



European
Commission

Czechia and the European Green Deal:

Climate and energy targets in Czechia

September 2022
#EUGreenDeal

To fight the climate crisis, the EU's goal is to cut its net greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. For Czechia, this means **reducing emissions by 26% by 2030** in sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System, compared to 2005. These include emissions from transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.

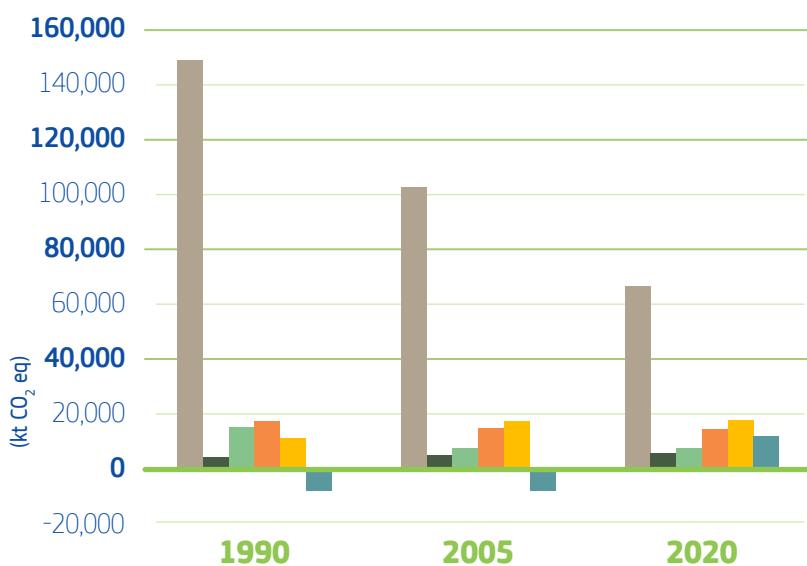
To get there, the European Commission estimates that **at least 25%** of Czechia final energy consumption would need to come from **renewable sources by 2030**.

Equally, with a national indicative contribution for 2030 of 29% for final energy consumption and 13% for primary energy consumption, compared to the 2007 baseline, there is potential for Czechia to contribute more to the proposed EU-wide targets of 41.5% for primary energy consumption and 39% for final energy consumption.



Greenhouse gas emissions in Czechia

We're on the right track. Since 1990, Czechia has successfully reduced its emissions in several key sectors.



	1990	2005	2020
Energy	149,831	103,494	66,796
Waste	3,014	3,956	5,136
Agriculture	15,513	8,124	7,842
Industrial Processes	17,250	15,152	15,230
Transport	11,347	17,371	17,785
*Land-based removals	-8,936	-8,340	12,772
Total	189,912	140,868	126,110

*Net removals of carbon in soils, forests and bio-based products; depending on the situation in the Member State, there could also be net emissions from the land sector

Czechia's land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector has become a source of emissions.

This is due to damage to forests caused by droughts and the proliferation of the bark beetle.

Source: <https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2022>

Benefits of climate action



As well as limiting the impact of global warming, climate action brings many other benefits:

More than
64%
of Czechs

consider climate change
a serious problem.

- ✓ **It saves lives:** climate action helps improve air quality. Every year 8.400 Czechs die prematurely due to air pollution. By delivering the European Green Deal, we can cut that number by 50%, saving some 5.300 lives.
- ✓ **It saves money:** improving energy efficiency, insulating homes and installing renewable energy lowers energy bills.
- ✓ **It protects nature:** restoring natural landscapes to capture carbon is great for biodiversity.
- ✓ **It strengthens energy independence:** more renewable energy means less dependence on oil and gas imports.
- ✓ **It boosts innovation:** the climate transition creates a powerful incentive to develop climate-friendly technologies, boosting growth and creating jobs.

Climate action is worth it, and Czechs know it. The majority (70%) believe national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, while 5 in 10 (50%) have taken action themselves.

71%
of Czechs



believe the damage due to
climate change is higher
than the investment needed
for a green transition.

Financing Czechia's green transition

Various European funding sources are available to support Czechia's green transition.



EU budget sources

Just Transition Fund

€1.6 billion
(2021-2027)

Cohesion Policy Funds (ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion)

€6.5 billion
(2021-2027)

Recovery and Resilience Fund

€969.3 million (in grants)
(2021-2026)

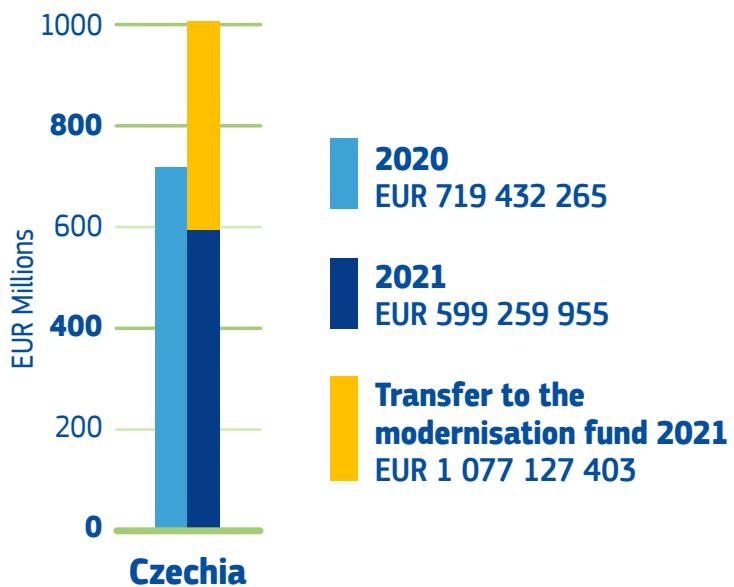
Social Climate Fund*

€1.2 billion
(2025-2032)

* The Social Climate Fund was proposed by the Commission in July 2021 and will accompany the new Emissions Trading System (ETS) for road transport and buildings. The fund will help vulnerable households and micro-enterprises invest in clean heating, electric driving, solar panels, and more.



Revenues from the Emissions Trading System



Revenues from the sales of emission allowances largely stay with the national government. In addition, some ETS revenues flow into the European Innovation Fund, which seeks to incentivise investment in the next generation of low-carbon technologies.