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# **Life Cycle Assessment of the framework of Cyprus Energy Policy**

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## **HERAKLION 2019 Conferen**



# **PRESENTA TION CONTENTS**

1. PURPOSE

2. METHODS

3. RESULTS

4. CONCLUSIONS

# PURPOSE

- ✓ Energy is necessary for life and development
- ✓ Energy is connected to impacts to the environment and the society throughout its life cycle
- ✓ Energy is connected to economic growth and prosperity.
- ✓ Energy is a key element of sustainable development
- ✓ Energy policy is important to minimize negative impacts and maximize benefits.
- ✓ Cyprus faces challenges for its energy future

# PURPOSE

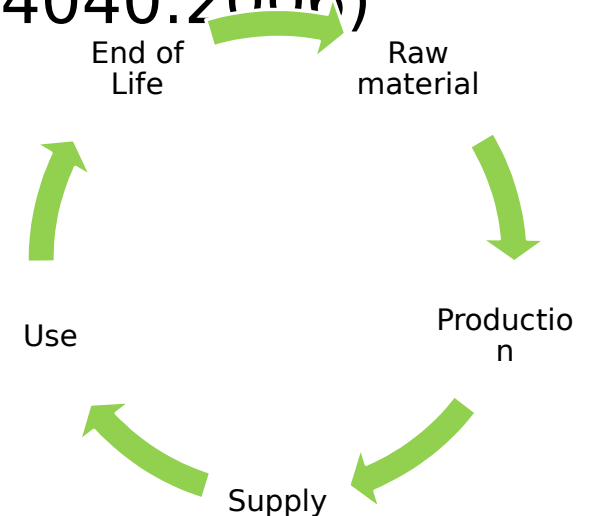
- To investigate the Life Cycle framework of the Cyprus Energy Policy
- To detect suitable sustainability indicators for Life Cycle assessment of the island's Energy Policy

# METHODS

## Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA is a standardized technique that:

“addresses the environmental aspects and potential environmental impacts (e.g. use of resources and the environmental consequences of releases) throughout a product's life cycle from raw material acquisition through production, use, end-of-life treatment, recycling and final disposal (i.e. cradle-to-grave)” (ISO 14040:2006)



# METHODS

## Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

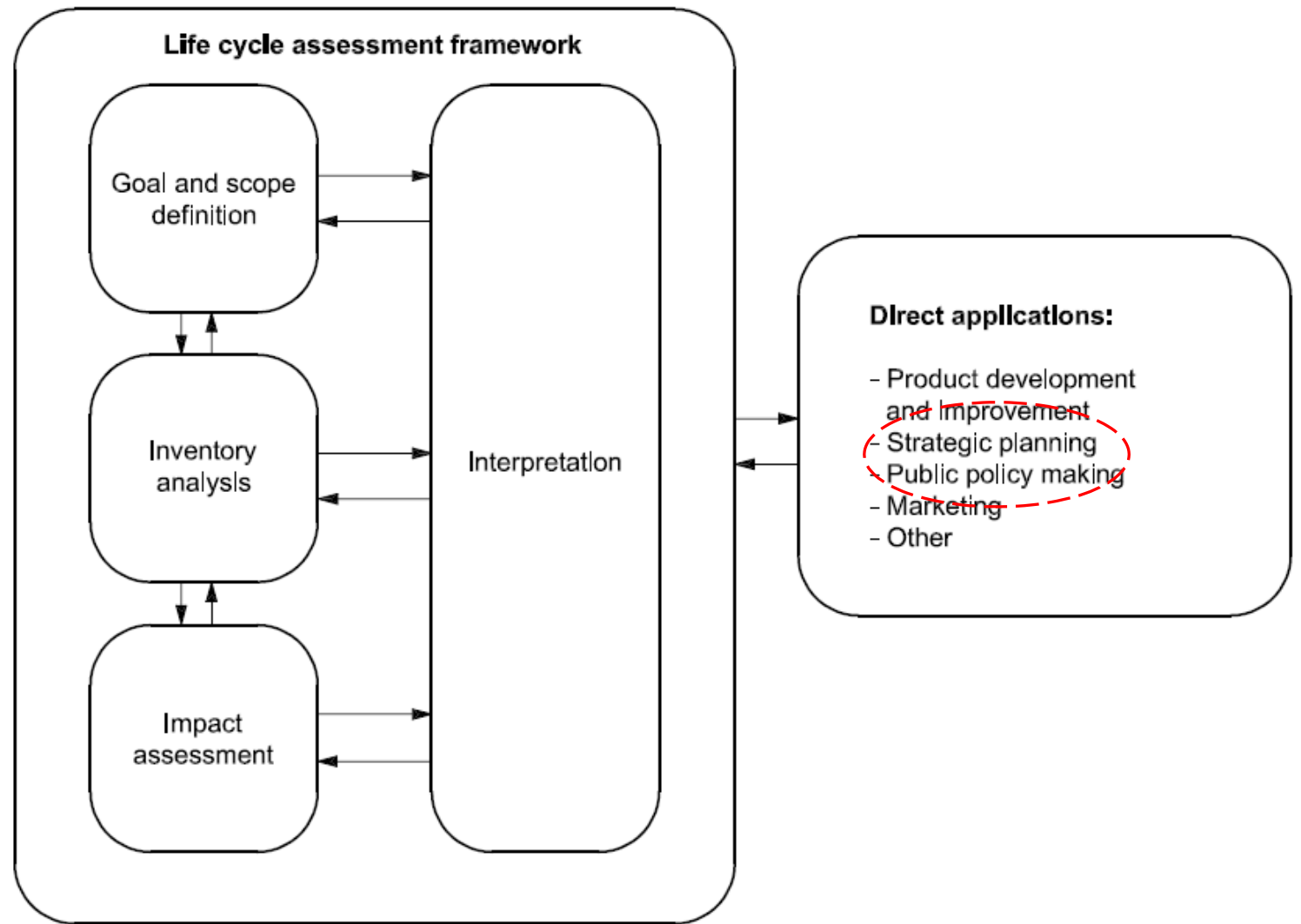


Figure 1 — Stages of an LCA

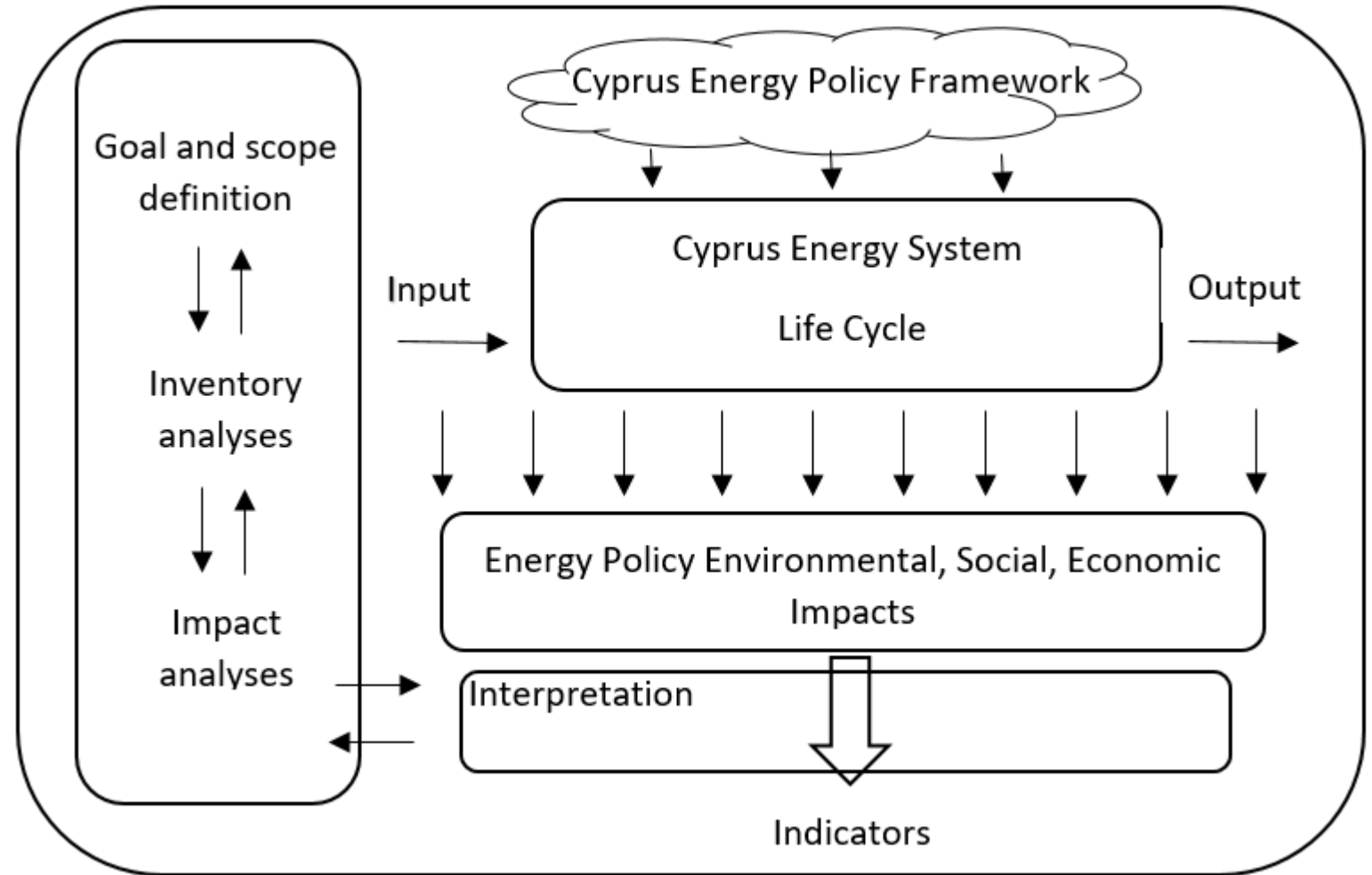
## **METHODS**

### **Sustainability Indicators**

- ✓ Widely used tools for sustainability measurements
- ✓ Energy planning assessment tool
- ✓ Able to cover
  - ✓ economic,
  - ✓ social and
  - ✓ environmental issues

# METHODS

## LCIA indicators detection method





# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMEN T

Area under  
study

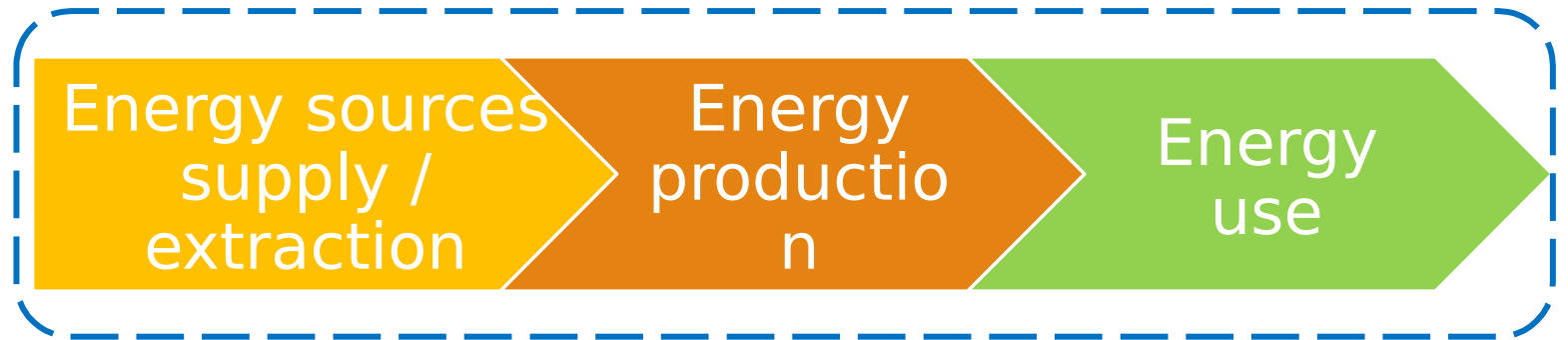


Source: Google maps and  
(PIO, 2019)

# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMEN T GOAL AND SCOPE

## System boundaries

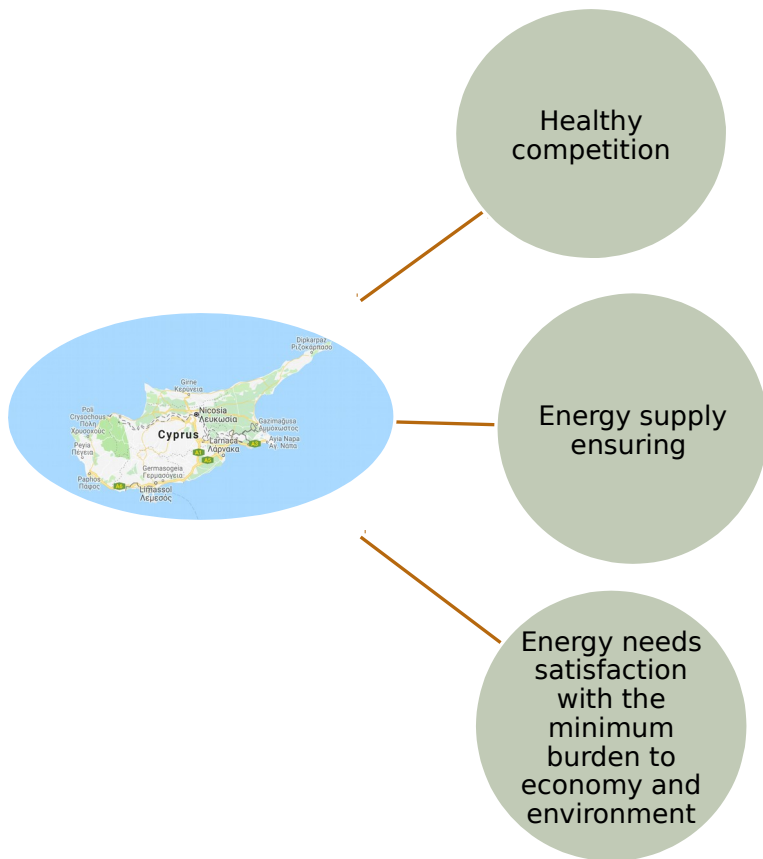
### Cyprus Energy Policy Framework



# CYPRUS ENERGY POLICY LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY

## Policy axes

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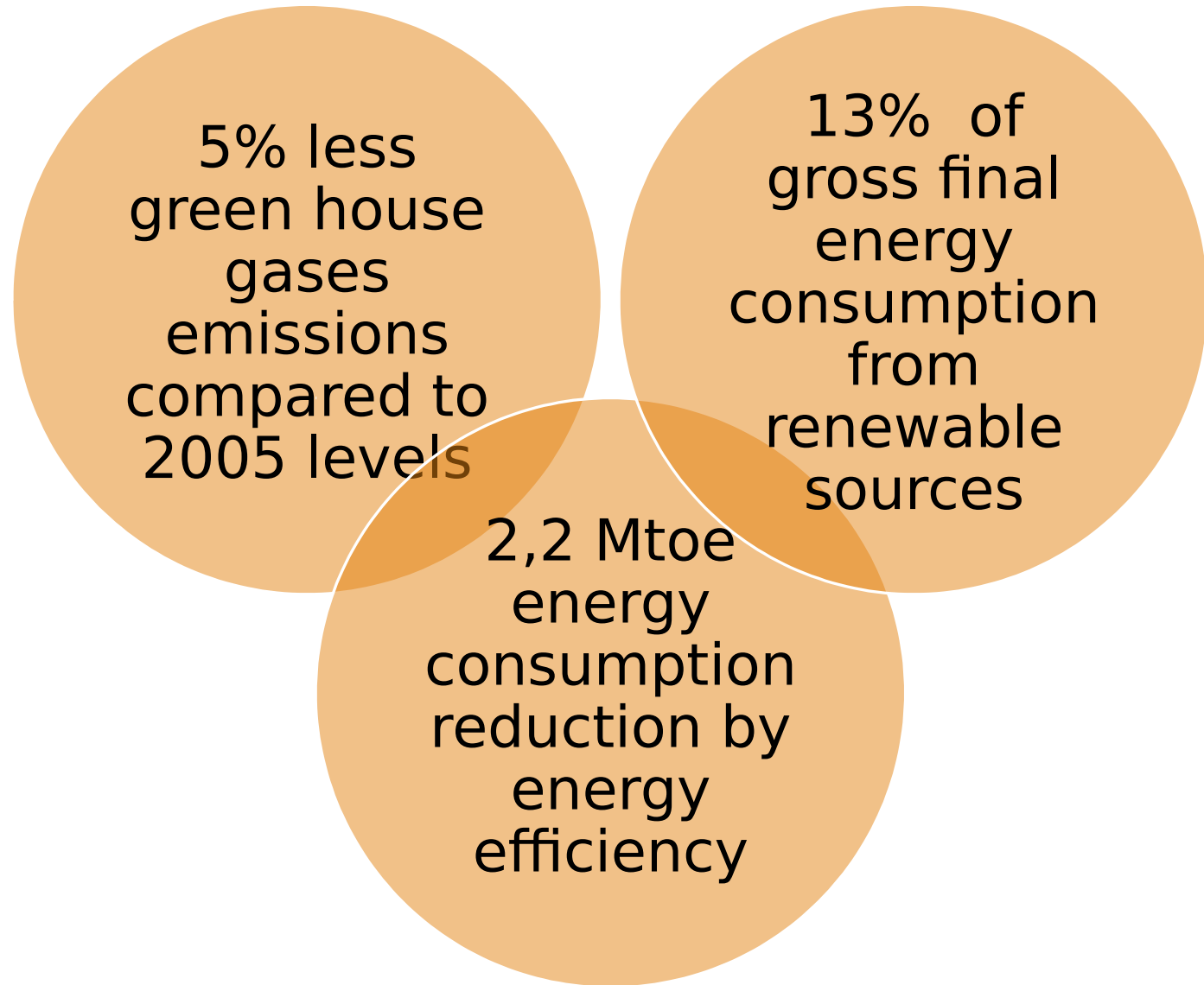


- ▶ Electricity and gas market liberalization.
- ▶ Oil market liberalization
- ▶ Oil stock terminals creation.
- ▶ Development and use of energy saving technologies.
- ▶ Domestic Renewable Energy Sources exploitation.
- ▶ Protection of the environment from industrial pollution.
- ▶ Use of more friendly to the environment energy forms e.g. natural gas

source: EAC, 2019

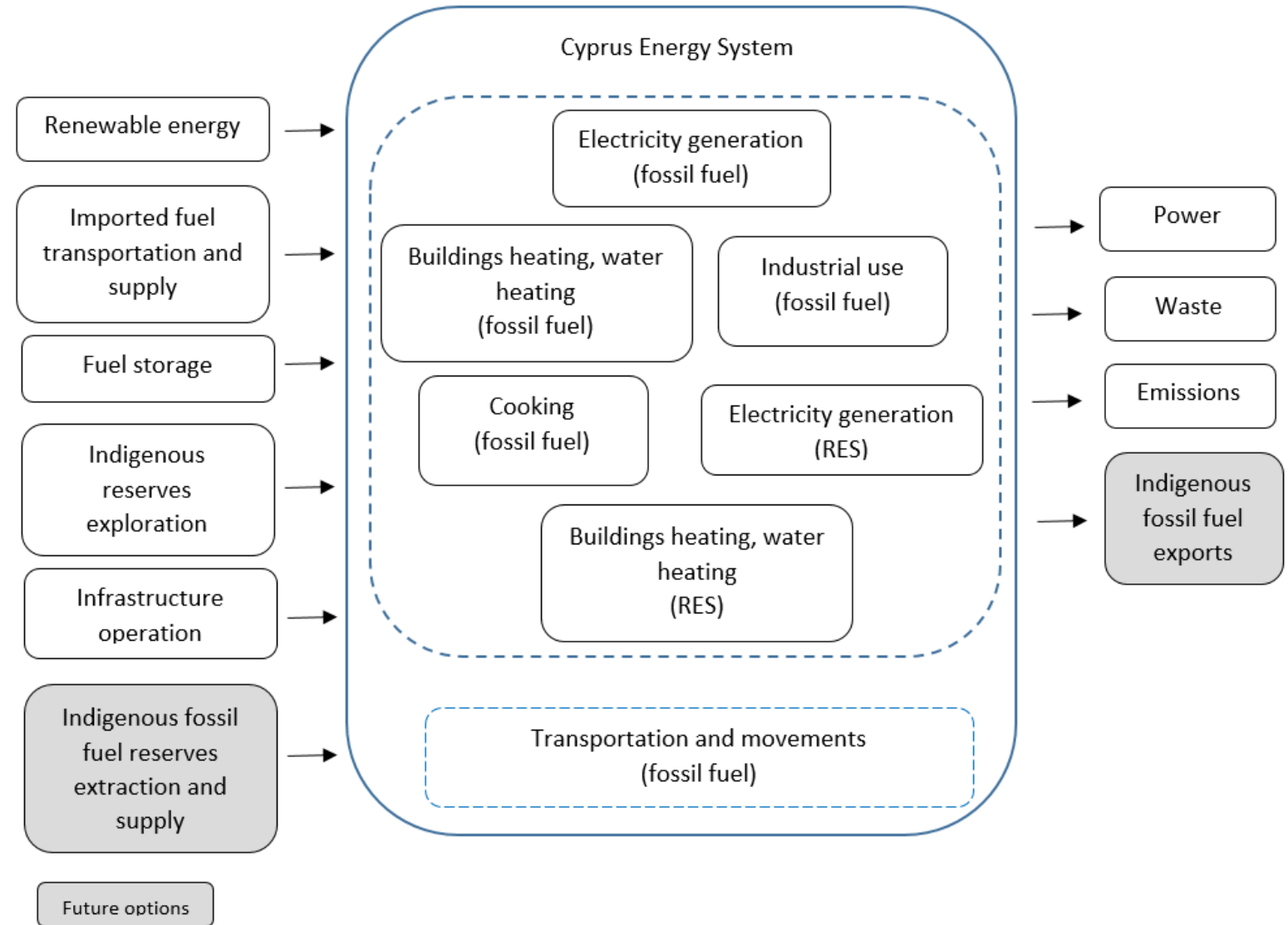
# ENERGY INVENTORY

## Cyprus 2020 Energy targets



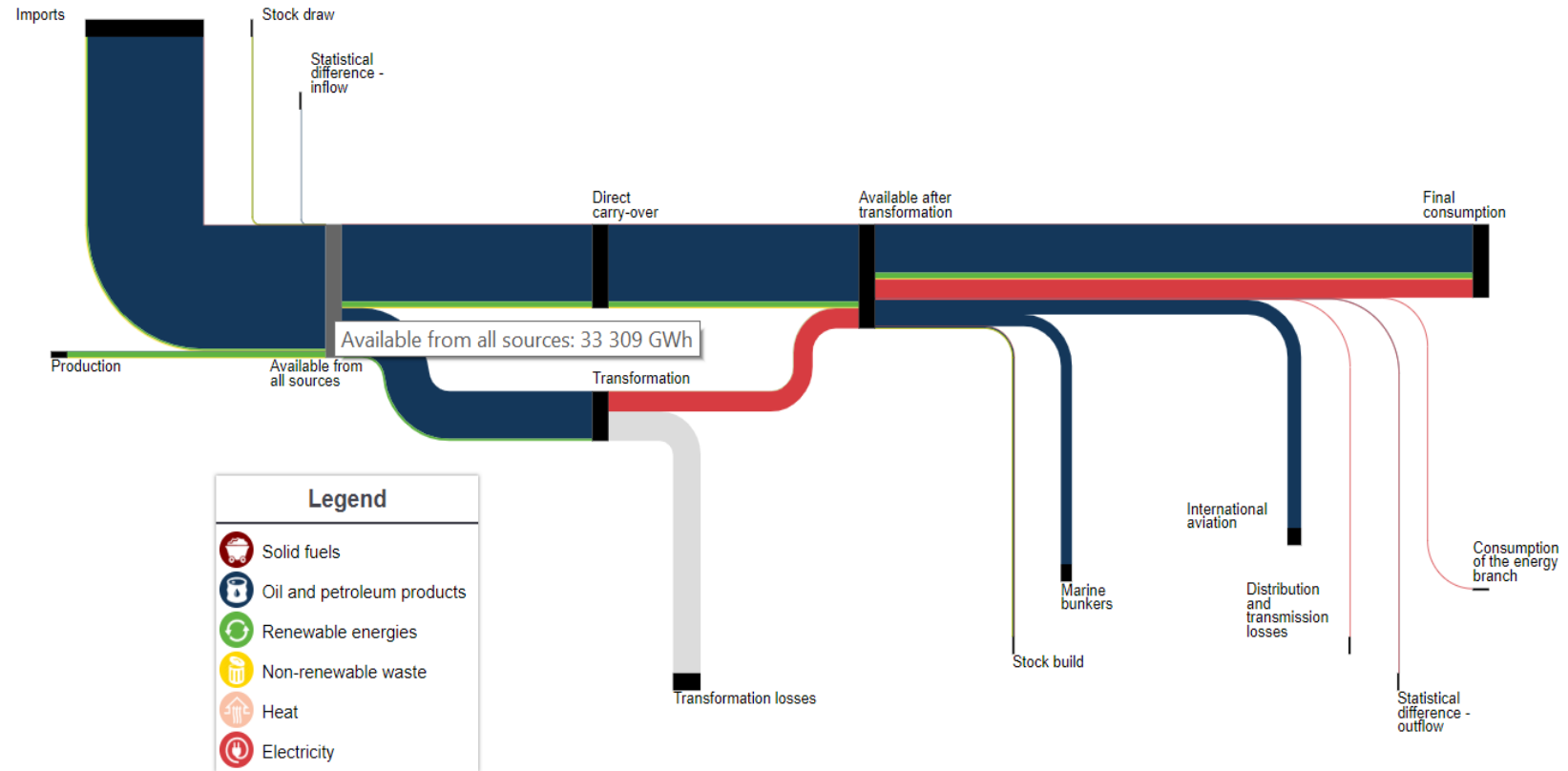
# POLICY LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY

## Cyprus Energy System



# CYCLE INVENTORY

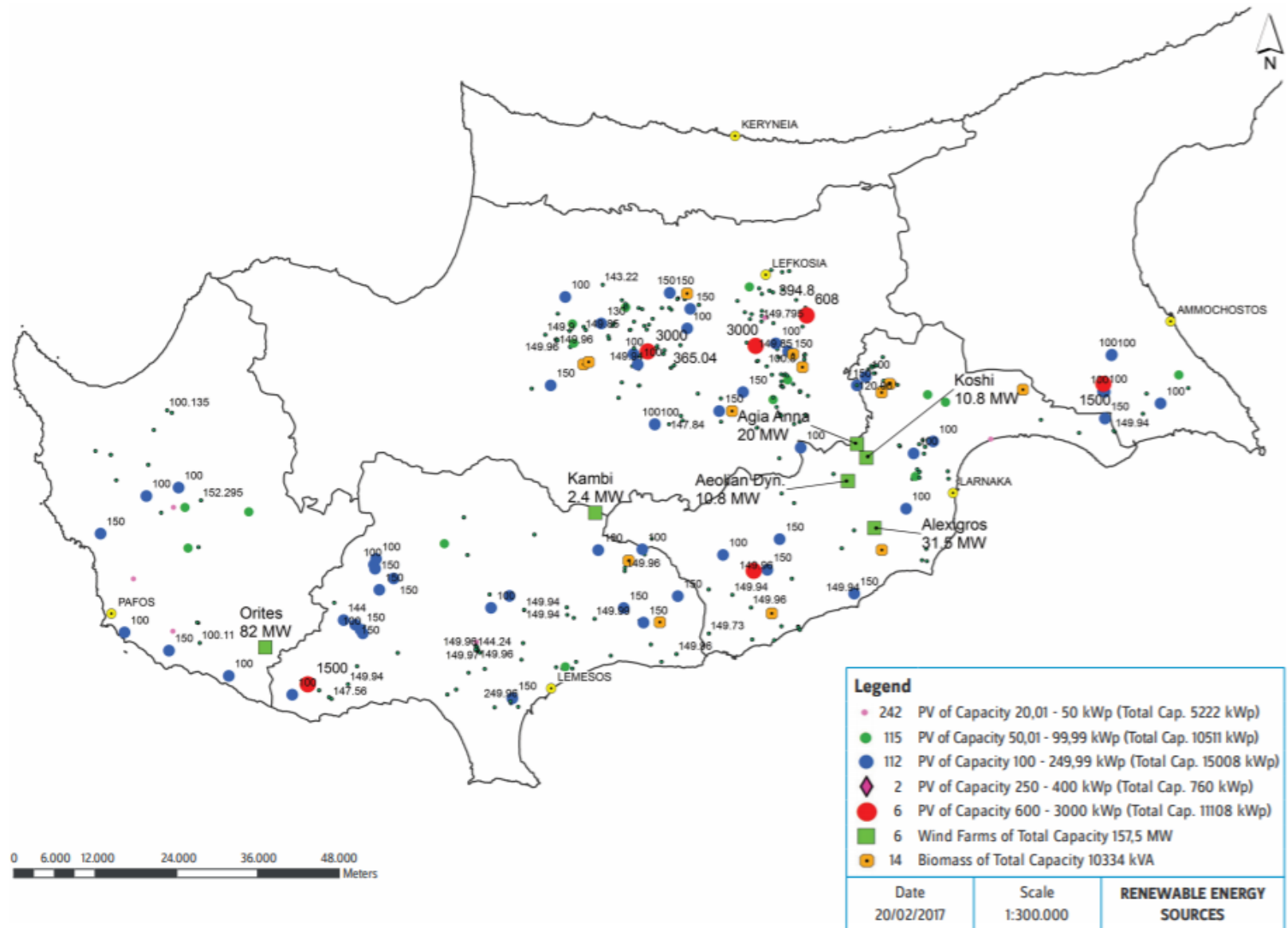
## Cyprus Energy balance 2017



source: EUROSTAT, 2019

# RESOURCES INVENTORY

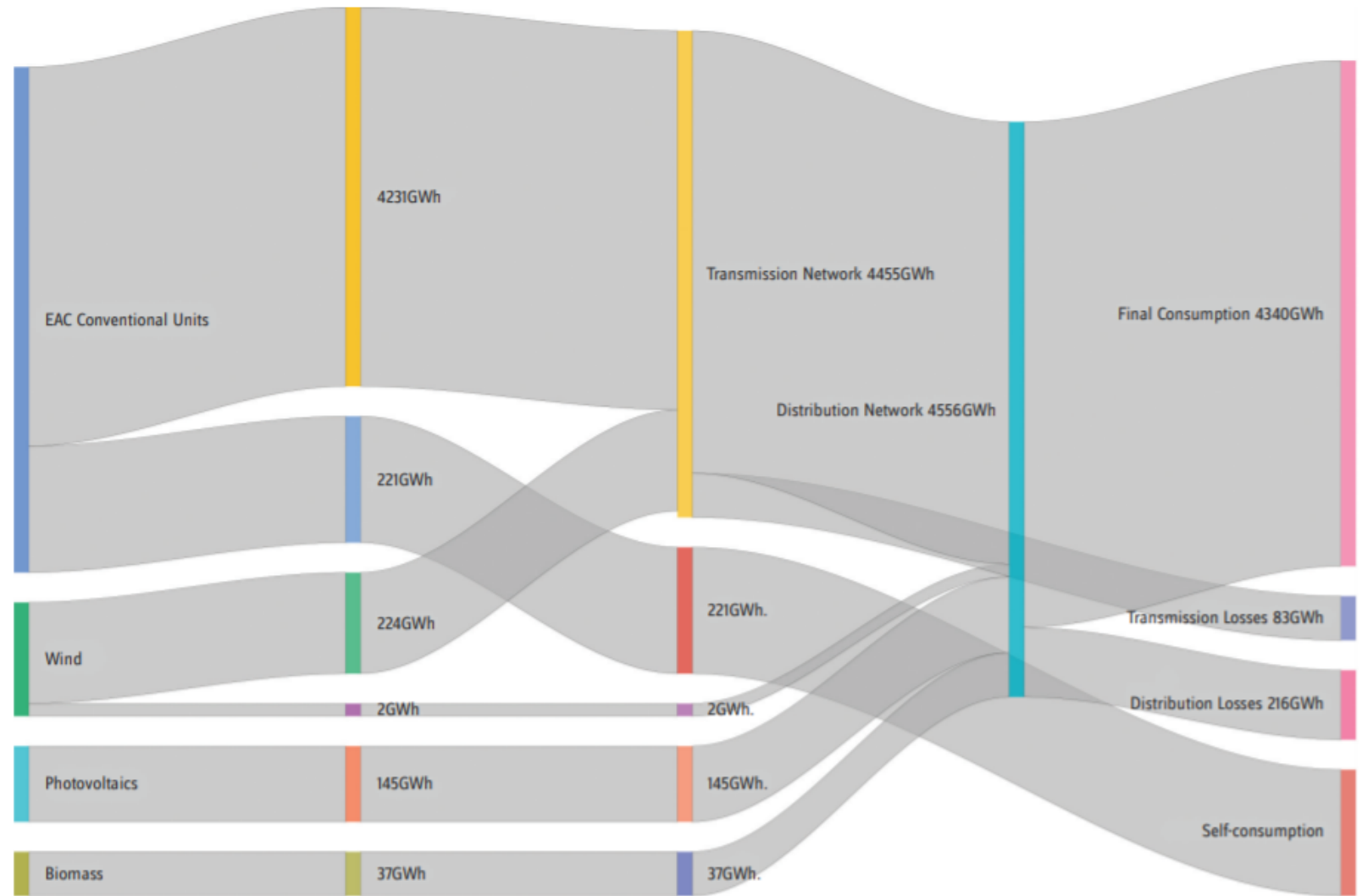
## Cyprus Energy resources



Presentation and Geographical Distribution of Licences for RES Units by 20  
(CERA, 2017)

# ENERGY INVENTORY

## Cyprus Energy resources

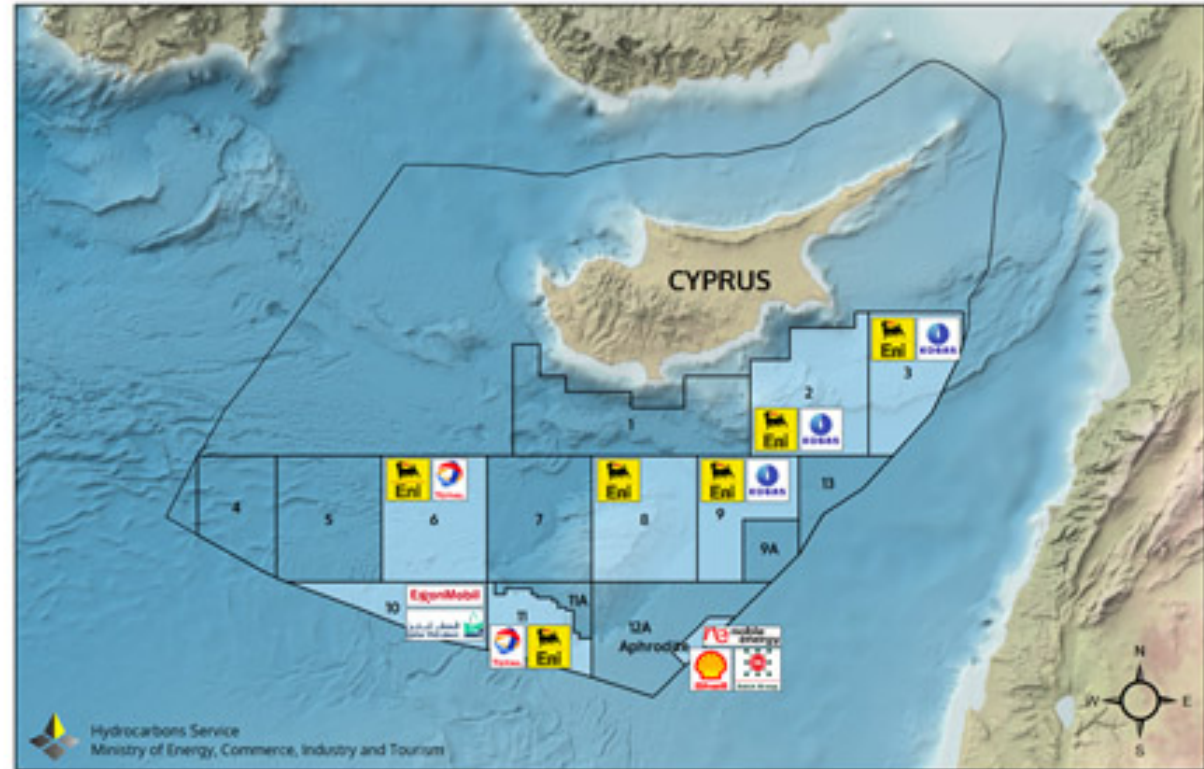


Sankey Diagram for the overall electricity generation in 2016  
(CERA, 2017)



# ON-CELL INVENTORY

## Cyprus Energy resources



Hydrocarbons Exploration licenses and licensed companies map  
(Hydrocarbons Service, 2018)

# ENERGY POLICY LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY

## Energy policy impacts

### Social

Employment

Energy  
poverty

Health and  
safety

Security

Social  
objections

### Econo mic

Economic  
growth

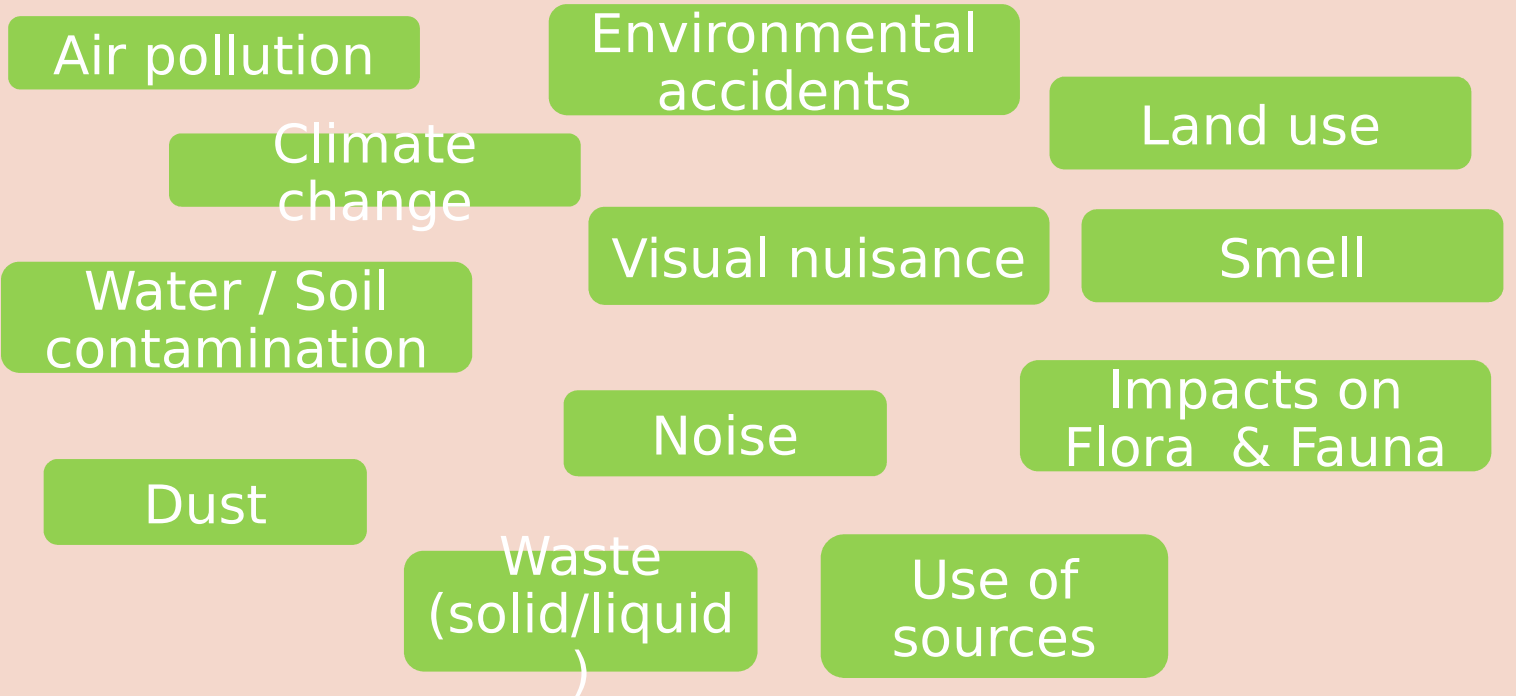
Energy cost

Dutch  
Disease

# ENERGY POLICY LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY

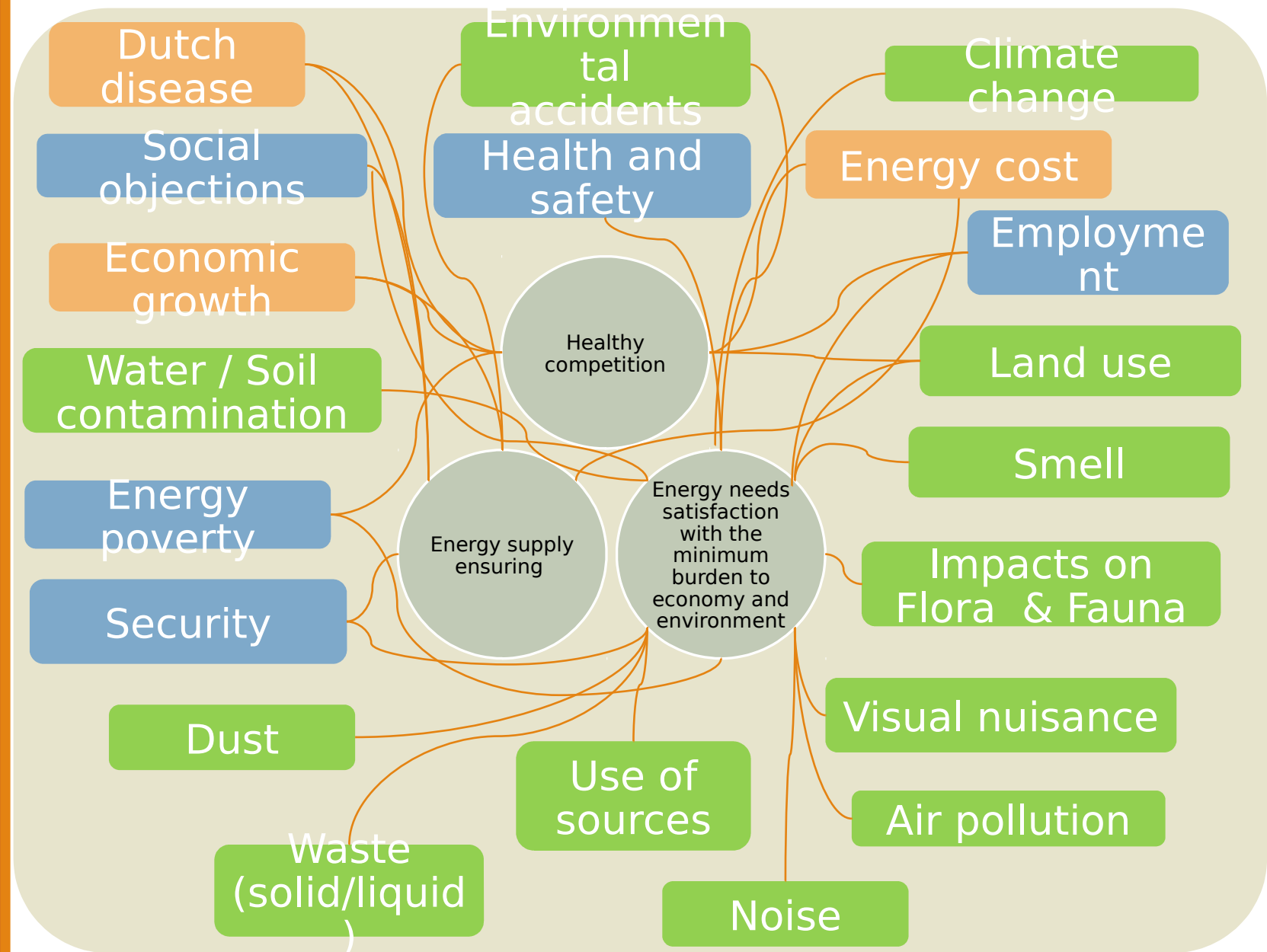
## Energy policy impacts

# Environmental



# POLICY LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY

## Energy policy impacts by axis



# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

Impact category	Indicator	Unit
<b>Environmental</b>		
<b>Climate change</b>	Carbon Dioxide mass emitted	CO <sub>2</sub> Kg MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Pollution (Air pollution &amp; water / soil contamination)</b>	Emissions total mass	Kg MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Waste (solid/sludge)</b>	Total waste (solid/sludge) mass produced	Kg MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Dust</b>	Dust mass emitted	Kg MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Smell</b>	Smell related complaints	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Land use</b>	Occupied land for infrastructure	m <sup>2</sup> MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Visual nuisance</b>	Plant area	m <sup>2</sup> MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Noise</b>	Noise related complaints	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Use of sources</b>	Water use	m <sup>3</sup> MWh <sup>-1</sup>
	Oil use	ltr MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Impacts on flora and fauna</b>	Species impacted	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Environmental accidents</b>	Number of environmental accidents	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>

# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT T SUSTAINABI LITY INDICATORS

Impact category	Indicator	Unit
<b>Social</b>		
<b>Employment</b>	Employment needs*	Work positions MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Health and Safety issues</b>	Health and Safety incidents	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Social objections</b>	Total number of complaints by the society	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Energy poverty</b>	No of electricity interruptions to households	no MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Security</b>	Energy by domestic sources *	MWh of domestic resources MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Economic</b>		
<b>Economic growth</b>	Annual GDP difference*	€ MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Energy cost</b>	Mean price of energy	€ MWh <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Dutch disease</b>	Domestic energy business sector turnover	€ MWh <sup>-1</sup>

\* The higher is preferable

# CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Cyprus is depended to energy imports
- ✓ The island has indigenous energy resources
- ✓ There are options for alternative energy policy scenarios
- ✓ Energy policy can be assessed by life cycle impact indicators
- ✓ Policy formulation could be based on this assessment results and connected targets
- ✓ Further work: LC indicators to be calculated for current and alternative policy scenarios

THANK YOU