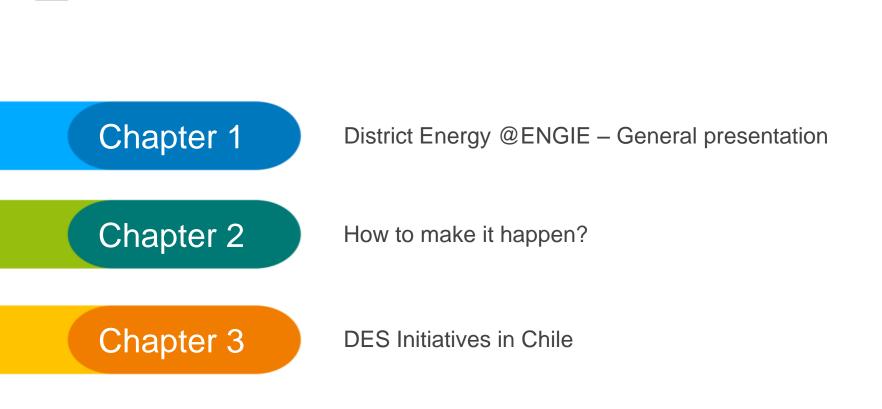


# **District Energy in Chile**

# Unlocking investments in sustainable heating & cooling for cities

# **SANTIAGO**





**INDEX** 

# District Energy @ENGLE General presentation

engie

# **ENGIE presentation** Strong leadership positions

### POWER

**#1** Independent Power Producer in the world

6th provider in Europe .

**115,3 GW** installed power production capacity

**10,5 GW** production capacity under construction\*\*

Operations in ~ 70 countries 152,900 employees GAS

3rd seller of natural gas in Europe

3rd largest LNG supply portfolio worldwide .

#1 distribution, # transmission network in Europe.

Supply portfolio of 1.296 TWh

#1 in storage capacity in Europe

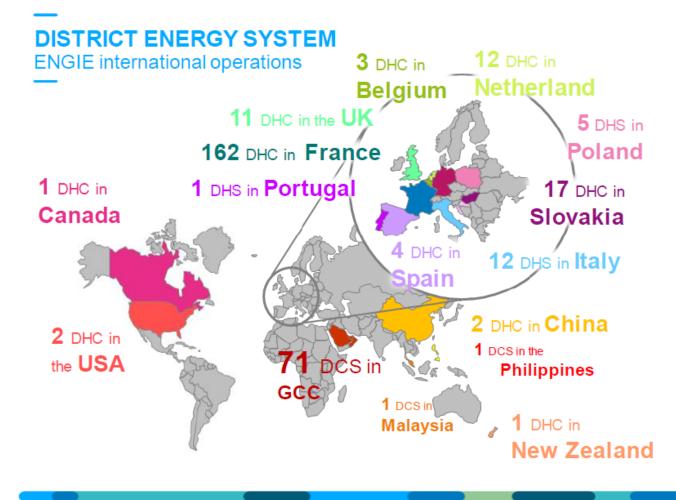
**#1** supplier of B2B energy efficiency services in the world

250 urban heating and cooling networks operated worldwide

140 millions of m<sup>2</sup> managed in the tertiary sector

### SERVICES



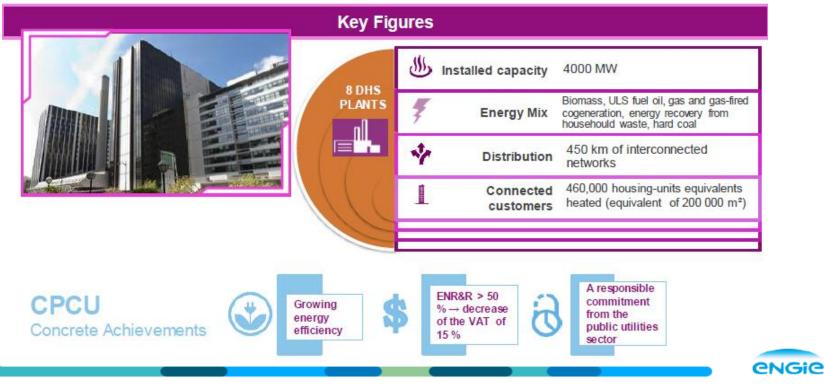




# **CPCU : DISTRICT HEATING OF PARIS**



CPCU (compagnie Parisienne de Chauffage Urbain) the first district heating in France is operated by Engie, since 1927.



#### Paris, **CLIMESPACE: DISTRICT COOLING OF PARIS** France CLIMESPACE operation & development of one of the biggest cooling networks in the world. **KEYS FIGURES** 5 million 700 73 km of 440 m<sup>2</sup> of clients network GWh/year cooling Le climat **100% Green Energy for** Signature of the charter for "Paris change à Paris cool production Action Clima<sup>"</sup> shows commitment +2 à 4°C a Parts en 2050 towards the city to face environmental Free Cooling with River en 2050 issues + 10 à 15 s de jours d'orag Seine



# Barcelona District Heating and Cooling General Presentation

#### **Identity sheet**

Location District/ Country Entity name Group membership Production Contract type In ENGIE since Contract end Barcelona Barcelona, Spain DISTRICLIMA 50,8% Heating and Cooling Concession 2002 2032

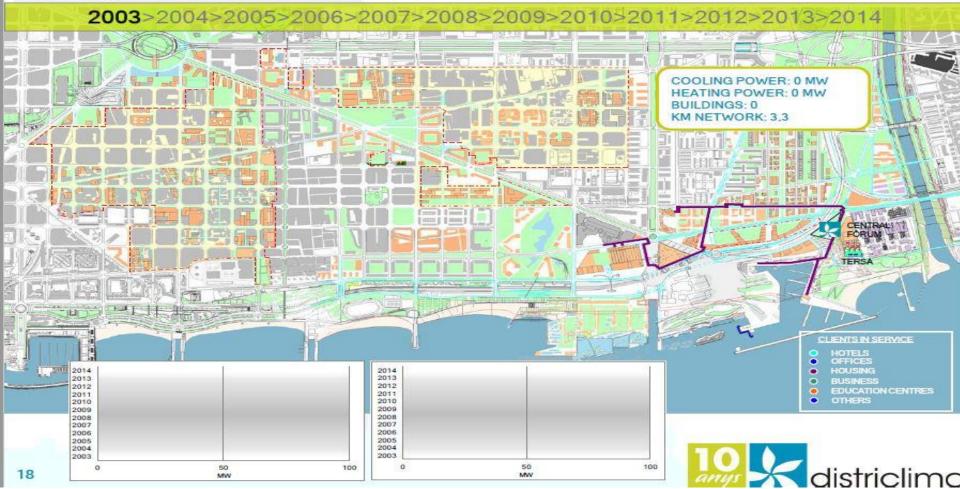
#### **Key figures**

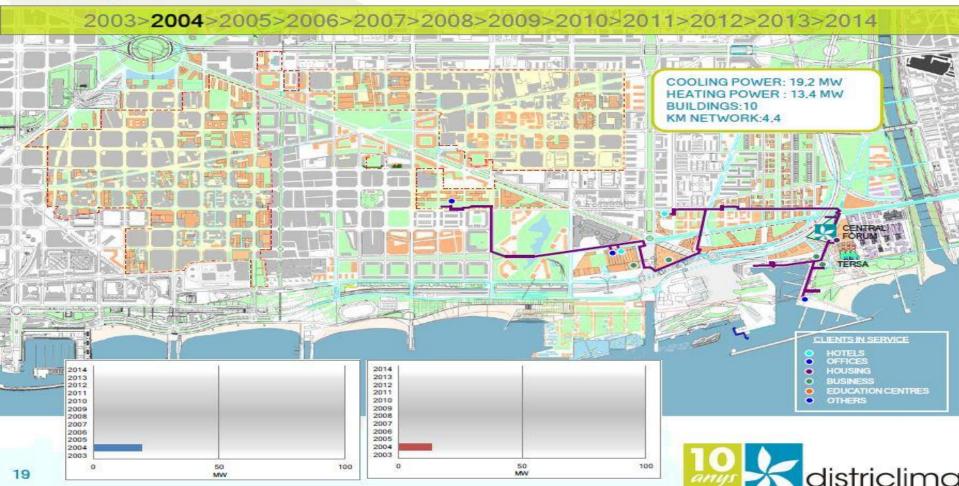
84 Number of Clients 15 km Network length 78 mw Contracted cooling power 78 Number of substations 17425 t/year CO<sub>2</sub> emission savings

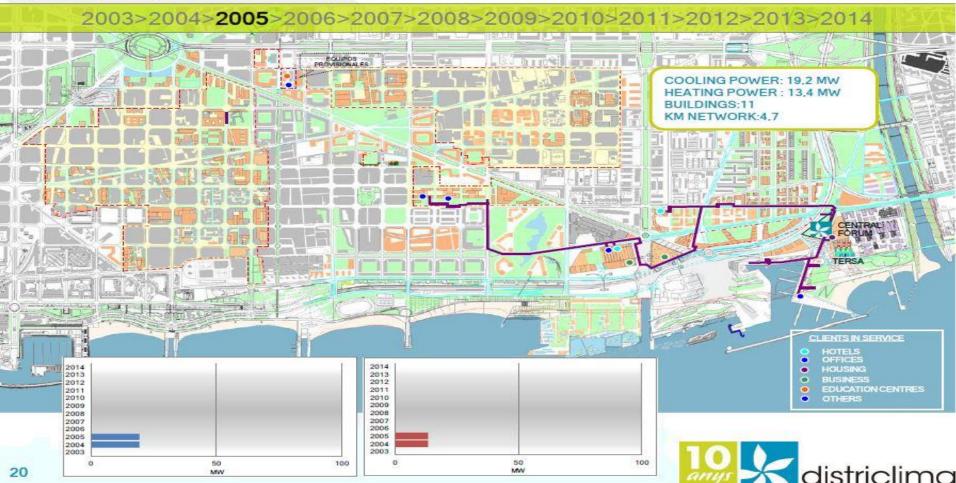


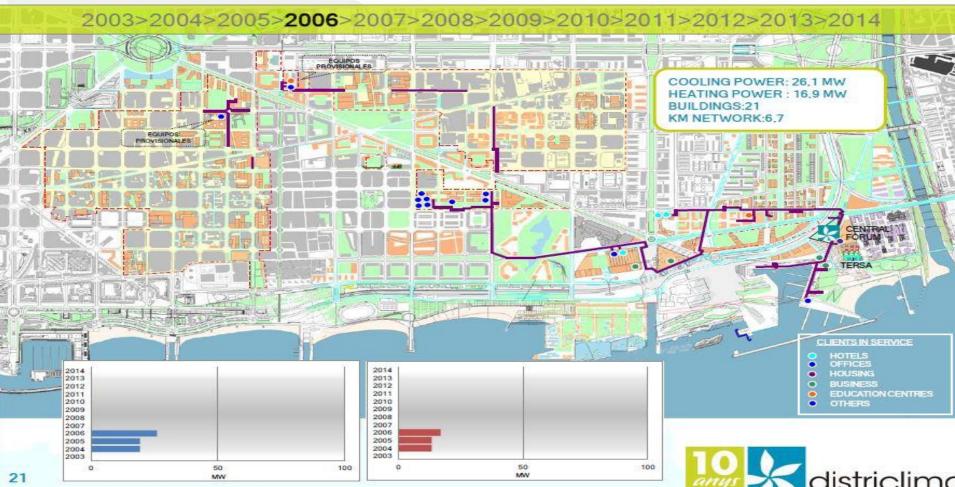


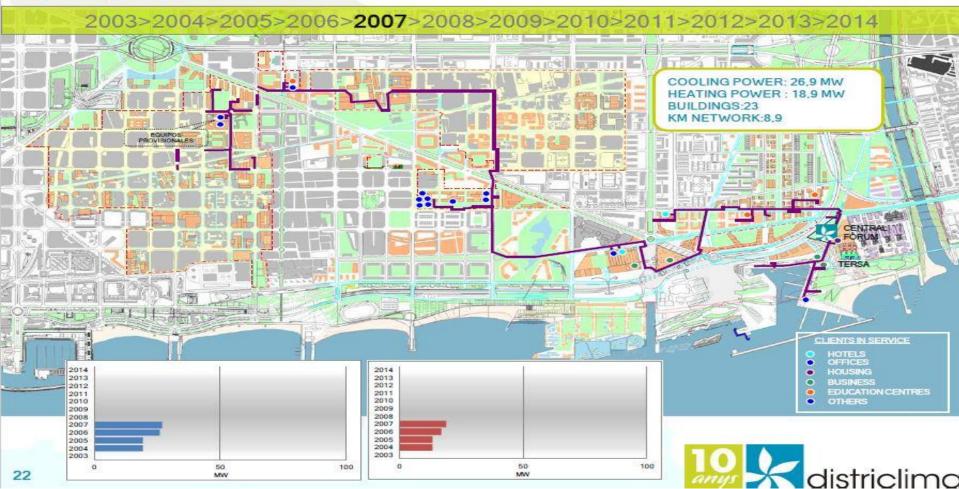


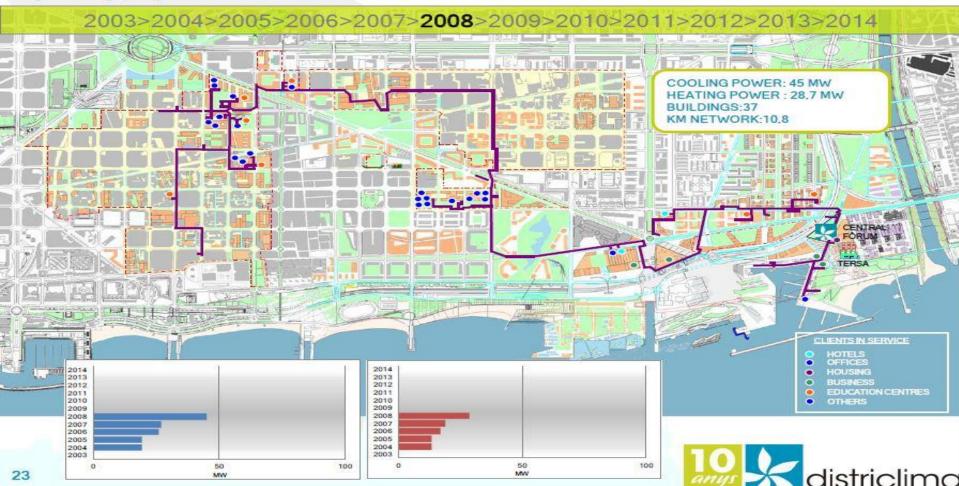


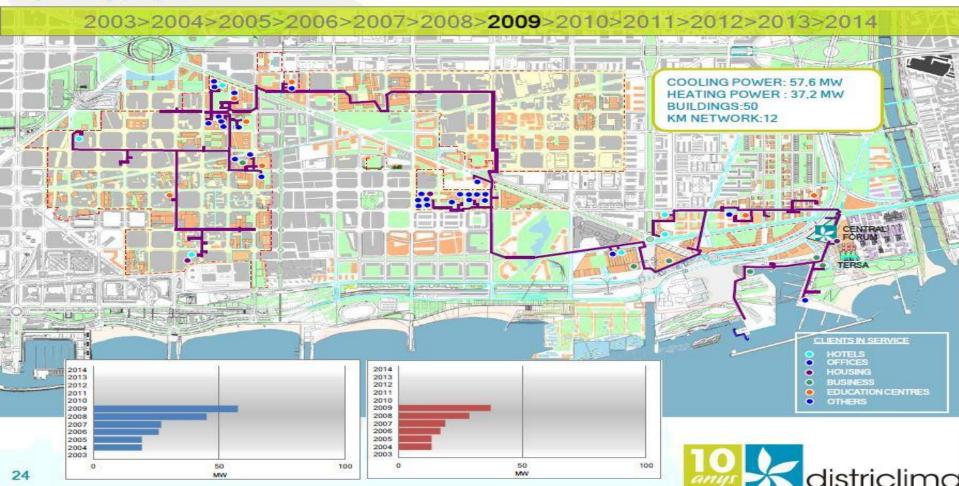


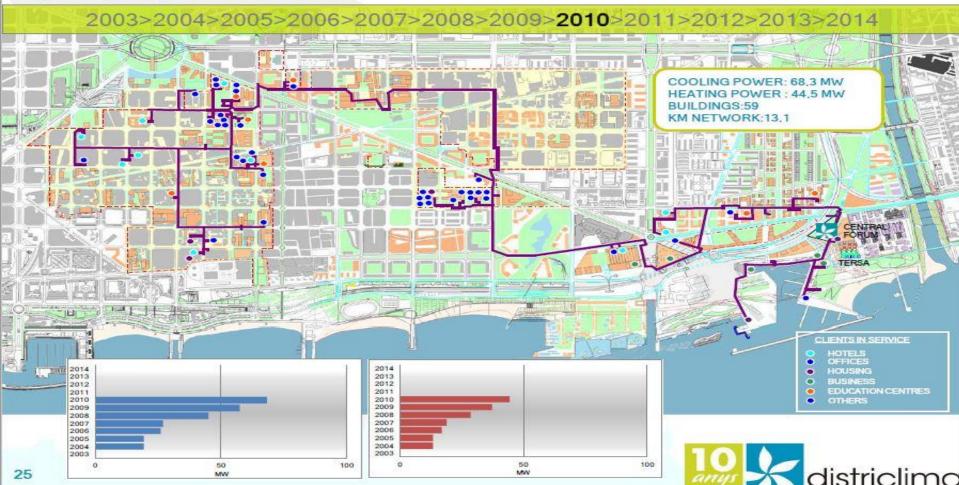


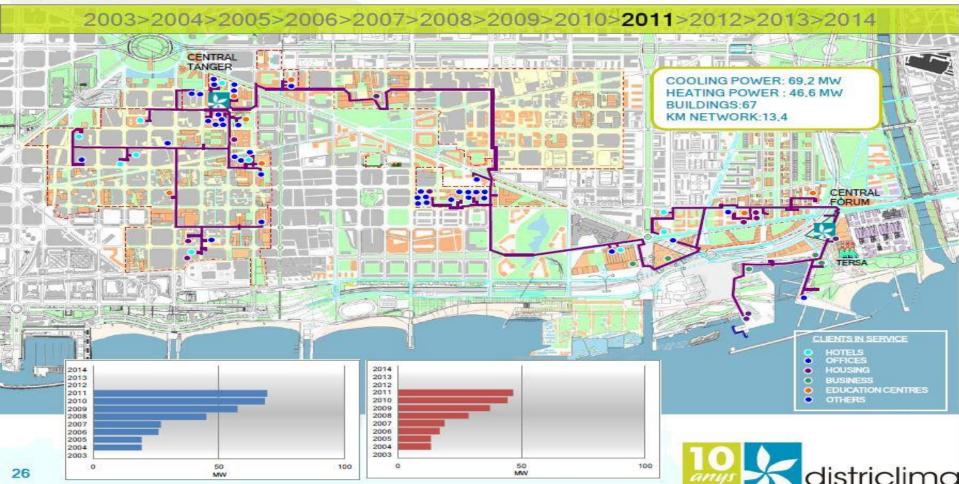


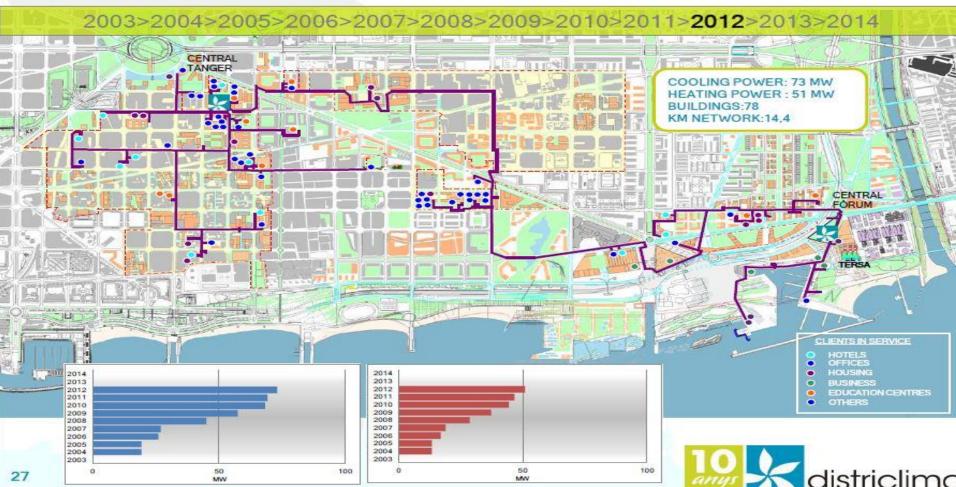


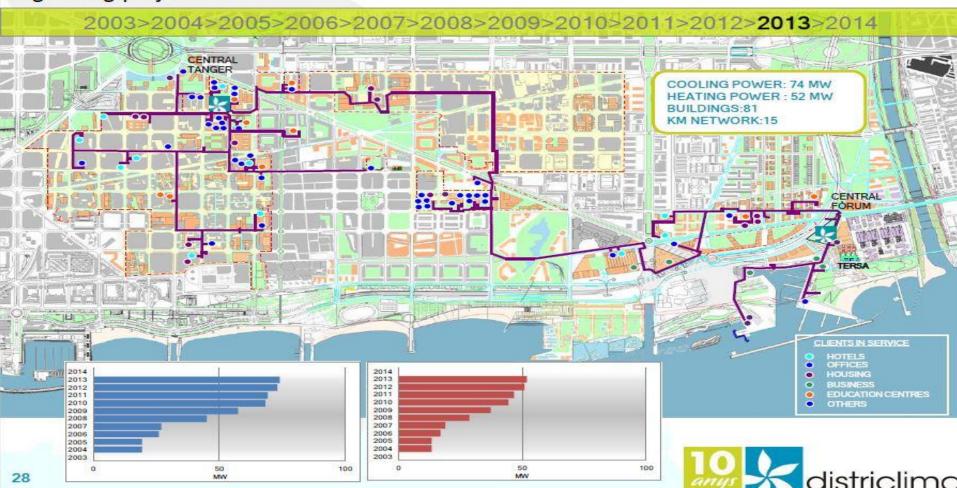


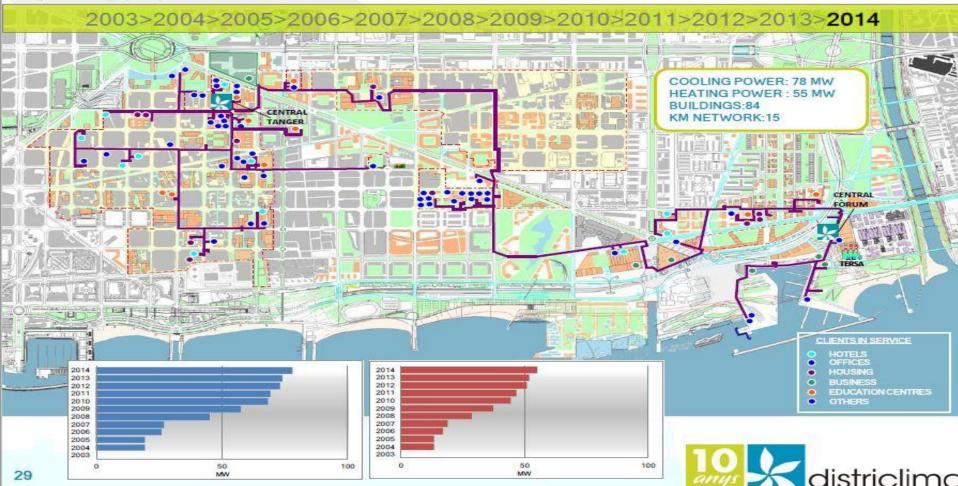












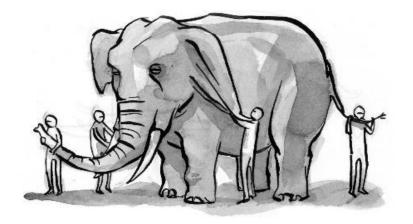
# How to make it happen?



# **HOW TO DO THAT ?**



How do you eat an elephant?



Choose the good part to start One bite at a time



Workstream Services - Strategy & Action Plan - DRAFT VERSION

# **Developing a District Energy** The importance of the cities in initiating projects

- Many district networks were developed following a major public event, a national reconstruction policy or a change in regulation which acts as a catalyst: the 98 Lisbon International Exposition, the 2004 Barcelona Forum, the 2008 Saragossa exposition or the 2012 London Olympic Games.
- **Cities/Public authorities play a fundamental role** as a regulator and a market facilitator, enabling easier access to :
  - Construction permits
  - Overcome regulation requirements
  - Obtain subsidies
- Public can also ensure financial profitability by **acting as a client and guaranteeing connections**.
- Finally, the area must be attractive in terms of needs concentration, and should allow a technical competitive advantage when compared to stand-alone system (river, sea, waste to energy...).





# Developing a District Energy How to make it grow?

- The involvement of cities can also influence the orientations taken by the network: in particular it can give certain **social or environmental orientations**, such as a percentage of green energy or tariff control.
- Certain municipal policies can **give incentives** to connect to the network, or incentives not to pursue stand-alone solutions:

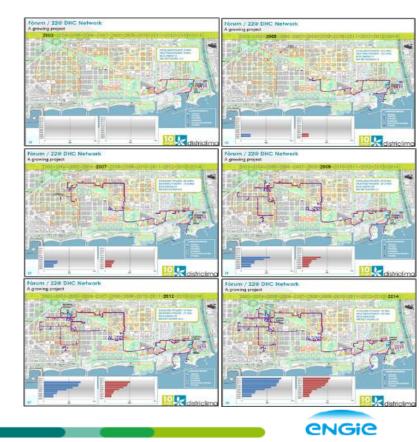
#### Architectural constraints:

- in Paris, French architects do not allow cooling tower close to Monuments for construction or modification permits
- in Barcelona, the necessity to install thermal solar panels can be bypassed if you are connected to the network

Fiscal aspects : lower IVA rate for final consumer

Obligation to connect in London, Lisbon

Finally, the network must keep a competitive advantage when compared to stand-alone basis and **always looking for being competitive.** 



# **DES** initiatives in Chile



# **DES Initiatives**

In partnership with Engie, UNEP and Municipalities





# **ENGIE's District Energy Tools: FeederMarket**



# AVAILABLE IN CHILE

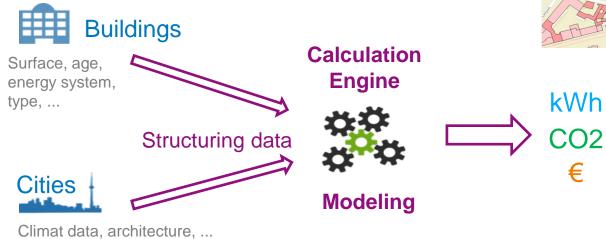


# **ENGLE's District Energy Tools: ACCENT**



### Planification tool for buildings' energy transition

- Origin: European Project lead by ENGIE
- 4 pilot cities: Paris (France), Ferrara (Italy), Reggio Emilia (Italy) & Valencia (Spain)





### **Results:**

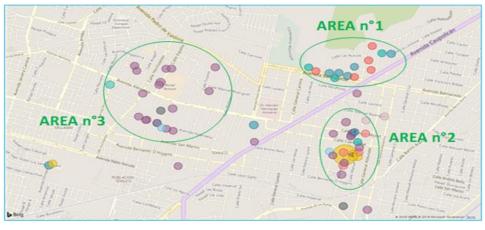
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- Primary and Final Energy Consumption (estimations)
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Energy Cost  $\checkmark$
- Benefits with energy efficiency actions

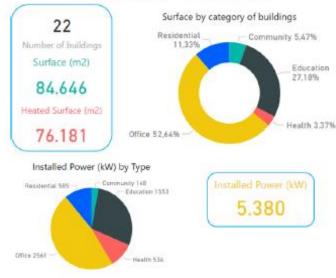


# **Case of Temuco**

### Potential areas in Temuco



# Area nº1 scan



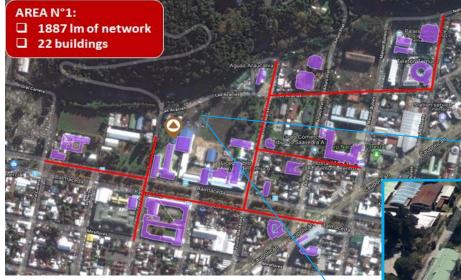
### Preliminary results: "Start small and grow Big"

- Area n°1 is selected area to deepen study (anchor clients, available landfill, ...)
- 22 buildings ~ 5 GWh of heat consumption ~ 2 km of network
- Recommended technology (non-exhaustive!): Biomass boiler house (3MW)



# Case of Temuco: Area n°1

### Example of heating network



### **Observations:**

- Data collection: several difficulties to gather clients consumptions.
- Reasons: no bills, no real directives to collect data
- Example: To the date, local expert has not been able to have a meeting with the Regional Hospital







- **Continue Rapid Assessments** on other cities (Renca, Recoleta, ...)
- In parallel, UNEP, Municipalities and Ministries (Energy and Environment) should work on facilitating regulatory requirements and permits.
  - Example: Adapt Concession Business Model to facilitate a District Heating Network (How was Gas Distribution implemented in the past?)



# Thank you for your attention

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