



# Ο ρόλος του φυσικού αερίου προς την επίτευξη των αειφόρων ενεργειακών συστημάτων

**Δρ. Ανδρέας Πουλλικκός**

*Ph.D, D.Tech, FIET*

**Πρόεδρος Ρυθμιστικής Αρχής Ενέργειας Κύπρου**

**[apoulikkas@cera.org.cy](mailto:apoulikkas@cera.org.cy)**

# Contents

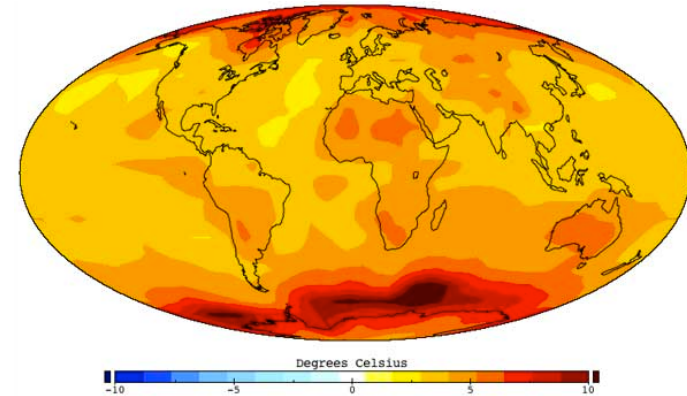
- **EU energy strategy** – 2020, 2030, 2050
- **Cyprus current electricity and NG systems** – statistics
- **The role of natural gas** – towards sustainable energy systems

# EU energy strategy

## 2020, 2030, 2050

# Future energy systems

- **Climate change**

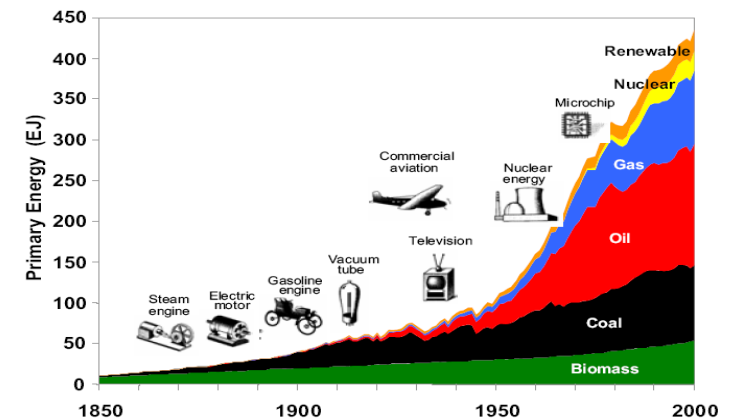


- **Third energy revolution**

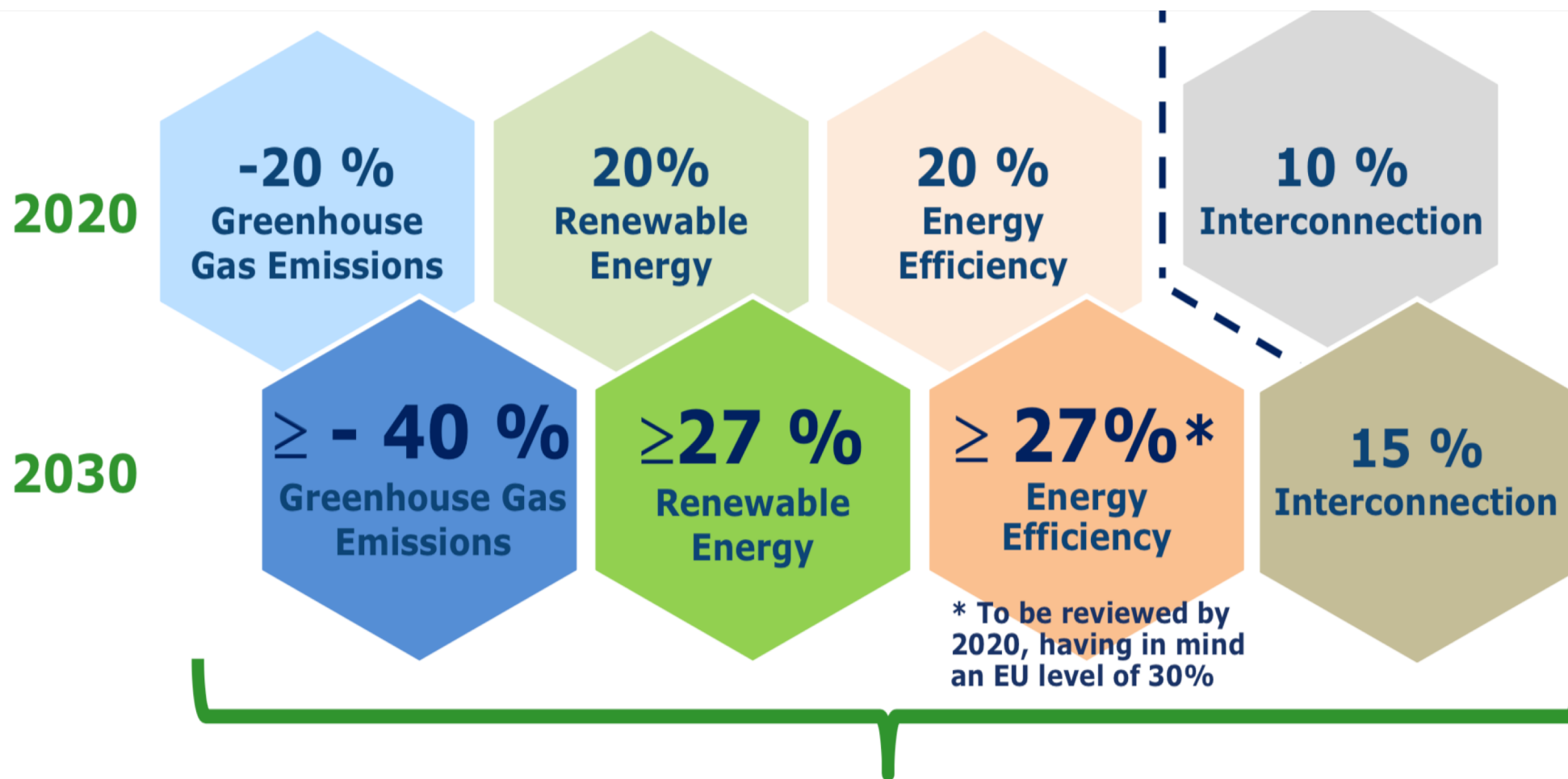
- **Future energy economics**

# EU energy objectives

- **greenhouse gas reduction**
- **sustainable production and consumption**
- **competition in electricity and natural gas markets**
- **security of supply**



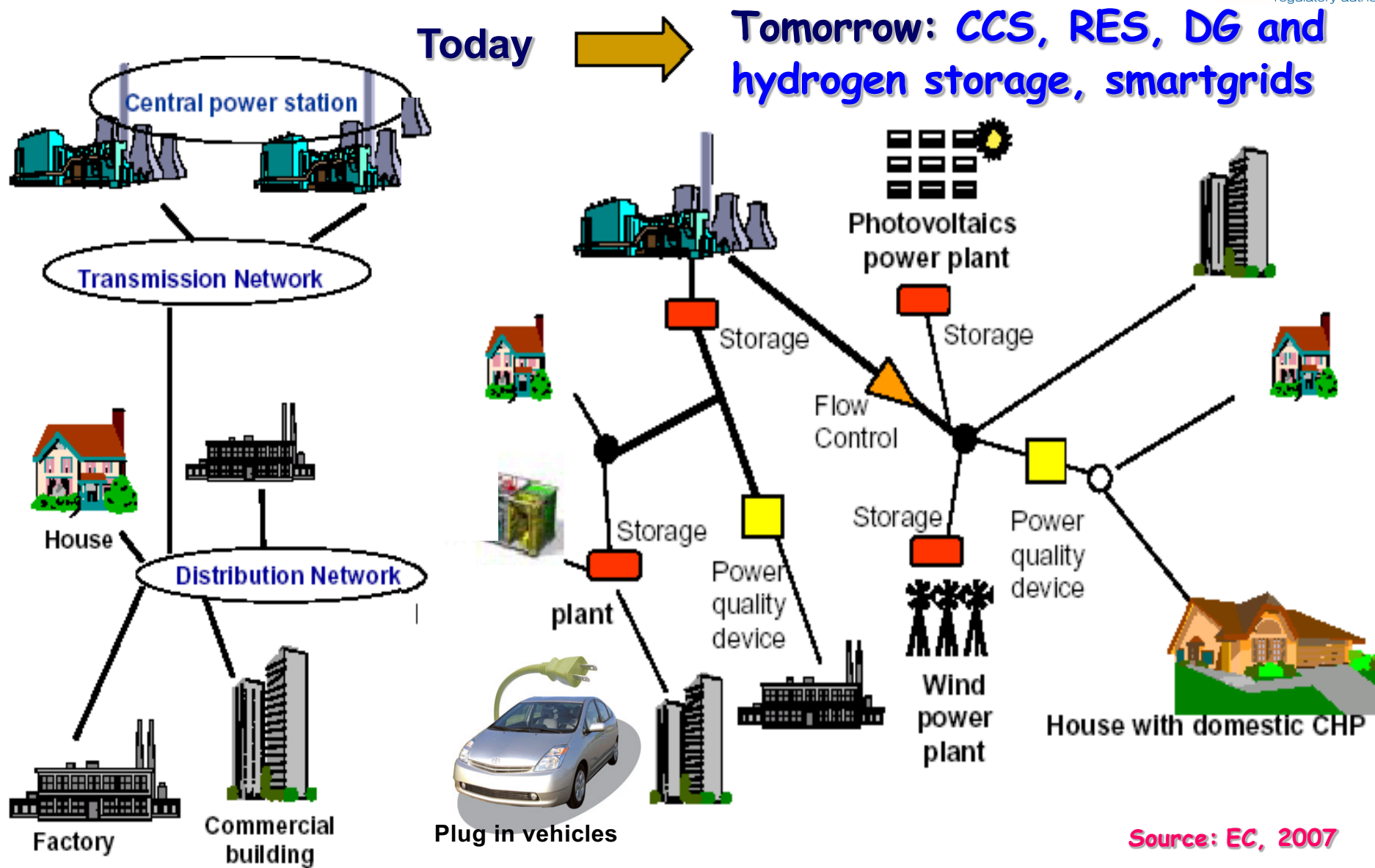
# EU medium and long term targets



**New governance system + indicators**

**2050 -80% Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

# Future power systems



Source: EC, 2007

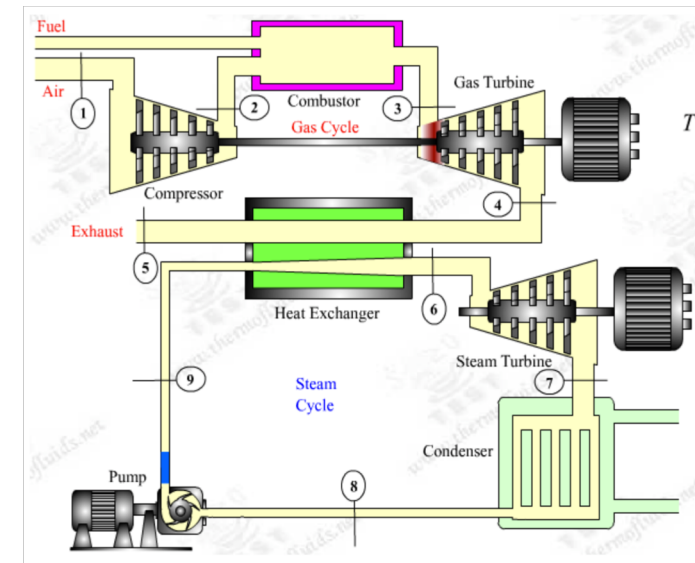
# Cyprus current electricity and NG system

## Statistics

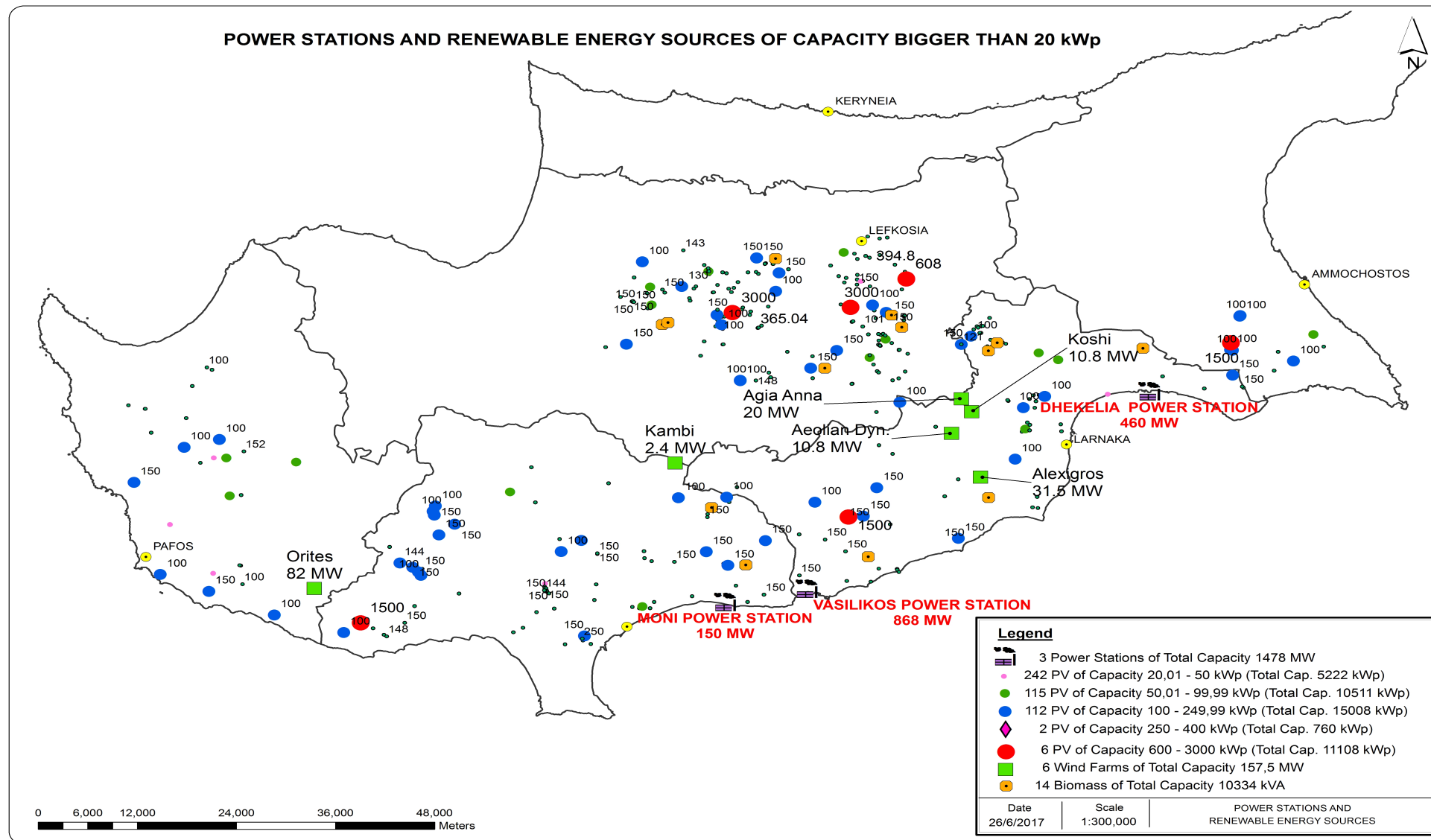


# Existing power generation system

- **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
- **Renewables**
  - PVs 121MWe
  - Wind 157MWe
  - Biomass 13MWe



# Distribution of RES-E



# RES-E targets

- **Current RES-E penetration: ~9%**



- **PVs 121MWe**
- **Wind 157MWe**
- **Biomass 13MWe**

- **RES-E target for 2020: 16%**

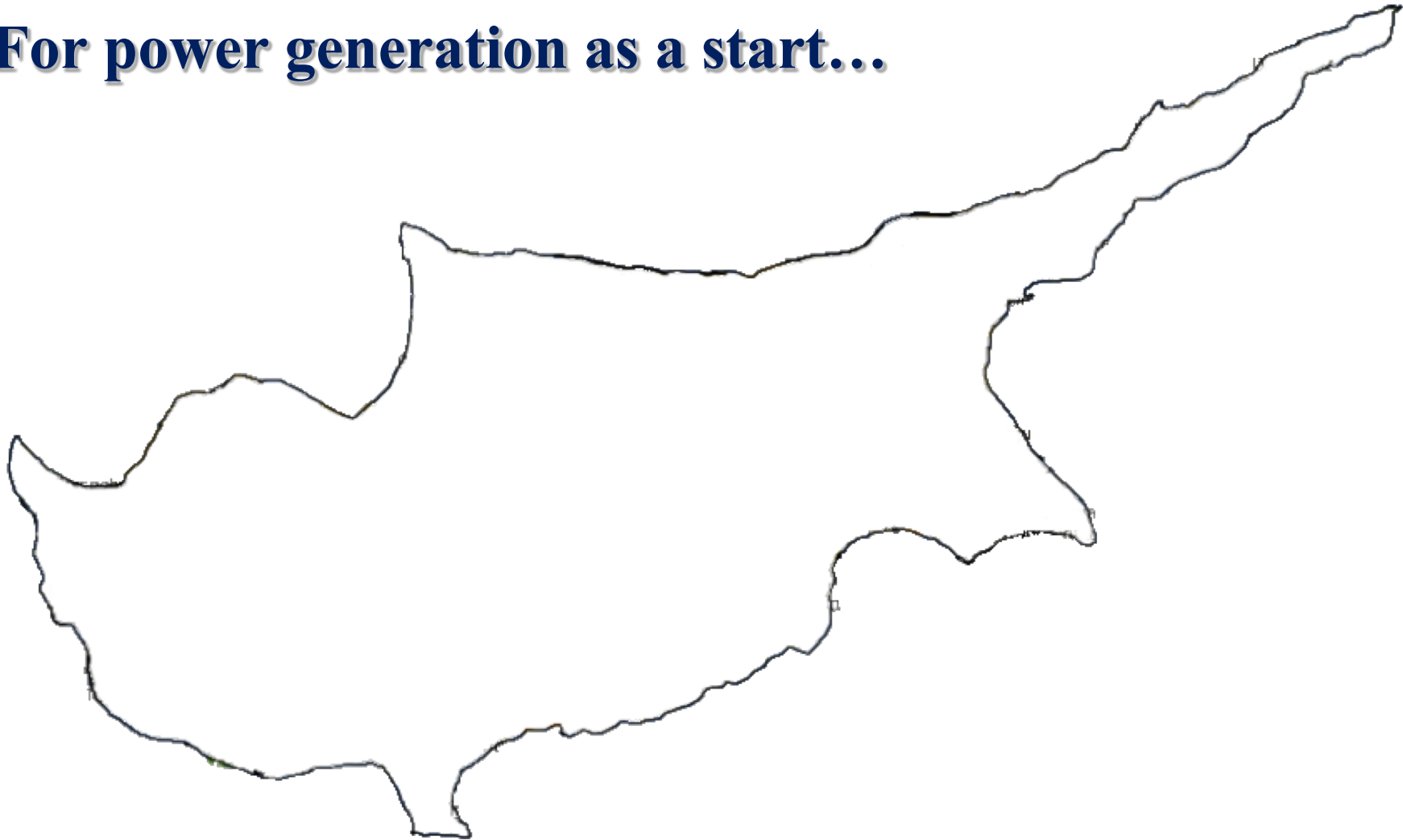


- **PVs 288MWe**
- **CSP 50MWe or PVs 72MWe**
- **Wind 175MWe**
- **Biomass 15MWe**

- **RES-E target for 2030: not yet**

# Existing natural gas system

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



# **The role of natural gas**

## **Towards sustainable energy systems**

# Pathways to low emissions

## 1. Gas is **clean**



gas produces  
less than half as much  
CO<sub>2</sub> per KWh than  
electricity

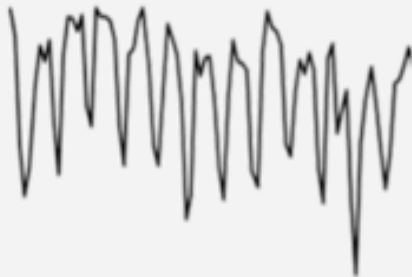
## 2. Gas is **scalable**



Gas is sufficiently  
abundant to continue to  
meet a large share of  
European and global  
energy demand

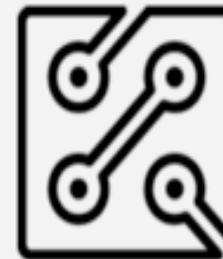
Why gas is  
perfectly suited  
to play a pivotal  
role in the  
energy mix of  
the future

## 3. Gas is **flexible**



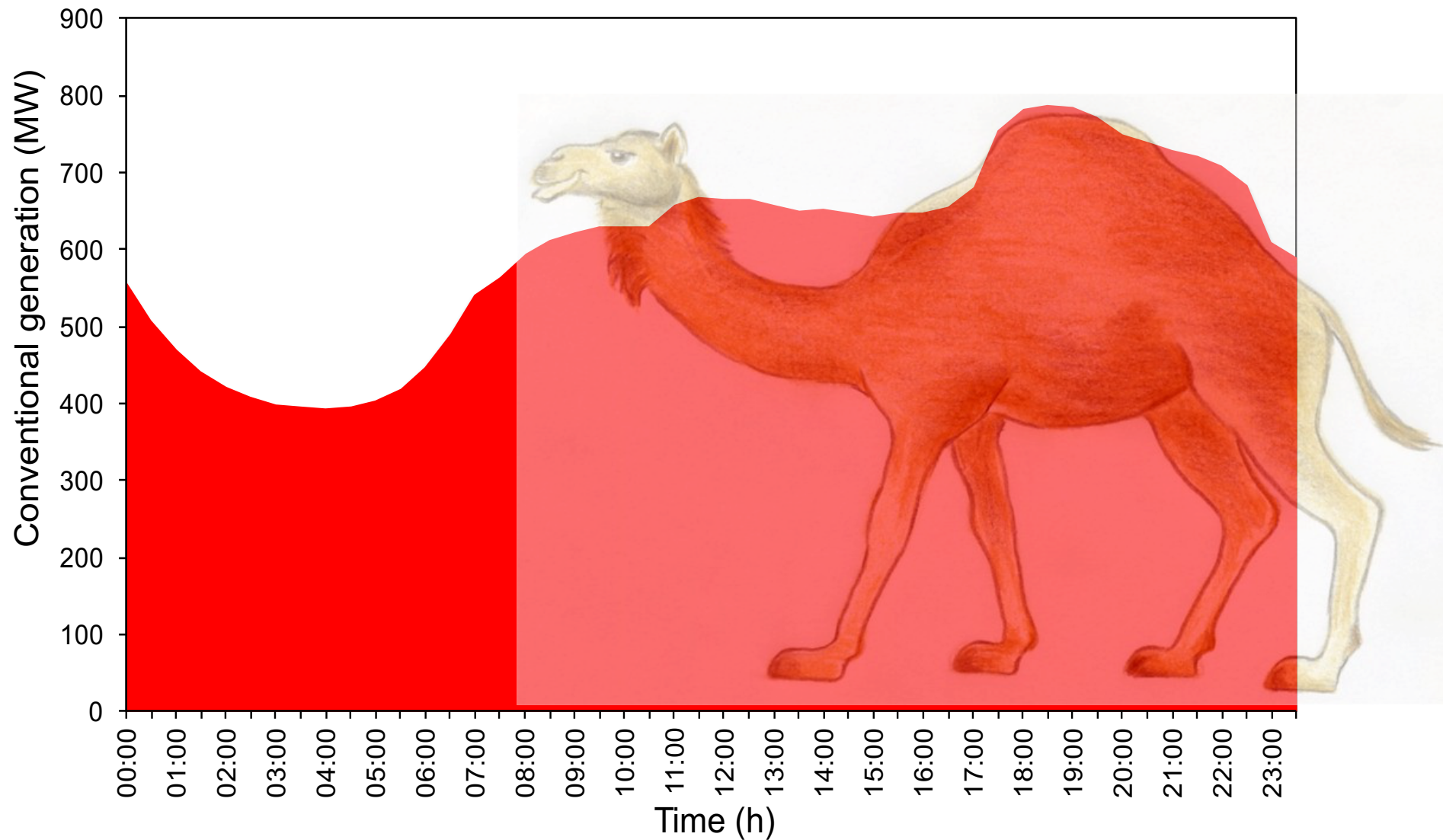
Gas can  
quickly meet short  
term fluctuations in  
power demand where  
other power sources  
can not

## 3. Gas **technology** is improving



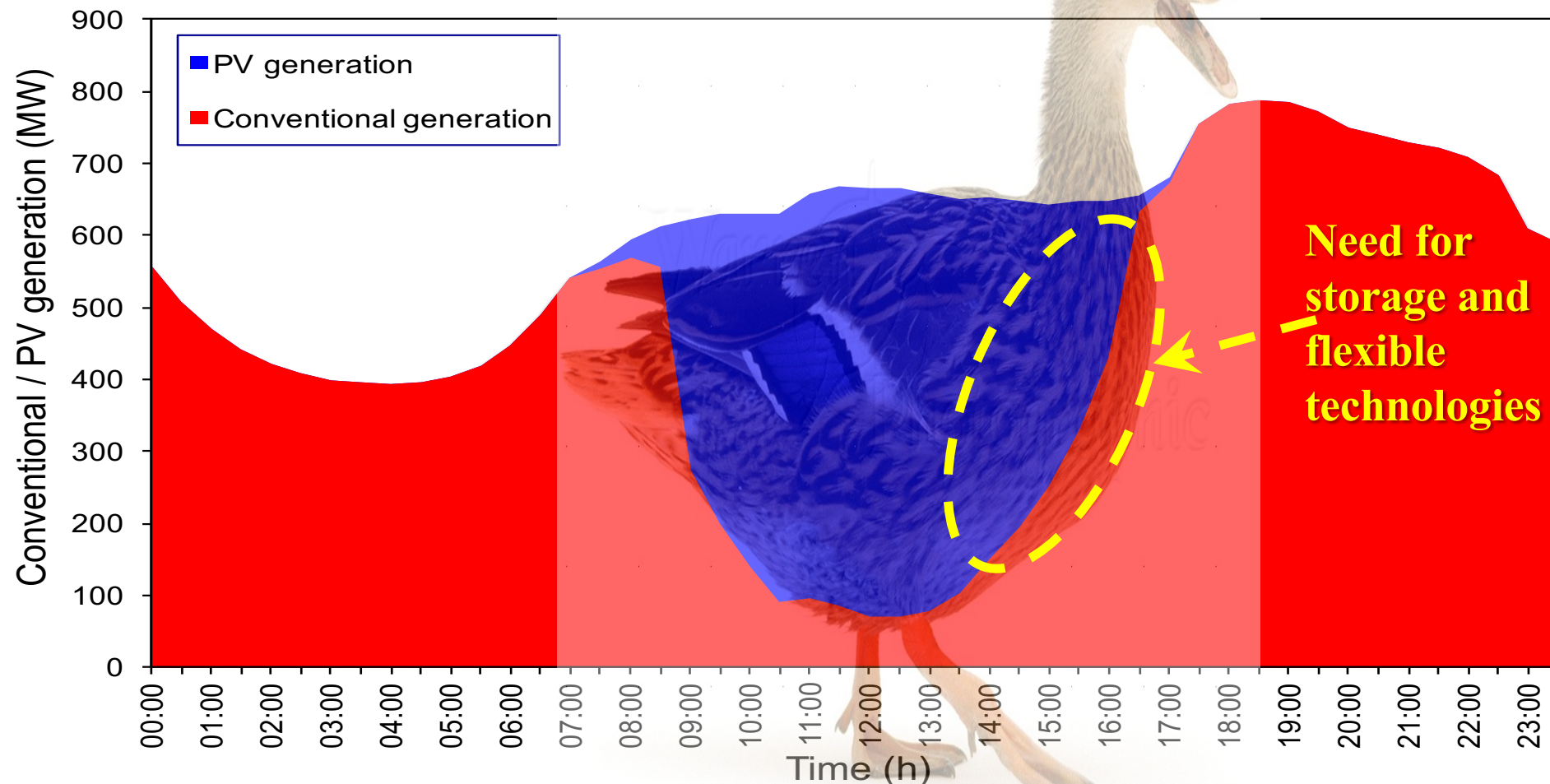
Gas technological  
improvements are  
driving energy efficiency  
gains

# Daily load curve (the 'camel curve')\*



\* **Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy***

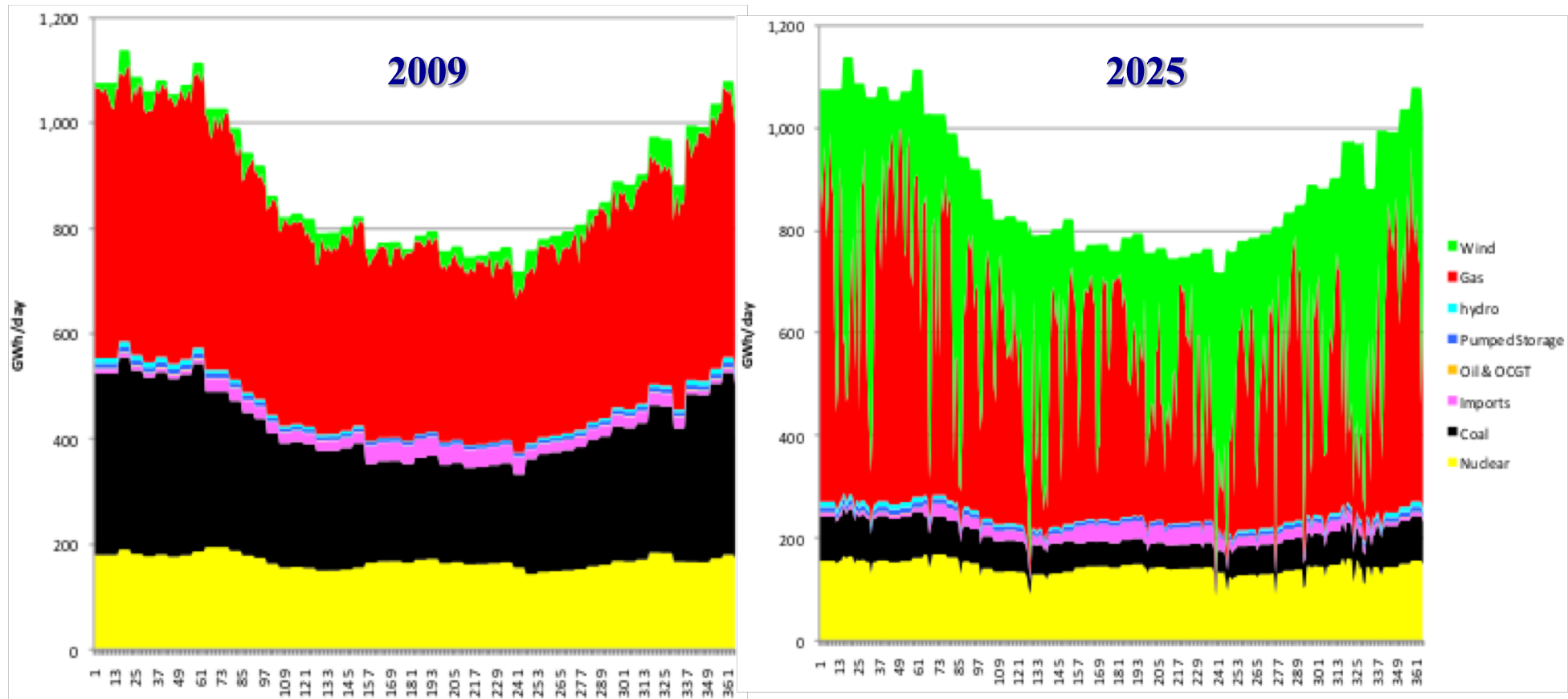
# Effect of PV generation on load curve (the 'duck curve')\*



\* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*



# Gas is a pillar of renewable energy (power production in UK\*)



\* H.V. Rogers, 2011, *The Impact of Import Dependence and Wind Generation on UK Gas Demand and Security of Supply to 2025*, The Oxford Institute For Energy Studies

# Power-to-Gas (P2G)

- energy storage technology linking the electricity and gas infrastructure

