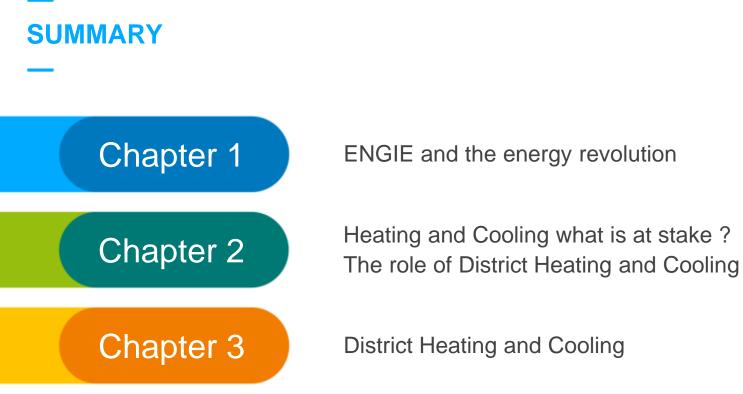
Métier B2T – District Heating and Cooling Presentation – IDEA 10th June 2018

Dr-Ing. Michael Schack Director Networks and Cogenerations ENGIE







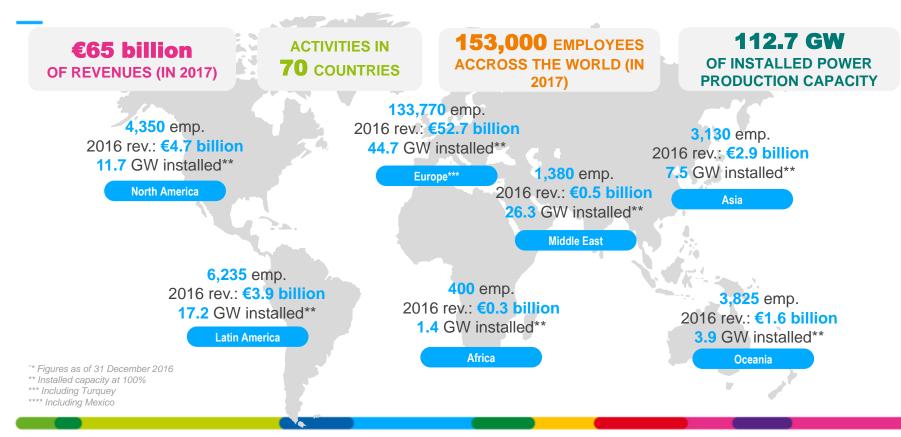
ENGIE AND THE ENERGY REVOLUTION





A GLOBAL AND DIVERSIFIED FOOTPRINT*



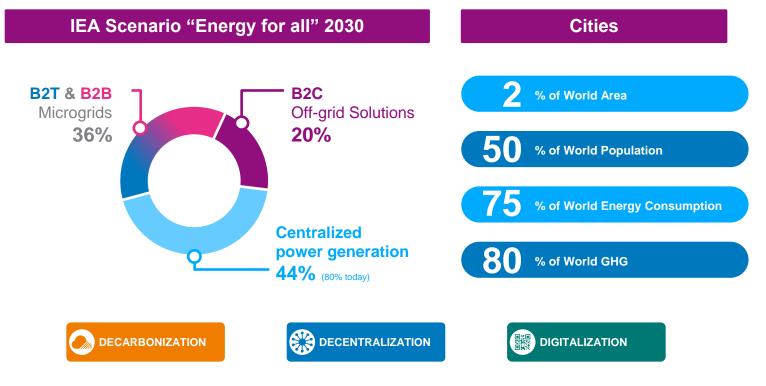


AN ENERGY REVOLUTION IS ONGOING

The new energy world is characterized by **decarbonization**, **decentralization** and **digitalization** (the 3 "D").



CITIES & REGIONS: AT THE HEART OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION IN A FAST CHANGING WORLD

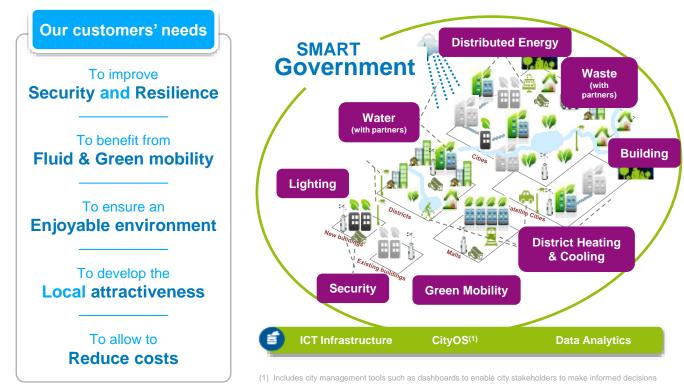


Source: IEA, Energy for All, 2011; MIT 2015

A COMPETITIVE POSITIONING



CITIES: A PRESENCE ON ALL "VERTICALS" ANSWERING TO TRANSVERSAL CUSTOMERS NEEDS



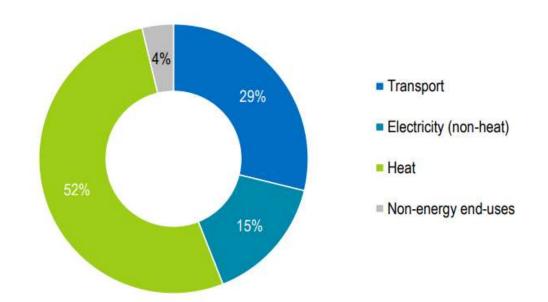


HEATING AND COOLING WHAT IS AT STAKE? The role of District Heating and Cooling





HEATING IS 50% OF FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

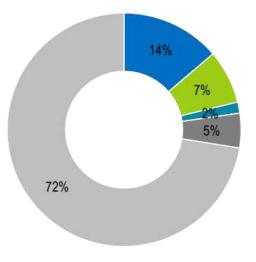


Heat dominates global energy consumption providing key services such as space heating, hot water and industrial process heat.

Sources: IEA (2017a), World Energy Statistics and Balances 2017 (database), www.iea.org/statistics/; IEA (2017b), World Energy Outlook 2017. Notes: Heat includes electricity used to produce heat which accounts for just over 6% of heat consumption.

TOTAL GLOBAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR HEAT, 2015

Almost three-quarters of heat consumed is produced through the direct combustion of oil, coal, natural gas.



- Traditional use of biomass
- Modern renewables
- Renewable electricity
- Other electricity
- Other energy sources, mostly fossil fuels

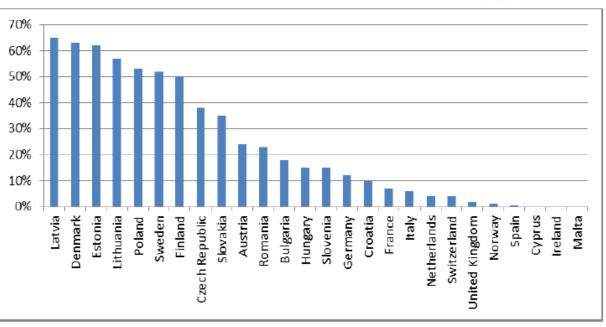
Fossil fuels continue to dominate global heat consumption. Heat is therefore an important contributor to CO2 emissions.

Sources: IEA (2017a), World Energy Statistics and Balances 2017 (database), www.iea.org/statistics/; IEA (2017b), World Energy Outlook 2017.

THE ROLE OF DISTRICT HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS

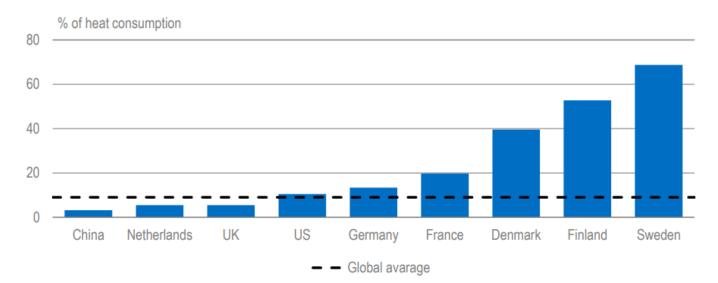


- District heating accounted for around 11% of heating energy consumption in 2013 (IEA, 2016);
- In highly-populated areas of cold climate regions with high heating demand, largescale district heating systems are usually feasible and cost-effective;
- Small-scale district networks are increasingly being deployed to service groups of buildings such as university campuses or hospitals;



Source: Commission services using data supplied by Euroheat and Power

SHARE OF RENEWABLE HEAT IN HEAT CONSUMPTION, 2015



- Some district networks also supply cooling based on renewables or natural cooling (e.g. Paris uses cool water from the Seine River for its district cooling scheme);
- Expanding the supply of heat through district heating is a major plank of low-carbon heat strategies in some countries (e.g. the UK and Netherlands) and some cities (e.g. Paris, Munich and Vancouver)

DISTRICT HEATING AS AN ENABLER FOR HIGH SHARES OF RENEWABLE HEAT

| | Share of renewables in heat consumption 2015 | Percentage of citizens served by district heating 2013 | Heating Degree Days 2016 (European Union average 2904) | Main renewable heat source |
|-----------|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Sweden | 68.6% | 52% | 5125 | Biomass |
| Iceland | 63.4% | 92% | 4962 | Geothermal |
| Finland | 52.8% | 50% | 5338 | Biomass |
| Latvia | 51.8% | 65% | 4003 | Biomass |
| Lithuania | 46.1% | 57% | 3827 | Biomass |
| Estonia | 49.6% | 62% | 4208 | Biomass |
| Denmark | 39.6% | 63% | 3136 | Biomass |

- In dense urban areas, district heating networks may offer the only option for using a significant share of renewables and other low-carbon heat;
- District heating also provides opportunities for integrating short-term and seasonal thermal storage, for using excess heat (e.g. from industry), and for providing flexibility for variable renewable electricity generation;

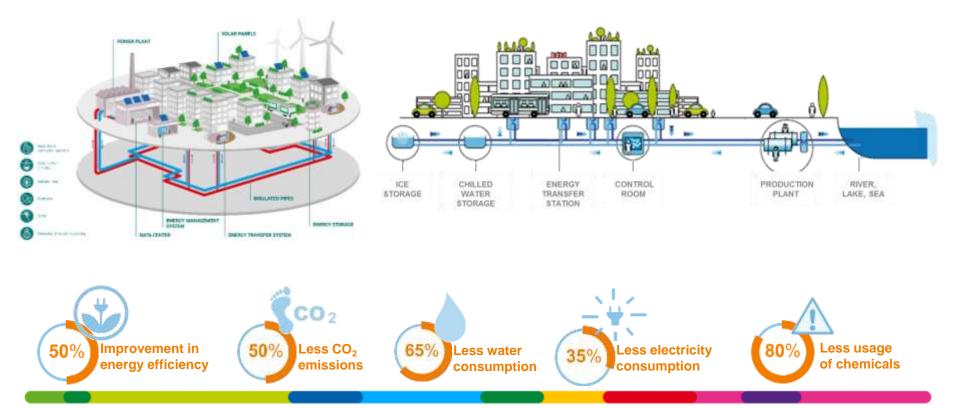


DISTRICT HEATING & COOLING



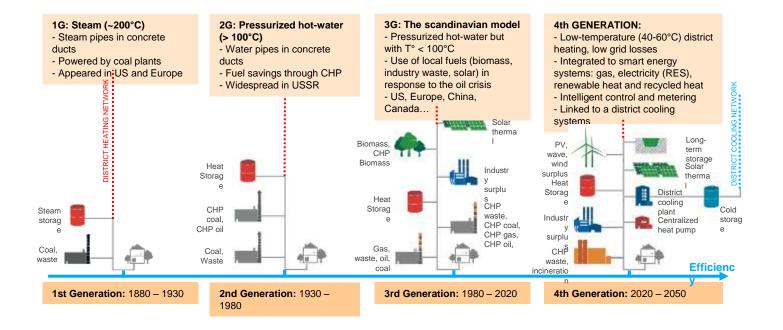


DISTRICT HEATING & COOLING



Comparison of performance with stand-alone systems

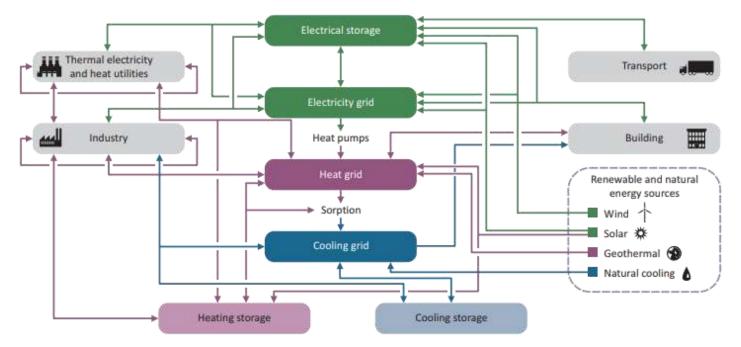
STRATEGY - DHC AS THE BACKBONE OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES Integrating smart thermal grids into future sustainable energy systems (4th generation <u>DH</u>C)



Source: Aalborg University and Danfoss District Energy, 2014

DHC AS THE BACKBONE OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES

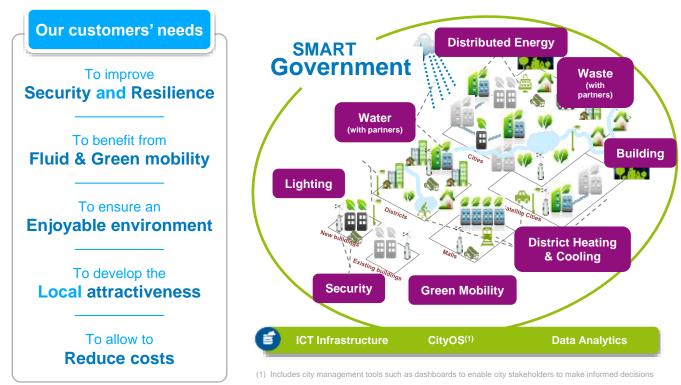
Interconnected systems (4th generation DHC)



Electricity and heat systems are likely to become increasingly interlinked, with a growing use of heat pumps and thermal storage

Source: IEA (2014b), Linking heat and electricity systems.

CITIES: A PRESENCE ON ALL "VERTICALS" answering TO TRANSVERSAL CUSTOMERS NEEDS



A BRILLANT FUTURE FOR DHC AND A PRIVILEGED GROWTH VECTOR FOR ENGIE

- Energy systems are currently experiencing some fundamental changes, driven by policy (especially related to climate change), technological innovation (e.g. digitalisation), and economics (e.g. falling PV prices)
- The new energy world is characterized by decarbonization, decentralization and digitalization with modern DHC at the heart of the energy revolution.
- 3rd and 4th generation DHC Systems are the most efficient way to decarbonize dense areas like City Centers, or tertiary or industrial parks, and will be the backbone of the sustainable City of Today and of Tomorrow.
- Engie together with its partners in different parts of the world, believes that DHC will create tremendous value for customers and stakeholders and has identified it as a privileged growth vector significantly contributing to Engie transformation.



