

Energy Supply of the Future

The role of Natural Gas and its Networks

SCCER School, Engelberg – 18 October 2017



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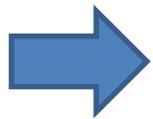
Climate Targets – Paris Climate Agreement

- 🌿 **Paris climate conference in 2015: Goal(s)**
- 🌿 **Meeting this goal requires a rethinking**
- 🌿 **By the year 2030 we need to have a reduction of ...**
- 🌿 **Europe is on course to miss the 2030 targets**
- 🌿 **Much more needs to be done**

Swiss Energy Policy's Starting Point after 21 May 2017

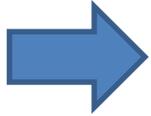
 Swiss citizens voted on 21 May 2017 for the **Energy Strategy 2050**:

- Four central priorities
- and unsolved questions ...



Getting out of (domestic) nuclear power and, at the same time, to reduce CO₂ emissions leads to a **central unsolved question**:

Energy Strategy 2050 – Open questions



How can the goal of nuclear phaseout, and, simultaneously, the reduction of CO₂ emissions, be attained medium- and long-term?

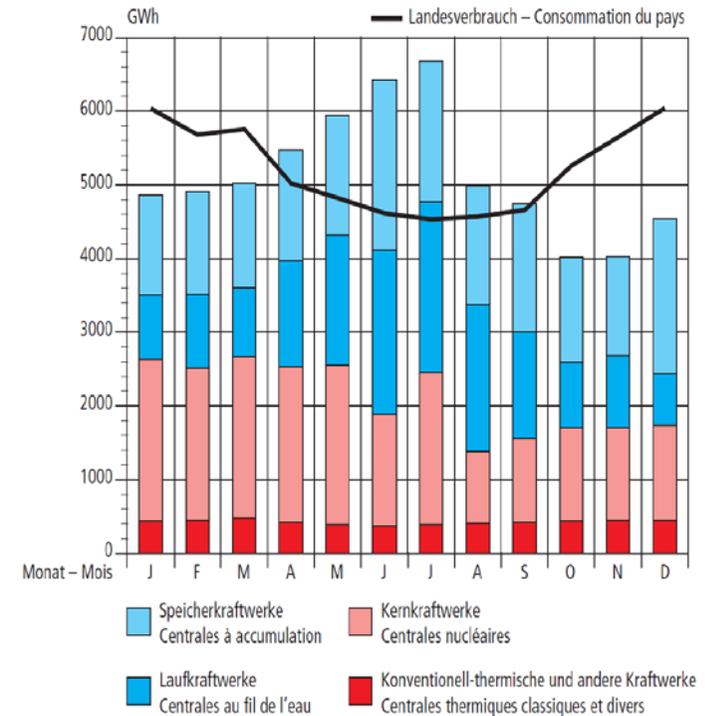
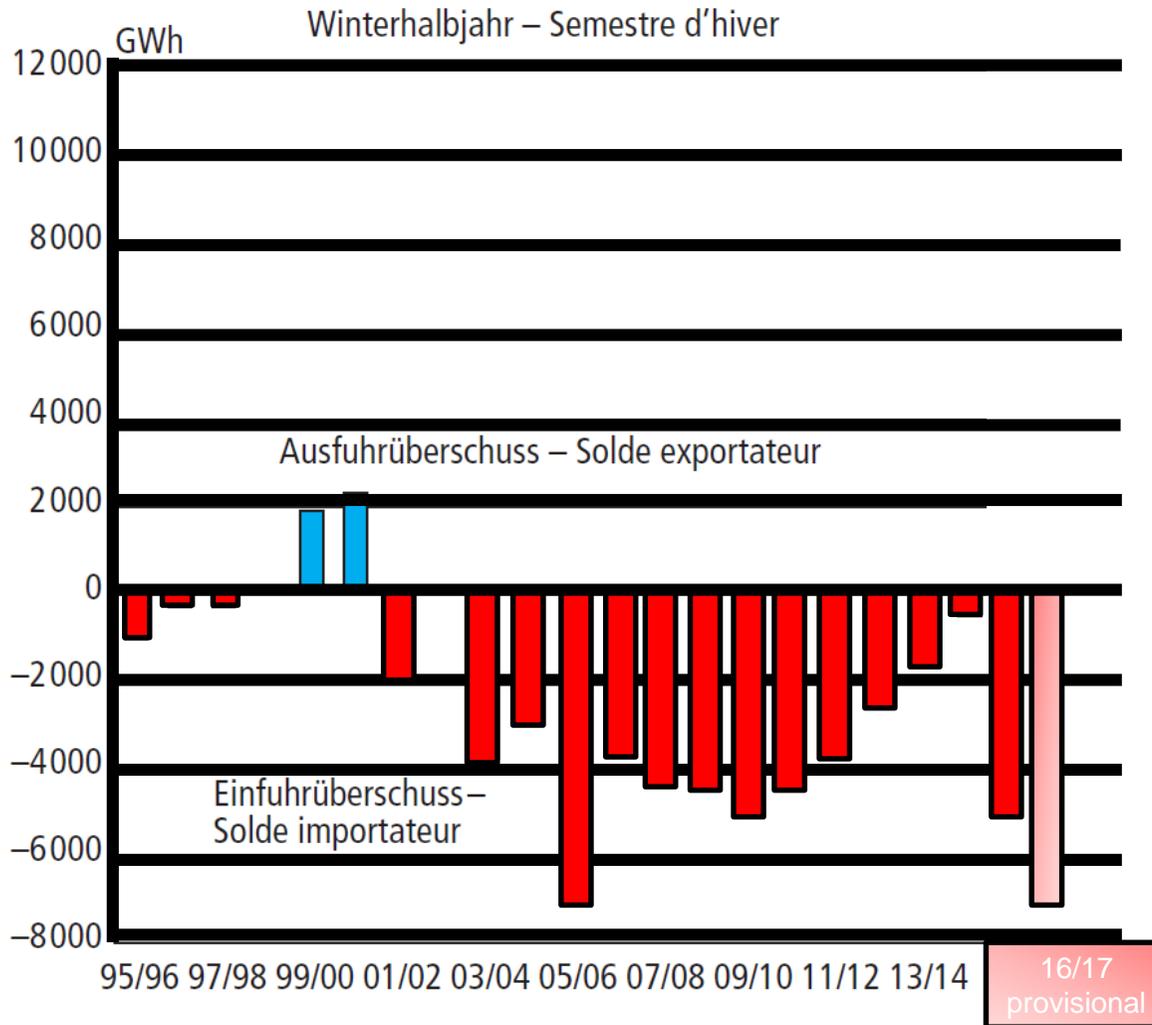
In particular:

- **How to ensure security of electricity supply in winter?**
- **How to solve the problem of electricity storage?**

Security of supply – Risks especially during winter

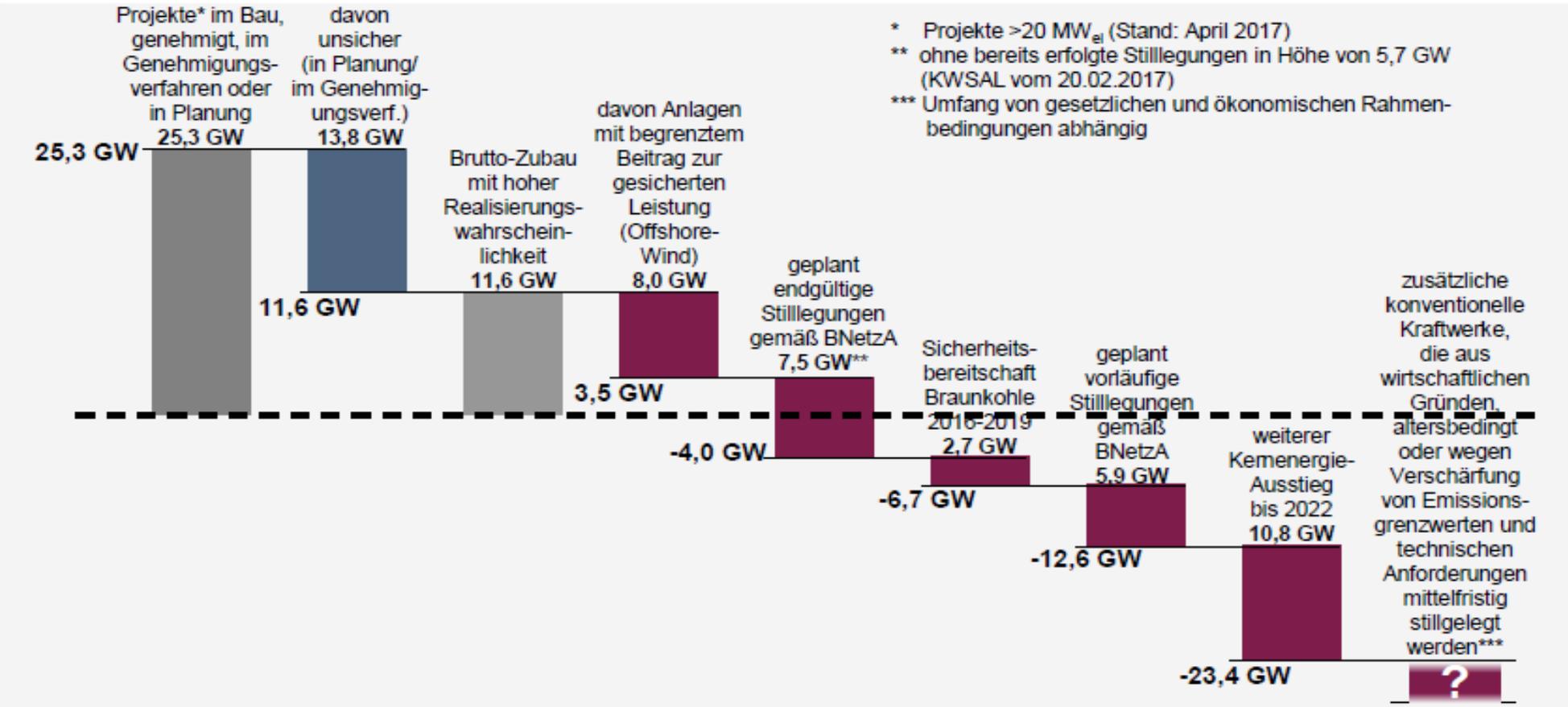
-  **Delicate situations when domestic electricity reserves become scarce**
-  **Imports from abroad were limited due to grid bottlenecks**
-  **In the coming years, further power plants are expected to be shut down in Germany and France**
-  **Controllable capacities are declining and non-taxable, from new renewable energy sources are increasing.**
-  **The security of the supply must therefore be clarified in the medium term.**

Electricity Supply: Import / Export and Production Mix

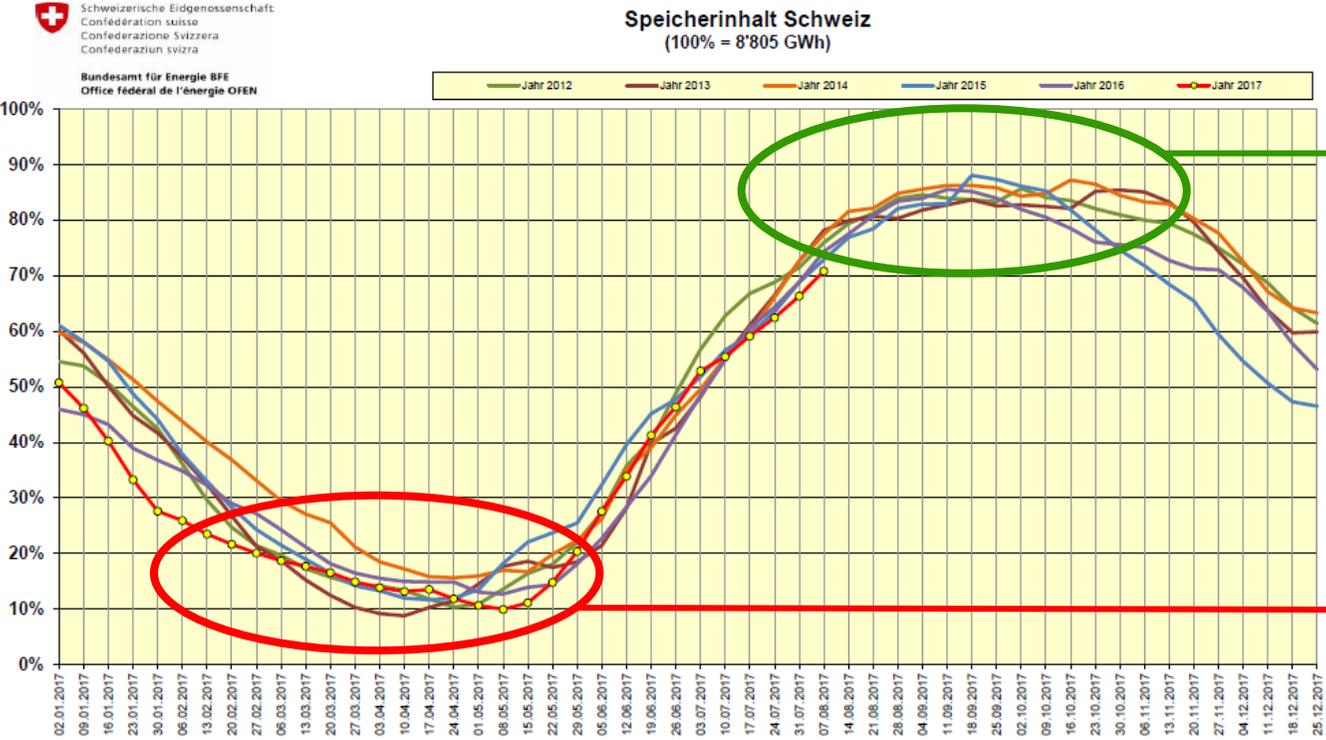


Capacities of Power Plants in Germany - Expected Development until 2025

 Additional imports of electricity appear **less secure** medium-term:



Hydropower Reserves Summer vs. Winter Semester



Storage capacities nearly exhausted in summer

Few reserves in winter

Source: BFE, 15.08.2017

Additional strategies needed

- 🌿 **As mentioned, in winter, Switzerland has been dependent on electricity imports for years**
- 🌿 **The risk on import of electricity will increase**
- 🌿 **Import strategy or additional domestic production of electricity from alternative sources are needed**

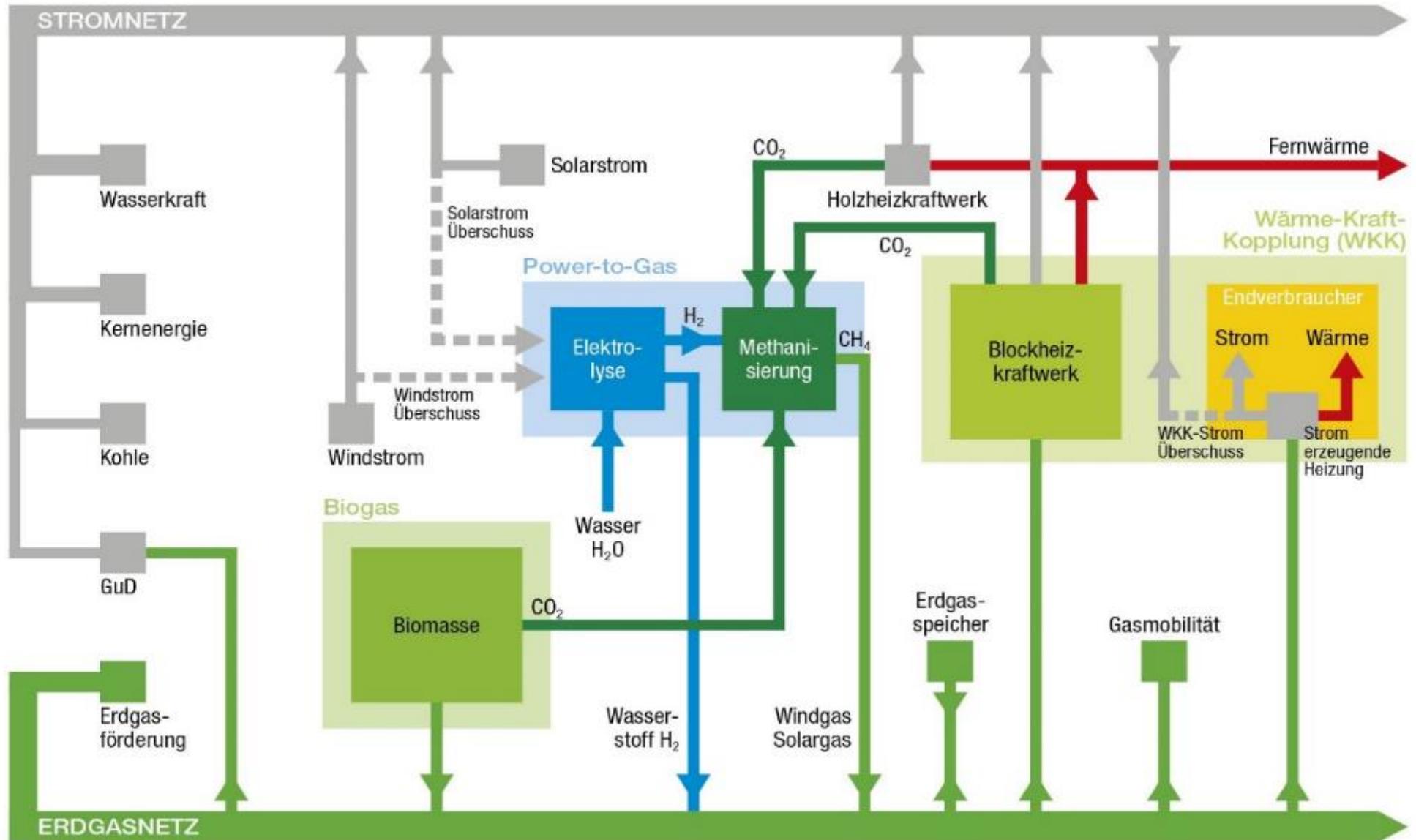
Various solutions are possible, e.g. Convergence

- 🌿 **Innovative technologies and new concepts for the energy supply have not been taken into account in the decided measure packages**

- 🌿 **It requires a **competition of ideas**. Today it's limited by the fact that the energy industry traditionally works in **sectors****

- 🌿 **A coupling of the sectors and / or the convergence of the various existing networks can be achieved by various technologies which are in place already today:**
 - **Cogeneration (WKK),**
 - **Power To Gas**
 - **Power To Heat,**
 - **Gas**
 - **Electromobility**

Convergence of Networks and Energy Storage



Power to Gas

- 🌿 **Power to gas:** in the gas sector, there is particular innovation potential in **turning excess power from variable renewable** sources into **synthetic methane**, in increasing the efficiency of gas-fired power stations when they are used flexibly to back up electricity from variable renewables, and in carbon capture and storage.
- 🌿 **In other words:** when there is a **surplus of wind and sun energy**, the innovative power to gas technology provides the ideal storage as well as renewable gas.

Cogeneration («WKK»)

- ☛ Expressed in simple terms, **cogeneration** refers to a **form of heating** that **simultaneously produces electricity**, or vice versa, a power plant that simultaneously supplies heat.
- ☛ In this way, consumers are supplied with the two most important forms of energy: **electricity and heat**.
- ☛ In combination with **electric heat pumps**, the broad use of cogeneration plants represents a **great deal of potential**: it would be possible to reduce primary energy and the associated CO₂ emissions for heating and hot water substantially.

Using Cogeneration («WKK») means...

- ☛ dependencies of electricity imports in winter could be reduced
- ☛ 30 percent of electricity could be generated with cogeneration plants
- ☛ such plants have the advantage of a **high degree of efficiency** and, with the use of renewable gas, they can **reduce even more CO₂ emissions**
- ☛ **competitiveness against electricity imports would have to be further improved**

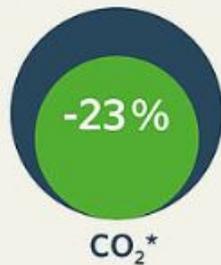
Reduction of CO₂ within Mobility

EMISSIONSEINSPARUNGEN VON ERDGAS GEGENÜBER BENZIN UND DIESEL (EURO 6)

 Benzin  ERDGAS



 Diesel  ERDGAS



Vergleich basiert auf tatsächlich gemessenen Realemissionen.

Quelle: *Berücksichtigung des aktuellen Biomethananteils von 20 %
(siehe 3. Zwischenbericht der dena Initiative Erdgasmobilität, 2015)

**ADAC EcoTest 2017

***ADAC EcoTest 2017, Empa 2017

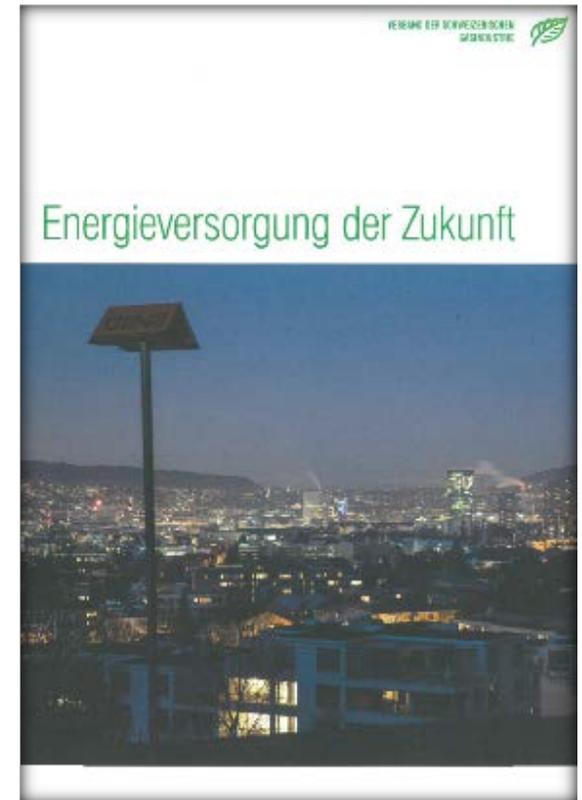
www.zukunft-erdgas.info

Role of the Gas Industry within the Energy Future

🌿 Open questions after First Package of measures of 2050 Energy Strategy require new appraisal of role of gas supply

🌿 Gas industry convinced that natural gas, with its network infrastructure, is indispensable for conversion of energy systems, willing to contribute

→ Position paper of VSG about energy supply of the future



The Key Elements of the Position Paper

- 1. Ideal combination with renewable energies:**
 - **With photovoltaic**
 - **With heating networks at the local level to cover peak demand**
 - **Within the entire supply system for the of photovoltaic and wind energy**
- 2. Natural gas ensures calculable and sustainable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in short time (25% less compared to Oil)**
- 3. Natural gas / biogas and its network infrastructure are systematically relevant to the energy future. Without the gas network, no conversion of energy supply is possible.**
- 4. The greening of natural gas allows for further reduction in CO₂**

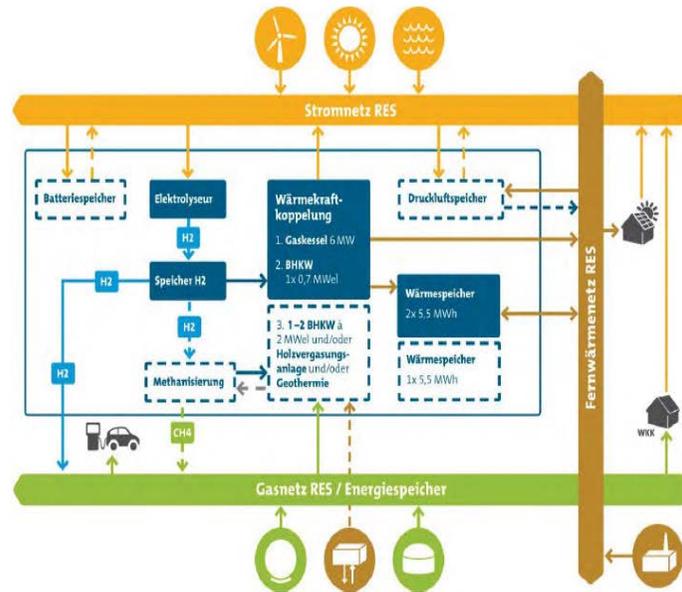
We build the Future

 Our “Forschungs-, Entwicklungs- und Förderfonds der Schweizer Gaswirtschaft (FOGA - *Fund for research, development and promotion of the Swiss gas sector*)” supports the industry on future-oriented projects in the following areas:

- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable gas
- Gas networks

Power-to-Gas in tangible Terms

Hybridwerk Aarmatt Solothurn



Pilot- und Demonstrationsanlage

- Anschlussleistung ca. 360 kW
- H₂-Erzeugung ca. 60 m³/h

Partner

- Regio Energie Solothurn
- Bundesamt für Energie
- Gasverbund Mittelland
- Hochschule Luzern
- Hochschule Rapperswil
- Kanton Solothurn
- Stadt Solothurn
- Schweizerischer Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches

E.ON Falkenhagen

Finanzierung

- E.ON Gas Storage
- Swissgas AG

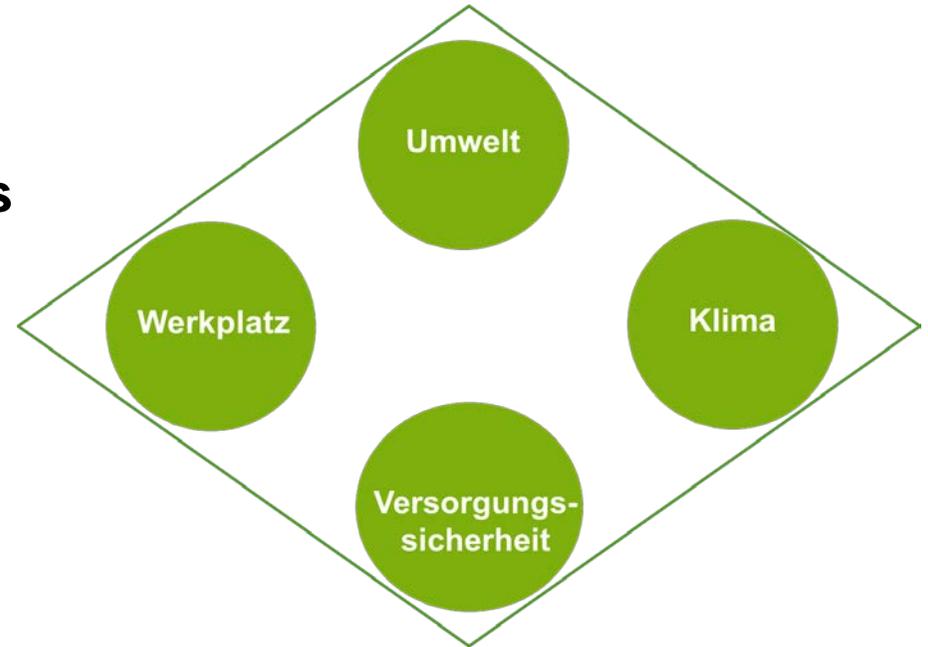


Pilot- und Demonstrationsanlage

- Anschlussleistung 2 MW
- H₂-Erzeugung 360 m³/h
- H₂-Einspeisung max. 2-Vol. %

Conclusion

- 🌿 **An overall view in respect of energy supply is required**
- 🌿 **After the vote on the First Package of measures of the 2050 Energy Strategy, many important questions need to be discussed under new premises:**
 - **Security of energy supply**
 - **Possibilities and limits of Swiss hydropower**
 - **Solution of the seasonal problem of storage**
- 🌿 **Convergence of networks:
Guiding principle for the energy supply of tomorrow**
- 🌿 **Let's make the energy transition happen by using the full benefits that gas can offer!**



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Danke.

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