

# KeepWarm Energy efficiency investment in District Heating in Ukrainian Cities



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# KeepWarm Renewing district heating

## Ukrainian DH context

**40%** of Ukrainian citizens are served by DH, particularly in densely populated **urban** areas. DHSs are typically **owned by municipalities** and operated by municipal enterprises.

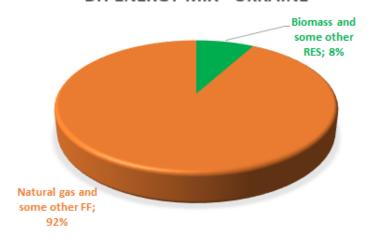
#### **Challenges**

- Smart modernisation of DHS is needed to increase efficiency
- Heat energy demand decreasing
- Significant debt levels and lack of financial resources
- Third-party access to DH networks
- Human resources deficit



Source: Pixabay

#### **DH ENERGY MIX - UKRAINE**





## Distric Heating in Ukraine

#### **Trends**

- The use of biomass for heating is growing
- Energy efficiency investment is increasing but needs to be accelerated

#### **Policy stance**

- Goal of 40% share of RES share in DH by 2030
- Measures to minimise natural gas usage and increase efficiency in DH and buildings
- Reducing GHGs emissions according to NDC

Investment subsidies covering:		
New DHS /expansions of DHS	-	
DHS retrofits for EE / RES	++	
Consumers / connections	++	
Soft loans and other financing	+	
Tax incentives	-	

#### **Recommended actions**

- Approve a sector strategy on efficient DH and decarbonization goals
- Develop a debt management plan
- Increase public investment in DH modernization
- Support new business models



## DHS Bila Tserkva

#### (Municipal enterprise Bilotserkivteplomerezha)

- Location: Bila Tserkva, Ukraine
- Ownership: municipal
- Grid: 163 km (owned by the municipality)
- Customers: 1,370 buildings
- Connected load: 327 MW
- Boiler output: 419 MW (407 boilers)
- Type of DHS: hot water
- Current fuel: natural gas
- Potential renewables nearby:
   biomass



Source: DHS Bila Tserkva web-site, bctm.com.ua

Investment plans (2020-2025):

Installation of new efficient natural gas boilers and 1 MW biomass boiler, replacement of pipelines, including 800 mm pipeline connecting DHS with the nearby CHP plant



## DHS Zhytomyr

(Municipal enterprise «Zhytomyrteplokomunenergo» of Zhytomyr city council)

- Location: **Zhytomyr, Ukraine**
- Ownership: municipal
- Grid: 207 km (owned by the municipality)
- Customers: 1,952 buildings
- Production: **563,299 MWh** (2017)
- Boiler output: 789 MW (204 boilers)
- Type of DHS: **hot water**
- Current fuel: natural gas
- Potential renewables nearby: biomass



Source: DHS Zhytomyr web-site, tke.org.ua

Investment plans (2020-2025):

**Biomass CHP unit with ORC** technology, complex modernization of network **subsection**, installation of new natural gas boilers, replacement of pipelines, and installation of individual heating units.



## DHS Ternopil

(Municipal utility district heating company "Ternopilmiskteplokomunenergo" of Ternopil City Council)

- Location: Ternopil, Ukraine
- Ownership: municipal
- Grid: 152 km (owned by the municipality)
- Customers: over 42,000
- Production: 471,597 MWh (2018)
- Boiler output: 709 MW (137 boilers)
- Type of DHS: hot water
- Current fuel: natural gas
- Potential renewables nearby:

#### **biomass**

Source: DHS Ternopil web-site, teplo.te.ua

Investment plans (2020-2025):

10 MW and 4 MW biomass boilers, modernization of boiler houses, replacement of pipelines, and installation of individual heating units.



## DHS Khmelnytskyi

(Municipal enterprise Pivdenno-zahidni teplomerezhi)

- Location: Khmelnytskyi,
   Ukraine
- Ownership: municipal
- Grid: 138 km (owned by the municipality)
- Customers: about 20,000
- Connected load: 96.75 MW
- Boiler output: 293.8 MW (43 boilers)
- Type of DHS: hot water
- Current fuel: natural gas
- Potential renewables nearby:

#### **biomass**

For more information:



Source: DHS Khmelnytskyi web-site, pivzahteplo.com

Investment plans (2020-2025):

Construction of 5 MW biomass boiler, modernization of boiler houses with new burners installation, replacement of pipelines and installation of individual heating units.

# KeepWarm Renewing district heating

#### Natural Gas Prices

- Natural gas is the dominant fuel for the district heating sector;
- The price of natural gas is subject to political impact and market fluctuations, which result in high uncertainties on future cost;
- Different levels of natural gas prices have been applied in estimating economic feasibility of investment projects:
  - > EUR 270 per 1000 m<sup>3</sup> "subsidized price";
  - EUR 371 per 1000 m<sup>3</sup> "baseline level";
  - EUR 480 per 1000 m<sup>3</sup> "market level";
- All assumed prices are significantly higher than the current level of natural gas prices in Ukraine.



## Energy Efficiency Measures

- The main types of energy efficiency improvements for DHSs in Ukraine include:
  - Replacement of steel pipes with pre-insulated pipelines;
  - Replacement of burners in existing natural gas fired boilers;
  - Installation of new natural gas fired boilers with the efficiency of at least 92%;
  - Centralization of DH grid sections with decommissioning of smaller inefficient boiler houses;
  - Replacement of grid pumping equipment;
  - > Installation of frequency converters.



#### Feasibility of Energy Efficiency Measures

Assumed natural gas price, EUR per 1000 m <sup>3</sup>	270	371	480
Modernization scenarios	IRR value under different NG prices		
DemoUkraine project – centralization of heat supply, new boilers, substations, pipeline replacement	10.6		
Modernization of heat generation facilities – installation of new natural gas fired boilers with the efficiency of 92%	10.0	14.1	18.3
Replacement of main pipeline between DHS and CHP	5.2	8.4	11.5
Replacement of pipelines – sections with heat energy losses significantly exceeding the average heat losses	3.1	5.8	8.5
Boilers replacement at 7 First Vilskyi lane boiler house	16.2	25.3	31.1
Boilers replacement Karetnyi lane boiler house	11.9	17.1	22.4
Modernization of the district heating sub-network connected to RK-6 boiler house	6.9	9.2	11.6
Pipelines replacement - pipelines connected to three boiler houses (Molodizhna 2, Ternopilska 14/3, and Pivnichna 2)	<0	0.4	2.2
Replacement of burners	15.7	21.6	27.7
Optimization of district heating system in Grechany district	1.3	3.1	9.1

# KeepWarm Renewing district heating

## Conclusions

- Feasibility of energy efficiency investment in DH significantly depends on natural gas prices and reduction of fossil fuel subsidies is important for promoting EE improvements;
- Replacement of inefficient boilers and modernization of burners demonstrate high economic feasibility;
- Feasibility of complex project including boilers and grid modernization is case-specific and opportunities for centralization, optimization of generation capacity and network design should be reviewed to improve financial attractiveness;
- Pipelines replacement demonstrate low or medium (for most inefficient sections) feasibility and would required significant public support
- Energy security impact should be considered along with economic feasibility during the selection of priority projects



## Thank you!

For more information,
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