
Interdisciplinary Seminar and Workshop
for Czech and German Young Professionals

September 17 - 20, 2015 (Berlin)

Switch-on!

Czech-German incentives for a sustainable and energy-efficient Europe

*Program of the Third Workshop of the Sixth Year
of Czech-German Young Professionals Program*

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.

www.cgyp.eu

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#CGYPP

PROGRAM

Thursday, September 17, 2015

- by 15:30 Participants arrive at the train station Berlin Südkreuz
- 15:30 - 15:45 **Welcome and Introduction to the Program**
DR. WERONIKA PRIESMEYER-TKOCZ, European Academy Berlin
MICHAL VIT and VACLAV BACOVSKY, Association for International Affairs (AMO)
Location/Meeting point: in the station hall, in front of DB Information, General-Pape-Str. 1, 12101 Berlin
- 15:45 - 17:15 **Electromobile, Local and Regenerative – Sustainable Concepts for Public Transport Systems in Europe**
Visit and Presentation of the Zukunftsbahnhof Berlin Südkreuz
RUDOLF ALTHOFF, Deutsche Bahn
Location: Bahnhof Südkreuz
- 17:15 – 18:00 Transfer and Check-In
Location: European Academy, Bismarckallee 46/48, 14193 Berlin
- 18:00 – 19:00 Dinner
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 19:00– 21:30 **Energy and Climate Protection Policy in the 21st century: Chances and Challenges for Europe?**
After-Dinner Speech
DR. ANDRZEJ ANCYGIER, Climate Analytics
Location: European Academy Berlin

Friday, September 18, 2015

- 08:00 – 09:00 Breakfast
- 09:00 – 10:30 **European Energy-Union: Response to Global Challenges, Expression of European Solidarity or a Political Front?**
Discussion with
DR. KIRSTEN WESTPHAL, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)
ENNO HARKS, BP Europe
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 10:30 – 11:30 Transfer
- 11:30 – 13:00 **The Weather and Renewable Energies: A Pan-European Challenge?**
Visit and Chat with
DR. NIELS EHLERS, 50Hertz Transmission Ltd.
Location: 50Hertz Transmission GmbH, Eichenstraße 3A, 12435 Berlin

PROGRAM

- 13:00 – 13:30 Lunch at 50Hertz Transmission Ltd.
- 13:30 – 15:00 Transfer
- 15:00 – 17:00 **Concentrated Energy: Sustainable Cultivation Methods in Europe: The “Tomatofish”**
Visit and Presentation
PROF. DR. WERNER KLOAS, Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Forschungsverbund Berlin e.V.
Location: Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB), Müggelseedamm 310, 12587 Berlin
- 17:00 – 18:30 Transfer
- 18:30 – 19:30 Dinner
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 19:30 – 21:00 **Czech and German Perspectives on Energy and Climate Protection Policy in Europe**
Group Discussion and Workshop
DR. WERONIKA PRIESMEYER-TKOCZ, European Academy Berlin
Location: European Academy Berlin

Saturday, September 19, 2015

- 08:15 – 09:15 Breakfast
- 09:15 – 10:00 Transfer
- 10:00 – 12:00 **A Modern, Innovative and Efficient Work of Construction: A Classic Example for Europe?**
Presentation and Visit of the Efficiency House Plus
CHRISTIAN ROCH, Center for Energy, Construction, Architecture and Environment (ZEBAU)
Location: Efficiency House Plus, Fasanenstraße 87a, 10623 Berlin
- 12:00 – 13:30 Lunch “on the go” and Transfer
- 13:30 – 16:30 **Traces of European Division from a German and Czech Perspective: Remember, Discover and Communicate**
Bike Tour Along the Berlin Wall
MARTIN WOLLENBERG, Berlin on Bike
Location: Berlin on Bike - Geführte Fahrradtouren, Kulturbrauerei Hof 4, Knaackstr. 97, 10435 Berlin

PROGRAM

- 16:30 – 17:00 Transfer
- 17:30 – 19:30 **If the Light Turns Off: Assessing the Consequences of a Widespread Blackout as a Pan-European Challenge**
PROF. DR. BIRGITTA STICHER, Berlin School of Economics and Law
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 19:30 – 21:00 **Dinner with project partners and alumni of the CGYPP Program**
Location: European Academy Berlin

Sunday, September 20, 2015

- 08:00 – 09:00 Breakfast and Check-out
- 09:00 – 09:30 **News for Breakfast**
DR. WERONIKA PRIESMEYER-TKOCZ, European Academy Berlin
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 09:30 – 12:15 **“Managing Energy Transformation”: Czech-German Impulses for Europe**
Workshop in Groups und Presentation in the Plenum
Location: European Academy Berlin
- In between Coffee Break (15 Minutes)
- 12:15 – 13:15 **Evaluation**
DR. WERONIKA PRIESMEYER-TKOCZ, European Academy Berlin
MICHAL VIT and VACLAV BACOVSKY, Association for International Affairs (AMO)
Location: European Academy Berlin
- 13:15 – 14:00 Lunch
Location: European Academy Berlin
- Afterwards Departure of Participants

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 travelling. 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 JIROUŠ

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 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 Královehradecký 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 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.



Dr. Andrzej Ancygier

Andrzej Ancygier (Dr. phil.) - is an energy policy expert at Climate Analytics in Berlin. He specializes in the European climate policy with focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency. He earned his doctorate in political science from Freie Universität in Berlin and his M.Sc. in international relations at the University of Wrocław. Between 2013 and 2015 he worked as a research fellow at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin. There he analyzed German-Polish cooperation in the area of renewable energy and the impact of the European Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) on the energy intensive industries. Since 2011 Ancygier has been teaching a course "European Environmental Policy" at the New York University and a number of courses dealing with European Integration, European Economic Policy and Global Challenges at the Freie Universität in Berlin.



Dr. Kirsten Westphal

Kirsten Westphal (Dr.) is a senior associate at the SWP, the German Institute for International and Security Affairs. She is currently working for the Research Division Global Issues. From 2003-2008 she was an Assistant Professor at JLU Gießen for International Relations and Foreign Policy. Between 1999 and 2002 Dr. Westphal was a researcher at the JLU Gießen, a guest researcher at IRELA Madrid and at the Center for International Development and Environmental Relations (CIDER) JLU Gießen. Her areas of expertise are Russian Federation, energy policy, EU energy policy. Furthermore she deals with global energy issues and security of supply (oil and gas), renewables, international energy-governance; non-conventional oil and gas; EU foreign energy relations with the US, Russia, Caspian Region, MENA and emerging powers such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa.



Enno Harks

Enno Harks joined BP in 2007 to serve as a Senior Advisor for the Continental European board and London headquarters on strategic energy and climate policy issues. His focus lies on international energy affairs, mainly ex-FSU gas, pipeline and transit issues, global oil and European refining markets. From 2004-2007, he held the position of Senior Expert Energy & Resources at the SWP (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik), an advisory body financed by the German Chancellery. Prior to that, Mr. Harks served for 7 years as an Energy Analyst with the International Energy Agency (IEA) in the Directorate for Oil Markets and Supply Security. Mr Harks is a regular invited speaker at conferences in Berlin and abroad and has published numerous articles on oil and gas markets, supply security, pipelines and occasionally on climate change. He is Member of the Steering Ctee of the SPD Managerkreis, the Intern. Association of Energy Economics, the Oestricher Kreis. From 1995 to 1996 he worked as TV journalist in Munich. Mr. Harks studied economics in Kiel, Paris (Sciences-Po) and Munich (LMU).



Prof. Dr. Werner Kloas

Werner Kloas (Prof. Dr.) is distinguished professor for Endocrinology at Humboldt University and Head of the Department of Ecophysiology and Aquaculture at Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB), Berlin, Germany. He has completed his PhD in 1990 and, after a postdoctoral stay in France, his habilitation in 1995 at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany. He has been head of the department of Ecophysiology and Aquaculture at the Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries since 1999 and distinguished professor of Endocrinology at the Humboldt University since 2002. His research interests are Aquaponic Systems, molecular mechanisms of development and differentiation in fishes and amphibians as well as reproductive and stress physiology of fishes and amphibians.



Christian Roch

Christian Roch studied industrial engineering and operations research at the HTW, the University of Applied Sciences in Berlin and got his Master's of Administration and Engineering in 2015. Not only did he work in the quality management of Porsche but also as an IT advisor for SIEMENS. Since 2015 Mr. Roch is a project manager of the Efficiency House Plus in Berlin.



Prof. Dr. Birgitta Sticher

Birgitta Sticher (Prof. Dr.) studied in psychology, sociology and philosophy at the University of Münster and worked as a clinical psychologist in psychiatry for six years. She got her PhD in Education at the University of Stuttgart and was a professor of Social Science at the university of cooperative education (Berufsakademie) in Stuttgart from 1993 to 1998. Since 1998 she works as a professor (C3) of psychology and management science at the University of Economics and Law Berlin (BSEL, former FHVR Berlin) and coaches police officers, officials of the elevated and higher service and security managers (Bachelor and Master). Her research fields and publications deal with criminal psychology and the psychology of security management. She participated in several research projects, such as TankNotStrom (www.tanknotstrom.de) and Kat-Lichttowers (www.kat-leuchtturm.de)

BIO - PROJECT PARTNERS



Dr. Weronika Priesmeyer-Tkocz

Weronika Priesmeyer-Tkocz (Dr. phil) is a programme director in the European Academy Berlin and in this capacity she plans and carries out seminars, research work and information events. Her focus of interest lies in particular on transformation and democratization processes in Central and Eastern European countries, on the European Neighbourhood Policy as well as on Good Governance. She studied International Relations at the University of Wrocław in Poland and Political Sciences at the Free University of Berlin, where she also wrote her doctoral thesis. Since 2008 she has lectured at the Institute for East European Studies in the Freie Universität Berlin.



Claudia Rehrs

In her capacity as project manager, Claudia Rehrs has been working at the European Academy Berlin since September 2010, organising seminars and conferences, in particular as part of the "Academy of Good Governance and Empowerment in Europe". From 2004 to 2007, Claudia Rehrs was reading cultural studies at the Europa University Viadrina in Frankfurt on the Oder. In May 2010 she completed her present academic career and gained an MA in an Erasmus Mundus masters' in Euroculture at the universities of Göttingen, Olomouc in the Czech Republic and Pune in India. Prior to going to university she worked as an au pair for twelve months in the Swiss city of Geneva, and after her first degree she spent one year in the Republic of Ireland.



Václav Bacovský

Václav Bacovský serves as Czech German Young Professionals Program (CGYPP) Project Supervisor at the Association for International Affairs (AMO). He has also been working as Project Manager for the Prague office of Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF) since 2009. He graduated from the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague, with an M.A. in Political Science. Besides managing international projects at FNF and AMO, he is a passionate photographer, tennis coach and occasional lecturer.



Michal Vit

Since 2013 serves within Association for International Affairs (AMO) as a project coordinator of the Czech German Young Professionals Program (CGYPP). As a Research Fellow at the EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy, Mr. Vit is working towards a doctorate degree jointly at Masaryk University in Brno and at the University of Leipzig. He is associated with the Institute for European Policy (IEP) in Berlin. His research focuses on the national identity formation of political parties in Central Europe. He graduated from Masaryk University with a degree in European Studies.

Station of the future (Zukunftsbahnhof) Berlin Südkreuz

In the next couple of years, the railway station "Berlin-Südkreuz", as part of the program "Station of the future" (Zukunftsbahnhof), is bound to be the first of its kind in Germany. At the beginning of 2014, the DB Station&Service AG initiated the program "Zukunftsbahnhof Berlin Südkreuz" in order to create a test-bed for innovations surrounding railway stations in cooperation with expert partners. Several projects and innovative concepts for mobility, information and energy generation will be tested and evaluated as part of the entire program. The focal point of the "Zukunftsbahnhof" is to create a new understanding of the railway station as an attractive hub for sustainable mobility, intelligent guidepost and as a green energy center in the city of tomorrow. With an average of more than 100.000 passengers and visitors per day, Berlin Südkreuz is the third largest railway station of the capital.

As a mobility-hub, there are plenty of sustainable options to get to- and from the train station. As part of this mobility-hub, the first bus-station for long-distance coaches, operated by the DB Station&Service, opened at Südkreuz at the beginning of 2014 with current frequency of about 500 bus rides per week. In addition, car- and bike-sharing systems would act complementary to the local public transport. Progressively CO2-free solutions would be implemented and thereby create a sustainable green mobility station. This way the passengers would have the possibility to rent and return electric bike-sharing (Call a Bike) and electric Car-sharing vehicles (Flinkster) at the train station. In addition to this, an emission-free electric bus line 204 by the Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) is scheduled to run between Südkreuz and train station "Zoologischer Garten" from the middle of 2015. It is intended to gradually add further innovative modules for customer information, such as the electronic carriage-position display or an application for navigation in- and outside the train station.

To cover the energy needs of the local electric vehicles, power will increasingly be produced by renewable energy sources right at the station. Additional power will be supplied into the train station. Two vertical wind turbines on the top of the train station and a Solar-mover are already producing CO2-free energy today. In the future, they will be complemented by a photovoltaic system on the charging station for electric vehicles and other wind turbines on the surroundings. A Micro smart grid, with an intelligent control system, would be built up to regulate production and consumption optimally.

Key components for the station of the future have and would be realized by the project "intelligent mobility-station Südkreuz". Besides the DB Station&Service AG, further branches of the DB such as DB Fuhrpark (Flinkster, Call a Bike) for e-mobility services, DB Energie as energy services provider and DB Systel as the IT-services provider. Furthermore industry and expert partners have also been incorporated as part of the project including Schneider Electric, the Reiner Lemoine institute (RLI), Alcatel-Lucent, Hacon, Bombardier and the "Innovationszentrum für Mobilität und gesellschaftlichen Wandel (InnoZ) GmbH. As part of the program "Zukunftsbahnhof", the project "Intelligente Mobilitätsstation Südkreuz" (Intelligent Mobility-station Südkreuz) is one of 30 projects in the international showcase electromobility Berlin-Brandenburg, which is supported by the federal government in response to the public tendering by the national platform electromobility. [Source: Deutsche Bahn]

Energy Union

Although the European Union has legislated in the area of energy policy for many years, the concept of introducing a mandatory and comprehensive European energy policy was only approved at the meeting of the informal European Council on 27 October 2005 at Hampton Court. The EU Treaty

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of Lisbon of 2007 legally includes solidarity in matters of energy supply and changes to the energy policy within the EU. Prior to the Treaty of Lisbon, EU energy legislation has been based on the EU authority in the area of the common market and environment. However, in practice many policy competencies in relation to energy remain at national member state level, and progress in policy at European level requires voluntary cooperation by members states.

In January 2014, the EU agreed to a 40% emissions reduction by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, and a 27% renewable energy target. The target is the most ambitious of any region in the world, and is expected to provide 70,000 full-time jobs and cut €33bn in fossil fuel imports. Europe has already a policy framework for energy and climate for 2030, as well as an energy security strategy. In 2015, the Framework Strategy for Energy Union has been launched as one of the European Commission's Priorities. According to that European Energy Union will ensure that Europe has secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy. The EU's Energy Union strategy is made up of 5 closely related and mutually reinforcing dimensions.

1) Supply security: Diversifying Europe's sources of energy and making better, more efficient use of energy produced within the EU so it can quickly switch to other supply channels if the financial or political cost of importing from the East becomes too high.

2) A fully-integrated internal energy market: Using interconnectors which enable energy to flow freely across the EU – without any technical or regulatory barriers. Only then, can energy providers freely compete and provide the best energy prices and the EU countries can become less dependent on energy imports.

3) Energy efficiency: Consuming less energy by 27% or greater by 2030 in order to reduce pollution and preserve domestic energy sources. This will reduce the EU's need for energy imports.

4) Emissions reduction: Renewing the European emissions trading scheme, by building on the EU's target of emitting at least 40% less greenhouse gases by 2030 and pushing for a global deal for climate change in Paris in December 2015, and encouraging private investment in new infrastructure and technologies.

5) Research and innovation: Supporting breakthroughs in low-carbon technologies by coordinating research and helping to finance projects in partnership with the private sector with the aim of making the EU the world number one in renewable energy and lead the fight against global warming.

The strategy also includes a minimum 10% electricity interconnection target for all member states by 2020, which the Commission hopes will put downward pressure energy prices, reduce the need to build new power plants, reduce the risk of black-outs, improve the reliability of renewable energy supplies, and encourage market integration. [Sources: Wikipedia, European Commission]

50 Hertz Transmission

50 Hertz is one of four transmission network operators in Germany (the others are Tennet, TransnetBW and Amprion). The company is responsible for the operation, maintenance, planning, and expansion of an electricity grid of around 10,000 km in northern and eastern Germany; two offshore connections in the Baltic Sea; voltage levels of 400, 380, 220 and 150 kilovolts (kV); 66 substations and switching stations. With almost 900 employees at the company headquarters in Berlin and at seven regional locations 50 Hertz is decisively driving the conversion of the energy system forward by continuing to develop its electricity transmission system, operating and maintaining its infrastructure and integrating the single European electricity market. In the process, 50Hertz is working together with local, national and European partners to meet the requirements of the energy revolution in Germany and achieve the European climate and energy objectives.

50Hertz secures the permanent balance between generation and consumption in close coordination with its European neighbors as well as its partners and customers. These are the distribution

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system operators directly connected to the 50Hertz transmission system, directly connected power plants, pumped-storage plants, wind farms and large-scale industrial consumers, transit and balancing zone customers as well as business partners under the EEG [“Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz”: German Renewable Energy Act] and the KWKG [“Kraft-Wärme-Kopplungsgesetz”: German Combined Heat and Power Act].

Transparent and non-discriminatory operation is the rule at 50Hertz, completely in line with the independence and neutrality of systems as required by the European Union. Since 2012, 50Hertz has been the only German TSO certified by the BNetzA [“Bundesnetzagentur”: Federal Network Agency] as a fully unbundled system operator under property law. As a result, 50Hertz operates as an independent electricity system operator and is part of the international Elia Group at the same time. Company shareholders include the Belgian TSO Elia System Operator NV/SA (Elia) with 60 percent and infrastructure fund Global InfraCo S. à r. l., managed by IFM Investors, with 40 percent. Centrally located in the heart of Europe, 50Hertz is a member of the “European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity” (ENTSO-E). [Source: 50 Hertz]

Tomatofish

The Tomatofish lives at the Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB): in a project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBWF), researchers have developed a method for producing fish and tomatoes under one roof. Tilapia fish and tomatoes have similar environmental needs for growth, for example a preference for warmth. Because these two go so well together, we named the project using the portmanteau “Tomatofish”. The Tomatofish thrives in a greenhouse at the IGB, living inside an interconnected aquaculture and hydroponics facility. This technology conserves resources and is almost emission-free.

Fish produced sustainably is an ideal product for consumers concerned about the environmental impact of food production. The Tomatofish system synergistically combines a closed-loop system for fish production with hydroponic plant farming. Tilapia and tomatoes benefit from each other, and both thrive. The system therefore sets a new standard in sustainable production.

The plants absorb the CO₂ exhaled by the fish, and use it to produce oxygen while they grow. When the system is powered by renewable sources like wind, solar, or biomass, the entire system runs with almost no emissions. The Tomatofish principle can help saving resources on a much larger scale. Closed-loop systems like Tomatofish can be used in areas that are too dry for conventional agriculture, with the necessary heat provided by the local climate. In the northern hemisphere, heat can be in scarce supply, while water is often plentiful. In these cases, waste heat from biogas or cogeneration plants can be used in aquaponics. In this way, thermal energy that might otherwise be wasted is put to good use in heating the water and plant cycle. [Source: Tomatenfish]

The Efficiency House Plus with Electromobility

The House demonstratively embodies the factors that are of the greatest significance for an energy-efficient structure:

- Optimized construction with regard to the urban location;
- The highest level of compact design;
- Maximization of energy gains and minimization of thermal loss through the building shell;
- Optimization of the structural technology without any loss of comfort to its inhabitants;
- Assurance of energy needs through renewable, locally generated energy.

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The home's objective is to provide the users and inhabitants with the highest level of comfort – and to simultaneously ensure that an optimal energy balance can be achieved. To do this, the suitability and the orientation of the construction site were carefully analyzed. The Efficiency House Plus utilizes the entire available site, thus maximizing the roof surface which can be employed to generate current from a solar cell installation. The closed façade on the north side minimizes thermal losses. The south side, also equipped with a solar cell system, maximizes energy recovery. The entrance to the home lies off the Fasanenstraße – on the west side – where the picture window is and where the electric vehicles are parked and charged. A tree-covered area lies to the east of the home, faced by a private terrace. The suitability and orientation of the construction site were carefully analysed. On an annual average, the solar cell modules on the roof and along the south face generate sufficient energy to meet all the requirements of the home and the electric vehicles. The living areas cover two floors: the ground floor contains the living and dining areas, the upper floor holds the bedrooms. The "energy core", which comprises all the home's technical functions, represents the interface between house and mobility. For 1 year each the building has been tested by two four-member families under real conditions.

Behind the picture window facing the public street, the home's electric vehicles can be parked and recharged. The energy concept combines proven, familiar and innovative components. Energy is generated from two sources. An air-water-heat pump recovers the necessary heat from the ambient air in winter. The solar cells on the roof and along the southern façade generate current. This current is either available immediately or after being briefly stored – can be utilized later or can be used to charge the electric vehicles. Any additionally generated power can be fed to the public supply grid. Innovative technology and intelligent energy management allows bidirectional battery operation – that is, both as a power consumer, as well as a power supplier to the public grid.

Blackouts report: death, disorder and other key consequences

A secret Government assessment has revealed Britain is unprepared to cope with prolonged power outages. Excerpts from the report set out the likely consequences in 10 key areas. Officials from every key Government department and major industries convened this summer to discuss Exercise Hopkinson – a scenario involving a widespread power cut across south west England for two weeks. The assessment revealed that current contingency plans for prolonged blackouts are based on numerous flawed or untested assumptions and need to be revised.

Excerpts from a report of the meeting, produced for the Government by consultants Steelhenge, sets out problems raised across 10 key areas:

1. Health and hospitals: "Emergency power is supplied at hospitals, but its longevity and its realistic capacity for support to 'essential services' and use over an extended period of time is unknown." "Increased mortality rates will lead to pressure on the practicalities of movement, storage and disposal of the deceased. Aside from the environmental health problems there is the cultural and social issue of ensuring dignity in death."

2. Emergency services: "Fire and Rescue services may struggle to maintain service – automated alarm systems will create a high volume of call outs, communications will be difficult and reliant upon Airwave, BC [business continuity] plans may not survive 48 hours." "Misuse / overreliance upon 999 could become an issue. Population is not as resilient as perhaps it once was."

3. Public disorder: "There is a risk that rumor and speculation could run out of control without rapid, coordinated and clear messaging across all media platforms by Government." "There is likely to be a very rapid descent into public disorder unless Government can maintain perception of security."

4. Crime and prisons: "A crucial problem may be the availability of staff.... Staffing of prisons in

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isolated areas becomes main priority.” “Prisons are food resilient for a maximum of seven days, but water access may become an issue far sooner if pressures fail.” “Consideration for decanting prisons in order to stem likely rising disorder, and as space is limited MoJ may seek to relax overcrowding rules on a temporary basis.” “Wider issues would include the closure of courts, and the loss of visibility of Offender Tags, which would drop out alongside the mobile signal.... Genuine risk that high risk offenders in the community would be able to disappear.”

5. Fuel and back-up generators: “Fuel becomes ever more vital in the absence of power – to run generators and emergency response vehicles.” “Retail filling stations and some fuel bunkers use electric pumps raising the question of which bunkered fuel stocks can be accessed during widespread electricity disruption.” “Immediate concerns will emerge over access to fuel at the pumps – no ability to draw it from sub-surface storage (nor in most cases pay for fuel supplied).” “The ‘simple’ solution of using generators is far more difficult to establish in reality.”

6. Energy networks: “Distribution (and to a lesser extent Transmission) [networks] are likely to suffer significant metal theft from ‘dead’ circuits.” “This poses a genuine safety risk and will increase the time taken to bring the system back online once repairs to transmission are complete. Line patrols on foot or by helicopter are the only way to prevent this, and would be a task where support may be requested from Emergency Services (ES) or Military.”

7. Transport: “Roads will suffer congestion due to the anticipated self-evacuations.” “Street lighting and signaling will fail and further disrupt travel, but CCTV cameras will not be able to identify areas of particular congestion because of limited battery supplies.” “Signals failure on the rail network will shut down all movement in the region and cause disruption on lines backing up into the surrounding areas.” “Air and sea ports will be forced to divert to alternative destinations.”

8. Telecoms: “Mobile coverage would drop off from 0800 [two hours after power cut begins].” “Most landlines are... no longer independently powered, therefore would be immediately inoperable.”

9. Environment and food: “Sewage treatment works are mostly gravity fed but powered systems would start to back-up within six hours. [After an extended period] derogation to legislation would be sought at allowed water companies to discharge untreated sewage into water courses where necessary.” “Milk collection from dairy farms would have failed and milk would therefore have to be spread over farms. This would be considered an environmental emergency.” “Panic buying and hoarding will be triggered.”

10. Money: “LINK ATM network, card payments and Point of Sale will probably fail.” “Although payments would still be made [to benefits claimants] the vast majority would not be able to access the money.” [Source: Emily Gosden, The Telegraph, 28.12.2014]

The Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall enclosed West Berlin from August 13, 1961 to November 9, 1989, cutting a line through the entire city center. It was supposed to prevent East Berliners and citizens of East Germany from fleeing to the West, but the Wall was unable to entirely stop the mass of people from fleeing. Consequently, in 1961, the SED, the ruling Communist Party in East Germany, began adding more border fortifications to the Wall, creating a broad, many-layered system of barriers. In the West people referred to the border strip as the “death strip” because so many people were killed there while trying to flee. With the downfall of East Germany in 1989, the Berlin Wall that the SED had for so long tried to use to maintain its power, also fell. The fall of the Wall marked the definitive end of its dictatorship.

Bernauer Strasse, a street on the border between the Berlin districts of Wedding and Mitte, was a focal point of the German - German postwar history. The construction of the Wall and its consequences for the residents of the divided city were especially dramatic here. The history of this street

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illustrates what impact the Berlin Wall had on Berlin, how it destroyed urban space and human lives, and separated family and friends. It documents those attempting to escape the dictatorship by fleeing to the West and the efforts of many people to deny the state its claim to power by providing assistance to those wanting to flee. Just two days after the first barriers were erected, the border soldier Conrad Schumann fled to the West by leaping over the barbed wire fence.

On Bernauer Strasse the border ran directly in front of the buildings situated on the East Berlin side of the street. After barriers were erected, many residents living in these border buildings spontaneously decided to flee. Some slid down a rope from their apartment or jumped into rescue nets that the West Berlin fire department held ready. Some people were seriously injured while doing so. The first fatalities caused by the border regime also occurred on this street. The buildings were evacuated a few weeks after the Wall was erected. The remaining residents were forced to resettle elsewhere and the windows and doors of the buildings were bricked up. The population rebelled against the barriers with protests and acts of resistance. The most famous and successful escape tunnels were dug here. The demolition of the Reconciliation Church that had stood inaccessible on the death strip ever since the Wall was built also lent Bernauer Strasse tragic fame.

The site also shows the principle function of the Wall within the SED structure of dominance. It conveys how the Wall regime functioned in everyday life and reveals the clear discrepancy between the population and the East German leadership. Bernauer Strasse is also a place to learn about how the division was peacefully overcome. On the night of November 10, 1989, the first segments of the Wall were knocked down between Bernauer Strasse and Eberswalder Strasse to create a new crossing between East and West Berlin. The official demolition of the border fortifications began in June 1990 at the corner of Bernauer Strasse and Ackerstrasse. Today the Berlin Wall Memorial is located at this historical site. [Source: Gedenkstätte Berliner Mauer]

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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