

## **Public utilities**

### **Electric energy supply, district heating**

**Consumption of households:** the quantity of electric energy supplied to households (dwellings and holiday houses) including the separately measured electric energy accounted on basis of night tariffs. Electricity consumption of industrial activities is not considered as household needs.

**Household consumers:** households equipped with gas meter (dwellings, co-tenancies, holiday houses) joined to the electric energy network and whose consumption is charged individually according to the household tariff.

**Public lighting:** the total length of electric network used for public lighting purposes.

**Dwellings with district heating and hot water supply:** dwellings supplied with central heating and hot water from a remote thermal power plant (steam power station) through long-distance transmission line; with the so-called block-heating and hot-water supply where the separate houses in the block are supplied with central heating and hot water through pipes from a central furnace located near the building, or if the central heating is done by geothermal (thermal) energy from natural geothermal source through transmission.

### **Piped gas supply**

**Household consumers:** dwellings equipped with gas meter, utilising gas energy directly and in the lack of gas meters paying an average fee, as well as in case of premises of common use inside the house, the house is considered as consumer.

### **District heating and hot water supply**

**Dwellings with district heating and hot water supply:** dwellings supplied with central heating and hot water from a remote thermal power plant (steam power station) through long-distance transmission line; with the so-called block-heating and hot-water supply where the separate houses in the block are supplied with central heating and hot water through pipes from a central furnace located near the building, or if the central heating is done by geothermic (thermal) energy from natural geothermic source through transmission.

## Water supply, sewerage

**Water supplied for households:** water supplied to households through pipes connected to the public water conduit network, including the total quantity of water used for household, small farm or court purposes etc. irrespective of the fact whether deriving from a tap within the dwelling, from a tap in the court or from a public well.

**Water conduit network:** the total length of main and distributor conduit system generally laid under public area within the boundary of a settlement (avenue, street, square) and put into proper operation.

**Dwellings connected to the public water conduit system:** dwellings with min. one tap inside the dwelling or on the attached site, connected to the public conduit network. The tap can be located within the building, outside the building in the wall or within the boundary of the attached site.

**Public waterworks:** regional water works, public utility companies owned by the local government or independently operating public water and sewerage works or town and village management companies having independent water and sewerage works.

**Potable water production:** stands for the quantity of water, produced within the administrative border of the respective settlement, i.e. the quantity of water shown on the main water meters, or if they are not available, an estimated quantity based on the capacity of pumps and the working hours or perhaps on the basis of water supply capacity of springs and wells.

**Organised potable water supply:** the supply of settlements with potable water, where its quality is not up to the standard of public hygiene.

**Closed public sewerage network:** a system of closed channels and structures for collecting and disposal of the sewage, waste and drainage water to the sewage plant or other purifier.

**Closed combined public sewerage system:** pipes the sewage, waste and drainage water into the same sewerage system.

**Closed separated public sewerage system:** there is a separate system for piping the sewage and waste water and another for the piping of drainage.

**Dwellings connected to the public sewerage system:** the sewage and waste water is canalised directly to a collective drain. Since 1996 data are collected on dwellings connected to the combined and separated sewerage system.

**Sewerage purification:** in harmony with the methodology of the European Union is done on 3 levels.

**Only mechanical purification:** the sewerage is sieved or sedimentated by machines and equipments.

**Biological purification:** the biological treatment of mechanically purified sewerage. **Advanced III. level of purification:** further treatment of the mechanically and biologically purified sewerage to remove nitrogen and phosphorus.

**Public waterworks:** regional water works, public utility companies owned by the local government or independently operating public water and sewerage works or town and village management companies having independent water and sewerage works.

**Potable water production:** stands for the quantity of water, produced within the administrative border of the respective settlement, i.e. the quantity of water shown on the main water meters, or if they are not

available, an estimated quantity based on the capacity of pumps and the working hours or perhaps on the basis of water supply capacity of springs and wells.

**Organised potable water supply:** the supply of settlements with potable water, where its quality is not up to the standard of public hygiene.

### **Liquid municipal waste**

**Liquid municipal waste:** liquid waste which is not collected by public sewerage network. The temporarily stored liquid waste is regularly transported.

### **Municipal solid waste**

**Solid waste:** the household garbage and all other wastes of similar composition, which can be transported and neutralised together. **Dwellings with public waste collection:** dwellings or holiday houses from where regular waste removal is carried out by the data suppliers. Source of data: the annual report of companies for public hygiene and of other enterprises carrying out tasks related to public hygiene on a regular basis.

The data collection system was changed at 2001. The reporting unit of collected amount of waste changed to tonnes from m<sup>3</sup>.

### **Urban green areas**

**Urban green area:** areas mostly covered with plants and formed to improve the microclimate of a settlement and to dissect its structure (including areas with forest plantation, garden pavement, serving recreation and protection purposes, e.g. rest-forest, park forest or protective forest) for free entry of the public.

### **Settlement roads**

Data are given from database of Hungarian Roads Management Company, according to the bilateral co-operation arrangement.

**National road of settlement:** passage of road crossing the settlement, owned by the state.