



CLIMATE CHANGE

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Representation of the European
Commission in Slovakia

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European challenges and election
programs of Slovak political parties

CLIMATE CHANGE IS REAL AND IMMINENT



Heat waves and draughts

5 hottest years ever (2014-2018)

Floods and decreasing water quality

Plants and animal species at
increased risk of extinction

Melting ice and rising sea levels

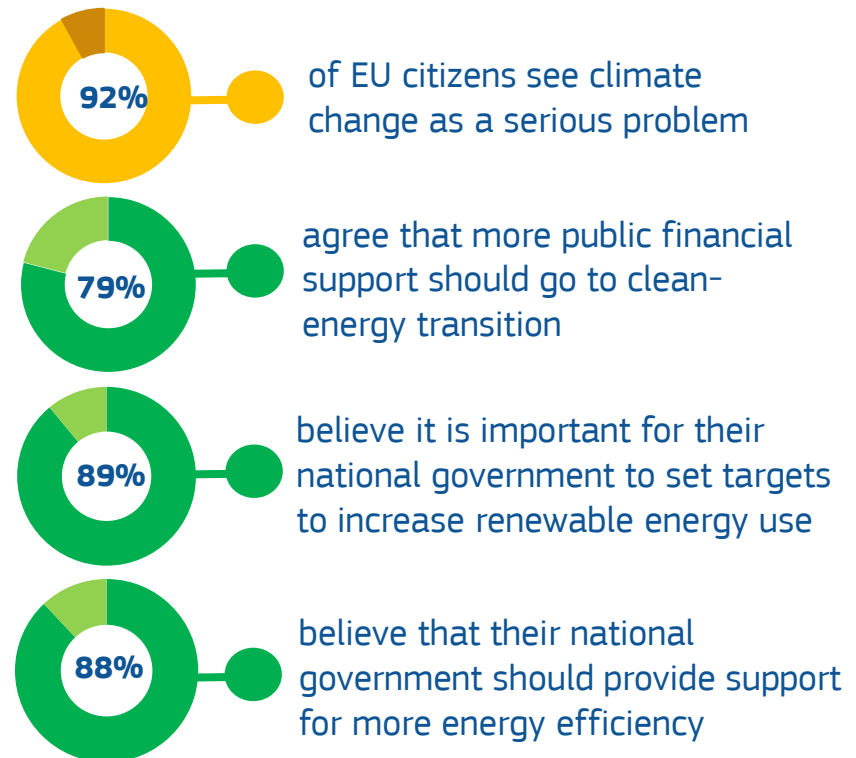
WHO SHOULD ACT?

Everybody can contribute
HOWEVER individual
responsibility should not be
overestimated

= Action at global, regional or
national level is needed

A MANDATE FROM OUR CITIZENS

(Eurobarometer)

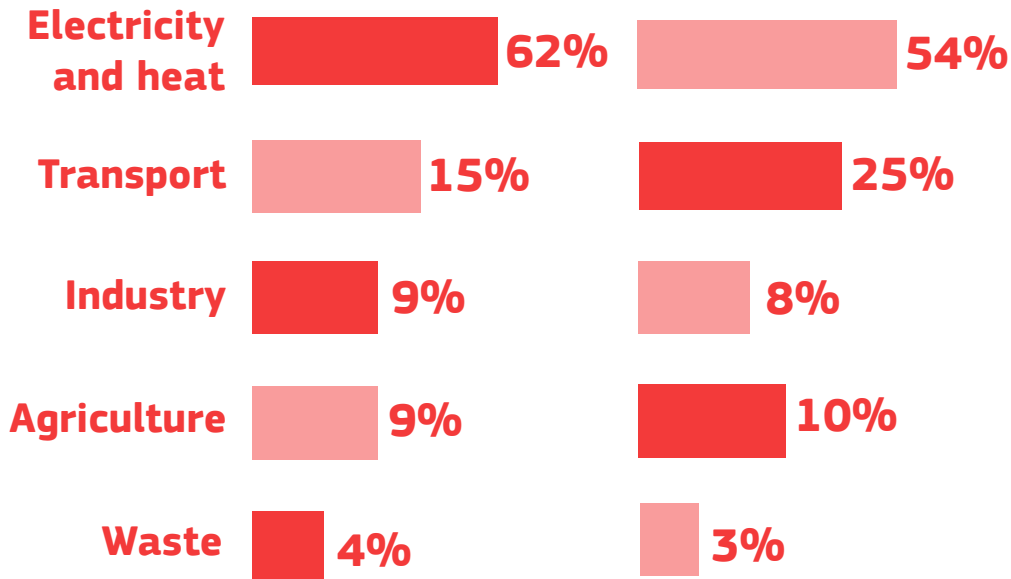


WHAT ARE THE MOST POLLUTING SECTORS?

Greenhouse gas emissions (EEA)

1990

2017



Horizontal | targets, ETS,
financing, climate neutrality



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

Energy and Industry | Clean
Package for All Europeans, Eco-design,
Labelling focus on energy efficiency
and renewables,...

Transport | safe and interconnected
mobility, CO2 standards,...

Waste | circular economy, targets,...

Agriculture | bio-economy, natural
carbon sinks

WHAT NEXT?

2030 FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY

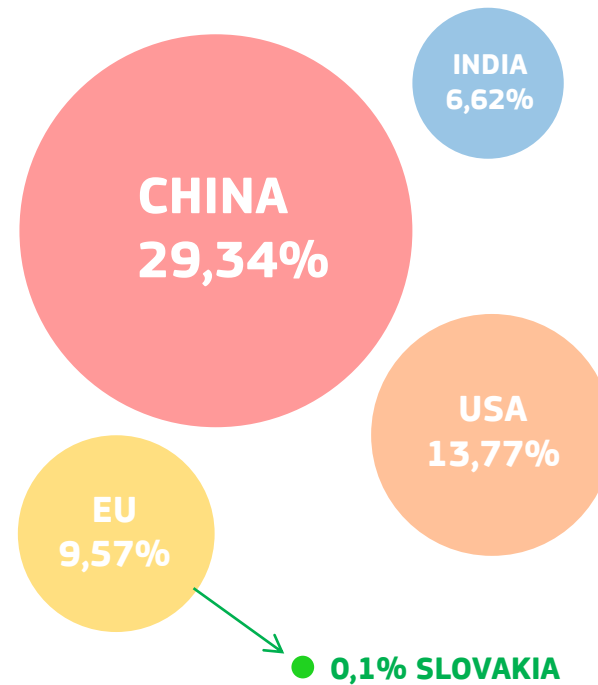
	2020	2030
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	-20%	≤ -40%
RENEWABLE ENERGY	20%	≥ 32%
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	20%	≥ 32.5%
INTER-CONNECTION	10%	15%
CLIMATE IN EU-FUNDED PROGRAMMES	20% (2014-2020)	25% (2021-2027)
CO2 FROM:		CARS -37.5% vans -31% lorries -30%

CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2050

➤ European Green Deal

WHO POLLUTES MOST?

Fossil CO2 Emissions as % of world in 2017,
(JRC report 2018 Fossil CO2 emissions of all world countries)



What if other countries are not following?

All countries will be affected, India will be the most affected out of the big economies

Most investments in China, USA and not EU

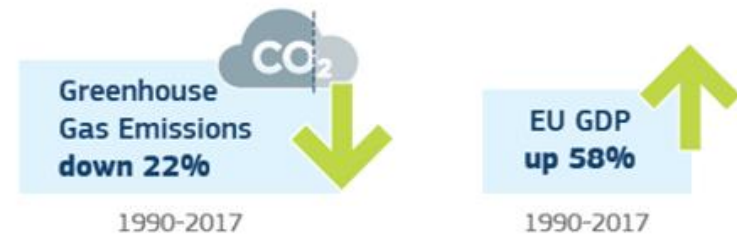
Climate aspects in trade agreements

Technology leadership for the EU

We need an attractive model to follow

How to build it?

The EU has successfully decoupled GHG emissions from economic growth



- All appropriate policy tools are needed
- Regulations, legislation
- Taxes (qualified majority voting, carbon border adjustment tax)
- Trade policy
- Adequate budgets for clean technologies
- Stop to financial subsidies to fossil fuels
- Support for the most affected and weakest (coal regions, lower socio-economic groups)



SLOVAKIA

Over-reaching non-ETS targets by a wide margin

Low-carbon mix in the power generation

Energy efficiency – progress, but energy intensity above the EU average (176%)

RES – decreasing shares from 12,9% in 2015 to 11,5% in 2017
(target 14% in 2020, 18-24% in 2030)

Coal support ends by 2023, Action Plan for Coal region of Horná Nitra

Energy regulation impacts on low carbon economy – excessive regulation of end-user prices hampers innovation and market development

Transport – rising emissions

Other challenges: air quality, waste, water and forest management



European
Commission



Thank you for your attention!

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