Inspiration for achieving of victorious goals in future derives from the rich history of Energoprojekt’s creations during its sixty years of existence.

Inspiration also derives from its employees: managers who led Energoprojekt and managed its projects; engineers who designed and built; economists who took care of economics and funding of projects and the company; lawyers who carried out all legal affairs and many technicians and skilled workers who turned all drafts and projects into significant facilities and landmarks at home and worldwide. Past shall not be forgotten, it shall be a signpost for the future.

Selected projects listed in this monograph are only a part of Energoprojekt’s creative past. Designed, built and equipped hydro and thermal power plants, dams, irrigation systems, tunnels, thousands of miles of transmission lines and hundreds of miles of highways, conference centres, ministerial complexes, hotels, hundreds of thousands square meters of office and residential buildings, as well as numerous industrial, public and infrastructural facilities at home and abroad, all this binds employees to continue the good work and further contribute to Energoprojekt’s success.

Founded on July 11, 1951, as a small bureau ‘Hidro-Termo Elektroprojekt’ for design of hydro and thermal power plants, it has evolved into a world renowned complex business system for design, consulting, engineering and construction of complex infrastructural and other capital projects, traditionally on lists of the world’s largest engineering and contracting companies. For years, revenue from projects abroad significantly exceeded the revenue at home. Its markets included the countries in Africa, Asia, South America and Europe. Projects were realized in more than 70 countries. Through its local subsidiaries, joint venture companies worldwide, or direct contracting, Energoprojekt broadened its international business. It has its own companies in the world financial centres of London, New York and Frankfurt. The sequence of tragic events that affected our country in the 90s slowed down, but did not stop further business development of Energoprojekt at new significant international markets.
Changes and transition in the new millennium resulted in a new ownership structure. Various views and discussions of the management and shareholders about the future strategic direction and development of Energoprojekt, activated Serbian Government ownership rights, expressing its interest and positive support to Energoprojekt business.

Growth and development of Energoprojekt in the following decades shall be based on teamwork of ambitious, professional and managerial resources, securing of prerequisites for employing and further development of young specialists, capable to apply the latest know-how and technology and continue building further the name of Energoprojekt and ensure its results, locally and internationally, for the benefit of employees, shareholders, investors and local communities.

Whether the name of Energoprojekt shall build further within the existing ownership structure, or there shall be proprietary or business connections with reputable international companies and investors, this shall depend on market demand and investors, as well as expectations of shareholders and employees of Energoprojekt.

Celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Energoprojekt, current management undertakes to lead Energoprojekt returning to traditional values presented in this monograph.

Vladimir Milovanović
CEO
1951-1961
THE FIRST STEPS
THE FIRST STEPS

‘Hidro-Termo Elektroprojekt’ company was founded following the decision by the government of the National Republic of Serbia from July 11, 1951, and its first General Manager was Živko Mučalov.
After working in several office buildings in Belgrade (4 Nušićeva St., 25 Brankova St., 2 Carice Milice St.), in 1958 Energo-projekt designed and built its own office building (18 Zeleni venac), which it used for 25 years.

Author of the ten-storey modern building project, Milica Šterić, was awarded the July 7th Prize for this project (1966).
A year later, upon decision of the employees, the company was renamed to Energoprojekt. The new company, whose activity was closely linked with the most urgent needs of the post-war Yugoslavia, which was on the verge of its second five-year plan, was immediately entrusted with design of hydro and thermal power plants.

**Basins of the following major waterways in Serbia were analysed: the Drina, the Lim, the Southern and Western Morava, the Danube...** Designing and commissioning of small hydro power plants began: Sokolovica (1951), Seljašnica (1952), Sapunčica (1952), while work on increasingly complex and larger power projects continued: HPP Vrla I - IV (1958), Mavrovo dam, Macedonia (1957), HPP Peručica, Montenegro (1960), the first unit of the HPP Bistrica on the river Uvac, was put into operation (1960).

**Study was initiated (1954) of basic solutions for using water of the Danube from Romanian to Bulgarian border, including HPP Djerdap I (Iron Gate).**

In the first decade Energoprojekt designed and put into operation first power and heating plants, as follows: Veliki Kostolac (1951), Kolubara (1956), Kosovo I and II (1961), power plants ‘Servo Mihalj’, Zrenjanin (1953) and ‘Viskoza’, Loznica (1958). According to Energoprojekt designs, 15 substations were put into operation in major cities in Serbia.

Power projects also included a series of high-rise structures designed by the architectural-construction sector: machine buildings, halls, ancillary facilities. Industrial plants, medical facilities, schools and public buildings were designed, too.

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**1951-1961**

At its 3rd meeting the works council changed name of the company to Energoprojekt

- Designed hydro and thermal power plants:
  - HPP Sokolovica
  - HPP Seljašnica
  - HPP Sapunčica
  - TPP Veliki Kostolac

- HPP Zvornik, the river Drina, concrete dam, h=41m, 4x24MW

- In the first decade of its existence Energoprojekt designed and put into operation the first thermal power plants: Veliki Kostolac, Kosovo I, Kosovo II and Kolubara
After working in several office buildings in Belgrade (4 Nušiceva St., 25 Brankova St., 2 Carice Milice St.), in 1958 Energoprojekt office building was designed and built (18 Zeleni venac) which it occupied for the following 25 years. Author of the ten-storey modern building project, Milica Šterić, was awarded the July 7th Prize for this project (1960).

Experience gained in projects at home made professional basis for first business steps abroad:

Argentina - San Juan river (1952); Burma - HPP Falam (1956), HPP Mindat (1957), irrigation of the Promo and Deyndabo regions (1959); Turkey - the river Askay with the Kemer dam (1953); Greece - water regulation of the river Arna (1953); Lebanon - Tripoli water supply (1957), HPP Blauca (1959); Syria - Oronte river basin (1954), use of the Euphrates’ water (1957), HPP Yarmouk (1960); Pakistan - arranging the river Kunhar (1958), HPP Gujranwal (1959), reconstruction of the Bund Murad Khan dam (1959), arranging the Gomal River basin (1960).
Markets of the following countries were being won: India, Iran, Tunisia, Togo... These are the first of more than 70 countries where Energoprojekt operated during these 60 years.
In the first decade Energoprojekt designed and put into operation first thermal power plants: Veliki Kostolac (1951), Kolubara (1956), Kosovo I and II (1961)....
1961-1971 DEVELOPMENT
Energoprojekt strongly expands its business, signing contracts at new markets. Contracts for design of industrial facilities at home and abroad were signed, and even some construction and commissioning contracts.

The following factories were built: factory for agricultural machines ‘Zmaj’ in Belgrade (1963); abattoirs (slaughterhouses) and cold-storage buildings in Mali (1964), Ghana (1966), Liberia (1969), Tunisia; spinning and weaving plants and leather factories in Algeria (1965-1967); fruit processing factory Grocka (1966), goldsmith and flotation Bor (1970)... Investment programs, preliminary and general designs of processes and plants were done for industrial facilities in Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Projects became more complex and together with design, construction began of the first hydropower facilities abroad. To solve engineering and technical problems, Energoprojekt purchased its first computer, ELLIOT 803 B (1962). Computer centre became the germ for strong computing business which was developed in the following decades.

HPP Kpime, Togo was the first engineering work of Energoprojekt abroad and it included research, construction, delivery and installation of equipment (1963).

In Serbia, according to Energoprojekt’s designs, hydro power plants Kokin Brod (1962), Bajina Bašta (1966) and Potpeć (1963) were built and put into operation.
HPP Kpime, Togo was the first Energoprojekt’s engineering work abroad, and it included research, design, construction, delivery and installing of equipment (1963).

HYDRO POWER PLANT DJERDAP I (IRON GATE I)

According to the joint project of Energoprojekt and Romanian companies, the grandiose hydropower and navigation system Djerdap I was built on the river Danube. It consisted of two navigation locks, each 310m long, a power plant with installed capacity of 2,100MW with 12 generators of 178MW individual power, a concrete 59m high dam and 14 spillways.
Design and supervision was done for construction of dams in Macedonia: Globočica (1965) and Tikveš (1968). In Lebanon, hydro project Blauca II was realized (1962).

According to a joint project of Energoprojekt and Romanian companies, the grandiose hydropower and navigation system Djerdap I was built on the river Danube. It consisted of two navigation locks, each 310 m long, power plant with installed capacity of 2,100 MW, with 12 generators of 178 MW individual power, concrete 59 m high dam and 14 spillways. Dam was made on the river Danube.

In Zambia, Energoprojekt built and put into operation the first phase of HPP Kafue Gorge, with total installed power of 900 MW (1971).

According to Energoprojekt’s designs, in the first two decades 27 hydropower plants were built and put into operation, with total installed capacity of 3,608 MW, and the approximate annual production of 15,769 GWh. New thermal power plants were designed and connected to the electric power system of Serbia: Kostolac II (1967), Morava (1968), Obrenovac (1969), Kosovo III and IV (1970). Our expert, Dimitrije Savić, creator and designer of Serbian thermal power plants, was elected full member of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Beside the heating plant New Belgrade (1966), more industrial power plants were put into operation: Iron and steel works Skopje, Macedonia (1967), Oil refinery Pančevo (1968)... A number of substations and distribution stations were put into operation in Serbia and other countries: SS Lome in Togo (1963), SS Pnom Phen in Cambodia (1967), SS Motato in Guinea (1970), SS El Mullak in Egypt (1970).

According to Energoprojekt’s designs, thousands of miles of transmission lines were built and commissioned: HPP Kpime-Palime, Togo (1963); electrification of Sevala and Maskala cities, Mali (1964); HPP Grandes Chutes-Conakry, Guinea (1965); HPP Kirirom-Pnom Phen, Cambodia (1967).
Irrigation systems were built in Serbia, Macedonia, Morocco, Burma, Algeria, Syria, Jordan and Cyprus.

Oriented toward world markets, Energoprojekt opened its foreign representative offices, its own and joint venture companies.

ZECCO, Lusaka, Zambia (1965) was the first Energoprojekt foreign company for design and construction. UNICO, company for urban planning and architecture was founded in the same country (1966). Zambia became an indispensable and important part of Energoprojekt’s history.
Energoprojekt’s experts also designed water supply systems, sewage systems, irrigation and hydro-melioration systems. Irrigation projects were realized in Tikveš, Macedonia (1968); irrigation system with the Polemidia dam in Cyprus (1969); hydro-melioration of the Tafilalet region in Morocco (1970); irrigation project with the Kalimanci dam in Macedonia (1970). Designs were made for the hydro-melioration system in Burma, North Nawin (1971); Ibar-Lepenac in Serbia (1971); irrigation and drainage system Large Perimeters in Algeria (1971); El Mullak in Egypt (1971)...

Energoprojekt - Urban Planning and Architecture designed numerous public, business and residential buildings at home, such as the Panorama Hotel on Zlatar, Park in Budva, Djerdap in Kladovo, Croatia in Cavtat, motels in Vranje, Ovčar banja, Vlasina... Energoprojekt realized architectural and construction projects in Guinea, Nigeria and Kuwait. Energoprojekt’s joint venture companies built numerous projects in Zambia: in Lusaka, Kafue, Ndola, Kitwe.

For the III Non-Aligned Conference in Lusaka (1970), Energoprojekt realized a true constructional achievement. In just 107 days it designed and built the Conference Hall Mulungushi and 62 villas, a total of 230,000 m².

Cooperation with international banks and financial institutions was improved by establishment of Energoprojekt’s companies in the world business centres: INEC in London (1967), Energoprojekt Inc. in New York (1970) and ENCOM in Frankfurt (1971). At the end of this decade, 35 foreign entities of Energoprojekt were operating around the world.
For the III Non-Aligned Countries Conference in Lusaka, Zambia (1970), Energoprojekt realized a true construction achievement. The Conference Hall Mulungushi and 62 villas, a total of 230,000 m², were designed and built in just 107 days.
1971-1981 RISE
For 20 years of successful management, Živko Mučalov, Energoprojekt’s General Manager, received the AVNOJ award, the most significant Yugoslav award (1972).

Designer of HPP Đerdap, Vukadin Djordjević, was the second expert in Energoprojekt, following arch. Milica Šterić, who won the most significant award in Serbia, the July 7th award (1973).

Business expansion of Energoprojekt continued. The following hydro power plants were built and commissioned: Donkea in Guinea (1971); Baoli II in the Central African Republic (1976); Bayano in Panama, with a 72m high concrete dam and installed capacity of 300 MW (1976); Sigalda in Iceland, with the installed capacity of 3×51.5 MW (1977). In Zambia, HE Kariba, with the installed capacity of 4x150 MW and the second phase of HPP Kafue Gorge (1977) were built and put into operation. Both power plants had the installed capacity of 1,600 MW. Works on phase I of the complex irrigation system Chira–Piura (1978) were completed and contract for phase II was signed.

The Financial Times stated that Energoprojekt, according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was one of the top ten construction companies of the world. Journalists from Panama elected Energoprojekt as ‘a foreign company of the year’, for the project HPP Bayano (the most significant facility of this country after the Panama Canal).
The Financial Times stated that Energo-projekt, according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was one of the top ten construction companies of the world. Journalists of Panama elected Energoprojekt as ‘a foreign company of the year’ for the project HPP Bayano (the most significant facility of this country after the Panama Canal).

During this decade, Energoprojekt designed and put into operation HPP Mratinje in Montenegro, with a 220 m high concrete arch dam (1976).

Works on phase I of the complex irrigation system Chira-Piura were completed and contract for phase II was signed (1978).
The following hydro power plants were designed: Koukou Tamba in Guinea (1973), Ngouni in Gabon (1975), Hemrin in Iraq (1976). Contract was signed for full consulting services for construction of HPP Aslantas in Turkey and supervision of construction of three dams in the Garabuli area in Libya (1974).

In Kenya, sewage system was built for the Thika city and water supplies for the cities of Nairobi and Nakuru (1973). 1,050 farms were built and water provided for irrigation of 32,000 ha of the semi-desert Garabuli region in Libya (1977). In Nigeria, works began on the irrigation systems Yola (1977) and Kano (1978). In Iraq, in 1981 construction began of one of the largest Energoprojekt construction projects, 202 C.’

**HPP Đerdap**

The most important Energoprojekt’s project, HPP Đerdap I, was put into regular operation and production, (1972). In Serbia, construction of Gazivode dam in the Ibar-Lepenac system began (1972). First projects were contracted for the hydropower and navigation system Đerdap II (1971), HPP Sjenica (1972) and pumped-storage plant Bajina Bašta (1973). Accumulations Bovan, Ćelije (1974) and Barje (1978) were designed, as well as HPP Zavoj (1978). Second phase of the hydro system Vlasina was finished (1978); tunnel Miladin was cut through in the Ibar-Lepenac system (1980).

During this decade, Energoprojekt designed and put into operation HPP Mratinje, with a 220 m high concrete arch dam (1976).

Thermal power plant was built in Zanzur, Libya, with power capacity of 230 MW (1975). At home, new thermal power plant units were put into operation: Kosovo A – unit V (1975), Nikola Tesla A – units III and IV (1976) and V & VI (1979). Contract was signed for TPP Kostolac B (Drmno), with the power capacity of 2x348.5 MW (1980).

**TPP Nikola Tesla A has a total installed capacity of 1,650 MW, and TPP Nikola Tesla B 1,240 MW. Together, both plants made almost 40% of the Serbian electric power industry’s installed capacity.**

**1971-1981**

- **1971**
  - Conference centre and a hotel were built in Kampala, Uganda, 13,000 m² (November 1970 – May 1971)
  - Works started on HPP Tripoli West, 260 MW, Zanzur, Libya
- **1972**
  - HPP Đerdap I was put into operation, Danube river, concrete dam, h=59 m, 12x175 MW
  - Works started on TPP Tripoli West, 260 MW, Zanzur, Libya
- **1973**
  - Sports Hall ‘Pionir’ (June 1972–May 1973)
  - Works started on HPP Bayano, 300 MW, Panama
  - TPP Kosovo V, 1x200 MW
- **1974**
  - International Trade Fair in Lagos, the beginning of works
  - Works started on HPP Kariba, Zambezi river, 4x150 MW, Zambia
- **1975**
  - TPP Tripoli West, Libya, completed
Electrification of 60 towns in Nigeria ended with a total length of lines 1,000 km (1975), while new electrification projects of Nigeria followed.

Energoprojekt designed and (or) built significant architectural structures: Conference Centre for the meeting of the Organization of African Countries in Kampala, Uganda (1971) and Bank headquarters (1973); several public buildings in Dschuba, Sudan (1973); Trade Fair in Lagos with the area of 110,000 m² and exhibition area of 65,000 m², Nigeria (1976); Conference Centre in Libreville, Gabon (1977); buildings of two ministries in Lagos, a complex of 19 ministries, with an area of 270,000 m² in Kuwait (1978); residential and administrative Al Khulafa block in Baghdad, Iraq (1980); ophthalmological clinic in Kaduna, Nigeria (1981).
At home, among others, the following was designed and constructed: Sports Hall ‘Pionir’, Belgrade (1973); repair institute ‘Jastreb’ in Batajnica; 1,000 apartments in Nova Galenika, Belgrade (1976). Construction of a housing project began in Višnjička Banja in Belgrade, with a total of 1,054 apartments (1979).

Industrial facilities were designed: cement factory in Tanzania (1974); iron and steel works in Zambia (1976); ferronickel smelter in Glogovac, Serbia (1979); ceramic tiles factory ‘Kerub’ at Ub, was designed and built (1978)...

Energoprojekt purchased (1972) one of the biggest computers in the country, UNIVAC 1106, thus greatly improving its IT business. Up-to-date methods are used in the field of technical projects and analyses, simulation, production planning and programming, automation of monitoring financial and business resources, banking...
TPP Nikola Tesla A has total installed capacity of 1,650 MW, and TPP Nikola Tesla B 1,240 MW. Together, both plants made almost 40% of Serbian electric power industry’s installed capacity.
In addition to IT services necessary for Energoprojekt’s business systems, computer engineering was greatly growing, with delivery of hardware and software to users in all Yugoslav republics. First computer services were rendered abroad for hardware and software support to execution of Energoprojekt’s projects: Al Khu-lafa, Baghdad in Iraq (1980), Chira-Piura in Peru (1980), 202C in Iraq (1981).

On the list of the American magazine Engineering News Report (ENR), in 1979, Energoprojekt was at the high 20th position among 200 largest engineering companies of the world. Since then it has been in the group of the largest, both in contracting and consulting.
TPP Tripoli-West, Libya

Tunnel Karaburma, Belgrade

HPP Sigalda, Island
1981-1991
PROSPERITY
Energoprojekt was one of the most important Yugoslav exporters of equipment and materials. In total export of construction works Energoprojekt participated with more than 30%.


At home, according to Energoprojekt’s designs, construction of the pumped-storage plant Bajina Bašta (1982), HPP Djerdap II (1984) and HPP Zavoj (1990) was completed.
In a consortium with three Swiss firms, Energoprojekt signed a contract for construction management of the huge Mosul dam (1990).

According to Energoprojekt’s designs the following were put into operation:

1) two units of TPP Pljevlja (2x339 MW) in Montenegro (1982)
2) two units of TPP Nikola Tesla B, total power 620 MW (1983 and 1985)
3) two units of TPP Kosovo B (1983 and 1984)
4) two units of TPP Kostolac B, 348.5 MW each (1987 and 1991)
TPP Al Shemal in Iraq (1989-1991) was designed and built. At home, according to Energoprojekt designs, facilities were put into operation: two units (2x210 MW) of TPP Pljevlja in Montenegro (1982), two units of TPP Nikola Tesla B with total power of 620 MW (1983 and 1985), two units of TPP Kosovo B (1983 and 1984), two units of TPP Kostolac B, 348,5 MW each (1987 and 1991).

Celebrating its 35th anniversary, Energoprojekt was awarded the AVNOJ prize, the greatest recognition in Yugoslavia (1986). On the list of the ENR magazine, Energoprojekt was the 13th design company of the world (1988).

Two stages of electrification of Panama were completed (1986 and 1988). Power lines were designed and built in Togo, Nigeria and Thailand (1990). At home, second phase of the Yugoslav transmission network was put into operation (1984), the result of ten years of work of top Energoprojekt’s experts. Three substations were designed and constructed in Belgrade (1987).

Irrigation system Badra Jassan in Iraq (1984) was designed and constructed; second phase of the irrigation system Chira-Piura in Peru (1985) was completed and contract was signed for the third phase. In Cyprus, water transport system was designed (1987). Contract was signed for the navigation lock Al Nasiriyah in Iraq (1989).


Tunnels were cut through: Vračar (1981); Karaburma, left tube (1987) and the tunnel Zavoj, one of the longest hydro-technical tunnels in Europe (1989). In Belgrade, works on the underground railway station ‘Vukov spomenik’ began, the most important facility of the Belgrade railway junction. The station was built in four levels, at depth of 40 m (1989).

1981-1991

- Works began on the residential-administrative complex Al Khulafa in Baghdad, Iraq
- The complex of 19 ministries in Kuwait was completed
- Construction began of the Naval Academy, of 100,000 m², in Libya
- The tunnel Vračar was cut through
- One unit of TPP Kosovo B was put into operation
- The new Head Office building (50,000 m²) in New Belgrade was completed and Energoprojekt moved there
- Designing of HPP Djeerdap II began
- The project Al Khulafa in Baghdad, Iraq, was completed
- Irrigation system Badra Jassan in Iraq was completed
- Contract was signed for the Military Hospital in Kuwait
- The tunnel Vračar was cut through
- The irrigation system Yola in Nigeria was finished
- Construction began of the Naval Academy, of 100,000 m², in Libya
- The tunnel Vračar was cut through
- One unit of TPP Nikola Tesla B was put into operation
- Yugoslav high-voltage electrical network (380 kV) was put into operation
In Belgrade, works on the underground railway station ‘Vukov spomenik’ began, the most important facility of the Belgrade railway junction. The station was built in four levels at depth of 40 m (1989).

Activities in the industry continued. Contracts were signed for first projects at the market of the Soviet Union: execution of complex works on four facilities of the agricultural-industrial combine Kuban in Russia (1989) and construction of the wallpaper factory in Kalush, Ukraine (1991).

Ferronickel smelting complex in Glogovac in Kosovo was completed (1981).

In Iraq, special-purpose complexes were designed and built: a giant project worth more than USD 500 million ‘202 C’ (1984), ‘1050’ (1989) and ‘1100’ (1991).

Energoprojekt designed and built its new head-office building of 50,000 m² (1982) which it occupies today. For this project, the author, architect Aleksandar Keković, was awarded the Borba Prize for architecture. For the Hyatt Hotel in Belgrade, some design and finishing works were done, and expert assistance was rendered in organization and coordination.

In this decade Energoprojekt’s IT business was intensely developing. Energoprojekt installed a new computer, Sperry 1170. It spread its business at the then Yugoslav market which was automating banks, post offices and large systems. Energoprojekt became a leader in implementation of large computer networks. Hardware and software of the world’s leading IT companies were delivered. Its own line of TIM computers was developed and produced to automate businesses of post offices and banks. Software was developed to meet the needs of large business systems, while foreign software was customized to domestic market’s work conditions. Support centres were formed in all major cities of the Yugoslav republics.

Some of the clients at home were: Jugobanka, Belgrade, with over 100 branch offices and 300 workstations and SW for business (1981); Privredna banka, Sarajevo (1984); JIK banka, Belgrade (1984); Serbian Post Office, Belgrade, a network of 25 regional centres, 100 post offices and over 700 workstations with SW (1981); Titograd ska banka, Titograd, Montenegro (1985); Montenegro Post Office, Titograd, with more than 250 computers and SW for business (1986)... Computer centres were formed and IT support for Energoprojekt projects continued abroad: Badra Jassan in Iraq (1982), Kiambere in Kenya (1985), in Panama (1986)... Its own IT projects were done in Iraq, Bulgaria, Turkey, Hungary.
**Hotel Hyatt, Belgrade (1990)**

For the Hyatt Hotel in Belgrade, some design and finishing works were done, and expert assistance was provided in organization and coordination.

**Highway Kuala Lumpur – Singapore**

The highway Kuala Lumpur-Singapore was built in Malaysia (1989), with 12 overpasses and 334 m long bridge on the river Muar.
Congress Centre and Sheraton Hotel, Harare, Zimbabwe
Naval Academy
Complex of buildings of 100,000 m², Tripoli, Libya
At the beginning of the decade Energoprojekt carried out organizational and ownership transformation. Energoprojekt was the first major company in the country whose majority of the ownership share belonged to employees and retirees (1991).

Despite the extremely difficult operating conditions caused by the war and disintegration of Yugoslavia and the UN sanctions, Energoprojekt preserved its international markets and won new ones.

Contracts were arranged and carried out for power and hydro-technical facilities:

Yurakmayo dam in Peru, the Andes, at the altitude of 3,500 m (1995); HPP Tis Abay, Ethiopia (1997); HPP Han Tuam in Vietnam (1998). Rain drains were constructed in Argentina (1998). Sullana dam in Peru was completed within the framework of the irrigation system Chira-Piura III (1997). In Serbia, Rovni dam was designed and the works began.
In Serbia, Rovni dam in Jablanica was designed and works began. The reservoir of the Rovni dam was to supply drinking water to municipalities of: Valjevo, Lazarevac, Lajkovac, Mionica and Ub, and the cogeneration plant ‘Kolubara’ with technical water.

Dam height: 75 m  
Surface of the reservoir: 2.4 km²
560 km of transmission lines and 36 substations were built in Sri Lanka (1991). The same year Energoprojekt won a new market – Qatar, signing a contract for consulting services for phase IV of the electricity transmission system development project, and in Oman, a joint venture consulting company was founded (1997). More projects were done in Nigeria, three substations and underground cable in Abuja, as well as transmission line HPP Shiroro - Abuja (2001).

Potable and waste water treatment plants were designed and built in Belgrade, Valjevo, Kragujevac, Arandjelovac, Zaječar, Milanovac, Jagodina...

**CONGRESS CENTRE IN ACCRA, GHANA (1991)**

Energoprojekt was increasingly building in the field of transportation infrastructure. City roads were built in Tariha in Bolivia (1991), the highway Butterworth Bukit Tambun in Malaysia (1994), roads: Ilo-Desaguadero at the altitude of 4,500m and La Mersed-Satipo in Peru (1998). Reconstruction began of 166 km of the road section Alma Ata-Astana, Kazakhstan (2001). In Serbia, works began on the tunnel Straževica within the framework of the Belgrade bypass project (1991), and on the railway station Prokop (1996). Right tube of the Karaburma tunnel was completed (1998).

Biscuit factory, Tyumen (1993) and chemical complex, Kirishi (1998) were built in Russia. More production facilities were designed for Hemofarm, Golenika, Banat...
BUSINESS - RESIDENTIAL CENTRE MAZAYA, DUBAI (1999)

New markets were entered: Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Jamaica. A residential building was designed and office building built in Vietnam (1995, 1996); Presidential residences were built in Aktau, Kazakhstan and Tashkent, Uzbekistan (1999), and in Jamaica electromechanical installation works were performed in three hospitals (2000).

▲ In Tashkent, **International Financial Centre** was designed, constructed and equipped (2000).
Belgrade Arena

Belgrade Arena has an area of 48,000 m², arranged in 6 levels. Capacity of the arena is 20,000 to 25,000 seats, depending on the event. It has 68 luxury boxes, which can accommodate 768 visitors, and a VIP lounge with 38 seats that can be used for press conferences.

Residential-business complex, Block 12, New Belgrade

Elite location was developed for construction of residential and business buildings with a total area of 180,000 m².
In Belgrade, Sports Hall Arena was designed and its construction began (1991); the underground railway station ‘Vukov spomenik’ was completed (1995). Elite location, block 12 in New Belgrade, was developed for construction of residential and business buildings, with a total area of 180,000 m² (1993). A hotel complex was designed and built in Crni Vrh (1995). Office building of Naftagas in Novi Sad was designed and equipped.

After the NATO bombing campaign, Energoprojekt, as a design, engineering and contracting company, participated in reconstruction of Serbian towns: Aleksinac, Valjevo, Ćuprija, Surdulica, Kraljevo, Vranje, Bor...

At the end of the decade, intensive introduction of non-cash information services in banks of Serbia began. Control centres were delivered, installed and maintained, with ATM network for electronic banking (1997).
Shah Alam Sports Stadium, Malaysia

In 1994, the Shah Alam Stadium, Malaysia, with 71,300 seats, was officially opened.

White House

Presidential Palace, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
In the new millennium, Energoprojekt completed the biggest project in its history, the water-management system Chira-Piura in Peru, whose total investment value was more than USD 555 million (2009).

Realization of hydro-technical projects continued. In Algeria, contracts were signed for the northern Algeria groundwater study, project of hydro-melioration of 11,000 ha near the town Tufano, and design, technical assistance and supervision of the water transfer between the Serf and Ayn Dalia dams (2004). Energoprojekt was in charge of supervision over building of the water transportation system in Oman (2005) and the derivation dam and tunnel Shifa in Algeria (2007), design and supervision of the hydro-melioration system El Tarf, Algeria (2008), design for the sewage system of Nicosia at Cyprus (2008), design and supervision of the dam and HPP Tekeze in Ethiopia (2009), reconstruction of the irrigation system Chavimochic in Peru (works in progress), design and construction supervision of the Ourkiss dam in Algeria (in progress), the dam and HPP Sveta Petka in Macedonia (in progress), the riverbed of the river Zarumilla in Peru was regulated (2010). Mokri Lug rain drain was built in Serbia (2005).

Business was expanding in the Middle East. Supervision over construction of three transmission systems was performed in Oman, as well as on the project of Oman and the UAE power systems interconnection (2003). Supervision was performed over construction of three substations in Dubai (2004) and consulting services were provided for construction of a gas power plant with a desalination plant (2005). Consulting contracts were arranged in Qatar for phases VI-VIII for power transmission system (2005-2007), as well as for phase IX. In Abu Dhabi, according to Energoprojekt consulting services, three substations were built (2007). Works on the TPP Al Shemal project in Iraq resumed (2008).

Construction of two parallel transmission lines was contracted, each of 240 km length, and of a substation in Lagos, Nigeria (2006). At the same time, in Ireland, a distribution network was reconstructed.

In Serbia, electrostatic precipitators were reconstructed in two units of TPP Nikola Tesla A (2006, 2007), as well as the electrostatic precipitator and the ash-handling system in TPP Kolubara A (2009). In cooperation with local electro-mechanical engineering companies, unit B2 of TPP Kostolac B is completely being revitalized (works in progress). The international transmission line section Niš-Leskovac was built, as well as the section Leskovac-Macedonian border (works in progress).
TWO PARALLEL TRANSMISSION LINES, SECTION ENUGU-IKOT-EKPENE, NIGERIA

REHABILITATION OF ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATORS, TPP NIKOLA TESLA A

PAPER FACTORY, SYKTYVKAR, RUSSIA

Investor: Mondi, Syktyvkar, Russia
Construction period: 2008-2010

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH RAILWAY TRACKS AT THE RAILWAY STATION BELGRADE CENTRE
Under the leadership of Energoprojekt, cogeneration plant (combined heat and power plant) for the new energy supply system of the Clinical Centre of Serbia was built and put into operation.

Roads were built in Uganda: Kyegegwa-Kyenjojo (2005), Kampala - Gayaza-Zirobwe (2008), Kawempe-Luwero-Kafu (works in progress) and the bypass around Nakasongola town. In Peru, roads were built: Chaluanka-Abankay (2003), (2005), Trujillo-Shiran-Huamachuco (2009) and Yanacocha-Hualgayoc (works in progress). Two metro stations were finished in Alma Ata in Kazakhstan (2009 and 2010).

The underground garage Pionirski Park was built in Belgrade (2005), the city streets were regulated (2009), platforms at the railway station Prokop were reconstructed (2010), construction works on the tunnel Straževeca (works in progress) and reconstruction of the Mirijevo Boulevard (works in progress) began. The highway Belgrade-Croatian border was reconstructed (2005) and works are in progress on the bypass around Novi Sad.

As for construction of high-rise buildings, Energoprojekt has intensively worked in Kazakhstan. It designed and built shopping centres in Aktau, Atirau and Uraljsk (2002-2008), an apartment building of 30,000 m² in Atirau (2006), research centre of the oil industry and business office buildings in Aktau (2007). Construction works were performed in other markets, too: a hotel in Syktyvkar in Russia (2007), a hotel, sports stadium and business office buildings in Ghana (works in progress), parliament building in Abuja and the palace of the governor of the federal state Aqua Ibon in Nigeria (works in progress).

In this decade, some more facilities of exceptional architecture were built: Senate building in Uzbekistan (2005), top-level building for the Europe-Russia summit in Syzran, Russia (2007). Contract was signed for construction of a hotel in Aktau (2011).

According to Energoprojekt’s architectural designs, a sports hall was built in Igalo (2007) and apartment complex Savina in Montenegro (2008).

### 2001-2011

- **2001**
  - Contract was signed for design and construction of the first shopping centre in Kazakhstan (Aktau)
  - Telecommunications-administrative building Etsalat in Dubai was completed

- **2002**
  - Construction of the first shopping centre in Kazakhstan (Aktau) was completed
  - Construction of the last phase of the residential-business complex in block 12, New Belgrade (180,000 m²), was completed

- **2003**
  - Contract was signed for construction of the road Kyegegwa-Kyenjojo in Uganda, a 51 km long section
  - Reconstruction of the road Alma Ata-Astana in Kazakhstan, 166 km long section, was completed
  - Residential-business complex was built in Belgrade, block 29, total area 70,000 m²

- **2004**
  - Contract was signed for design and construction of the residential-business complex in Kazakhstan, Astana, total area 45,000 m²
  - Supervision over construction of three substations in Dubai was contracted

- **2005**
  - Construction of Belgrade Arena in block 25 was completed
A remarkable architectural achievement, Belgrade Arena, is completed (2004), in whose realization Energoprojekt fully participated, from design to construction and finishing works.

The last building was finished in the residential-business complex 'Yu Business Centre' in block 12, with a total of 180,000 m² of residential and business space. In New Belgrade, block 29, a residential complex of 70,000 m² was built (2006). 540 apartments were built in Bežanijska kosa (2005-2008). In block 26, high-class office building of 50,000 m² was completed (2009). In 2011, construction of apartments began in Voždovac, with a total area of 12,000 m².


Engineering works were performed for foreign investors in Serbia: warehouses for petroleum products and gas stations for Lukoil (2005), distribution centres for Metro Cash and Carry (2007), juice factory Rauch in Kočeljeva (2008), manufacturing plants and warehouses for the paint factory JUB in Simanovci (2009)...

Engineering works were realized for Velefarm in Belgrade (2006) and Jugoremedia in Zrenjanin (2010).

In the new millennium Energoprojekt is still the largest consulting and construction company in Serbia and the region of the south-western Balkans. Energoprojekt has all the time been the only Serbian company among the top 200 consultants and contractors of the world.
Business Office Building in Block 26, Belgrade
In this decade, some other buildings of incredible architecture were constructed: Senate building in Uzbekistan (2005), top-class building for the Europe-Russia summit in Syzran, near Samara in Russia (2007). Construction of a hotel was contracted in Aktau (2011).

Residential-business Complex, Block 15, Bežanijska Kosa, Belgrade
Business-Commercial Centre, Aktau, Kazakhstan
HPP Tekeze, Ethiopia
The Power Engineering magazine, in December 2010, declared the project HPP Tekeze in Ethiopia as the project of the year in the category of sustainable projects.
THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

Activities of Energoprojekt include areas on which survival and progress of the mankind is based, which substantially affect economic and social development – water, energy, environment...

Technical and technological development is the prerequisite for satisfying increasing needs for energy, water, food, information, healthier environment, in short, for a better quality of life.

Energoprojekt began spreading its business around the world and began cooperation with developing countries with a transfer of technical and technological know-how. Understanding the needs of these countries, Energoprojekt began to perceive their developmental problems and offered them an interdisciplinary approach for their solving. Versatility of Energoprojekt’s experts, qualified for research, design, consulting, engineering, construction, selection, delivery and installation of equipment, contributed to its advantage and reputation. In the first decade already, Energoprojekt gained a valuable potential, employing world-class experts, while its continuous process of modernization of all activities became its permanent technological orientation.

In Serbia there is no engineering company which, like Energoprojekt, has an integrated multi-disciplinary activity, vast experience in various fields of implemented projects at different markets, therefore Energoprojekt may be considered as a Serbian brand.

Development of the world’s science, engineering and technology eliminates competitors who lag behind. In order to be up to technical and technological developments of the world, Energoprojekt was from its beginnings involved in the global division of labour, and always up-to-date with the latest techniques and technologies, which has ensured its stable growth and development.

Since its founding, Energoprojekt has believed it of great importance to cooperate with large foreign companies, with creative adoption of positive world experiences, their implementation and adjustment to markets at which it worked.
Using its most important resource, the intellectual capital which has been created in the past decades, with more than a hundred experts with the M.Sc. or Ph.D. titles, Energoprojekt institutionalized the research-development function in the 80s, and formed its Scientific-Research and Development Centre and introduced a professional magazine.

At the beginning of the 90s, Energoprojekt was among the first in the country to introduce a quality system according to ISO 9000 standards. Declaration was adopted on the policy of quality control and training was organized for quality management. A model of business excellence was introduced which raised the efficiency of operations, brought satisfaction to investors, employees, shareholders, business partners and the broader social community.

Tragic events in former Yugoslavia in the last decade of the 20th century did not bypass Energoprojekt. However, staff core has been preserved, which is the basis for development and implementation of modern technologies in all sectors. Enormous intellectual capital was acquired in the past six decades. It lies in the competence of experts and the international reputation of Energoprojekt (references, acquired image, good relations...).

The global concept of sustainable development implies opening of national markets to international competition. In order to develop further all companies must ensure high competitiveness. Open nature of world markets results in a struggle for skilled labour, therefore acquiring and use of know-how becomes an imperative. Energoprojekt has a good tradition in this. Since its founding, it has stimulated acquiring of new know-how, and its strategic plans pay particular attention to training and development of its experts. Challenges of competition are not strange to Energoprojekt.

Energoprojekt is still, as always, a socially responsible company which respects the principles of a socially responsible business.
Monograph on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Energoprojekt

EDITOR
Energoprojekt Holding plc.

Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 12
11070 Belgrade

Tel: 011/310 10 17
e-mail: ep@energoprojekt.rs

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