

Klimaticko-energetická strategie EU



Obsah

- I. Závazky EU do roku 2020
- II. Debata o cílech do roku 2030

Závěry Evropské rady z jara 2007

cíl snížit v rámci EU celkové emise skleníkových plynů nejméně o 20 % do 2020 vůči 1990 (nezávisle na mezinárodních jednáních)

cíl zvýšit podíl energie vyrobené z OZE na 20% do roku 2020

cíl snížit primární spotřebu energie o 20% (oproti default projections pro 2020)

Klimaticko-energetický balíček (2009)

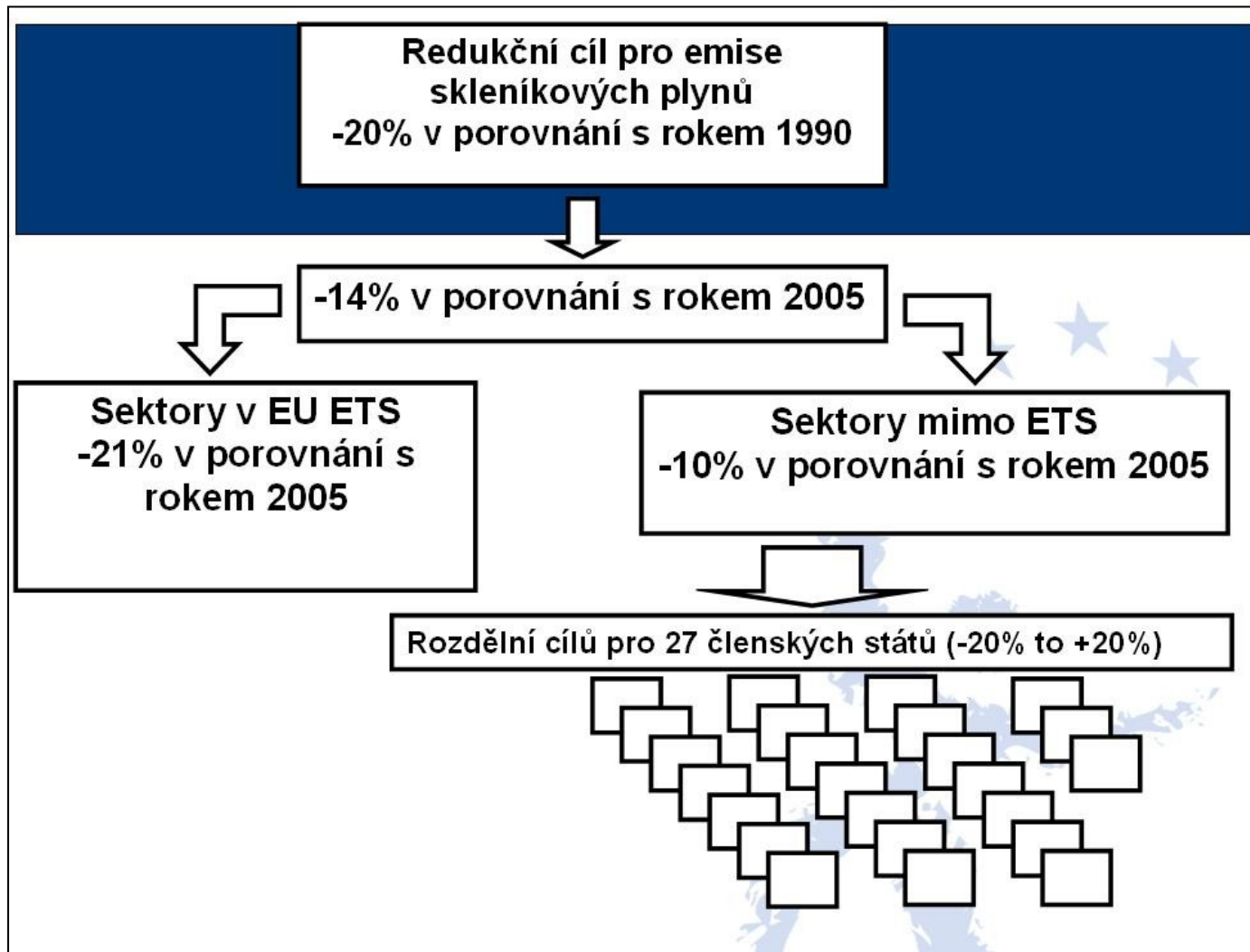
Revize směrnice 2003/87/ES o EU ETS

Rozhodnutí o rozdělení úsilí – k dosažení
redukčních cílů emisí skleníkových plynů

Směrnice o podpoře výroby energie z OZE

Směrnice o geologickém ukládání CO₂ (CCS)

EU ETS / non-ETS



I.1 EU Emission Trading Scheme

The largest carbon market in the world

Started in January 2005; now EU-28 + Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

Environmental outcome determined: puts a cap on emissions from ~10,000 energy-intensive installations across EU (~2 billion tonnes/yr); covering around 1/2 of EU CO₂ emissions

Companies can choose:

- *To emit allocated emission rights (allowances) or*
- *To reduce emissions below allocation and sell or bank or*
- *To emit more than allocation and buy*

Cost-effective emissions reductions, because investments take place where cheapest

I.1 EU ETS 2005-2012

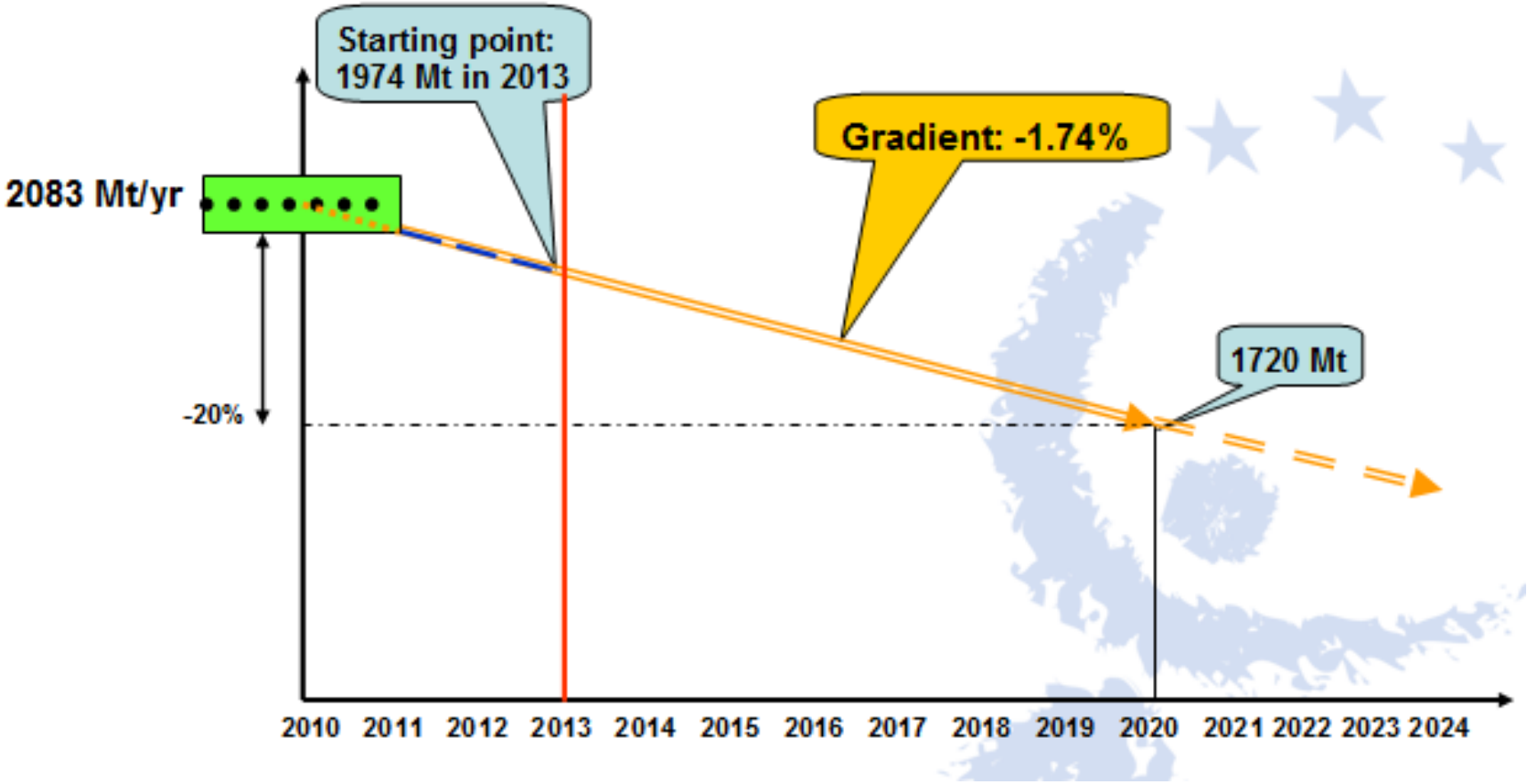
CO2 entered boardrooms – clear market signal given for low carbon investments

2005-2007: National Allocated Plans (NAP) – not yet based on verified emissions

2008-2012: Most allowances still allocated based on NAP, but first 4% auctioned



From 2013: Single EU-wide cap



EU ETS from 2013 - allocation

Predictable emissions reduction trajectory fixed to 2020 and beyond (-21% < 2005 by 2020). No more NAPs.

Harmonised allocation rules to ensure an EU-wide level playing field:

No distortion of competition

Full equal treatment within sectors across EU

Auctioning as the general rule, for more than 50% of allowances in 2013

Transitional free allocation up to 2020 (new MS except SI, SK; i.e. CZ):

For existing installations only

Conditional upon national plan to modernise energy infrastructure, clean technologies, diversification of energy mix

Total amount in 2013 maximised at 70% of 2005-2007 verified emissions, gradual decrease to zero in 2020

Specific provisions on 'carbon leakage' to maintain competitiveness of EU industry under 'unilateral' action

EU ETS from 2013 - revenues

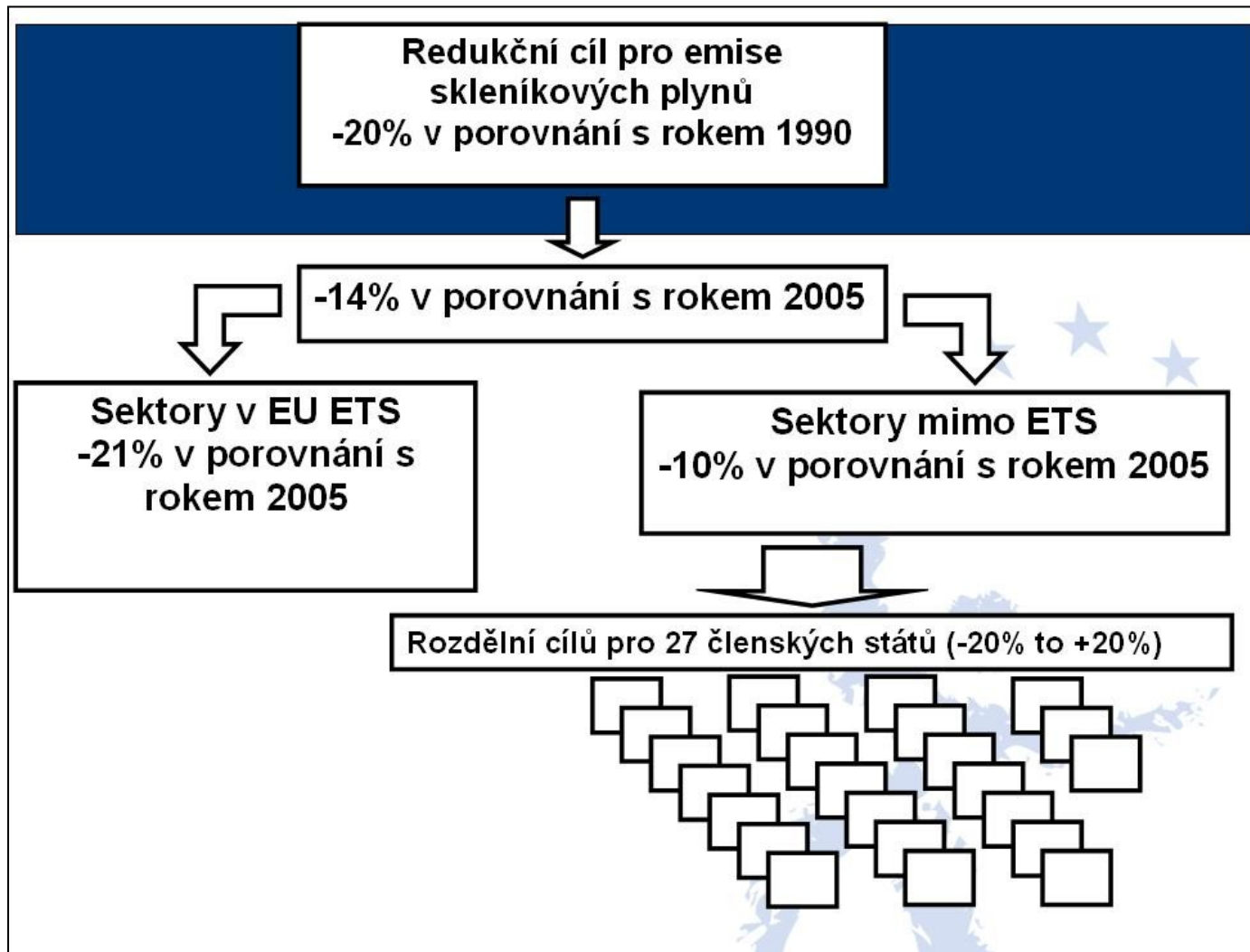
Harmonised 100 EUR penalty for non-compliance

In principle, Member States responsible for auctioning (quantities of allowances per MS set out in the Directive)

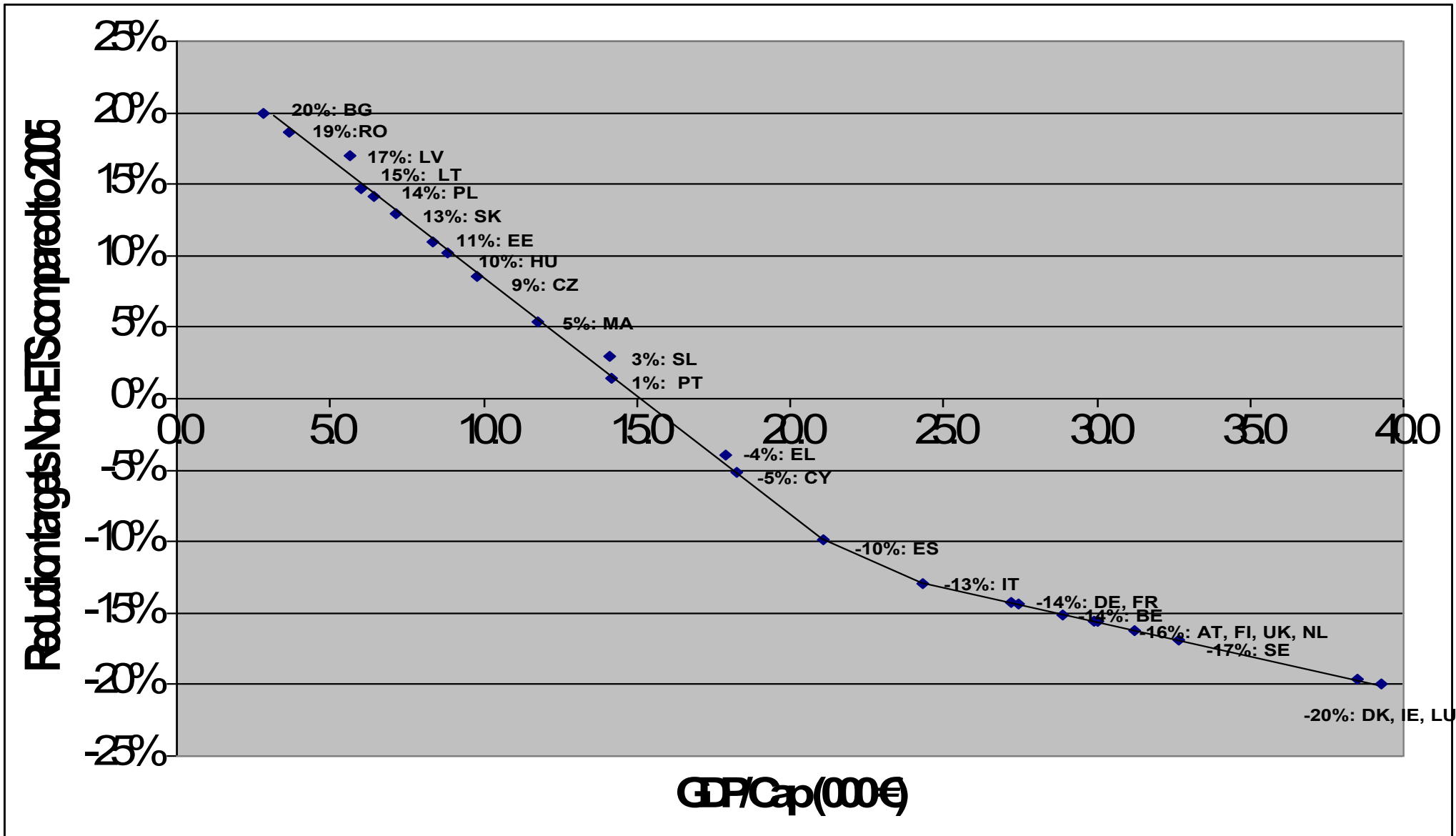
Revenues go directly to Member States! Heads of State committed to use 50% of the revenues to tackle climate change

NER300 – 300 million allowances set aside for innovative low carbon technologies

EU ETS / non-ETS



I.2 Rozdělení úsilí mezi ČS ~ HDP/ob.



Non-ETS sectors

Most sectors not included in EU ETS, such as **transport (except aviation), buildings, agriculture and waste**. Emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and international shipping are not included.

Responsibility of Member States to define and implement national policies and measures to limit emissions. Examples of potential policies and measures include:

- a shift from transport based on fossil fuels
- promotion of public transport
- ambitious energy performance standards for buildings
- more efficient heating systems
- renewable energy for heating
- more efficient farming practices,
- or conversion of animal waste to biogas.

Some EU level measures to help Member States reduce emissions:

CO2 emission standards for new cars and vans

Measures to improve the energy performance of buildings

Eco-design requirements for energy-related products

Energy labelling systems to inform consumers;

Restrictions on F-gases

Implementation of adopted EU environmental policies, e.g. on waste

Cíle jednotlivých ČS pro 2013-2020

L 90/108

CS

Úřední věstník Evropské unie

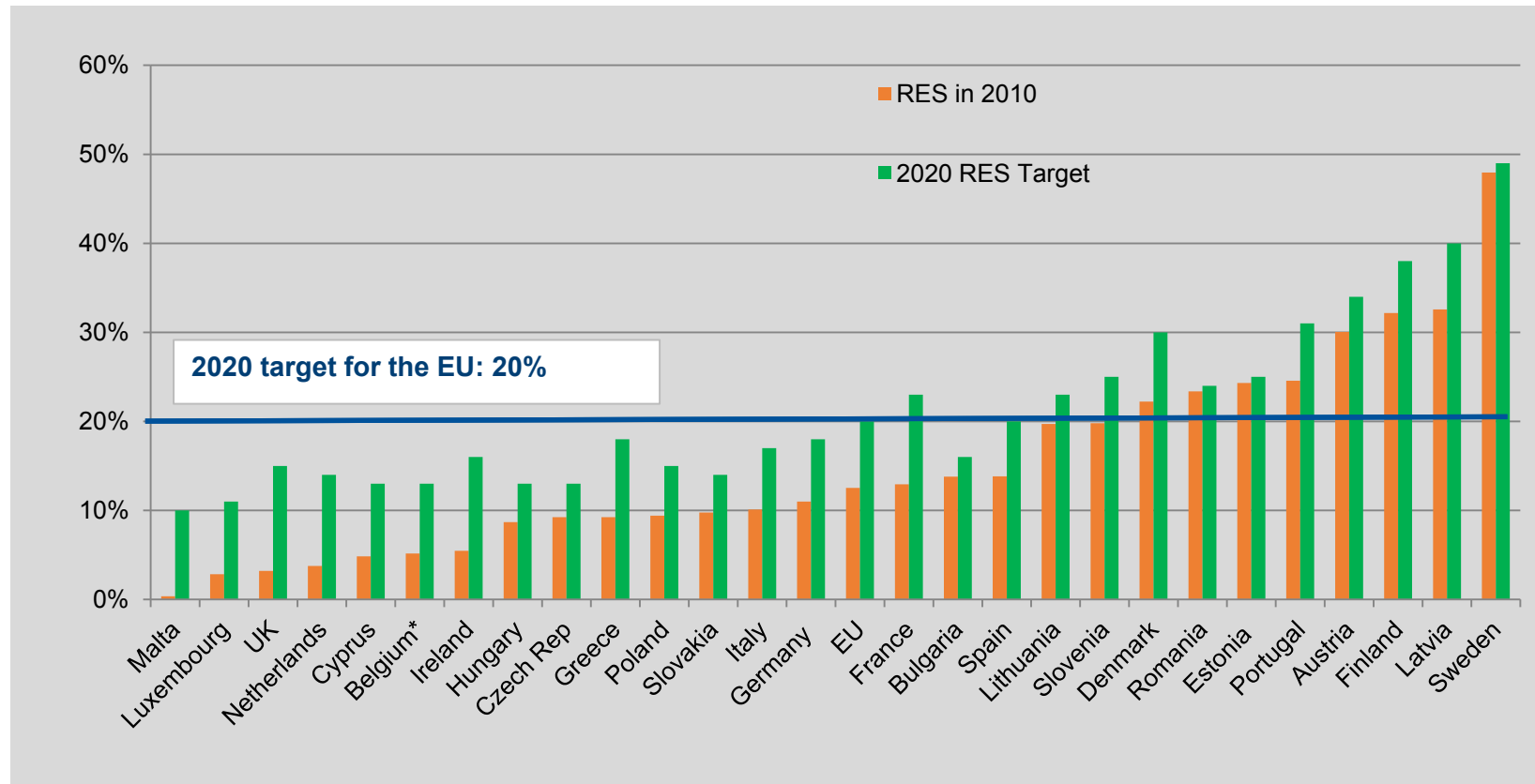
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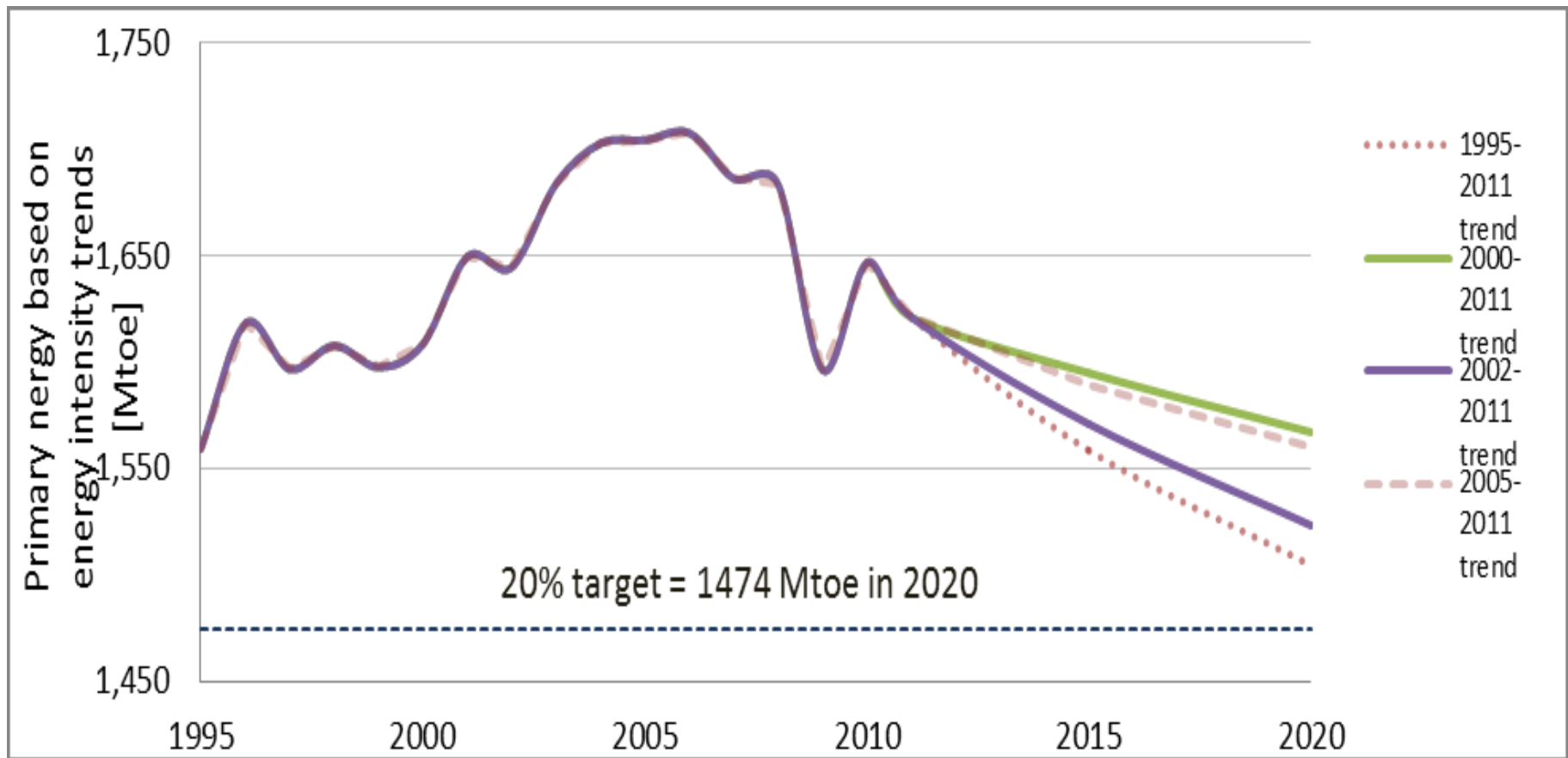
Roční emisní příděl členských států na období 2013–2020 vypočtený s pomocí hodnot potenciálu globálního oteplování uvedených ve druhé hodnotící zprávě IPCC

Země	Roční emisní příděl (v tunách ekvivalentu oxidu uhličitého)							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgie	81 206 753	79 635 010	78 063 267	76 491 523	74 919 780	73 348 037	71 776 293	70 204 550
Bulharsko	27 308 615	27 514 835	27 721 056	27 927 276	28 133 496	28 339 716	28 545 936	28 752 156
Česká republika	63 569 006	64 248 654	64 928 302	65 607 950	66 287 597	66 967 245	67 646 893	68 326 541

I.3 Renewable sources accounted for 12.7% of the EU's energy consumption in 2010. 2020 target: 20%



I.4 Spotřeba energie klesá, ale méně než o 20%



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II. Strategie do roku 2030?



Targets (1): general and GHG emissions

Which targets can drive energy and climate policies most simply and cost effectively to 2030?

at EU, national or sectoral level? legally binding?

to recognise interactions between multiple targets

GHG: key issue is deciding on the most appropriate level for intermediate target

Roadmap indicates 40% reduction in EU is cost effective

Targets (2): renewables and efficiency

is a renewables target necessary to ensure increased renewables shares post 2020?

reduced energy import dependence and jobs and growth

with or without sub-targets for sectors such as transport, industry and agriculture?

impacts on internal market, energy prices, sustainability?

possible energy efficiency target: consistency with other targets essential

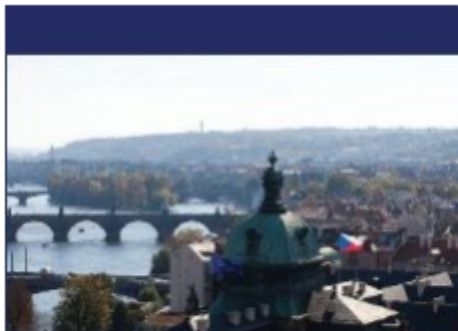
Member States' targets or sector specific targets?

what metric to be used?

Acknowledging differing capacities

Member States where investments most needed and beneficial often have less capacity to implement them

How to best use EU financial support?



Alexandr Jevsejenko

EU environmental directives in the Czech Republic

Barriers to effective implementation



 Flip to back

EU environmental directives in the Czech Republic: Barriers to effective implementation Paperback – March 20, 2013

by [Alexandr Jevsejenko](#) (Author)

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5 New from \$79.20

Since the Czech Republic joined the European Union, most of its environmental legislation is adopted through the EU policy process. However, environmental protection in the Czech Republic is undermined by the relatively high implementation deficit of EU environmental legislation. This publication aims to identify the reasons for this deficit, i.e. barriers to effective implementation of environmental directives adopted by the EU after 1 May 2004. Through qualitative interviews with officials from Prague and Brussels, including two former Czech Ministers of Environment, the author identifies two narratives of non-compliance specific for the Czech Republic and two narratives embedded in the EU system of administration. The publication concludes with recommendations on how to dismantle these barriers. The findings are relevant not only for decision-makers in Brussels and in Prague, but also for civil servants and politicians in other EU countries, especially from the 'new member states' from Central and Eastern Europe. It might prove useful also to scholars dealing with implementation deficit in other countries and other policy areas.