

Future EU Climate Policy:

Challenges and Opportunities for the Czech, Poland and Slovakia

**Future Climate Change Policy:
Looking Beyond 2012**

Prague, April 2007

- **EU Climate Policy: Good**

Binding targets beyond 2012

- **Consistent with scientific evidence and goal to keep global temperature increase below 2 °C**
- **Inside EU consensus on the need to reduce far beyond Kyoto**
- **Progressive force at international level**

- **EU Climate Policy: Bad**
- **Lack of strong implementation at domestic level. Apart from CEE region, real significant reduction are seen only in Germany - 17.2 %, UK - 14.3 %, and Sweden - 3.5 %**
(UNFCCC data between 1990 and 2004, without LULUCF)
- **Ongoing massive subsidies to coal, utilities look back at coal as main fuel for new generation**
- **Different starting levels (1990), carbon per capita emission indicator yet to be introduced**

- **EU Climate Policy: Problematic**

Emission trading

- **Current mechanism of grandfathering in principle provides a free license to existing climate killers: worst guys stay very bad**
- **NAP I was disaster, NAP II still under heavy pressure of polluters**
- **In many countries results in granting free licenses for yet increased emissions**

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

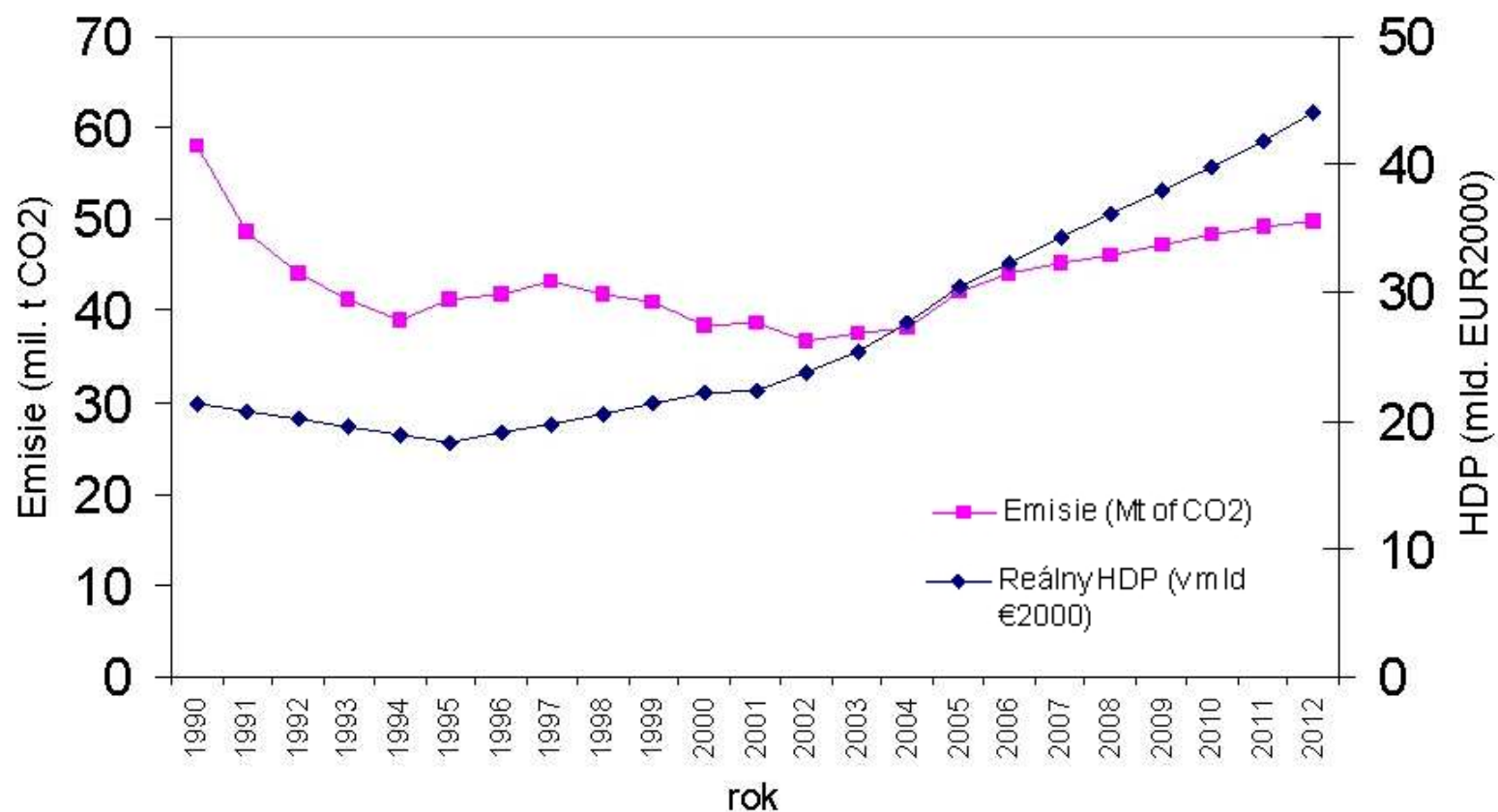
NAPs, phase II (2008-2012)

	Historical 2005	NAP II / proposed		NAP II / EC cut	
	<i>Mt</i>	<i>Mt</i>	%	<i>Mt</i>	%
Czech	82,5	101,9	123,5	86,8	105,2
Poland	203	284,6	140,2	208,5	102,7
Slovakia	25,2	41,2	163,5	30,8	122,2

(Reference: EC Decisions on NAP II)

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

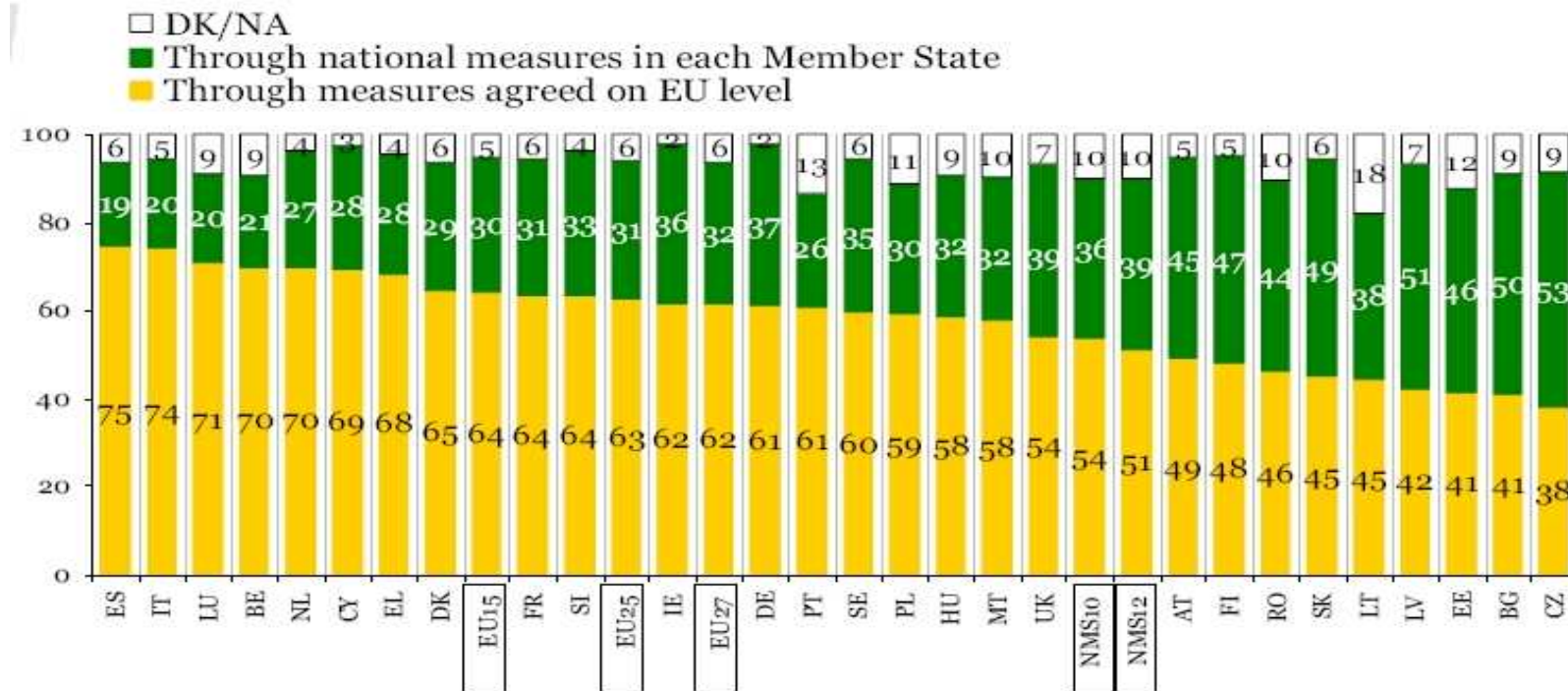
Slovak official plan / GHG trends



2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

EU Summit Eurobarometer poll: EU energy policy?

The best way to tackle energy-related issues

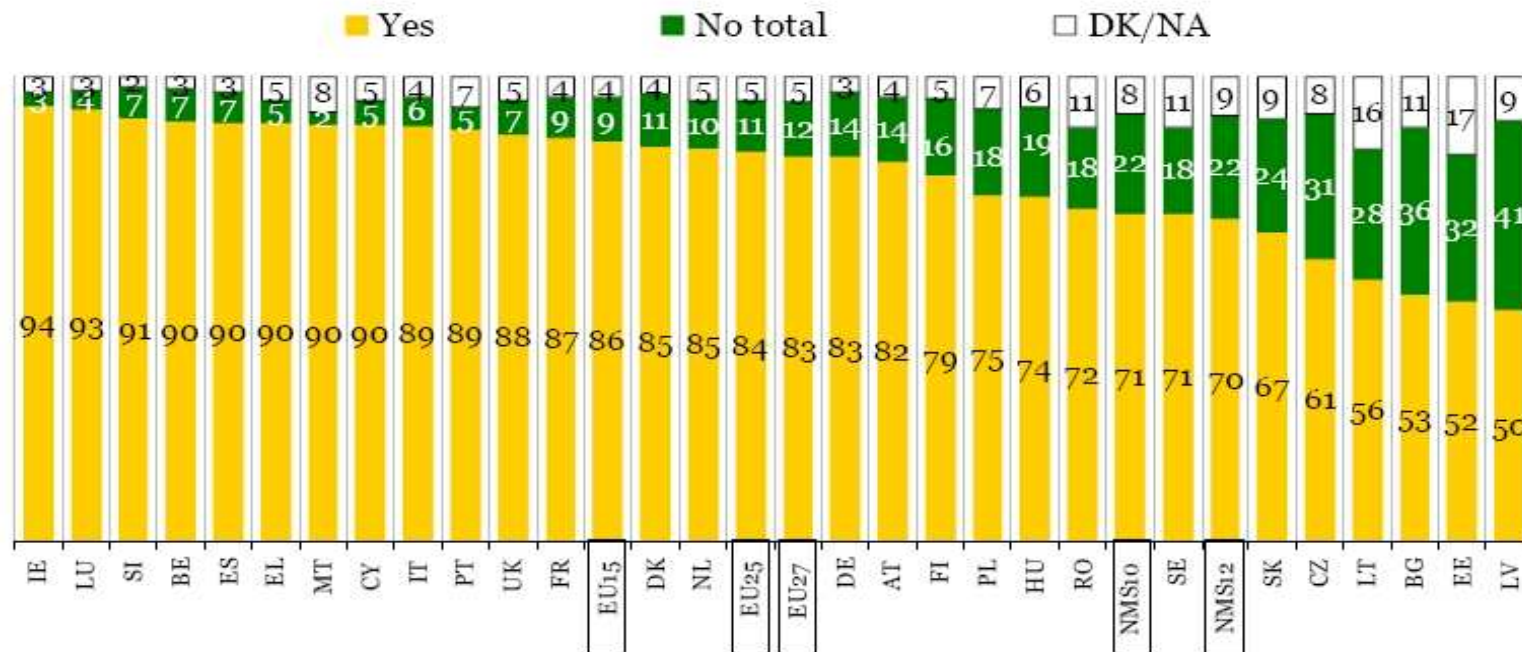


Q8. What do you think is the best way to tackle energy-related issues?
%, Base: all respondents, by country

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

EU Summit Eurobarometer poll: RE targets?

Support for a minimum percentage for the share of renewable energy in Member States



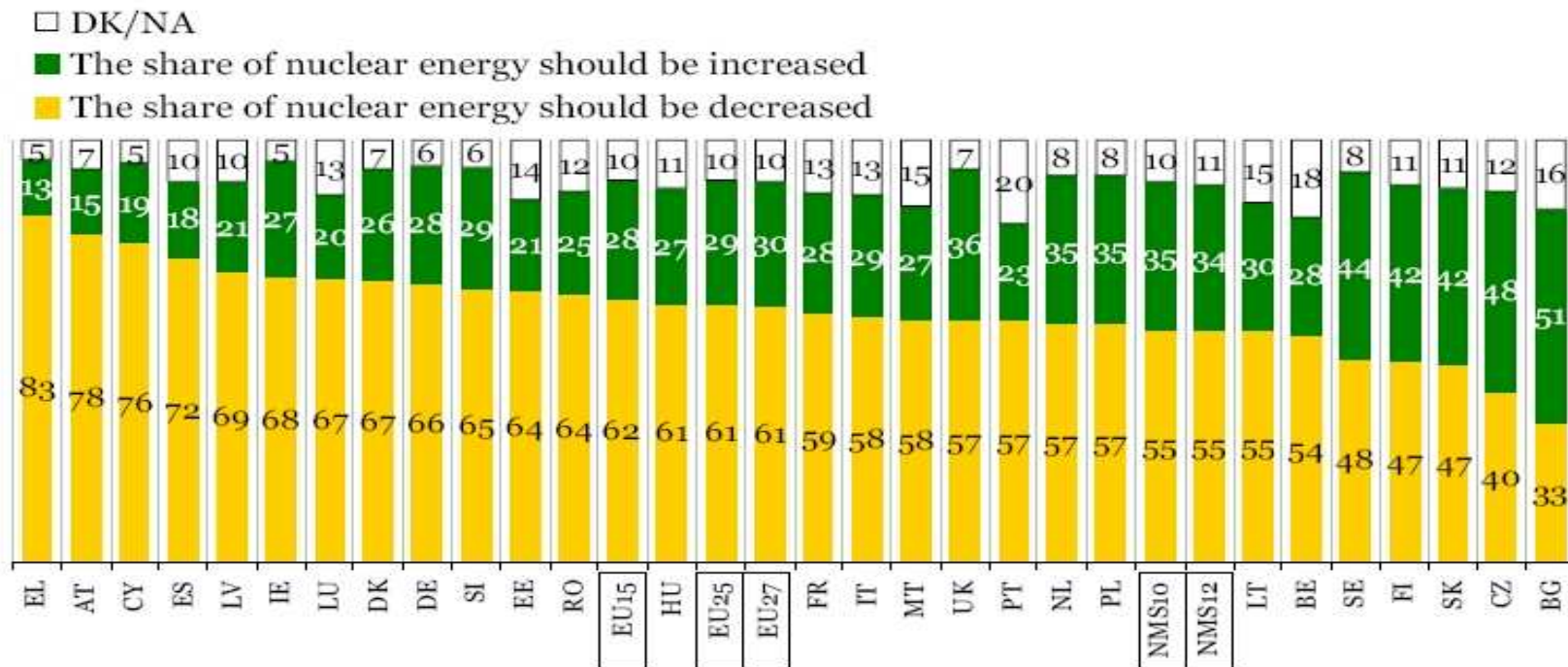
Q4. There are energy sources, for example the wind energy, that we never run out of. These are the so-called renewable energy sources. Would you agree that the European Union sets a minimum percentage of the energy used in each Member State that should come from renewable sources, or not?

Source: Eurobarometer, all respondents, by country

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

EU Summit Eurobarometer poll: more nuclear?

Nuclear energy



Q9. One third of EU electricity comes from nuclear energy. Regarding nuclear energy there are two fundamental approaches, which one do you tend to agree more?
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

Czech President Klaus:

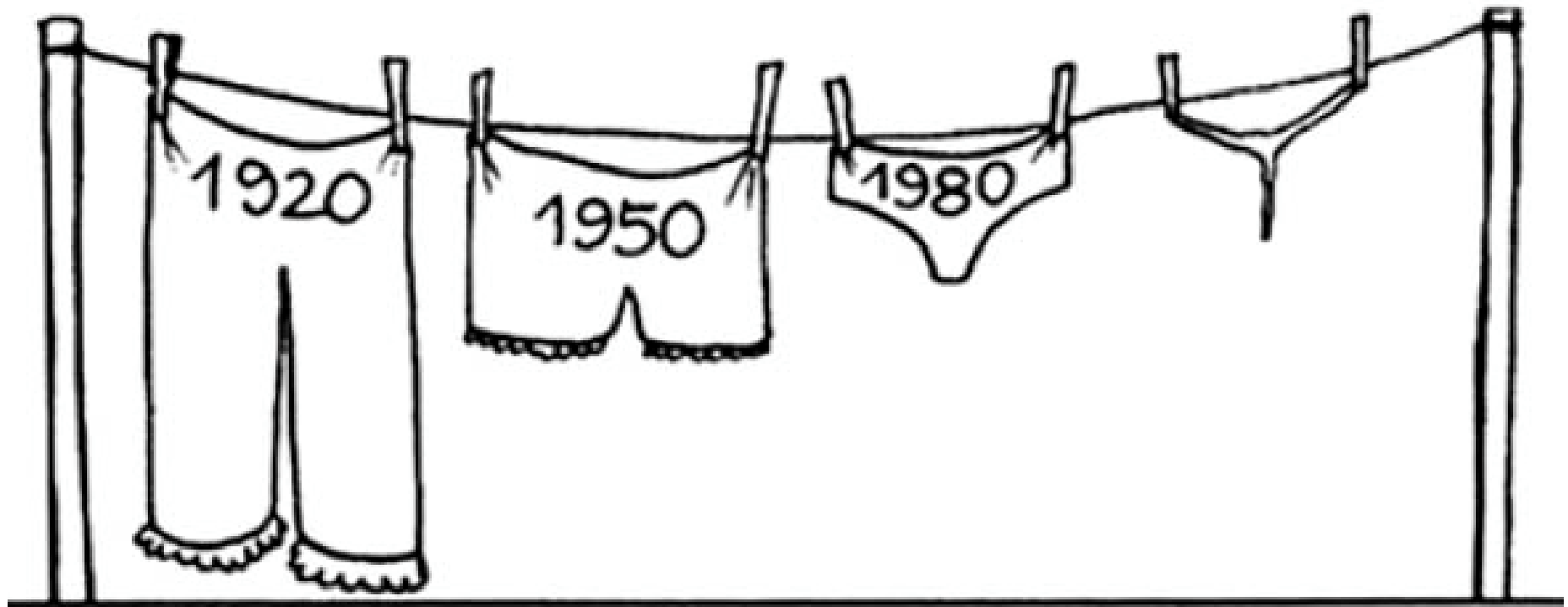
Polish Kaczynski twins:

Slovak PM Fico:

... is there any climate change at all?

2. CZ, PL and SK: bad guys

Well, now we have enough evidence!



3. CZ, PL, SK Climate Policy

Carbon emissions after 1990

- First collapse, but since then no (effective) plan to abate GHG emissions

Table: Development of total GHG emissions, without LULUCF

	1990	1995	2000	2004	1995/1990	2004/2000
	<i>Mt</i>	<i>Mt</i>	<i>Mt</i>	<i>Mt</i>	%	%
<u>Czech</u>	196,2	154,5	149,2	147,1	78,7	98,6
<u>Slovakia</u>	73,4	53,3	49,3	51	72,6	103,4
<u>Poland</u>	564,4	417,3	386,2	388	73,9	100,5

(Reference: UNFCCC: National GHG inventory data for the period 1990–2004; October 2006)

3. CZ, PL, SK Climate Policy

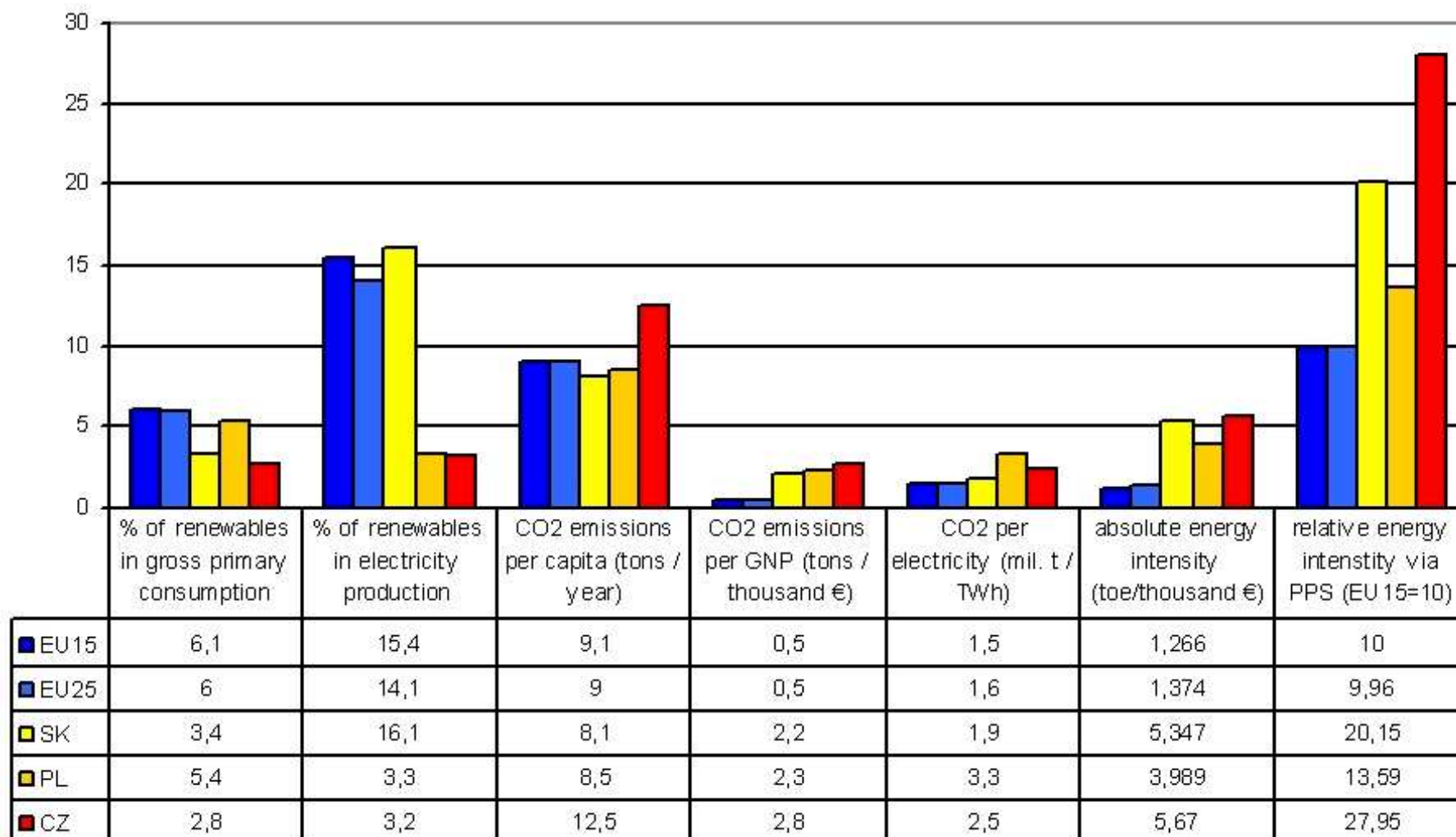
Control Question: Is there any policy?

- The problem of climate change is not even recognized in relevant strategic papers.
- For example, Czech State Energy Policy adopted in March 2004 contains word "climate" only once (on page 14).
- It defines 15 goals of three categories of priority. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is listed as a goal number 9 and is assigned a middle priority.

3. CZ, PL, SK Climate Policy

- If climate strategies exist, they are not reflected and consistent with specific development plans.
- Another example from Czech Republic:
- "National program to mitigate impacts of climate change" from 2004: 25 % reduction of GHG between 2020 and 2000
- "State Energy Policy" from 2004: 19 % reduction of GHG between 2020 and 2000
- "National Allocation Plan II" from 2006: 25 % increase of GHG between 2005 and 2010

4. CZ, PL, SK: Challenges



(References: Eurostat Energy Yearly Statistics for 2003; EU Emissions Report to UN FCCC for 2005)

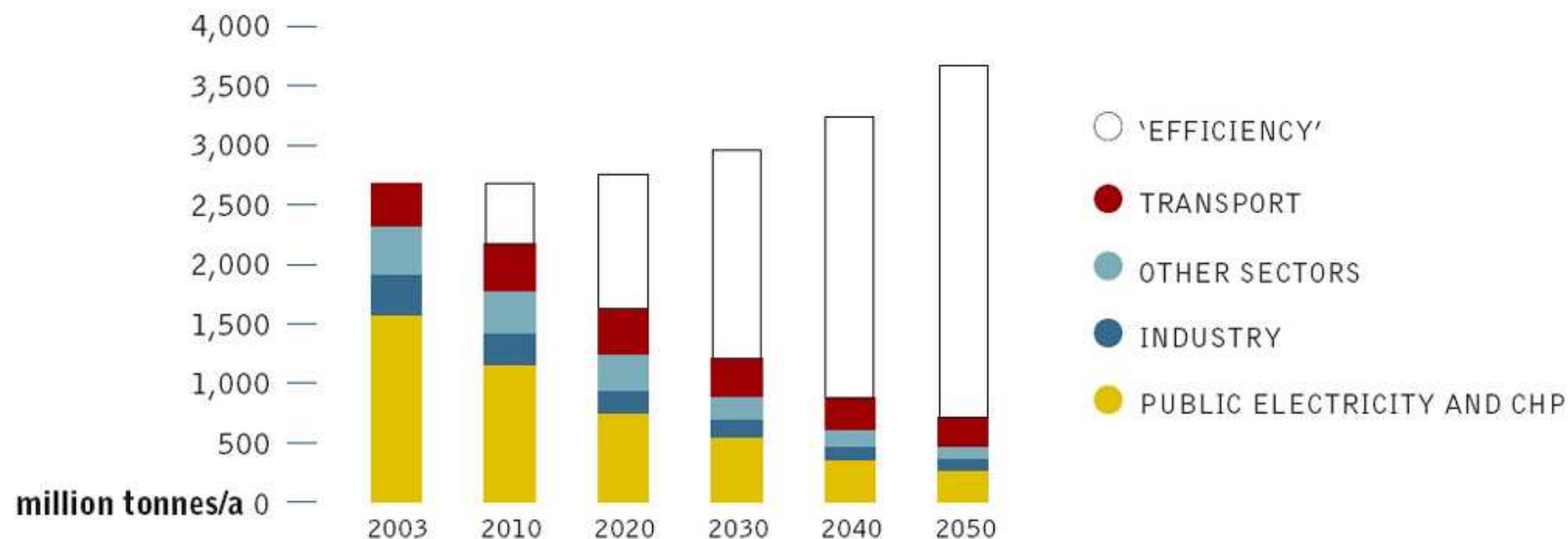
5. CZ, PL, SK: Opportunities

- **Alternative Energy Scenario for Transition Economies, commissioned by Greenpeace and developed by DLR, Institute of Technical Thermodynamics, Stuttgart, Germany.**

5. CZ, PL, SK: Opportunities

- Regional CO₂ emission reduction from 2,685 Mt in 2003 to 745 Mt in 2050 (2.6 tons p.c. /year)

figure 27: transition economies: development of co₂ emissions by sector under the energy [r]evolution scenario ('EFFICIENCY' = REDUCTION COMPARED TO THE REFERENCE SCENARIO)

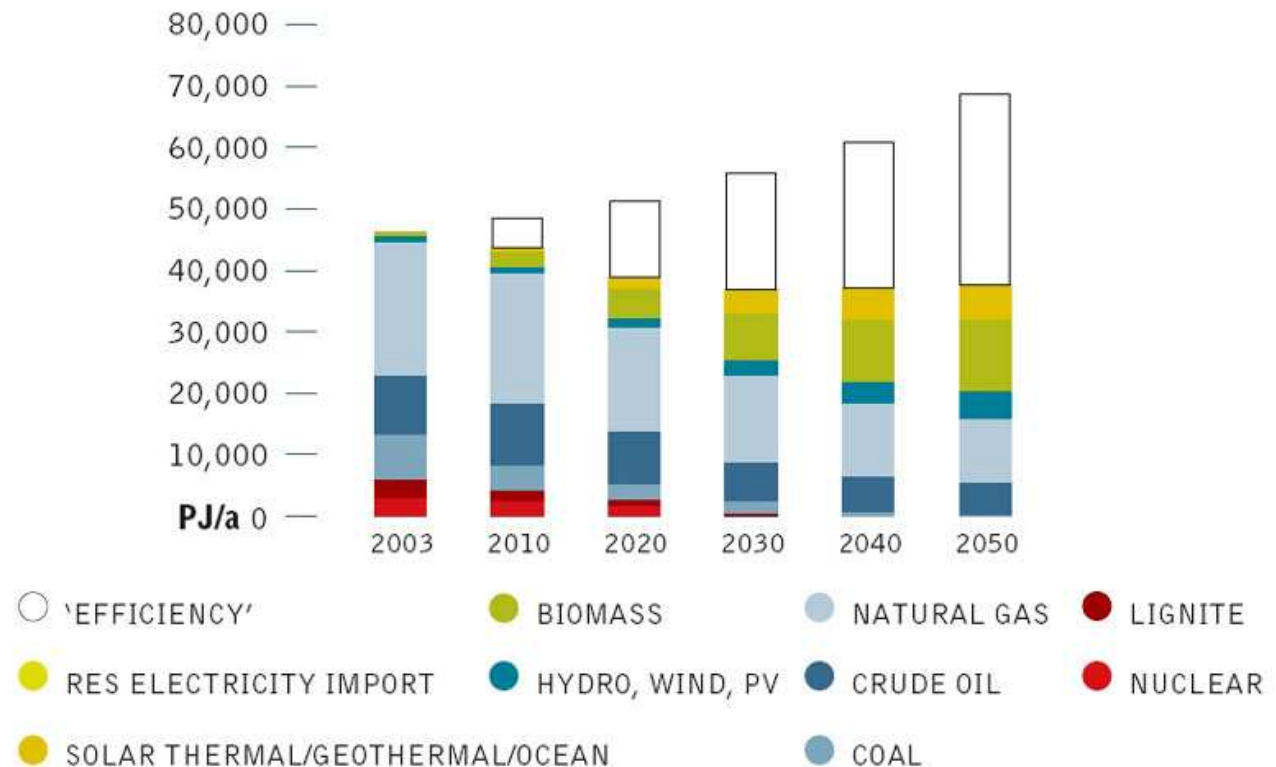


5. CZ, PL, SK: Opportunities

Reduces energy consumption and switches primary energy source composition.

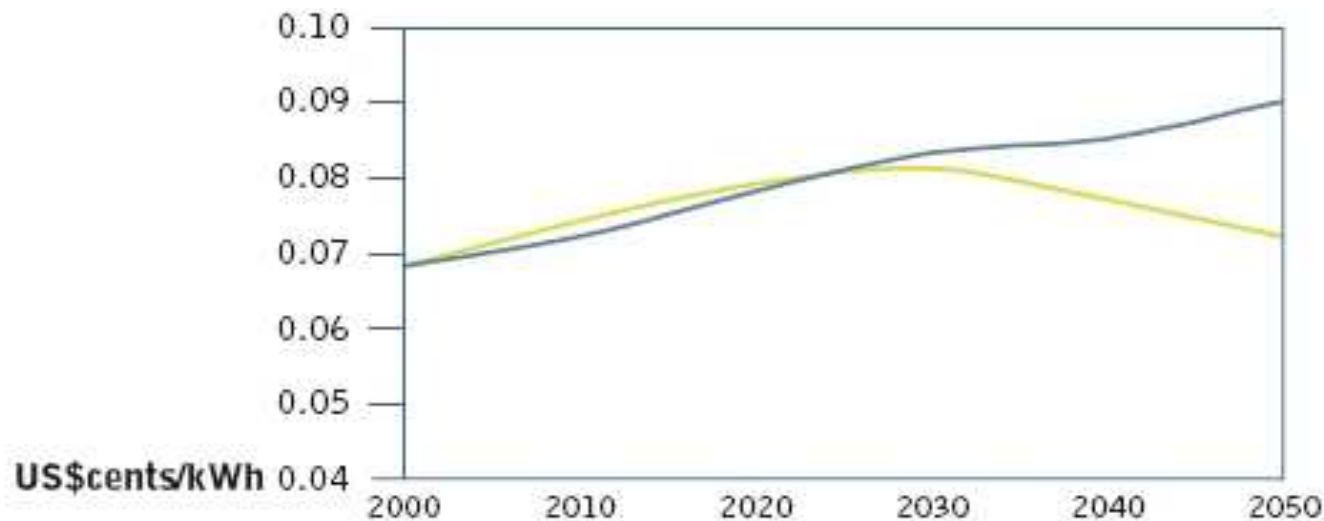
figure 26: transition economies: development of primary energy consumption under the energy [r]evolution scenario

('EFFICIENCY' = REDUCTION COMPARED TO THE REFERENCE SCENARIO)



5. CZ, PL, SK: Opportunities

- Includes economic and price assessment
- Compared to business as usual scenario, based on IEA World Energy Outlook 2006, this alternative scenario delivers at 30 % lower long term costs.



5. CZ, PL, SK: Opportunities

- More information on alternative scenario:
<http://www.energyblueprint.info>
- **Thank you for attention!**
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