



SECURITY OF SUPPLY THE SOUTH EAST EUROPE ACHILLES'S HEEL THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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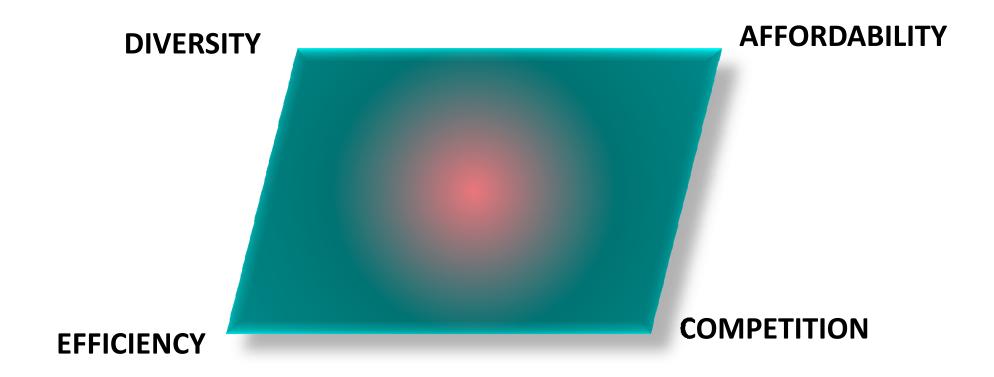
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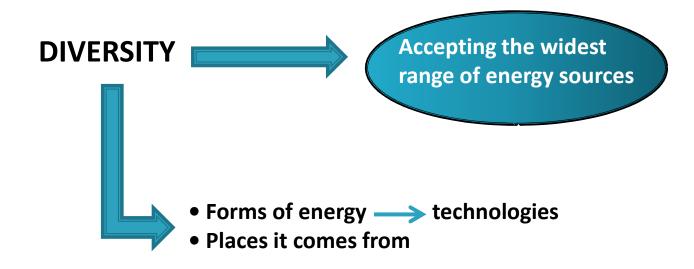
SECURITY OF SUPPLY IS

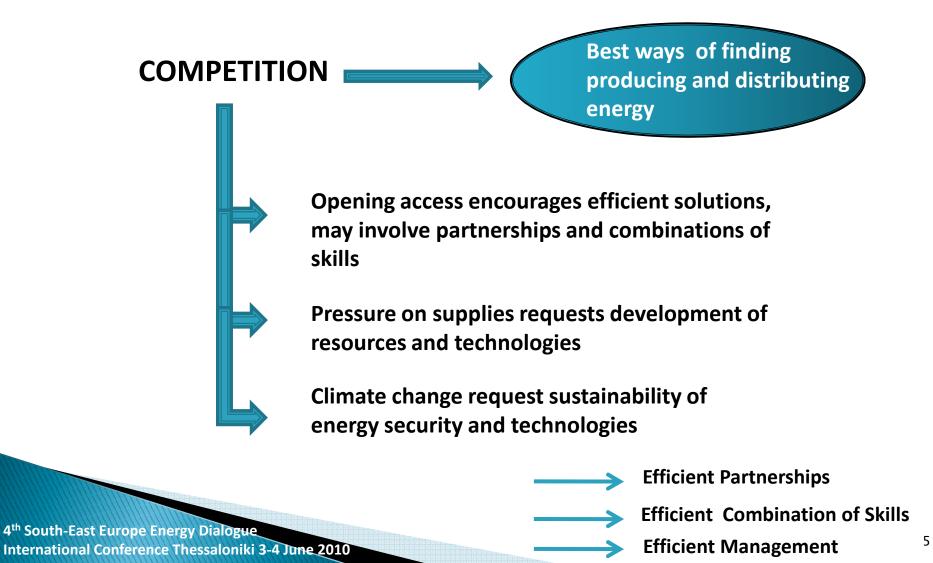
- Reduction of external dependence, enforcement of transport infrastructure and gas storage facilities and diversification of supply of gas and electricity.
- Diversified supply structure puts the operational regime in a better position to counter threats of sudden energy disruption.
- It is essential that these efforts do not undermine, but supplement the overall liberalization of the national energy markets

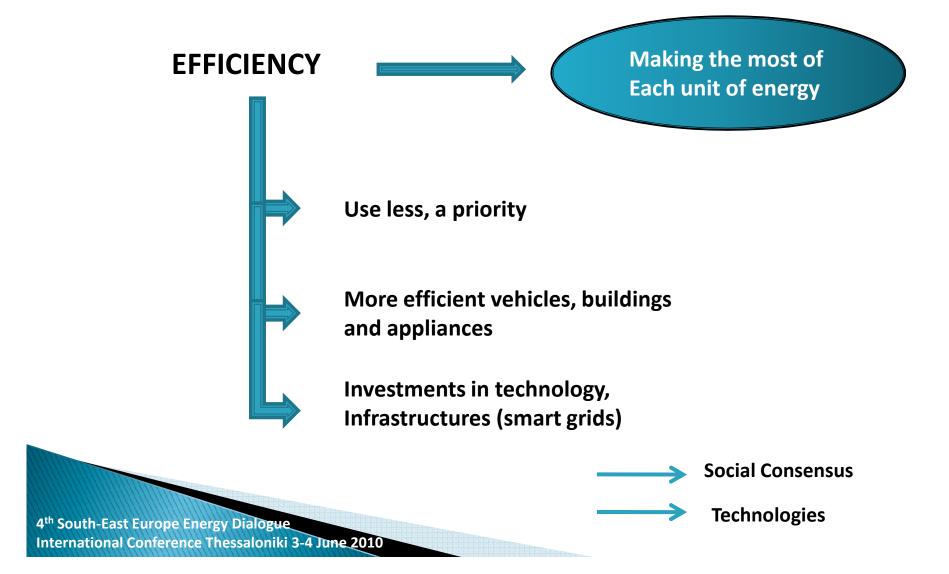
Legislative Framework:

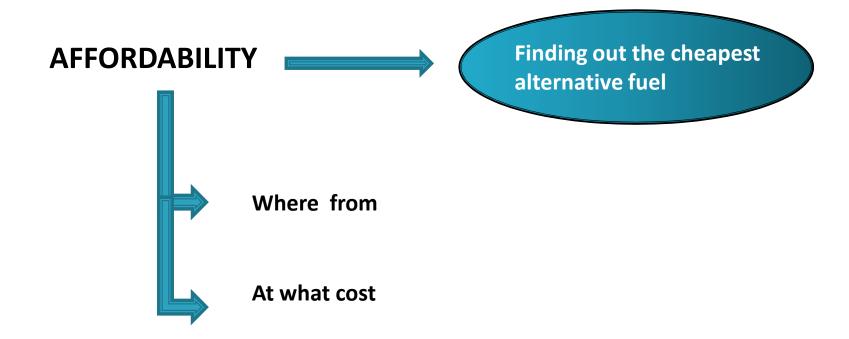
- Directive 2005/89/EC
- Directive 2004/67/EC
- ▶ Third Legislative Package (Directive 2009/72/EC and Directive 2009/73/EC)











Q: What is the future "diverse" mix of Energy for South-East Europe?

| Coal? — CCS? | Pipelines? | Pipelines? | LNG? | | Renewables? — How much? | | Nuclear? — Money? Time?

Q: What are the technologies involved in this diverse mix?

Conventional

Unconventional

AND MATTERS TO SOUTH EAST EUROPE BECAUSE

- NO OR LITTLE INDIGENOUS OIL
- NO OR LITTLE INDIGENOUS GAS
- NO OR LITTLE INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGIES
- INSUFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE
- ROAD MAP TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

NEED TO LOOK AT FIGURES?

ENERGY IMPORT DEPENDENCY IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE (%)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bulgaria	46,6	46,3	46,8	47,3	48,4	47,4	46,2	51,9
Greece	69,4	68,9	70,7	67,5	72,7	68,6	71,9	67,3
Romania	21,9	25,8	23,8	25,4	30,3	27,6	29,2	32,0
Turkey	65,44	64,29	67,25	70,95	70,44	71,93	72,46	74,36

Source: Eurostat (2009)

PLUS THE ECONOMIC REALITIES INTERVENE TO ...

- REDUCE THE DEMAND
- REDUCE THE INVESTMENT
- INCREASE THE COST OF CAPITAL
- GIVE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE TO EXPORT-ORIENTED MARKETS
- KEEP WEAK EU ETS BECAUSE OF LOWER CO2 EMISSIONS
- KEEP LOW NEW NUCLEAR DUE TO HIGH COSTS

THE GAME TENDS TO CHANGE!

SECURITY OF SUPPLIES AND THE ROAD MAP TO CLIMATE CHANGE IS AN ADDITIONAL BURDEN

- TRANSPORT
- Efficient engines
- Biofuels
- Hybrids
- Electric vehicles

- POWER
- GAS best alternative to medium term
- MEANS investments in Infrastructure (pipelines, gas storage, LNG terminals)
- CCS expensive
- Offshore Wind Farms still expensive
- Nuclear expensive and long lead time
- DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT
- Efficiency
- Reduction of consumption
- Cost effectiveness of DSM
- Technologies and smart grids

CAN SOUTH EAST MEDITERRANEAN INTEGRATE REGIONALLY?

(SOUTH WEST MEDITTERANEAN IS ALREADY INTEGRATED WITH EUROPE)

- → WHICH IS ECONOMICALLY THE BEST WAY?
- → DOES IT REALLY OFFER DIVERSIFICATION?
- → DOES IT OFFER REAL COMPETITION ENVIRONMENT?
- → DOES IT OFFER SYNERGIES AMONG COMPANIES AND COUNTRIES ?

LACK OF SECURITY OF SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC REALITIES – THREAT OR OPPORTUNITY ?

OPPORTUNITY OF SOUTH EAST EUROPE IN BECOMING A CORRIDOR

BUT

- NEED NEW LOCAL CONSUMING MARKETS IN THE CORRIDOR "ROAD"
- SEARCH FOR NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MODELS
- OPPORTUNITY FOR CONSENSUS
- INTERNATIONALIZE INVESTMENTS
- COOPERATE TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES
- COOPERATE TO NEW REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- JVs IN MANAGING NETWORKS
- JOINT APPROACHES TO FUNDS

PROPOSAL TO THE BOD OF IENE

▶ A "HORIZONTAL" ADVISORY REGIONAL EXPERTSCOMMITTEE TO COMPILE A REPORT TO REGIONAL
COVERNMENTAL BODIES AND 5th SEED (2011)





THANK YOU

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