

## **Summary**

### **Legal regulation of Renewable Energy Sources in the European Union**

This thesis focuses on the development and current situation of renewable energy sources in a sphere of Energy law. Energy is a key sector in the European Community which becomes increasingly integrated both politically and economically and whose geopolitical responsibilities spread. Renewable energy sources have nowadays a great importance and big volume of legislation highly affects member states of European Union.

First Chapter concerns with the development of Renewable Energy policy in European Union. Green and white papers were important among first documents, which laid down the foundation of European Energy law legislation. Kyoto Protocol was significant for European situation with its goal of achieving stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Second Chapter primarily deals with directive 2001/77/EC and directive 2009/28/EC. The directives aim to give a boost to stepping up the contribution of renewable energy sources while respects the principles of the internal market. Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources which establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The Directive sets new procedures for the reform of planning and pricing schemes and access to electricity networks. Second chapter also deals with the EU climate and energy package. Package consists of a range of measures adopted by the members of the European Union to fight against climate change. The plan was launched in 2007 after months of tough negotiations between member countries and it was adopted by the European Parliament in 2008.

Legal regulation of biomass (including biofuels and biogas) is topic of Chapter Three. Biomass, in order to produce energy, can be converted directly into heat or electricity or into biofuels or biogas. The directive 2009/28/ES included sustainability criteria for biofuels for transport as well as bioliquids in electricity, heating and cooling.

Chapter Four explains the relation of renewable energy sources and other European Union policies. It primarily focuses on environmental protection, energy security, the internal market

in electricity and gas, use of renewable sources of energy for heating and cooling, combined heat and power, energy performance of buildings and integration of renewable energy sources into electricity grids and the development of Smartgrids.

Organizations in the field of renewable energy sources are considered in the fifth Chapter. These organizations promote the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy. Organizations also facilitate access to all relevant renewable energy information including technical data and information on legislation.

Chapter six concerns legislative measures to promote renewable energy sources in Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Germany. Germany's renewable energy sector is among the most innovative and successful renewable energy sectors worldwide. The most important legal framework for electricity from renewable sources in Germany is the Act on granting priority to renewable energy sources (EEG). Slovakia is committed to highly improve promoting renewable energy and remove administrative barriers restricting sector of renewable sources. Promoting of the renewable energy from renewable sources is mainly regulated by the Act of 2009 on the promotion of renewable energy sources. The Czech Republic's legislative framework in relation to renewable energy sources has been strengthened by a new RES Act adopted in 2005. The Czech Republic is currently preparing a new act on promotion of the Renewable Energy sources. New act should primarily focus on the change of business model for promotion renewable energy and implementation of the Directive 2009/28/EC.