

Pathways to low-carbon gas: A European Perspective

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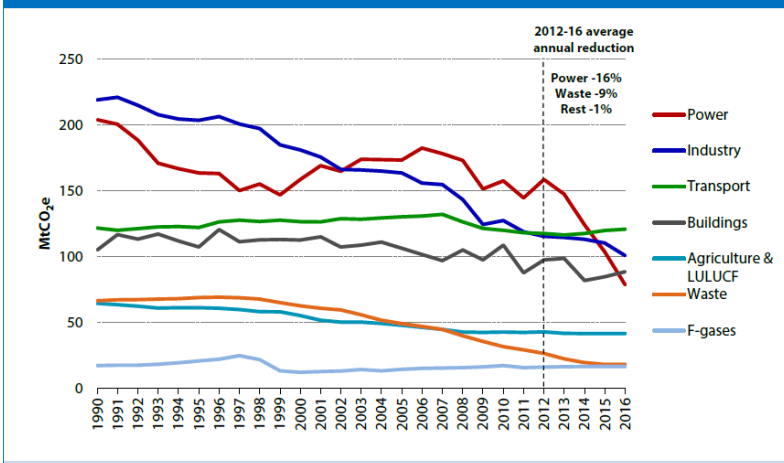
Key Messages

- European policy makers strongly focussed on achieving 80-95% reduction (from 1990 level) in CO₂ emissions, by 2050
- If policy objectives are achieved, will lead to very significant decline in demand for fossil-derived hydrocarbons
- All renewable gas more expensive than fossil gas, so dependent on government support
- Biogas (CH₄/CO₂ mixture) from Anaerobic Digestion, used locally for CHP is most cost-effective. Impact on gas grid is to reduce demand.
- Biomethane is lowest cost “green gas option” constrained by availability of acceptable feedstocks: around 50 Bcm/year potential in Europe
- Hydrogen will play a role, but challenging to convert existing methane customers
- Many European countries focus on hydrogen from electrolysis (“power-to-gas”)
- Upstream suppliers promoting methane reforming with CCUS or methane cracking



Coal to Gas switching helps, but is not enough

Figure 2. There has been little progress recently apart from in the power and waste sectors



Source: BEIS (2017) Provisional GHG statistics for 2016; BEIS (2017) Final GHG statistics for 1990-2015.
Notes: 2016 emissions are provisional estimates and assume no change in non-CO₂ emissions from 2015.

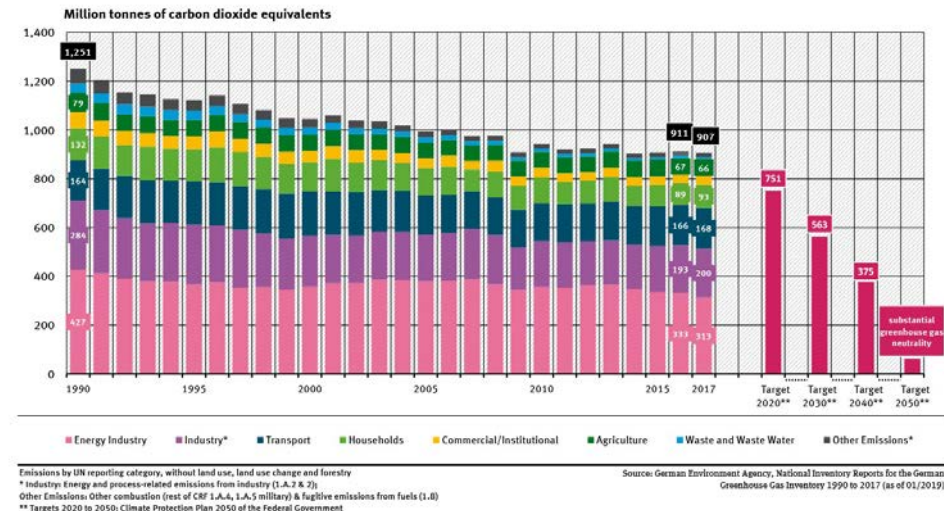
Source: UK Committee on climate change

Germany struggling to meet climate targets:
share of renewables in power generation capacity around 50%, but significant lignite burning continues.

UK carbon price floor has encouraged coal to gas switching in power generation, and increasing share of wind and solar.

Power sector has clear path to decarbonisation. Other sectors have barely started

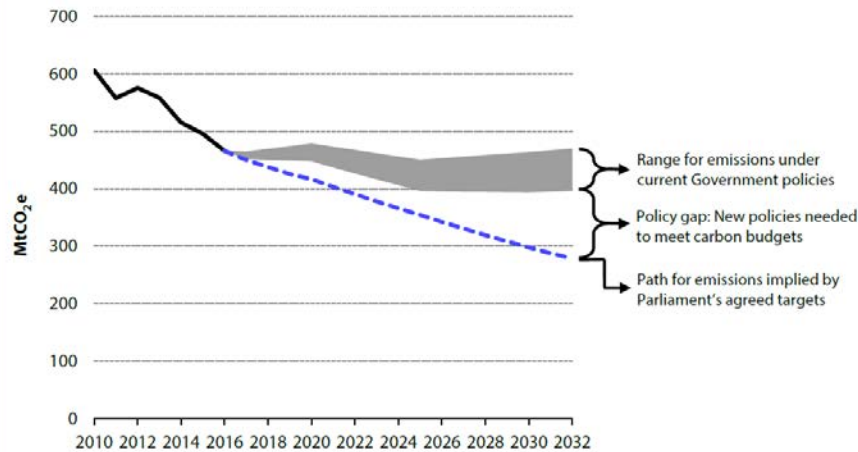
Emission of greenhouse gases covered by the UN Framework Convention on Climate





Current Policies are insufficient to meet 2050 targets

Figure 3. Current policies fall far short of what is needed to meet the fourth and fifth carbon budgets

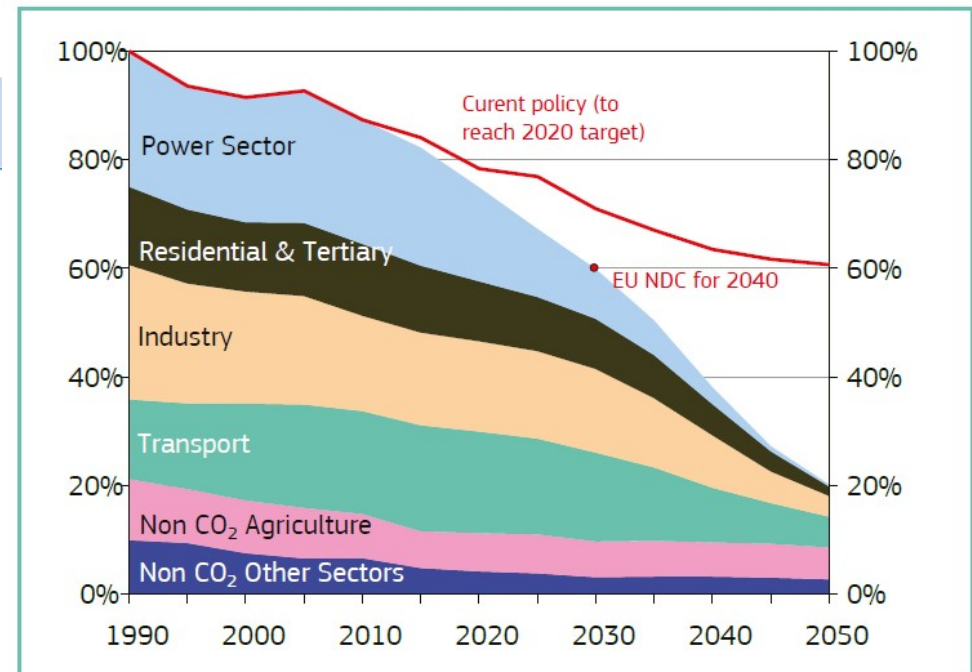


Source: BEIS (2017) *Provisional GHG statistics for 2016*; BEIS (2017) *Final GHG statistics for 1990-2015*; BEIS (2017) *Updated energy and emission projections 2016*; CCC analysis.

Notes: The grey area here corresponds to the yellow area in Figure 1.6 in Chapter 1.

Similarly at EU level, further action required **across all sectors** to meet 2050 targets.

Despite UK making good progress exceeding initial carbon budgets – need to address policy gap to meet 4th and 5th carbon budgets.

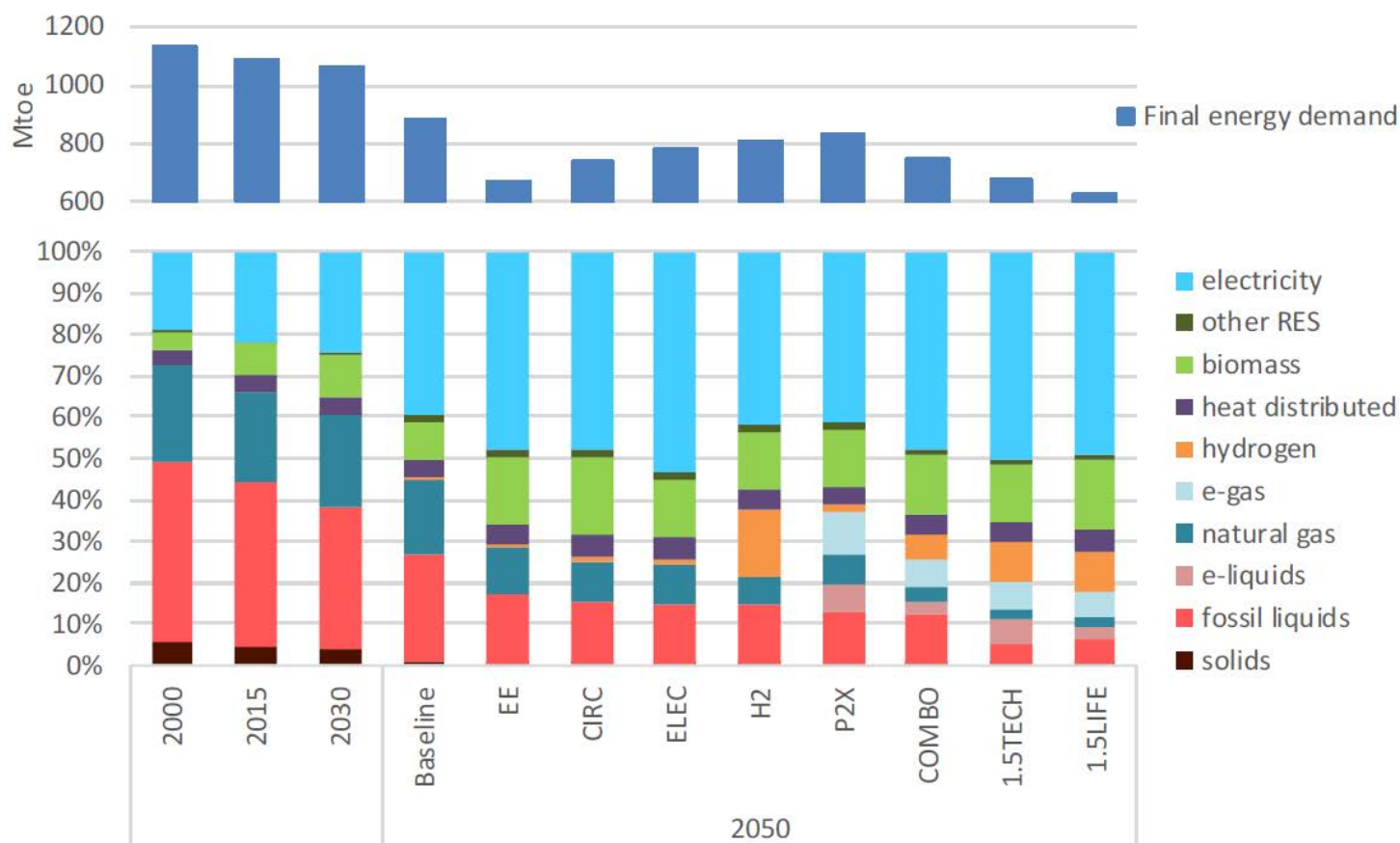




EU sees hydrocarbons at 10-30% of primary energy

From November 2018 EU report “A Clean Planet for all”:

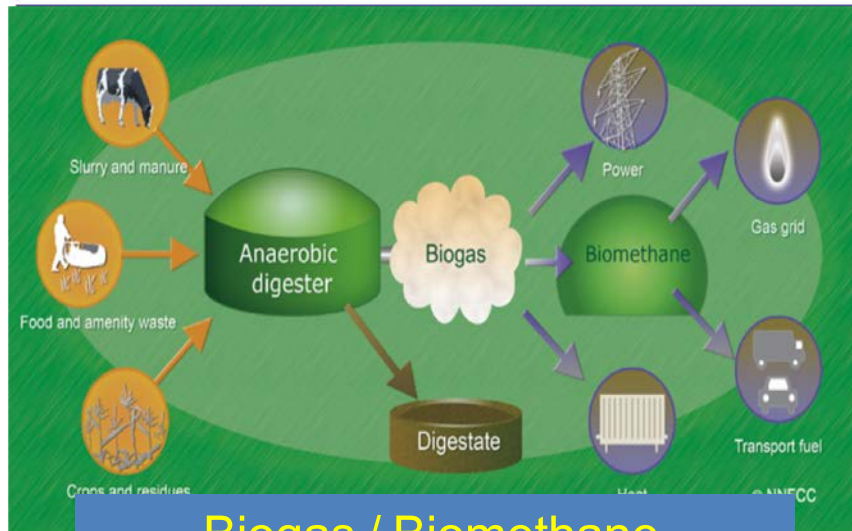
Figure 20: Share of energy carriers in final energy consumption



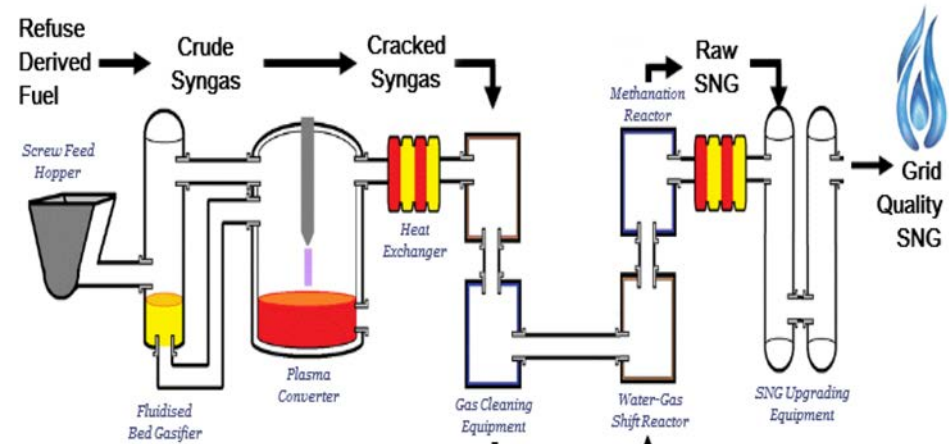
Source: Eurostat (2000, 2015), PRIMES.



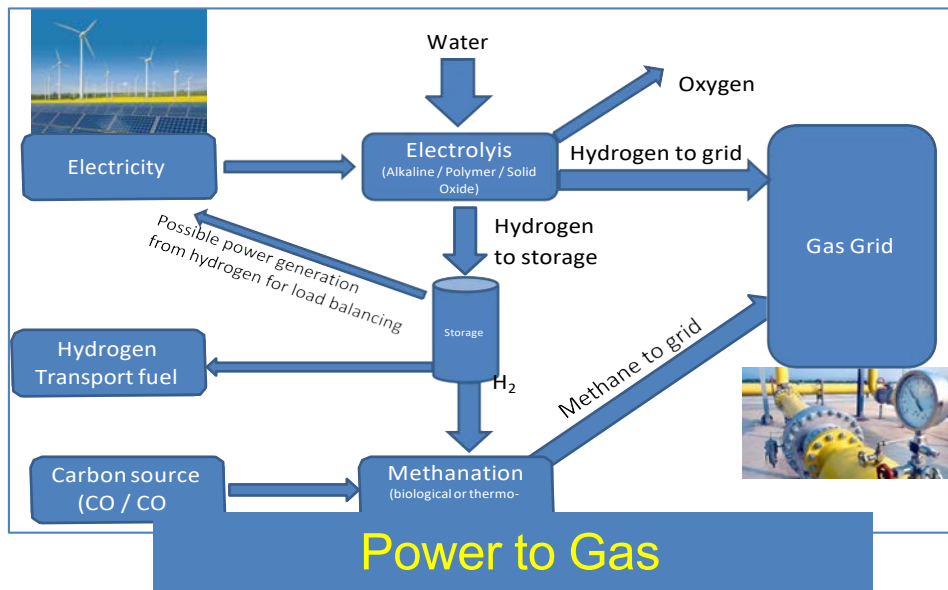
Gas can decarbonise – how, how much, how fast?



Biogas / Biomethane



Bio-SNG via Gasification



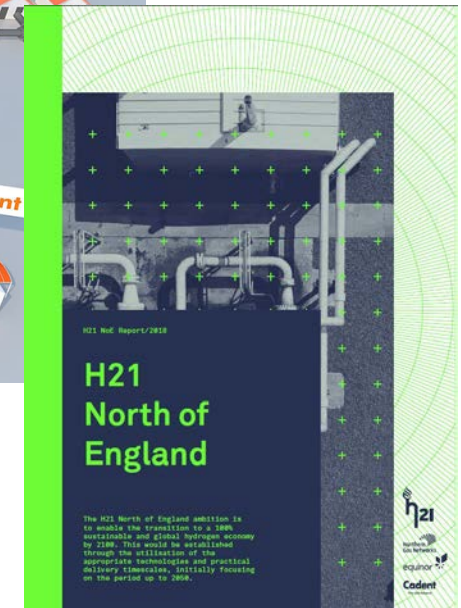
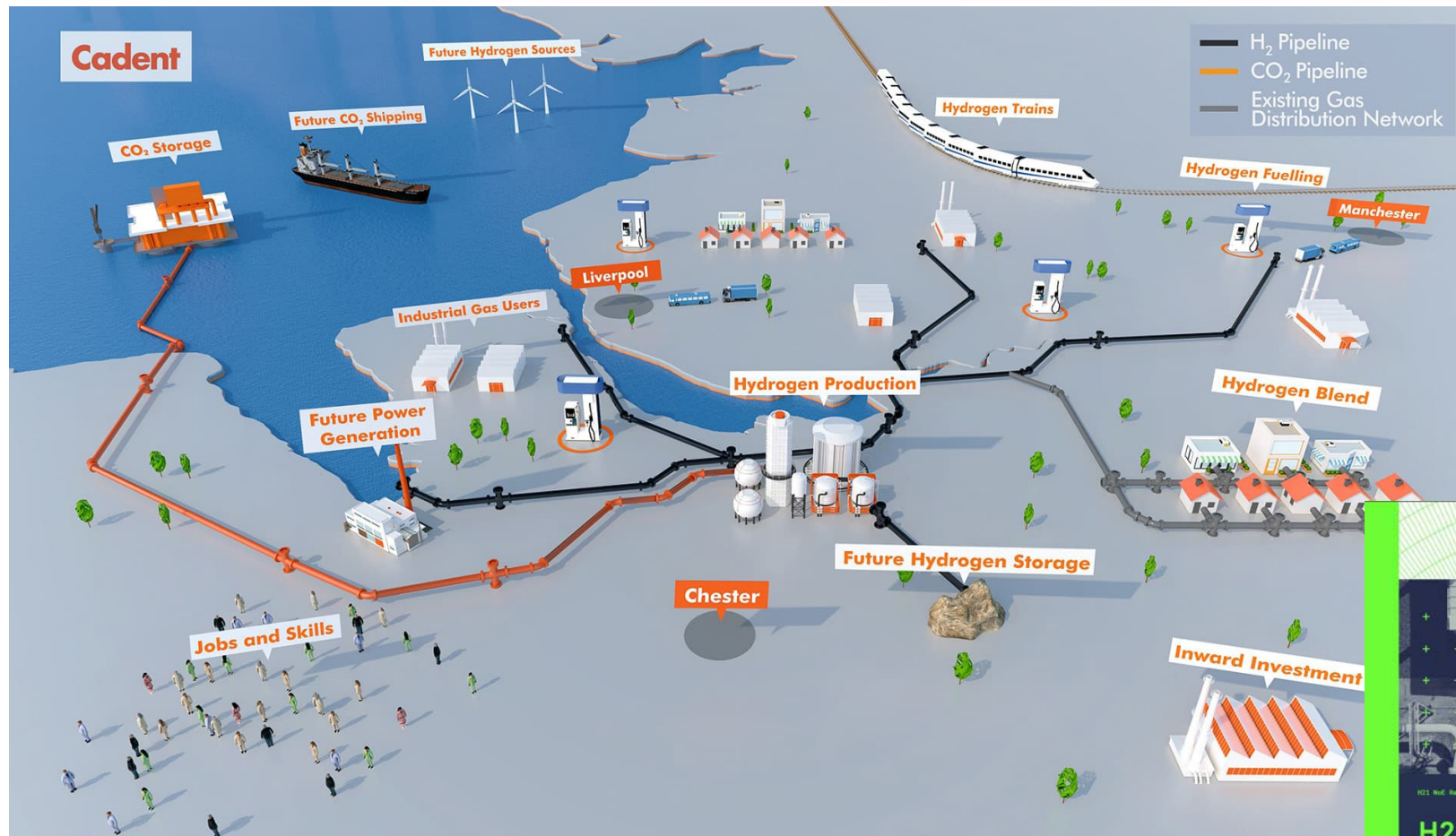
Power to Gas



Methane reforming with CCUS



Methane Reforming with CCUS – UK leading the way?



How to convert plans into action?

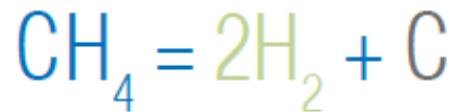


Hydrogen from methane cracking – new technology?

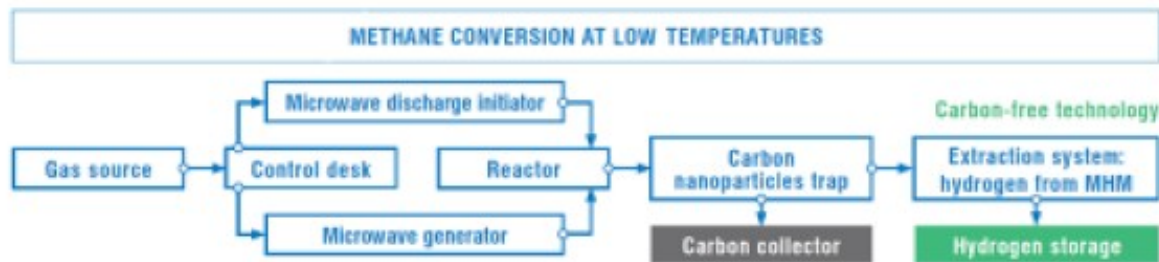
Potential decarbonisation technology:

- Research led in Germany (Karlsruhe and Potsdam)
- Strongly supported by Gazprom for continued supply of methane to Europe.

THE WAY IT COULD WORK TOMORROW (Natural gas decarbonization technology)



Research work led by the Gazprom Group in the field of hydrogen production from natural gas with possible solid carbon sequestration will open opportunities for cost-effective transition to a carbon-free economy in the future.



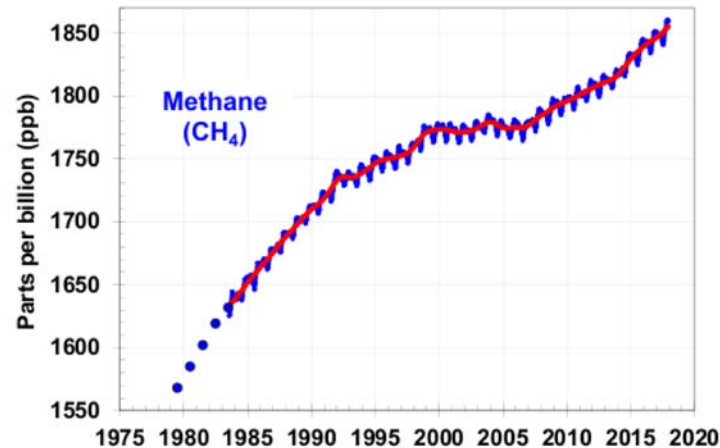
The gas conversion to hydrogen takes place in the low-temperature non-equilibrium plasma in the absence of oxygen and under atmospheric pressure

CARBON MATERIAL

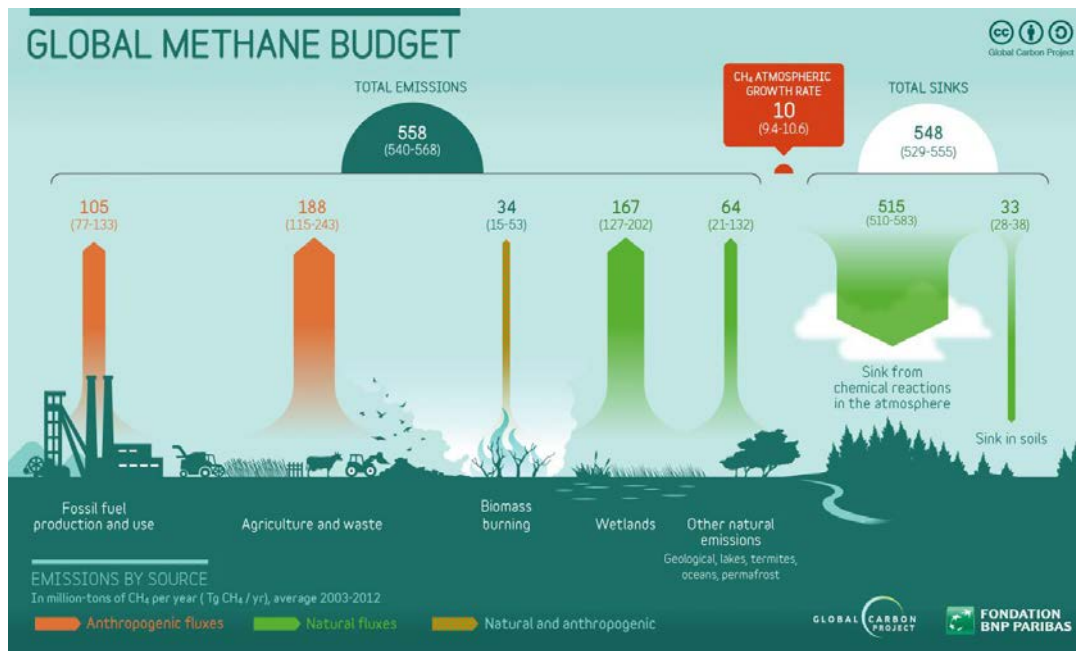




Methane emissions need to be addressed



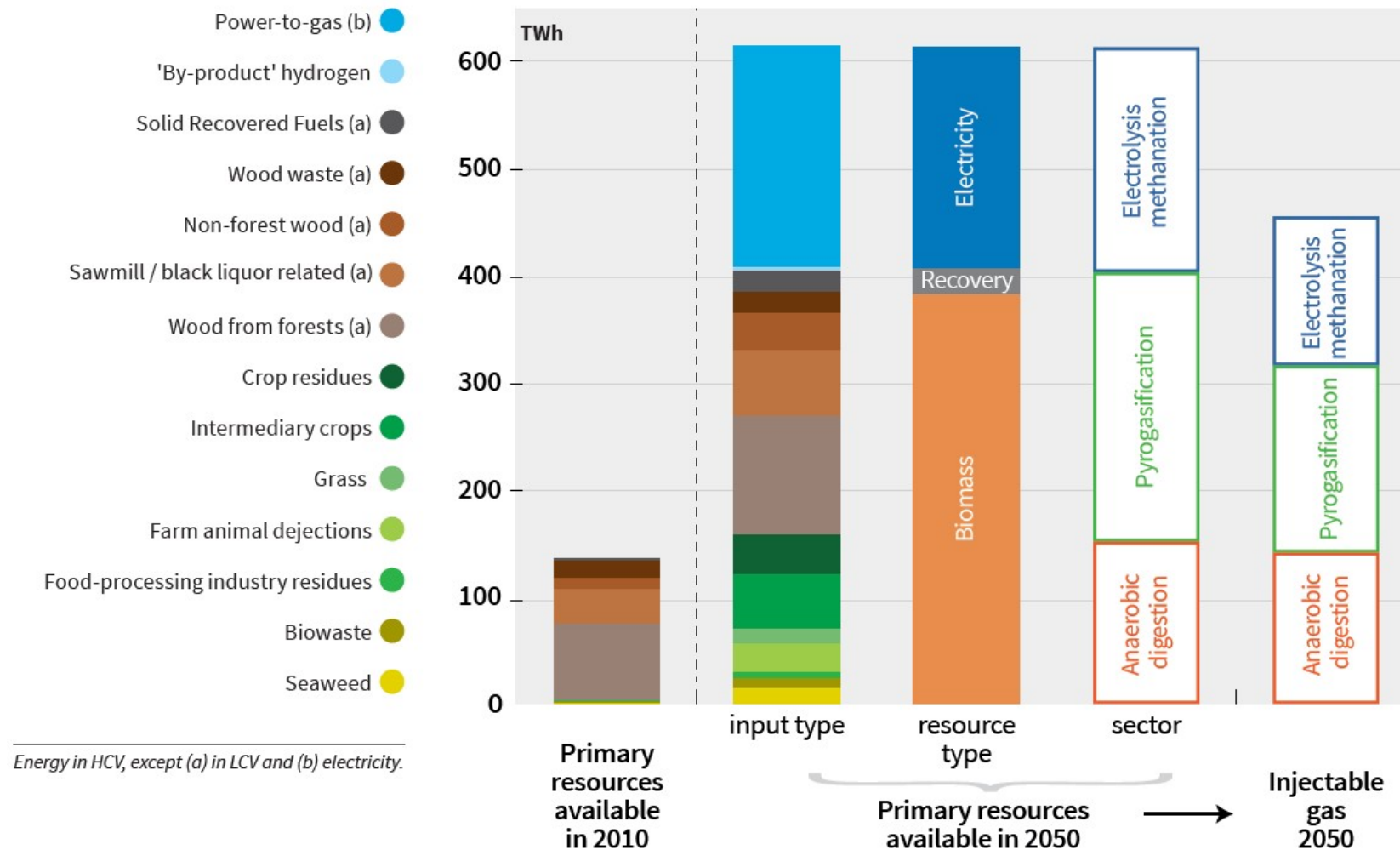
- Atmospheric concentrations of methane are rising steeply.
- The natural gas industry is only a (relatively small) part of the problem.
- Estimate 1.5 to 2% leakage across supply chain



- Need for much more clarity and transparency of reporting
- Methane emissions from agriculture and waste can present an opportunity for renewable gases



100% Renewable Gas in France by 2050?



... but massive scale up of these technologies is required



Key Messages

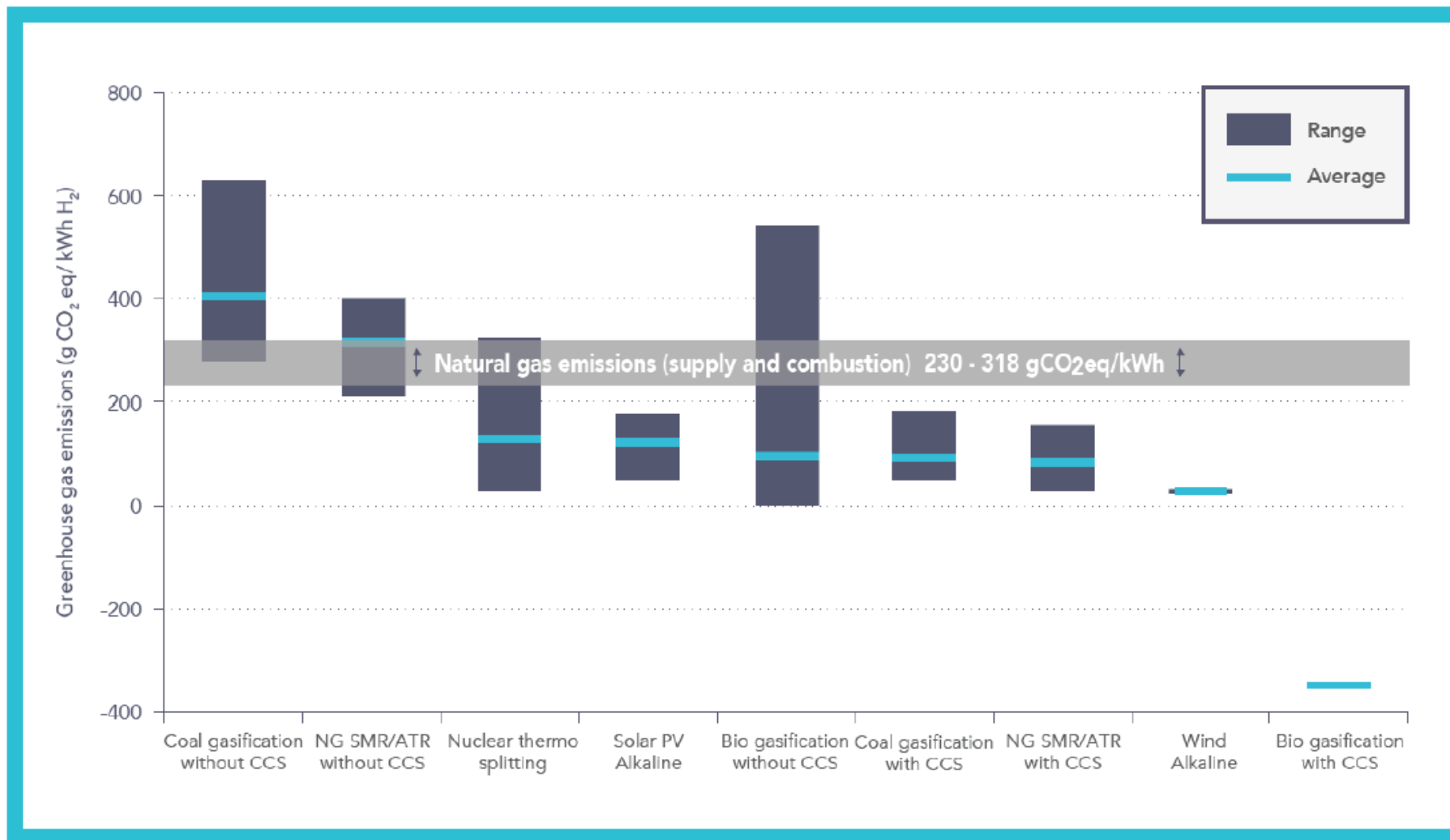
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- Backup



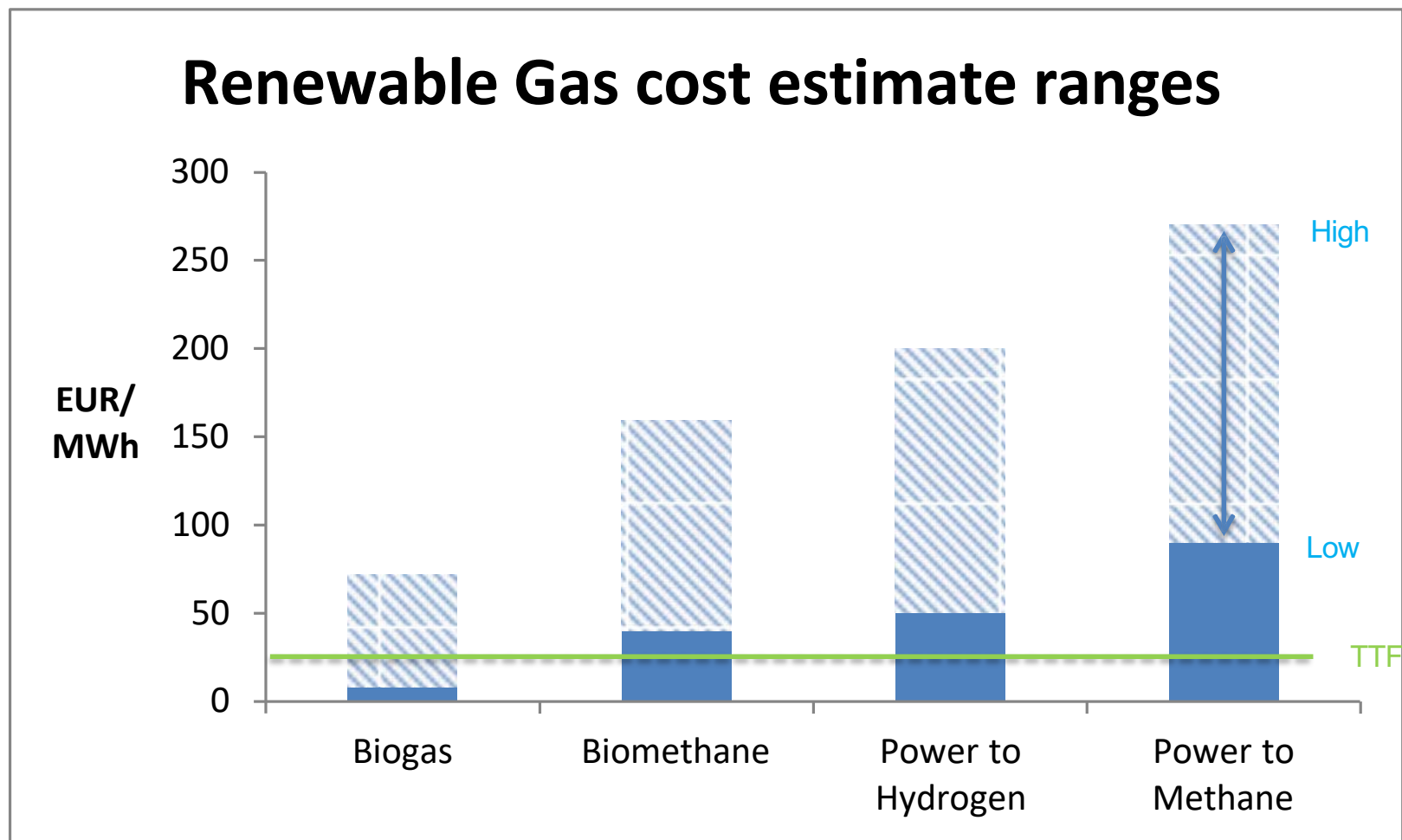
Range of carbon impacts of renewable gas options



Source: SGI



Wide range of renewable gas cost estimates

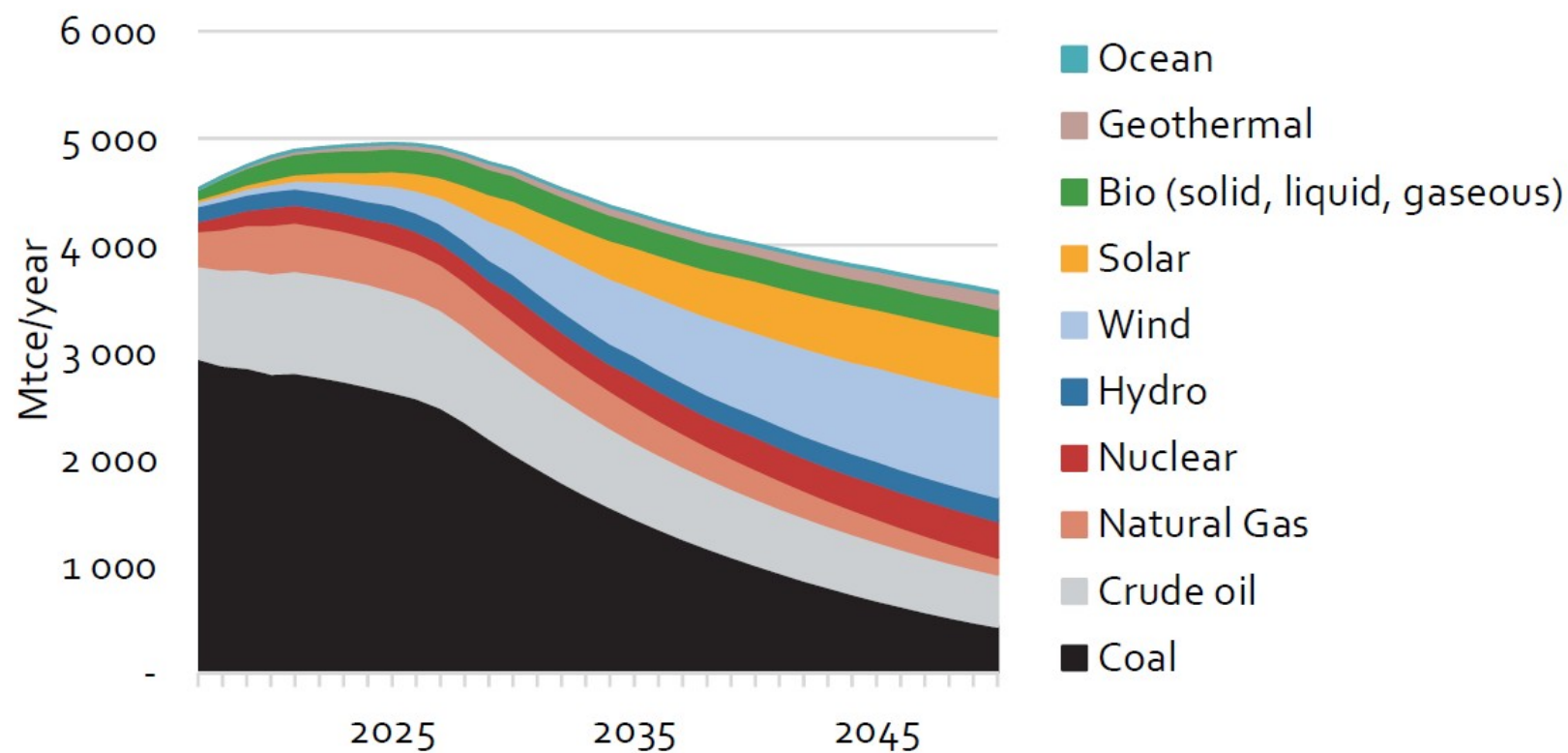


Source: Author's analysis



China starting to look seriously at decarbonisation

Figure 12: Total Primary Energy Demand (Mtce) from 2017 to 2050 in the Below 2 °C scenario



Source: China Renewable Energy Outlook 2018