

# ASEM Ministerial Conference on Energy Security

## Brussels, 18th June 2009

### Cyprus

#### Key economic and energy data

Economic indicators		1990	2005	2006	2007
Population	Millions	0.57	0.74	0.76	0.77
GDP growth rate	%/year	7.9	3.7	3.7	4.0
GDP/capita	US \$	8037	20816	21824	22956
<b>Energy security indicators</b>					
Energy independence rate	%	0.4	2	2	2
Share of oil imported(+) exported(-)	%	100	100	100	100
Share of gas imported(+) exported(-)	%	0	0	0	0
<b>Energy efficiency indicators</b>					
Total consumption/GDP *	1990=100	100	93	91	91
Transport and distribution rate of losses	%	5.8	5.1	3.7	3.8
Efficiency of thermal power plants	%	32.6	35.5	34.8	36.3
<b>CO2 emissions indicators</b>					
CO2 emissions/GDP *	kg/\$95	0.48	0.47	0.46	n.a.
CO2 emissions/capita	tCO2/cap.	6.1	8.4	8.6	n.a.
* at purchasing power parity					
Source: Enerdata from IEA, Eurostat, Cedigaz, World bank, IMF, APERC, ADB and national data.					

#### Energy supply

Cyprus is totally dependent on imports for its supply of conventional energy. The only national resources are solar, wind and wood.

Since the closure of the Larnaca oil refinery in April 2004 Cyprus has imported all its oil products. The refinery was transformed into an imports terminal and a storage centre (capacity of 185000 bl/d). In 2003 the Government gave up a project to upgrade the refinery in order for it to meet European standards.

Until December 2000 the installed electricity capacity was divided between 2 plants (Dheklia with 360 MW, and Moni with 330 MW). Since then the capacity has increased with the commissioning of the first three units of the Vassilikis power plant (300 MW in 2000 and 130 MW in 2005). The total capacity is now around 1000 MW. In 2007 electricity production reached 4.7 TWh mainly fuelled with heavy fuel oil. There are plans to import LNG to supply power plants.

The limited coal imports supply the cement works only.

#### Energy demand

Cyprus has a per capita consumption of 3.1 toe. Electricity consumption per capita is 5000 kWh.

Oil covers 93% of the country's needs, coal 1% and solar 2%. Around 1/3 of oil products are used for the production of electricity and almost 34% goes to transport. From 1990 to 2007, energy consumption grew sharply (3.5%/year), however slower than the GDP.

The transport sector accounts for the largest share in final consumption (52%), followed by industry (16%). The share of the residential-tertiary sector has remained stable at 28%.

According to the Ministry, solar covers 29% of household needs and 5% of the needs of hotels.

#### Energy efficiency

In April 2003 a law was adopted to promote investments in energy efficiency and renewables, and a fund, financed by a tax on electricity (€0.22 cents/kWh), was set up to subsidise those investments.

#### Renewables

The objective of the 2002-2010 government action plan on renewables is to double the share of renewables in energy consumption (9% in 2010) and to produce 6% of electricity from renewables. The

prices of renewable electricity are subsidised. About 92% of households and 52% of hotels are equipped with solar water heaters. Cyprus is the world leader in terms of solar hot water heaters per inhabitant.

## Environment: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Cyprus does not have quantitative engagement within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. The emissions increased by 77% between 1990 and 2006.

## Institutions: main players

The **Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism** ([www.mcit.gov.cy](http://www.mcit.gov.cy)) is responsible for drawing up and implementing the national energy policy through its Energy Division.

The **Applied Energy Centre**, which was created in 1992, is the national agency for energy efficiency and for the development of renewable energies. **Cyprus Electricity Regulatory Authority (CERA)** ([www.cera.org.cy](http://www.cera.org.cy)) regulates the electricity sector.

## Main energy companies

**EAC (Electricity Authority of Cyprus)** ([www.eac.com.cy](http://www.eac.com.cy)), the national electricity company, is a non-profit making company. It was created in 1952 following the introduction of the Electricity Law (Law Cap 171). EAC lost its monopoly in 2003. The **Transmission System Operator (TSO)** ([www.dsm.org.cy](http://www.dsm.org.cy)) operates the transmission grid.

With the exception of heavy fuels which are imported directly by EAC, oil products are imported and distributed by foreign oil companies (Hellenic Petroleum with 35% of the market, Esso with 31% and Lukoil with 6%) and the company Petrolina (28% of the market). Cyprus Storage Company (majority share held by a company based in Aqba (Jordan)) took over the assets of former refining company CPRL (Cyprus Petroleum Refinery Ltd) following the closure of the refinery in 2004.

## Energy balance (2007)

(Mtoe)	Coal	Crude Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Primary Elec.**	Elec.	Biomass	Total*
<b>Production</b>					0.0		0.01	0.05
<b>Imports</b>	0.04		2.87				0.01	2.91
<b>Exports</b>								
<b>Intl. Marine bunkers</b>			-0.31					-0.31
<b>Stock changes</b>	-0.005		-0.01					-0.01
<b>Primary consumption</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>2.56</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>2.65</b>
<b>Petroleum refineries</b>								
<b>Power plants</b>			-1.10		0.0	0.40		-0.70
<b>Others</b>	0.0		0.09			-0.04	-0.003	0.05
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>1.55</b>			<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>of which :</b>								
<b>Industry</b>	0.03		0.24			0.05	0.004	0.33
<b>Transport</b>			1.03			0.003		1.03
<b>Households &amp; services</b>			0.20			0.31	0.01	0.56
<b>Non energy uses</b>			0.07					0.07
* Including heat      ** Nuclear, hydroelectricity, wind and geothermal								
Source: Enerdata from IEA, Eurostat, Cedigaz, APERC, ADB and national data								

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