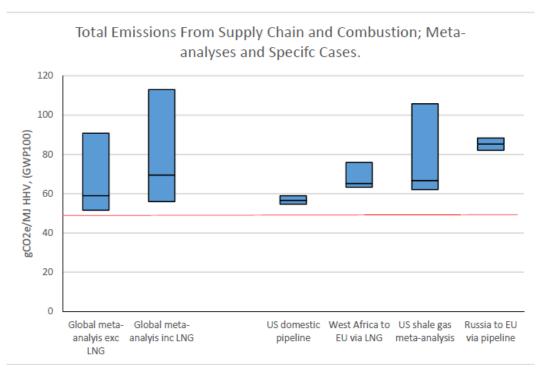


Natural gas and Climate commitments, two irreconcilable elements?

Nicolas Berghmans, Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales



Natural gas: a contributor to climate change



Source: Anderson and Broderick (2017), Natural Gas and Climate change

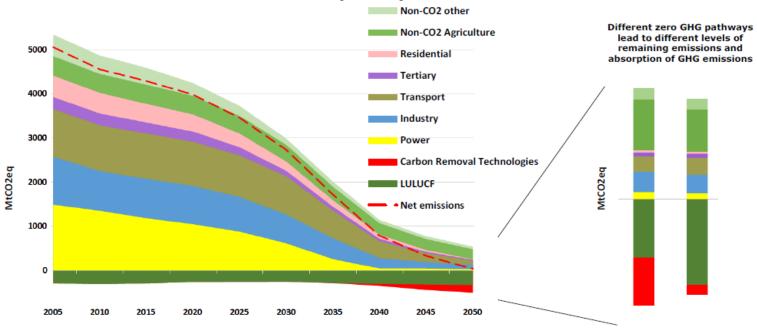
- Natural gas combustion : 6 GtCO2 or 12 % of global GHG emissions
- LC analysis depends heavily on production and distribution mode
- Uncertainty on gas leaks





Reaching climate targets is a challenge for the whole economy



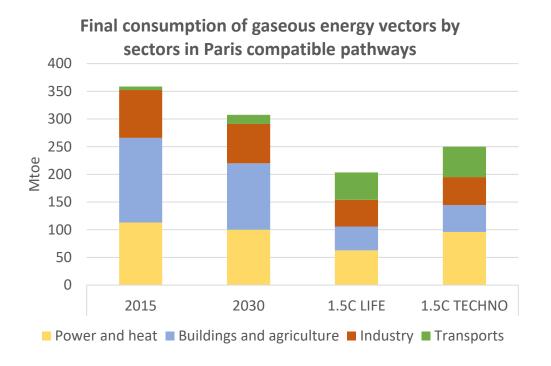


Source: IDDRI & DDP EU based on data from EC (2018) Long term strategy

- Paris Agreement calls to achieve Climate neutrality: "a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of the century"
- Implies a Net Zero GHG emissions energy sector



Ambitious climate policy means a decreasing role for gaseous energy carriers in the energy system



Source: IDDRI & DDP EU based on data from EC (2018) Long term strategy

Net zero energy system = reduced role for gaseous energy carriers

Industry: technical constraints in some processes

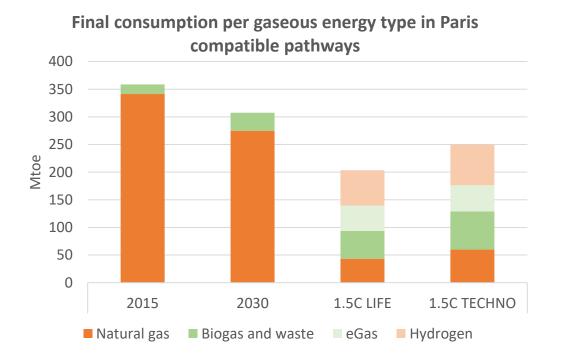
Transport : long distance, especially freight transport will use the storability of gas vectors

Some demand for heating kept. Role for inter-seasonal energy storage





New zero carbon gas to displace natural gas



Source : Iddri based on EC (2018), A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy

- Achieving Net Zero will need to keep an open mind on technologies...however:
 - Natural gas demand to decline by a factor of 6 to 9 in all EC pathways
 - New zero-carbon gas solutions will be necessary for neutrality





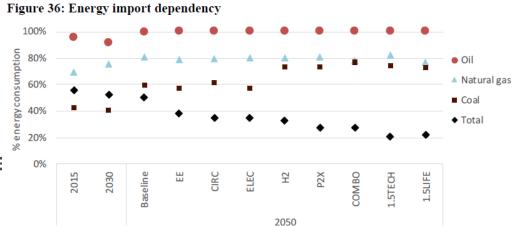
Need to be vigilant about risks/conditions attached to new zero carbon gas

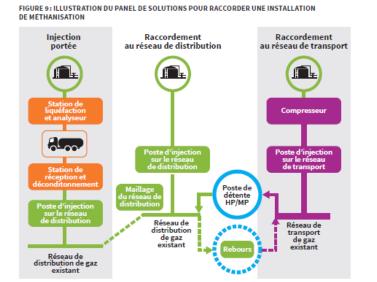
- Environmental integrity will need to be a priority for zero carbon gas
 Biogas: Need to be confronted to other uses of biomass/land use to ensure its sustainability.
- Synergies between sectors to bring down cost
 Power-to-gas: depends on the electricity system we build.
- Uptake will depend on technological progress and social acceptability CCS: might be necessary but limited fields and acceptability...keep it for industrial decarbonization?
- What other major economies develop will matter Solar based Egases in some regions?



Net zero GHG emissions implies changes in how gas infrastructure is managed

- Lower natural gas means a decreased import dependency!
- Investments in the gas network need to be confronted to climate objectives
 - Some investments in distribution for biogas injections
 - High scrutiny is needed on transport infrastructure
- Even bio-or syngas is not climate neutral if it leaks : compatible with a pan-EU gas network?





Source : Etude Ademe « Un mix de gaz 100% renouvelable en 2050? »



- Natural gas to be drastically reduced to reach climate targets
- Confront today's investments in infrastructure with LT Zero carbon vision
- Build a coherent vision across the EU on gas: important to discuss national strategies
- Zero carbon gas will have to play a role : portfolio approach and revaluate development strategy on a regular basis....



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