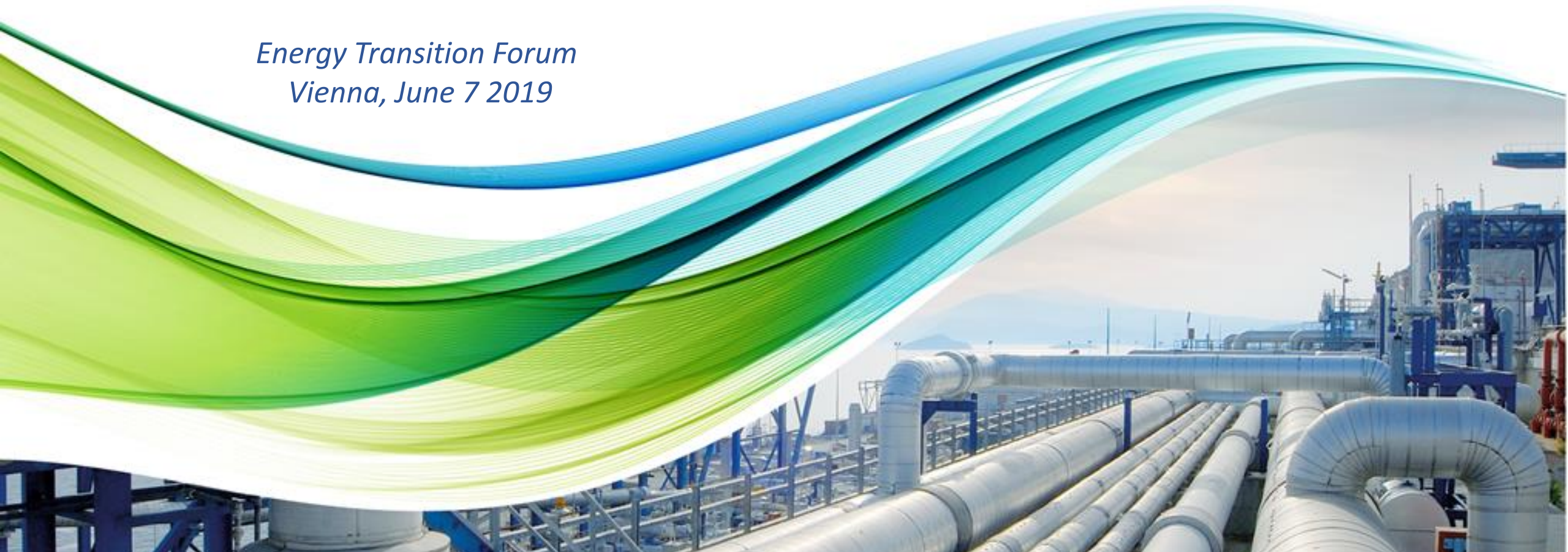


# The Role of Oil & Gas in the “Energy Transition” Era



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*Energy Transition Forum  
Vienna, June 7 2019*



# The Era of Energy Transition

Energy Transition has been triggered by the need to stop the increase in global temperature caused by the CO2 emissions

## Targets:

- Development of RES
- Replacement of fossil fuels in uses
- Energy saving

## Administrative tools:

- Emission Trading System
- Administrative prohibitions (fuel bans/ emission restrictions)
- Tax policies

## Financial tools:

- Incentives for development of RES
- Incentives for energy saving
- Financial assistance for construction of electricity infrastructure
- Financial assistance for research/pilot projects on green energy

# The Era of Energy Transition

## EU Policies:

**October 2014 - 2030 Framework for climate and energy**

**November 2016 - Clean energy for all Europeans**

a package of measures with the goal of providing the stable legislative framework needed to facilitate the clean energy transition

**November 2018 - Clean Planet for all**

a strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050

# The Era of Energy Transition : Targets and Progress

|                               | GHG emissions reduction |                         | share of renewable energy in final energy consumption | reduction of primary energy consumption (in Mtoe) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| EU 2020 target <sup>(1)</sup> | 20% <sup>(2)</sup>      |                         | 20%   | 20% reduction <sup>(4)</sup> = 1.483 Mtoe         |
| EU 2016 actual                | 22,4%                   |                         | 17%   | 1.543   |
| GR 2020 target                | 4% <sup>(2)</sup>       |                         | 18%   | 24,7%   |
| GR 2016 actual                | 10,3%                   |                         | 15,2%   | 23,50%  |
|                               | ETS <sup>(3)</sup>      | Non- ETS <sup>(3)</sup> |   |   |
| EU 2030 target                | 43%                     | 30%                     | 27 → 32%  | 27% → 30% → 32,5%                                 |
| GR NECP 2030 target           | 43%                     | 16%                     | 31%   | 18,10%  |
| EU 2050 target                | 80-95%                  |                         |   |   |

(1) [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4411192/4411431/Europe\\_2020\\_Targets.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4411192/4411431/Europe_2020_Targets.pdf)

(2) compared to 1990 levels

(3) compared to 2005 levels

(4) compared to projections made in 2007 for 2020



# Towards Energy Transition: How long and to what extent?

Energy Transition has started

Huge costs associated

Targets set, remain to be confirmed

**Duration of Transition:** certainly long, not known with accuracy depending on:

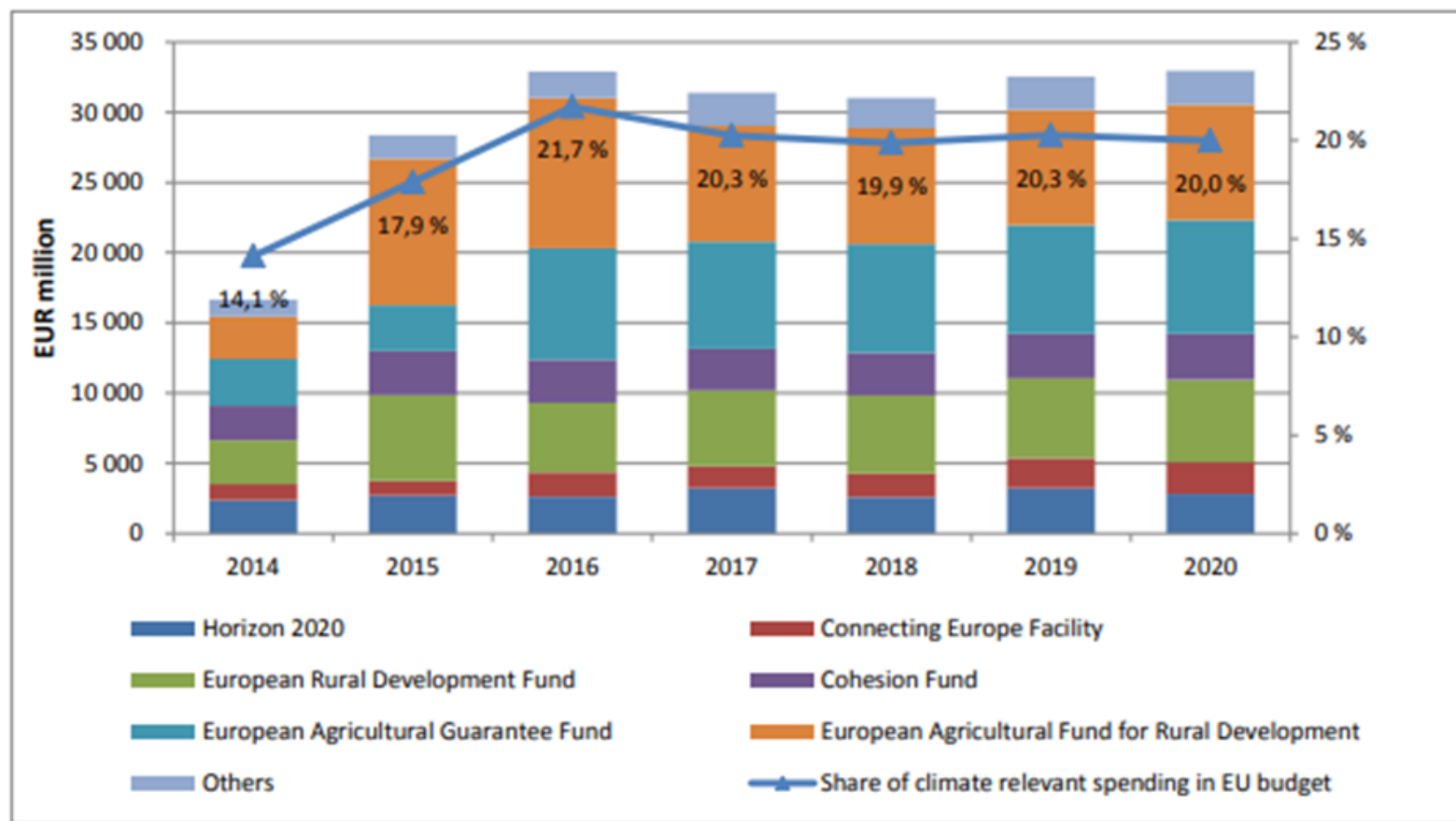
- Research results
- Global cooperation
- Limits of economies and societies that bear the cost of transition

**Degree of decarbonization:** not known with accuracy depending on:

- Research results
- Availability of resources needed (e.g. rare earths)
- Transportation: the most difficult sector to be de-carbonized (esp. aviation & shipping)

# Towards Energy Transition: EU is leading

Climate-relevant spending in the EU budget, 2014-2020 (EUR million)



EU and the Paris Climate Agreement: Taking stock of progress at Katowice COP, European Commission, October 2018

# Towards Energy Transition: Role of gas

## Role of gas critical for the energy transition

- Least polluting fossil fuel
- Mostly existing transmission and distribution network
- Can cover the variability & intermittency problem of RES due to fast start-up
- Economic energy storage means
- According to BP outlook up to 2040, gas will be the 2<sup>nd</sup> fastest growing energy after RES and is projected to double globally by 2040 with 40% of that expansion occurring over the next 5 years, while demand in Europe is projected at about current levels
- Potential for Renewable gas too (esp. biomethane)

**CONCLUSION: Gas will inevitably be present in the energy mix in the foreseeable future (at least the next 30 years) although in a different scheme: variable capacity and storage more important, quantities will tend to decrease**

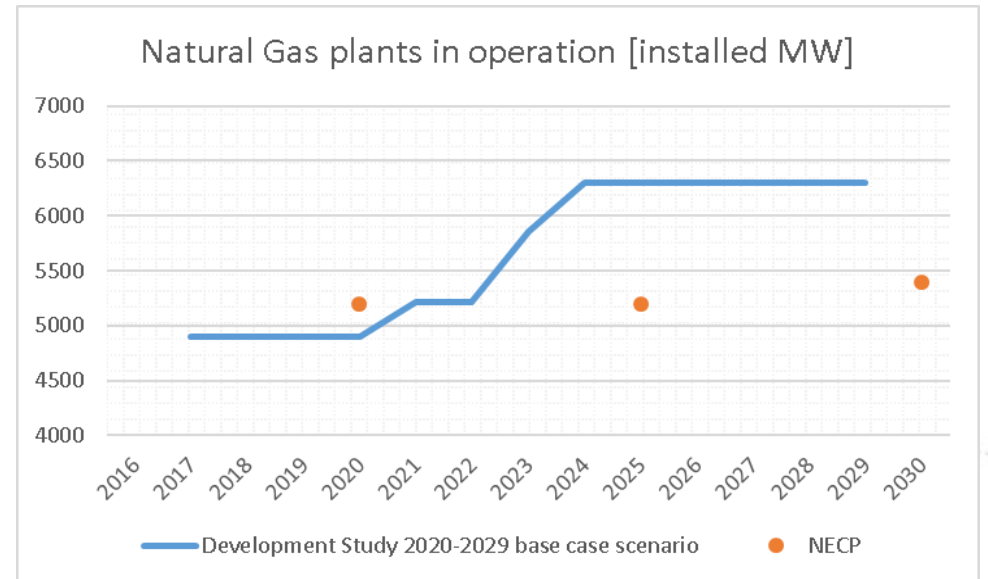
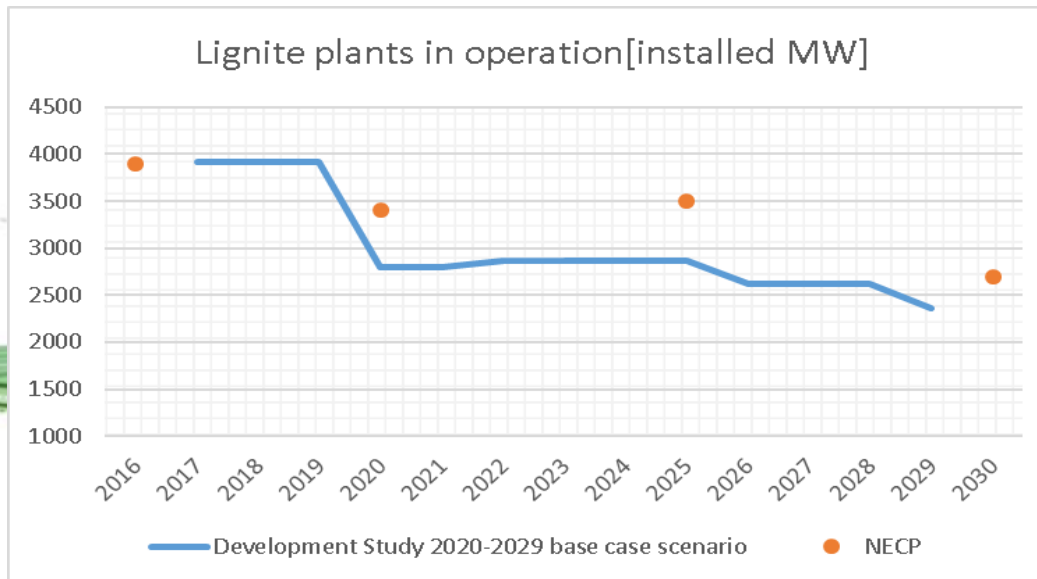
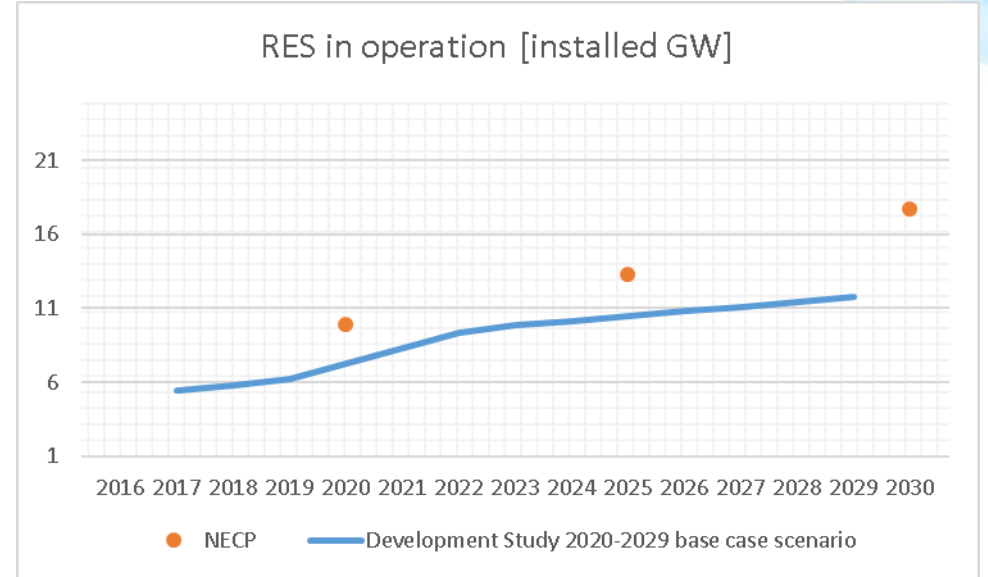
# THE CASE OF GREECE

## DESFA vs Greek National Energy & Climate Plan (NECP) projections

### Key developments expected:

- Increase of RES
- Island interconnections with electrical cables
- Gradual phase-out of lignite (price of CO2 emissions will foster such objective)
- Substitution of oil with gas in urban heating sector

### PROJECTIONS OF NECP IN RIGHT DIRECTION BUT TOO AMBITIOUS





**Thank you for your attention!**



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