

Analiza klimatskih politika RH i EU što nam treba, a što možemo očekivati?

Nikola Biliškov

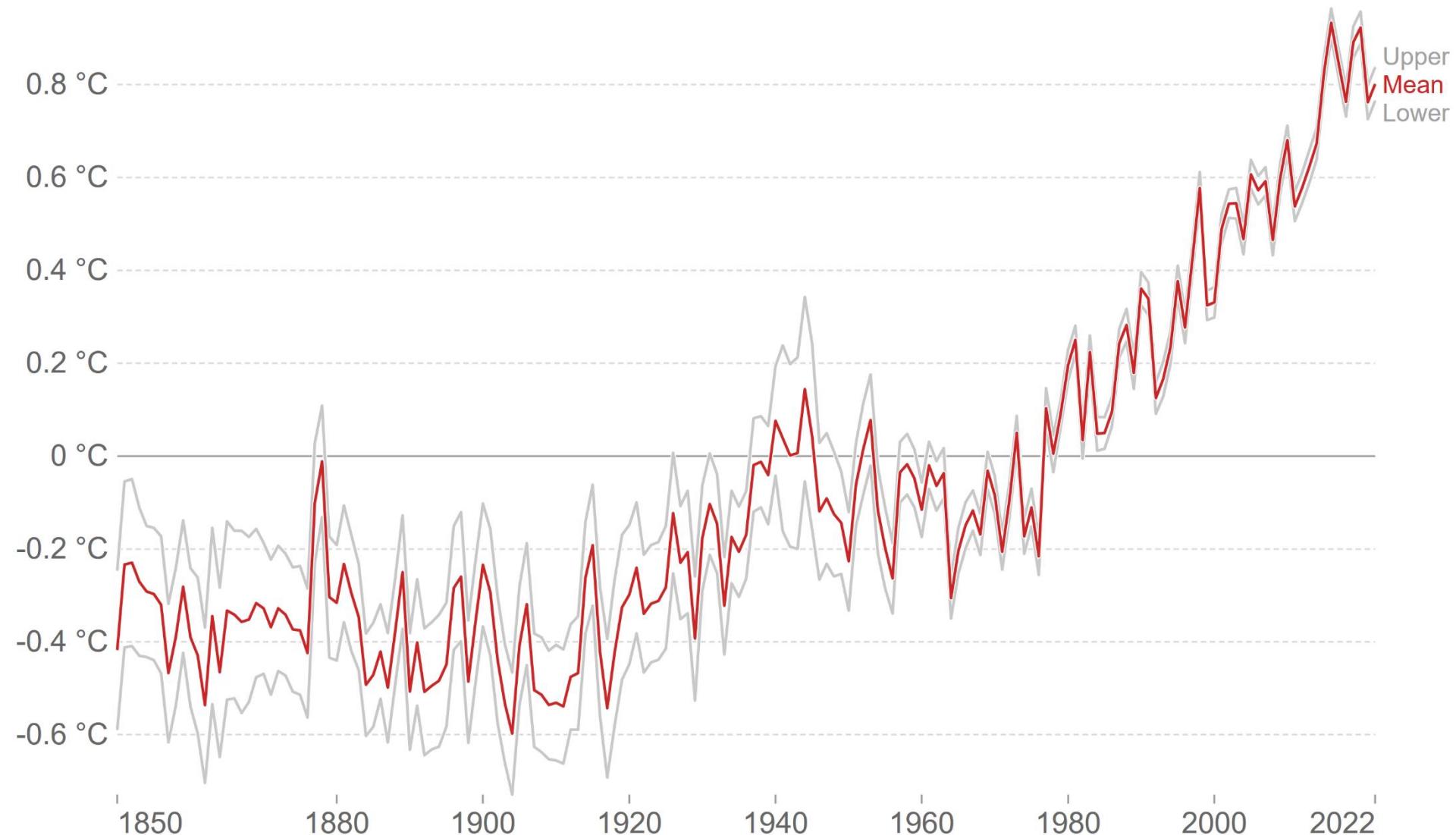
Zadar, 28. IX. 2024.



Average temperature anomaly, Global

Our World
in Data

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



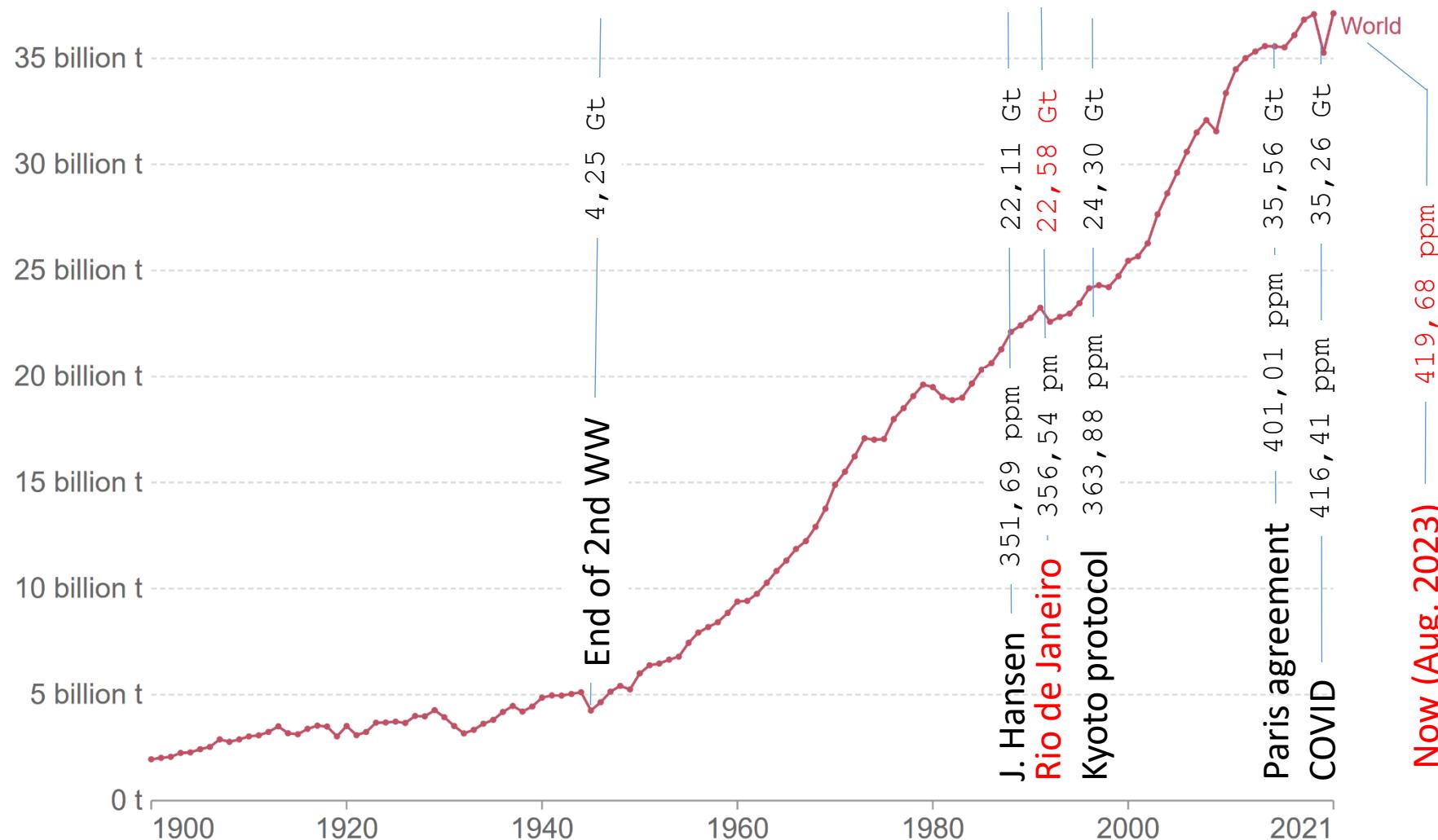
Source: Met Office Hadley Centre (HadCRUT5)

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

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

Annual CO₂ emissions

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

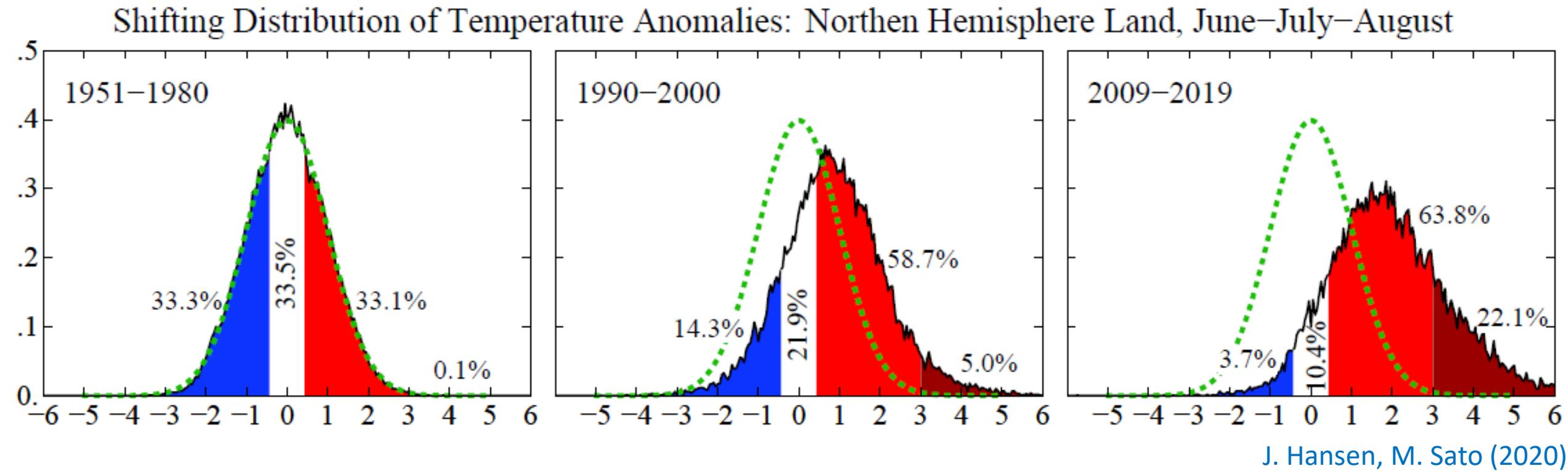


60 % ukupne količine CO₂ je emitirana od početka klimatskih pregovora
Suvišni CO₂ – oko 400 milijardi tona

In very general terms:

Climate change

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

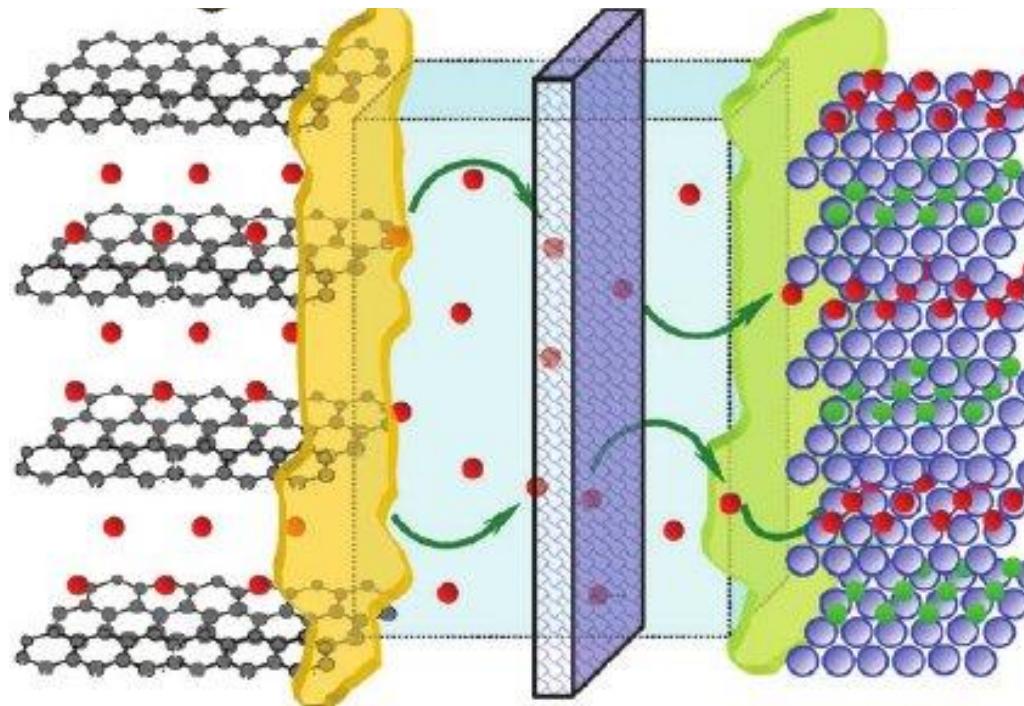


What we need to do?

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 (naddržavnim 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

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.

**ZNANSTVENICI
ZA KLIMU
- HRVATSKA**



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



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

For a Sustainable World



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CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Current situation and risks for the future

First Mediterranean Assessment Report
by MedECC (Mediterranean Experts on Climate and environmental Change)

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

1st

SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT REPORT ABOUT CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

FOOD SECURITY

Food demand is set to increase as yields of crops, fish and livestock decline

90% of commercial fish stocks are already overfished, with the average maximum body weight of fish expected to shrink by up to **half** by 2050

WATER RESOURCES

Within 20 years, **250+ million people** will be classified as 'water-poor'

Fresh water availability is to **decrease by up to 15%** among the largest decreases in the world

SEA LEVEL

Sea level rises may exceed 1 metre by 2100, impacting **1/3 OF THE REGION'S population**

Half of the 20 global cities set to suffer most from **sea level rises by 2050** are in the Mediterranean

ECOSYSTEMS

The Mediterranean basin is **ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT hotspots of climate and environmental change**

700+ non-indigenous animal species recorded due to warmer conditions

Increasing water acidification causes **mass deaths of marine species**

Mega fires have destroyed record areas of forest due to climate change

The Mediterranean REGION IS WARMING 20% faster than the global average

Regional temperature increase of **2.2°C** by 2040 with current policies
→ Paris Agreement's target of 1.5°C

HEALTH AND SECURITY

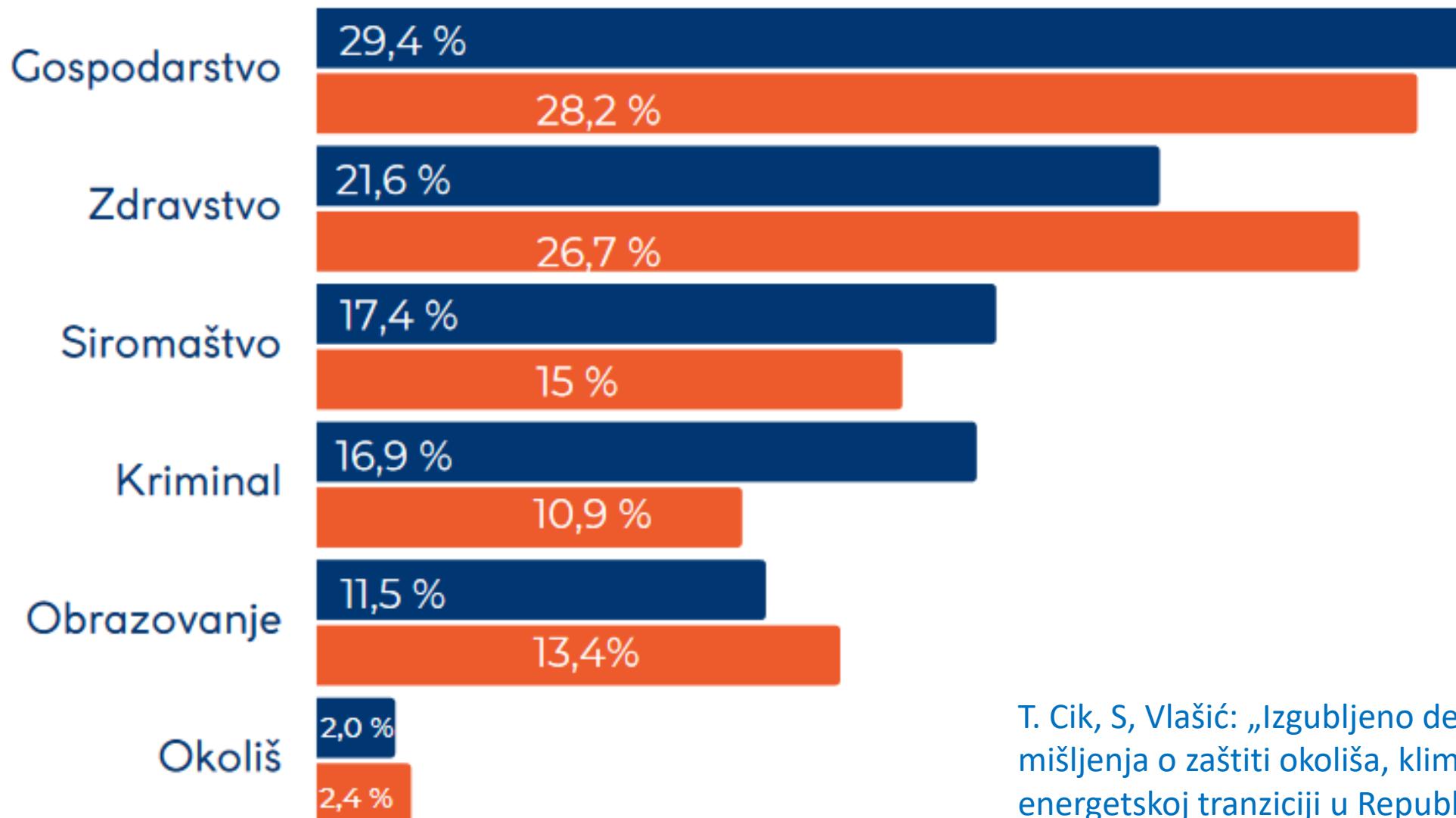
Increase in **frequency, intensity and duration** of **HEAT WAVES** imply significant **health risks** for vulnerable populations, especially in cities

Increasing frequency in **droughts** since the 1950s has played a **significant role in the current regional crisis**

Conflicts concerning limited natural resources **may increase** large-scale human migrations

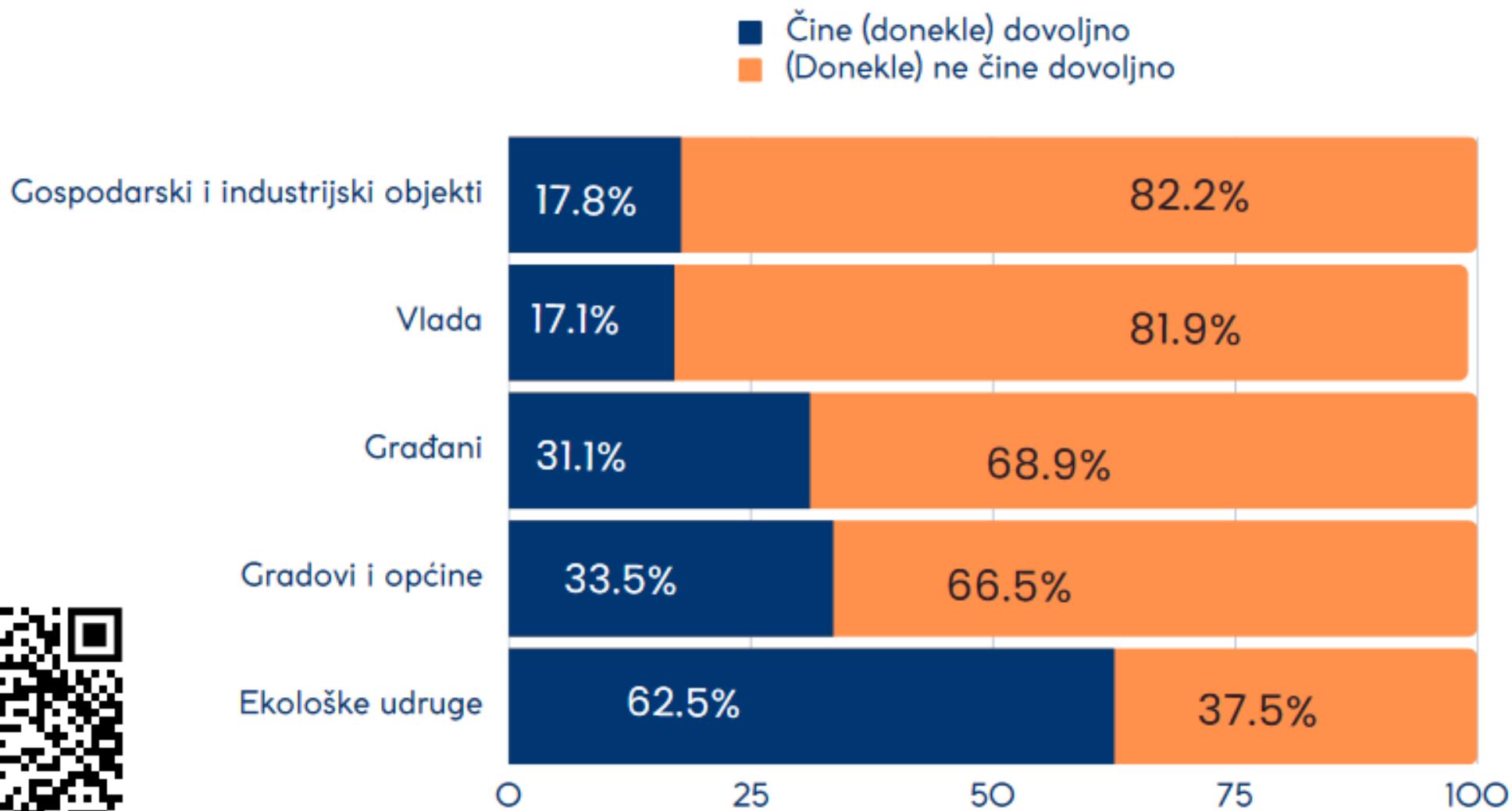
NAJVAŽNIJI DRUŠTVENI PROBLEMI U HRVATSKOJ

■ 2011 ■ 2021



T. Cik, S. Vlašić: „Izgubljeno desetljeće: Stavovi i mišljenja o zaštiti okoliša, klimatskim promjenama i energetskoj 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:

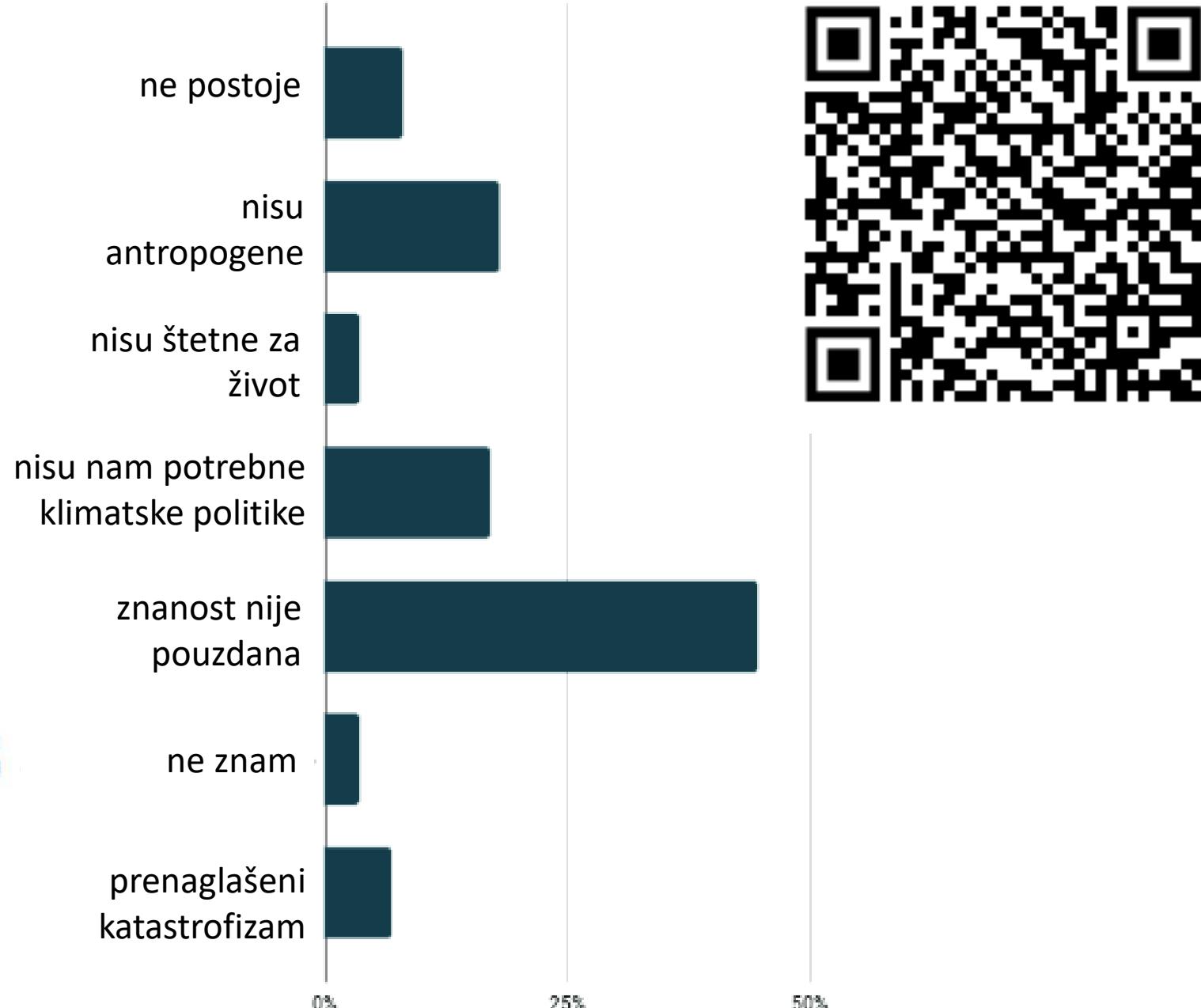
Petar Vidov



Izdavač:

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

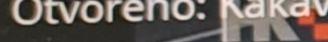
Rasprostranjenost narativi



lič



Otvoreno: Káčav nám je sustav obrane od poplava? (od 22:15)



00:17:30



00:14:06



22°C



9:12
27.9.2024.





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



stylised global mean temperatures 1850-2200;
design by @alxrdk based on warming stripes from @ed_hawkins

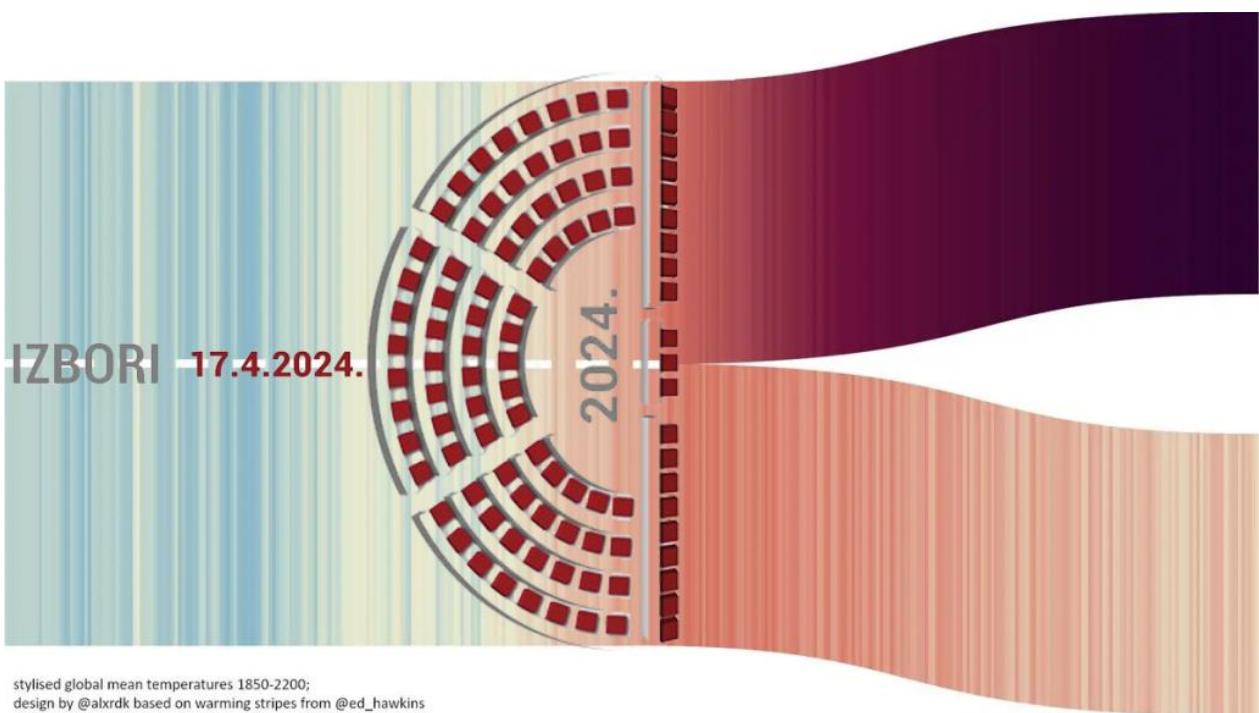


HDZ - prepun općih mesta i zapravo se sve svodi na nabrajanje vrlo općenitih tvrdnji o klimatskim promjenama, ublažavanju i prilagodbi, uz obveznu ogragu „Europska unija donijela je ambiciozne ciljeve (...) Zato niskougljični razvoj Hrvatske postaje naša strateška odrednica.“ Uz izostanak sadržaja, njihov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

SDP - izrazito štur po pitanju klimstakih 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 ekonomski 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, ograjući „ako postoe, 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 uvoznoj energiji.

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

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

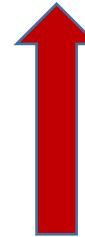


Bojan Bajgorić Šantić • 27. ruj 2024. 07:00

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%**



Gradani 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





**POTPIŠITE
PETICIJU**



**GLOBALNI
SPORAZUM
O PLASTICI**



GREENPEACE

**POTPIŠITE
PETICIJU**



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

GREENPEACE