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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – Czech Republic
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[Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015](#)

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Correction

It seems that table 2 (d) is incomplete: Under “LULUCF in base year level and target” it is stated only the following: “Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using”. Please clarify.

[Answer by Czech Republic at Tuesday, 19 May 2015](#)

Since the LULUCF sector is excluded from the base year, this section was regarded as not relevant for the Czech Republic. Emissions and sinks in the LULUCF sector are not included in the EU's pledge under the Convention and accounting for the LULUCF activities only takes place under the Kyoto Protocol. Therefore this part of table 2 (d) was intentionally left blank. However the LULUCF sector is part of the joint binding commitment of the EU, its Member States and Iceland under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and the EU and its Member States would apply all the relevant rules related to LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol in the second commitment period.

[Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015](#)

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Market based mechanisms

At CMP.9, the EU made a declaration when adopting the Doha amendment of the Kyoto Protocol that the European Union legislation on Climate-Energy Package for the implementation of its emission reduction objectives for the period 2013-2020 does not allow the use of surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period to meet these objectives. In page 6, it is stated “the Czech Republic has already sold, on international emission trading markets, more than 100 million AAUs, which represent the majority of the anticipated surplus in this period”. Please clarify this information taking into account the declaration above.

At the same page 6, it is stated: “Following table gives overview of the use of credits from flexible mechanisms by facilities operators falling under the EU ETS, which represents approximately 60% of greenhouse gas emissions in the Czech Republic”. Please elaborate more.

[Answer by Czech Republic at Tuesday, 19 May 2015](#)

The Czech Republic understands that 3 different questions are raised by Brazil.

1) The Czech Republic has already sold more than 100 million AAUs during the first commitment period based on Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. New instrument which was established in 2009 so called "Green Investment Scheme" guaranteed that the revenues were used for a national programme supporting insulation of residential buildings and renewable energy for heating. Therefore none of these units will be carried over and used in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

2) In terms of the abovementioned EU declaration it is assumed that the EU and its Member States will fulfill all the requirements of the 2013-2020 EU Climate and Energy package without any use of AAUs carried over from the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. (This should be ensured by the fact the AAUs are not eligible under the EU ETS and/or non-ETS where the individual reduction obligations are distributed by the EU legislation.)

3) The EU ETS legislation determines that the EU ETS operators are allowed to use a certain amount of CERs or ERUs (instead of EU Allowances) for compliance in two subsequent trading periods 2008-2012 and 2013-2020. This maximum amount is equal to 11 % of free allocation of individual installation in the period 2008-2012.

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Effort level

In page 6, it is stated that "13 Member States will nevertheless need to make extra effort to meet the 2020 objective in certain sectors outside the EU ETS. 15 Member States, including the Czech Republic, expect, according to current estimates, to achieve these objectives without the necessity to adopt new policies and measures". Please specify which are the respective Member States that will need to make extra effort to meet the 2020 objective in certain sectors outside the EU ETS as well as the States which expect to achieve these objectives without the necessity to adopt new policies and measures.

Answer by Czech Republic at Tuesday, 19 May 2015

The information provided in the BR1 referred to the status of progress towards the 2020 objective published in the European Commission's "Progress towards achieving the Kyoto and EU 2020 Report". The latest progress report published in October 2014 is available at the following web page:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/docs/kyoto_progress_2014_en.pdf.

Since then, Member States have provided or will provide updated projections to the European Commission in 2015. This information will be published as part of the 2015 European Commission's progress report planned to be adopted during the last quarter of the year.

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Policies and measures in the energy sector

The Czech Republic states in their BR that coal accounted for 50.3 per cent of total electricity generation in 2012. However, as the ERT point out, the share of coal-based electricity generation has declined substantially from 78.3 per cent in 2000 due to fuel switching to nuclear power and renewables. Could you outline domestic policies or measures in place that might result in a continued trend for the coal-fired electricity sector?

Answer by Czech Republic at Tuesday, 19 May 2015

Apart from the implementation of the EU policies and legislation related to climate change, renewable energy and energy efficiency, the main driver for decreasing in share of coal in the electricity generation in the Czech Republic is gradual decommissioning of old coal power installations. This is caused by phase-in of stricter environmental (especially Air quality) and climate legislation. New State Energy Policy, which has not yet been approved by the Government of the Czech Republic, anticipates further decrease of coal share in electricity generation by about two thirds from the current level by 2040 while the share of nuclear energy should be doubled at the same time. The depleting reserves of domestic coal should be used mostly for district heating and highly efficient cogeneration.

Question by China at Monday, 30 March 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: national mitigation target

As a member of EU bubble, Czech Republic doesn't pledge a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. According to the BR, for those sectors not covered by EU-ETS, the emission limitation target for Czech Republic is not exceeding 9% above the verified emissions from the 2005. However, it is not clear how much effort Czech

Republic is going to make on sectors covered by EU-ETS, nor the effort as a whole, compared with its base year level. What additional information would Czech Republic provide in order to make its effort transparent? What is the emission volume of those entities covered by EU-ETS in the base year, and in the target year?

[Answer by Czech Republic at Tuesday, 19 May 2015](#)

As a part of the EU bubble, the Czech Republic does not have a specific goal within the EU ETS sector. All details regarding the EU ETS can be found on the web page: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm?

The EU and its Member States communicated an independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU-internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU-ETS) and for Member States (non-trading sectors), respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfilment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States.

The EU-wide cap under the EU ETS is determined for all EU Member States and the three EEA EFTA States (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) without reflecting a specific share for each Member State.

The allocation of allowances takes place through auctions and free allocation. The share of allowances auctioned on behalf of each Member State in each year is public and can be obtained from the relevant auction platforms.

However, free allocation is provided on the basis of EU-wide rules to installation operators within a certain limit. For each of the nearly 12.000 installations in the EU ETS, the allocation has been calculated based on the common rules. A breakdown of the amounts per Member State is not available.

According to the EU legislation, the EU ETS is bound by a 21 % emission reduction target by 2020 in relation to 2005 emission levels, and fulfillment of this target is ensured by the limited amount of allowances in the system.

In the Czech Republic the emission volume of all installations within the EU ETS in 2005 was 82 535 613 tonnes CO₂ and it dropped to 66 690 888 t CO₂ in 2014 as can be seen from the graph attached. This approach contributes well to the fulfillment of the EU ETS target in 2020.

[\(Attachment: Czech Republic to Q by CHN national mitigation target .pdf\)](#)

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 30 March 2015

[Category:](#) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 of March

[Title:](#) market mechanism

Could Czech Public clarify the role of market-based mechanism in achieving its target?

[Answer by Czech Republic](#) at Tuesday, 19 May 2015

The Czech Republic aims to achieve its target domestically at the greatest possible extent. The EU ETS, as a market-based mechanism, significantly contributes to our effort – the emissions within this sector have decreased by app. 16 mil. tonnes of CO₂, or 19 % in 2014 in comparison with 2005.

The installations within the EU ETS scope have certain very limited flexibility in meeting their obligations by using CER or ERU credits. They are allowed to use these credits until 2020 in a volume up to 11 % of their free allocation in period 2008-2012.
