



»» Serbia: “Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems“ (Phase I – IV)  
- update & outlook

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Bank aus Verantwortung

**KFW**

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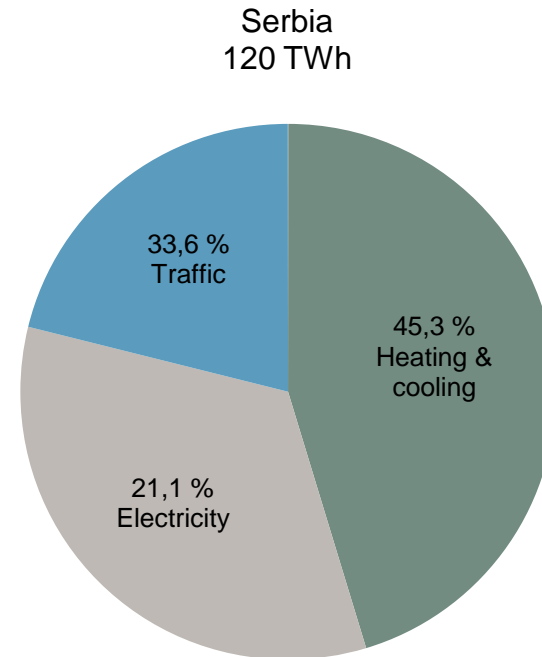
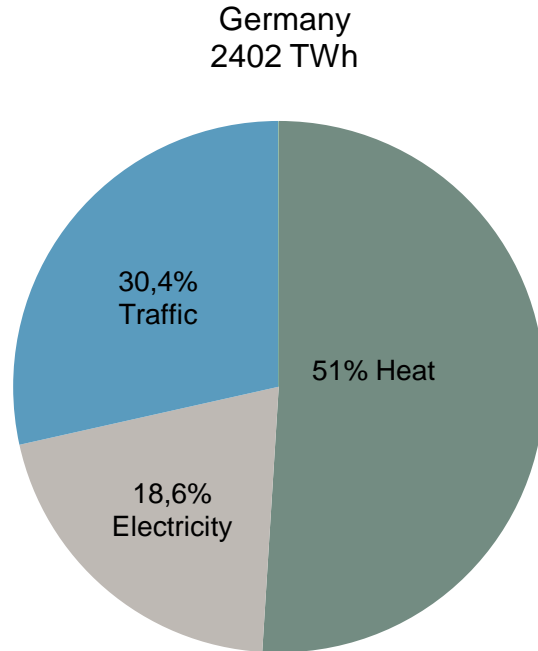
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»» The key role of the heating sector

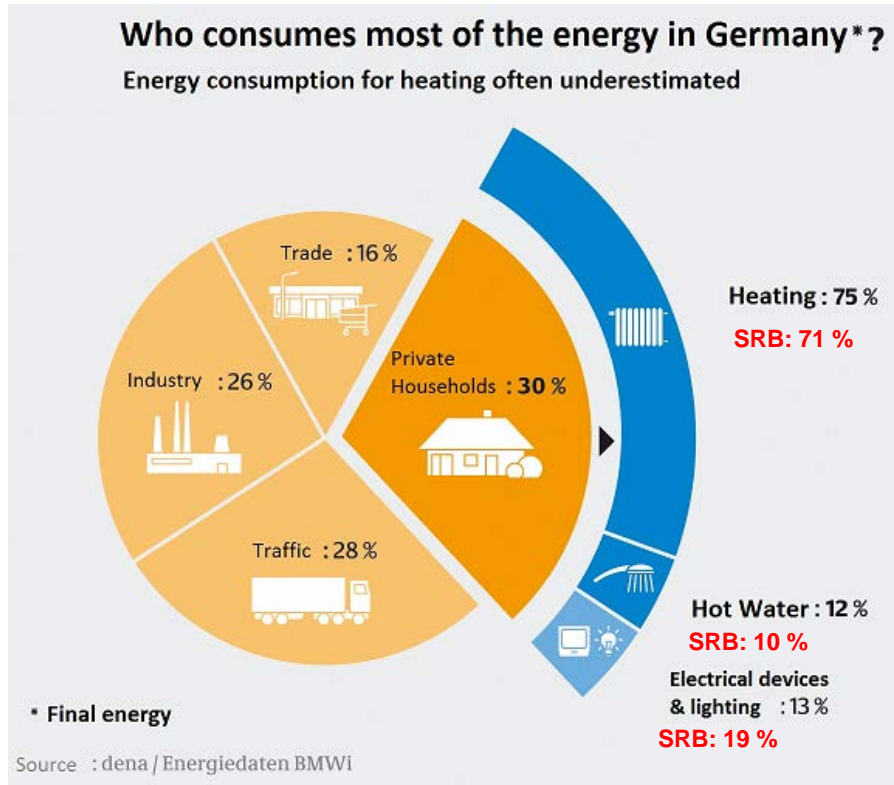
# »» The Energy Market in Germany and in Serbia

Energy consumption by sectors in 2014



# »» The Energy Market in Germany and Serbia

The underestimated energy consumption of the heating sector



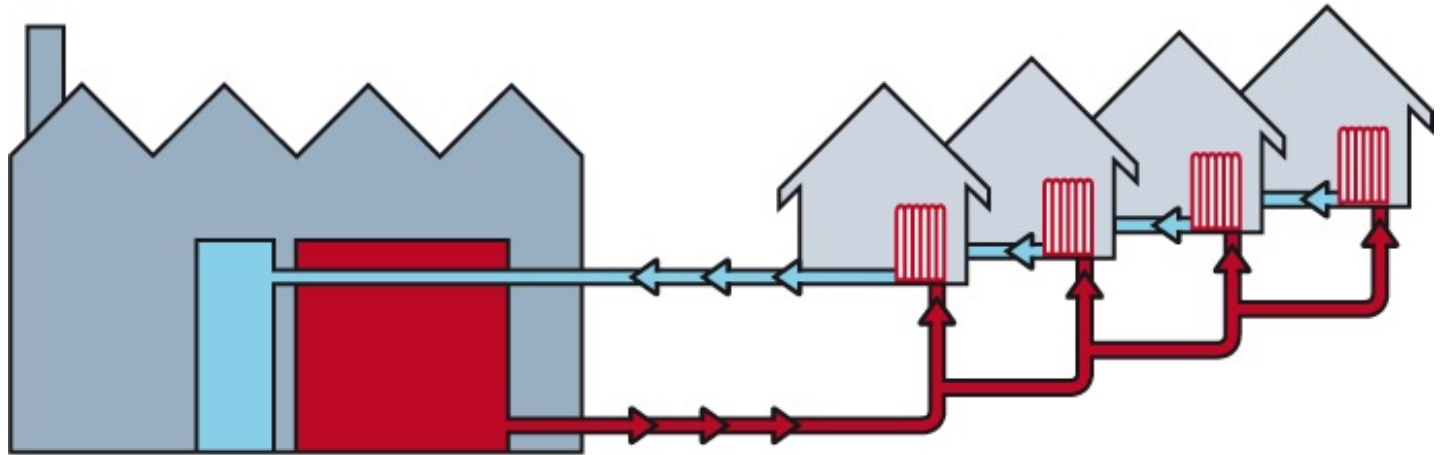
- › Private households are the **largest energy consumer**
- › **87%** of the final energy consumption of Private Households is caused by **heating** and **hot water** supply
- › **Expenditures** of private households for heating (2013): **62 bn EUR**
- › Private households in Germany spend about **3%** of their **net income** on heating (Serbia: 9,1%)

➔ **No energy transition without transition in the heating sector**

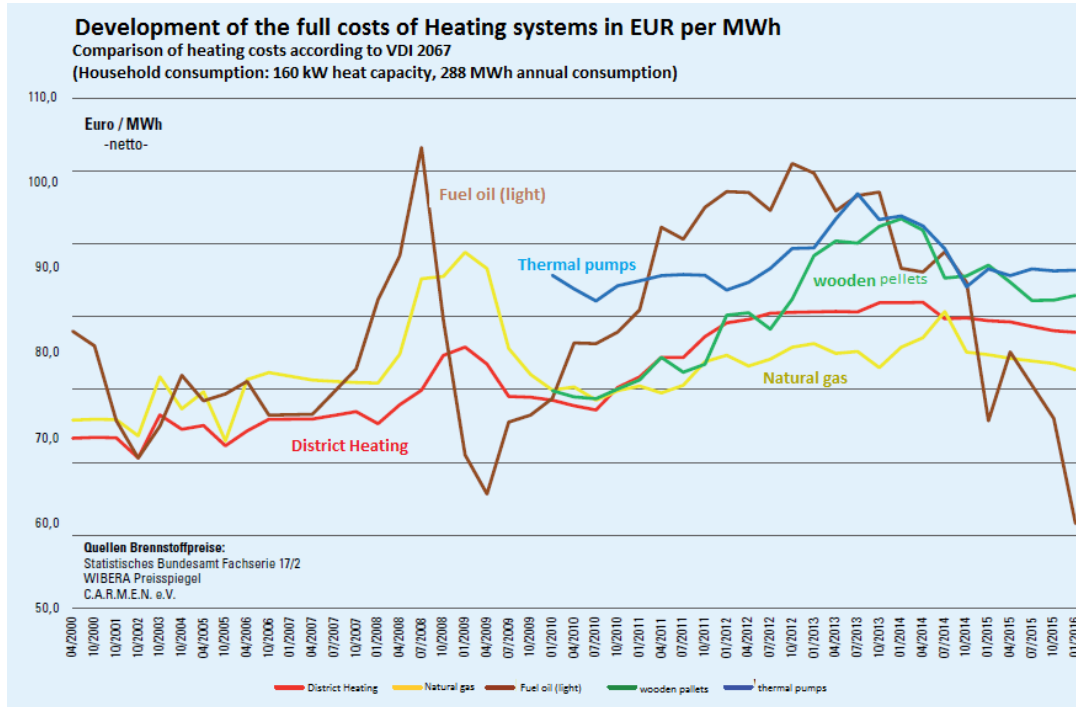


## »» Why District Heating?

## »» The principles of District Heating



## »» The economic dimension

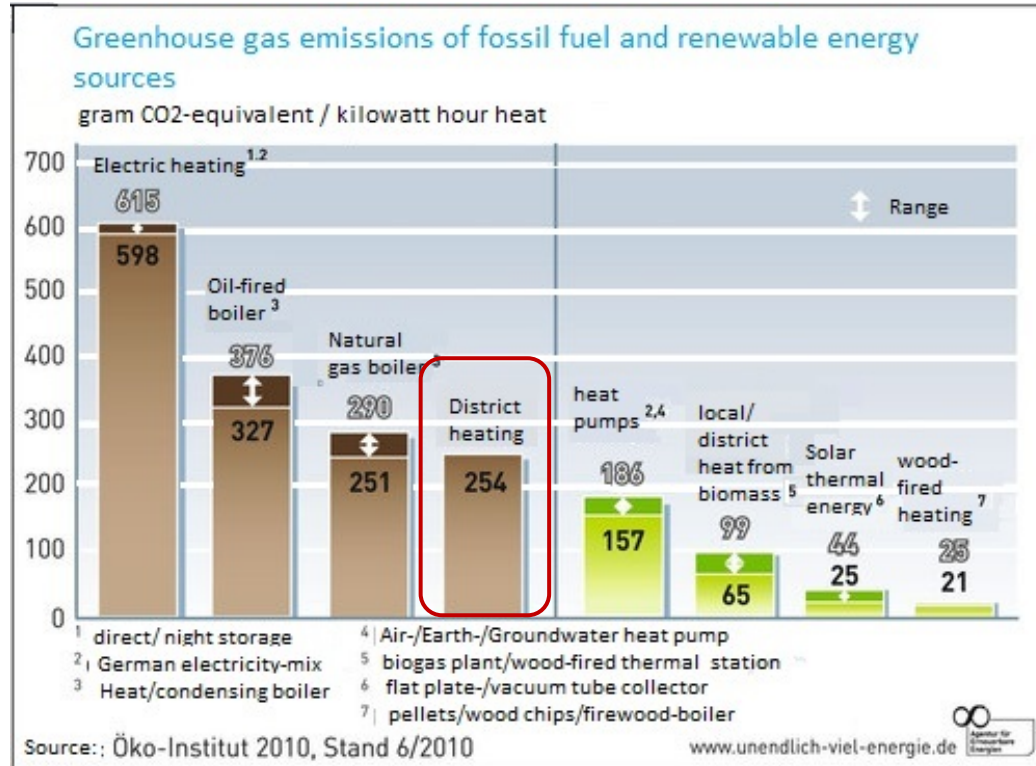


### District Heating:

- › Centralized maintenance
- › Easier fuel switch (to renewables)
- › Low price volatility
- › High generation efficiency and cost efficiency
- › Potential to use locally available, renewable resources



## »» The ecological dimension



### District Heating:

- › Significant reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through the optimisation of heat supply
- › Less emissions in residential areas
- › High Flexibility for future heat-generation technologies (esp. Renewable energy sources)



## »» KfW Engagement in District Heating Serbia

## »» KfW focus areas in the Energy sector in Serbia

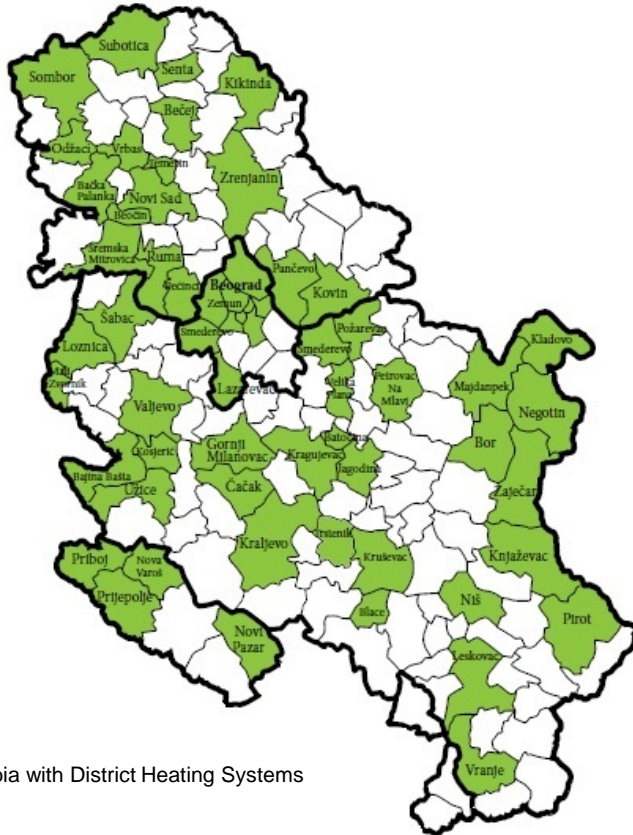
Transmission

Energy efficiency in public buildings

Change towards renewable energy sources

Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems

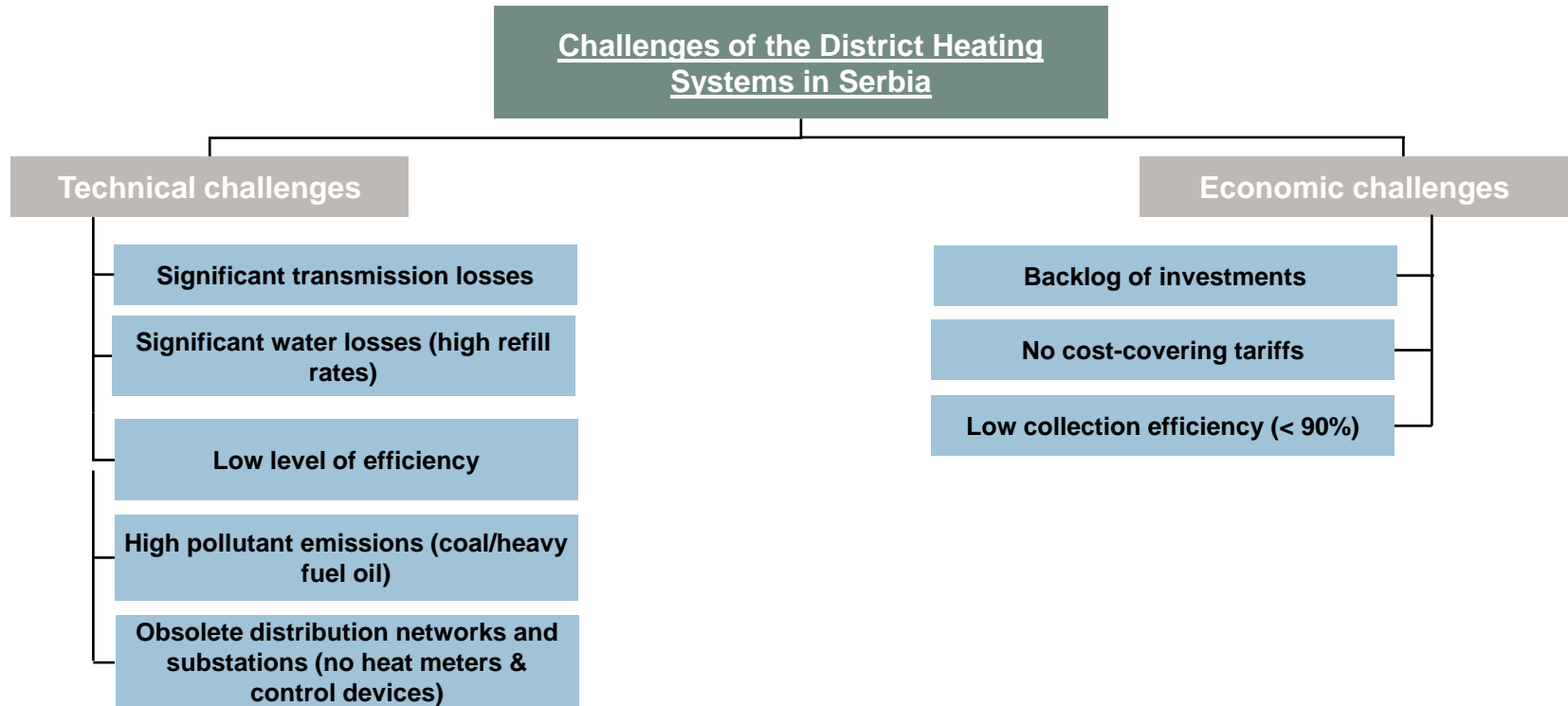
## »» The District Heating in Serbia



Municipalities in Serbia with District Heating Systems  
Source: CeSID

- › 24,5 % of households connected to DH system
- › 55 cities dispose of DH system
- › 6.180 MW installed capacity (60 % of which in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis, and Kragujevac)
- › 1.289 km distribution network
- › 15.902 substations
- › Consumers:
  - › 80% private households
  - › 20% companies, social and public institutions

## »» Why KfW Engagement in the District Heating sector in Serbia?





»» Project „Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems“: Phase I - IV

# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia

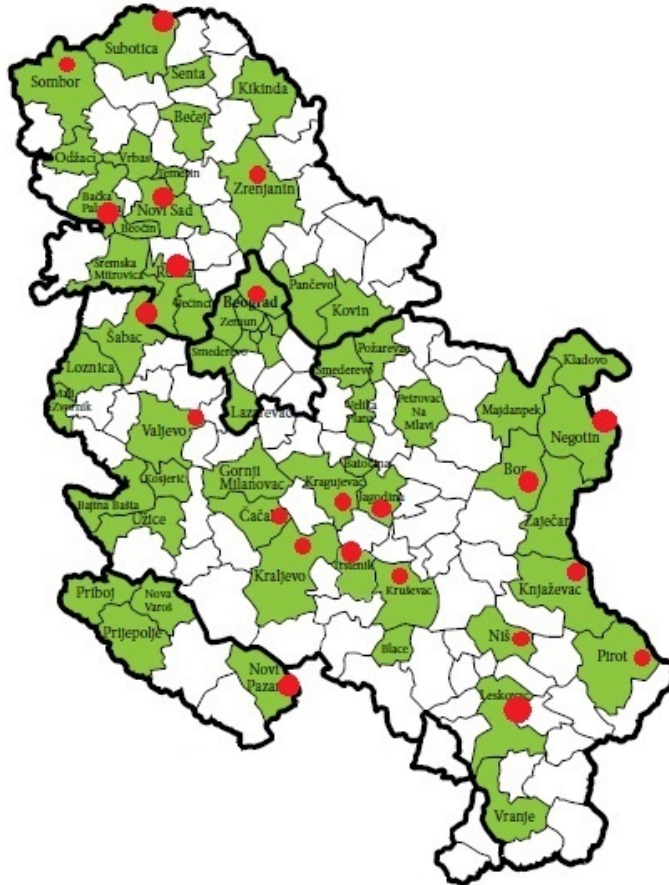
## Project overview

<b>Project</b>	Rehabilitation of the District Heating System in Serbia (Phase I –IV)
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Investment in <b>sustainable</b> and <b>efficient</b> heat generation and distribution facilities</li><li>› Support <b>energy efficiency</b> utilisation by customers</li><li>› <b>Security</b> of supply</li></ul>
<b>Facts and Figures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Project period: since 2001</li><li>› Volume: <b>101,42 m EUR</b></li><li>› Instrument: Loans, Dept swap funds, grants</li><li>› Partner: Ministry of Mining and Energy</li><li>› Scope: 22 out of 53 DH companies (<b>41,5%</b>)</li><li>› Beneficiaries: <b>450.000</b> households (14,3% of the Serbian population), <b>30.000</b> industrial consumers</li></ul>



# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia

Regions and cities



1. Backa Palanka

2. Belgrad

3. Bor

4. Cacak

5. Jagodina

6. Knjazevac

7. Kragujevac

8. Kraljevo

9. Krusevac

10. Leskovac

11. Negotin

12. Nis

13. Novi Pazar

14. Novi Sad

15. Pirot

16. Ruma

17. Sabac

18. Sombor

19. Subotica

20. Trstenik

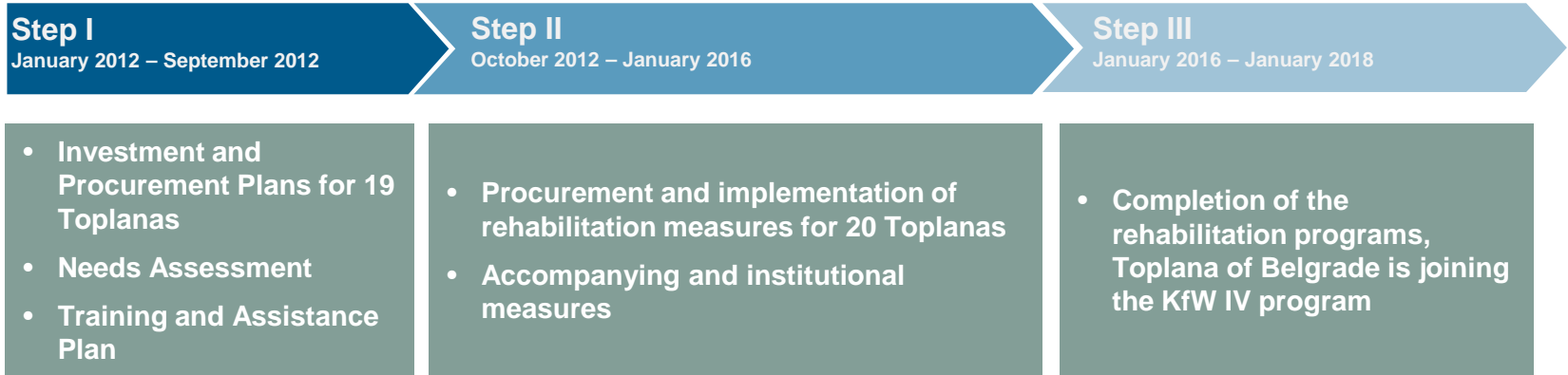
21. Valjevo

22. Zrenjanin



# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia **Phase IV**

Steps I - III



# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia

## System components

District Heating Pipes



Boiler Rehabilitation



Substations/heat meters



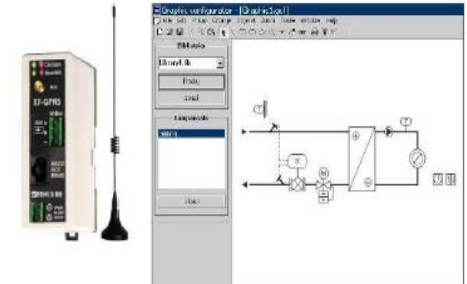
CHP Novi Sad



Pumping Stations

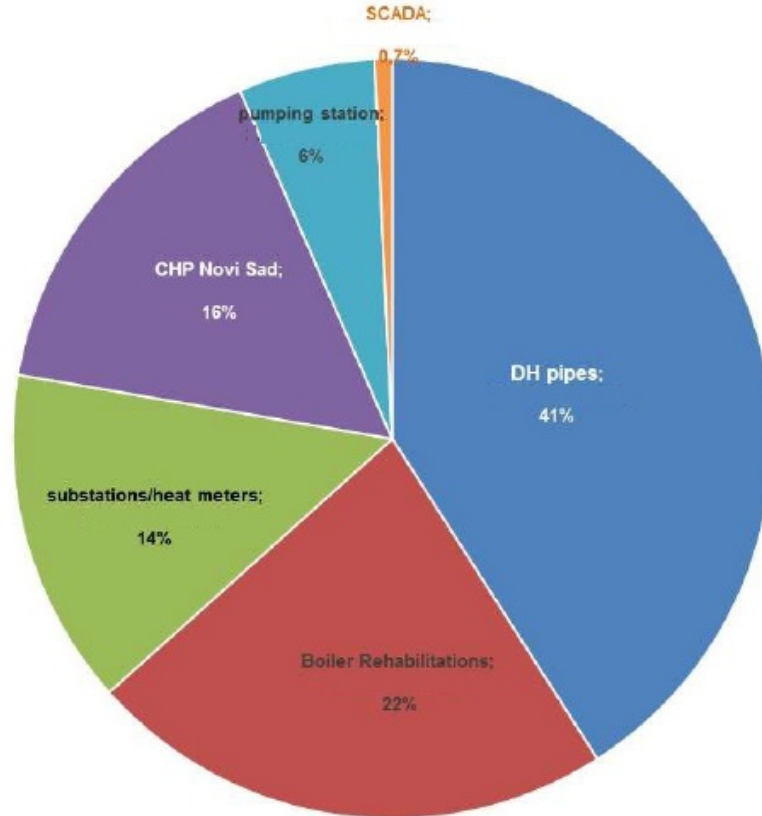


SCADA



# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia (ongoing Phase IV)

System components - Investment costs



- › **Total supplies and works: ~40 Mio. EUR**
- › > 35% domestic content
- › 14 international procurements successfully implemented
- › 65 individual supply and work contracts concluded

# »» Rehabilitation of DH circulation pumps in the Boiler station “Istok” of the JKP Novosadska Toplana, Novi Sad

Old



New



»» Design and Construction of an up to 9,9 MW CHP plant in the BH “Zapad” of the JKP Novosadska Toplana





»» Results – What did we achieve?

# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia (ongoing Phase IV)

## System components and achievements

### District Heating Pipes

- › 42 km of pipes in 18 cities are rehabilitated

### Boiler Rehabilitation

- › 7 boilers have been newly installed (with an installed capacity of 97,3 MW)
- › 2 boilers have been rehabilitated (with an installed capacity of 118 MW)

### Substations/heat meters

- › 1.086 heat meters were installed in 11 Toplanas (relevant for consumption based billing)
- › 463 compact substations were supplied and 307 were installed

### CHP Novi Sad

- › Design and Construction of a 9,9 MW CHP plant in the BH “Zapad” of the JKP Novosadska toplana
- › 12 years full service contract

### Pumping Stations








- › New DH circulation pumps in the Boiler station “Istok” of the JKP Novosadska Toplana, Novi Sad

### SCADA

- › Supply and installation of SCADA systems for substations in Serbian DHCs– in the final stage of the contract preparation

# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia (ongoing Phase IV)

## Achievements of the Program objective

Reduce Heat losses < 10%	Heat losses could be reduced from 14% in 2012/13 to <b>10%</b> in 2014/15	
Reduce Refilling rate < 10 p.a.	The refilling rate of the boilers could be reduced from 18 in 2012/13 to <b>14</b> in 2014/15	
Improve overall boiler efficiency by > 3% to 90% overall	The overall boiler efficiency could be improved to <b>92%</b> in 2014/15	
Heat metered (installed in every DH system)	In 11 out of 20 Toplanas heat meters were supplied and installed, which supports heat metering for CBB (in total: 1.086 heat meters)	
Heat billed (CBB introduced in every DH system)	5 out of 20 Toplanas installed consumption based heat billing (CBB)	
Total Collection efficiency (>90%)	99 %	
Coverage rate of operational costs (> 90%)	17 out of 20 Toplanas meet the indicator of a coverage rate of at least 90%. The coverage rate improved to 115% (average) in 2014/2015.	



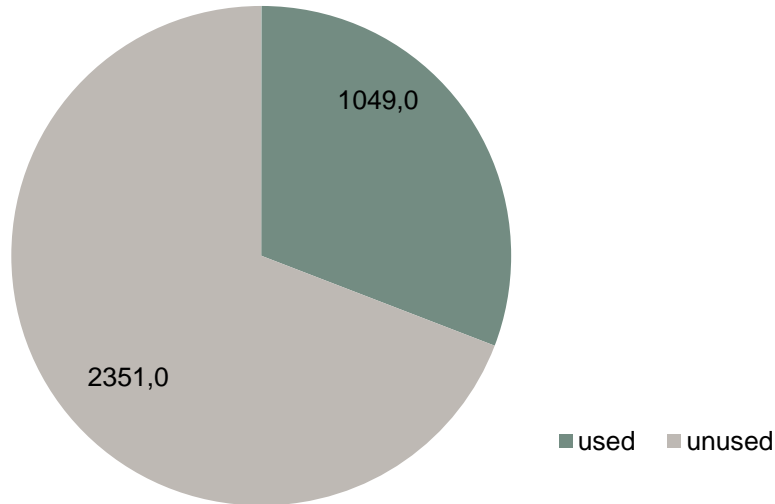


»» Outlook – What's next?

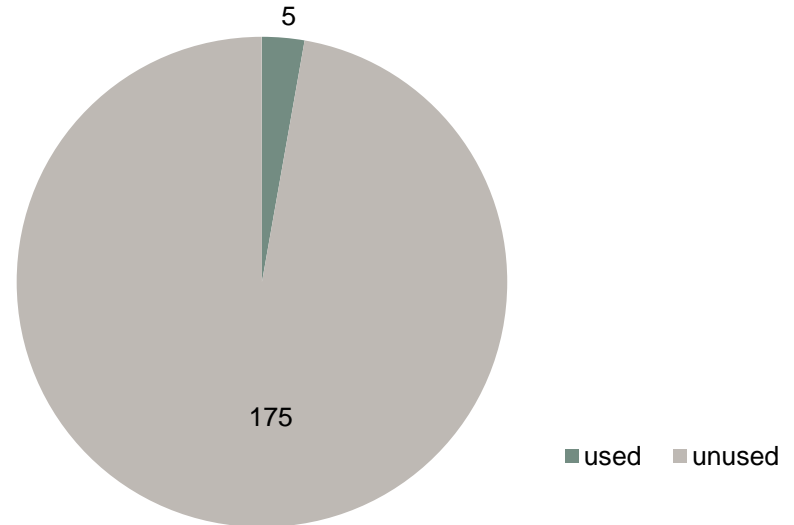
# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

Potential of Biomass and Geothermal energy

**Biomass Potential (in thousand toe)**  
**Used/unused**  
**Total available: 3.400 thousand toe**

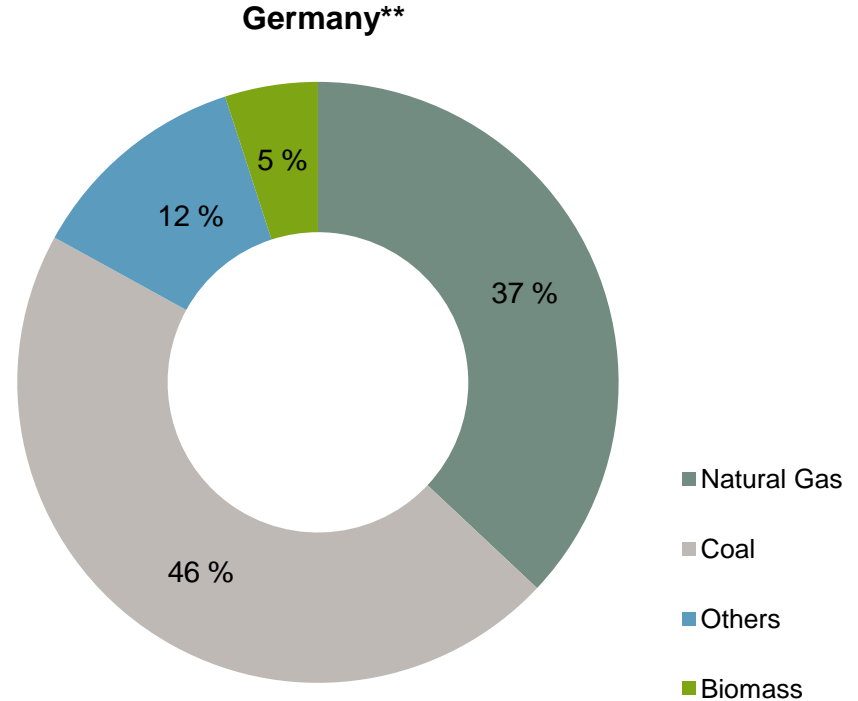
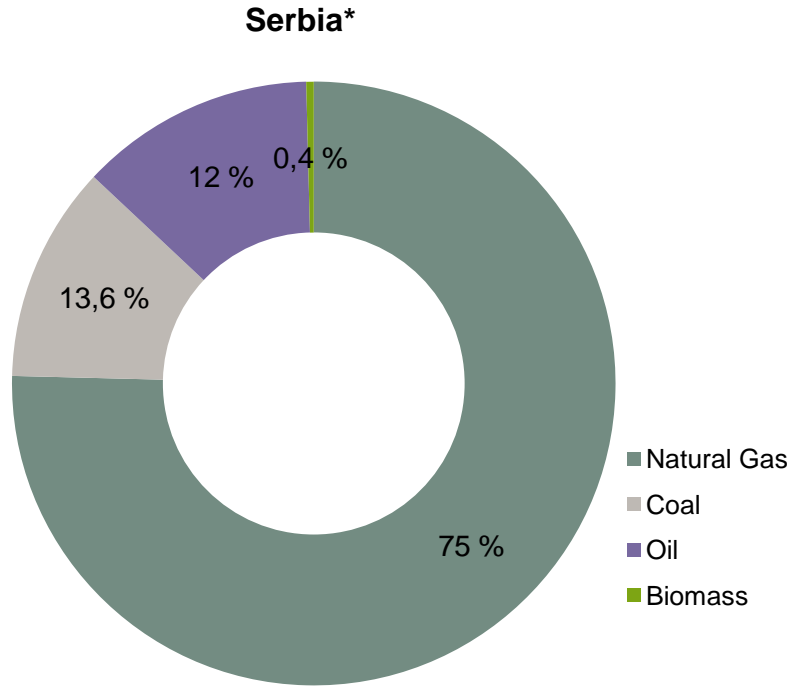


**Geothermal Potential (in thousand toe)**  
**Used/unused**  
**Total available: 180 thousand toe**



# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

Energy sources used in DH in Serbia and Germany



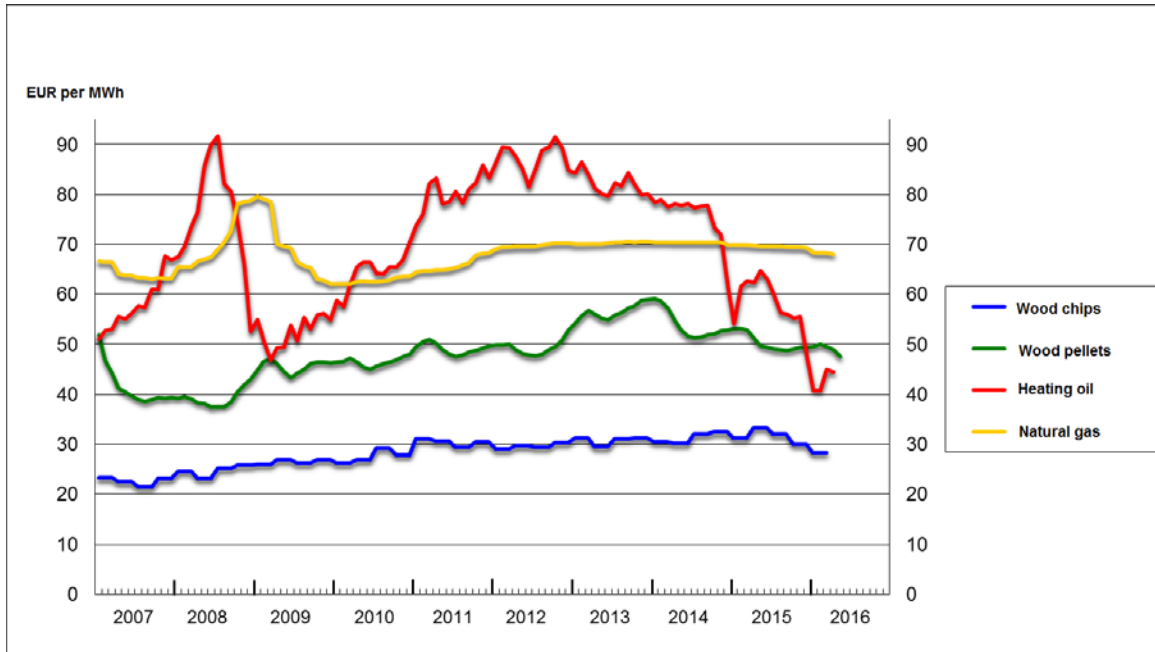
\* Data based on DHC Association in Serbia- Report Y2014

\*\* Data based on AGFW (Der Energieeffizienzverband für Wärme, Kälte und KWK e.V.), 2015, Hauptbericht 2014

# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

Economic dimension

Figure: Price development of different fuel types in Germany



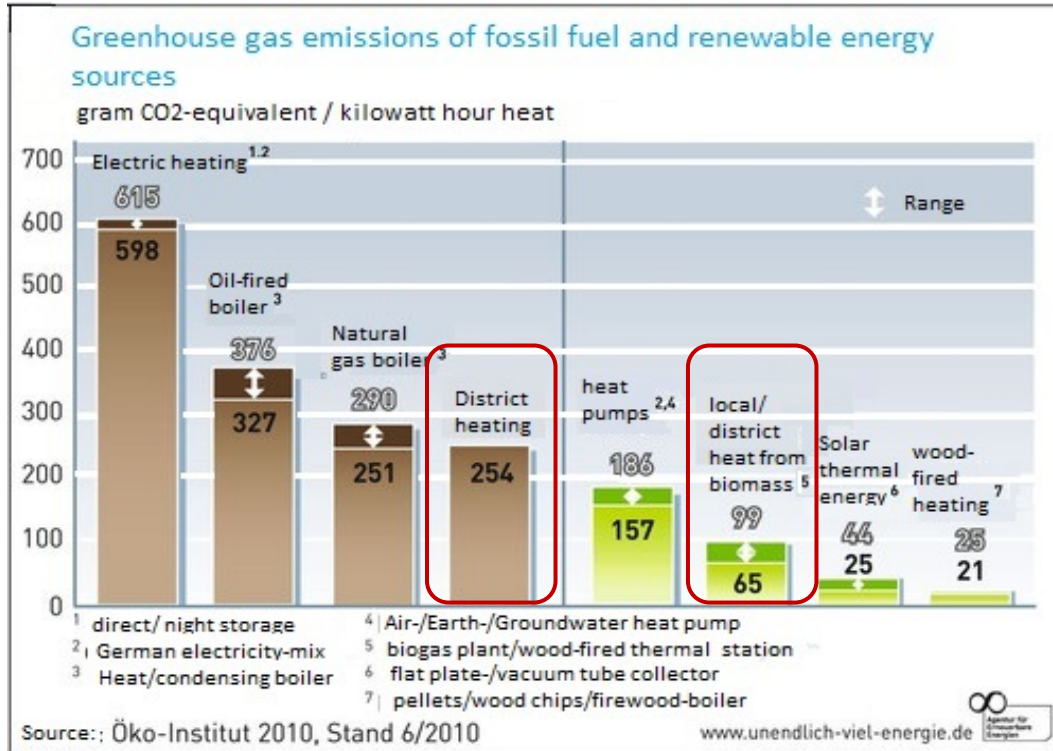
Source: Wood chips and pellet prices: C.A.R.M.E.N. e.V.; Heating oil and natural gas price indices: German statistical office

## Advantages of wood chips

- › **Low price volatility**
- › **Low unit costs**
- › **Import substitution**
- › **Local value generation**

# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

Ecological dimension



## Advantages of Biomass

- › CO<sub>2</sub> neutral
- › SO<sub>2</sub>-reduction
- › Reduction of environmental risks (e.g. through oil leakages)

# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

<b>Project</b>	Retrofitting of the District Heating System in Serbia to the use of <b>renewable resources</b> (Biomass, Geothermal energy)
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Investment in <b>climate-friendly technologies</b> and <b>efficient</b> heat generation and distribution facilities</li><li>› Contribution to <b>national climate</b> and <b>energy targets</b></li><li>› Use of <b>local resources</b>, <b>local value generation</b> and <b>employment</b></li></ul>
<b>Facts and Figures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Project start: 2016</li><li>› Volume: 107 m EUR</li><li>› First Phase: 27 m EUR (incl. 5 Mio. co-financing from SECO)</li><li>› Instrument: Loan, grant</li><li>› Partner: Ministry of Mining and Energy</li><li>› Participants: 5 Municipalities (Phase 1)</li></ul>



# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

## System components

Biomass Boiler



Biomass storage



Pipes



Substations / heat meters



Geothermal plant

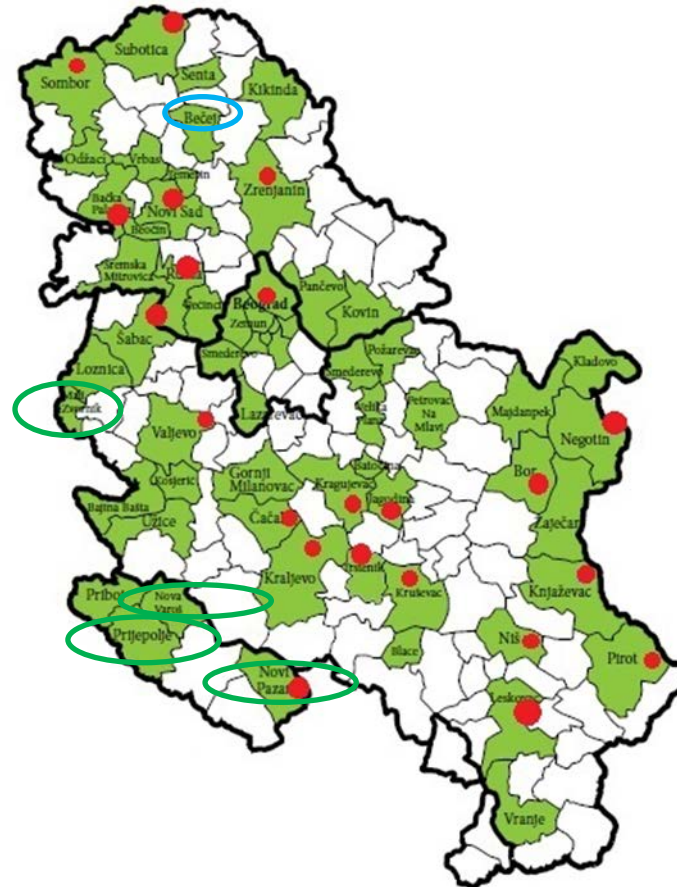


Training measures



# »» District Heating Phase 4.5: Renewable Energies

Project locations



- Geothermal energy:
  - Bečej
- Biomass
  - Mali Zvornik
  - Prijepolje
  - Novi Pazar
  - Nova Varoš



# »» Rehabilitation of District Heating Systems in Serbia: Phase V

## Project overview

<b>Project</b>	Rehabilitation of the District Heating System in Serbia V
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Investment in <b>sustainable</b> and <b>efficient</b> heat generation and distribution facilities</li><li>› Support <b>energy efficiency</b> utilisation by customers</li><li>› <b>Security</b> of supply</li></ul>
<b>Facts and Figures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>› Project preparation: 2016/2017</li><li>› Project start: 2018</li><li>› Volume: 31,5 m EUR</li><li>› Instrument: Loans, grants</li><li>› Partner: Ministry of Mining and Energy</li> <li>› Focus: Combination of DH IV and 4.5 No investments in coal!</li></ul>



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