







Energy in Transition: How New Technologies Enhance Energy Security

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Energy in Transition

- A new era in transport
- Hellenic Petroleum overview
- Investing in new technologies

Energy security

- The uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price (IEA definition)
 - ➤ Long-term energy security deals with timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and sustainable environmental needs
 - Short-term energy security focuses on the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes within the supply-demand balance
- Is not one topic but a cluster of different problems the core may be economic but politics and security loom large in the surrounding issues
 - nuclear safety and the risks of nuclear proliferation
 - the safety of high dams for hydro-power in earthquake zones.
 - current fears about 'fracking' (subterranean rock fragmenting) for extracting shale oil and gas
 - speculation over harmful side-effects of extracting wind and solar energy
- Bioenergy as a valuable option for energy security may have positive synergies with other policy priorities
 - water and food security
 - support energy access
 - economic development, growth and stability
 - climate security and other environmental goals



From the shale revolution to a shift towards low-carbon fuels

The concept of energy security is undergoing a rapid transformation

- In the past: geopolitics and the supply of oil and gas were the dominant factors.
- Today: a broader and more complex spectrum of elements are interacting to both stabilize and threaten energy security

Strong growth in the production and integration of renewable and distributed energy

- diversify energy mix, reduce reliance and price exposure to only a few sources and countries
- renewable and on-site generation, if connected to advanced microgrid and storage technology, can contribute to energy security
- > new challenges of the digital revolution improve efficiency, lower costs, creates vulnerabilities

Supply is as important and as vulnerable as is transmission and distribution of energy

Regardless of climate policy, timely investment into oil and gas supply remains a cornerstone of energy security



Oil and Gas markets have changed radically over the past years

Demand is complicated

- Request for new fuels and energy products
- Product demand is more important than crude demand
- Price elasticity increase as subsidies are removed

Supply is challenged

- The shale oil and gas new reality
- Investment financing limitations capital shortage
- Supply driven investments are slow to respond

Energy markets are evolving

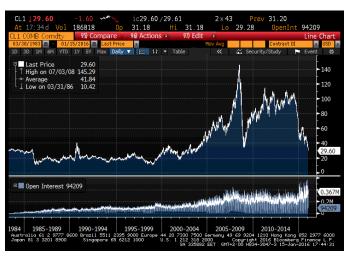
- Consumer oriented world
- Hedging energy markets a new price setting mechanism

Policy and regulations are dominating

- Low carbon footprint policies and climate debate
- Environmental regulations imbalance the market
- Create unequal cost burdens

Geopolitical frameworks are rethought

- Pipelines chess game
- Economies in stress forced to structural reforms
- The "energy-water-food" nexus



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Moving away from fossil fuels?

Not so easy, not that quick!

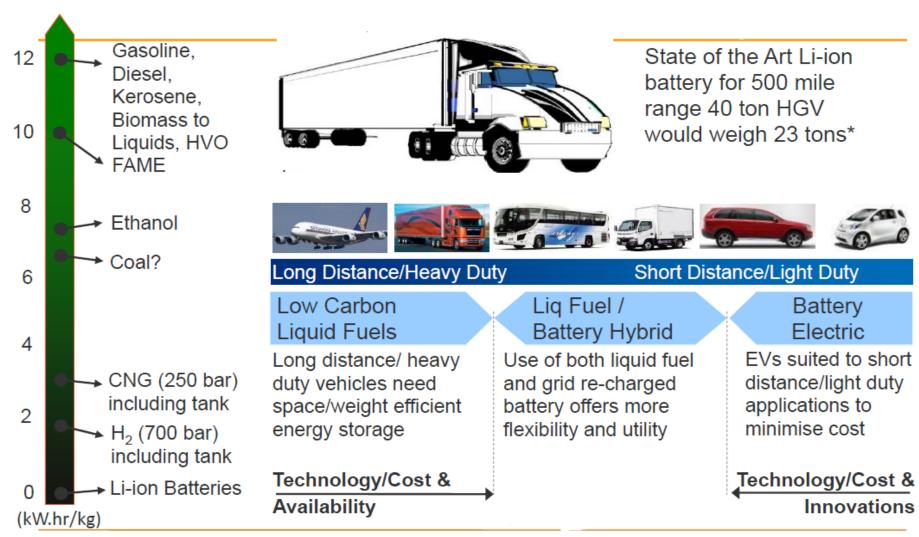
- ✓ Low-cost renewables are required
- ✓ Volatility in CO₂ markets
- ✓ Infrastructure bottleneck (the chicken egg dilemma)
- ✓ Not enough money for investments
- ✓ Technology issues to be resolved

New challenges for energy players

- ✓ Balancing the fuel mix
- ✓ Reliability of fuel quality
- ✓ Knowledge capture
- ✓ Technology integration
- ✓ Identifying new energy sources
- ✓ New business models to capture value



Electric Vehicles likely attractive for some light duty applications but long haul will need low carbon fuels



Energy density

Advanced biofuels: Misconceptions and Reality

Cheap oil halts renewables

- Capital markets are thirsty for new sections to invest
- Renewables attract money due to shrinking investments in the oil sector

Biofuels is an energy security issue

- One single energy carrier can not meet all needs
- Can serve all modes of transport (road, rail, marine, air)

Climate change debate

- Policies impact heavily biofuel industry and profitability
- Stable and predictable policy framework is required to enable long-term investment planning

Technology barriers postpone biofuel evolution

- Technology revolution and breakthroughs
- A variety of alternative processing routes are available

The biomass quest crossroad

- Many alternative feedstocks
- In the end of the day it is a commodity market



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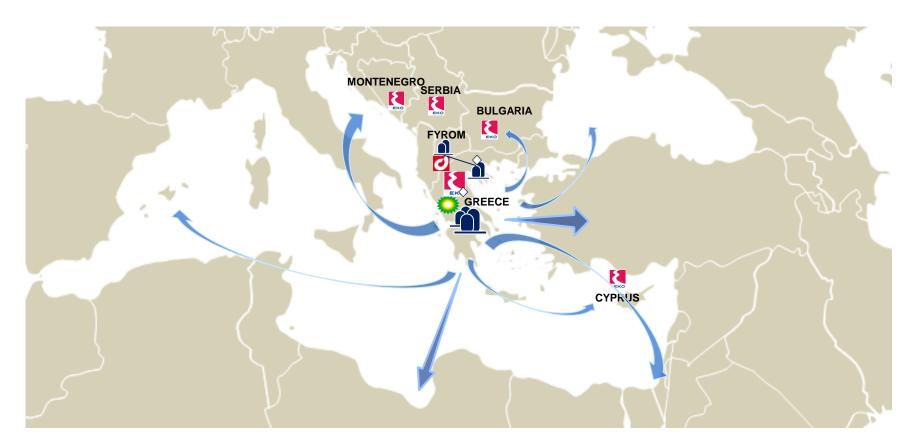


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Current position

Leading domestic market position; major middle distillates and naphtha/gasoline exporter in the East Med market

Group operational footprint and Sales



OPower & Gas

Assets overview

Core business around downstream assets with activities across the energy value chain

		DESCRIPTION	METRICS
Exploration & Production		Exploration assets in Greece	 50% (operator) in W. Patraikos Gulf Exploration rights in 2 more areas
Refining, Supply & Trading		 Complex (recently upgraded) refining system: Aspropyrgos (FCC, 148kbpd) Elefsina (HDC, 100kbpd) Thessaloniki (HS, 93kbpd) Pipeline fed refinery/terminal in FYROM 	 Capacity: 16MT NCI: 9.6 Market share: 65% Tankage: 7m M³
Petrochemicals		 Basel technology PP production (integrated with refining) and trading > 60% exports in the Med basin 	Capacity (PP): 220 kt
Domestic Marketing		 Leading position in all market channels (Retail, Commercial, Aviation, Bunkering) through EKO and HF (BP branded network) 	c.1,700 petrol stations30% market shareSales volumes: 3.5MT
International Marketing		 Strong position in Cyprus, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, FYROM Advantage on supply chain/vertical integration 	c.290 petrol stationsSales volumes:1.2MT
Power & Gas		 ELPEDISON: Second largest IPP in Greece (JV with Edison/EdF) 	Capacity: 810 MW (CCGT)
		DEPA/DESFA GROUP: 35% in Greece's incumbent NatGas supply company (DESFA in sale process)	• Volumes (2015): 3.0bcm

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Investing in Renewable Energy Sources

- Developing renewable electricity to diversify Group's energy portfolio. Also
 offsetting part of CO₂ emissions due to refining and power generation.
 - Wind and PV assets in operation
 - Developing a 200 MW portfolio (in various maturity stages)
- Expanding in biofuels
 - ➤ 2nd and 3rd generation biofuels





Supporting new technologies in energy and transport

- Supporting R&D projects with various academic institutions :
 - ✓ "Sustain-Diesel": hybrid diesel from used cooking oils
 - ✓ "Sustainable use of marine microalgae for the production of biofuels and highadded value biochemicals": 3rd gen biofuels
- Pilot applications of alternative technologies in transport
 - ✓ Electric vehicle charging points in selected petrol stations
- Corporate Venture Capital under consideration





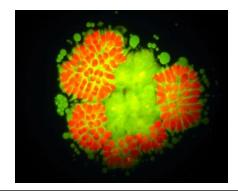
Participating in R&D projects ...



Sustain-Diesel



Hydrosol Plant project - FCH JU



Sustainable use of marine microalgae for the production of biofuels and high-added value bio-chemicals



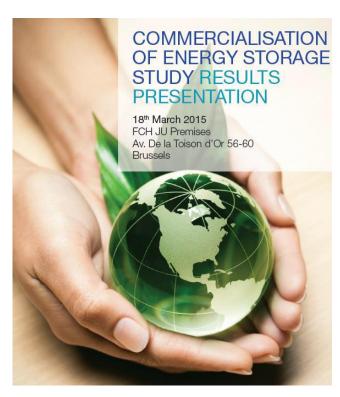
GREEN MEOH

Green MEOH project - CAPITA



Innovation Clusters

... and European Union initiatives



































































Our vision: Sustainable transport & Clean energy

- Gaining know-how in future energy technologies
- Developing new business
- Converting R&D outputs in production

Evolving to an innovative, reliable and competitive energy supplier in the future



Hellenic Petroleum: Energy for life

