

Energy and Security of Supply

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Date:

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HOST INSTITUTION

THE TOTAL COLLEGE CORK, Ireland Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh





























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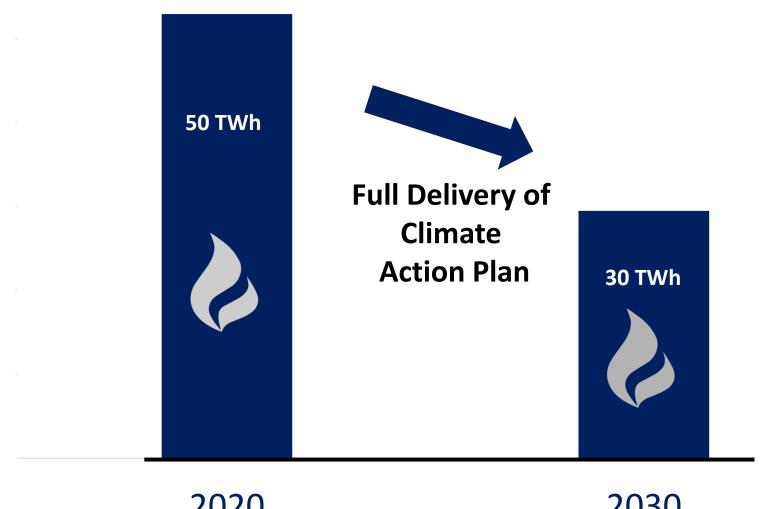
Key Points



- ❖ The current geopolitical situation requires Ireland to re-evaluate our energy security position in relation to gas and gas infrastructure
- Ireland is one of the most fossil fuel dependant countries in Europe (86%)
- * Energy security is as much about prices as physical supply
- ❖ Successful delivery of the Climate Action Plan will reduce but not eliminate the use of natural gas in Ireland
- Successful delivery of the Climate Action Plan will reduce the risk of fossil fuel lock-in from an environmental aspect but it will increase the economic challenging in delivery
- * Extremes not averages define the size of any future gas infrastructure needed

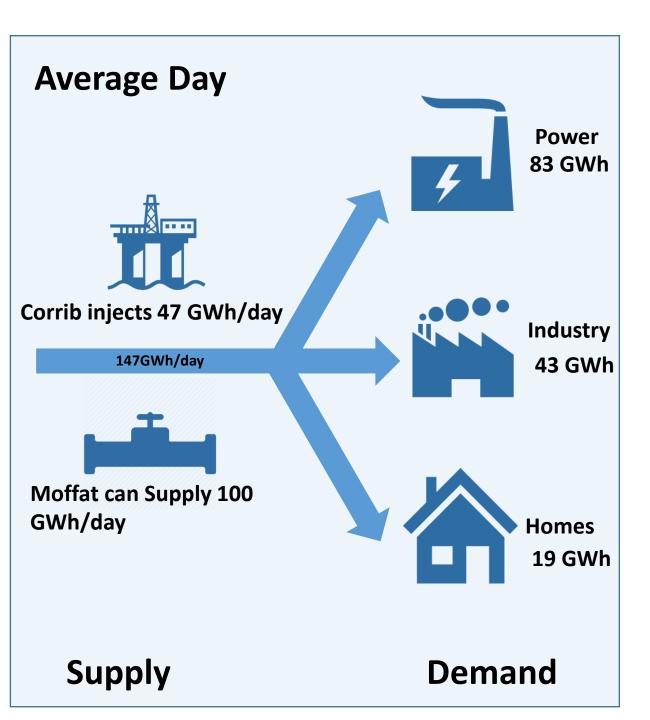


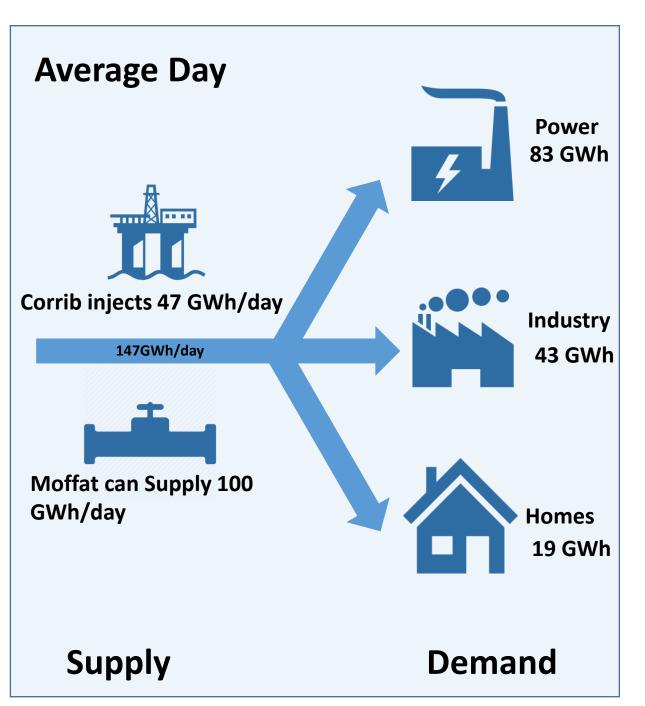
How much natural gas will we need into the future

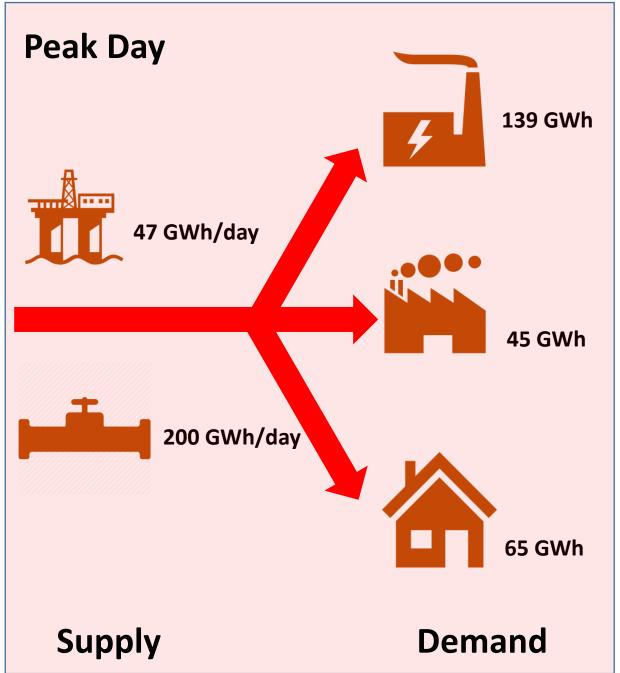


 With the successful delivery of the Climate Action Plan on aggregate over the year less gas will be used but on individual days more may be needed.

It is extremes not averages define the size of infrastructure needed







Energy Security Challenges for Next 15 Years



Challenges To Overcome

- Enhance Energy Security
- Avoid Lock In of Redundant Infrastructure
- Reduce Emissions as per Carbon Budgets

Options We Must Understand



Immediate impact
Politically unpopular



Oil Storage

Reduces physical risk but not price risk (in place through NORA)



Geologically availability Energy Limited Time to establish



Unknown potential Reduces physical risk Time to establish



Imported LNG

Reduces supply risk. Time to establish Upstream emissions



Diversify electricity supply.
Limited to power sector

Actions We Must Take





Thank you







