

# EURACOAL

European Association  
for Coal and Lignite



## Hard Coal in Europe

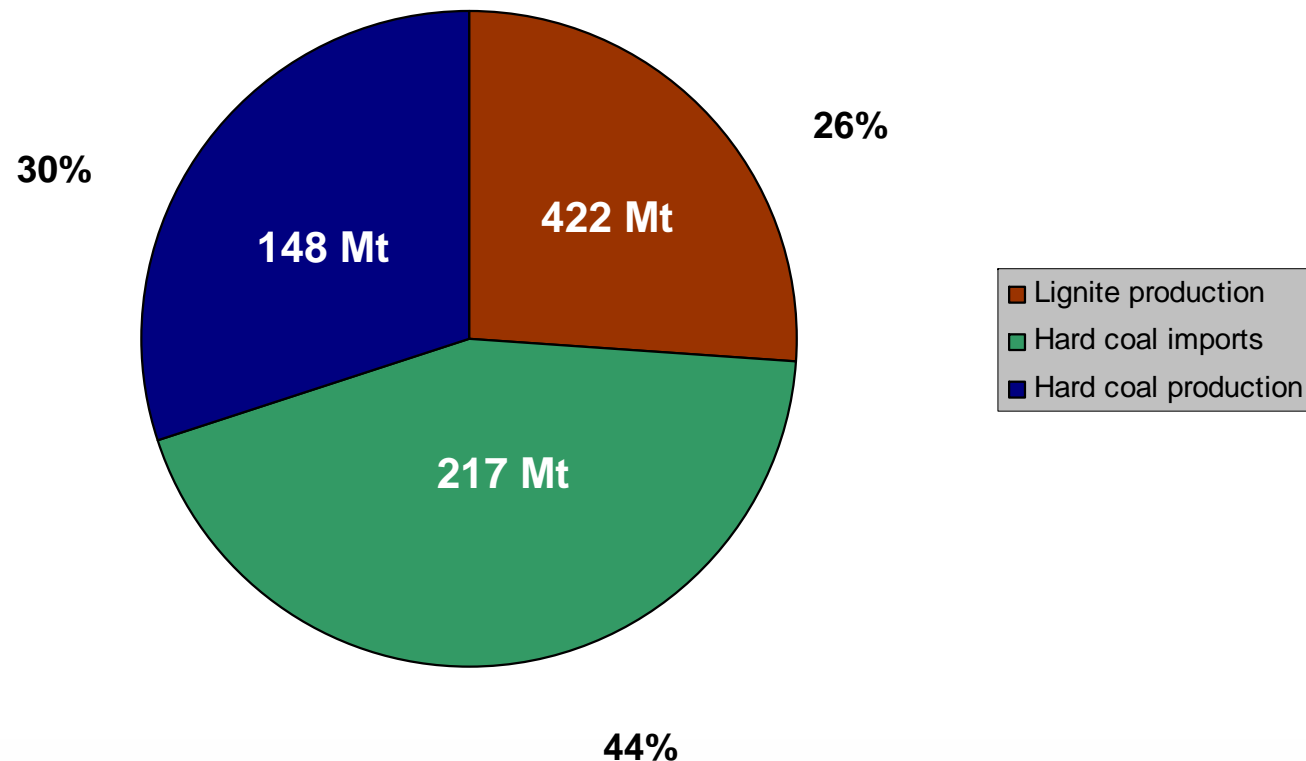
Bonn – 25th June 2009

Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Ritschel  
Vice-President



# Both imported and indigenous coal make a major contribution to our supply

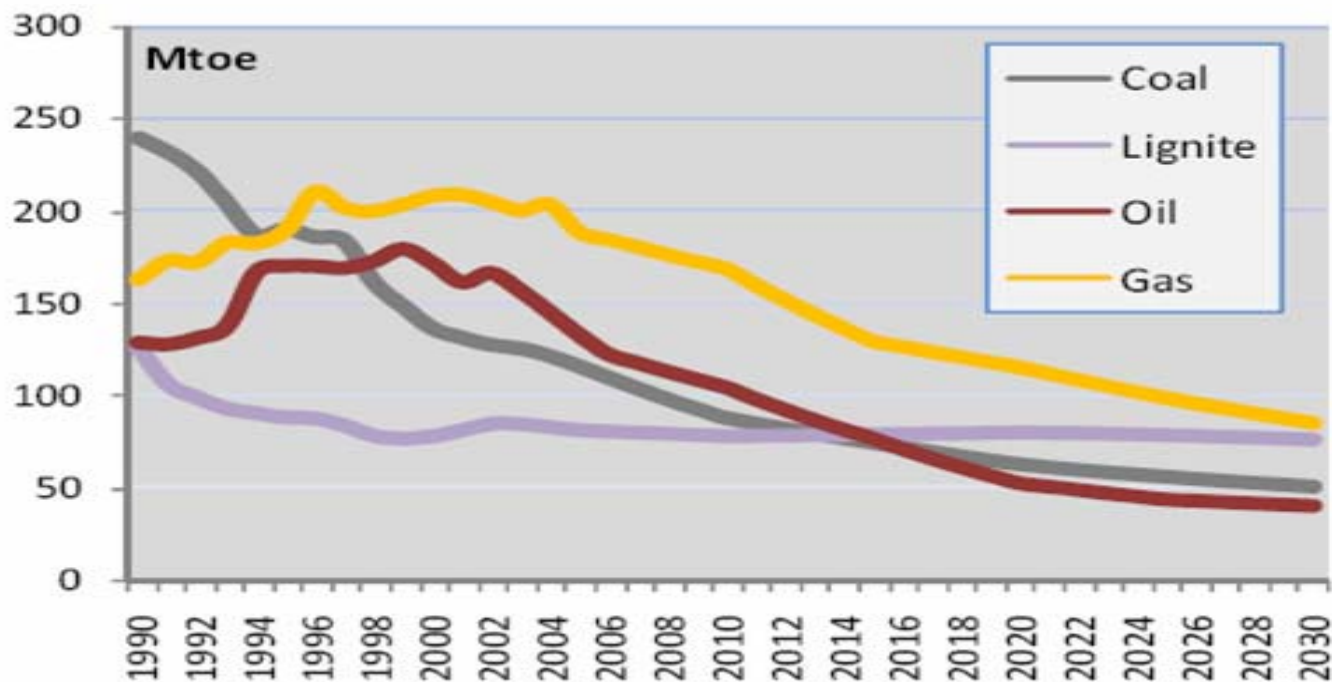
**EU Solid Fuel Supply 2008 (adjusted for calorific value)**



Source: EURACOAL

# Coal remains a major indigenous resource in the EU

## Indigenous Production of Fossil Fuels

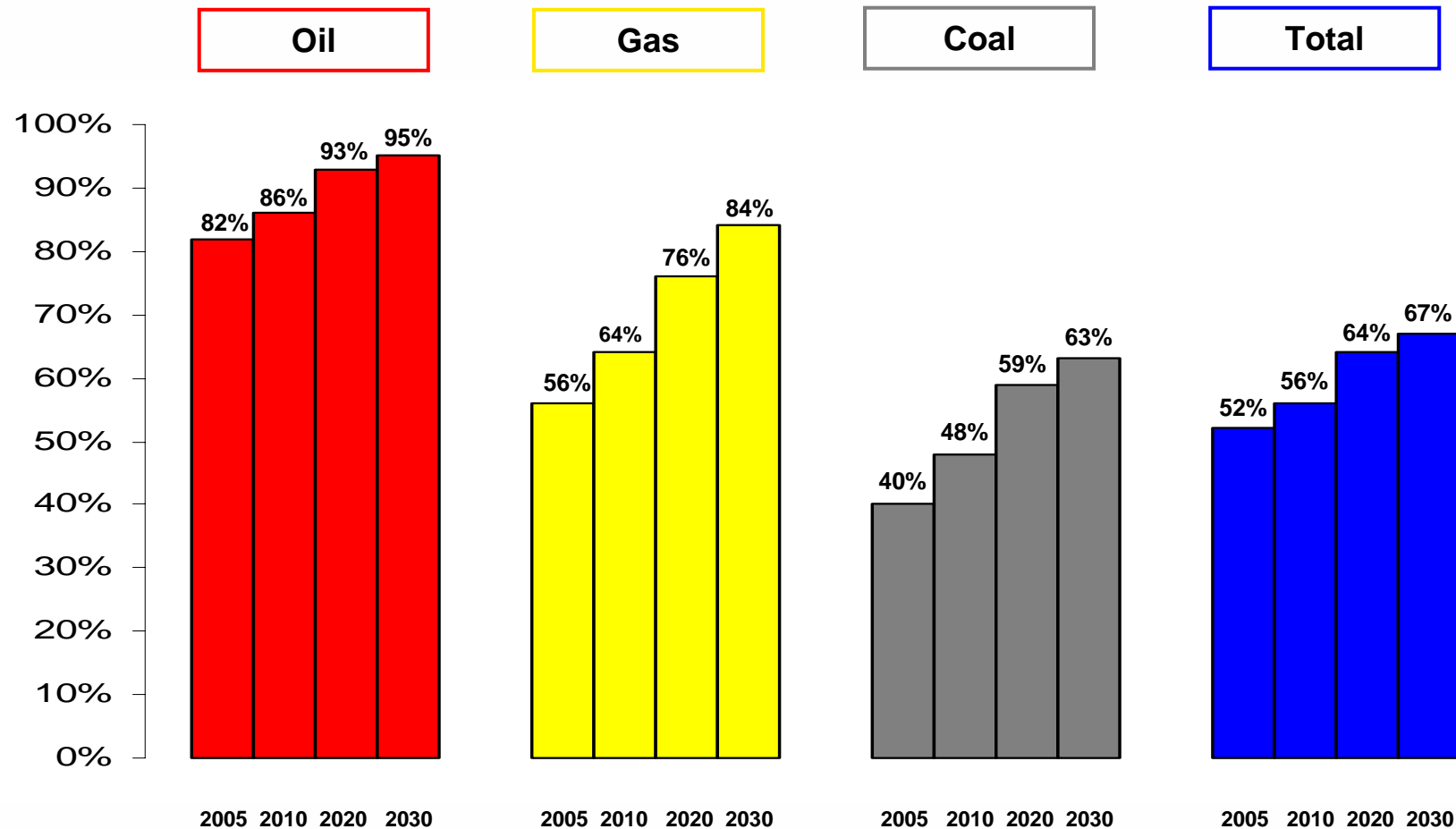


Source: European Commission, Energy and Transport, Trends to 2030; 2007 update

Bonn, 25th June 2009, Figure 4

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# Projected EU energy imports dependency



Source: European Commission, EU Trends to 2030, update 2007

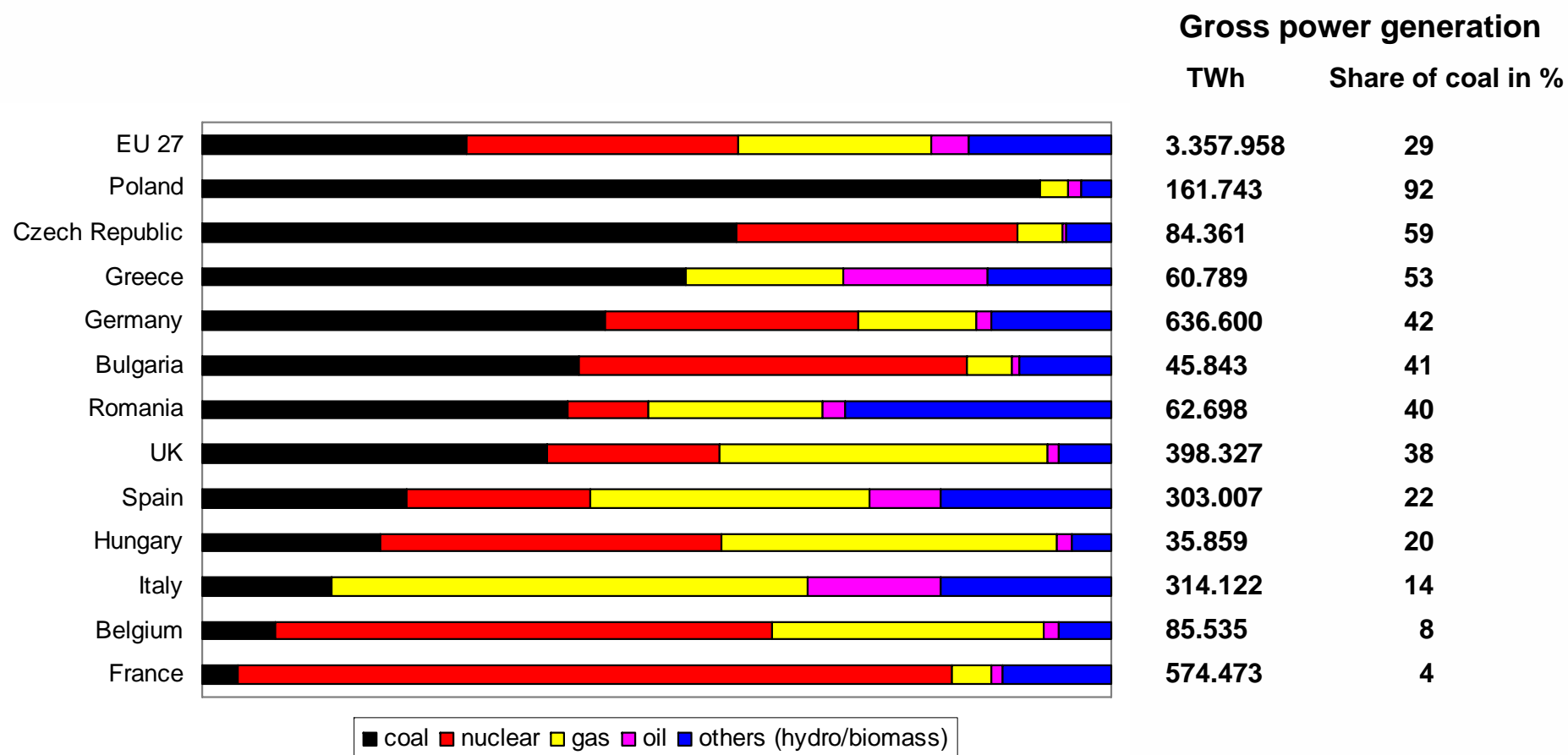
**The use of coal reduces import dependency**

Bonn, 25th June 2009, Figure 5

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# Power generation structure in selected EU 27

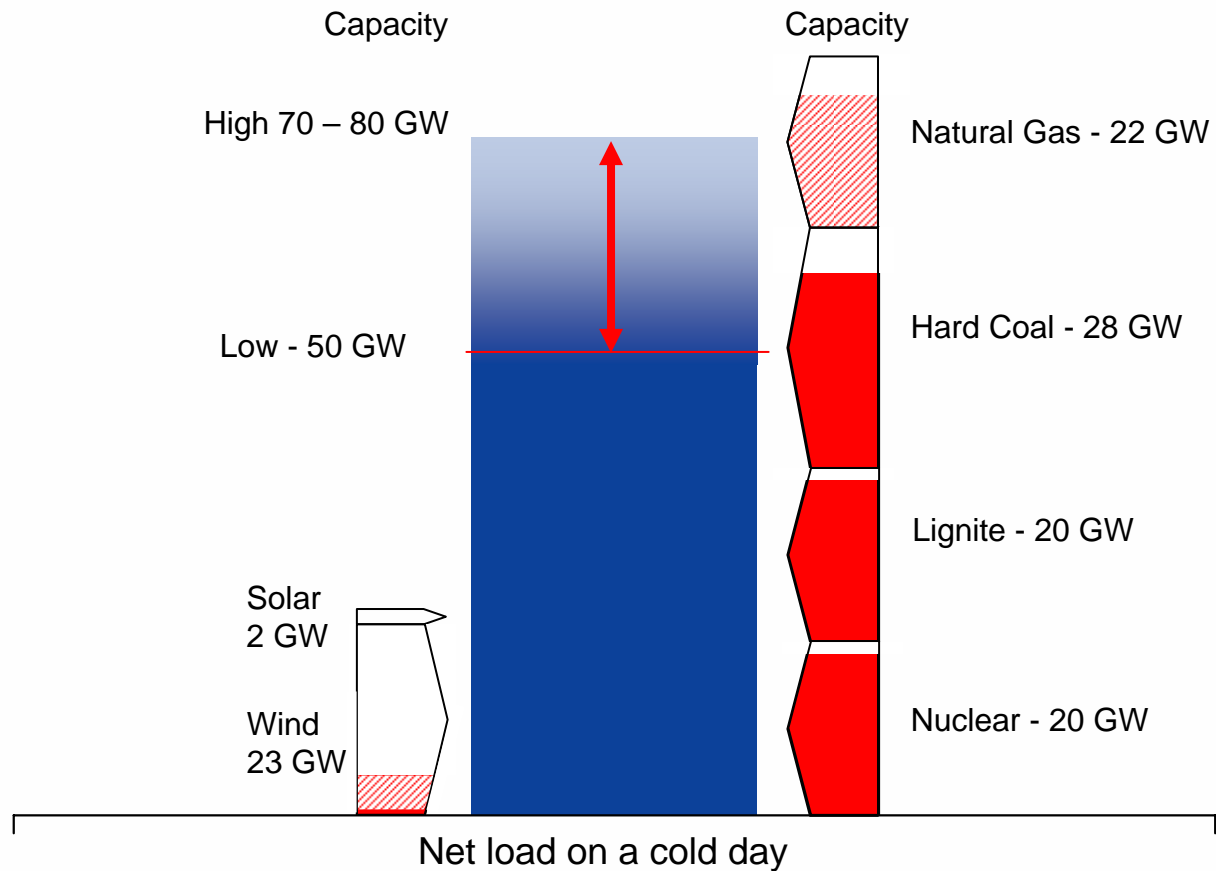
## Member States



Source: EUROSTAT – Energy / Yearly Statistics 2006

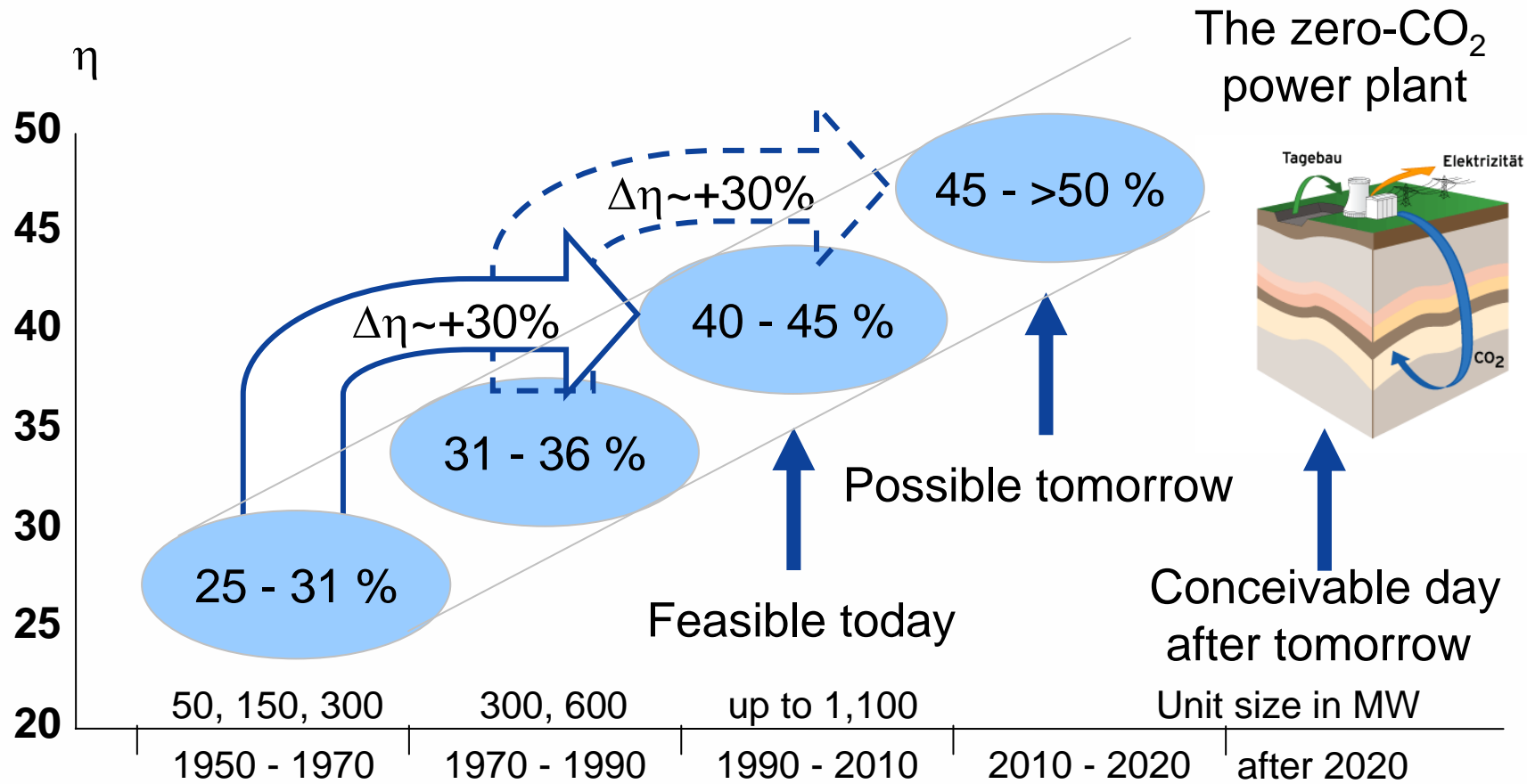
As at 9/2008

# The Gas crisis – Power generation 5th to 11th January 2009 - Example Germany



**Coal generation helped in the crisis, the renewables did not.**

# Coal-fired power plants – Continuous modernization



**The right approach: continuous power plant modernization/renewal.**



# Conclusions

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- Both indigenous and imported coal will continue to be important for Europe's electricity supply for decades.
- Access to coal resources remains a significant issue.
- Policy makers and authorities should make sure that new capture-ready coal-fired power plants are accepted and can be constructed throughout Europe. They are essential for a secure, competitive and sustainable energy supply.
- The EU has been working on a CCS demonstration network and on legal as well as financial issues concerning CCS demonstration projects.
- Industry, policy makers and administrations must also develop CCS infrastructure solutions.

**Coal will remain a part of the solution to Europe's energy supply**