Peru manufacturing energy storage

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Energy storage and EV infrastructure solutions firm NHOA has commissioned a 31MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) in Peru for multinational utility and IPP Engie.

The BESS unit was provided by NHOA to Engie Energ?a Per? on a turnkey basis and has been deployed at Engie’s 800MW ChilcaUno thermoelectric power plant, in Chilca, on the coast near the capital Lima.

It was inaugurated on 15 September in a ceremony attended by the Peruvian Minister of Energy Oscar Vera, the Vice-Minister of Energy Jaime Lu and the French Ambassador to Peru, H.E. Marc Giacomini. Engie is headquartered in Paris while NHOA is primarily based in Italy, though active globally.

When Engie announced the ChilcaUno BESS project last year, it said it would both help the plant operate at full capacity while also providing primary frequency regulation services to the electricity grid in Peru.

Luca Roccia, VP Americas for NHOA, commented: “We are exceptionally proud to have successfully completed this iconic project, especially considering the unprecedented challenges posed by the global macroeconomic and geopolitical environment.”

It is likely to be among the largest, if not the largest, BESS in the country. Another multinational utility and independent power producer (IPP), Italy-headquartered Enel, brought a 14.6MW BESS online at its Ventanilla thermal power plant in Callao online in 2021. Enel then described it as the country’s “first large-capacity battery system”.

Engie’s announcement comes two months after Canada-based stock market-quoted developer Polaris Renewable Energy announced it was launching a battery storage project in Peru, although gave no additional details and did not respond to a request from Energy-Storage.news when asked to do so.

Returning for the second edition in Santiago, Chile, the Energy Storage Summit Latin America will explore opportunities in countries such as Chile, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. Join Solar Media on October 17-18 to meet with investors, policy makers, developers, utilities, network operators, technology providers, EPCs, consultants, law firms and more to make sure you are a part of the rapidly evolving storage landscape in Latin America.

Technologically, battery capabilities have improved; logistically, the large amount of invested capital and human ingenuity during the past decade has helped to advance mining, refining, manufacturing and deploying capabilities for the energy storage sector; and regulatorily, governments around the world have been passing legislation to make battery energy storage systems (BESS) more economically viable.

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BESS are being built for a variety of use cases, from microgrids that provide energy resilience for hospitals to home solar outfits, to large-scale operations that enable solar, wind and other renewable sources to more efficaciously transmit their energy to end users.

Yet, despite the significant progress in the sector, there is still a long way to go if the ambitious climate targets of many countries around the world are to be reached. "Globally, energy storage capacity needs to increase by a factor of at least 40 times by 2030," says Saji Anantakrishnan, head of infrastructure, Australia and Asia, with PATRIZIA.

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, a coalition governed by representatives from an assortment of nations and chaired by the senior director of the World Bank"s Energy and Extractives Practice Group, estimates countries will collectively have to add 120 gigawatts of grid-scale battery storage each year by 2030 for the world to meet its net-zero goals. The amount of grid-scale battery storage added around the globe in 2022 was 11.1 gigawatts.

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