

# **NYSERDA ON-SITE POWER CONFERENCE**

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**New York, New York**

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**President – Natural Gas Roundtable**



## WADE Mission

- WADE Research activities
  - Reports, market surveys and studies
  - WADE Economic Model
- WADE Advocacy activities
  - Policy advise for governments
  - Participation in legislative and regulatory proceedings
  - Cooperation with International Organisations, Institutions and NGOs
- WADE Promotion activities
  - WADE Conferences and events
  - WADE Newsletters

# Natural Gas Roundtable

Non-profit organization started over 40 years ago to educate government officials, media and industry about natural gas issues

US natural gas industry is highly segmented

The Natural Gas Roundtable serves as an umbrella organization bringing together all industry segments from the wellhead to the burnertip



## What is Decentralized Energy (DE)?

Electricity production *at the point of use*, irrespective of size, fuel or technology – on-grid or off-grid:

- High efficiency cogeneration (CHP)
- On-site renewable energy
- Industrial energy recycling and On-site power
- Otherwise known as:
  - CCHP (Combined Cooling Heat and Power), Distributed Generation, Captive Power, Embedded Generation, Microgeneration, CHP, Trigeneration, Recycling Energy, etc.

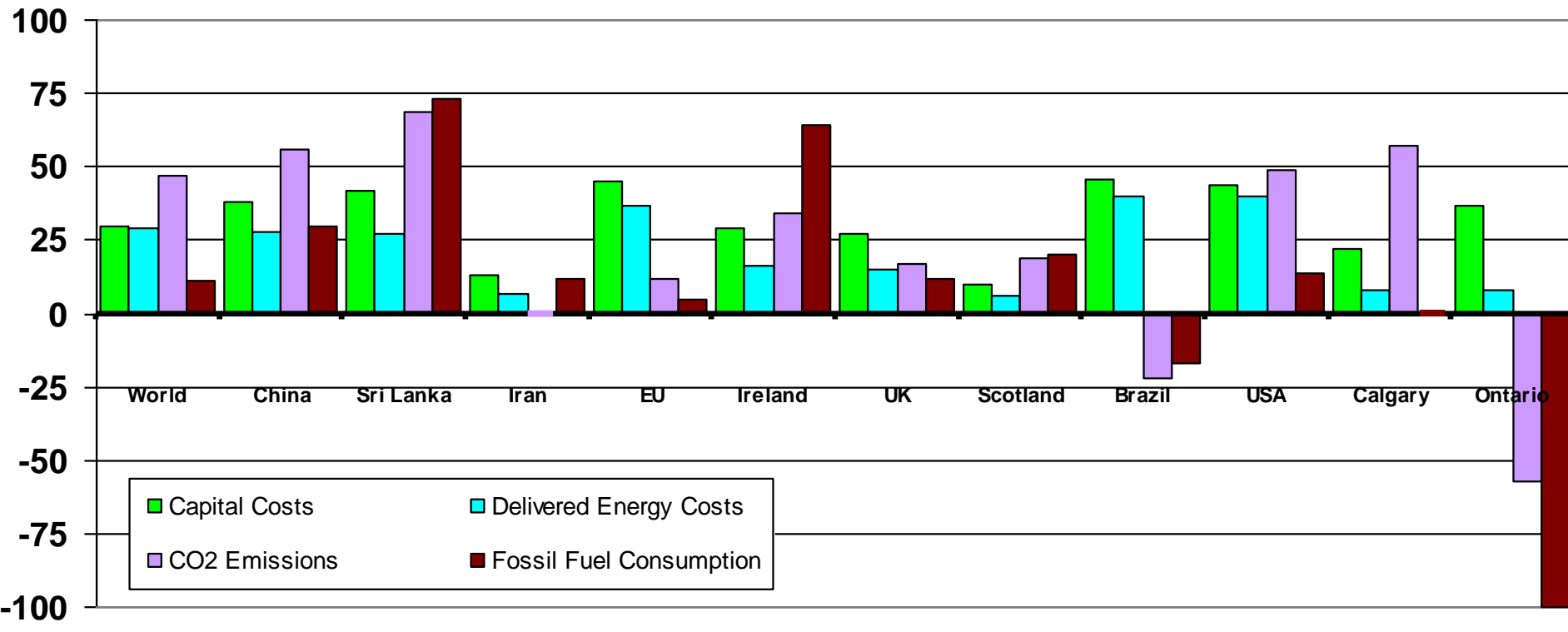
## Why is DE better?

### Benefits of DE compared to centralised generation

- DE is more efficient
- DE is delivers less expensive power
- DE is cleaner
- DE is more reliable
- DE is more secure
- DE provides access to electricity in remote areas
- DE can be sited quicker and with less opposition
- DE can help support intermittent renewables

# DE Benefits – WADE Economic Model – Selected Past Results

Estimated Total Savings (%) by Increasing Proportion of DE in New Power Sector Investments



(Source: WADE various)

Note: Proportion of total investment that is DE varies from region to region and from scenario to scenario- (ie in some cases savings are resultant from all new capacity being DE compared to baseline and in other cases only 25% of new capacity is DE compared to baseline)



# WADE model

## INPUT OUTPUT MODEL

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**Capacity & Generation**

- Existing capacity & generation
- Load factor

**Pollution level**

- Pollution level (NOx, SOx, PM10, CO2)
- Heat rate

**Cost**

- Investment cost
- O&M cost
- Fuel cost

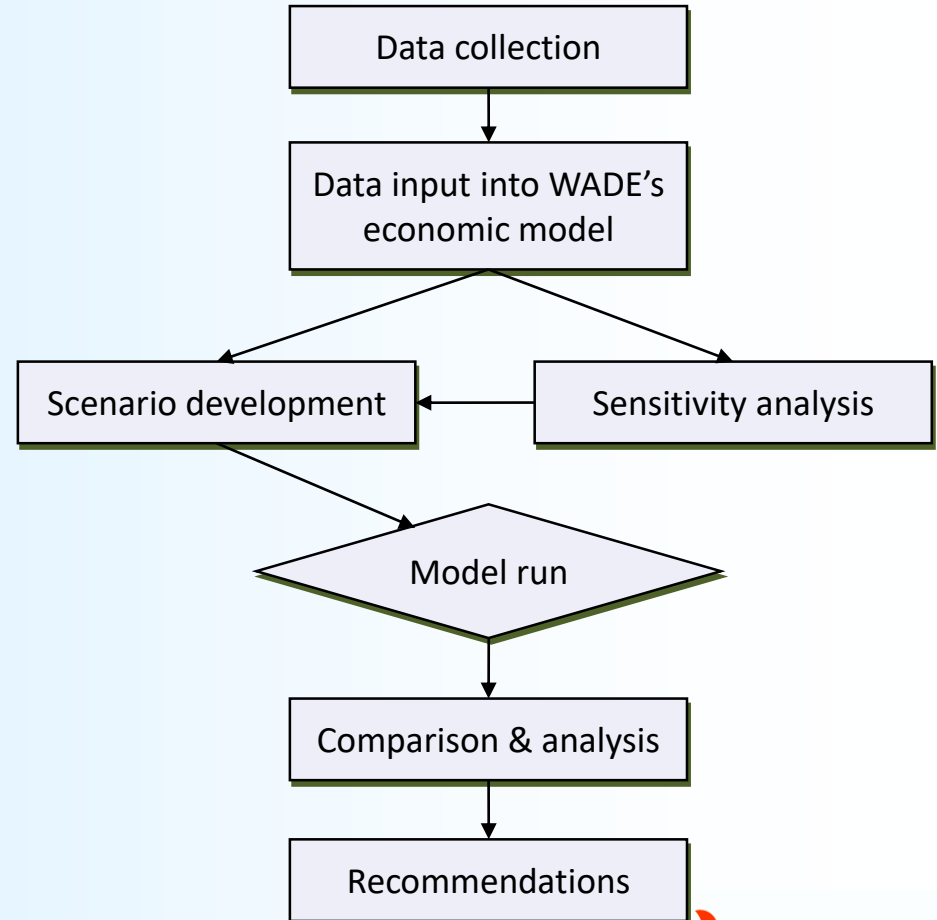
**Growth Properties**

- System growth properties
- Capacity retirement
- Future generation

**OUTPUT :**

Total capital cost  
Retail cost  
Fuel used  
Emission level

## METHODOLOGY USED



## Asia Pacific Partnership Study

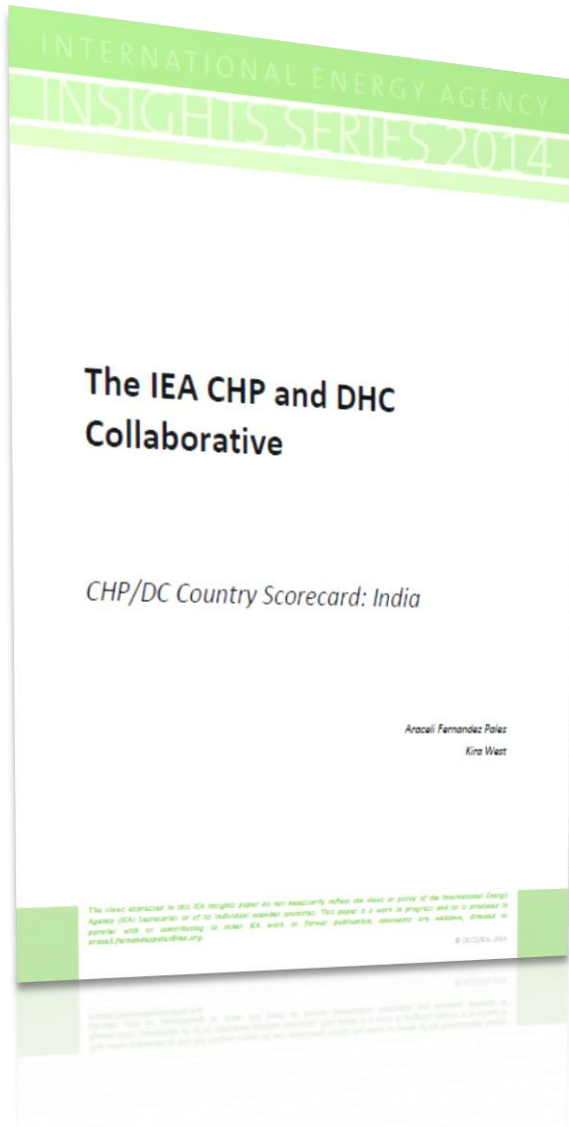
- Task 1 – Identify 5 target province/municipal districts
  - Shanghai
  - Liaoning
  - Shandong
  - Jiangsu
  - Sichuan
- Task 2 – Assess current market conditions, drivers, challenges and stakeholders for CHP/Clean DG
- Task 3 – Quantify the technical potential for CHP/Clean DG and estimate potential energy, greenhouse gas emissions and economic benefits



## Study Conclusions

- The Opportunity

Municipality/ Province	Installed New DG/CHP GW	Additional Central Station GW Saved	Percent Energy Savings	Percent CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction	Macro Economic Savings in ¥
<b>Sichuan</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	73,108,000,000
<b>Shanghai</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	128,315,000,000
<b>Liaoning</b>	<b>21,494</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	62,855,000,000
<b>Shandong</b>	<b>49,103</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	134,888,000,000
<b>Jiangsu</b>	<b>37,696</b>	<b>11,310</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	198,378,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,665</b>	<b>32,915</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>597,544,000,000</b>



# CHP / DC Challenges

## Barriers and Constraints

### Economic and financial constraints

- High Capital Cost of CHP equipment and DC infrastructure
- Complex pricing policies for natural gas

### Legislative and policy constraints

- CHP is limited to bagasse-based
- DC and its benefits is little known in India

### Technological constraints

- Lack of local expertise on technology

# Summary Policy Recommendations

## Policy Recommendations

### Central and state government support

- Develop a national database
- Promote strategic planning on commercial / residential complexes, industrial parks

### Private sector initiatives

- Framework for data collection and technology assessment

### Enhanced cooperation

- Between public and private sector
- With other countries

# Policies can Drive the Market

August 30, 2012

## Executive Order

# Accelerating Investment in Industrial Energy Efficiency



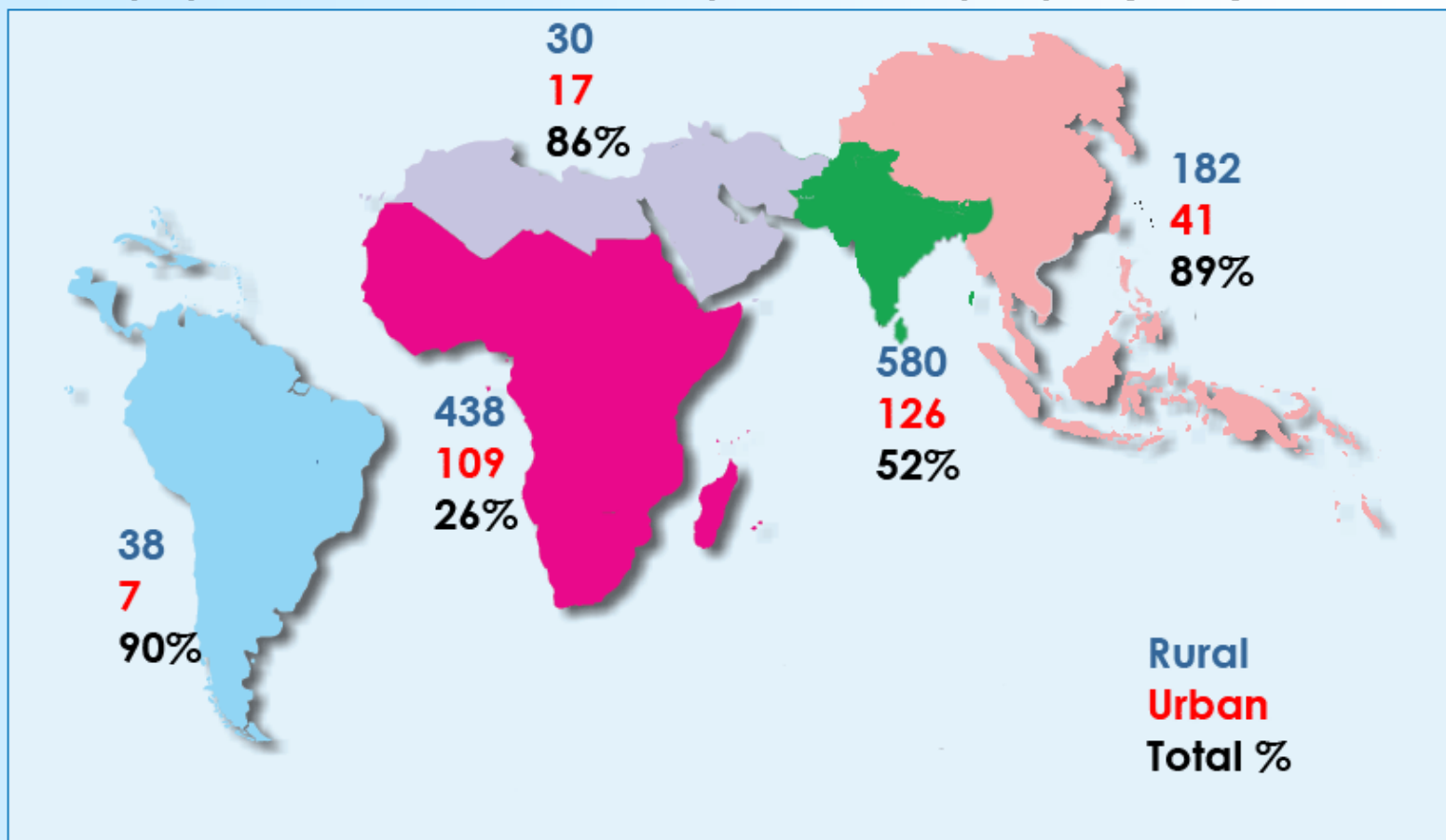
**WASHINGTON, DC** -- President Obama signs an Executive Order calling for the deployment of 40 gigawatts of new, cost-effective industrial combined heat and power (CHP) capacity in the United States by 2020.

- **Policy:** To formalize and support the close interagency coordination that is required to accelerate greater investment in industrial energy efficiency and CHP, this order directs certain executive departments and agencies to convene national and regional stakeholders to identify, develop, and encourage the adoption of investment models and State best practice policies for industrial energy efficiency and CHP; provide technical assistance to States and manufacturers to encourage investment in industrial energy efficiency and CHP; provide public information on the benefits of investment in industrial energy efficiency and CHP; and use existing Federal authorities, programs, and policies to support investment in industrial energy efficiency and CHP.

- **Encouraging Investment in Industrial Efficiency:** The Departments of Energy, Commerce, and Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the National Economic Council, the Domestic Policy Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy, shall coordinate policies to encourage investment in industrial efficiency in order to reduce costs for industrial users, improve U.S. competitiveness, create jobs, and reduce harmful air pollution.

## DE Potential - Access

Total population without electricity: 1.6 billion people (2005)



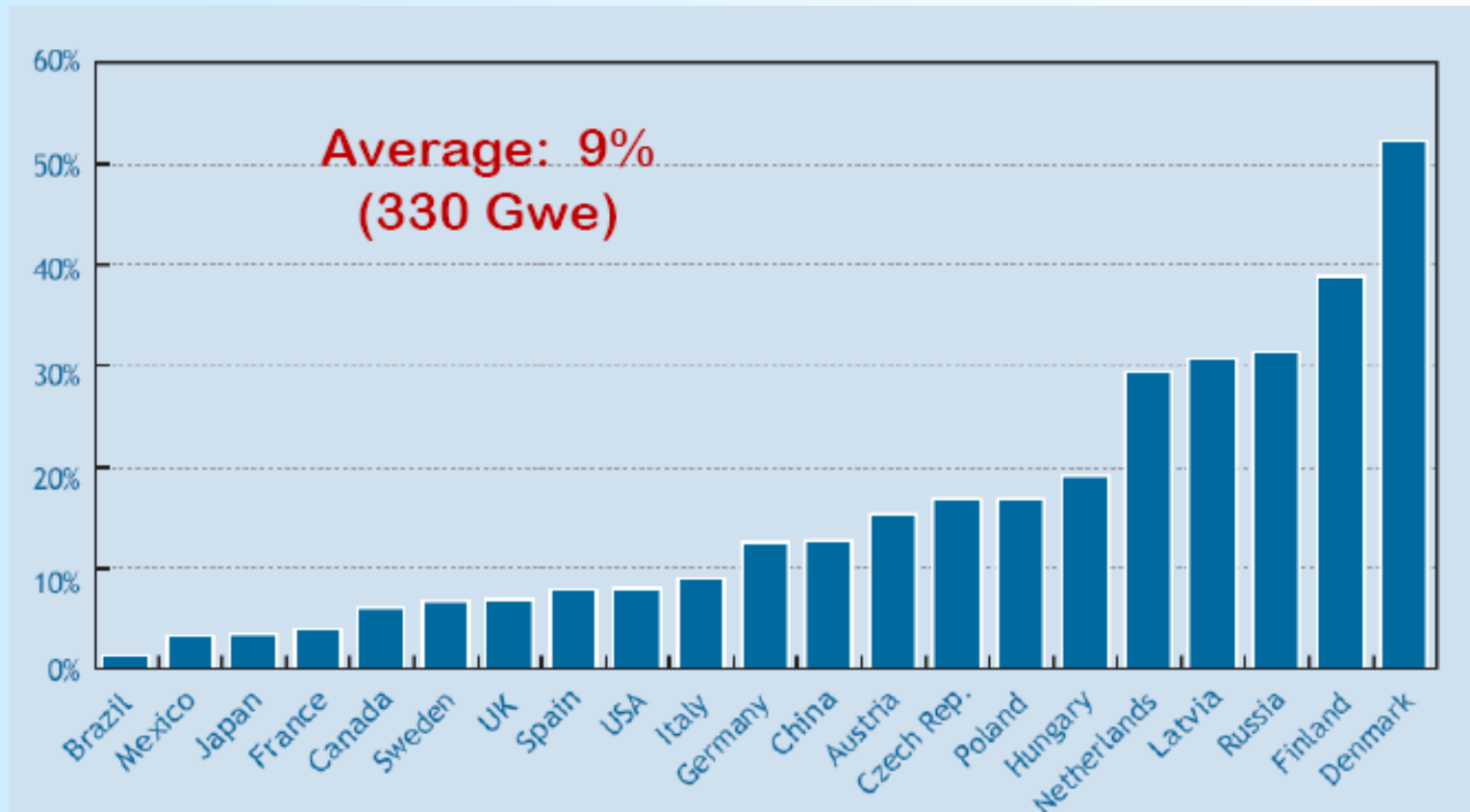
Source: Based on IEA World Energy Outlook 2006

## DE Benefits – Health and Quality of Life

Indicator of Human Welfare	Commercial Share of Total Energy		
	0-20 %	21-40 %	41-100 %
Life Expectancy (Years)	59.8	69.0	69.5
Probability of not surviving to 40	21.7	9.4	9.1
School Enrollment (%)	52.4	65.4	76.9
Children Underweight (%)	40.9	15.1	11.9
No Access to Clean Water (%)	20.9	22.8	12.8



# CHP share national power generation



# Local Power is a Global Solution!

**Thank you!**

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