March 1st, 2024 Maëlle Caussarieu City of Copenhagen Climate Unit

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Dantes Plads

ahagen Climate Plan

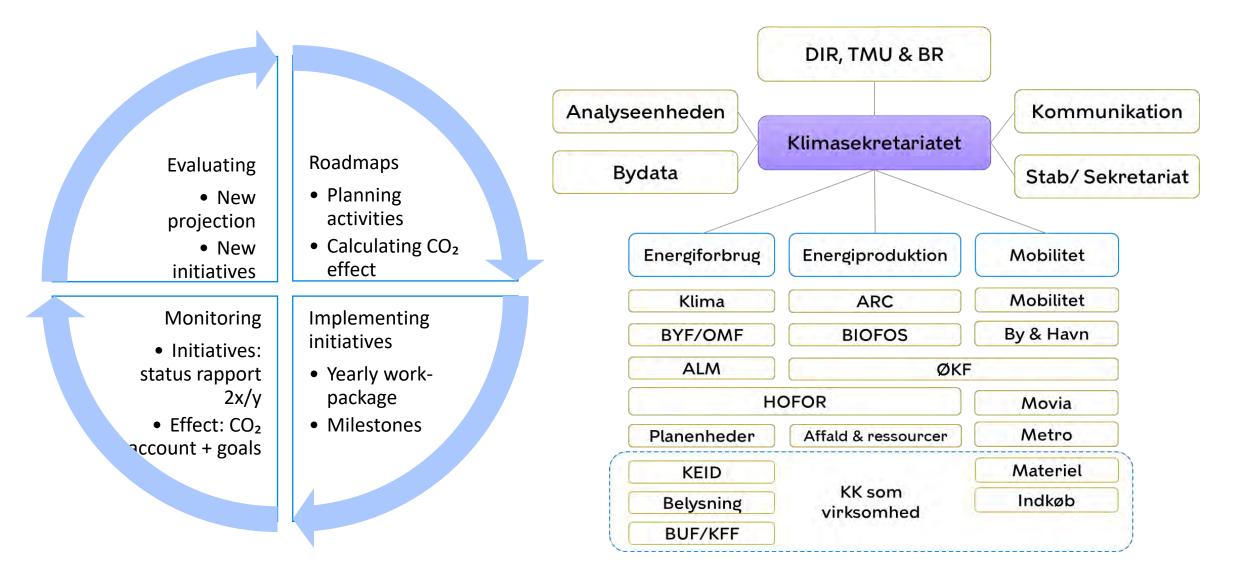
Climate targets

- Climate Action Plan in 2009: 20% reduction by 2015 and a vision of becoming carbon neutral by 2025
- CPH2025 Climate Plan in 2012 with the target to become become **the first carbon neutral capital in the world** by 2025





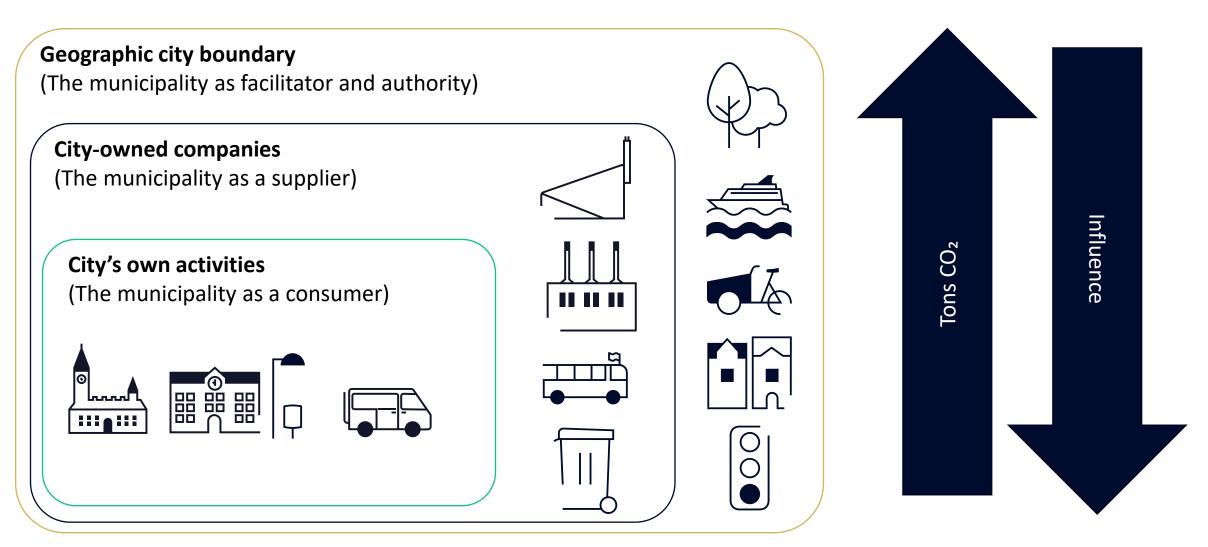
Organisation



CPH2025 Climate Plan



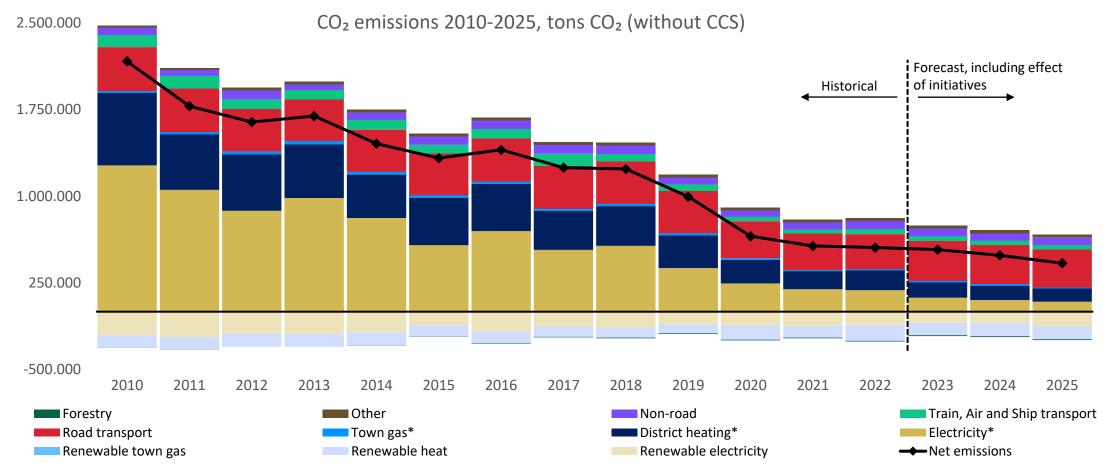
Municipal agency – where can we do what?



Current Status

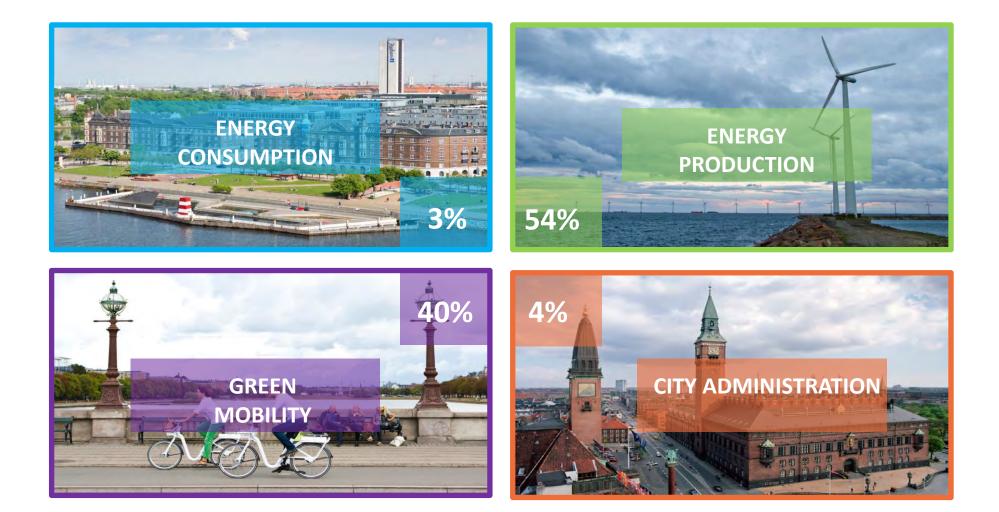
74% emission reduction in 2022 compared to 2010

CO₂ emissions in Copenhagen



*Before RE-crediting, which involves renewable energy production within the city or outside the city where the city or the city's utilities own the facilities.

Four pillars in the climate plan





Partnerships are key

Energy Consumption

Goals for 2025

- 20% reduction in heat consumption
- 20% reduction in the electricity consumed by commercial and service companies
- 10% reduction in energy consumption in households

Main current initiatives

- Reduce energy use in existing buildings via i.e. Energispring (Energy Leap)
- Focus on building renovation
- New PV solar strategy
- Individual heating: move away from oil

Energy Leap

50 partners and for about 39% of Copenhagens' building stock

Purpose:

• Reduce energy consumption in buildings

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• Establish partnership between building owners, developers and organizations

Actions:

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- Benchmarking, network, knowledge sharing, workshops, communication and target setting
- Focus on active energy management and retrofitting of buildings

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PENSION FOR ACADEMICS

Arup & Hvidt

PensionDanmark

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October 9, 2023

Danica Pension

Aberdeen

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Energy Production

Goals for 2025

- District heating will be carbon neutral by 2025
- Electricity production is based on wind and biomass and will, in total, exceed the city's electricity consumption
- Plastic from households and companies will be sorted from waste
- Biogasification of organic waste

Main current initiatives

- CCS
- Heating: focus on peak load and heat pumps
- CO₂ neutral utilities (town gas, water, district cooling etc.)
- 560 MW vind and solar
- Waste sorting

A need for flexibility



99% District Heating

Wind Energy - 560 MW



October 9, 2023

Mobility

Goals for 2025

- 75% of all trips in Copenhagen are on foot, by bike or public transport
- 50% of all trips to work or school by bike

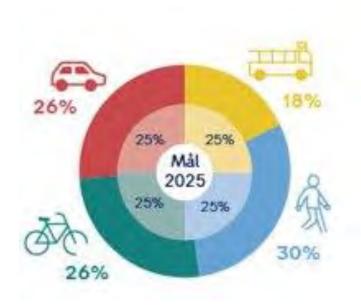
Main current initiatives

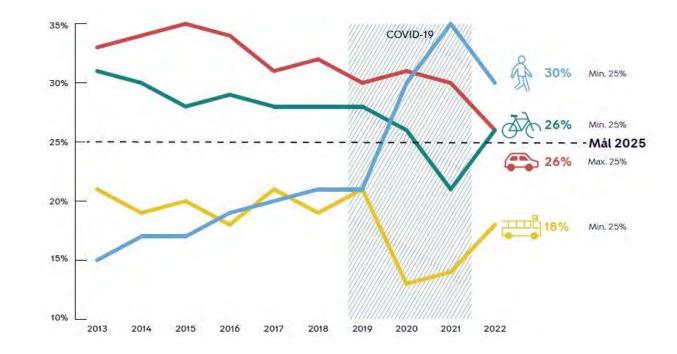
- Zero-emission buses
- Shore power for cruise ships
- Non-road machinery
- Speed reduction (50 km/h to 40 km/h)

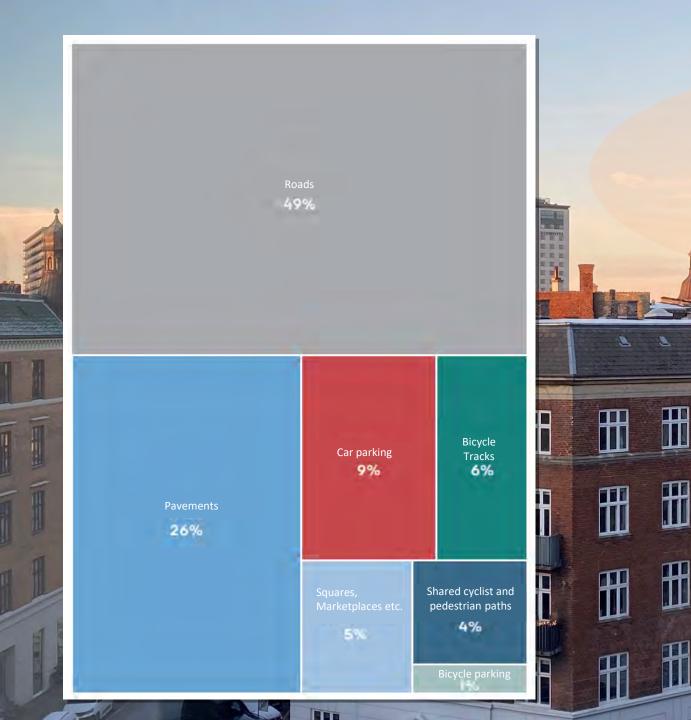


Out of the car and hop on the bike, public transport or walk

Development of the mobility share in Copenhagen – status 2022







How the areas between the buildings in **Copenhagen are** distributed

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City Administration

Goals for 2025

- Reduce energy consumption in city buildings 40% compared to 2010
- The city's new build should meet sustainability requirements
- All city administration vehicles run on electricity, hydrogen or biofuels
- Energy consumption for street lighting in Copenhagen is reduced by 50% compared to 2010
- A total of 60,000 sqm of PV modules on existing municipal buildings and new build have been installed

Main current initiatives

- Energy efficiency in city buildings
 - City vehicles
- City procurement
- Education
- Forestry
- Food strategy

A good example

Examples of initiatives





Energy Production

Goals for 2025

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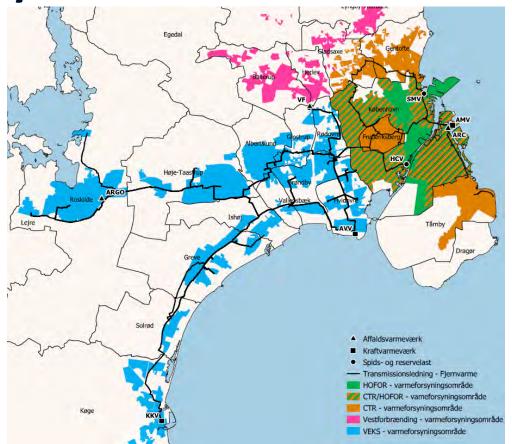
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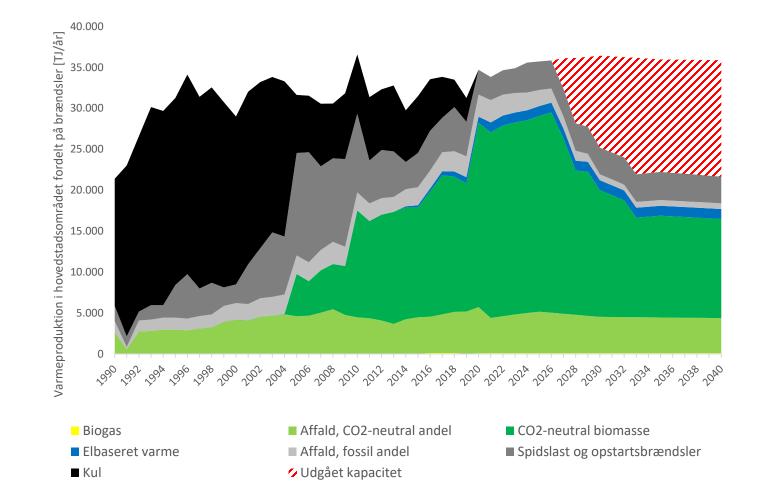
Greater Copenhagen heat supply

- The Municipality of Copenhagen is one of the 26 municipalities that are connected to the capital's district heating network with approx. 500,000 households. Copenhagen is 99% connected to district heating.
- District heating production is based on a few central CHP plants:
 - 3 waste incineration plants (ARGO, ARC and Vestforbrænding)
 - 2 biomass incineration plants (Avedøre plant and Amager plant).
- The central plants are supplemented by several peak load units during cool periods or in the event of an outage. These are typically powered by oil or natural gas.
- Copenhagen is part of a larger connected heating network, but must have a certain amount of production close to its own consumers in order to maintain security of supply in the Municipality. This is due, among other things, to bottlenecks in/out of Copenhagen and distribution network capacity.



Biomass is Greater Copenhagens main heat source

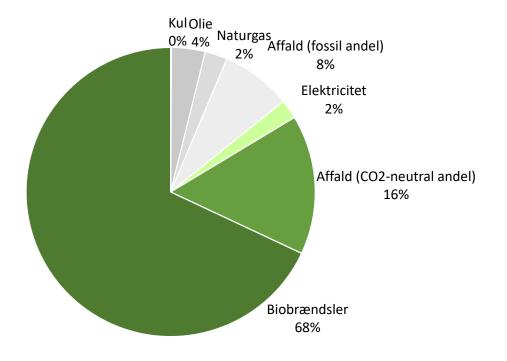
- The figure shows the heat production in the metropolitan area per fuel.
- Biomass represents ca. 2/3 of the heat production
- The political ambition of phasing out biomass heat means that a corresponding heat capacity based on other technologies must be established
- It is estimated that large and medium-sized heat pumps have a significant role in replacing biomass heat capacity.



Biomass is Greater Copenhagens main heat source

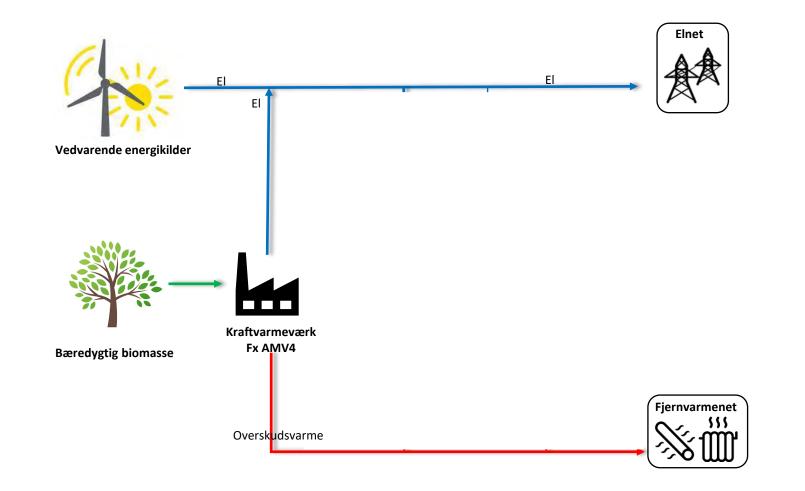
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68% of the capital's district heating came from biomass in 2022

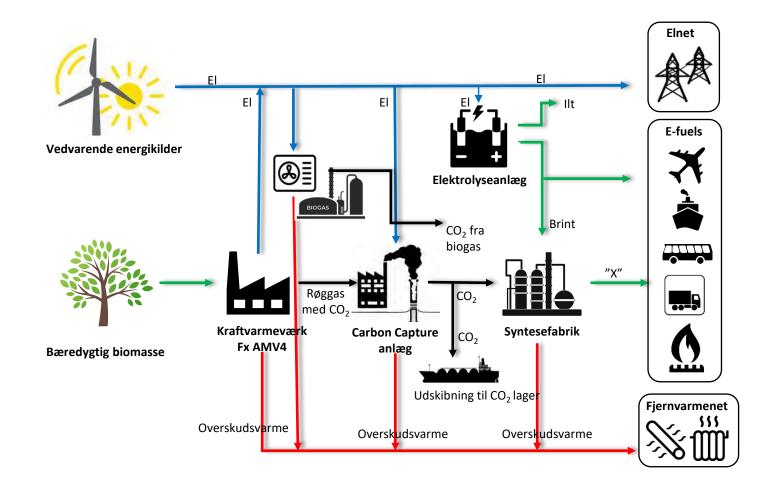


Production distribution of district heating delivered to the capital in 2022 (based on the Environmental Declaration for District Heating 2022)

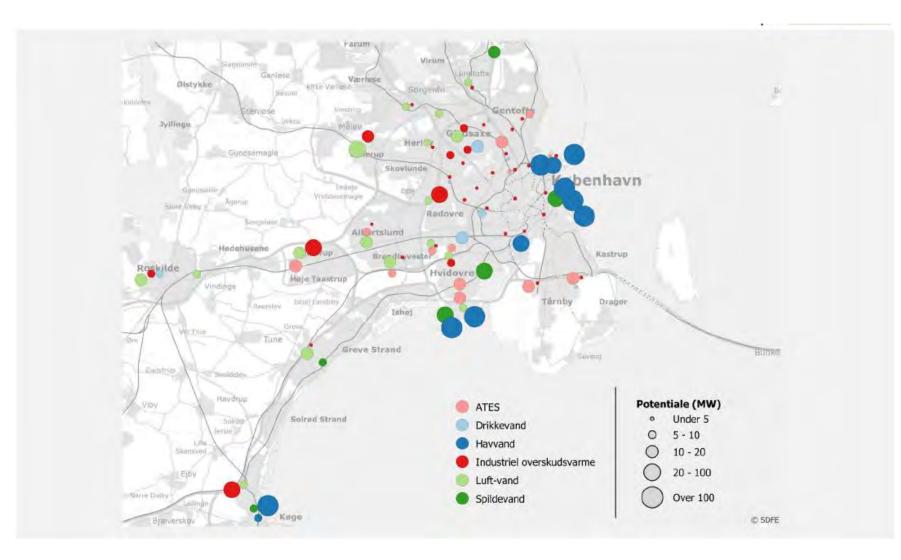
Energy System today



Energy System in the future



Heat pumps: The biggest potentials are in Copenhagen



Carbon Capture and Storage

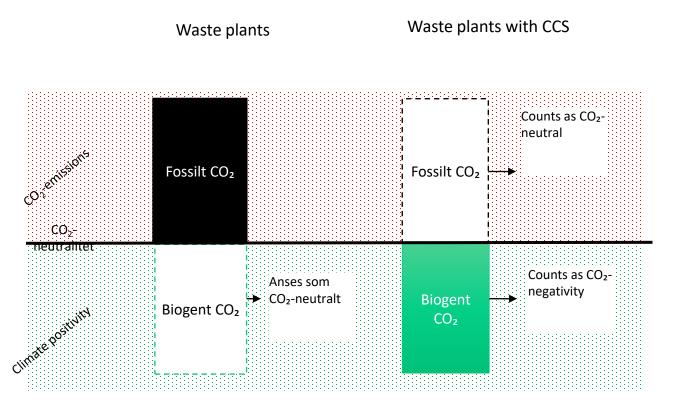
- CCU/S catches the CO2 from the power plants cheminees
- It is a climate technology that generates surplus heat, which can be integrated in the DH system



Sidehoved

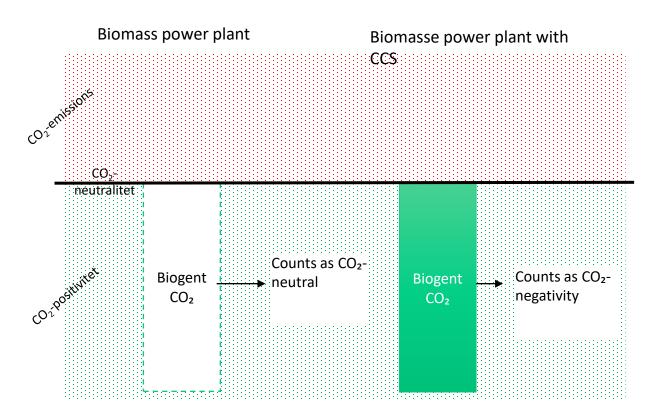
CCS on waste incineration plants

- CCS can capture 2 types of CO2 depending on what is burned:
 - biogenic CO2 (cardboard, food waste, garden waste, etc.)
 - fossil CO2 (coal, oil, etc.)
- A facility fx power plant can be considered CO2-neutral by capturing and storing fossil CO2, and can achieve climate positivity by capturing and storing biogenic CO2.

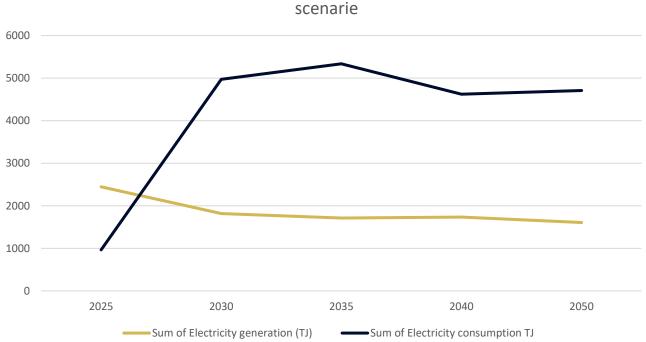


CCS on biomass power plants

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Electricity balance for electricity and heat production in Greater Copenhagen



El-production and needs for DH in Greater Copenhagen, Basis



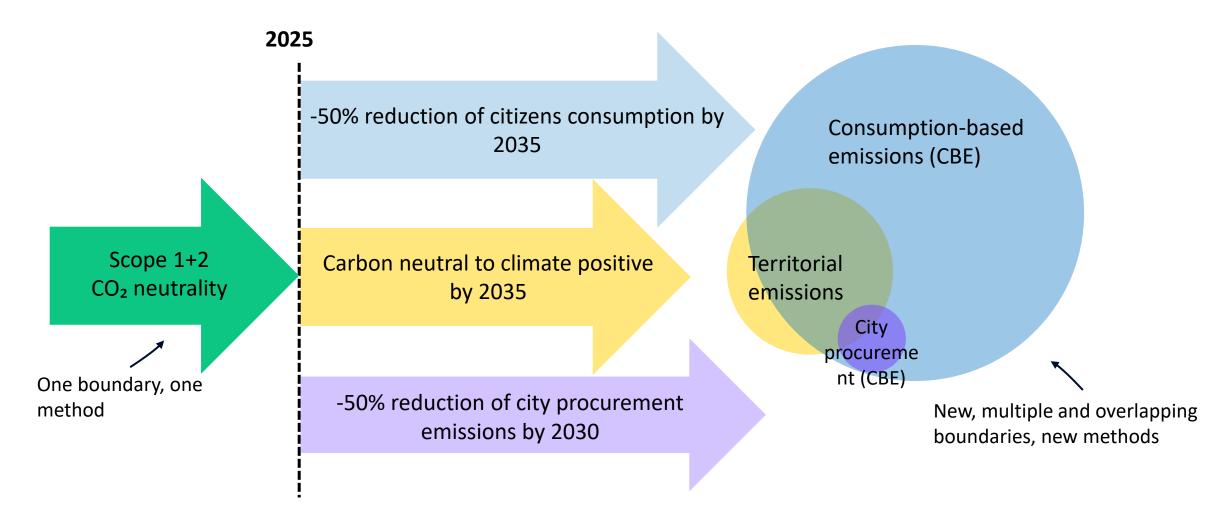
Towards 2035

Consumptionbased emissions for citizens in Denmark: 11-17 tons CO₂ pr. capita

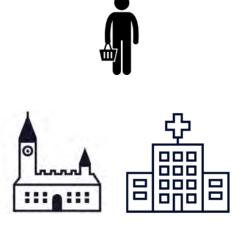
Reduce CO2 emissions in public procurement by 50% Reduce CO2 emissions of citizens Consumption by 50%

> Electrification of the integrated energy system

New boundaries and methods



Different types of consumption



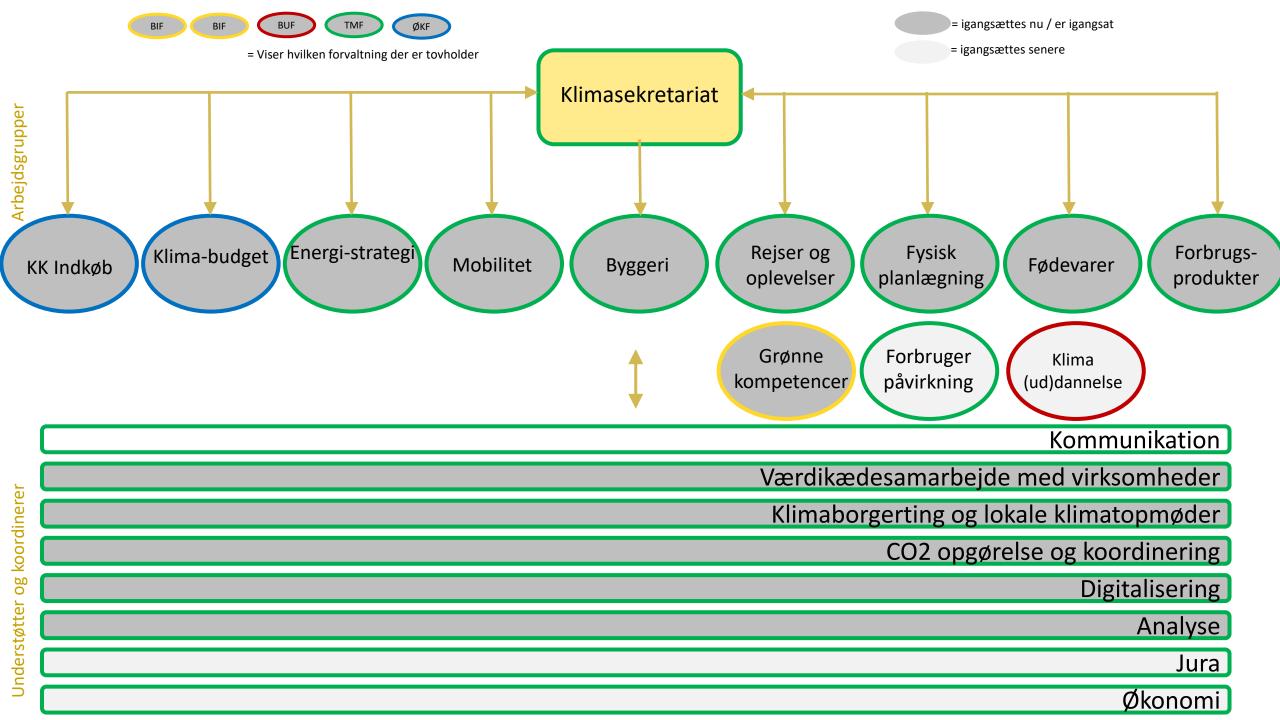
Private consumption –

Residents' private consumption of goods/services both at home and when they are travelling

Public consumption – the state's, region's and/pr city's own consumption/procurement



Capital investments - investments in buildings, plant, machinery and other 'permanent' infrastructure

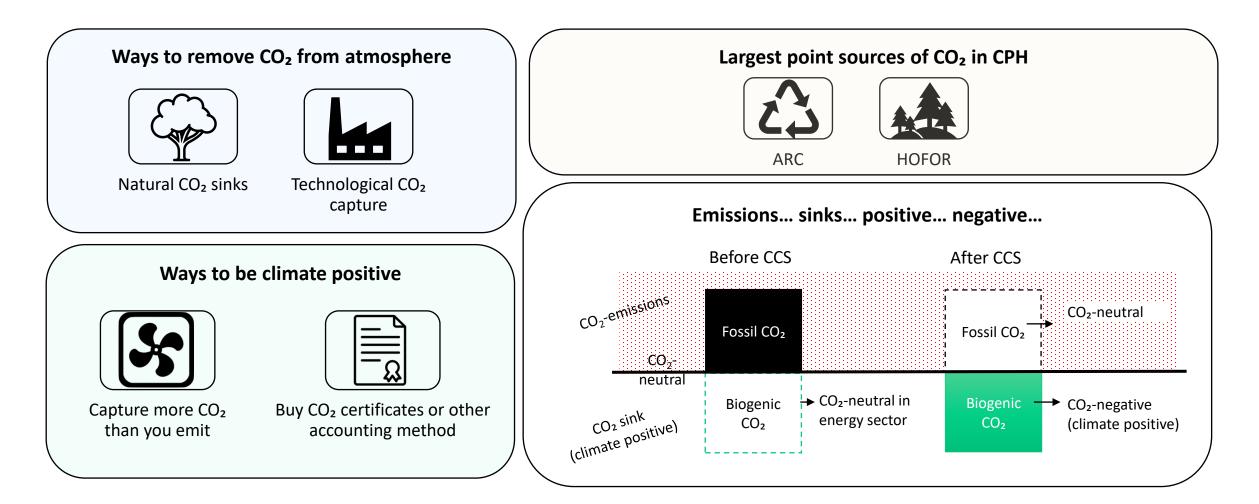


THANK YOU

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Climate positivity







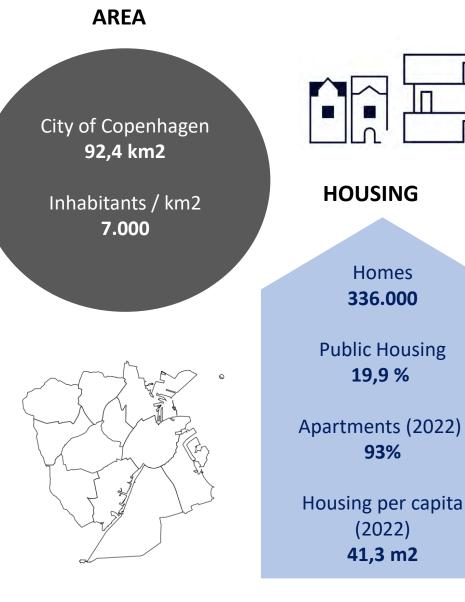
City of Copenhagen 652.000

The metropolitan area 1.359.000

Greater Copenhagen
4.400.000

New inhabitants per month in Copenhagen 500

Average age **36 years**



Climate positivity

