



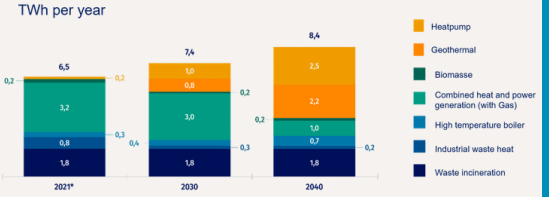
# Vienna

## Austria



### Challenges

Vienna is home to one of the largest district heating networks in Europe, providing heat to a third of the city's residents. Currently, one of the main challenges of the system is the transition to renewable energy sources and waste heat as it expands. This brings serious challenges regarding access to the necessary funding for the works and access to abundant and affordable sustainable substitutes to fossil fuels.



\*Werte 2021, zwecks Vergleichbarkeit auf durchschnittlichen Verbrauch normiert (Heizgradtagsbereinigung)  
Summen gerundeter Werte entsprechen nicht immer den gerundeten Summenwerten

Quelle: Compass Lexecon, Wien (ex)

DH generation in Vienna by energy source in TWh/year  
Source: Compass Lexecon, Wien Energie

### Opportunities

The Austrian Institute of Technology (AIT), in collaboration with Wien Energie, which manages the network, and the City of Vienna, which owns it, is working on upgrading measures to make the system more efficient. The city's long-term plan is to add 2.1 TWh of additional annual renewable energy generation by 2040. The plan to overhaul the use of fossil fuels will need investments of around EUR 400 million. The opportunities this strategy entails are enormous. Big investments are planned to increase the share of geothermal and heat pumps in the systems, while CHP from natural gas should be greatly reduced. Vienna also plans to introduce carbon capture technologies and put in place a seasonal energy storage solution, saving energy in moments of high supply and low demand to be used in the peak season, during the winter months.

## Key facts

- Population: 2.028.499
- Network size: 1300km
- Customers served: 460,000
- Heat produced: 5,910 GWh/year
- Heat sold: 5,400 GWh/year (2023)
- Supply/return temp.: 95°C/145°C

 [enabledhc.ambienteitalia.it](http://enabledhc.ambienteitalia.it)

 Co-funded by the European Union

Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

