



SachsenEnergie – our contribution to Germany's energy transition

05/05/2023 | Dr. Axel Cunow

www.SachsenEnergie.de



DR. AXEL CUNOW

43 years old (1979)

Grew up in Templin, Brandenburg

Business Administration, Finance

Married, one daughter (5), one son (2)



CFO since 07/2021

UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD
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Roland Berger
Strategy Consultants



VATTENFALL



**Harvard
Business
School**

SachsenEnergie at a glance



revenue
~ 5.0 billion €



employees
~ 3,300

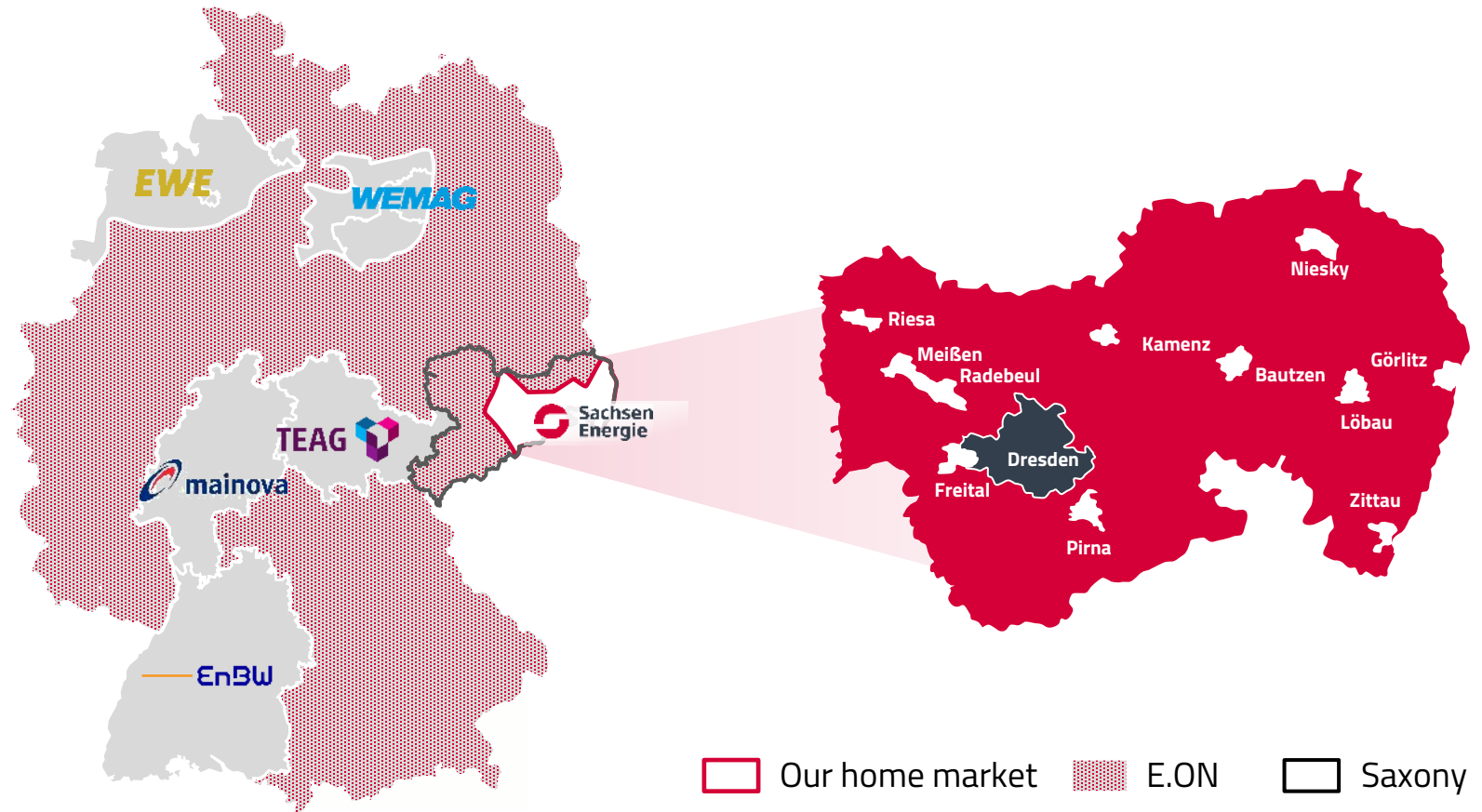


EBITDA
~ 350 million €

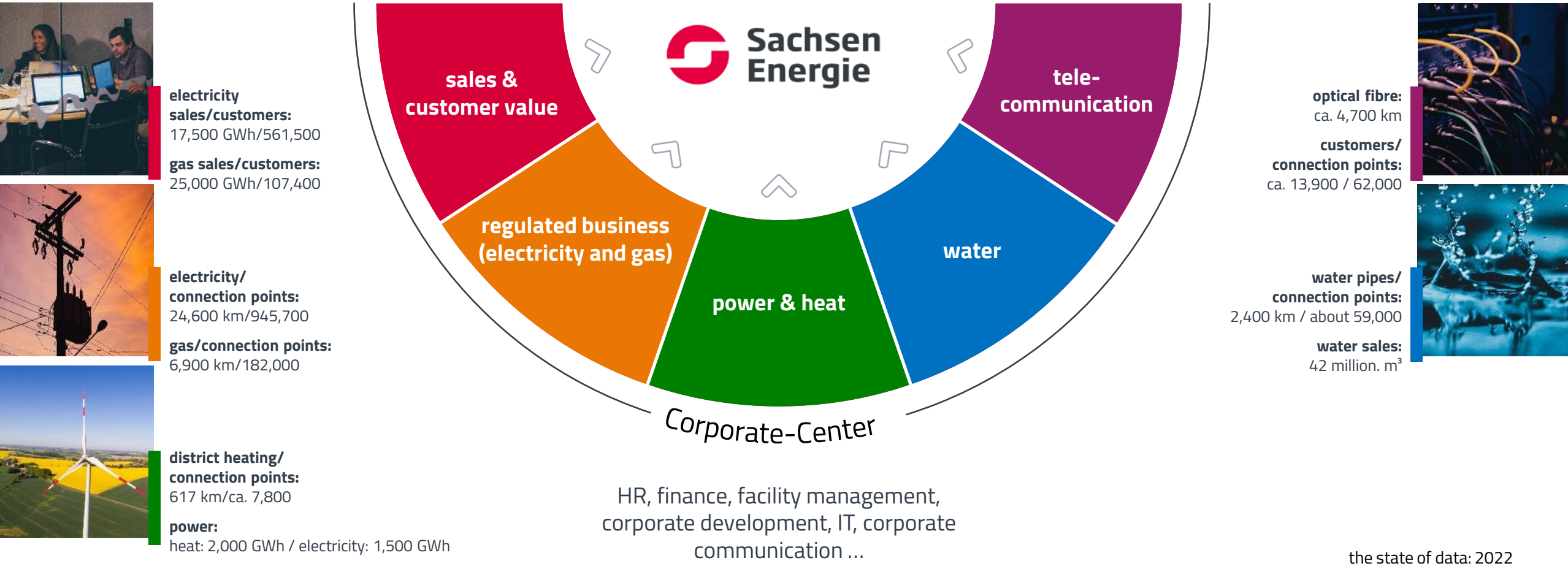


investments
~ 300+ million €

SachsenEnergie Group



Strategic business segments of SachsenEnergie Group



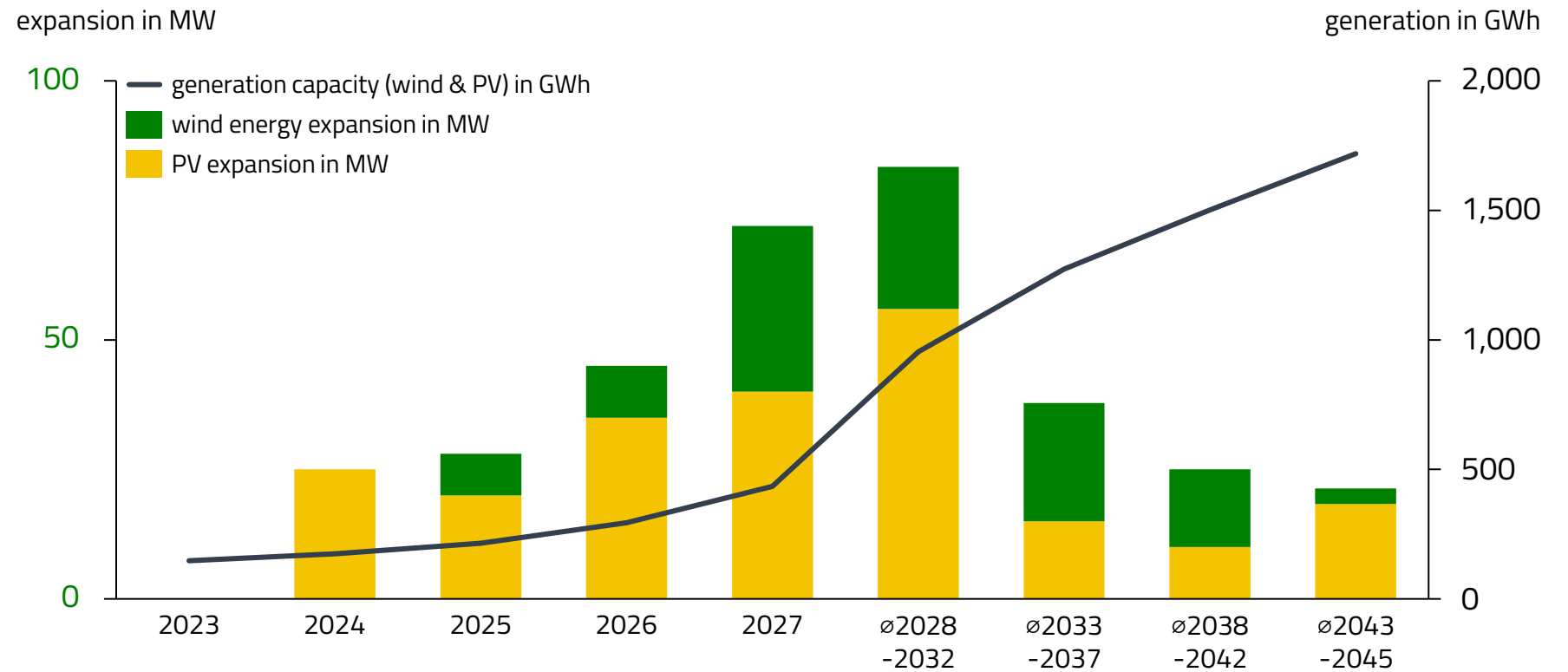
SachsenEnergie plans to invests about 13 billion € till 2045*



Wind and PV



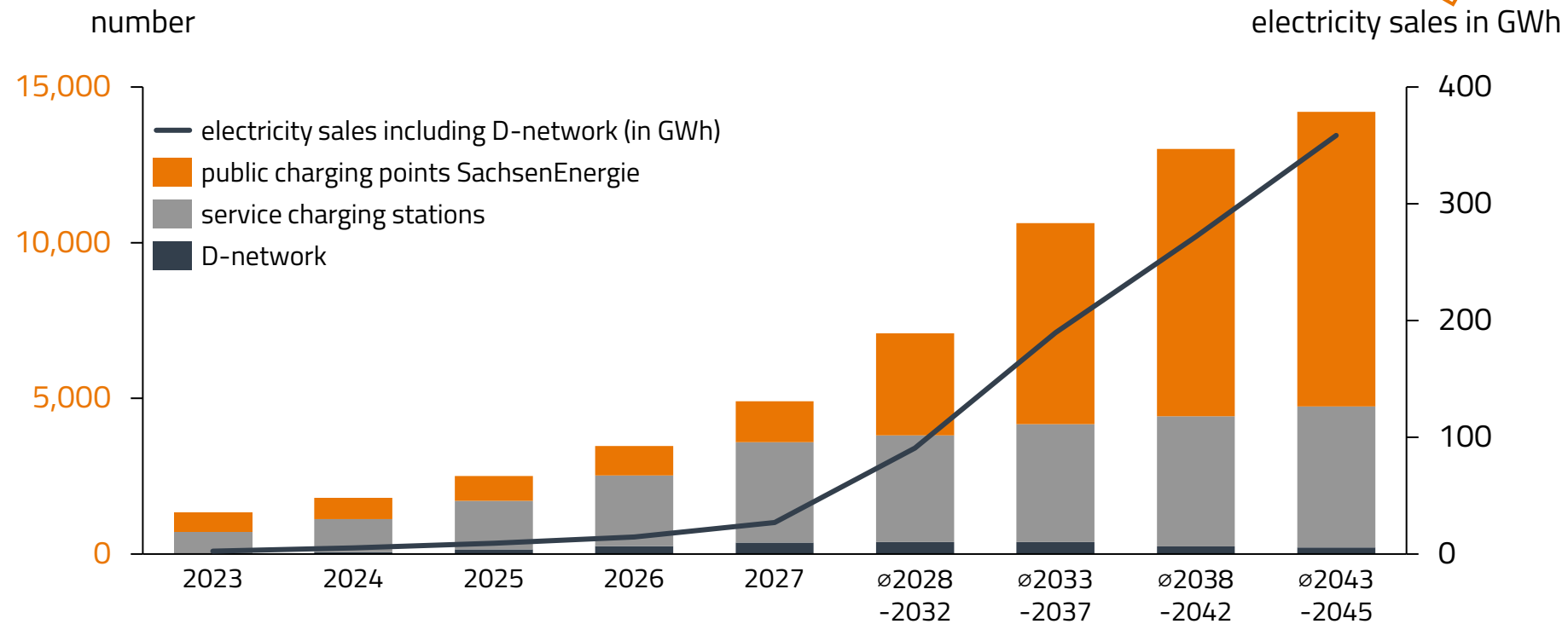
Capacity expansion and generation of wind and PV





E-Mobility charging stations

Forecast of the number of electric charging stations of SachsenEnergie



Operation of approx. 1/3 of the public charging stations in Saxony

Electricity distribution grid

Forecast of our grid expansion

reinforcement, expansion and new construction of lines and number of substations

high voltage

+1,200 km (current: 1,730 km)

+40 substations
(current: 60)

medium voltage

+2,900 km (current: 7,853 km)

+2.600 local network
stations
(current: 5.826)

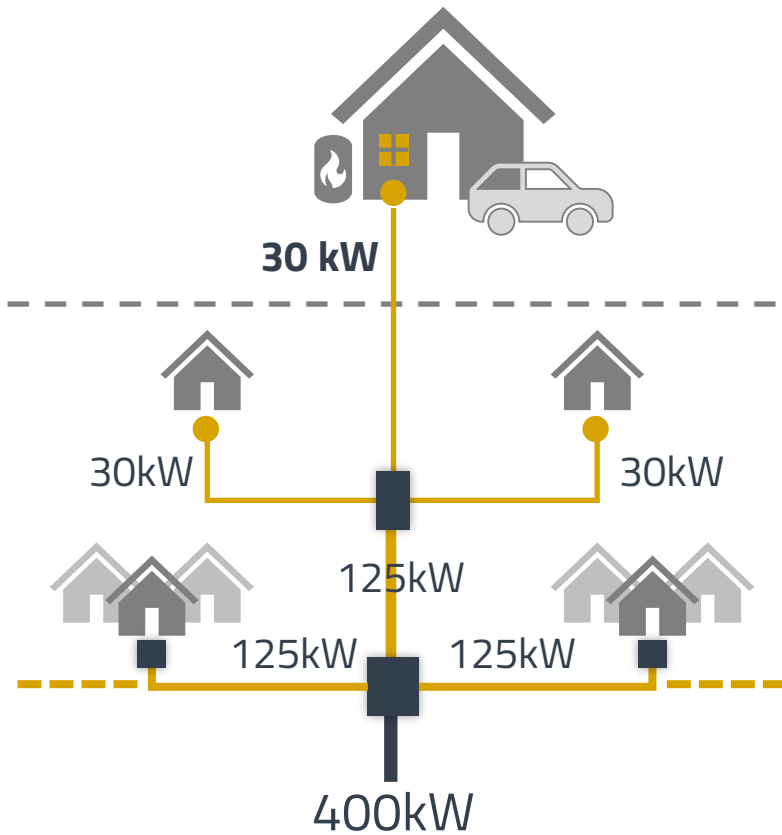
low voltage

+6,500 km (current: 14,987 km)

The integration of renewable energies, heat pumps and e-mobility requires reinforcement of the distribution grid.

Grid expansion (medium and low voltage)

Today (50 housing units)

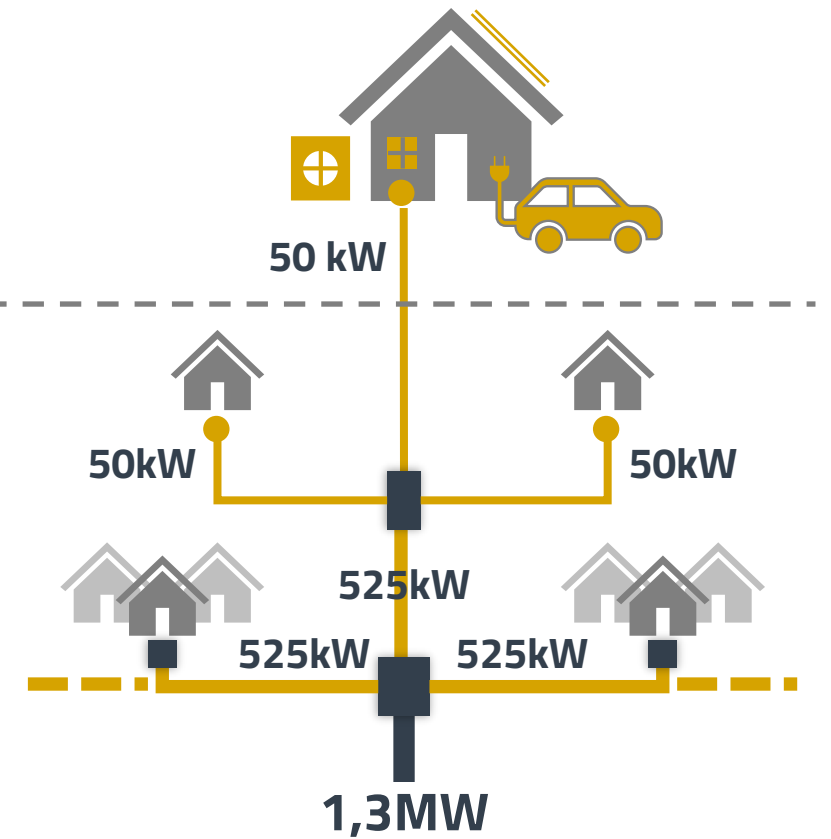


- detail level -

x4

The transition in the heat- and transport sector is taking place in the **low-voltage-grid!**

Tomorrow (50 housing units)





Natural gas distribution grid

Overview of our natural gas distribution grid

high pressure

1,051 km

53 gas transfer stations

medium pressure

1,472 km

621 gas pressure
control systems

low pressure

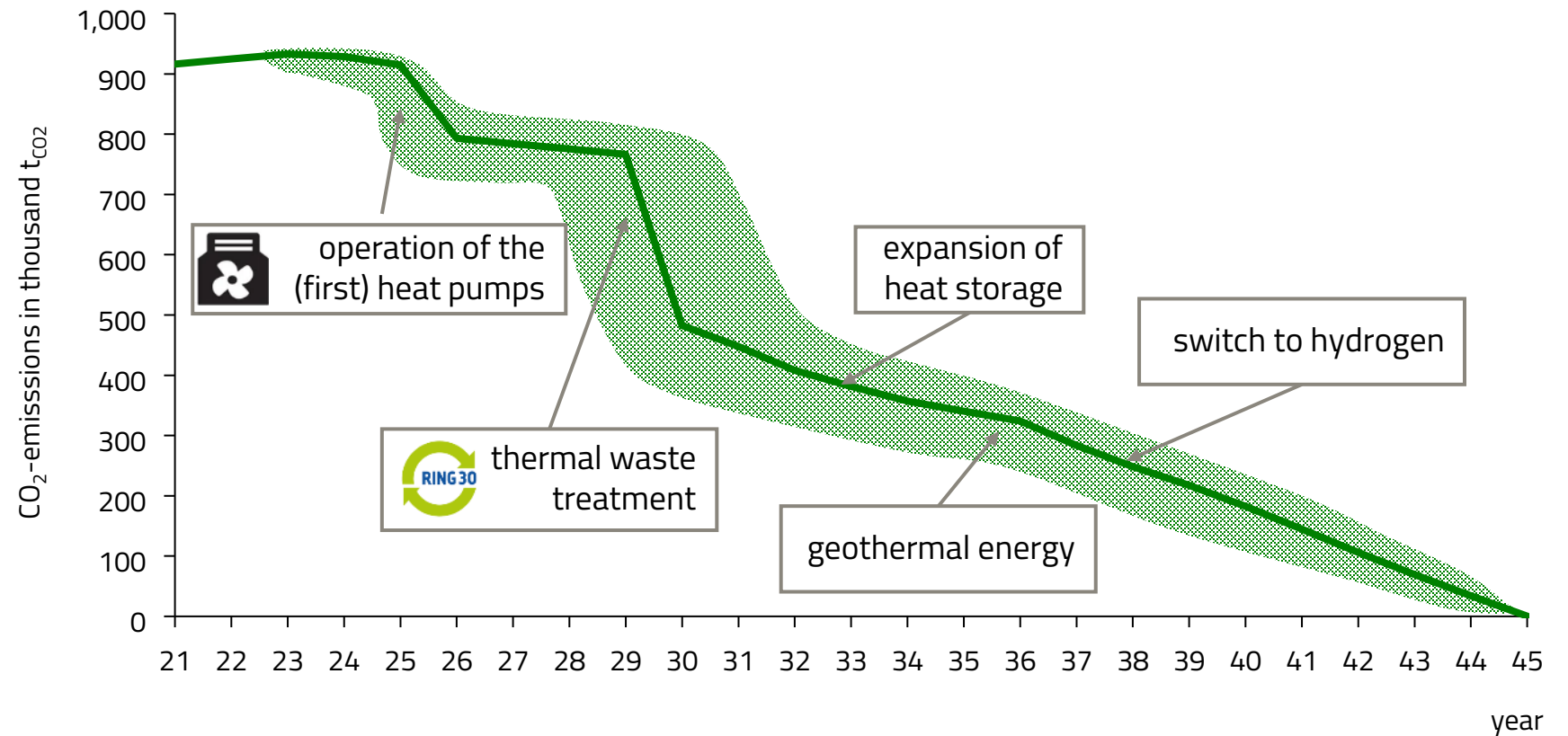
2,286 km

Only grid renewal and securing the ability to transform towards H2.



Decarbonisation of Dresden's district heat supply

CO₂-emissions by Dresden's district heat generation in thousand t_{CO2}



High efficient energetic use of waste and sewage sludge to close regional material and energy cycles



120.000 t
15.000 t_{TS}

**quantities
of processed fuel* p.a.
sewage sludge p.a.**



44 GWh

p. a. green electricity for
~18 thousand households



337 GWh

p. a. green heat for
~ 41 thousand households



140,000 t

p. a. CO₂-savings \triangleq effect
of ~ 71 thousand PVA**



17%

decarbonisation of district
heating



29 million t km

reduction of waste transports
in t km



40%

waste reduction potential
through preprocessing

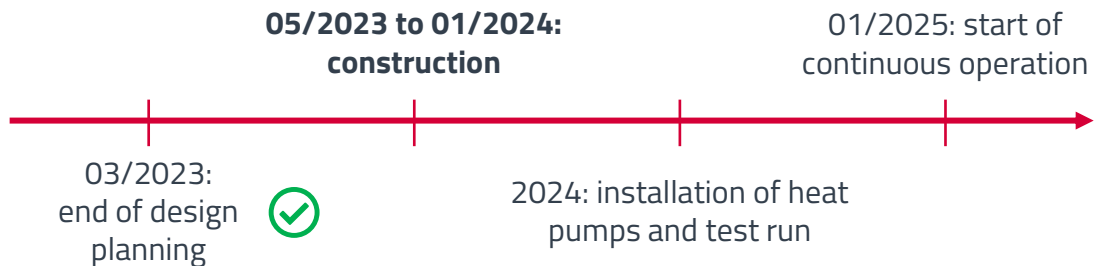
* substitute fuel (especially from residual waste and bulky waste)

** private PV-system with 5 kWp and 1.000 full load hours

Waste heat utilisation of the TU data center

➤ complete feed-in of the waste heat from the refrigeration circuit:

- use of waste heat from the TU local heating network
- temperature increase by using a heat pump ($COP \sim 4$)
- **Invest:** ~ 3.2 million €
- up to **24 GWh/a** green heat (approx. **1.2%** of the heat demand in Dresden)



Source: <https://www.medienservice.sachsen.de/medien/news/1065024>

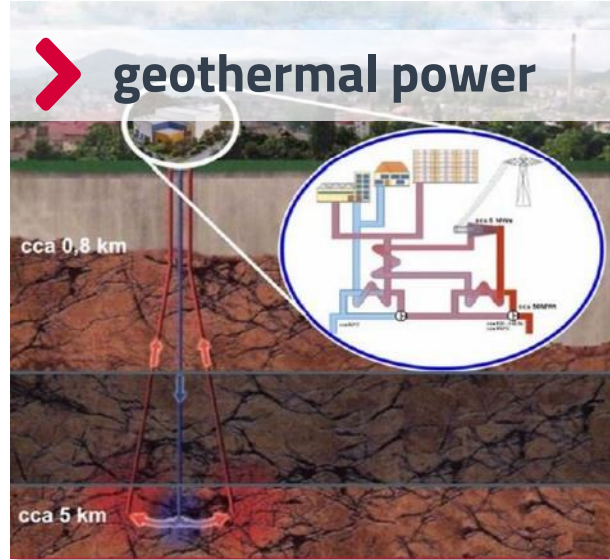
Further decarbonisation investments #1

➤ switch to hydrogen



Capacity: ca. 350 MW_{el}
Realization date: ~ 2040

➤ geothermal power



Capacity: 40 MW_{th}
Realization date: ~ 2035

➤ industrial waste heat



Capacity: 80 MW_{th}
Realization date: ~ 2035

Further decarbonisation investments #2

> electrode boiler



Capacity: 40 MW_{th}
Realization date: ~ 2025

> electrolyser



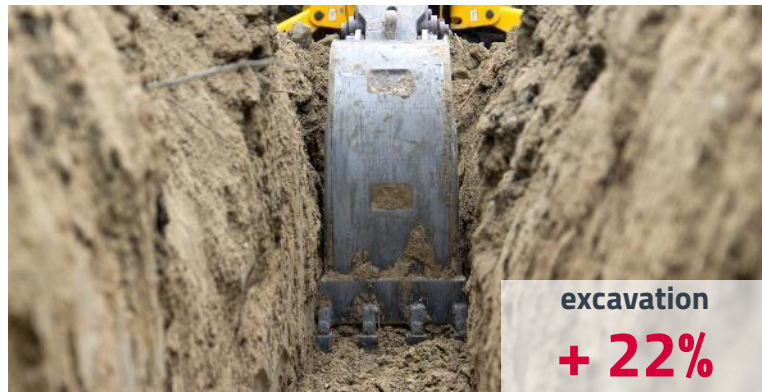
Capacity: 15 MW_{th}
Realization date: ~ 2027

> long-term heat storage



Capacity: 1,750 MWh_{th}
Realization date: ~ 2030

Price increases compared to pre Ukraine war



The Ukraine war at the same time increases and decreases the speed of the energy transformation

Key-Take-Aways



Transformation is taking place in parallel in the electricity, heat, and transport sector as well as in fibre optics and water supply



High investments enable growth, but are taking energy suppliers to their limits



Special effort is needed for our district heat system which stands for 90% of SachsenEnergie's CO₂-emissions. However, also investments in grids and E-Mobility are essential enablers for others to reduce their carbon footprint



Political support for the energy transition increased with the energy crisis



However, prices increased and availability of resources decreased with the energy crisis



Thank you for your attention!

www.SachsenEnergie.de

