

Reporting on Art. 21 NZIA by Czech Republic

- 1) Requirements according paragraph 1, a): *make data on all areas where CO₂ storage sites could be permitted on their territory, including saline aquifers, publicly available, without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information;*

“The Act No. 85/2012 Coll., on the storage of carbon dioxide in natural rock structures, transposing the Directive 2009/31/EC, allows the storage of CO₂ in the whole territory of the Czech Republic, however limits the maximum volume of CO₂ injected into one storage site to 1 million tonnes per year only.

When searching for suitable sites for CO₂ storage in rock structures, it is necessary to follow the limits resulting from the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended.”

- 2) Requirements according paragraph 1, b): *make publicly available on a non-reliance basis geological data relating to production sites that have been decommissioned or whose decommissioning has been notified to the competent authority and, if available, economic assessments of the respective costs of enabling CO₂ injection, unless the entity has applied for an exploration permit in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, including data on: whether the site is suitable for sustainably, safely and permanently injecting and storing CO₂; the availability or need for transport infrastructure and modes suitable for safely transporting CO₂ to reach the site.*

“Respective information under the point (b) of the first subparagraph of the Article 21 NZIA is publicly available on the website of the Czech Geological Survey in Czech language since January 15th 2025: <https://cgs.gov.cz/statni-geologicka-sluzba/vytezena-loziska-ropy-a-zemniho-plynu> „

- 3) Requirements according paragraph 2 and 3 – **Kindly see the attachment (Annual public report on project progress according to Net Zero Industry Act)**

Annual public report on project progress according to Net Zero Industry Act

Czech Republic

Pursuant to the Article 21 (2) and (3) of the Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem the Czech Republic submits to the Commission the report on a mapping of CO₂ capture, transport and storage projects in progress, national support measures, national strategies and targets, cross-border cooperation for CO₂ transport and other plans to facilitate the decarbonisation of industrial sectors on its territory.

Summary:

(a) a mapping of CO ₂ capture projects in progress on its territory or in cooperation with other Member States, and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities, and CO ₂ transport;	No industrial applications so far. Several scientific projects recently completed: https://www.vut.cz/vav/projekty/detail/32545?aid_redir=1 https://energetika.cvut.cz/en/bio-ccs/about-project/ https://tacr.gov.cz/en/metamorph/
(b) a mapping of CO ₂ storage and CO ₂ transport projects in progress on its territory, including the status of permitting under Directive 2009/31/EC, expected dates for Final Investment Decision (FID) and entry into operation;	No storage or CO ₂ transport projects in the implementation stage. No ongoing permitting process under the Directive 2009/31/EC. One important full value CCS project is being prepared: the CCS Moravia: https://www.mnd.eu/en/project/co2-storage-in-rock-structures/ . Implementation of this project depends on securing financing. Several scientific projects completed recently or still in progress: https://co2-spicer.geology.cz/en https://coreu.eu/
(c) the national support measures that have been or will be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as well as measures relating to the cross-border transport of CO ₂ ;	Opening Program I+ under the Modernisation Fund which provides the opportunity of co-financing projects supported by the Innovation fund. Setting up a national CCUS platform to facilitate deployment of the CCUS technologies – with public, private and academic sector represented. Indicative date: Q1 2025. Developing a study on the CO ₂ infrastructure in the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Czech gas transmission system operator NET4GAS. Indicative date Q4 2025 – Q1 2026.
(d) the national strategy and targets that will be and have been set for the capture of CO ₂ by 2030, where applicable;	In 2024, the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Czech Geological Survey and industrial partners developed the CCUS Action Plan of the Czech Republic. The aim of the document is to map the situation, identify barriers and opportunities for the development of CCUS and propose a set of measures that will facilitate the further development of these technologies. The document is currently in the process of interministerial consultation. Indicative date: Q1 - Q2 2025.

	The National Energy and Climate Plan and the national long-term strategy on climate protection („Politika ochrany klimatu“) imply the application of CCUS technologies after 2035. According to the expected development of the energy mix in the Czech Republic, it will be necessary to ensure the annual capture and storage (or recovery) of 7 million tonnes of CO ₂ /year
(e) bilateral and regional cooperation that facilitates the cross-border transport of CO ₂ , including their implications for the access of entities capturing CO ₂ to a safe and non- discriminatory means of transporting CO ₂ ;	NET4GAS, the national gas TSO, is currently negotiating possible future cooperation on the cross-border CO ₂ transport with neighbouring countries.
(f) CO ₂ transport projects in progress and an estimation of the necessary future CO ₂ transport projects' capacity to match the corresponding capture and storage capacity.	No projects in progress.

3.Should the report referred to in paragraph 2 show that no CO₂ storage projects are in progress on their territory, Member States shall report on plans to facilitate the decarbonisation of industrial sectors. This shall, if applicable, include the cross-border transport of CO₂ to storage sites located in other Member States as well as CO₂ utilisation projects.

The national long-term strategy on climate protection („Politika ochrany klimatu“, to be adopted) envisages that by 2030, it will be possible to reduce emissions in industry by deploying mostly existing low-carbon technologies to make operation more efficient, to use waste heat and other forms of energy savings, or to further exploit the principles of circularity. Many of these measures will involve the electrification of processes.

After 2030, some industries and processes, especially in light industry (but in some cases also in heavy industry), can be largely decarbonised through further electrification. Some segments of heavy industry, in particular cement, fertiliser or certain parts of steel, are unlikely to be fully decarbonised without the use of hydrogen and CCUS technologies. However, as mentioned above, the use of CCUS technologies is not expected in national strategies until after 2035.