

# Gas Sector Priorities – European Level

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Eurogas – Finnish Gas Association

Helsinki – 10 April 2019

# Our members – mid and downstream & DSOs



# Gas...in EU daily lives and our economy today

Europe generates 20% of electricity from gas<sup>1</sup>

Gas provides 43.4% of EU space heating<sup>2</sup>

Gas heats ± 50% of EU hot water<sup>3</sup>

Gas covers 33.1% of EU cooking<sup>4</sup>

2017 EU gas consumption: 491bcm<sup>5</sup>

Renewable gas produced in EU (2016): 4% of natural gas consumption, most of it is biogas<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source: BP *Statistical Review of World Energy 2018*

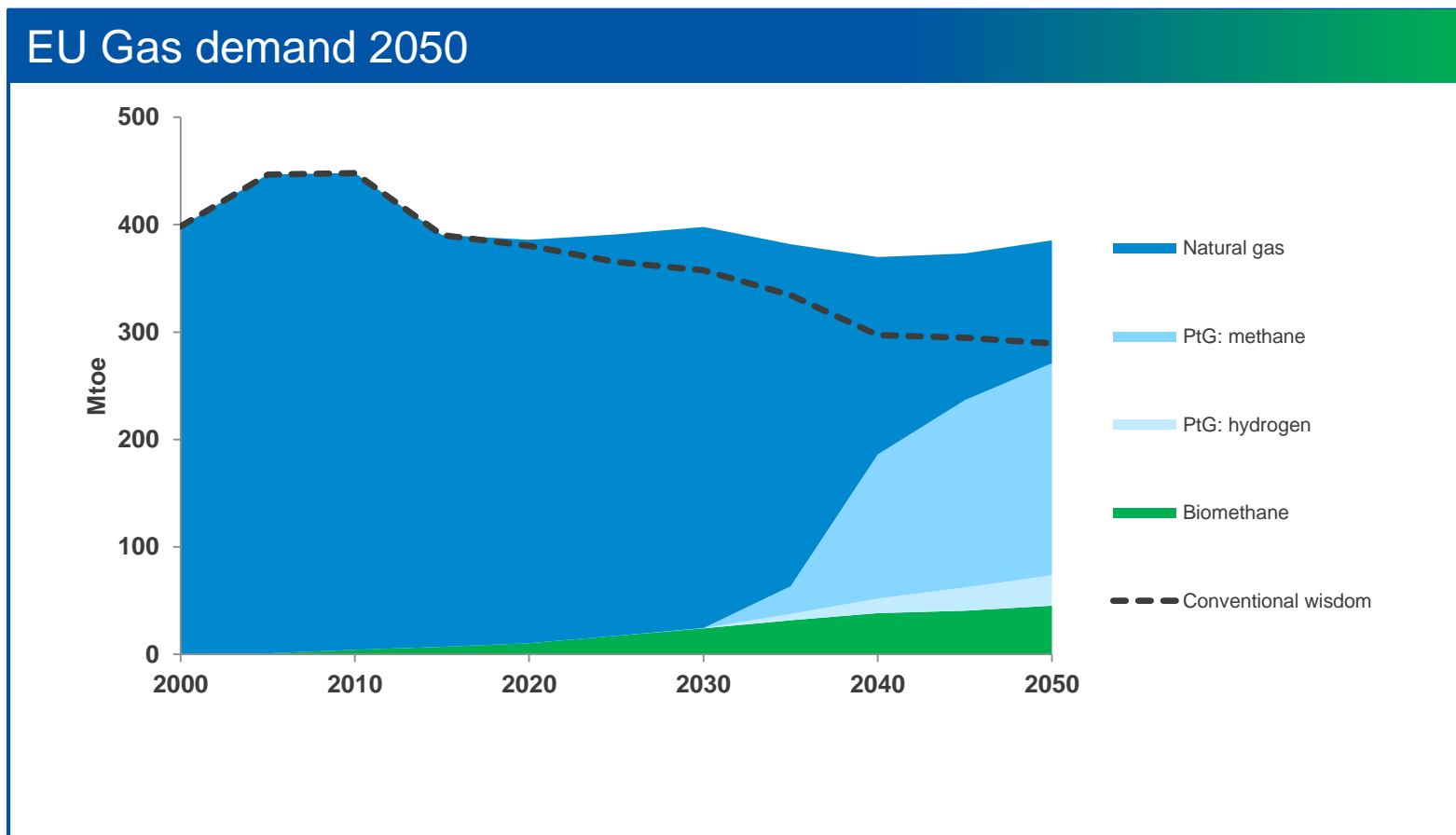
<sup>2 3 4</sup> Expressed in shares, in EU residential sector. Source: Eurostat

<sup>5</sup> source: European Commission, *Gas Market Report Q4 2017*

<sup>6</sup> Source: European Commission with reference to Eurostat

# Full Eurogas EU market demand projection to 2050

Demand for natural gas could be 400+ bcm in 2050 according to the PRIMES modelling in 2017

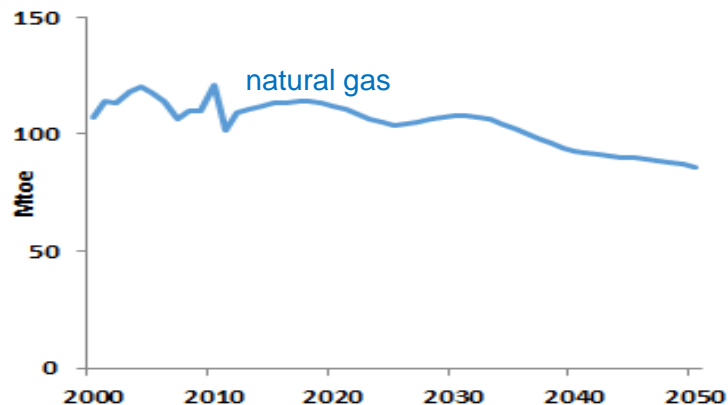


# Eurogas forecasts for Gas to 2050 in different sectors

## Important gas customer sector demand predictions

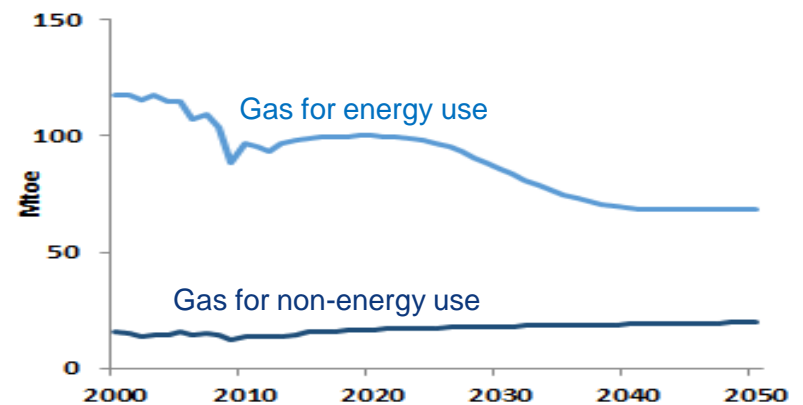
### Residential

- 76% of current houses still remain in 2050.
- High renovation rates.
- Quite stable gas demand to 2030.



### Industry

- Economic growth is a key parameter
- Efficiency and some alternatives drive energy-use; chemicals is a separate sector.



# Comments on the Eurogas Forecasts

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- The Eurogas PRIMES study envisages a major shift into hydrogen by 2050 – over 70% of demand will be met by it
- Power to gas is increasingly an option for Europe
- Strong biomethane growth
- Opportunities exist for natural gas as a feedstock for hydrogen
- EU could still need to import gas in 2050 – likely to be hydrogen
- Consideration for CCS development not just in EU but in neighbouring regions

# European Commission Long Term Strategy Forecast

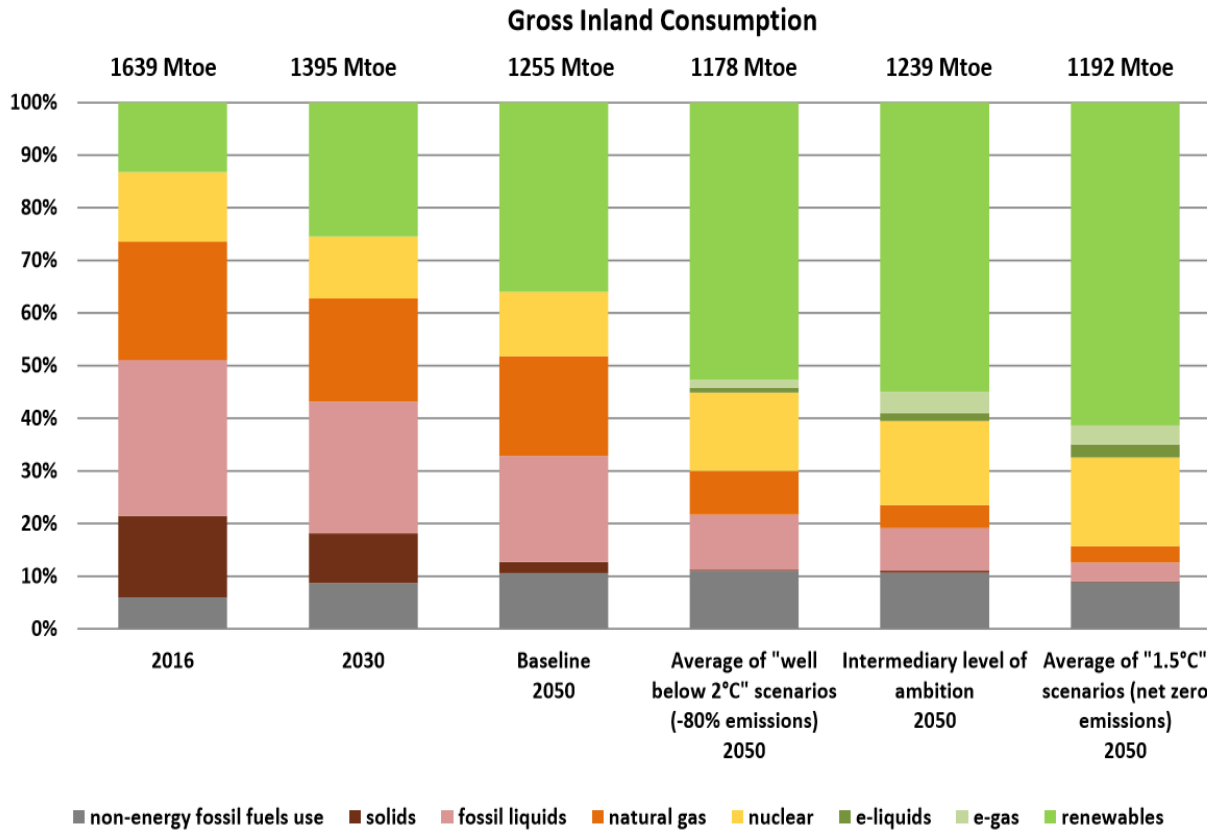


Figure 2. Fuel mix in Gross Inland Consumption

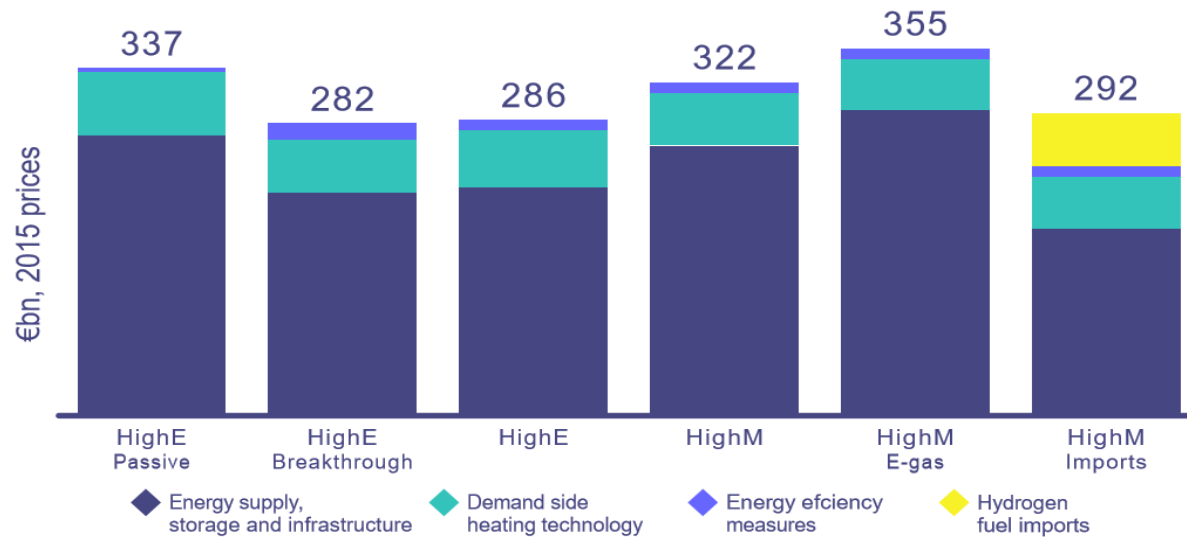
# Comments on the forecasts

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- The European Commission has called for a carbon neutral economy in 2050, net zero carbon emissions
- Massive reduction in gaseous fuels
- Have been told ‘You must decarbonise to stay in the game’
- However, Member States are less enthusiastic to embrace this pathway to 2050
- Will be decided throughout the course of this year



# Cost is the battle ground – European Climate Foundation Forecasts

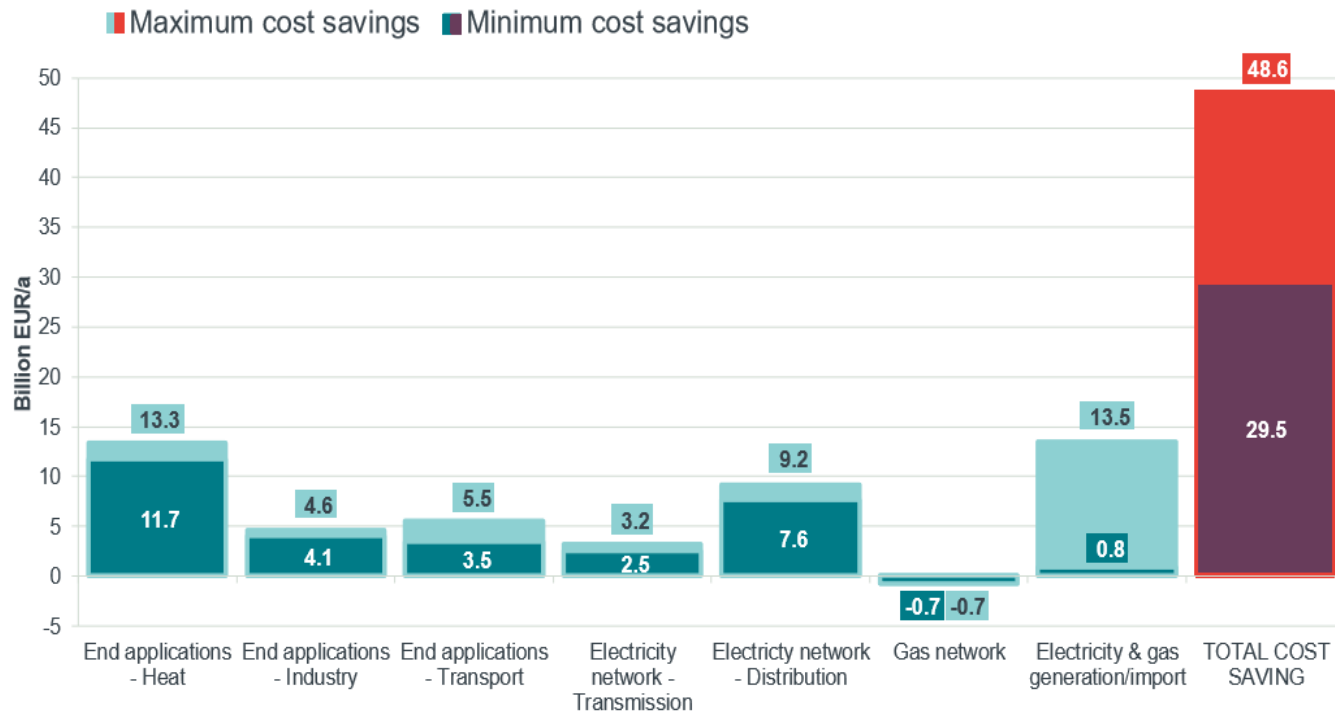


Source: Element Energy and Cambridge Econometrics

**FIGURE 14:** Annualised costs in 2050 of key elements of alternative decarbonisation scenarios (total for six 'archetype' countries)

# Frontier Economics – Cost Saving of Gas Use

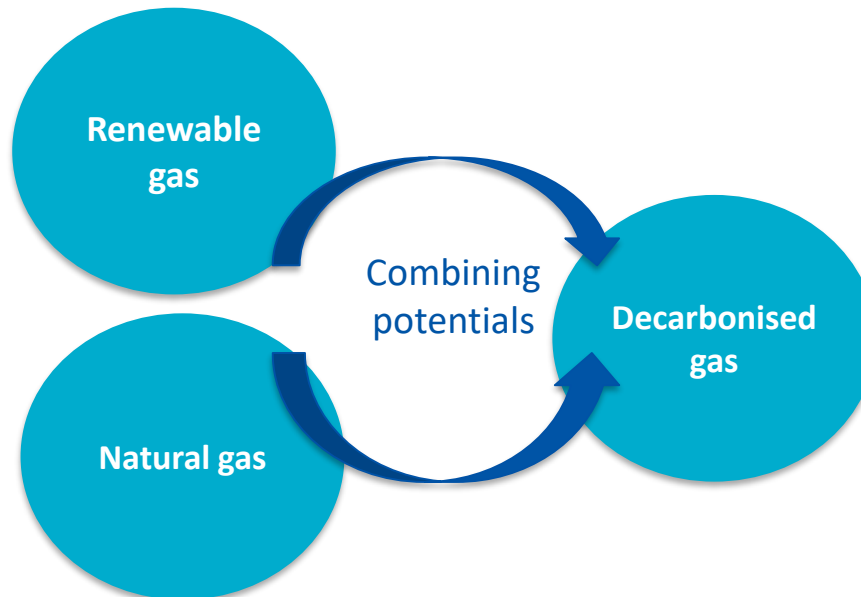
**Figure 26** Min and max cost savings of a continued use of gas per year in 2050 along the supply chain for the countries analysed



Source: Frontier Economics/IAEW

# The Gas Package and the potential for decarbonisation utilising natural gas

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The 2050 decarbonisation targets can be reached cost effectively by utilising renewable gas (r-gas) & decarbonised gas (d-gas).

Gas infrastructure already in place is largely amortised and covers over 2.2 million Kms at the DSO level.

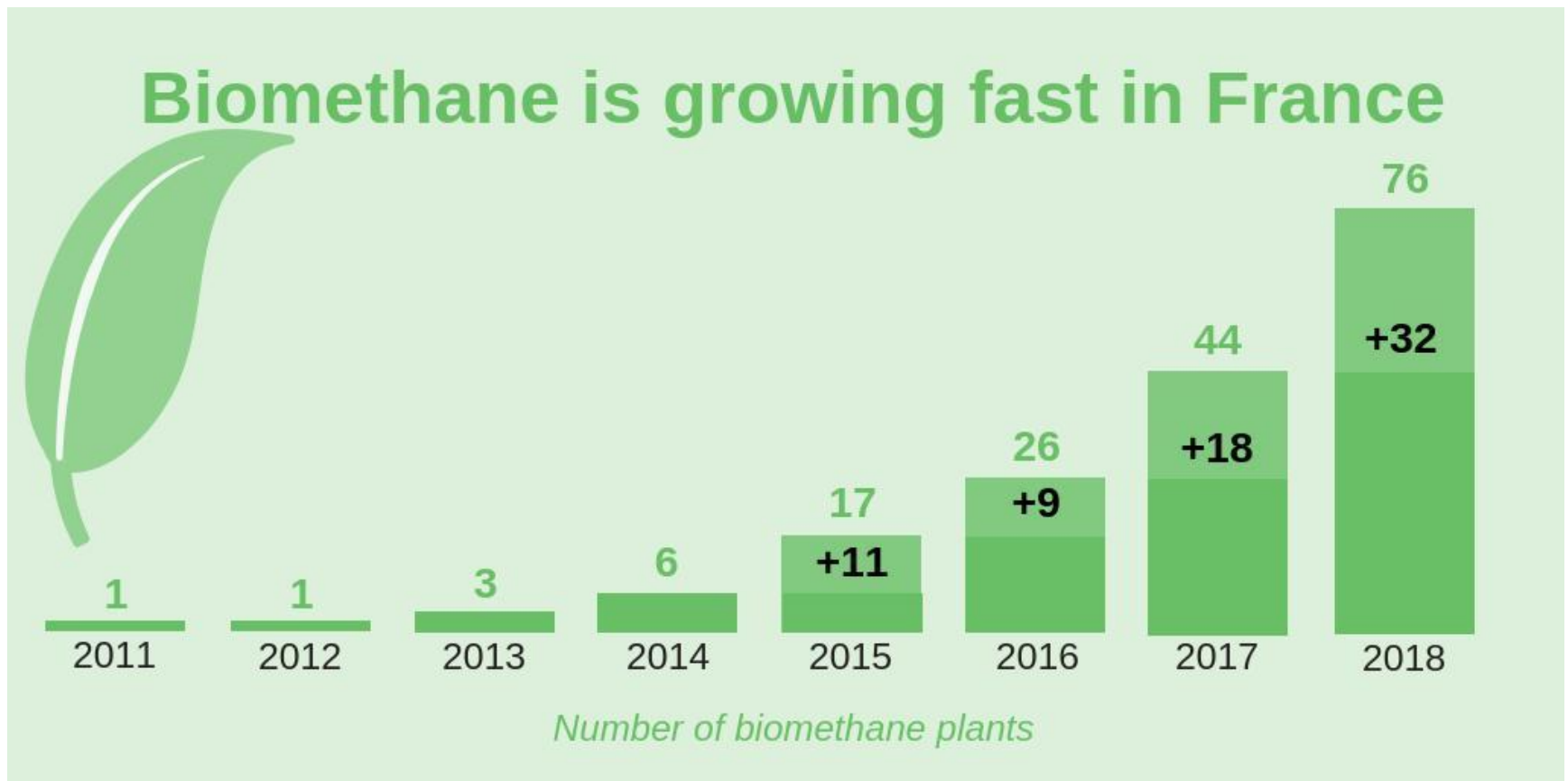
With biomethane we could decarbonize heating - for individuals and district heating - with an easy product switch in a click. Without any investment on site. Very fast decarbonisation.

# The context for decarbonised gas today

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- 17 National Climate and Energy Plans recognise value of natural gas to 2030
- A further 19 mention biogas/biomethane for different uses – heat, transport, power
- 21 mention Hydrogen but many on transport side – need wider consideration

# Renewable Gas Market Picking Up - GRDF



# Challenges to Solve

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- Hydrogen production – cost needs to be brought down through scale, what are best pathways to scale?
- Need to address:
  - Blending strengths i.e. how much hydrogen, biomethane and natural gas can you blend?
  - At what point do biogas and hydrogen become competitive?
- Eurogas Study underway – results in October

# Eurogas recommendations for a Gas Package

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- Introduce an EU target for renewable and decarbonised gases
- Develop a European blueprint for Guarantees of Origin (GOs) for hydrogen
- Obligation for joint gas/electricity infrastructure planning to take an integrated system view
- Favour gasification and digestion over the incineration of waste
- Enable the development of technologies to decarbonize the gas supply e.g. pyrolysis, CCS/U and SMR

# Renewable and decarbonized gases – available now!

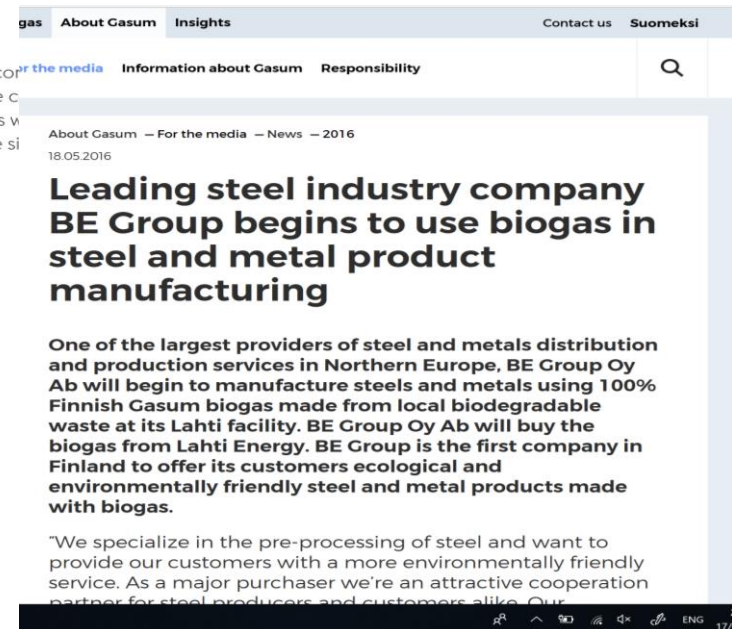
voestalpine, Siemens and VERBUND are building a pilot facility for green hydrogen at the Linz location



7 February 2017 | The European Commission has awarded the H2FUTURE project consortium, comprising voestalpine, Siemens, VERBUND and Austrian Power Grid (APG) as well as the research-partners K1-MET and ECN, the contract to build one of the world's largest electrolysis plants for producing green hydrogen. The project-partners will cooperate on implementing an innovative hydrogen demonstration plant at the voestalpine site in Linz, Austria.

Solutions are being examined now:

- Cadent gas and H21 projects in the UK
- Standardisation work in CEN
- Technical conclusions from Marcogaz on H2 injection





# The industrial opportunity of Renewable and Decarbonised Gas

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- Europe leads on the industrial production of:
  - Anaerobic digestors
  - Electrolysers
  - LNG Engines for ships
- Gas industry in itself offers industrial opportunities for Europe to lead on low carbon technologies
- This implies the creation of jobs and wealth in Europe through the energy transition

## Contact details

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