

The Future Regional Energy, 20 - 21 June 2023 Demänová Resort, Liptovský Mikuláš

District Heating in Denmark

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Danish District Heating Association

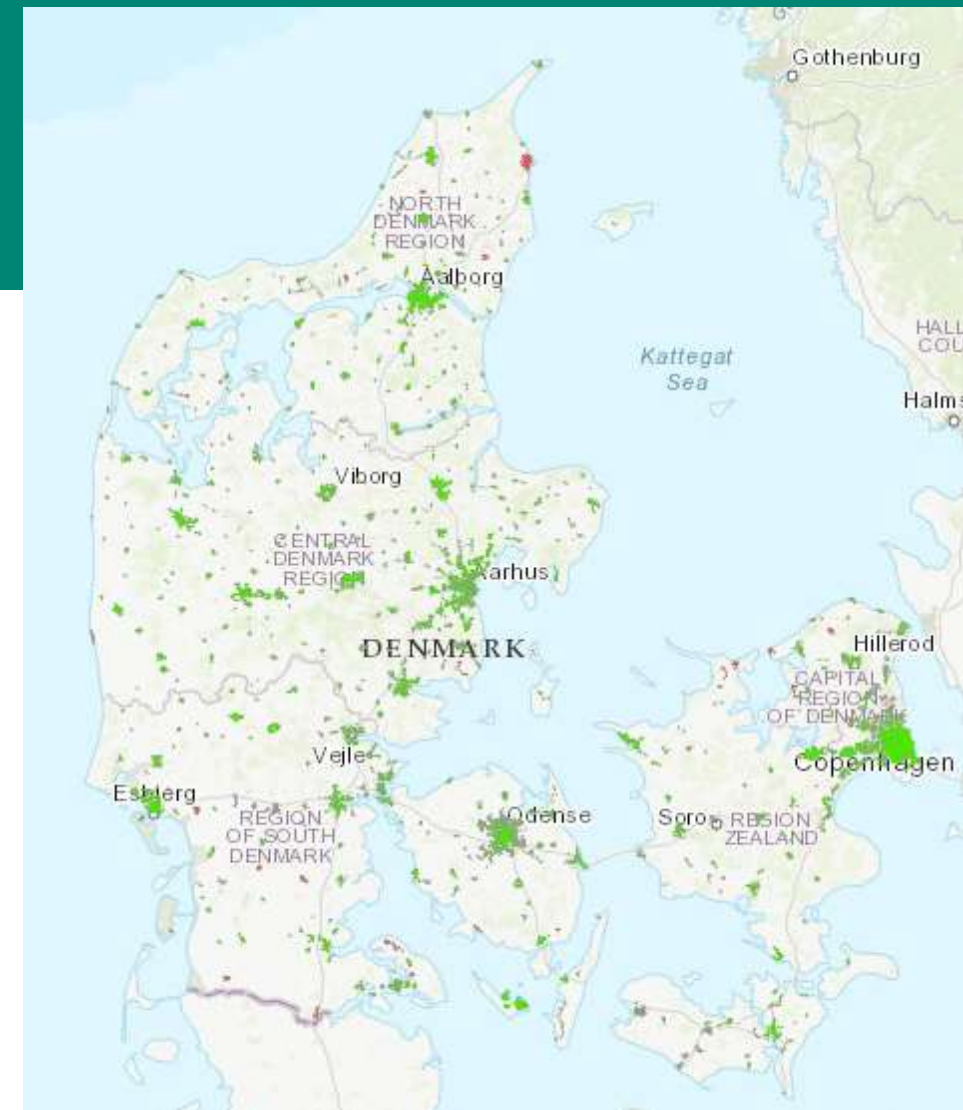
A bit of background

Preconditions prior to 1970'ties:

1. Strong cooperative movement in Denmark
 - Agricultural sector since 1866, electricity since early 1891, DH since mid 1900'
2. Coastal country
 - All fuels imported through cities
 - Power plants in city harbours - heat markets nearby
 - 30 % district heating
3. Energy crisis in 1970'ties hit hard
 - No domestic coal, oil, gas or hydro (North Sea gas and oil came later)
 - Energy and heat planning initiated
 - District heating regulation – monopolistic non-profit sector

Results:

- 67,5 % of households have district heating
- Approx. 330 cooperatives & 40 municipally owned DH-utilities (more coming 😊)
- Non-profit sector – attractive prices



Energy Efficiency Directive , 2012/27/EU) art. 2, (42):

■ Efficient DHC, EED

■ Non-efficient DHC

Municipal role in Danish heating sector

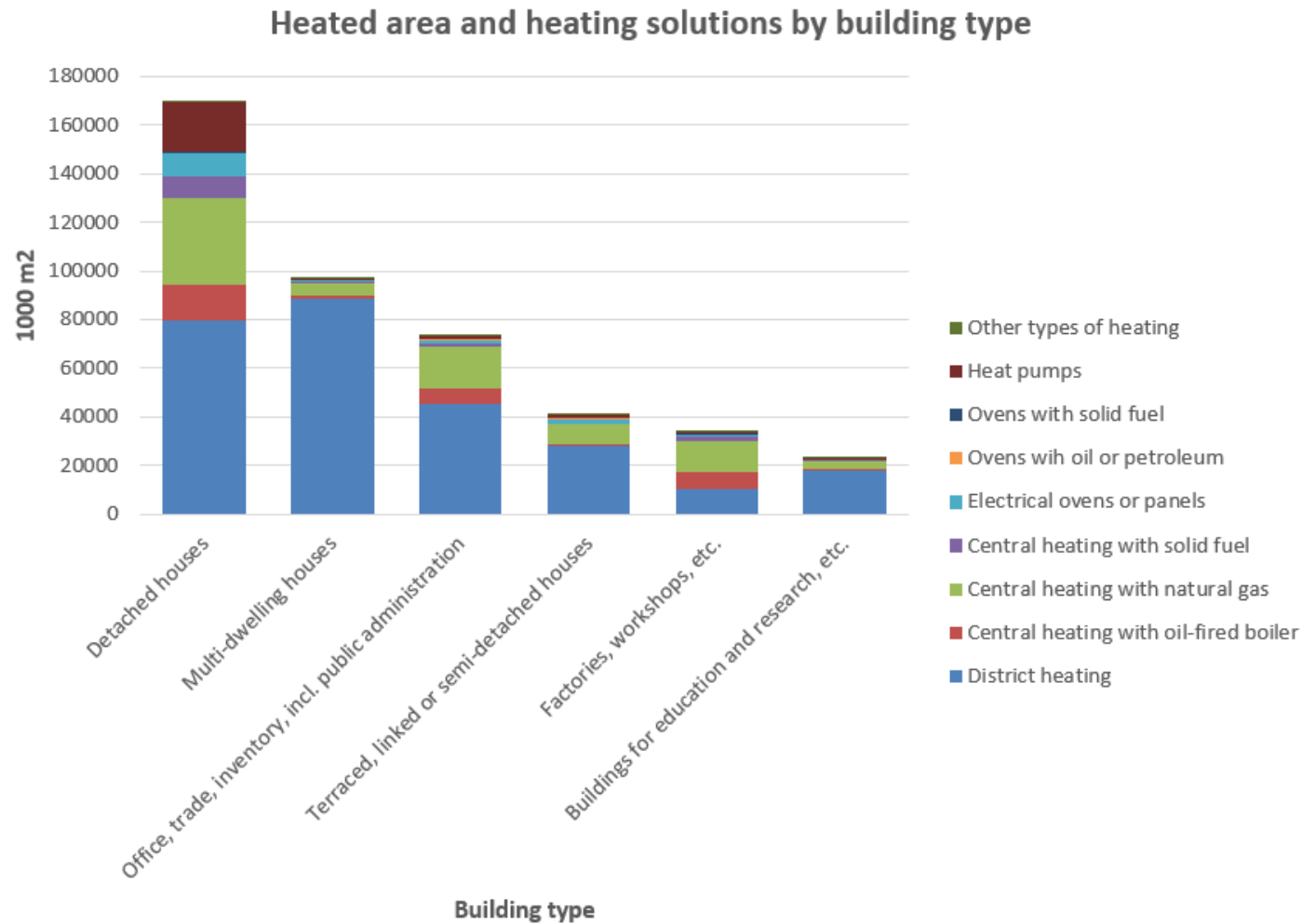
Before 2019: Planning with intent - Now less stringent

Heat zoning based on lowest socio-economic cost:

- Zones suitable for "collective supply"
 - Heat density (urban & suburban areas)
 - Availability of heat sources or gas (gas eliminated as option in 2022)
 - District heating or natural gas (gas eliminated as option in 2022, now individual heat pumps)
 - Municipalities request construction by utility
 - Permitting (grid and production)
 - Optionally impose obligation to connect/remain connected (option removed 2019)
 - Issue loan-guarantee (grid and production)
- Zones for individual solutions (countryside)

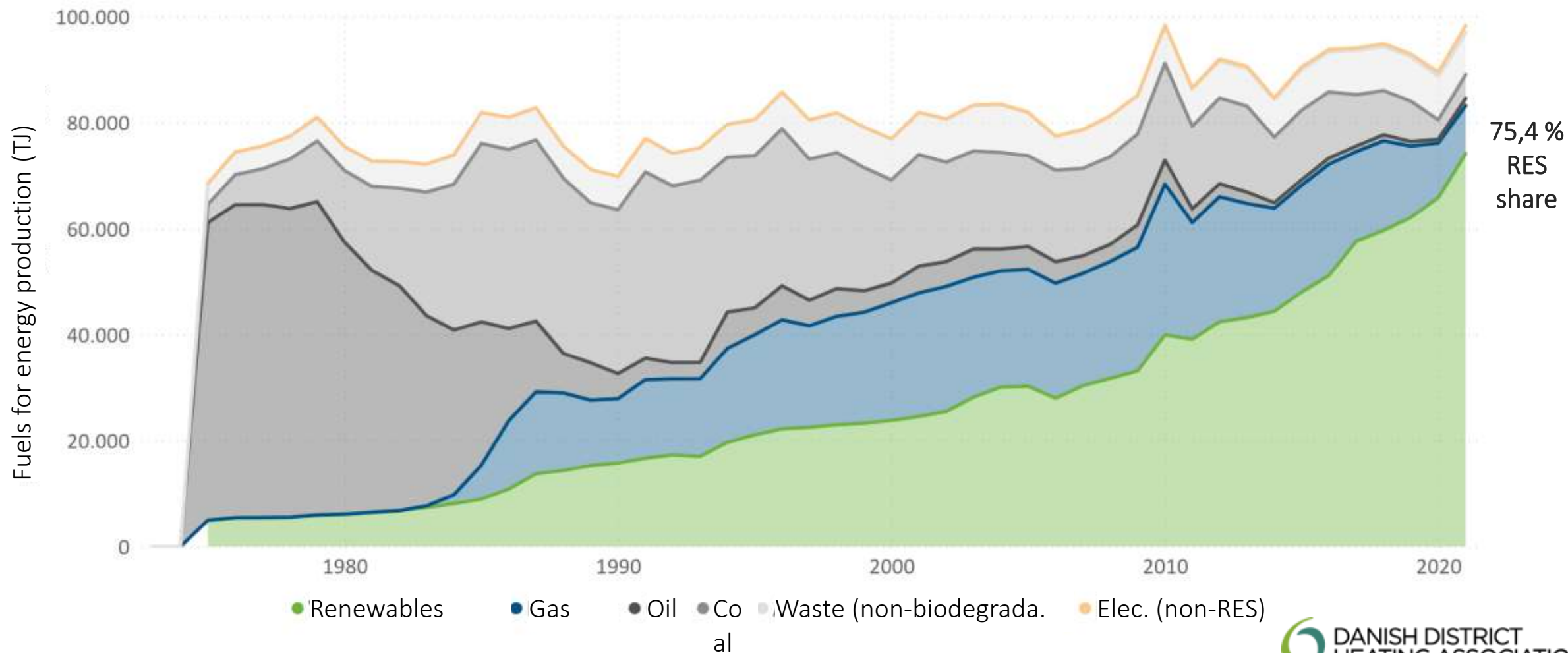
Consumer protection through national legislation!

Heated area and heating solutions by building type



- High share among detached houses – almost 50% of the heat demand of this sector is supplied by district heating.
- District heating covers almost all heating in multi-dwelling houses and buildings for education and research. High shares in offices, trade and administration.

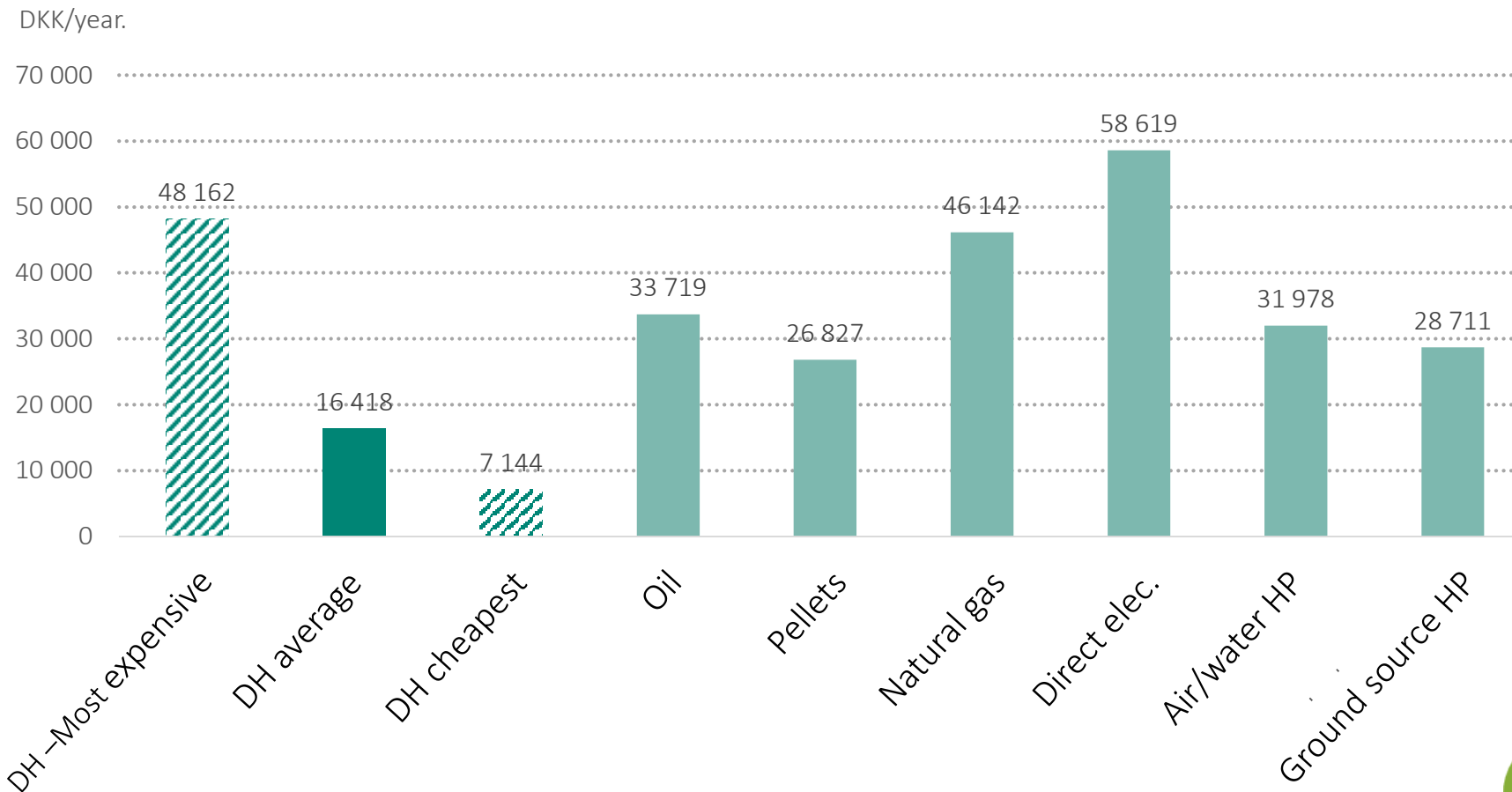
District heating production



Source: Danish Energy Agency, Energy Statistics 2020.

What were the annual heating costs in 2022?

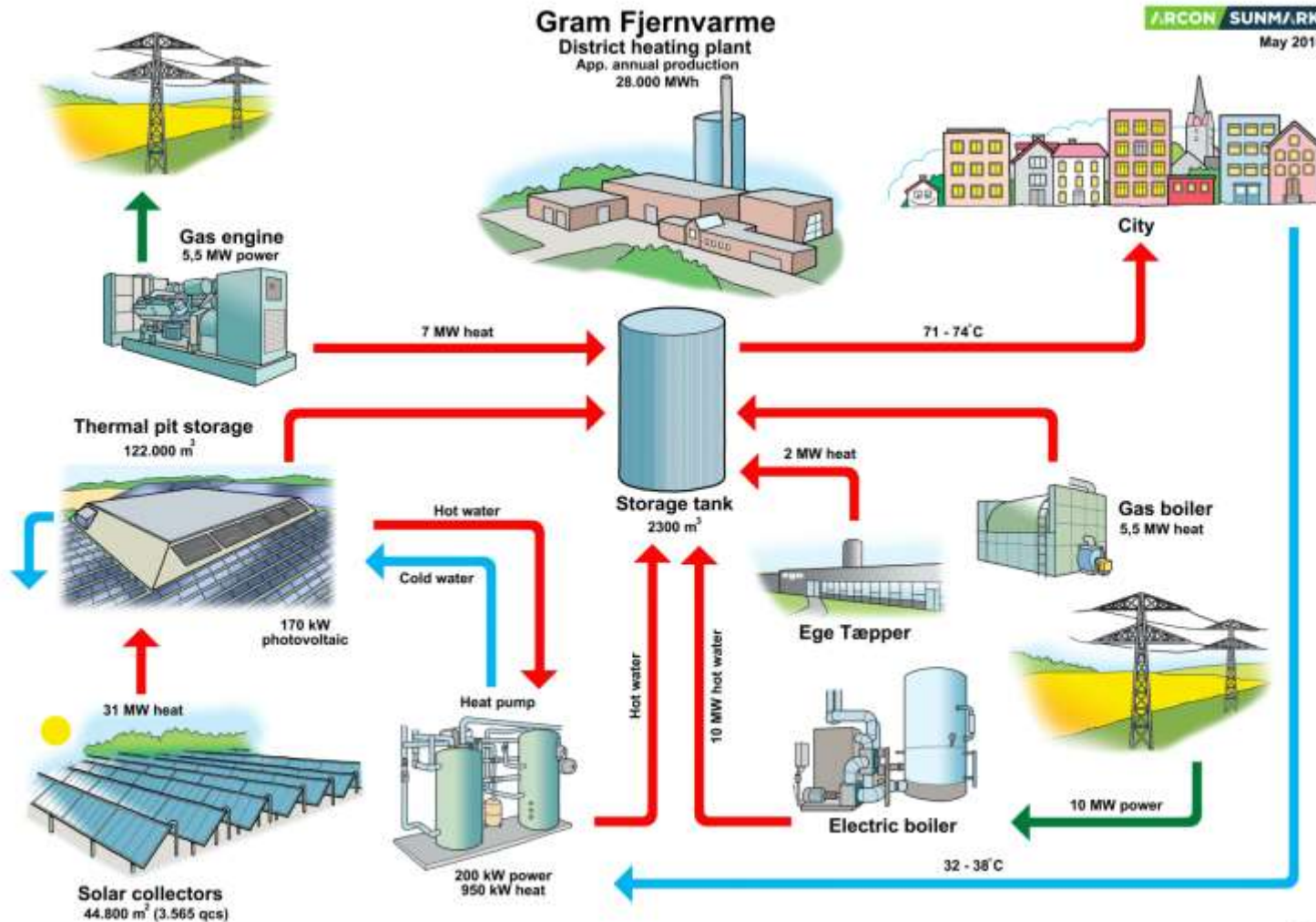
€1= 7,5 DKK



- DH companies with most options and technologies were the cheapest
- DH companies using much gas or electricity had the highest prices
- Average DH price increase 01/2022-01/2023: 17,8 %

Note: Annual cost estimation "standard house", prices as of August 2022, incl. capital costs and maintenance

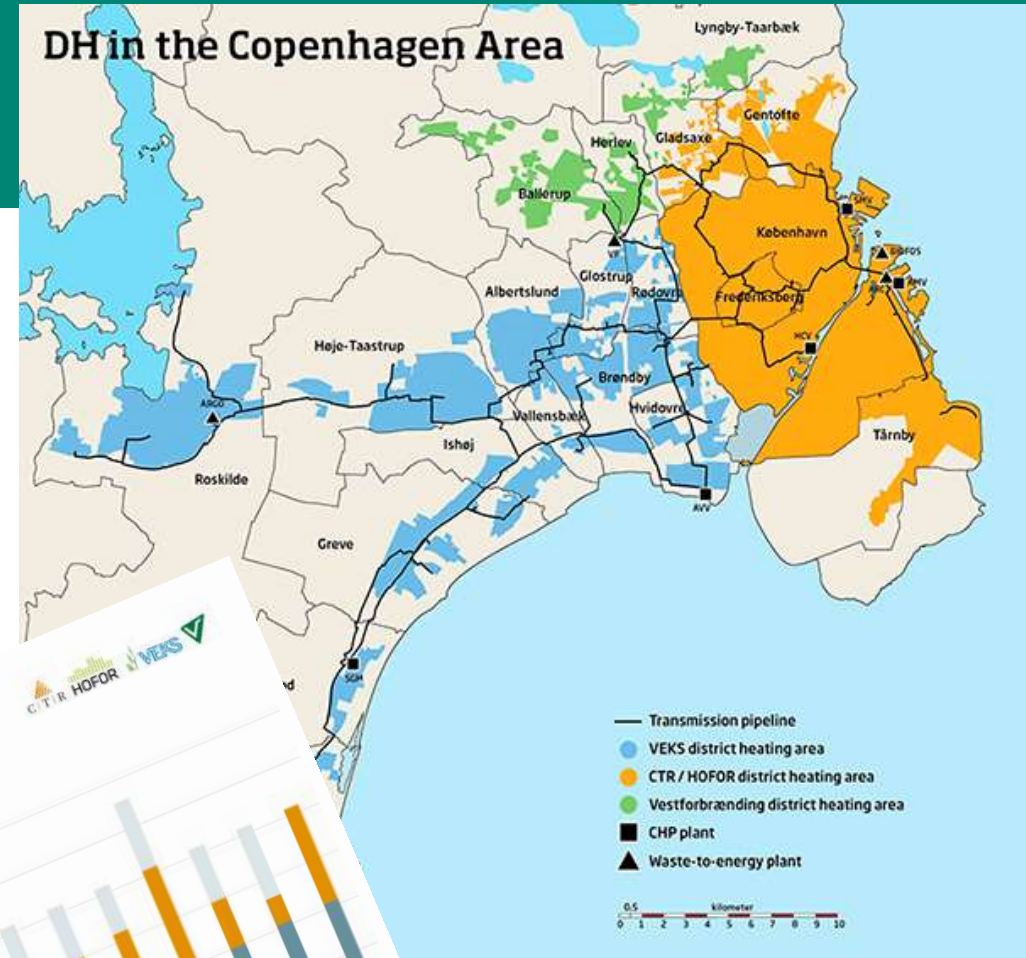
Gram District Heating



- Consumer cooperative
- Until 2009 based on natural gas, CHP units and boilers.
- Solar field added in 2009, expanded in 2015 to 44.800 m² of solar collectors providing 60% of total heat demand.
- From 2016 onward excess heat from carpet factory is added to the district heating network.
- Gram has 2.486 indbyggere

Copenhagen district heating

- 500.000 households
- 2 heat TSO's, 20+ heat DSO's
- Four CHP plants of a total of 2,050MW/s. The plants are owned by three different companies: Oersted, HOFOR and VEKS
- Three waste-to-energy facilities of a total of 400MW/s
- Reserve and peak load plants of a total of 1,900MW/s
- Two heat accumulators of a total of 660MW/s



Kapacitetssammensætning i scenarierne for 2050

- Betydelig variation mellem scenarierne - fra 0% til 85% grundlastkapacitet på affald og biomasse
- Affaldsvarmekapacitet: Fra 0 MW i det elbaserede scenarie til 350 MW i scenarie 1 og 5. I dag ca. 450 MW.
- Fleste scenarier har CO₂-fangst på et affaldsanlæg i scenarie 1: CCS på fire affaldsøvrne og to biomasseblokke.
- Varmepumpekapacitet: Fra 200 MW i scenarie 1 til over 2.000 MW i det elbaserede scenarie.
- Fiere forskellige varmekilder og både distributions- og transmissionsniveau.
- I scenarier med PIX leveres hhv. 750 MW svingende varmeproduktion og 375 MW stabil varmeproduktion.
- Spidslast er en blanding af elkedler og gaskedler med biogas. I det elbaserede scenarie 100% elkedler.

