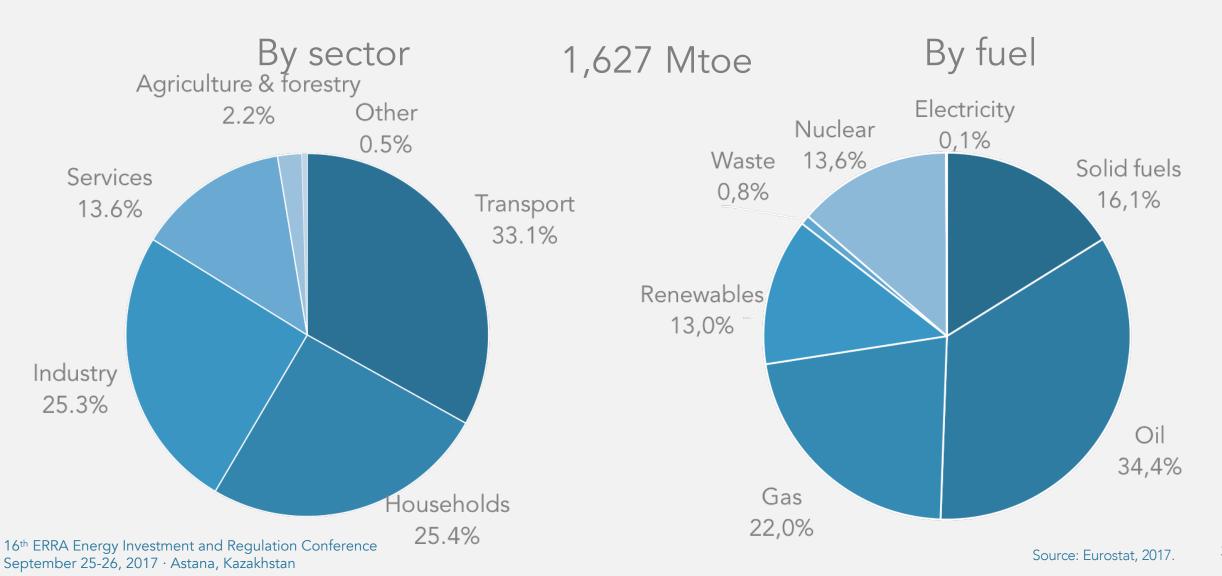
What

Future for Natural Gas in Europe?

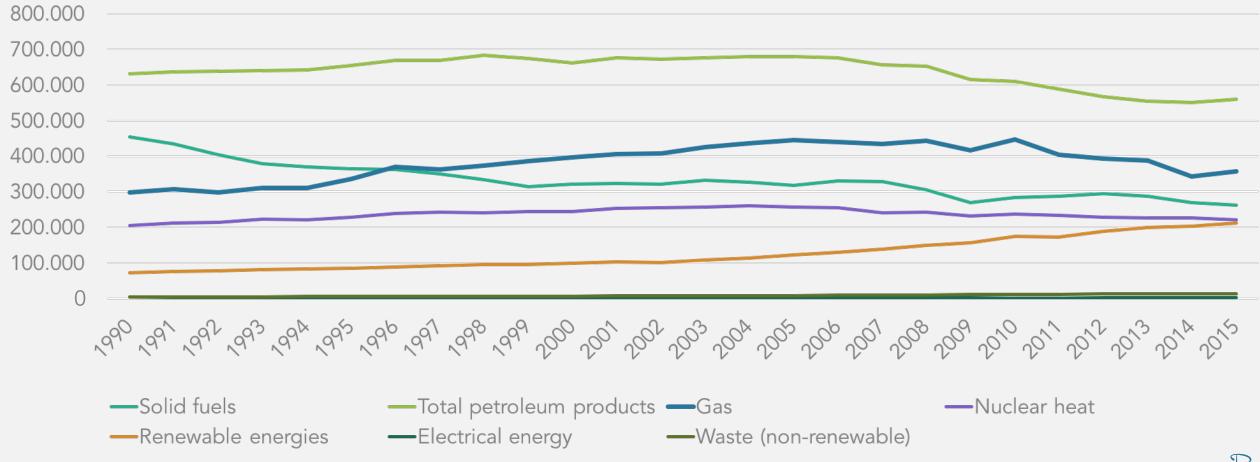
Walter Boltz

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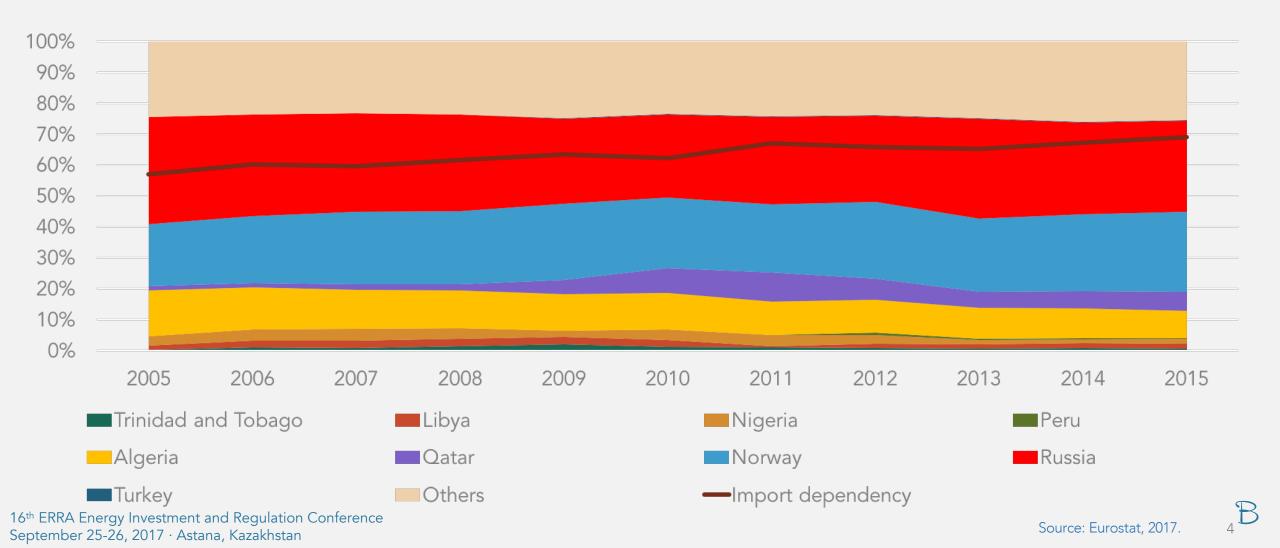
EU28 final energy consumption, 2015 (%)



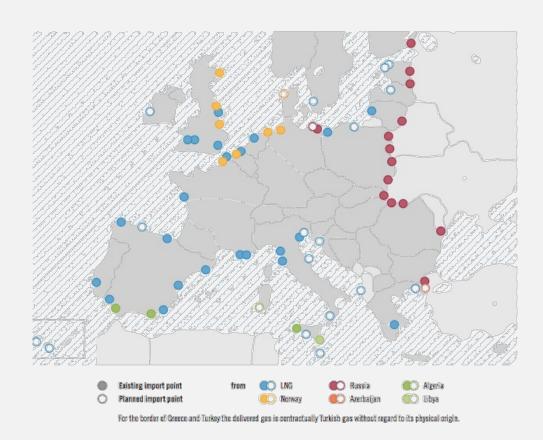
EU28 gross energy consumption (toe)



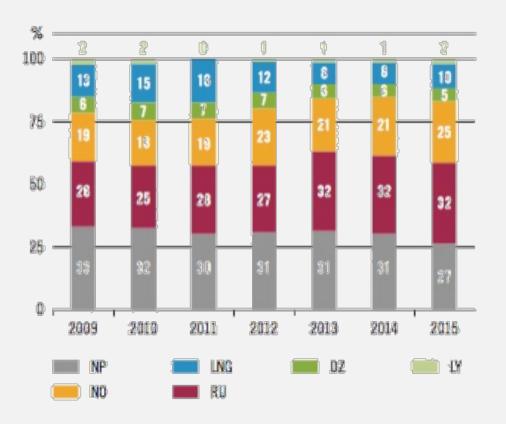
Main origin of natural gas imports & import dependency, EU28 (%)



Russian supply share is roughly 1/3



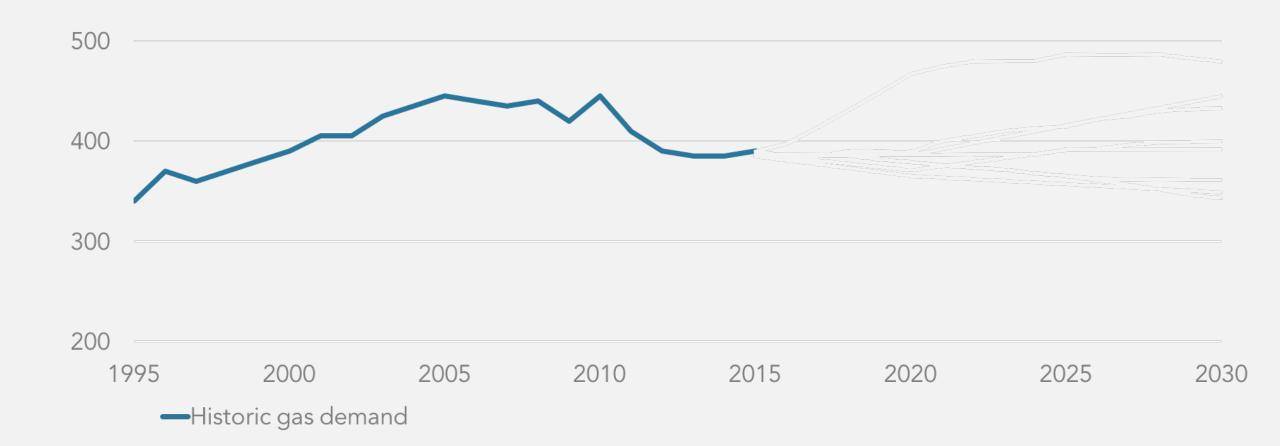
Import routes by source



Supply shares by source

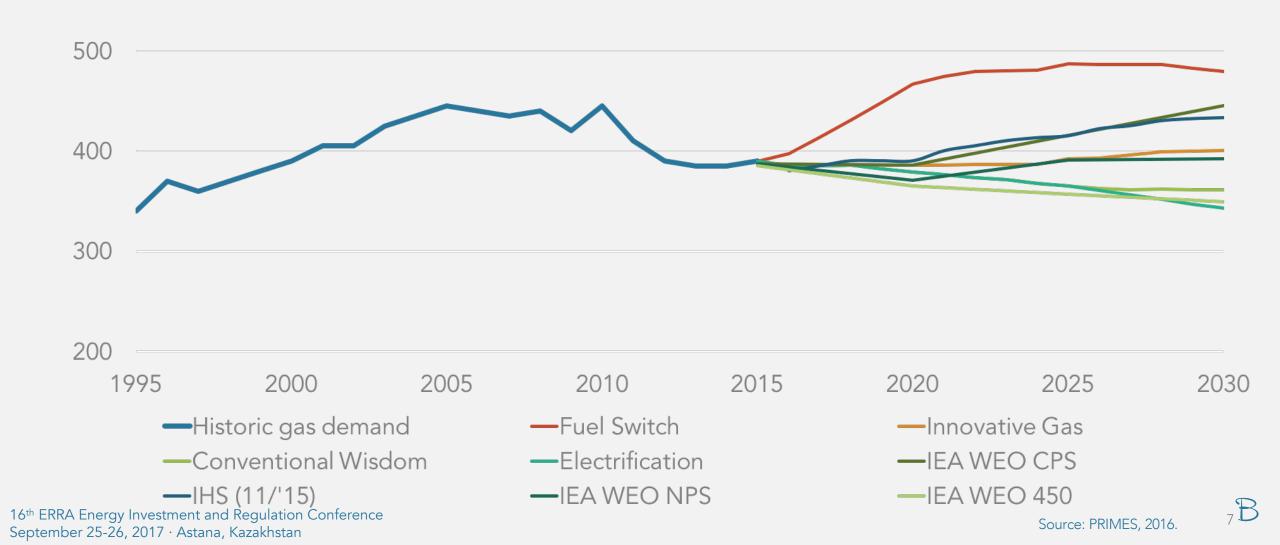


Gas consumption in Europe ...

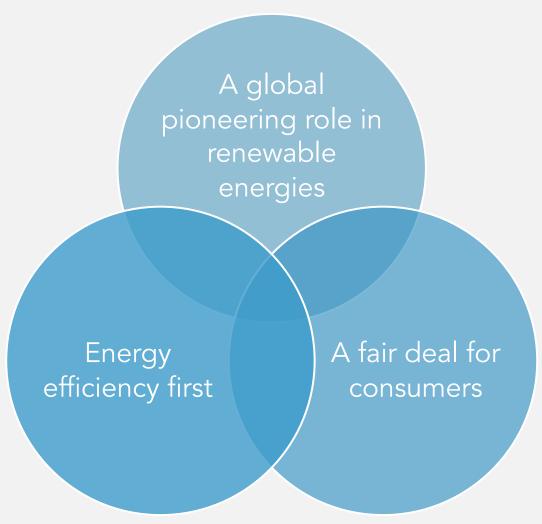




Gas consumption in Europe ...



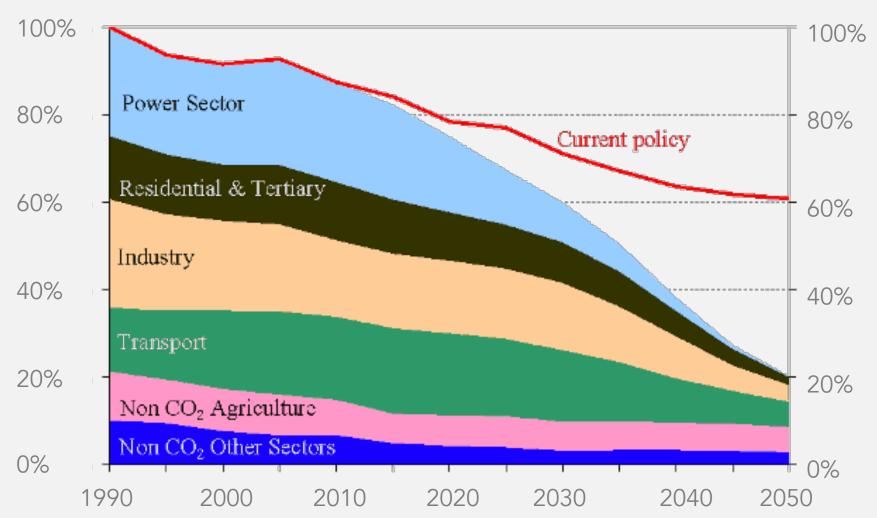
Priorities of the Energy Union



EU climate & energy targets

2050 2020 2030 Path Path Target Target Target 20% THG 23% 2014; 40% THG 30% THG 80-95% THG Reduction* 24% 2020 Reduction* Reduction* Reduction* EC proposes now 30% binding. European Parliament wants 40%. Min. 27% 20% demand 11% 2014 demand reduction* reduction * Basis 1990; **13% vs. 2005

EU GHG emission targets mean zero emission from fossil fuel use



The Future Role of Gas is being discussed

- Discussions are (still) ongoing and results open!
 - mid-term (until 2035) versus
 - Long-term (until 2050).
- However, so far the outcome seams to have a tendency in one direction ...
- The dice will fall within the next five years.

Positive voices

Sceptical voices

How gas could play a (limited) role longer-term.

Why gas is important as a bridge towards climate goals.

Methane emissions in gas production & transport.

Why there is NO role for any "fossil & CO₂ emitting" fuel in EU.

Natural gas faces several issues

- Natural gas, as fuel, is in competition with
 - Renewable energies, with zero marginal costs
 - Oil, and
 - Coal.
- Methane leakage is becoming more and more a concern.
 - Production, transmission, storage, usage.
 - Even though gas is burning cleaner than other fossil fuels.
- Natural gas is and will remain a fossil fuel.

Role of Gas in 2030/2050 – possible scenarios



Gas is phased out step by step.

1st in power generation & heating, finally in industry as well.



Gas is step by step "de-carbonized".

Fossil gas is replaced by "green gas" from Bio sources or from P2G.



Gas retains a role in transportation & industry.

New technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from gas (e.g. stripping C from gas through reforming or using CCS, etc.) emerge.

What producers & transit countries could do

- Follow (carefully) the debate.
- Reduce methane leakage as much as possible & enable full transparency of leakages.
- Participate in experiments & trials for CCS as well as pilots for "green gas".
- Improve the competitive position of gas by enabling a market based price formation, which would make gas more competitive.
 - Until very recently gas was e.g. too expensive for power production in half of Europe, whereas in the US gas is cheaper than coal ...
- Look for other parts of the world for gas sales, as the global trends are different from Europe at the moment.

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