



26. Podzimní plynárenská conference - Strategická role plynů
26th Autumn Gas Conference - *The strategic role of gas*

The Role of Gas after 2030
(and what are we doing about it?)

12 November 2019, Clarion Congress Hotel Prague
Barbara Jinks, Director Govt Relations, GIE

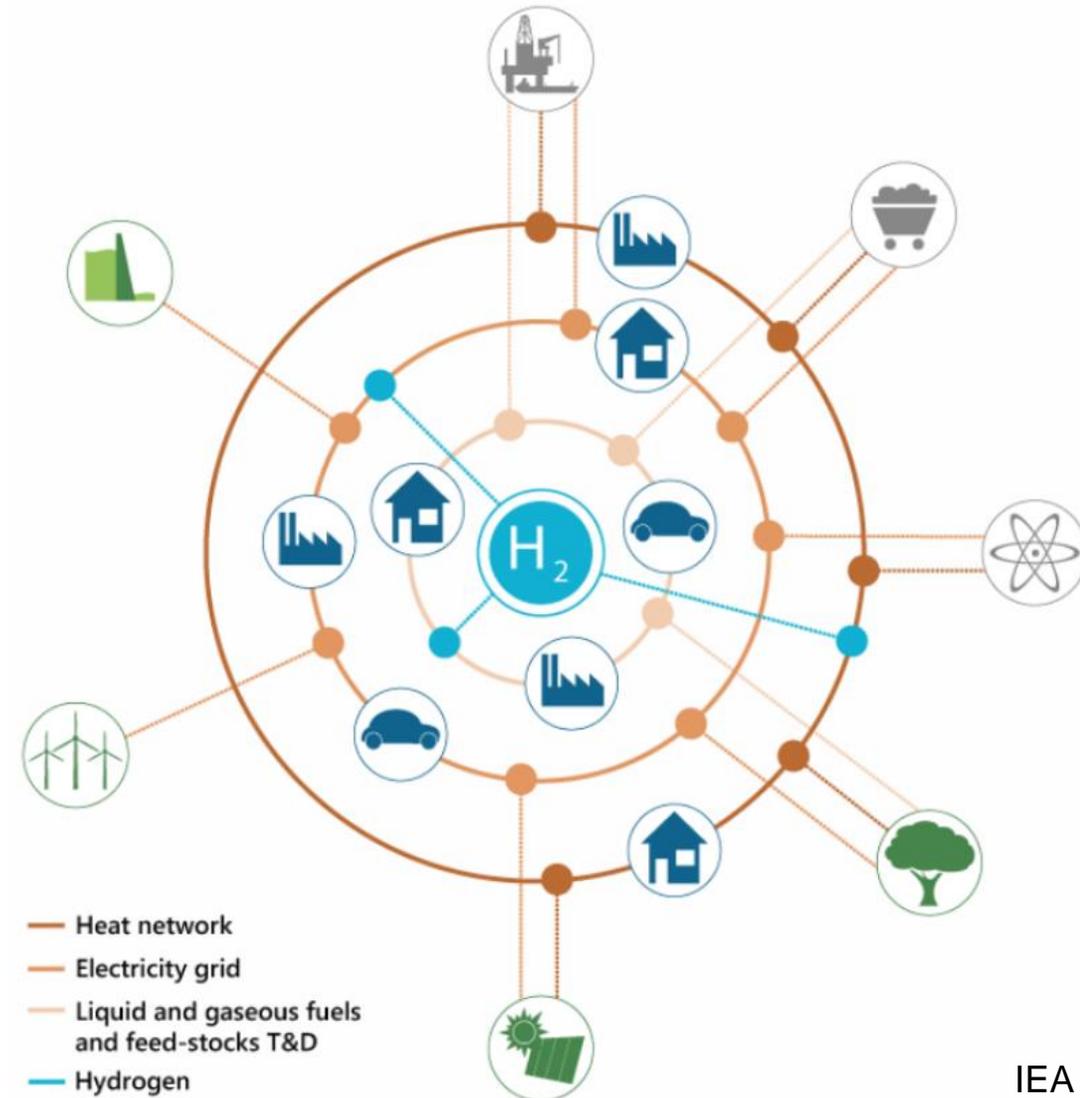
Introduction

Key issues

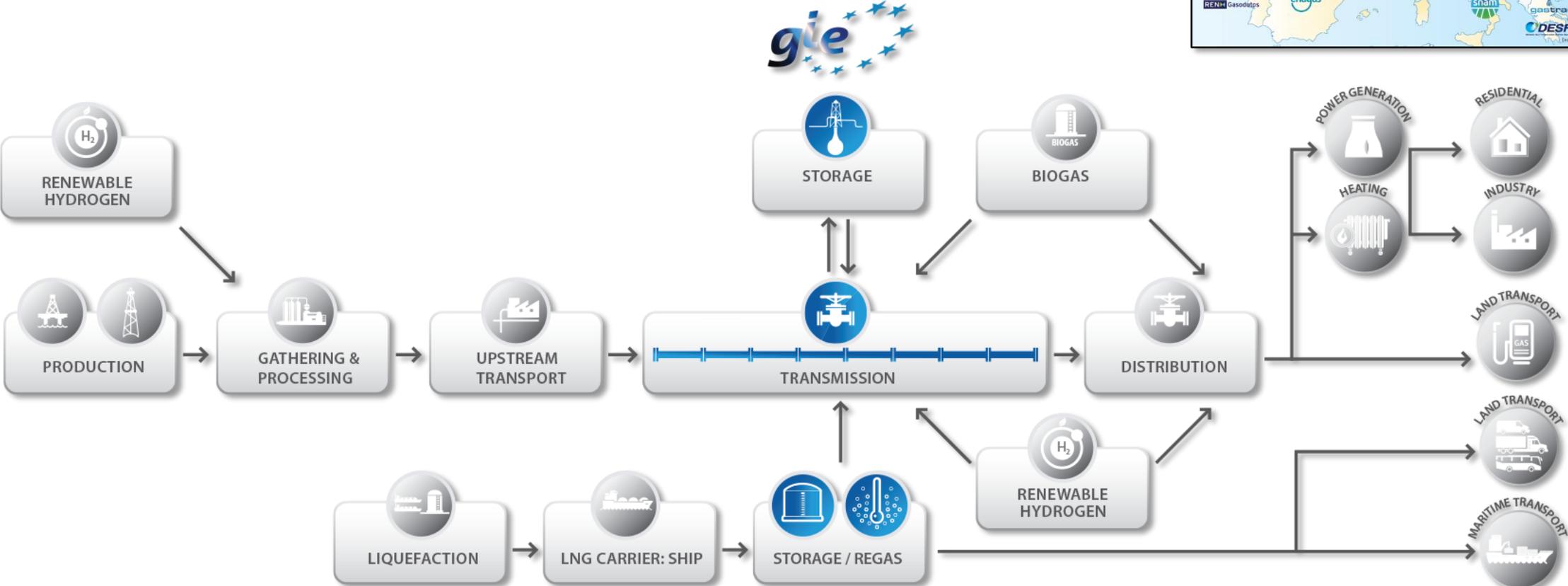
1. New EP and EC (nearly) – uncertainties
2. Strong opposition to fossil gas
 - Increasingly emotional debate about energy
3. Gas industry needs to show value
 - under Energy Union pillars of sustainability, security & competitiveness

Agenda

1. Update on decarbonisation package 2020
 - *what EC is doing about it*
2. Scenarios for gas post-2030
 - *what others think will happen*
3. GIE focus areas and policy asks
 - *what are we doing about it*



GIE - essential mid-stream gas infrastructure



EU pathway to meeting Paris Targets

- activities since 2018 CGA conference



2007 *EU Climate Target* - reduce GHG 20% by 2020
 2015 Energy Union - security, sustainability, competitiveness

2016

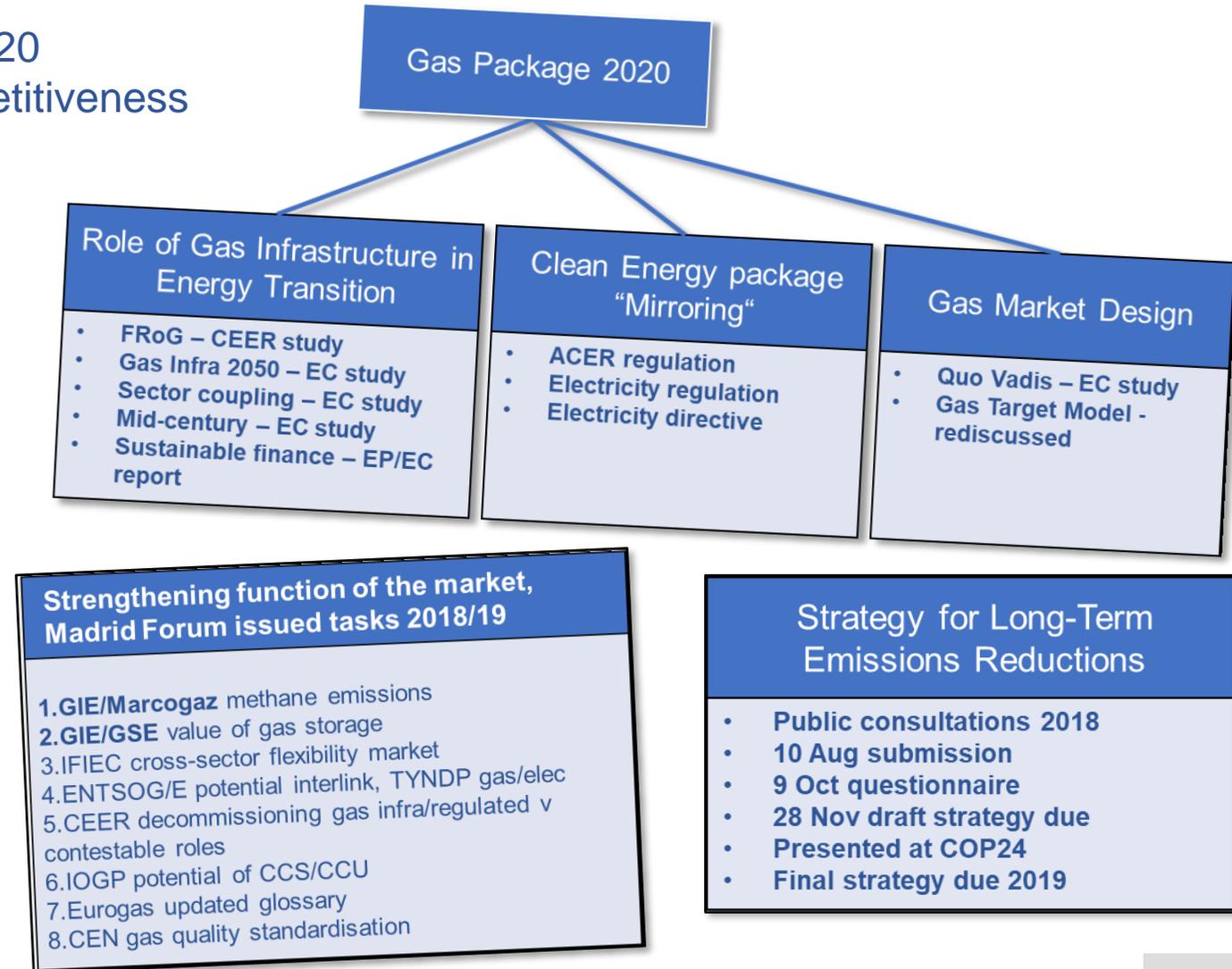
- Paris Targets for 2030
 - reduce GHG 40%
 - Increase energy efficiency by 32.5%
 - Increase renewables to 32%
- *Gas Package 2020* regulatory reform - 3 pillars

2018

- Jun Madrid Forum - 8 new tasks
- **Nov *Clean Planet for All***
- **Dec *Clean Energy Package* revisions**
- **Dec NECPs 2021-30**

2019

- **Sep New Parliament**
- **In progress – new Commission**



Decarbonisation package 2020

– a bundle of legislative amendments



Green Deal

- Deliver first *EU Climate Law* for carbon neutrality
- Instil a *climate culture* in Europe
- Higher emission cuts - 50% by 2030 (& lead int'l 55%)
- Commence *Just Transition Fund* in 1Q20
- 2030 strategies for Biodiversity and Zero Pollution
- Border carbon tax

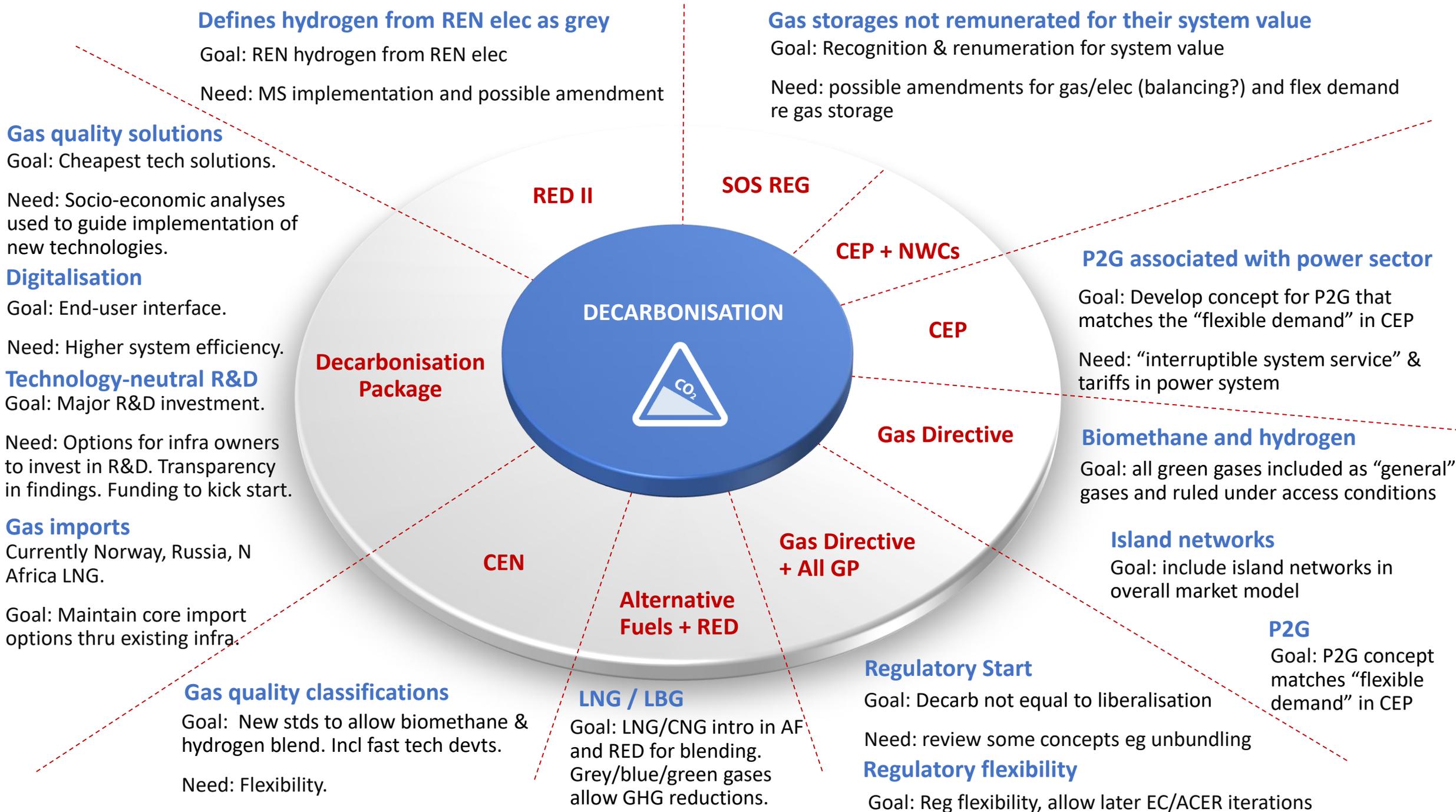
Now

- 2018 and 2019 studies ongoing
- Await new EC and *Green Deal* (100 days after)
- New EC tasks
- Await *Decarbonisation Package 2020* (replace GP2020)
- €592 Bn allocated to decarbonisation

Impact assessment studies 2018/19

1. Sector coupling
2. LNG market
3. Capacity & Commodity release
4. Non-harmonised tariffs
5. Methane leakage
6. Barriers to entry
7. Tailor-made regulation
8. Biogas & H2 impact

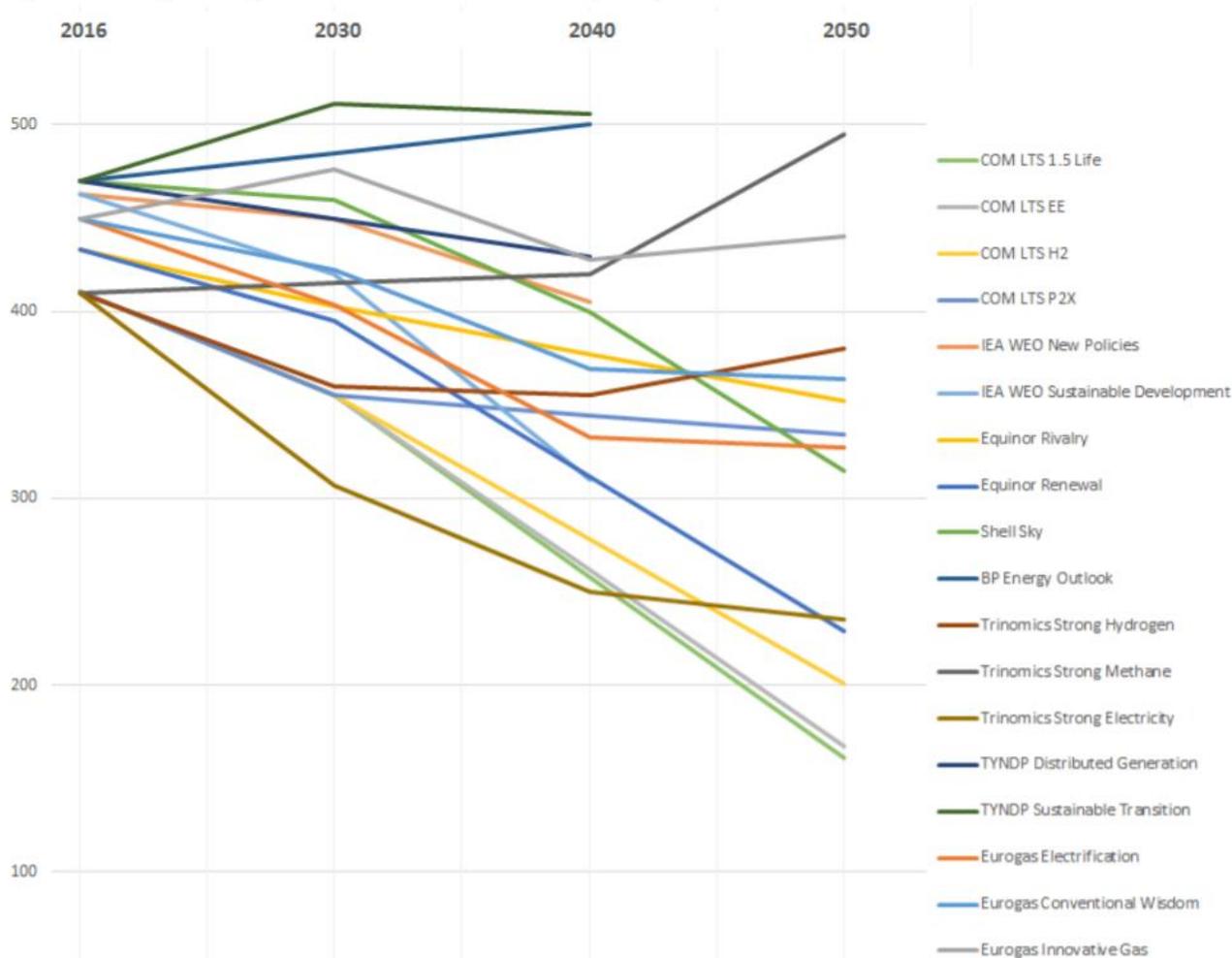
“The Green Deal represents an unprecedented opportunity for Europe to move away from fragmented policymaking.”
EC President, Ursula von der Leyens



Survey of scenarios for gas 2040-2050



Figure 2. Projected gas demand in 2040-2050 (bcm)²⁴

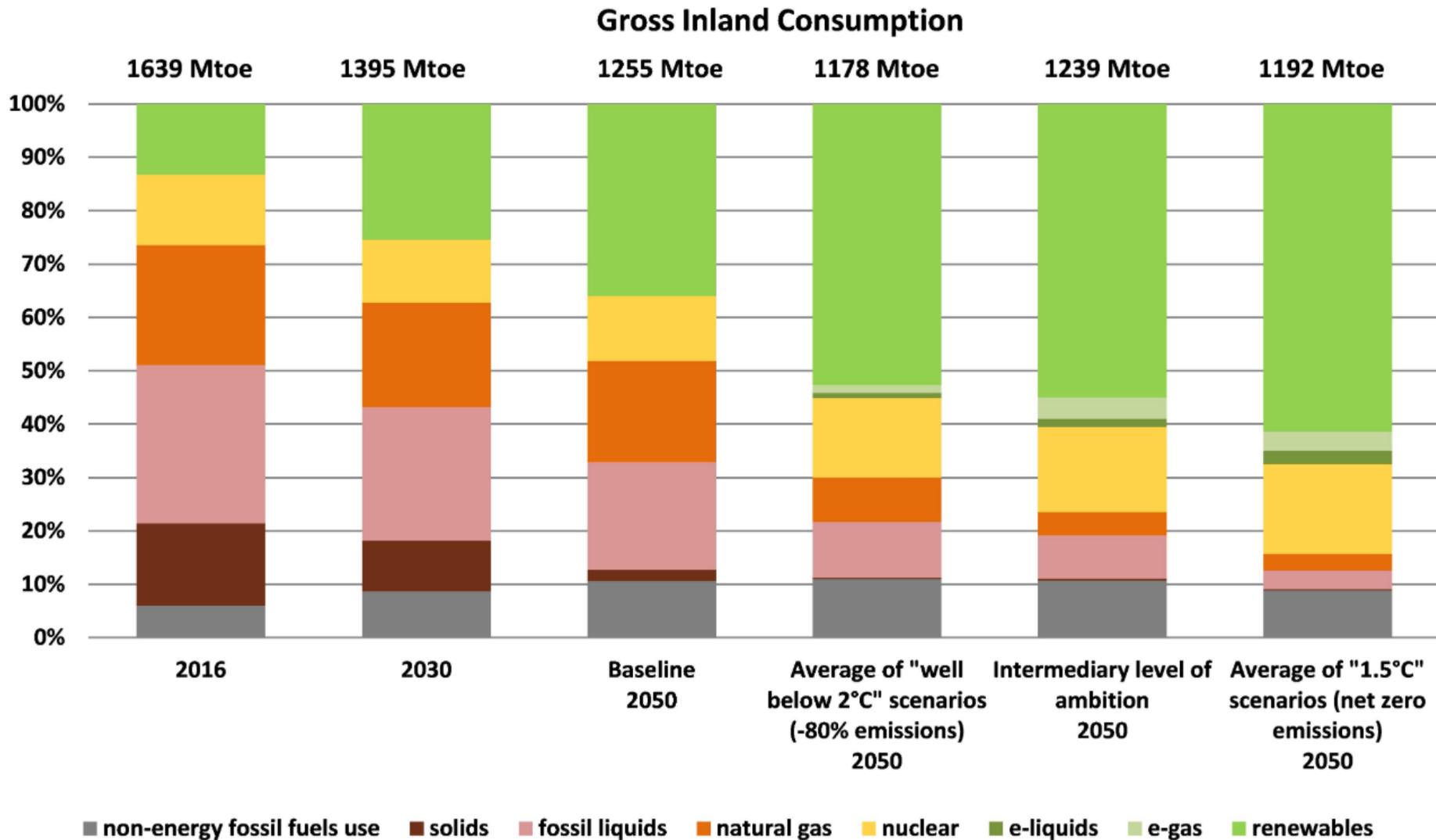


CEPS Aug 2019 using info from:

- BP (2019)
- EC (2018)
- IEA (2018)
- ENTSOG TYNDP (2018)
- Trinomics (2018)
- Shell (2018)
- Equinor (2018)
- Eurogas (2018)

EC scenarios for gas after 2030

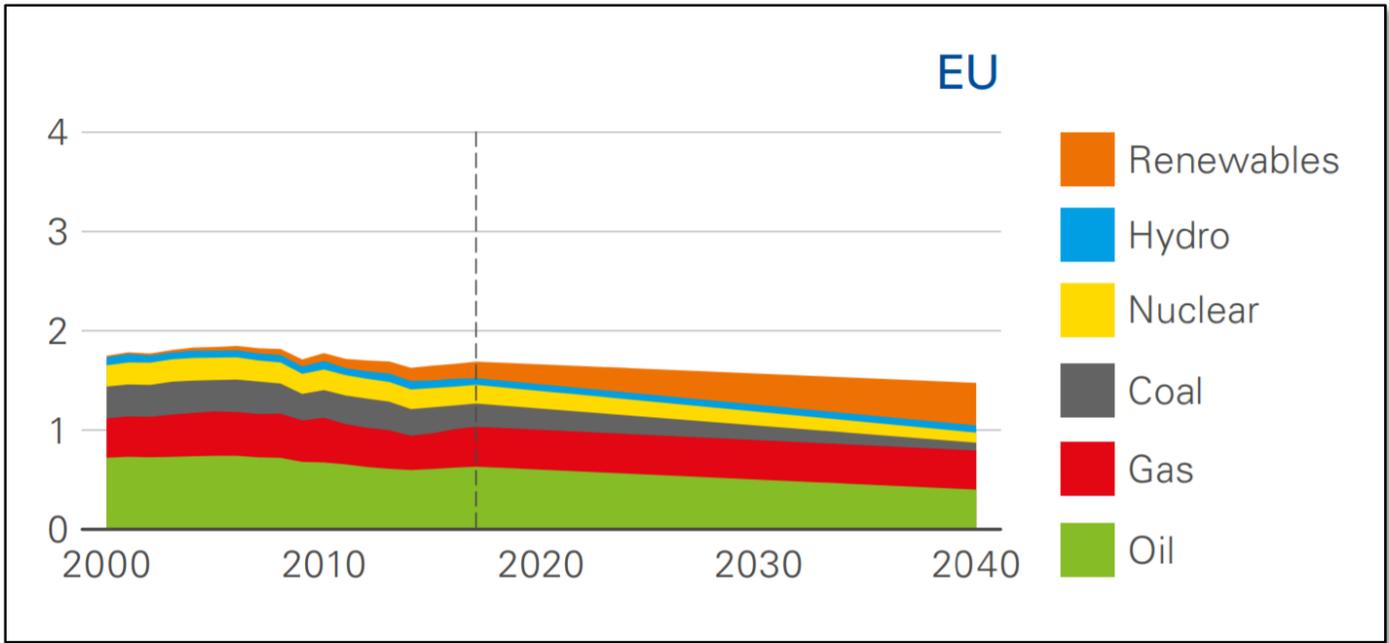
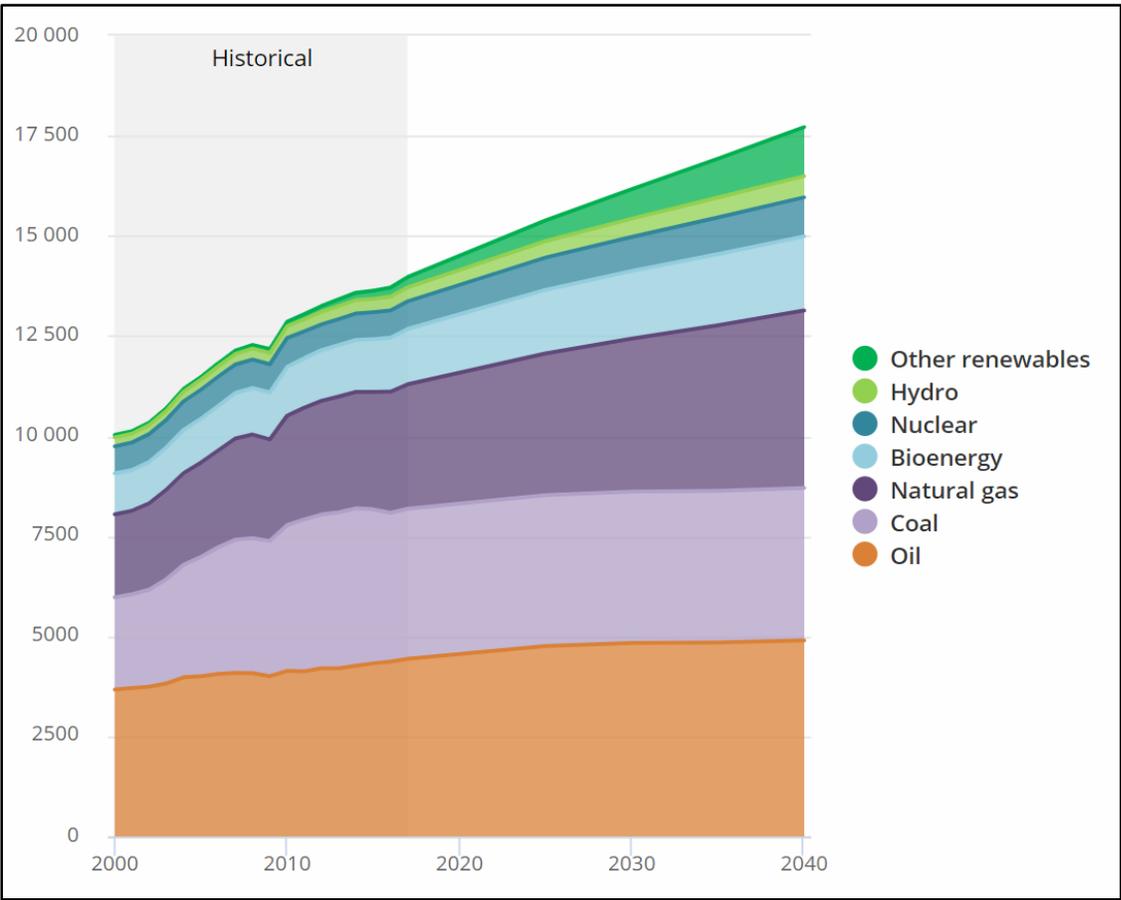
- Clean Planet for All Strategy



"We are convinced that natural gas will play an important role"
Ermacora Sep 2019

"First assessments show we need to double the share of electricity in energy consumption by 2050"
Juul-Jurgensen Nov 2019

Scenarios for gas in 2040



BP Energy Outlook 2019

IEA WEO, 2018

What are we doing about it?

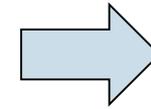
- vision for role of gases in EU after 2030



"Affordable decarbonisation cannot be achieved without using the gas infrastructure"

GIE Vision 2050

- **Security of supply**
- **Affordability**
- **Grid balancing**
- **Ability for gas to be greened**
- Storage of energy (insurance)
- Flexibility and balancing the grid
- LNG replaces HSFO (competition with scrubbers)
- Application for trains, heavy-duty vehicles
- Most efficient in some energy transportation and use
- Minimal disturbance to people and land use
- Minimal disruption to gas customers
- Delivers to processes that cannot decarbonise



Influence with facts, vision and projects on the ground



GIE members create many voluntary solutions for the entire EU energy sector



Transmission (TSO)

TSO work on organisations:
analyses, systems, ...



Storage (SSO)

SSO work on data:
transparency, projects, ...



Various regulatory approaches can be deployed to account for positive externalities and ensure long-term sustainability of gas storage

Market pricing with new products and incentives	Market pricing with regulation of externalities	Market pricing with integrated optimisation and regulation
Removal of market failures and improved incentives through development of new products and services	Regulation of externalities e.g. storage obligations, tariff adjustments, and/or capacity mechanisms	Periodic review with regulator to ensure cost recovery for required storage based on integrated system management

Principles underlying regulatory approaches to ensure efficient allocation of storage capacity and level playing field with other flexibility options

Effective incentives and penalty mechanisms for shippers and TSOs to take incentives and options into account

Encourage cost-efficient approach like TSOs and SSOs for system operation and investment / retirement decisions

Capacity value of gas storage infrastructure

LNG (LSO)

LSO work on data:
transparency, mobility, ...



Map of Europe showing LNG storage locations

Photograph of industrial LNG storage tanks and a truck

Photograph of an LNG carrier ship at sea

+ Market Coupling

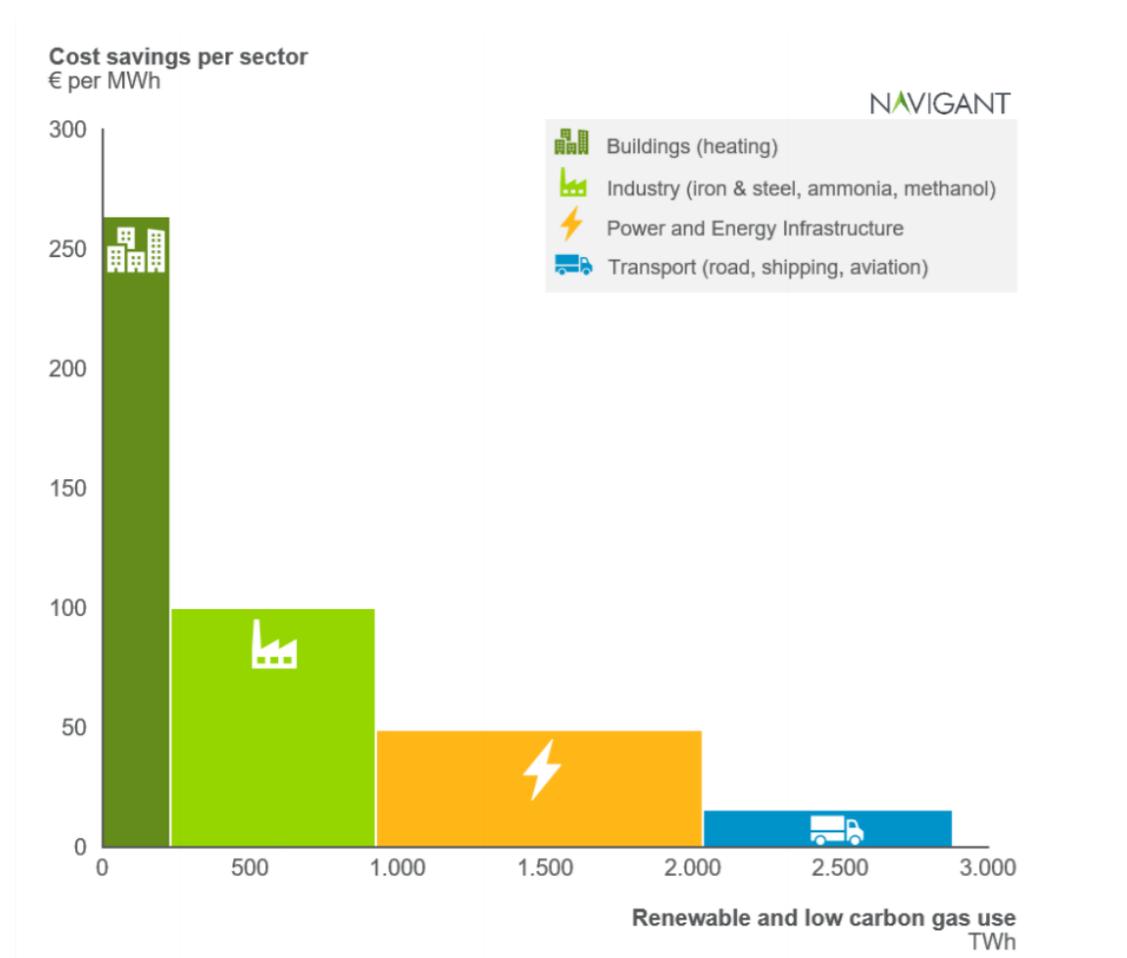
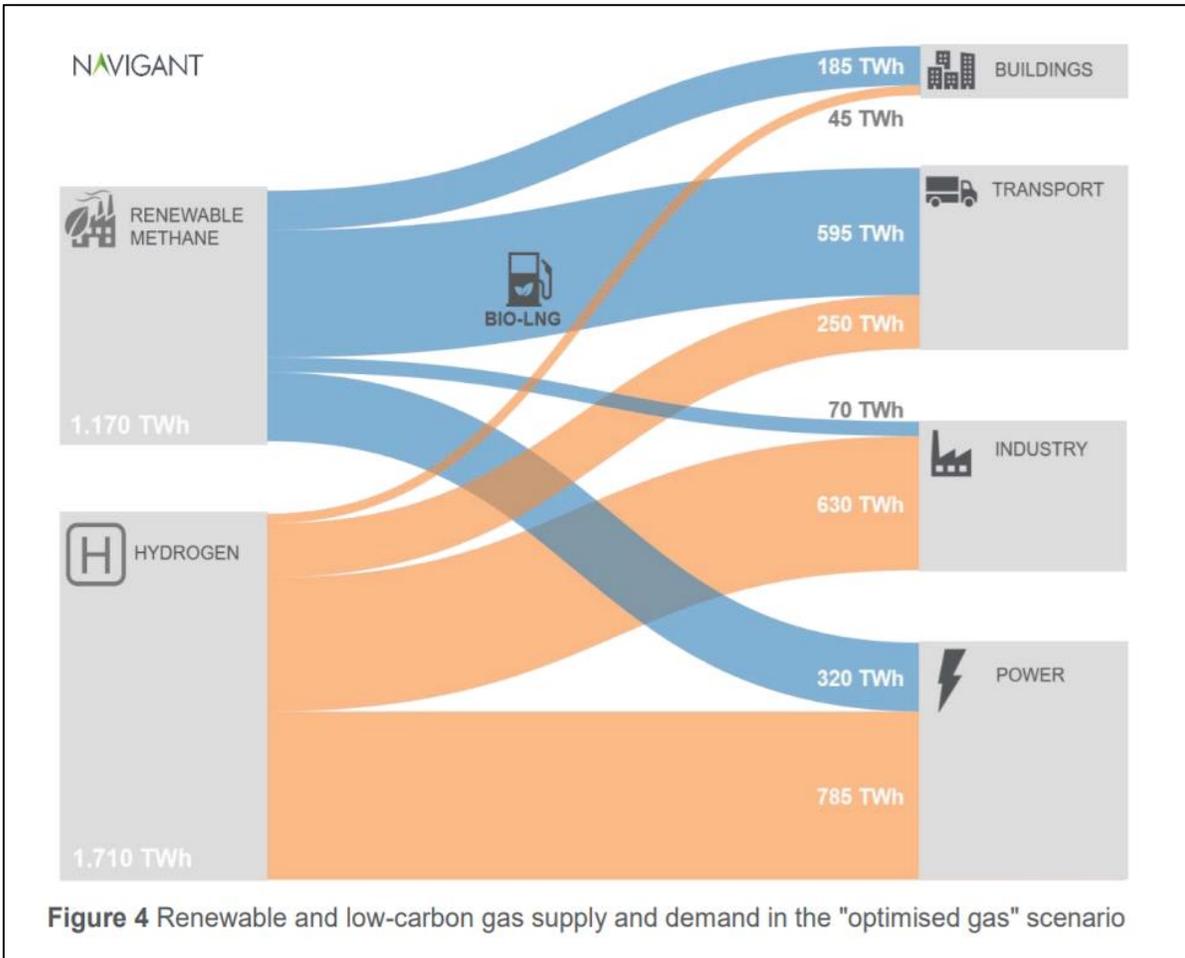
EE + LT + FI | LU + BE | DK + SE

Study on potential of renewable gases and integrated energy solutions for competitive energy market



Gas For Climate study **March 2019**

Integrated energy system can be fully renewable and save €217 Bn pa



Hydrogen uptake in gas chain is technically feasible

Major elements in TSO, DSO, residential appliances – 10% moving to **20%**.

Many industrial processes expected to accept **5%** without modification.

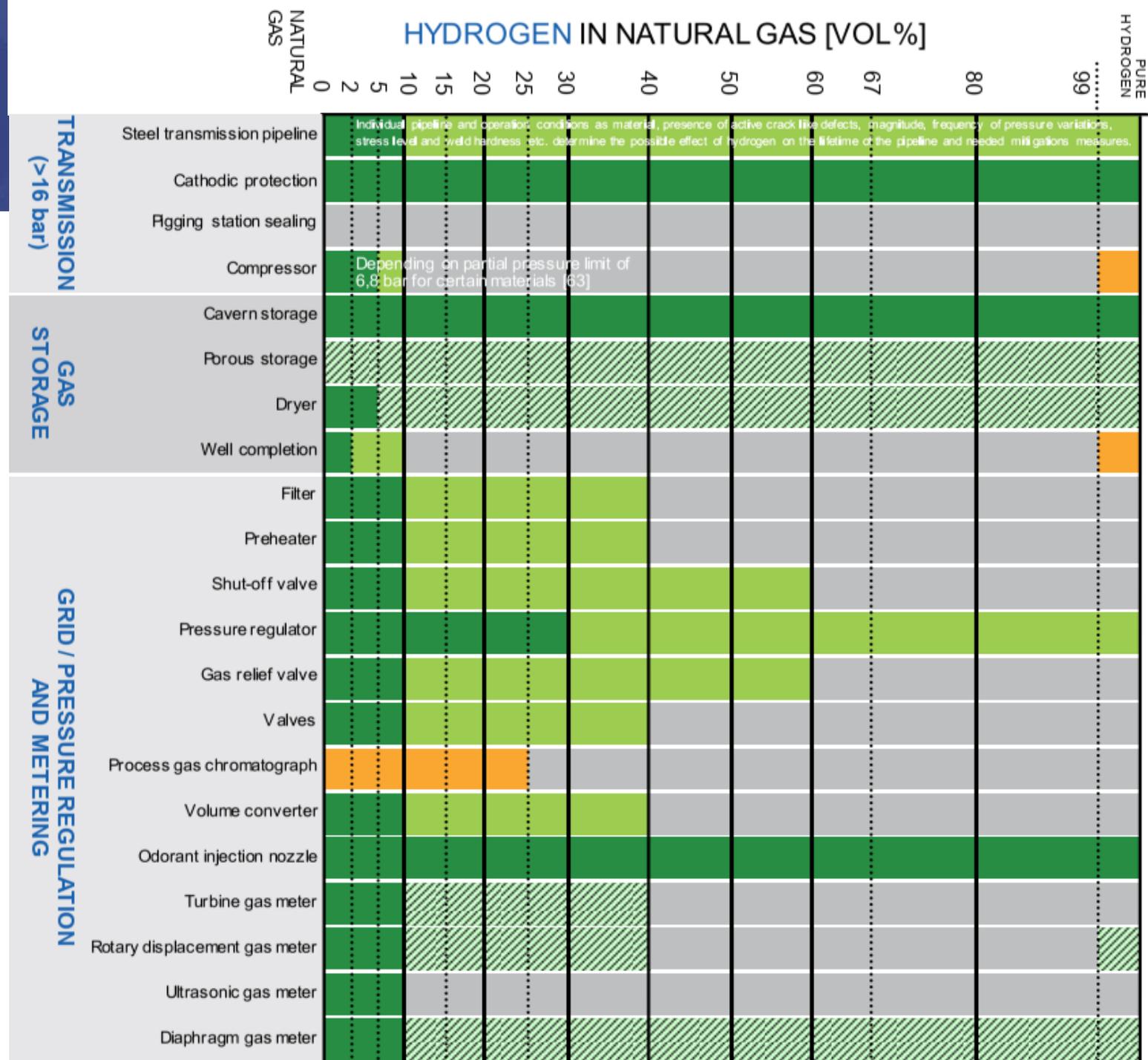
Higher concentrations feasible with R&D/replacement.

Max allowable in EU is 10% in Germany, moving to **20%**.

Many projects in EU incl:

- EoN (Germany) full-scale tests with **20%** for 500 dwellings
- H21 (UK), **100%** in Leeds city

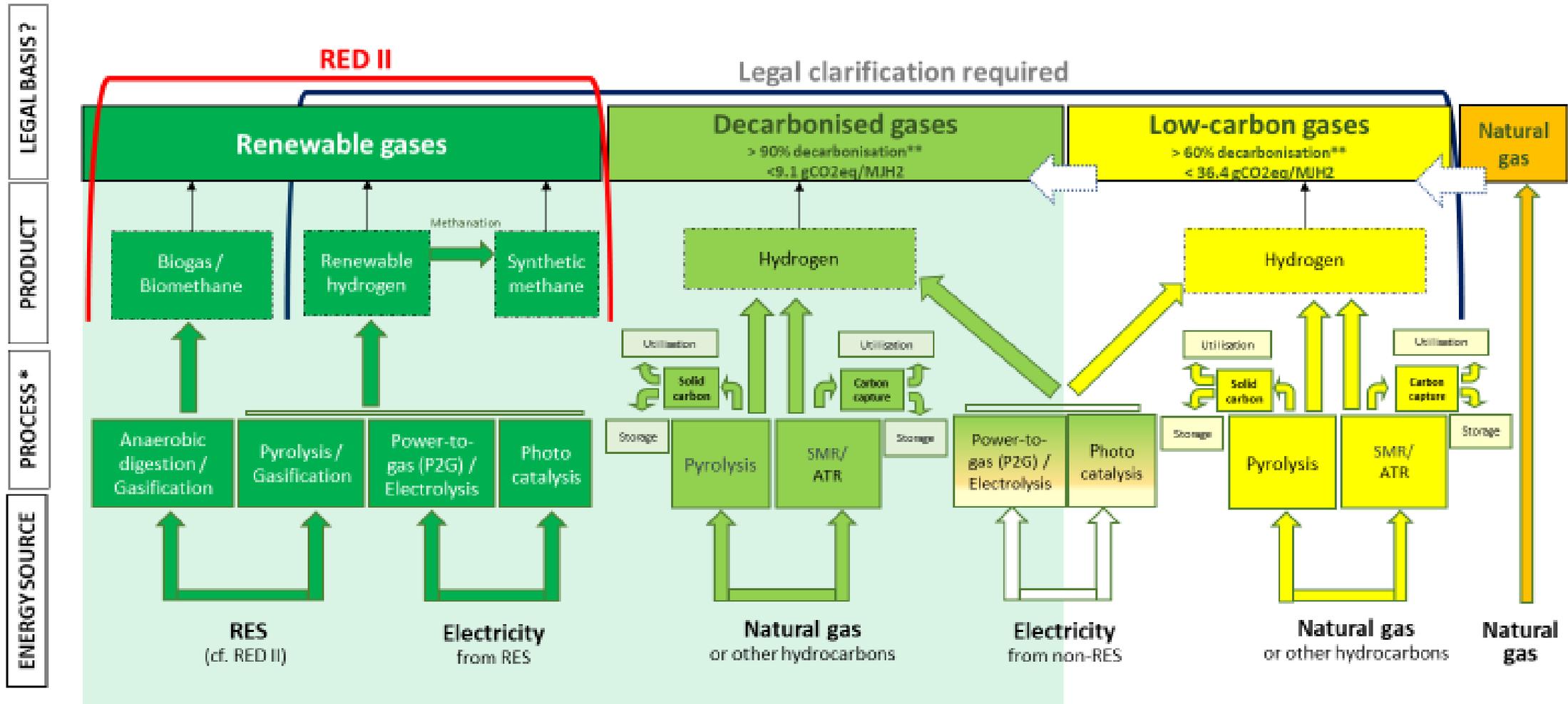
Source: Marcogaz 2019





Thank you

Need for New Terminology



Disclaimer:

* This overview is based on existing processes and known technologies and evidently does not preclude any other existing process or new technological developments.

** The GHG reduction is calculated on the BAT 91 gCO₂/MJH₂ derived from CertiHy and could be replaced by a comparable threshold pending confirmation of the methodological basis for CertiHy.