

Analiza klimatskih politika RH i EU

što nam treba, a što možemo očekivati?

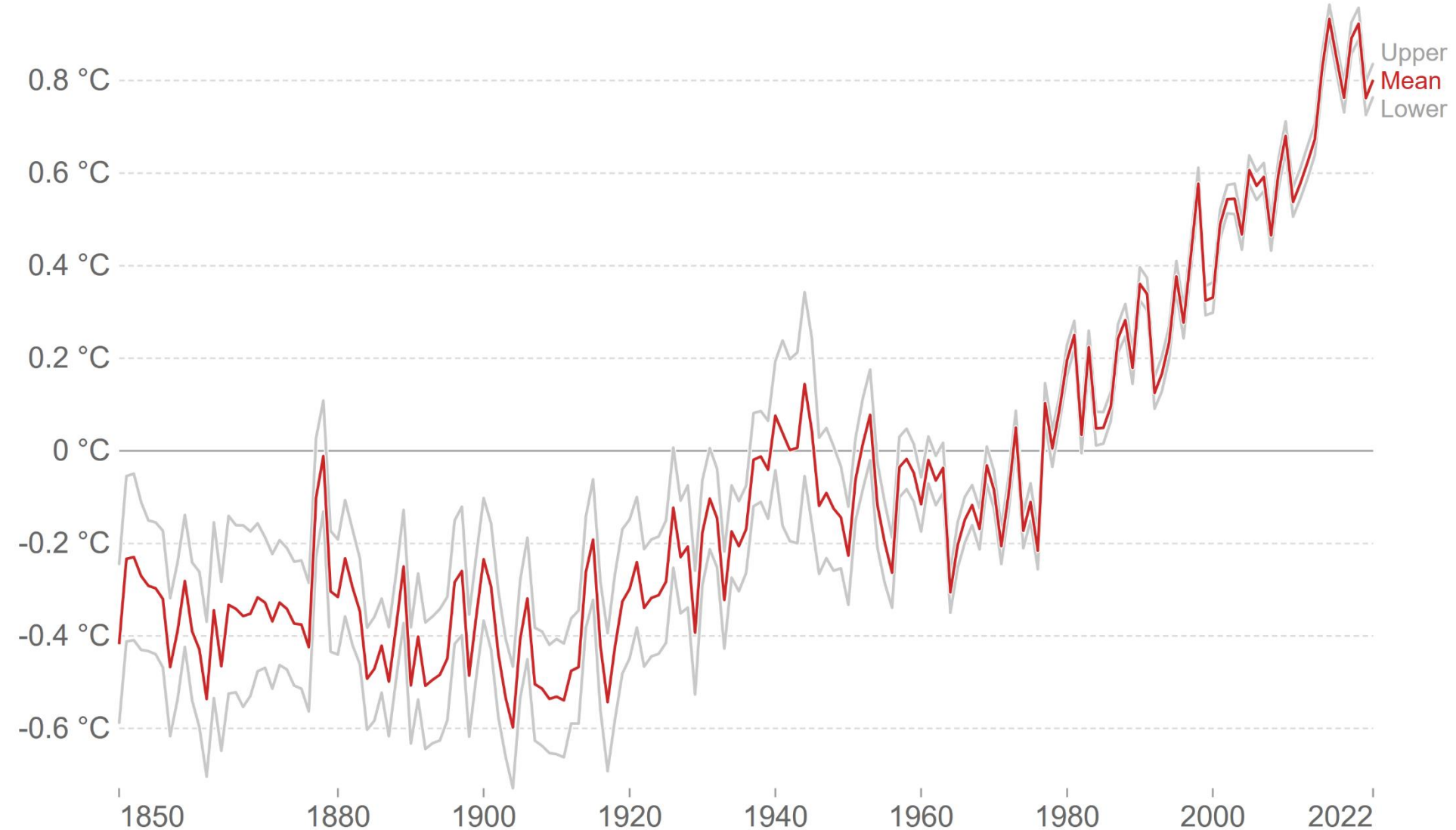
Nikola Biliškov

Zadar, 28. IX. 2024.



Average temperature anomaly, Global

Global average land-sea temperature anomaly relative to the 1961-1990 average temperature.



Source: Met Office Hadley Centre (HadCRUT5)

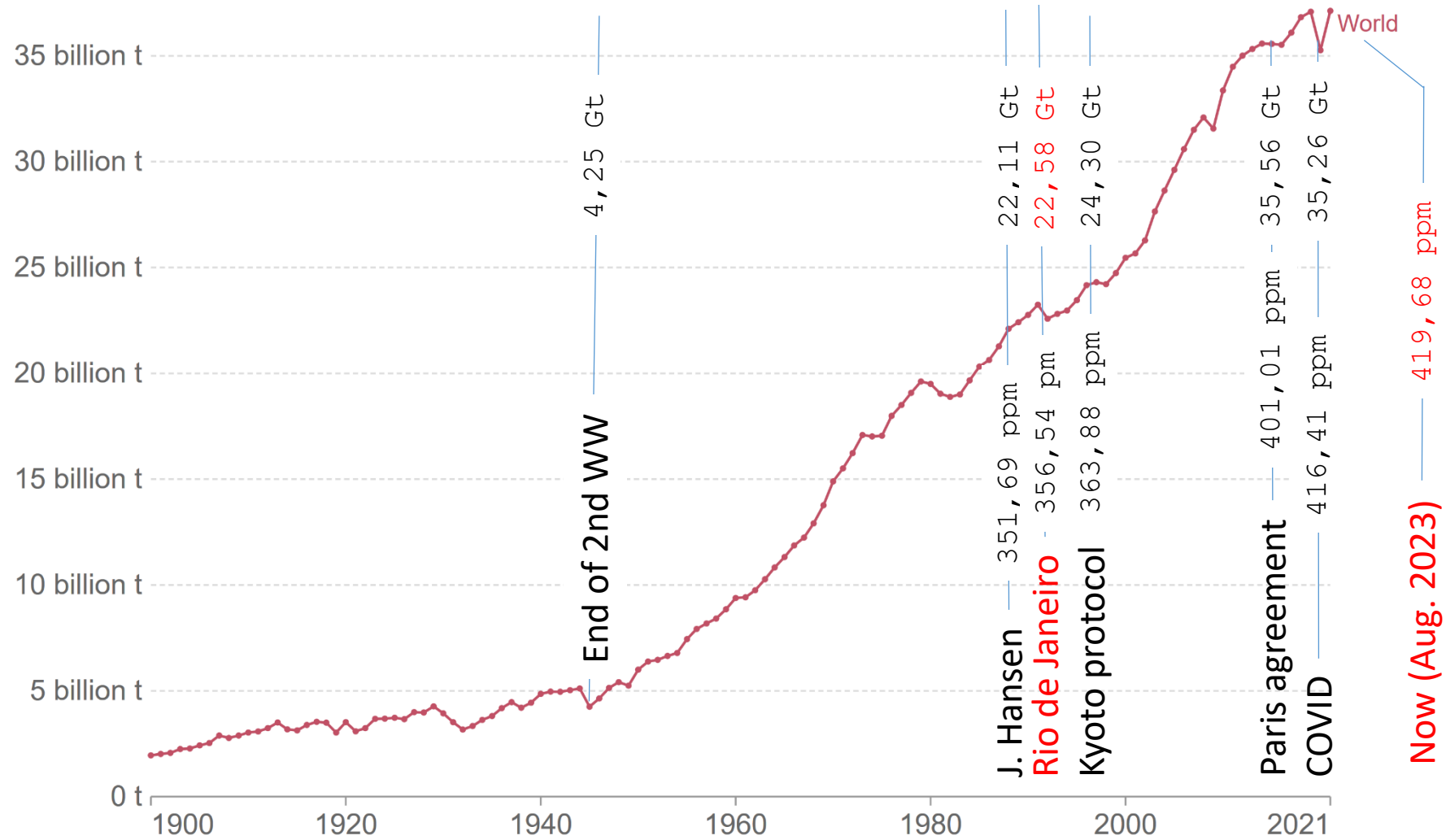
OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

Note: The gray lines represent the upper and lower bounds of the 95% confidence intervals.

Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry¹. Land use change is not included.

Our World
in Data



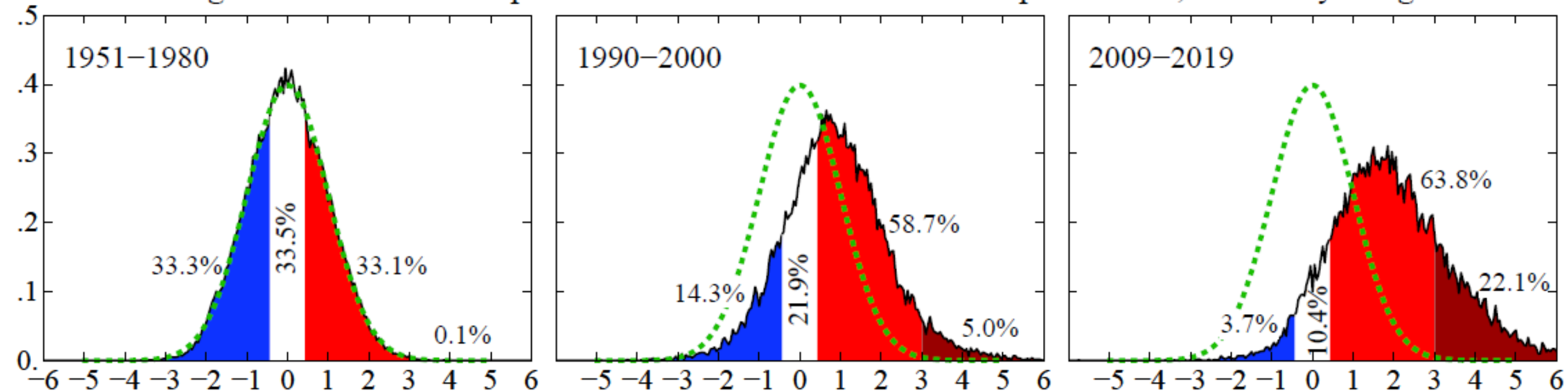
60 % ukupne količine CO₂ je emitirana od početka klimatskih pregovora
Suvišni CO₂ – oko 400 milijardi tona

In very general terms:

Climate change

statistically significant change of distribution (mean state and variability)
of meteorological events

Shifting Distribution of Temperature Anomalies: Northern Hemisphere Land, June–July–August



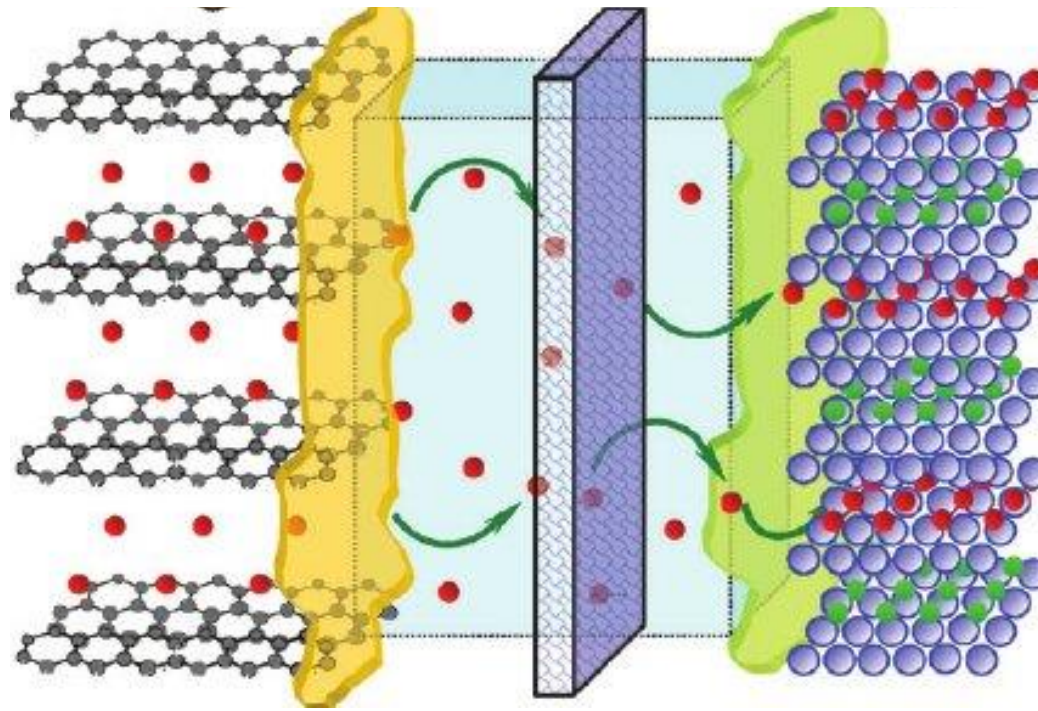
J. Hansen, M. Sato (2020)

What we need to do?

To shift the Gaussian curve back to the initial one

NGO

- Upozoravanje na probleme
- Artikulacija nezadovoljstva građana
- Stavljanje tih problema na dnevni red javne rasprave



Političari

- Donošenje političkih odluka
- Razvoj i provedba politika
- Rasprava na višim (nadržavnim i međunarodnim) razinama



To:
The President of the Republic of Croatia
The Government of the Republic of Croatia
The Croatian Parliament
The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy
The Media

**ZNANSTVENICI
ZA KLIMU
- HRVATSKA**



<https://www.znanost-klima.org/en/a-plea>

A PLEA FOR SYSTEMATIC CLIMATE ACTION

Prompted by the reports of the International Panel on Climate Change, especially the last report, published in November 2018,¹ as well as by the goals of the Paris climate Agreement,² by the European Parliament Resolution on climate emergency at the level of the European Union,³ by the warning signed by over 11,000 scientists, 19 of whom are Croatian scientists,⁴ and also by remarkably resolute policies aimed at mitigating climate change and adapting to it, policies implemented in many EU Member States⁵ as well as globally⁶; prompted by the global climate movement embodied in numerous initiatives, associations and activities, especially the international high-school students' campaigns such as *School Strike for Climate*, *Fridays for Future* and others, some of which have taken root in Croatia, we appeal to you to engage in a concerted effort to face up to the climate crisis. As scientists and citizens concerned over increasingly evident consequences of climate change, both globally and locally, concerned over the lack of systematic public debate on climate in Croatia, and bearing in mind the findings from all areas of science and various disciplines concerning the issue of climate change, its causes, consequences, expectations and prospects, we the signees of this plea, scientists and researchers from various academic disciplines, employed in the Republic of Croatia or originating from it, address this plea at the general public, the responsible parties and the decision makers.



nbilis@irb.hr



The European Climate Pact brings **individuals, communities and organisations together** to fight climate change and adapt to its consequences. Launched by the European Commission as part of the European Green Deal, the Pact is a movement of people united by a shared mission to build a more sustainable Europe and help the EU to become climate-neutral by 2050.

EU CLIMATE PACT AMBASSADORS		CONTENTS	
For a Sustainable World			
	Introduction		
	1. Climate Change, a definition of a tremendous liability for the planet's environment, and so, for our world	1	
	2. Climate change and its social, political, and economic effects	11	
	3. Nature-based Solutions for biodiversity and climate resilience	17	
	4. Environmental Pollution and its Consequences Transboundary		
	E- Waste, Social, Environmental and Governance Issues	29	
	5. Raising-awareness on water through education at different levels, the SDGs and EU Commission recent policies.	49	
	6. Deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems. Data-Driven Traceability: The Key to Deforestation-Free Commodities	61	
	7. Oceanic Crisis: Climate change, pollution, loss of biodiversity, and ocean governance	86	
	8. Human Rights and Climate Change, an Interlinked Issue	91	
	9. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Respect for the Planet		
	Biophysical Limits: A Holistic Approach	100	
	10. Development of sustainable urban space	115	
	11. Sustainable Consumption and Production: The Imperative of a Circular Economy	129	
	12. Climate refugees and vulnerable communities	141	
	13. Environmental Justice and Climate Justice	153	
	14. Renewable energies and transition to a cleaner energy matrix	165	
	15. Policies and International Agreements to Address the Ecological Crisis	177	
	16. Environmental Education and Citizen Awareness: Tools for a Sustainable Future	191	
	17. Technological and scientific innovations to face the ecological crisis	202	
	18. The Role of the Private Sector in Combating the Climate Crisis	211	
	19. Navigating the Green Economy: A Comprehensive Analysis	227	
	20. Sustainable Food to ensure food security	240	
	21. Sustainable lifestyle habits	254	
	22. Fast fashion and its impact on the environment	263	
	23. Keep Moving: But Do It Right. Navigating the Intersection of Sustainable and Just Mobility	273	
	24. Sustainable Tourism	282	
	25. The Interplay of the economy and climate change	304	
	26. European Climate Pact and Climate Ambassadors	317	
	27. Development of sustainable urban space. Green infrastructures towards climate resilience	327	
	28. Sustainable Supply Chains: navigating the path to environmental and social equilibrium.	339	
	29. Action engagement in Workers' Union and in policymakers	351	
	30. Climate Racism: An Urgent Call for Environmental Justice	359	
	31. The Importance of ESG Criteria and Sustainability in the European Green Deal	369	
	32. Social perception and Climate Change Communication	378	
	33. Young Climate Activism	398	
	34. Inclusion in the Fight Against Climate Change	407	
	Conclusion	415	

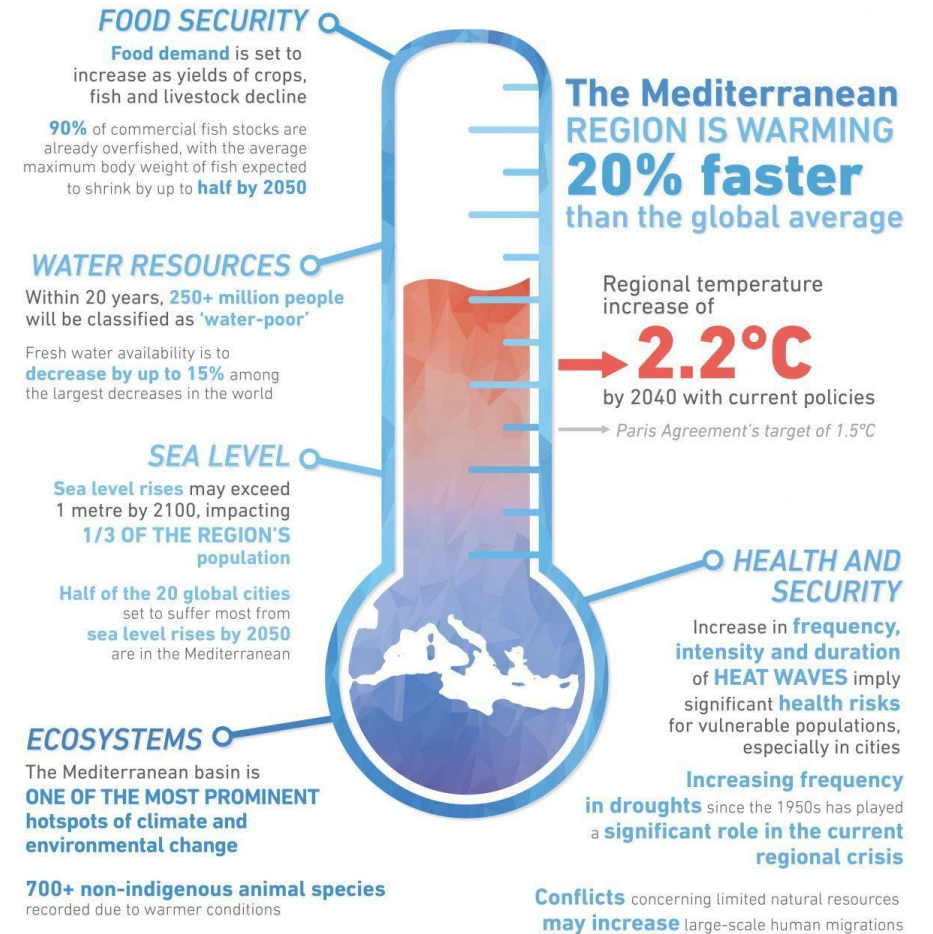




1st

SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT REPORT ABOUT CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

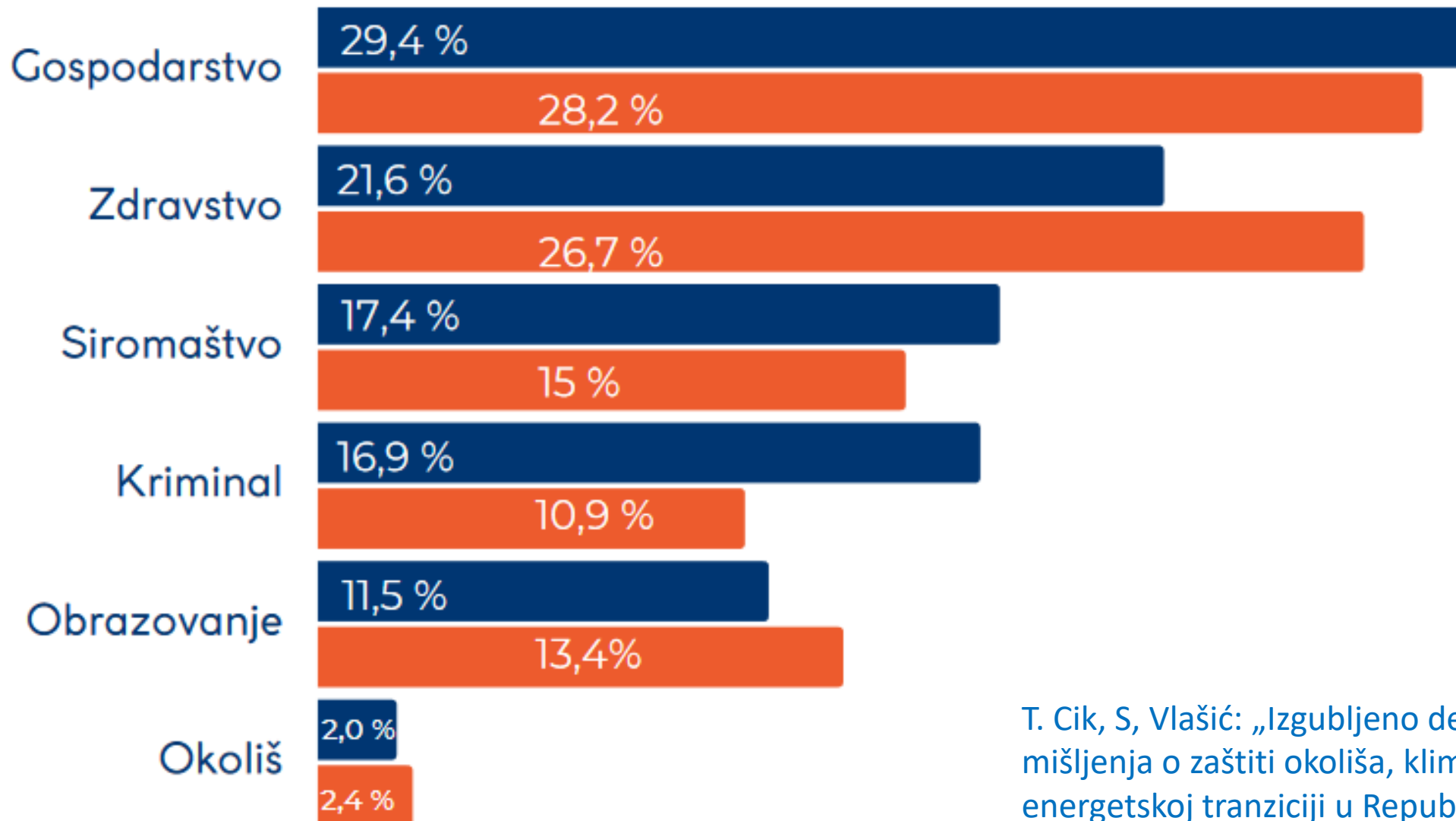
85 scientists from 20 countries of the Network of Mediterranean Experts on Climate and Environmental Change (MedECC) present:



NAJVAŽNIJI DRUŠTVENI PROBLEMI U HRVATSKOJ

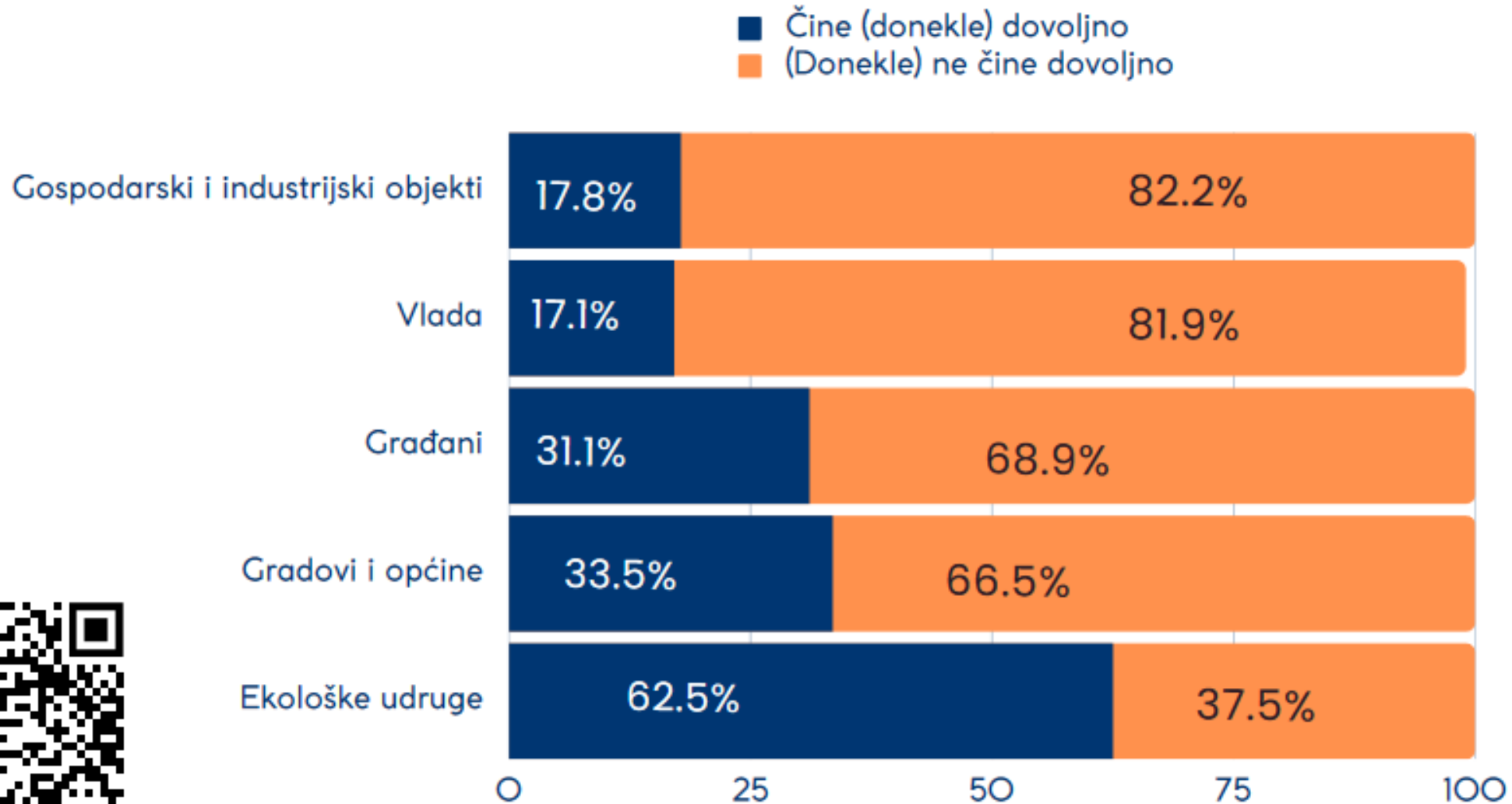
■ 2011

■ 2021



T. Cik, S. Vlašić: „Izgubljeno desetljeće: Stavovi i mišljenja o zaštiti okoliša, klimatskim promjenama i energetskej tranziciji u Republici Hrvatskoj”, IPE (2022)

OCJENA ANGAŽIRANOSTI AKTERA U ZAŠTITI OKOLIŠA I BORBI PROTIV KLIMATSKIH PROMJENA



PROIZVODNJA SUMNJE I HAJKA NA ZNANOST

ANALIZA DEZINFORMACIJA O KLIMATSKOJ KRIZI U HRVATSKOJ

Autorica:

Tajana Broz

Urednik:

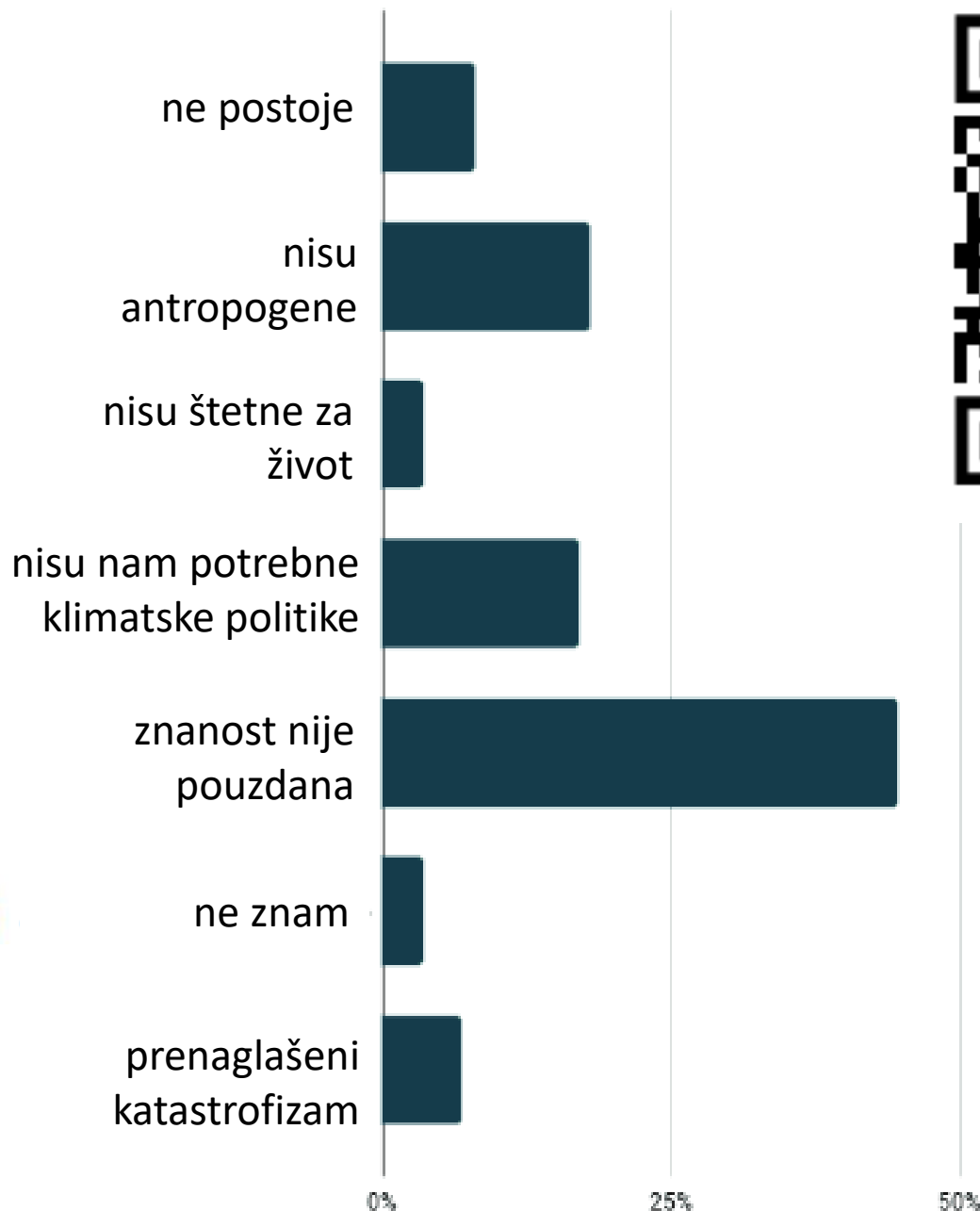
Petar Vidov



Izdavač:

Faktograf – udruga za informiranu javnost
Zagreb, veljača 2024. godine

Rasprostranjenost narati





Otvoreno: Kakav nam je sustav obrane od poplava? (od 22:15)



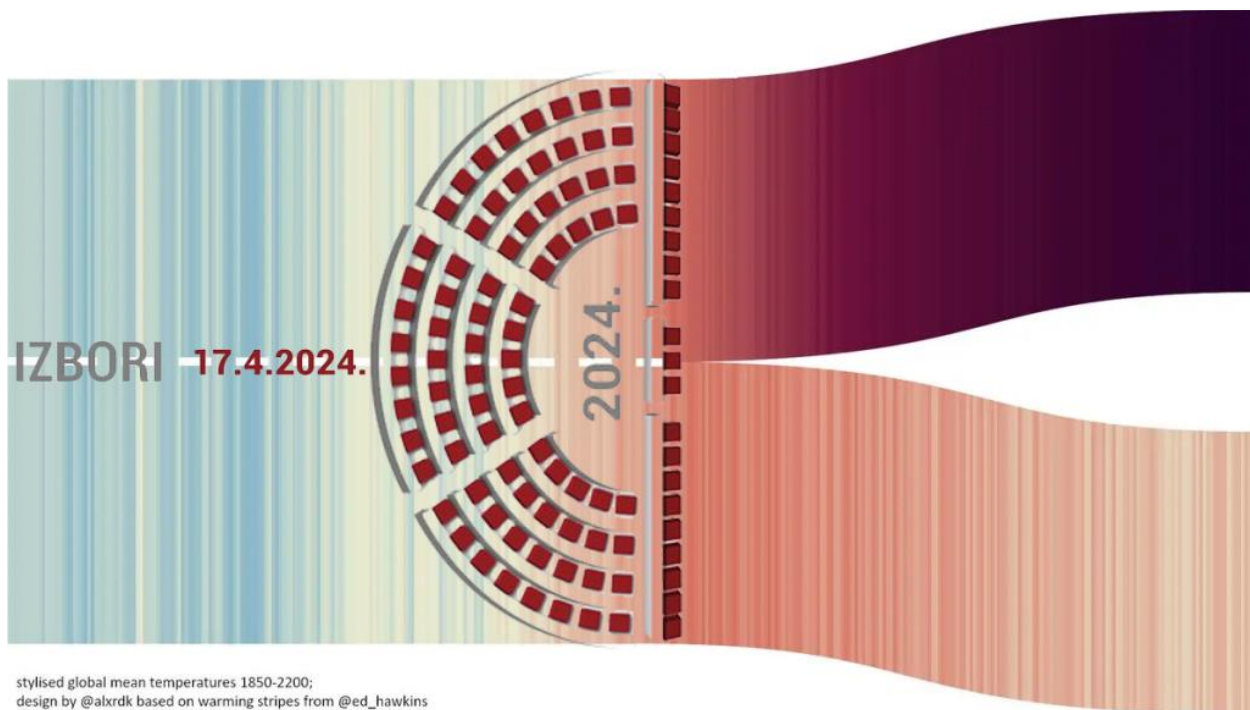


Apel političkim strankama za unošenje klimatskih politika u svoje programe

Prošle su pune četiri godine od našeg javnog istupa, kad smo objavili Apel za sustavnu klimatsku akciju.¹ Konstatiramo da je ukupni politički odgovor neadekvatan ozbiljnosti i sveobuhvatnosti klimatske krize. Štoviše, on je razočaravajuć i vodi u krajnji gubitak perspektive, što se osobito odnosi na mlade i nadolazeće generacije, do kojih nam je svima najviše stalo.

Naime, razina ugljikovog dioksida u atmosferi i oceanima i dalje raste,^{2,3} što je najobjektivniji indikator neuspjeha klimatskih politika na globalnoj razini. Globalni klimatski pregovori su, nažalost, izuzetno neučinkoviti te do sada nisu doveli do značajnijih pozitivnih pomaka, koji bi se očitovali prvo u obuzdavanju, a zatim i konačnom zaustavljanju emisija stakleničkih plinova. Sve je jasnije da se naš planetarni ekosustav bliži točki prijeloma. No, iako se prostor djelovanja jako sužen, još uvijek nije potpuno zatvoren. Drugim riječima, čovječanstvo još uvijek može spriječiti slom globalnog klimatskog sustava.

Klimatske promjene u programima vodećih stranaka



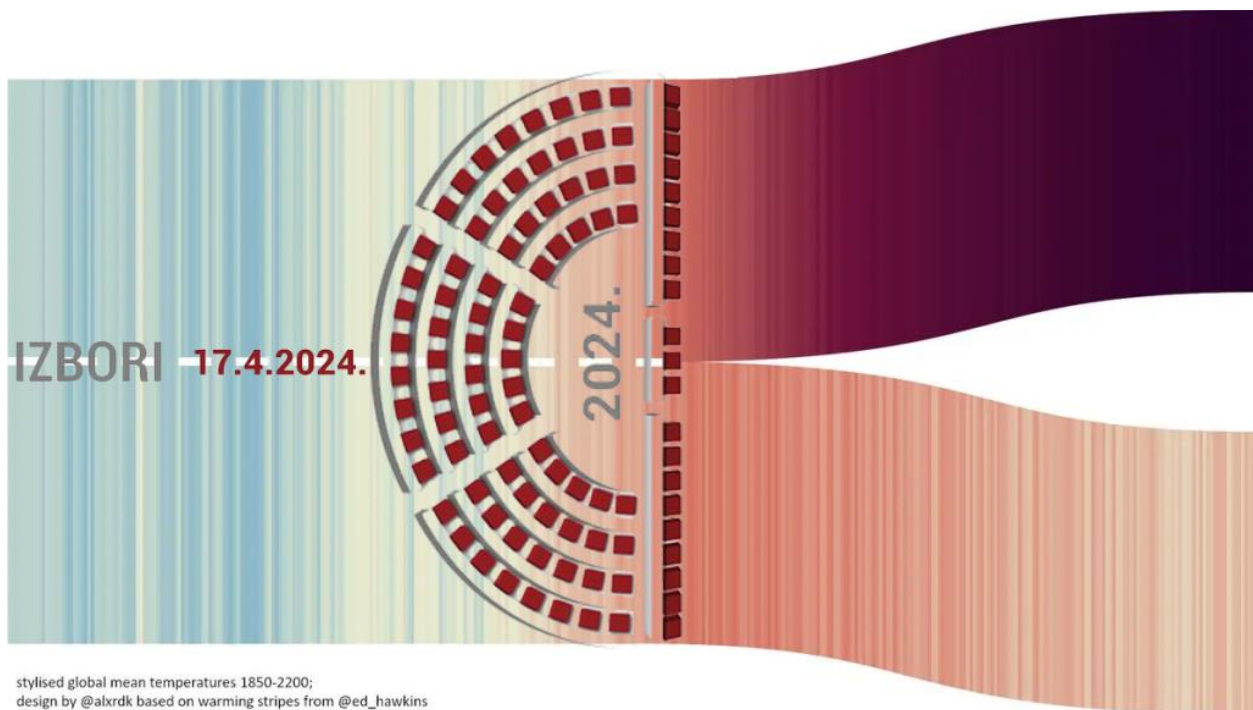
HDZ - prepun općih mjesta i zapravo se sve svodi na nabranje vrlo općenitih tvrdnji o klimatskim promjenama, ublažavanju i prilagodbi, uz obaveznu ogradu „Europska unija donijela je ambiciozne ciljeve (...) Zato niskougljični razvoj Hrvatske postaje naša strateška odrednica.“ Uz izostanak sadržaja, njihov klimatski program obiluje i potpuno nejasnom terminologijom, koja dozvoljava vrlo veliku širinu (ne)djelovanja.

SDP - izrazito štur po pitanju klimatskih politika. Najave klimatskih politika su tek neznatno određenije u odnosu na njihove glavne političke suparnike, osobito u pogledu energetike. Pozitivna je najava uspostave indeksa razvijenosti, temeljenog na nizu parametara koji određuju kvalitetu života, a ne samo ekonomske pokazatelje.

Možemo! - klimatske promjene su „jedan od najvećih izazova današnjice“, vrlo su zastupljene i razrađene. Nakon proučavanja programa, možemo reći da je ova platforma opravdala svoju identitetsku odrednicu zelene ljevice.



Klimatske promjene u programima vodećih stranaka



Most - dobro poznat kao stranka čiji mnogi članovi njeguju [poricanje znanosti](#) na različitim područjima. Time se čak i naveliko hvale, stalno spominjući kako su oni ti koji su se “odlučno pobunili protiv suludih COVID mjera”. Kod njih se klimatske promjene spominju tek u tragovima, te za otkrivanje klimatskih politika treba upotrijebiti i malo mašte. Zato ovdje pomalo iznenađuje najava uvrštenja prava okoliša u kaznenu legislativu, no to je u okviru njihovog općeg pseudoantiglobalizma. Usput najavljuju otvaranje novih plinskih elektrana.

Domovinski pokret je još jedna stranka koja je vrlo aktivna u poricanju znanstvenih činjenica, [o čemu smo već i mi pisali](#). Oni tvrde da „Hrvatska ne utječe na globalne trendove“, dodajući da „ih može provedbom suverenističke gospodarske politike, bolje iskoristiti za vlastiti razvoj“, usput se, kao pravovjerni i višestruko dokazani poricatelji znanstvenih činjenica, ograđujući „ako postoje, umanjiti njihove negativne efekte.“ U jednoj od debata, jedan njihov član nas je poučio da su klimatske promjene dio „ljevičarske ekoideologije“.

NECP:

ES-8 Istraživanje potencijalnih ležišta ugljikovodika u Slavoniji, Dinaridima i Jadranu

Financijska mjera; provedba 2021. -2030.

Cilj i opis mjere: Cilj mjere je ublažiti pad proizvodnje nafte i plina i time utjecati na smanjenje ovisnosti o uveznoj energiji.

Aktivnosti: Aktivnosti u pripremi dokumentacije za nadmetanje za istraživanje i eksploataciju ugljikovodika na kopnu te praćenje provedbe projekata u tijeku. Osim već otvorenih nadmetanja, u planu je izdavanje dozvola za istraživanje i eksploataciju ugljikovodika na područjima prijašnjih nadmetanja i na napuštenim područjima. Ova aktivnost omogućuje kontinuirano istraživanje ugljikovodičnog potencijala, a posljedično i povećanje eksploatacije ugljikovodika u zemlji.

Sredstva potrebna za provedbu: 100 milijuna EUR-a

Izvori financiranja: privatni kapital investitora

Izvršno tijelo: AZU

Tijelo za praćenje (nadzor): AZU

Učinak: Povećanje sigurnosti opskrbe ugljikovodicima

Metoda praćenja: izvještaji MINGOR-u

S otvorenja 2. cijevi tunela Učka:

„S odmorišta Kvarner s druge strane tunela, vidjet će se Krk i naš naftni te LNG terminal u Omišlju koji predstavljaju simbole velikog infrastrukturnoga razvoja države koja je teškom mukom stvorena u Domovinskom ratu te u ova tri desetljeća čvrsto, konzistentno, snažno i s puno konsenzusa, realizirala sve svoje strateške ciljeve.”

AP, 12. IX. 2024

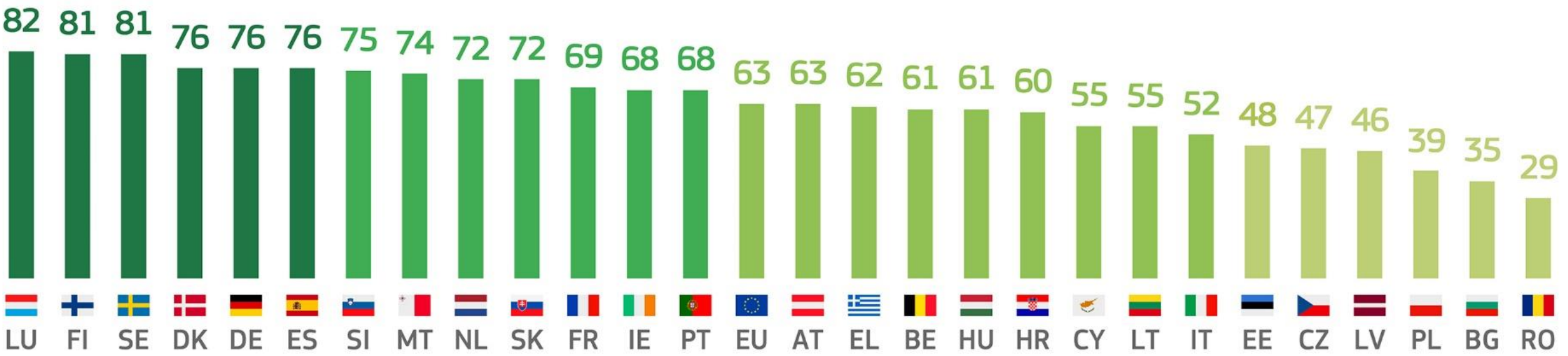
Što znamo o američkoj tvrtki koja je otkrila velike količine plina kod Siska? Vlasnik je Trumpov donator

AKTUALNO •  Bojan Bajgorić Šantić • 27. ruj 2024. 07:00

Kod Kutine komercijalno otkriće nafte i plina, kanadski Vermilion u 2025. kreće s proizvodnjom

EU anketa o klimatskim promjenama (2023.)

More than 6 in 10 EU citizens say they have taken action to fight climate change over the past six months



67% of EU citizens think that **their national government is not doing enough** to tackle climate change



The national government...

is **not doing enough** for **67%**

is **doing enough** for **23%**

is **doing too much** for **5%**

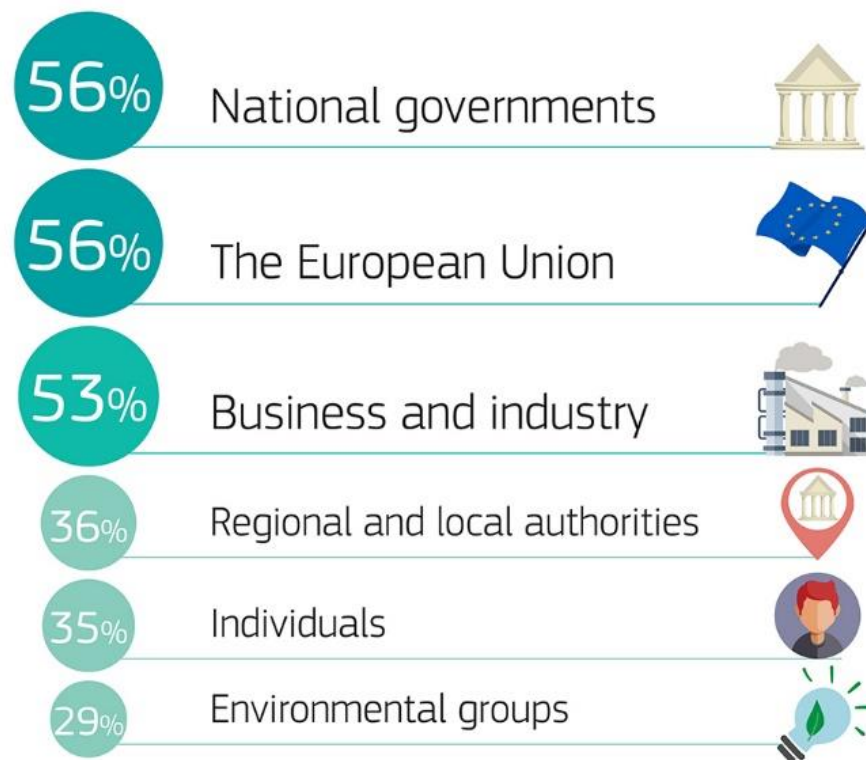
Don't know 5%



Građani RH:

82% smatra da Vlada ne čini dovoljno po pitanju klimatskih promjena

More than half of EU citizens think that **national governments and the EU are responsible** for tackling climate change



To relieve the economic pressure caused by the energy crisis, EU citizens think that the EU and the national governments should:

- 1 Accelerate the roll-out of renewable energy** in EU to bring the cost of energy down and become more energy independent – 29%
- 2 Take economic measures** to limit the price of energy bills for households such as tax energy companies' profits and impose energy price caps – 29%
- 3 Give direct financial support** to the most economically vulnerable members of society – 16%
- 4 Invest more** in energy efficiency measures (e.g. improved insulation) – 15%
- 5 Diversify the supply** of fossil fuels imports into the EU – 6%

Almost 4 in 10 EU citizens say they are personally exposed to environmental and climate-related risks and threats

Exposure to environmental and climate-related risks and threats



37%
are **exposed**

62%
are **not exposed**

1% don't know





POTPISITE PETICIJU



**GLOBALNI
SPORAZUM
O PLASTICI**



GREENPEACE

POTPISITE PETICIJU



**NE DOZVOLIMO DA PLINSKA
PLATFORMA IVANA D POTONE
U ZABORAV**

GREENPEACE