

COGEN Europe

at the EUSEW2009

Cogeneration and an Integrated Approach to Energy Use and Energy Efficiency in 2020



Date: Monday 9 February 2009

Place: Charlemagne Building: Room S2 "Lord Roy Jenkins", Brussels, Belgium

Time: 14.15 – 17.45. *Cocktail is served afterwards (till 19.00)*

Key representatives of the **European Commission**, the **International Energy Agency (IEA)** and the **European Parliament** will lead a seminar on the major challenge faced by Europe in making progress on energy efficiency, and cogeneration in specific. The EU has the potential of saving over 100 M tonnes of CO₂ annually through deployment of cogeneration technology. This seminar will hear from policymakers and stakeholders how to mobilise this effective resource now and how to move different sectors towards an integrated energy approach.

Of all of Europe's tools for improving energy efficiency, enhancing security of supply and addressing climate change, cogeneration has the potential to be one of the lowest risk and most far-reaching in terms of near term impact. Cogeneration is already delivering significant energy security, cost savings and climate benefits by currently providing over 10% of Europe's electricity. However, most experts believe it has much more to offer.

The COGEN Europe seminar during the EUSEW brings together key policy representatives from the European Parliament (Claude Turmes), the European Commission (Pirjo-Liisa Koskimäki, Head of Energy Efficiency Unit) and the IEA (Tom Kerr, Senior Energy Specialist). Energy experts of leading energy players in Europe, such as GE Jenbacher, EREC, RWE Npower and WWF, will discuss in an open debate the challenges of moving towards an integrated energy approach

Notes for journalists

1) Cogeneration

Cogeneration (also known as CHP or Combined Heat and Power) is the simultaneous production of heat and electricity. 11% of Europe's electricity and heat requirements today are produced using this proven energy efficiency technology. The estimated growth potential is for a further 150 GWe of cogeneration which will lead to an improved environment and greater economic competitiveness in Europe. Cogeneration is currently used in industry, agriculture and for domestic and commercial energy supply and spans applications with capacities ranging from 5kw to hundreds of Megawatts. It is a highly efficient energy solution that delivers substantial reductions in CO₂ emissions and can be a large contributor to delivering the targets of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change for Europe. In countries where cogeneration has been seriously supported as in Denmark their electricity supply system operates at 65% efficiency overall compared to the current EU average of an unacceptable 33% efficiency overall.

2) Cogeneration installations

Cogeneration units can be found in different sizes and applications: from micro CHP (family houses), small-scale cogeneration (hospitals, schools, swimming pools and hotels) to large-scale industrial applications.

Micro CHP (Germany)



With applications in small commercial premises from large houses to hospitals and police stations this 5.5kwe micro CHP unit is installed in 18,000 premises around Europe. The producer Senertec Kraft Warme Energiesysteme GMBH claims that the Dachs (Badger) system micro CHPs have reduced energy consumption by up to 50% and saving more than 200 tonnes of CO₂ per annum.

A hotel in London (United Kingdom)



The Heathrow Marriott is a large luxury hotel that installed in 2001 a 400 kWe cogeneration unit. It runs on average 17 hours per day with an average availability of 97.5%. The hotel management calculated annual cost savings to have reached €75,700 for the first year of operation, while avoiding over 250 tonnes of CO₂ emissions over the same period.

World's first 24-cylinder gas engine for district heating facilities in Bucharest (Romania)



In order to modernize Bucharest's district heating facilities a 14-MW cogeneration gas engine plant will be commissioned late 2009 at Energy developer S.C. VEST-ENERGO S.A. facilities in Bucharest. The project will be powered by four of GE's most powerful Jenbacher "Type 6" gas engines. Two of the engines are GE's new J624 GS units that are the world's first commercial 24-cylinder gas engines. The project will support Romania's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to modernise its municipal and industrial district heating networks in order to comply with EU's efficiency guidelines.

For more information on energy efficiency measures please contact:

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