

The current situation of CHP in Europe and the role of the CODE Program

Threats and Opportunities in the Energy Markets in the Current Economic Crisis: Thessaloniki 18/19 June 2009



EU Energy Policy



COMMON ENERGY POLICY GOALS

Current position



- Competitiveness: internal market, competition, interconnections (TEN-T), European electricity grid, research & innovation (clean coal, carbon sequestration, alternative fuels, energy efficiency, nuclear)
- Environment: renewable energy, energy efficiency, nuclear, innovation & research, emission trading
- Security of Supply: international dialogue, European stock management (oil/gas), refining capacity and storage of energy, protection against terrorism



Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

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COGEN Europe

Date:30/01/08

Event: Meeting E3G Page: 3

European Unions common energy policy priorities: reduce primary energy imports, increase security of supply, limit climate



What the industry can do to help Europe

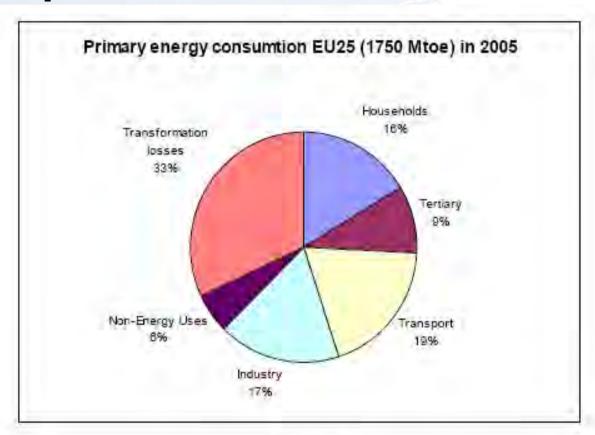
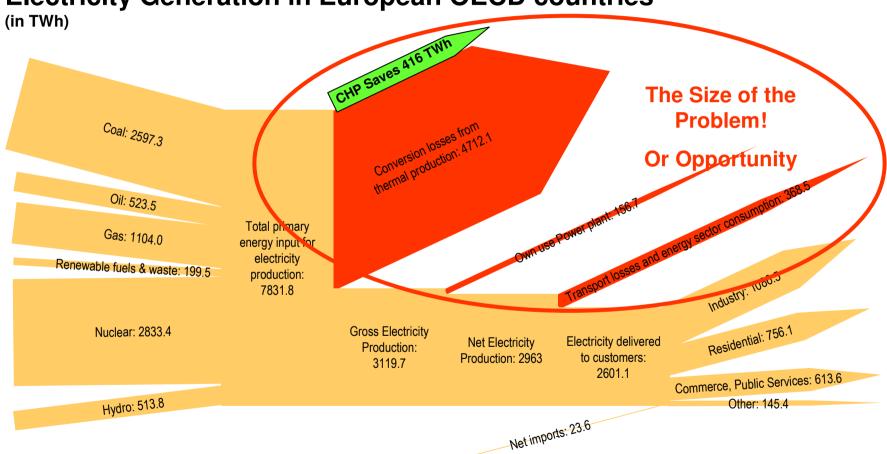


Figure 4



Electricity Supply in Europe: Is this sustainable?

Electricity Generation in European OECD countries



33% total efficiency of the electricity supply system

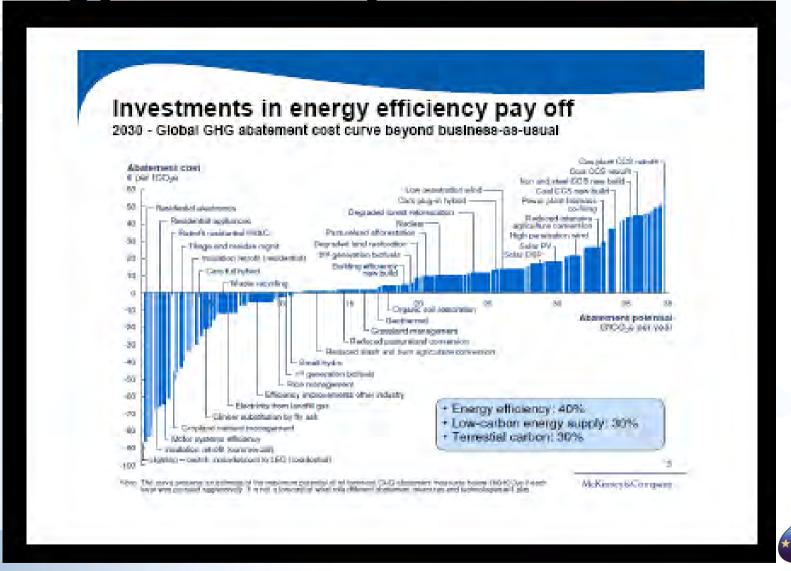
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Date: 7/11/2006 Event: COGEN Portugal, Lisbon

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Source: OECD 1999

Energy Efficiency is cost effective



Cogeneration and EU energy policy

- •2004 the CHP Directive was adopted by the European Parliament to improve energy efficiency and security of supply.
- •2004 Estimates based on modelling, identified an additional 150 GWe potential for cogeneration in Europe ie a doubling of installed capacity.
- •2008 Estimates by member states themselves are showing an economic potential of an additional 50%-100%
- •11% of the EU's electricity is currently supplied through cogeneration.



The Global Perspective

- •IEA Collaborative and what happens in the G8+5
 - G8 Gleneagles agenda
 - IEA collaborative (industry heavy involvement)
 - Copenhagen meeting (agenda)
 - International Partnership for Energy Efficiency and cooperation.
- •The participation of the IEA in identifying the potential for cogeneration globally has added weight to Europe's position in promoting CHP.
- •There is growing global recognition of the potential for CHP in securing real primary energy savings.



COGEN Europe CODE program

Jointly funded by COGEN Europe members and the European Commission to accelerate the implementation of the CHP Directive.

Regionally structure independent assessment of the success of the implementation of the CHP Directive.

Report on results of National potentials studies October 2009. Report on barriers and support mechanisms June 2010

- Central source of information on cogeneration policy in member states
- Exchange of information between policy makers in member states
- Pressure on the Brussels system to keep active on the Directive.



Policy Outreach: Cogeneration Observatory: CODE

- •30 month program supported by European Commission IEE 2009-2011
- Objectives
 - Monitor the progress of the CHP Directive
 - Identify and exchange best practise (IEA)
 - Highlight opportunities to improve implementation (IEA)
 - Build 4 regional specialist groups (IEA)
 - Propose a CHP roadmap for Europe
- Operation:
 - Regional structure with phased workshops focusing on different aspects of Directive implementation



Policy Outreach : Cogeneration Observatory: CODE

Four Regional Groupings:

HACHP: Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania

UK CHPA: United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland

COGEN Slovenia: Slovenia, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

Lithuania HACHP:

COGEN ITALY: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Malta, France, Luxembourg

- •Workshops 2009:
 - 4 Regional workshops May/June 2009
 - Brussels policy workship October 2009
- Website and database in construction

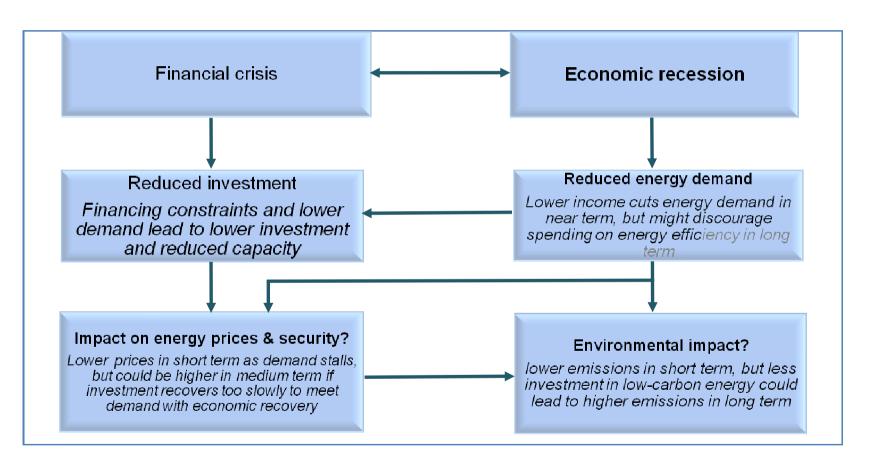


Conclusions

- Energy efficiency is fundamental to all sustainable energy policy
- Energy Efficiency is cost effective
- Cogeneration is a key tool in energy efficiency



How is the financial & economic crisis affecting the energy outlook?



(Nabuo Tanaka IEA Copenhagen Ministerial Conference: Feb 2009)