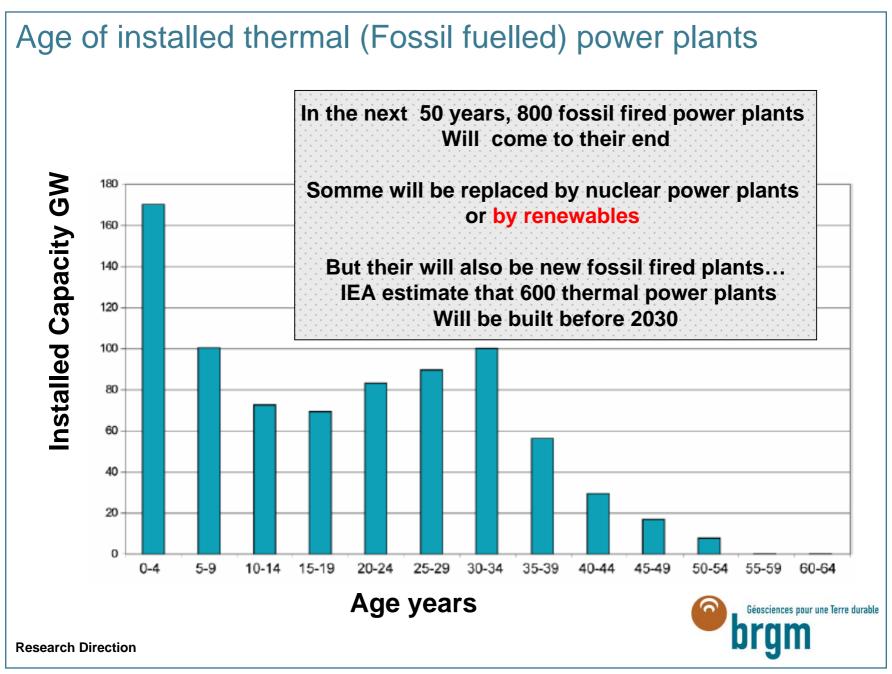


« Between 2000 et 2030, Energy production and consumption growth will mostly take place in developing countries »

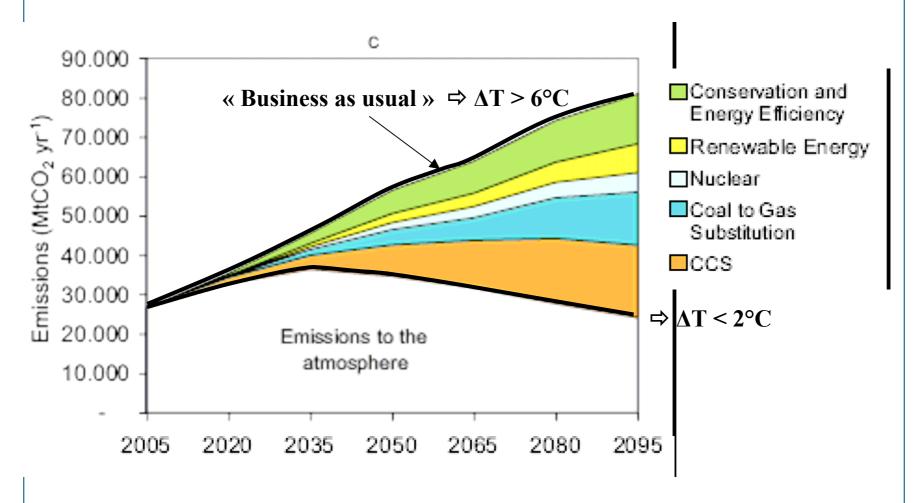
Marianne Haug IAE 7<sup>th</sup> GHG Conf. Vancouver 2004

**Research Direction** 

Géosciences pour une Terre durable



# The climate challenge for the 21st century

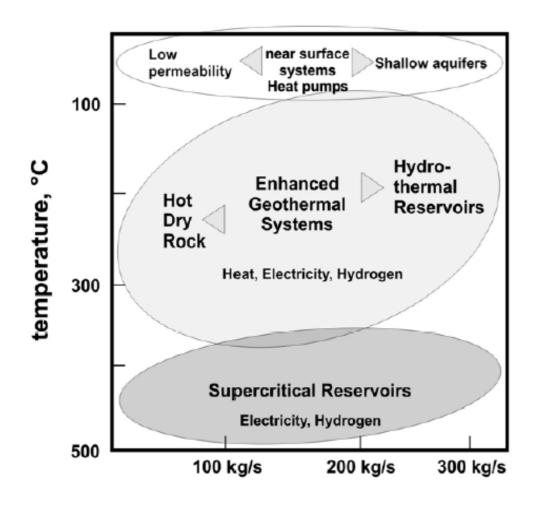


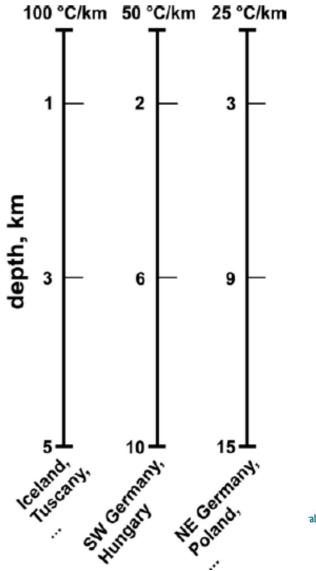
Special report «Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage »

IPCC, September 2005

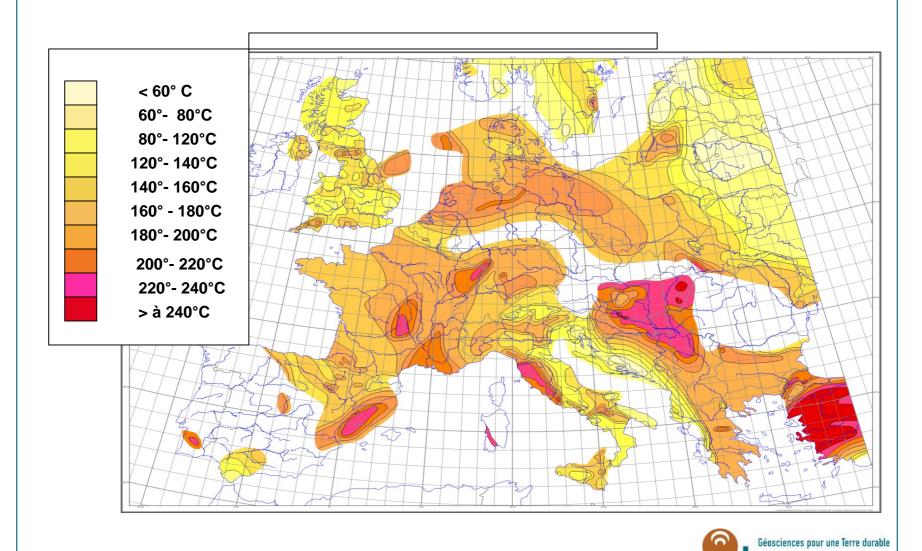
**Research Direction** 

## Geothermal energy: Heat and power generation





#### Extrapolated temperatures at 5km depth in Europe

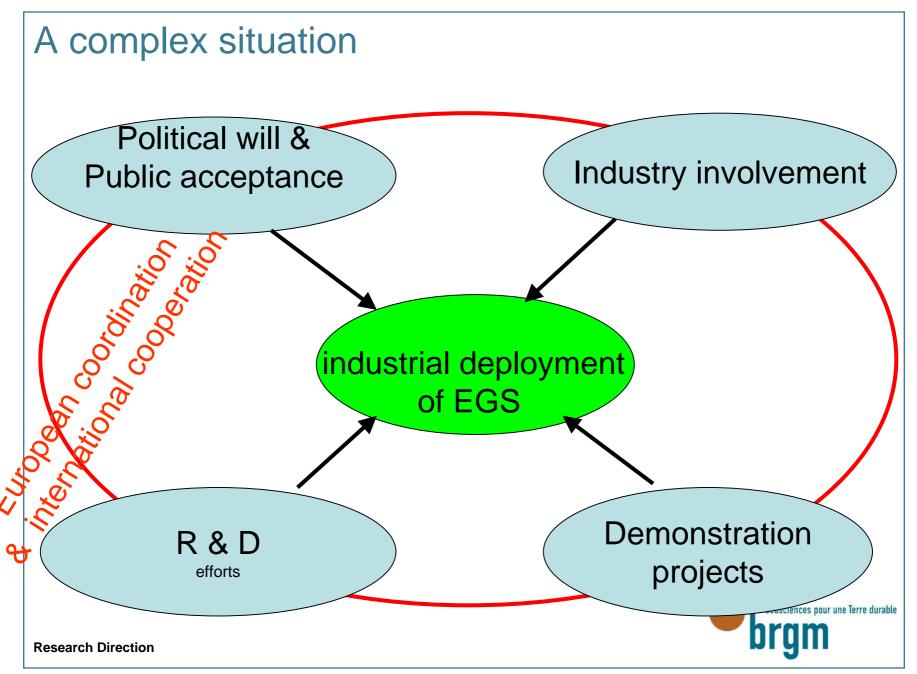


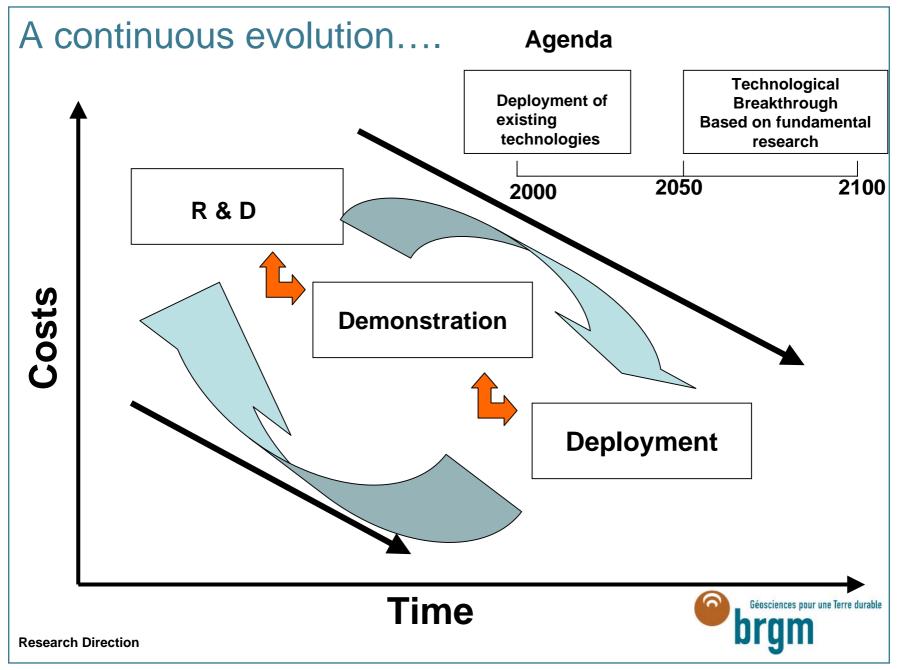
**Research Direction** 

# Future for EGS in Europe

- > Vision (2030? 2050?)
  - Geothermal energy is the preferred renewable baseload energy option in Europe
- > Necessity for an European programme with an ambitious strategic objective
  - To improve EGS technology performance and reduce production costs, hence making the huge geothermal resource available to Europe
- > Some research gaps still need to be filled







## Necessary Technology improvements

#### > Identified needs, four years ago

- Ability to predict the geothermal resource at the appropriate scale
- Reduce the cost of geothermal wells
- Cost effective methodology for reservoir stimulation
- Efficient Heat extraction and conversion processes

#### > What is the view today?

Engine Mid term conference will be very informative



#### Conclusions

- > Geothermal energy can play a very significant role among the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction strategies.
- > Today ,many geothermal direct uses provide very efficient ways for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction but, only hydrothermal reservoirs of high grade resources are used for power production
- > EGS technology has the highest potential in continental Europe to increase the contribution of geothermal energy to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Engine Coordination Action allows a development of European research efforts and support international cooperation

