

“Tips and Tricks”

How to create a CHP coalition

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Tips and tricks - Overview

- CHP Coalition
- View on cogeneration
- Other key factors
- Questions

1. *CHP coalition*

Reasons to go for a coalition from standpoint of :

- **Authority** : CHP is quiet technical and mostly linked to a reduced number of “users” (not a political important crowd).
- **Industry and tertiary sector** : concern can be made clear before regulation is set up.
- **Energy suppliers**: CHP is customer related and stands as must run interfering with classic production assets.
- **Suppliers of installations** : the characteristics of the potential market are more clear and specified.

The **different stakeholders** to be invited for the coalition are :

- Authority
- University
- Business associations
- Engineering bureaus
- Manufacturers
- Representatives of energy intensive industries
- Utilities
- Grid operators



1.2 How to operate the coalition

- A coordinator of the coalition is to be appointed
- The coordinator organizes Platform meetings.
- Out of the platform meetings Working groups will be assigned to work out specific topics.
- Advices are transferred to the authority as in principle unanimity is reached at Platform level.

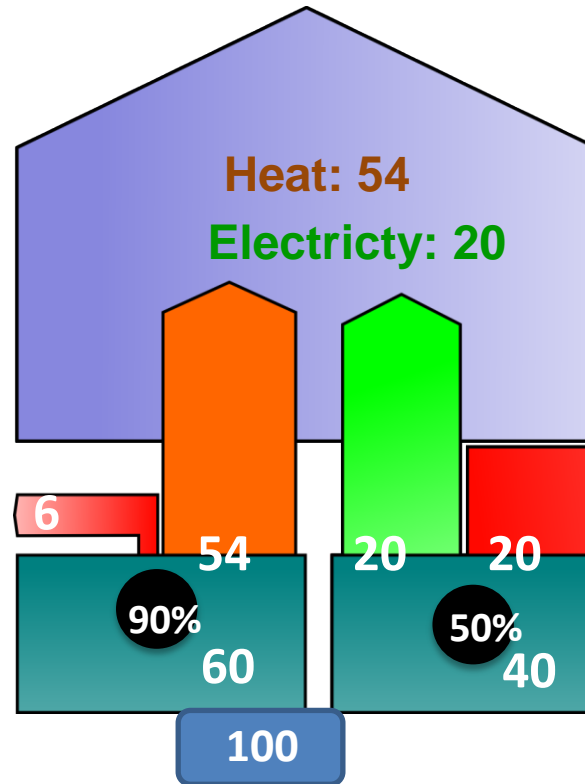
1.3 Cogen / Coordinator organisation

- A neutral party to organize the coalition
- Leads the platform
- Gathers the know-how on cogeneration
- Evaluate the existing situation
- Provider of advisory documentation for authority
- Provide evaluations of potentials
- Can help in follow-up of the technology possibilities
- Can help in follow up of the realisations and the operational figures
- Gives advise

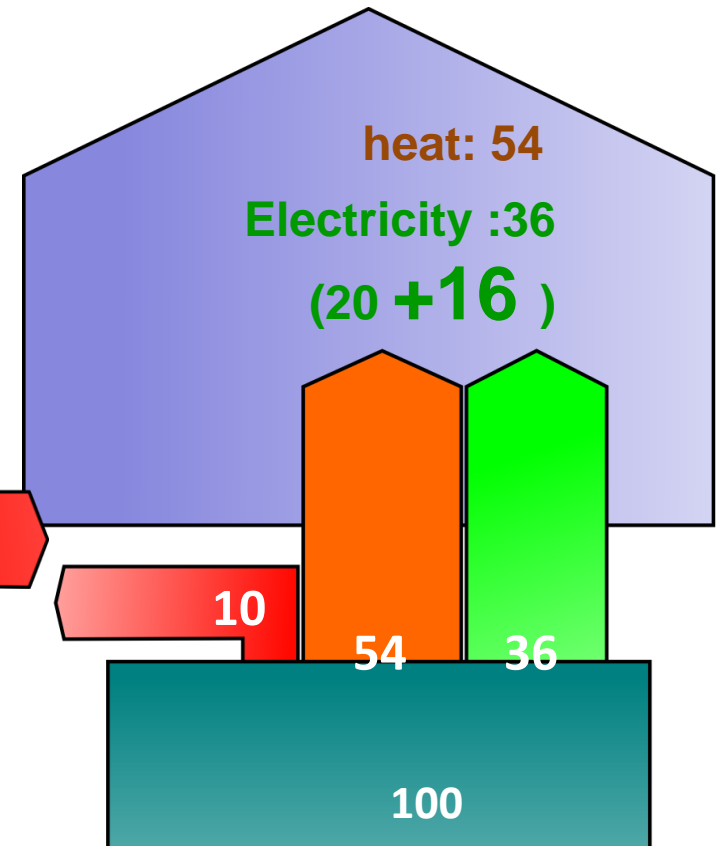
2. *View on cogeneration*

- Definition of thermal needs to expect remaining in the view of 2030 – 2050.
- Definition of the potential primary energy savings (PES) and transforming into potential electrical energy production.
- Relate eventual support to cogeneration to the PES of each project.
- Compare the cost for the community related to the support of cogeneration with the cost of renewable energy.

Separate production



CHP



If subsidy for the E production via CHP is A f.i. via feed-in cost higher than market value

The cost of the production without fuel $B = A \times (36/16)$

B is to be compared to the feed-in cost of other technologies reduced by the market value of the produced energy.

3. *Others key factors*

- As cogeneration is mostly an important investment for the concerned party, it is imperative to get the information and the basic values of cogeneration to the executive responsible of the companies where there are opportunities;
- It is preferential to have a financial model of typical CHP projects worked out and agreed upon by the different stakeholders;
- The follow up of the existing CHP's should preferentially stay at the level of the regulator or the grid responsible party.

4. Questions



Thank you for your attention!