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Position of MOE

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The present targets for renewably energy sources (RES)

The Treaty of Accession to the EU \rightarrow Directive 2001/77/EC The 8% share of RES in gross inland consumption in 2010

The Long Term target for RES till 2020

The share of RES in total consumption of primary energy sources: 8,9%

The 10% share of biofuels in petrol and diesel consumption for transport

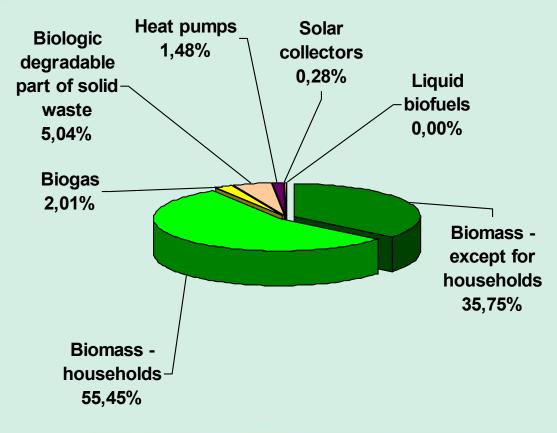
Long term target of State Energy Policy:

Achieving the 15 - 16% share of RES on primary energy sources consumption structure

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	target 2010	target 2030
Fraction of RES electricity %	3.9	4.3	4.9	2.8	4.0	4.5	4.9	8	16 – 17
RES share of primary energy sources %	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.99	4.3	6	15 - 16

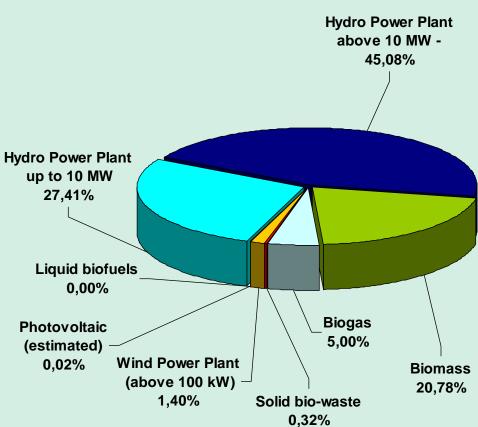


Renewable heating mix (2006)



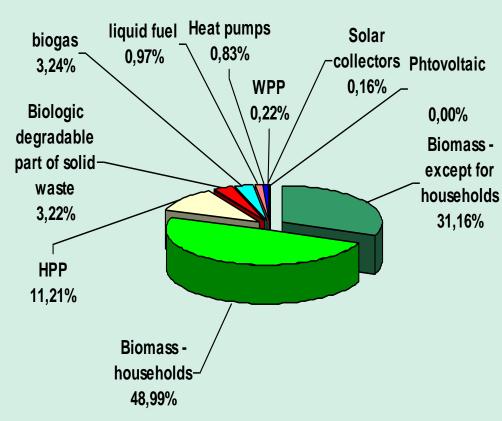
	Gross
	heating
	production
	(GJ)
Biomass total	41 759 667,80
Biomass except for households	16 369 797,10
Biomass households	25 389 870,70
Biogas	918 510,60
Biologic degradable part of solid waste	2 309 843,80
Heat pumps	676 499,40
Solar collectors	127 637,90
Liquid biofuels	163,7
TOTAL	45 792 323,30

Renewable electricity mix 2006



	Gross production	Share on RES	Share of gross electricity consumption
Hydro PP up to 10 MW	964 400,00	27,40%	1,34%
Hydro PP above 10 MW	1 586 300,00	45,08%	2,21%
Biomass	731 066,40	20,78%	1,02%
Biogas	175 837,20	5,00%	0,25%
Solid bio-waste	11 264,40	0,32%	0,02%
Wind PP (above 100 kW)	49 400,00	1,40%	0,07%
Photovoltaic (estimated)	540	0,02%	0,00%
Liquid biofuels	22,3	0,00%	0,00%
Total	3 518 830,30	100,00%	4,91%

RES share on PES (2006)



	Energy (GJ)	RES on PES
Biomass (except for households)	25 529 896,16	1,34%
Biomass (households)	40 138 138,37	2,11%
Hydro Power Plant	9 182 520,00	0,48%
Biologic degradable part of solid waste	2 641 431,00	0,14%
Biogas	2 655 572,05	0,14%
liquid fuel	798 606,00	0,04%
Heat pumps	676 499,36	0,04%
Solar collectors	127 637,91	0,01%
Wind Power Plant	176 400,00	0,01%
Photovoltaic	1 944,00	0,00%
TOTAL	81 928 644,85	4,31%



The renewables Directive

- Sets mandatory national targets for renewable energy shares, including 10% bio fuels share, in 2020 (Articles 3 and 5)
- Requires national action plans (Article 4)
- Standardises "guarantees of origin" (certifying the renewable origin of electricity or heat) and enables the transfer of these to provide flexibility to Member States (Articles 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)
- Requires reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers to the growth of renewable energy (Article 12), improvements in provision of information and training (Article 13) and improves renewables' access to the electricity grid (Article 14)
- Creates a sustainability regime for bio fuels (Articles 15-18)



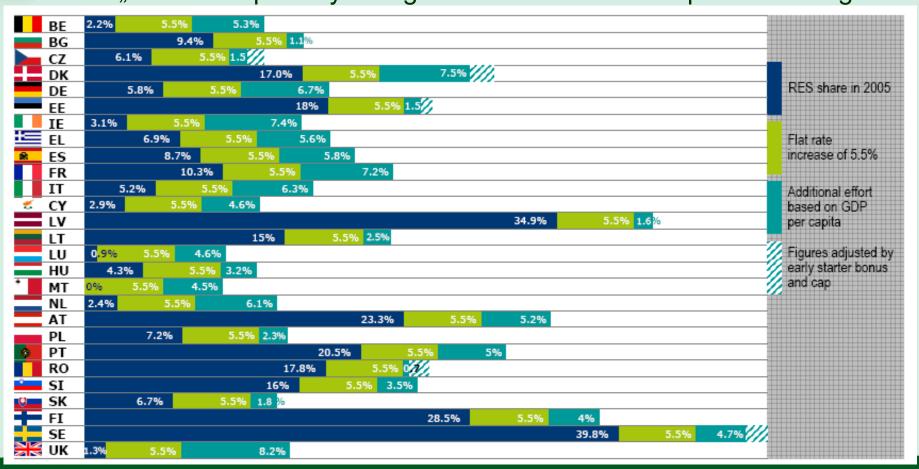
Target setting methodology

- Sharing the 11.5% increase between Member States:
- 2005 is the base year for the whole energy package
 - 2005 share is modulated to reflect national starting points: a third of national growth between 2001 and 2005 is deducted from the 2005 actual share for those Member States whose growth over the period exceeded 2%
- 5.5% is added to the modulated 2005 share of renewable energy for every Member State
- The remaining effort is weighted by a GDP/capita index, to reflect different levels of wealth across Member States, and multiplied by each Member State's population
- These two elements are added together to derive the full renewable energy share of total final energy consumption in 2020.
- A cap is imposed to ensure that no Member State faces a target of 50% or more.



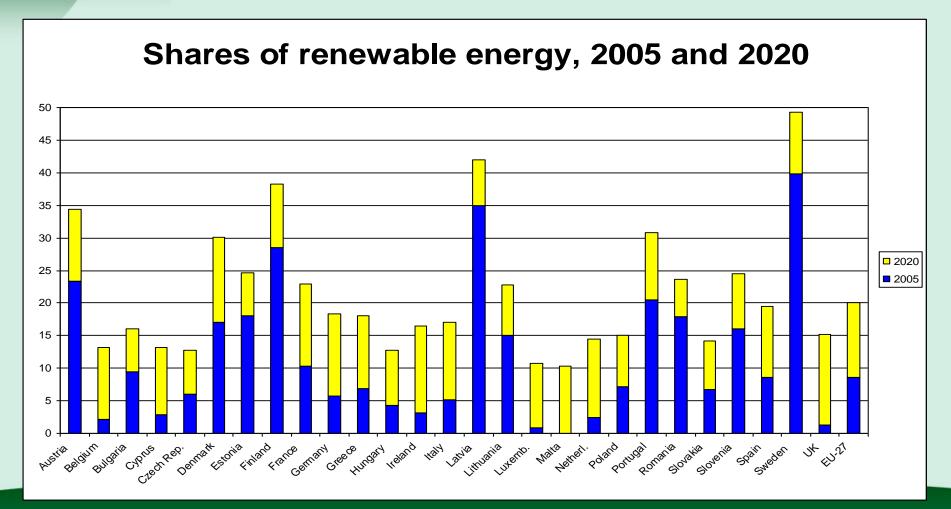
Schéma výpočtu podílu

"Konečné spotřeby energie z OZE na konečné spotřebě energie"





National renewables targets





National action plans

- Sectoral targets now set by Member States
- Measures adequate to achieve the targets including planned development of biomass resources
- Provides policy stability for investment



Guarantees of origin

The proposed flexibility mechanism:

- Builds on the framework created by 2001/77/EC
- Member States meeting their trajectory may transfer extra
 GOs to other Member States
- GOs from new installations may be transferred by companies ("persons")
- Member States may create a system to require prior government approval of such transfers.



Administrative reforms

Reforms, or requires reforms of administrative and regulatory barriers to the growth of renewable energy:

- simplification and streamlined procedures
- planning authorities to consider renewable energy and district heating and cooling systems
- minimum levels of renewable energy in building codes for new or refurbished buildings
- promotion of energy efficient renewable energy
- certification regimes for installers; mutual recognition



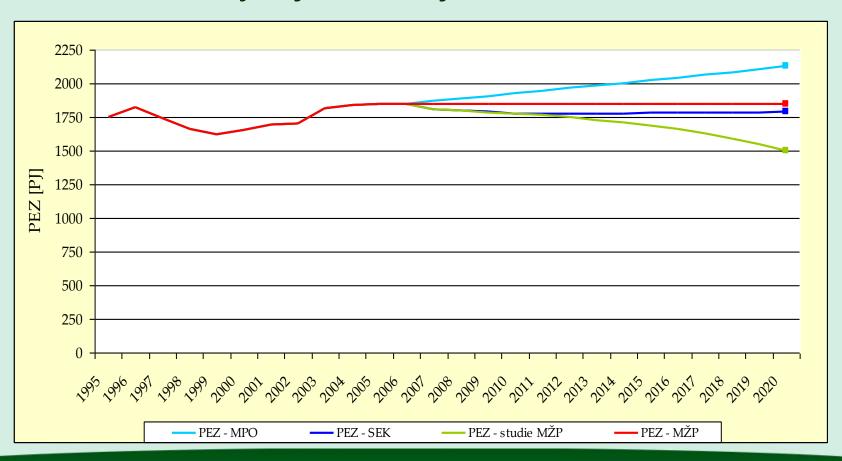
Promotion of bio fuels

Sustainability criteria for bio fuels:

- GHG savings minimum of 35%
- <u>No raw material</u> from undisturbed forests, bio diverse grassland, nature protection areas (unless taken harmlessly)
- No conversion of wetlands and continuously forested areas for bio fuel production (to protect carbon stocks)
- All EU bio fuels must meet "cross compliance" environmental rules

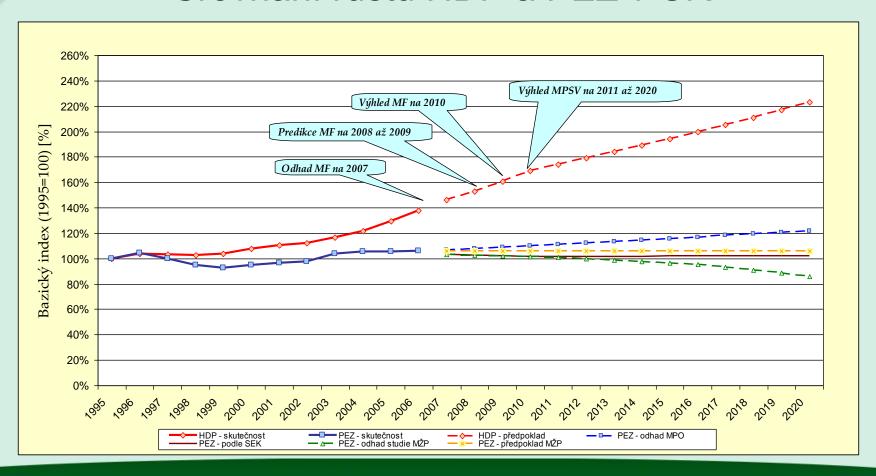


Odhad vývoje PEZ - jednotlivé scénáře





Srovnání růstu HDP a PEZ v ČR





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