



The Electric Power System

- Chile -



Basic facts

- ☐ Area: 756,102 km²
- ☐ Population:17.6 Million (2013)
- ☐ Number of electricity consumers: 51 (SING); 213 (SIC)
- ☐ Number of ISOs: 2
- ☐ Number of DSOs: 0
- ☐ Peak load: 7,547 MW (SIC); 2,361 MW (SING)
- □ Average interruption of electricity: 496 hours (SIC);197 hours (SING)



Global map of the grid and of its interconnections

Interconnectors with:

> Argentina (SADI)





Grid facts and characteristics

SING

The Greater North Interconnected System of Chile (SING) includes the installations for electrical generation, transmission and consumption encompassing the territory that spans the regions of Arica – Parinacota, Tarapacá and Antofagasta, which is equivalent to 24.5% of the country's continental territory.

□SIC

The Central Interconnected System of Chile, consists of transmission systems and power plants that operate interconnected from the Second Region (North) to the Tenth Region (Isla Grande de Chiloé, South). This system is the largest and provides electrical energy to the Chilean territory, with an installed capacity through of 15,179 MW, and a supply coverage that reaches about 92.2% of the population.



Structure of electrical power system

The Interconnected System of the Greater North Region (SING) functions along with the Central Interconnected System (SIC) in Chile as well as the Electrical System of Aysen and Magallanes.





Map of the high voltage grid







Information on ISOs

	<u>SING</u>	SIC
☐ Name:	CDEC - SING	CDEC - SIC
☐ Network length (km):	7,890	16,609
☐ Served area (km²):	185,109	330,460
☐ Annual transmitted energy (TWh):	17.7	52.3
☐ website:	www.cdec-sing.cl	www.cdecsic.cl

Cooperation of ISO and DSOs

☐ Currently there are no DSOs in Chile.

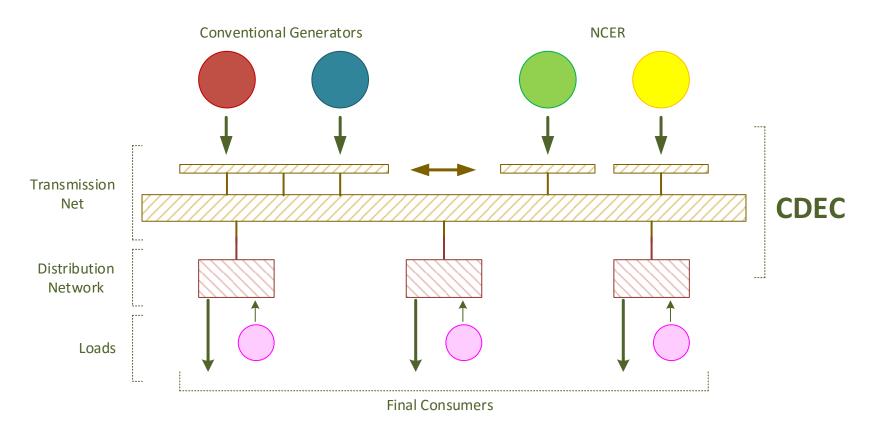


Responsibilities of ISOs

□SING - SIC

- Preserve the security of service in the electrical system.
- Ensure the most economical operation for all the facilities of the electric system.
- Ensure open access to the grid.

Power structure of the country



Installed capacity with reference to primary resources

☐ Installed capacities (GW), Year 2014

	Primary Resources Installed Capacity [GW]								
System Coal Oil Gas Hydro Power Nuclear Solar Power Other To							Total		
SING	2.10	0.36 (*)	1.47	0.015	0	0.025	0.09	0.018	4.08
SIC	2.42	2.49	2.62	6.37	0	0.20	0.65	0.45	15.18

^(*) The sum of installed capacity of Diesel and Fuel Oil

Energy production with reference to primary resources

☐ Electricity generated (TWh), year 2014

Primary Resources Energy Production[TWh]							
System	Coal, Oil & Gas	Hydro Power	Nuclear	Solar Power	Wind Power	Other	Total
SING	17.16	0.09	0	0.09	0.21	0.12	17.67
SIC	27.22	23.46	0	0.38	1.21	4.53	56.79

Development of generation capacity since 2010

Installed Capacity [MW]							
System	Tecnology	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	Renewable	0	0	1	1	115	
	Hydro	15	15	15	15	15	
SING	Coal	1,216	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	
	Gas	2,112	2,112	2,112	2,112	1,469 (*)	
	Oil	358	358	358	362	365	
	Renewable	166	196	196	300	1,187	
SIC	Hydro	5,355	5,840	5,919	5,972	6,368	
	Coal & Gas & Oil	6,626	6,680	7,471	7,858	7,968	

^(*) The drop in gas during the year 2014 is due to the withdrawal of the unit in Salta (SADI, Argentina)

Comsuption per customer groups

Customor Croup	SING	SIC	
Customer Group	Clients Sales [GWh]	Clients Sales [GWh]	
Petrochemical	0	1,077.5	
Forestry	0	2,008.1	
Siderurgy	0	1,420.3	
Copper	12,885.1	9,354.6	
Cement	0	440.8	
Other	634.8	636.7	
Distributors	1,896.5	34,039.0	
TOTAL	15,416.4	48,977.0	



Location of renewable energy sources

□SING - SIC

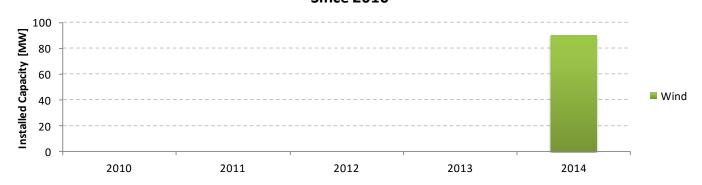
Renewable energy in Chile is a fast growing sector that in 2014 provided 9% of the country's electricity.

Chile has solar and wind energy, which are located mainly in The Third Region and Fourth Region respectively.

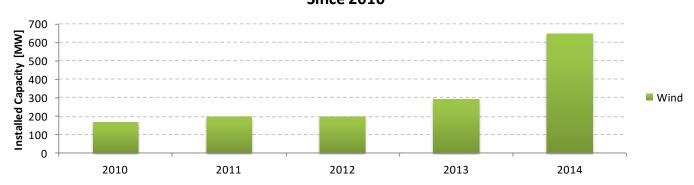
There is great growth potential for solar energy in the Atacama Desert, that is shown in the large number of new projects that want to be develop in the area, reaching 242 MW in 2015 and adding 640 MW in 2016 and 173 MW in 2017.

Development of wind power

Development of Wind Power - SING Since 2010



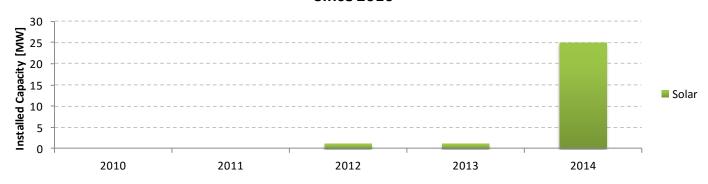
Development of Wind Power - SIC Since 2010



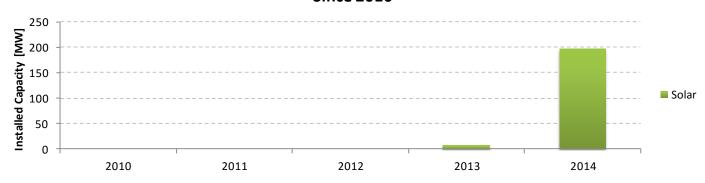


Development of photovoltaic power

Development of Solar Power - SING Since 2010



Development of Solar Power - SIC Since 2010





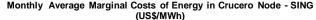
RES installed capacity and production since 2010

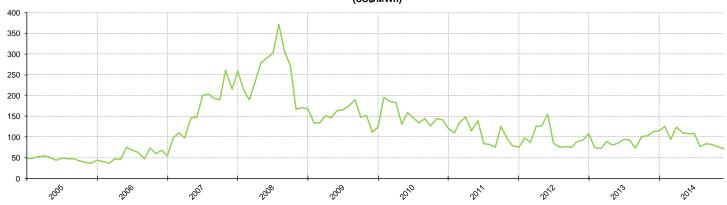
RES Installed Capacity [MW]							
System	RES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	Hydro	15	15	15	15	15	
SING	Solar	0	0	1	1	25	
	Wind	0	0	0	0	90	
	Hydro	0	0	0	0	228	
SIC	Solar	0	0	0	7	197	
	Wind	166	196	196	293	645	

RES Energy Production[GWh]								
System	RES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
	Hydro	60.5	71.3	81.4	78.1	80.8		
SING	Solar	0	0	0.5	4.5	90.6		
	Wind	0	0	0	0	215.3		
	Hydro	0	0	333	314	1,212		
SIC	Solar	0	0	0	3.3	371		
	Wind	326	325	390	548	1,180		



Price development for industry consumers Market Spot Prices (USD/MWh)





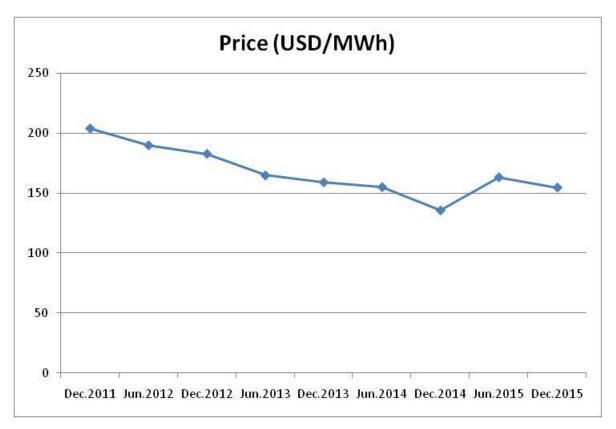
Monthly Average Marginal Costs of Energy in Quillota Node - SIC (US\$/MWh)





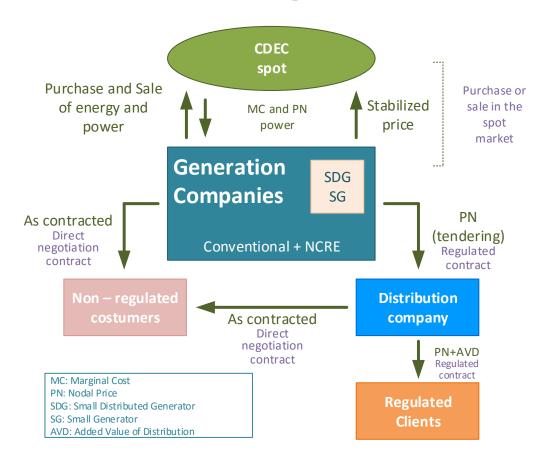
Price development for households

Average Tariff in Santiago (2011-2015)





Electricity market organisation



Open Access in Transmission Net

Regulated Payment of Toll

3 Segments: Trunk, Subtransmission and Additional



Power balance in 2014

	<u>SING</u>	SIC
☐ Generation (TWh)	17.67	56.79
☐ Consuption (TWh)	15.71	48.98
☐ Imports (TWh)	0.0	0.0
☐ Exports (TWh)	0.0	0.0
☐ Losses (TWh)	0.53	3.27



Energy exchanges in 2014

☐ Commercial flows

	Commercial Flows[MMCLP]					
System	Injection [MMCLP]					
SING	27,876	27,876				
SIC	44,516	-45,236	0.72			

☐ Physical flows

	Physical Flows[MW]					
System	Injection [MW]	Losses [MW]				
SING	467	467				
SIC	9,631	-9,518	-113,24			



Specific aspects of the electricity market

- Chilean Market operates as pool
 - There are no bilateral markets
- ☐ By using Locational Marginal Prices (LMP), the congestion management is not an issue
 - Therefore, this is not applicable