



# Global District Energy Award 2009

## Winners

 	<p>The University of Texas at Austin, USA</p>	<p><b>Full-service campus utility</b> The 200 buildings of the university campus are connected through a district energy system with all utilities centrally generated on campus. The campus is constantly growing both in physical size and energy demands. All utilities on campus are generated from natural gas. However, due to the high efficiency by the campus's district energy system, and advances in the efficiency and operations in utilities generation, carbon emissions have been held at steady levels in spite of constantly increasing campus demands.</p>
  BORÅS STAD	<p>Borås, Sweden</p>	<p><b>Production of district heating, district cooling, electricity and biogas</b> A municipally owned company that handles refuse and production of district heating, cooling and electricity in the municipality. 35.000 of the city's 64.000 inhabitants rely on its district heating system, which receives its energy from a CHP plant using biomass, waste and landfill gas. The system also includes a scheme for district cooling. The city also uses biodegradable household waste in the production of biogas for transport (covering most of local bus transport) and production of fertilizer. This leads to considerable reductions in CO2 emissions.</p>
 	<p>Copenhagen, Denmark</p>	<p><b>District heating network</b> The system covers 98 % of the heat demand in the municipality with heat from CHP plants and waste incineration. The system is part of a coherent district heating system in greater metropolitan area, covering city center and 15 suburban municipalities. Two heat transmission companies transport heat from 10 CHP plants to local distribution system. A heat plan is part of the city's climate plan, where the municipality sets the target of a 20% CO2-reduction by 2015 and a vision to</p>



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		be completely CO2-neutral by 2025.
 	Dunkirk, France	<b>District Heating Network</b> The district heating network covers a large portion of the urban community. The network was initially designed to recover surplus energy from the local steel works. Adding three cogeneration units and a second surplus heat capture unit at the steel plant, increased the share of recovered energy in the network to 90%. The heating network is an essential component of the region's environmental policy, and enables the community to maintain and enhance the region's reputation as a leading industrial area.
 	Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, China	<b>District heating network</b> The pipeline network is forecasted to continue its growth until 2020, and at that time it will supply a total surface of 14.5 million m2 which represents 75% of the current heating surface of the city, comparing with current 40%. Innovative technological solutions have been implemented for the modernization of management of both the network and company administration. CO2 emissions are reduced considerably through removal of 64 independent coal-fired boiler houses in 2008, and another 12 in 2009. Reduction is estimated at 5.2 million tons of indirect CO2 emission over 25 years.
	Krakow, Poland	<b>Modernization of the heat distribution system</b> Social and economic transformation has strongly influenced local heat distributors. It gave opportunity for application of advanced technologies. The heat market



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		<p>grew in size and competitiveness, and concerns for the environmental increased. The company incorporated as strategic goals: improvement of networks and minimization of emissions. To ensure this, the company modernized heat distribution system and eliminated inefficient heat sources. Both the scope of completed projects and the outstanding results were only possible with engagement of third party funds.</p>
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