

# The Regulator View: The Cyprus Future Energy Landscape

#### Dr. Andreas Poullikkas

M.Phil, Ph.D, D.Tech, FIET Chairman, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority <u>apoullikkas@cera.org.cy</u>

# Contents



• EU energy strategy – towards 2050

- Cyprus current electricity and NG
  Systems systems characteristics
- Energy transition for island systems solutions to isolated systems
- Medium to long term challenges the role of interconnections and hydrogen



# EU energy strategy towards 2050

#### EU medium and long term targets





## **Current energy system**



#### EU energy system today\*



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

#### Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



#### EU energy system in 2020-30\*



#### Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)



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



\* 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)





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

### Long term scenarios in Europe



#### Moving from Carbon economy to Hydrogen economy





# Cyprus current electricity and NG systems Systems characteristics

## **Existing power generation system**

- Steam turbine units (HFO)
  - Dhekelia power station 6x60MWe
  - Vasilikos power station 3x130MWe
- Combined cycles (Diesel)
  - Vasilikos power station 2x220MWe
- Gas turbine units (Diesel)
  - Moni power station 4x37,5MWe
  - Vasilikos power station 1x38MWe
- Internal combustion engines
  - Dhekelia power station 6x17.5MWe (HFO)



#### Existing power generation system (cont.)

- Renewables
  - **PVs: 293MWe**
  - Wind: 157MWe
  - Biomass: 13MWe

- Total installed capacity:
  - Conventional: 1483MWe
  - Renewables: 463MWe









regulatory authority

## **Distribution of RES-E**





## **Existing natural gas system**



- Under development !
- For power generation as a start...





# Energy transition for island systems Solutions for isolated systems

## Characteristics of isolated electricity systems\*

- High fuel costs
  - ~ use of oil derivatives
  - ~ high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (additional cost)





- Economies of scale cannot be adequately exploited
  - ~ generation units cannot exceed a certain size since the loss of a unit would mean the loss of a high percentage of the entire system
- Need to maintain high reserve capacity to ensure power system reliability

The smaller the electrical system size, the more the expenses will be



Energy transition for noninterconnected islands\* Need to:

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

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

## **The solution\***



- Increase system flexibility
  - ~ use natural gas, storage and RES for power generation
  - ~ integrate RES into electricity market
  - promote e-mobility (V2G technology bidirectional flow of electricity between the electric car and the grid)

#### • Establish electricity interconnections

with EU internal electricity market (the island of Cyprus is the only non-interconnected Member State)

# Production of hydrogen (energy carrier) ~ from RES and natural gas

## **CERA Energy Transition Regulatory Decisions**



- **Regulatory Decision 01/2017 (ΚΔΠ 34/2017): A detailed schedule** for the implementation of EU electricity market target model
- Regulatory Decision 02/2018 (ΚΔΠ 259/2018): The mass installation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure including smartmeters to all electricity consumers
- Regulatory Decision 02/2019 (ΚΔΠ 204/2019): The establishment of basic principles of a regulatory framework for the operation of electricity storage systems in the wholesale electricity market
- Regulatory Decision 03/2019 (ΚΔΠ 224/2019): The redesign of the power grid to become smart and bi-directional in order to allow integration of large quantities of renewable energy sources in combination with energy storage systems



# Medium to long term challenges

The role of interconnections and hydrogen





# Indigenous

# energy

## sources



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





\* A. Belopolsky, et al., 2012, "New and emerging plays in the Eastern Mediterranean", *Petroleum Geoscience* Eastern Mediterranean Conference & Exhibition (EMC) Nicosia, Cyprus, 10-12 Nov 2021

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





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

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



cyprus energy regulatory authority

40°E 20°E 30\*E MD Ukraine France Switzenand Austria Budapest \* Chisinău Russia Hungary SI-Ljubljana Romania · Zagreb Beograd Croatia Bucures Serbia SM MC Saraievo Italy Bulgaria Podgorica. KK Sofiya Portugal Madrid VA. Roma Skopi MK Tiranë. Albania Ankara Greece Tu r k e Gibraltar Al Jazair Tunis Malta Cyprus Rabat Leband Beyrouth• Irag Tunisia Tarābulus Tel Aviv-Yafo Algeria Mali Niger 0\* 10°E 20°E 30\*E 200 km 0 < 800 920 1040 1160 1280 1400 1520 1640 1760 1880 2000 2120 2240 2360 2480 2600 2720 2840 2960 3080 > kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

#### \* Easac & Pihl, Erik. (2011). Concentrating Solar Power: Its potential contribution to a sustainable energy future Eastern Mediterranean Conference & Exhibition (EMC) Nicosia, Cyprus, 10-12 Nov 2021

Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region





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



 energy storage technology linking the electricity and gas infrastructure



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

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



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

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

 \* Poullikkas A., 2020, Long-term Sustainable Energy Strategy: Cyprus' Energy Transition to Hydrogen Economy, ISBN: 978-9925-7710-0-4
 Eastern Mediterranean Conference & Exhibition (EMC)
 Nicosia, Cyprus, 10-12 Nov 2021

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





# **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

