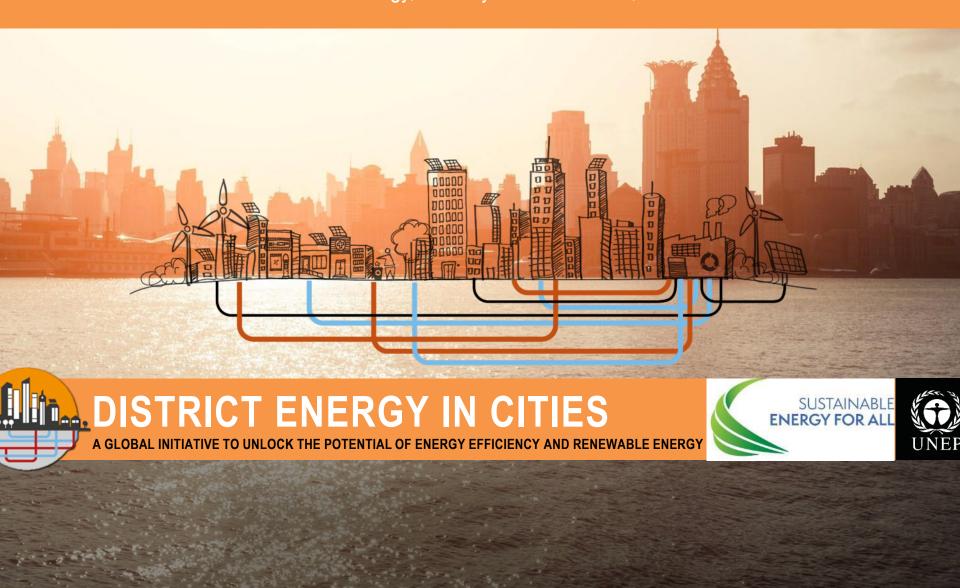
Lily Riahi Advisor on Sustainable Cities Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP





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Low-GWP Alternatives in Commercial Refrigeration: Propane, CO₂ and HFO Case Studies











Country club









GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACCELERATOR PLATFORM









STUDY FOR THE EU27



Aalborg Universit

David Connolly

Brian Vad Mathiesen

Poul Alberg Østergaard



The need for GCC governments to take action



Look for wasted urban heat and you see it everywhere. Cities worldwide are finally starting to address this with collective methods to stay toasty





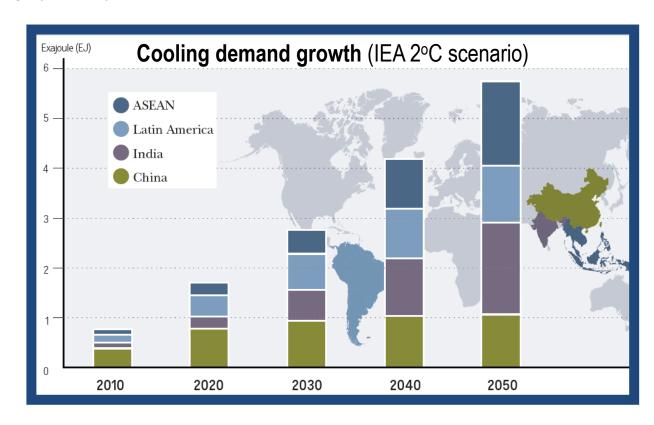
Making the case: Why is district energy important?



Heating, hot water and cooling account for **60% of the global energy consumption** in buildings, largely met by fossil fuels

Connects waste heat and large scale renewables that cannot be used on an individual building level

Achieves 30-50% reductions in primary energy consumption for heating and cooling



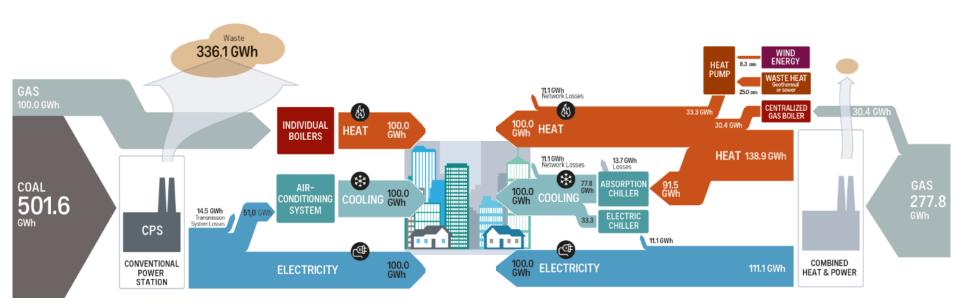


Making the case: Energy efficiency

4DH
4th Generation District Heating Technologies and Systems

BUSINESS AS USUAL

MODERN DISTRICT ENERGY SYSTEM



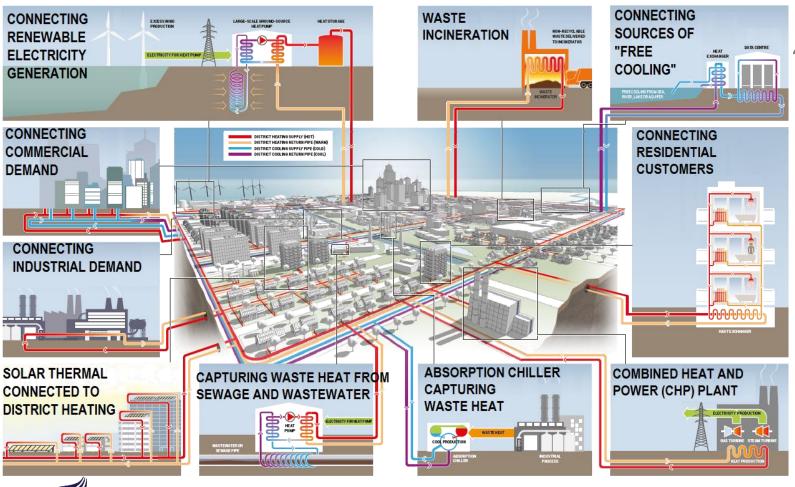
TOTAL PRIMARY 601.6 GWIN ENERGY

308.2 GWh PRIMARY ENERGY



Making the case: Integrates Renewables







Making the case: Multiple benefits



4DH
4th Generation District Heatin
Technologies and Systems

St. Paul, USA

Reduce 275,000t of coal annually US\$12 million in energy dollars kept local

Green economy and resilience

Multiple Benefits

Multiple Benefits

Denmark 20% reduction in CO2 since 1990. In Copenhagen, recycling waste heat leads to 655,000t of CO2 reductions while also displacing 1.4 million barrels of oil annually.

Balancing RE power

Cities and countries develop DES to achieve a variety of objectives Local, free and RE Sources

Dubai, UAE shifts peak electricity demand with cold storage lowering power transmission investment Reduced blackouts/ grid stress

Energy efficiency and access Lower cost of cooling

Anshan, China

Connecting 2000MW of waste heat- a 1.2m ton reduction in coal consumption/year and 2m ton of CO2/yr

Barriers to Unlock the Potential of district Energy





Lack of awareness and misperceptions

Lack of holistic planning policies that integrate energy and DES.

Commercial viability of DES unproven in some markets.

Local and institutional capacity for coordinating DES development.

Regulatory environment

Lack of data on heating and cooling consumption

Launch at the Climate Summit



Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Sub-Committee's

RENEWABLE ENERGY
ACCESS EFFICIENCY
FINANCE

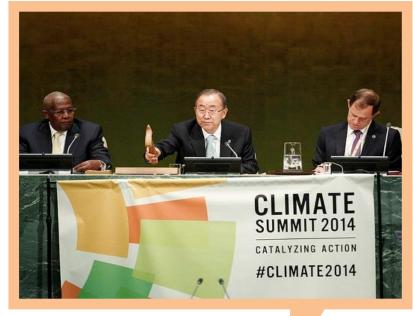
Co-chairs:

- UNEP Executive Director
- CEO Accenture
- Minister for Trade and Development Cooperation, Denmark

Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform: to scale up efficiency gains and investments at the national, sub-national and city levels through technical assistance, support and public-private sector collaboration

Individual accelerators focus on specific energy efficiency sectors

- Buildings
- Transport
- DISTRICT ENERGY
- Lighting
- Appliances & Equipment









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A Global Partnership on District Energy





2nd International Conference on Smart Energy Systems and

DENMARK

4th Generation District Heating, Aalborg, 27-28 September 2016

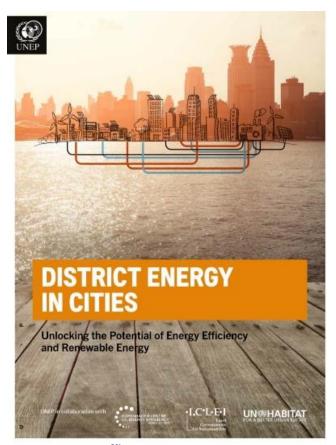
COUNTRIES

CITIES

PARTNERS

Launch of a Technical Guide







"In launching this report we want to draw the attention of the world's decision makers, mayors and leaders at the community level to the importance of district energy systems."



International Agenda







The District Energy Accelerator
Accelerating Transition to LowCarbon, Climate Resilient Energy
Systems

(Compilation Text as of 06 June 2016) Habitat III Zero Draft Outcome Document

122. We recognize that even for cities that do not directly control power generation, they may control local infrastructure and codes that can drive sustainable energy in end-use sectors, such as buildings, industry, transport, waste, or sanitation. We note the effectiveness of net metering standards, portfolio standards, and public procurement policies on energy, among other instruments, to support deployment. Smart grid and district energy systems should also be prioritized to improve synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency.





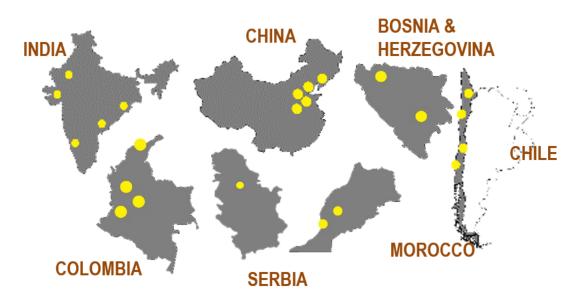






Inspires Country Interest





Major ministries in 7 countries engaged to adopt and replicate best practice

Other countries being engaged: Malaysia, Mexico, Albania, Pakistan, Mongolia, Panama.



Building Interest in Eastern Europe





Private Sector Participation in District Heating





International Finance Corporation WORLD BANK GROUP





- Serbia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Kosovo
- Mongolia



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Banja Luka: Inefficient network









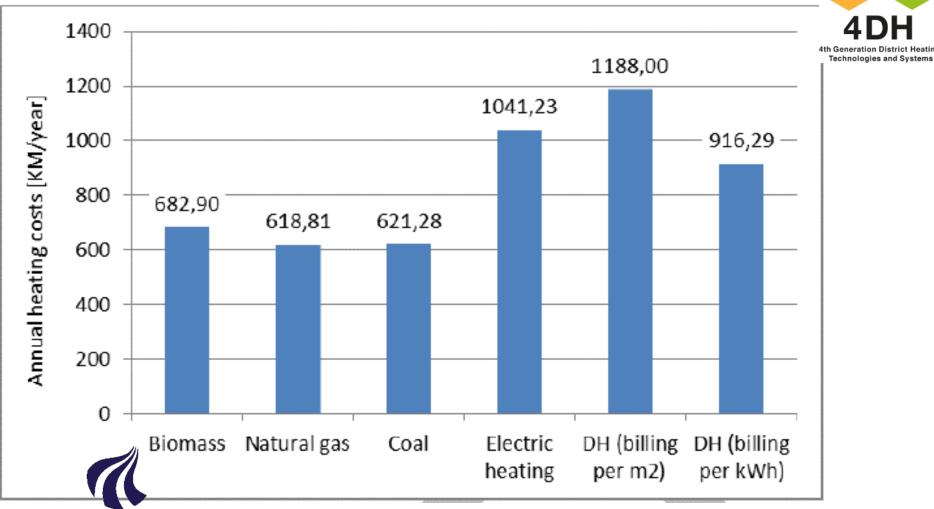


Water losses, oil, inefficient piping = Energy Efficiency: 56-65%

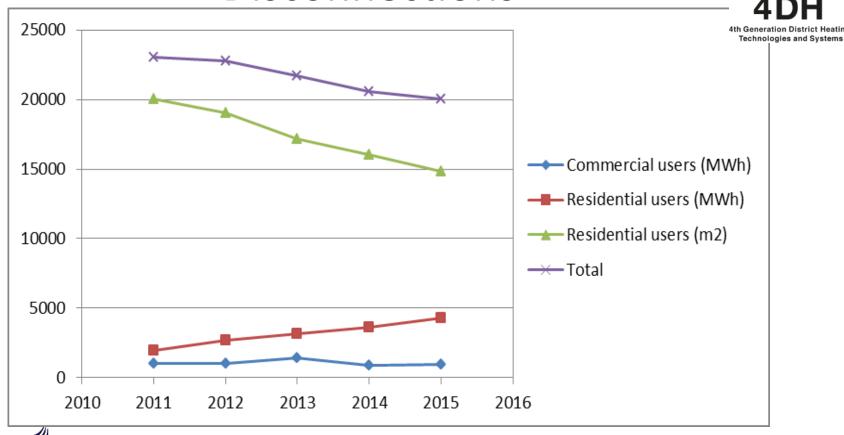


Banja Luka: High DH Prices



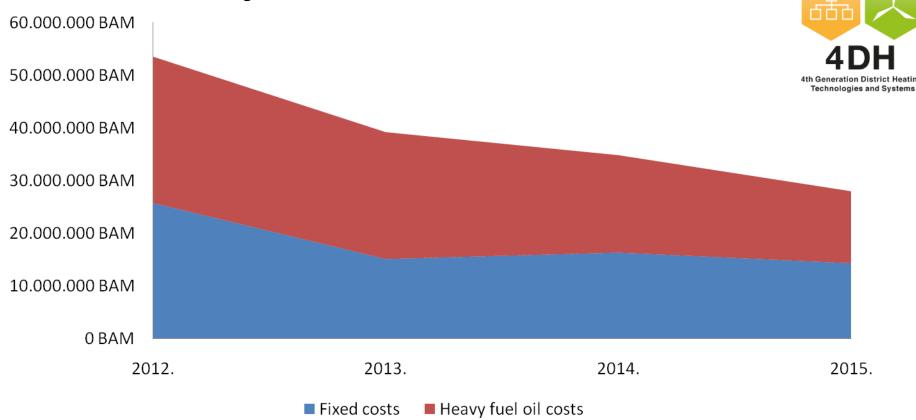


Banja Luka: Customer Disconnections





Banja Luka: Financial Losses



Losses (2012): ~\$16 million

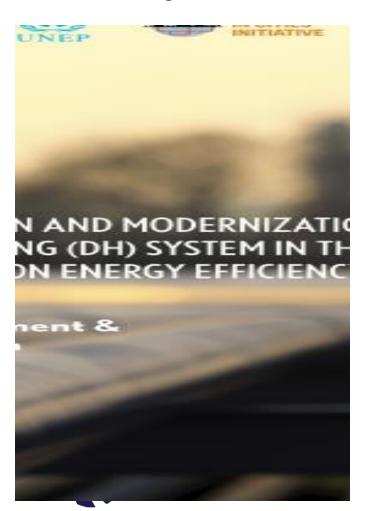
Losses (2015): ~\$2.5 million



Banja Luka: Technical Assistance







Support for intervention established – Mayor, DH company, National Government, Development Banks

City-wide assessment

Priority investment program ~\$30 million

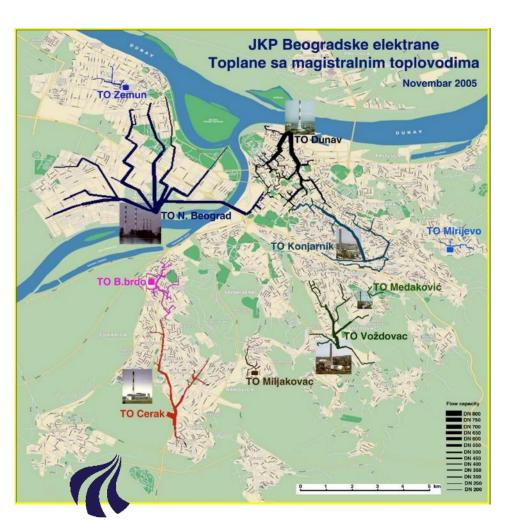
- New biomass boilers (24MW)
- Reconstruction of oil boiler
- Network rehabilitation
- Switching metering

Attracted new loans and refinancing from banks ~ 42 million euros

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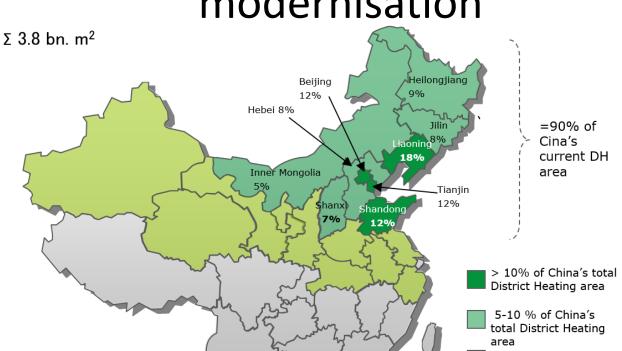
Support to Belgrade





- Uses more than 50% of the country's natural gas supply that is being imported
- City wants support to switch heat sources, improve management, increase connections and assess new business model options
- Belgrade will benefit from capacity building, assessments, demonstration project and strategy development DH system

China: Huge potential for DH modernisation





- Fastest growing market worldwide 3 fold growth
- ■Half of all major cities have DH ½ residential and commercial buildings
- Industrial waste heat close to cities

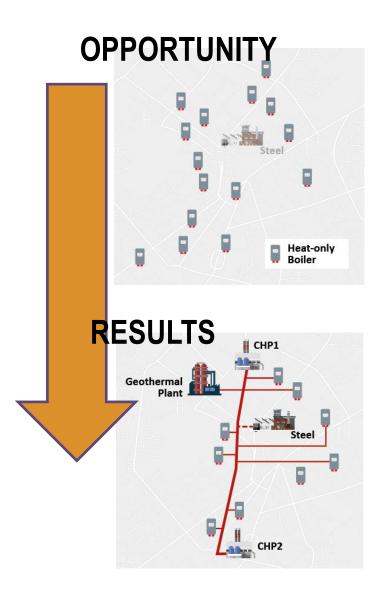
3.2% of national energy consumption (2010)

> 5% of Chinas' total District Heating area No district heating

- Boilers and CHPs in near equal amounts, largest CHP capacity in the world
- Local air pollution due to high use of coal

China: from Opportunities to Results



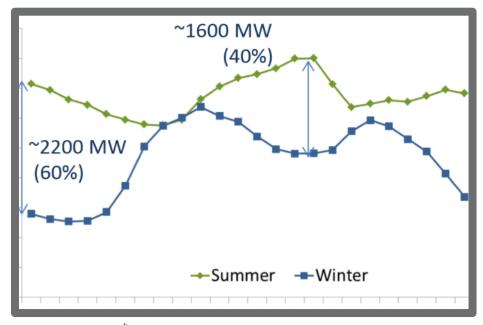


- Select 1-2 focal cities
- City-wide techno-economic assessment
- Mapping waste heat sources
- Waste heat and integrated energy planning
- City-wide development plan for district heating
- Business model support and pricing
- Capacity building
- Results replicated to 3-10 participating cities

India: Huge potential for district cooling





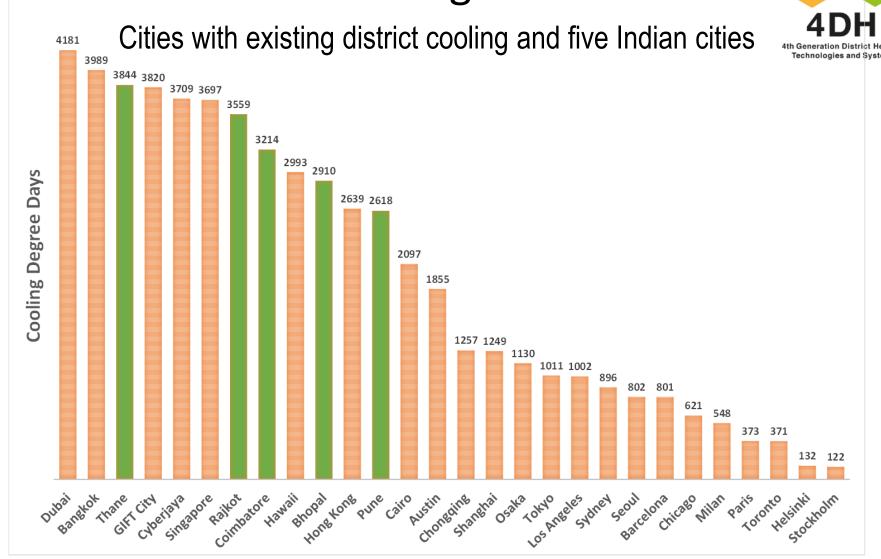


- India to require 83GW of additional power capacity from 2016 to 2022
- Commercial demand for electricity to increase 50% from 2016 to 2022
- In many cities such as Delhi, cooling already contributes 40% -60% of peak electricity demand
- Cooling demand in India is projected by the IEA to grow 18 times by 2050





India: Huge potential for district cooling



^{*}Average of 2014 and 2015 cooling degree days for locations in selected cities using 18 degrees Celsius as reference temperature.

Chile District Energy Potential





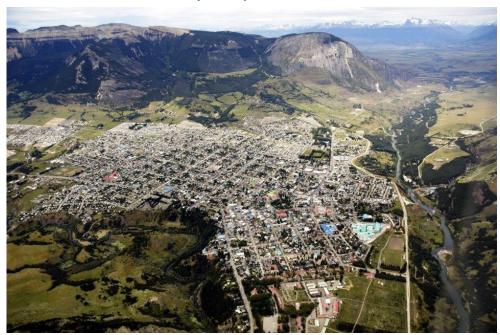
- Improve air quality in high polluted areas of central and southern Chile by up to 90%.
- Substitute individual wood-stoves by district heating networks.
- Chile imports 60% of its primary energy.
 District energy would help reduce energy consumption and gain energy independence.
- Connect large scale renewables to buildings (e.g. geothermal, solar thermal).

Activities in Chile 2016



- Preparatory phase
- National Steering Committee
- Consultation with Project Partners to identify areas of interest
- National roadmap for the development of district heating
- Call for city expression of interest
- National workshop to select cities and define next steps for the national roadmap (Sept 2016)

Coyhaique, Chile



Collaboration possibilities





Addressing this huge potential through sharing expertise:

- Review policy, regulatory and technical guidance
- Provide capacity building to city planners, engineers and technicians
- Provide support to development or adaption of modelling tools
- Direct advice to cities and countries
- University exchange programmes
- Incorporation of developing country case studies into research programmes and pHDs





For more information on the Global District Energy in Cities Initiative and to become a partner, please visit the website or contact:

 Ms. Lily Riahi, Advisor on Sustainable Energy in Cities, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch, UNEP lily.riahi@unep.org