



District Cooling 2.0 - A Climate Solution

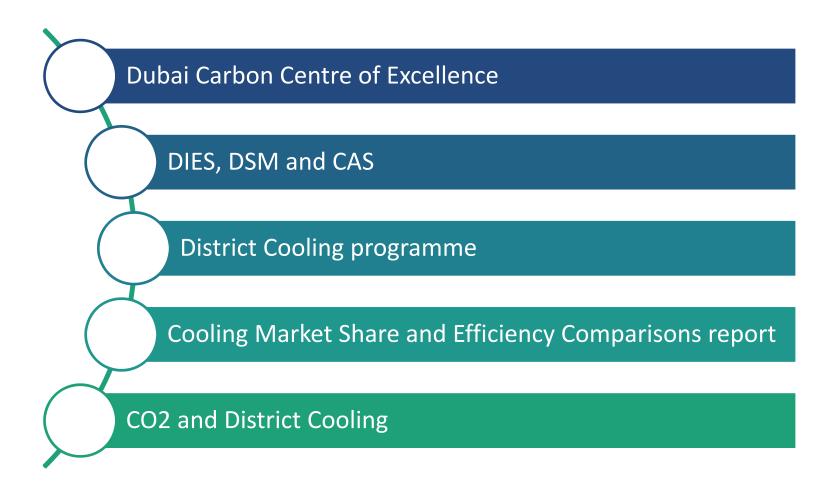
Dr. Pablo Izquierdo



District Cooling 2.0

Agenda









Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence



Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence

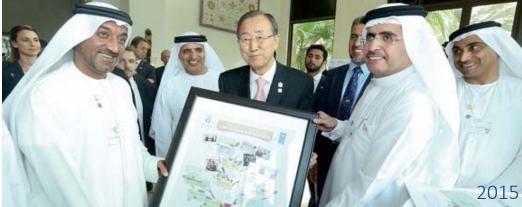


Who are we?

Dubai Carbon was established on 18th January 2011, by an agreement between the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy (DSCE) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in the presence of HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President & Prime Minister of the UAE & Ruler of Dubai, and HH Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Crown Prince of Dubai, and UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.

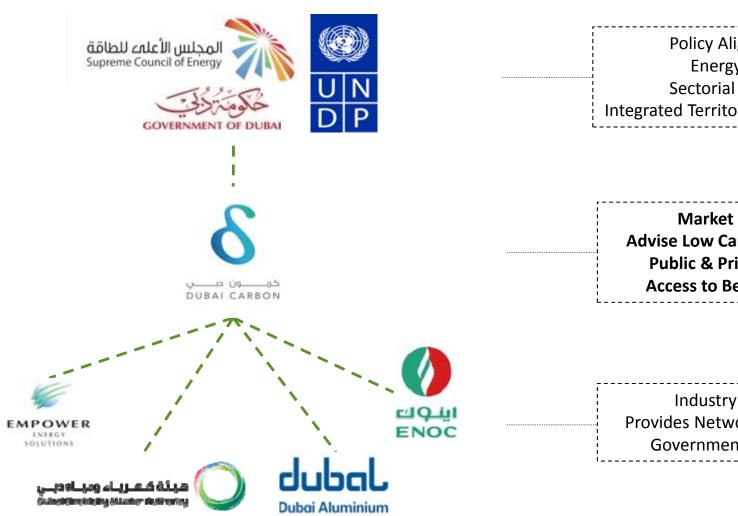
Together with the UNDP, Dubai Carbon forms a Public Private Partnership (PPP). We are headquartered in Dubai, UAE, but we are growing regionally throughout the GCC countries. Dubai Carbon today acts as a Dubai level and UAE level focal point to capture, streamline, analyse and harmonise GHG data which is then utlised by the public & private sector to develop country level negotiations





Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence





Policy Alignment Energy Mix Sectorial Experts Integrated Territorial Climate Plan

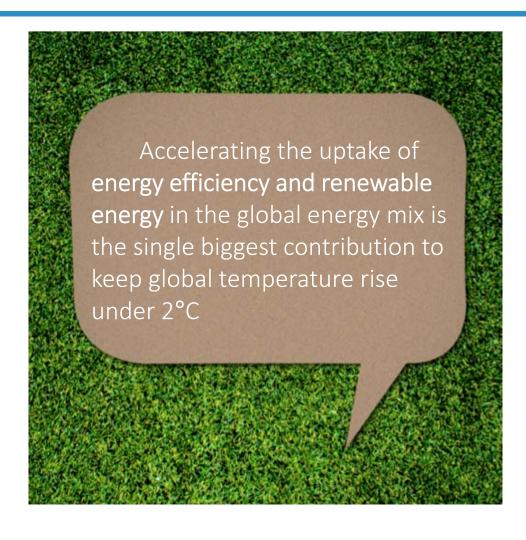
Market Enabler Advise Low Carbon Economy Public & Private Sector Access to Best Practices

Industry Leaders Provides Network of Contacts Governmental Support

Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence

DCCE









DIES, DSM and CAS



Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy (DIES)





Objectives

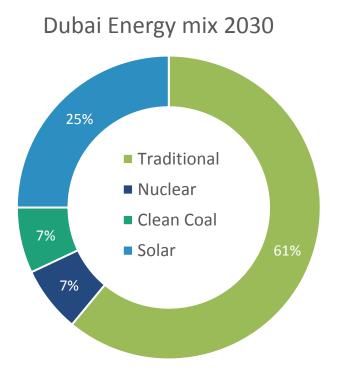
- 1. secure a sustainable supply of energy
- 2. Enhance the efficiency of water, power and fuel use in the Emirate

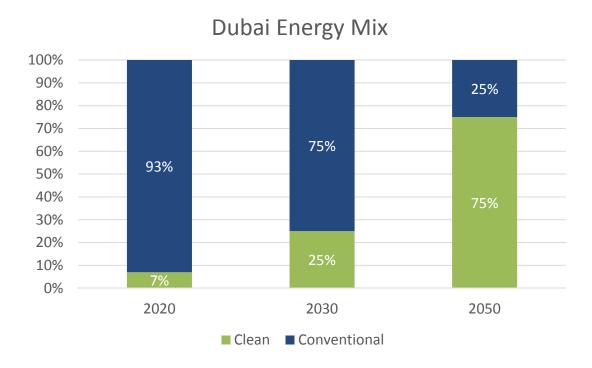
Deployed in 2011

Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy (DIES)

Overview







Demand Side Management (DSM)

Overview





Demand Side Management (DSM) is part DIES 2030 and was launched in 2013. The Shams Dubai programme was added in 2015

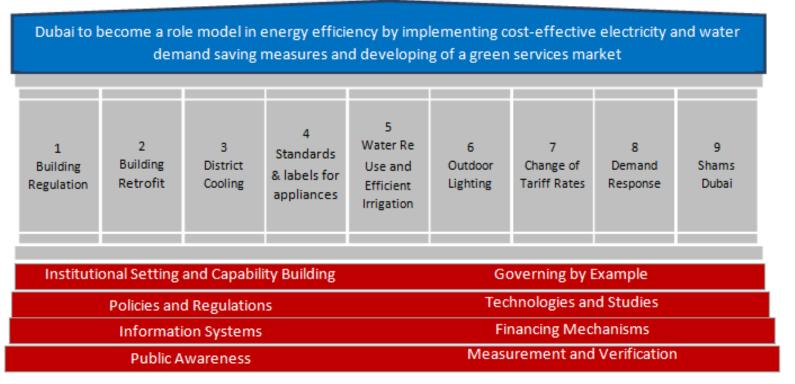


Figure 1: Dubai's Demand Side Management Programme

Demand Side Management (DSM)

General targets



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Water

Reduce consumption

Reduce consumption

30%

30%

by 2030 vs. BAU

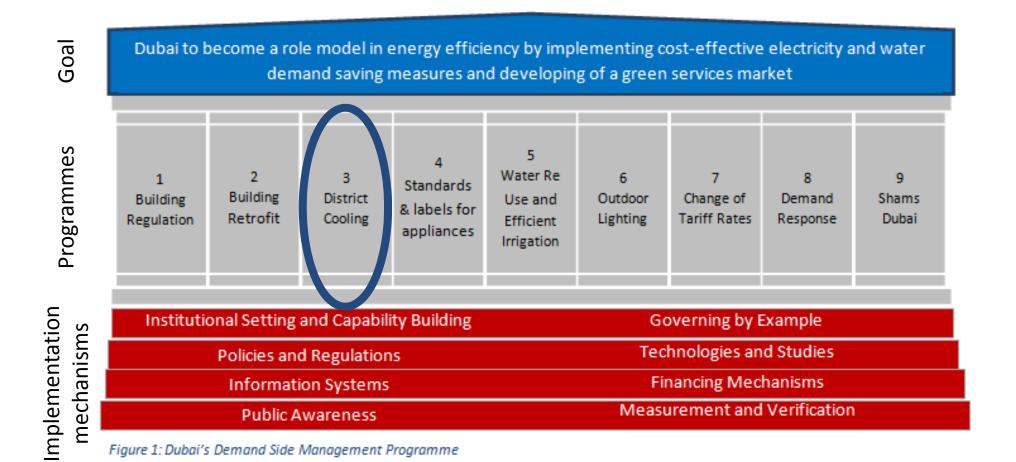
by 2030 vs. BAU

Savings

Demand Side Management (DSM)

Elements



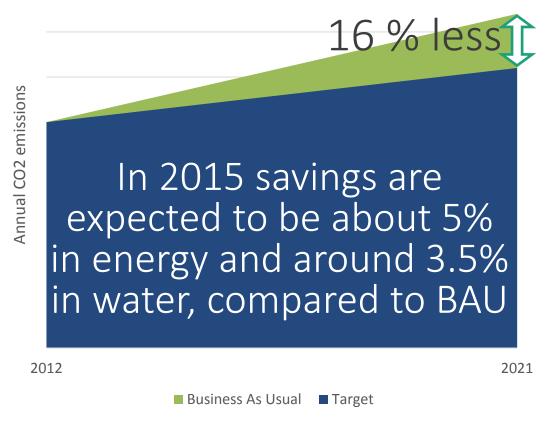


Carbon Abatement Strategy (CAS)



> Target in 2021









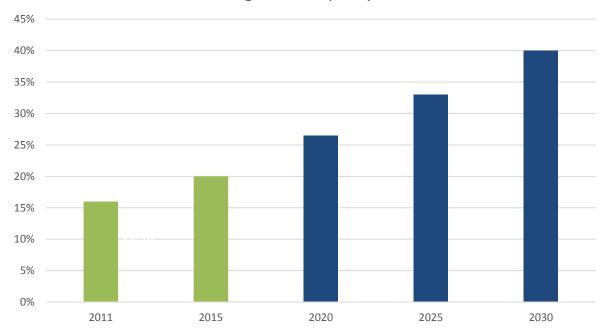
District cooling programme



District cooling programme



% of refrigeration capacity in Dubai



Target:

Increase penetration of district cooling from 16% of refrigeration capacity in 2011 to 40% in 2030 by regulating the district cooling

District cooling programme



Increase efficiency of cooling through regulating the district cooling (DC) industry and supporting the connection of existing buildings to district cooling

DC for new developments

- Task: Develop regulations that promote higher efficiency and penetration of DC in Dubai
- Objective: Save 1.8 TWh in 2030 by connection of new buildings to DC
- Target customers: New building developments with sufficient cooling load density

DC retrofit

- Task: Connect existing buildings to DC networks to improve their energy efficiency and increase the utilization of available capacity in Dubai
- Objective: Save 1.5 TWh in 2030 by connecting existing buildings to DC
- Target customers: Existing buildings with high cooling load density, hydronic system and are located near existing DC plants

Scope / Objectives











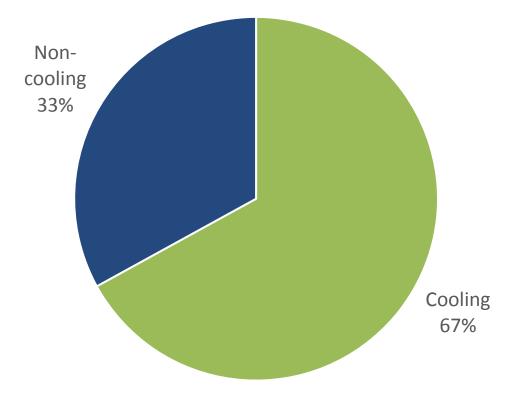
Objectives

- 1) Assess the current market share of the different cooling technologies in operation in Dubai;
- 2) Assess the "on-site" efficiency of the different technologies in use and indicate how that efficiency might vary with time; and
- 3) Determine the overall cooling load in Dubai.



> Why is this important?

Peak cooling load in Dubai (MW)





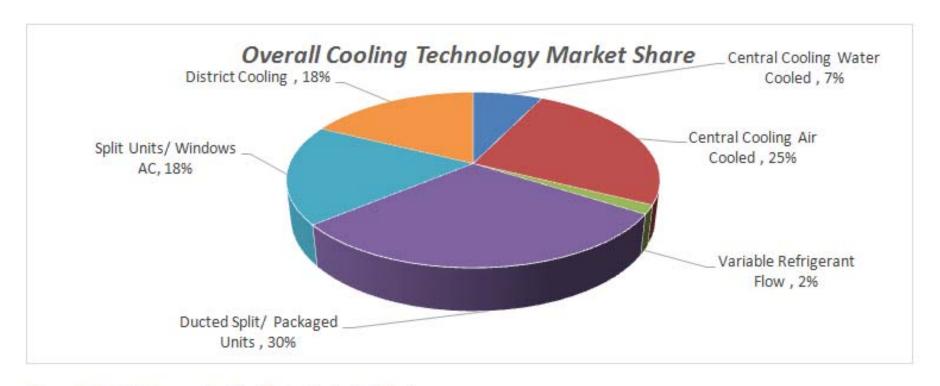


Figure 2: Market Share of Cooling Technologies in Dubai



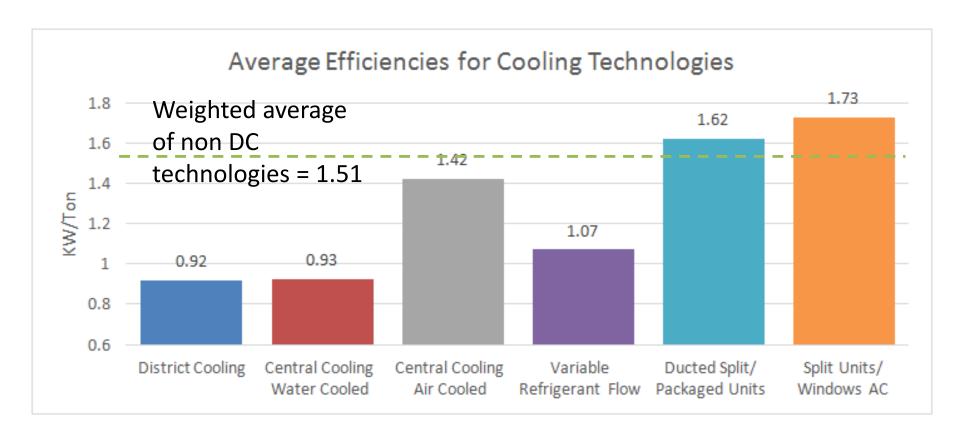


Figure 3: Average Efficiencies for Cooling Technologies Operating in Dubai



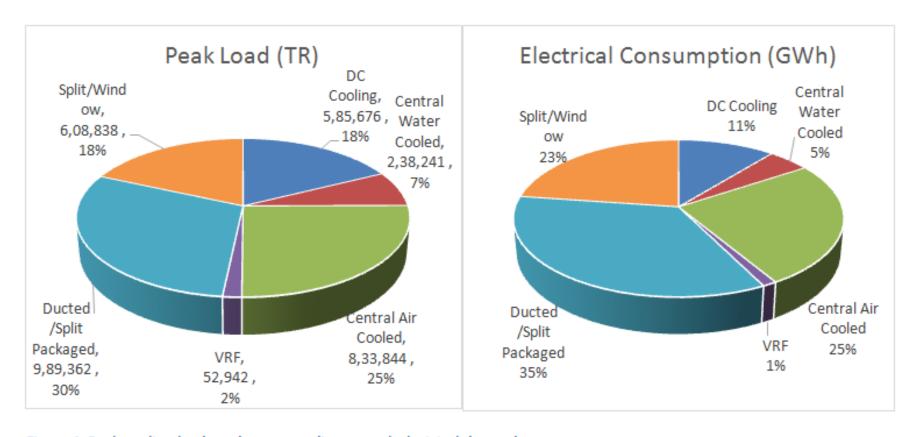


Figure 4: Peak cooling loads and corresponding annual electrical demands





CO2 and District Cooling



> Estimated CO2 savings by district cooling in 2016

2,119 GWh/annum

 Current electricity used by District Cooling (@0.92 kW/TR)

3,479 GWh/annum

 Electricity required if cooling was provided by average mix of other cooling technologies (@1.51 kW/TR)

576,000 tonnes of CO_{2e} per annum

CO₂ emissions saved (@0.424 kgCO_{2e}/kWh)



> Estimated CO2 savings by district cooling in 2021

18 % 2015 market penetration

Cooling Market Share and Efficiency Comparisons report

28 % 2021 target market penetration

District cooling programme target

18% market growth forecast 2016 to 2021

 http://www.thenational.ae/business/energy/uae-districtcooling-sector-to-grow-by-18-in-five-years-says-emicool

751,000 additional tonnes of CO_{2e} per annum

CO₂ emissions saved (@0.424 kgCO_{2e}/kWh)



> Contribution to CAS targets

The 750.000 tonnes per annum of CO_{2e} saved by achieving the district cooling penetration target represent 14.5% of the power sector target in CAS





Clean Development Mechanism

Dubai Carbon Centre of
Excellence has developed a
methodology that has recently
been approved by the UNFCCC
that enables registered
programmes to earn Certified
Emission Reductions (CER) per
each tonne of CO2 saved and
trade them under the Clean
Development Mechanism of the
Kyoto Protocol





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