Ministry of the Environment
of the Czech Republic

FMCP4
Czechia

COP31 Antalya 10 November 2026



National Circumstances



Czech Republic since January 1 1993 former Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (split of Czechoslovakia),
EU Member State since May 1, 2004
Area: 78 870 km^2
Population (2025):10 915 539
GDP per capita (2025): 49 292 USD
Currency: Czech Crown (CZK)
cca 22 CZK per USD
cca 24 CZK per EUR
Unemployment rate: 3%

EU Joint Fulfilment of Commitments

- **Updated 2030 NDC (October 2023)** The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an at least 55% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 + Climate neutrality of the EU by 2050

- **2035 NDC (November 2025)** includes an indicative contribution for 2035 of a 66.25-72.5% net reduction in GHG emissions compared to 1990.
  - Backed since April 2026, by the amended Climate law, establishing a legally binding target of a 90% net greenhouse gas reduction by 2040 compared to 1990, of which at least 85% must be achieved through domestic action, with a limited contribution from high-quality international credits possible from 2036.
  - New framework for 2040 under development, EU ETS revision already discussed

- **Commitments to be fulfilled jointly by the EU in line with the Fit for 55 package and European Climate Law**

Fit for 55 package

❑ Key EU policies and targets for 2030 to achieve EU NDC:

• EU Emissions Trading System (ETS): −62% compared to 2005

• EU ETS for road transport, buildings and others (ETS2): - 42% compared to 2005

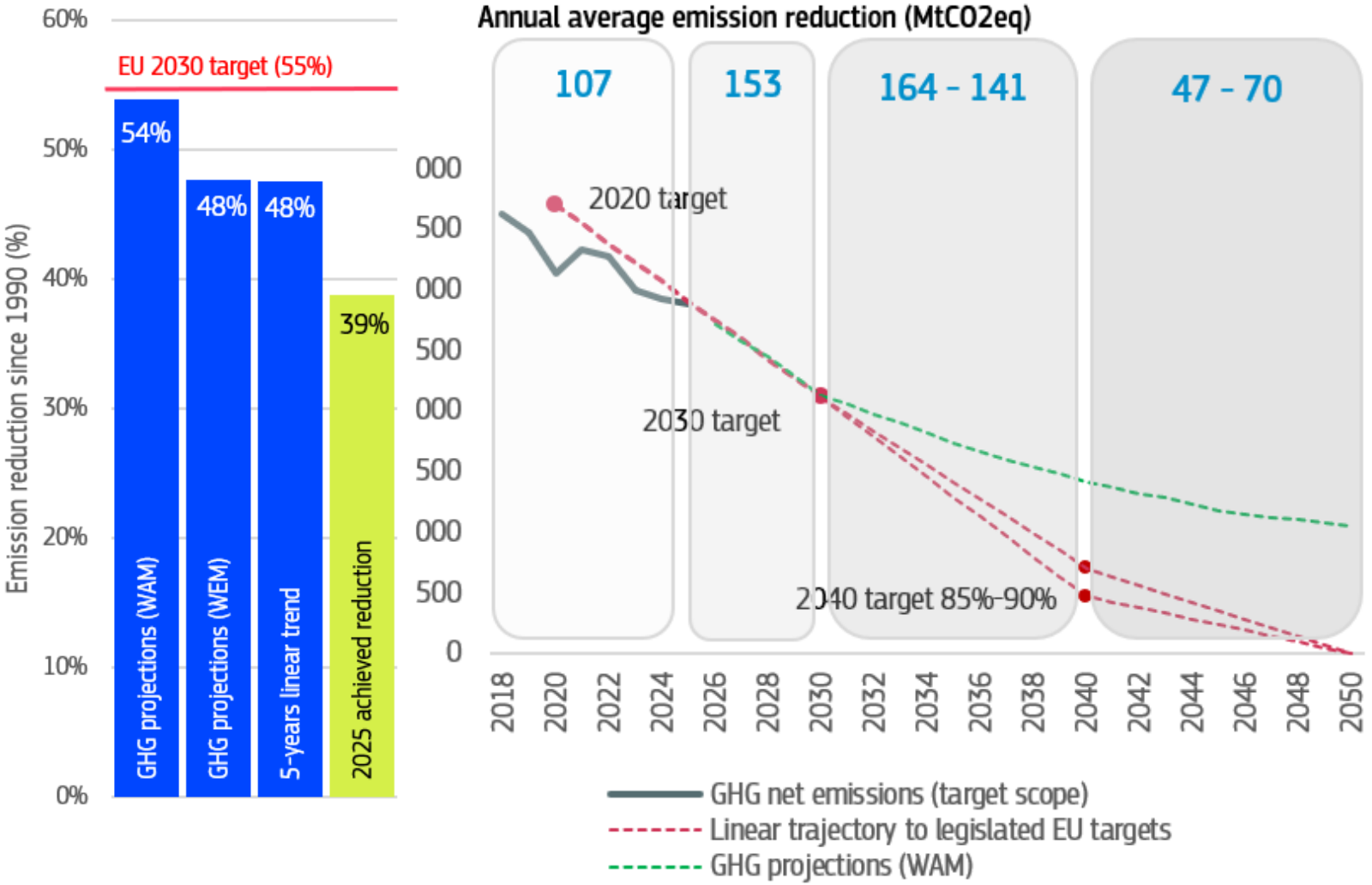
• Effort sharing targets for Member States for non-ETS sectors: collectively −40% compared to 2005 ➪ CZ: -26%

• EU LULUCF target: -310 MtCO2eq ➪ CZ: -1,2 MtCO2eq

❑ At least 42.5% share of renewable energy in EU gross total final energy consumption by 2030 ➪ CZ: 30%

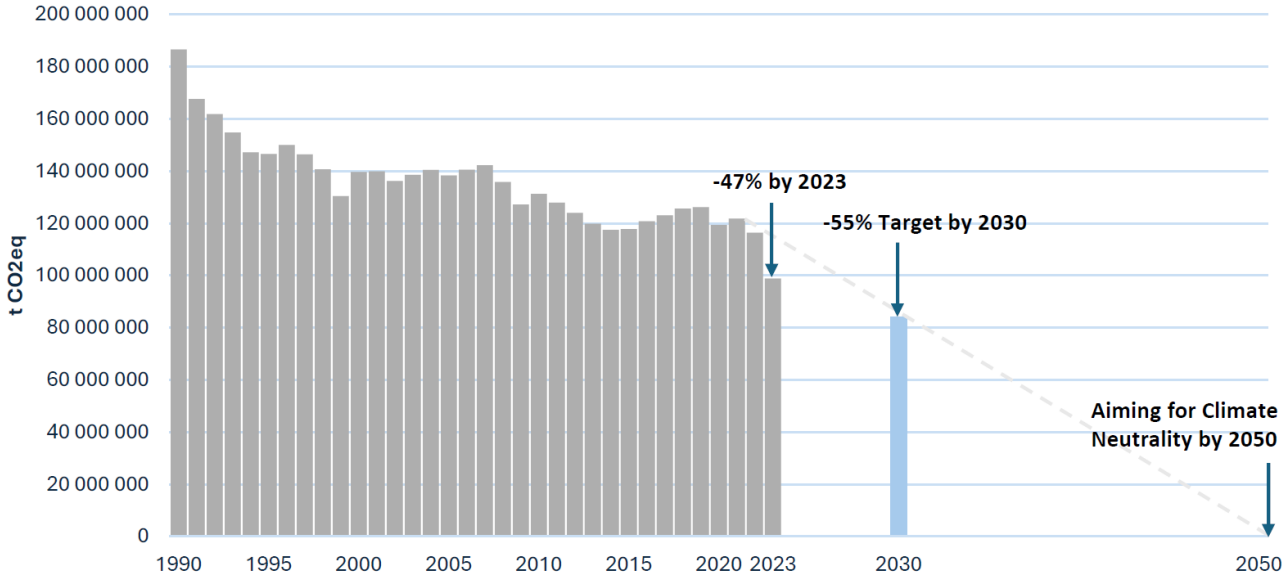
❑ Final energy consumption at EU level -11,7% against prediction for 2030 from 2020 ➪ CZ: Decrease by 20% against 2021 levels

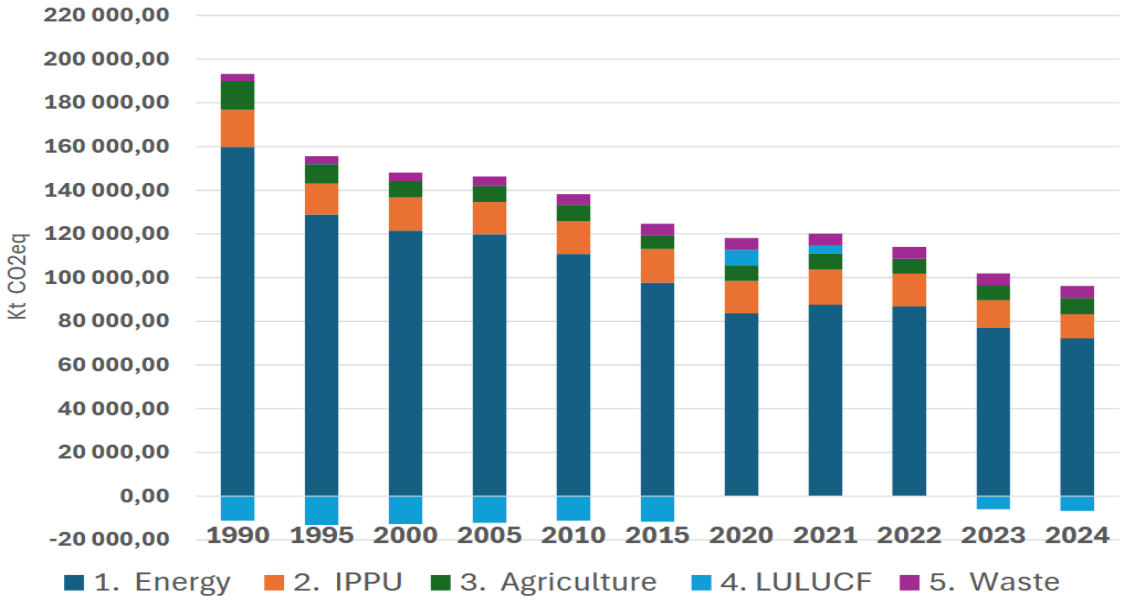
EU 2030 NDC progress



- By 2025 EU decreased emissions by 39% against 1990
- Almost on track to 55% by 2030
- Some additional policies and measures are still needed to achieve the 2030 target

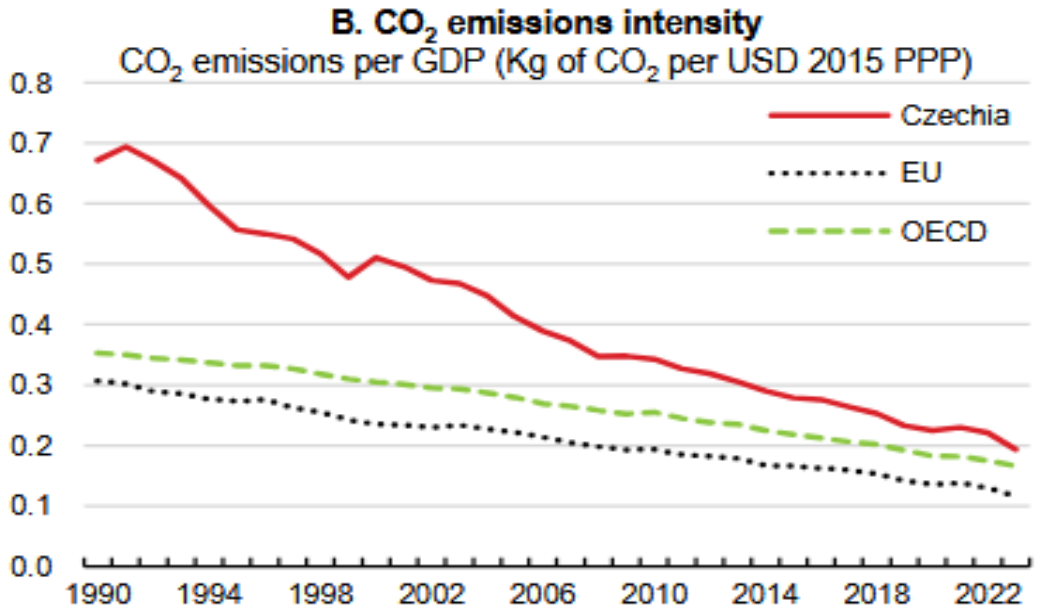
Progress at national level I

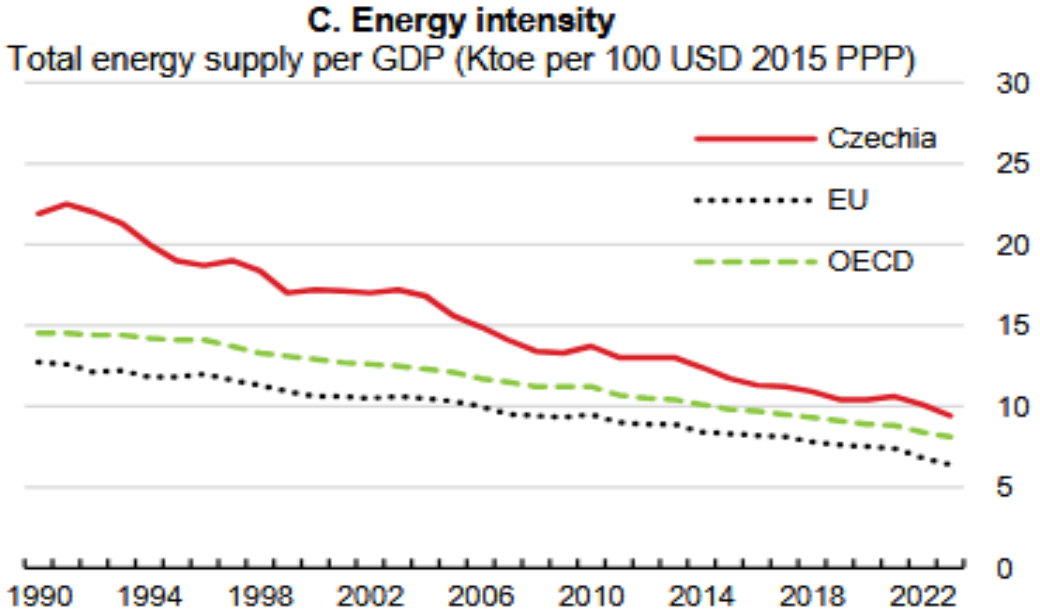




- ❑ Czechia decreased GHG emissions by 50.38% between 1990 and 2024
- ❑ Czechia is on good track to achieve 55% reduction by 2030 (both domestic and EU level target) and its target for non-ETS sectors
- ❑ Sinks in the LULUCF sector are quickly recovering after the bark beetle calamity
- ❑ Slower progress in achieving the RES and EE targets

Progress at national level II

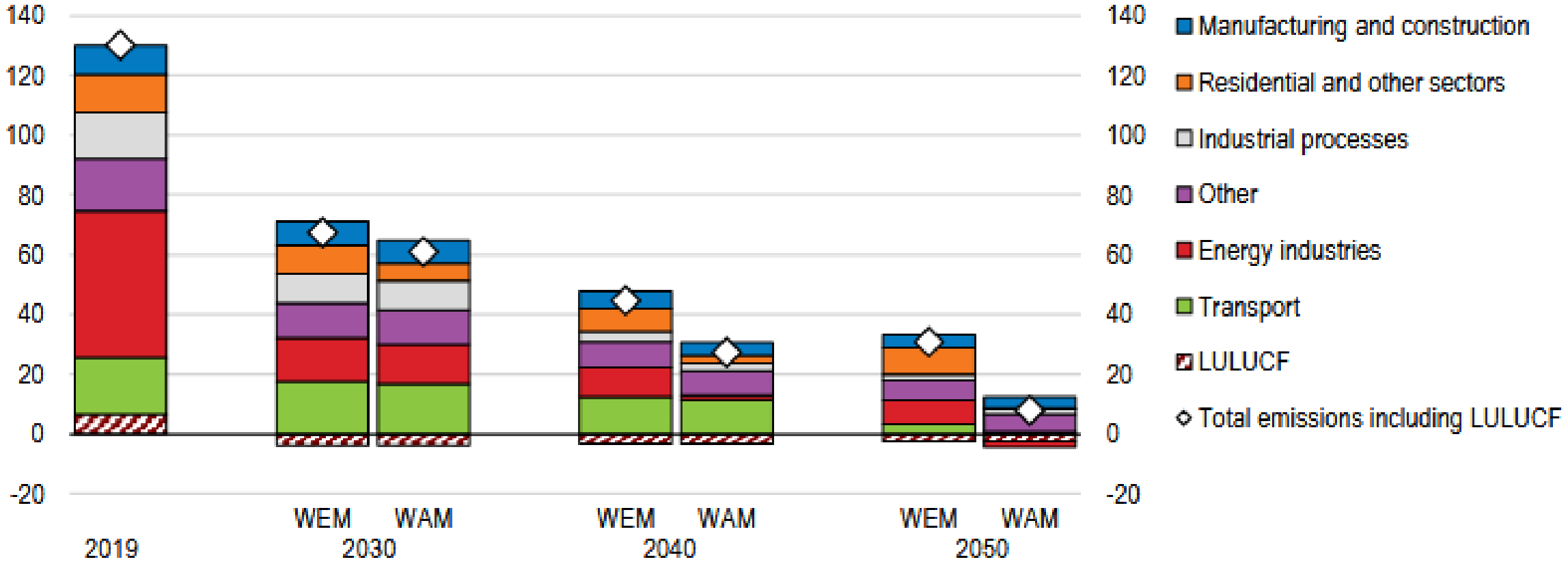




- Decoupling of GHG emissons from economic growth

- Emission and energy intensity converging towards EU and OECD average but still among the highest

GHG projections



❑ In WAM scenario GHG reduction -68% by 2030, -86% by 2040 and -96% by 2050 against 1990

Decarbonizing the energy sector

- Share of coal in energy mix and supply decreasing but still relatively high
- Decision by the government to exit from coal use in energy sector by 2033
- Massive support schemes already in place – Modernisation Fund is expected to decrease GHG emission annualy by about 13 Mt CO2eq
- Estimates of new capacities include at least 8 GW of PVE and 1.2 GW of wind by 2030 (currently about 3.5 GW PVE and 0.4 GW wind) – need to accelarate, share of RES stagnated in 2025
- Increased investments in grids and energy storage
- Incresed utilisation of natural gas in the transitional period
- New nuclear capacity after 2035
- CZ no longer a net exporter of electricity – imports will be needed for electricity and renewable hydrogen
- After 2030 new technologies will be needed: CCS, hydrogen

Key mitigation PaMs

- EU ETS and IPPC continue to be key measures for energy and industry mitigation action
- Support for RES, energy efficiency, public transport and cycling, alternative vehicles, greening of agriculture and utilisation of biogas
- Utilisation of EU Funds – at least 35% for climate and environment (energy efficiency of buildings, industry, greening of agriculture, RES development, etc.)
- Modernisation Fund and The Recovery and Resilience Facility subsidy programmes to boost investment in renewables, energy efficiency and savings, clean transport and decarbonisation of industry and heating sectors
- Just Transition Fund provides opportunities for the structurally challenged regions dependent on coal

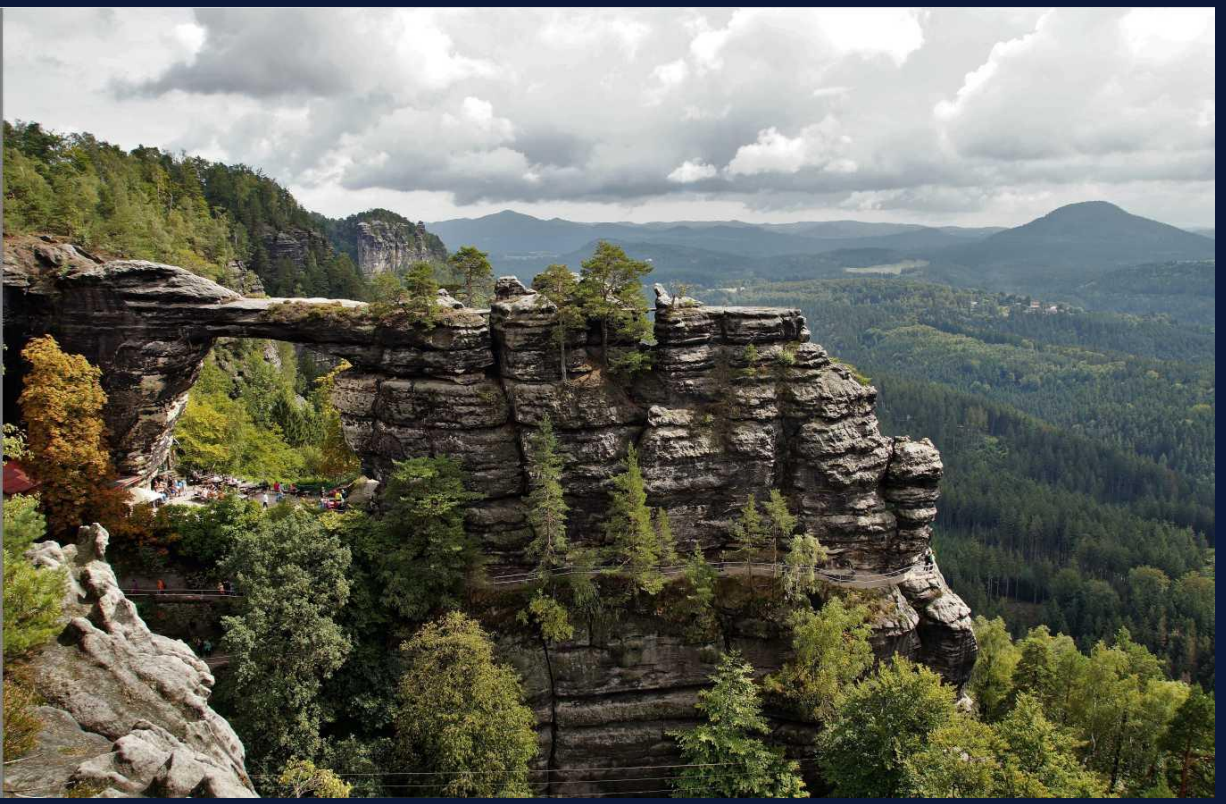
Key mitigation PaMs II

- Green Savings Programme – supporting EE and renewables in households, financing from EU ETS revenues, since 2009 more than 600 000 households supported
- Waste Management Plan – reducing bio-waste, ban on landfilling from 2030, increased recycling and energy utilisation of waste
- National Emission Reduction Program of the Czech Republic – 27 priority measures for air and climate protection
- NAP Clean Mobility - support for alternative drives and fuels development and infrastructure, R&D
- Circular Czechia 2040
- Transforming the landscape to increase resilience, biodiversity and carbon sequestration

Latest developments and What´s Next

- Update of Low Carbon Development Strategy submitted to UNFCCC in 2025
- Waste Management Plan 2025-2035 approved
- Update of the National Adaptation Plan approved in 2026
- Submission of BTR2-NC9 by the end of 2026
- Negotiations on the EU 2040 climate and energy framework – update of the EU 2035 NDC

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Thank you for your attention!

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