

ENTSOG CONFERENCE

12 December 2018



WELCOME

INTRODUCTION



Moderator: Sonja van Renssen, Energy Post

INTRODUCTION



Host: Stephan Kamphues, President ENTSOG

INTRODUCTION



**Video message by Jerzy Buzek,
Chair of the ITRE Committee,
Member of the European Parliament**

PROGRAMME

TIME:

AGENDA:

15:00-15:10

Welcome by Sonja van Renssen & Stephan Kamphues

15:10-16:30

Panel 1 – Sector coupling – how to make it work?

16:30-17:00

Coffee Break

17:00-17:20

Panel 2 – Decarbonise and innovate with gas

18:20-18:30

Wrap up of the day by Jan Ingwersen

18:30-21:00

Walking dinner, drinks & networking

WIFI & TWITTER

Wifi network: Event – Bibliothèque Solvay
Password: 80297-26185

TWITTER: #ENTSOGconf2018

SLIDO INSTRUCTIONS

1. Open browser (e.g. Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, etc.)
2. Go to www.Slido.com
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Panel 1: Sector coupling – how to make it work?

Project Presenters:



Bart Jan Hoevers,
GTS



Ben Voorhorst,
TenneT



Jörg Bergmann,
Open Grid Europe

Panelists:



Florian Ermacora,
European Commission



Bente Hagem,
ENTSOE



Andris Piebalgs,
FSR



Giles Dickson,
WindEurope



Marion Labatut,
Eurelectric

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12 December 2018



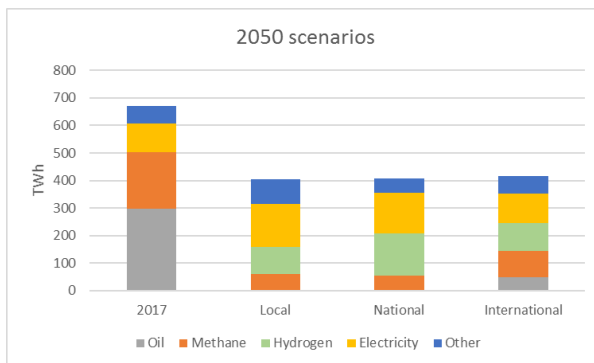









Infrastructure Outlook 2050

An analysis of transport and storage of electricity, hydrogen and methane in a future
(Paris compliant) integrated energy system in the Netherlands

Ben Voorhorst & Bart Jan Hoevers

Outlook 2050 scenarios

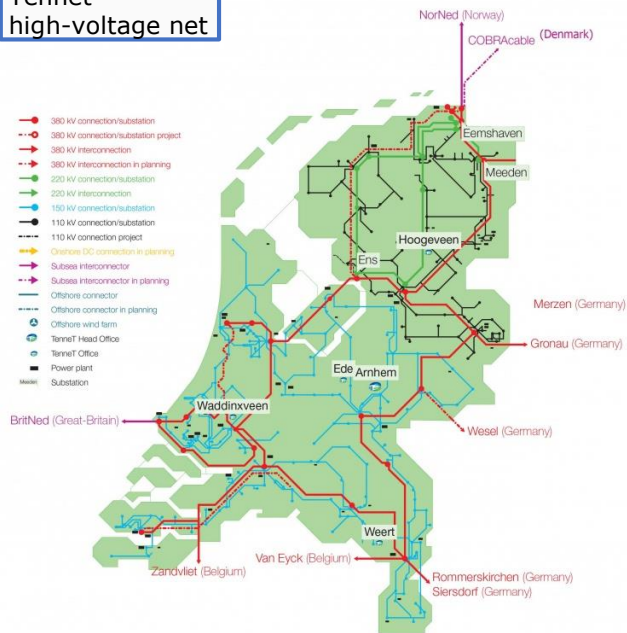


	Regional management	National management	International	Generic direction
Power and light 	25% reduction minimum demand more efficient equipment. Furthermore a strong electrification industry.	Many hybrid heat pumps on H ₂ (and green gas) (Limiting on green gas). Reduction 16%	25% reduction due to efficient equipment	25% reduction due to efficient equipment
Low temperature heat* 	Many heat networks and all-electric. (Limiting green gas, no H ₂ distribution). Reduction 23%	Many hybrid heat pumps on H ₂ (and green gas) (Limiting on green gas). Reduction 16%	Many hybrid heat pumps on green gas and hydrogen (mild limiting of green gas). Reduction 12%	Mix of individual options (no large collective, no other limitations) Reduction 17%
High temperature & feedstock industry** 	Circular industry and ambitious process innovation: 60% reduction; 55% electrification; CO ₂ -emission -97%.	Biomass-based industry and CCS: 55% reduction; 35% biomass; 14% electrification; CO ₂ -emission -95%	Gradual development, business as usual and CCS: 20% reduction; 12% electrification; CO ₂ -emission -85%.	
Transport for people 	100% electric	75% electric; 25% H ₂ fuel cell	50% electric; 25% green gas; 25% H ₂	50% electric; 25% green gas; 25% H ₂
Transport of goods 	50% green gas; 50% H ₂		25% biomass; 25% green gas; 50% H ₂	
Renewable generated in NL 	84 GW solar 16 GW onshore wind 26 GW offshore wind	34 GW solar 14 GW onshore wind 53 GW offshore wind	16 GW solar 5 GW onshore wind 6 GW offshore wind	18 GW solar 5 GW onshore wind 5 GW offshore wind
Conversion and storage in NL 	75 GW electrolysis 60 GW battery stored 9 bcm gas buffer	60 GW electrolysis 50 GW battery stored 11 bcm gas buffer	2 GW electrolysis 5 GW battery stored 10 bcm gas buffer	0 GW electrolysis 2 GW battery stored 10 bcm gas buffer

* Results cost effective option calculations made with the CESGEM-model. ** Future scenarios for the industry from the Wuppertal Institute.

Outlook 2050: merging two national networks

**Tennet
high-voltage net**



Capacity: 20 GW



**Gasunie
high-pressure net**

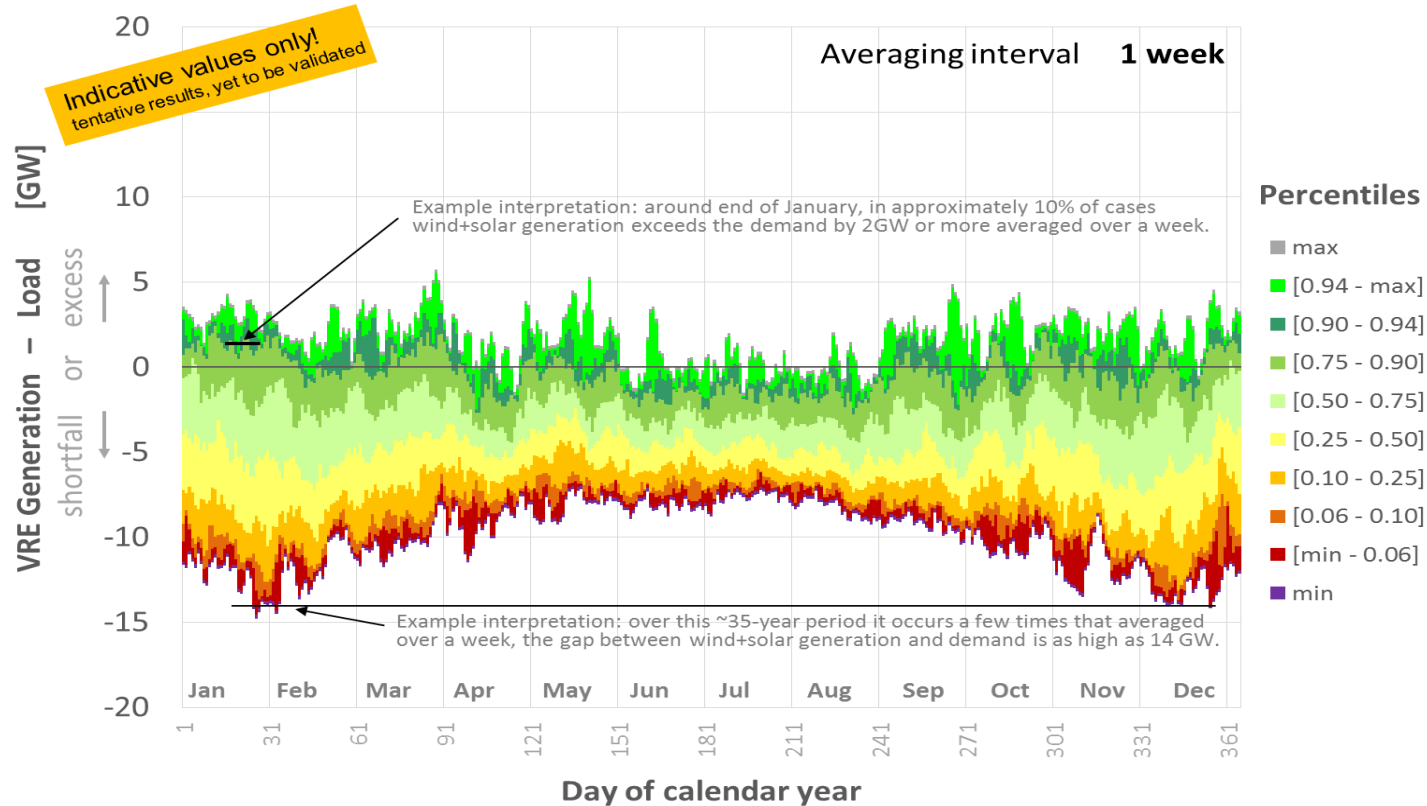


Capacity: 350 GW

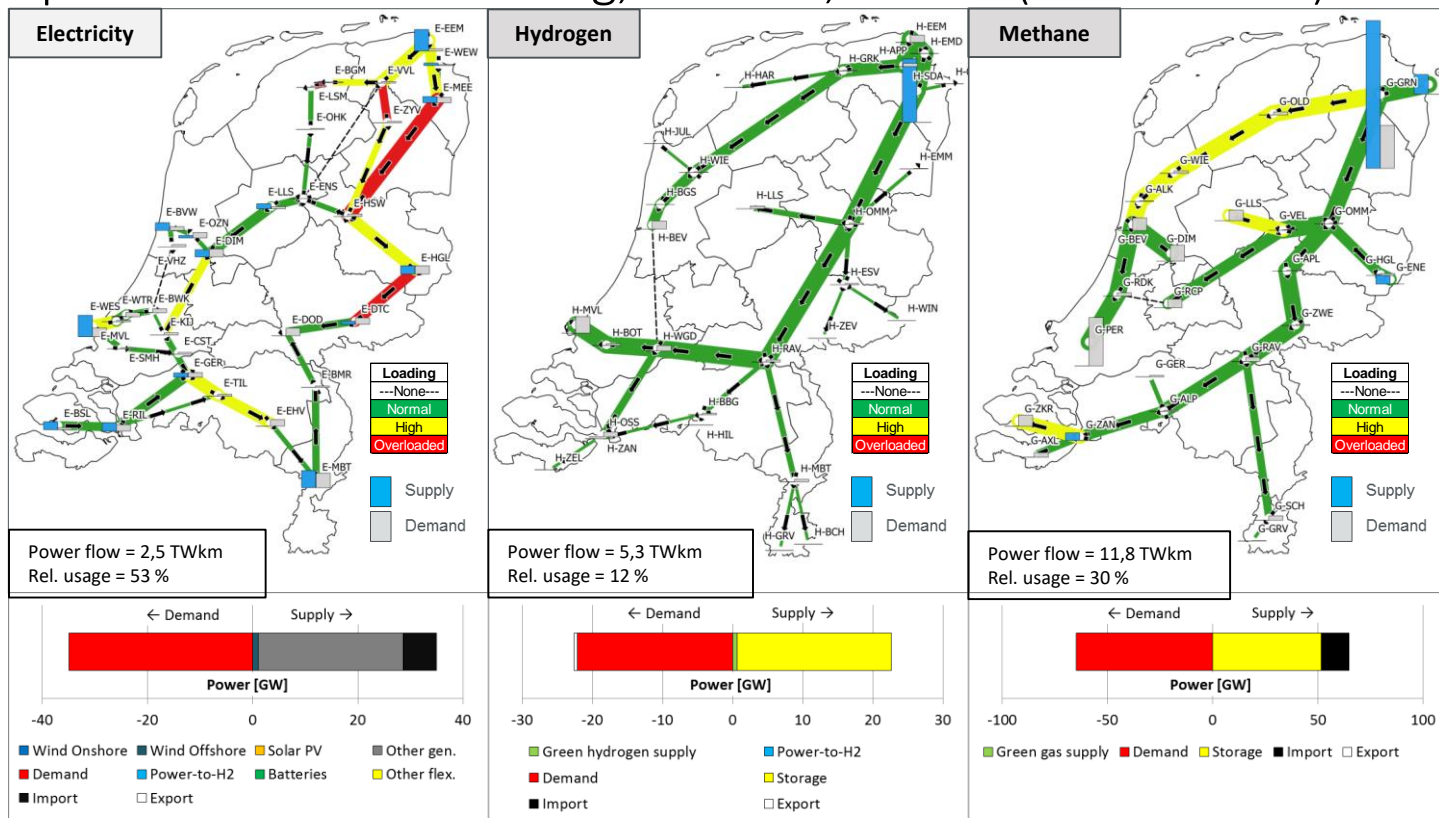


Variability of residual load – Netherlands 2030

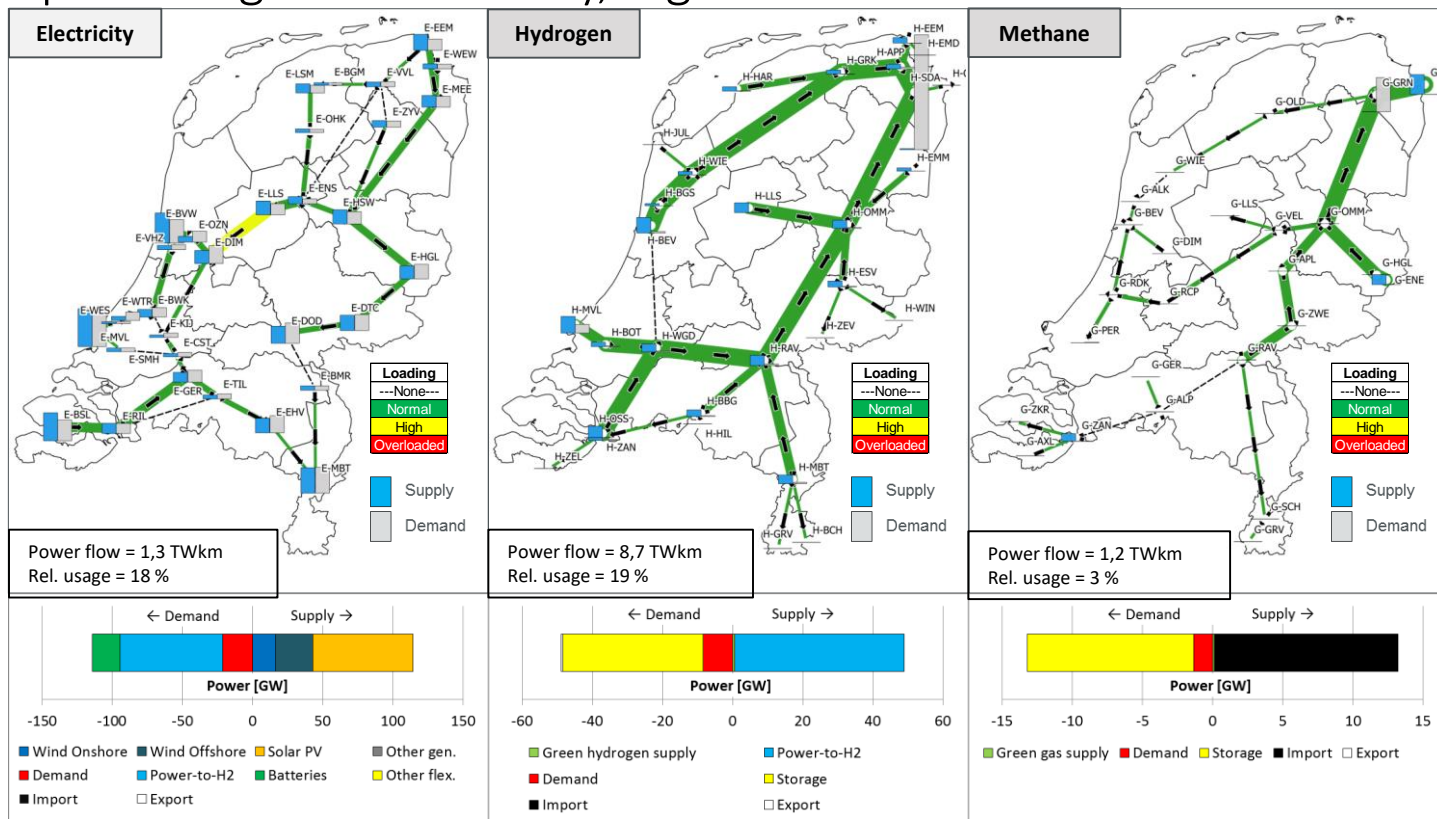
Sometimes weeks occur with a gap exceeding 10 GW between wind and solar generation and load. Also, a week with a few GW excess VRE generation can occur. In extreme years multi-week periods occur in which wind and solar generation only cover a small part of electricity demand



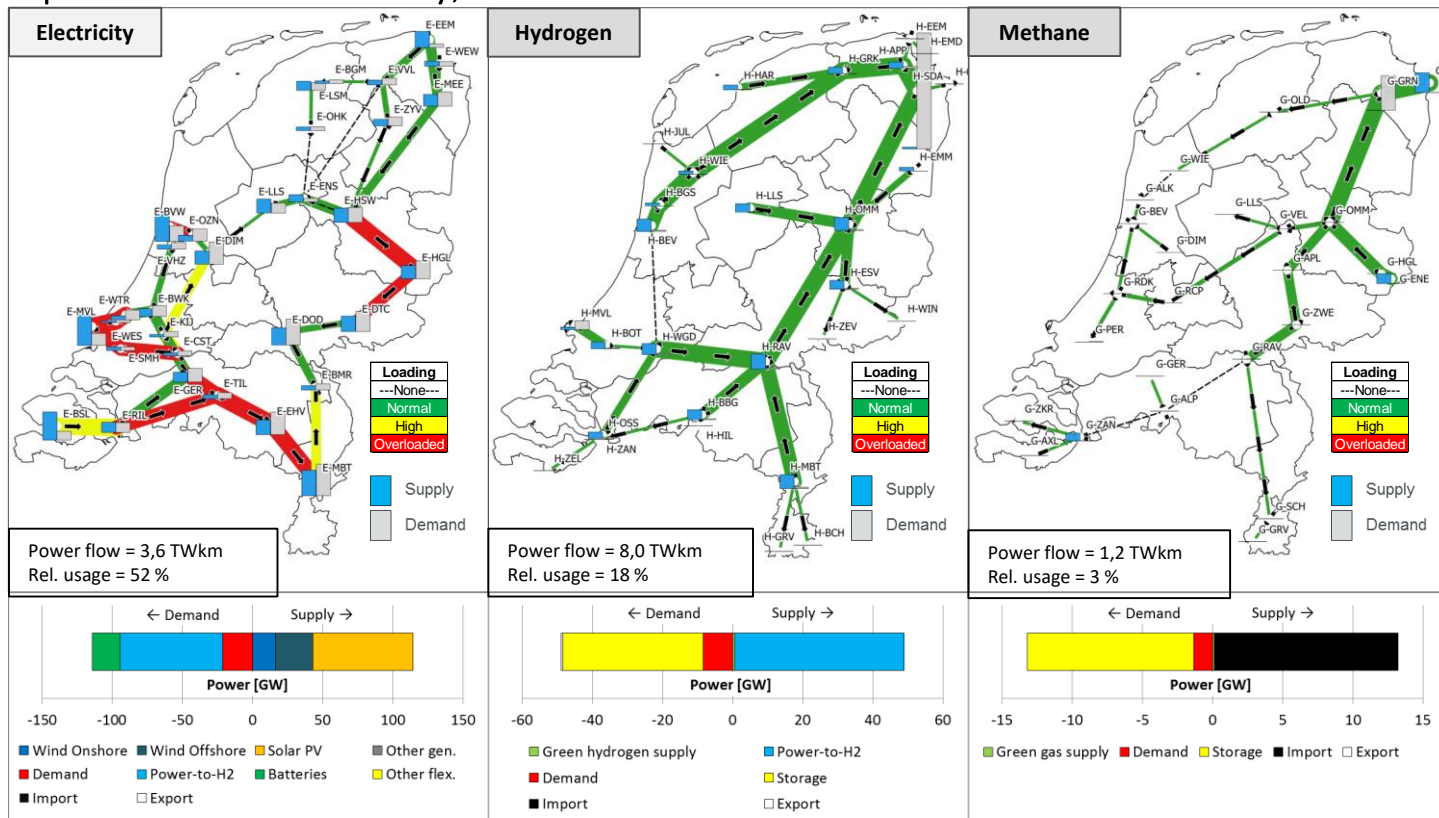
Example 1: cold winter evening, no wind, no sun (dunkelflaute)



Example 2: bright summer day, high winds



Example 3: summer day, P2G near market



Conclusions

1. All scenarios show that not only the electricity, but also the existing gas transport infrastructure will play a crucial role in the energy transition
Significant share of RES will be wind and solar and there the primary carrier is electricity. Part of this energy will be used as molecules in industry (HT/LT heat and feedstock), space heating in built environment, mobility and power generation. The existing gas infrastructure has sufficient capacity for both green methane and hydrogen transport
2. Although additional electricity storage will be available by 2050 only gas storage provides a solution for seasonal storage
Storage requirements exceed the quantities that can be provided with battery storage
3. Location, capacity and operation of P2G-installations are decisive factors and must be aligned with both electricity and gas TSOs
Conversion of P2G (electrolysis) close to supply and G2P (power generation) close to the market relieves the electricity network
4. It is recommended that the investment plan processes for TSOs use the results of this study as guidance when considering alternative investment proposals on the shorter term

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SMART SECTOR COUPLING: BUSINESS CASE FOR P2G WITH OGE & AMPRION

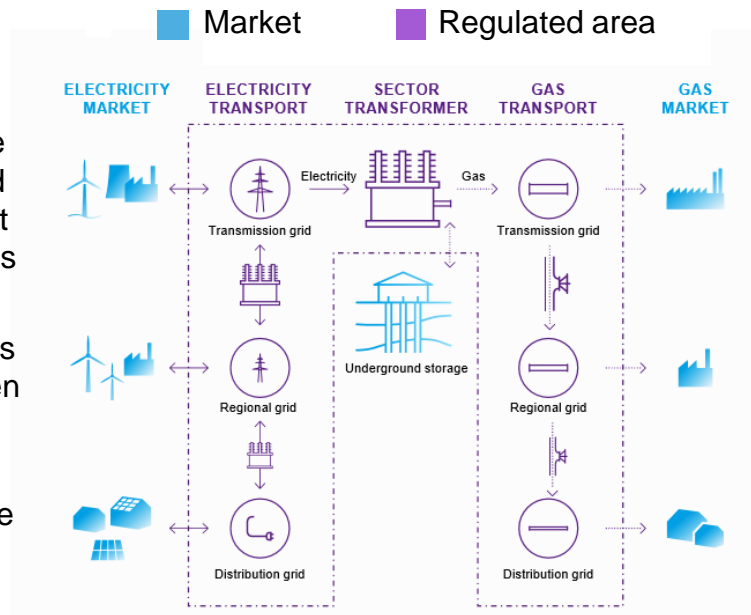
JÖRG BERGMANN, OPEN GRID EUROPE, GERALD KAENDLER, AMPRION

12TH DECEMBER 2018, BRUSSELS

POWER TO GAS PLANTS AS SECTOR TRANSFORMERS

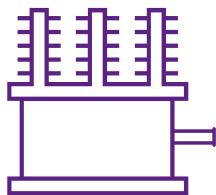
Sector coupling on TSO level will create maximum economic benefit and sustainability

- **Right size:** Power-to-gas plants must be integrated in appropriate dimensions and at highest system level to make transport capacity of transmission systems and gas storage usable
- **Right location:** Installation of PtG plants at appropriate connection points between power and gas transmission systems
- **Right timing:** Through coordinated operation of the PtG plant the flows in the gas and the power transmission grid are considered as an integrated system
- **Right frame:** For systemic sector coupling gas and power TSO should be able to offer capacity to simultaneously convert power to gas in a non-discriminatory way



NEW TSO ENERGY CONVERSION INFRASTRUCTURE

SECTOR TRANSFORMER



Sector transformer fits into the regulatory framework

- New tool to couple power and gas infrastructure
- Unbundling maintained: TSO neither buy power nor sell gas
- Non-discriminatory third-party access: Auctioning of the capacities
- New business models for traders available
- PtG = Essential Facilities: TSO fulfill respective unbundling rules, others do not

Auction mechanism for conversion capacity

- Auction similar to disposal of EU transmission rights and capacities
- Comparable to Joint Allocation Office (JAO) and PRISMA

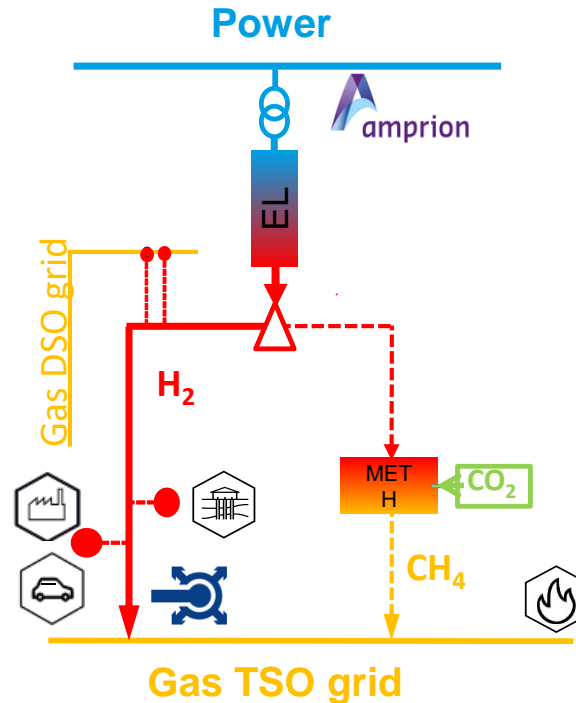
Further advantages

- For H2 customers accessible infrastructure
- Scalable PtG capacity build-up
- No new apportionment mechanism
- We can start today!

HYDROGEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN GERMANY

- 100 MW electrolyser near offshore connection point
- Pipeline refitted for transport of pure hydrogen connecting Lower Saxony with North Rhine-Westphalia
- Hydrogen consumer within 10km distance
 - Industry: chemical industries, refineries
 - Storage: repurposed underground storages
 - Distribution grids: Hydrogen blending
 - Mobility sector: hydrogen stations, trains
- Partial methanation with injection into the natural gas grid
- Total investment: € 150 million
- Commissioning: 2023

Decisive factor: NRA's support



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Panel 1: Sector coupling – how to make it work?

What could a Hybrid Energy System bring to the EU?

Electricity and gas synergies - which ones and how to achieve them?

How can business cases for P2G develop?

How to connect and digitalise the electricity and gas markets?

What's in it for the consumers?

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WRAP UP



Moderator: Sonja van Renssen, Energy Post

COFFEE BREAK

16:30-17:00

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Panel 2: Decarbonise and innovate with gas

Project Presenters:



Thierry Trouvé,
GRTGaz



Attila Kovács,
ERGaR

Panelists:



Beate Raabe,
Eurogas



Bart Biebuyck,
FCH JU



Dirk-Jan Mauzelaar,
USG



Torben Brabo,
Energinet

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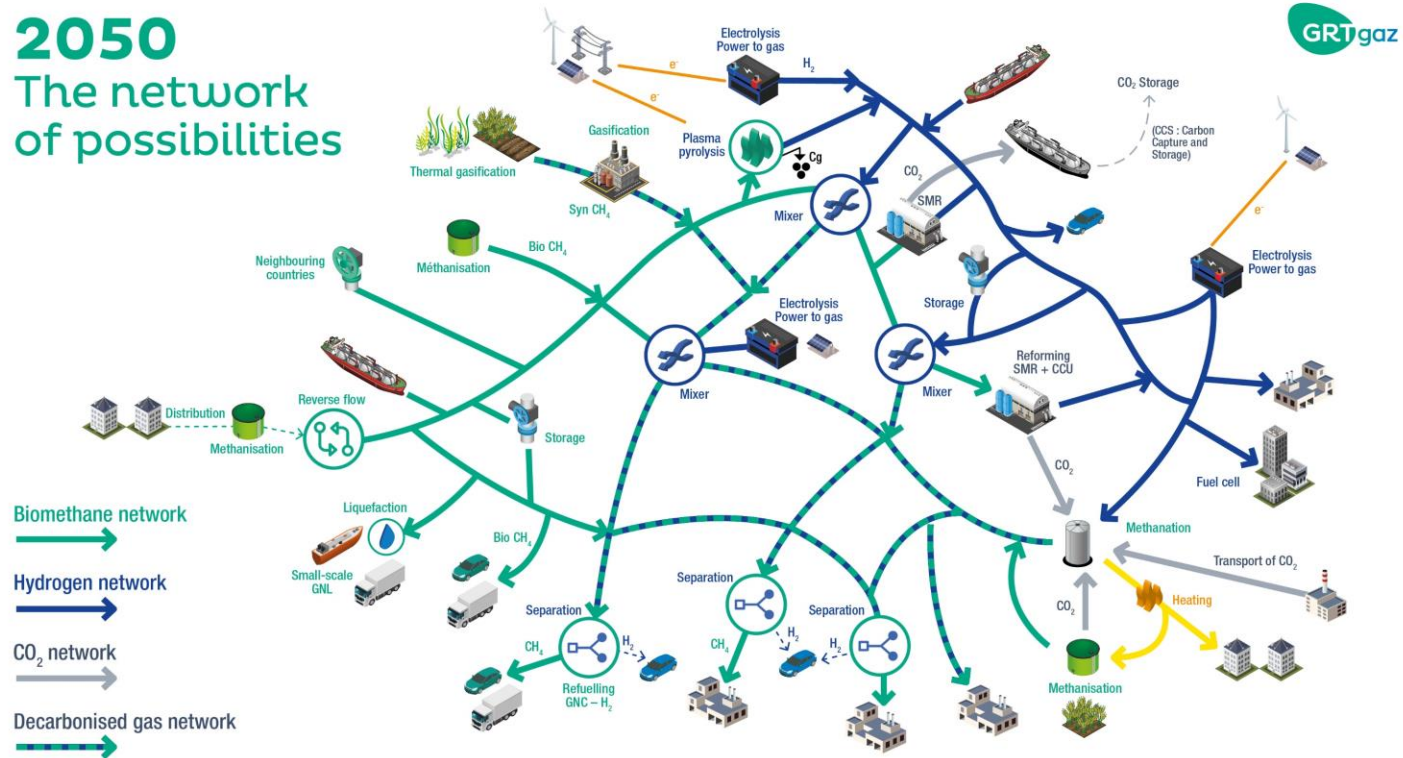


ENTSOG Annual Conference 2018

Panel 2: Decarbonise and Innovate with gas

Wednesday, 12th December 2018

2050 The network of possibilities



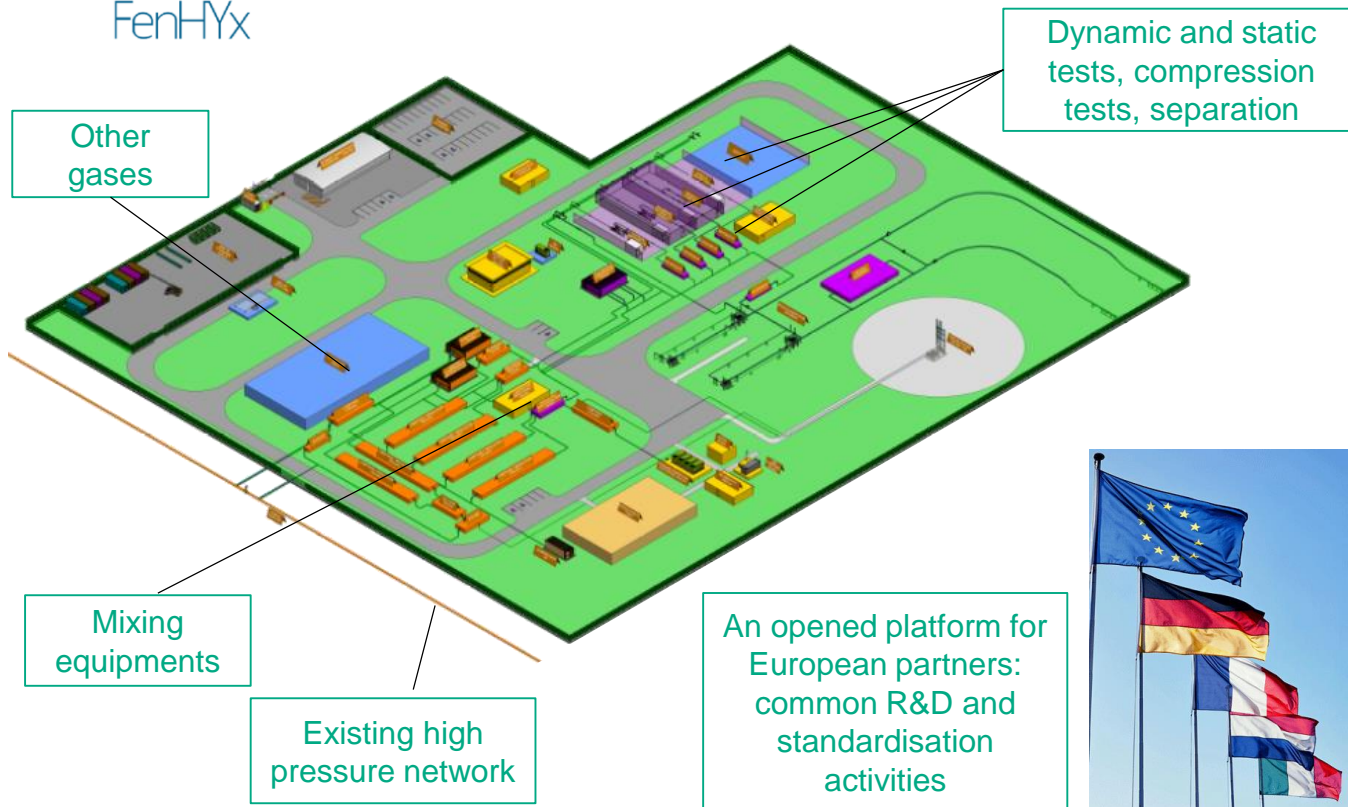


FenHYx

Illustrative model of FenHYx

Future energy network for Hydrogen and mix

RICE
Research & Innovation
Center for Energy



Key takeaways

- ✚ The clean energy transition is forcing a rethink of business models not only for traditional energy companies but also for those providing the backbone of energy infrastructure like pipelines.
- ✚ TSOs are adapting to the new reality: as part of our evolution we will no longer be merely acting as energy transporters but also as converters of energy.
- ✚ TSOs should have a general role in the organisation of the market for green gases and propose services to convert, store and transport energy vectors.
- ✚ Utilisation of the existing gas infrastructure together with electricity, in a hybrid system, provides a smart and cost efficient solution for achieving the EU decarbonisation and energy transition objectives.

"The role of gas in 2050 will not be the same as it is today."



Commissioner Cañete

EC Press Briefing on a
"Clean Planet for All"
Communication.

28th November 2018

"(P2x) projects need to be de-risked and need support from Horizon Europe"

"We need to manage investment in infrastructure cleverly to avoid stranded assets"



Connecter les énergies d'avenir

grtgaz.com

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**ERGaR: Tool for cross-border
transfer and mass balancing
biomethane within the
European natural gas network**

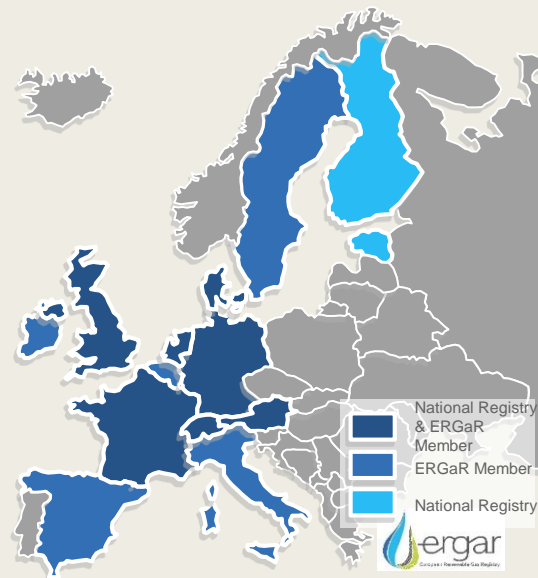


ERGaR is foreseen to

- ✓ be the Europe-wide recognised organisation for **administering and mass balancing volumes** of biomethane distributed along the European natural gas network
- ✓ **rely on the national biomethane registries** as primary source of documentation
- ✓ follow **jointly agreed procedures** for issuing and cancelling European Proofs (Guarantees) of Origin for consignments with export destinations
- ✓ provide for **cross-border transfer of sustainability claims** (GHG emission characteristics) related to the consignments

23 members from 12 countries

- **ERGaR members** are operators of **biomethane registries** and major stakeholders of the **European biomethane market**.
- ***ERGaR welcomes new members:**
national biomethane registries, national biogas associations, natural gas industry partners, gas TSOs and DSOs and other stakeholders active in the European natural gas and biomethane industries.*



Find out more @
www.ergar.org

Cooperation between the natural gas and biogas industries

- **Common interests, common future**
- **Several TSOs and DSOs have already joined ERGaR:** Energinet.dk, ENAGAS, GRDF, Gasunie/Vertogas, NEDGIA, SWEDEGAS,
- **Other ERGaR members are closely linked to the natural gas industry:** AGCS, Gas.BE, RGFI, VSG,
- **The cooperation should ensure the most feasible conditions for connecting the biomethane plants to the natural gas grid,**
- **Existing natural gas systems (transportation, storage, distribution, marketing) should be fully engaged with biomethane,**
- **Marketing of biomethane-natural gas blends (having attractive GHG characteristics) is to be developed.**

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Attila Kovacs, Secretary General
kovacs@ergar.org



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Panel 2: Decarbonise and innovate with gas

What is decarbonised and renewable gas?

How can gas grids become enablers of decarbonisation?

How to facilitate gas decarbonisation?

Can hydrogen be matched to industrial clusters and biogas to agricultural areas?

How can decarbonised and renewable gas best address the needs of the electricity, heat, and transport sector?

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WRAP UP



Moderator: Sonja van Renssen, Energy Post

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FINAL REMARKS



Jan Ingwersen, General Manager, ENTSOG

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ACTIVE
PARTICIPATION!**

INVITATION TO WALKING DINNER

18:30-21:00