



Introduction

In the August issue of the CSVE Newsletter we will try to make a preliminary summary of the installed wind turbine output development in the Czech Republic this year. Although the official statistics and the so far known draft of the National Action Plan expect an interannual increase of wind turbine output to 50 MW, it is apparent from the information of the Czech Wind Energy Association (CSVE), that by the end of 2010 the installed working output of wind turbines in the Czech Republic will be up to 215 MW at most. The interannual increase will be probably only on the level up to 23 MW, which is a significant fall comparing to almost 44 MW installed in 2009. With respect to the long time of preparation of wind energy projects, the situation is very much indicated by the fact that during the first eight months of 2010 new projects with maximum output only 20 MW together were included in the EIA process, which is again a strong negative change comparing to the last year when this value was about 470 MW. However, it has to be also considered that this last year value of wind turbine output in EIA was very much caused by launching the large project in Krušné hory with planned output up to 280 MW. The statistics again confirms the well-known fact that Czech official declaration towards the EU and the reality which the wind turbine investors experience during the permission process are completely different.

In case an investor manages to get all permissions and build a wind turbine, he will not get rid of worries because the discussed proposal of the Act on supported energy sources is going to change drastically the way of supporting renewable energy sources. It is not the only thing you can read about in the section devoted to legislation.

You may find a support to continue “the local fight” in the visit of an event devoted to wind energy. An up-to-date event is currently the traditional wind energy trade fair **Husum WindEnergy** - <http://www.husumwindenergy.com/content/en/start/start.php>, which is held in Husum, Germany, every two years. This year the trade fair will be open on September 21 and will last until September 25, 2010. About 950 exhibitors and 25.000 visitors from 70 countries are expected. Among the partners of the trade fair there are also EWEA (European Wind Energy Association) and GWEC (Global Wind Energy Council).

Even during the holidays our tutor Jiří Špičák managed to continue promoting this field, even among children on a summer camp. As you can read below, the children did not take it as “holiday torturing” and actively participated in the lecture.

Statistics

Installed wind energy output according to particular regions 2009-2010 (ERÚ)

Month	Central Bohemia	Karlovy Vary region	Ústí region	Liberec region	Pardubice region	Vysočina region	South Moravia	Olomouc region	Zlín region	Moravian-Silesian region
I.09	6	5,49	82,8	4,3	11,45	7,7	6,25	19,1	0,225	4
II.09	6	5,49	82,8	4,3	11,45	7,7	6,25	19,1	0,225	4
III.09	6	5,49	82,8	4,3	11,45	7,7	6,25	19,1	0,225	4
IV.09	6	5,49	82,8	4,3	11,45	7,7	6,25	19,1	0,225	4
V.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	15,45	7,7	6,25	19,1	0,225	4
VI.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,1	0,225	4
VII.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,1	0,225	4
VIII.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,1	0,225	4
IX.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,1	0,225	4
X.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,1	0,225	4
XI.09	6	9,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	7,7	6,25	37,2	0,225	4
XII.09	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
I.10	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
II.10	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
III.10	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
IV.10	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
V.10	6	17,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
VI.10	6	21,49	82,8	4,3	19,2	11,8	8,25	37,2	0,225	4
Total										196

Source: Energy regulation office (ERÚ)



Production of wind energy according to particular regions 2009-2010 (ERÚ)

Months	Central Bohemia	Karlovy Vary region	Ústí region	Liberec region	Pardubice region	Vysočina region	South Moravia	Olomouc region	Zlín region	Moravian-Silesian region
I.09	355	408,3	9190	451,9	258,4	975,8	534,9	2342	110,2	1060,2
II.09	918	414	19288,4	400,5	1025,6	1928,4	1217,8	3232,5	86,5	660,9
III.09	983,2	443,4	24001,9	558,9	1484,6	2096	1493,5	3786,6	21	922,7
IV.09	280,4	388	9859,7	421	774,3	1664,3	1016	2979,1	42,4	954
V.09	194,7	369,7	14412	261,8	503	1204,5	761,9	2256	26,6	608
VI.09	616,6	420,8	16390,9	307,2	748,2	1247,3	680,4	2928	12,5	812,6
VII.09	593,6	661,9	12385,6	222,1	559,7	1089,1	578,4	2827	26,4	446,3
VIII.09	342,4	695	9534,5	220,9	424,7	870,7	466,2	3995	41	511,4
IX.09	389,7	773,7	10427,7	251,4	636	1018,2	484,2	4172,9	16,9	526
X.09	412,5	1202,9	23185,5	379,6	1022,9	1442,3	816,5	5873	31,1	770,1
XI.09	922,5	1636,2	16057,1	757,4	1431,3	1530,6	598,6	7947,7	72,6	1037,6
XII.09	494,5	962,1	11909,3	307,3	1094,2	1207,7	594,6	6805,1	34,3	505,6
I.10	471,3	1353,1	4841,1	85,9	786,6	1287,7	728,3	2254	0	583,5
II.10	621,7	2361,6	9812,3	407,6	1281,8	1735,5	552,8	5477,2	0	811,6
III.10	1156,1	3352,9	21006,3	498,1	2209,9	2511,5	1689,3	7953,8	38,1	995,4
IV.10	493,8	1836,1	12538	282,2	986,7	1491,8	1091,8	4782,8	39,6	624
V.10	529,4	1568,4	16713	303,7	1755,2	1636,6	1353,3	5743,8	31,2	650,9
VI.10	368	1719,3	12862	224,2	1049,6	1049,6	1088,7	6360,2	33,1	923,3
Total										25928,9

Source: Energy regulation office (ERÚ)

Legislation

Government Program Declaration

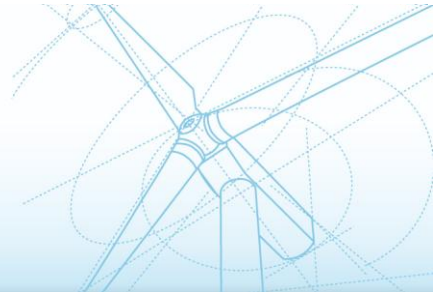
On August 4, the new government headed by the Prime Minister Petr Nečas published its program declaration, based on which it received the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies few days later.

In the field of the energy policy of the state the government program continues the statement of the new Minister of Industry and Trade and the Minister of the Environment about which we informed in the previous issue of the Newsletter: *"The government shall support the construction of new blocks in the nuclear power plant Temelín and the renovation of the nuclear power plant Dukovany, including related line constructions within balanced energy mix. We shall continue the transparent approach in seeking a new place for nuclear waste deposit including the support of other possibilities leading to its disposal. The government shall re-evaluate the support of renewable energy sources in favour of environmentally and economically sustainable forms."* (the whole government program declaration is available at www.vlada.cz).

National Action Plan for renewable energy sources

Although according to the European directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of use of energy from renewable sources member states were supposed to submit their National Action Plans for renewable sources (NAP) to the European Commission by June 30, 2010, the Czech Republic belongs among the last countries the National Action Plan of which has not been yet published at the public platform for transparency (http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/transparency_platform/transparency_platform_en.htm), which was established at the website of the European Commission, also pursuant to the Directive mentioned above.

As we informed you earlier, the Ministry of Industry and Trade presented a draft of the National Action Plan of the Czech Republic to be commented by other departments and other institutions within the comment proceedings among departments on May 10 this year;



the comments could have been submitted until June 7. The draft of the NAP was included in the government agenda for the meeting on Wednesday, August 11, however its discussion was interrupted and postponed to Wednesday, August 25, 2010 when the government approved the National Action Plan of the Czech Republic for the energy from the renewable sources and instructed the Ministry of Industry and Trade to submit the National Action Plan to the permanent representation of the Czech Republic to the EU and to submit a draft of the Government Decree on the National Action Plan to the government by September 30.

In the use of wind energy the National Action Plan counts on the increase of wind turbine installation by 50 MW annually up to the final state of 743 MW in 2020 which in the given year should produce and supply 1497 GWh of energy to the grid.

On contrary to expectations the National Action Plan unfortunately does not include the summary of measures meant to make simpler and more transparent the permission and approval proceedings which significantly burden and delay the construction of wind turbines. Although the Ministry of Industry and Trade admits in the National Action Plan that the actual legislative form of relevant acts is in conflict with the principles stipulated in Article 13 (1), Directive no. 2009/28/EC as for other steps leading to simpler approval processes, it limits to following two points: *"The analysis of present legislation and the specification of critical points delaying approval processes within zoning and building proceedings"* and *"Measures proposed to facilitate the approval processes in the existing legislation within zoning, planning and building proceedings. The date of the proposal shall depend on the legislation process of the government."* It follows from what was said that the date for the facilitation of approval proceedings has been specified by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in a rather vague form. By its resolution from August 25, 2010 approving the NAP, the government instructed the Ministry to submit the relevant analysis including suggested solutions by September 30, 2011. In this respect the Directive is again violated because the measures facilitating approval proceeding should be implemented into practice by December 5, 2010.

Act on the supported sources of energy

The draft of the Act on the supported sources of energy also continues its legislation process. When approved the Act should fully replace the existing Act no. 180/2005 Sb. on the support of energy production from renewable sources and thus implement Directive 2009/28/EC in the Czech law.

In the comment proceedings initiated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on May 10, the comments were further elaborated and incorporated in the original draft of the act; the updated draft was afterwards submitted to the government, respectively first to the Legislation council of the government to discuss it and examine it.

Contrary to the original version about which we informed you in detail in Newsletter no. 6/2010, the draft of the Act was further changed according to the statements by the Minister of Industry and Trade and the Minister of the Environment about bigger control of the support of renewable sources.

The field of wind energy will be touched e.g. by the newly suggested restriction for the selection of obligatory redemption stipulated in Section 9 (2): *"Only a producer of electricity from renewable sources in a power plant with installed output up to 100 kW is entitled to choose the support in the form of obligatory redemption pursuant to par 1(b). In other cases, including electricity produced in a power plant with installed output up to 100 kW from renewable and non-renewable sources together, only the provision in par 1 (a) may be applied (note: i.e. support in the form of green bonus)."* In the spirit of the previous draft, it remains that plants over 100 kW may use only one mode of hourly green bonus at which the details on its specification and calculation has not been yet known.

As for the relationship between the new act and the National Action Plan concerning the limitation of support for the type of renewable energy sources which reaches the values of installed output expected by the National Action Plan in the relevant year, this model remains in the draft of the act despite the protests from the associations for renewable sources and environmental associations. The Ministry of Industry and Trade reasons it within the comments on the draft that *"The support of energy sources from renewable energy sources primarily serves the member state to ensure meeting the objectives in the field of the production of energy from renewable sources until the time when the renewable sources are competitive on the relevant energy market. It is only up to a member state in which way and with what mix it decides to meet its objectives. The NAP and its relationship to providing support is a solution how a member state can fulfill its decision with respect to reasonable economic impacts on the final consumers of energy. The relationship to the NAP disables further development of renewable sources. In case of competitiveness of relevant renewable sources on energy market the support of sources shall not financially burden the Czech economy. Renewable sources and their development shall not be limited in any way, they only lost the title on support."*

It can be expected that the final form of the act will be discussed for a long time. It has been also indicated by the government resolution from August 25 in which the government approved the National Action Plan and instructed the Ministry of Industry and Trade together with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry for Regional Development to discuss the act again. Czech Wind Energy Association will continue to try to participate in the discussions over the act, both directly and indirectly, and will continue to inform you.



Organized events



on a deserted island is the construction of a wind turbine.

We divided the campers on the younger and the older. Every group has its lecture and task to fulfill, reasonably to their age.

The older started. Almost a 50-head audience for the lecture. Not all of them were interested at the beginning, especially when I forced them to remember some formulas. But when they understood it was for their good, all started to listen ☺. Then we went directly to making the model of a wind turbine. There was a competition among the "states", who will produce a more effective model of wind turbine.

There was a break and the "small" came. I was afraid if the small children will be interested in the lecture. However I did not expect what happened. No matter what I said, eve a special term, there were immediately at least three hands up, that they know it and at least two children started to shout in their own words, what it means. It was amazing. The whole lecture.

Open mouths of children when they gobbled all the colourful pictures ☺.

They, too, competed in teams who will make the best model of wind turbine. The Icelanders won, namely one little lady from this nation. But she won in such a way that she has beaten even the older children. It might be due to the original shape of blade she used?

In the end, there was one quiz question: How heavy is air? Even the camp leaders had problems ☺. And then only the announcement of competition results, distribution of awards and gifts donated by Czech Wind Energy Association and the company Vestas. It was definitely a strong piece of experience to give a lecture on wind turbines on a children's camp. Perhaps all participants have taken something, they were interested in something and they were not disappointed that we made them to think and to return to, although only in thoughts, to physics classes.



Afternoon with wind energy at a children camp

During the last year the Czech Wind Energy Association, with the support of Zelená energie (Green Energy), has organized many lectures on wind turbines at different types of schools or for teachers. However, in the middle of holidays a new challenge appeared – to organize an educative afternoon on renewable energy sources on a children camp. We were asked by a camp organized by Czech Red Cross in Ředkovec - www.supertabor.cz

There were over 91 children of various age at the camp, divided into four groups: "Finns, Swedes, Icelanders and Danes". Their camp game was about a stay on an island named Lost Paradise – Nawala Isla and meeting the native people. In the end we have decided that the best thing will be to offer the native people electricity. To try to introduce it, show its advantages and find out if they care for it. And the only possibility how to produce electricity