For our environment



## "Urban air quality and climate protection – the role of gas"

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Head of Department | 12:
Climate Protection and Energy

COP 23 International Energy Event Bonn, November 14th, 2017

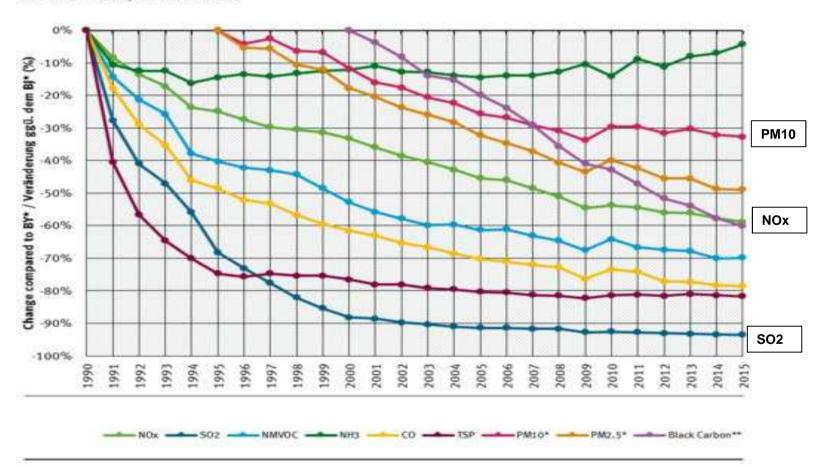


## Look at the data: German air pollutants developments

## **Development of air pollutants**



**Emission Trends / Emissionstrends** 



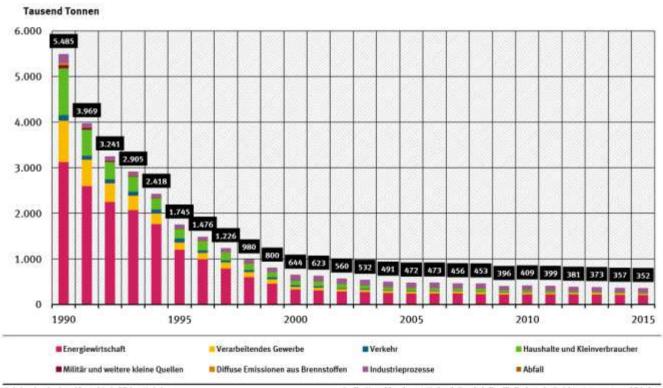
\* Base Year (BY) 1990, 1995 for PM10/PM2.5/ Basisiahr (Bi) 1990, 1995 für Feinstaub

\*\* Black Carbon emissions from 2000 / Black Carbon Emissionen erut ab 2000 Quelles German Emission Inventory (03.01.2017)

Source: UBA 2017

## Polluter of sulphor dioxide

#### Schwefeldioxid-Emissionen nach Quellkategorien

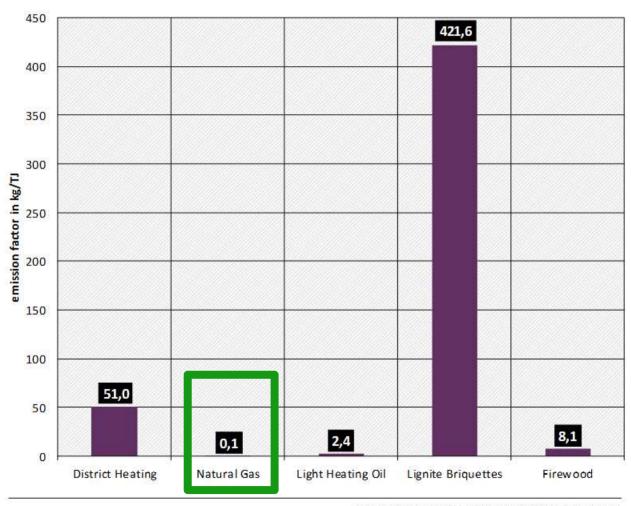


Verkehr: ohne land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Verkehr Haushalte und Kleinverbraucher: mit Militär und weiteren kleinen Quellen (u.a. land- und forstwirtschaftlichem Verkehr) Quelle: Umwelfbundesamt, Nationale Trendtabellen für die deutsche Berichterstattung atmosphärischer Emissionen seit 1990, Emissionsentwicklung 1990 bis 2015 (Stand 02/2017)

## **Emission factors for sulphur dioxide**

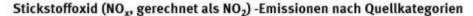
#### Emission factors for selected fuels & district heating in Germany

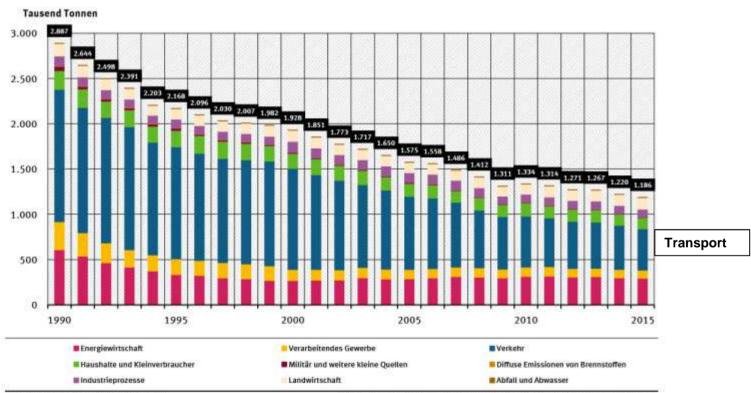
#### Sulphur Dioxide



Quelle: German Environment Agency: German Emission Inventory, April 2017

## Polluter of nitrogen oxides





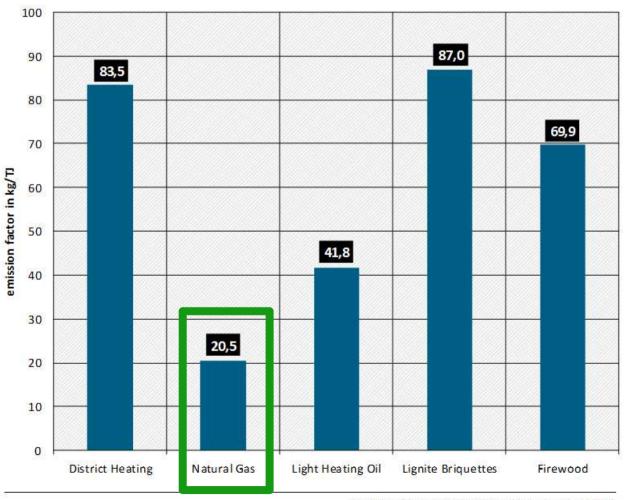
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## **Emission factors for nitrogen oxides**

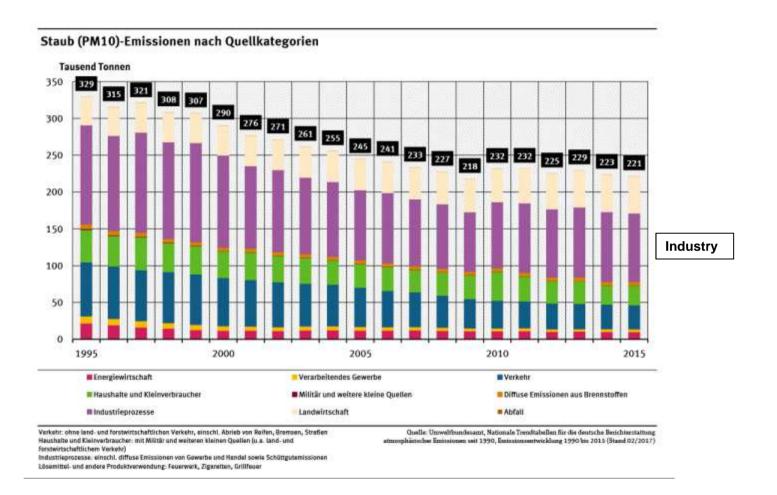
#### Emission factors for selected fuels & district heating in Germany

Nitrogen Oxides



Quelle: German Environment Agency: German Emission Inventory, April 2017

## Polluter of fine particulates

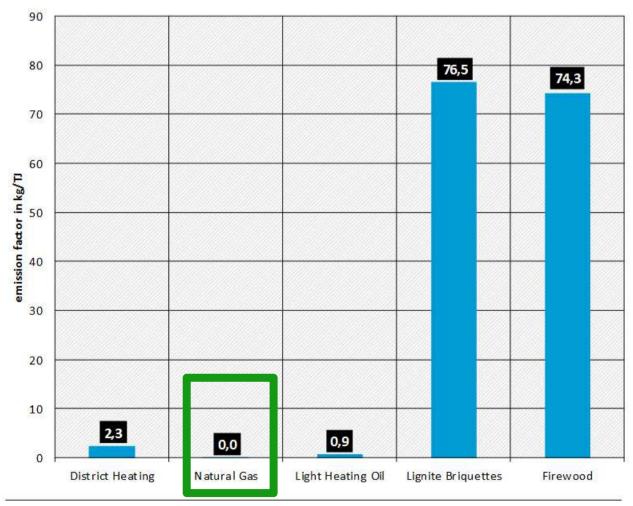


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## **Emission factors for fine particulates**

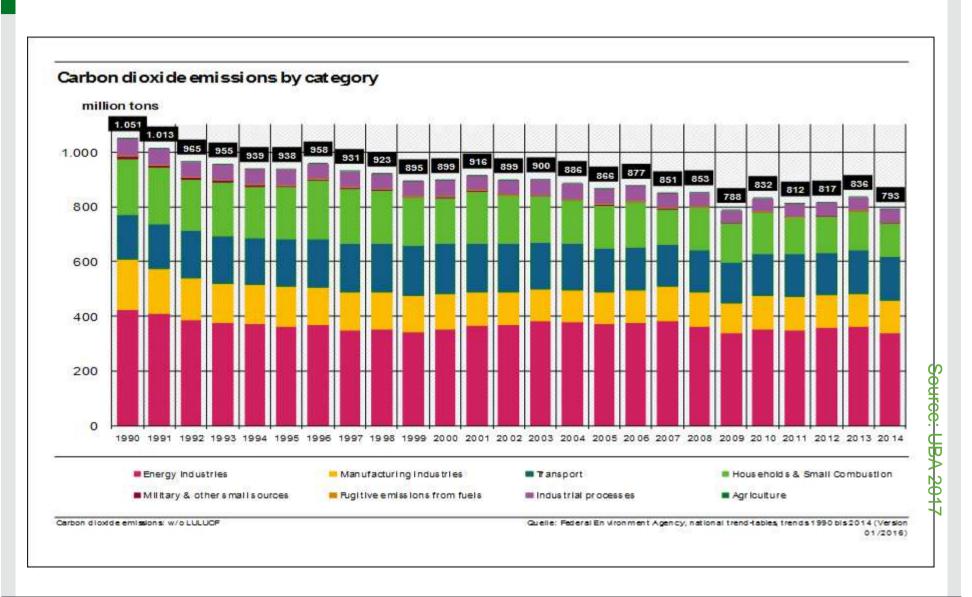
#### Emission factors for selected fuels & district heating in Germany

Fine Particulates (PM10)



Quelle: German Environment Agency: German Emission Inventory, April 2017

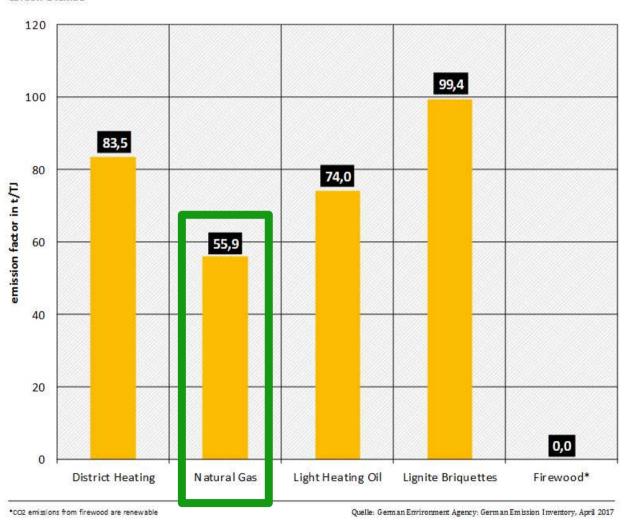
### Polluter of carbon dioxide



### **Emission factors for carbon dioxide**

#### Emission factors for selected fuels & district heating in Germany

Carbon Dioxide



Source: UBA 2017

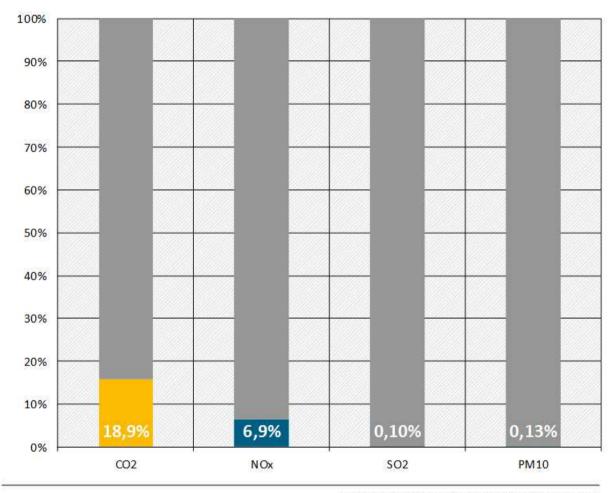
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### Contributions from natural gas combustion

#### Air pollutant emissions from Natural Gas combustion in Germany

for 2015, compared to National Totals



Quelle: German Environment Agency: German Emission Inventory, April 2017

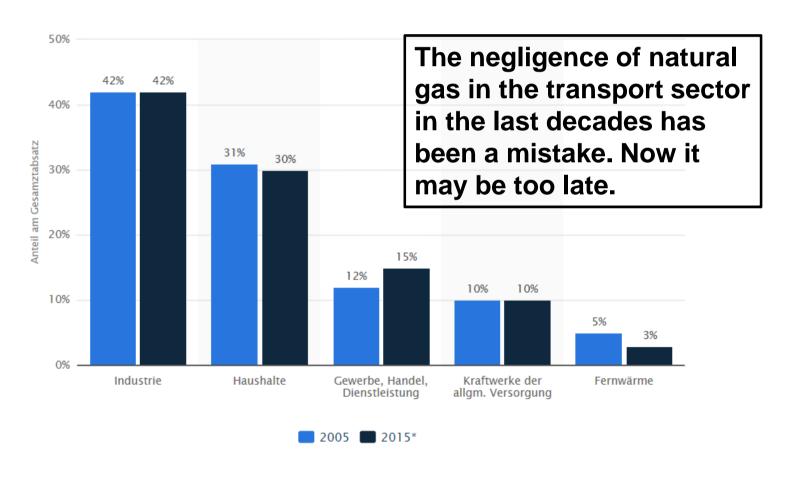
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## Natural gas usage in Germany

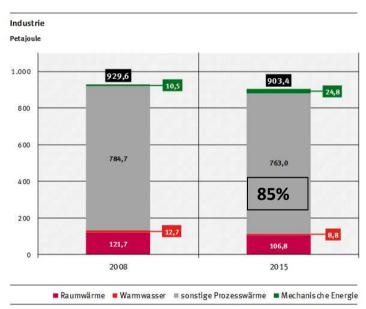
## Natural gas usage in the different sectors

Share of customer groups on natural gas usage in Germany between 2005 and 2015

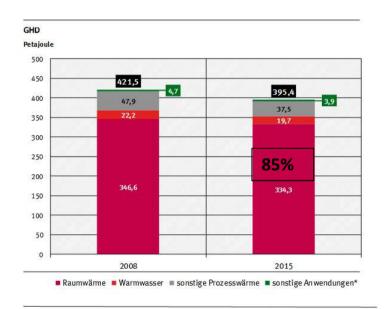


### For what is natural gas used in the different sectors? (1)

Natural gas in the industrial sector: mainly for process heat / high temperature heat



AG Energiebilanzen e.V. (AGEE), Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Jahren 2011 und 2012 mit Zeitreihen von 2008 bis 2012, Stand 11/2013; AGEB, Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Jahren 2013 Natural gas in the commercial sector: mainly for space heating / low temperature heat

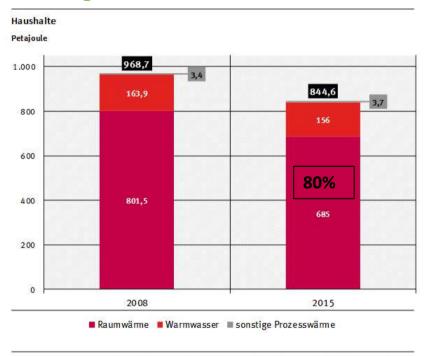


<sup>\*</sup> sonstige Anwendungen 2015 (2008) in PJ: sonstige Prozesskälte: 0,3 (2,5) Klimakälte: 2,7 (0,5) Mech. Energie: 0,9 (1,7)

AG Energiebilanzen e.V. (AGEB), Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Jahren 2011 und 2012 mit Zeitreihen von 2008 bis 2012, Stand 11/2013; AGEB, Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Sahren 2013

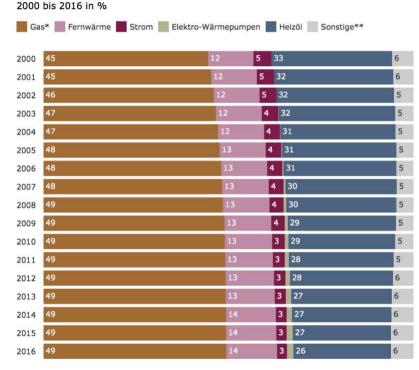
### For what is natural gas used in the different sectors? (2)

## Natural gas in the household sector: mainly for space heating



AG Energiebilanzen e.V. (AGEB), Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Jahren 2011 und 2012 mit Zeitreihen von 2008 bis 2012, Stand 11/2013; AGEB, Anwendungsbilanzen für die Endenergiesektoren in Deutschland in den Jahren 2013

#### Beheizungsstruktur des Wohnungsbestandes



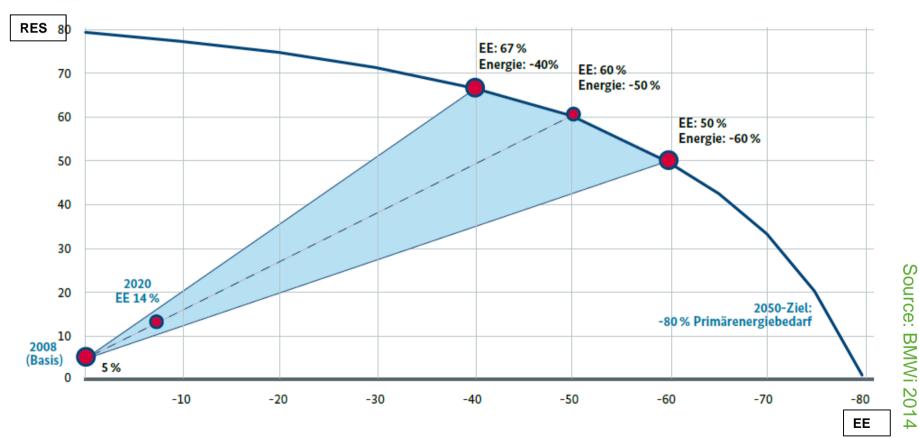
<sup>\*</sup> einschließlich Bioerdgas und Flüssiggas

<sup>\*\*</sup> Holz, Holzpellets, sonstige Biomasse, Koks/Kohle, sonstige Heizenergie Stand 01/2017

The main focus for improving urban air quality and at the same time contributing to climate protection through natural gas will be on the space heating sector

## A balance between retrofit and renewable heat in the space heating sector is necessary

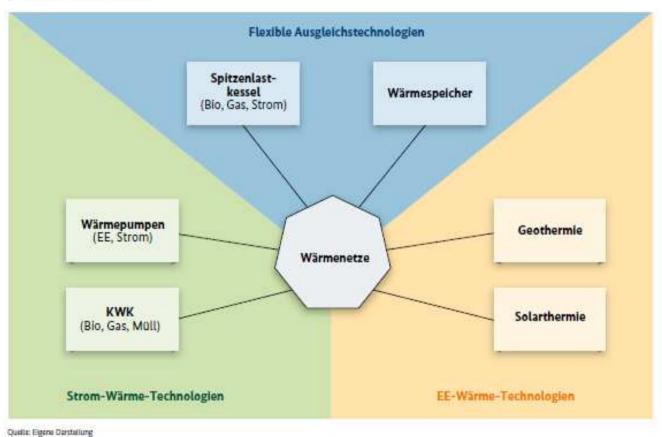
Abbildung 6: (möglicher) Zielkorridor aus Energieeinsparung und Erhöhung des EE-Anteils von 2008 bis 2050 in Prozent



# Source: BMWI 2017

### Space heating: the crucial role of heat networks

Abbildung 4: Wärmenetzbasiertes System an der Schnittstelle zwischen Strom- und Wärmesektor (schematische Darstellung)



### The role of natural gas in a medium perspective

- 1. in decentralized cogeneration
  - heat networks can open the doors for renewables
  - the infrastructure will allow to switch from natural gas to power-to-gas in the long run
  - flexible CHP plants will complement the variable renewable energy sources in the electricity sector
  - flexible CHP plants will allow for decentralized network optimization
  - flexible CHP plants will allow for decentralized balancing of supply and demand in the local/regional balancing zones
- 2. in fuel switching
  - replacing coal and oil heaters by gas condensing boilers where no heat network is available (and heatpumps no option)
  - replacing e.g. public buses or taxis by natural gas vehicles for fast pollutant and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (see IGU Case Study Berlin)

### Resume

- For a fast improvement of urban air quality natural gas is a premium option
- This holds especially true for the space heating sector and partly for the transport sector
- Cogeneration/CHP with natural gas is the silver bullet on the way to a decarbonized heating sector and at the same time an important contributor to urban air quality
- ➤ With respect to global warming and the need for a total decarbonisation of the energy system natural gas *can* green and it *must* green



## Thank you very much!

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