

33rd Congress

CHP/DHC: Building our future

Copenhagen, 18-19 June 2007

Welcome and opening remarks

**Antonio Bonomo
President, Euroheat & Power**

25 March 2007

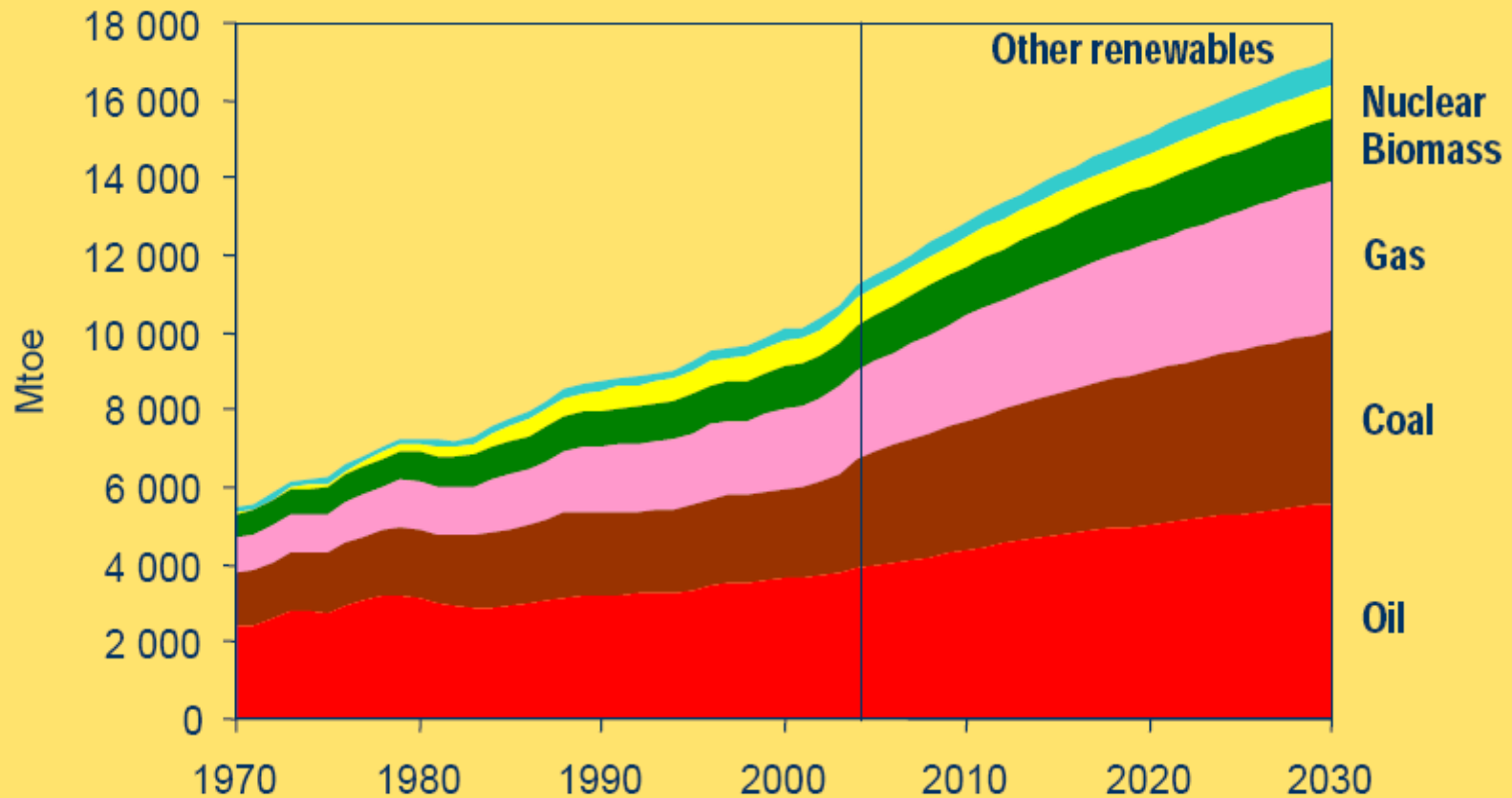
Berlin Declaration

(50 years of the EU – Anniversary of treaty of Rome 1957)

**“We, the citizens of the European Union,
intend jointly to lead the way in energy policy and
climate protection and make our contribution to
averting the global threat of climate change”**

Euroheat & Power

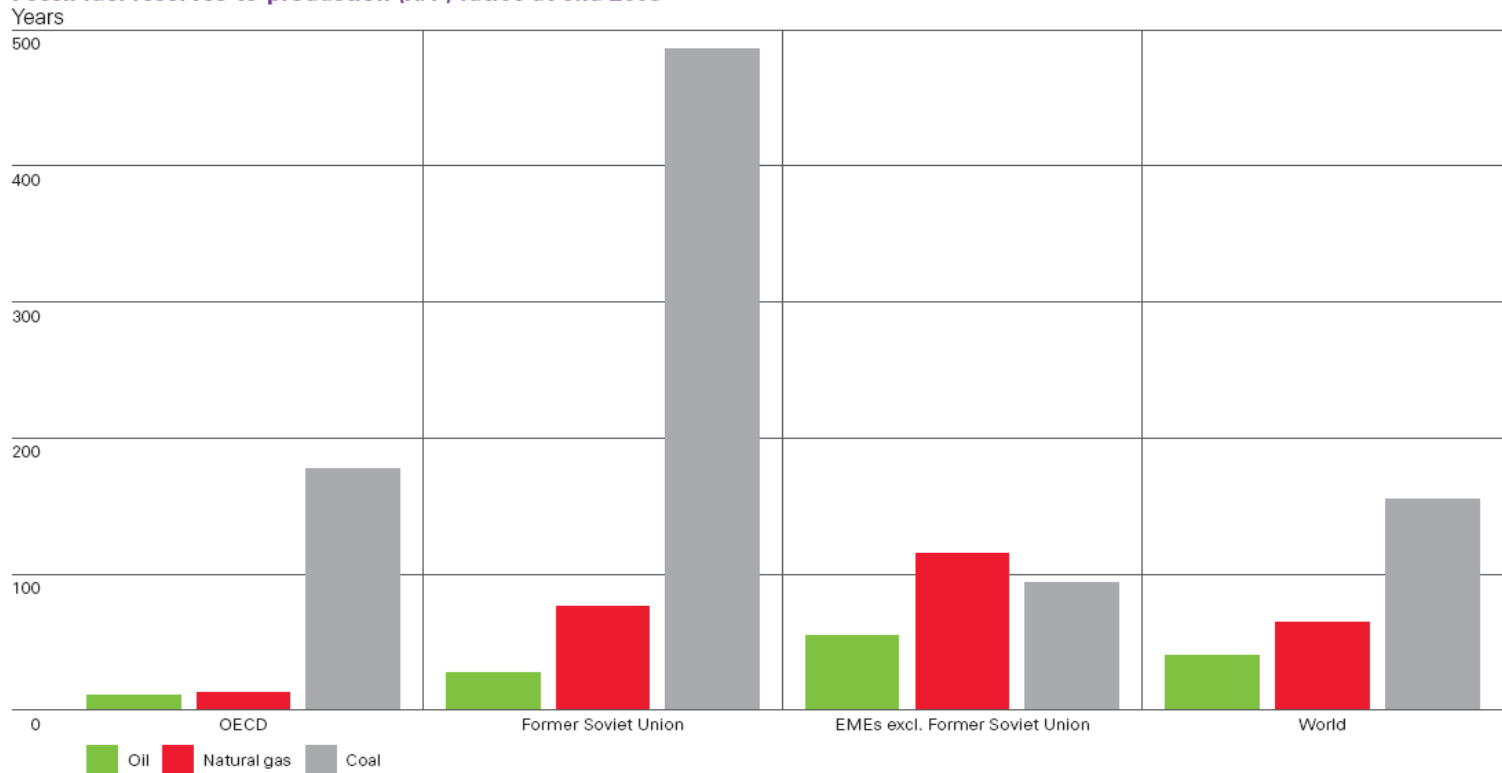
World Primary Energy Demand



Global demand grows by more than half over the next quarter of a century, with coal use rising most in absolute terms

Euroheat & Power

Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2005

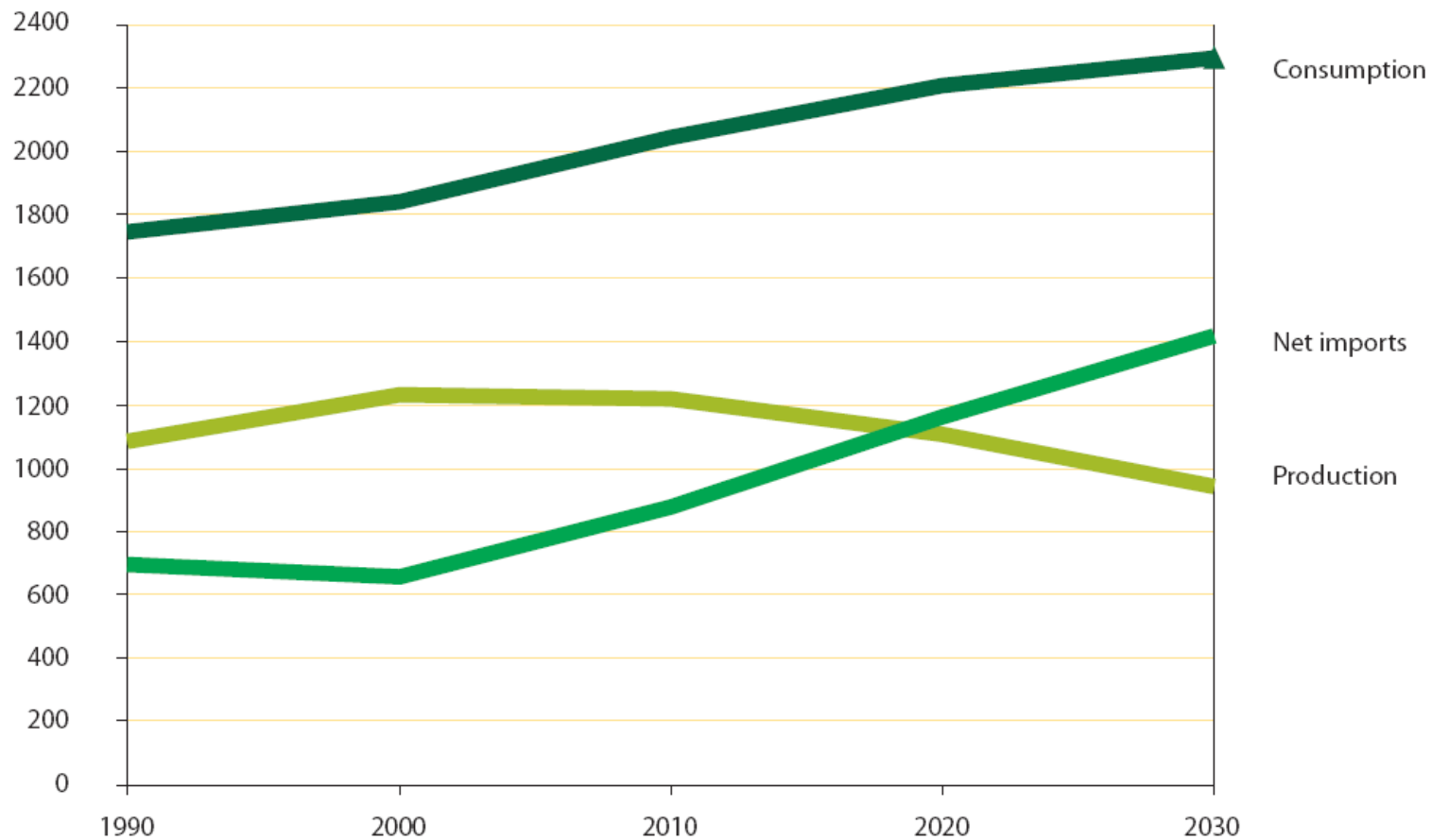


The world's R/P ratio for coal in 2005 was nearly four times that for oil and 2.5 times that for gas. Regionally, coal was even more dominant in the OECD and Former Soviet Union, while gas reserves were more abundant relative to production elsewhere.

Source: Bp Statistical Review of world Energy, 2006

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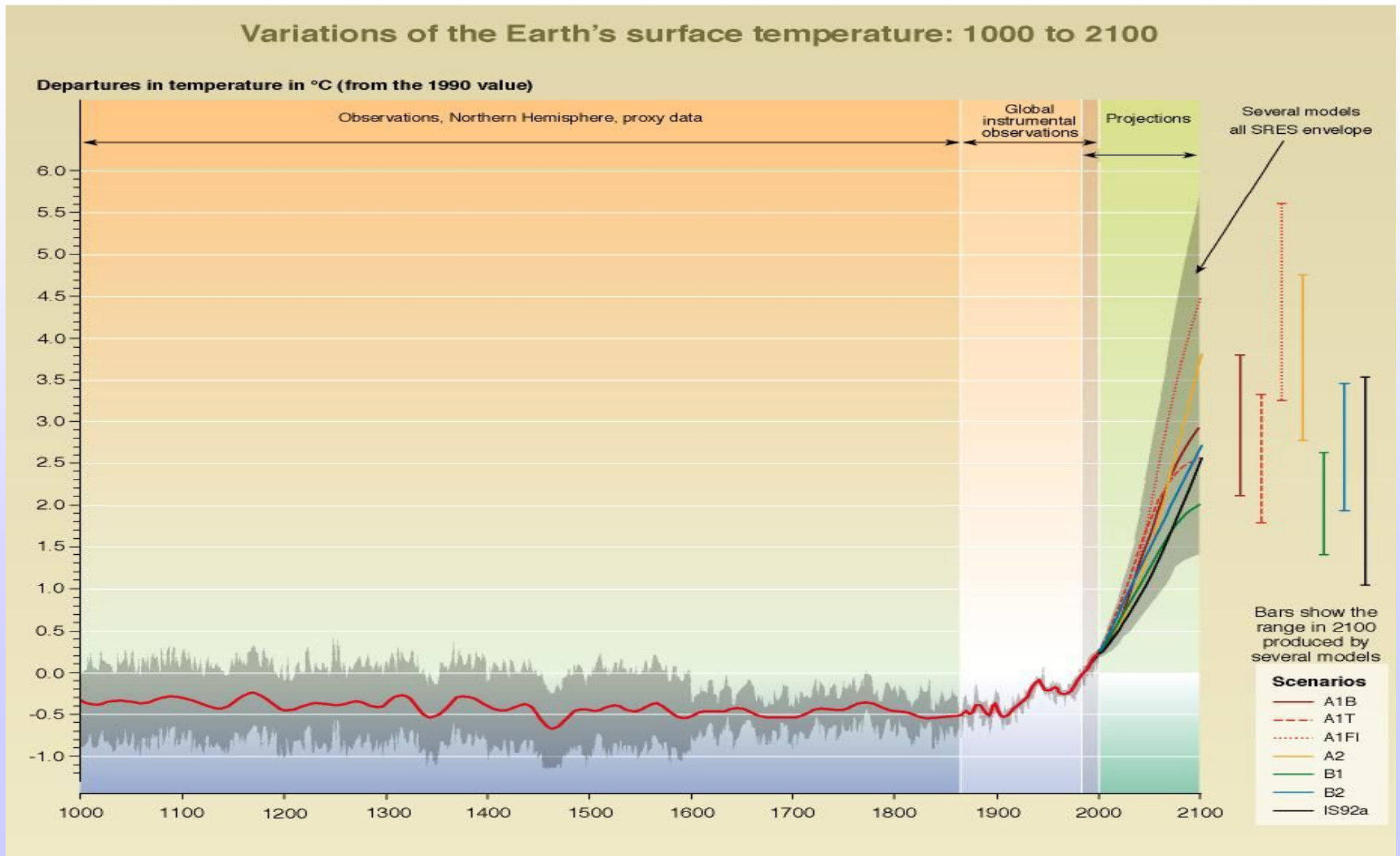
EU-30 — Total energy (in million toe)



Source - GREEN PAPER "Towards a European strategy for the security of energy supply"
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euroheat & Power

FIGURE 9.2
SPM - 10b



European Council 8-9 March 2007

Declared EU objectives – Horizon 2020

- **Reduce CO₂ by at least 20% (possibly 30%)**
- **Reduce primary energy consumption by 20%**
- **Increase renewables to 20%**
- **Increase biofuels to 10%**

- **Increase CHP to 18% (horizon 2010)**

DHC opportunities - Horizon 2020

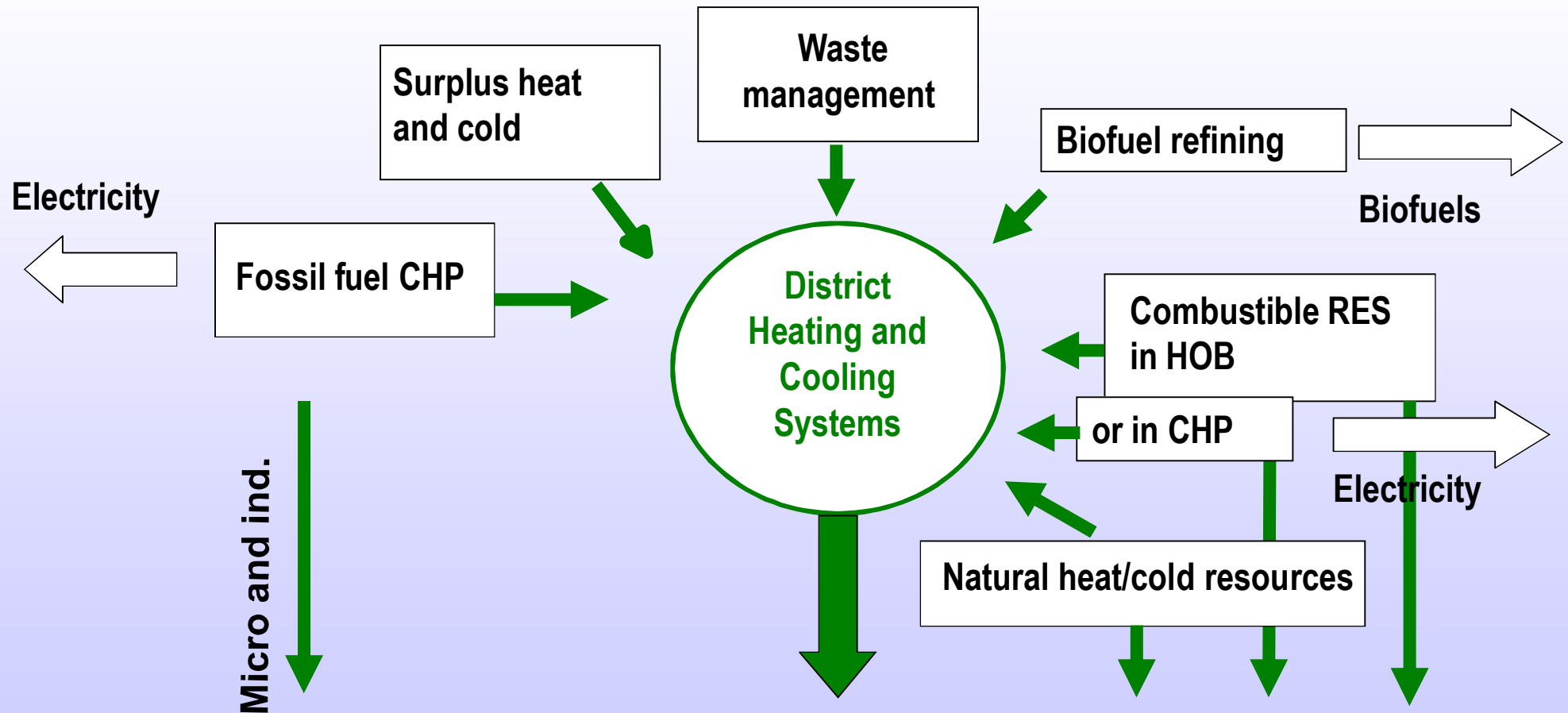
Doubling the sales of district heat (2003, EU-32) while increasing the shares of recycled heat and renewables would:

Reduce primary energy consumption by 2,1 EJ/a
(Primary energy consumption of Sweden)

Reduce import dependency by 4,5 EJ/a

Reduce CO₂ emissions by 400 Mtons/a (= 9,3% !)

DHC: the strategic link



Heat and cold demands
in the industrial, residential, service and agricultural sectors

Energy Council, 23 November 2006

“it is important to ensure that the most energy efficient technology available is used for the construction of new capacity, including the increased use of **high-efficiency CHP, district heating and cooling and waste heat recovery**, and whilst taking into account considerations relating to cost-effectiveness, security of supply and the environment”.