



# **Regional Action Plan for Energy Storage and Sector Coupling South Bohemia, Czech Republic**

Version Final

A stream of cooperation



## The CSSC Lab project summary

The CSSC LAB project is being funded within the third call of the INTERREG DANUBE TRANSNATIONAL Programme of the European Commission, under the specific objective SO 3.2: Improve energy security and energy efficiency. It aims to contribute to the energy security and energy efficiency of the region by supporting the development of joint regional storage and distribution solutions and strategies for increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy usage.

The CSSC project targets medium-sized and smaller target cities in the Danube area, aiming to accelerate the up-take of energy storage and sector coupling solutions. To build up the capacities of municipalities and related city actors to assess, define and implement concrete implementation projects, the CSSC Lab project will:

- develop a set of model solution for typical urban CSSC use cases, together with a toolkit for the assessment of potential CSSC applications in terms of energy efficiency indicators, operational requirements, related business models and financing solutions
- a comprehensive capacity building programme for municipalities with local basic and advanced trainings, complementary webinars and individual city coaching sessions will be developed and piloted
- pilot investments will be established in four demo-centers in different locations in the project region to demonstrate the feasibility and performance of typical CSSC solutions
- a series of study visits and demo sessions will allow city representatives from all parts of the project region to learn from practical demo-cases implemented under Danube region framework conditions.

## About this document

This document is part of OT.1 within T1.1 of the CSSC Lab project and will contribute to SO3. This document was prepared by AgEnDa as partner in charge for Czech Republic in cooperation with regional partners and Alba Local Energy Agency - ALEA – work package lead partner.

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## 1. General Information

Country:	Czech Republic
Region:	South Bohemian (replicable in other CZ regions)
Responsible partner(s):	AgEnDa z.s.

## 2. Aim of the Regional Action Plan

The main objective of this regional action plan is to initiate and sustainably develop the potential of renewable energy technologies (photovoltaics) with an emphasis on energy storage and sector coupling through an integrated and community-based approach, in line with the purpose of the CSSC Lab project.

Specific objectives of the Regional Action Plan:

- 1) Building a regional platform for a coordinated approach to the establishment of local energy communities.
- 2) Initiation and establishment of local energy communities to enable the creation and operation of energy sources and local consumption of the energy produced
- 3) Initiation of dedicated regional funding tool for municipalities
- 4) Building a knowledge base for the presentation, promotion and education of target groups (municipalities, companies, citizens) in the field of energy storage and sector coupling

### 3. CHAPTER 1: European, national and regional context

The concept of an energy community is not yet grasped in the Czech legal order. However, it cannot be said that there are no projects at least according to the parameters of the current legislation or project plans that rely on adjusting the conditions according to the relevant parts of the "Clean Energy for All Europeans" package. However, there are tens of thousands of households in the Czech Republic that can already be classified as self-consumers. These are primarily installations of photovoltaic power plants, which have been created thanks to the support of feed-in tariffs/green bonuses and, in recent years, also through the investment support of the "New Green Savings" programme.

An active customer in the current legislation can be seen as a household or company typically using solar energy from its own production plant (but it can also be cogeneration, biogas plants, etc.). It can use it for its own consumption or supply surplus to the grid. De facto, the now historical model has also allowed the emergence of households or companies that consume a smaller part of their own electricity directly, but supply most of it to the grid in return for support linked to a green bonus or a fixed feed-in tariff. Historical installations are linked to the 180/2005 Act, which was later replaced by the 165/2012 Act on Supported Energy Sources. Act 165/2012 Coll. introduced the concept of micro-source associated with installations up to 10 kW without a licence. According to ERÚ data<sup>1</sup>, as of September 2021, 29,500 licenses for solar power plants have been issued in the Czech Republic.

However, the licensed sources do not capture the dynamic development of active consumers who use the production of their own renewable energy plant primarily for their own consumption. This market segment was kick-started by state support in the New Green Savings Program in 2016. In the first full year of the program (2017), households were most interested in installing solar power plants using surplus for hot water. However, the very next year, due to falling technology prices and an expanding range of hybrid systems, support for a mix of PV and energy storage is starting to level off. In

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.eru.cz/documents/10540/463106/SLE\\_21\\_09.pdf/f65c2c9b-49ea-4107-a951-700ecdad1d1a](https://www.eru.cz/documents/10540/463106/SLE_21_09.pdf/f65c2c9b-49ea-4107-a951-700ecdad1d1a)

2019 and 2020, the category with the highest level of support is clearly leading the way. Looking at absolute numbers, 10,607 applications have been submitted up to 2020 (the last year closed at the time of this study) with a total installed capacity of 45 MW. While official data for 2021 is not yet available, interim market reports indicate a meteoric rise in household interest in purchasing solar panels and batteries. According to interim data published mid-year by the Solar Association, a total of 3,859 new PV projects up to 10 kW were built in the Czech Republic in the first six months of 2021. This number would add roughly a total capacity of 25.2 MW. Rocketing demand growth is also reported by domestic solar suppliers in the second half of the year. For example, CEZ Prodej reports that it signed 85% more PV contracts during October 2021 alone than it did in June. The growing trend is also confirmed by E.ON, which records a six to eightfold increase in interest in PV compared to last year.

One of the main factors accelerating the interest of householders in their own energy sources in the second half of 2021 is the rise in natural gas prices and the related rise in electricity prices. The problems in the market have been triggered by the fall of unreliable suppliers, who, after going out of business, have turned over roughly 1 million customer sites to last-install suppliers. The effect of rising energy prices has resonated in the media, public and political debate and as such has undoubtedly contributed to the growth in interest in solar.<sup>2</sup>

After 2021, an updated support scheme for domestic solar power plants under the New Green Savings Programme will come into force. A subsidy of CZK 40,000 - 200,000 can be obtained for photovoltaics supplemented by other components. The system has been greatly simplified, which will make it easier for those interested in acquiring their own energy source to find their way around.

The position of apartment buildings has also been improved, where those interested in their own energy sources will now find a simpler support

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<sup>2</sup> <https://ember-climate.org/commentary/2021/10/26/czechia-exposed-to-fossil-electricity-price-shocks/>

scheme. The conditions for obtaining support are linked to the following criteria:

- The PV plant must be connected to the grid,
- the electricity generated is preferably used in a residential building,
- the electricity generated by the photovoltaic system can be used for the common areas of the apartment building and in the residential units, for heating hot water and for charging the electric vehicles of the building users,
- can be used by the owners of existing apartment buildings, the unit owners' association of an existing apartment building or authorised unit owners.

In the case of apartment buildings, CZK 15 000 can be drawn for 1 kWp of installed capacity and CZK 10 000 for 1 kWh of electric storage system. For each housing unit connected to the solar power plant, the applicant will receive CZK 5 000. The resulting amount thus depends on the installed capacity and the number of housing units.

Under the previous support scheme, only 12 apartment buildings have expressed interest until 2020. A breakthrough cannot be expected even after the simplification of the support framework after 2021. Residents of apartment buildings have to face more complicated legislative conditions with regard to energy sharing in the house.

In the last two years, commercial installations on the roofs of businesses and factories have also started to add to the mix. A total of 1,373 of these were added in 2020, with a total capacity of 28.8 MW. Most of these were created thanks to the support that companies were able to draw from the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness. Over CZK 116 million was paid out in support for businesses to install photovoltaics under the first call in 2020 (compared to CZK 40 million in 2019), and almost CZK 200 million under the second call (compared to CZK 5 million the previous year). However, the leapfrog growth of the commercial market for rooftop power plants slowed down in the first half of 2021. Only 66 installations with a total capacity of 3.3 MW were built on the roofs of companies and halls in the first half of the year. This could be the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the business economy or

businesses waiting for the Renewable Energy Support Programme under the Modernisation Fund to start.<sup>3</sup>

Within the CSSC Lab project, rather detailed research on the state and development of the sector coupling and energy storage has been carried out, which shows that the technological basis is basically the same in the Danube region, or the EU, and differs only in local conditions and applicability (potential). However, there are major differences in the legislative and financial spheres.

### *Overview of relevant legislation and strategies*

#### European level

- A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe; link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0301>
- Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 ; link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0557>
- Sector coupling: how can it be enhanced in the EU to foster grid stability and decarbonise?; link: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2018/626091/IPOL\\_STU\(2018\)626091\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2018/626091/IPOL_STU(2018)626091_EN.pdf)
- European industrial strategy; link: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-industrial-strategy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-industrial-strategy_en)
- Energy storage and sector coupling: Towards an integrated, decarbonised energy system; link:

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.solarniasociace.cz/cs/pro-media/tiskove-zpravy/21053-solarni-rok-2020--ceska-fotovoltaika-roste-i-behem-pandemie--stale-ale-nevyuzivame-jeji-plny-potencial-modernizacni-fond-nabizi-zmenu>



[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2019/637962/EP\\_RS\\_BRI\(2019\)637962\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2019/637962/EP_RS_BRI(2019)637962_EN.pdf)

- Powering a climate-neutral economy: An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration; link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0299&from=EN>
- Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council; link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52021PC0559>
- Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen; link: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/2021\\_425](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/2021_425)
- Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast); link: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/2021\\_424](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/2021_424)
- Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/102; link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020PC0798>

#### National level

- National energy and climate plan of the Czech Republic - <https://www.mpo.cz/cz/energetika/strategicke-a-koncepcni-dokumenty/vnitrostatni-plan-ceske-republiky-v-oblasti-energetiky-a-klimatu--252016/>
- Hydrogen Strategy of the Czech Republic - <https://www.mpo.cz/cz/prumysl/strategicke-projekty/vodikova-strategie-cr-schvalena-vladou--262590/>
- National Action Plan of the Czech Republic for Renewable Energy - <https://www.mpo.cz/cz/energetika/elektroenergetika/obnovitelne-zdroje/narodni-akcni-plan-pro-obnovitelne-zdroje-energie--169894/>

- National Smart Grid Action Plan 2019 – 2030 - [https://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/energetika/strategicke-a-koncepcni-dokumenty/narodni-akcni-plan-pro-chytre-site/2019/9/Aktualizace\\_NAP\\_SG\\_2019-2030.pdf](https://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/energetika/strategicke-a-koncepcni-dokumenty/narodni-akcni-plan-pro-chytre-site/2019/9/Aktualizace_NAP_SG_2019-2030.pdf)

#### Regional level

- Territorial Energy Concept of the South Bohemian Region 2018 - 2043 - [https://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/sites/default/files/inline-files/2020/ZK200625\\_229\\_A\\_%C3%9AEK%20J%C4%8DK.pdf](https://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/sites/default/files/inline-files/2020/ZK200625_229_A_%C3%9AEK%20J%C4%8DK.pdf)
- Strategic Development Plan of the Smart Region of the South Bohemia Region for the period 2019 - 2023 - [https://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/sites/default/files/inline-files/SRJK\\_finalni%20verze%20dokumentu\\_pro%20zverejneni.pdf](https://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz/sites/default/files/inline-files/SRJK_finalni%20verze%20dokumentu_pro%20zverejneni.pdf)

The situation in the Czech Republic is complicated in terms of the potential for the development of RES technologies and, consequently, in the field of sector coupling and energy storage, especially in terms of legislative barriers that currently do not allow arbitrary setting of local consumption and sharing of locally produced energy. This is due to the lack of transposition of European directives into the relevant national standards and the lack of updating of the State Energy Concept and the National Energy and Climate Plan and any other statutory and sub-statutory standards.

On the other hand, however, the Czech Republic has been allocated a record amount of 16 billion EUR in the new programming period and under the Modernisation Fund, the National Recovery Plan and the national New Green Savings Scheme for the implementation of projects in the field of RES or otherwise fulfilling international climate agreements. This allocation can only be realised if the full potential of community energy is realised, which is where the CSSC Lab project fits in.

On the technological side, the preference is clearly towards technologies based on photovoltaics, battery energy storage or water heat storage, and in the follow-up use for recharging electric vehicles or e.g., air conditioning/control. This is based not only on natural conditions, but also on the availability and economic return of proven technologies. Finally, this is confirmed by the outcomes of the thematic interviews in the workshops, trainings and bi-annual technical interviews conducted in the selected pilot municipalities.

## 4. CHAPTER 2: Engagement of decision makers and other key stakeholders in the region

One of the key outcomes of the mapping of the situation in the South Bohemian Region was the initiation of cooperation with the Regional Association of the National Network of Local Action Groups. Its staff usually has direct and exclusive contact with key representatives of municipalities, assists them with the preparation of development projects, deals with networking and financing of local investment and non-investment projects. At the same time, thanks to a nationwide network, they have access to strategic information and current trends.

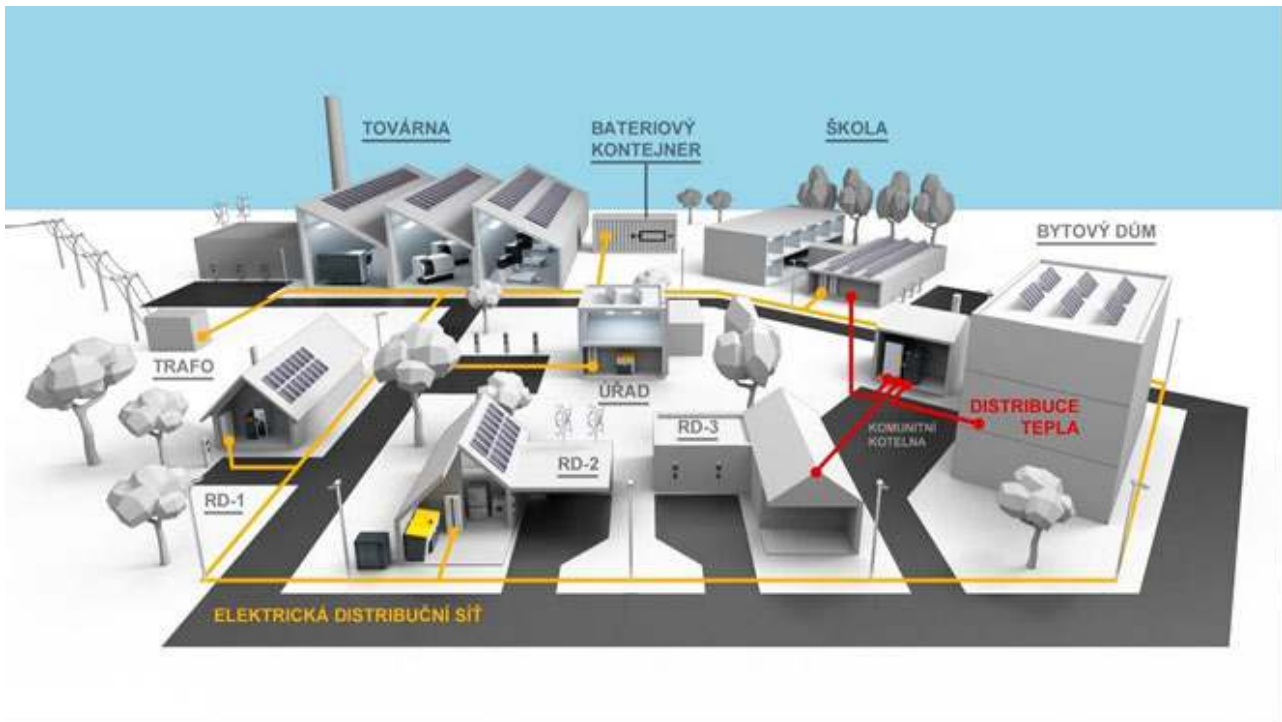
Based on a meeting between AgEnDa and representatives of this regional network, a cooperation consisting of strategic partnership, training and exchange of know-how on CSSC Lab project topics and their application in preparation for the implementation of community-based energy projects was agreed upon around mid-2021.

The mutual cooperation is based on the following technological principles of community energy, which is in line with the objectives of the CSSC Lab project:

- I. Energy communities at the level of apartment buildings, neighbourhoods or entire communities may operate or also own various (mostly renewable) energy sources. These sources primarily supply electricity or heat to individual properties and the surplus is exchanged between community members on terms theoretically more favourable than grid consumption.
- II. Community energy represents a step towards decentralised energy production and consumption, contributes to energy savings, improves the operational regime of unstable renewable sources, generates income and new employment opportunities for local communities. Community energy appears to be an effective tool to better exploit the potential of renewable energy sources (RES).
- III. These are most often rooftop solar power plants (PV) with energy storage (battery storage), consumption optimization, community RES-powered heating plants, active energy management systems, or community charging, and filling stations powered by energy produced within the community, etc. Common shared energy

management, asset management, administration, or collective investment, for example, can be established within the community.

Schematic diagram of how community energy works:



Main stakeholders group identified and approached by CSSC Lab in South Bohemia

Name / title of the stakeholder	Type / description	Action related
Regional Association of LAGs of the South Bohemian Region	Association of more than 300 South Bohemian municipalities (all sizes)	1,3,4
LAG Pomalší	Local action group Pomalší (19 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Třeboňsko	Local action group Pomalší (61 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Šumavsko	Local action group Pomalší (53 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Česká Kanada	Local action group Pomalší (67 municipalities)	1,2,3

LAG Brána Písecka	Local action group Pomalší (26 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Sdružení Růže	Local action group Pomalší (26 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Blanský les a Netolicko	Local action group Pomalší (43 municipalities)	1,2,3
LAG Rozkvět	Local action group Pomalší (34 municipalities)	1,2,3
South Bohemian Science and Technology Park	Key actor within regional innovation system, responsible for the innovation policy execution	3,4
Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region	Main regional decision maker and policy maker	3,4
Regional Development Agency of South Bohemia	Important regional development body	1,3
JAIP – South Bohemian Innovation Agency	Innovation agency (projects development and consultancy)	1,3
Energy Centre	Energy consultants and operator of the main contact centre for energy.	1
EKOWATT	Energy consultants	1
CzechInvest	Regional branch of national agency CzechInvest (investments, consultancy)	3
South Bohemian Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce for the South Bohemian region	1,3
ENERKOM Růže z.s.	Newly established 1 <sup>st</sup> energy community in the region of South Bohemia	1,2,3,4

## 5. CHAPTER 3: SWOT analysis of the regional context

<b>PARTICIPATORY SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL CONTEXT IN BRINGING CSSC APPLICATIONS INTO REAL CASES</b>	
<b>INTERNAL FACTORS</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of energy costs</li> <li>• Functional organizational structure (MAS) for implementing community energy principles</li> <li>• Funds saved by reducing operating costs remain in the budget of the municipality/business/citizen for further use</li> <li>• Municipal/private assets are valued by investing in savings or acquiring a new energy source</li> <li>• Investments in savings and resources pay off, generate revenue, do not increase the municipality/business' operating costs</li> <li>• EU funds support energy projects</li> <li>• Energy savings and renewables help improve the environment and slow climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of absorption capacity for the use of specifically targeted subsidies for RES development</li> <li>• Conditions of subsidy programmes do not correspond to legislative and organisational readiness of potential beneficiaries</li> <li>• Inability to currently use existing distribution systems for local consumption and energy sharing</li> <li>• Low awareness of sector coupling and energy storage</li> <li>• Non-existent metering system</li> <li>• Lack of energy audits in municipalities</li> <li>• Absence of local energy managers</li> </ul>

<b>EXTERNAL FACTORS</b>	
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enormous subsidy allocation for the area</li> <li>• Current trend of rising energy prices</li> <li>• Everyone can be an energy producer and consumer</li> <li>• Energy production and consumption is decentralised and brought closer to the people</li> <li>• Cooperation and collaboration (community energy) leads to financial gains</li> <li>• People, municipalities, businesses will be able to share energy with each other</li> <li>• Plenty of rural land and opportunities for renewable energy production from water, wind, sun and biomass</li> <li>• Lower dependency on energy suppliers</li> <li>• Energy as a new source of rural income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of mechanisms for transposition of European directives into the Czech legal framework</li> <li>• Changes in EU financial priorities in the context of the global situation</li> <li>• State of distribution infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of raw materials and materials for the construction of the necessary infrastructure</li> </ul>

## 6. CHAPTER 4: ACTIONS

<b>Action 1</b>	<b>Regional Platform for Community Energy Development</b>
<b>Brief description</b>	Building a regional platform for a coordinated approach to the establishment of local energy communities
<b>Activities/ Implementation steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Creation of small action team</li> <li>2) Research of main principles (legal, economy, technical aspects)</li> <li>3) Identification of target groups, key actors, stakeholders and decision makers</li> <li>4) Establishment of the platform (organisation, procedures, representatives, management)</li> <li>5) Individual project development / fundraising</li> <li>6) Dissemination</li> </ol>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) – 4) 6 months (already started in 9/21)</li> <li>5) – 6) 12 months + further</li> </ol>
<b>Milestones</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Setting up an action team</li> <li>ii. Establishment of the platform</li> <li>iii. Funding</li> </ol>
<b>Estimated costs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) – 5) 2 – 5.000 EUR</li> <li>6) – 7) 20 – 50.000 EUR (cash flow, pre-financing)</li> </ol>
<b>Financing sources</b>	<p>EU funding / own resources (soft projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-border cooperation (Interreg A),</li> <li>- Transnational cooperation (Interreg B),</li> <li>- Interregional cooperation (Interreg C)</li> <li>- National / regional funding programmes</li> </ul>



<p>Estimated impact/results</p>	<p>Main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- boosting of municipal / local cooperation</li> <li>- more energy investments</li> <li>- energy savings</li> <li>- local energy production and utilization</li> <li>- readiness for the forthcoming new legal measures (energy sharing, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordinated regional approach</li> <li>- infrastructure for application of community energy principles</li> </ul>
<p>Actors involved</p>	<p>Municipalities, energy consultants, politicians, local action groups, microregions, regional authorities, technology centres, NGO's</p>

**Stakeholder responsible for implementation of this action**

**Krajské sdružení NS MAS ČR Jihočeského kraje**

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chairman: Tomáš Novák

Action 2	<b>Establishing local energy communities</b>
Brief description	Initiation and establishment of local energy communities to enable the creation and operation of energy sources and local consumption of the energy produced.
Activities/ Implementation steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Initial desk research</li> <li>2) Mutual coordination with Regional Platform for Community Energy Development</li> <li>3) Definition of the economic, technical and societal benefits of the Energy Community</li> <li>4) Legal proposal for establishment of the legal entity</li> <li>5) Foundation of the legal entity</li> <li>6) Project development and fundraising</li> <li>7) Investments</li> <li>8) Day to day operation</li> </ol>
Timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) – 5) 6 months</li> <li>6) – 8) 24 months</li> </ol>
Milestones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Definition of the benefits</li> <li>ii. Energy community legal entity</li> <li>iii. Investments</li> </ol>
Estimated costs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) – 5) up to 2.000 EUR</li> <li>6) – 8) ca 50 - 100.000 EUR (cash flow, pre-financing)</li> </ol>
Financing sources	<p>NATIONAL RECOVERY PLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings in public buildings call for proposals, stack</li> <li>- New Green Savings - residential buildings, also for the public sector call for proposals</li> </ul> <p>OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT 2021-2027</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New public buildings - construction</li> <li>- RES installation</li> <li>- Energy savings in technological processes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings in public buildings</li> </ul> <p>MODERNISATION FUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for municipal energy in small municipalities up to 3,000 inhabitants</li> <li>- Support for the development of municipal energy infrastructure as a potential for the development of energy communities</li> </ul>
Estimated impact/results	<p>Main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- boosting of municipal / local cooperation</li> <li>- more energy investments</li> <li>- energy savings</li> <li>- local energy production and utilization</li> <li>- readiness for the forthcoming new legal measures (energy sharing, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordinated local approach</li> <li>- energy investments</li> <li>- shared infrastructure</li> </ul>
Actors involved	Municipalities, energy consultants, politicians, local action groups, microregions, regional authorities, technology centres, NGO's

### **Stakeholder responsible for implementation of this action**

#### **Krajské sdružení NS MAS ČR Jihočeského kraje**

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chairman: Tomáš Novák

Action 3	<b>Initiation of dedicated regional funding tool for municipalities</b>
Brief description	This key initiative by CSSC Lab will enable municipalities to get funding for specific activities towards energy investments, mainly for supportive documentation (such as energy audits, feasibility studies, etc.). Thanks to the cooperation with South Bohemian Science and Technology Park and Regional Authority of South Bohemia as well as with representatives of the largest regional network of municipalities coordinated approach will be implemented and special funding programme will be developed.
Activities/ Implementation steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Initial survey on the needs, potential and demand by municipalities</li> <li>2) Research of current status and the coverage of specific measures by existing funding programmes</li> <li>3) Identification of the funding source / related projects</li> <li>4) Negotiation with decision makers and general description (principles) of the funding tool</li> <li>5) Setting up the tool – administration, legal aspects, evaluation procedures</li> <li>6) Call for proposals</li> </ol>
Timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) – 4) 6 months</li> <li>5) 3 months</li> <li>6) 2024 - 2026</li> </ol>
Milestones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Securing funding</li> <li>ii. Definition of funding tool</li> <li>iii. Call for proposals</li> </ol>
Estimated costs	Research and preparation: 5.000 EUR Administration: 25.000 EUR Funding: 500.000 EUR

Financing sources	Funding tool will be developed within forthcoming <i>Smart Accelerator+</i> which is a tool for the development of regional innovation systems and especially the building and strengthening of relevant institutional capacity such as activities of regional managers, business / innovation platforms, generation of appropriate types of pro-innovation schemes and projects.
Estimated impact/results	<p>Main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- more energy investments</li> <li>- energy savings</li> <li>- local energy production and utilization</li> <li>- easier access to EU funding of local energy projects</li> </ul> <p>Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of concrete energy investments</li> <li>- feasibility studies</li> <li>- energy audits</li> </ul>
Actors involved	Municipalities, energy consultants, smart accelerator developers, politicians, local action groups, microregions, regional authorities, technology centres

### Stakeholder responsible for implementation of this action

#### Jihočeský vědeckotechnický park, a.s.

(South Bohemian Science and Technology Park)

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CEO: František Mlčák

Action 4	<b>Knowledge base for CSSC</b>
Brief description	<p>Building a knowledge base for the presentation, promotion and education of target groups (municipalities, companies, citizens) in the field of energy storage and sector coupling.</p> <p>The aim of the measure is to build a competence centre in cooperation with partners to commission various technologies for energy production, metering and consumption with a focus on the rural environment.</p> <p>The competence centre will include facilities for formal and informal education programmes for schools in the subjects of science, geography, physics, social sciences, etc.</p>
Activities/ Implementation steps	<p>The measure has two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Building and equipping a competence centre from an existing brownfield in the village of Svatý Jan nad Malší - the building itself will also be part of the competence centre - especially in the field of energy management.</li> <li>2) The production technology and focus will include different technological variants of production (different photovoltaic systems, energy storage systems, metering systems, heating and cooling methods).</li> </ol>
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 07 - 12/2022 - project preparation</li> <li>- 07 - 12/2022 - project application, technical documentation</li> <li>- 01/2023 - 06/2024 - implementation of the technical part</li> <li>- 07/2024 – launch and operation</li> </ul>
Milestones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identification of proper funding programme</li> <li>ii. Technical documentation / design</li> <li>iii. Investment</li> <li>iv. Operation</li> </ol>

Estimated costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reconstruction of buildings: 2 mio EUR</li> <li>- Equipment: 250.000 EUR</li> <li>- Technology: 500.000 EUR</li> </ul>
Financing sources	INTERREG VA Austria – Czech Republic
Estimated impact/results	<p>Main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- more energy investments</li> <li>- energy savings</li> <li>- local energy production and utilization</li> <li>- higher level of awareness on technology</li> <li>- strenghtening of crossborder cooperation</li> </ul> <p>Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dedicated demo / competence centre for the whole region</li> <li>- replicable solution</li> </ul>
Actors involved	Municipalities, energy consultants, smart accelerator developers, politicians, local action groups, microregions, regional authorities, technology centres

### **Stakeholder responsible for implementation of this action**

**MAS Sdružení Růže**  
 (LAG Sdružení Růže)

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chairman: Stanislav Malík

## 7. Timeframe of the actions

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026														
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Action 1: Regional Platform for Community Energy Development</b>																														
Creation of small action team																														
Research of main principles																														
Identification of target groups, key actors, stakeholders and decision makers																														
Establishment of the platform																														
Individual project development / fundraising																														
Dissemination																														
<b>Action 2: Establishing local energy communities</b>																														
Initial desk research																														
Mutual coordination with Regional Platform for Community Energy Development																														
Definition of the economic, technical and societal benefits of the Energy Community																														
Legal proposal for establishment of the legal entity																														
Foundation of the legal entity																														
Project development and fundraising																														
Investments																														
Day to day operation																														
<b>Action 3: Initiation of dedicated regional funding tool for municipalities</b>																														
Initial survey on the needs, potential and demand by municipalities																														
Research of current status and the coverage of specific measures by existing funding programmes																														
Identification of the funding source / related projects																														
Negotiation with decision makers and general description (principles) of the funding tool																														
Setting up the tool – administration, legal aspects, evaluation procedures																														
Call for proposals																														
<b>Action 4: Knowledge base for CSSC (competence centre)</b>																														
Project preparation																														
Project application, technical documentation																														
Build-up																														
Launch and daily operation																														