



THE SENATE  
OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

9<sup>TH</sup> TERM

301<sup>ST</sup>

**RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE**

Delivered on the 12<sup>th</sup> session held on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2013

**on the Green Paper - A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies  
/Senate Press no. K 057/09/**

**The Senate**

**I.**

**1. Is of the opinion**

that in order to be effective, the framework for climate and energy policies must be based on relevant and accurate scientific findings relating to climate change, aim for realistic targets and be implemented evenly by all major global players in line with the global consensus in this area;

**2. Believes**

that in order to fulfil the set objectives, this framework needs to use such instruments and measures that will contribute to a stable and predictable environment and will be cost effective, especially with regard to the real potential of the European economy and its international competitiveness;

**3. Considers 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;

**4. Would favour**

if the current debate focused on the reduction of consumption of fossil resources which are finite and currently irreplaceable for many industries, such as chemical or pharmaceutical industry, instead of focusing on the reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions;

**II.**

**1. Stresses**

that when drawing up the new policy framework for climate and energy, the real global situation cannot be overlooked, especially when the energy map and the balance of power in this area are significantly changing in connection with the discovery of new recourses and technologies;

**2. Is convinced**

that Member States must continue to retain the power to define their energy mix in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU;

**3. Calls on**

the Commission to carry out, in accord with the conclusions of the Energy Council from 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012, a detailed analysis and to evaluate the results of the current EU energy policy in the wider context of the whole society contribution to EU citizens, recalling that the Czech Republic is carrying out a similar analysis in the context of updating the National Energy Policy;

**4. Adds,**

in accord with Resolution No. 118 of the Senate of 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013 on the Commission Communication Renewable energy: a major player in the European energy market, that the production of energy from renewable sources should not be strongly favoured over other sources, with regard to the fact that subsidized installations cannot run effectively in a market-based and competitive environment, because unsystematic subsidies for renewable energy lead to market distortion and are counterproductive in the long run;

**5. Is of the opinion**

that required decarbonisation must continue to be clearly market-based and be fiscally neutral;

**6. Considers**

that the new framework must guarantee stability while flexibly responding to changing economic conditions, and emphasizes the need for realistic setting of long-term decarbonisation targets;

**7. Believes**

that instead of setting special national commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, it would be more efficient to focus on developing new technologies which would ensure that despite the growth in energy consumption or traffic, emissions of greenhouse gases would not increase;

**8. Considers further,**

in line with its long-term position, as formulated in its Resolution No. 175 of 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013 on the Report of the European Commission on the state of the carbon market in 2012, that the EU ETS system is not an appropriate instrument to reduce emissions which would ensure a stable carbon price and provide long-term and stable signals for investment in safe, clean and sustainable low-carbon technologies;

**9. Therefore recommends**

evaluating the introduction of alternative mechanisms that would eliminate the shortcomings of the EU ETS system, such as introduction of a carbon tax;

**10. Regards with scepticism**

the pioneering role of the EU in the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (primarily CO<sub>2</sub>) in a situation where other major producers of greenhouse gases refuse to accept an appropriate share of responsibility in this process, which was already pointed out by the Senate in its Resolution No. 175 of 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013 on the Report of the European Commission on the state of the carbon market in 2012;

**11. Stresses**

that the new framework must realistically reflect developments in international negotiations, and if it still represents only a unilateral EU commitment, it must include effective mechanisms for maintaining and strengthening the international competitiveness of European economy;

**III.**

**1. Requests**

the Government to inform the Senate about the way this position was taken into account, and about further initiatives following this Green Paper;

**2. Authorises**

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

Milan Štěch  
sign manual  
President of the Senate

Tomáš Grulich  
sign manual  
Senate Verifier