



Danish District Heating Sector Visit to Serbia

Green transition of the district heating sector – including perspectives for district cooling

Arandelovac, Serbia – 1-3 April 2025

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Impact point

The EU sets the framework



The EU sets the framework

“Fit for 55” – July 2021

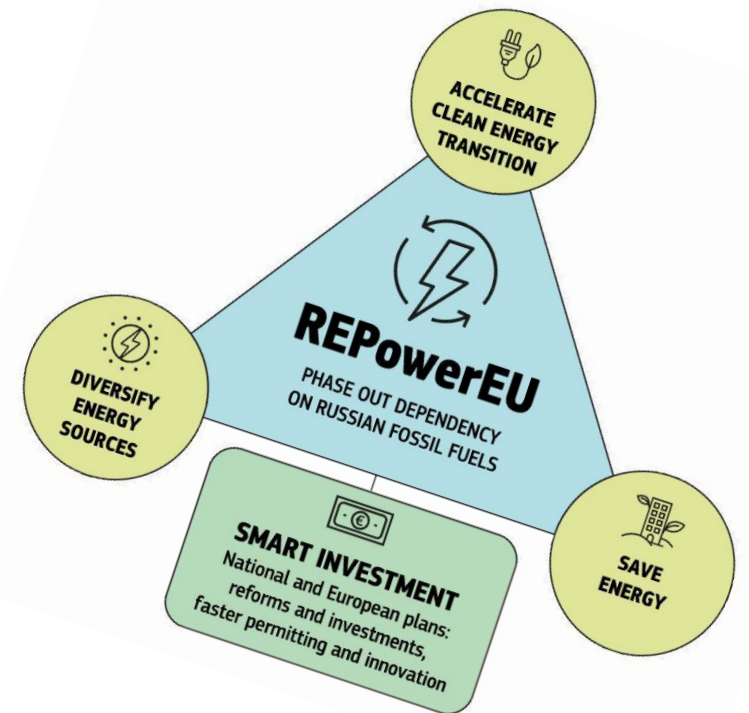
- EU “Fit for 55” package provides the regulatory instruments for the European Union to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030.
- The package is expected to drive forward the integration of sustainable heat sources and enhance system optimization synergies with other energy grids – called “System Integration” or “Sector Coupling”.



The EU sets the framework

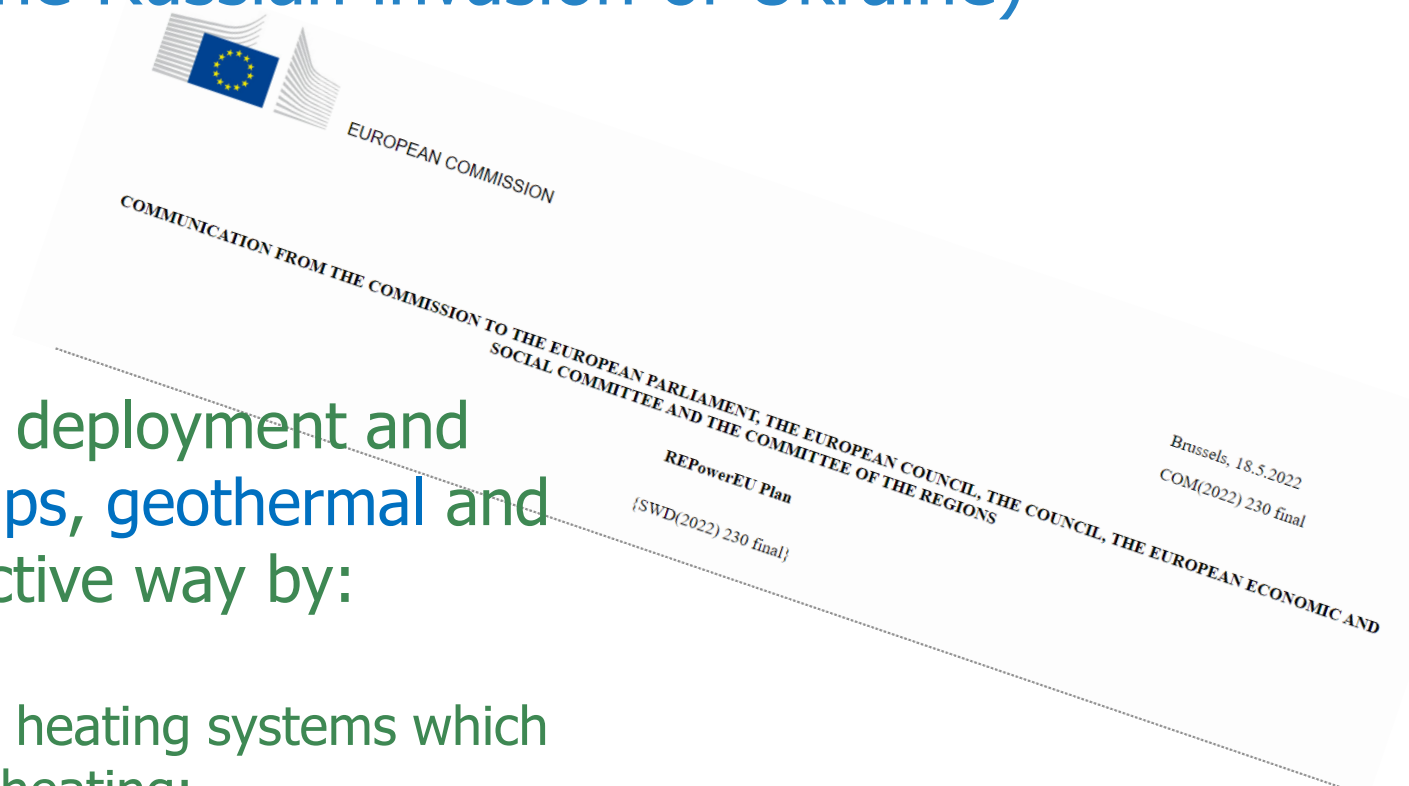
REPowerEU - May 2022 after the Russian invasion of Ukraine

- REPowerEU is about rapidly reducing EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels by fast forwarding the clean transition and joining forces to achieve a more resilient energy system.
- With background in "Fit for 55" REPowerEU puts forward an additional set of actions:
 - save energy;
 - diversify supplies;
 - quickly substitute fossil fuels by accelerating Europe's clean energy transition;
 - smartly combine investments and reforms.



The EU sets the framework

REPowerEU (May 2022 after the Russian invasion of Ukraine)



“Member States can accelerate the deployment and integration of large-scale heat pumps, geothermal and solar thermal energy in a cost-effective way by:

- Developing and modernizing district heating systems which can replace fossil fuels in individual heating;
- Clean communal heating, especially in densely populated areas and cities;
- Exploiting industrial heat whenever available”.

The EU sets the framework

EU Energy Efficiency Directive - Adopted in July 2023

- The recast **Energy Efficiency Directive** includes a new obligation (Article 25.6), which requires Member States to ensure that municipalities with over **45,000 inhabitants** prepare local **heating and cooling plans**.
- This proposition can be a **GAME CHANGER** to decarbonise the heating and cooling sector, and to provide citizens with healthier and more resilient living environments.
- To maximise the potential of this measure, the **Member States** need to put in place **robust legal** and extensive **support frameworks**, which ensure that **local governments** have the **knowledge, resources and capacity** needed to effectively prepare and implement their plans.



Impact point

Bjaeverskov District Heating Company

Almost 100% based on electricity (under construction)



Bjaeverskov District Heating Company

History – Excess heat from power system

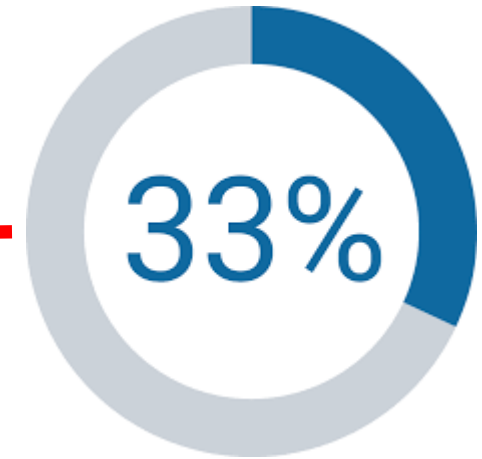
- The power transformer station is part of the so-called “**Kontek connection**” between Denmark and Germany – a 170 km long HVDC transmission line between Zealand/Falster and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.
- The transmission line was put into **operation** in **1995** and has a transmission capacity of **600 MW** at a voltage of **400 kV**.
- **Utilization** of the **excess heat** from the power transformer station in Bjaeverskov was **only possible** with a **collective** heat supply **solution** - it was not a possibility with an individual solution.



Bjaeverskov District Heating Company

Where will the heat be produced?

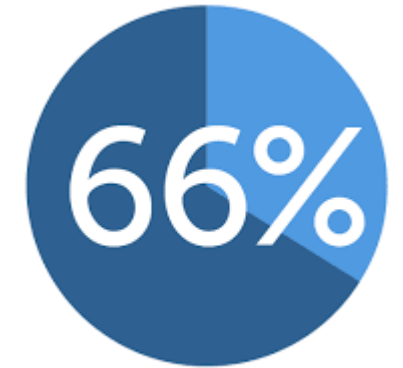
- The original idea behind the project was to utilize excess heat from the power transformer station connected to the "Kontek connection". However, this energy source could only cover about 1/3 of the heat demand in the city.
- Excess heat is coming from the valve cooling of the transformers – hot water at approx. 35°C, which can be raised to the desired T_f of 75°C in the district heating network via a heat pump.
- From autumn 2024, a working group will investigate the possibilities of utilizing excess heat from cooling transformer oil in a later phase, which will increase the proportion of surplus heat from the transformer.



Bjaeverskov District Heating Company

Where will the heat be produced?

- Remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ of the city's heating demand should be covered by non-fossil energy sources.



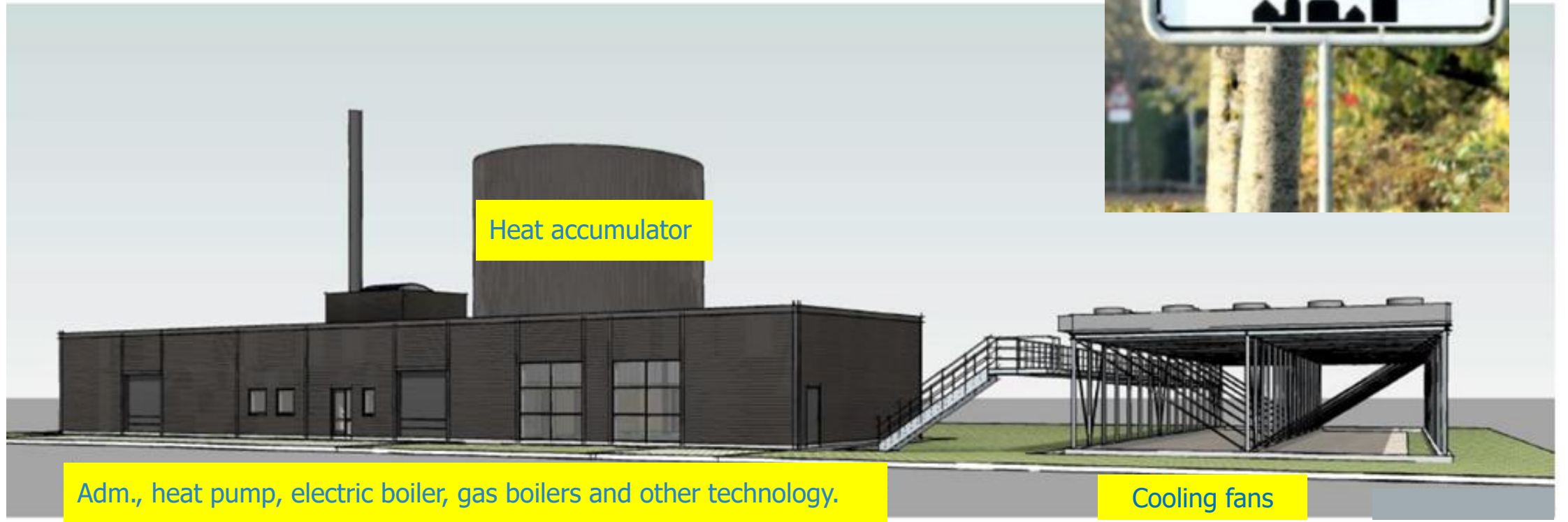
Non-fossil energy

- Here the choice fell on:
 - Air/water heat pumps (capacity of 4 MW), which will cover $\frac{1}{3}$ of the heating demand.
 - 11 MW electric boiler, which will cover almost the remaining part of the heating demand.
 - Two natural gas boilers (peak- and reserve load).



Bjaeverskov District Heating Company

Preliminary model of the heating plant



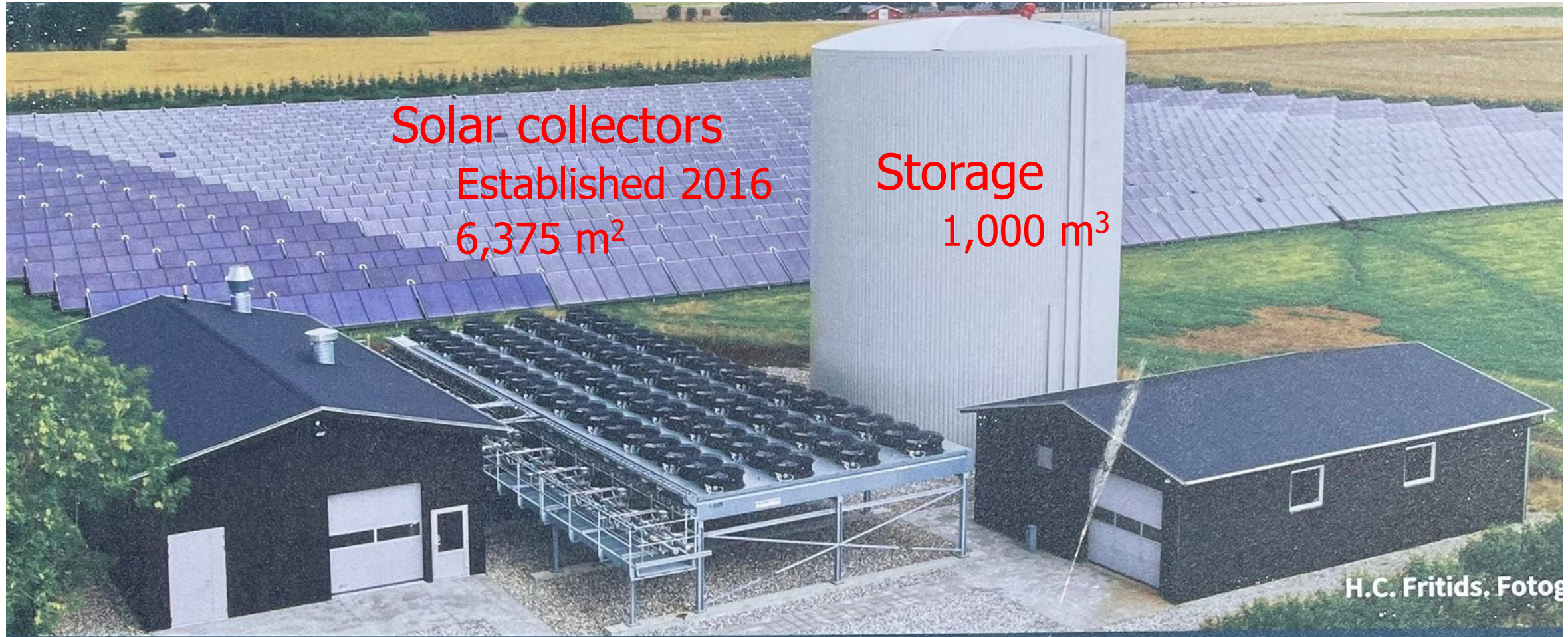
Impact point

Air-water heat pump,
solar collectors and storage



Ørum District Heating Company, DK

720 customers



Solar collectors
Established 2016
6,375 m²

Storage
1,000 m³

H.C. Fritids. Fotog

Air-water heat pump
Established 2020

Ørum District Heating Company, DK

Integration of technologies

- The heat pump (HP) is intelligently integrated with the solar collectors from 2016.
- HP is designed to primarily taking heat from the outside air but can also take heat in the form of lukewarm water from the storage tank - thereby increasing the efficiency of the solar heating system.
- Before the establishment of the HP, solar heating accounted for approx. 20% of the heat production - today the HP accounts for 70% of the annual heat production (9,000 MWh) and thus solar and HP cover approx. 90% of the customers' heating demand.



Impact point

Carbon Capture

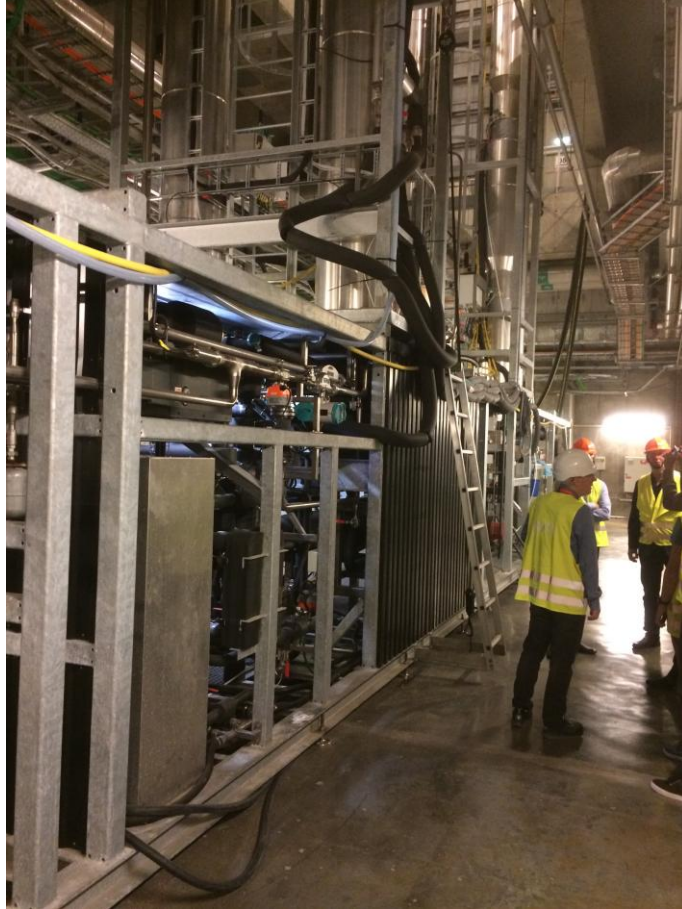


Waste-to-energy plant in Copenhagen - ARC



- ARC, Amager Ressource Center, manages the waste resources to provide the residents and the city of Copenhagen with recycled materials, electricity, and district heating – and in a few years Carbon Capture.

Carbon Capture test at ARC – (Waste-to-energy plant)



We will save the climate for 500,000 tons CO₂/year from 2025 (plan in 2021).



Carbon Capture in Copenhagen

14 August 2023 –ARC (CopenHill)

- Demonstration plant for capturing CO₂ at the first Waste-to-Energy plant in Denmark was inaugurated.



Carbon Capture in Copenhagen

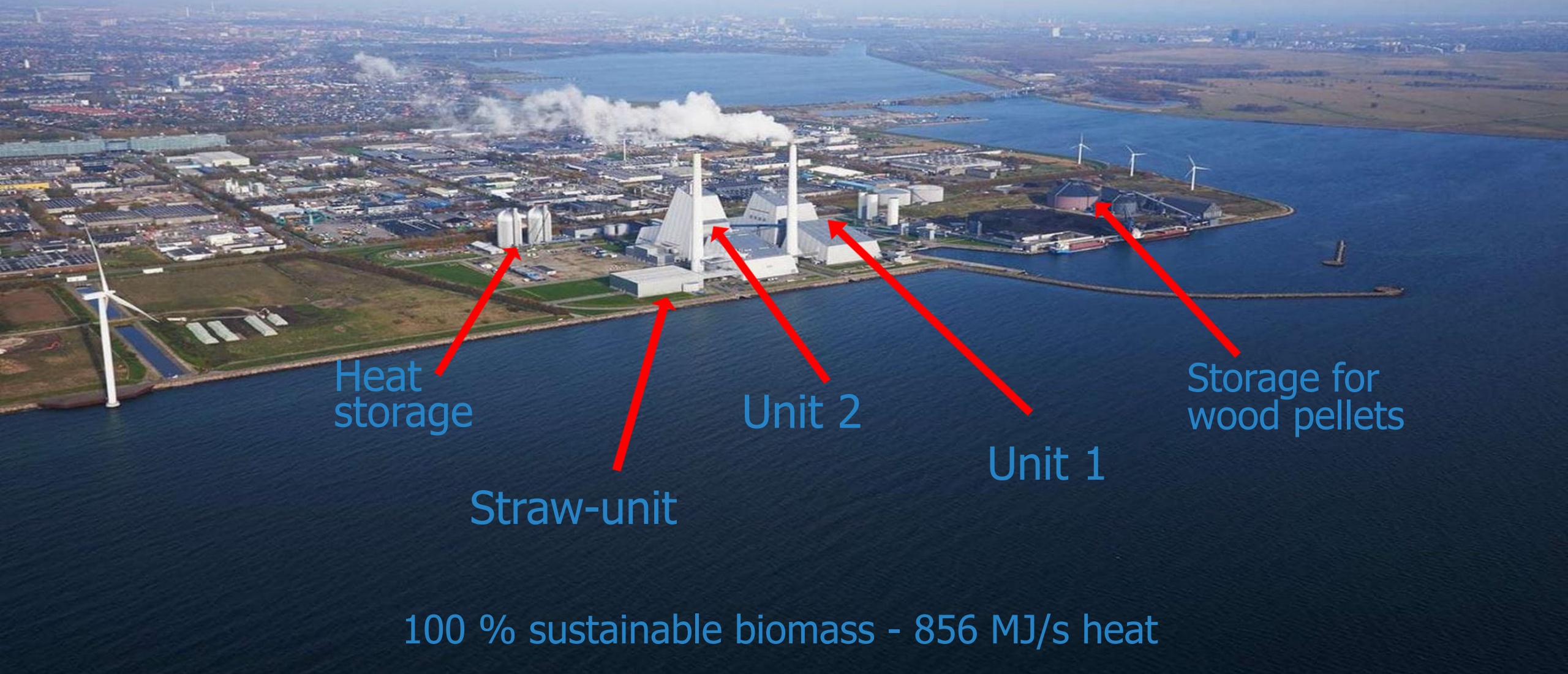
14 August 2023 - ARC (CopenHill)

- Now the captured CO_2 is delivered to a horticulture (greenhouse) that produces vegetables (production increase 15% by adding CO_2 to the environment in the greenhouses).
- The installation captures 4 tons CO_2 per day and the plant gathers experience for the subsequent establishment of a full-scale plant for the capture of 500,000 tons of CO_2 /year.



Avedøre CHP Plant, Copenhagen DK

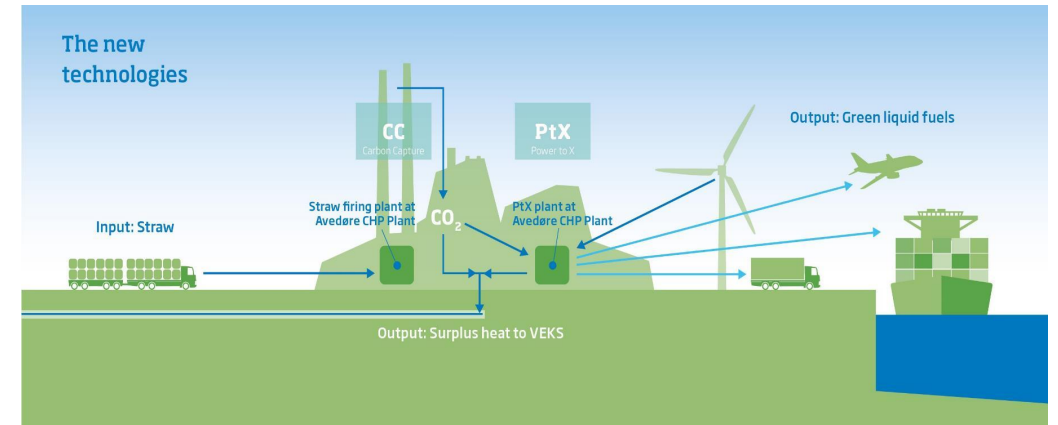
Unit 1 (1990/2016) and unit 2 (2001/2014)



100 % sustainable biomass - 856 MJ/s heat

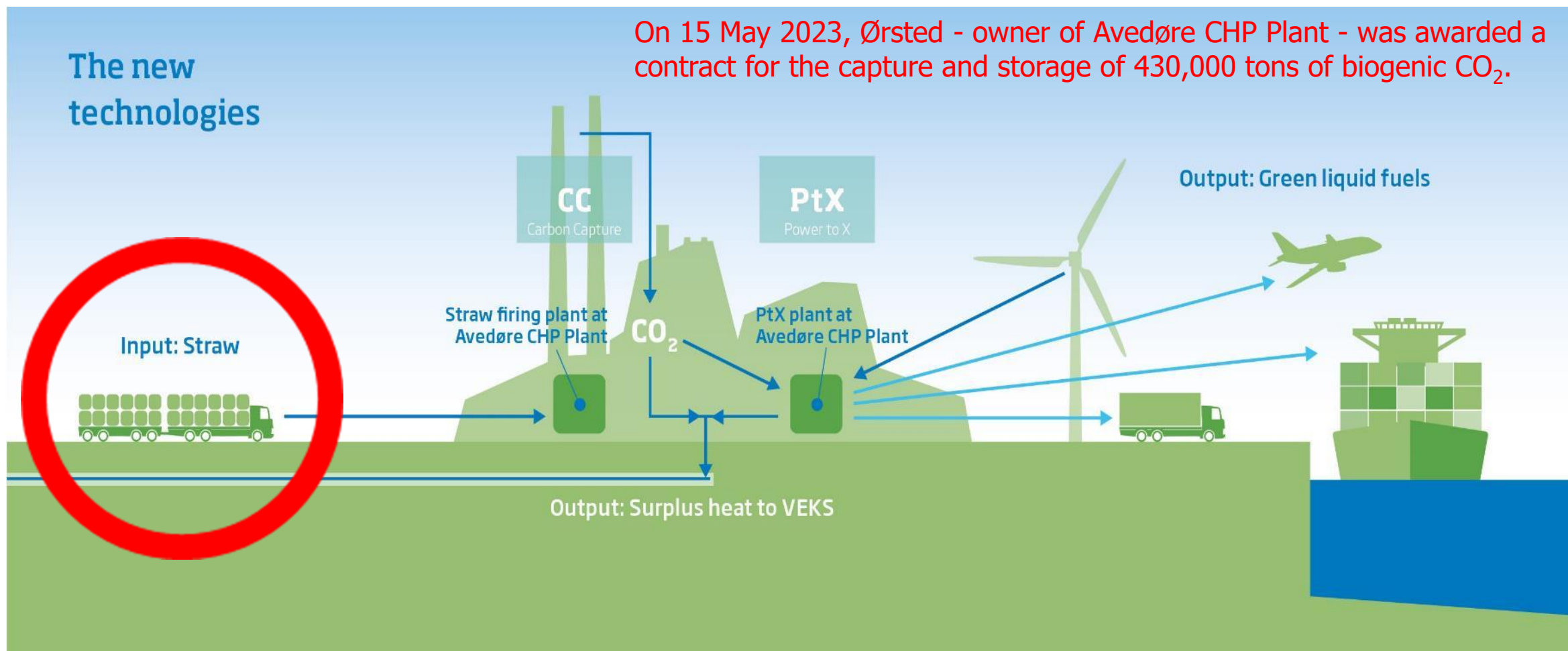
Avedøre CHP Plant – Surplus heat from CC

- In January 2024 VEKS and Ørsted signed a contract to utilize the surplus heat from the capture of 150,000 tons CO₂ per year from the CHP plant's straw-fired unit.
- The biogenic CO₂ from the chimney will be captured and stored from 2026.
- The CC installation at AVV's straw-fired unit will produce approx. 34 MW excess heat from the CC process and approx. 19 MW from the flue gas condensation process - a total of 53 MW of excess heat corresponds to the annual district heating consumption of around 16,000 households.



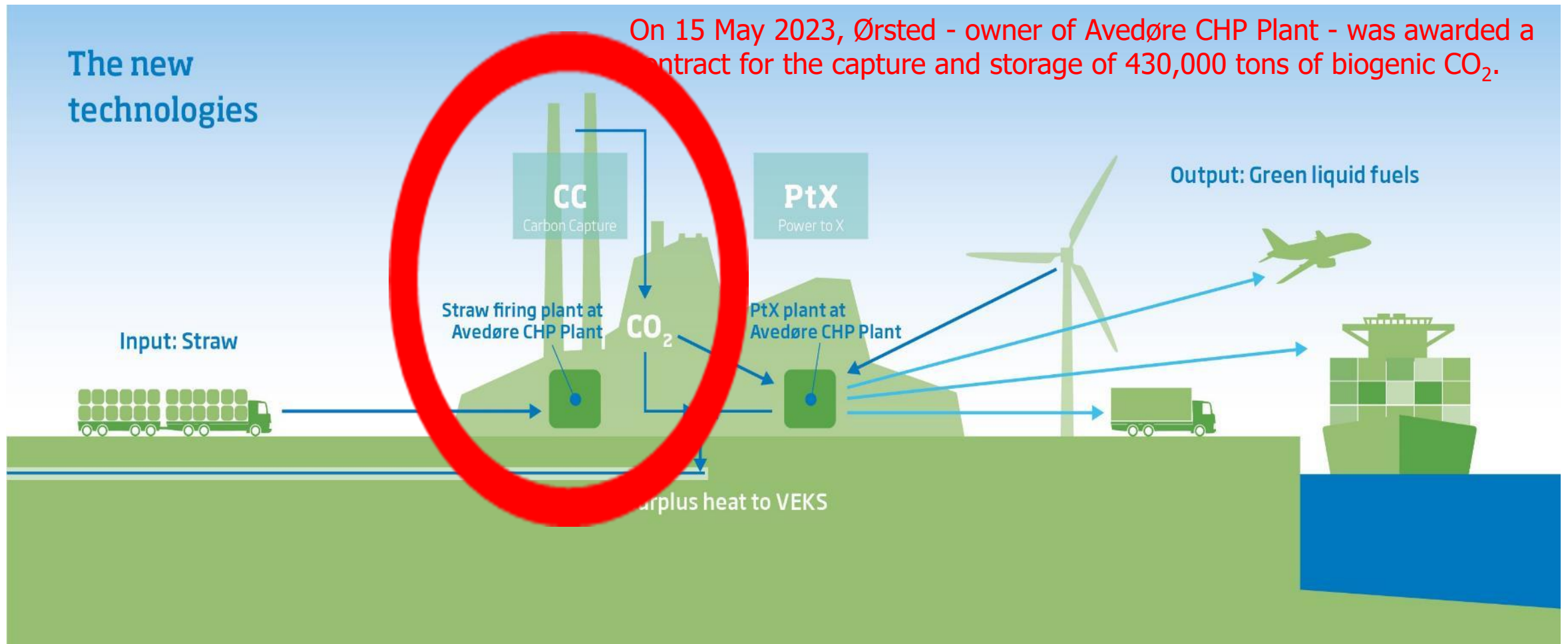
Avedøre CHP Plant – Surplus heat from CC

On 15 May 2023, Ørsted - owner of Avedøre CHP Plant - was awarded a contract for the capture and storage of 430,000 tons of biogenic CO₂.



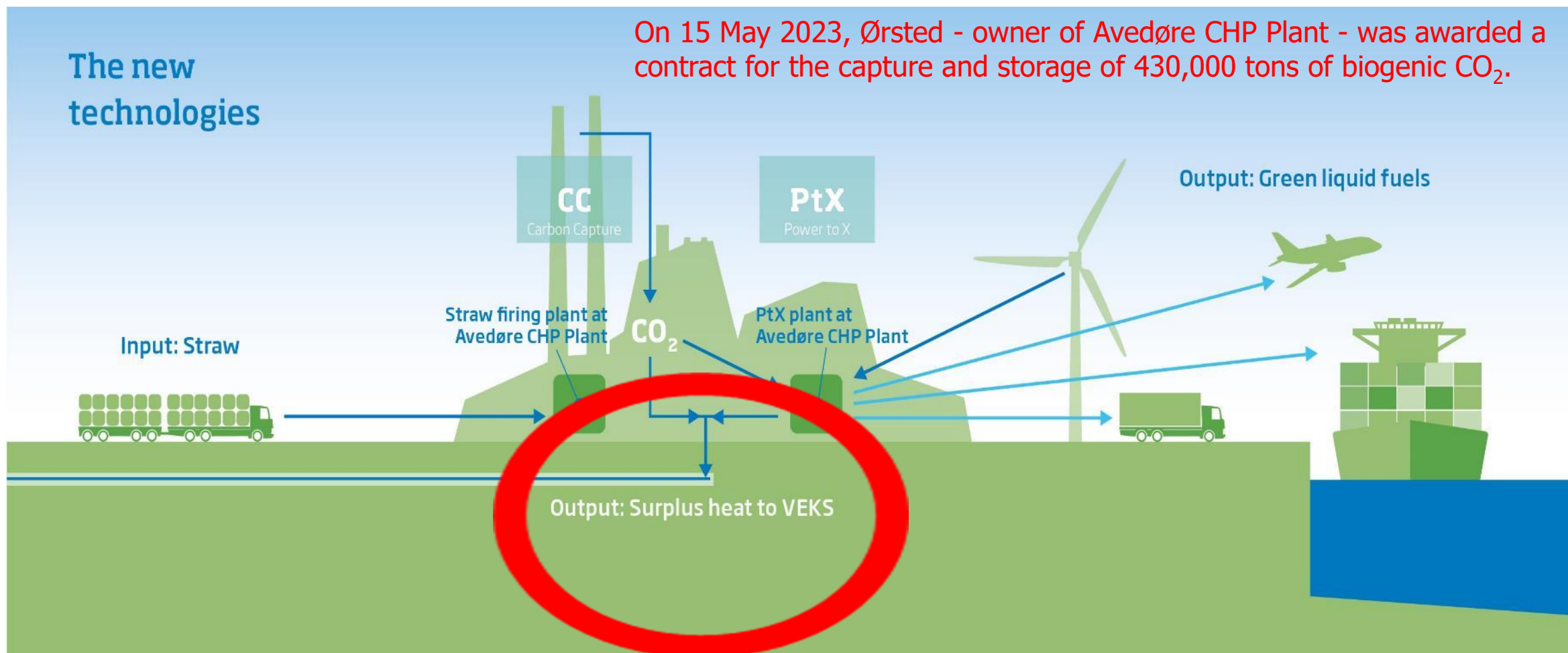
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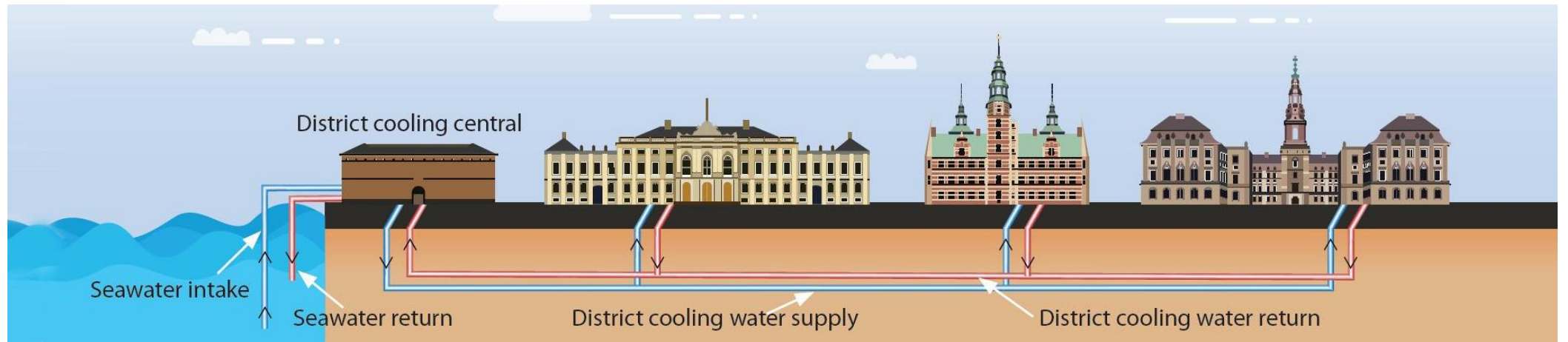
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Impact point

District Cooling



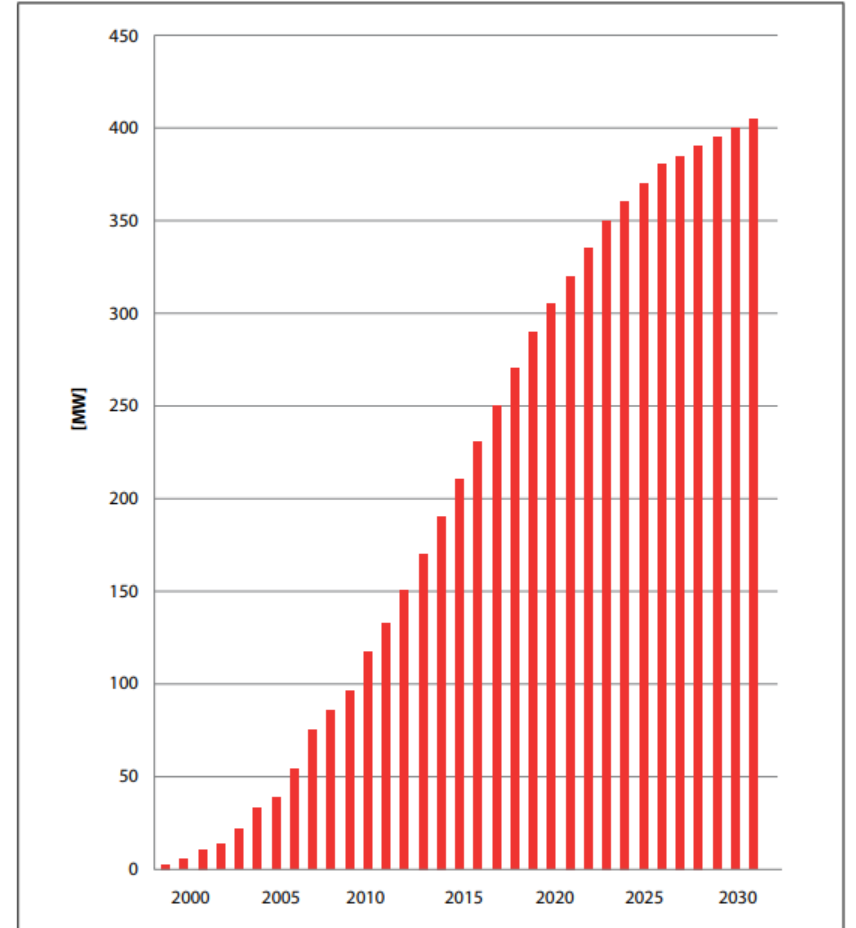
District Cooling

- It is a **fact** already today **more energy** in the world is used to **cool** buildings than heating buildings.
- The **energy need** for cooling is also expected to **grow** in the future along with higher comfort requirements from emerging markets.
- To fulfil the growing cooling demand more and more countries are realizing that **district cooling** provides a simple, easy and **cost-efficient** way to provide cooling with high quality and consistent comfort.



District Cooling

- Heating and cooling account for 55% of the global energy consumption in buildings and is currently 75% fossil-fuel based.
- Decarbonizing heating and cooling by investing in both energy efficiency and renewable energy is essential if we want to succeed with the goal of energy transition.

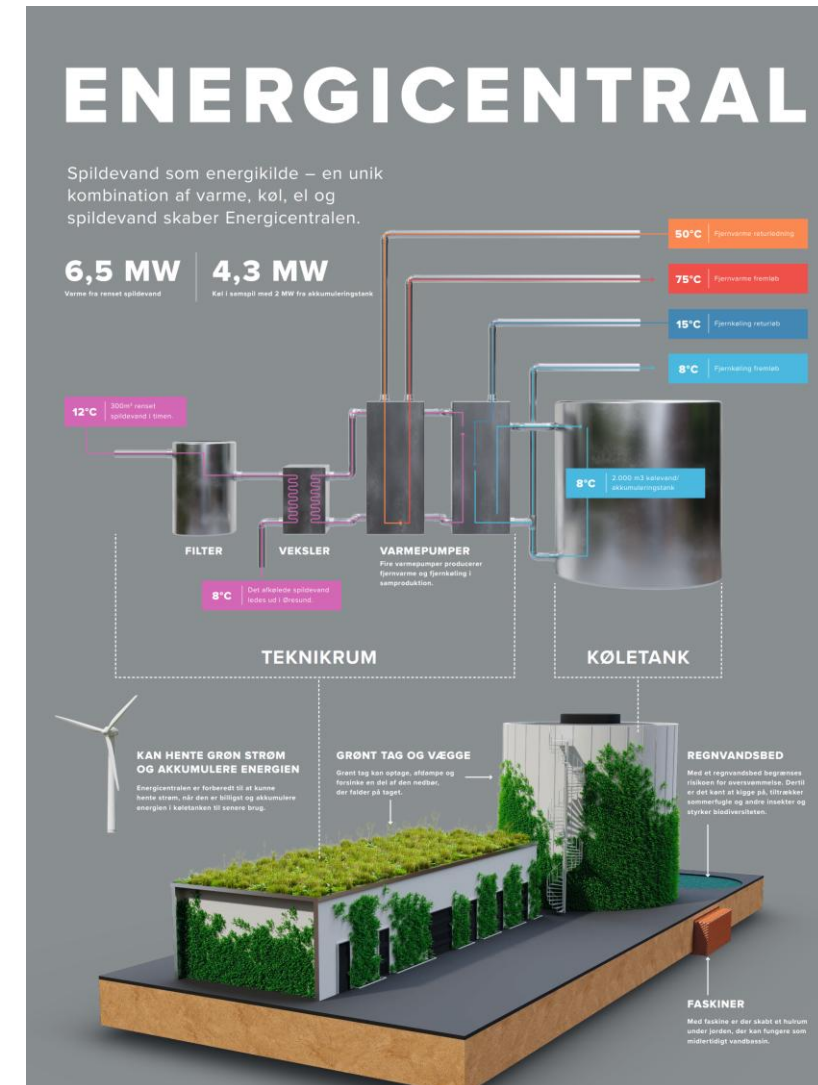


District cooling growth in Helsinki, Finland, from 1998 to 2012 and project growth to 2030

District Cooling

Sewage heat pumps provide both district cooling and heating in Tårnby, DK

- The project delivers the following:
 - District cooling, **sewage water** and groundwater as components of the existing **integrated** energy system in Copenhagen.
 - A **heat pump** installation connected to both a **2,000 m³ cold water tank** and the **district heating system**, allowing for **optimized energy production** in relation to electricity prices and alternative heat production costs for all plants producing heat for the district heating system in Greater Copenhagen.
 - Reduced environmental impact through reduction of noise, vibrations and utilization of space for individual cooling equipment.





Integration of RES

Summary

- A modern society can integrate RES in many ways, but society's resources can only be utilized optimally if there is a well-functioning district heating system.
- Optimum utilization of our resources therefore requires that we consider district heating as an integral part of the infrastructure of every modern society - the backbone of the energy system that binds different sectors together – System Integration
- Without district heating huge RES would be lost for the society.

Grøn fjernvarme til dig



Thank you

Further information:

www.veks.dk

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Grøn fjernvarme til dig