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| Number                                     | MIT5  |
| Indicator name                             | Consumption of coal (brown, black) within the administrative territory of the city/city district/municipality   |
| Area                                       | M   |
| Indicator definition                       | Total coal consumption (brown, black) within the administrative territory of the city/city district/municipality. Includes consumption in the household, public buildings, business and services sectors. The values of coal consumption under the instrument are converted according to the relevant emission factor for coal into corresponding greenhouse gas emissions and these are related to one inhabitant of the city/city district/municipality.  |
| Indicator unit                             | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/pers.  |
| Key words                                  | Coal, energy, fossil fuels  |
| Reason for tracking and usability          | Direct coal combustion is not as important in the energy mix of most cities/city districts/municipalities as other fuels, yet it is an important source of greenhouse gas emissions. The goal of both EU and national climate policy is to gradually reduce coal mining and replace coal with non-fossil energy sources.  |
| Completeness, representativeness, validity | The indicator includes only the direct consumption of coal in the city. Representativeness is limited by the fact that it is relatively difficult to obtain data on coal consumption because there are no central distributors at national level, as is the case for natural gas and electricity. In the case of a heating plant or boiler room supplying houses or their groups with heat that burns coal, we count this coal consumption in the MIT1 indicator (otherwise there will be double counting). |
| Description of data processing             | In the first step, it is necessary to obtain data on the total consumption of hard coal and lignite (in mass or energy units). Subsequently, the coal consumption is converted according to the relevant emission factor into greenhouse gas emissions and these are related to one inhabitant of the city/city district/municipality.  |

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| <b>Data source</b>         | In the first step, it is necessary to contact local coal sellers. If it is not possible to determine the data on coal consumption at the local level, it is possible to perform a conversion per inhabitant of the city/city district/municipality from the last census of inhabitants, houses and flats, which includes data on the number of households burning solid fuels. Secondary sources are energy concepts of municipalities or regions and other data on energy. It is also possible to use tabular values of coal consumption for heating per apartment, but the validity of the calculation then decreases. |
| <b>Tracking frequency</b>  | Once a year, or once every 2 years   |
| <b>Urban influence</b>     | The city/ districts/municipalities and the organizations managed by them can directly influence the consumption of coal in their facilities and in contributory organizations. This is rather exceptional nowadays, coal combustion in individual combustion plants predominates. Some cities/city districts/municipalities or higher territorial units support their citizens to replace solid fuel boilers through subsidies.  |
| <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>      | Processor KLIMASKEN, city, city district, municipality   |