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Number	B-EMI3
Indicator name	Electricity consumption in the building
Area	M
Indicator definition	<p>The indicator includes the total electricity consumption within the building, regardless of the place of electricity production. Electricity consumption is then converted to the corresponding greenhouse gas emissions. It includes the total annual electricity consumption in the building (high and low tariff).</p>
Indicator unit	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/obv.
Key words	Energy, electricity
Reason for tracking and usability	<p>Electricity production (and therefore the electricity consumption as well), especially from fossil fuels, is a significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The electricity production share of GHG total emissions related to the building is around 20% (excluding emissions embodied in the construction of a new building). The size of emissions will affect the method of electricity production in a given country (energy mix), but also the specific electricity supplier and the method of electricity production it offers. The reason for monitoring the electricity production is the mentioned weight of the indicator in comparison to the total emissions and the relatively easy possibility of obtaining accurate data of the electricity production in relation to the building, based on invoicing.</p>
Completeness, representativeness, validity	<p>The indicator sufficiently represents the observed phenomenon. If it is possible to collect comprehensive and accurate data about the electricity consumption and its production, this indicator is fully valid. Validity is reduced by the fact that the contracting authority does not know whether it is buying electricity from renewable sources and then it is necessary to use the national energy mix for electricity production and the corresponding emission factor. The indicator also does not reflect the share of individual electricity sources that are consumed in the building (the so-called marked-based emission factor for electricity), especially when the mix of renewable and non-renewable sources is applied.</p>

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<b>Description of data processing</b>	It is necessary to obtain data on the annual energy consumption in relation to the supplied electricity in the evaluated building. Data sources could be represented by annual electricity bills. The values in kWh are converted according to the relevant emission factor for electricity in the given state (location-based) to the corresponding greenhouse gas emissions and these are re-calculated per capita (to one inhabitant of the building).
<b>Data source</b>	The data source relevant for this indicator is the relevant electricity producer and its annual billing, or other annual consumption records.
<b>Tracking frequency</b>	Once a year, or once in two years.
<b>Urban influence</b>	The city and their sub-ordinary organizations can directly influence heat consumption, even only in its owned buildings and in the buildings that are under its management. They can install their own low-carbon renewable energy sources on their assets and can implement cost-saving measures and support the development of electromobility infrastructure. In the case of other buildings (households, businesses) in private ownership, the cities and municipalities have only an indirect effect on electricity consumption and relevant electricity sources.
<b>Presentation method</b>	The results will be presented in a uniform Klimasken framework on a five-point scale according to specified intervals (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / inhabitant)
<b>Responsibility</b>	Owner, building manager