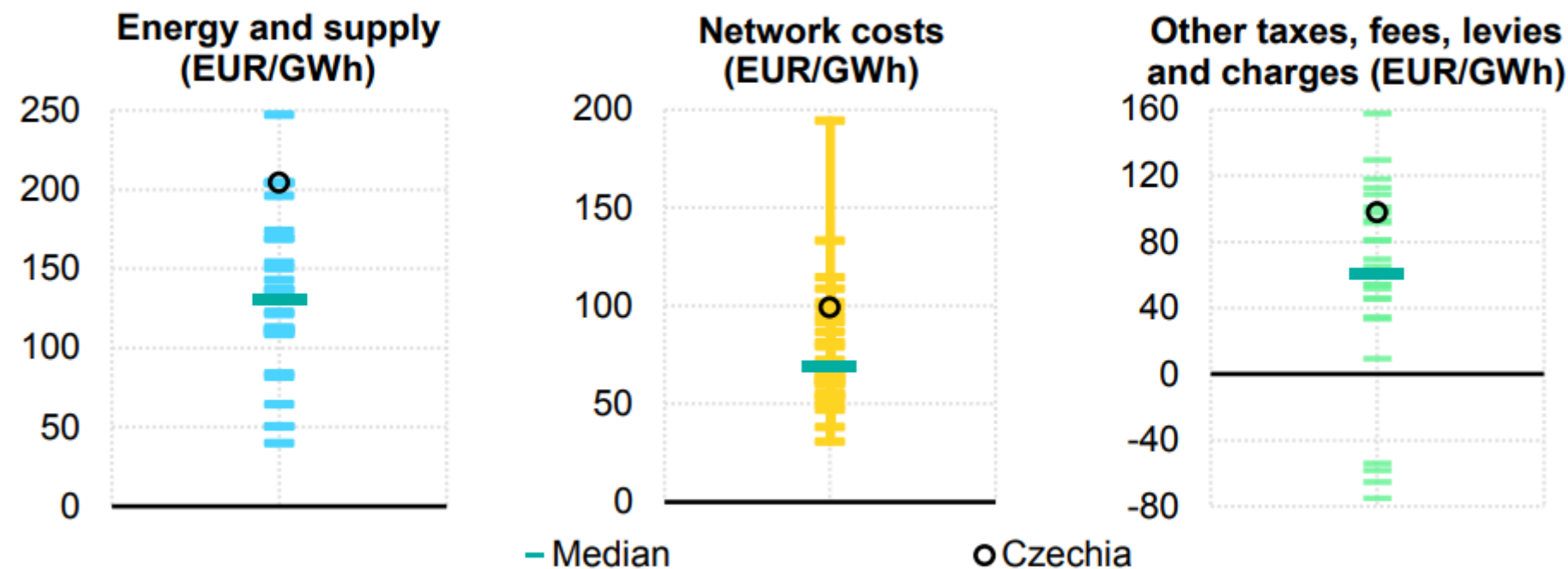
Source: IEA analysis based on Eurostat, [Electricity price statistics](#) (accessed June 2025).

Electricity prices for household consumers, first semester of 2025

(purchasing power standards (PPS) per 100 kWh)



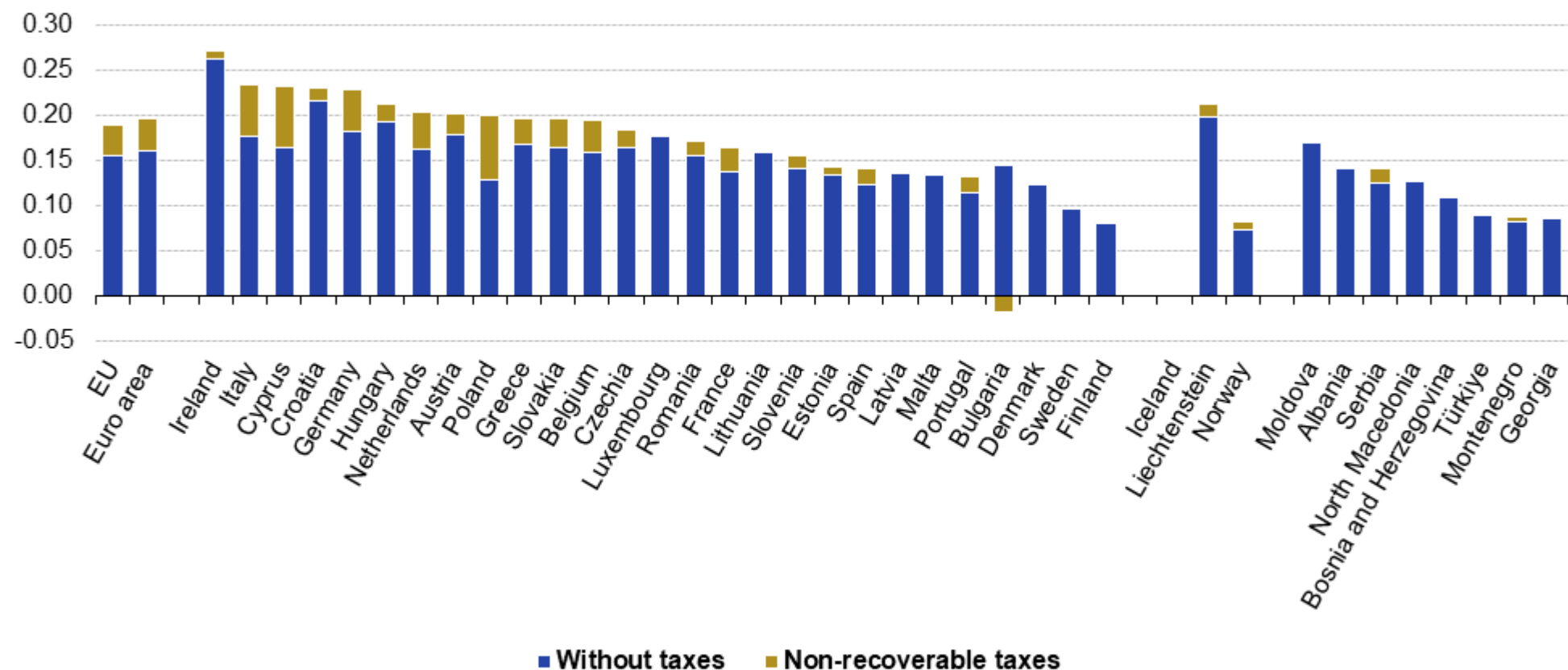
Electricity price components in purchasing power parities for households in Czechia compared to EU countries, 2024



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Source: IEA analysis based on Eurostat, [Electricity price statistics](#) (accessed June 2025).

Electricity prices for non-household consumers, first half 2025 (€ per kWh)



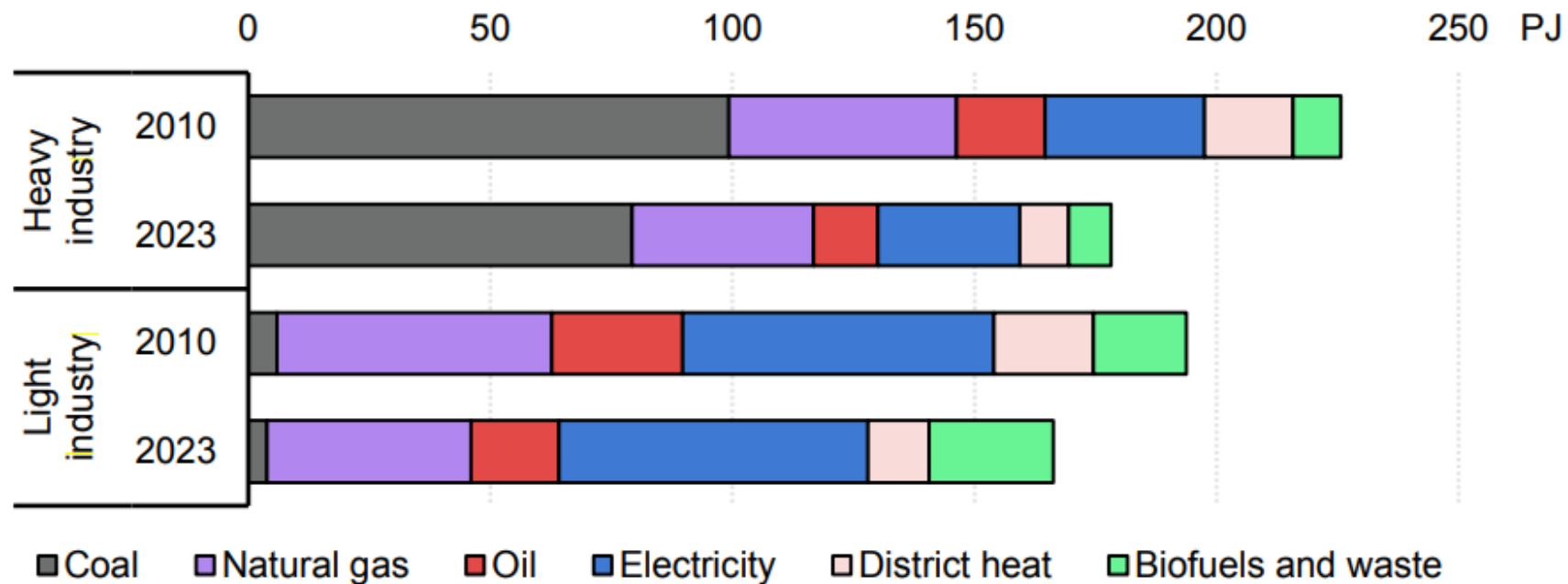
(e) Estimate

(p) Provisional

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_205)

eurostat 

Energy use in heavy and light industry by fuel in Czechia, 2010 and 2023



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Notes: Heavy industry includes steel, cement and the production of basic metals, chemicals and non-metallic minerals. Light industry includes sectors with lower absolute energy use than heavy industry. Key sectors of light industry include the production of food, machinery, textiles, vehicles, timber, and construction and mining.

Source: IEA (2025), [Energy End-uses and Efficiency Indicators](#).

Vyčíslení dekarbonizace pro jednotlivé sektory

	CAPEX (mld. CZK)	OPEX (mld. CZK)	nová spotřeba elektřiny (TWh)	výroba vodíku (TWh)
železo a ocel	50,4	8,7	1,2	0,0
chemický průmysl	99,6	48,7	4,8	4,8
nekovové minerály	154,7	28,3	3,5	2,1
ostatní průmysl	153,2	102,7	18,8	2,2
celkem	457,9	188,3	28,3	9,1

Celkové investiční náklady do nových technologií činí 458 mld. CZK a roční provozní náklady při takovémto stavu se zvýší o 188 mld. CZK. Spotřeba elektřiny se zvýší o 37,4 TWh.

Zdroj: EGÚ Brno, a. s.

Děkuji za pozornost