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Deliverable D2.4- Regional review report - EAZK



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1. Introduction

This document covers the deliverable D2.5 of the COOPENERGY project.

The deliverable is submitted either in English (5-10 pages in an electronic format) or in National language with a 2-3 page summary in English.

Each COOPENERGY regional partner is responsible for delivering this document for its own region.

2. COOPENERGY

The main goal of COOPENERGY is to foster the development of collaboration models in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local public authorities to lead the transition towards low carbon communities and regions.

COOPENERGY aims to mobilize eight (8) regional public authorities to work hand in hand with the local authorities and demonstrate their collaboration by developing Multi-Level Governance (MLG) models that support the creation of mutually beneficial Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) at regional and local levels and the development of joint actions in energy planning for the successful implementation of SEAPs.

In complement to cooperation in strategic regional energy planning, three (3) **themes of collaboration** were identified as key cross-cutting pillars for the successful definition and implementation of the MLG models. COOPENERGY will focus on these collaboration themes:

- **Financial instruments**
- **Modelling, planning and monitoring tools for decision making**
- **Awareness raising and stakeholder involvement instruments**

3. Overall context in sustainable energy planning

Achieving sustainable energy solutions often requires the development of a number of interrelated measures such as a change in land use, sharing of sustainable energy resources or development of new financial models. Therefore, successful implementation will require coherent and concerted energy planning to bring all the differing strands together at regional and municipality levels. This could include additional support for the development of:

- infrastructure planning at a spatial and network level (covering more than one public authority or region) such as renewable energy networks
- cross boundary renewable energy resource supply chains e.g. wood fuel biomass
- natural resource use planning and conflict management
- comprehensive monitoring of energy use and GHG emissions at regional and local levels to inform development of local SEAPs and business cases
- development of innovative financial mechanisms supporting local actions

Successful implementation is further complicated by the fact that regional SEAPs are often part of a wider plan or strategy involving a greater number of stakeholders, and a longer plan development time. It is therefore imperative at the outset to develop a firm multi-level governance basis for action.

As the Zlín region existing Regional Energy Plan (REP) is concerned, all of above mentioned areas of support have been already included there to some extend as follows

- **infrastructure planning at a spatial and network level (covering more than one public authority or region) such as renewable energy networks**

Areas with regional and interregional importance are included in Regional Energy Plan (REP) and in Territorial Development Plan (TDP) - territorial plan of the Zlin region determines and ensure such areas, whereas, REP evaluates their justness.

- **cross boundary renewable energy resource supply chains e.g. wood fuel biomass –**

Hitherto, there has been sufficiency of biomass in the region, convenient prices on interregional/international biomass market have been accepted.

- **natural resource use planning and conflict management**

Conflict between private companies and public (community) lies on potential exploitation of coal and natural gas resources in Vsetin district, the Zlin Region prefers environmental conservation to fossil fuel exploitation.

- **comprehensive monitoring of energy use and GHG emissions at regional and local levels to inform development of local SEAPs and business cases**

Nowadays, the Zlin Region (EAZK) used its own source databases and national statistic overview, the network for air-quality monitoring operated by Czech Hydrometeorological Institute is limited in the region.

- **development of innovative financial mechanisms supporting local actions**

Hitherto, only Operational Programmes funds are used (OP Environment /OPE/, OP Enterprises, OP Rural Development and Multi-functional Agriculture).

4. Main purpose

Each regional partner will perform an **analysis of the situation in its region** with regards to the implementation of MLG models in **sustainable energy planning** and provide recommendations for further improvements to the planning processes.

It will:

- Analyse if the local and regional needs are addressed in the regional SEAP by interviewing the regional authority and a number of municipalities (at least 3 per region).
- Identify areas of potential conflict for each stakeholder and propose a mapping of inconsistencies.
- Identify the drivers to provide a comprehensive business case for the definition of ambitious regional SEAPs.
- Assess if the financial instruments are planned and approved.
- Provide recommendations for improving the regional SEAP in terms of methodology for its revision as well as priority areas.

The report of the review analysis will be discussed with the regional authorities and serve as basis for COOPENERGY activities.

5. Regional situation in energy planning

5.1 General information:

➤ Energy planning responsibilities at regional level

Please indicate the areas of responsibilities of your regional government in relation with energy. Please indicate (YES/NO). If YES please describe.

- Public buildings (schools,..): YES, organisation established by the Zlín Region monitor their energy consumption, EAZK evaluates obtained data and suggests suitable measures/projects) in cooperation with relevant departments of Regional Office of Zlin Region and, consequently, Council of Zlin Region (CZR) approves investments.
- Public transport: NO
- Energy network infrastructures (planning, operation,): YES, energy planning as a part of strategic documents REP (Regional Energy Plan) and TDP (Territorial Development Plan).

- Local energy production (planning, authorisation, operation,..): YES, energy planning as a part of REP and TDP and consultation provided by EAZK focused on energy development on regional and municipal level.
- Energy and GHG monitoring: YES, in the frame of REP updating.
- Land use and spatial planning: YES, from the regional point of view – in the Regional Energy plan the needs for development of particular areas are planned (corridors, regulations of national and regional importance) and, consequently, the Regional Development Plan is trying to resolve where concretely it should be placed. Municipalities on the local level are responsible for local planning and building regulation that have to comply with the Regional Development Plan.

➤ **Regional SEAP and Covenant of Mayors:**

What is the name of the “regional SEAP”?

- Energy action plan of the Zlin Region

When was it established?

- 2009

Does it need to be revised, if yes when?

Yes, as it is 5 years plan, it needs to be revised and set new actions and targets in 2014 at the latest for the period 2015 - 2019

Are there any Covenant Of Mayors coordinating structures in your region? Please describe.

- NO, there is not any official coordinating structure in the Zlín Region, however, EAZK complies with the standards needed for the coordinating structure to a big extend

How many CoM signatories are present in your region?

- None.

5.2 Cooperation between national and regional levels:

To what extent are National public authorities involved, support or can influence energy planning activities at regional and local levels?

- EAZK collaborates with Ministry of Industry and Trade on REP methodology development and consults with Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Regional Development preparation of relevant OP. Director of EAZK is a member of energy section of the Czech Chamber of Commerce.

- Are there any collaboration processes in place between the National and Regional levels that support the design and/or implementation of the regional and local SEAPs? This could include for instance setting up a regulatory framework supporting a joint definition process, a joint awareness raising campaign, a national level financial instrument supporting regional level investment. Please describe

At the moment, only collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in early stage.

5.3 Cooperation between regional and local levels:

➤ Content of the regional SEAP:

What are the 3 main sectors targeted by the “regional SEAP”? (e.g: building retrofitting, sustainable mobility,..)

- Housing retrofit including public building and private houses
- Reconstruction of heating sources both individual and district heating systems – there is altogether 28 DHS in the Zlín region
- Establishment and operation of the energy management in both regional and local level
- What is the level of recommendations/actions at regional level/joint actions between regional and local levels, proposed within the regional SEAP?
- EAZK as the implementing tool of the Zlín regional energy policy is submitting the recommendations for the actions to the regional council and its Committees, presenting the activities to the Mayors of the municipalities of the Zlín region and involving them into the actions that comply with the energy policy of the Zlín region on the regional level

Does the regional SEAP include an estimated budget for implementing the recommendations/actions?

- The regional SEAP foresees only the cost for the operating of the EAZK. The estimated budget for the actions included in the Regional Energy Plan and Territorial Development Plan are included just in these plans and in the budget prospect of the Zlín region regularly updated on the free years period ahead.

- As long as actions on the local level are concerned, the budget for these actions is the matter of the budget of each particular municipality.

Does the regional SEAP provide recommendations or measures for addressing interrelated measures such as a change in land use, sharing of sustainable energy resources or development of new financial models?

- Yes, in a way. The needs in the energy sector are identified and are discussed to be included in the Territorial Development Plan. as in the past periods there were financial resources from operational programmes available, no parallel financial mechanism has been created and the focus was on maximal utilisation of these financial resources.

Does the regional SEAP provide recommendations for implementing joint sustainable energy planning tools between the regional and local levels (see COOPENERGY pillars)? If yes, please specify.

As long as EAZK and the Zlin region SEAP is concerned, the overall focus in these three pillars have been those mentioned bellow so far:

- **Financial instruments** – Operational Programmes (EU-support)
- **Modelling, planning and monitoring tools for decision making** – Energy agency of the Zlin region (further EAZK) carries on energy management of buildings owned by the Region or its organisations, moreover, data about energy consumption and technical condition is used by EAZK for selection/preparation suitable projects with financial sources out of the Region budget
- **Awareness raising and stakeholder involvement instruments** – EAZK is preparing establishing of so called Energy group named by the Council of the Zlín Region focused on promoting of energy policy of the Zlin Region. This group and its structure will comply with the foreseen structure of regional steering committee foreseen in WP3 of the Coopenergy project

➤ **Regional SEAP design and approval process:**

What was the process followed for designing the “regional SEAP”?

How was the regional public authority represented and involved?

- The Region owned EAZK and approves its activities including regional SEAP. EAZK is actually the implementing tool of the Zlín region in energy policy and the regional SEAP is the fundamental work plan for the EAZK

How were the local public authorities represented and involved?

- Consultations have been carried out and workgroups were established to design the regional SEAP to be submitted by the Council of the Zlín region. The workgroups consisted from regional and local politicians, buildings owners and operators, DHS operators, entrepreneurs.

Were other regional stakeholders represented and involved during the design process?

- Yes, as mentioned above - regional and local politicians, buildings owners and operators, DHS operators, entrepreneurs..

What were the different phases followed for designing the “regional SEAP”? How long did it take?

- The whole process took approximately one year. The basic thing is that the regional SEAP is in the consonance with the Regional Energy Plan and the series of consultations and workgroups meeting were working with this basic strategic document for the whole period of creating the regional SEAP. The Regional energy plan for set to 20 years period in 2014, The regional SEAP was created in 2009.

Was the National level involved?

- NO.

What was the process followed for approving the “regional SEAP”?

Who approved the regional SEAP within the regional authority?

- Council of Zlin Region (CZR).

Did any local public authority representatives approve the regional SEAP?

- None, only the Council of the Zlín Region.

Did any other regional stakeholders approve the regional SEAP? If yes, please specify.

- NO

Were there any communication activities implemented following the approval of the regional SEAP? If yes, please specify who was involved?

- YES – web-sites, press releases, EAZK’s activities, Mayor’s days (regular meetings of mayors from the whole region), etc.

➤ **Needs of local and regional public authorities**

This section is based on the feedback from regional and local public authorities.

Public authorities interviewed:

Name: Type of public authority: (Regional/local)

Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:

- Coherence between regional and local SEAPs
- Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities,...)
- Facilitate the link between spatial planning and sustainable energy planning
- Economies of scale
- More effective use of natural resources (e.g: water management)
- Facilitate the development of local energy supply chains (e.g: wood energy)
- Experience sharing within the same region – Pool of ideas, experience,
- More efficient spending (value for money)
- Solidarity mechanisms between communities (for instance urban/rural)
- More reliable and stable conditions for investors (back up from regional authorities)

- Proper knowledge base for feasible actions with high potentials
- Avoid duplication – Coherence of policies
- Ensure consistency - Avoid confusing citizens and regional stakeholders
- Demonstrate common interest in climate protection. Impetus for energy transition
- Political participation in a democratic system
- ...

❖ **Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:**

- Might take time and money
- Not everybody, every region will benefit
- If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits
- Difficult to communicate and understand
- ...

Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency.

Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Public authorities interviewed:

Name: Jiří Částečka, mayor

Type of public authority: Town of Valašské Meziříčí

Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

- ❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:
 - Coherence between regional and local SEAPs – promotion of common interests, e.g. in the fields of heat supply and municipal waste disposal and pick up municipal energy plan on the REP of the Zlin Region
 - Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities,...) – consultancy and technical support for decision makers
 - Facilitate the link between spatial planning and sustainable energy planning – without doubt
 - Facilitate the development of local energy supply chains (e.g: wood energy) - Yes
 - Experience sharing within the same region – Pool of ideas, experience, - Yes
 - More efficient spending (value for money) - Yes
 - More reliable and stable conditions for investors (back up from regional authorities) - Yes
 - Proper knowledge base for feasible actions with high potentials – Yes, comparison with other (best) practices is important for our municipality.
 - Avoid duplication – Coherence of policies - Yes
 - Ensure consistency - Avoid confusing citizens and regional stakeholders - Yes
 - Demonstrate common interest in climate protection. Impetus for energy transition - Yes
 - Political participation in a democratic system – Yes, we will embrace common political support.

- ...

- ❖ Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:
 - If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits – I see a potential risk.
 - Enforcing interests of some lobbyist groups ...

Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency. – I do not think so.

Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels? – EAZK could provide mentoring and methodically guidance to personnel of local (municipal) agency to develop collaboration in common interests promotion.

Public authorities interviewed:

Name: Irena Brabcová, mayor

Type of public authority: Town of Napajedla

Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

- ❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:
 - Coherence between regional and local SEAPs – Enforcing common interests in the areas of air-quality improvement, energy consumption reducing, heat supply, buying electricity, prevent producing of municipal waste and its disposal on landfills.

- Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities,...) – technical support and comparison of best practices.
- Facilitate the link between spatial planning and sustainable energy planning - Yes
- More efficient spending (value for money) - Yes
- Political participation in a democratic system – Yes, convincing of local politicians is important.

❖ Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:

- If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits – There could be potential complications/risks.
- Difficult to communicate and understand – Insufficient enlightenment complicates situation and further discussions/decision making.

Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency. - There are any really insoluble problems (in the field of Energy planning), we have always achieved agreement (finally).

Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels? – More best practices promotion.

Public authorities interviewed:

Name: Jana Koldová

Type of public authority: Regional Office of the Zlin Region, Department of the Strategic Development

Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:

- Coherence between regional and local SEAPs – Equalization of differences urban/rural from the point of energy supply, common effort on air-quality improving and reducing amount of municipal waste disposed on landfills, support for new job creation.
- Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities,...) – Joint procurements are a good tool for identification and determination of energy savings potential.
- Facilitate the link between spatial planning and sustainable energy planning – I agree and, moreover, designing of potential grant schemes (e.g. Regional Grant Programme) is facilitated when you know local needs or weakness.
- Experience sharing within the same region – Pool of ideas, experience,.. – Yes, pool of ideas could generate further activities.
- More efficient spending (value for money) - Yes
- Solidarity mechanisms between communities (for instance urban/rural) - Yes
- Ensure consistency - Avoid confusing citizens and regional stakeholders - Yes
- Demonstrate common interest in climate protection. Impetus for energy transition- Yes
- Political participation in a democratic system- Yes, it is essential.

❖ Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:

- If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits – I agree, that there are some risks.
- Difficult to communicate and understand – There is a knowledge lack (maybe insufficient promotion) which complicated, in general, further negotiations.

Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency.

– Collaboration on local/regional level (EAZK-municipalities) has been without any problems; however, some complications occurred in cooperation with authorities on national level because of administrative procedures/barriers (e.g. caused by different conditions on both sides of the Czech-Slovak border).

In general, administrative demandingness is a weak point because of complicated electronic communication with small villages (municipal offices) considering their very poor technical facilities (hardware & software); therefore, the municipalities are not able to carry out effective electronic communication with authorities on national level (e.g. Operational Programme administrator) without active EAZK's support.

Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?
– More time for negotiation and AP designing.

Public authorities interviewed:

Name: Petr Viceník, mayor

Type of public authority: Town of Bojkovice

Question 1: In your case, what are the benefits and dis-benefits of implementing a collaboration process in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels?

Please identify and discuss at least 3 benefits and 3 dis-benefits.

- ❖ Benefits of collaborative approach in sustainable energy planning:
 - Possible synergies between public authorities (e.g: joint procurement, access to energy planning tools for smaller municipalities,...) – Consultancy focused on energy savings and investment, suitable subsidy programmes/schemes, and purchase of energy commodities (electricity, natural gas).
 - More efficient spending (value for money) – More efficient investment of municipal financial sources in effective projects.
 - More reliable and stable conditions for investors (back up from regional authorities) – If an action/project is suggested by the Region (via EAZK), it is easier to carry it.
 - Proper knowledge base for feasible actions with high potentials – EAZK provides its own know-how based on understanding of local conditions.
 - Avoid duplication – Coherence of policies – Yes, I agree.
 - Demonstrate common interest in climate protection. Impetus for energy transition – Yes, this is fundamental.
 - Political participation in a democratic system – This is crucial for enforcing common APs, however, four-year electoral term is too short for planning on municipal level and it is a problem to carry over energy experts for planning on municipal level. Therefore, we are beginning energy planning on micro-region level within LAG (local action groups) micro-regions developments plans.
- ❖ Dis-benefits of collaborative in sustainable energy planning:
 - If MLG models are not well implemented they might generate more dis-benefits – Enforcing regional AP should consider a fact, that each AP must be approved by municipal

(town/village) council, where misunderstandings could appear and planning process could become much longer.

- Difficult to communicate and understand – Politicians on municipal level do not like strategic plans because they want to realize activities/projects which provide results in their electoral terms.

Question 2: Considering the existing regional SEAP, what are the potential conflict areas or inconsistencies (due to the lack of cooperation) that could prevent its successful implementation? Or prevent the implementation of the local SEAPs? Please provide details about the targeted area, reasons for the potential conflict and inconsistency. – No, any conflicts in the Energy planning have not occurred yet.

Question 3: What recommendations would you like to suggest to improve the cooperation in sustainable energy planning between the regional and local levels? – More time for communication, higher awareness of EAZK on general public and, maybe, a workgroup could help.

6. Synthesis:

6.1 SWOT analysis:

Based on the above, please provide a SWOT analysis of:

Regional energy sector – resources side – technical and economical availability of primary fuels and energy	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed DHS sector , incl. boiler houses utilising biomass, reconstructed with OPE support for next 20 years, and developer natural gas pipeline network - High supply-site security - High rate of RES and secondary energy sources utilisation and promising potential for further development - Domestic background for production and repairs of most of RES technologies - Positive experience with biomass utilisation in DHS - A Fact that larger towns have working DHS is positive considering air-quality stabilisation/improving and for energy self-sufficiency (in terms of power and heat supply) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economy restructuring focused on production with Loir energy demand. - Application of EU-directives and national legislative supporting RES development on local level. - Utilisation of derelict land for bio-energy production (biomass for energy use). - Take advantage of Kyoto protocol for improving energy efficiency and RES use. - Reinforcing of local energy supply systems and cutting down distribution losses by decentralized energy sources promotion. - Biomass exploitation in larger energy sources (modern gasification technologies). - Realisation of energy experts recommendations (Law n. 406/2000 Col.) and implementation of directive 27 about energy efficiency. - RES building, namely in rural areas, and local SME development
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low natural gas pipeline network exploitation („dead connections“ mostly in the country) - High use of solid fossil fuels for households heating connected with household waste co-burning - Lack of locations suitable for wind turbines installation - High dependence on external energy supply in the whole region (including rural areas) - National subsidy schemes are not target on areas (issues) which need support according to regional strategic documents - There is a capacity lack of local grid (electricity supply security) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boom of fuel (energy sources) prices on global markets. - Inadequate support of energy efficiency and RES - Incapacity for preparing suitable project supported by EU funds - High share of one energy source in local energy balance (low energy supply security).

Regional energy sector – energy use side – structure and efficiency	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed DHS sector , incl. boiler houses utilising biomass, and developer natural gas pipeline network - High supply-site security - High rate of RES and secondary energy sources utilisation and promising potential for further development - Domestic background for production and repairs of most of RES technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconstruction of energy sources as an energy sector background with EU-funds co-financing to install modern progressive technologies. - Economy restructuring focused on production with Loir energy demand. - Application of EU-directives and national legislative supporting RES development on local level. - Utilisation of derelict land for bio-energy production (biomass for energy use). - Take advantage of Kyoto protocol for improving energy efficiency and RES use. - Reinforcing of local energy supply systems and cutting down distribution losses by decentralized energy sources promotion. - Biomass exploitation in larger energy sources (modern gasification technologies). - Realisation of energy experts recommendations (Law n. 406/2000 Col.)
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low natural gas pipeline network exploitation („dead connections“ mostly in the country) - High use of solid fossil fuels for households heating connected with household waste co-burning - Lack of locations suitable for wind turbines installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boom of fuel (energy sources) prices on global markets. - Inadequate support of energy efficiency and RES - Incapacity for preparing suitable project supported by EU funds - High share of one energy source in local energy balance (low energy supply security).

Energy management level of the Regional Office of the Zlin Region	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Own energy agency (EAZK) capable of initiation, design, preparation, implementation and monitoring of energy efficiency and RES projects incl. Houses in low-energy/passive standard - Equipped with communication technologies, technical software for planning engineers and thermo graphic camera - High professionalism and knowledge of local conditions - Communication skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with distribution companies based on personal contacts - EAZK ensure elaboration of REP - EAZK keep database with energy consumptions of buildings owned by the Region or its organisations (since 2008) - EAZK administrates projects focused on building energy efficiency improving - EAZK carries on joint energy (electricity & natural gas) purchases for the Region and its organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional approach to REP's goals implementation by projects - Ability to initiate projects, prepare attitudes and opinions towards particular projects submitted for financing - Capacity to coordinate or elaborate projects' proposals for financing - Capability to run and update energy information system in collaboration with Department of Environment - Ability to communicate with allowance organisations of the Zlin Region in the field of energy efficient building use - Facilities for monitoring of development pretentions on emission situation in specific location - Personal reinforcing of EAZK to support implementation of recommended solution for regional energy sector and for energy management of properties owned by the Region - Education of public sector representatives, project engineers and investors in the field of building energy efficiency improving (family houses as well as industrial buildings) - Improvement of thermal-technical characteristics in early phases of building designing - To improve system of energy commodity (electricity & natural gas) purchase

Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of inner management institutionalization in energy issues - Absence of energy management according to national standards - A motivation system for organisations which actively saving energy is still missing - An evaluation system for building use (from energy point of view) is not established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misunderstanding over principles of energy management and insufficient motivation for energy saving - Inadequate support for promotion activities of the Region realised via EAZK - Lack of quality projects aiming implementation of REP of the Zlin region - Lack of regional funds for energy project co-financing - Low energy prices influence project payoff - Historical building refurbishment focused on energy savings is connected with very long (unreal) payback period, this fact aggravates average economic return of energy project in the region

Air-quality and emissions in the Zlin region	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low air-pollution rate in the most of Zlin region territories - Fulfilling of required limits at pollution sources - Endowment of Regional Office with relevant information and data processing system - Pollution problems are concentrated into a few location - Support from EU-funds and national programmes (e.g. New Green Savings Programme for family houses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessity to get conform with legislation is an important positive motivation - Improving economic strength of population leads to increasing of eco-fuel usage - Subsidy utilisation for increasing fuel use efficiency and RES development linked with technological innovations - Subsidies for family house owners (40% for heat source replacement, 30% for complex refurbishment) - Subsidy 400 or 500 thousand CZK for new passive family houses depending on achieved level of energy consumption

Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad airing conditions in many small valleys in highland areas of the region causing deterioration in air-quality in winter season - Utilisation of solid fuels (fossil or wood) in obsolete boilers caused raising dust pollution in winter season - Restrictions for new pollution sources in development areas with specific air-quality situation - Lack of bypasses (especially on main roads) - Pollution limits for NOx, PM 10 & PM 2.5 are being exceeded along the main roads - Local landfills run out of their capacities by 20 22, however, there is no clear policy for municipal waste management beyond that year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of financial sources for necessary technological innovations in household and industry sectors - Reluctance against collaboration on action plans implementation - Continuing co-firing of wastes in small boilers (households space heating) - Breach of pollution limits in areas with bad air-quality - Energy costs exceed 10 % of households income

External relations, regional economic situation and demographic development	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure is well developed - Well-established companies - Skilful and adaptive labour - Higher added-value industrial production in comparison with other regions - Existence of the local university - Potential for selected sector development - Existing energy agency helps subjects (citizens, municipalities, SME,...) from the region to gain support from suitable sources (e.g. EU-funds) - Boundary region - There are industrial areas with capacity for further development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attracting foreign capital - Improving cross-border collaboration within EU - Improving tlevel of innovation, development and modernisation in industrial sector - Services sector development - Eco-tourism development - Space/support for SME development - Maximal utilisation of EU-funds - Improving transport infrastructure - Development of scientific institutions ans universities/colleges - Favourable conditions for tourism and spa development

Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average wages below national average - Graduate labour rate is below national average - Most of industrial production is concentrated in few bigger companies - Small share of SME on regional GDP - Limited (slow) investment into innovations and infrastructure (energy and transport sector) - Smaller GDP grow than in other regions - Limited amount of high-tech and progressive technologies in the region - Ineffective usage of public sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate interest of foreign capital - High competition between regions - Inadequate (slow) development of transport infrastructure - Declining education/quality of local labour caused by migration and changes in local education/school infrastructure - Raising unemployment in selected locations after closing local company (former important employer) - Lack of financial sources for projects focused on energy efficiency increasing and RES utilisation - Lack of support for awareness/promotion activities linked with REP in the period of low(decreasing) energy prices

6.2 Recommendations for collaborative sustainable energy planning:

Please provide a list of recommendations related with collaboration activities for sustainable energy planning within your region in relation with:

- The revision and approval of the regional SEAP
 - Process to be followed (for instance):
 - Evaluation of the existing regional SEAP YES.
 - Preparation activities needed, YES as however, the political situation on regional level will be more suitable (stable) for energy planning after national elections to the Chamber of Deputies held in late October 2013.
 - Steering process and participants – YES, EAZK is preparing establishing of so called Energy group named by the Council of the Zlín Region focused on promoting of energy policy of the Zlín Region. This group and its structure will comply with the foreseen structure of the regional steering committee foreseen in WP3 of the Coopenergy project



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- Communication YES, more intensive communication between local stakeholders.
 - Stakeholders to be involved – Owners (operators) of District heating systems (DHS), entrepreneurs, universities, representatives of regional/local associations and politicians.
- The implementation of joint actions (in relation with above COOPENERGY pillars) - within the Coopenergy project, EAZK will focus closely on these two themes of collaboration:
 - Joint development plan between the Zlín region and the municipalities for increasing the energy utilisation of the communal waste from the landfills in the Zlín region – pillars 1 and 2
 - Joint procurement process between the Zlín region and the municipalities for purchasing bulk energy and providing energy efficiency services – pillar 1