

Number	GOV8
Indicator name	Total power of spare sources for electricity generation
Area	G
Indicator definition	<p>The indicator assesses the degree of preparedness of the system for a possible power outage by quantifying the total capacity of alternative sources for electricity production. These are public spare sources, such as diesel generators, uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), portable (mobile) power generators or backup batteries. They can be operated by the city/city district/municipality components of the Integrated Rescue System, hospitals, schools, etc. The unit is VA (volt-amperes) and evaluates the apparent electrical power.</p>
Indicator unit	kVA/1000 inhabitants
Key words	electricity generation, backup sources
Reason for tracking and usability	<p>Emergencies, including those related to climate change, may cause a malfunction of one or more elements of the electricity system. Such disruption can lead to crisis situations and accidents, which affect important entities and elements on which the very function of the territorial unit depends. Large-scale accidents can exceed the capabilities of certain facilities and their ability to resume operations immediately, the absence of which could lead to secondary crisis situations. Even a relatively short shutdown can lead to some chaos, economic losses and possible loss of life.</p> <p>Power outages are currently a real threat to the proper functioning of society. Depending on the events of recent decades, the need for preparedness for situations where electricity is not available from the public grid is still increasing in our country and in the world. It is very important that the objects necessary for the proper functioning of the territorial unit are prepared for a situation of power failure.</p>

Completeness, representativeness, validity

However, the backup power supply is not only used for situations of complete loss of power supply. Backup power sources are also designed to eliminate other network failures, such as short-term voltage drops, voltage spikes or frequency changes.

The weather is responsible for many power outages. Outages are caused by natural phenomena such as high temperatures, heavy rain, wind, snow and ice. Outside of the weather, a power outage can be caused human error or other disruption to the electrical system.

The indicator evaluates only a part of the total capacity of alternative sources of electricity. These are mainly public ones affected by crisis management. However, there are also sources that are owned by private entities, companies or the public and they are not registered.

Description of data processing

It is necessary to create a list of all backup sources in the city/city district/municipality, where the owner and the capacity of the source in kVA is described. It is necessary to divide this by the number of inhabitants and multiply by 1000.

Data source

The source of data is the crisis management of the city/city district/municipality and its components. Furthermore, it may be the operator of the distribution system or the operators of backup sources themselves.

Tracking frequency

Once a year

Urban influence

The city/city district/municipality directly influences this indicator.

Presentation method

The results will be presented in a single KLIMASKEN framework on a five-step scale according to specified intervals.

Responsibility

Processor KLIMASKEN, city, city district, municipality