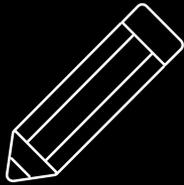


Partnership Agreement Implementation 2014-2020:
Climate Change Mitigation



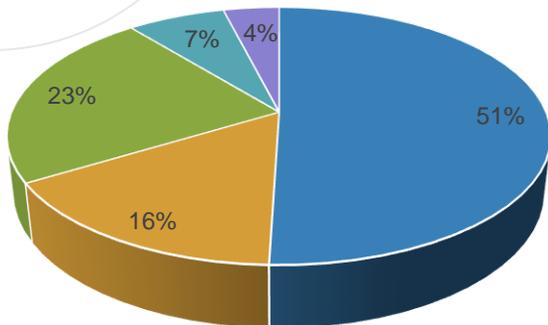
Evaluation of the Progress & Challenges Ahead in the Slovak Republic

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Points of departure

**Greenhouse gas emissions
by sector (2017)**



■ Energy (excl. Transport) ■ Transport ■ Industry ■ Agriculture ■ Waste

- **Assessment** of the progress made in implementing the PA and current programming period 2014-2020:
 - Programming & Implementation
 - Achievements
 - Lessons Learned
- **Focusing** specifically climate change targets:
 - Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by not more than 13 % compared to the benchmark year
 - Increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 14 %
 - Moving towards a 16.4 % increase in energy efficiency (Mtoe)

EU 2020 Targets

Target	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	SK target 2020	EÚ28	EÚ28 target 2020
Increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 (%)	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	x	72.0	72.2	75
Increasing combined public and private investment in R&D (% GDP)	0.88	1.17	0.79	0.88	x	1.2	2.06	3.0
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % compared to benchmark	54.82	55.44	55.63	57.08	x	113.00	77.64	80.00
Increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20 %	11.7	12.9	12.0	11.5	x	14.0	17	20
Moving towards a 20 % increase in energy efficiency (Mtoe)	15.3	15.4	15.5	x	x	16.4	1542.7	1483
Reducing school drop-out rates (% of population aged 18-24 years)	6.7	6.9	7.4	9.3	9.31	6.0	10.6	10.0
increasing the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education	26.9	28.4	31.5	34.3	36.8	40.0	40.5	40.0
Population at risk of poverty and social exclusion. (%)	18.4	18.4	18.1	16.3	x	17.2	-4.18 mil.	-20 mil.

ESIF as a leverage point (2014-2020)

- **A positive trend in emission reduction** stimulated by the ESIF especially in heating sector, insulation/retrofitting buildings as a success story
- **Mixed results in renewable energy** production (feed-in tariff vs. connectivity to the grid)
- **Coal mining phasing out by 2023** will positively impact energy mix and ESIF already play crucial role in the transformation of Upper Nitra Region
- **Industrial transformation** and SME sector successful to some extent, but face biggest challenges: 30% of the workforce in industry, problem of big polluters and carbon leakage
- **Insufficient results in Transport sectors:** Some advances in railway, public transport, but very limited progress in sustainable mobility/smart cities
- **Missed opportunities in R&D** and chronic inability to utilise opportunities provided in this area by ESIF. Upcoming Strategy of Intelligent Specialisation and improving framework of focus on low-carbon, circular economy Vs fatal failure of the management
- **Increasing use of financial instruments**, combination of ESIF with commercial and budget resources as apposite trend
- **Administration and implementation hinders potential:** Low-quality of technical assistance, public procurement, conflicts with the Law on State Aid and lengthy administrative processes have proven to be the most serious barriers.

Outlook & Opportunities

- Using policy framework of the **EU as the key modernisation factor**:
 - Clear signals of the carbon neutrality, Green Deal, Multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 (percental targets) will shape national policies
- Move from the **“low-hanging fruits”** to more **advanced approaches** required by climate neutrality:
 - Need for a massive investments into R&D and smart transformation to low-carbon/circular economy
- **Scaling down** and building on good practise at regional and municipal level:
 - Addressing difficulties in harness potential of mitigation measures (reduction of emissions from heating, transport and electricity) and adaptation measures (water retention, green buildings and cities) for a cumulative effect of improving the quality of housing, air, and household costs and sustainable mobility.
- Addressing **Climate Mitigation as a Social Issue**:
 - Aging of the Slovak population associated with expected turbulences on the labour market, social inequalities leads to energy poverty.
 - Investments in automation and digitization reduce the need for labour, not only in industry and technical work, but also in administration.

Will the crisis change everything or nothing?

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