



Multilateral Assessment Czech Republic



**SBI 45, Marrakech
November 2016**

Ministry of the Environment
of the Czech Republic

Ministry of the Environment
Vrsovicka 65, 100 10 Prague 10
Czech Republic

www.mzp.cz



National Circumstances



Czech Republic since January 1, 1993, former Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (split of Czechoslovakia), since May 1 2004, Member of the EU

Area: 78 866 km²

Population (2015): 10 553 843 inhabitants (133,6 inh./km²)

GDP per capita: 32 600 USD

Currency: Czech Crown (CZK),
ca 25 CZK per USD, ca 28 CZK per EURO



Joint fulfilment of Convention and CP2 commitments

- ❑ **2020 commitments to be fulfilled jointly by the EU in line with the Climate and Energy Package**
- ❑ **Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:**
 - Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels
- ❑ **Binding commitment under the Kyoto Protocol**
 - CP2: joint commitment of the EU, its MS and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions during 2013-2020 by 20% compared to base year. National ratification of Doha amendment in 2014
- ❑ **(I)NDC communicated under the Paris Agreement**
 - The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990

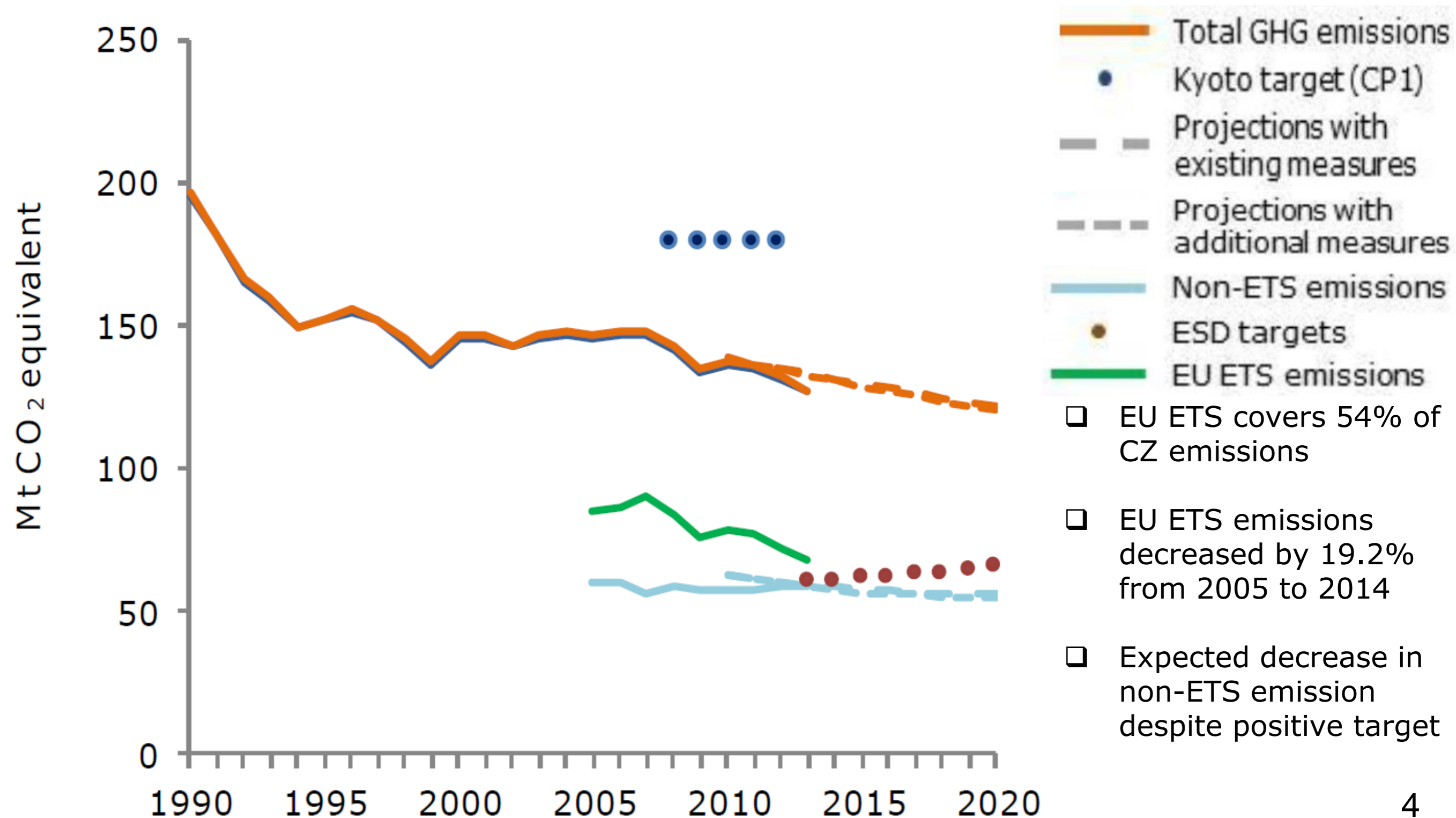


EU Climate and Energy Package

- **Binding EU-wide 20% GHG emission reduction** by 2020 compared to 1990:
 - EU Emission Trading System: EU wide cap based on harmonized rules – 21% reduction target compared to 2005
 - CZ target for non-ETS sectors: +9% against 2005
- **Binding 20% share of renewable energies in EU gross total final energy consumption** combined with national binding targets
 - CZ target 13% of RE share by 2020
- **Non-binding 20% EU-wide energy efficiency target:**
 - CZ target 50,67 PJ (14,08 TWh) additional energy savings by 2020



CZ on track to meet its Kyoto Protocol and EU commitments



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- **CZ target for CP1 (2008-2012): - 8%**

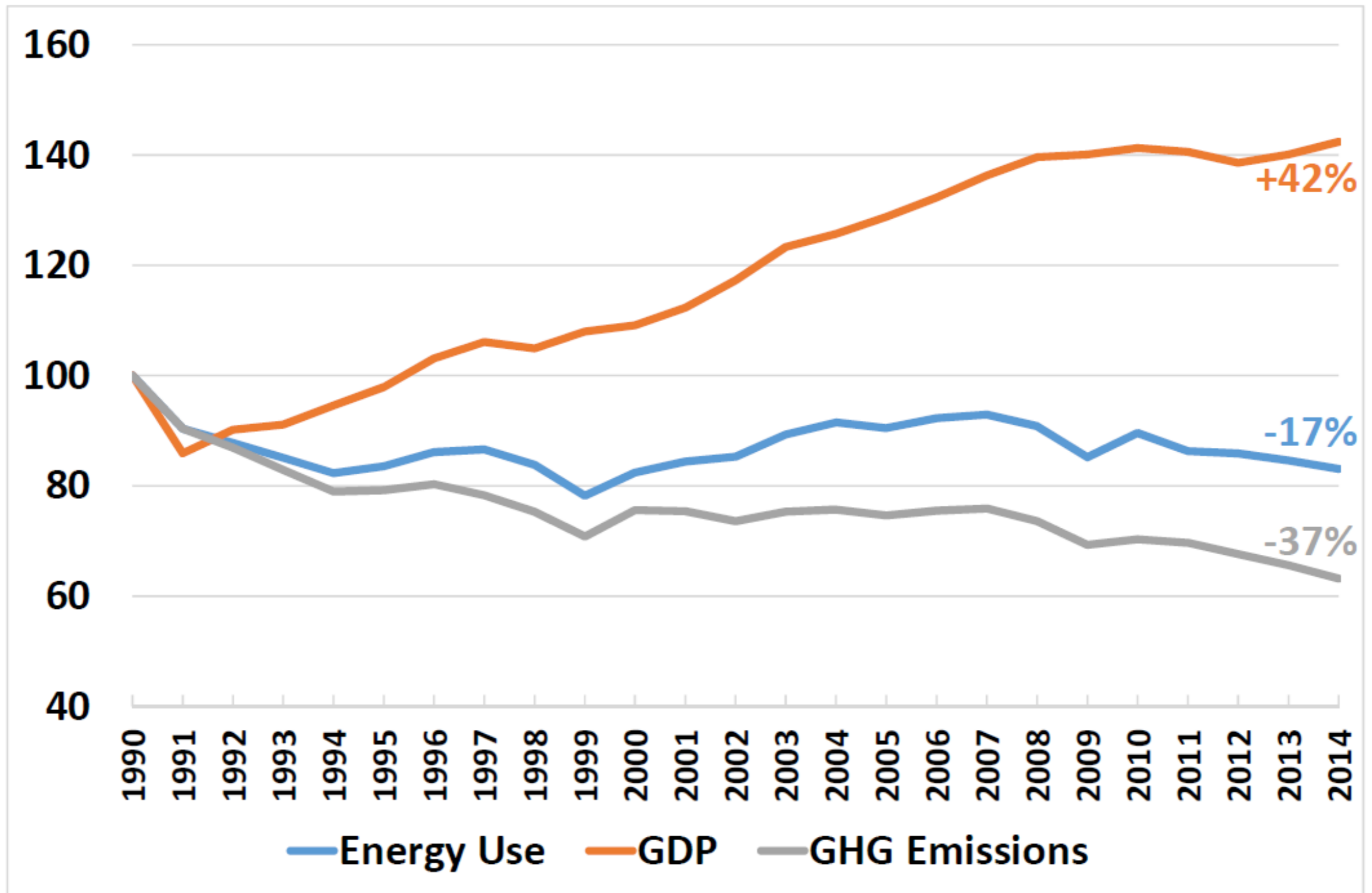
- **2014 GHG emissions**
 - excluding LULUCF: 36,8% (72,3 Mt) decrease against 1990
 - including LULUCF: 38.7% (73,6 Mt) decrease against 1990

- **2020 projected emissions (excluding LULUCF)**
 - with existing measures: 39% decrease against 1990
 - with additional measures: 42% decrease against 1990

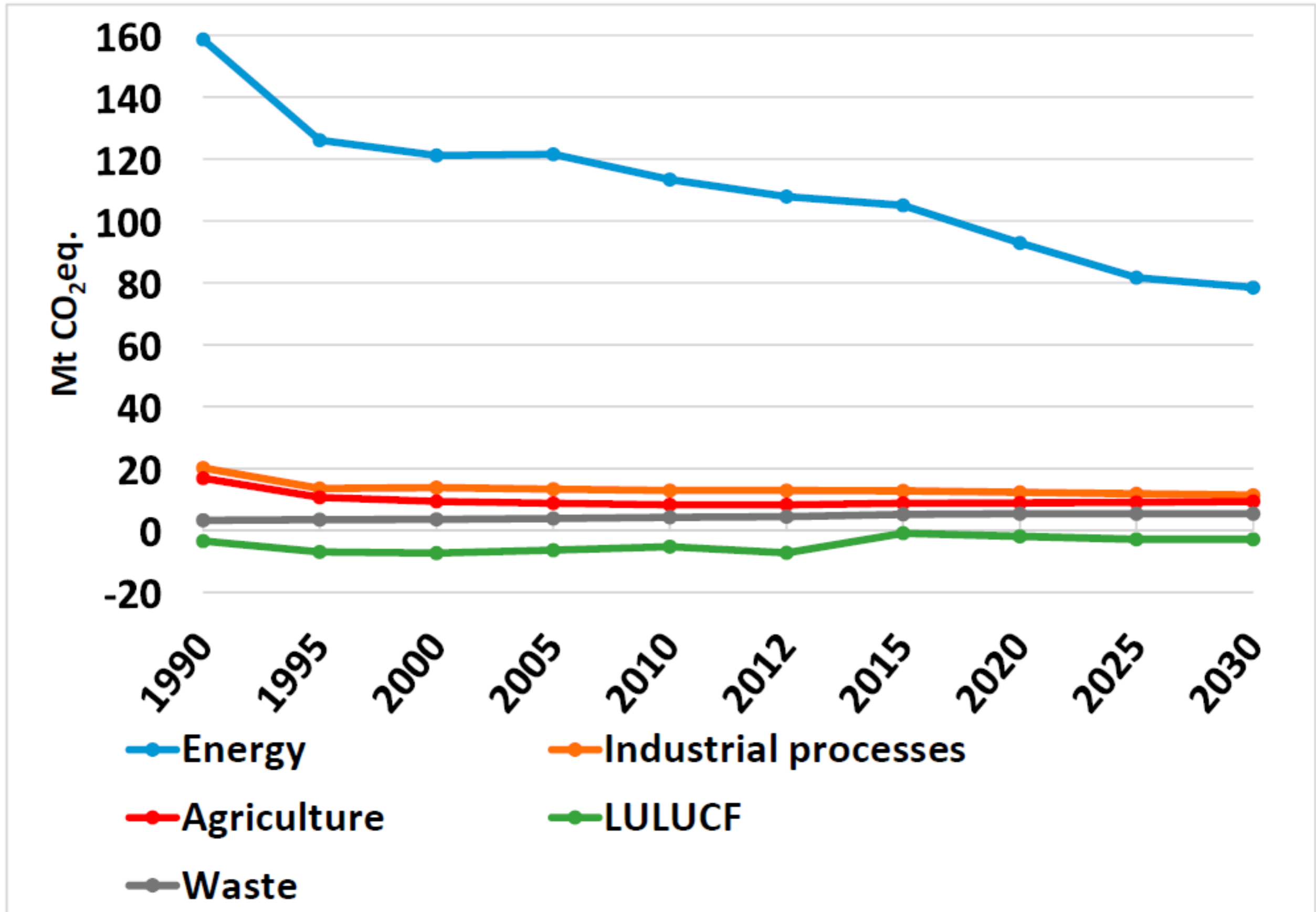
- **2030 projected emissions (excluding LULUCF)**
 - with existing measures: 47% decrease against 1990
 - with additional measures: 49% decrease against 1990



Decoupling of economic growth and GHG emissions

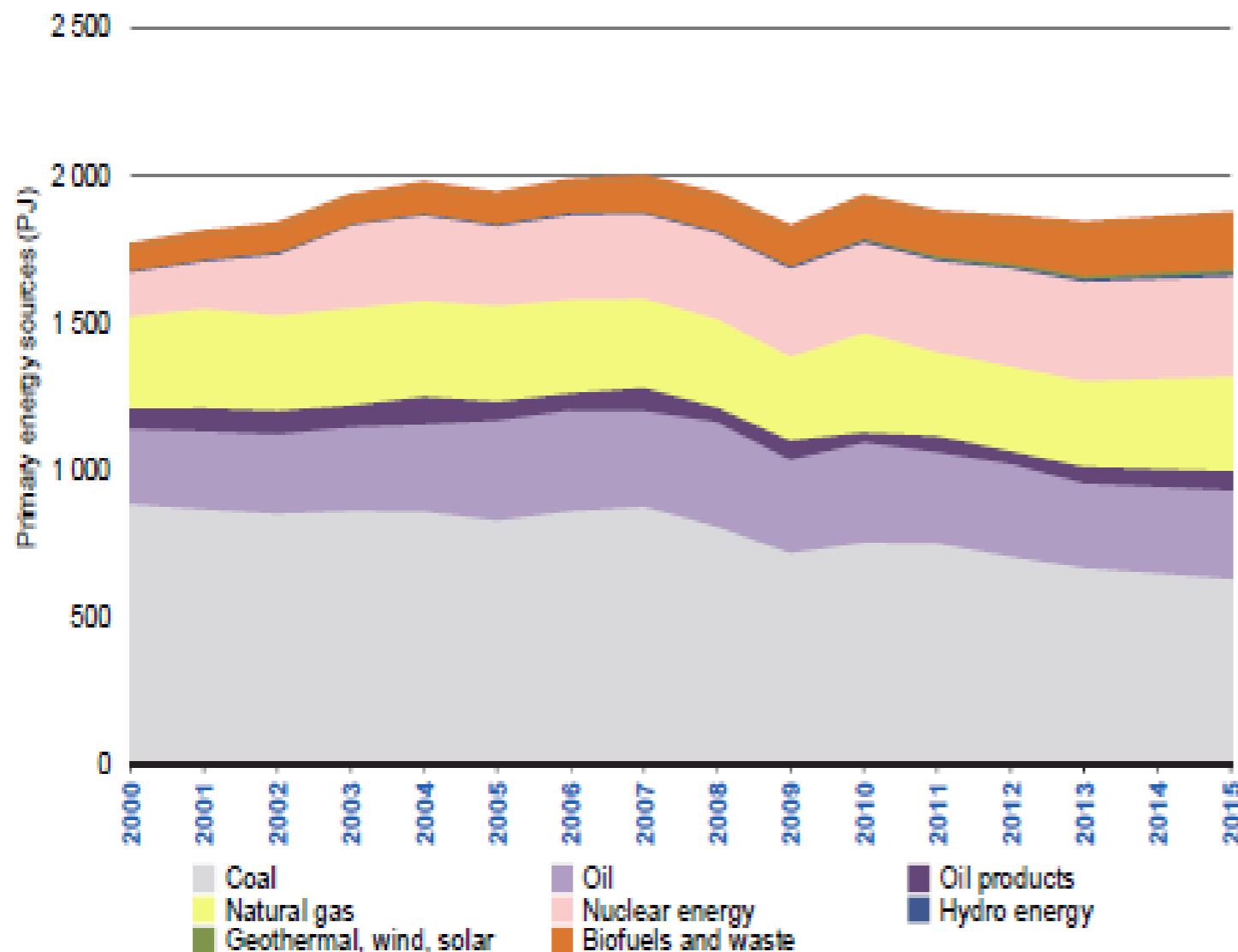


GHG trends and projections by sector



Decreasing dependence on GHG intensive fossil fuels

Development of primary energy production in the Czech Republic



- ❑ In 2014 13.4% share of RES in gross energy consumption
 - 2020 goal achieved
 - Main instrument: feed-in tariff and investment subsidies
- ❑ Gradual decarbonisation of energy sector
- ❑ New State Energy Policy expects further decrease of coal consumption by about 2/3 by 2040

Climate and Energy Policy

- The National Program to Abate the Impacts of Climate Change in the Czech Republic (2004)

- Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic (draft)
 - Low Carbon Development Strategy with goals for 2030 and outlook for 2050
 - Targets to be in line with the EU and International commitments (40 % EU-wide reduction by 2030 compared to 1990 and 80 % indicative target by 2050 compared to 1990)
 - Policies and measures in key sectors: Energy, Industry, Energy consumption, Agriculture and Forestry, Transport, Waste, E(C)E&A, R&D
 - Government took note of the policy in June 2016 and final approval by the Government is planned for 1Q/2017
 - Currently undergoing Strategic Environmental Assessment



Key mitigation PAMs (I)

- ❑ Interministerial working group on climate issues
 - propose and discuss PAMs
- ❑ EU ETS, IPPC continue to be key measures for energy and industry
- ❑ Support for RES, energy efficiency, public transport and cycling, alternative vehicles, greening of agriculture and utilisation of biogas
- ❑ Utilisation of EU Funds – 20% climate related investment (energy efficiency of buildings, industry, greening of agriculture, RES development, etc.)
- ❑ New Green Savings Programme – supporting EE and RES in households, financing from EU ETS revenues



Key mitigation PAMs (II)

- ❑ Waste Management Plan – reducing bio-waste, ban on landfilling from 2024, increased recycling and energy utilisation of waste
- ❑ National Emission Reduction Program of the Czech Republic – 23 priority measures (15 for transport) for air and climate protection
- ❑ NAP Clean Mobility - support for alternative drives and fuels development and infrastructure, R&D
- ❑ Carbon tax under discussion



Thank you for your attention



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