

WP 2 – Benchmarking tables

Energy Centre Budweis

Households (2004, Source: Czech Statistical Office)

1-person household, annual electricity consumption, without domestic hot water & heating		
low consumption: less than 700 kWh	average consumption: 1,349 kWh	high consumption: more than 2,200 kWh
2-person household, annual electricity consumption, without domestic hot water & heating		
low consumption: less than 950 kWh	average consumption: 2,123 kWh	high consumption: more than 3,800 kWh
3- and more person household, annual electricity consumption, without domestic hot water & heating		
low consumption: less than 1,200 kWh	average consumption: 2,866 kWh	high consumption: more than 5,500 kWh

Factors

Electricity consumption in households increases steadily. The most important cause of this increase is the growing number of new house appliances and equipments e.g. washing machines, dryers, computers, refrigerators, video recorders etc. Further factors are the growing lightening demand and higher number of TV sets per one household. The decreasing prices of house appliances play very important role.

Electricity saving measures

- Raising public awareness of the importance of energy labels with regard to the electricity costs.
- Labelling of so far not labelled electric appliances e.g. TV sets, computers, monitors.
- Supporting and promotion of LCD displays by computers.
- The influence of “stand by” on the electricity costs (actually their consumption in this mode) should be mentioned in the service manual of electric appliances e.g. TV sets, computers, CD players etc.
- Promotion of energy saving lighting units use instead of common bulbs.
- Focus on price reduction of energy saving lighting units or subsidies for buying of these lighting units
- Emphasis on the possibilities of energy cost savings in all media

In the conditions of South Bohemia (and the whole Czech republic), the most motivating factor is the steadily increasing electricity price, which makes the consumers buy energy saving appliances and look after other sources.

Agriculture (2005, Source: Czech Statistical Office)

Agricultural unit with more than 20 employees, annual electricity consumption/1 employee		
low consumption: less than 7 000 kWh/1 employee	average consumption: 7 940 kWh/1 employee	high consumption: more than 9 000 kWh/1 employee

Factors

The growing electricity consumption in agriculture is caused by direct processing of the agricultural products by the agricultural/farming businesses themselves e.g. in drying plants or in fruits, milk and other products processing works. In this way agriculture resembles the industrial production.

Electricity saving measures

- Support of agricultural staff awareness of consumption reduction possibilities
- Staff motivation to the consumption reduction.
- Use of RES e.g. solar energy for water heating instead of electric heating.
- Elaboration of national/regional legislative act which would impose the consumption reduction and stimulate (materially) the achieved results/savings.

Industry (2005, Source: Czech Statistical Office)

Industrial unit with more than 20 employees, annual electricity consumption/1 staff		
low consumption: less than 13 000 kWh/1 employee	average consumption: 14 980 kWh/1 employee	high consumption: more than 17 000 kWh/1 employee

Factors

The rise of electricity consumption in industry is connected with the number of new enterprises. It could be caused by numerous industrial equipments and new partly or fully automated machines. There are no important incentives to motivate the producers of consumer goods to electricity consumption reduction and efficient use of electricity. The energy price is calculated into the final price of products. The influence of market competition does not play any important role.

Electricity saving measures

- Raising public awareness of subsidies for buying new electricity saving technologies and appliances.
- Organisation of material incentives system for particular consumers. In form of subsidies and with regard to the achieved savings, they could be motivated to the consumption reduction.
- Elaboration of national/regional legislative act which would impose the consumption reduction and stimulate (materially) the achieved results/savings.

Service sector (2005, Source: Czech Statistical Office)

Service sector unit (shops, banks, hotels etc.) ¹⁾ with more than 20 employees, annual electricity consumption/1 staff		
low consumption: less than 2 000 kWh/1 employee	average consumption: 2 660 kWh/1 employee	high consumption: more than 3 200 kWh/1 employee

¹⁾ Without the traffic; including public sector

Factors

In the contrary to the other sectors, electricity consumption in the service sector tends to decrease. This tendency could be partly caused by the ceasing of existence of many small service commercial premises. Presently they are gathered in larger centres equipped with more efficient technologies.

Electricity saving measures

Electricity saving potential can be found in the use of RES especially use of solar energy for water heating.

Include the information about possibilities of electricity consumption reduction into a national or regional campaign focused on this topic.

Propose a typology of electricity saving possibilities and measures for particular target groups and promote them in media.