Annex

to the Agreement for the Purchase of
Assigned Amount Units under a Green Investment Scheme

between **The Czech Republic acting through the Ministry of Environment**
and **the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain**

Article 1
Validity provision

This Annex is an inseparable part of the Agreement and its amendment is ruled by the provisions of Article 4**.**1 (a) of the Agreement.

Article 2
Specification of the Green Investment Scheme

2.1 Fundamental principles

The objective of the programme is to support selected measures implemented in residential buildings by natural persons and other entities owning residential buildings that will lead both to immediate reductions in carbon dioxide emissions and to the initiation of a long-term trend of sustainable housing.

The support must be conceived as semi-mandatory – i.e. it has been prepared so that the funds available within the Green Investment Scheme can be drawn during the entire term of the programme from 1 April 2009 to 31 December 2012 without any substantial changes in the conditions. The funds shall be provided to everyone who applies for them and successfully fulfills the criteria provided in this document. The programme will be regularly monitored and a minor change in conditions may occur based on the programme evaluation. A safeguard for the case of exhaustion of the funds will be set up but its risk should be minimized by the settings of the programme.

The above-mentioned condition is important to create confidence in the support programme among the potential applicants. At the same time, it will allow for its effective promotion. A level of financial support is specified so that the programme fulfills the precondition of a mandatory nature and, at the same time that it provides a sufficient incentive for building owners to act.

Eligible applicants include the owners of family houses and apartment buildings, i.e. natural persons, associations of owners, housing cooperatives, municipalities and business entities. The maximum amount of support from the programme for one entity is set up at 100 mil. CZK for the entire term of the programme.

Support will be provided only for projects where the implementation will be completed after the starting date of the programme, i.e. 1 April 2009.

2.2 Specification of the Greening Activities

2.2.1 Main areas of support

A. Savings of energy for space heating of residential buildings
   A.1 Complete insulation of the shell of family houses and apartment buildings leading to a low-energy standard of the buildings
   A.2 Insulation of selected parts of the shell of family houses and apartment buildings

B. New construction of residential buildings with passive energy standards
   B.1 Support for new passive family houses and apartment buildings

C. Heat production from renewable energy sources in residential buildings
   C.1 Replacement of coal, lignite, fuel-oil boilers and electricity heating by low-emission biomass boilers or efficient heat pumps
   C.2 Installation of low-emission biomass boilers and efficient heat pumps in new constructions
   C.3 Installation of solar-thermal collectors on residential buildings

2.2.2 Form and conditions of support in the individual areas

A. Savings of energy for space heating of residential buildings

A.1 Complete insulation of the shell of family houses and apartment buildings leading to a low-energy standard of the buildings

In this area, support will be provided for measures leading to a low-energy standard of the building. An essential condition for the support will consist in achieving specific annual heat needs for space heating at the level of 70 kWh/m^2 of floor area for family houses and at the level of 55 kWh/m^2 of floor area for apartment buildings. Thermal-insulation at this level can be typically achieved in most structures without installing a forced ventilation system with waste-heat recuperation.

A higher level of support will be provided to projects that will succeed in achieving specific annual heat needs for space heating at a level of 40 kWh/m^2 of floor area for family houses and at a level of 30 kWh/m^2 of floor area for apartment buildings. These values will be typically achievable for most buildings only when installing a system of forced ventilation with waste-heat recuperation.

At the same time, a minimum reduction of value of the specific annual heat needs for space heating after implementation of the measure is set at 40 %**.** In case that partial insulation under the area A.2 will be realised first and supported from this programme, this reduction requirement is meant in comparison to a state before the initial partial insulation.

The value of the present and projected specific annual heat needs for space heating per unit of floor area will be prepared either by an authorized persons according to Act 360/1992 Coll., about exercise of profession of authorized architects and engineers and technicians (project designer) active under construction or by the energy auditor or by the processor of certificate energy intensity of the building according to Act 406/2000 Coll., about Energy Management.

Support will be allocated in CZK as a fixed amount per m^2 of floor area of the completely insulated building or completely insulated parts of the building and will have the form of a subsidy.

For applicants and recipients of support for apartment buildings, a building-technical evaluation is requested. In the case that an evaluation will recommend the rehabilitation of structural analysis and the reconstruction of the outer shell of a building, the applicant or recipient must provide the recommended measures and these measures may be supported by a subsidy of up to 15% of the investment cost from this programme.

To be noted, the support provided in the form of a fixed amount per unit of floor area eliminates the risk of overpricing the projects and avoids ineffective spending of public funds.

A.2 Insulation of selected parts of the shell of family houses and apartment buildings

In this area, the programme aims to offer financial support to a less investment-intensive way to save energy in residential buildings than in the area A.1. The buildings that will undergo partial insulation, however, can complete the insulation later and then be supported under the area A.1.

A set of measures for the selection by the applicants is provided here. All of these individual measures lead to energy savings for space heating in residential buildings and the achievement of the recommended U-values for the given part of the building's shell [in $W/(m^2.K)$] computed accordingly to CSN 73 0540-4 (wording of April 2007) is required.

1. Insulation of the outer walls reaching $U_N \leq 0.25$.
2. Insulation of the roof or highest ceiling reaching $U_N \leq 0.16$.
3. Insulation of the floor above the ground reaching $U_N \leq 0.30$, the ceiling of an unheated cellar, floors over an unheated area and walls between a heated and an unheated area reaching $U_N \leq 0.40$.
4. Replacement of windows by windows reaching $U_W \leq 1.2$ and the entrance doors (from heated or partially heated area to the external environment by doors reaching $U_N \leq 1.2$, from a heated to a partly heated area reaching $U_N \leq 2.3$.
5. Installation of a system of forced ventilation with a waste-heat recuperation unit while complying with the condition that the minimum efficiency of the recuperation unit is 75 % and draught-proofed windows and outer doors are in place.

At the same time, the minimum reduction value of the specific annual heat needs for space heating after implementation of the measure is set at 20 %. A higher level of support will be provided to projects that will succeed the minimum reduction of value of the specific annual heat needs for space heating after implementation of the measure 30 %**.**

The value of the present and projected specific annual heat needs for space heating per unit floor area will be prepared either by an authorized persons according to Act 360/1992 Coll., about exercise of profession of authorized architects and engineers and technicians (project designer) active under construction or by the energy auditor or by the processor of certificate energy intensity of the building according to Act 406/2000 Coll., about Energy Management.

Support will be allocated in CZK as a fixed amount per m^2 of floor area of the completely insulated building or completely insulated parts of the building and will have the form of a subsidy.

For owners of apartment buildings, a technical evaluation of building's construction is requested to be conducted prior to their application for support. In the case that an evaluation will recommend a structural rehabilitation of building's shell needed for successful insulation, the applicant must implement these recommended measures. These measures may be supported by a subsidy of up to 15% of their investment cost from this programme.

If an applicant initially insulates a building only partially but later decides to finish complete insulation, he will be able to apply again for support, which will be paid out in the amount of the difference between support for complete and partial insulation.

To be noted, this measure also enables careful insulation of protected memorial buildings where, e.g. insulation of the outer walls is frequently not possible.

B. New construction of residential buildings with passive energy standards

B.1 Support for new passive family houses and apartment buildings

In this area, support will be provided for construction of new buildings and buildings that undergo construction changes, both in a passive energy standard. The basic criterion will consist in attaining the calculation value for the specific annual heat needs for space heating at the level of 20 kWh/m^2 of floor area for family houses and at the level of 15 kWh/m^2 of floor area for apartment buildings. The average U-value of the building shell shall not exceed 0.22 W/(m^2.K) for family houses and 0.30 W/(m^2.K) for apartment buildings. Air-tightness shall not exceed value of η_{50} <=0.6 h^{-1} and shall be verified. Detailed conditions for family houses will be based on TNI 73 0329 and for apartment buildings on TNI 73 0330.

Support will be allocated as a fixed amount per family house or per flat in an apartment building. The support will have the form of a subsidy.

Support in the form of a fixed amount per family house or flat will not result in supporting the construction of large mansions. This is an important characteristic of the programme, as every new structure constitutes a new source of CO_2 emissions. With respect to this measure, the emission reduction will be reported as the difference between the passive structure and a similar (with the same floor area) structure complying with the requirements of the currently applicable construction standards in the Czech Republic.

C. Heat production from renewable energy sources in residential buildings

C.1 Replacement of coal, lignite, fuel-oil boilers and electricity heating by low-emission biomass boilers or heat pumps

In this area, replacement of solid and liquid fossil fuel boilers (coal, lignite and fuel-oil boilers) and electricity heating by efficient, low-emission biomass boilers and by heat pumps with set minimum heating factors under certain conditions will be supported.

Only new biomass sources with low emissions of local pollutants into the air will be supported. The threshold for supported sources will be set at the level of the emission requirements for sources newly put into operation that will be applicable within the Air Protection Act after 2014 (as envisaged by the Ministry of Environment now) – accordingly to the following table.

Feed of fuel	**Nominal thermal input***	**Minimum effectivity [in %]****	**Limit values of emissions (emission concentrations)**		
			CO	OGC	Dust
			[in mg.m^{-3} for 10 % O_2, in brackets in mg/kWh of the calorific value of the fuel]*		
Manual/automatic	≤ 50	82	2200 (4 210)	80 (160)	70 (140)
	> 50	85	1250 (2 400)	70 (140)	70 (140)

Notes: Values of emission factors are rounded up to tens of milligrams.
**) Commonly stated nominal output equals to nominal thermal input multiplied by effectivity of boiler.*
***) For nominal thermal input Qn and partial thermal input (corresponding to 0.3 Qn for sources with automatic feed of fuel and 0.5 Qn for sources with manual feed of fuel).*
****) For reference unified calorific value of fuels of 4.3 kWh/kg (15.5 MJ/kg).*

The applicant for support will pledge by honest announcement that he or she will use in the boiler only those fuels that have guaranteed the required min. effectiveness and limit values of emissions (emissions concentrations) by the producer.

The installation of biomass boilers with a manual fuel feed with an accumulation tank with a minimum volume of 50 litres per kilowatt of installed boiler capacity and the installation of biomass boilers with an automatic fuel feed will be preferred with a higher subsidy level compared to biomass boilers with a manual fuel feed with a smaller accumulation tank than 50 litres per kilowatt of installed boiler capacity, or without an accumulation tank.

The installation of biomass boilers with a manual fuel feed with a smaller accumulation tank than 50 litres per kilowatt of installed boiler capacity, or without an accumulation tank, will be possible only in the case of replacement of coal, lignite or fuel-oil boilers.

The following minimum heating factors under the given temperature conditions will be stipulated for heat pumps pursuant to ČSN EN 14511 depending on the type of technology as following:

- soil-water technology: 4.1 for temperature characteristic S0/W35
- air-water technology: 3**.**0 for temperature characteristic A2/W35
- water-water technology: 4.7 for temperature characteristic W10/W35
- support is not provided for any other heat pump technologies
- the heating system of the heated building must be equipped with regulation taking into account the external and internal temperature

Air-water heat pump technologies will be supported with a smaller amount (a lower financial ceiling for the subsidy will be established) than soil-water and water-water technologies, because of the lower investment costs and also lower heating factor.

The applicant must clearly demonstrate that the new source has replaced an original source. The applicant demonstrates this by an affirmation on disposal of the original source and a pledge to operate and maintain the new source for a period of 15 years.

The applicant will substantiate each of the following: the calculation of specific annual heat needs for space heating, floor area and proposal of power capacity, regulation and connection of new source of energy into the heating system. This will be evidenced by the design documentation prepared either by an authorized engineer or by the technician in the branches of building construction, technical of surroundings and technological equipment of buildings (project designer), by the authorized architect (by an authorized persons according to Act 360/1992 Coll., about exercise of profession of authorized architects and engineers and technicians active under construction), by the energy auditor or by the processor of certificate energy intensity of the building according to Act 406/2000 Coll., about Energy Management.

The installation of these technologies will be supported in CZK as a fixed amount per applicant. Support will be provided in the form of a subsidy.

It will be recommended that the applicants combine the replacement of the source with comprehensive insulation of the building and potentially also installation of solar thermal collectors. Each part of the combined projects will be evaluated separately; however**,** the applicant will be able to formally lodge only one application for support.

C.2 Installation of low-emission biomass boilers and heat pumps in new constructions

In this area, installation of the above-specified environmental friendly technologies (biomass boilers and heat pumps) in the new constructions of residential buildings will be supported. The requirements on the technological quality remain the same as in area C.1.

Area of support C.2 does not support the installation of biomass boilers with a manual fuel feed with a smaller accumulation tank than 50 litres per kilowatt of installed boiler capacity, or without an accumulation tank.

For the installation of biomass sources and heat pumps for new structures, it will be requested from 1st January 2011 that the specific annual heat needs for space heating of the building does not exceed a value of 55 kWh/m^2 of floor area. The applicant will pledge to operate and maintain the new source for a period of 15 years.

The applicant will substantiate each of the following: the calculation of specific annual heat needs for space heating, floor area and proposal of power capacity, regulation and connection of new source of energy into the heating system. This will be evidenced by the design documentation prepared either by an authorized engineer or by the technician in the branches of building construction, technical of surroundings and technological equipment of buildings (project designer), by the authorized architect (by an authorized persons according to Act 360/1992 Coll., about exercise of profession of authorized architects and engineers and technicians active under construction), by the energy auditor or by the processor of certificate energy intensity of the building according to Act 406/2000 Coll., about Energy Management.

Installation of these technologies will be supported in CZK as a fixed amount per applicant. Support will be provided in the form of a subsidy.

C.3 Installation of solar-thermal collectors on residential buildings

In this area, support will be provided for installation of solar thermal collectors on family houses and apartment buildings, both for heating utility water and also for space heating.

Provision of the subsidy will be subject to demonstrating minimum annual anticipated energy gains of 350 kWh/m^2 of the collector absorption area and a total of 1500 kWh for installation on a family house or 1000 kWh per flat for installation on an apartment building. For installations, which are used also for space heating, the total of amount for installation is increased 1.3 times. This precondition should prevent ineffective utilization of public funds for technically unsuitable installations (e.g. on unsuitably oriented roofs). Compliance with this condition will be verified either by calculation done by an authorized engineer or by the technician in the branches of building construction, technical of surroundings and technological equipment of buildings (project designer), by the authorized architect (by an authorized persons according to Act 360/1992 Coll., about exercise of profession of authorized architects and engineers and technicians active under construction), by the energy auditor or by the processor of certificate energy intensity of the building according to Act 406/2000 Coll., about Energy Management or by the supplier firm.

Support will be calculated in CZK as a fixed amount per applicant. Support will be provided in the form of a subsidy.

2.3 Setting the subsidy level

The following table provides a list of all of the subsidy parameters available in the programme.

Supported measure	Unit for support	Amount of support
Family houses		
complete insulation, 40 kWh/m2	CZK/m^2	2200
complete insulation, 70 kWh/m2	CZK/m^2	1550
partial insulation – reduction minimally 30%	CZK/m^2	850
partial insulation – reduction minimally 20%	CZK/m^2	650
new passive structure	thous. CZK	250
biomass boiler with manual fuel feed without accumulation tank	thous. CZK	50
biomass boiler with a manual fuel feed with an accumulation tank	thous. CZK	80
biomass boiler with an automatic fuel feed	thous. CZK	95
heat pump soil-water, water-water	thous. CZK.	75
heat pump air-water	thous. CZK	50
solar-thermal collectors, only hot water	thous. CZK	55
solar-thermal collectors, hot water and additional heating	thous. CZK	80
subsidy bonus for combination of measures (see list of combinations below the table)	thous. CZK / FH	20
Apartment buildings		
complete insulation, 30 kWh/m2	CZK/m^2	1500
complete insulation, 55 kWh/m2	CZK/m^2	1050
partial insulation – reduction minimally 30%	CZK/m^2	600
partial insulation – reduction minimally 20%	CZK/m^2	450
new passive structure	thous. CZK / flat	150
biomass boiler	thous. CZK / flat	25
solar-thermal collectors, only hot water	thous. CZK / flat	25
solar-thermal collector, hot water and additional heating	thous. CZK / flat	35
heat pump soil-water, water-water	thous. CZK / flat	20
heat pump air-water	thous. CZK / flat	15
subsidy bonus for combination of measures (see list of combinations below the table)	thous. CZK / AB	50

FH … family houses, AB … apartment buildings

The following combination of measures will be given the advantage of a subsidy bonus (only for complete submission of applicants and no more than once for the given building even when several following combinations are used):

- A.1 (complete insulation) / A.2 (partial insulation) + C.1 (biomass boiler or heat pump)
- A.1 (complete insulation) / A.2 (partial insulation) + C.3 (solar-thermal collectors)
- B.1 (new passive structure) + C.3 (solar-thermal collectors)
- C.2 (biomass boiler or heat pump in new constructions) + C.3 (solar-thermal collectors, only hot water and additional space heating)

Article 3

Brief overview of an administration scheme

3.1 Programme implementation scheme and competence model

The implementation of the Green Investment Scheme is based on five pillars that will be linked together with the clear definition of competences, responsibilities, and relationships:

- Programme Managing Authority – Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- State Environmental Fund (SEF) – implementation body
- Monitoring Committee
- External subjects providing selected activities during the implementation of the programme (e.g. some of controls)
- Financial institutions/banks

Subject	Competence and responsibility
SEF/MoE	• Setting of the programme conditions including application process • Preparation of fundamental programme documentation • Final approval of grant applications • Supervision of entire programme implementation • Evaluation of applications
Regional offices of SEF	• Ensuring the system of control– ex-ante (before projects realization), during the project realisation and after its completion (ex-post) • Distribution and collection of applications • Inserting the applications into the information system • Basic verification of the application – making sure all the data is submitted • Approving agreement for technical parts of applications
Banks	• Distribution and collection of applications • Inserting the applications into the information system • Basic verification of the application – making sure all the data is submitted • Evaluation of applications – formal conditions fulfillment • Execution of payments

3.2 Application procedure and selection process

Two basic ways of submitting applications will be involved in the programme – application for support on projects already realised (typically solar collectors, changing of heating system) and applications for support on projects to be realized (typically passive houses, insulation of houses). The choice of one of the application procedures described above will be solely up to the applicant.

Applications will be registered via banks and regional offices of the State Environmental Fund– an applicant will submit his application with all required annexes at one of the offices involved. Employees will provide verification of formal criteria fulfillment and of the eligibility of an

application. On a regular basis, the lists of applications will be transferred to the SEF central office that will issue Support Approval after approval of the Buyer. The payment of the grant will be then carried out within 30 days of Support Approval submission (in case of already realised projects) or within 30 days after the project implementation is completed.

The subsidy shall be considered as mandatory for the applicant when all the criteria of the programme are fulfilled.

3.3 Controlling system

The thorough and complex system of controls, including related penalties, is being established in order to detect the intentional or unintentional misuse of support. The obligation to accept controlling will be included as a rule in the contract on the provision of support and will cover applicants, as well as recipients of support and suppliers.

From the perspective of timing, there will be three main types of controls in the programme:
1) Ex-ante control – control prior to the beginning of project realization – verification of the conditions on-site (whether description of situation corresponds with reality)**;**
2) Interim control – control during project realization focusing mainly on the control of the progress on complex projects, adherence to the facts stated in the application and conditions of the programme and grant contract;
3) Ex-post control – control after the completion of a project – comparison of achieved condition with that which was declared. This is the most important type of control.

From the perspective of the target group, there will be two forms of controlling:
1) Controlling focused on the applicants and recipients of support;
2) Controlling focused on suppliers/enterprises.

Controlling primarily focuses on applicants and recipients, but the controlling of suppliers will be conducted as well. In addition to regular and continual controlling of suppliers listed in the so called List of qualified suppliers, there also will be controls of a randomly selected sample of projects related to the controlling of a supplier or suppliers.

With respect to the presumed number of presented and approved applications and consequently realised and completed projects, on-site controlling will be conducted on a selected sample of applications and projects at a minimum of 5 %. Most of these controls will have the form of ex-post checks.

On the level of the programme and consequently of the individual priority axes, conditions will be established for automatic controlling:
- In the case that a certain volume of project costs (i.e. support provided) is exceeded – this will be established in general as well as for individual priorities or project types;
- In the case of previously determined risk project types and in case of project types where increased risk of abuse or incorrect use of subvention was identified.

If the result of the control is negative, according to the seriousness of the duty or law breach, appropriate sanctions will be applied by SEF.

For applicants and recipients of support there will be mainly the following sanctions:
- Non-provision of support or rejection of the application;
- Shortening of support provided;
- Withdrawal of support in full amount;
- Penalty.

On suppliers, the following types of sanctions will be applied:
- Removal from the List of qualified suppliers;
- Penalty for breaching of duty.

3.4. Monitoring and evaluation system

Thorough monitoring will have to be provided during the realization of the programme, as well as the evaluation of the programme and related reporting. Monitoring and evaluation, in addition to following the programme's progress and its success, can also be used to identify problem areas of the programme – e.g. identification of the applicants' lack of interest in some of the priorities of the programme or in some other area, as well as problems with adherence to deadlines and payment maturity dates.

The aim of monitoring is the continuous following of progress of programme implementation in a quantitative, substantive manner (number of applications, number and ratio of approved applications, number of completed projects, etc.), as well as from the financial perspective (amount of required and granted support, volume of actually paid supports). The information acquired about the progress of the programme is compared with the initial presumed plan, especially with the allocations for individual years and appeals. Monitoring, unlike evaluation, is a constant activity that takes place throughout the entire duration of the programme, in fact also after the support provision has ended. This relates mainly to the monitoring of "greening" – the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and other environmental benefits.
Evaluation is the assessment of the programme's progress, its results and outputs over a certain period of time in a structure and periodicity established in advance. In addition to the most frequent monthly and annual evaluations, there will be also evaluations of individual calls of applications (either continuous or time-limited), as well as ad-hoc evaluations.

Monitoring is an inevitable basis for all types of evaluation (programme assessment), but also can be used significantly for the promotion of the programme, its results, and its outputs.

The monitoring system is based on the principle of setting measurable indicators, which enable the realization of the monitoring of the programme and the evaluation of its performance compared to set targets.

Monitoring indicators are established for individual priorities or the specific areas of support. The following are the indicator types:
- Indicators of outputs and results of the programme (mainly the greening indicators);
- Indicators based on the number of applications;
- Indicators based on financial amounts.

3.5 Reporting

The outputs of monitoring and evaluation could be used, e.g. for the purposes of many target groups, including the following:

- Programme Monitoring committee, Ministry of Environment and the State Environment Fund;
- Government of the Czech Republic;
- Subjects buying AAUs;
- Media;
- Applicants for support and support beneficiaries.

The Programme Management Authority (Ministry of Environment), will carry out an Annual report on the realisation of the Green Investment Scheme for each year of the programme realisation, which shall be followed by the Final report on the realisation of the Green Investment Scheme.

After the approval by the Monitoring Committee, the Management Authority shall present the annual (or final) report on the realization of the programme within three months from the end of the realisation year, or from the end of the realisation of the programme.

Scope of reports:

- Overview of announced, running, and completed appeals during the year;
- Material progress of the programme on the level of priorities by regions;
- Financial progress of the programme on the level of priorities by regions;
- Fulfillment of the programme's goals including the fulfillment of the individual monitoring indicators;
- Proposed changes in the implementation of the programme and its setting.

Article 4
Envisaged outcomes and benefits of the Green Investment Scheme

4.1 Definition of greening

The greening value for a given measure is defined as the additional reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (in this programme exclusively those of carbon dioxide) based on support at the level of revenue from the sale of 1 AAU. It is expressed as the ratio of 1:<x>**.** The number <x> in the denominator then shows how many AAUs are required for additional reduction of one tonne of carbon dioxide emissions.

The reference period for determining the level of greening has been set at 15 years. The reason for this lies particularly in the feasibility of monitoring and reporting the attained savings. However, the greening factor further improves if an entire life-time of the measure is considered, especially with regard to the insulation of building shells and the construction of new buildings with a high energy standard.

4.2 Estimation of absorption capacity of the individual measures and estimation its greening level

Measure	**Applicable support** [CZK billion]*	**Reduction of CO_2 emissions within 15 years** [mil. tons]	**Estimated average greening (15 years)**	**Estimate number of projects**
Family houses: insulation	9.3	3.9	1:9.4	72,500
Apartment buildings: insulation	6.1	2.1	1:11.5	10,200
Family houses: New construction in passive energy standard	1.1	0.2	1:18.4	4,900
Apartment buildings: New construction in passive energy standard	1.2	0.2	1:21.4	8,700**
Family houses: substitute biomass boiler	1.5	5.4	1:1.1	34,100
Apartment buildings: substitute biomass boiler	0.7	2.3	1:1.2	2,900
Family houses and apartment buildings: substitute heat pump	0.6	1.1	1:2.2	9,200
Family houses: Solar energy	2.6	0.9	1:11.8	41,000
Apartment buildings: Solar energy	1.2	0.3	1:19.4	3,900

* in case of sale of 100 million AAUs for the minimum price of EUR 10, using the rate of CZK 25/EUR

** number of flats

4.3 Additional benefits

The implementation of the programme will lead to further benefits in addition to carbon dioxide emissions reductions.

One of the crucial environmental problems in the Czech Republic is a high level of dust concentrations in air. Both areas aiming to reduce energy consumption for heating and those aiming to replace coal, lignite and fuel-oil boilers will have a significant impact on the reduction of local dust pollution. Emissions of other local pollutants will be reduced as well (e.g., SO_2, NO_x).

An estimated six to eight thousands jobs will be created or kept as a direct impact of the Green Investment Scheme in the Czech Republic. The programme was identified by the National Economic Council as one of the key measures to address the current economic crisis. Its support will target mainly small and medium enterprises.

Other benefits of the programme's implementation include limiting the energy import dependence of the Czech economy and creating savings for households in heating energy payments.

None of the programme areas provide support to projects that would have a negative impact on the environment or local population. All projects are small-scale measures for which an Environmental Impact Assessment according to Czech legislation is not required or recommended. The impact of the programme on the biomass fuel market has been thoroughly studied and no negative impacts on the sustainability of its origin are envisaged, as the amount required for the programme's successful fulfillment is well bellow the Czech potential for sustainable biomass for energy production.