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## Energy related environment

### Abstract

Energy use and supply is one of fundamental issues in contemporary world what consequently has resulted in the greatest impact on the environment. This has happened mostly due to process of energy transformation and large scale and pervasive nature of energy related activities. The result being regional and global issues among which the most important are acid rain and the greenhouse effect. Such problems have now become the main threat to the survival of human race, and has hit reach as well as poor who do suffer disproportionately due to environmental degradation and lack of clean, affordable, available, and accessible energy services.

All energy sources affect the environment. There is no such thing as a completely “clean” energy source. Fortunately, the energy sector has become increasingly aware of the importance of environmental protection and is trying to reduce its long-term impact. In that sense one of the major requests is to stop climate change. This will require, among other activities the first to eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases, getting it close to zero emission, worldwide over the course of the 21st century. This is not easy job since it demands sustained political and public support. In turn it means that an energy production sector is given enough incentives to make carbon reduction succeed, what needs:

- Flexible rules creating opportunities for lower emission technologies;
- Innovation in technologies – such as renewable energy, smart grids, carbon capture and storage;
- System for carbon taxes.

The UN Convention on Climate Change as the framework for the international negotiations on reducing greenhouse gas emissions aims to prevent "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The Kyoto Protocol, part of the Convention, asks that the world's industrialized countries act jointly to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The USA and some more countries have chosen not to sign the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol, and recent Copenhagen conference and one in China were not successful, too

The EU, like many industrialized countries, is implementing extensive measures in order to meet its Kyoto commitments. In the international climate negotiations, the EU is pressing for legally binding emissions targets for industrialized countries. In this process the EU has ambitiously high objectives. The most ambitious set of climate and energy objectives was

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concluded by EU heads of state and government in March 2007 year - temperatures must not be allowed to rise by more than two degrees above pre-industrial levels.

All those initiatives require completely new approach to energy use such as: clean energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, improving building standards, redefining transport needs, redefining mobility, new technologies and many more. By such approach we would be possible to reduce Air Emissions, Water Resource Use, Water Discharges, Solid Waste Generation as well as Land Resource Use, and provide human race further existence.

This worthy goal requires the most developed countries joint activities such to virtually eliminate emissions over the course of the 21st century what demands sustained political and public support. In turn it needs an energy production sector given enough incentives to make carbon reduction succeed. In other words to cope with the environmental problems and in particular with climate change such to promote sustainable development a new ambitious and cohesive climate and energy policy is required internationally.