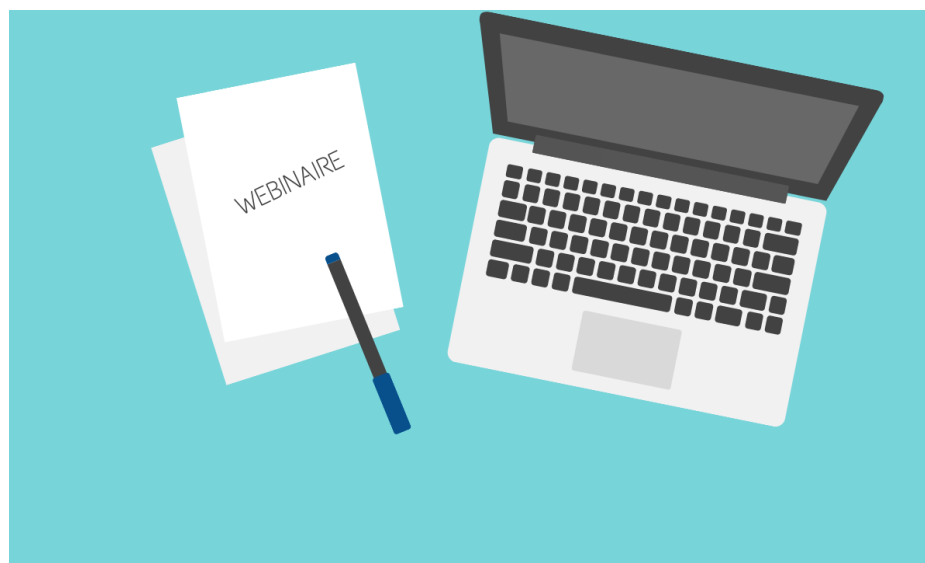


Etat des lieux de la cogénération raccordée en basse tension en Europe

Alexandra Tudoroiu – COGEN Europe

02 février 2022



Avec le soutien et la participation de

le **cnam**

GRDF
GAZ RÉSEAU
DISTRIBUTION FRANCE

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SCIENCES &
TECHNOLOGIES

SFT
Société Française
de Thermique

lemta
Laboratoire Énergies &
Mécanique Théorique et Appliquée

ENGIE

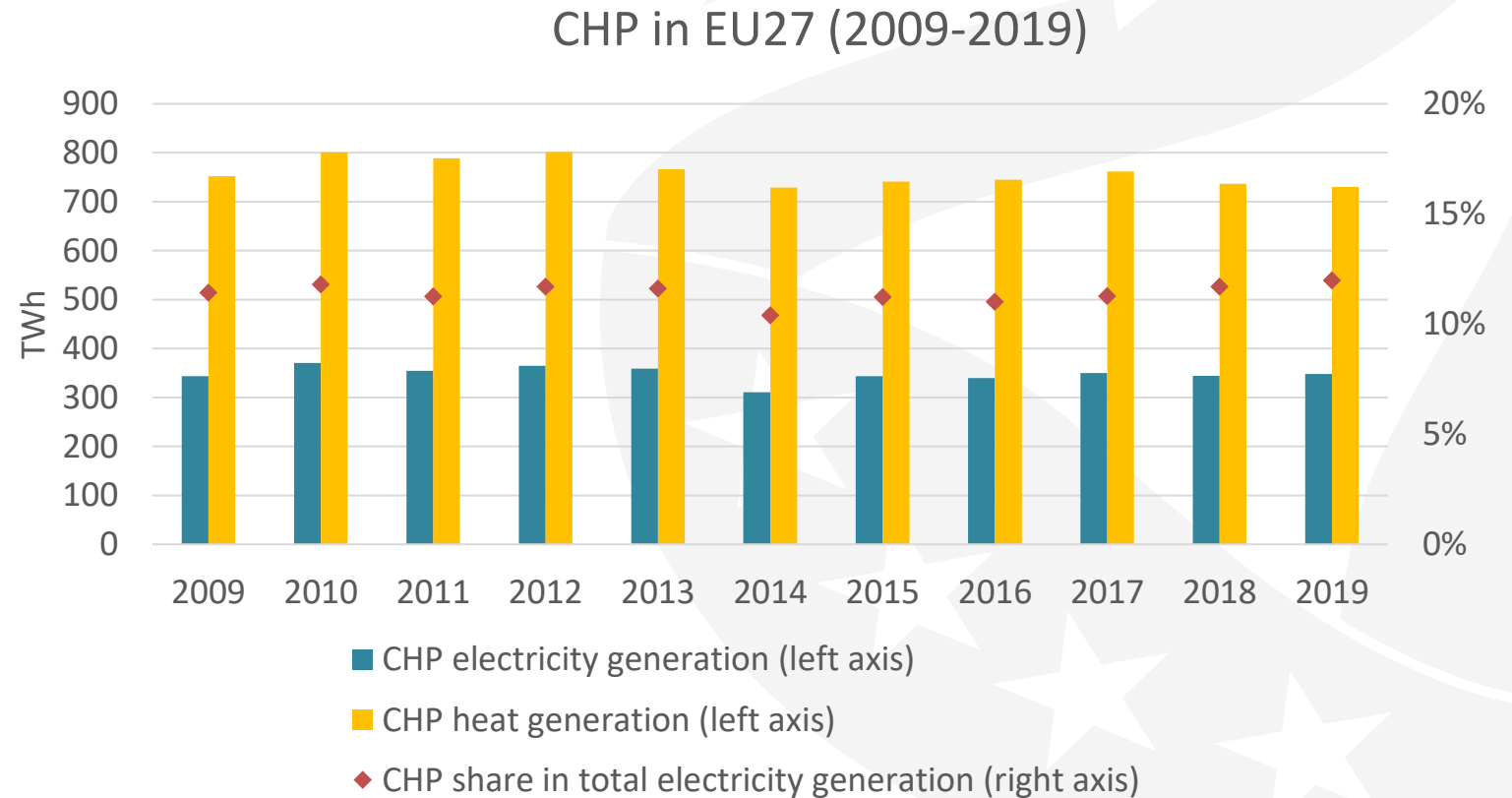
cnrs

SATIE

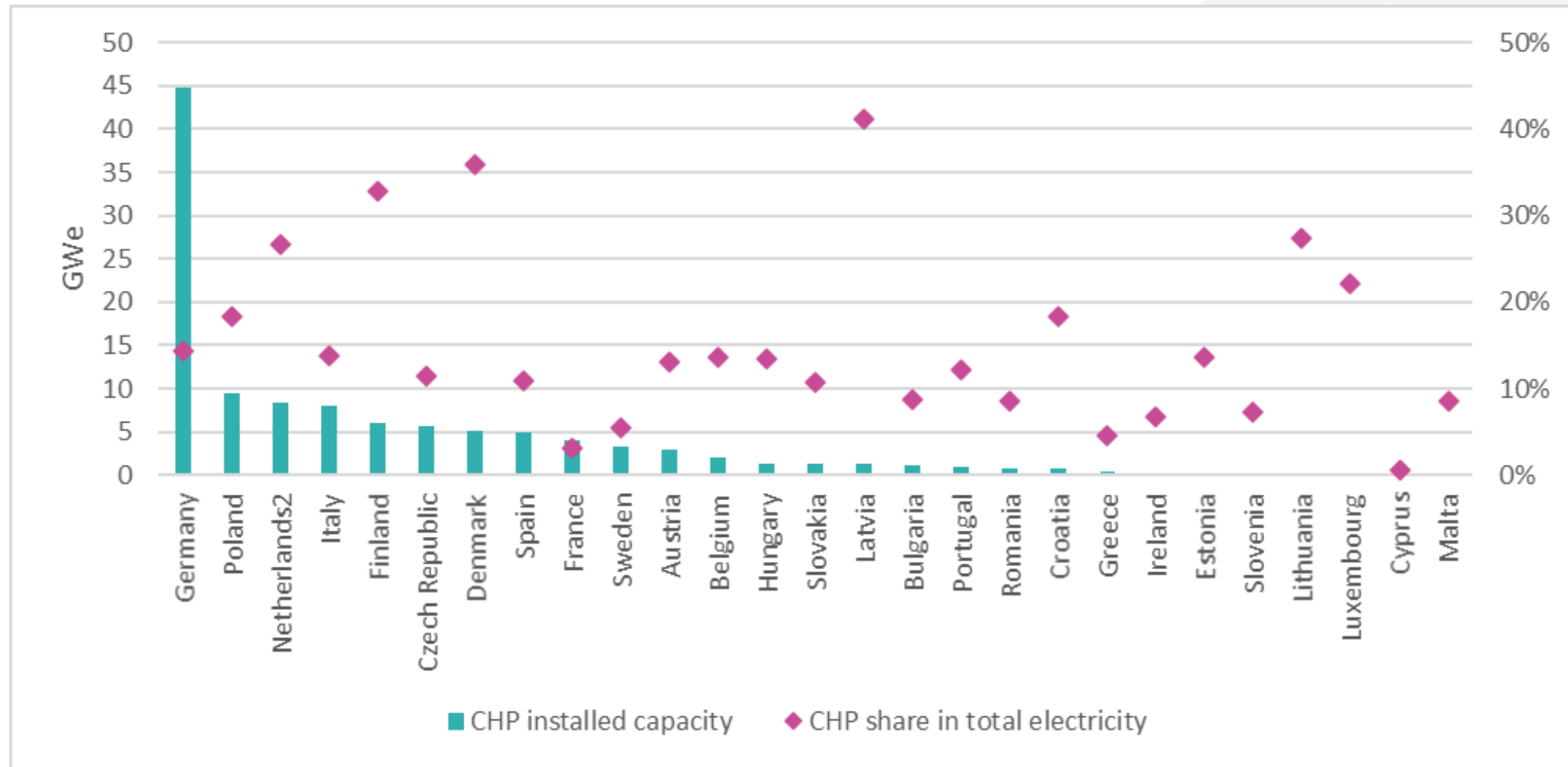
Overview of CHP in Europe

CHP in Europe - Overview

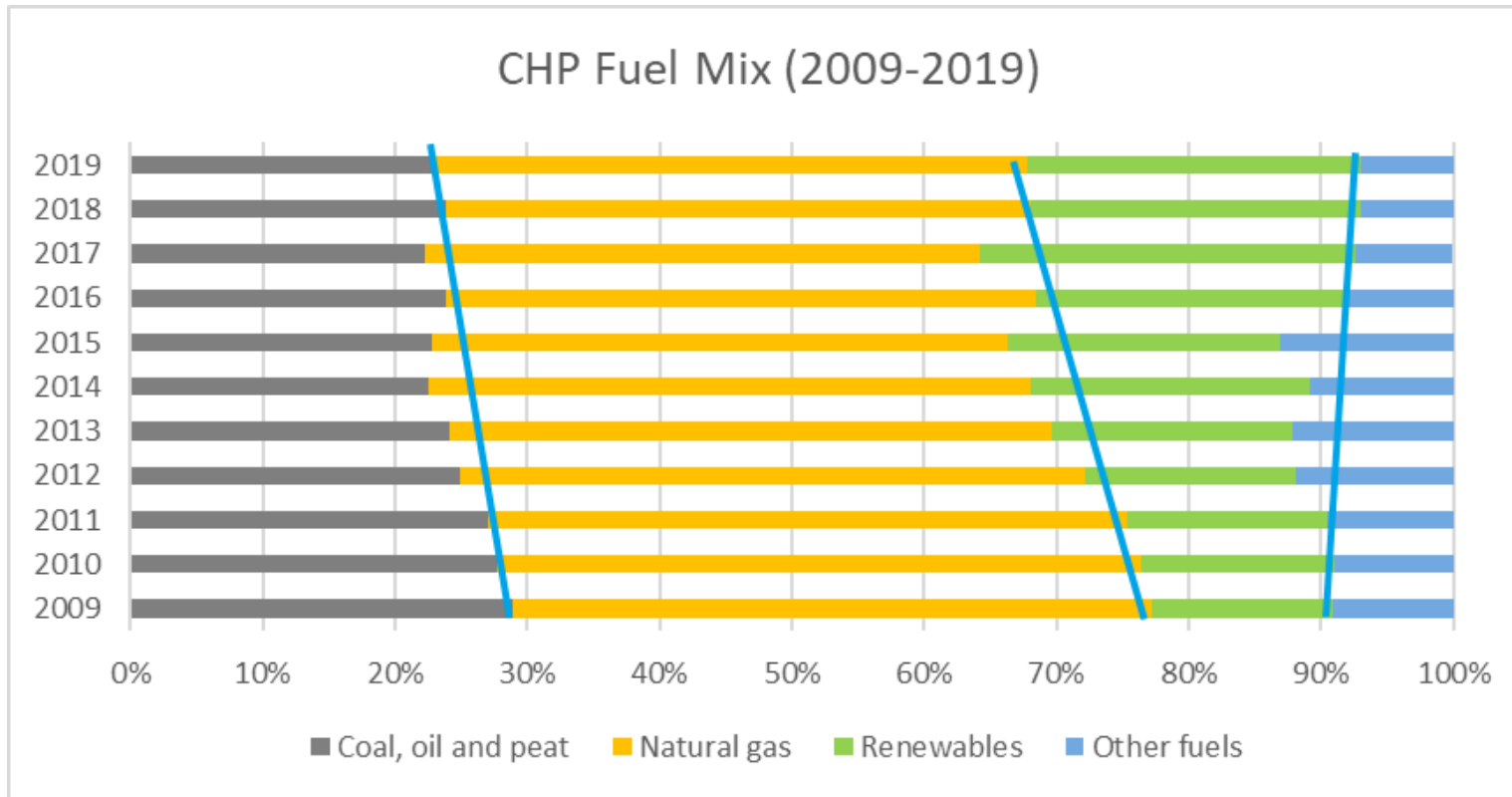
- 113 GWe of high efficiency CHP installed in 2019
- CHP represents 12% of total electricity and ~14% of the heat in EU27, with potential for it to double by 2030
- CHP across the EU reduces up to 150 Mt of CO₂ & ~30 Mtoe of primary energy today (equivalent to the emissions of ~90 million cars)



CHP by country in 2019



CHP Fuel Mix in the EU (2009-2019)



CHP fuel mix influenced by fuel price dynamics, support schemes and availability of renewable fuels at local level

- Stable share of natural gas use in CHP
- Rapid increase of RES, reaching close to 25% in 2019 (from 13% in 2009)
- Steady decline in solid fossil fuels and oil use in CHP

PACE at a glance

Promoting a successful transition to the large-scale uptake of Fuel Cell micro-Cogeneration across Europe

10

Partners

Representing
manufacturers,
utilities & research
community

> 2,800

Fuel Cell micro-
Cogeneration
units

To be deployed
across Europe
between 2016-
2022

>500

Systems per
manufacturer

Established
production
capacity per
manufacturer

10

Countries

Where the units
will be installed

4

Countries

Selected for policy
& market
development
(Belgium, Italy,
Netherlands and
UK)

€90m

Total budget

Including €33.9m
Horizon 2020
funding via FCH JU

Coordination &
Dissemination
Partner



Manufacturers

VIESSMANN

BDR THERMEA GROUP



BOSCH
Invented for life

sunfire

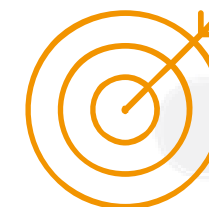
HEXIS

Research Partners

elementenergy
an ERM Group company





Applied Sciences and Arts
**HOCHSCHULE
LUZERN**
Engineering and Architecture



>10,000

FC micro-
cogeneration
units/year post 2020

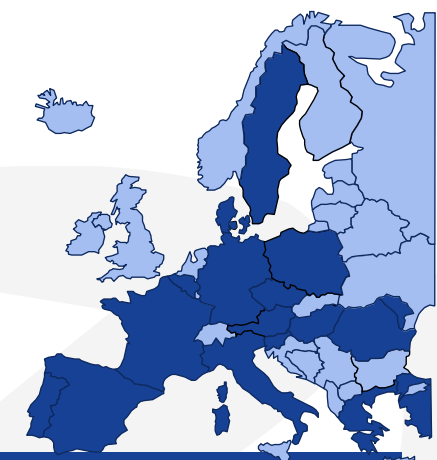
-  Field trial + installer training + targeted market & policy development activities
-  Field trial + local installer training

2021-nov

Number of installed PACE units
by November 2021: 2010



Expert contributions from **17** CHP national experts...



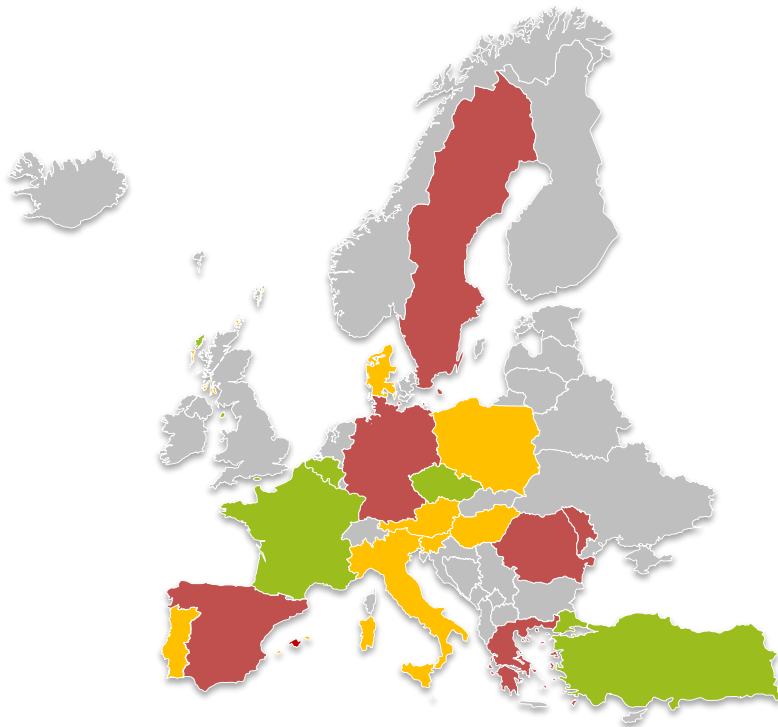
2021 Cogeneration National Snapshot Survey

...representing **85%** of installed capacity **in EU27, Turkey & Moldova**

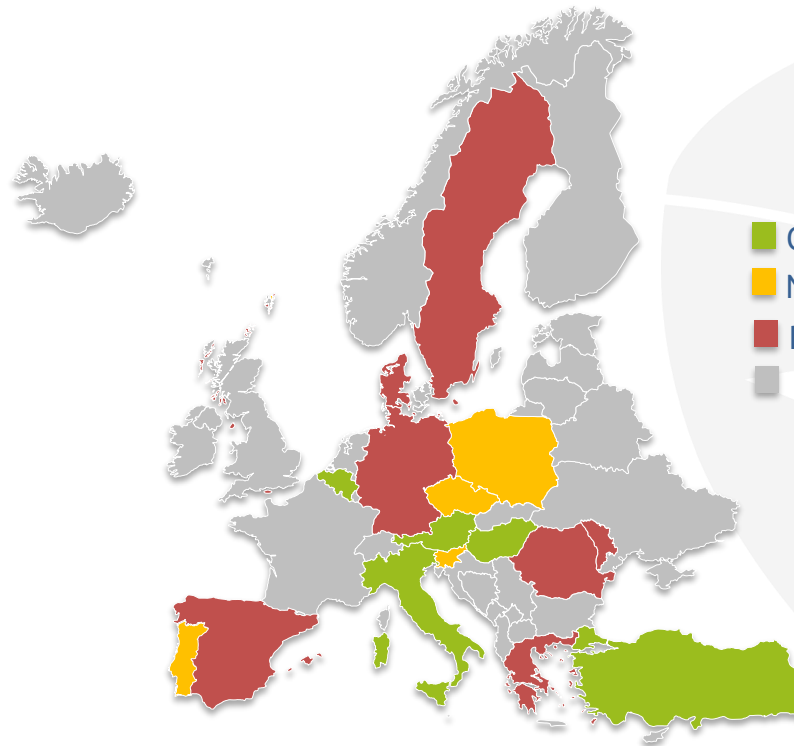
...capturing the **European CHP industry sentiment**

CHP Market Developments in Europe (2018-2021)

CHP Installed Capacity



CHP Generation



CHP installed capacity and generation declining in ~50% of markets*

- Growth
- No change
- Decline
- No data

CHP support available, but insufficient

Favourable policy framework in ~55% of markets

Most common support:
Feed-in Tariffs, Feed-in Premiums & Tenders

Capacity payments are emerging & flexibility
tariffs

Other support includes:
tax incentives, investment aid & certificate
schemes



Level of support insufficient & unpredictable

Not always correlated with fluctuating spark
spreads

Complexity of regulation & administrative
burden

Support schemes not adapted to CHP
particularities

Focus on flexibility services

CHP role in providing flexibility services increasingly recognised

Access of CHP to ancillary services markets (BE,PL,DE), but increasingly extended to smaller generators (e.g. CZ)

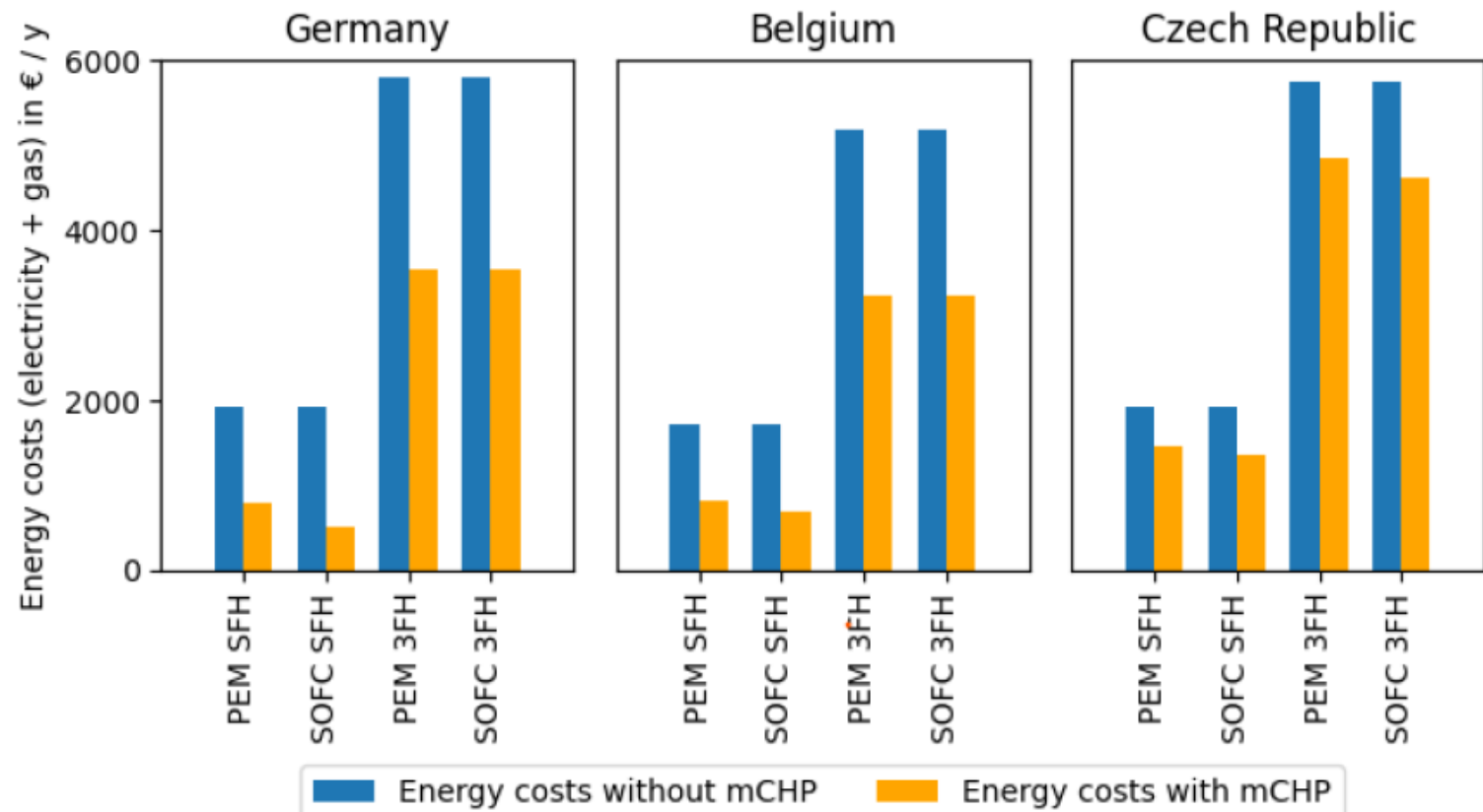
Plans to adapt grid tariff structures to recognise prosumer benefits in Denmark and Poland

Flexible future-proof CHPs formally recognised in RO NECP

- Four different scenarios were simulated for all countries

- 1) Domestic installation in a single family house
- 2) Small industrial consumer, exhibiting an annual consumption of 12 MWh
- 3) and 4)
Each of the above for both PEM and SOFC technology

Results of self-consumption policy optimisation

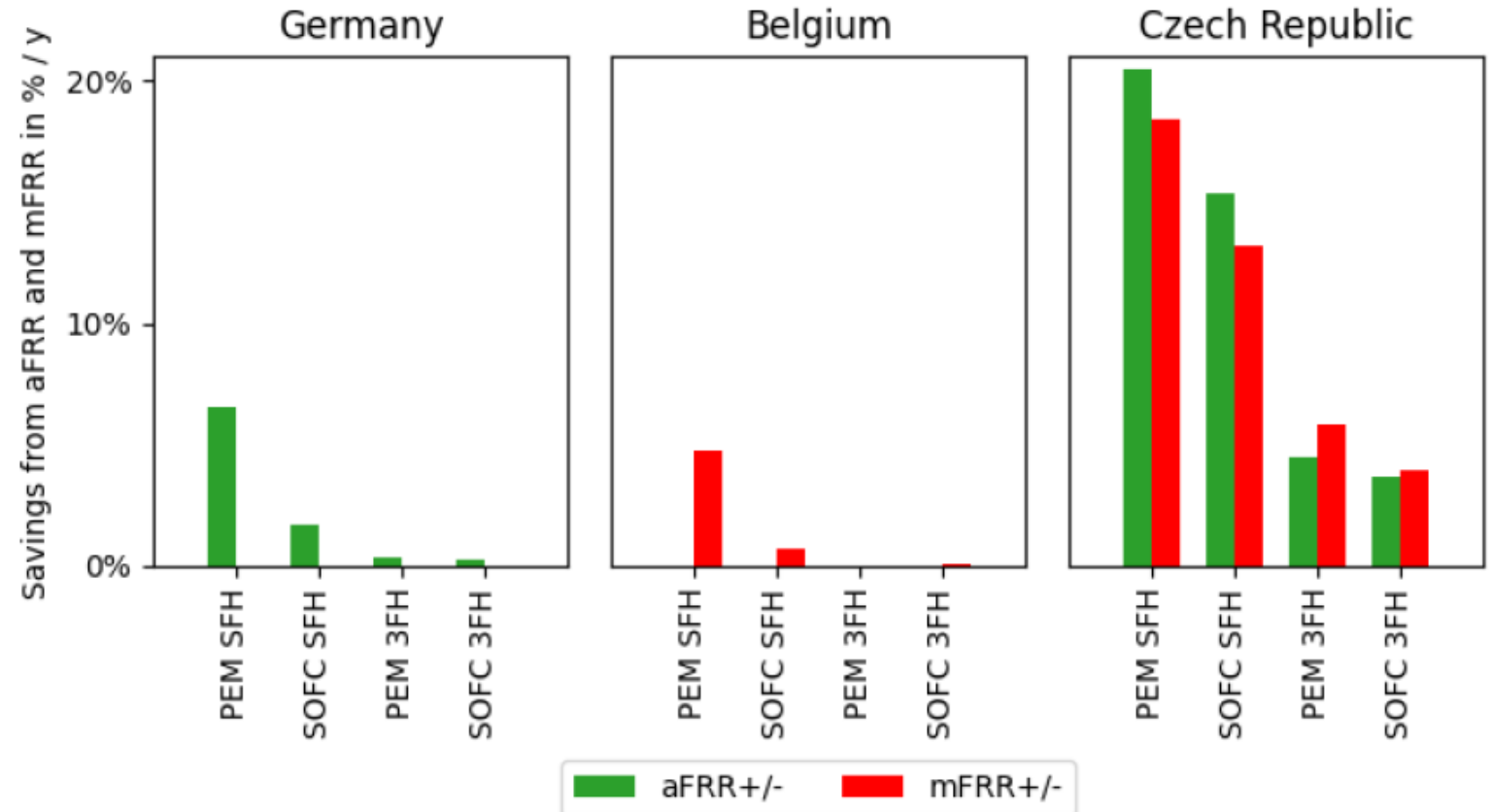


PEM: Proton exchange membrane
SOFC: Solid Oxide fuel cell
SFH: Single family house
3FH: Small-industrial consumer

Additional revenues streams from TSO grid services

Focus on providing secondary (aFRR) and tertiary (mFRR) reserves

- Two balancing products are investigated:
 - aFRR** (secondary control reserves): faster response time
 - mFRR** (tertiary control reserves): longer activation time
 - For both of them, positive (+) and negative (-) balancing is analysed
- The balancing income depends on:
 - Availability income results directly from self-consumption optimisation
 - Market prices for each country
 - Activation probability depending on bidding strategy and market behaviour
 - Subsidy schemes

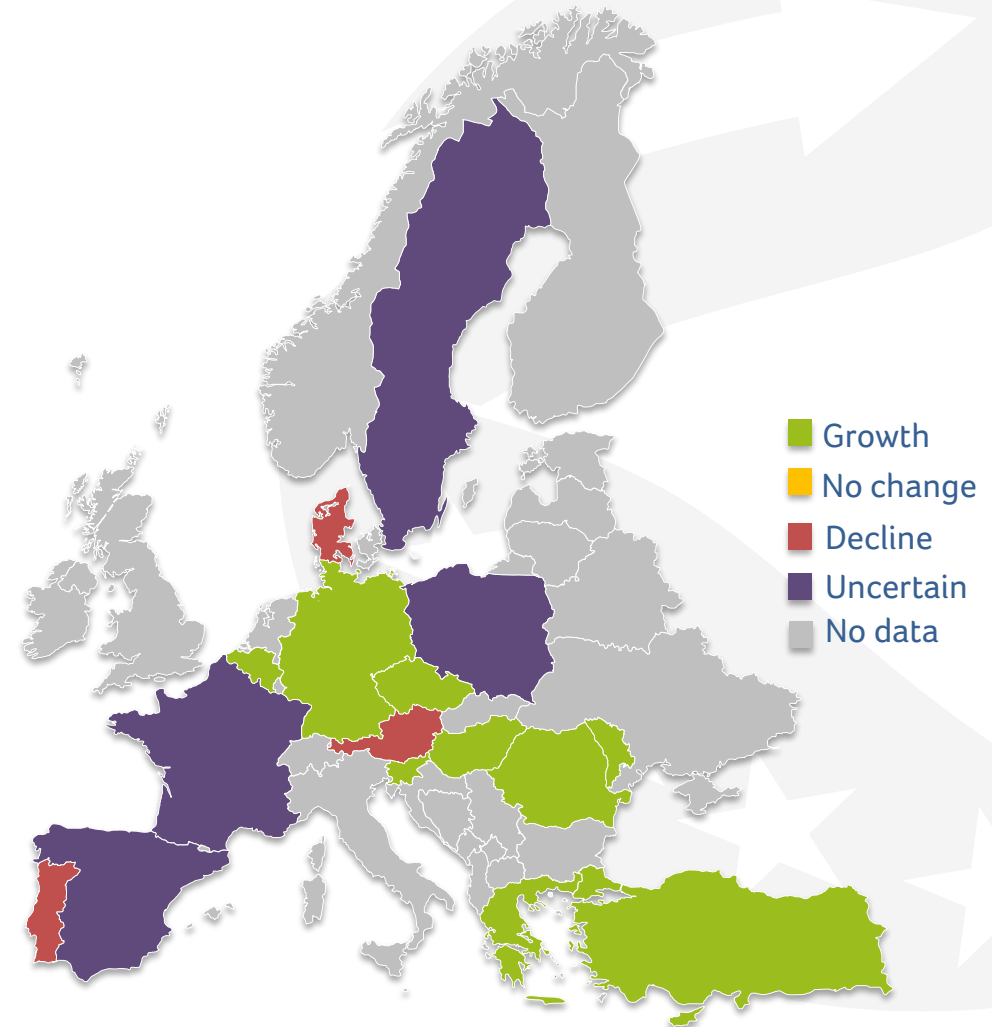


Overview of CHP support schemes

	Feed-in Tariff	Tender schemes	Feed-in Premium	Investment Aid	Certificates Scheme	Tax Incentives	Capacity mechanisms	Other	No support
Belgium				✓	✓		✓		
Czech Republic			✓	✓					
Denmark	✓					✓			
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Greece			✓						
Spain	✓								
Austria				✓					
Poland		✓					✓		
Portugal	✓							✓	
Romania		✓						✓	
Slovenia	✓	✓							
Sweden					✓				
Turkey								✓	
Moldova	✓	✓							

5-year CHP Outlook

Growth expected in **60% of the CHP markets** in Europe, in the next 5 years.



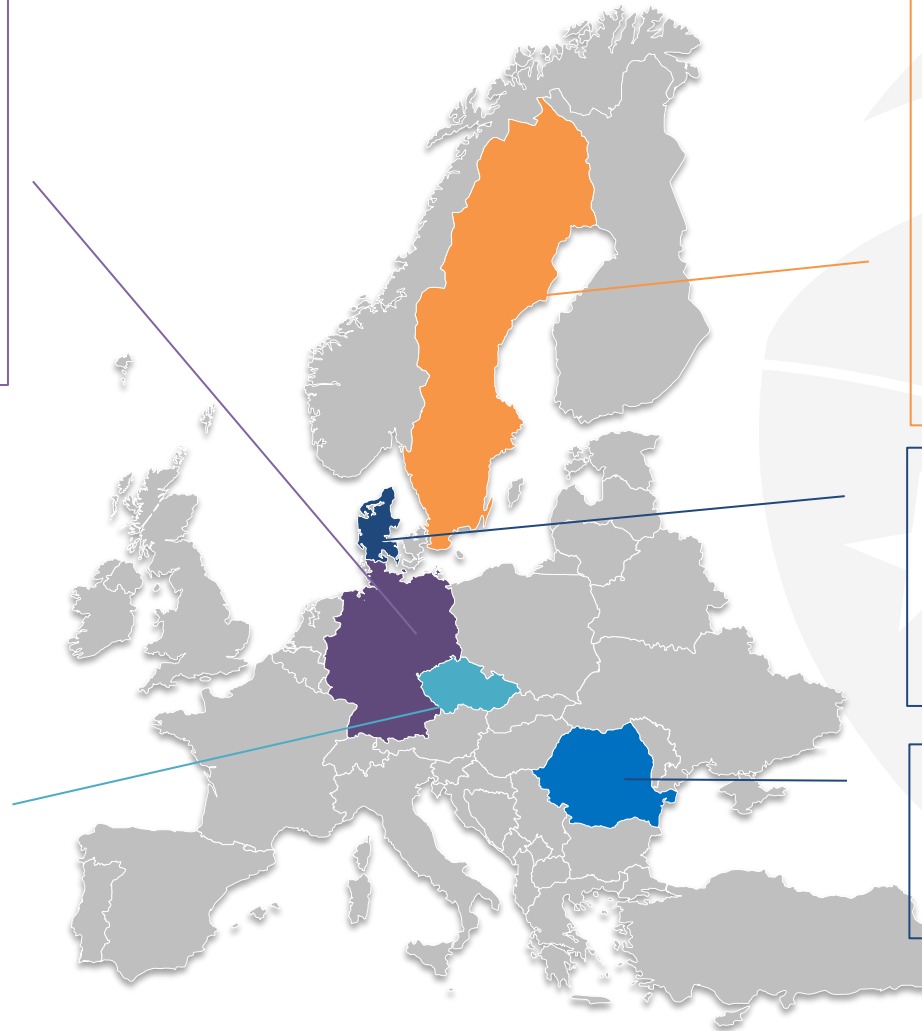
CHP growth trends by segment

Segment	Current trend*	Outlook*	Key markets
RES	62%	65%	Across EU
Natural gas	60%	61%	CZ, DE, ES, HU, PL, SI, TK
DHC	57%	61%	BE, CZ, DE, HU, PL, RO, SI, TK, MD
Industrial	9%	20%	BE, CZ, PL, RO, SI, TK, MD
Commercial	8%	59%	CZ, DE, PL, SI, SE, TK
Domestic	45%	46%	CZ, DE, IT

CHP positively covered in 2020 National Heating & Cooling Assessments/NECPs/RRPs

*“The **smart use of large heating pumps, electric boilers and cogeneration units (with heat storage)** will especially help with integrating renewable electricity production [...], reducing pressure on the grid in times of high residual load as well as reducing grid shortages and the need for grid extensions.”*

*“The remaining heat supply from current **coal-fired thermal energy systems**, which will not be provided through heat production in cogeneration plants, **will be provided by small heat-only plants and small decentralised cogeneration sources.**”*



*“Although the profitability of new cogeneration will be relatively weak over the next few years, it should be borne in mind that **once the demand for controllable electricity increases significantly in the future, it may be partly too late to count on cogeneration...**For us it is about **safeguarding cogeneration due to benefits in the form of system support services and contributions to a robust energy system with a secure energy supply.**”*

*“Surplus heat and waste cogeneration remain fairly constant throughout the analysis period...**cogeneration based on renewable energy provides the largest amount of district heat generation**”*

*“Promotion of **future proof cogeneration** by ensuring hydrogen-readiness, including H2 blending and flexibility to accept different blends of H2”*

Conclusions

Upcoming opportunities and risks



Factors impacting CHP growth

Political

- Phase out of coal (most MS) & nuclear (DE, BE)
- Transitional role of natural gas, switching from coal (CZ, RO, PL, SI) and to ensure security of supply (SE, DE)
- Push for RES uptake and electrification

Policy

- Support schemes available in most countries
- Uncertain status for gas based CHP for upcoming years
- High administrative burden and complex procedures

Markets

- Uncertainty over volatile and increasing energy prices
- High retail electricity prices supporting the customer case for CHP (BE, CZ, DE)
- Declining wholesale power prices eroding competitiveness of CHP (DK, SE)
- Availability and affordability of green fuels for CHP
- Increasing demand for system adequacy and flexibility services

Upcoming EU legislation

- Energy Efficiency Directive Revision
- Energy Performance of Buildings - Revision
- Energy Labelling of Space Heaters – Revision
- Extension of ETS to buildings
- Green Gas Package
- EU Taxonomy

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