
Interdisciplinary Seminar and Workshop
for Czech and German Young Professionals

April 9 – 12, 2015 (Prague/Ostrava)

Energy of the Past, Energy of the Future

Where Are We Heading?

*Program of the First Workshop of the Sixth Year
of Czech-German Young Professionals Program
(Thursday, 9 April – Sunday, 12 April 2015)*

ABOUT CGYPP

The Czech-German Young Professionals Program (CGYPP) is an international network for young professionals from Germany and the Czech Republic. The program links the fields of academia, business, media, public administration bodies and NGOs. Twelve young professionals from Germany and the Czech Republic are invited to participate in a series of workshops and to collaborate on relevant economic, political and social issues. Participants have a unique opportunity to enter into discussion with distinguished experts and to acquire practical advice, ideas and stimulus for their future professional careers. CGYPP brings together people with varying professional backgrounds. By exchanging and sharing experience and perspectives, participants will not only broaden their horizons but will also increase their social capital.

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#CGYPP

PROGRAM

Thursday, April 9, 2015

- before 15:45 participants arrive in Prague and check in
hotel ARBES
Viktora Huga 299/3, Prague
- 16:00 - 17:15 **Introduction to the Program & Getting-to-know Each Other**
- 17:30 - 17:50 Transfer to the Representation of the Free State Bavaria to the Czech Republic
Michalská 12, Praha 1
- 18:00 – 20:00 **Welcome to the Program**
Tomáš Jelínek, Director of the Czech German Future Fund
- Opening debate: Energy Policy in the Czech-German Relations**
Václav Bartuška, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Czech Republic
Michael Kehr, Net4Gas
Ulrike Wolf, Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Media, Energy and Technology
- Glass of wine*
- after 20:00 Free program

Friday, April 10, 2015

- 8:40 - 09:15 Meeting in hotel lobby and transfer to railway station
- 9:22 - 12:45 Transfer by pendolino train to Ostrava (lunch in train)
- 12:45 - 13:30 Transfer to hotel & check-in
Mercure Hotel Ostrava
Ceskokobratrská 18/1742, Ostrava
- 13:30 - 13:50 Transfer to Lower Vitkovice Area
Ruská 2993, Ostrava - Vítkovice
- 14:00 – 15:45 **Lower Vitkovice: From Heavy Industry Towards Creative Industry?**
Debate with Petr Koudela, Vítkovice Group
- 15:45 – 16:00 Transfer to City Centre
- 16:00 - 17:15 **Nuclear Energy after “Energiewende”**
Working Dinner with František Heczko, AF-Consult Switzerland
Impact Hub Ostrava, Sokolská třída 1263/24, Ostrava

PROGRAM

- 17:30 – 18:30 **Ostrava After Mining Boom: Scenarios of Future Development**
Debate with local entrepreneurs
Impact Hub Ostrava, Sokolská třída 1263/24, Ostrava
- 19:00 - 20:30 *Working Dinner with Jan Sedláček (MP, ANO Party)*
MA'MA Restaurant, Poděbradova 2738/16, Ostrava
- after 20:30 Free program

Saturday, April 11, 2015

- 9:00 - 9:20 Meeting in hotel lobby and transfer to Lower Vitkovice Area
- 9:30 - 11:30 On-site Excursion
Vitkovice Lower Area
Ruská 2993, Ostrava - Vitkovice
- 11:30 – 12:45 **The Beauty of Heavy Industry in Photography**
Debate and Photoscreening with Viktor Mácha, Photographer
- 12:45 - 13:00 Transfer to City Centre
- 13:00 - 15:00 **Colours of Ostrava**
Working Lunch with Zlata Holušová, Director of Colours of Ostrava
Potrefená husa, Stodolní 741/15, Ostrava
- 15:00 - 16:00 Time for individual preparation
- 16:00 - 19:00 **My Biggest Challenge in Personal/Professional Life**
Internal workshop moderated by
Václav Bacovský, Michal Vít & Claudie Rehms
Mercure Hotel Ostrava
refreshment in between
- after 19:00 Free program

Sunday, April 12, 2015

- 09:30 - 10:00 Meeting in hotel lobby and evaluation
- 10:00 – 10:25 Check-out and transfer to railway station
- 10:40 - Departure by train to Praha and Berlin

BIO - SPEAKERS



Václav Bartuška

Václav Bartuška, Czech Government's Special Envoy for Energy Security of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Previously he served as a representative of the Czech government for construction of the Temelín nuclear power plant.



Michael Kehr

Michael Kehr serves as head of business development at Net4Gas. Company transits of natural gas across the Czech Republic as well as transmission of natural gas to within the Czech Republic. Previously he served as a Head of Asset Regulation at German energy company RWE.



Petr Koudela

Petr Koudela is an executive director of the Association Dolní Vítkovice responsible for contributing to the preservation, development, and promotion of the culture, science and research in the Moravian-Silesian Region.



František Heczko

František Heczko is a senior project manager at AF-Consult Switzerland Ltd. He worked on wide scope of nuclear energy related projects around the globe, he was among other affiliated to International Atom Energy Association based in Vienna.



Jan Sedláček

Jan Sedláček serves as Member of the Chamber of Deputies since 2013 - being member of the movement ANO 2011. He is a member of the Committee on European Affairs and a member of the Committee for Public Administration and Regional Development. He deals among others with electoral system reform and e-voting system introduction. Since October 2014, he also serves as representatives of the city Bohumín where he lives. Jan Sedláček is co-owner of Luceo company (furniture producer).



Viktor Mácha

Viktor Mácha is concerned in the industrial photography since 2007. He was cooperating with most important steel producers worldwidemy archive of world heavy industries consists of dozens of documented mills to date such as in Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland, or Ukraine.



Zlata Holušová

Founder and director of the International Festival of Colours of Ostrava, the managing director of Colour production, spol. s.r.o. Holds two music awards for Angel festival Colours of Ostrava - Event of the Year. In 2010, awarded by the European Trebbia prize for his contribution to the dialogue of national cultures. Member of the Academy of Popular Music. Member of the European Forum of international festivals (European Forum of Worldwide Music Festivals).

BIO - PARTICIPANTS



Lena BELEKE

Lena works as a Concept Designer and Copywriter at communication agency Roth & Lorenz in Stuttgart. She studied communication design at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts in Dortmund in Germany and at Tomas Bata University in Czech Republic. During her studies she became a skilled visual communicator and developed practical and conceptual skills across a variety of media and communication platforms. She mainly focused on photography, graphic design, animation and film. She is an alumni of treibhaus 0.9, Germany's leading postgraduate program for Concept Designers working in the field of below-the-line marketing.

She likes design thinking and develops progressive ideas and concepts that connect brands and people through emotion, active participation and direct encounter. Clients she worked for include Mercedes-Benz Bank, the State Ministry of Baden-Württemberg and the Robert Bosch Stiftung.

As a creative Lena is naturally interested in trends and futurology that aim to make our planet a smarter and more sustainable place.



Sabine DOMKE

Sabine is a desk officer at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy in the Department of Energy Efficiency. Currently, her main area of work is developing strategies to promote energy efficiency in the buildings sector. Before that, Sabine worked in the Federal Ministries of Transport and Environment as well as the Foreign Office on international and bilateral questions in the fields of energy policy and climate protection for many years. In 2008 she supported the French Ministry of Sustainable Development with regards to the French presidency of the European Union, handing over to the Czech presidency in 2009. Her academic background of "International Business Studies" (Maastricht and Tokyo) and "International Relations" (Berlin) helps her looking at energy policies from various perspectives. For her, the energy challenge consists in finding appropriate solutions to adjust sustainable energy production and societal needs.



Daniel IGLHAUT

Since early 2013 Daniel works as a consultant in business development in a medium sized company (R & D service provider for the energy utilities in Germany). Within this, he gained very good understanding of the German energy market and the ongoing and deep change of the utilities indicated by the energy turnaround. Among his focuses is innovation management in utilities and the impacts of demographical changes on the German energy market, especially on the financing of the electricity grids.

Previously he finished the M.Sc. "European Economic Integration of Central and Eastern Europe" in Leipzig and Warsaw. The master program focused on the ongoing process of the widening of the Union towards the CEE region and its economic implications as well as European law and the functioning of the European Union. Energy policy in German utilities is almost exclusively focusing on national issues. He applied for the CGYP in order to strengthen the need of a European perspective and the need of cross border cooperation in terms of energy issues.

BIO - PARTICIPANTS



Tomáš HÁJEK

Tomáš is responsible for Public Diplomacy and Communication at the Austrian Embassy in Prague. Before joining diplomacy, he was member of the Cabinet of the Czech Minister of Agriculture and also spent several months in the European Commission in Brussels. Tomas graduated from the University of Economics in Prague focusing on EU affairs and diplomacy. During his studies, he spent also few months at Vienna University of Economics and Business. Energy issues belong to his major topics at the Embassy and he believes that the participation at the CGYPP could substantially increase his knowledge about the German concept of energy security. Moreover, he looks forward to meeting inspiring colleagues with different backgrounds from Germany and the Czech Republic. In his leisure time Tomas draws energy from occasional guiding tourists in the mountains in Nordic countries and organising discussions about traveling. He is also co-founder of a civic association „Uličník“ focusing on creative ideas to improve public spaces in Czech towns as well as identifying best practices from abroad.



Filip JÍROUŠ

Filip works as a Consultant in the Policy Department at eclareon, a Berlin-based consultancy focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency. At eclareon, he analyzes the political, legal and administrative framework conditions for the development of renewable energy across the EU. Filip is responsible for the implementation and management of projects on behalf of the European Commission, the GIZ as well as German federal ministries. Due to his language skills, he is mainly in charge of research and consulting activities covering the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Czech, Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Bulgaria). Filip studied Eastern European Sciences and Political Science in Berlin and Wrocław. He is a native speaker of both German and Czech.



Jakub KUČERA

Jakub works as an Economics Commentator at RSJ, a Prague-based investment company with interests in the energy industry. In this capacity, he publishes articles on various economic topics, including energy issues. In addition, Jakub is a PhD candidate at Charles University in Prague where he is specialising in the energy policy of the Russian Federation, in particular on the interplay between its energy sector and the economy as a whole. In Jakub´s opinion, markets should play a major role in the energy industry. Unfortunately, today´s prices on the energy markets do not reflect all the costs of energy generation, distribution and consumption. For instance, electricity prices at the Leipzig exchange depend heavily on the cost of power generation, while customers pay for the other costs, such as distribution, on a non-market basis. Not to mention the virtual exclusion from the market system of some energy policy goals, such as foreign-policy issues.

BIO - PARTICIPANTS



Anna LAUGKS

Anna works in customer management by 50Hertz, one of the transmission system operators in Germany. She is responsible for the application of the German subsidy for renewable energies and has to deal with the relevant stakeholders in the energy sector. She holds a Master's degree in Business and Law and studied prior to that Public Management in Berlin. By participating in the CGYPP, she wants to discuss current themes about the energy change in Europe and to have a closer focus on the Czech-German economic and cultural relations.



**Katharina
RICHTER**

Katharina works as a project coordinator for a non-governmental organisation with a strong focus on research funding in the STEM fields and medicine, where she manages the application and funding processes. She gained her first professional experience by coordinating an interdisciplinary research centre at the Freie Universität Berlin. Katharina studied German studies, political science and sociology in Berlin and Prague. By participating in the CGYPP she seeks to deepen her knowledge in sustainability, and exchange ideas on societal and individual possibilities to actively change the ever growing energy consumption.



**Helena
SCHULZOVÁ**

Helena works as an analyst and research coordinator at EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy. She graduated from International area studies and American studies at Charles University in Prague where she continues in a doctoral program. She has taught seminars on modern US society and contemporary issues of central Europe both at Faculty of Social Sciences at Charles University. Helena has focuses her research work on topics related to both on US and European energy policies but has also conducted research on various issues including reforms of diplomatic networks in EU member states. Thanks to her work at EUROPEUM, she has been able to take part on projects in Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Bosnia and Armenia.

In Europe, energy has been for a long time a puzzle of balance between security – sustainability and economic profit. Energy Union however has a potential to change that and add solidarity to this riddle. Solidarity is however a double-edged sword and requires a lot of responsibility, trust and understanding from all joining parties.

BIO - PARTICIPANTS



Lukáš VÁLEK

In his professional life Lukáš Válek follows three main directions, at the moment. He is co-founder, manager of voluntary projects and lecturer in non-profit organization KURO Hradec Králove (KURO - Culture and Development in Czech language) which aims to promote voluntary experience as a real work and life experience and it supports and organizes cultural and educational events. The second occupation is related, and it is Regional representative for Erasmus+ for Královéhradecký kraj. As a third occupation can be considered research of non-mainstream ways of economy especially time banks.

The current topic of CGYPP is very consistent with aforementioned interdisciplinary. It is about cooperation across the fields and borders that good ideas are supported and nourished, and not trampled down into dust of the past. With new sources of energy and new ways of economy, humanity has chance to develop models of both, which would be more humane and safer, decentralizing power to a sustainable framework for future.



Robert VINICKÝ

Robert works for E.ON Czech, where he heads up the Technical Development and Operation Department. In his role he is responsible for Innovation in the area of technical development & testing of products focused on Distributed Energy Products / Energy Solutions (e.g. Batteries, Renewables, Local Energy Systems), E-Mobility charging infrastructure development and Public Lighting business realization. Previously he was Managing director of his own startup and worked in Law Companies in Prague and Berlin, always concentrating on Renewable Energy Sources (PV and Biogas), Clean Mobility and Clean Technology Scouting and Implementation.

Robert decided to join the CGYPP program to connect with interesting people, to discuss and exchange about the many variations Energy in the Age of Globalization. When looking at energy from the global perspective, there are many things to discuss and think about, just like - What will be the price of energy when implementing renewables and new technologies? what will be the prices of energy transmission?



Marta VOJTOVÁ

Marta Vojtová works at the Embassy of the Netherlands, where she supports Dutch businesses in the Czech Republic and works on strengthening ties between Dutch and Czech entrepreneurs. Before, she worked in business associations in Brussels (Eurochambres) and Prague (Czech Chamber of Commerce) as well as in the Czech public sector. She studied international relations in Prague and Copenhagen. She is an avid reader of the print media and if her baby boy allows her any free time she enjoys watching films and TV series such as Borgen or House of Cards.

She views the topic of sustainable energy from two perspectives: promoting Dutch business ideas, which very often revolve around the environment and sustainable energy solutions. On the other hand, she has found out in her private life that combining work and a baby requires energy management of a different, but nevertheless demanding sort. In both cases the outcome is similar, since in our world we need to find the most effective solutions for using the energy we have at our disposal without needing to resort to means that damage our environment.

Introduction to Program Year Leading Topic

Since the industrial revolution, our societies are dependent on imports of energy supplies from other world regions, strengthening intricate interdependencies. Energy market became one of the drivers of globalisation and geopolitics in the 20st century. What does the 21st century bring? Can we reverse the trend, lower our consumption and become self-sufficient? How can both Czechs and Germans secure affordable prices for energy while respecting the environment in a new geopolitical situation after the Ukraine crisis? Last but not least, how do we deal with energy management on our personal level in our busy everyday life? What is the fuel driving forward successful people in both societies?

Sub-opics to be covered during the program year:

- German and Czech perspectives on nuclear energy and renewables
- EU Energy Union development
- Emission trading, global warming and environmental implications
- US shale gas revolution and consequences for Europe
- New geopolitical situation after the war in Eastern Ukraine
- Lowering our energy consumption – new ways of defining sustainability
- Technological advancement in energy market (e.g. smart grids, energy storage etc.)
- Resources of personal energy – motivation, vision, purpose etc.
- Local and regional topics related to venues of our seminars
- Czech German relations and their future

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Nuke-Free Germany Isn't Exactly Nuke-Free

Set in the lush, rolling Bohemian hills of the Czech Republic, the twin reactors of the Soviet-designed Temelín nuclear power plant lie just 44 miles from the German border. Since last spring, when Chancellor Angela Merkel began shutting down Germany's nuclear reactors, Temelín has stepped up supplies of electricity to Bavaria, where big German manufacturers including BMW, Audi, and Siemens (SI) have factories.

There's a double paradox here. Germany says its future will be nuclear-free. For the present, though, it's nuclear not-so-free, relying more than ever on electricity from atomic-powered neighbors. What's more, the Germans have been turning off their reactors because they don't want a Fukushima-style meltdown spewing radiation across their country. Yet the Temelín reactors, which are in good shape, are close enough to the border to rain down radiation on Germany should a serious accident occur.

Until their nuclear shutdown began, the Germans exported an average of 1,400 gigawatt-hours a month, almost 3 percent of Germany's electrical production. Now, though, the Germans are importing about 2,000 gigawatt-hours a month. Much of that is coming from France and the Czech Republic, the Continent's top two electricity exporters. The imports of electrical power cost the Germans \$139 million a month, based on current prices tracked by Bloomberg.

With the remaining nine German reactors scheduled to go offline by 2022, no one seems more eager to step into the breach than the Czechs. They're in talks with vendors to build two more reactors at Temelín, while planning new reactors at the aging Dukovany nuclear station and at least two other sites. This is part of a push to increase nuclear's share of the country's power-generating capacity from the current 32 percent to more than 50 percent by 2050. "Nuclear is the answer," says Roman Portužák, who is involved in drawing up the country's energy strategy at the Czech Industry and Trade Ministry. "How fast, how many reactors we'll build—that's still under discussion, but we're definitely moving in this direction."

The Germans have said they will replace nuclear capacity with wind, solar, and other renewable energy sources. "Germany in the long run won't need significant electricity imports," says Michael Kauch, chief environmental spokesman for the Free Democratic Party, a partner in Merkel's ruling coalition.

Achieving that goal won't be easy. Ever-changing weather conditions mean that reliable supplies of wind- and solar-generated power aren't always available. And while northern Germany has extensive wind and solar farms, not enough high-voltage power lines carry electricity south to Bavaria. Building new lines could take 5 to 10 years. "The German government has shot itself in the foot," says Lawson Steele, a utilities analyst at Espirito Santo Investment Bank in London. "Germany will probably be O.K. for three to four years, and then it'll start running out of capacity."

The Czechs say they are going nuclear to replace their dependence on fossil fuels, including gas imports from Russia. Yet about 20 percent of the Czech Republic's electricity production is already exported, and the addition of several new reactors could increase that figure. Analysts say heftier exports would help CEZ, the Czech state-controlled utility. "I see a big opportunity for CEZ and other Czech companies to export energy to Germany, especially given their plans to beef up nuclear," says Clive Roberts, a utilities analyst at Standard & Poor's in London.

The Czechs also supply electricity to Austria, which has no nuclear plants. The Austrians use

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Czech-furnished power to pump water into mountain reservoirs, where it is later used to generate hydropower—some of which is then sold to Germany. However hard they try, the Germans can't escape nuclear power.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/bw/magazine/nukefree-germany-isnt-exactly-nukefree-09292011.html>

Lessons from Prague: How the Czech Republic Has Enhanced Its Energy Security

Andrej Nosko

With regard to energy security in the European Union, it has become common knowledge that there are still two Europes. The security of energy is dividing the continent broadly along what used to be the Iron Curtain. The Western part has both effective and poorly functioning energy markets, but generally a fairly well balanced energy mix. In contrast, the Eastern part is almost the opposite; the region has accumulated and continues to confront many challenges. While Europe still has a rather fragmented energy market, the situation is much worse in the Eastern EU because it lacks both the technical preconditions (the interconnectors) as well as institutional capacity to create a functional market (lack of robust regulation for nurturing, not stifling the market). Nonetheless, the real predicament of Eastern-Central Europe is the asymmetric dependence on the imports of primary energy sources. Consequently, importing natural gas is relatively more expensive for Eastern-Central Europe customers in comparison to their West European neighbors, especially Germany.

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The Czech government has benefited from allowing itself the liberty to choose its alliances and alignment policies freely, but it could have engaged in more radical political and economic transformation and transition of its society and economy. As a result, Czech industry has enjoyed relatively lower prices for natural gas than industries in comparable neighboring countries. For example, between 1997-2006, neighboring countries imported natural gas at prices cheaper than in the Czech Republic only three times on an annual basis (2001-2003 Slovakia and in 2003 Hungary). The extent to which the Czech Republic has enjoyed higher inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) cannot be directly attributed to higher energy security. However, in light of the January 2009 gas crisis and the disproportional impact of the crisis on regional economies and industries, especially in the Slovak Republic, it is possible to hypothesize that energy security did have some positive effect.

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There are several reasons why the Czech Republic enjoys a greater degree of energy security than other Central European states. The necessary steps for assuring the energy security of the country (diversification of suppliers and transit routes, expansion of alternative, eg. nuclear power capacity) were taken long before the Russian government realized the potency of using energy as a foreign policy tool. Second, there has generally been a higher lack of trust towards Russia as the Republic's most important energy (resource) provider than in other states. Because of the both higher general perceptions of Russia as threat by the electorate as well as a lower number of politicians affiliated with the former Soviet legacy regime in government, successive administrations anticipated problems with Russia and sought a higher degree of independence than other countries in the region (especially Slovakia or Hungary).

The willingness to invest public money into building expensive new pipelines (both oil and gas), contracting (at the time) with seemingly more expensive Norwegian gas, and accepting the budgetary burden of new nuclear power was more acceptable in a country where public support favored decreasing dependence on Russia and where the major stakeholders (state owned companies) were under Czech government control. Also, the timing of energy infrastructure privatization (es-

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pecially the gas transit network to Germany's RWE) worked in favor of enhancing energy security. While the national natural gas transit company was privatized, electricity generation (CEZ) and the oil sector (MERO) remained under government control. This was not the case in other countries across the region.

http://www.ensec.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=258:how-the-czech-republic-has-enhanced-its-energy-security&catid=108:energysecuritycontent&Itemid=365

The Gazelle gas pipeline has connected the Czech Republic with Nord Stream

On 14 January, Prime Minister Petr Necas opened the Gazelle gas pipeline at the Czech-German border in the presence of representatives from Germany and Russia. Gazelle is the extension of Nord Stream's branch running through the Czech Republic. Gazelle, with an annual capacity of 30 billion m³, has provided a connection between the Opal gas pipeline, which is used to transport Russian gas from Nord Stream via eastern Germany to the south, and the Megal gas pipeline, which transports gas through the southern regions of Germany to France. This pipeline is connected to the Czech transport network in four places. Thus, in emergency situations, it can also be used by Czech recipients. Gas will predominantly be transported from the north to the south. However, a reversal of the transport direction will also be possible.

The construction of Gazelle has been one hundred per cent financed by a Czech company named Net4Gas, transmission system operator, which is owned by Germany's RWE. However, RWE has announced it will withdraw from the Czech market by the end of this year. This means that the Czech gas transmission network (including both Gazelle and the Czech section of the Bratstvo gas pipeline) will have a new owner.

Commentary

Gazelle is primarily a transit gas pipeline. Its role is to streamline gas transport from Saxony to the southern regions of Germany and to France. However, this investment has improved the energy security of the Czech Republic, which imports over 64% of its gas from Russia (the rest is supplied from Norway and spot markets). The connection of the Czech and German transport networks in Brandov, at the border between the two countries, will allow the Czech Republic to diversify the routes of Russian gas supplies and offer an alternative to imports using the Bratstvo pipeline running through Ukraine and Slovakia. It is already the case that more Russian gas is supplied to the Czech Republic via Germany than via Slovakia. The management of Net4Gas has announced that this trend will continue. In the longer term, this may mean that Slovakia will also receive gas supplies from Nord Stream via the Czech Republic.

The launch of Gazelle will contribute to a further reduction of the role played by the Bratstvo pipeline in exports of Russian gas to Western Europe, thus reducing the significance of Ukraine and Slovakia as transit countries. Last year, gas transport via Slovakia was reduced by over 23% in comparison to 2011. Further investments which increase the number of recipients of gas from Nord Stream coupled with continuing low gas consumption in Europe (it remains lower than before 2009) will cause a further reduction in gas transit via Ukraine and Slovakia.

<http://www.osw.waw.pl/en/publikacje/analyses/2013-01-23/gazelle-gas-pipeline-has-connected-czech-republic-nord-stream>

BROWNFIELD DILEMMAS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF POST-COMMUNIST CITIES: A CASE STUDY OF OSTRAVA, CZECH REPUBLIC

Barbora Duží

[...Conclusion of the case study]

The Brownfield issue in Ostrava generated a large range of differences amongst respondents concerning perception, framing the issue and possible solutions. In the 1990s an initial exploration of the issue took place. Stakeholders learned to coexist with market transformation including the rise of brownfields. Firstly, the need to explore the scale of the problem including mapping the situation, and setting up procedures for remediation connected with the potential reuse within urban planning arose. During the remediation process, stakeholders looked for ways to put redevelopment projects into practice and the municipality gradually tried to get information and take control over the process of the selected localities. Due to the complexity of the problem, various cases experienced a different pace in remediation or the redevelopment process.

Concerning the brownfield' complex perception, we identified manifold frames: brownfields as an obstacle to development, demolition discontinuity versus cultural continuity, the opportunity for remediation and redevelopment, and exploration of the city's new identity simultaneously based on the past. Brownfields were framed step by step from the perception of a threat to a challenge for redevelopment or environmental restoration.

We also revealed which key factors influence the future of brownfields and pointed out that they differ from case to case. The first is location; if the sites are located within the wider city centre, then the pressure, interest and will for redevelopment is high. The second key factor is social-economic, including ensuring the financial support for remediation. A push for careful remediation prevails if there is a strong will for redevelopment. Environmental burden is naturally also a very important factor hampering redevelopment, but if it is located in an attractive place and there is strong motivation for redevelopment, the remediation process is pushed through.

The municipality plays an important role through land use planning and active participation in the brownfield solution. International cooperation is supported through excursions, experience exchanges and consultancy.

Vision is also a significant element, but it has to be connected with financial support. From the point of view of public participation, the brownfield solution is mostly in expert hands, with some limited possibilities for participation.

With reference to the quantitative research of Novosák et al. (2013), they researched and statistically compared around 180 urban as well as rural brownfield sites in Ostrava and its surroundings and found that environmental burden and former functional use was an important barrier to brownfield redevelopment. They also pointed to spatial and location factors as important points that needed to be taken into account.

Focusing on answering the research questions concerning the future industrial heritage and the level of environmental restoration, we show a comparison of Karolina and the Lower Area of Vítkovice. New Karolina is mostly going in the direction of demolition discontinuity. The discussion over the issue was framed mostly about the dilemma of future rebuilding. Developers bought perfectly prepared, decontaminated land nearby the city centre. Karolina is an exceptional example of the quest to find a new identity, and new hope of economic development in the city of Ostrava. In the future, it will coexist with the historical centre. Wide public discussion over the excessive capacity, appearance and social and economic impact of the shopping mall on small business continues.

The Lower area of Vítkovice faces several years' delay in finding a solution and represents another example of brownfield change, with the disadvantage of a large area and a vast part of industrial heritage. The vision of its future shape is even more ambitious, but is not in a contrast between the old and new, but rather aims to incorporate the old into the new. Conversion is the main purpose

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of the project. The owner of Vítkovice has a strong reputation, and his life is connected with Ostrava city. Environmental restoration is taken into account in the project and plans to strengthen green areas and vast green parks.

It is evident that both areas of brownfield sites have experienced vast environmental restoration thanks to the end of heavy industrial activities. In the case of Karolina, pressure for rebuilding was stronger than in the Lower Area of Vítkovice. But, both areas of brownfield sites contain green corridors along the Ostravice River that create a wider connection within the green infrastructure of the urban plan of Ostrava. The Lower Area of Vítkovice counts on having several forest parks and enabling environmental restoration on a wider scale.

Ostrava is a city in motion from being an old, industrial, black city to becoming a multi-coloured, modern, technological, cultural, green, and educated city. In the cases of Karolina and the Lower Area of Vítkovice, it manifests all the dimensions and development tensions of post-communist cities based on an "old" and "new" dichotomy. With conservation of the industrial silhouette of Vítkovice, the city's industrial foundations shouldn't be forgotten.

Conclusions partly showed tensions between future development and the direction of the post-communist and partly post-industrialist city of Ostrava. This corresponds with theoretical and empirical research dealing with the struggle of post-communist cities in Central and Eastern Europe.

http://www.academia.edu/6758267/BROWNFIELD_DILEMMAS_IN_THE_TRANSFORMATION_OF_POST-COMMUNIST_CITIES_A_CASE_STUDY_OF_OSTRAVA_CZECH_REPUBLIC

Restructuring Economies of Old Industrial Regions – Local Tradition, Global Trends

Old industrial regions belong undoubtedly among the principal "losers" in the deepening process of globalization. Nevertheless, examples from some regions show that the industrial history of such regions is not an insurmountable obstacle to new development trajectories. Adaptability and the formation of "new combinations" based on the interconnection of local and global trends can give birth to specific advantages which will be able to compete even with "normal" regions (Hospers 2005). With the example of Manchester, we attempted to demonstrate that a unique combination, or rather a re-combination, of local tradition and global trends, can markedly change the external, but also the internal representation of the whole region. However, even this selected example cannot be interpreted only and unambiguously positively. On the one hand, the stress on external presentation and adjustment to the needs of target groups led to a unification (or even disparagement in several places) of a number of "trendy" localities. On the other hand, the process when regeneration is driven by culture or creative sectors was highly selective and in the final result escalated the social-spatial tensions (see northern part of Manchester). Outside this internal dimension of transformation, it is also necessary to take into account that particularly this "new combination" is replicable in other regions with analogical structure only to a limited extent. Therefore, it should be perceived more as a source of valuable inspiration pointing out the directions of possible "new combinations", and not as a model fully applicable in other institutional and structural contexts.

http://conference.osu.eu/globalization/publ2011/166-173_Koutsky-Slach-Boruta.pdf

READINGS

Dolní Vítkovice Introduction

In 1998 after 170 years of continuous production, the manufacturing of pig-iron in so-called Dolní VÍTKOVICE was discontinued. VÍTKOVICE MACHINERY GROUP, the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Union of „The Dolní VÍTKOVICE“ now provide the visitors an opportunity of visit/tour of the area including Hlubina mine, coking plant, blast furnaces and the other technological facilities of metallurgical basic industry and energetics. Since 2002, the area of Hlubina mine, coking plant, and the blast furnaces has been a National Cultural Monument. In 2008, the Dolní VÍTKOVICE was inscribed on the the European Cultural Heritage list. The objective of the reactivation project is not only to preserve the NCM but to give it a new, useful and modern face – by gradually changing the space and buildings of the NCM into the university, the research and development and cultural facility including free time zones. Visit us and you will see amazing technical heritage of the past and you will learn the great future of our National Cultural Monument! VÍTKOVICE MACHINERY GROUP contributes with the visits to the National Cultural Monument to the fulfilment of the project titled Ostrava by means of visits - The European City of Culture.

<http://www.dolnivitkovice.cz/56/en/node/2709>

Lower Vitkovice Area

Vitkovice Lower Area is connected with the Nova Karolina complex. Being declared a National Historic Landmark in 2002 thanks to its exceptional character, it became the first Czech landmark on the European Cultural Heritage list. With industrial production ceased in 1998, the whole area of about 150 ha is today divided into three parts. The former Hlubina coal mine, blast furnaces, coking plant and the chemical operations are located in its northern part, engineering production was concentrated in the central part with a group of industrial and office buildings located in the south.

In the fall of 2003, Vitkovice, a.s. became the new owner. The project “Nové Vitkovice” is currently under way, aiming to revitalize the entire area and to find ways of its future use. The entire project is expected to cost up to CZK 60 billion . Co-funded by the government, regional government, the city of Ostrava, the Technical University of Ostrava and the University of Ostrava, the area will be built-up with apartments, shops, a museum of technology, research centres and facilities for university students, etc. As a part of the project, the company has converted its 100-year old decommissioned gasholder into a convention center with a capacity of 1,500 people. The cost of this modern building of glass, steel and concrete reached CZK 250 million . The funding was provided in particular by the European Union. The nearby energy distribution station from 1911 will now turn into an educational center, allowing elementary schools to organize on-site classes in technical subjects.

www.dolniblastvitkovice.cz

REMARKS

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PARTNERS & ORGANISERS

The Czech German Future Fund promotes understanding between the Czechs and the Germans in various ways by increasing the number of bilateral meetings and expanding co-operation through support of joint projects, thus actively contributing to the renewal and strengthening of Czech-German relations.

>>www.fondbudoucnosti.cz

AMO - the Association for International Affairs is a Czech independent non-governmental organization founded in 1997 that promotes international cooperation, conducts research, and hosts educational programs in the fields of international relations and Czech and European foreign and security policy.

>>www.amo.cz

The European Academy Berlin (EAB) was founded in 1963 as a non-party, denominationally independent conference venue and international meeting place, for study and information on European affairs and for civic education for adults. Activities in civic education focus primarily on tasks and challenges in European cooperation and integration, together with issues of international current affairs and modern society.

>>www.eab-berlin.eu

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