Overview of the 9th Annual «All for Power 2014 Conference»

27–28 November 2014
Prague

Many leading Czech and foreign experts in the field of energy, gas and heat industries and industrial energy took part in the conference. SYNECTA's technical specialists, engineers and company management also attended the conference.

Key directions of the conference:

1. Energy development in the Czech Republic
2. Modernisation and reconstruction of existing power sources in the Czech and Slovac Republic
3. Foreign projects with participation of Czech investors and suppliers
4. Innovation in heating systems, thermal power production and industrial energy
5. The impact of EU directives on district heating
6. Energy industry development in countries familiar with the Czech brand

Conference outcomes:

- There are no 'efficient' alternative sources to nuclear power in the Czech and Slovak Republic due to their dependence on gas imports and exhaustible coal resources.
- Export financing of Czech companies abroad is well developed, especially in countries where the brand 'Made in Czechoslovakia' is valued.
- Waste incineration technologies that can simultaneously produce heat and electricity have high priority to address the problem of efficient waste utilisation.
- It is important to establish a programme to control the amount of pollution produced by small energy producers (e.g. households that use coal for heating are responsible for a significant amount of pollution).

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Key directions overview

1. Energy development in the Czech Republic

- *ČEZ, a. s.*
- *Czech Nuclear Society*
- *Doosan Škoda Power*
- *Škoda JS*
- *ALVEL, a.s.*
- *Energoprojekt Praha, ÚJV Řež, a.s.*
- *AREVA*

Highlights:

- The geographical potential of the Czech Republic is not comparable with that of Southern Europe, and therefore renewables (wind, solar and water) are not feasible energy sources for the country in the future.
- The construction of a new conventional coal power plant is not a viable option due to finite coal resources.
- The energy production of combined cycle power plants depends on gas imports, which imposes restrictions from a political point of view.

Main conclusions:

- Plans for the future of energy production in the Czech Republic should be finalised by 2040. This issue is the subject of discussions in Brussels.
- One proposal to resolve a future energy crisis in the Czech Republic is the development and production of nuclear energy.
- Experiences in the U.K. provides an example of nuclear power plant construction. Although nuclear power plants have been the subject of discussions for the past 10 years in the Czech Republic, the U.K. has already designed and commenced the construction of a nuclear power plant.
- At the conference, Škoda Power Doosan stated that it is continuing its preparation works on the Temelin project (2GW), although the tender process has lasted 10 years, and the project has been subject to constant rescheduling of deadlines by the government.

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2. Modernisation and reconstruction of existing power sources in the Czech and Slovac Republic

- *Slovenské elektrárne, JE Mochovce*
- *ČEZ, a.s.*
- *Unis, a.s.*
- *PPC Počerady, ČEZ, a.s.*
- *EP Energy, a.s.*

Highlights:

- There are no 'efficient' alternative sources to nuclear power in the Czech and Slovak Republic.
- Existing power sources need to be modernised, with extension of the exploitation period for 30 years. The extended exploitation period is because of the long time needed for construction of new nuclear units.
- There is no need to construct new combined cycle power plants to use imported gas. As can be seen in the case of Pocerady, a new combined cycle power plant is little used due to the lack of imported gas.

Main conclusions:

The following power plants were considered for modernisation:

• *Prunéřov I, II*	*1,490 MW*	• *Tušimice*	*800 MW*
• *Mělník I, II, III*	*1,072 MW*	• *Chvaletice*	*800 MW*
• *Počerady I*	*1,000 MW*	• *Opatovice*	*378 MW*
• *Počerady II*	*840 MW*	• *Ledvice*	*220 MW*

3. Foreign projects with participation of Czech investors and suppliers

- *Vítkovice Power Engineering*
- *ČEZ, a.s.*
- *Istroenergo Group a.s.*
- *PSG International*
- *Czech Trade*
- *EGAP*
- *ČEB, a.s.*
- *ČSOB*

Highlights:

- Czech Trade described new investment opportunities and entrepreneurial activity in the countries in which it is active. Czech Trade receives export financing from EGAP and ČEB.
- Representatives from Vitkovice, ČEZ, ISTROENERGO and PSG International shared their experiences in the field of power plants construction in Turkey, Kazakhstan and other countries.

Main conclusions:

- Due to the availability of export financing from the Czech Chamber of Commerce and other organisations, the following countries were identified as having potential for Czech energy producers to implement technologies: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Vietnam, Jordan and South America.
- The Chamber of Commerce supports and creates an enabling environment for investment, representative offices, export loans, etc.

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4. Innovation in heating systems, thermal power production and industrial energy

- *ČEZ, a.s., divize Výroba*
- *EP Energy, a.s.*
- *Dalkia Česká republika*
- *Energoprojekt Praha, ÚJV Řež, a.s.*
- *C-Energy Bohemia*
- *SES Tlmače*
- *Agrofert Holding*

Highlights:

- The companies Dalkia Česká republika and EP Energy reported on future investments in the field of heat production. They focused on both the need to increase efficiency and to adhere to EU standards and directives.
- In his speech, the representative from ČEZ drew attention to the comparison of the existing district heating plant with power sources.
- The development of waste incineration technologies that can simultaneously produce heat and electricity was identified as an important priority.

Main conclusion:

- Modern technologies need to be developed and implemented. Such technologies should consider the need for efficient use of thermal power during the summer when heat demands are dramatically reduced.

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5. Impact of EU directives on district heating

- *Dalkia Česká republika, a.s.*
- *EPA Consulting*
- *Energetický regulační úřad*
- *AEM*
- *Sdružení dodavatelů investičních celků*
- *Teplárenské sdružení ČR*

Highlights:

- Major power plants must meet strict pollution limit requirements, which the EU constantly decreases.
- The pollution produced by private heating and small household heating systems must be addressed.

  Small power sources produce a substantial share of emissions in comparison with that produced by main energy and heat suppliers. This occurs because the main energy source is coal.

Main conclusion:

- A program to control the pollution produced by small power sources (e.g. private heating systems), in addition to modern technologies, should be developed and implemented.

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6. Energy industry development in countries familiar with the Czech brand

- *Vítkovice Power Engineering a.s.*
- *ČEZ a.s.*
- *Energoprojekt Praha, ÚJV Řež, a.s.*

Highlights:

- Due to a lack of specific and/or difficult investment opportunities in the Czech Republic, many domestic companies move their businesses abroad, especially to countries where the brand 'Made in Czechoslovakia' is known.

- Experience, qualified designers, planning and financial support are the main factors that encourage orders from such countries as Turkey, Kazakhstan, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Main conclusion:

- Prerequisites supporting the 'Czech' brand need to be developed. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chamber of Commerce should establish special working groups.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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