

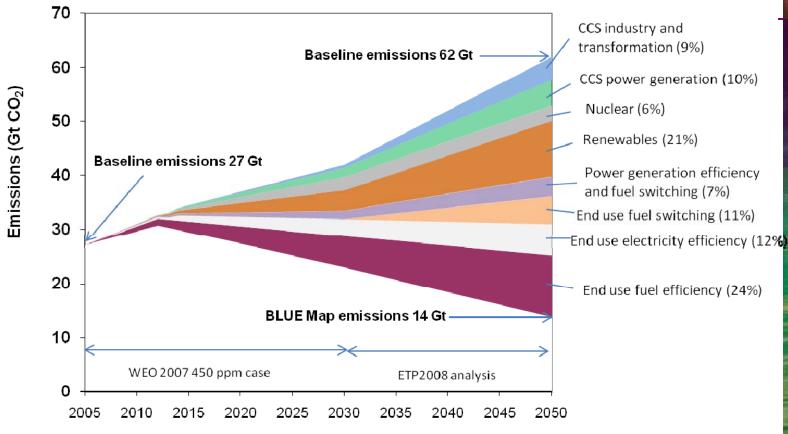
Overview

- Today's Energy Challenges
- The Role of CHP
- The IEA's CHP Analysis and Outreach
- Looking to the Future



A New Energy Revolution...

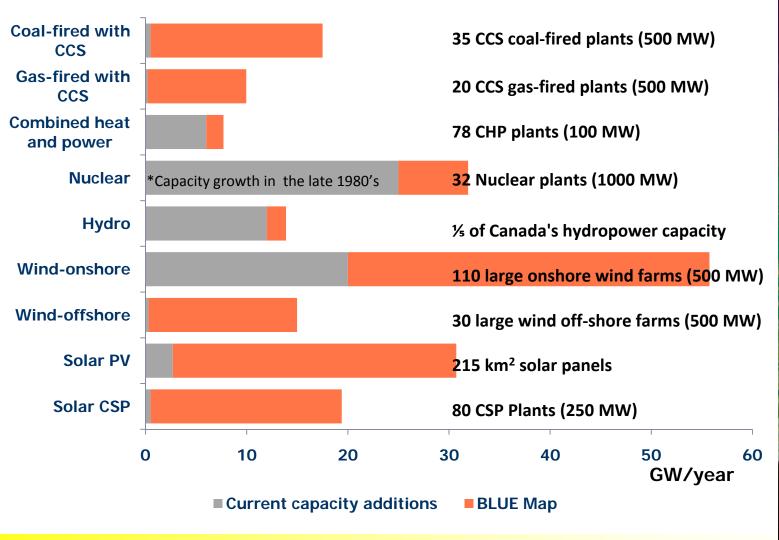
Cutting Energy-Related CO₂ emissions



Improved efficiency and decarbonising the power sector could bring emissions back to current levels by 2050. To achieve a 50% cut we have to revolutionise the transport sector.



Average Annual Power Generation Capacity Additions in the "50% Cut Scenario" 2010 – 2050





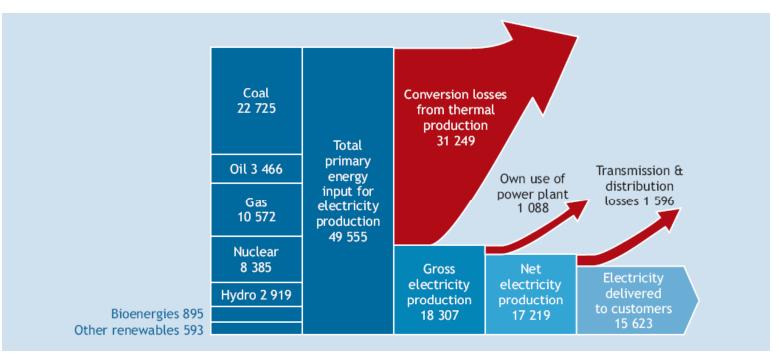
Policy Messages

- Deep emissions cuts are technically achievable
 - But we need an energy revolution
- Cooperation with developing nations is essential
- The task is urgent
 - Capital stock turnover is low
 - Technology deployment needs time
- Start with existing opportunities
 - ➤ Governments should identify and pursue all cost-effective CHP today



Wasted Energy Is a Huge Opportunity

Energy Flows in the Global Electricity System

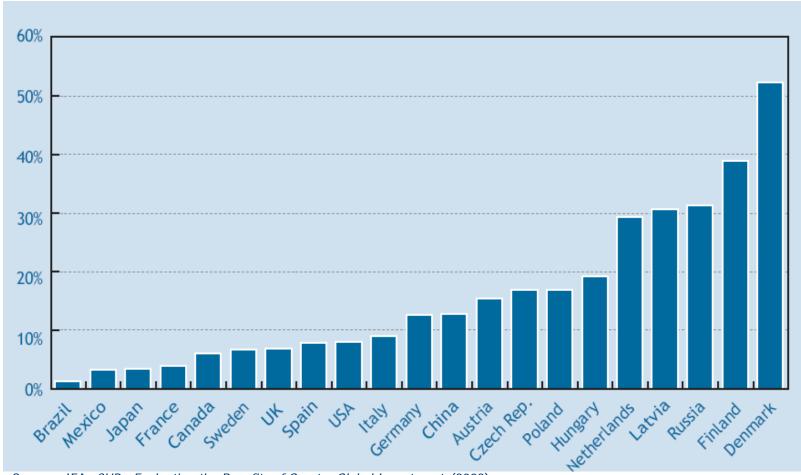


Source: IEA, CHP: Evaluating the Benefits of Greater Global Investment (2008).

2/3 of the fuel we use to produce power is wasted --CHP can more than double this efficiency



CHP as a Share of **Total National Power Generation**

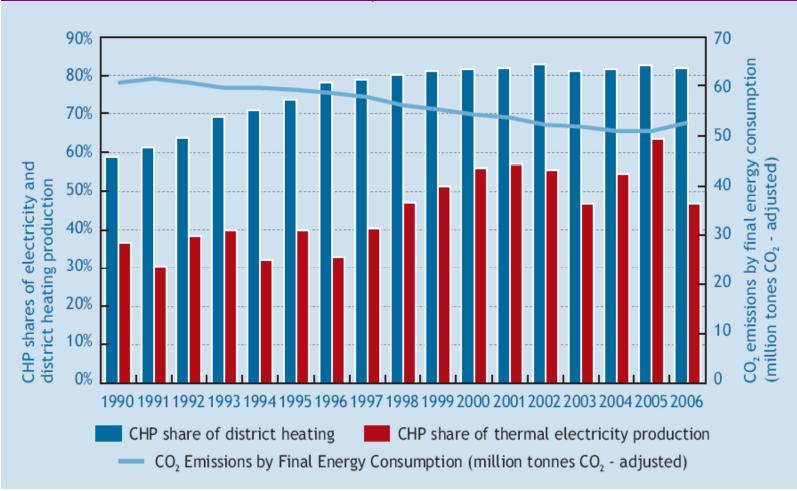


Source: IEA, CHP: Evaluating the Benefits of Greater Global Investment (2008).

Average use of CHP is just 9%

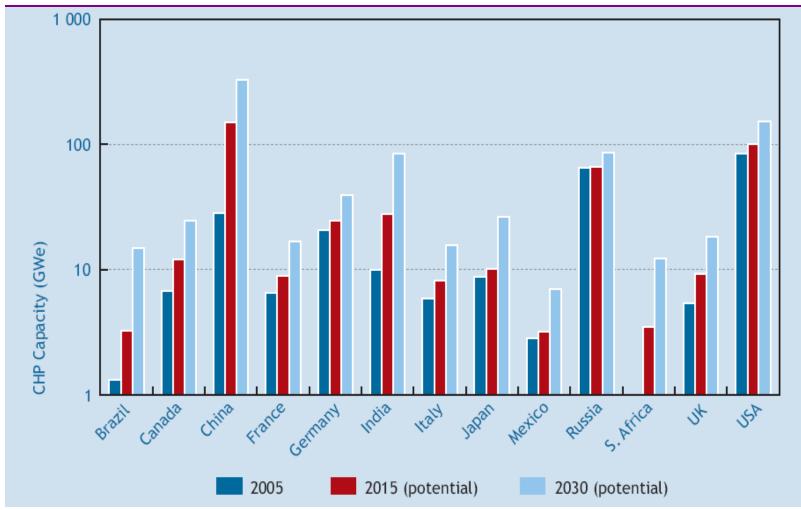
ENERGY TECHNOLOGY **PERSPECTIVES** 2008 Scenarios & Strategies to 2050 INTERNATIONAL **ENERGY AGENCY**

One Model: Denmark



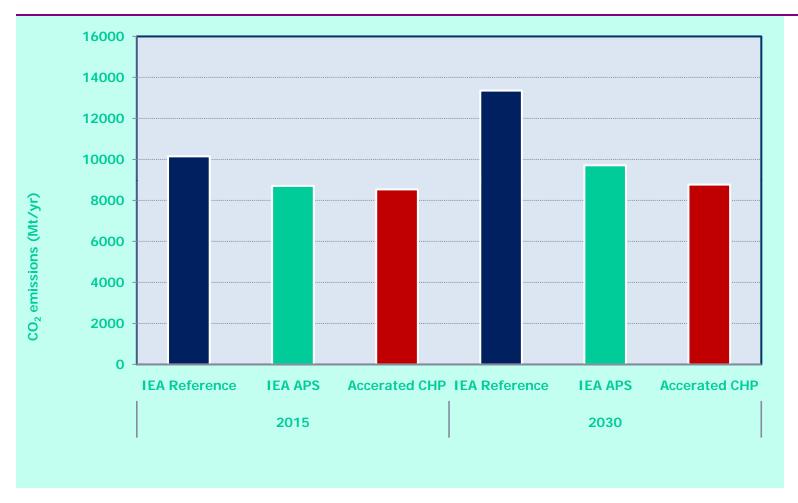


CHP Potentials, 2015 and 2030



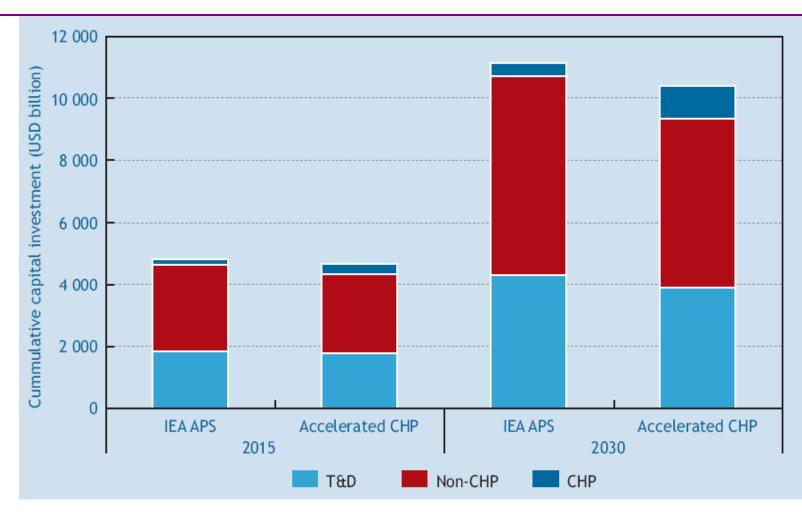


CO₂ Emissions Benefits





Capital Cost Savings





...So Why Are We at 9% CHP?

- Difficulties connecting CHP to the electricity grid
- CHP benefits are not recognised in GHG regulation
- Lack of information about cost savings, other benefits
- Developing countries only now beginning to see potential



The IEA's International CHP/DHC Collaborative

- Who: The IEA, working with government, industry CHP leaders worldwide
- What: Raise the profile of CHP/DHC among policy makers, industry
- When: Launched March 2007 with a 2-year Work Plan
 - Collect and publish CHP data
 - Analyze CHP benefits
 - Document best-practice policies





Next Steps

- ▶ July 2008: IEA Information Paper on CHP and Emissions Trading Schemes
- ➤ July, October, December 2008: CHP country scorecards for G8 +5 countries
 - Evaluation of current policies, markets
 - Country-specific benefits analysis
 - Recommendations for possible improvements
 - ➢ First profiles to be announced in July at G8 side event in Japan
- October 2008: Best practice policies, approaches
 - CHP/DHC in cities technologies, financing
 - > Industrial CHP: focus on China, EU, US
 - Transitioning to biomass/renewable CHP/DHC



Conclusions

- We are facing an urgent set of energy challenges
- Deep emissions cuts are technically achievable
- We need an energy revolution
- Leadership is needed by government, industry
- CHP is a key opportunity to get started



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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Korea District Heating Corporation



imagination at work

Akzo Nobel

www.iea.org/G8/CHP/chp.asp

ENERGY

TECHNOLOGY PERSPECTIVES

2008

Scenarios &

Strategies

to 2050

INTERNATIONAL

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