

Coal - a lasting reality in the region's energy mix?

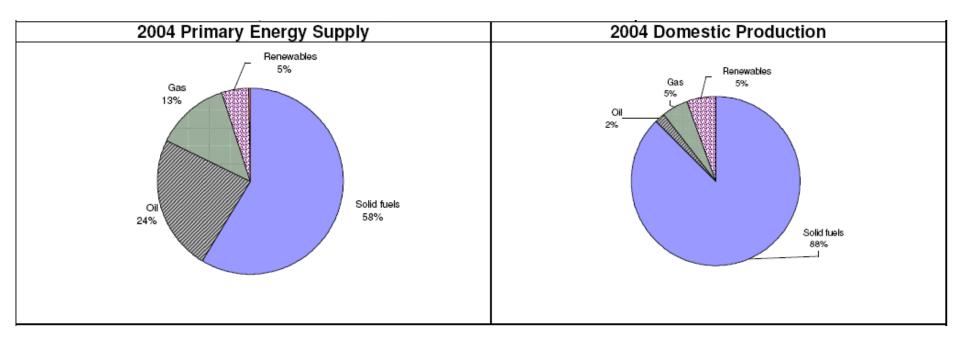
The Next 40 Years: Advancing EU Energy Objectives in East Central Europe Budapest, 4-5 October 2012

Agata Hinc Managing Director demosEUROPA - Centre for Europe<mark>an Strategy</mark>



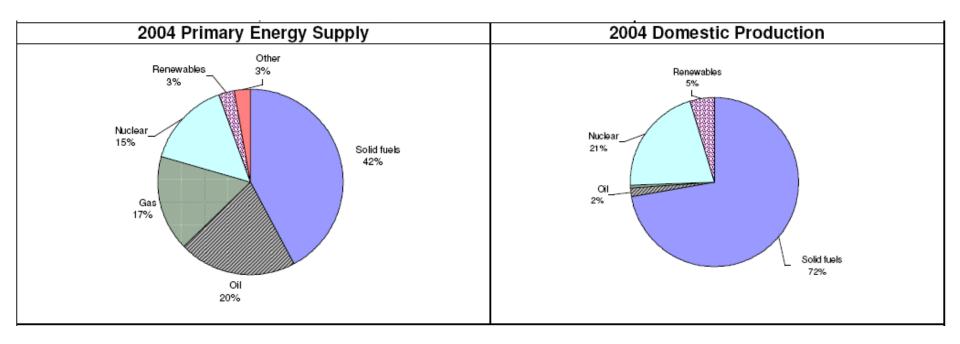


Poland



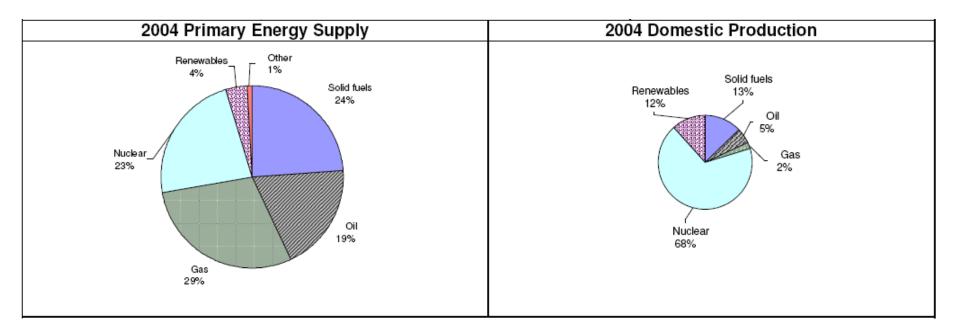


Czech Republic



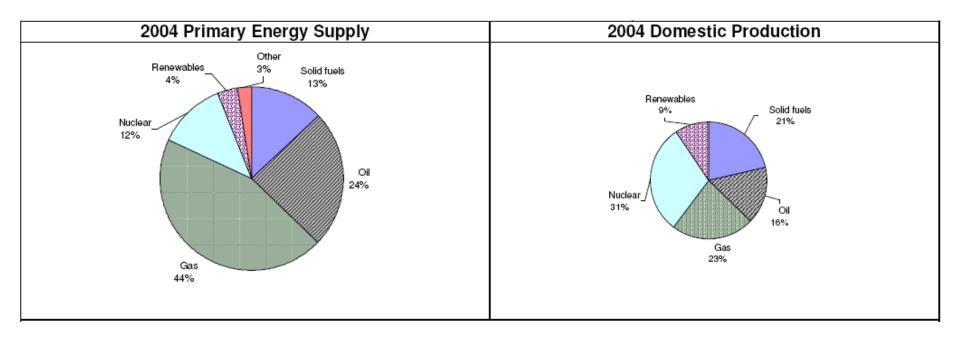


Slovakia



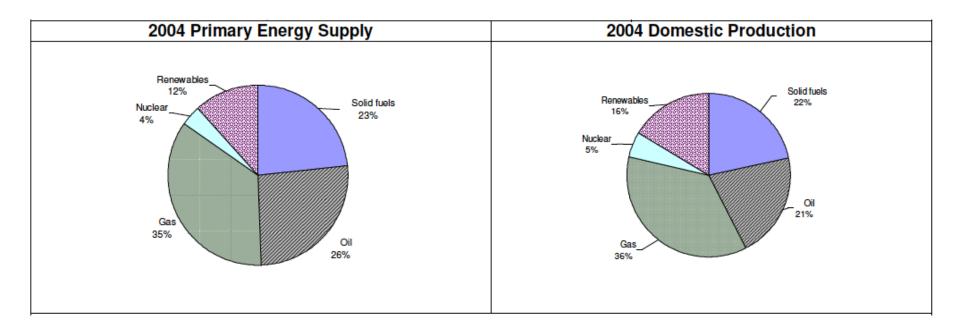


Hungary



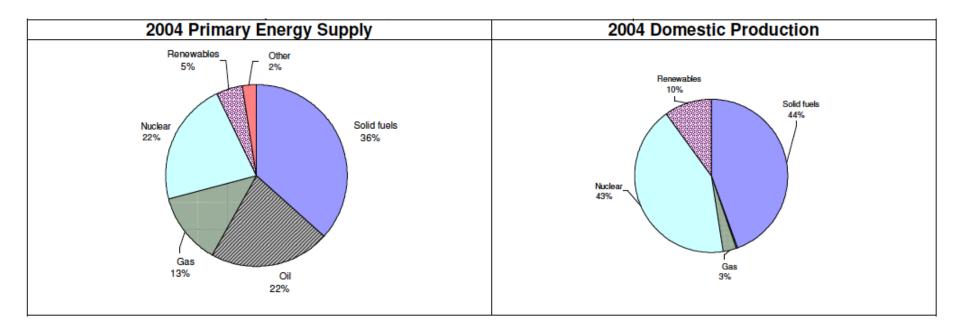


Romania





Bulgaria





East Central Europe countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria)

	Primary Energy Supply	Domestic Production	
Solid fuels	33%	43%	
Gas	25%	11.8%	
Oil	22.5%	8%	
Nuclear	13%	29%	
Renewables	5.5%	7.7%	
Other	1%	0.5%	



East Central Europe countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria)

	Primary Enorge Court	Domostic Production
Solid fuels	1 33%	43%
Gas	2370	/0
Oil	22.5%	8%
Nuclear	13%	29%
Renewables	5.5%	7.7%
Other	1%	0.5%





East Central Europe - energy dependence

Energy dependencey of the V4 countries on imports of primary energy sources

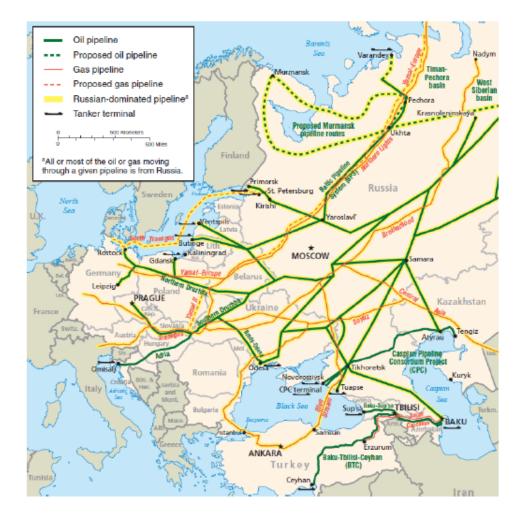
	1990	1996	2000	2007
Country	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Czech Republic	15.7	24.5	23.4	25.1
Hungary	50.4	52. 6	56.1	61.4
Poland	2.2	5.2	11.2	25.5
Slovakia	76 .7	74.3	66.0	69.0



Source: Energy Mix in Central European Countries of the V4 Group: The Quest for Stability, XXIst World Energy Council Montreal 2010 Problem No 2 ENERGY DEPENDENCY



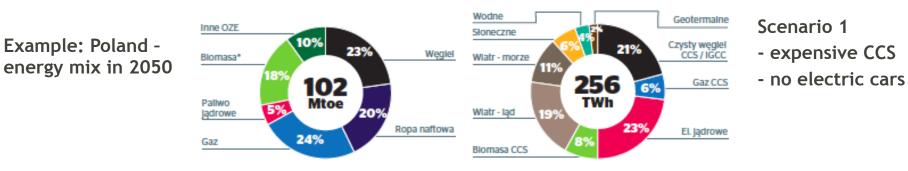
Oil and gas pipelines from Russia

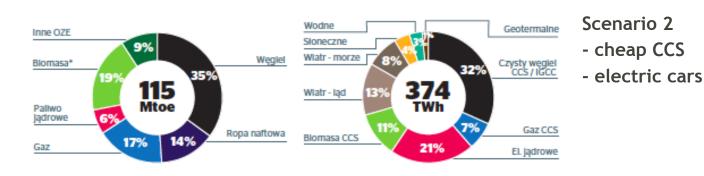


Source: US Energy Information Administration



Solution one energy diversification





Source: Mix Energetyczny, Institute for Structural Research, 2011



Solution two -Clean Coal Technologies

- above-ground coal gasification technology;
- underground coal gasification technology;
- underground coal bioconversion technologies;
- gasification technologies associated with gassteam cycle (IGCC);
- coal combustion technologies in oxygen;
- enhanced oil and gas recovery (EOR / EGR);
- enhanced methane extraction (ECBM);
- production of synthetic gases and liquid fuels;
- Carbon Capture and Storage.



CCS development in East Central Europe



• European and international financial support

European Recovery Plan; NER300; the Operational Program "Infrastructure and Environment";the Operational Program "Innovative Economy"; the emissions trading system under the Kyoto Protocol (proposed 300 million PLN from AAUs); the new UE ETS (50% of revenues for environmental action); the Norwegian Financial Mechanism



CCS development in East Central Europe



- Lack of legal and regulatory frameworks
- Lack of strong political support
- Lack of political framework
- Lack of long-term financial framework
- Problems with public acceptance



Can clean coal technologies be economic in the region?

Only provided that the current policy of the EU is reshaped

Fact one - the political momentum is gone

Fact three - funding for CCS is not sufficient Fact two - most of the EU CCS demonstration plants will not meet the 2015 deadline

Fact four - a new game changer occurred

"When the facts change, I change my mind" - John Maynard Keynes



CCS in Europe - the way forward?

Scenario 1. Business as usual Scenario 2. Reshaping the CCS policy Scenario 3. Changing the EU energy and climate policy priorities





Thank you

Agata Hinc agatahinc@demoseuropa.eu

