



The Regulator View: The Cyprus Future Energy Landscape

Dr. Andreas Poulikkas

M.Phil, Ph.D, D.Tech, FIET

Chairman, Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority

apoulikkas@cera.org.cy

Contents

- **EU energy strategy** – towards 2050
- **Cyprus current electricity and natural gas systems** – systems characteristics
- **Energy transition for island systems** – solutions to isolated systems
- **Medium to long term challenges** – large scale integration of RES, the role of interconnections and hydrogen

EU energy strategy towards 2050

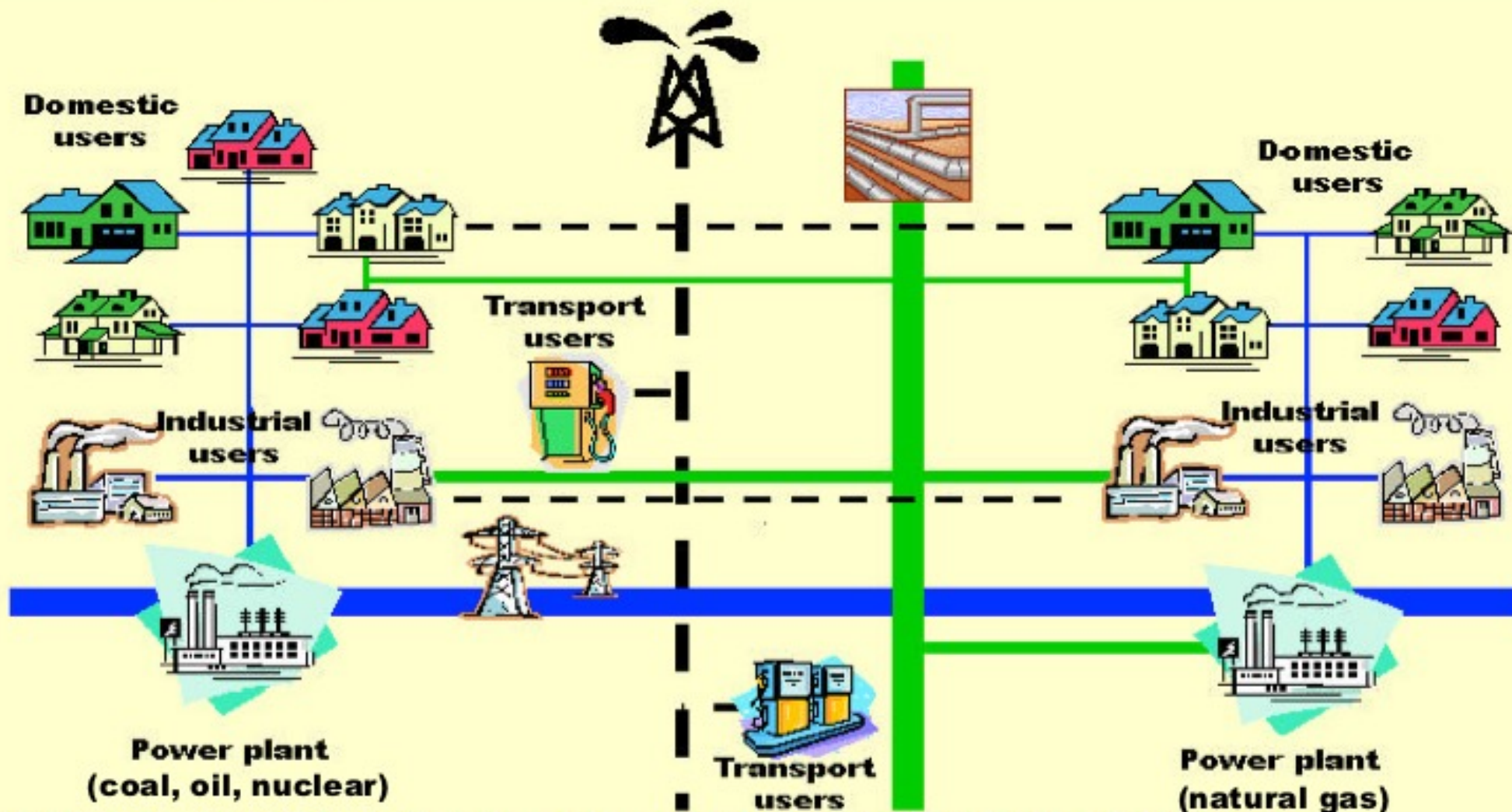
Energy transition

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



Energy system in 2010

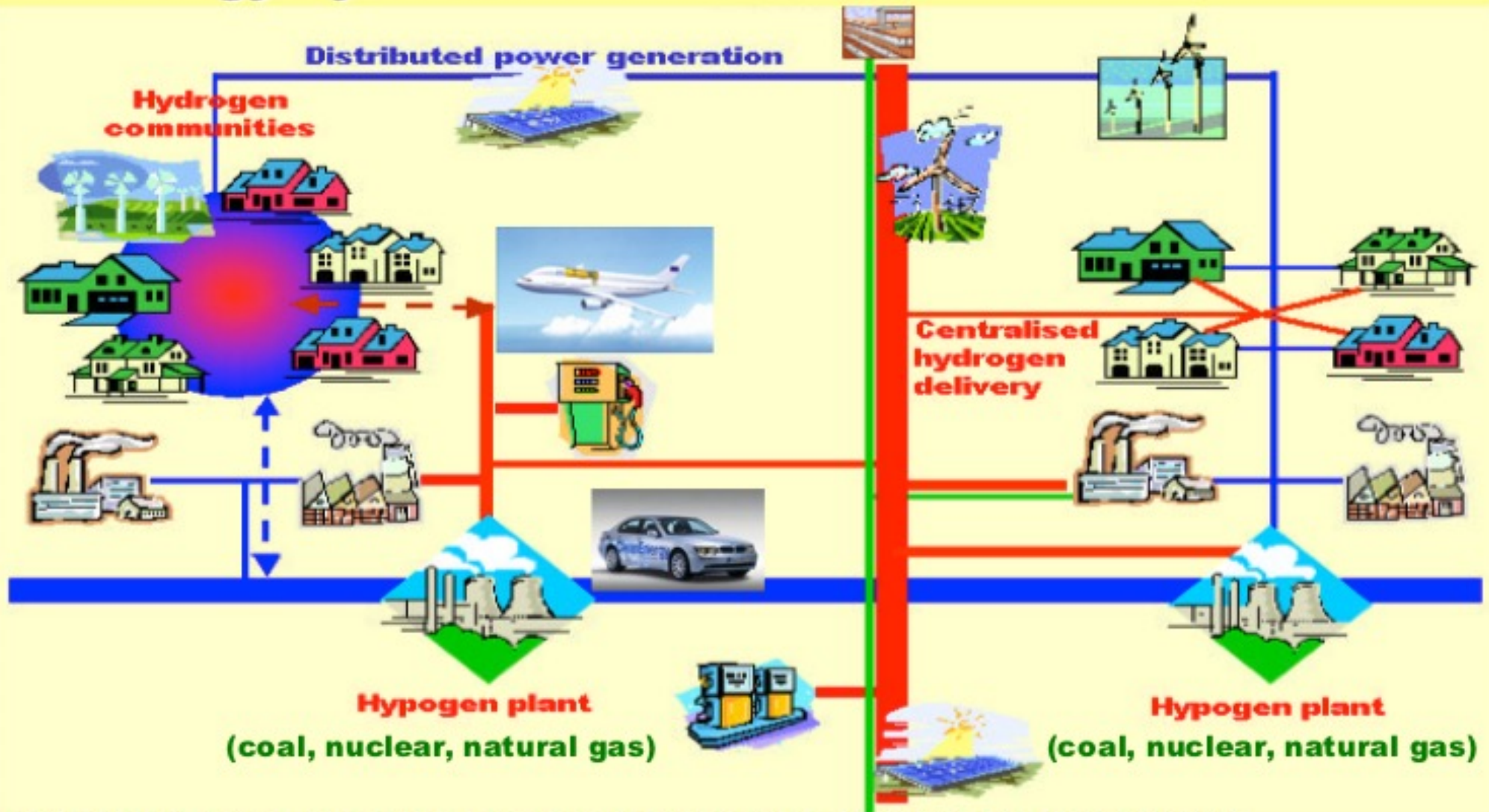
EU energy system in 2010*



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

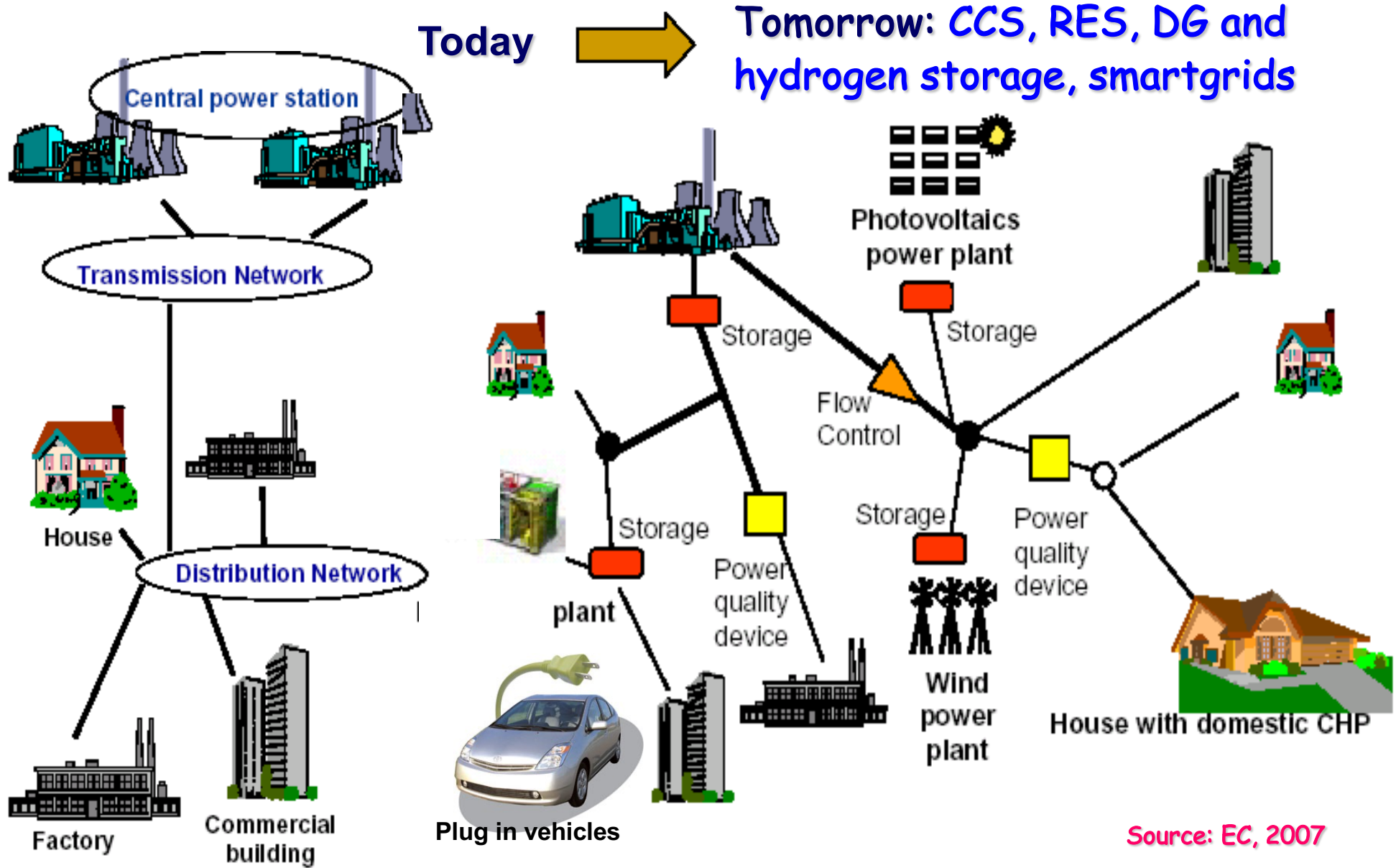
Future energy systems (optimistic scenario)

EU energy system in 2040-50*



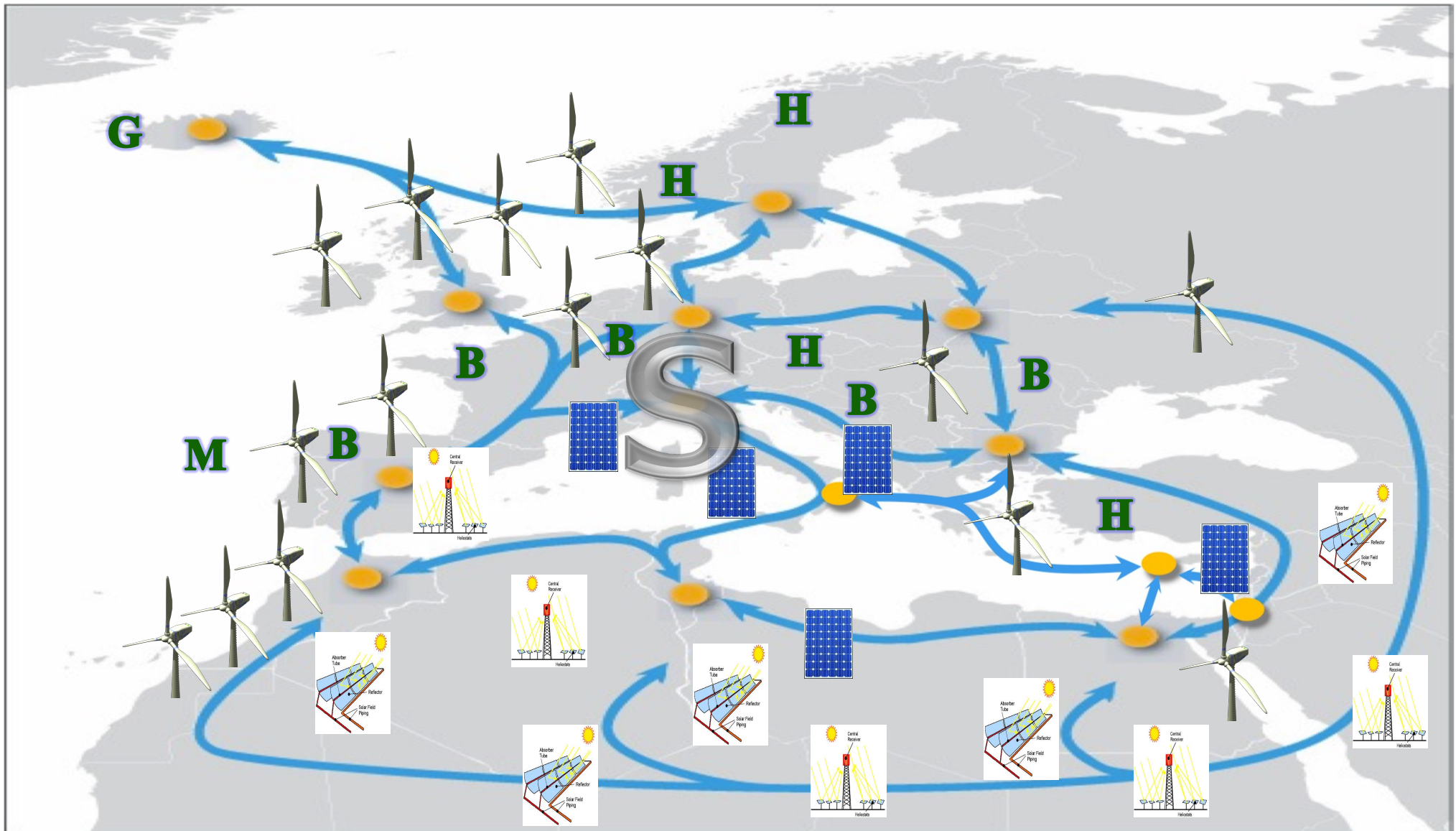
* Poullikkas A., 2009, *Introduction to Power Generation Technologies*, ISBN: 978-1-60876-472-3

Future power systems



Source: EC, 2007

The Super Smart Grid after 2050* (may allow for 100% RES)

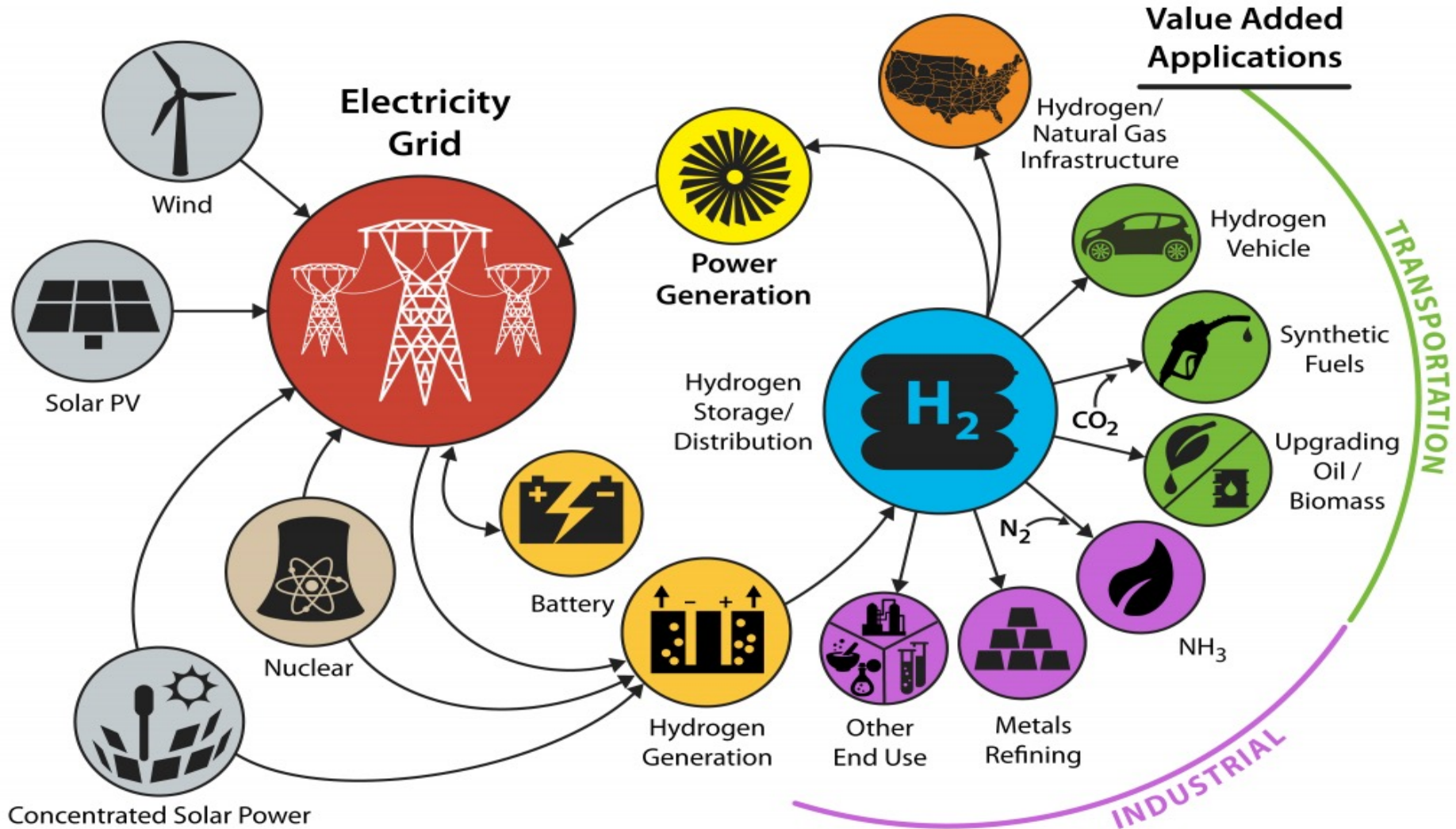


* Poullikkas A., 2013, *Sustainable Energy Development for Cyprus*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-3-2

1st Joint Workshop of the Cypriot and Greek Regulators on Energy Regulatory Affairs
Larnaca, Cyprus, 29 June 2022

Long term scenarios in Europe

Moving from **Carbon** economy to **Hydrogen** economy



Saudi Arabia \$5bn Helios H2 project

- Desert area = Belgium
- 4GW of Wind and PVs
- Production of 650t/day of H₂
- Reduce of H₂ production from 5US\$/kg to 1.5US\$/kg
- Long-term: Saudi Arabia to become H₂ exporter

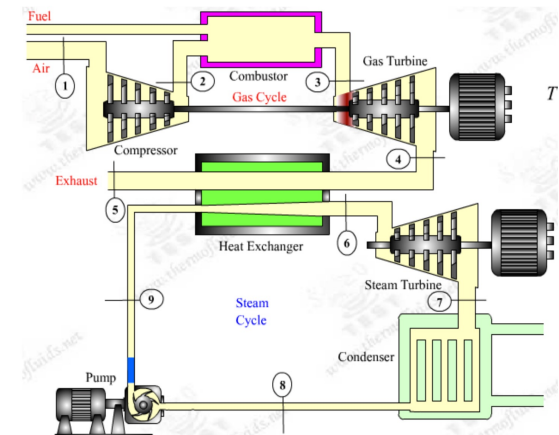


Cyprus current electricity and NG systems

Systems characteristics

Existing power generation system

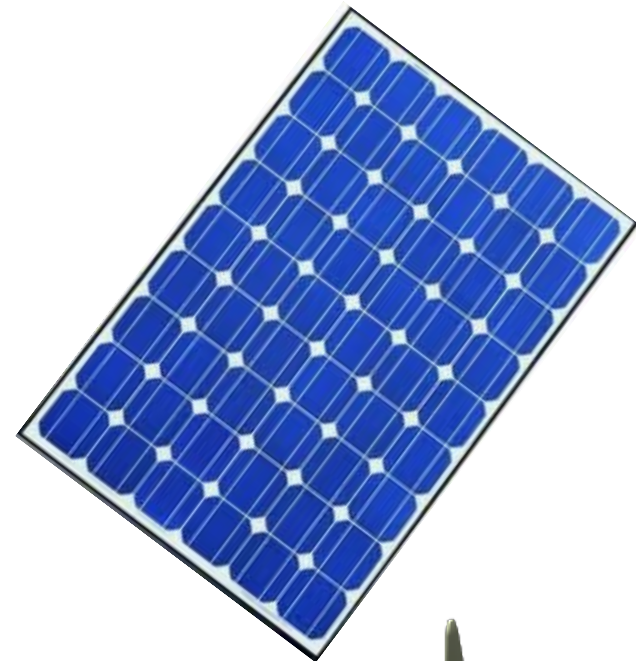
- **Steam turbine units (HFO)**
 - Dhekelia power station 6x60MWe
 - Vasilikos power station 3x130MWe
- **Internal combustion engines (HFO)**
 - Dhekelia power station 6x17.5MWe
- **Combined cycles (Diesel)**
 - Vasilikos power station 2x220MWe
- **Gas turbine units (Diesel)**
 - Moni power station 4x37,5MWe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



Existing power generation system (cont.)

- **Renewables**

- **PVs: 335MWe**
- **Wind: 157MWe**
- **Biomass: 13MWe**

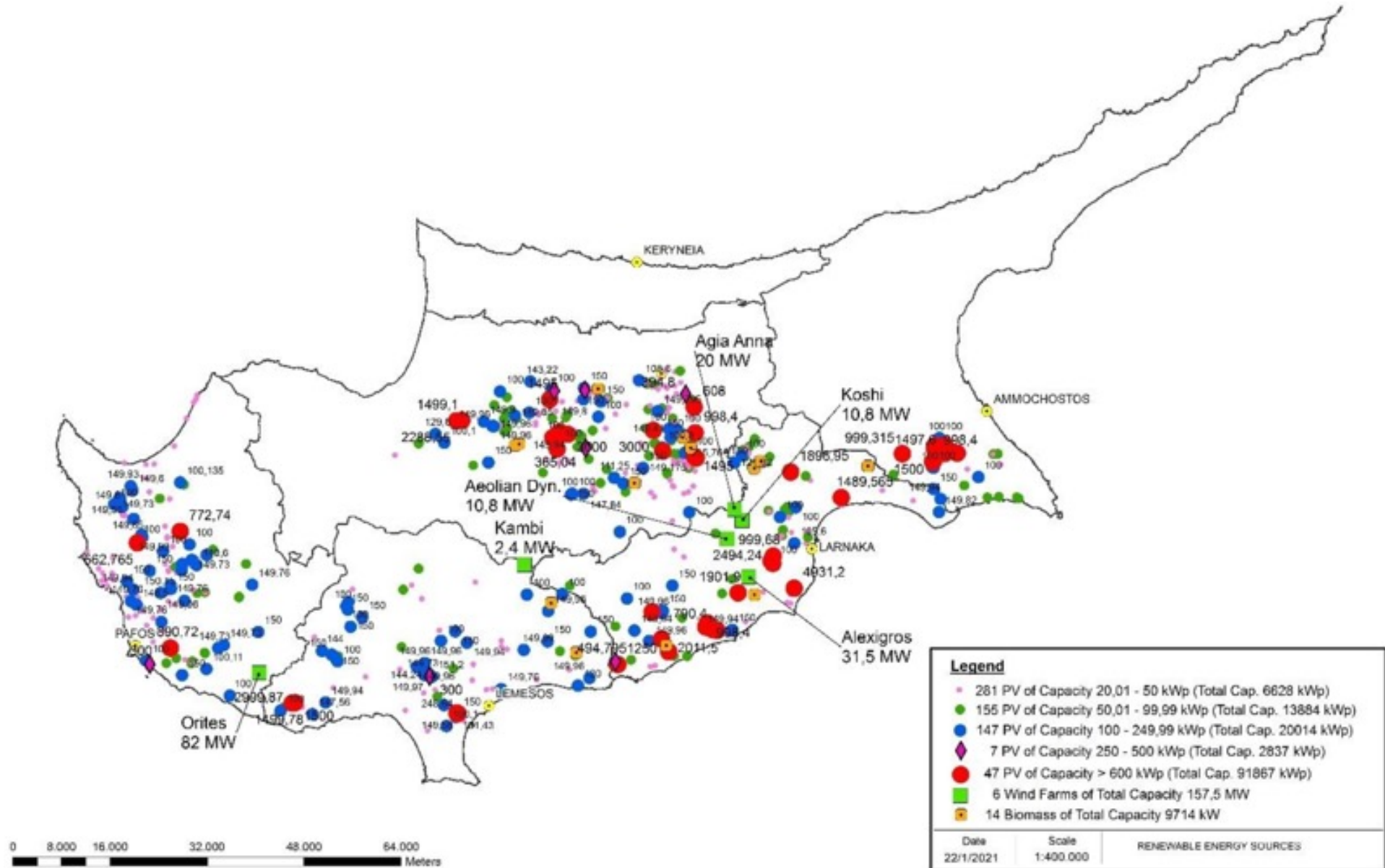


- **Total installed capacity:**

- **Conventional: 1483MWe**
- **Renewables: 505MWe**



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 CO₂ 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

* Poulikkas A., 2015, *Sustainable Energy Policy for Cyprus*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-6-3

1st Joint Workshop of the Cypriot and Greek Regulators on Energy Regulatory Affairs

Larnaca, Cyprus, 29 June 2022

Energy transition for non-interconnected 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**
 - ~ integrate RES into electricity market
 - ~ use natural gas, storage and RES for power generation
 - ~ 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

* Poulikkas A., 2016, *Fundamentals of Energy Regulation*, ISBN: 978-9963-7355-8-7

CEERA Energy Transition Regulatory Decisions

- **Regulatory Decision 01/2017 (ΚΑΠ 34/2017):** A detailed schedule for the implementation of **EU electricity market target model**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2018 (ΚΑΠ 259/2018):** The mass installation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure including **smartmeters to all electricity consumers**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2019 (ΚΑΠ 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 (ΚΑΠ 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

**Large scale integration of RES, the role of
interconnections and hydrogen**

Regional primary energy sources

Indigenous energy sources

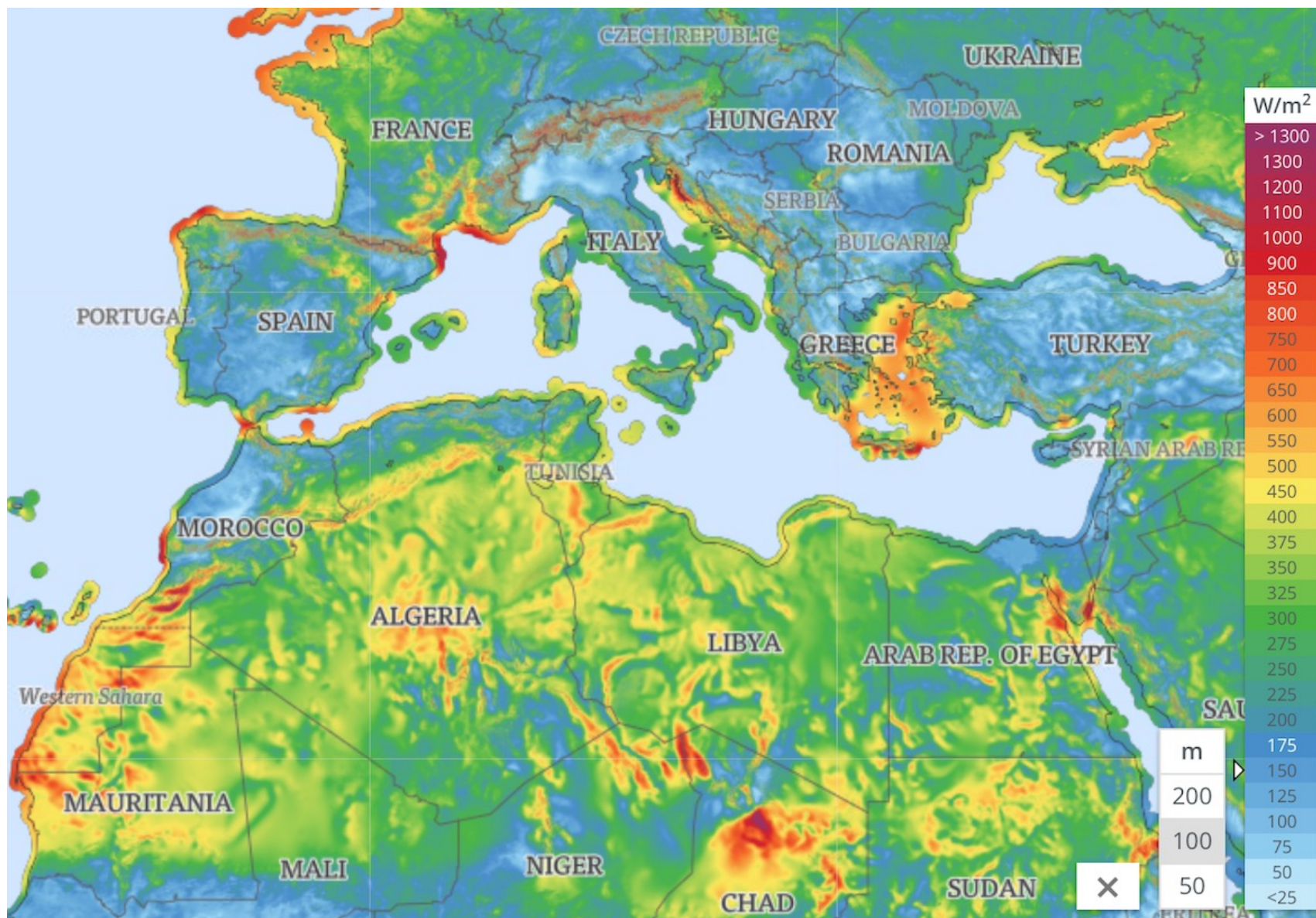


Gas reserves in SE Mediterranean region*



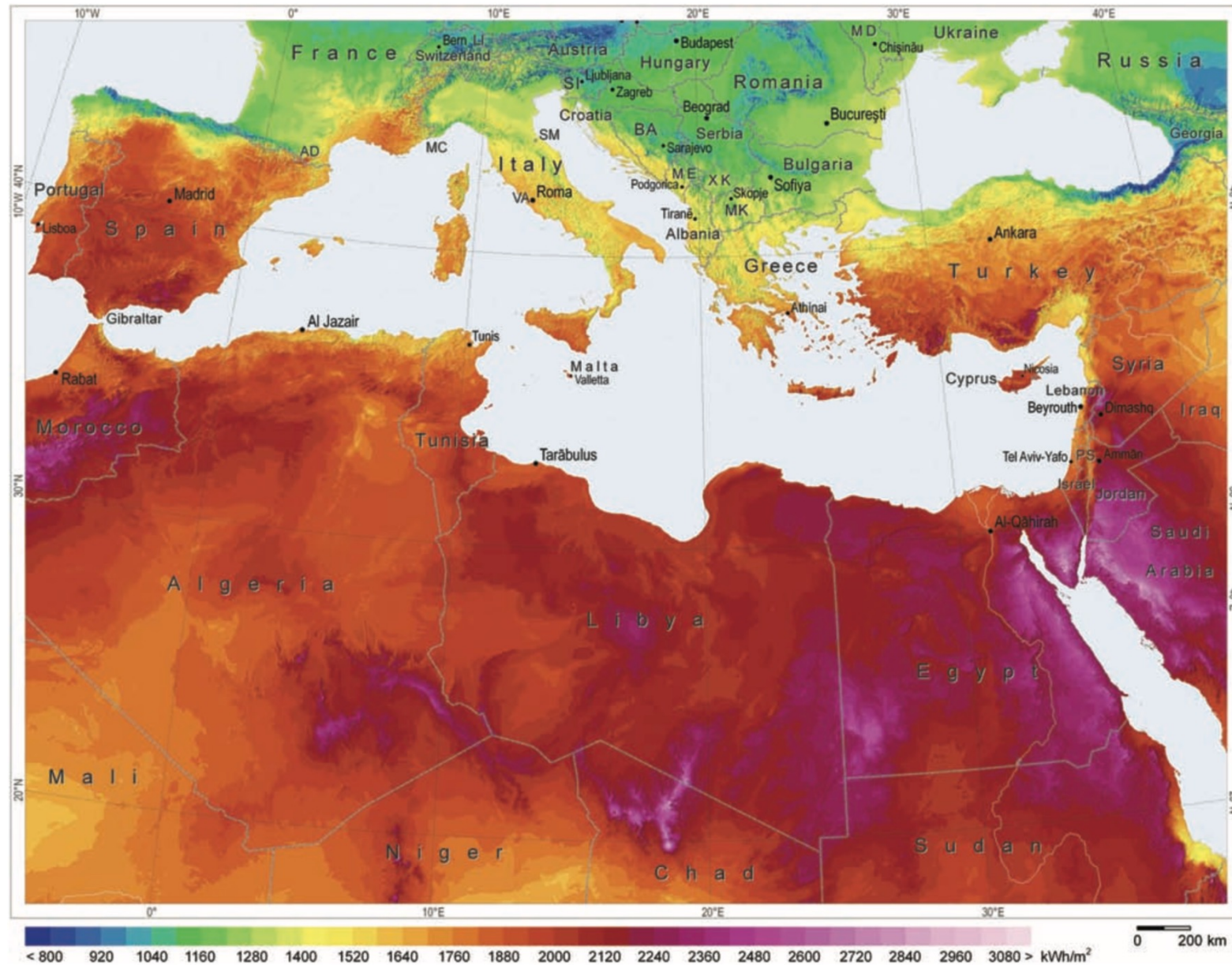
* A. Belopolsky, et al., 2012, "New and emerging plays in the Eastern Mediterranean", *Petroleum Geoscience*

Wind potential in SE Mediterranean region*



* The Global Wind Atlas (<https://globalwindatlas.com>)

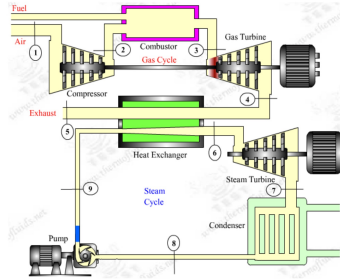
Solar potential in SE Mediterranean region*



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

Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region

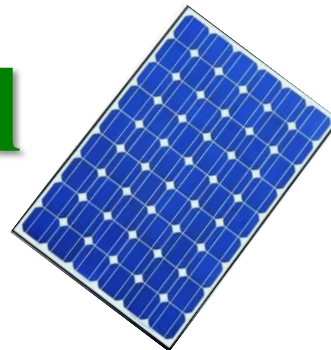
- Natural gas



- Wind potential



- Solar potential



Development of regional energy strategy ?

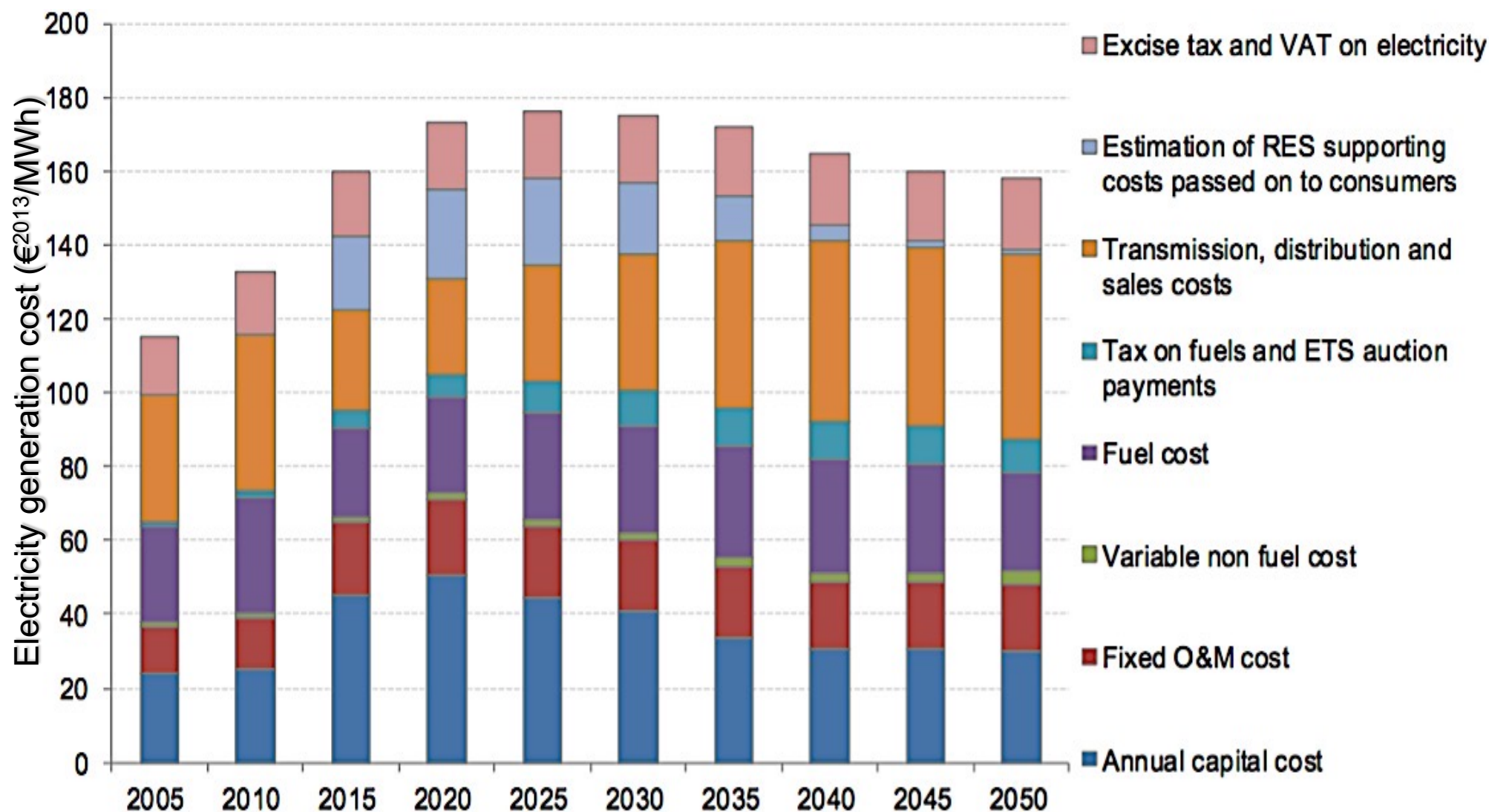
- **Horizon up to 2060**
- **Development of strategic plan for SE Med region:**
 - ~ **Electrical interconnections**
 - ~ **Pipeline interconnections (or virtual pipelines)**
 - ~ **Integration of sustainable technologies and storage**
 - ~ **Use of hydrogen after 2030**
 - ~ **Hydrogen production**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



Additional Slides

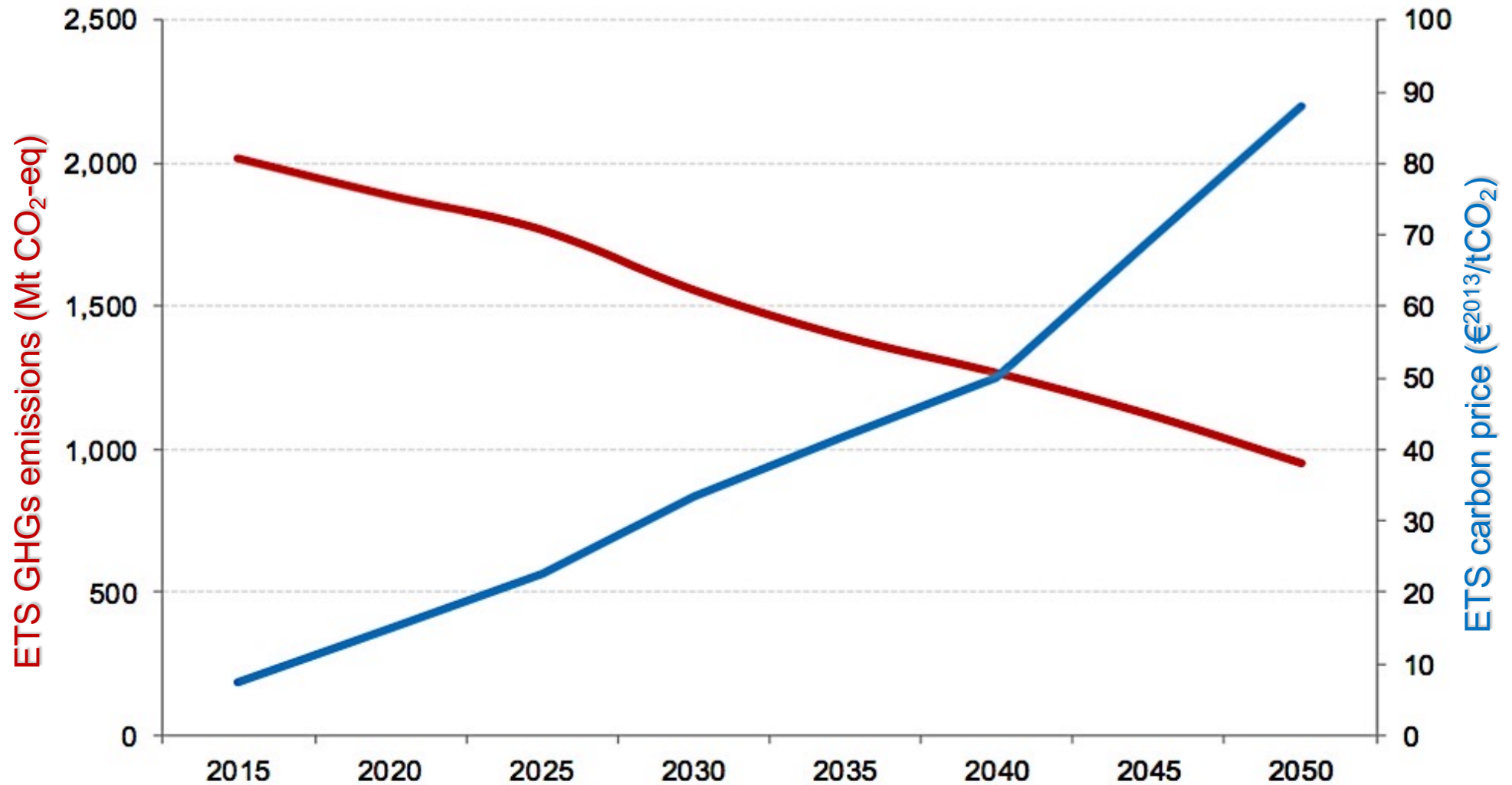
The energy transition cost Towards 2050

EU reference scenario 2016



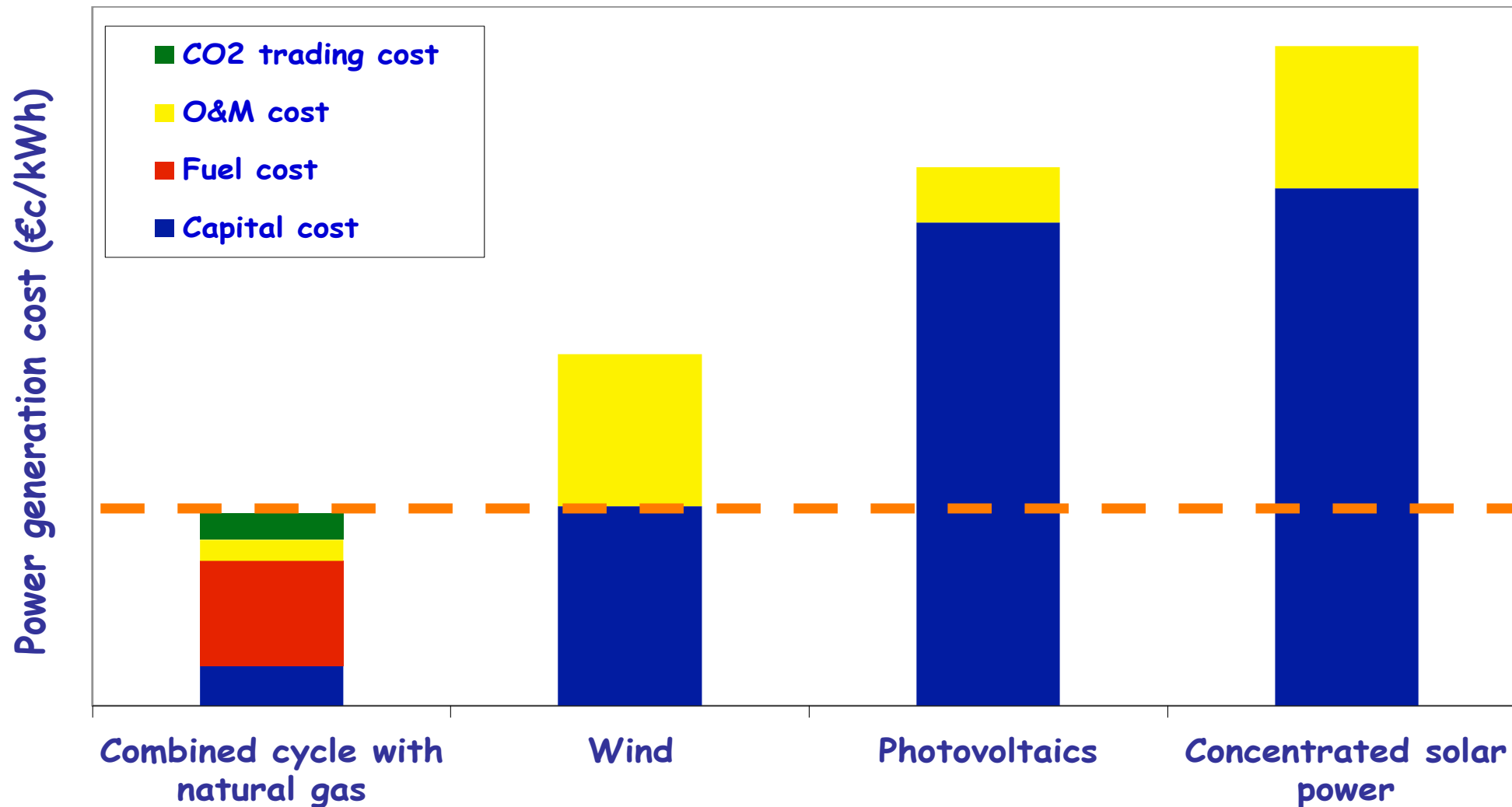
Source: PRIMES

EU reference scenario 2016



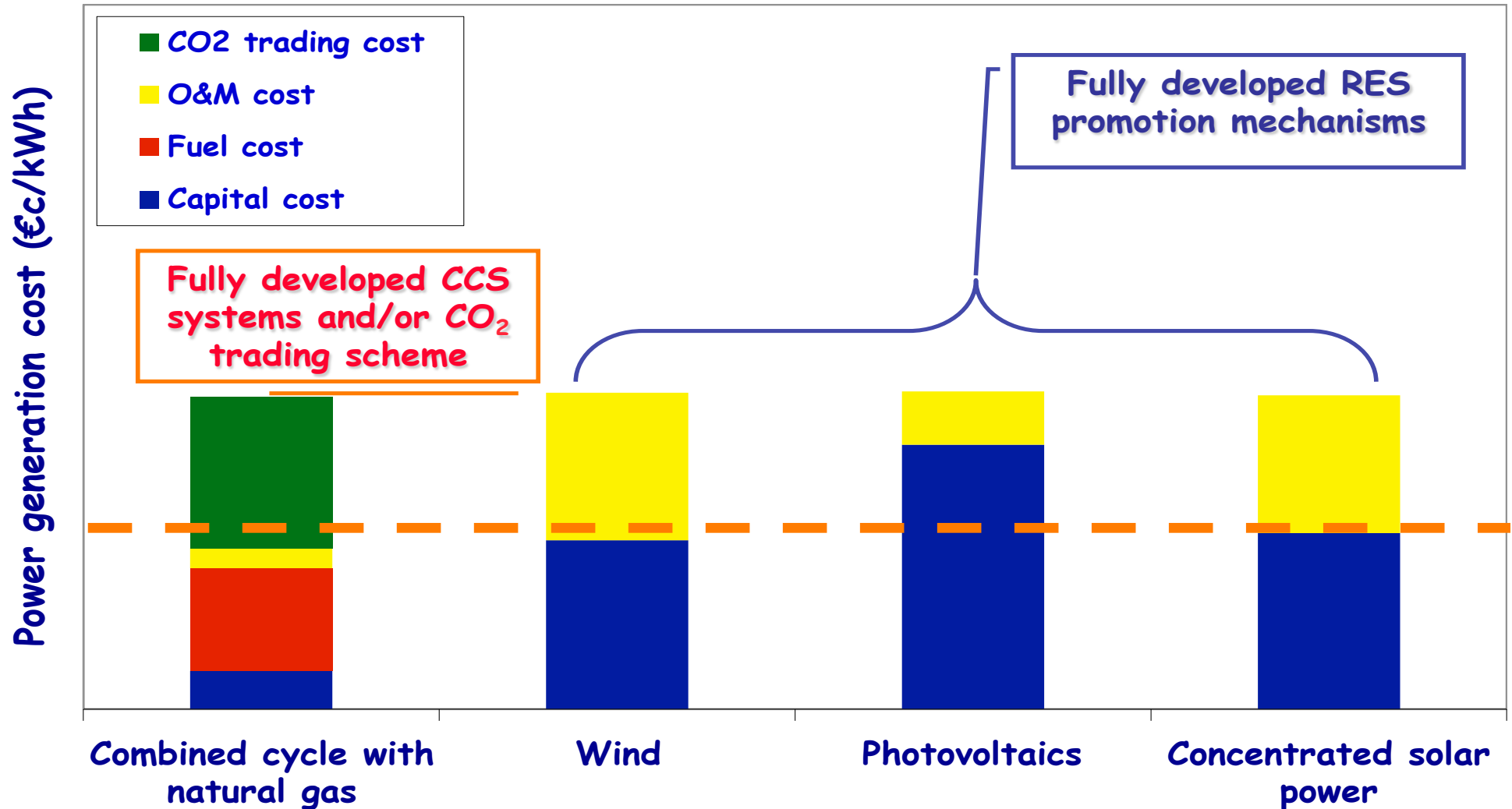
Source: PRIMES, GAINS

Power generation cost (year 2010)*



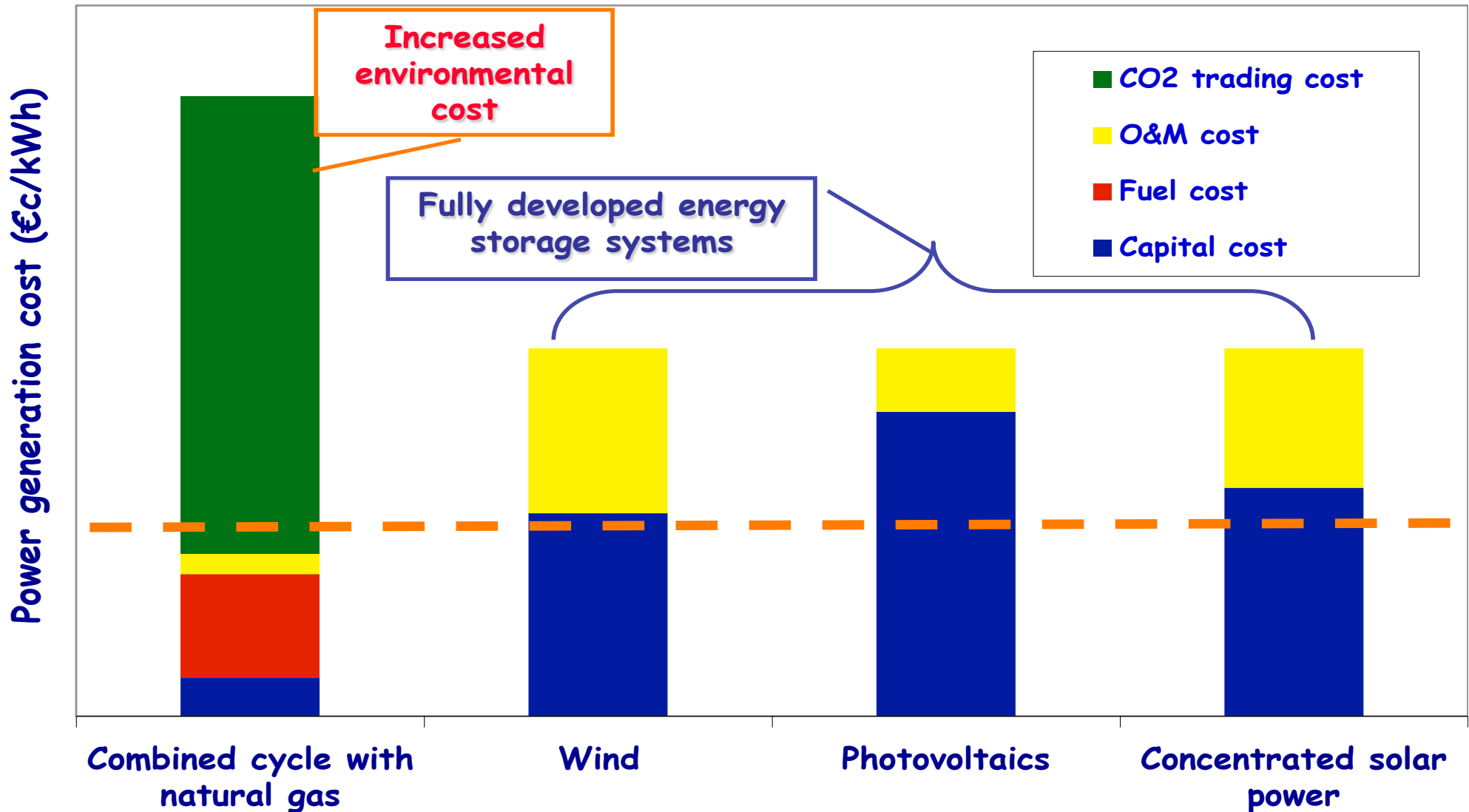
* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Power generation cost (year 2020-30)*



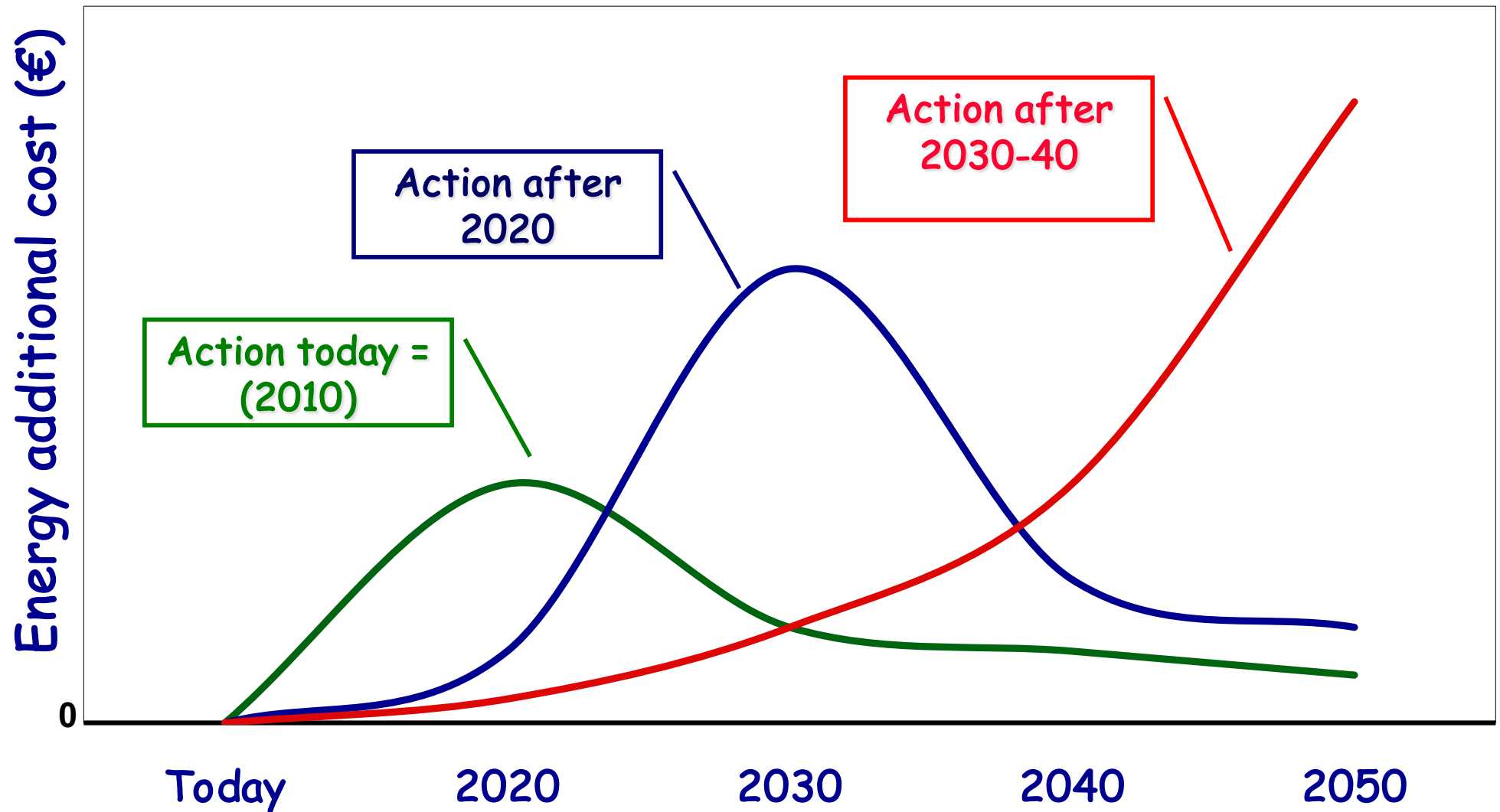
* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Power generation cost (year 2040-50)*



* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy

Future energy cost* (for EU only)



* Poullikkas A., 2010, "The cost of integration of renewable energy sources", Accountancy