

OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Theoretical grounds of policy implementation
- Approaches to policy implementation
- Five case studies
- Lessons learned
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- Population and burning fossil fuels
 - Factors of high pollution
- Environmental policy is high priority
- Most nations initiated projects to improve climate
- Focus
 - Sustainable energy management
 - Renewable energy sources
- Five case studies on climate change and energy use
- Comparative investigation
 - What approaches are used?
 - How can implications be measured?
 - How easily can approaches be applied to other domains?

THEORETICAL GROUNDS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- Policy implementation
 - Turning theory into practice
- Gaps often occur / Formulated versus implemented policy
- Instruments for climate change policy
 - Financial measures
 - Legal / regulatory instruments
 - Organizational measures
 - Certificates or marketable permits / quotas
- Policy instruments for renewable energy
 - Regulations and standards
 - Quantity instruments
 - Price instruments
 - Public procurement
 - Auction

APPROACHES TO POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- Top-down
 - Policies are communicated from policy-makers
- Bottom-up
 - Focus is on policy implementers
- Macro- and micro-implementation
 - Macro -Government -> local authorities
 - Micro – Local government -> local polices
- Principal-agent theory
 - Policy makers (principals) delegate responsibility to officials (agents)

INVESTIGATING FIVE CASE STUDIES

- Assessing the EU Policy Package in Climate Change and Renewables
- German Nuclear Phase-Out and Energy Transition Policy
- KNOWBRIDGE: Cross-Border Knowledge Bridge in the RES Cluster in East Slovakia and North Hungary
- KSR's Strategy for the Use of Renewable Energy Sources
- MODEL: Management of Domains Related to Energy in Local Authorities

LESSONS LEARNED

- Main common focus
 - Renewable energy sources
- Some projects defined clear goals
 - Dates
 - Quantifiable targets
- Others focused on long-term strategies
- Precise targets versus investigating issues
- Biggest takeaway
 - Involving consumers in policy making increases implementation success

CONCLUSION

- Climate change and transition to RES is a serious issue
- Awareness is growing
 - But not fast enough
- Public policy is necessary to move away from fossil fuels
- Projects show how RES can be possible and sustainable
- However
 - Transition to RES is expensive
 - One reason for slow adoption