

COGEN EUROPE

Towards an efficient, integrated and cost-effective
net-zero energy system in 2050



**European Energy Forum (EEF)
Dinner Debate: Energy Efficiency & Industry**

Strasbourg, 8 June 2022

OUR VISION

The cogeneration sector is committed to creating a resilient, decentralised, carbon neutral European energy system by 2050, with cogeneration as its backbone:



empowering European citizens and industry to generate their own efficient, reliable and affordable clean heat and power locally



bringing together heat, electricity and gas networks, allowing the efficient integration of substantial amounts of renewable energy and providing energy when and where needed



enabling an integrated energy system and a cost-effective transition towards a sustainable future

MISSION

Cross-sectoral voice of the cogeneration industry.

Work with EU Institutions and stakeholders to shape better policies by:



Building a robust evidence-base demonstrating the benefits of cogeneration.



Using the expertise of our membership.



Establishing strong coalitions and partnerships.

MEMBERS

National Associations



Corporate Members



Industrial Process Heat is “Hard to Decarbonise”

- Industrial competitiveness depends on the **continuous, affordable and secure supply of energy**.
- **Process heat at medium/high temperature represents 70% of industry’s total energy demand.**
- **Electrification of process heat is not technically possible or cost-effective** in most cases.
- Industrial decarbonisation will rely on a **mix of energy efficiency & uptake of low carbon, decarbonised and renewable sources, including on-site cogeneration.**



COGENERATION

Single Input

Two Outputs



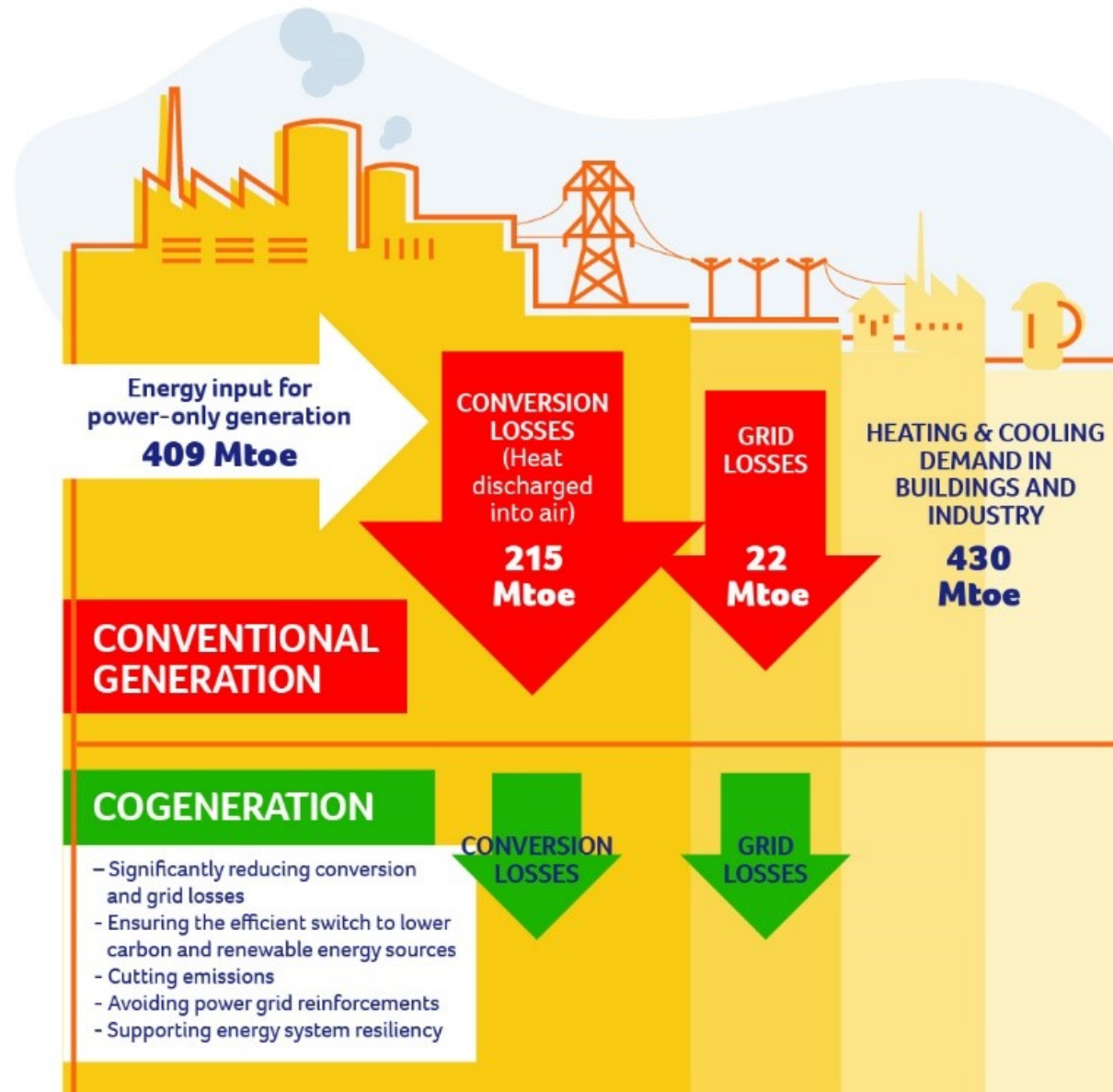
Cogeneration transforms 90% of the energy into useful heat and electricity for factories, offices, public buildings and homes.

Cogeneration: A Key Efficiency Principle



- **CHP generates 40% more productive energy** than **average** heat-only and power-only & **CHP saves at least 10%** of primary energy compared to **best-in-class** generation.
- **CHP avoids the waste of heat** by thermal power generation, increasing fuel efficiency from 30-50% to 75-95%.
- **Distributed CHP production reduces electricity grids losses** and the need for grid reinforcements, complementing electrification.

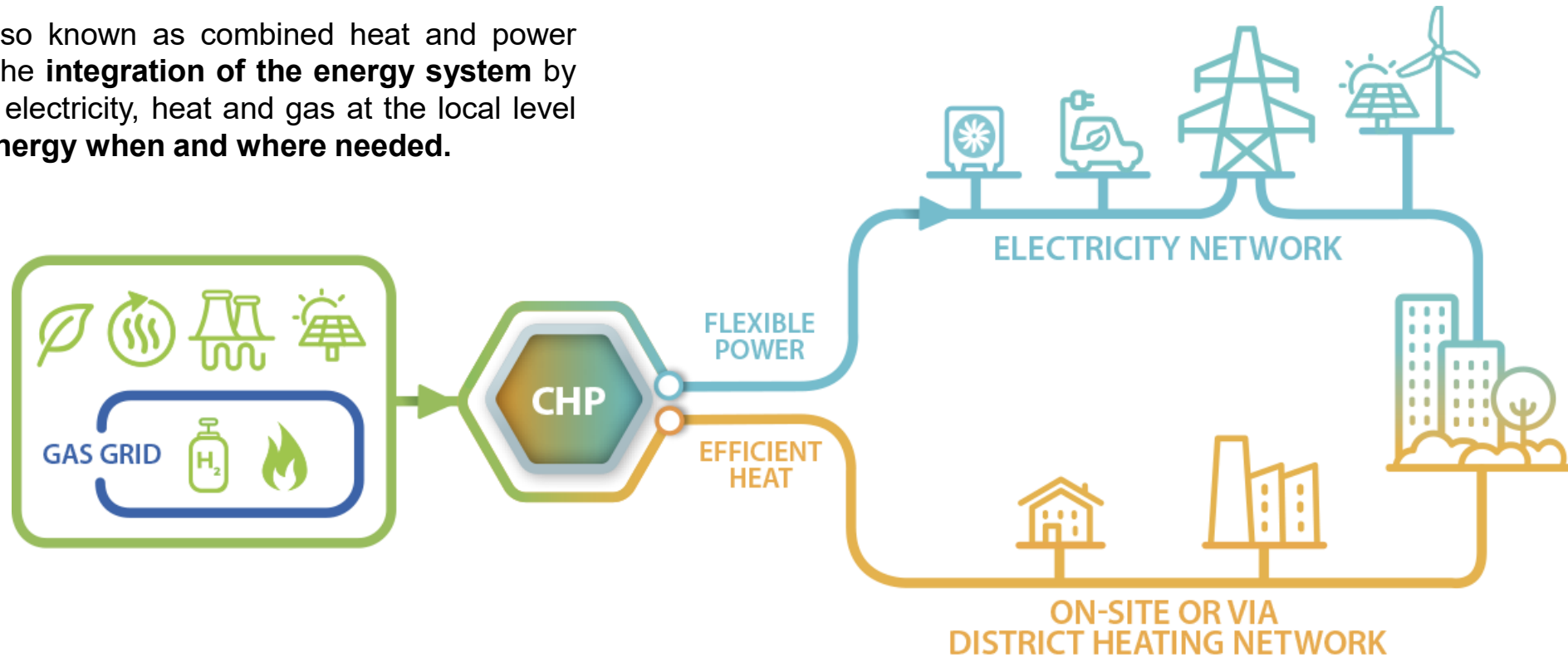
“Efficiency” of the Power System



WHY COGENERATION?

Cogeneration: backbone of local and integrated energy

Cogeneration, also known as combined heat and power (CHP), enables the **integration of the energy system** by efficiently linking electricity, heat and gas at the local level and **providing energy when and where needed**.



Cogeneration: EU Industry Clean Solution of Choice

HyFlexPower, France



- Smurfit-Kappa paper mill
- Excess renewable electricity stored as H2.
- Existing CHP upgraded to use fuel mixtures up to 100% H2.

Ochain Energie, Belgium



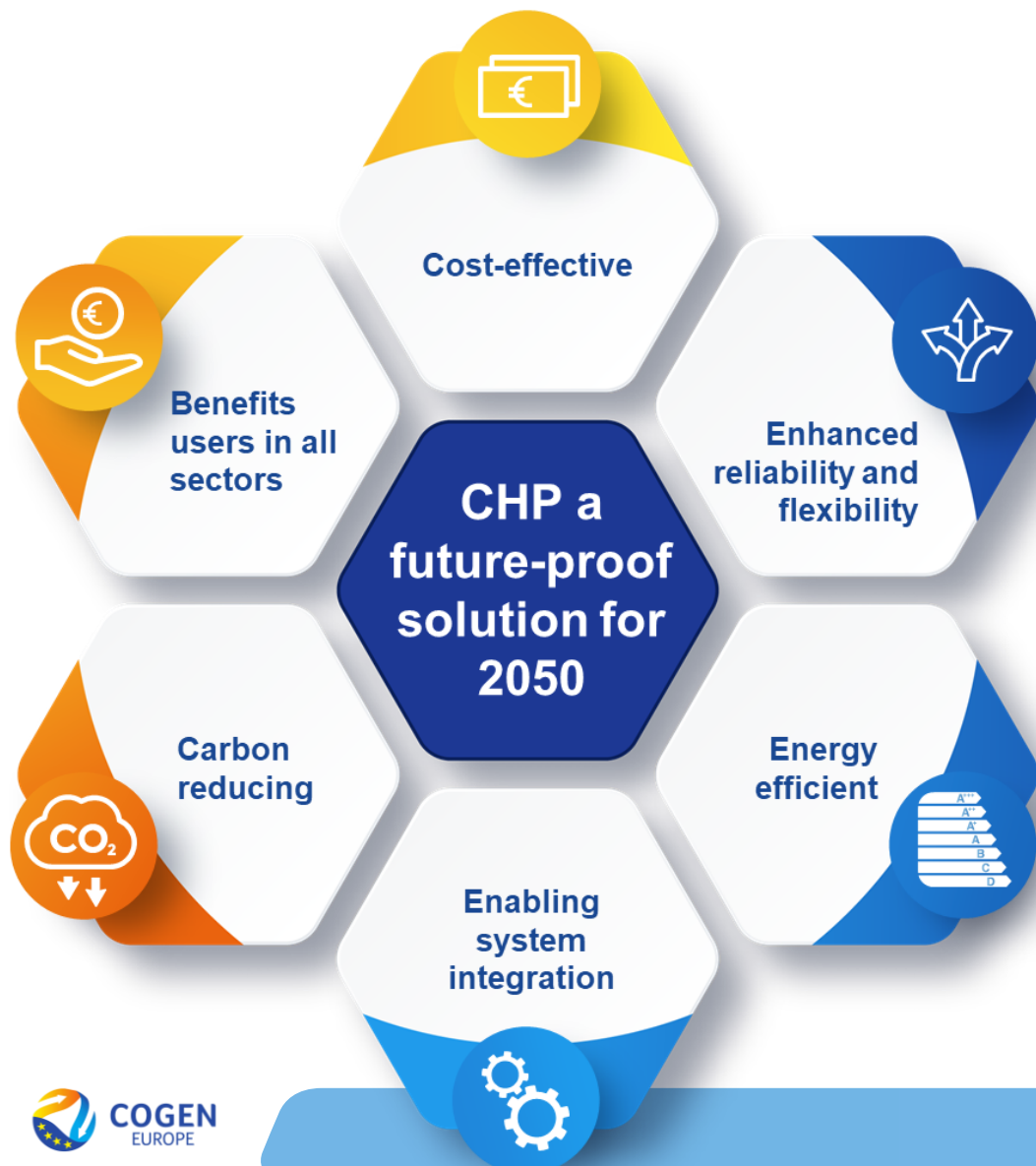
- Family farm biogas plant & on-site CHP.
- CHP heat used in biogas production & in nursing home nearby.
- CHP power supplied to the grid, for extra revenue to the farm.

iRecovery, Italy



- Steelmaker ORI Martin.
- On-site CHP uses exhaust gases to reduce pollution.
- CHP heat supplied via DHC to 2,000 homes.
- CHP power supplied to 700 homes.

CHP's Multiple Benefits by 2050



Industrial CHP Cost Savings



Industry
(high-temperature)



Industry
(medium-temperature)

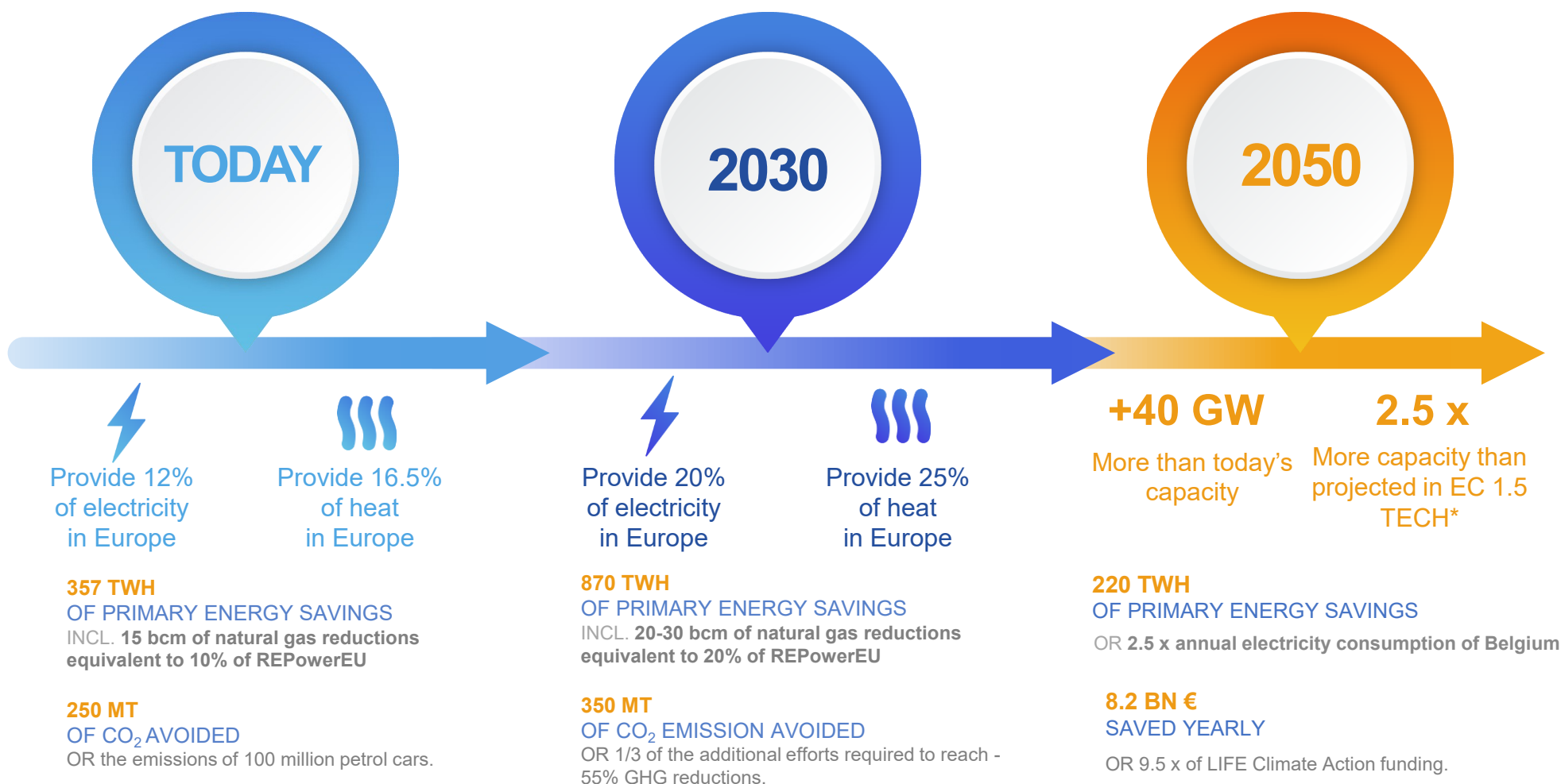


Industry and City DHC
(using residual and industrial waste and biomass)

*Based on retail power prices including taxes, levies and grid costs, self-consumed electricity and hydrogen retail price of 80-100 €/MWh. All other user cases assume cogenerated electricity is sold to market at wholesale electricity prices, excluding taxes.

**Based on biomass price of 40-60 €/MWh.

Cogeneration: An Enabling Solution on the Path to Net-zero Emissions by 2050



Fit for 55: Key Asks for Industrial Decarbonisation

Energy efficiency first
across the entire energy
value chain, in demand but
also supply, transmission
and distribution.

Decarbonise process heat
via all cost-effective
solutions: RES, energy
efficiency, CCS/CCU.

**Prioritise high efficiency
cogeneration**
over less efficient heat-
only and power-only
generation.

**Set a secure investment
environment for**
future-proof high efficiency
cogeneration.

EED: Support an Ambitious Approach for High Efficiency CHP

Article 24 on “Heating and cooling”: High efficiency CHP must be prioritised over less efficient power-only & heat-only generation in both DHC and industry, to complement intermittent RES & electrification.



Article 8 on “Energy Savings Obligation”: Account for all savings achieved by energy in industry, incl. high efficiency CHP that is compatible with RES/decarbonised sources.



Annex III on “High efficiency CHP definition”: Set ambitious, but achievable criteria.

Maintain 10% primary energy savings (vs best-in-class separate generation)

Exclude coal & fuel oil from new/refurbished CHP

Introduce new criteria as of 2030



Annex III: Emissions threshold for CHP

Carefully consider the impact of an overly strict threshold for CHP, in the absence of emissions thresholds for less efficient generation

Introduce a threshold as of 2030 for new/refurbished CHP

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