Abstract
By 2010, cogeneration should account for 18% of all electricity production in Europe. The European Commission sees the cogeneration of heat and power (CHP) as an important contributor to the realisation of the EU’s Kyoto targets. As well as having great energy-saving potential, CHP can help to avoid network losses, reduce emissions and increase the security of energy supply. This paper aims to compare the evolution of cogeneration in Italy to that one in the Netherlands because the Netherlands is one of the main producers of CHP electricity. This paper exists of five paragraphs. The first paragraph deals with a brief definition of CHP and the second one with a collection of CHP statistics focused on Italy and the Netherlands. The third and fourth paragraph describe the evolution of cogeneration presenting an overview of some background of the Italian and Dutch context of CHP. The last paragraph analysis the current position of CHP in Italy and suggest a way to development this technology because specific policy towards CHP in the Netherlands (including growth targets, fiscal measures and promotional campaigns) has promoted the expansion of CHP.