Czechia

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Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information		
Overall goal of the LTS	'To propose effective measures, including their contribution to reduce GHG emissions by 2030, and to outline trajectories that would aim to move towards a low carbon economy by 2050'	 The goal does not specify whether it includes all main greenhouse gases. The goal covers all sectors, with the exclusion of LULUCF. It is not specified whether it includes international maritime and aviation. One scenario includes importation of biomass and electricity. Some scenarios combine green with nuclear energy. 		
Scenarios presented in the LTS	 The LTS provides a number of scenarios for the period until 2050. Scenarios B) E) do not meet the target of a 80% reduction in emissions by 2050, scenarios F) - H) which achieve that target: A) Business as usual ('BAU'): no attention to climate change. Used for comparison/reference with other scenarios. B) Scenario as per the State Energy Policy ('SEP scenario'): for the period until 2040. C) Nuclear scenario: existing nuclear power plants will be expanded and their lifespan prolonged, together with expansion of RES. D) Green scenario: large expansion of RES to its technical potential. E) Recession scenario: assumes a decline in energy and fuel demand. F) Scenario under which electricity and biomass are imported: identical to the green scenario, with the exception that permits import of biomass and electricity. G) Scenario with expansion of CCS: assumes capture and storage of 35 million tonnes CO2 until 2050, in other aspects it is identical with BAU. H) Scenario with expansion of RES, nuclear and energy savings: combines green and nuclear scenario. 			
GHG reductions	Modelling results: GHG emission reductions by 2050 compared to 1990 (excluding removals): -80% Targets: The LTS includes indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050.	Emission projections by sectors: Mio.tCO2 eq 2030 2050 Power 78.5 n.a. Industry 11.4 n.a. Transport n.a. n.a. Buildings n.a. n.a. Agriculture 9.4 n.a. Waste 5.4 n.a. LULUCF n.a. n.a. Notes: (1) As for the Reporting of Policies and Measures under Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. (2) More specific emission reduction projections until 2040 are included in a separate document.		
Renewable Energy Sources	n.a.	Main drivers and features: Solar and wind energy to be at the centre of the renewable energy mix. Promote and focusing on the untapped potential of biomass in line with the Biomass Action Plan.		

Metric	Value	е	Further information
Energy Efficiency	n.a.		Main drivers and features:
			 By 2030, 23.6 Mtoe (FEC) and 42.3 Mtoe (PEC). Finalising the secondary legislation on the minimum efficiency of energy resources.
			 The LTS quantifies the overall potential energy saving from building renovations, including public buildings.
Estimated investment needs	€183 bn. to €335 bn. (scenarios achieving the 80% GHG reduction target compared to the reference scenario, cumulative 2010-2050)¹		 The LTS presents several estimates from different sources. Divergences are not explained. The scenario with the expansion of CCS entails the largest additional investment need. Investment cover infrastructure of transmission and distribution networks, costs of energy savings, costs of import of primary energy sources and the operation of energy sources.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	n.a.		A separate document refers to several studies assessing the impact of achieving 80% GHG emission reductions by 2050 on energy poverty, income distribution and taxation.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	The LTS provides a reference to several policies and measures (e.g. the State Energy Policy or Action Plan for Biomass). It provides a short summary of their contents and how they relate to climate adaptation.	
Public consultation	Limited	A public consultation was carried out, however the LTS does not provide information on the evidence collected.	
Legal status of the LTS and targets	Unspecified	There is currently no law that includes the LTS. The LTS does not specify if the GHG emission reduction target of 80% by 2050 is legally binding.	

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS does not specify a clear goal for 2050, similarly for its scope and coverage.
- In general, the strategy is adequately developed and most of the projections have been completed up to 2050.
- The LTS includes the majority of the mandatory contents. Gaps in mandatory elements are:
 - a) Enhancement of removals (LULUCF) by 2050,
 - b) GHG and CO2 intensity of GDP;
 - c) Emission reduction in power, industry and buildings.
 - d) Socio-economic impact assessment (the LTS mentions different studies, but none of them refers directly to the LTS's goals or scenarios).
- The LTS includes some of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. adaptation policies and measures, general description of main drivers for energy use, decarbonisation options in the transport sector). However, there is no information on the estimated likely share of renewable energy, the estimated likely energy consumption by 2050, energy emission trajectories, expected emission reductions by industrial sectors, emission and energy sources by transport type, agriculture and LULUCF emissions by source.

¹ Based on Table 11 of the LTS, using €/CZK=1/25.5.