

# **SOUTH EAST EUROPE ENERGY OVERVIEW**

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at the 2<sup>nd</sup> S.E. Europe Energy Dialogue**

**INSTITUTE OF ENERGY  
FOR SOUTH EAST EUROPE**



# Key Topics

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- The S.E. Europe Region Defined
- The Energy Markets
- The Region's Major Energy Projects
- New Energy Routes
- Market Expansion and Investment
- Climate Change Considerations



# The South East Region Defined



# The Energy Markets



## □ East Balkans

- *in a state of transition (Bulgaria, Romania)*
- *mature with limited growth (Greece, Cyprus)*

## □ West Balkans

- *under formation*
- *under development*

## □ Turkey

- *under transformation and continuous growth*

# The S.E. Europe Energy Region Defined



*Table 1*

Country	Population (Million)	GDP (USD Billion)	FDI (% of GDP)	Installed Electricity Capacity (MW)
Albania	3,6	10,619	2.91	1,674
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.5	14,780	5.48	4,341
Bulgaria	7,3	39,609	7.15	12,483
Croatia	4,5	51,356	6.94	4,049
Cyprus	0,8	21,303	9.0	1,100
FYROM	2,0	7,497	2.03	1,524
Greece	10,7	314,615	0.42	14,300
Montenegro	2,0	2,270	11.0	0,868
Romania	22,2	165,983	6.0	15,500
Serbia	10,0	41,679	10.0	8,355
Turkey	71,8	663,419	0.65	35,587
UNMIK	0,7	3,237	-	1,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,1</b>	<b>1,336,367</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>101,276</b>

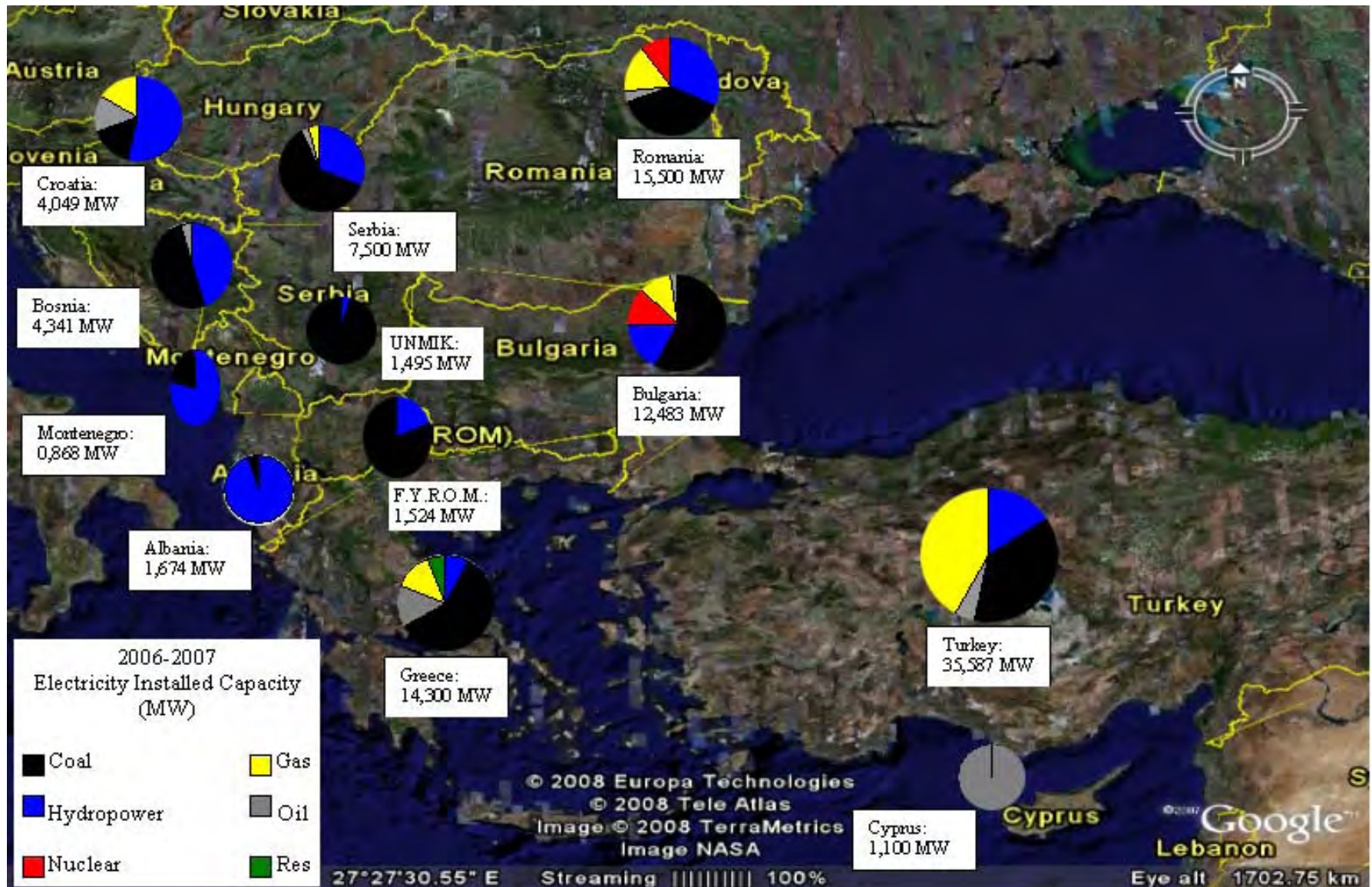
# The S.E. Europe Energy Region Defined



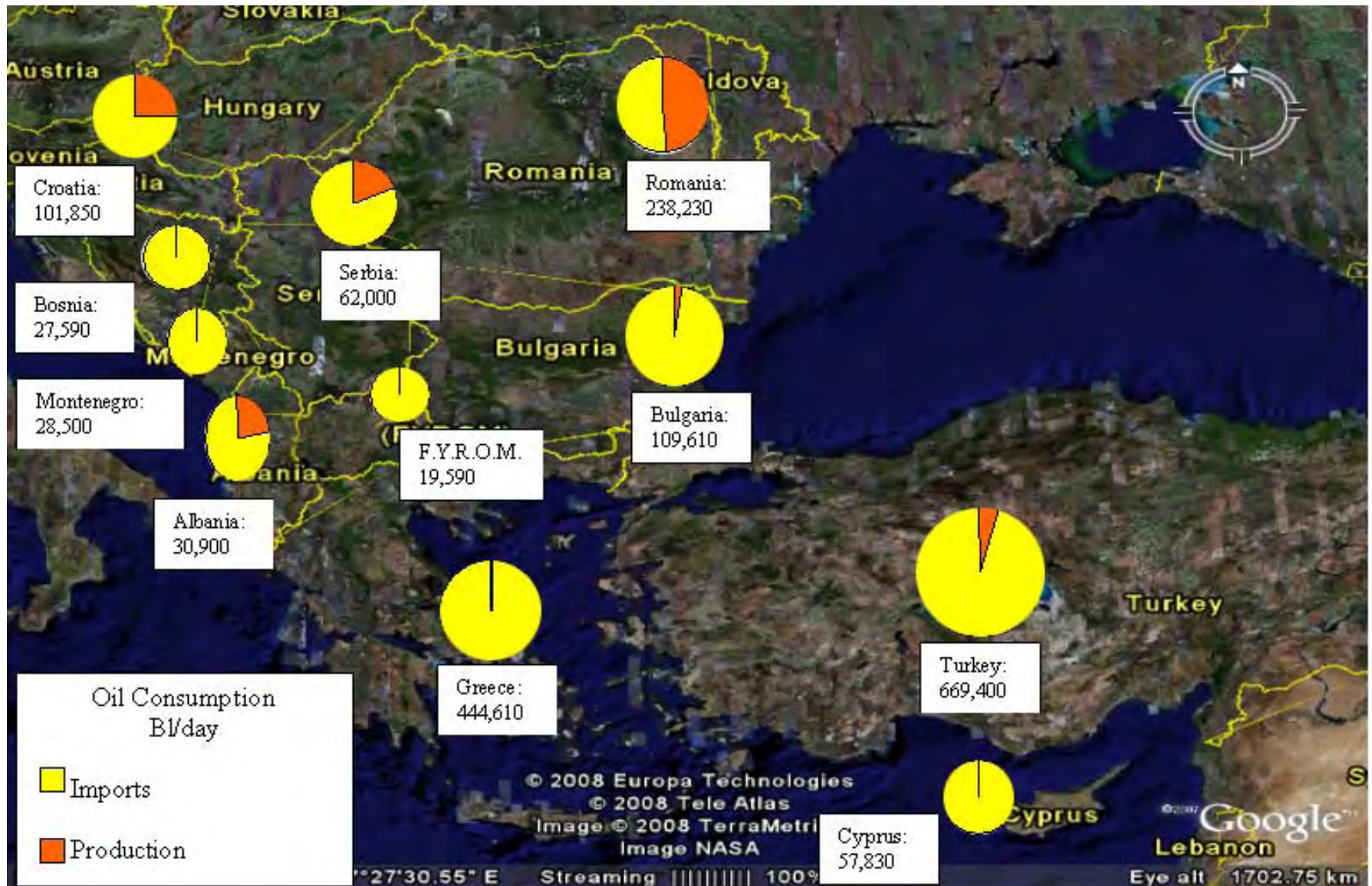
*Table 2*

Country	Oil Production (Bl/day)	Oil Consumption (bl/day)	Oil Refining Capacity (bl/day)	Gas Production (bcm/year)	Gas Consumption (bcm/year)
Albania	7,750	30,900	26,000	0,03	0,03
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	27,590	0	0	0,43
Bulgaria	3,660	109,610	208,000	0	3,6
Croatia	25,280	101,850	163,000	1,65	2,9
Cyprus	0	57,830	0	0	0
F.Y.R.O.M.	0	19,590	50,000	0	0,12
Greece	4,860	444,610	413,000	0,03	3,05
Montenegro	0	28,500	0	0	0
Romania	113,840	238,230	468,000	12,6	19,6
Serbia & Kosovo	12,000	62,000	162,500	0,27	2,6
Turkey	43,950	669,400	622,000	0,98	33,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,940</b>	<b>1,834,930</b>	<b>2,112,500</b>	<b>15,56</b>	<b>65,93</b>

# Electricity, Installed Capacity

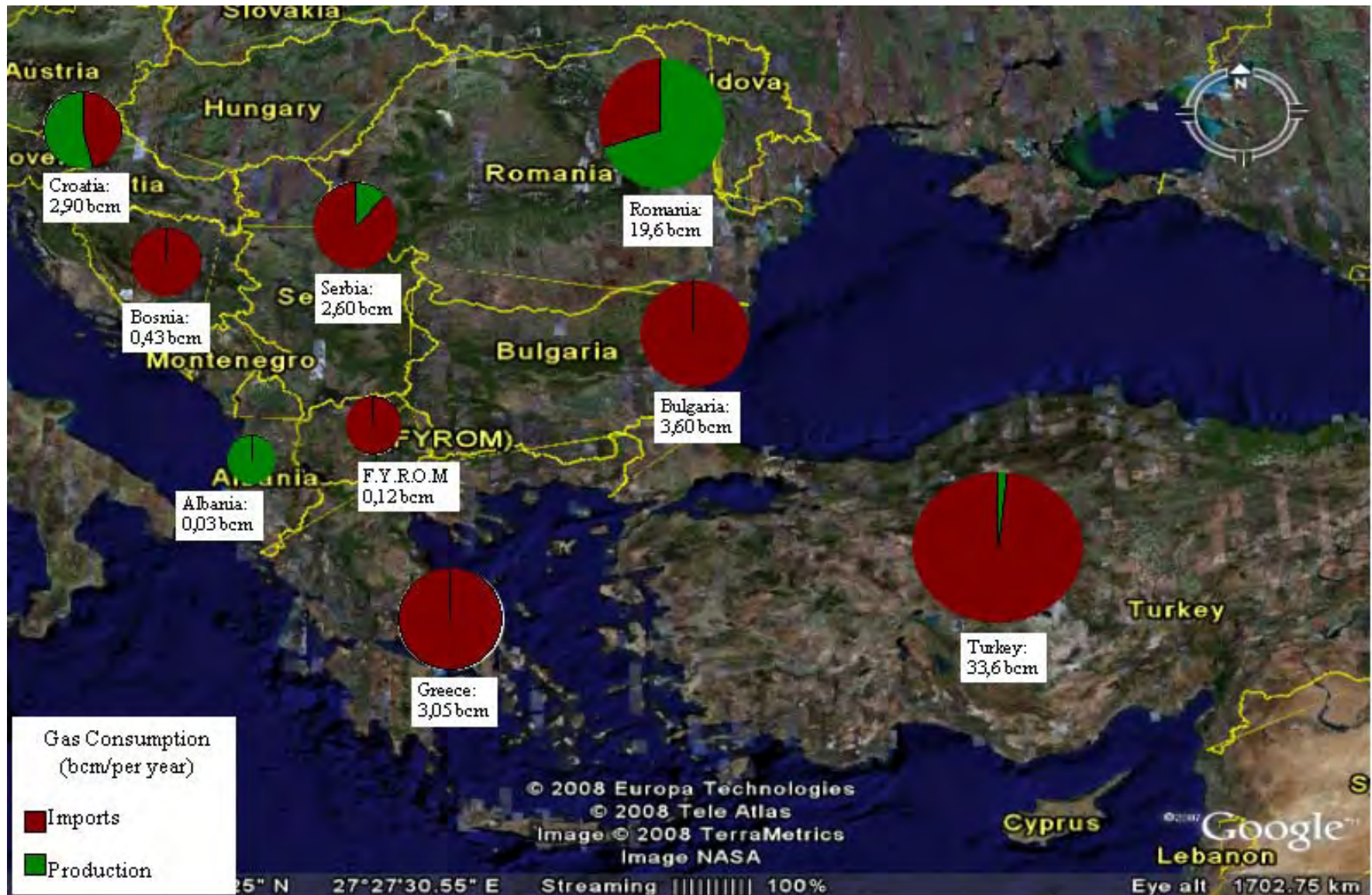


# Oil Consumption





# Gas Consumption



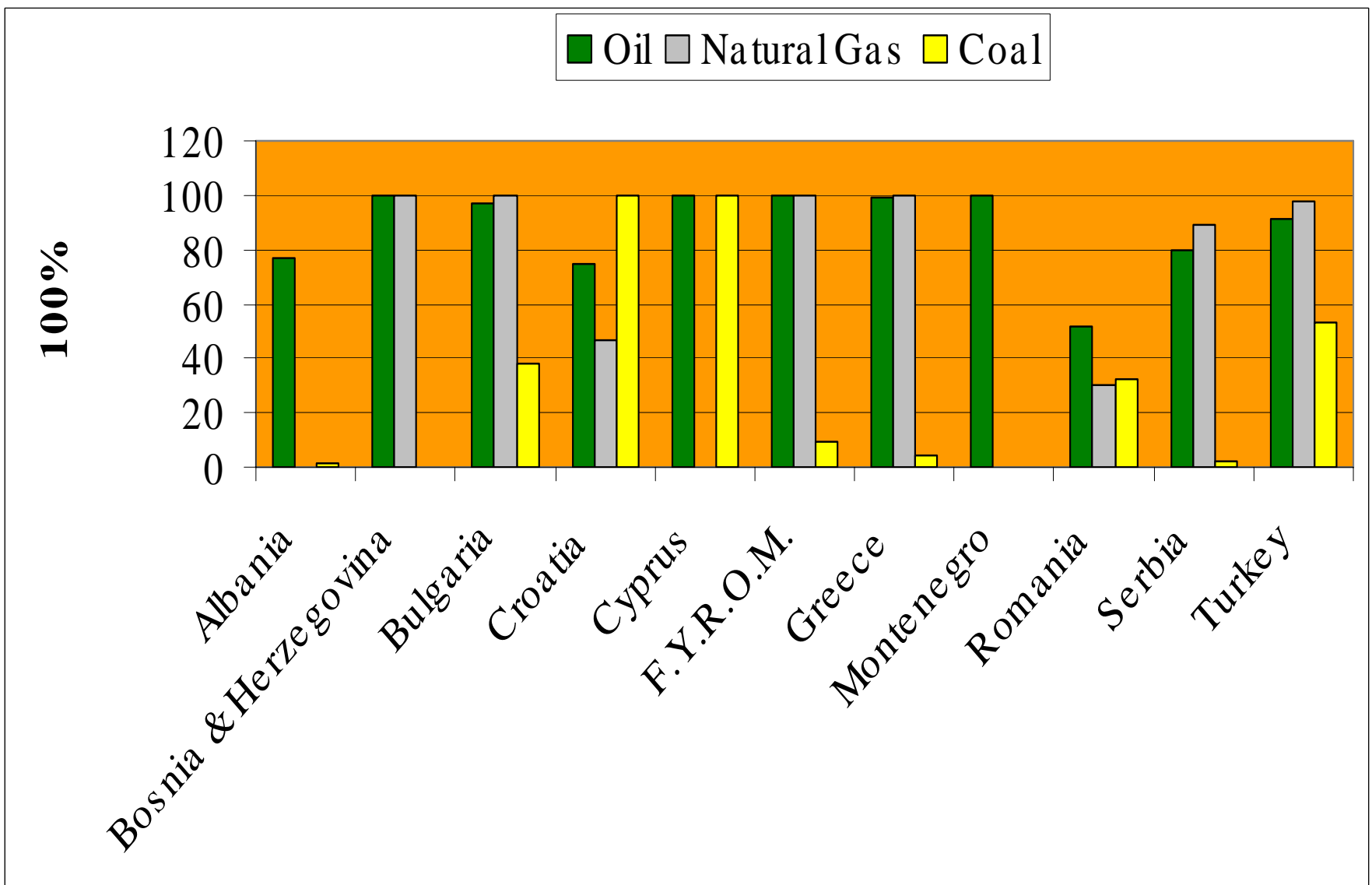
# RES, Installed Capacity & Potential



# Power Generation From Nuclear Energy



# Energy Dependency in S.E. Europe



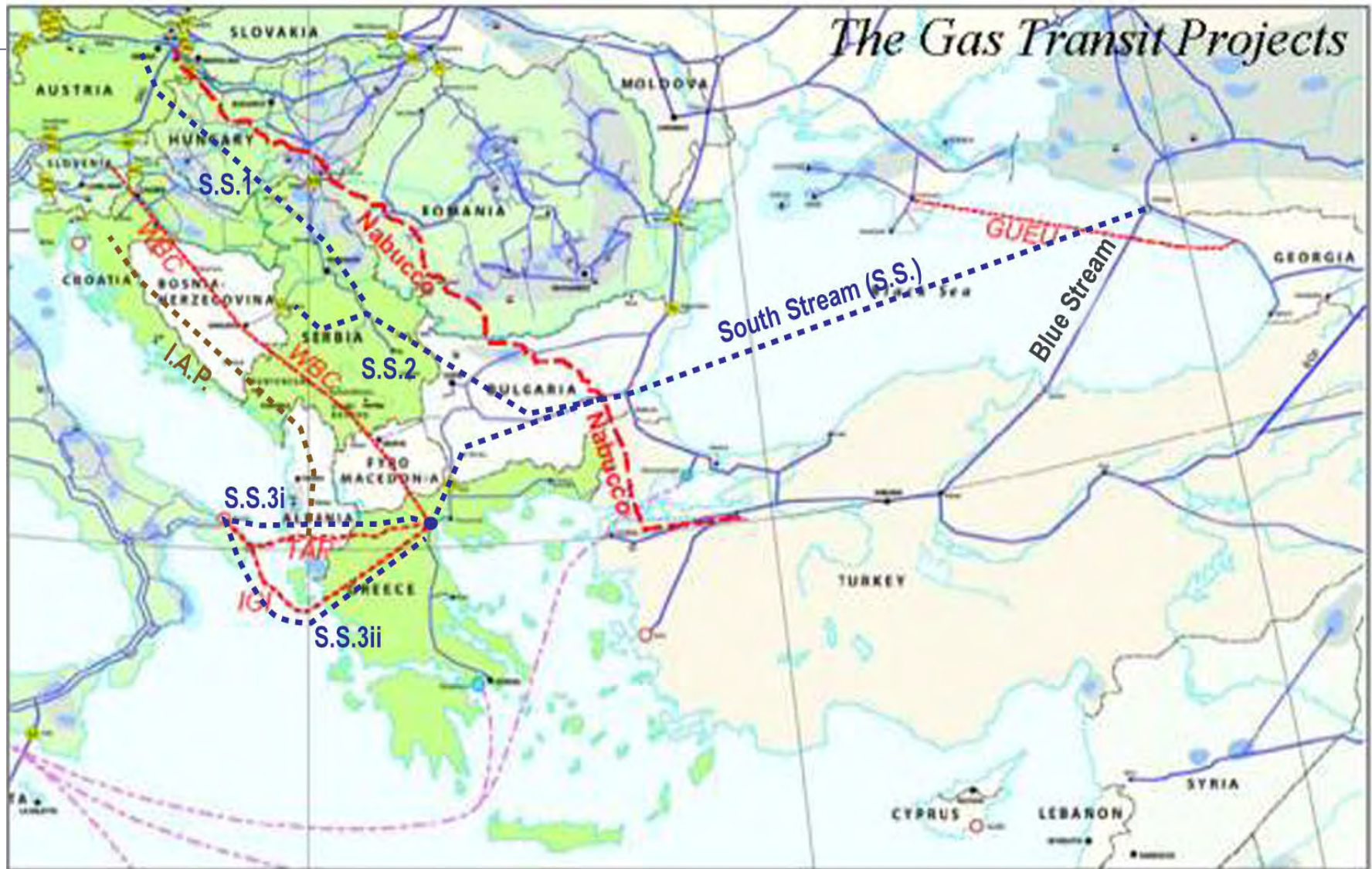
# Refining in S.E. Europe



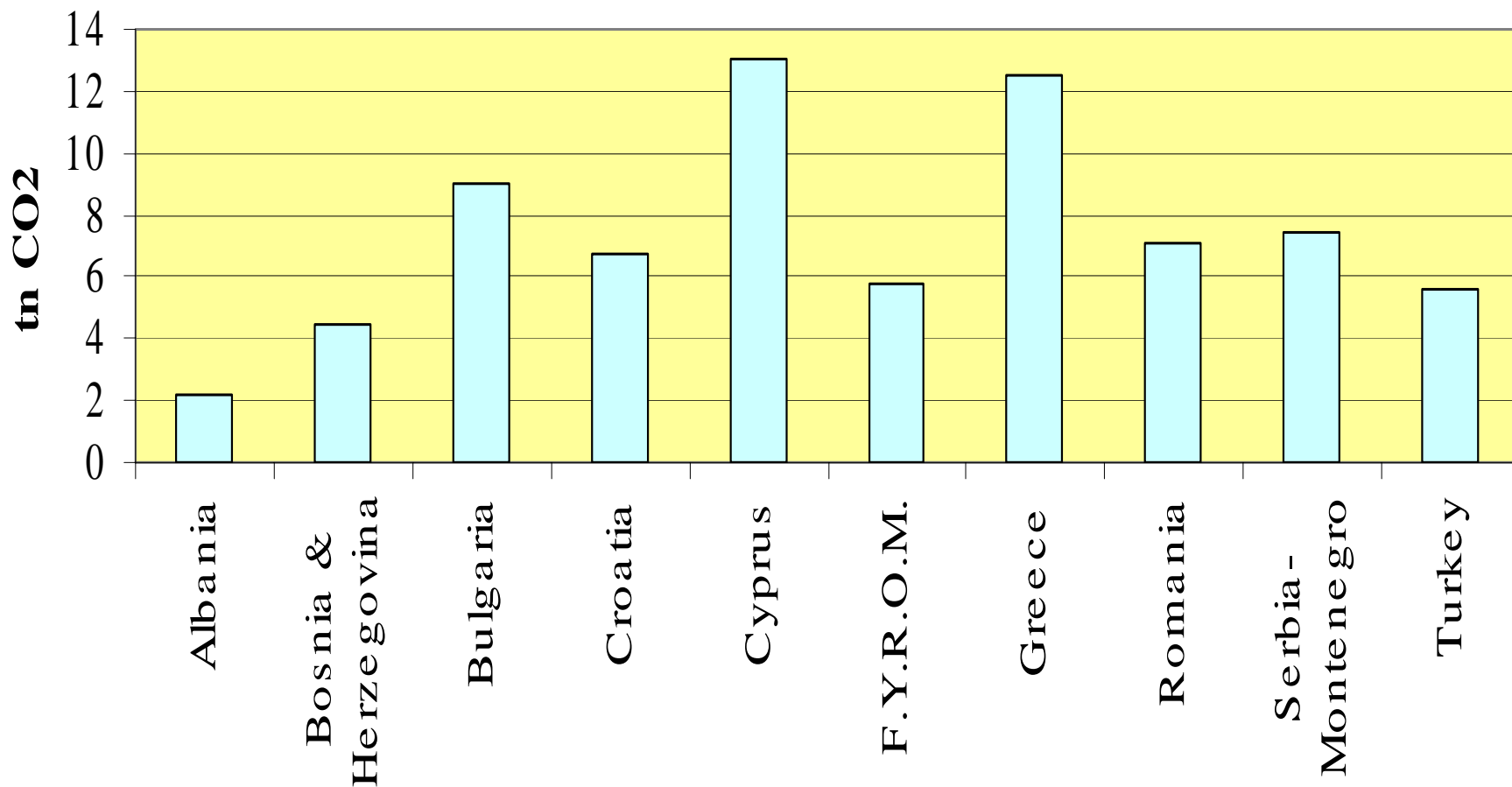
# Oil Pipelines (Existing, Planned)



# Gas Pipelines (Existing, Planned)



## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita (tones of CO<sub>2</sub>)





## Observations I

*(a) From country and state controlled markets to an open and competitive regional market.*

*(b) With the exception of Greece and Turkey all other countries until 1990 belonged to the Eastern block. Since the fall of the Iron Curtain (1991) the economies of these countries started their transition towards a free market economy.*

*(c) The prospect for EU entry (satisfied in the case of Bulgaria - Romania and in progress for Croatia and Turkey) is helping to liberalize markets, develop competition and increase private investment.*



## Energy Markets in S.E. Europe

### Observations II

- (a) However, the energy sector in most of these countries still remains bound to strict state controls.*
  
- (b) In the energy sector the move is from 100% state controlled markets to partial liberalization, particularly in electricity and gas. The oil sector is more open and versatile and competition at pump level is evident in most countries.*
  
- (c) Major investments in basic infrastructure projects such as oil, gas pipelines and new power capacity is essential for energy market development.*

## 2<sup>nd</sup> South East Europe Energy Dialogue

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