

ENERGY EFFICIENCY NEWS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Municipal ordinances and energy policy for the third time

Does a town and its representatives possess the right to decide on what form of energy for heating should be dominant in its individual districts? The ordinances of several towns have aspired to this form of influence, however, their gradual modifications seem to suggest that this form of a town's influence on the municipal energy sector is not legally acceptable.

What specifically is at issue? When working on their regional energy policies, some towns strive for reduction of competition, divide individual urban districts into areas with a preferred type of heating and confine other manners of energy supplies in these zones. They try to enforce this policy through generally binding ordinances arising either from Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, Act No. 86/2002 Coll., on air pollution control, or Act No. 50/1976 Coll., on land-use planning. The city of Pilsen is among those to have decided on an energy policy and a solution conceived in this manner. It was the first town in the Czech Republic to issue a municipal ordinance (No.13/2002) for implementing the City of Pilsen Municipal Energy Policy, drawn up in compliance with the new Energy Management Act.

In previous issues of our newsletter we have highlighted the problems originating in the case of such an energy policy with the effort to enforce energy "zoning" through a generally binding ordinance and curtail the possibilities of using other energy forms beyond the framework of the law. The Director of the State Energy Inspection negatively responded to our article, stating that according to the legal opinion of the State Energy Inspection and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, i.e. the authors of Act No. 406/2000 Coll., the problem does not rest in ordinances. As an example, he cited the Pilsen ordinance – for details, see News at

SEVEN issues 1/2003 and 2/2003 (the newsletter archive at www.svn.cz).

Last autumn the Regional Authority of the Pilsen Region began investigating the legality of the above-mentioned generally binding ordinance of the city of Pilsen. To preclude a legal decision of the Regional Authority on the ordinance being contrary to the valid laws, already during the course of the inquiry the city amended key provisions of its ordinance by a new ordinance, No. 9/2003. The main controversial provisions of the original ordinance limiting the possibility of selecting the type of energy supply beyond the bounds of the law were eliminated. Thus, the ordinance de facto merely refers to the legal obligation of connecting to district heating, if it is proved to be technically feasible and economically acceptable. In other areas, the ordinance defines the city's interests and preferences, however, it only recommends, not enforces, these interests so as not to come into conflict with the law. The amended ordinance retains one materially well-founded measure, but apparently still legally contestible provision, namely, an absolute ban on heating with fossil fuels in earmarked zones.

Similarly, following notifications from their legal departments and superior control authorities, several other towns have decided to make their ordinances consistent with the legal order and to abandon the existing manner of binding regulation of the energy sector in their territories (binding zoning with limitation of other than selected types of energy supply), be it stipulated in an ordinance pursuant to the Energy Management Act or the Land-use Planning Act.

The issue of municipal power engineering is extremely complex, having close links to other areas, primarily the environment, and exposed to pressure to exert often antipodal interests

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Energy labels of buildings – who are they for and what do they prove?

Both the professional and non-professional public are generally familiar with energy labels for various electrical household appliances. They classify specific appliances into energy classes, thus comparing them with other appliances of the same type. Based on an identical principle are energy labels of buildings, used with increasing frequency in EU countries, the Czech Republic included.

As the picture shows, the energy label classifies buildings into classes A to G, like in the case of conventional labels. It indicates their energy consumption on the scale Extra saving building – Extra substandard building, according to the so-called energy intensity of buildings.

Source materials for determining the energy intensity of a specific building are set by Czech Technical Standard No. 73 0540-2 of November 2002. Pursuant to this standard, energy labels of buildings are made out during approval procedures of new buildings and construction modifications requiring planning permission, energy audits, official acts during their sale, investment and commercial deliberations.

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EPC project saves Prague's Motol Hospital energy

In October 2002 the Motol Teaching Hospital signed a contract on provision of energy services that over the period of eight years are to ensure safe and economically effective heat management of the largest hospital in the Czech Republic. The contract not only guarantees for the hospital high-quality supply of heat, hot water and technological steam but, in addition, will also result in significant financial savings totalling tens of millions of Czech crowns.

The signing of the contract on implementing a planned refurbishment of an unsatisfactory heat source and obsolete steam distribution was preceded by an in-depth energy audit which provided a clear idea of possible directions in making the hospital's energy management more efficient. Apart from the proposed technical designs of the refurbishment, one of the audit's recommendations was using the EPC method. As a result, the hospital can implement the required technical and organisational measures without the necessity of securing investment means and, on the top of that, with a contractual guarantee that the hospital will be able to repay the outlaid financial means from savings attained.

In the first year of "functioning" of the pro-



ject, contractually ensured by the specially established company EPC Motol, a boiler room was completely refurbished, a large part of steam distribution was replaced, and several other additional measures were carried out. Operating costs for meeting the hospital's energy requirements, i.e. primarily heat, hot water, operation of steam technologies and electrical appliances, have fallen despite rising gas prices, water tariffs and sewerage charges, increased labour costs etc. Of importance as regards the entire project is that these lowered payments already include instalments of costs for the refurbished boiler room, new distribution and all other measures carried out turnkey

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9th international conference and specialist exhibition

EEBW: Energy Efficiency Business Week 2004

November 8. – 11. 2004 □ Prague Congress Centre

Efficient energy use is undoubtedly one of the most promising, environmentally friendly and economically interesting energy sources for the future. EEBW: Energy Efficiency Business Week 2004 ranks among the leading conferences pertaining to energy efficiency in Central and Eastern Europe.

Characteristic feature of the conference is the combination of practical experience from the implementation of particular projects with information about all important aspects and trends influencing decision-making and enterprise when it comes to efficient energy use.

SEVEN, o. p. s. organises the EEBW: Energy Efficiency Business Week international conference within the framework of "Energy Efficiency Business Week", comprising the following activities: trade and business meetings • advisory and information services • specialist excursions • social activities • professional thematic inputs in the media and company presentations • press conferences.

EEBW 2004 themes:

■ Energy policy in the EU and acceding countries

■ Energy and the environment: Project financing, EU programmes, structural funds

Project preparation, terms of information from "the state" • How to start and proceed, who gives advice and assistance, what can be combined with what, implementation examples • Support tools - CEEF, PCF

■ Liberalised electricity and gas market and related EU directives

For new eligible customers – what to do and how to do it • "Menu of services" • Examples of implemented projects and results • Risk management • Market experience – competition or

market division • Conditions (EU) for government grants on a competitive market (with green power)

■ Emissions trading

The principle of emissions trading • The principle of marketable RES certificates • How to trade and with whom in particular, dates, costs

■ Renewable energy sources (RES)

EU Directive supporting electricity generation from RES and requirements for members states • RES promotion by law in the Czech Republic and abroad • Opportunities for producers: promotion by law, sale of emissions saved, obtaining a subsidy = "triple profit" • Biomass as an economically effective alternative for heating in the municipal and industrial sectors • Practical experience with implementations • Principles for project preparation • Economics of biomass use • Biogas use

■ Sustainable development of settlement complexes and low-energy architecture

Development of settlement complexes • Experience with design, construction and operation of standard-comfort buildings with half the consumption of energy for heating without raised capital cost • Passive buildings • "Zero" buildings • "Plus" buildings • Energy-efficient lighting (interior, outdoor)

■ Prefab buildings and social housing

European approaches to refurbishing prefabricated housing • Legislative environment and conditions for renovation and reconstruction of prefabricated buildings

■ Energy services with a guarantee and energy audits

Energy services on offer • Examples of implemented projects, practical experience and results • Risk management • Combining projects

– economies of scale • Use of energy audits in EPC/EC projects and selection procedures • Experience with announcing selection procedures for EPC/EC projects • Monitoring and evaluation of results • Use of EPC in lighting • Energy audits and feasibility studies • Energy audits in industry and the public sector

The conference is intended for:

- ◆ Government administration and local authorities' representatives
- ◆ EU Commission representatives
- ◆ Financial institutions
- ◆ Consulting companies
- ◆ Investors
- ◆ Professional and craft associations
- ◆ Energy suppliers and consumers
- ◆ Corporate energy service providers
- ◆ Energy efficiency technology and equipment manufacturers
- ◆ Research and educational institutions

Conference languages with simultaneous interpreting provided: English, Czech.

Media partners:

EKONOM

TECHNIK

STAVITEL

hn HOSPODÁŘSKÉ NOVINY

MODERNÍ OBEC

tzbinfo
http://www.tzbinfo.cz

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New project seeking routes to faster renovation of the housing stock

Comprehensive thermal insulation of a flat or an entire house, consisting of replacing windows, insulating envelope structures, roofs and floors, requires capital investment of at least CZK 160 thousand per flat and for overall regeneration of a house more than double this sum. In the Czech Republic almost 1.2 million flats, i.e. approximately 30% of the housing stock, are situated in prefabricated buildings. To date, only several tens of thousands of flats have been comprehensively repaired. Is the reason for this negative trend merely general lack of finance?

Repairing apartment houses, especially those built using prefabricated technology, has increasingly become a bare necessity for staving off the frequent threat of a house's imminent collapse. However, removing static failures of structures is a costly business. According to current technical standards, reconstruction in practice also requires a building's subsequent thermal insulation and overall improvement in living comfort, which is supported by various government programmes. But this further increases reconstruction costs by several tens of thousands of crowns to more than three hundred thousand per flat.

Thus, it appears that a barrier to greater investment in the housing stock's renovation has paradoxically become comprehensive renovation of

a house, although co-financed by the state through various support programmes. And this is not even mentioning the administratively complicated conditions for obtaining a government subsidy, subsequent problems with providing appropriate securing by a credit and the general legislative framework itself. The result is the present slow rate of progress in the housing stock's renovation, leading to its further dilapidation.

This was precisely the reason for establishing an all-encompassing task force, consisting of representatives of all the housing sector seg-

ments (cooperative, tenant and proprietary), as well as ministries and state institutions influencing housing policy, financial institutions and consultancy companies, which should find an effective way to overcome these barriers. The team's brief is to propose specific measures with the aim of their practical implementation. The task force first met at the beginning of May 2004.

The project's initiator is the Dutch Ministry for Land-Use Planning, Housing and the Environment. It perceives the problem of the dilapidated housing stock of the Czech Republic and other new European Union members as one of the major obstacles to their social and economic convergence with other EU countries.

However, housing policy is at present exclusively the domain of national governments and the European Commission does not possess a mandate for direct intervention in this area and, accordingly, financial assistance.

Since the quality of housing undoubtedly has profound socio-economic and ecological dimensions, the Dutch government intends to elevate this problem to the level of common European policy.

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Table: Cost of comprehensive reconstruction of an average flat in a prefabricated house

Measure (min/max)	Capital cost per flat [CZK]	
	Min	Max
Removal of static defects and improvement of thermal and technical parameters		
- Repairs of units, anchoring of foundations, substructures, spine walls, floors and stairs	15,000	30,000
- Rehabilitation and thermal insulation of envelopes	70,000	110,000
- Rehabilitation of membrane roofing (waterproofing and insulation, including pitching)	10,000	18,000
- Replacement of windows	6,000	60,000
- Repairs of recessed balconies (with max., including glazing)	30,000	50,000
Building equipment		
- Replacement of distributions (water, heating, gas, electricity)	15,000	30,000
- Rehabilitation of heat sources (exchanger stations or internal boilers)	10,000	15,000
- Refurbishment of lifts (replacement of cages)	15,000	40,000
Comprehensive reconstruction in total	160,000	350,000

(1 EUR = 32 CZK)

Note: Gradual reconstruction according to owners' deliberations is possible of course. Source: SEVEN

Sušice Low-energy Low-cost Apartment House project wins Energy Project 2003 prize

On March 11, 2004 the results of the Energy Project 2003 competition were announced. It was organised by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic in cooperation with ABF, a.s. and the Czech Energy Agency within the Eco – City 2004 trade fair. In the category Reconstruction, Refurbishment and Construction of Low-energy Apartment Houses, SEVEN was awarded a prize for the Sušice Low-Energy Low-cost Apartment House project. Thanks for the project's successful implementation are in order to its author, the architect Pavel Vaněček, the company Union Arch Liberec, the town of Sušice as the project's investor, the organisations UNDP and GEF, as well as other partners without whom it would not have been possible to materialise the project.

The evaluation committee appraised the house's structural and architectural design issuing from the principle of low-energy

construction. We quote from the evaluation: "Extremely compact layout, high thermal and technical standard of envelope structures, the roof and windows in linkage to the climat-

ic and economic conditions in the Czech Republic mutually exponentiate in the quality of a sustainable construction. The project's exceptional benefit lies in the fact that the public has the possibility to verify on a repeatable construction the applicability of project methods taking into consideration aspects of sustainable development of society."

The approval procedure of the house comprising nine apartment units with capital costs of CZK 12 million took place in February 2003. The house is exceptional in the fact that its construction costs were not increased owing to its "low-energy nature" and the tenants will pay for heating on average half of what they would in a standard residential building.

-jk-

More information:

<http://www.estav.cz/soutezel/energoprojekt/vysledky2003.asp>



What type of contract to sign with EPC?

In recent years a host of projects allowing customers, mainly those from the public sector, to attain cost reductions for energy consumption either through installing saving measures on the consumption side or converting inefficient energy sources (boiler plants) have been successfully launched in the Czech Republic. However, the organisation of selecting suppliers in the form of public contracts to a certain extent conformed to the developing market in these services and the consequent rather free provisions in final contracts. This could lead to lower opportunities of choosing the most suitable supplier.

Hence, in addition to other instructions and experience with applying public procurement acts, the Clearcontract national project also entailed the drawing up of a model contract for two types of energy services contracts - Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) and Energy Contracting (EC).

The model contract precisely stipulates all important relations between the ordering party

and the contractor, such as determination of the method of calculating reference and real energy consumption, definition of the manner of the contractor's guarantee for energy saving etc. Its title "Contract on guaranteed energy savings" indicates that it primarily concerns a service, while the delivery of material elements (technical "saving measures") is not pivotal with this type of contract.

This contract has already been used during the preparation of tenders for the "Provision of energy services guaranteeing savings in operating costs necessary for meeting energy requirements in selected structures of the town of Most" pilot project and "Provision of energy services guaranteeing savings in operating costs necessary for meeting energy requirements in the Ostrava Depot of Rail Vehicles - Bohumin operating unit".

The contract and the related services provided comply with the Public Procurement Act, in the wording valid since 1. 5. 2004. Some

changes in placing public orders in comparison with the manner in which we have hitherto prepared tenders and selection procedures for our customers will be described in the next issue of News at SEVEN.

The "Clearcontract" (Clearing House for TPF in Eastern Europe) project aims at reducing energy consumption in Central and Eastern European countries through opening up the market for the still relatively new and uncommon type of services - energy services with a guarantee. The draft contract and further information about the mentioned services can be found at <http://czech.clearcontract.net>, where there is also a reference to the project's main (international) page.

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More information:

<http://czech.clearcontract.net>

District heating – route to sustainability or conservation of an old regime?

District heating in Central and Eastern European countries forms a significant share in total heat supplies. In many cases, it represents a considerable contribution to environmental protection owing to effective energy supplies to consumers. In other cases, however, it may concern conservation of an old and ineffective system hindering beneficent modernisation of heat and hot water supplies. How then to ensure that district heating is synonymous with efficacy and efficiency in the energy industry? Focused on this issue was the Prague "District Heating Policy in Transition Economies" international conference organised by the International Energy Agency and held in February 2004.

The conference was attended by more than 100 representatives of 26 CEE countries, including five deputy ministers of industry, from the

Czech Republic, Belarus, Latvia, Moldova and Ukraine. The event's organisational backup was provided in cooperation with SEVEN, o.p.s. As Ambassador William Ramsay, Deputy Director of the International Energy Agency, said at the conference, "district heating has the potential to make a substantial contribution to a sustainable energy future in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. These systems can do much to save energy and boost energy security, but stronger policy measures are needed to encourage wise management and investment."

At the present time, district heating, a source of economically effective and environmentally sound energy supply in the Central European region, has a 60% share in heat and hot water supplies. However, many supply systems face various economic and technical problems that result from the local legislative environment. In

order to boost district heating, the conference participants declared themselves in favour of:

- Improving energy security with more efficient district heating,
- Enhancing business practices and service-orientation,
- Reducing overcapacity through competition or better regulation,
- Encouraging technological leapfrogging to protect the environment,
- Incorporating district heating in national energy legislation.

-jk-

More information:

International Energy Agency:

nmc@iea.org

<http://library.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/workshopdetail.asp?id=182>

Děčín geothermal energy – the biggest in the CR

Geothermal energy is a renewable energy source with a relatively low number of specific implementations. However, in the Czech Republic we can find an example of a notable project utilising earth heat for heating and heating up water. It concerns the Děčín Heating Plant, supplying heat to part of the town of Děčín.

The project of using geothermal energy in Děčín commenced in the early 1990s but had to wait a long time for a strong investor to emerge. The heat producer in Děčín, the company Termo, used warm water from boreholes as pre-heated drinking water. Only following the entry of the fourth-largest player on the Czech district heating market could the project be implemented to the full extent. The company MVV Energie realised a project whose costs, including preparatory work (a geothermal borehole, construction of a source, a distribution system and a drinking water inlet into the municipal water reservoir), exceeded CZK 550 million. Construction started in October 2000 and was completed in September 2002. Heat prices reached approximately 400 CZK/GJ (excluding VAT), however, their growth is not expected in the future owing to low fuel costs. (1 EUR = 32 CZK.)

Energy in Děčín is "concealed" in a vast underground lake from which water with the temperature of 30° C flows out through natural overpressure of 20 metres of a water column to the ground from the depth of 550 metres. The borehole yield is 54 litres a second. By means of heat pumps, geothermal water is used for generating thermal energy. After cooling down to 10° C and simple treatment it meets requirements for quality drinking water and is supplied to the municipal water reservoir in the volume of approximately 1 million m³ a year.

The central source of Termo Děčín a. s. consists of two heat pumps, two gas cogeneration units and two gas boilers. The basic load is covered by heat pumps and cogeneration units. Production plants always come in twos, in order to attain the necessary flexibility during their use. The water's passage from the borehole is difficult to change, therefore the source is supplemented by a heat reservoir. The limited flexibility of using geothermal water from the borehole also precludes intermittent operation of heat pumps and motors, as is otherwise common with CHP plants.

Network water of the return pipe with the temperature of approximately 55° C is first

heated up by means of a heat pump system to the temperature of about 72° C, subsequent further heating up to about 90° C is ensured by the heating output of motors. Electricity generated through cogeneration primarily serves for driving the heat pump compressors and other circulation pumps of the source and the distribution network. If output above 9 MWt is necessary, further heating up to a maximum of 110° C and the remaining necessary output capacity is provided by peak boilers using natural gas, which can also serve independently as a backup source for covering the entire requirement of the network during outage of heat pumps or motors. The hot-water distribution network has the nominal parameters of 110/65°C. In comparison with the hot-water system with the temperature of 130°C, this solution allows for better use of heat from heat pumps.

Total annual heat supply from the source is approximately 280 TJ. One-third of heat generation should be covered by geothermal heat. The source's total efficiency expressed as the share of heat supplied to distribution and the calorific value of consumed natural gas in an annual aggregate ranges between 120 and 130%. CO₂ saving in comparison with heat generation merely from natural gas is roughly 10,000 tonnes a year.

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More information:

www.mvv.cz/index.php?cmd=page&id=118



How to save 1% more energy a year

At the end of 2003 the European Commission prepared and submitted to the European Parliament a proposal for adopting the Directive on energy efficiency and energy services in the European Union. Its objective is to attain annual energy savings totalling at least 1% of energy consumed. By 2012 this endeavour should have led to an energy efficiency increase of at least 6%.

According to estimates, energy consumption in the European Union is approximately 20% higher than is economically reasonable. Hence, a large, hitherto untapped, saving potential exists. The European Commission assesses it to be the equivalent of more than 200 million tonnes of crude oil a year.

A major part of the savings can be attained through energy services and other saving measures. Their value is presumed to account for EUR 5 to 10 billion a year, with another benefit being that it concerns projects requiring intensive engagement of labour forces, such as reconstruction of buildings.

The main mechanism inherent in the proposed Directive is the endeavour of the European Commission to remove barriers hindering full development of a functional and competitively strong market in energy-saving measures. Scheduled for the beginning is the use of a certain form of subsidies and government programmes, however, their functionality should eventually be a purely commercial service.

What specific objectives does the Directive set out? EU member states should annually save at least 1% of energy in comparison with the average annual power consumption over the period of the past five years. As against 2006, by 2012 energy consumption should decrease by approximately 6%. In addition, the public sector should

set a special example, with annual savings at the minimum level of 1.5% being factored in. The Directive also requires that energy suppliers actively provide services resulting in energy savings too, or offer energy audits.

It will be up to individual member states as to which sector of energy consumption is the object of major attention, although every form of energy consumption should have the possibility to use at least some type of energy services or programmes aimed at energy savings.

On the basis of the Directive, EU member states will have to implement a system of quantification and certification of energy services providers. National energy regulatory offices will then have to introduce price tariffs and possibilities of covering investments, which will support the implementation and wider use of energy services, measures and programmes. Furthermore, it will be necessary to diminish or remove legislative barriers to the use of monetary tools for financing energy services, as well as earmark or set up an organisation responsible for monitoring and checking energy savings achieved.

Does it concern an entirely new possibility of gradual but permanent and efficient energy consumption reduction or a further administrative burden on doing business in the energy sector and the raising of new barriers to trade? Opinions differ. However, the text formulation of the draft new directive, although with an interesting objective, does give grounds for misgivings.

-jk-, -jz-

More information:

<http://www.managenergy.net/products/R448.htm>

http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/demand/legislation/end_use_en.htm

New legislation supporting hi-efficiency cogeneration in the EU

In February 2004, Directive No. 8/2004 "on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market" was approved. The Directive proposes support for efficient cogeneration as an energy-efficient manner of heat and electric power generation by means of removing the barriers impeding its wider use on liberalised energy markets.

The Directive defines highly efficient cogeneration allowing for attaining at least 10% energy saving in comparison with separate heat and power generation. However, the document does not set any numeric objective, although in 1997 it presumed a doubling of energy produced in the form of cogeneration by 2010 to 18%. Instead, it requires that EU members themselves analyse their own potential of highly efficient cogeneration.

In 2001 combined heat and power generation in EU countries made up 10% of the total installed capacity of power plants, with its share in individual member countries ranging between 2 and 60%. Approximately 40% of the electric energy generated in CHP plants is used for supplies to households and the public sector, mainly in district heating systems. About 60% is generated by self-producers in the industrial sector.

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More information:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/demand/legislation/heat_power_en.htm

Conferences



July – September 2004

IEA/CSLF Joint Workshop on Legal Aspects of Storing Carbon Dioxide

12. – 13. 7.

IEA, Paris

Contact: International Energy Agency
info@iea.org

www.iea.org/Textbase/work/workshopdetail.asp?id=183

Dům 2004 (House 2004)

20. – 22. 8.

Louny Exhibition Grounds

Contact: Diamant Expo spol. s r. o.
sekretariat@diamantexpo.cz

www.diamantexpo.cz/vystaviste/index.html

Domov a teplo 2004 (Home and Warmth 2004)

2. – 5. 9.

Lysá nad Labem Exhibition Grounds

Contact: Výstaviště Lysá n/ l
vystaviste_lysa@pvt.net.cz

www.vystaviste_lysa.cz

Solar technologies for reconstruction of buildings (SOTERE 2004)

6. – 14. 9.

Prague

Contact: International Solar Energy Society (ISES)

Tel: +49 761 45906 93

Fax: +49 761 45906 99

Email: mvanstaden@ises.org

www.ises.org

FOR ARCH 2004

14. – 18. 9.

Prague Letňany trade fair complex

Contact: ABF, a. s.

forarch@abf.cz

www.forarch.cz/2004

Energetics

2nd international power engineering trade fair

14. – 19. 9.

Zagreb Fair

Contact: Zagreb Fair, Croatia

energetika@zv.hr

www.zv.hr/sajmovi/316/index_en.html

www.zv.hr/sajmovi/316/index_en.html

International Trade Fair for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies

15 – 17. 9.

Hamburg Messe

Contact: Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH

hamburg-abroad@hamburg-messe.de

www.hamburg-messe.de/H2Expo/h2_de/start_main.htm

www.hamburg-messe.de/H2Expo/h2_de/start_main.htm

MSV 2004

46. mezinárodní strojírenský veletrh

46th international engineering fair

20 – 24. 9.

Brno – Exhibition Grounds

Contact: Veletrhy Brno, a. s.

msv@bv.cz

www.bv.cz/msv

UNEP FI Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Finance Forum

Green Power in Central & Eastern Europe

27 – 29. 9.

Radisson SAS Hotel, Budapest

Contact: Green Power Conferences

Probyn@greenpowerconferences.com

www.GreenPowerConferences.com

EEBW 2004: Energy Efficiency Business Week

9th international conference and exhibition

8 – 11.11.

Prague Congress Centre

Contact: SEVEN, seven@svn.cz

www.svn.cz

EU structural funds and their use in the CR

WWW

CzechInvest

<http://www.czechinvest.cz>

Ministry of Regional Development

<http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/>

Ministry of Industry and Trade

http://www.mpo.cz/CZ/Evropska_unie/Strukturalni_fondy_EU/default.htm

Ministry of Informatics

<http://www.micr.cz/eintegrace/fondy.htm>

Delegation of the European Commission in the CR

<http://www.evropska-unie.cz/cz/article.asp?id=2737>

Europeum, Institute for European Policy

www.europeum.org/sf

Raven consulting / Economia Online

<http://www.edotace.cz/>

Institute for Structural Policy, o.p.s.

http://www.ireas.cz/index.php?pg=projekty&id_zajem=1&lang=cz

European Union

http://www.europa.eu.int/index_cs.htm

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/prord/sf_en.htm

Czech Energy Agency

http://www.ceacr.cz/?page=sfeu_cz

Biogama, s. r. o.

<http://www.strukturalnifondy.info/kategorie.php?kategorie=33>

Egovernment

<http://www.egovernment.cz/fondy>

Foundation for International Studies / Centre for Community Work

<http://www.sgcd.cpkp.cz/SF/index.html>

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SEVEN strives to promote energy efficiency in order to support economic development and protect the environment.

The newsletter informs about current energy efficiency events and developments in the Czech Republic and welcomes outside submissions.

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