# United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

#### 8th GLOBAL COMMODITIES FORUM

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### Energy transition in Europe: the case for gas and gas infrastructure

By

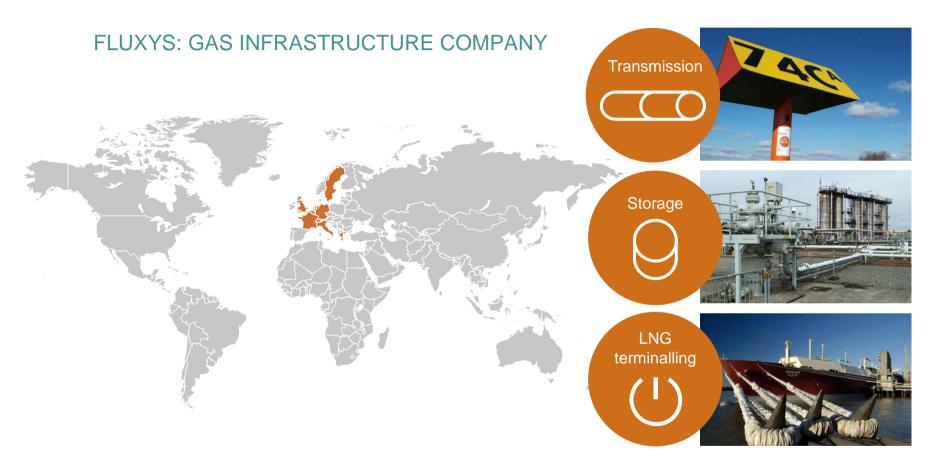
Pascal De Buck, Managing Director and CEO of Fluxys

The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.



Pascal De Buck I Managing Director and CEO Fluxys





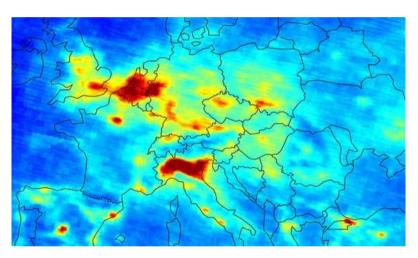


#### EUROPE'S DOUBLE CHALLENGE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR POLLUTION

# Ambitious 2030 targets towards a low-carbon economy

- At least 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990
- At least 27% renewable energy
- At least 27% energy efficiency compared to business as usual

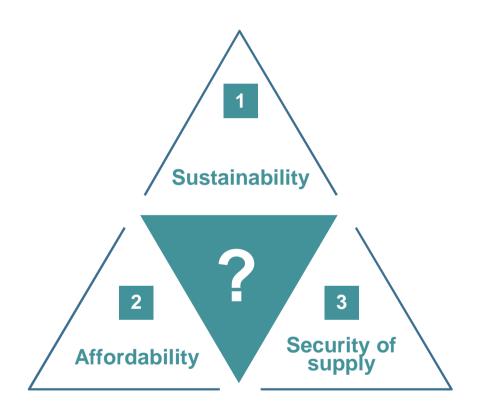
#### Attacking the invisible killer



Premature deaths from air pollution estimated at c. 500,000 per year

[Environmental satellite European Space Agency – nitrogen oxide levels over Europe]

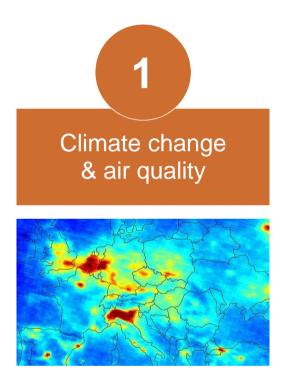




# HOW TO TACKLE THE ENERGY TRANSITION TRILEMMA?

- Start today with all means available to save on carbon budget
- Open mindset away from one-sizefits-all idea of full electrification
- Use each energy source where it brings most benefits
- Electricity and gas systems are complementary: make them work together



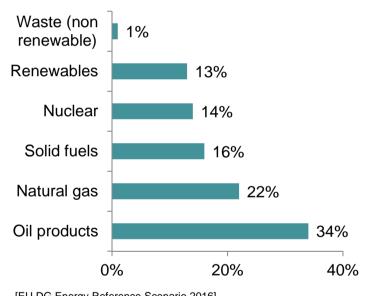


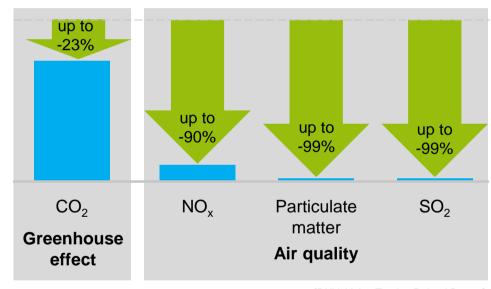


## GAS: PARTNER OF WIND AND SOLAR SHORT AND MIDDLE TERM: NATURAL GAS

#### Europe's primary energy mix

Emissions: natural gas compared to diesel, petrol, fuel oil or heavy fuel oil





[EU DG Energy Reference Scenario 2016]

[DNV, Volvo Trucks, Roland Berger]

Switching oil & coal to natural gas: immediate alleviation of climate change and air pollution



# Heating



Gas heating technology best solution for existing building stock

# **Electricity** generation



Hard coal & lignite still accounts for c. 21% of electricity generation

# **Transport**



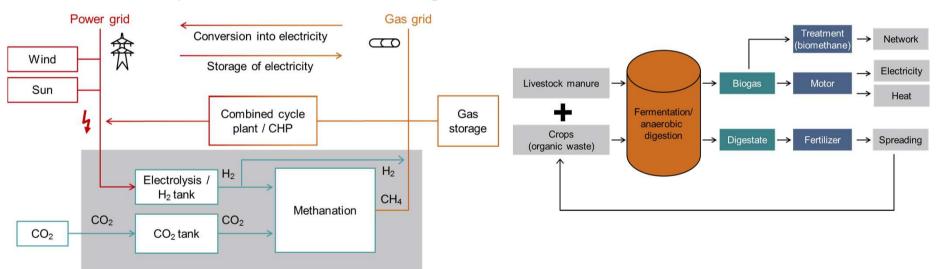
c. 26% of greenhouse gas emissions originate in transport and shipping is a massive source of air pollutants



# GAS: PARTNER OF WIND AND SOLAR IN THE LONGER RUN: GREEN GAS

# Power-to-gas technology: convert excess power from renewables into gas

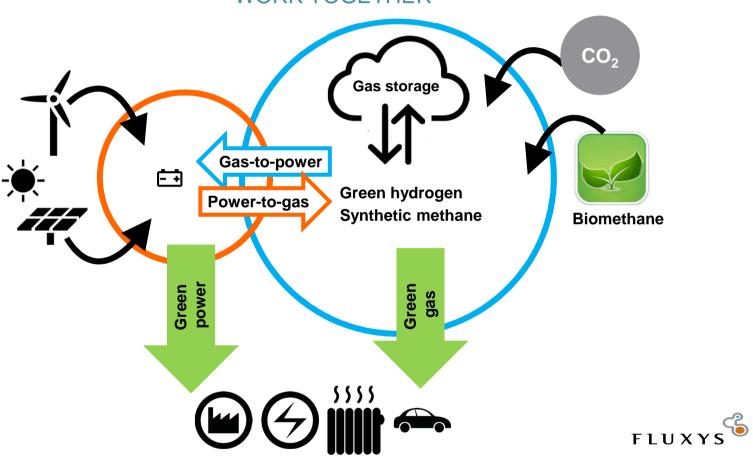
#### **Biomethane**



Ecofys Gas for Climate study: Potential of c. 122 bcm/y of green gas in Europe



# MAKING THE GAS AND POWER SYSTEMS WORK TOGETHER

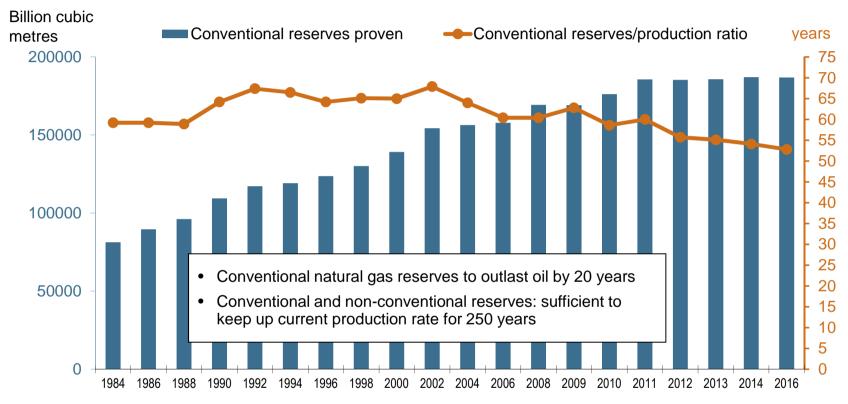


Security of supply



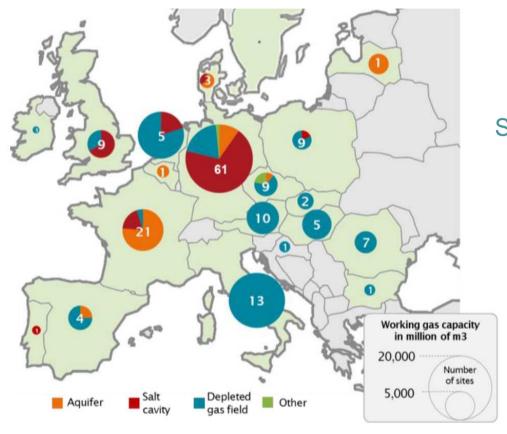


#### NATURAL GAS ABUNDANTLY AVAILABLE



BP Statistical Review of World Energy Full Report





# AND ADDITIONAL FLEXIBILITY FROM GAS STORAGE: THE ENERGY SYSTEM'S SUPER BATTERY

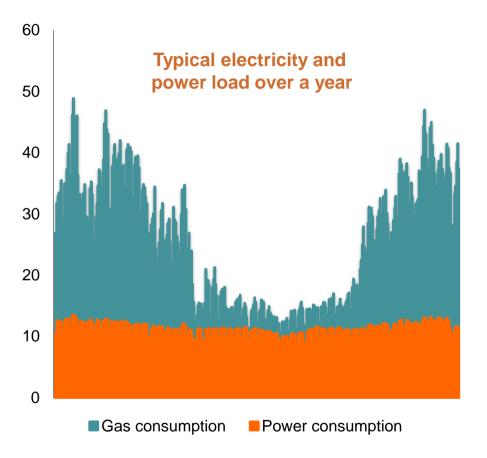
1100 TWh gas storage available

- = 1/3 of yearly power generation in Europe
- = yearly renewable power generation in Europe







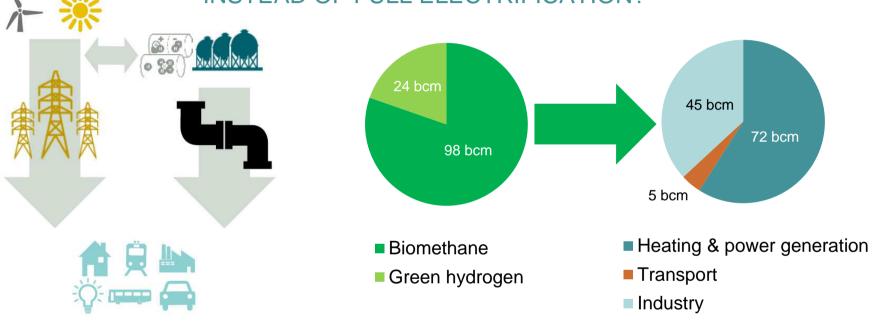


# OPTIMUM USE OF GAS & GAS INFRASTRUCTURE CURBS INVESTMENT IN THE ENERGY SYSTEM

- Electricity alone will not be able to meet peak energy demand unless massive additional investments are made in power infrastructure
- Gas transmission infrastructure on average 10 times cheaper than power lines/cables



# COST BENEFIT OF DIRECT USE OF GREEN GAS INSTEAD OF FULL ELECTRIFICATION?



Ecofys Gas for Climate study: societal cost savings of €140 billion per year by 2050 compared to a decarbonised energy system without any role for renewable gas



#### **ENERGY TRANSITION IN EUROPE IN A NUTSHELL**

- Gas & gas infrastructure are an integral part of the solutions to successfully achieve the energy transition: they deliver on all three challenges to tackle
  - Climate change & air quality: efficient decarbonisation and curbing of air pollutants
  - Security of supply: flexible gas-fired generation enables variable genaration with wind and sun
  - Cost: using gas & gas infrastructure brings societal cost savings of €140 billion per year by 2050
- Short and middle term: natural gas
- In the long run: green gas as an additional renewable energy source next to wind and sun
  - Incentive schemes to develop
  - Regulatory framework to evolve



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