VATTENFALL

District heating label 2025

Energy sources by area

	Heat from power plant (gas)	Heat from waste incineration	Bio-mass	Industrial waste heat	Gas-fired boilers (peak and backup/ temporary)	Gas engines (CHP)	Sun	Cooling from surface water	Electricity from the public grid	E-boiler (testrun)
Amsterdam Noord and West	–	62.4%	37.3%	–	0.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Amsterdam Zuid and Oost	82.2%	4.0%	–	–	9.3%	3.2%	–	–	–	1.3%
Koudenetten Amsterdam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86.7%	13.3%	–
Almere	87.8%	–	4.7%	–	5.9%	–	0.4%	–	–	1.2%
Arnhem. Duiven and Westervoort	–	93.6%	3.3%	–	3.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Nijmegen Waalsprong	–	93.3%	–	–	6.7%	–	–	–	–	–
Leidse regio	59.2%	–	–	–	40.8%	–	–	–	–	–
Rotterdam	–	74.7%	–	22.3%	3.0%	–	–	–	–	–
Lelystad	–	–	80.8%	–	19.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Ede	–	–	81.1%	–	18.9%	–	–	–	–	–

Environmental impact per area

	Amsterdam Noord and West	Amsterdam Zuid and Oost	Koudenetten Amsterdam	Almere	Arnhem, Duiven and Westervoort	Nijmegen Waalsprong	Leidse regio	Rotterdam	Lelystad	Ede
Renewable share	70%	6%	87%	9%	82%	64%	–	38%	78%	77%
Share of residual heat	19%	14%	–	39%	–	10%	23%	21%	–	–
CO_2 reduction compared to HR gas boiler/compression cooling	83.6%	56.2%	57%	61%	75%	64%	29%	24%	66%	70%
CO_2 emissions kg / GJ delivery	9.6	25.8	8.0	22.5	14.8	20.9	42.0	44.7	20.0	17.4
Heat loss	26%	22%	–	38%	34%	37%	25%	27%	41%	30%
Primary energy factor (fp_{de} I) according to NTA8800	0.13	0.51	0.15	0.44	0.21	0.31	0.83	0.58	0.39	0.34
Renewable energy factor (fp_{ren}) according to NTA8800	0.89	0.19	0.87	0.49	0.82	0.74	0.23	0.60	0.78	0.77

Calculation method according to “Reporting format Sustainability Reporting for suppliers within the framework of the Heat Act”