

LIST OF REFERENCE LITERATURE AND MATERIALS

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Energy – a branch of the economy and science and technology encompassing energy resources and the production, transmission, conversion, storage, distribution and consumption of the various types of energy.

Energy System – the sum total of all interconnected electricity plants, electricity grids and thermal grids linked by virtue of their operating in the same continuous production, processing and distribution mode and in a common administrative mode.

Energy Carrier – A solid, liquid or gaseous substance or a plasma, field, radiation, etc. containing energy useable as a source of energy.

Fuel-Energy Resources – The sum total of all fossil fuel and manufactured energy carriers whose store of energy, given today's level of technological and engineering development, has economic applications.

Renewable Fuel-Energy Resources – Energy carriers found in nature that are continuously replenished as a result of natural (naturally occurring) processes.

Renewable fuel-energy resources are based on the use of **Renewable Energy Sources**:

- Solar radiation, energy from the wind, rivers, seas, oceans and heat in the Earth's interior;
- Energy from the use of all types of biomass obtained from agricultural crop and livestock wastes, and from tree farming and aquaculture wastes;
- Energy from the use of industrial wastes, solid household wastes and sediment in waste water; and
- Energy from direct combustion of vegetable biomass.

Non-traditional Renewable Energy Sources – All renewable energy sources except energy from the direct combustion of vegetable biomass and from hydropower.

Renewable Energy – the branch of energy related to the conversion of renewable energy sources into other types of energy.

Wind Energy - the branch of energy related to the use of wind energy to obtain mechanical, thermal or electrical energy.

Hydropower - the branch of energy related to the use of the mechanical energy in water resources to obtain electricity.

Solar Energy - the branch of energy related to the conversion of solar energy into electricity and thermal energy.

Solar Heating - the use of energy from solar radiation to provide heat, to heat water and to meet other technical needs of various consumers.

Solar Water Heating - the use of energy from solar radiation to heat water to meet the public utility needs and other technical needs of various consumers.

Solar Cell – a converter that works on various physical principles to convert the energy in solar radiation.

tion directly into electricity.

Solar Photovoltaic Cell – a solar cell based on the photoelectric effect.

Solar Collector – a device that absorbs solar radiant energy and converts it into thermal energy.

Solar Energy Concentrator – an optical device that applies the principles of the reflection and refraction of light rays to concentrate a stream of light rays.

Solar Water Heating System – a system using solar energy to heat water to meet some or all of a consumer's hot water needs.

Active Solar Heating System - a system using solar energy to heat up a heat carrier in solar collectors to meet some or all of a consumer's heating needs.

Passive Solar Heating System - a system using solar energy to meet some or all of a consumer's heating needs without the use of solar collectors or special equipment in buildings/structures in which solar energy receivers and accumulators are part of the construction.

Solar Heating System - a system using solar energy to meet some or all of a consumer's heating and hot water needs.

Wind Energy Device – a device that converts wind energy into electricity.

Investor – A securities buyer whose chief selection criterion is minimizing risk.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC) – The Convention was adopted in New York 9 May 1992 and signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Its ultimate objective is the “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system” The UN FCCC imposes obligations on all Parties to the Convention.

Kyoto Protocol – The Protocol was adopted at the third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN FCCC in Kyoto, Japan in 1997. It imposes legally binding obligations in addition to those in the UN FCCC. The countries included in Annex B to the Protocol (most of which are developed countries or countries with economies in transition) have agreed to lower their anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions during the period from 2008 through 2012, at a minimum, by 5% in comparison with 1990 levels.

Greenhouse Gases – gaseous components of the atmosphere which absorb and release emissions from the Earth's surface, atmosphere and clouds with a specific wave length within the infrared spectrum. The main greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapor (H_2O), carbon dioxide, (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4) and ozone (O_3). Other greenhouse gases, in addition to CO_2 , N_2O , and CH_4 considered by the Kyoto Protocol include: sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

