Das Lebensministerium

EL-EFF region

Regional summary report

Intelligent Energy Europe

Freistaat Sachsen

Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie
Saxon State Agency for Environment and Geology

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1 Overview table

Region of Saxony:		Year	Remark/Explanation
Electricity consumption Households (domestic sector)	GWh	2002	5.500
Electricity consumption Service Sector (commerce & trade & public sector)	GWh	2002	6.284
Electricity consumption Industry	GWh	2002	6.839
Electricity consumption of the Electricity Sector	GWh	2002	4.409
Electricity consumption other sectors (transport/traffic)	GWh	2002	218
Total Electricity consumption in the region	GWh	**2002**	**18.841 (+4.409)**
Total Energy Consumption in the region	GWh	2002	339,9 PJ
Share of electricity in total energy consumption	%	2002	19,9 (24,6)
Data on the region			
Number of inhabitants		2006	4.250.000
Number of households (most recent data)		2005	2.186.400
Number of 1-person householders (most recent data)		2005	870.000
Number of 2-person householders (most recent data)		2005	784.000
Number of 3-person householders (most recent data)		2004	327.000
Number of 4 or more-person householders (most recent data)		2004	233.200
Number of households (predicted for 2010) (inhabitants: 4.067.600 V1 or 4.037.100 V2; 2 persons per household assumed)		2010	2.025.000
GDP (based on prices 1995)	Euro	2002	71.400.000.000
GDP/inhabitant (4.366.000 inhabitants)	Euro	2002	16.354

Source: Energieberichte 1994 – 2003 des Freistaates Sachsen.

2 Introduction

2.1 Area and regional structure

Saxony is the most eastern state of the Federal Republic in Germany, bordering in the east Poland and in the south the Czech Republic. The state has an area of 18,415 sq.km and about 4,235 Mill. inhabitants. Saxony´s state capital is Dresden. The Fichtelberg is with 1,215 m the highest evaluation, the north Saxon lowlands reaches altitudes of 100 to 160 m.

Fig. 2.1:
Geographical position of Saxony

Saxony has a long industrial tradition. There was silver mining in the Erzgebirge. Other traditional industries include textiles, mechanical engineering and vehicle construction. Today Saxony has a reputation as a high-tech location e. g. in microelectronics, photovoltaiks telematics, biotechnology, environmental technology, new materials, or processing technology.

Nearly one third of the state's population lived in the three big cities of Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz. Other parts of the state are relatively sparsely populated. More than two thirds of all Saxon municipalities have less than 5,000 inhabitants. The population structure shows, that just about 15% of the Saxons are younger than 18 years and more tha 21% are aged 65 years and older. The demographic change and other expected social and economic alterations in Saxony are important for any futuere change in energy consumption.

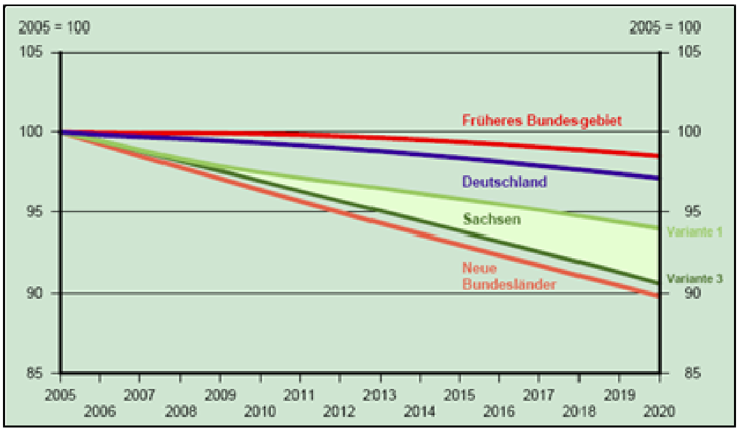


Fig. 2.2:
Expected decrease of the population in Saxony until 2020 (green lines = Variants for Saxony; blue line = Germany)

2.2 Regional energy policy targets

In 2001 the Saxonian government passed its “Climate Protection Program”. The major targets are:

• 5 % renewable energies at the end-energy consumption in Saxony until 2010;

• 2,5 mio. t CO2-decrease in the areas of industry, private households, tertiary sector and traffic until 2010 compared to 1998.

Actual the government plans to complete a new climate action plan in 2007 to describe essential measures for climate protection and climate adaption.

2.3 Partner organisation in Saxony

1) State Agency for Environment and Geology (LfUG)

The Saxon Energy Efficiency Centre (EEZ) of the State Agency for Environment and Geology (LfUG) was founded in 2002 to implement the energy related measures of the climate protection program and as a central, non profit institution of the Free State of Saxony.

Since 1. July 2007 Saxony delegated all funtions of the EEZ to the private Saxon Energy Agency (Sächsische Energieagentur SAENA GmbH, www.saena.de).

Both institutions have a similar task design:

- Coordination and offenring of advice to public and private actors in the framework of an energy efficiency network in Saxony,

- Expanding of the use use of renewable energies in a coordinated manner,

- Increasing more energy efficiency in Saxony,

- Contributing more transparency in the liberalized energy market and

- Providing impulses in rational energy use and Promotion the use of innovative energy-saving technologies in Saxony

2) GERTEC

Gertec, Engineering company, established in Essen and Dresden, implements construction management, energy studies and know-how-transfer projects on behalf of (national) administration, the European Commission and private companies to promote EE, RES & innovative technologies.

3 Electricity prices and market structure

Since 1998 consumers in Germany can choose any electricity supplier, but actual less than 5% of the private households use an alternative. The difference among the suppliers´ charge is max. 10%; this actual seems to be not enough motivation for changing. Furthermore most private persons don't know their real costs for electricity and also for the savings potentials in households. Increasing prizes and social-demographic factors like more relocations or the increasing number of households (as a result of a decline of members in households) will at last cause more examinations.

The prices for electricity for private households increased from 2003 to 2007 with more than 22,3 %, whereas the prices for electricity in the sector of business (< 30.000 KWh) have increased "only" 14,8 %. Furthermore small business consumers are able to make special agreements with energy supplilers and even if private consumers use more electricity, in relation to other sectors they ever pay higher prizes.

STROMKUNDEN SIND NICHT GLEICH STROMKUNDEN

(23. April 2007) - Die Strompreisdifferenzen zwischen Haushalten und Industriekunden liegen in Deutschland signifikant höher, als im übrigen Europa. Das ist das Ergebnis einer gezielten Preispolitik der Stromkonzerne einerseits und einer dies verstärkenden Steuergesetzgebung andererseits. Die Preisdifferenzen scheinen aber auch ohne Steuern überhöht und weitaus stärker, als durch Kostenunterschiede zu erklären wäre. Ein RWE-Vorstand berichtete dazu, natürlich habe man die Industrie zu Preisen weit unter den Kosten beliefert, weil man davon ausging, dies sei politisch so gewollt *.

* ELECTRICITY CLIENT IS NOT EQUAL TO ELECTRICITY CLIENT
Differences of electricity costs between households and industry in Germany are significant higher than in the rest of Europe. This is the result of a concerted price policy of electricity producer and the aiding taxation laws. The price differences seem excessive also without taxes and by far stronger than would be to be explained by cost differences. A RWE-board of directors reported, of course they have supplied the industry for prices far below the real costs because RWE thought this would be the political will.

The German tax policy still strengthens the anyway banked cost differences, while it reduces the tax loads of the industrial customers and loads the private customers for it substantially stronger.

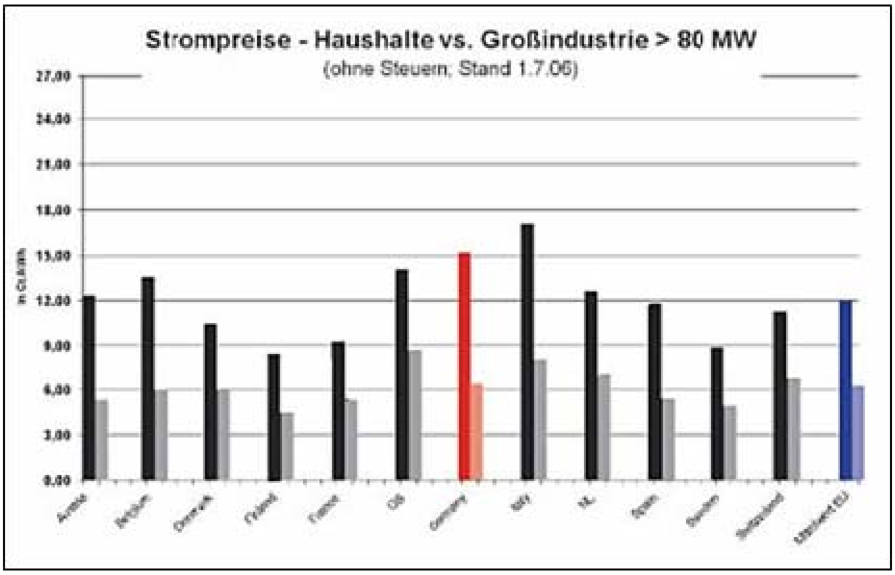
Examples are:

• The concession levy [Konzessionsabgabe KA] (2,39 Cent/kWh in municipalities with more than 500.000 inhabitans; 0,11 Cent/kWh for special contract customers),

• The electricity tax [Stromsteuer] (2,05 Cent/kWh for households, 0,14 Cent/kWh for industry),

• The Renewable Energy Sources Act [Energieeinspeisegesetz EEG] (allocation: 0,05 Cent/kWh for energyintensive industry, 0,65 Cent/kWh for households) und

• The combined heat and power-contribution [KWK-Umlage] (0,336 Cent/kWh for households, 0,05 Cent/kWh for industry).



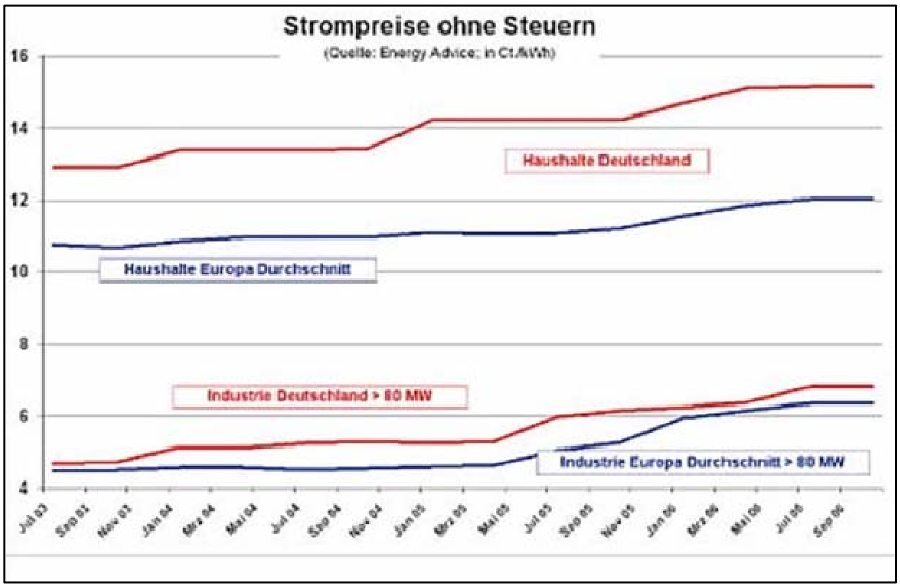


Fig. 3.1:
Electricity tariff – households vs. industry (> 80 MW)

Fig. 3.2:
electricity tariff for households and industry in Germany and Europe
Source: Energiedepesche 1 – März 2007 (Bund der Energieverbraucher)

In addition the tax load for private customers amounts to a total of 5.08 cents/kWh (2,28 Cent KA, 1,91 Cent Stromsteuer, 0,6 Cent/kWh EEG-contribution, 0,2y9 KWK). Additional there are differences between prices before taxes of 9 cents and at the VAT (value added tax) of about 4 cents, which can settle enterprise with the pretax.

As justification for the subsidization of the industrial electricity tariffs the stabilization of the international competitive ability is the usual argument. However the foreign trade balance demonstrates a good international competitive In contrast to this the lacking purchasing power of private households is a important handicap for the economic development. On this account it would be economic and expedient to reduce the costs of electricity for private households.

At the moment four large electrical producers (EnBW, E.ON, RWE, Vattenfall) assume 80% of the whole capacity in germany. These suppliers are also the owners of the most electricity grids. This Oligopol makes it possible to minimize business rivals and to keep the prizes high (Source: Studie der Deutschen Bank, March/2007).

After the german reunification in 1990 the large german suppliers break into the new East German market. Until today they are shareholder of a lot of local and regional suppliers.

Fig. 3.3: Regional and local energy supplier in Saxony (Source: Energiebericht Sachsen 2004/2005)

Fig. 3.4: Share of electricity price for households

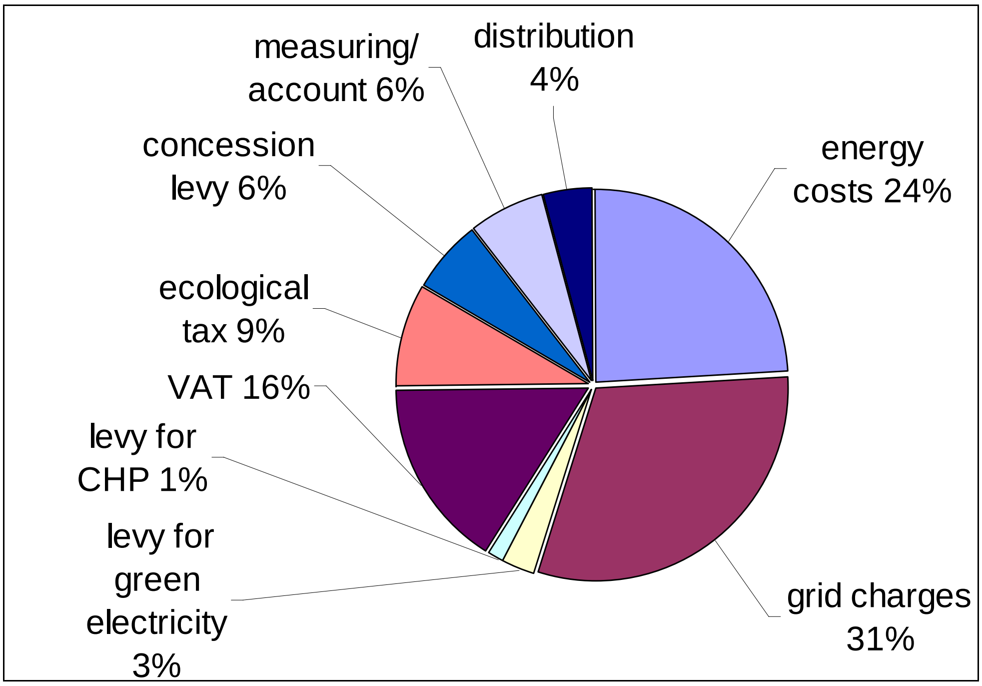


Fig. 3.5: Overview: electricity prizes in Germany/Saxony

	Price per kWh in Cent	Year	Remark
Typical electricity price for <u>households</u> including all taxes (<u>no</u> "special" tariffs for domestic hot water / heat pumps / electric heating etc.)	1/06-7/06: 18,27 7/07-12/07: 18,09 1/07- 4/07: 19,77	**2006**	exactly average values exist for following grades (KWh): 1200 / 2400 / 3600 / 7200 “typical” is the average of all
Typical electricity price household	17,62 16,62 16,16	**2005** **2004** **2003**	average value of all ranges
The price consists of: actually 5/2007- (is not exactly = 1/07 !)		**2007**	at an consumption of 2049 KWh (=average of the most EVU, not all)
Energy costs	5,78	**2007**	costs for buying
Grid charges	7,23	**2007**	from 1.7.2006: controlled by the regulatory authority
Charges for “green” electricity for CHP	0,7 0,3	**2007**	nationwide allocation; green electricity quantity-dependent
VAT	exclusive	**2007**	19% (before 1.1.2007: 16%)
Other taxes: ecological tax	2,05	**2007**	also known as “power-tax”
Others: concession levy	1,44	**2007**	
Others: measuring/ to bring to account	1,54	**2007**	
Others : distribution	0,98	**2007**	
Typical electricity price for <u>business</u> (<30 MWh/a) ; exactly values exist for grades 1200 / 2400 / 3600 / 7200 / 18000	1/06-7/06: 19,86 7/07-12/07: 19,64 1/07-4/07: 21,09	**2006**	> 10.000 KWh: ca. 10% less
Typical electricity price <u>service sector</u> (price range for commerce & public sector), including all taxes 2)	0,125 GWh: 16,65 0,5 GWh: 14,57 1 GWh: 14,35	**2006**	What branches typically consume power in this size? (SIB: 10,67 Ct. in 2005)
Typical electricity price <u>industry</u> 1) (price range),including all taxes 2)	50 GW: 9,63 20 GW: 11,05	**2006**	Individual agreements, are not controlled (or published)
Relevant special tariffs e.g. heat pumps: electric heating: l= low demand d=reload in the day	l: 8,77 / d: 11,77 l: 9,01 / d: 12,02	**2006**	Most of EVU offer this, example from municipal utility Leipzig

1) source: Eurostat; power consumption of 50 GWh; time of use: 5.000 h
2) price II/2006, average of 4 big EVU in Saxony; power consumption of 0,125 GWh, 0,5 GWh, 1 GWh 20 GWh; time of use: 1250/ 2000/ 2000/ 5.000; source: “Bundesverband der Energieabnehmer” (BdE)

4 Electricity consumption

4.1 Households

Electricity consumption in households

The electricity consumption in households did not change very extremely during the last 10 years (s. graph). Since 1990 energy savings of individual home appliances were compensate by using more and new electrical appliances which furthermore in part did not exist in the socialistic economy. Even the decreasing size of households due to the shrinking population also effects a higher consumption per person. The average size of households in Saxony has decreased from 1991 (2,3) to 2005 (2,0).

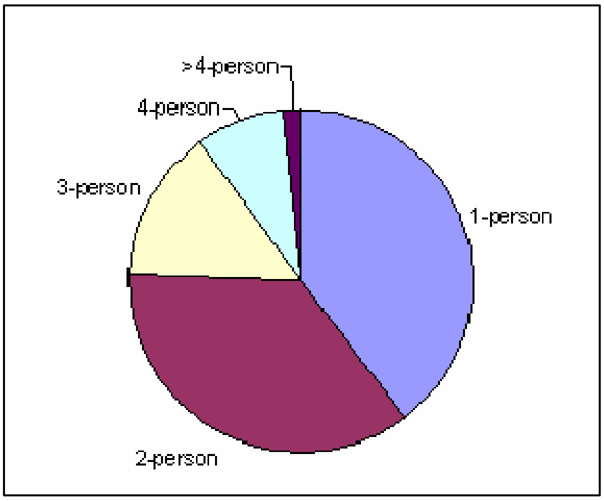


Fig. 4.3 Size of households in Saxony

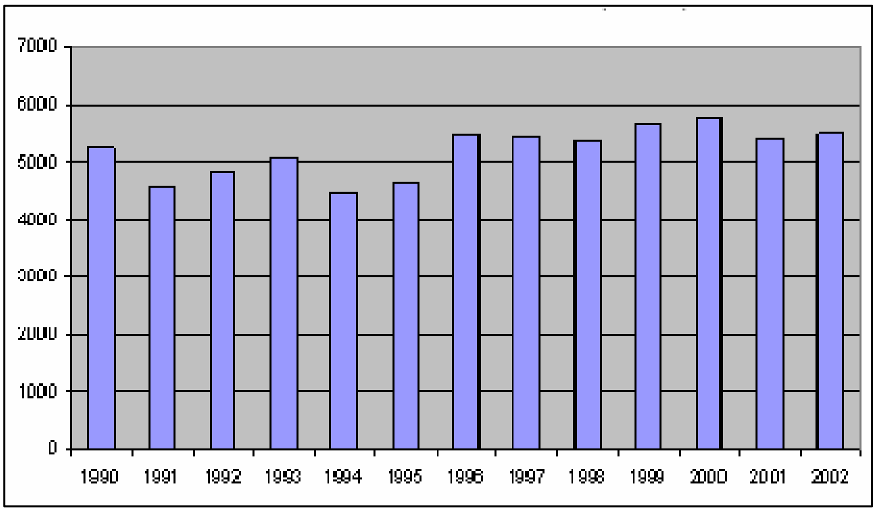


Fig. 4.1 Electricity consumption in households in Saxony (GWh/a)

There is a significant but usual decrease in using electricity subjected to the size of households, presented by the following chart.

Number of persons	Average consumption (kWh/a)	
	per household	per person
1	1.790	1.790
2	3.030	1.515
3	3.880	1.290
4	4.430	1.110

Fig. 4.4 Average consumption in households (Source: VdEW data 2000, power consumption Germany)

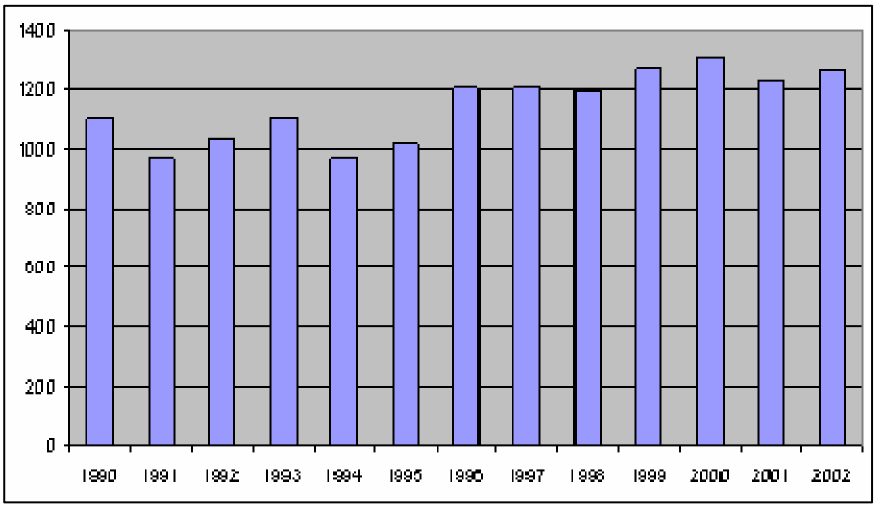


Fig. 4.2 Electricity consumption in Saxony – average per inhabitant (kWh/a)

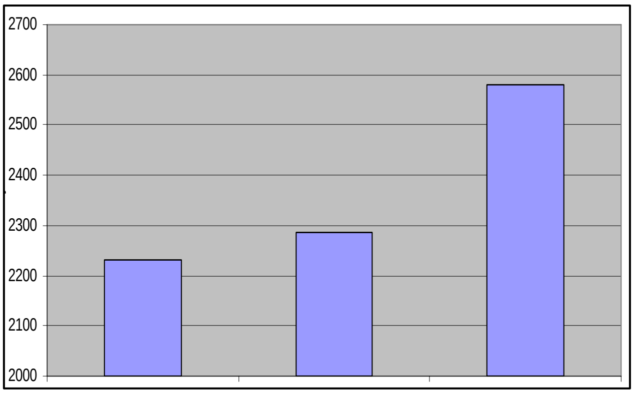


Fig. 4.5 Development of electricity consumption per household in Saxony 1991, 1995 and 2002 (kWh/a)

The costs for electricity are higher than those for heating in about of 40% of the residential buildings. The table (Fig. 4.6) shows the power consumption in various types (column 1) of houses with various years of construction column 2). The following data are for houses without electrical heating.

Fig. 4.6 Electricity consumption in different types of houses in Saxony

Type of house (v.cutline)	**Year of construction**	**Electricitr consumption (KWh/a)**	**Share of whole energy consumption (%)**	**Share of whole energy coasts (%)**
1)	1970	3.500	9	25
1)3)	1970	5.200	15	41
1)	1998	3.500	16	43
1)3)	1998	5.200	26	58
4)	after 1995	3.500	20	50
4)3)	after 1995	5.200	33	66
2)	1970	17.000	16	43
2)3)	1970	24.000	23	55
2)	1998	17.000	30	64
2)3)	1998	24.000	46	72

1) one-family house 2) multiple-family dwelling 3) electrical water heating
4) Low-energy consuming house
Source: Bund der Energieverbraucher

Consumers survey

What’s about the Knowledge of the consumers? survey of about 500 consumers in Saxony – taken in 05/2007 – shows a representative profile of the level of awareness.

Nearly about two thirds (64 %) of the respondents knows the energy efficiency grades of electrical home appliances like washing machines or fridges. The level of awareness seems to be a question of educational background and age.

So it´s also comprehensible, that energy efficiency is important for buying decisions. The result of 87% punctuate the first information, but also attest, that energy efficiency today is more than the direct effects of energy labels. Particulary young buyers and persons with a higher educational background are attending the fact of energy efficiency.

The annual current of electricity is well known by nearly 60% of all respondents. Here older people are better informed

41% of all respondents estimate the potential of energy savings for the next 10 years in their households at nearly 10%. Only 14% think about potentials of about 25%, anyhow 1% of all believe in potentials of nearly 50%. On the other side one third estimate a potential as less than 5%. Here the survey shows that younger people seem to be more optimistic than older ones.

Most of the respondets (~85%) pay attention to reduce stand-by consumptions. Women seem to be more alert to this fact than men (90% compared to 79%).

4.2 Public sector

The electricity consumption in the public sector can not be extracted from the official statistics. Responsible for the 3.600 state buildings is the Sächsische Immobilien und Baumanagement (SIB). The SIB generates own statistics for the energy consumption.

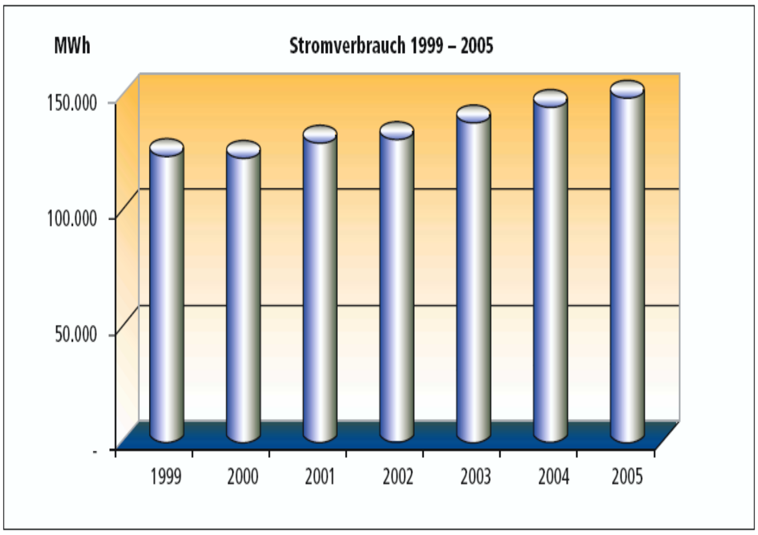
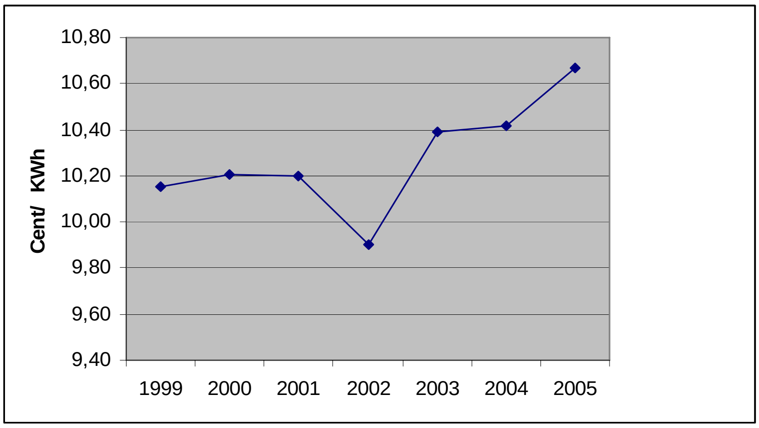


Fig. 4.6:
Electricity consumption in public buildings of the State government (Source: Energieanalyse 2006 zu staatseigenen Liegenschaften in Sachsen, SIB)

The two charts desribe the development of the power consumption and the power prices (without VAT) for the Saxony State buildings.

Decreasing prizes between 2001 and 2002 are the result of the first tendering.

Fig. 4.7:
Energy prizes for electricity in public buildings of the State government (Source: Energieanalyse 2006, SIB)



year	power consumption (MWh)	Relation to the previous year	Price withot VAT ∅
1999	124.130	100%	10,15
2000	123.997	99,9%	10,21
2001	130.117	104,9%	10,20
2002	131.606	101,1%	9,9
2003	139.328	105,9%	10,39
2004	145.480	104,4%	10,42
2005	149.210	102,6%	10,67

Fig. 4.8:
Development of the power consumption and the power prices (withiot VAT) for the Saxony State buildings

In residential building heat for hot water and heatingsystems dominate the energy consumption, wheras in office and administration buildings consumption of electricity is more significant. Important factors for energy consumption are the amount and efficiency of the technical equipment like light, air conditioning and ventilation as well as office equipment (information and communication technology).

4.3 Agriculture

In Saxony and Germany there hardly exists conclusive material for electricity consumption in the agricultural sector. Actual it is recognizable, that electricity consumption plays so far a subordinated role for total energy consumption and resulting costs (average: less than 5%).

Analyzing the structure of the Saxon agriculture different sectors like livestock husbandry in cots (“permanent housing”), particularly the breeding of pig, dairy farming and horticulture (above all underglass horticulture) show, that the costs of electricity get an increasing relevance due to rising energy prices. For small-sized agricultural companies (primarly horticulture) rising energy prizes are a question of an economic existence.

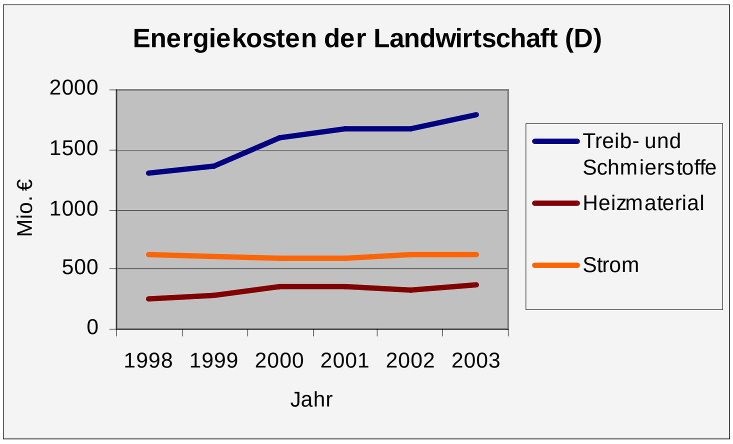


Fig. 4.6:
Energy costs in the agricultural sector in Germany (fuels – heating – electricity) (Source: Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Hrsg.) (2004): Statistisches Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2004. S. 153)

Fig. 4.7:
Farm structure in Saxony (in relation to Germany) 2005

	Unit	SAXONY	% to Germany	GERMANY
AREA				
Total area	1000 ha	1841	5	35 705
Agricultural Area	1000 ha	1025	5	18 932
Relation of the agricultural area to the total area	%	56		53
POPULATION				
Total Population	thousand	4 276	5	82 450
Inhabitants/km²	number/ km²	**232**		**231**
Economically Active Population	thousand	1 884	5	38 783
Economically Active Population in Agriculture	thousand	43	5	853
LEGAL FORM				
Number of Holdings	number	7 434	2	366 600
Corporate bodies	number	657	12	5 300
thereof: Registered Co-operatives	number	214	18	1 200
Ltd's and similars	number	311	12	2 600
Natural Persons	number	6 777	2	361 300
thereof: Partnerships	number	406	2	18 800
Individual Farmers	number	6 371	2	342 500
FARM SIZE CATEGORIES				
Holdings of 2 to below 10 ha	number	2 793	2	120 500
Holdings of 10 to below 20 ha	number	1 207	2	73 000
Holdings of 20 to below 50 ha	number	1 037	1	88 600
Holdings of 50 to below 100 ha	number	657	1	54 200
Holdings of 100 to below 500 ha	number	1 005	4	26 900
Holdings of 500 to below 1000 ha	number	221	12	1 800
Holdings of 1000 ha and more	number	249	17	1 500

Fig. 4.8:
Electricity Cunsumption in the agricultural sector in Saxony 2005

Sector (basis)	Average size (area or animal units)	Companies (number)	Electricity consumption per company in 2005 (kWh/company)
Ackerbau / tilth (agricultural area)	447 ha	247	30 706
> Getreidebau / Crop growing	362 ha	190	13 777
Gartenbau / horticuture (heated areas in greenhouses)	3300 m²	71	27 693
> Gemüsebau /market gardening	4200 m²	12	57 819
> Zierpflanzenbau (ornamental plants	3200 m²	43	18 817
Futterbau / fodder production (animal units)	331 VE / animal units	354	129 357
Milchviehbetriebe / dairy cattle	339 VE / animal units	324	136 680
< 100 cows	91 VE / animal units	211	26 190
100-600 cows	403 VE / animal units	81	153 298
> 600 cows	1686 VE / animal units	35	920 686
Schweinezucht (Sau) / piggery	721 Sauen / sows (= ~0.3 animal units)	46 (2))	28 059 (aus 1))
Schweinemast (Mastschwein) / pig fattening	3542 Mastschweine / fattener	46 (2))	30 500 (aus 1))
Legehennen (Vieheinheit) / laying hens	807 VE / animal units	9	192 653

Source: 1) Results of the annual accounting of the agrucutural sector in Saxony 2005/2006 (consumption on basis of annual electricity costs); 2) Schweinereport Sachsen 2005; Number of companies (fattening ans piggery): 115; at all 1024 companies (= 32% of al saxon enterprises, 38% of all private companies, 43% of all legal companies in Saxony)

Saxony has only 2% of the German agricultural companies, but nearly 12% are legal entities. This legal form is often chosen by larger enterprises. Compared to Germany there exist disproportionately high companies with more than 500 ha of agricultural area.

One the one hand smaller companies have more urgent motives to save energy and so it will be easier to implement electicity saving measures. On the other hand if it possible to convince the large entprises, the effects of measures will be more intensive.

4.4 Service, tertiary sector and SME

After the reunification in 1990 there was a considerably change of the industrial structure in Saxony. At first a lot of energy-intensive and non-competitive companies went into failure.

Building up a modern economic structure mainly mid-size companies were founded. At all 242,235 new firms came into existence between 1990 and 2002. Today mid-size companies provide 82% of the jobs in Saxon companies (1991: 42%). At all today the structure of the Saxon industry is much more diversified than 1990.

Fig. 4.9
Business branches according to sales figures in Saxony, 2002, mining and processing industry

industry	**total sales in %**
motor vehicle construction	21.7
food industry and tobacco processing	13.3
machine building	12.9
metal production and processing, manufacture of metal products	11.9
manufacture of office machines, electro-technology, precision mechanics, optics	12.7
paper, publishing, and printing industry	5.6
chemical industry	5.2
rubber and synthetic goods	2.8
production of furniture, jewelry, music instruments, sports equipment, toys, recycling	2.7
wood industry (except production of furniture)	2.0
mining and mining of stones and earth	1.5

Source: State Office of Statistics of Saxony, 2003

After the economic revision in the early 1990s the growth rates of the economic performance and the electricity consumption are not identic. From 1991 to 2006 annually the electricity consumption rose on the average one per cent. The GDP grew at the same time by on the average 1.5 per cent per year.

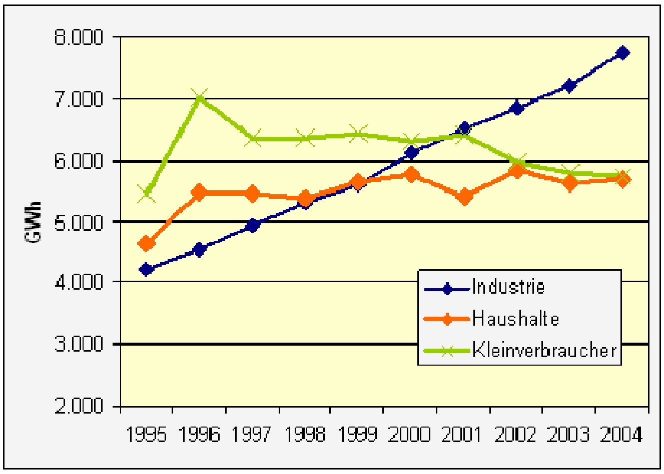


Fig. 4.10 (left):
Develoment of electricity consumption in the sectors industry, households and others (without transport) in Saxony

The use of energyefficiency technology and und the rising awareness of consumers a one reason for the less energy-intensive economics of Germany.

Taking a look to the statistics of the German energy producers in 2006, it is recognizable, that the total electricity consumption in Germany rised of 0.7 % to 540 Billion kWh. But at the same time the GDP grew about 2.7 %. So economic growth can be reached with more and more eficient energy input. (Source: VdEW 5/2007).

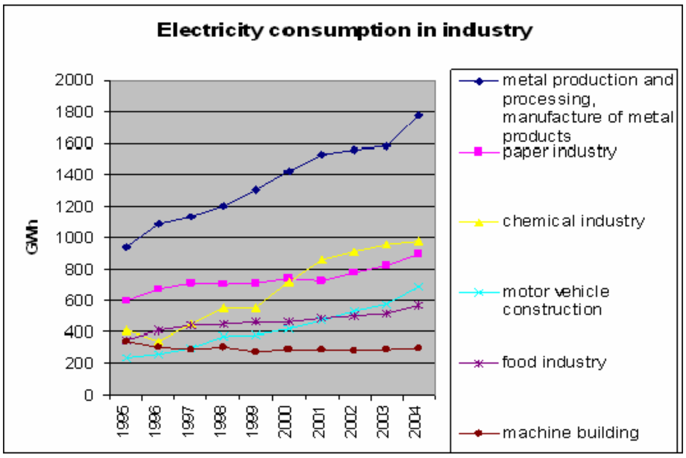


Fig. 4.11:
electricity consumption in industry (Source: Energiebericht Sachsen 1995-2004)

5 Conclusions

1. Small consumers (households, small enterprises) still do not use the new liberty of the energy markets.

2. The electricity market in Germany is dominated by four energy producers with a future expected concentration in the European market. Positive effects of instruments like the Strombörse (electricity stock exchange) EEX are low.

3. Small electricity consumers are discriminated by electricity prizes, large consumers are beneficiaries by their stakeholders

4. Prizes of electricity are above average of other energy sources (based on KWh) in face of a small part of the whole energycon-sumption

5. Agriculture needs at all less electricity, but some sectors are affected above average .

6. The electricity consumption is rising in nearly all sectors, but there is separation between consumption and economic growth in cause of more sensibility and a technical development regarding energy savings

7. At all further on energy saving is important for all sectors
   - to slow down climate change,
   - to save energy costs,
   - to guarantee energy supply,
   - to compensate the rising of the technical equipment and
   - to save resources.

8. Measures for energy saving are
   <u>private and public sector</u>
   - Implementation of energy-saving technology,
   - Reducing the periods of use

   <u>industrial and agricultural sector:</u>
   - Implementation of energy-saving technology, like using of natural processes (e. g. drying, ventilation)

   <u>Replacement</u> of electrical heating and water heating e. g. by using of renewables

   <u>Buildings</u>
   - Reducing of nonessential air conditioning and ventilation
   - Intelligent planning

   <u>Intensification of actual activities</u>

6 Stakeholders

<u>Electricity Suppliers</u>

In Saxony there are 41 regional and local electricity suppliers. Main ones are:

envia Mitteldeutsche Energie AG
Chemniztalstr.13
09114 Chemnitz
Tel.: 0371/4820
Fax.: 0371/4822999
www.enviam.de

ENSO Energie Sachsen Ost GmbH
Friedrich- List- Platz 2
01069 Dresden
Tel.: 0351/468 4000
Fax.: 0351/468 4001
www.enso.de

Stadtwerke Chemnitz AG
Augustusburger Str.1
09111 Chemnitz
Tel.: 0371/52520
Fax.: 0371/5252175
www.swc.de

DREWAG Stadtwerke Dresden GmbH
Rosenstraße 30
01067 Dresden
Tel.: 03518604444
Fax.: 03518604545
www.drewag.de

Stadtwerke Leipzig GmbH
Eutritzscher Straße 17-19
04105 Leipzig
Tel.: 034112130
Fax.: 03411216828
www.swl.de

Administrative and institutional bodies

Freistaat Sachsen
Sächsische Staatskanzlei
Archivstr. 1
01097 Dresden
mail address: 01095 Dresden
www.sachsen.de

Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit
Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2
01097 Dresden
mail address:
Postfach 10 03 29
01073 Dresden
www.sachsen.de

Consumer organisations

Verbraucherzentrale Sachsen e.V.
Brühl 34-38
04109 Leipzig
Tel.: 0341-69629-0
Fax: 0341-68928-26
www.vzs.de

Bundesverband der Energie-Abnehmer e.V.
Zeißstraße 72
30519 Hannover
mail adress:
Postfach 81 05 61
30505 Hannover
Tel.: (0511) 98 48-0
Fax: (0511) 98 48-288
eMail: info@vea.de
www.vea.de

Bund der Energieverbraucher e.V.
Frankfurter Str. 1
53572 Unkel
Tel.: 02224 - 92270
Fax: 02224 - 10 321
eMail: info@energieverbraucher.de
www.energienetz.de

Other relevant professional associations

Verband der Elektrizitätswirtschaft – VDEW – e.V.
Robert-Koch-Platz 4
10115 Berlin
Tel.: 0 30 / 72 61 47-0
Fax 0 30 / 72 61 47-1 40
eMail: info@strom.de
www.strom.de

Verband der Elektrizitätswirtschaft – VDEW – e.V.
Landesgruppe Sachsen
c/o Zwickauer Energieversorgung GmbH
Bahnhofstraße 4
08056 Zwickau
Tel.: 0375 / 35 41 – 104
Fax: 0375 / 35 41 – 105
eMail: susan.engel@zev-energie.de
www.vdew.de

Fachverbände der Elektrizitätswirtschaft
VGB PowerTech e.V.
Klinkestraße 27-31
45136 Essen
Tel.: 02 01 / 81 28 – 0
Fax: 02 01 / 81 28 - 3 02
eMail: pr@vgb.org
www.vgb.org

VDN Verband der Netzbetreiber – VDN – e.V.
c/o VDEW
Robert-Koch-Platz 4
10115 Berlin
Tel.: 0 30 / 72 61 48-0
Fax: 0 30 / 72 61 48-200
eMail: info@vdn-berlin.de
www.**vdn**-berlin.de

HEA Fachverband für Energie-Marketing und -anwendung (HEA) e.V.
c/o VDEW
Am Hauptbahnhof 12
60329 Frankfurt am Main
Tel.: 0 69 / 2 56 19 – 0
Fax: 0 69 / 23 27 21
eMail: info@hea.de
www.hea.de

VIK Verband der Industriellen Energie- und Kraftwirtschaft e.V.
Richard-Wagner-Straße 41
45128 Essen
Tel.: 0201 / 8 10 84-15
eMail: info@vik.de
www.vik-online.de

AGFW Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Wärme und Heizkraftwirtschaft - AGFW - e.V.
c/o VDEW
Stresemannallee 28
60596 Frankfurt am Main
Tel.: 0 69 / 63 04 – 1
Fax 0 69 / 63 04 - 3 91
eMail info@agfw.de
www.agfw.de

Agriculture

Zentrum für Betriebswirtschaft im Gartenbau e. V.
c/o Institut für Gartenbauökonomie der Leibniz Universität Hannover
Königsworther Platz
30167 Hannover
Tel.: +49 511 762-5409
Fax: +49 511 762-19245
eMail: zbg@ifgb.uni-hannover.de
www.ifgb.uni-hannover.de/zbg

Sächsische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft
August-Böckstiegel-Straße 1
01326 Dresden
mail adress:
Postfach 540137
01311 Dresden
Tel.: 0351 / 2612-0
Fax.: 0351 / 2612-153
www.smul.sachsen.de/lfl

Fachbereich Agrarökonomie, Ländlicher Raum
Leipziger Straße 200
04178 Leipzig
Tel.: 0341-4472170
Fachbereich Gartenbau
Leipziger Straße 200
04178 Leipzig
Tel.: 0351-2612413

Landesverband Gartenbau Sachsen e.V.
Scharfenberger Str. 67
01139 Dresden
Tel.: 0351-8491619
Fax: 0351-8491623

Sächsischer Geflügelwirtschaftsverband e.V.
Bornaer Str. 6
04758 Liebschützberg
OT Bornitz
Tel.: 03435/621-459
Fax: 03435/621-459

Sächsischer Landesbauernverband e.V.
Wolfshügelstraße 22
01324 Dresden
Tel.: 0351 / 262 53 60
Fax: 0351 / 262 536 22

Verband der privaten Landwirte und Grundeigentümer Sachsen e.V. – VDL
Dresdner Straße 46
09526 Dittmannsdorf
Tel.: 037360-6344
eMail: Dtanneberger@t-online.de

Fachverband der Landwirte im Nebenberuf (VLN)
Hinterdorfer Straße 3
08340 Beierfeld-Waschleithe
Tel.: 03774-329073

GÄA – Vereinigung ökologischer Landbau
Am Beutlerpark 2
01217 Dresden
Tel.: 0351-4012389
eMail: info@gaea.de
www.gaea.de

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Elektrizitätsanwendung in der Landwirtschaft e.V. (AEL)
Am Hauptbahnhof 12
60329 Frankfurt
Tel.: 069 25 619-104
Fax: 069 /232 721
eMail: ael@ael-online.de
www.ael-online.de

ZMP Zentrale Markt- und Preisberichtstelle für Erzeugnisse der Land-, Forst- und Ernährungswirtschaft GmbH
Rochusstraße 2
53123 Bonn
Tel.: 0228/9777-0
Fax: 0228/ 9777-300
eMail: info@zmp.de
www.zmp.de

DLG e.V. (Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft e.V.)
Eschborner Landstraße 122
60489 Frankfurt
Tel.: 069/24 788-0
Fax: 069/24 788-110
eMail: info@DLG.org
www.dlg.org

Statistics

Länderarbeitskreises der AG Energiebilanzen e.V.
Ansprechpartner Sachsen
c/o Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit
Referat 42
Postfach 10 03 29
01073 Dresden
Frau Albrecht
Tel.: 0351 / 564-8423
Fax: 0351 / 564-8409
eMail: heike.albrecht@smwa.sachsen.de

Statistisches Landesamt des Freistaates Sachsen
Referat 35
Postfach 1105
01911 Kamenz
Herr Dr. Oettel
Tel.: 03578 / 33-3560
Fax: 03578 / 33-553560
eMail: andreas.oettel@statistik.sachsen.de

Public buildings

Staatsbetrieb Sächsisches Immobilien- und Baumanagement (SIB)
Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 4
01097 Dresden
Tel.: 0351 564-9601
Fax: 0351 564-9609
eMail: poststelle@sib.smf.sachsen.de