

14. ENERGY

Information on the operation of the Czech electricity and gas grid is published regularly by the **Energy Regulatory Office** (www.eru.cz). Basic data are published in the Yearly report on the operation of the Czech electricity grid and in the Yearly report on the operation of the Czech gas grid, which are published by the Energy Regulatory Office based on the Section 17, paragraph 7(m) of the **Act No 458/2000 Sb, on Business Conditions and Public Administration in the Energy Sectors and amending certain acts (the Energy Act)**, as amended. Data on the electric power industry come directly from producers of electricity, distribution system and transmission system operators, data on renewable sources from the OTE, a.s. company. Data on the consumption of natural gas are processed by the Energy Regulatory Office from producers, operators of gas storage facilities, the transmission system operator, distribution system operators, natural gas traders, and the market operator OTE, a.s. company.

Installed capacity of electricity sets is a sum of rated outputs of individual electricity sets (blocks) as at the last day of the reference period. It is the highest theoretical active output of a set.

Gross electricity production is the total electricity production at generator terminals. **Net electricity production** is the difference between the total electricity production and own consumption for the production of electricity.

Consumption of electricity is published by the Energy Regulatory Office since 2014 **as the net consumption of electricity**, which is the consumption of electricity at the supply points plus consumption of generators (producers) and entities directly connected to the respective generating plant. In the previous years, it published consumption of electricity only **as the gross consumption of electricity** (the sum of the net consumption of electricity, own consumption for the production of electricity, consumption for pumping at pumped storage plants, and network losses).

Consumption of natural gas does not include own consumption, losses, an accumulation change in distribution systems, and own consumption of natural gas producers at natural gas mining.

ENERGO 2015 survey

Data come from the ENERGO 2015 survey (a sample survey on energy consumption in households), which was carried out by the Czech Statistical Office pursuant to the Act No 89/1995 Sb, on the State Statistical Service, as amended. Collection of data from households took place from 7 July 2015 to 15 January 2016. The survey was carried out on the territory of the entire Czech Republic in about 20 000 households. Results and detailed methodological notes on the survey are in a separate CZSO publication called Consumption of fuels and energies in households (publication code: **150189-16; Czech only**).

Occupied dwelling is a household consisting of persons living together and usually dwelling together in a selected dwelling. A place of usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, visits, business trips and where the person is a member of a particular household.

Solid fuels comprise lignite / brown coal, coking coal / other bituminous coal, coke-oven coke, and briquettes. The consumption is measured most often in weight units (kg, q, t). Based on heating values, the consumption can be converted to energy units (joule).

Renewable energy sources comprise fuelwood, wood briquettes, wood pellets, plant-based fuels, and agrofuels. Similarly as for solid fuels, their consumption is measured most often in weight units (kg, q, t). Based on heating values, the consumption is then converted to energy units (joule). Regarding fuelwood consumption, also length of storage has to be taken into account when converting to energy units. Further, this category includes utilisation of heat pumps, photovoltaic systems, and solar thermal systems.

Liquid fuels consist of propane/butane, gas oil, and fuel oil. Their consumption is mostly measured in litres and then it is converted to tonnes and via the heating value further to joule.