

# The Regulator Views towards Hydrogen Economy

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- EU energy strategy towards 2050
- The role of H<sub>2</sub> in energy transition long-term scenarios
- National hydrogen strategies towards 2030-2050
- Medium to long term challenges the role of interconnections and hydrogen



# EU energy strategy towards 2050

## **Energy transition**



- greenhouse gas reduction
  - EU: climate neutral by 2050
- sustainable production and consumption
- competition in electricity and
  - natural gas markets
- security of supply

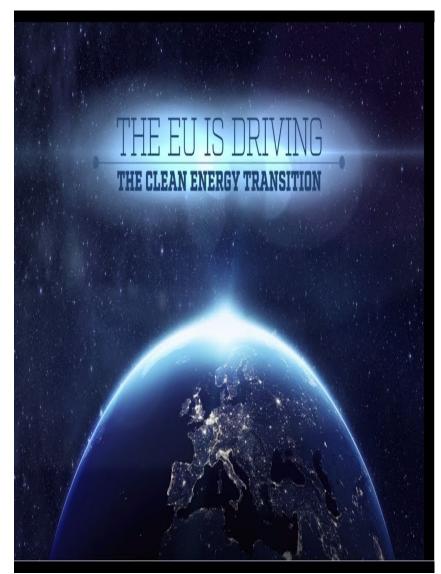


#### **Energy transition\***



#### **Need to:**

- Reduce cost of security of supply
- Achieve market integration
- Increase socio-economic welfare benefits



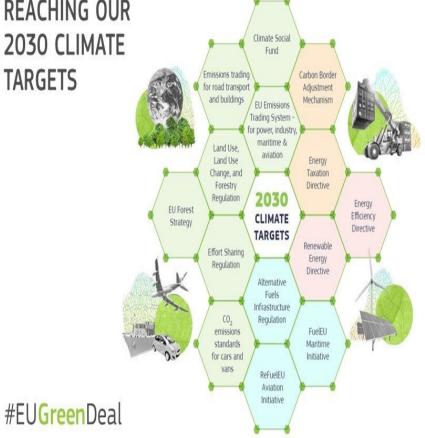
<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2013, Renewable Energy: Economics, Emerging Technologies and Global Practices, ISBN: 978-1-62618-231-8

#### The EU Green Deal and Fit-for-55



#### EUROPEAN GREEN D

REACHING OUR 2030 CLIMATE **TARGETS** 





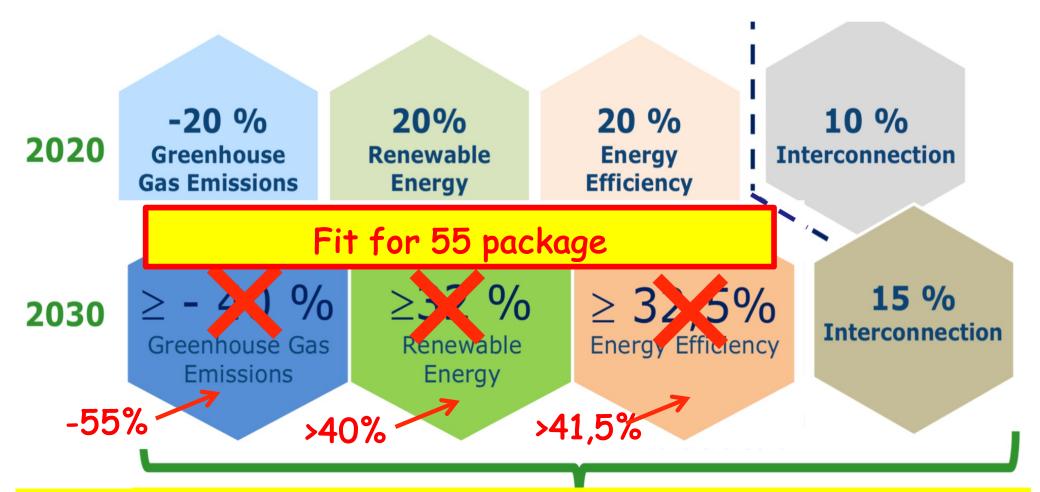
- socially fair
- cost-efficient
- competitive



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#### EU medium and long term targets





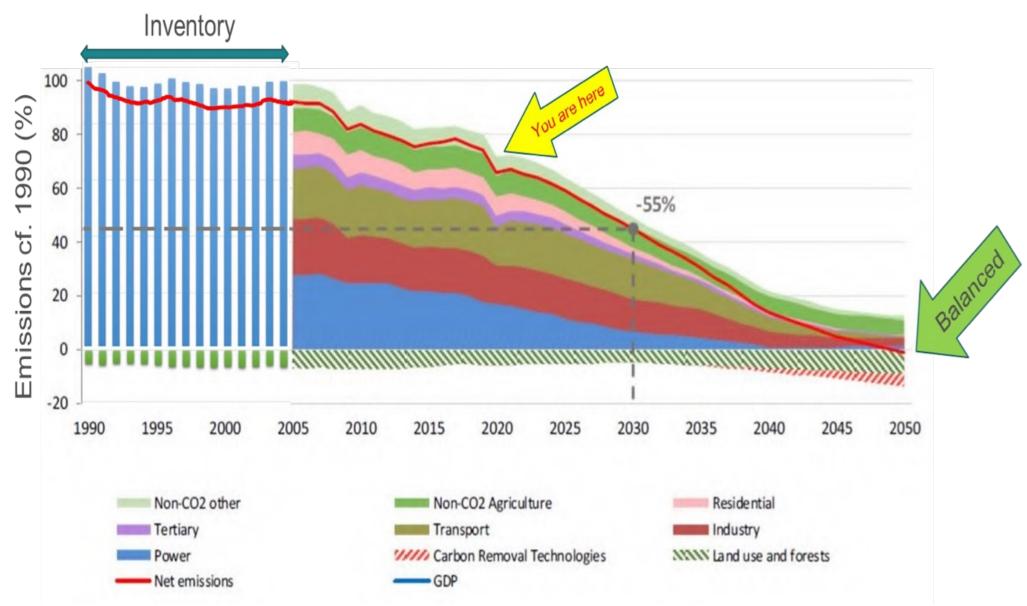
2050

#### **Climate-Neutral**

(an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions)

## Fit-for-55 strategy



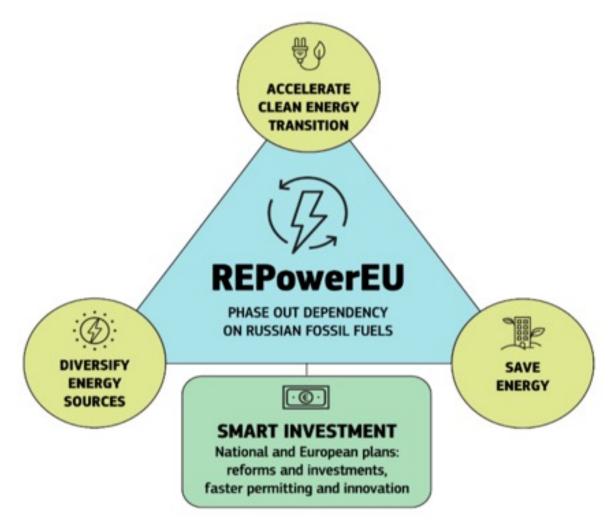


# RePowerEU plan\*



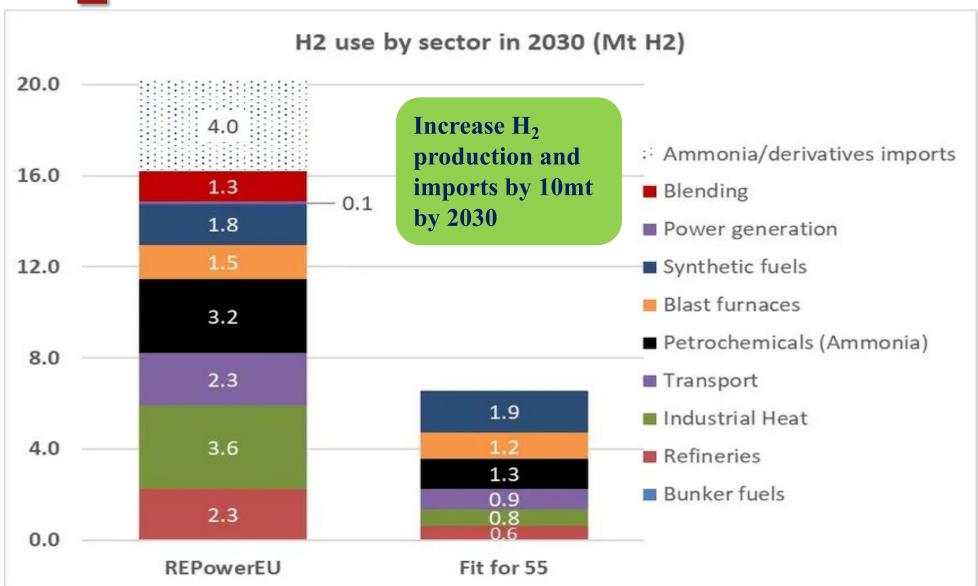
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#### Phase out dependency on Russian fossil fuels



# H<sub>2</sub> accelerator\*

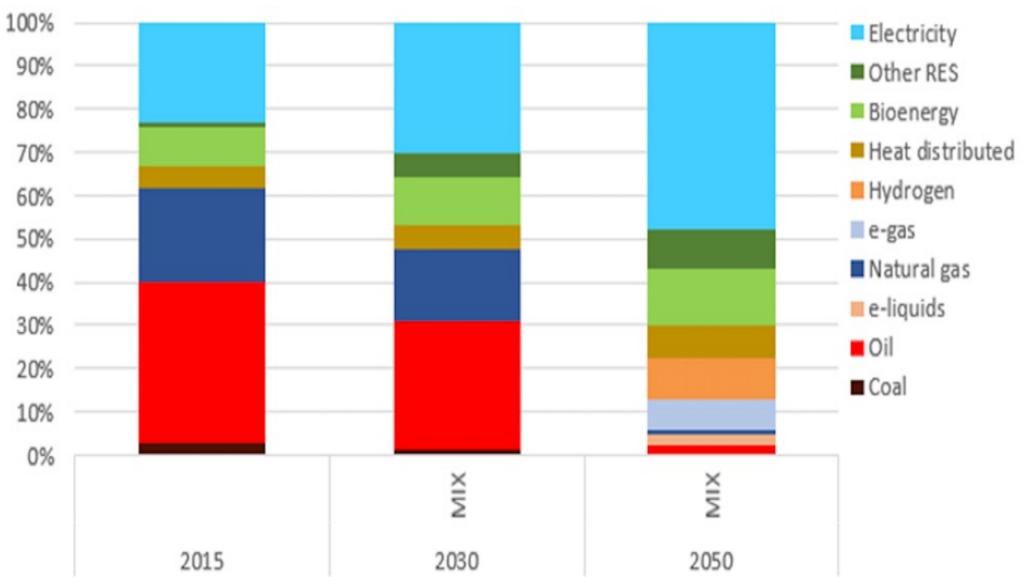




<sup>\*</sup> RePowerEU Plan, EU, 2022

#### **Projected EU fuel mix\***



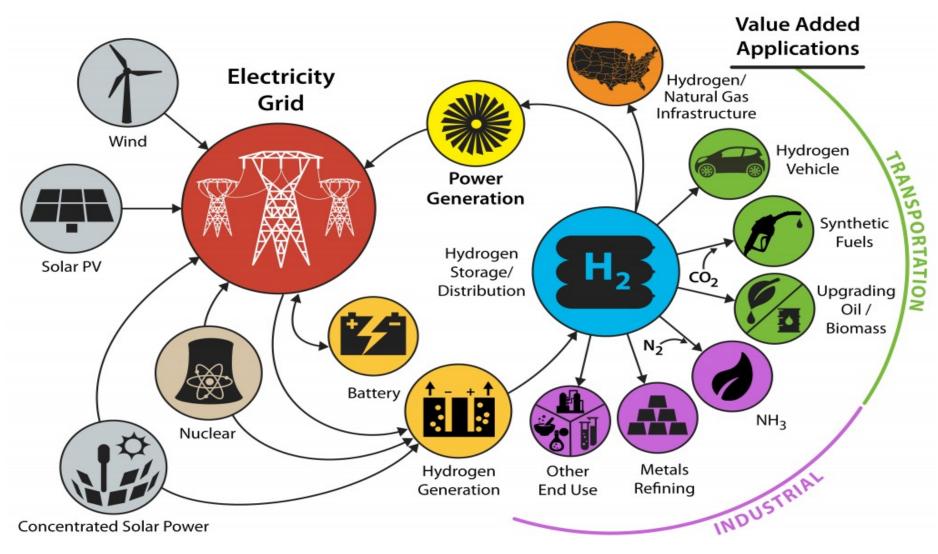


<sup>\*</sup> EU 2030 Climate Target Plan (Basic scenario MIX for Fit-for-55)

#### Long term scenarios in Europe



#### Moving from Carbon economy to Hydrogen economy

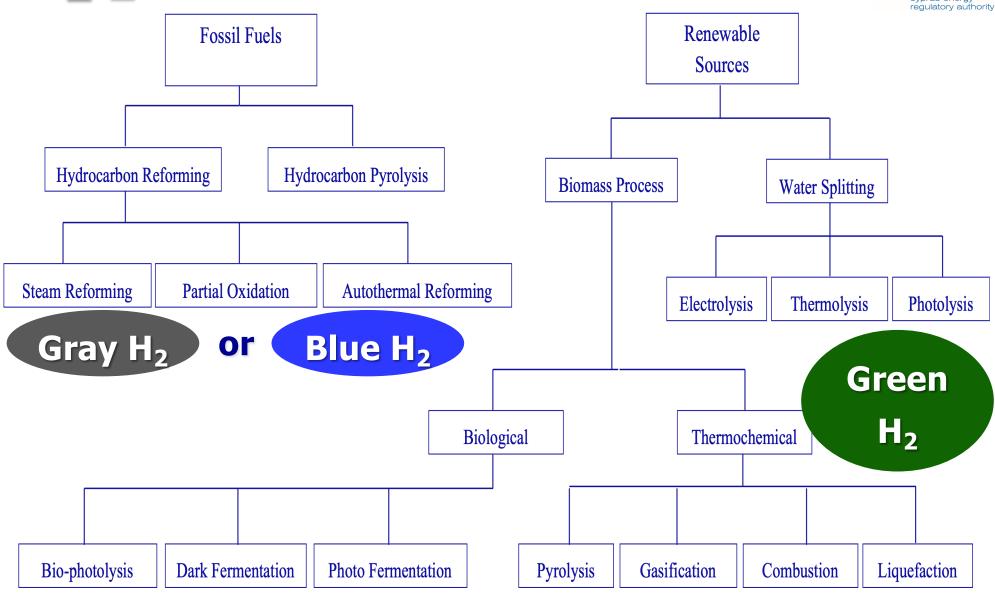




# The role of H<sub>2</sub> in energy transition long-term scenarios

#### H<sub>2</sub> production methods\*

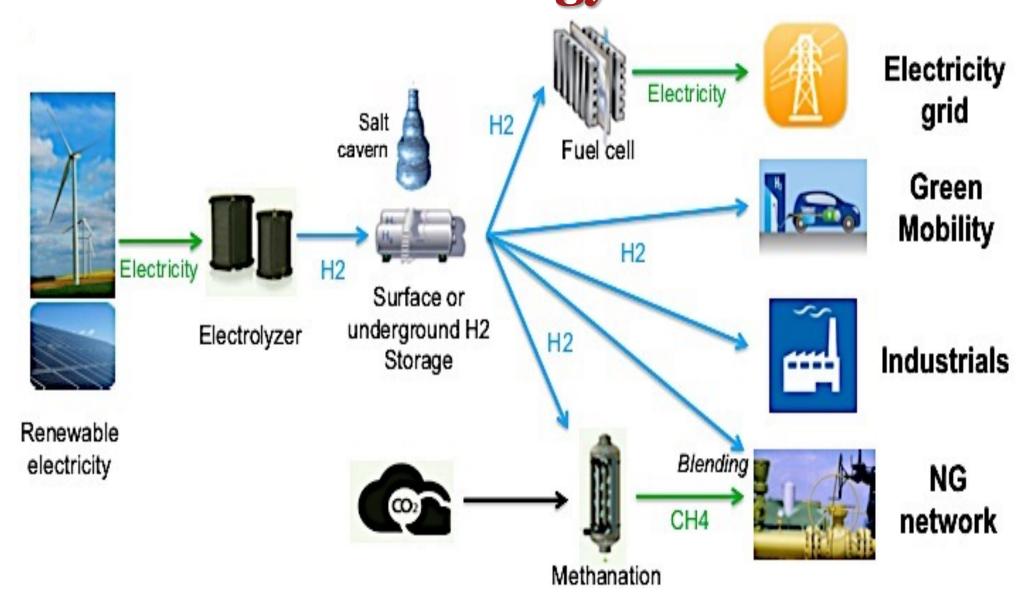




<sup>\*</sup> Nicolaidis P., Poullikkas A., 2017, "A comparative overview of hydrogen production processes" Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

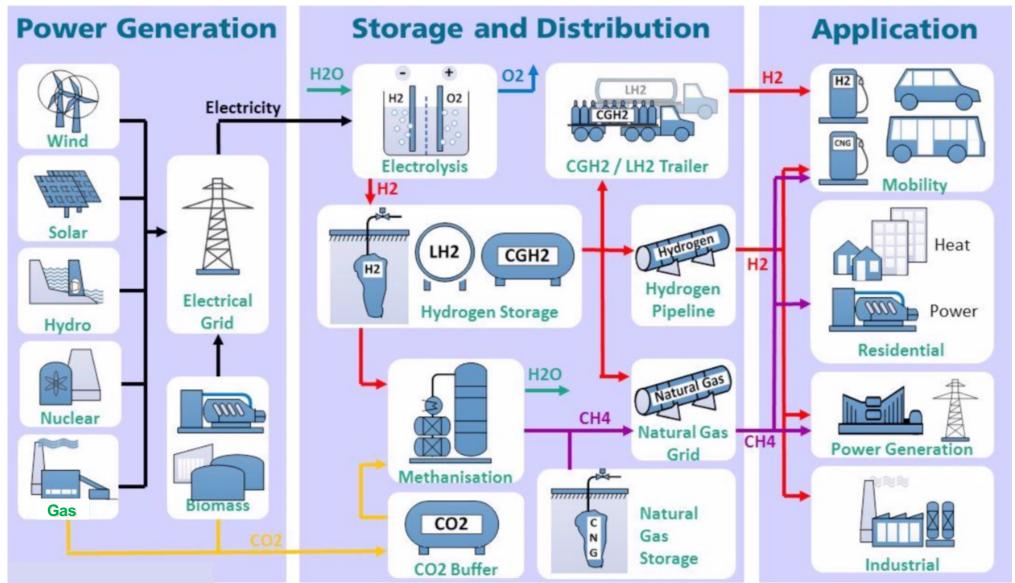
# Hydrogen: an efficient vector in a decarbonized energy mix





## Potential role of hydrogen in the energy transition





Source: EU, 2019

#### Storage and flexible technologies are the missing links





**Energy storage** 

Flexible technologies

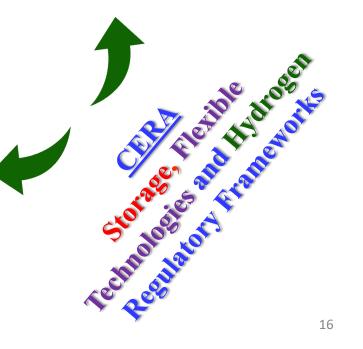








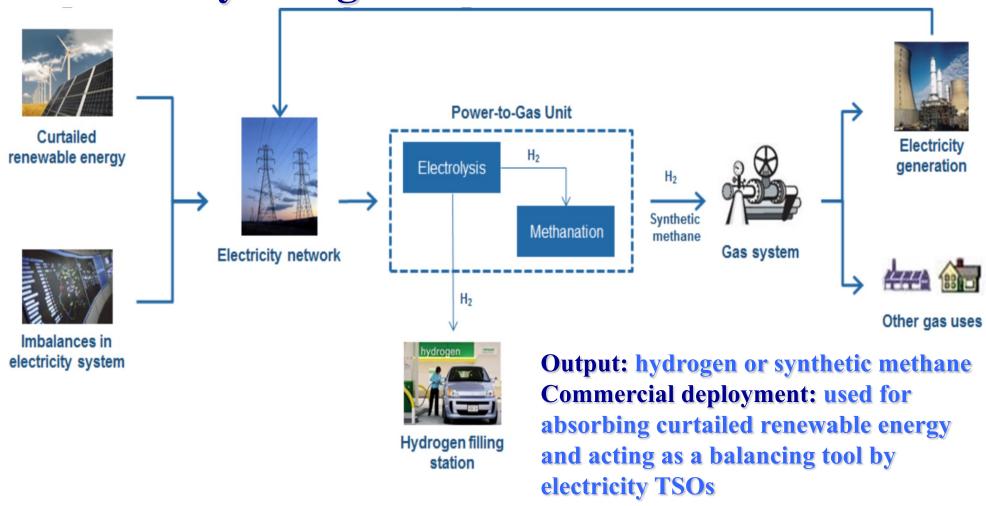
Hydrogen technologies



#### Power-to-Gas (P2G)\*



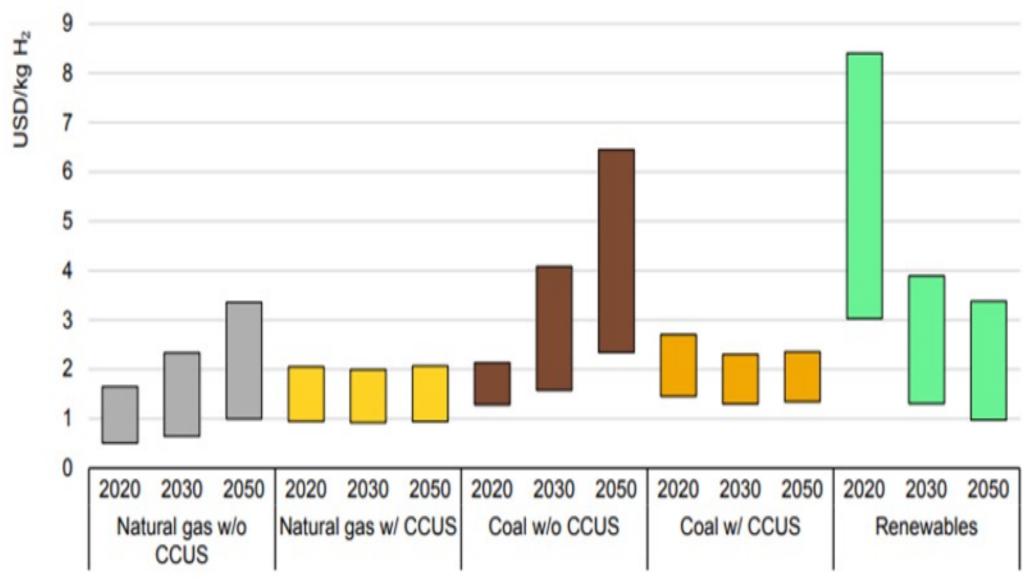
 energy storage technology linking the electricity and gas infrastructure



<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2009, Introduction to Power Generation Technologies, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

#### H<sub>2</sub> production cost\*





<sup>\*</sup> The Future of Hydrogen, International Energy Agency, 2019

#### Saudi Arabia \$5bn Helios H2 project



- Desert area = Belgium
- 4GW of Wind and PVs



- Production of 650t/day of H<sub>2</sub>
- Reduce of  $H_2$  production from 5US\$/kg to 1.5US\$/kg
- Long-term: Saudi Arabia to become H<sub>2</sub> exporter

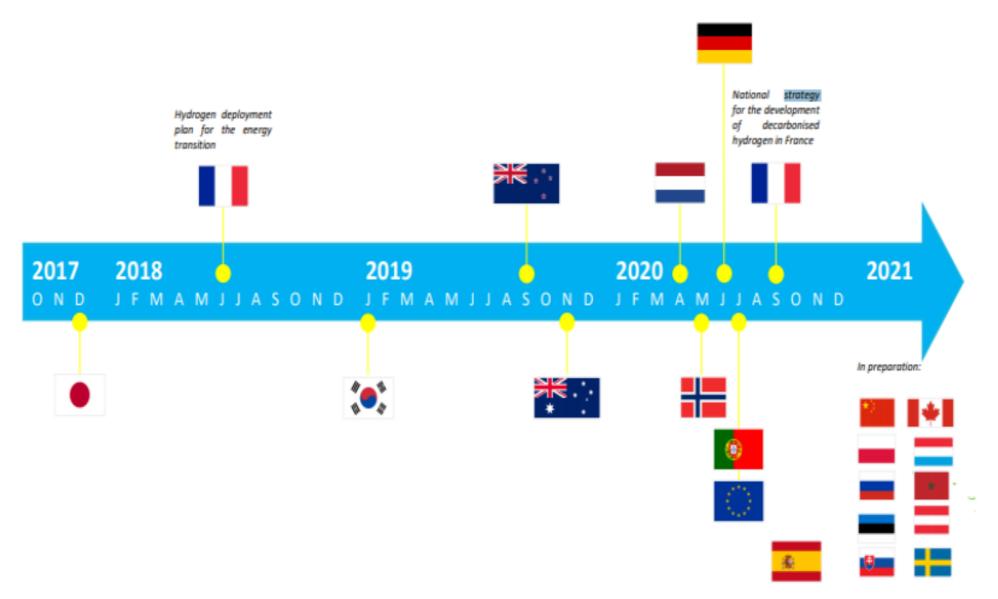


#### National hydrogen strategies

towards 2030-2050

#### National Hydrogen Strategies\*

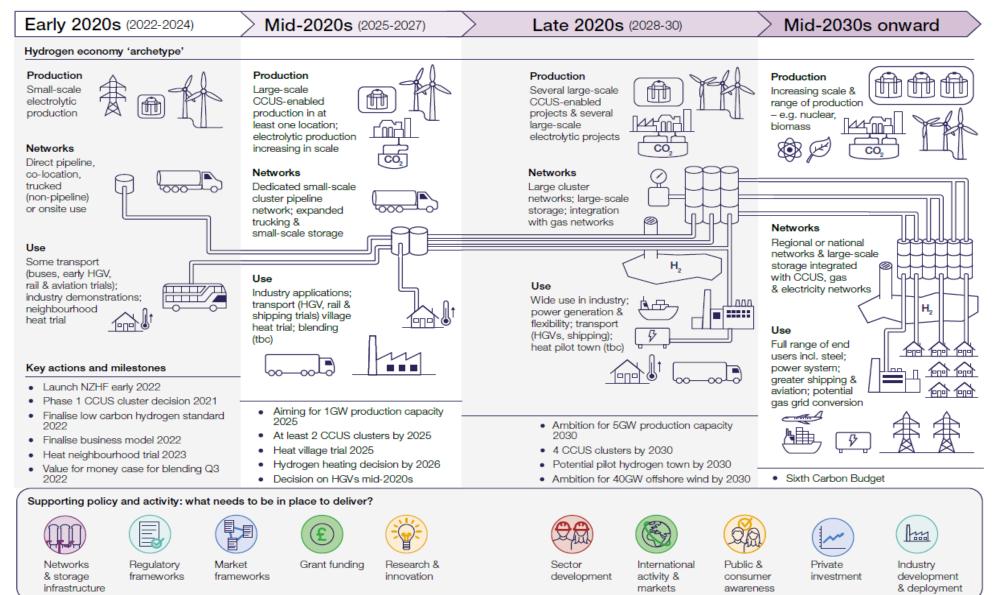




<sup>\*</sup> Possible regulation of hydrogen networks, ACER 2021

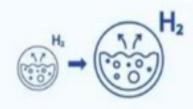
#### UK H<sub>2</sub> roadmap





## EUH<sub>2</sub> strategy\*









#### **Today - 2024**

#### 2025-2030

#### 2030

- Installation of
   Electrolysers: at least
   6GW for green H<sub>2</sub>
   production
- Production of green
   H<sub>2</sub>: up to 1mt
- H<sub>2</sub> to become part of the integrated energy system
- Production of green
   H<sub>2</sub>: more than 10mt
- Large scale integration of green H<sub>2</sub>

<sup>\*</sup> A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe, EU, 2020

# ACER key regulatory requirements for energy transition (Dec 2021)



- 1. Adopt a gradual and flexible regulatory approach to facilitate the emergence of competitive hydrogen markets, by defining core market and regulatory principles, guaranteeing a level playing field, ownership unbundling, third party access, transparency and regulatory oversight
- 2. Monitor hydrogen markets periodically to identify their development and whether more regulation is needed
- Apply cost reflectivity and beneficiary-pays principles to hydrogen networks, avoiding crosssubsidies between energy carriers
- 4. Ensure an integrated, liquid and interoperable EU internal gas market, also by foreseeing a more flexible approach to the application of relevant network codes with respect to specific cross-border charges
- 5. Adopt a more integrated approach to infrastructure development, both in relation to different levels of the supply chain (vertical), and to the various energy carriers (horizontal), consistent with the revised TEN-E Regulation
- 6. Guarantee consumer rights regardless of energy carrier
- 7. Embed robust consumer protection, future innovation, technology developments and new market trends in the decarbonisation policies, recognising the specificities of gas markets
- 8. Ensure cost efficiency and affordability to safeguard inclusiveness and a just transition, including by promoting and facilitating energy efficiency measures and information
- 9. Provide consumers with clear and reliable information and support, as well as ensure effective enforcement of their rights and consumer-centric digitalisation rules to enhance their empowerment and trust in the energy transition

Hydrogen onsumers



# Medium to long term challenges

The role of interconnections and hydrogen

# Regional primary energy sources

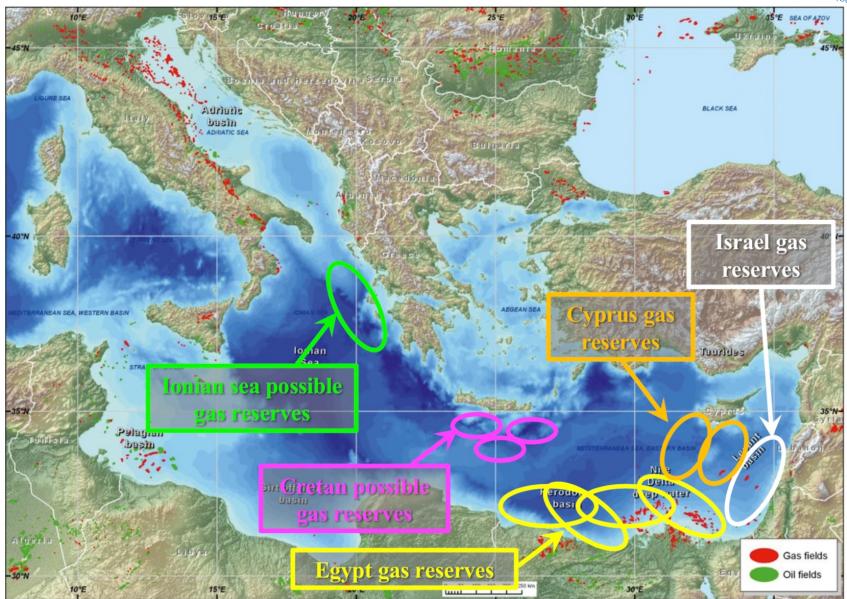


# Indigenous energy sources



#### Gas reserves in SE Mediterranean region\*

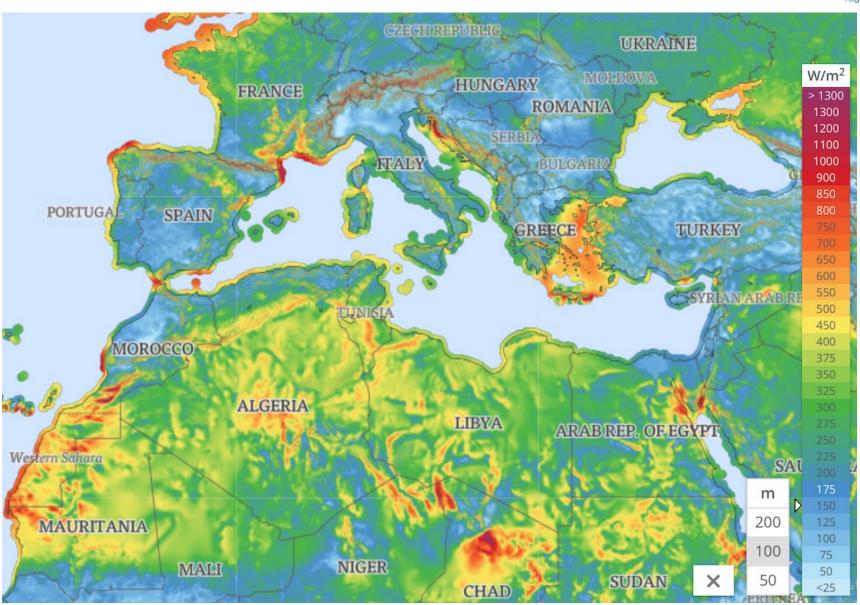




\* A. Belopolsky, et al., 2012, "New and emerging plays in the Eastern Mediterranean", Petroleum Geoscience

#### Wind potential in SE Mediterranean region\*

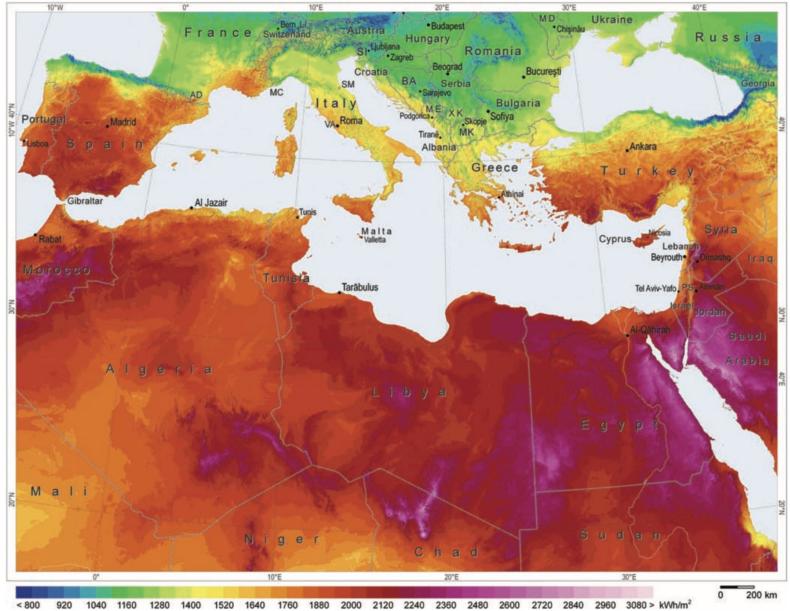




\* The Global Wind Atlas (https://globalwindatlas)

#### Solar potential in SE Mediterranean region\*



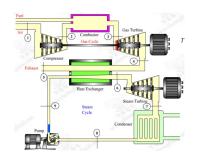


<sup>\*</sup> Easac & Pihl, Erik. (2011). Concentrating Solar Power: Its potential contribution to a sustainable energy future

# Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region



Natural gas

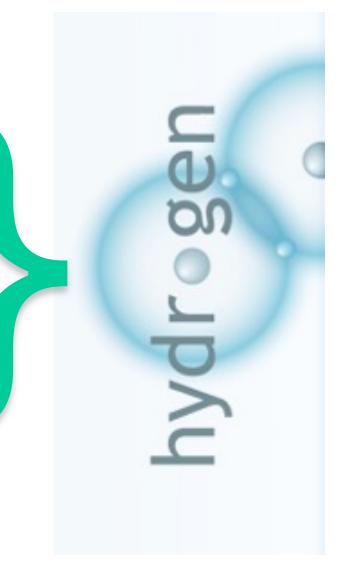


Wind potential



Solar potential





# Target-setting for Cyprus' transition to hydrogen economy\*



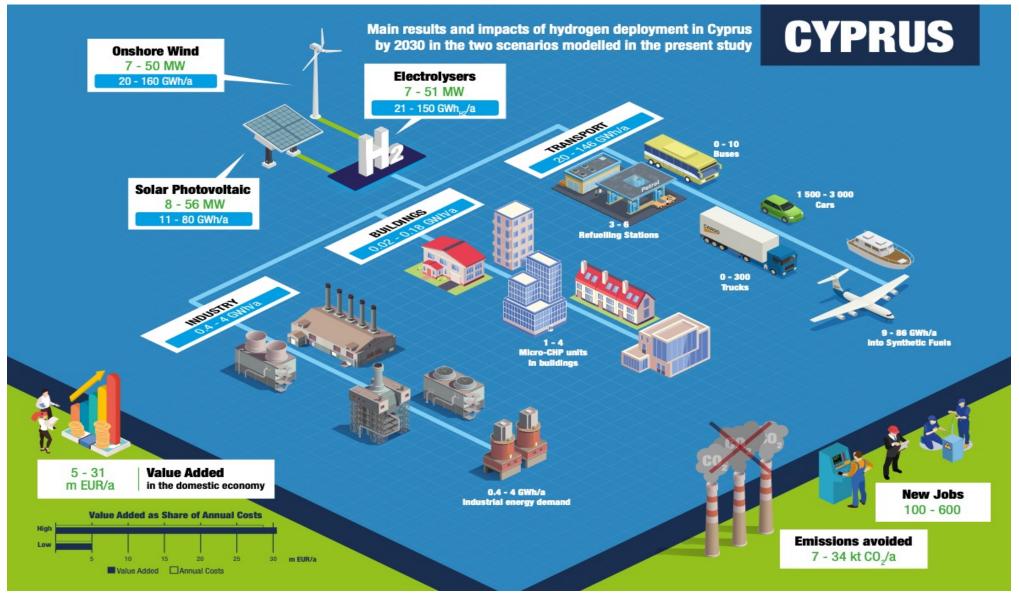
Target	Year		
	2030	2040	2050
Greenhouse gases	-30%	<b>-75%</b>	-100%
Renewable energy sources	30%	<b>75%</b>	100%
<b>Electrical interconnections</b>	50%	65%	80%

# Cyprus could set a long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 100% by 2050!

<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2020, Long-term Sustainable Energy Strategy: Cyprus' Energy Transition to Hydrogen Economy, ISBN: 978-9925-7710-0-4

# Introduction of H2 in Cyprus's by 2030\*





<sup>\*</sup> FCH, EU, 2020

#### Cyprus H2 strategy?



- Recognition of hydrogen as a key component of the energy mix for 2030 and up to 2050
- Creation of a long-term national energy strategy considering hydrogen
- Creation of a legislative framework allow the introduction of participants in H<sub>2</sub> market
- Harmonization of national regulatory framework with the relevant European Directives
- Targeted measures to kick-start the hydrogen value chain: production; transport and storage; use in final consumption

#### **Energy transition by 2050**



#### Cyprus' energy system:

- smart and digitised
- flexible
- decentralised
- electrically interconnected
- interconnected gas and/or hydrogen pipelines



#### **Integration:**

- hydrogen in all energy sectors
- renewable energy sources
- storage energy systems
- electric mobility

Transition of Cyprus from the current carbon economy to hydrogen economy by the year 2050

# Development of regional energy strategy?



- Horizon up to 2060
- Development of strategic plan for SE Med region:
  - Electrical interconnections
  - ~ Pipeline interconnections (or virtual pipelines)
  - ~ Integration of sustainable technologies and storage
  - Use of hydrogen after 2030
  - ~ Hydrogen production
    - From natural gas
    - From renewables
- Energy exporters to EU



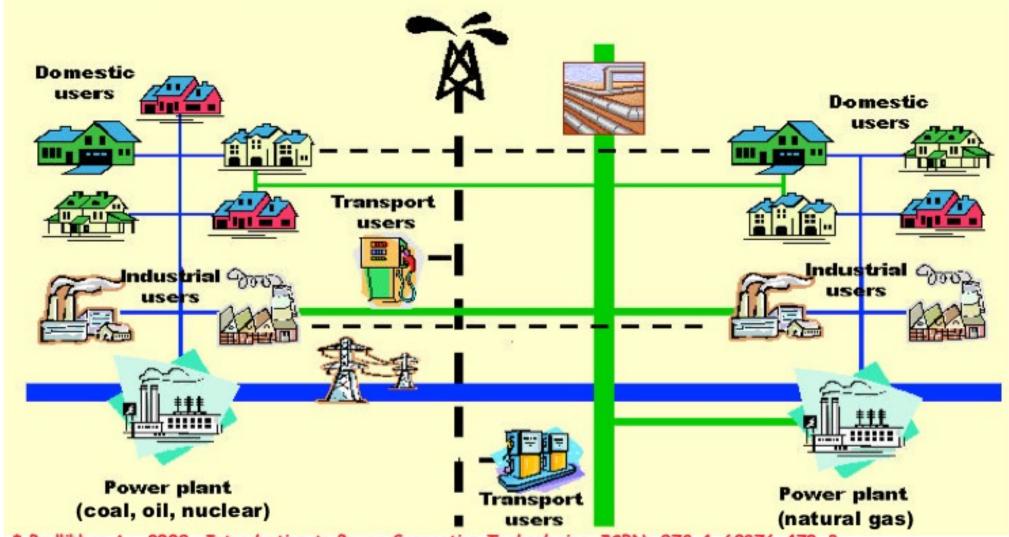


# Additional Slides Towards hydrogen economy from carbon economy to hydrogen economy

# Energy system in 2010



#### EU energy system in 2010\*

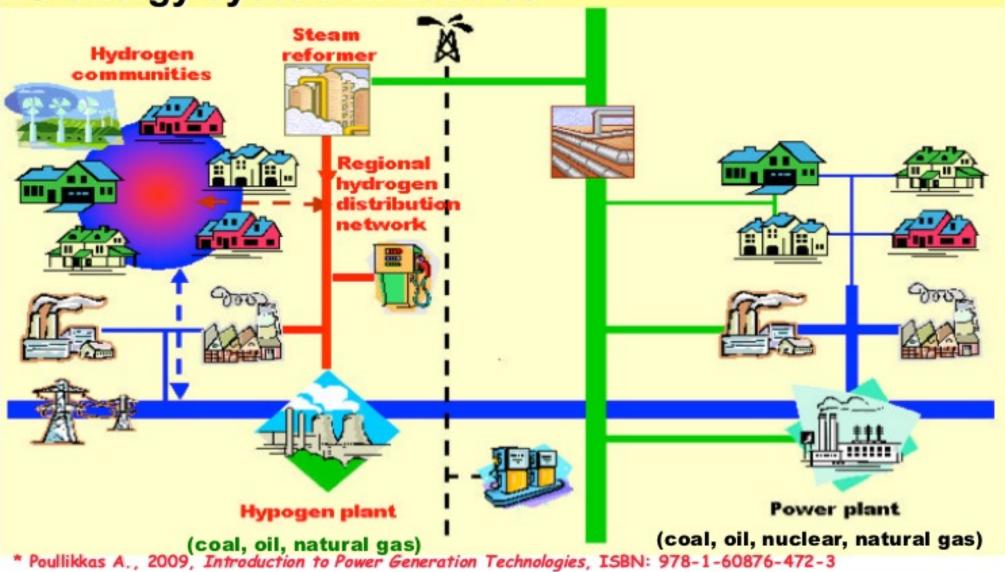


<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2009, Introduction to Power Generation Technologies, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

# Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



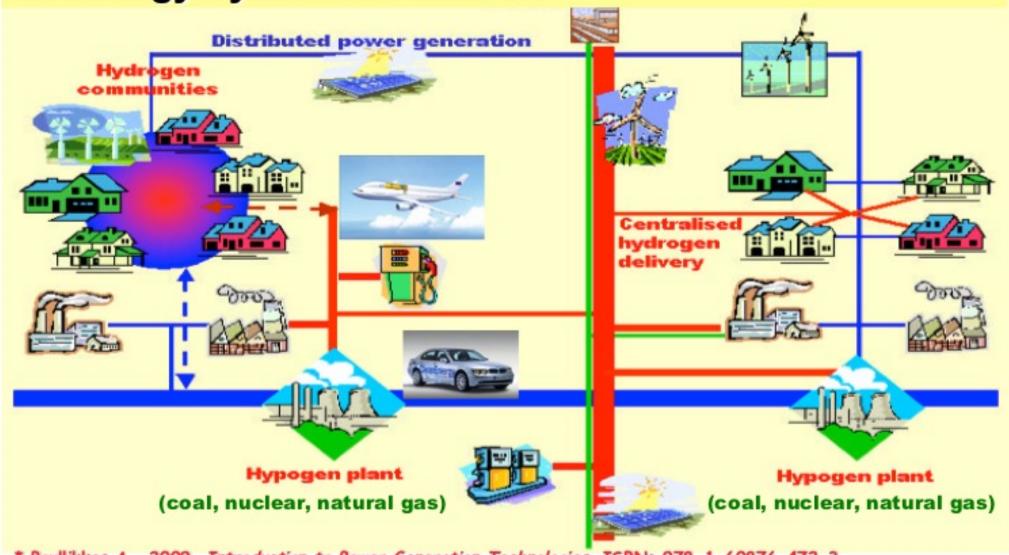




# Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



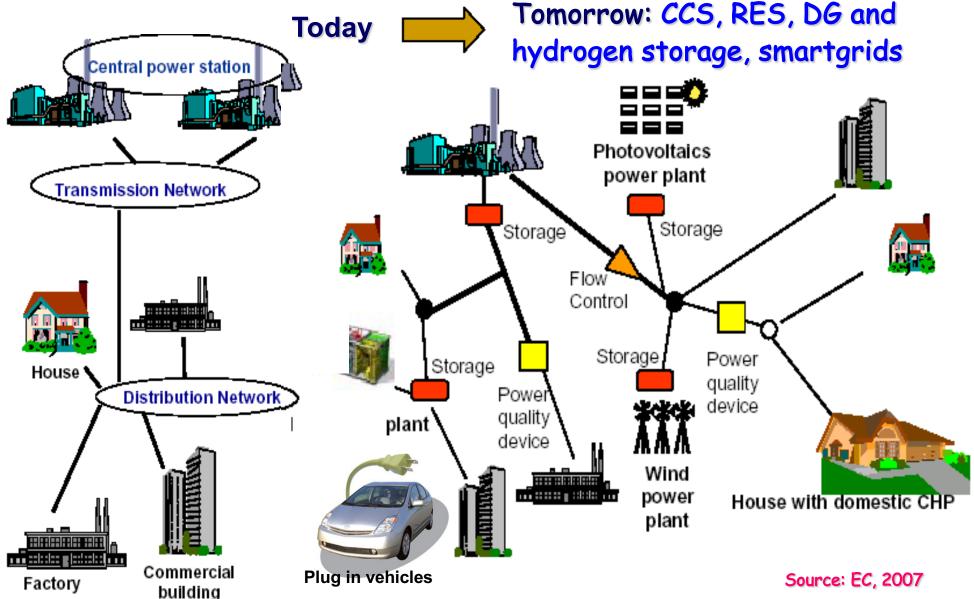
#### EU energy system in 2040-50\*



<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2009, Introduction to Power Generation Technologies, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

# Future power systems



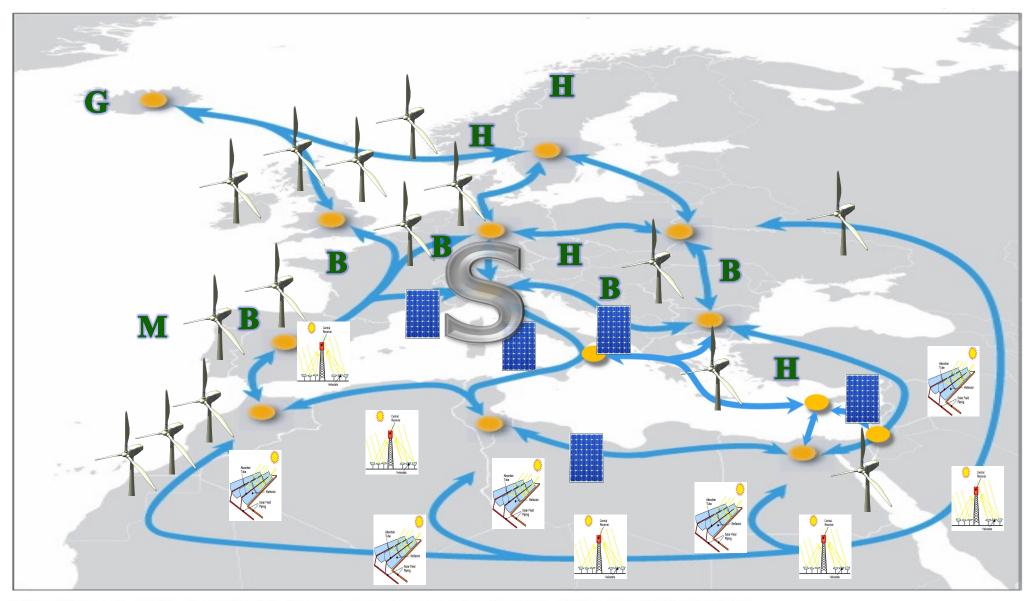


#### The Super Smart Grid after 2050\*

(may allow for 100% RES)



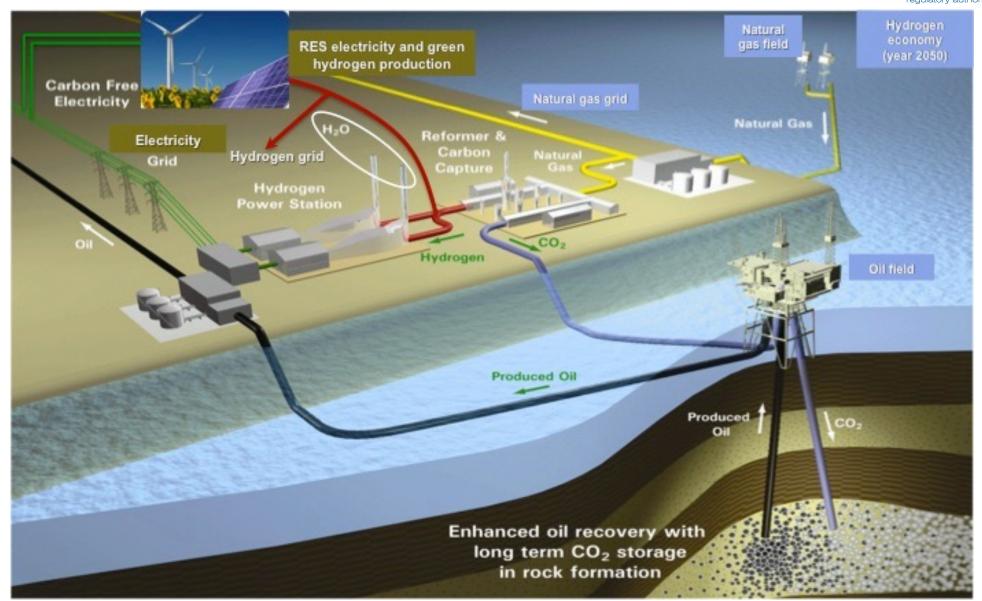
41



\* Poullikkas A., 2013, Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2

# Towards hydrogen economy in 2050\*\*

ρυθμιστική αρχή ενέργειας κύπρου cyprus energy regulatory authority



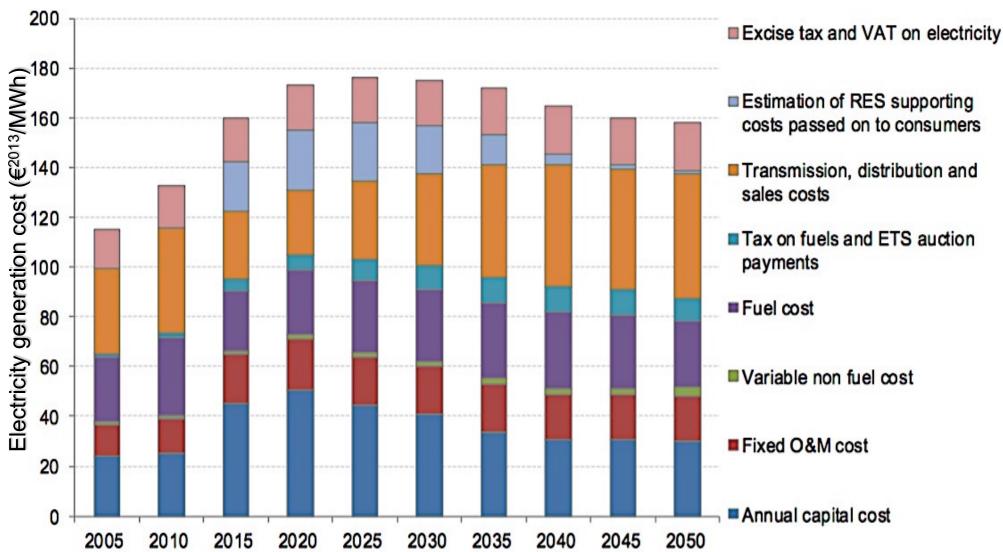
<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2013, Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2



# Additional Slides The energy transition cost Towards 2050

# EU reference scenario 2016

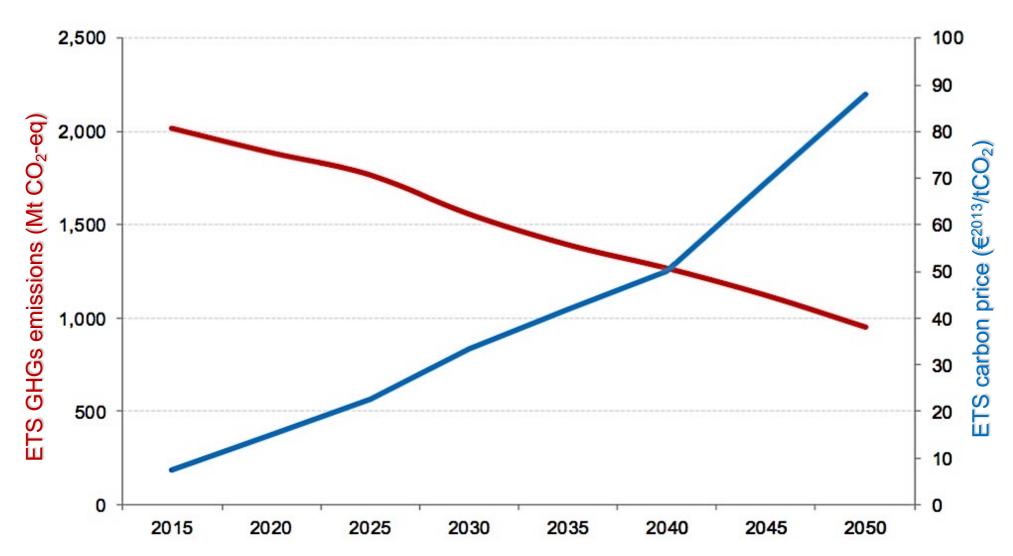




Source: PRIMES

# EU reference scenario 2016

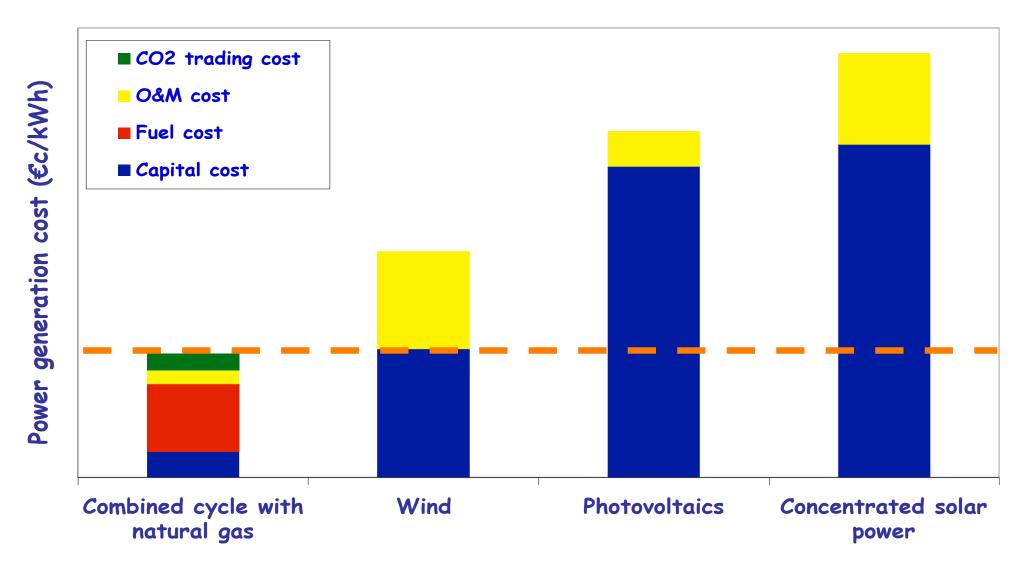




Source: PRIMES, GAINS

# Power generation cost (year 2010)\*

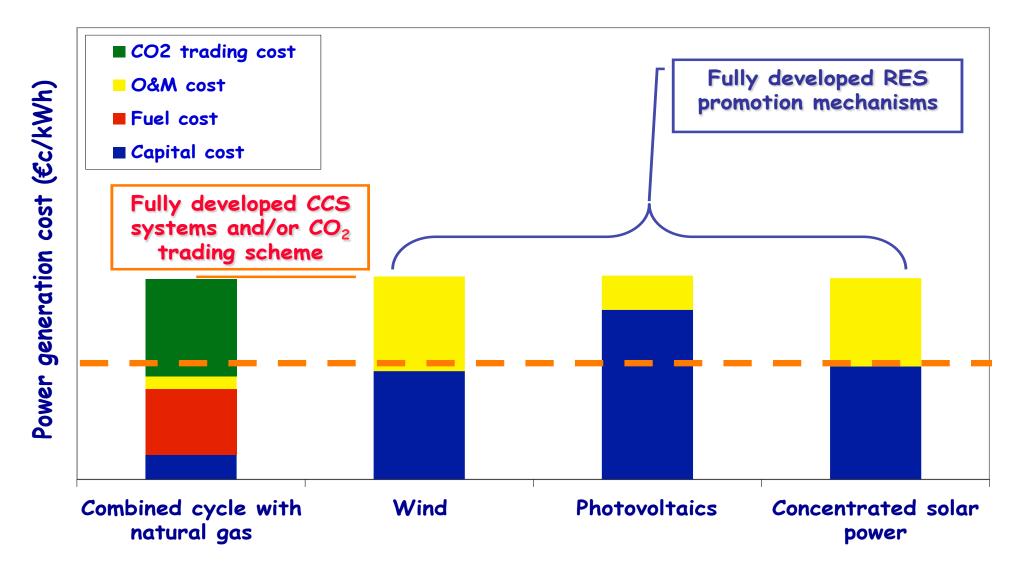




<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", *Accountancy* 

# Power generation cost (year 2020-30)\*

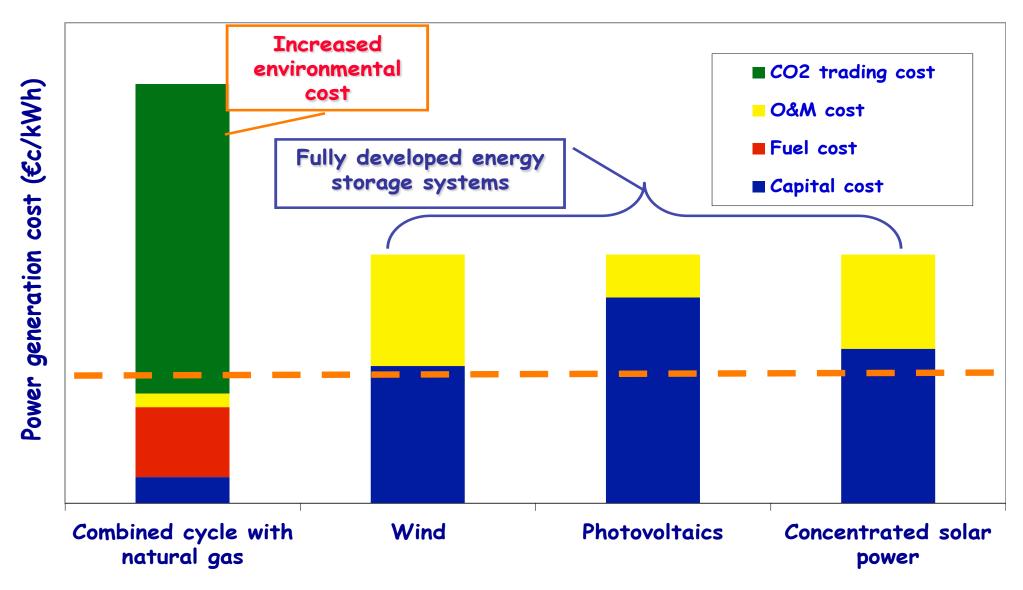




<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

### Power generation cost (year 2040-50)\*

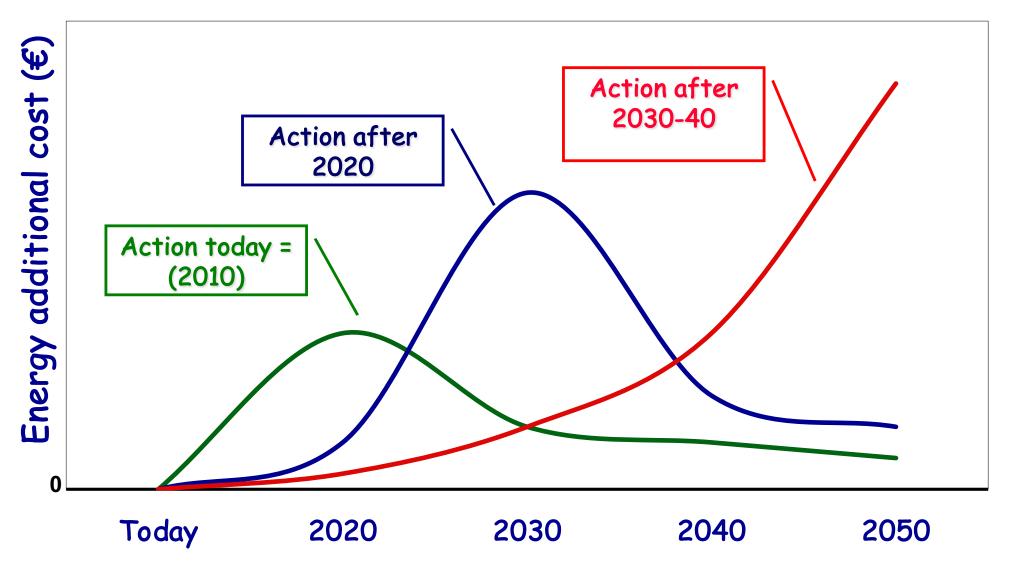




<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

# Future energy cost\* (for EU only)





<sup>\*</sup> Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy