



SENATE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

15. TERM

246th

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

Delivered on the 12th session held on 2nd July 2025

on the Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The Clean Industrial Deal: A joint roadmap for competitiveness and decarbonization /Senate Print No. K 019/15, COM (2025) 85/

The Senate

I.

- 1. Considers** the Clean Industrial Deal to be an attempt to link the climate ambitions of the EU with strengthening the competitiveness of the industry;
- 2. However, points out** that the proposed measures, in their current form, do not fully reflect the actual geopolitical, economic and energy reality, and do not provide sufficient solutions for strengthening the competitiveness of the European industry;
- 3. Emphasizes** that the EU strategy must reflect the changed world after 2019 and 2022, i.e. a world in which the “Green Deal” alone is not sufficient, but where pragmatic, flexible and strategic energy and industry policy is essential to truly and swiftly ensure the resilience and competitiveness of the European economy;
- 4. Considers it important** that any efforts to decarbonise the European industry are based on high-quality impact assessments, not only at the EU level but also at the level of individual Member States, in order to ensure the proper assessment of each initiative and prevent situations in which proposed measures would have a disproportionate impact for example on the Member State budgets or lead to an increase in the administrative burden on the European industry;
- 5. Points out** that the Commission bases further industrial decarbonisation on technologies that are not yet widely available (such as carbon capture, storage, and utilisation technologies) or whose future cost development remains uncertain (e.g., low-carbon hydrogen);
- 6. Considers it essential to put emphasis on**

- ensuring accessible and secure energy as an immediate priority, including the full recognition of the role of nuclear energy and temporary utilisation of other available energy sources;
- the genuine technological neutrality in achieving the climate objectives free from ideological bias;
- a radical simplification and acceleration of regulatory processes, including a clear distinction between speeding up of permitting procedures and simplification or repealing of existing legislation and limiting the adoption of new (more restrictive or duplicative) regulations;
- realistic setting of financial instruments that will reflect real investment needs particularly of small and medium enterprises;
- an assertive trade and industrial policy that protects the European industry against unfair competition, allows flexible use of state aid in times of crisis, and includes, where appropriate, also restriction of imports of products that do not comply with the EU environmental standards or imposition of costs on these products equivalent to the cost under EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS);
- a revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), including an assessment of the impacts of ETS II system and the possibility of postponing its entry into force;
- a revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (so-called RED III), particularly with regard to provisions on hydrogen and renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs);
- a revision of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) that takes into account the negative impacts associated with the phasing-out of free allowances for affected sectors, and that improves the mechanism, so it becomes an effective tool for preventing carbon leakage and is not easily misused by producers or importers from third countries;
- an accelerated resolution of issues related to the internal energy market and the identification of financial resources to strengthen the protection and resilience of energy infrastructure, including transmission networks, in order to prevent risks such as large-scale blackouts;
- taking into account the cohesion principles and the continued substantial support for the transformation of coal regions also beyond the year 2027, in light of the high concentration of carbon-intensive industries in these regions and the negative socio-economic developments in some of them;

7. **Points out** the contradiction between the objectives of decarbonisation, competitiveness, and the need to strengthen defence capabilities;
8. **Points out** that the volume of financial resources declared in the Clean Industrial Deal (100 billion EUR) is entirely insufficient in comparison with the estimated investment needs (up to 800 billion EUR annually according to the Draghi report), and that access to these funds is, under the current proposal, uncertain and uneven for the Member States;
9. **Highlights** the risk of increased administrative burden associated with the implementation of new instruments, which may discourage especially small and medium-sized enterprises from making use of available programmes and funds;

II.

Calls on the Government of the Czech Republic to consistently defend Czech interests during the negotiations and implementation of the Clean Industrial Deal, and particularly to

- ensure that the above-mentioned measures are implemented in a timely, effective, and non-bureaucratic manner;
- actively advocate for the introduction of a price corridor for emission allowances, which could help stabilise their price and thereby reduce also energy costs for industrial enterprises;
- continue to emphasise the need to respect the principle of technological neutrality and to support all competitive energy sources, including nuclear energy that represents a fundamental pillar of energy security and competitiveness and will play a key role in decarbonisation of industry not only in case of the Czech Republic;
- strive to align European goals and instruments with current crisis-related challenges, such as trade disputes, disrupted supply chains, and Russia's aggression against Ukraine;

III.

- 1. Requests** the Government to inform the Senate no later than on 31st December 2025 about the way this Resolution was taken into account;
- 2. Authorises** the President of the Senate to forward this Resolution to the European Commission.

Miloš Vystrčil
sign manual
President of the Senate

Stanislav Balík
sign manual
Senate Verifier