



THE SENATE  
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
9<sup>TH</sup> TERM

**463<sup>rd</sup>**

**RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE**

Delivered on the 20<sup>th</sup> session held on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2014

**on the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030**

**/Senate Press no. K 117/09/**

**on the Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme and amending Directive 2003/87/EC**

**/Senate Press no. N 118/09/**

**The Senate**

**I.**

**1. Considers**

climate change to be an objective fact to which it is necessary to react above all by preparing and taking appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures;

**2. Emphasizes**

that a reduction in the dependence on non-European energy sources for instance via renewable sources, which is desirable, should be conducted in a cost-efficient way that will not jeopardize the competitiveness of the European economy;

**3. Recalls**

its Resolution No. 301 from 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2013 on the Green Paper – EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, in which the Senate among other things:

- expressed the opinion that the framework for climate and energy policies must have realistic goals and must be implemented evenly by all the key global actors in accord with the global consensus on this matter;
- considered it essential that individual policies and initiatives in the area of energy and climate should create a logical, rationally interconnected

and coherent framework, and should complement each other giving rise to synergies;

- expressed the conviction that the Member States must continue to retain the right to set their energy mix in accordance with the Treaty on functioning of the EU;

#### **4. Agrees**

with the Commission's view that the EU energy security policy should rest on three main pillars, i.e. making a better use of indigenous sources, import diversification both in terms of supply countries and routes, and last but not least a higher energy efficiency;

#### **5. Adds**

that as regards a better use of indigenous sources, the Senate is a long term proponent of nuclear energy as a low emission energy source that is at the same time stable, which is important for the transmission network security;

## **II.**

### **1. Disagrees**

with the quantitative goals as proposed by the Commission in its Communication, and in agreement with the position of the Government supports only one binding goal in the form of greenhouse gas emissions reduction target to be set at 35% compared to 1990; a potential agreement on a more ambitious goal at the EU level should be bound to reaching an agreement among the world's largest polluters on the adoption of stricter global commitments in Paris in 2015, and should be correspondent to the global agreement;

### **2. Considers**

it necessary that the EU policy for greenhouse gas emissions reduction should comprehensively cover not only the sector of energy, but also other sectors such as transport and agriculture, so that it would form a rational and coherent framework for reducing emissions;

### **3. Reiterates**

that commitments regarding greenhouse gas emissions reduction must be made globally because the EU accounts for only about 12 % of all the emissions, and further significant unilateral reductions are only going to have a limited effect, for which the EU will pay by decreasing its competitiveness;

### **4. Notes**

that the EU level binding target of 27% as the share of renewable energy sources in the overall EU energy consumption is too ambitious, especially given the potential of the Czech Republic for electricity generation from renewable energy sources – according to expert assessment the maximum share of renewable energy the Czech Republic can reach by 2030 is 17.3 %; furthermore it adds that it is hardly possible to agree a binding EU level target for renewable energy in advance without knowing how it will be subsequently broken down among the Member States;

### **5. Points out**

in this regard that binding targets for renewable energy at the EU level may in consequence breach the principle of free choice of the energy mix in the Member States;

### **6. Remarks**

that a large-scale deployment of renewable sources into the energy mixes of the Member States using different support schemes has been deforming the energy

market to a great extent and substantially has increased the electricity prices for consumers; on top of that it also jeopardizes the grid stability as the renewable energy production is strongly fragmented and variable, adding that these negative impacts on the grid have substantial cross-border impacts that are not compensated to the affected states;

**7. Views**

positively that the Commission in its Communication promotes a market-driven approach to exploiting the benefits of renewable energy in future;

**8. Adds**

that the support of renewable sources has some unintended and strongly negative impacts on the environment; for instance subsidised growing of energy crops leads to land degradation and reduction in food self-sufficiency by crowding out food crops;

**9. Is convinced**

that a stable and predictable legal environment is absolutely vital for the completion and smooth functioning of the single energy market in the EU, including strict compliance with the conditions of fair economic competition throughout the entire EU area by all national regulators without potentially destabilizing political interferences;

**10. Takes note of**

the effort of the Commission to reform the EU ETS system with the goal of making this system more efficient, so that it could better react to sudden fluctuations in the supply and demand for the emission allowances;

**11. Is however not convinced**

that this system, despite implementation of the proposed changes, can efficiently play its role of the only EU tool for the greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and would therefore welcome launching a discussion on other tools;

**III.**

**1. Requests**

the Government to inform the Senate about the way this position was taken into account and to provide the Senate with further information on the proceeding of negotiations;

**2. Authorises**

the President of the Senate to forward this Resolution to the European Commission.

Milan Štěch  
sign manual  
President of the Senate

Hassan Mezian  
sign manual  
Senate Verifier