



# Energy transition regulatory challenges

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# Contents

- **Energy transition for island systems** – solutions to isolated systems
- **Short to medium term challenges** – large scale integration of RES
- **Medium to long term challenges** – the role of interconnections and hydrogen

# Energy transition for island systems

## Solutions for isolated systems

# Characteristics of isolated electricity systems\*



- **High fuel costs**
  - ~ use of oil derivatives
- **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

6<sup>th</sup> HAEE Energy Transition Symposium “Looking ahead with optimism, beyond the Covid era”

Athens, Greece, 28 Sep – 1 Oct 2021

# 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

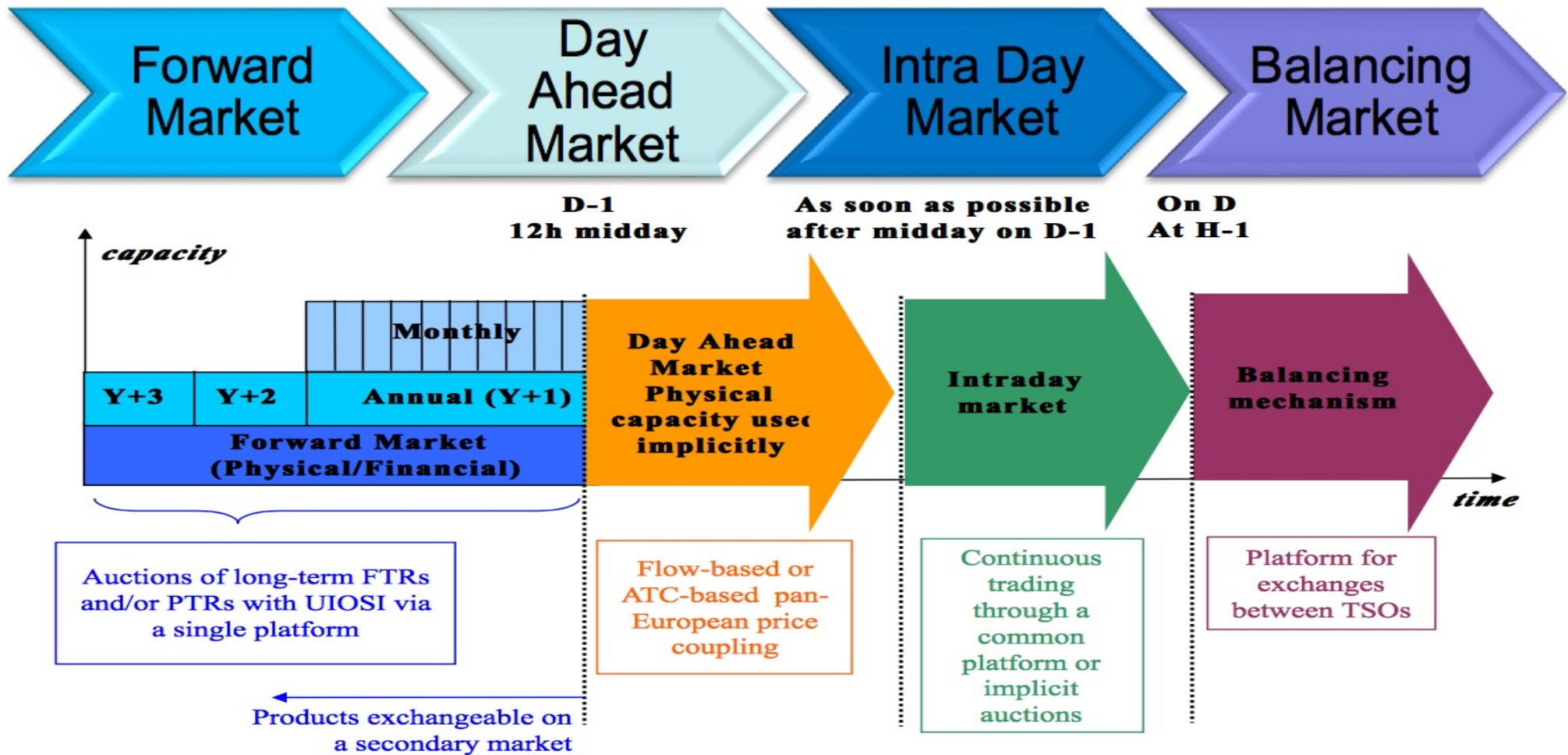
- **Regulatory Decision 01/2017 (ΚΑΠ 34/2017):** A detailed schedule for the implementation of **EU electricity market target model**
- **Regulatory Decision 02/2018 (ΚΑΠ 259/2018):** The mass installation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure including **smartmeters to all electricity consumers**
-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

# Short to medium term challenges

## Large scale integration of RES



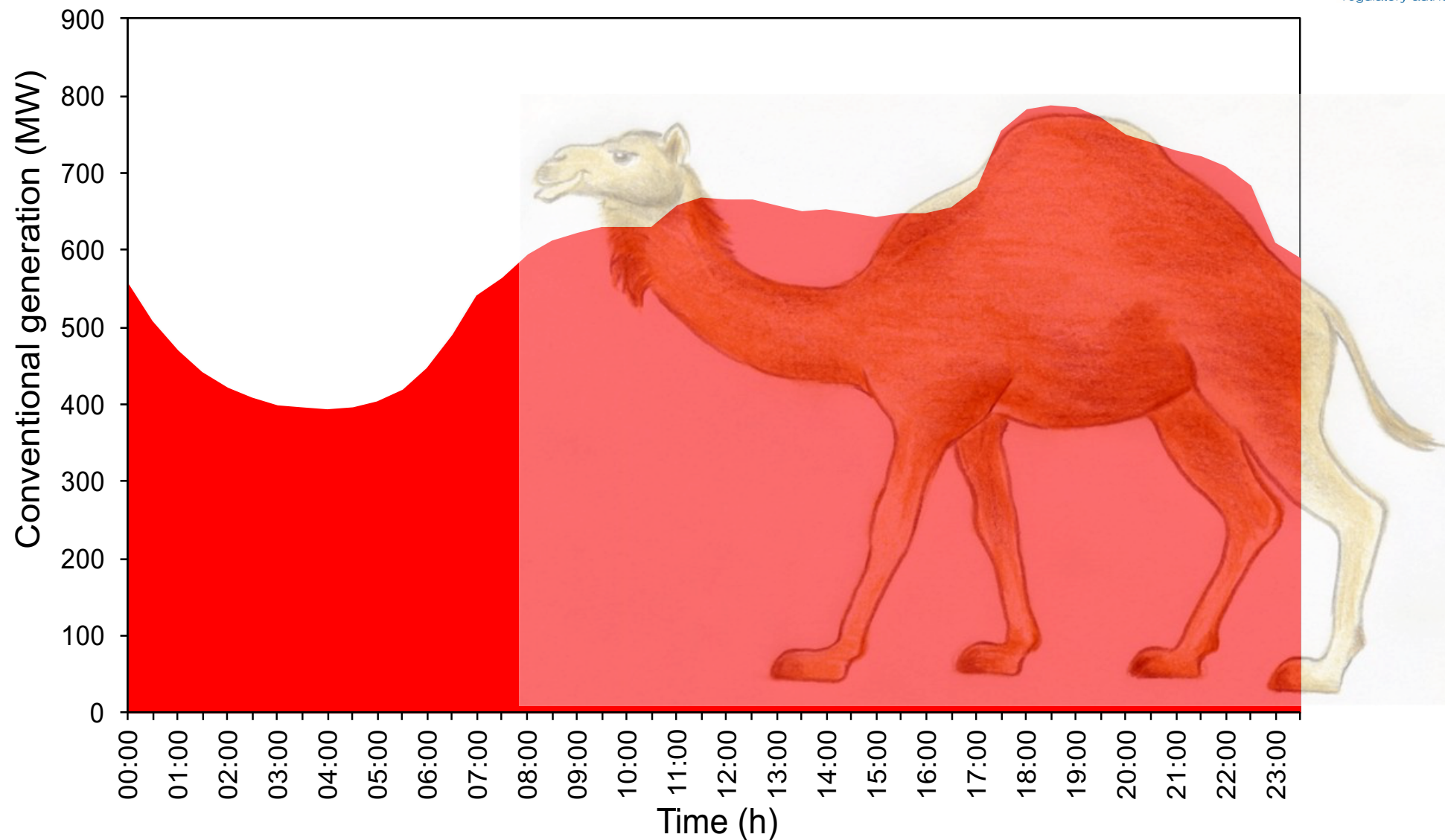
# EU electricity market target model



## Integration of RES\*: LCOE vs Reliability

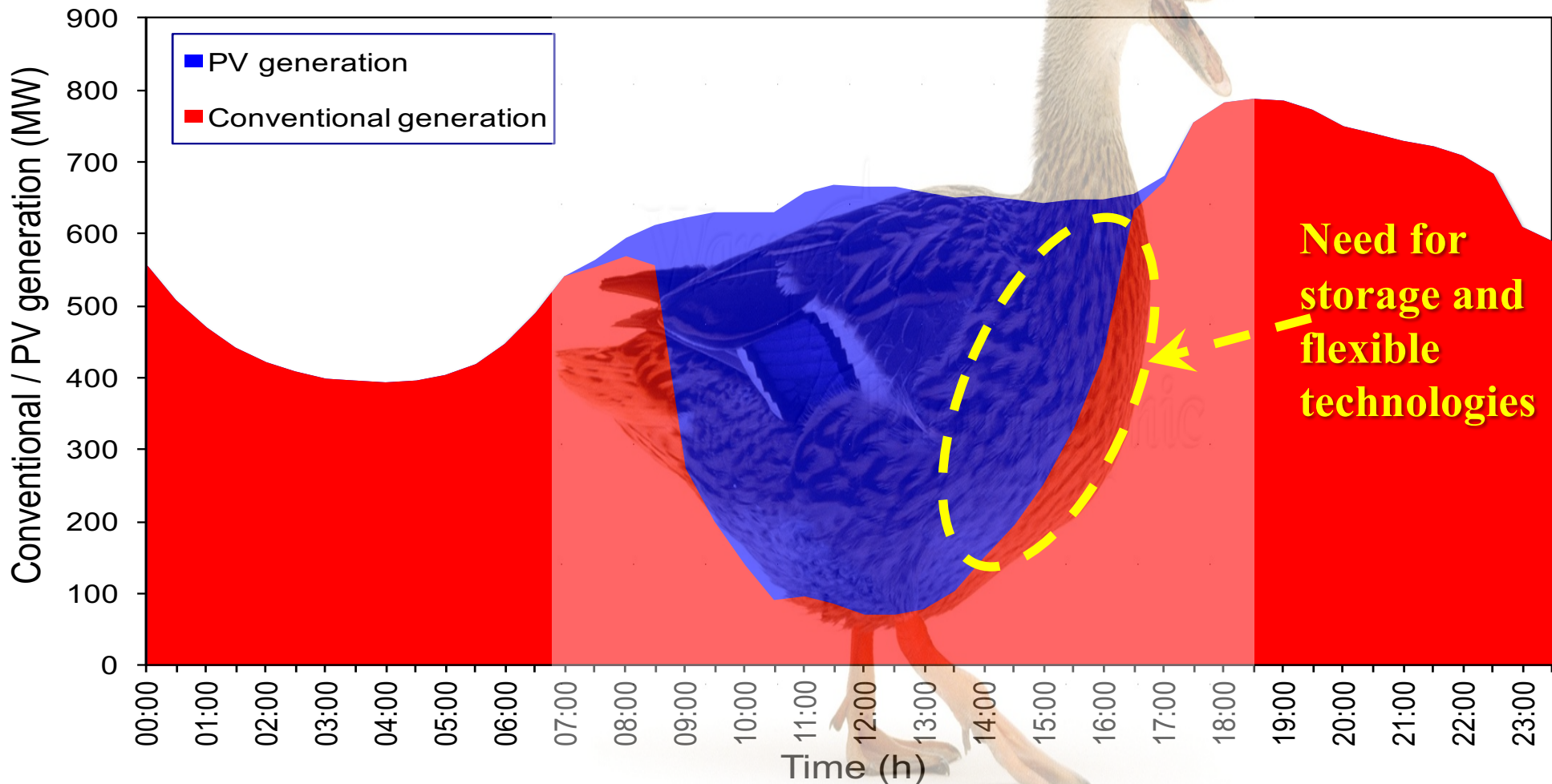
\* Nicolaidis P., Chatzis S., Poulikkas A., 2018, "Renewable energy integration through optimal unit commitment and electricity storage in weak power networks", *International Journal of Sustainable Energy*

# 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*

# Medium to long term challenges

## The role of interconnections and hydrogen

# Regional primary energy sources

## Indigenous energy sources



# Gas reserves in SE Mediterranean region\*

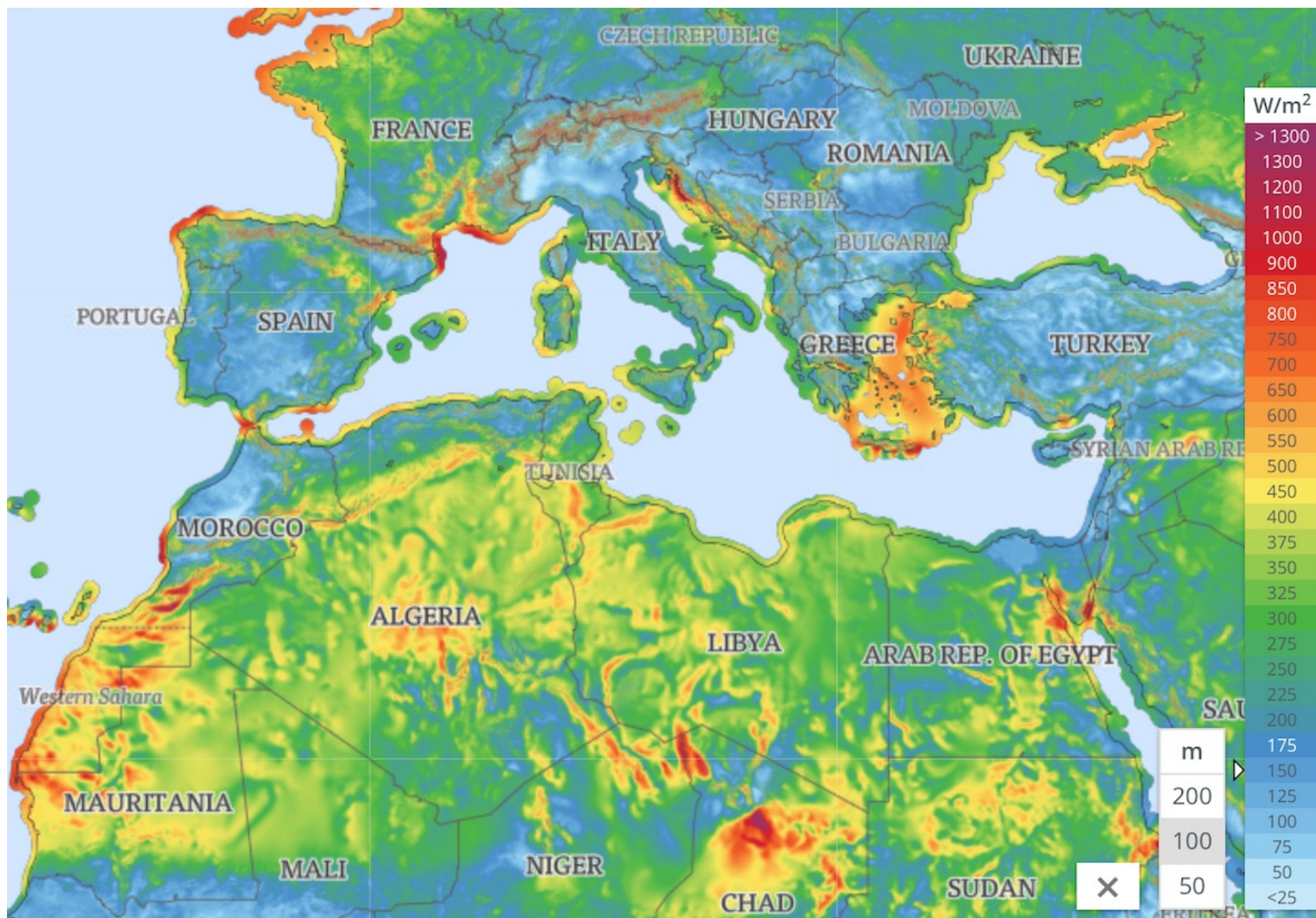


\* A. Belopolsky, et al., 2012, "New and emerging plays in the Eastern Mediterranean", *Petroleum Geoscience*

6<sup>th</sup> HAEE Energy Transition Symposium "Looking ahead with optimism, beyond the Covid era"

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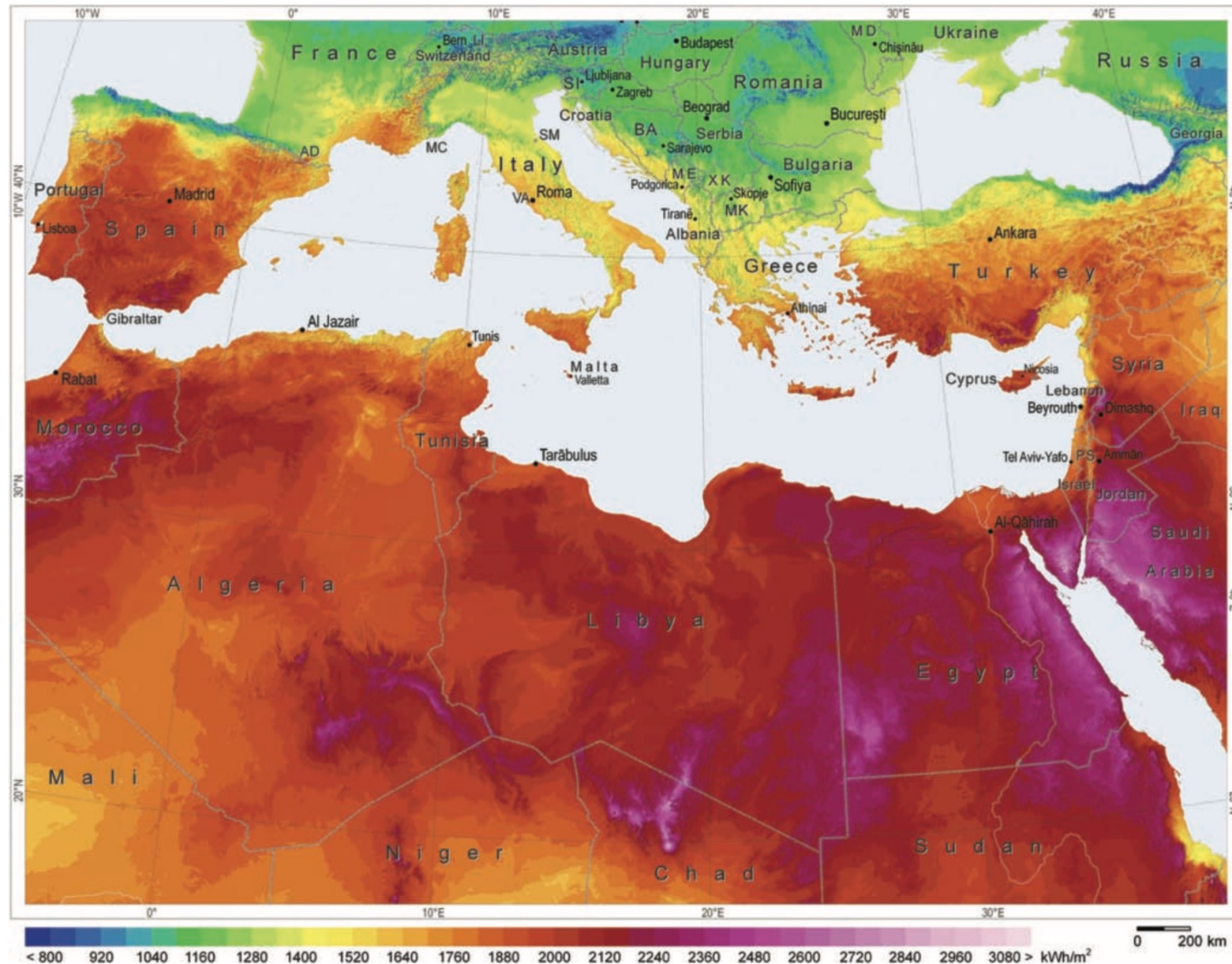
# Wind potential in SE Mediterranean region\*



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

6<sup>th</sup> HAEE Energy Transition Symposium “Looking ahead with optimism, beyond the Covid era”  
Athens, Greece, 28 Sep – 1 Oct 2021

# Solar potential in SE Mediterranean region\*

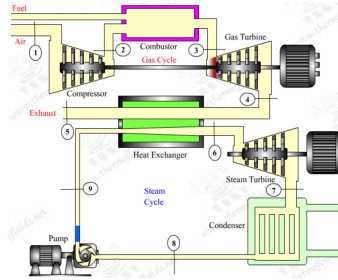


\* Easac & Pihl, Erik. (2011). *Concentrating Solar Power: Its potential contribution to a sustainable energy future*



# Main indigenous energy sources in SE Mediterranean region

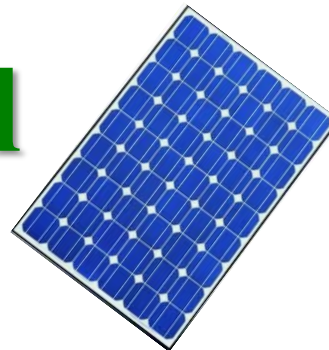
- **Natural gas**



- **Wind potential**

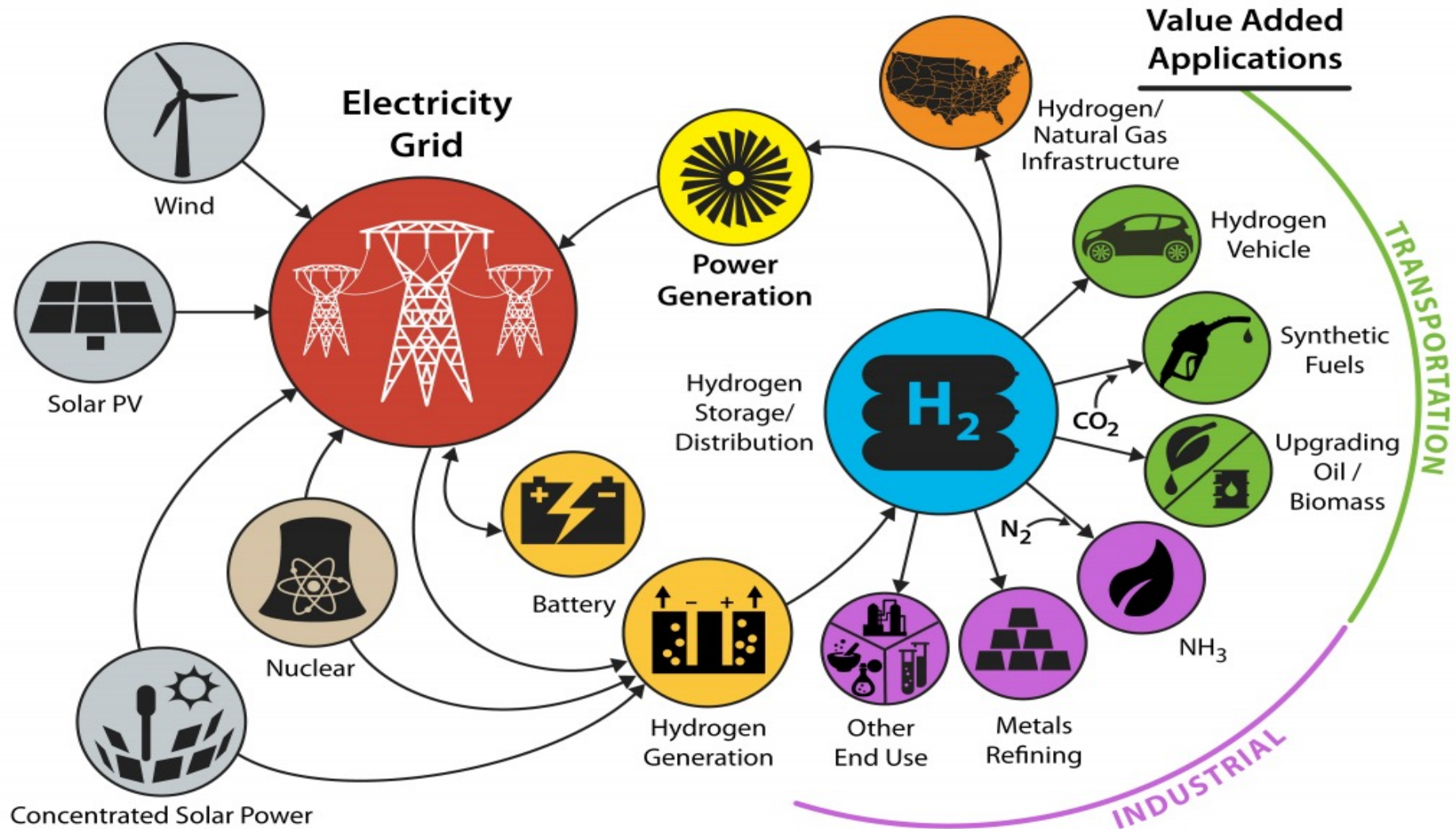


- **Solar potential**



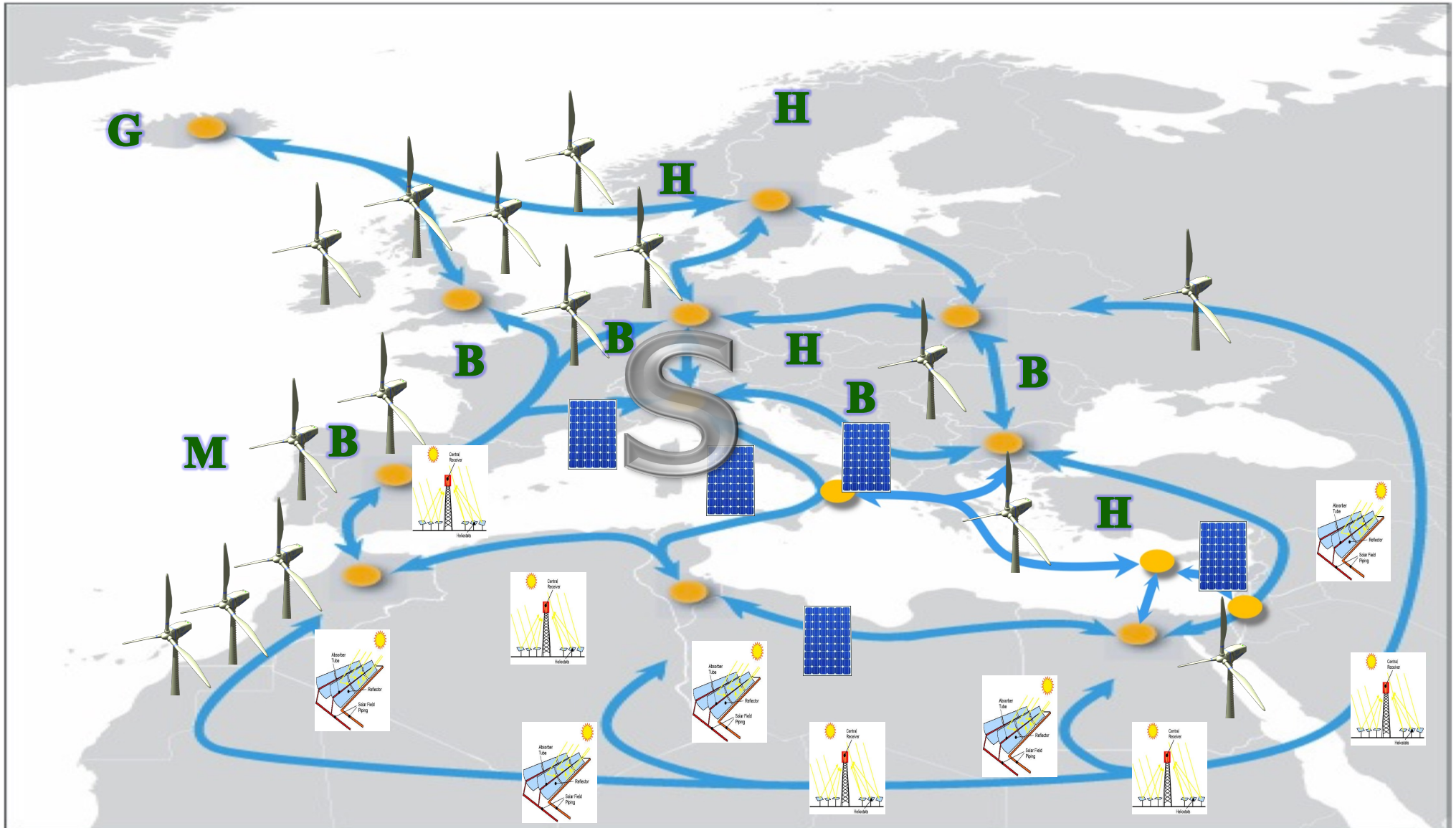
# Long term scenarios in Europe

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



# 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

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

Target	Year		
	2030	2040	2050
Greenhouse gases	-30%	-75%	-100%
Renewable energy sources	30%	75%	100%
Electrical interconnections	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

# 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**

