

Number	GOV15
Indicator name	Proportion of energy from RES (renewable electricity, heat and cold from renewable sources) in public buildings managed by the municipality
Area	G
Indicator definition	The indicator addresses the final energy consumption in public buildings in the city/city district/municipality administration. It monitors the share of used low-carbon resources in the total final consumption of public buildings in the administration of the city/city district/municipality for the year. These are used renewable energy sources – electricity produced from renewable sources (hydro, photovoltaic), heat / cold from renewable sources and the use of renewable sources in final consumption (biomass, solar collectors and heat pumps).
Indicator unit	%
Key words	Energy, renewable sources, mitigation
Reason for tracking and usability	<p>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is one of the key goals of cities and municipalities in the field of sustainable development and climate protection. The Europe-wide (later global) Covenant of Mayors initiative is also working towards this goal. The signatories – local authorities of the pact – declare the goal of reducing CO2 emissions by at least 40% by 2030, mainly due to energy savings and the use of local renewable resources. The signatories are also committed to increasing their resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Local government has an important role to play in decarbonising the territory it manages. It is directly involved in only a small part of greenhouse gas emissions (most of which are the responsibility of households and companies), but can be a model for other sectors. In addition, it has the resources, buildings and land where renewable resources can be used. The reason for monitoring is to determine the share of renewable sources in total final consumption and its trend. The indicator can be used with regard to the stated mitigation goals of local governments.</p>

<p>Completeness, representativeness, validity</p>	<p>If the final energy consumption in buildings managed by the city administration can be mapped in terms of energy sources, the indicator is complete. The calculation should include both buildings under the direct administration of the local government (e.g. municipal office buildings) and other public buildings where it has direct financial control (e.g. contributory organizations of the city, schools, etc.). The indicator is sufficiently valid for the monitored phenomenon.</p> <p>The indicator does not provide an overall picture of energy consumption in the city/city district/municipality. To do this, it is necessary to process a comprehensive analysis - the energy balance of the city/city district/municipality.</p>
<p>Description of data processing</p>	<p>The numerator of the indicator consists of the total consumption of energy from renewable sources of buildings in the city administration - electricity produced from renewable sources (hydro, photovoltaic), heat / cold from renewable sources and the use of renewable sources in final consumption (biomass, solar collectors and heat pumps).</p> <p>The denominator of the indicator is the total final energy consumption of buildings in the administration of the city/city district/municipality - regardless of its origin (renewable and non-renewable).</p>
<p>Data source</p>	<p>The source of data is the records of the municipal office. If the city has the position of energy engineer of the city, the source of data is this entity. Another possible source is data from energy suppliers.</p>
<p>Tracking frequency</p>	<p>In urban / municipal statistics, it should be monitored at an annual frequency. For the purposes of the Klimasken tool, a periodicity of 2-3 years is possible to capture a longer-term trend.</p>
<p>Urban influence</p>	<p>The city/city district/municipality has a direct influence on the choice of energy suppliers, so it can influence the share of renewables in the energy mix it consumes. It can also buy so-called "green electricity" - i.e. certificates of origin of electricity from renewable sources. It can also invest in the use of RES within its assets (e.g. the use of biomass or biofuels).</p>
<p>Presentation method</p>	<p>The results will be presented in a uniform Klimasken framework on a five-point scale according to the set intervals</p>
<p>Responsibility</p>	<p>Processor Klimasken, city/city district/municipality</p>