

Ο ρόλος του φυσικού αερίου προς την επίτευξη των αιφόρων ενεργειακών συστημάτων

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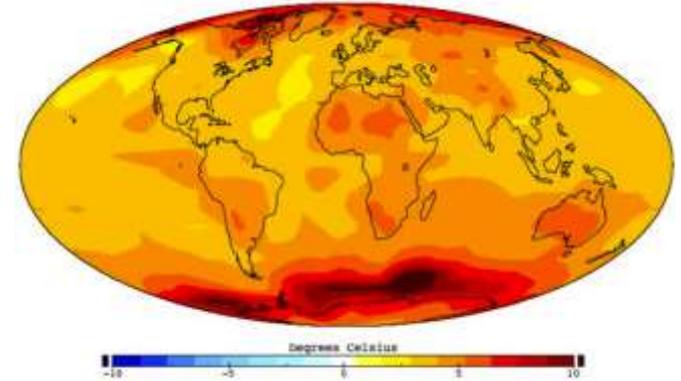
- **EU energy strategy** – 2020, 2030, 2050
- **Cyprus current electricity and NG systems** – statistics
- **The role of natural gas** – towards sustainable energy systems

EU energy strategy

2020, 2030, 2050

Future energy systems

- **Climate change**

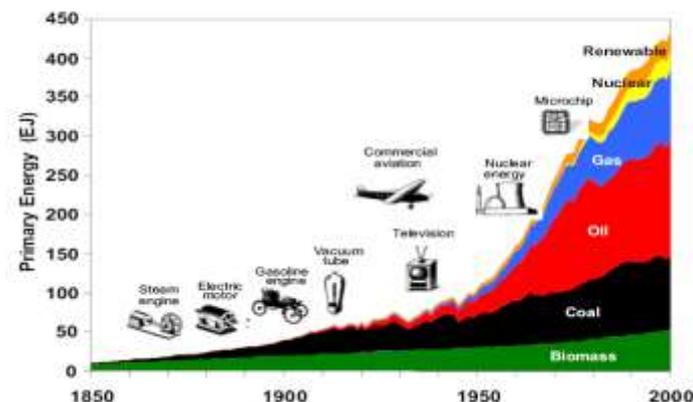


- **Third energy revolution**

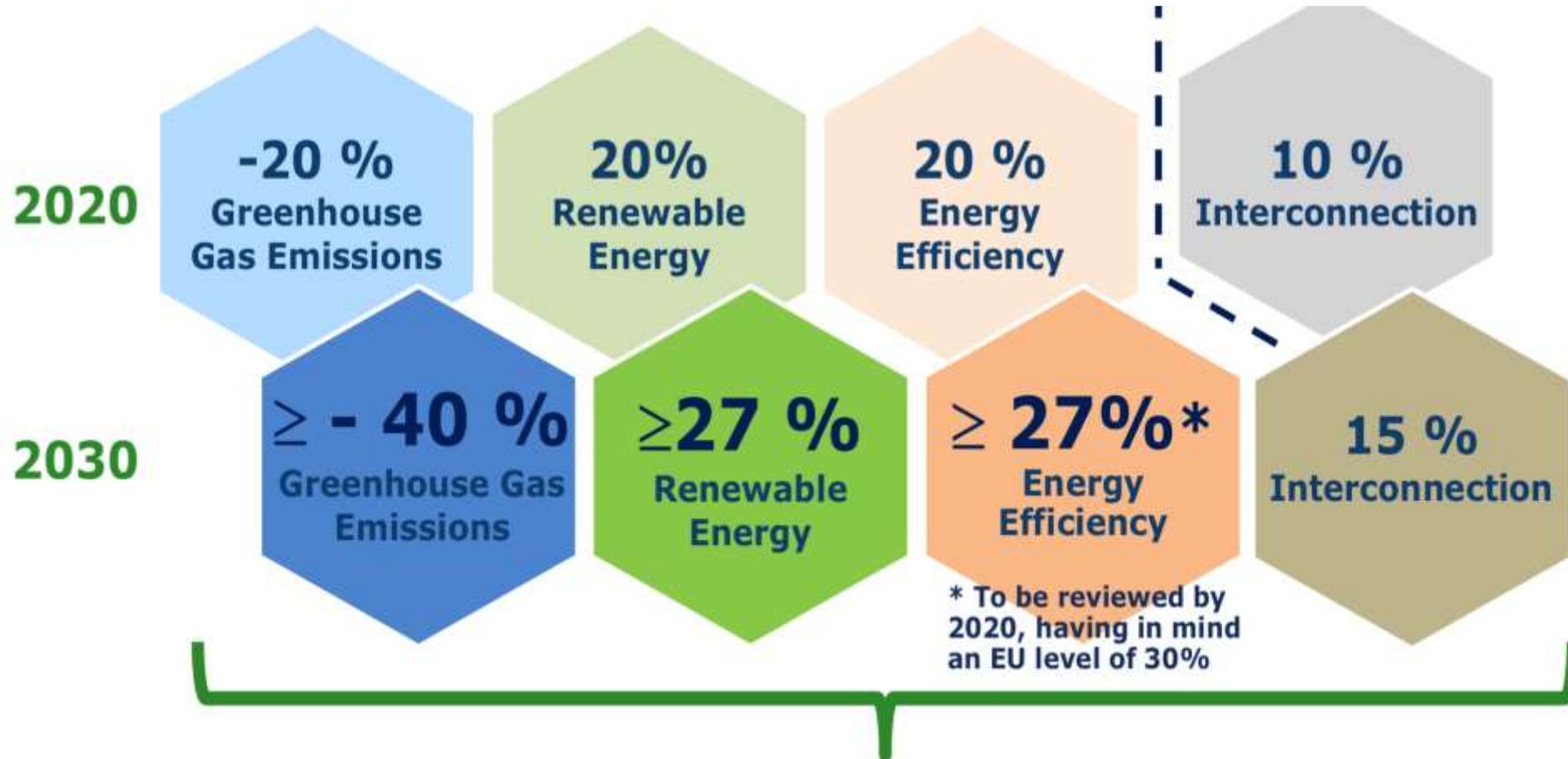
- **Future energy economics**

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

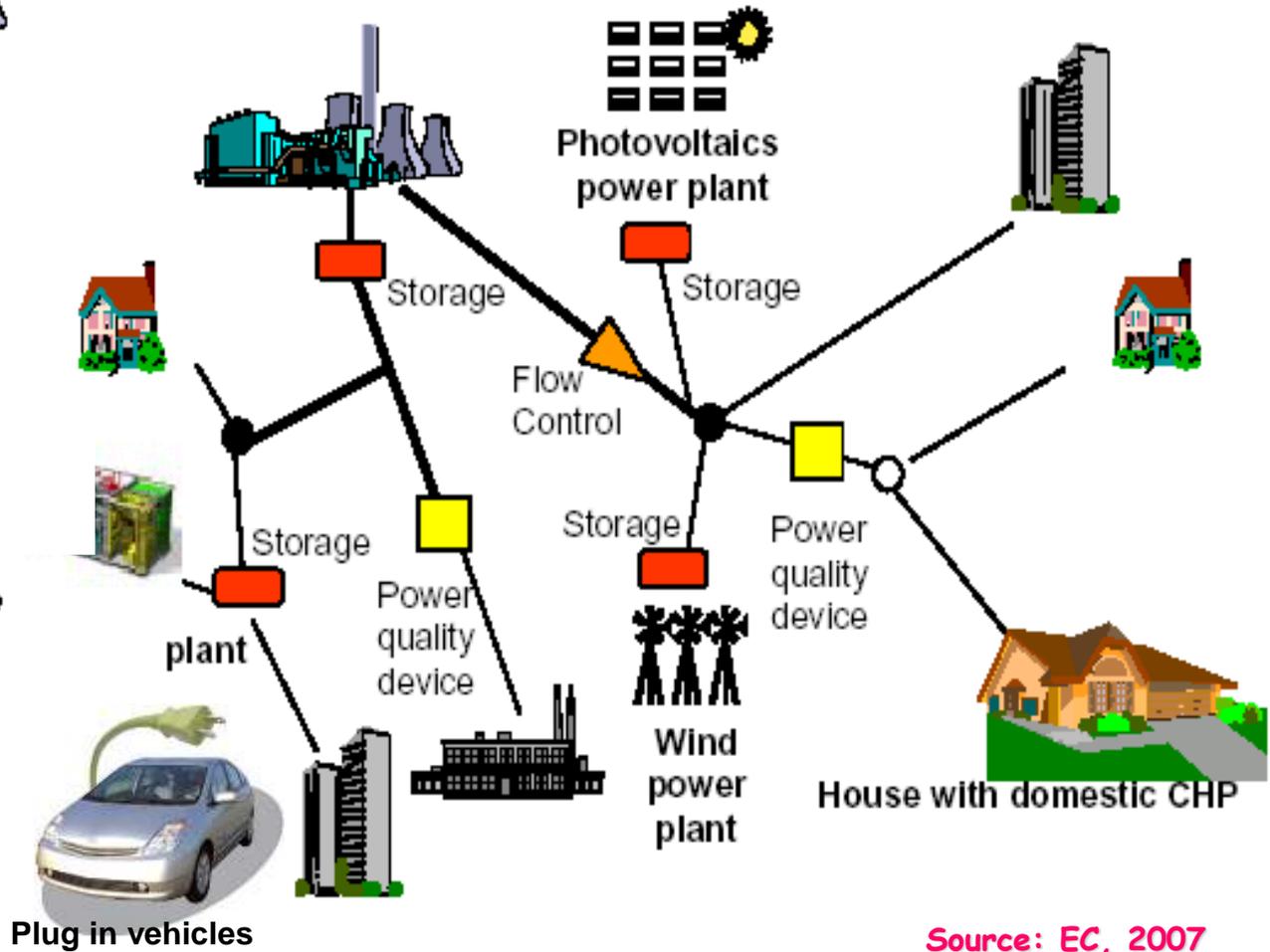
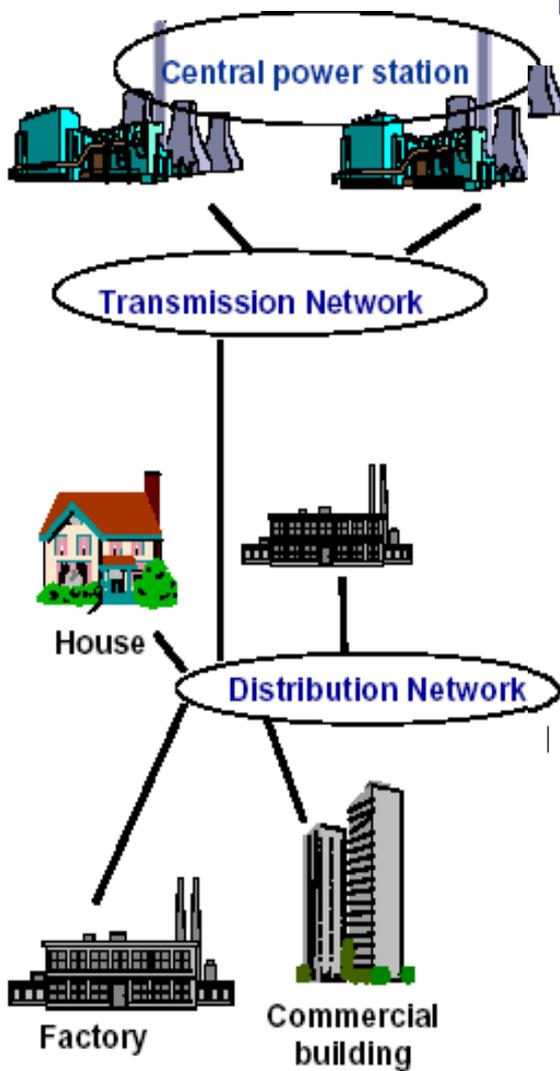


New governance system + indicators

2050 -80% Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Future power systems

Today  Tomorrow: **CCS, RES, DG and hydrogen storage, smartgrids**



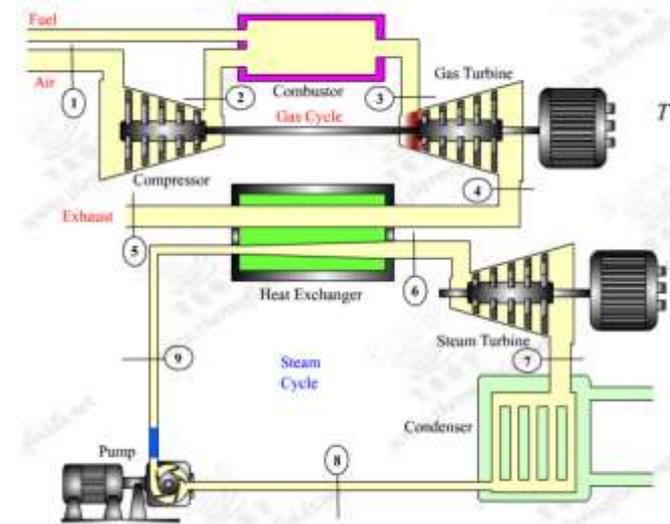
Source: EC, 2007

Cyprus current electricity and NG system

Statistics

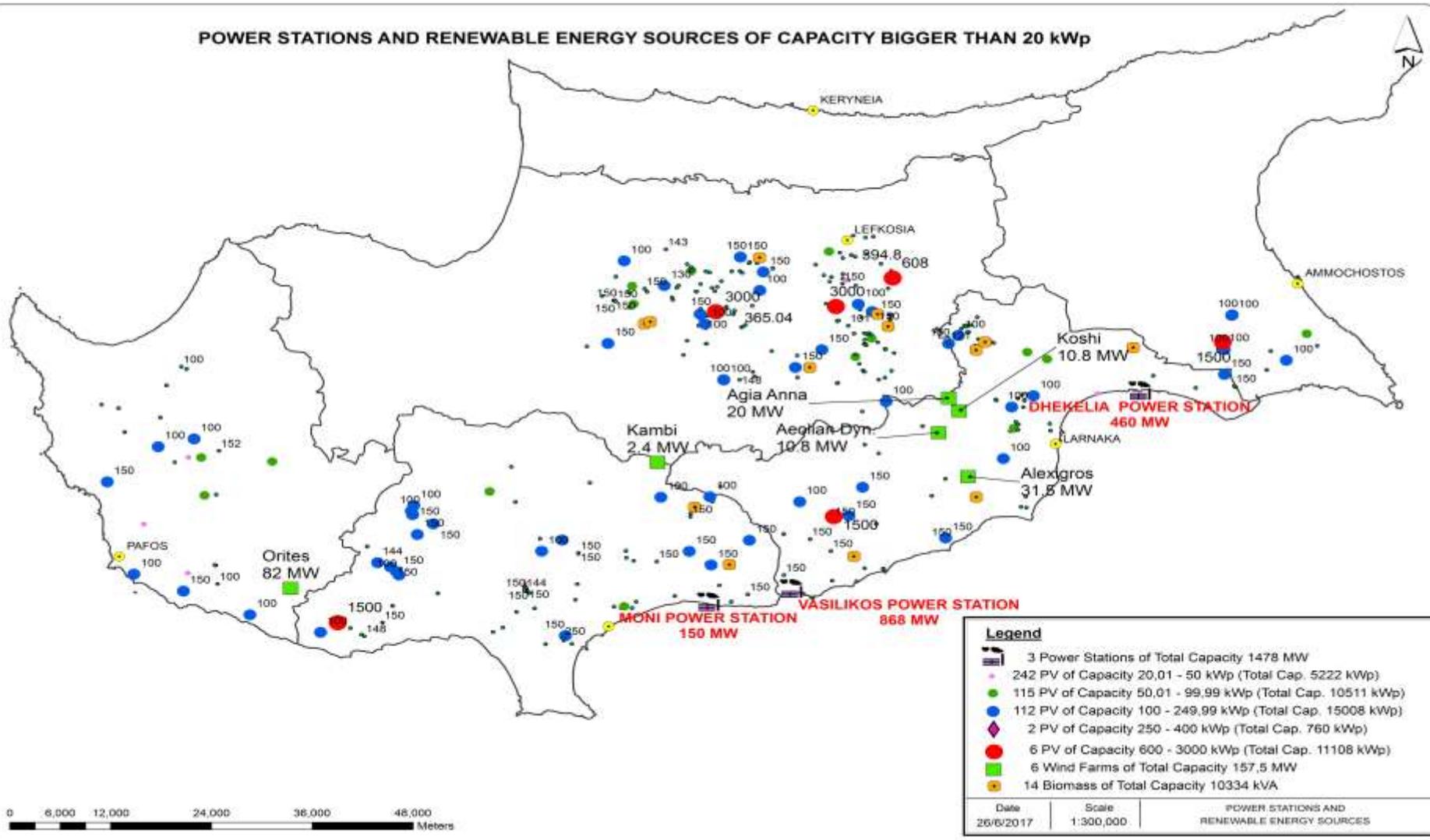
Existing power generation system

- **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

POWER STATIONS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES OF CAPACITY BIGGER THAN 20 kWp



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
CO₂ per kWh than
electricity

2. Gas is **scalable**



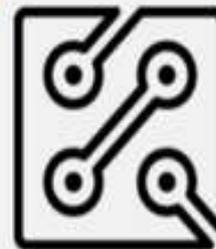
Gas is sufficiently
abundant to continue to
meet a large share of
European and global
energy demand

3. Gas is **flexible**



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

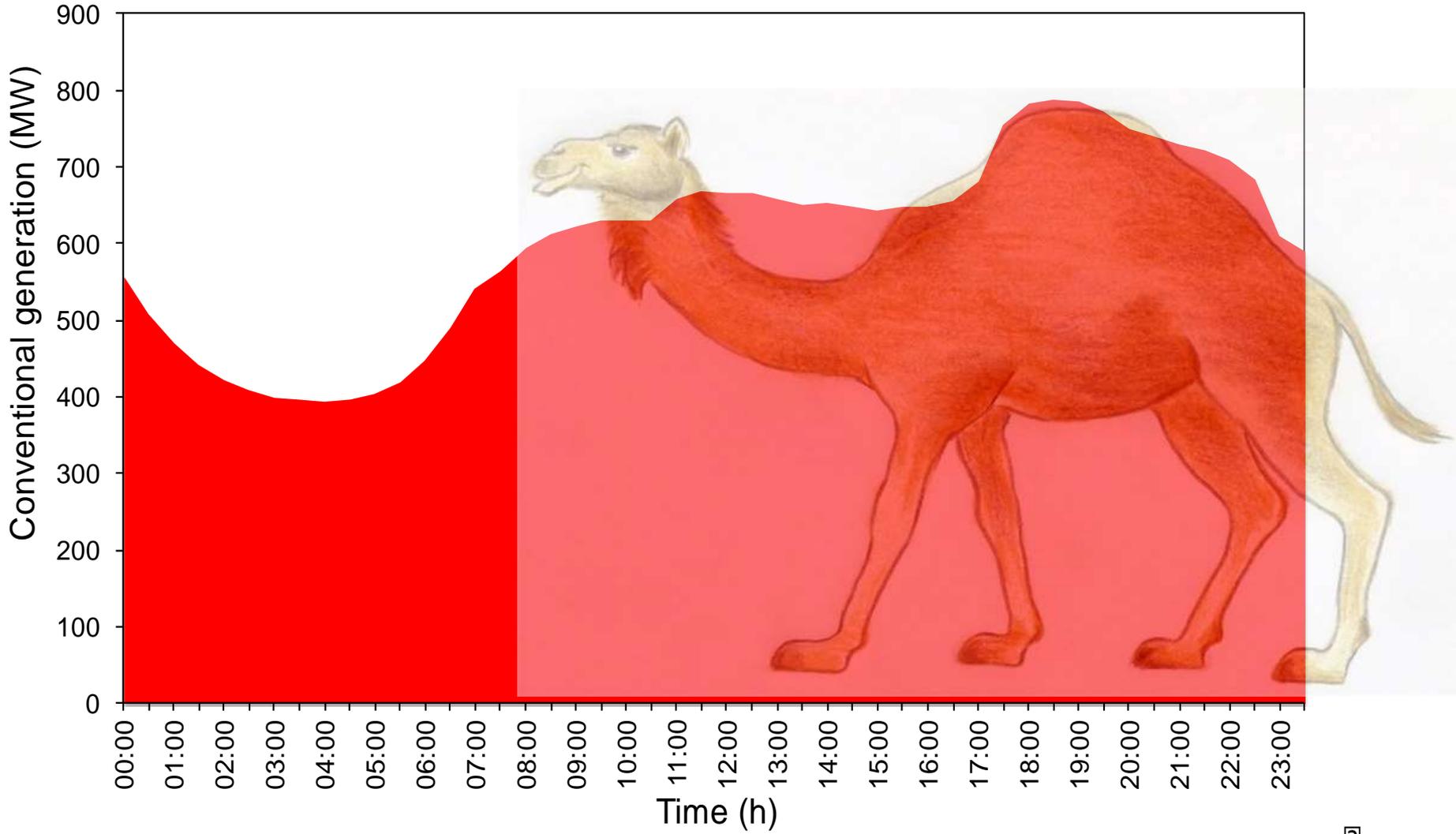
3. Gas **technology** is improving



Gas technological
improvements are
driving energy efficiency
gains

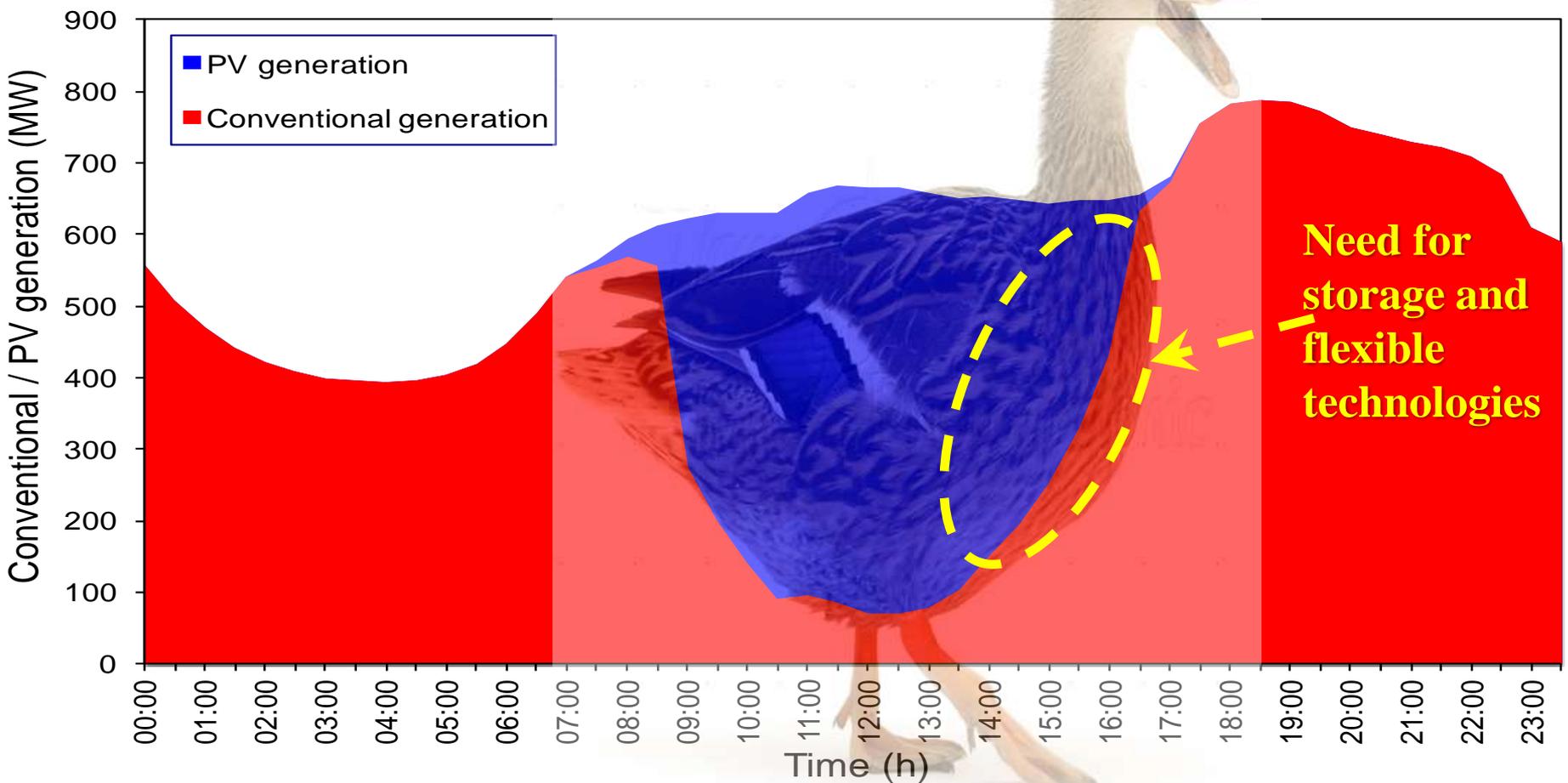
Why gas is
perfectly suited
to play a pivotal
role in the
energy mix of
the future

Daily load curve (the 'camel curve')*



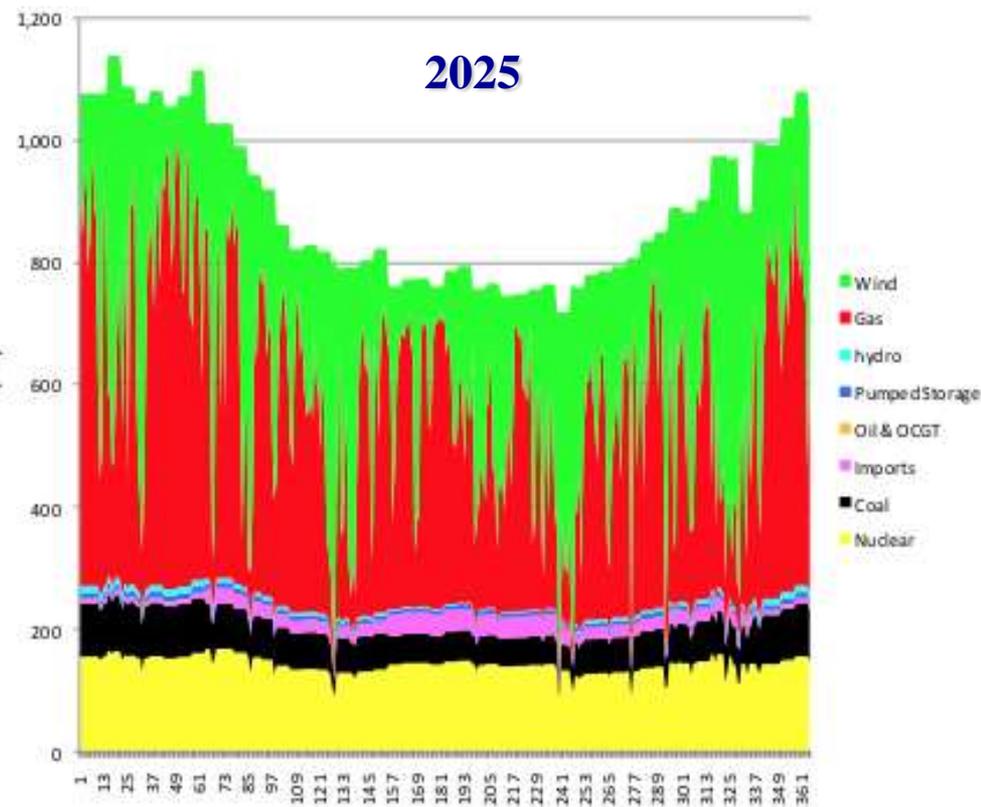
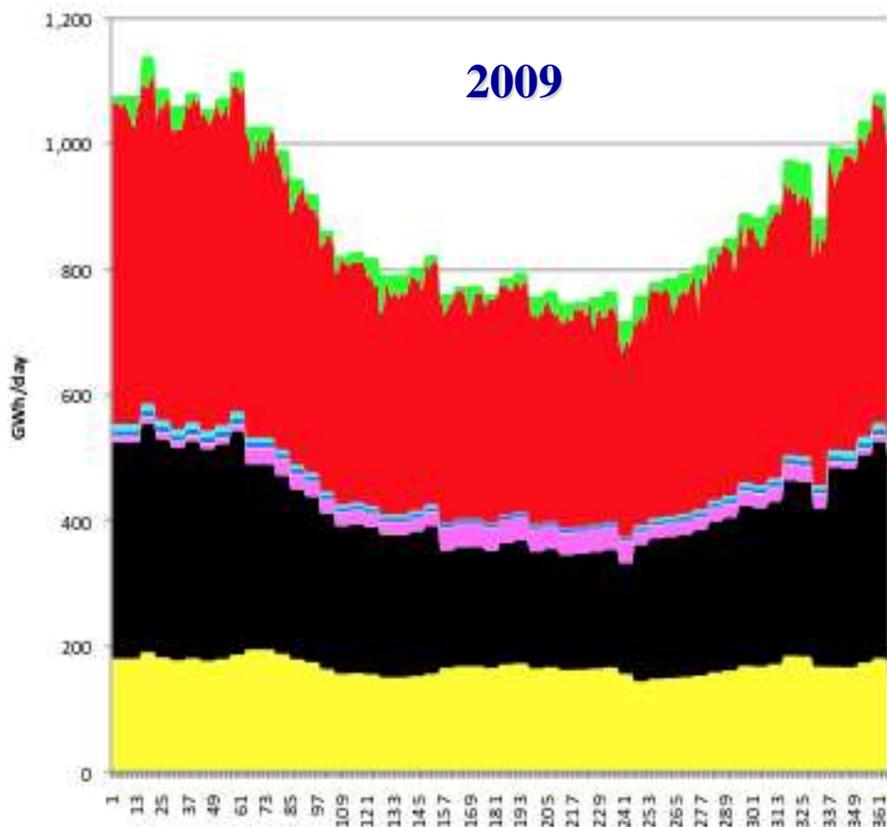
* Poullikkas A., 2016, "From the 'camel curve' to the 'duck curve' on electric systems with increasing solar power", *Accountancy*

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*

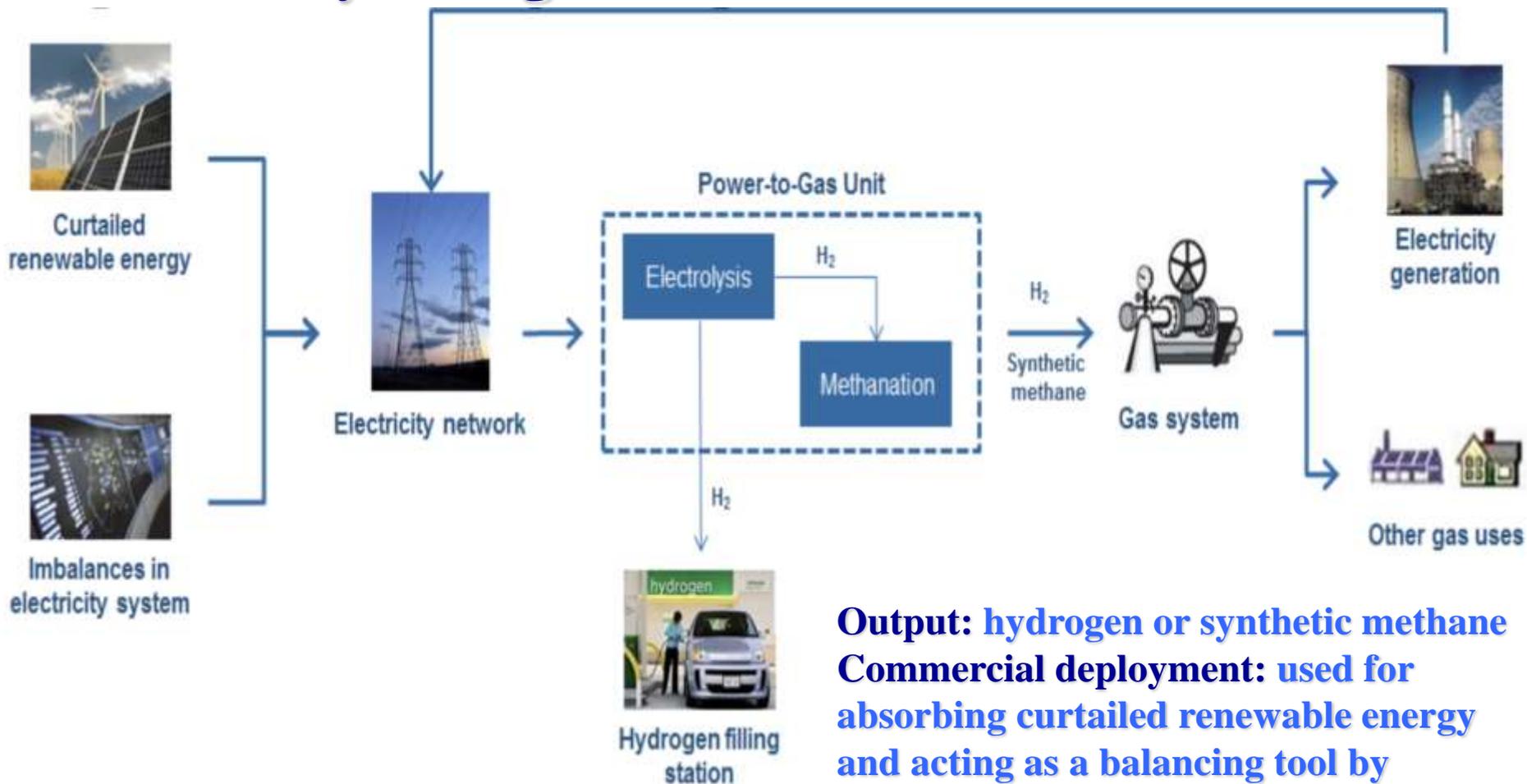
Gas is a pillar of renewable energy (power production in UK*)



* 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



Output: hydrogen or synthetic methane
Commercial deployment: used for absorbing curtailed renewable energy and acting as a balancing tool by electricity TSOs