



ZERO CO₂ IS NOT ENOUGH

RENEWABLE GAS – A KEY SOLUTION
FOR THE EU DECARBONIZATION
ROADMAP IN TRANSPORT

www.ngva.eu

Natural & bio Gas Vehicle Association

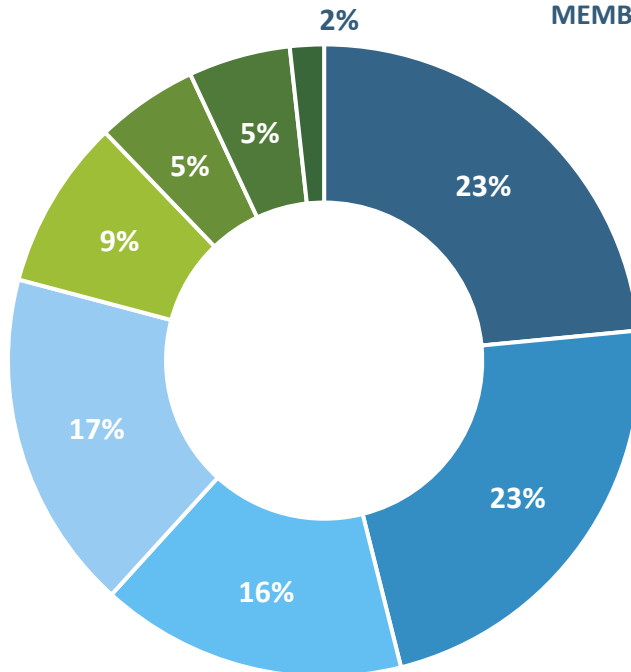
GASDAGARNA 2021

May 2021

114
members

27+4
countries

MEMBER COMPOSITION

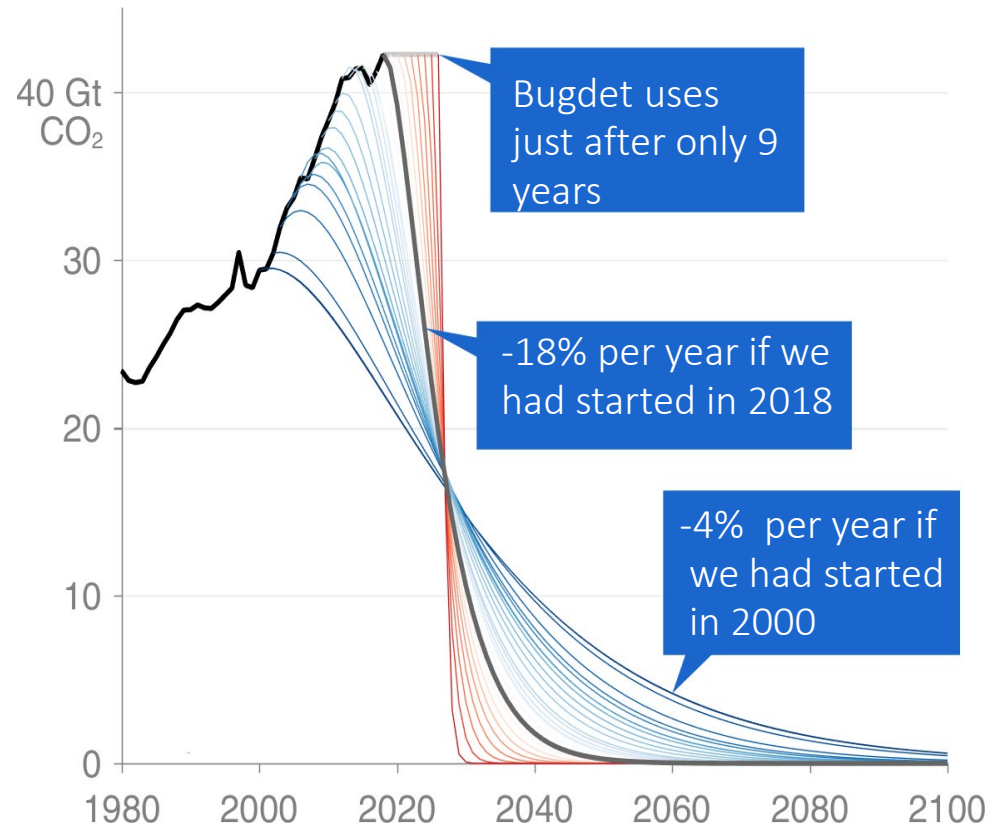


- Gas Companies
- Station infrastructure and components
- Vehicle Components
- Associations
- Research and Engineering Services
- OEMs
- Fleet operators
- Others

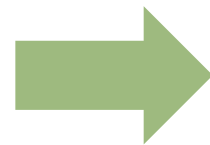
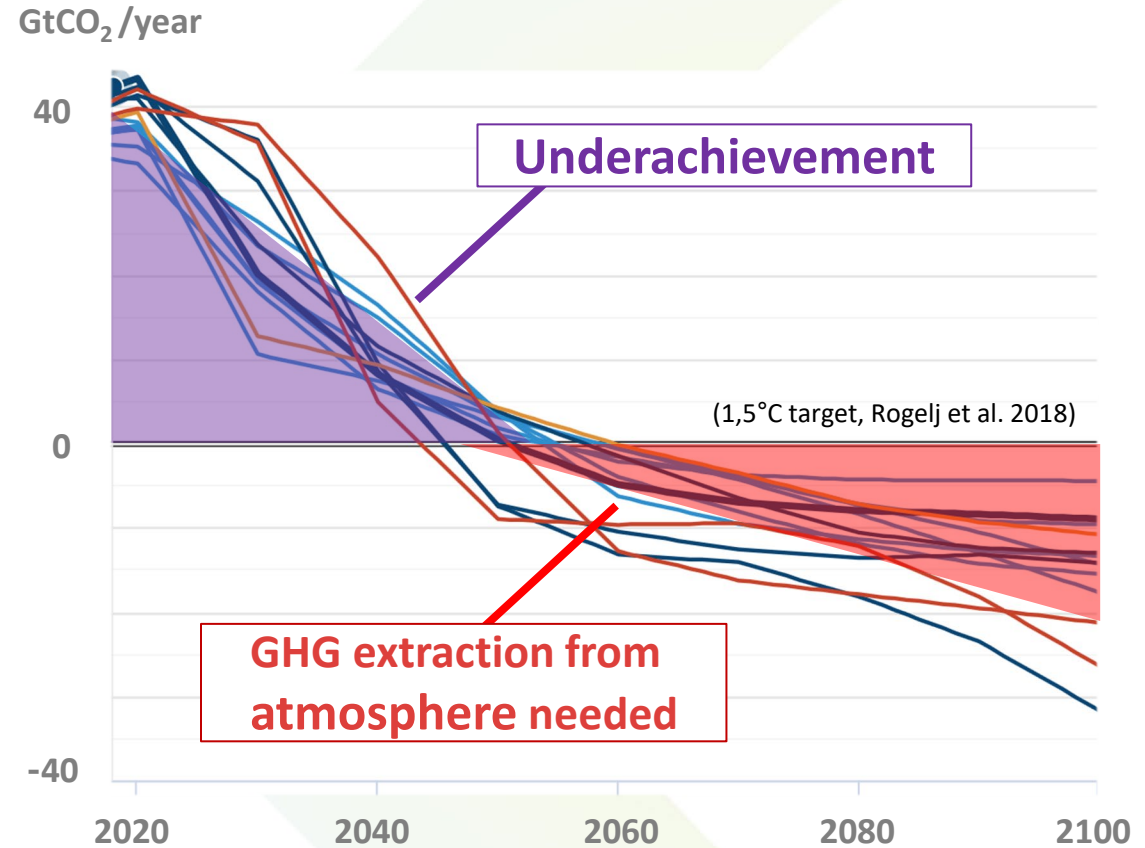


**Board
Members**





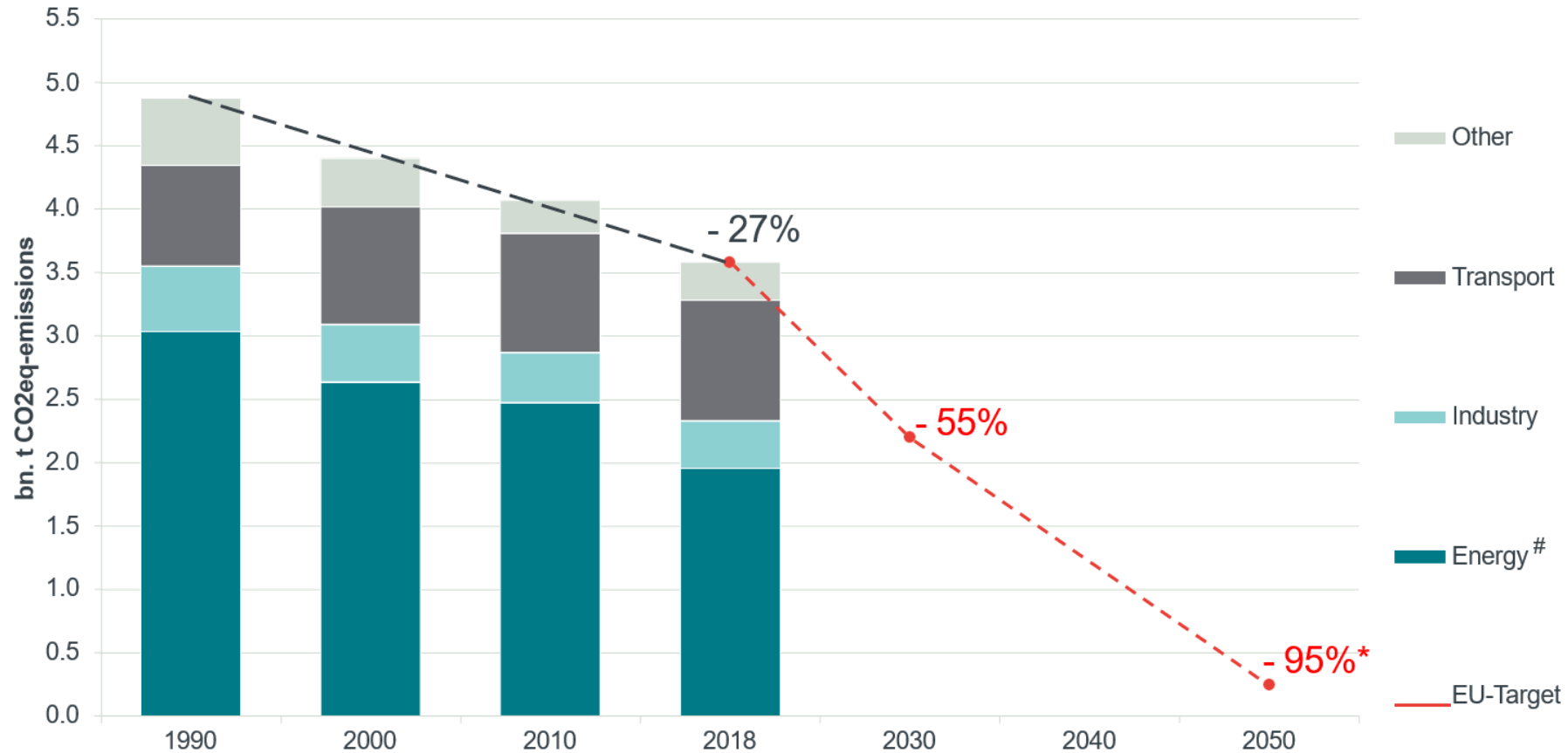
© Robbie Andrew 2018, simplified Gregor Hagedorn, CC BY-SA 4.0. Data: GCP + Emissions budgets from IPCC SR1.5. Mitigation curves after Raupach et al. 2014.



ZERO CO₂ IS NOT ENOUGH

EU targets: -55% CO₂ by 2030 with significant part in transport

European CO₂-emissions and emission reduction targets (EU 27 + UK)



Source: Frontier based on UNFCCC

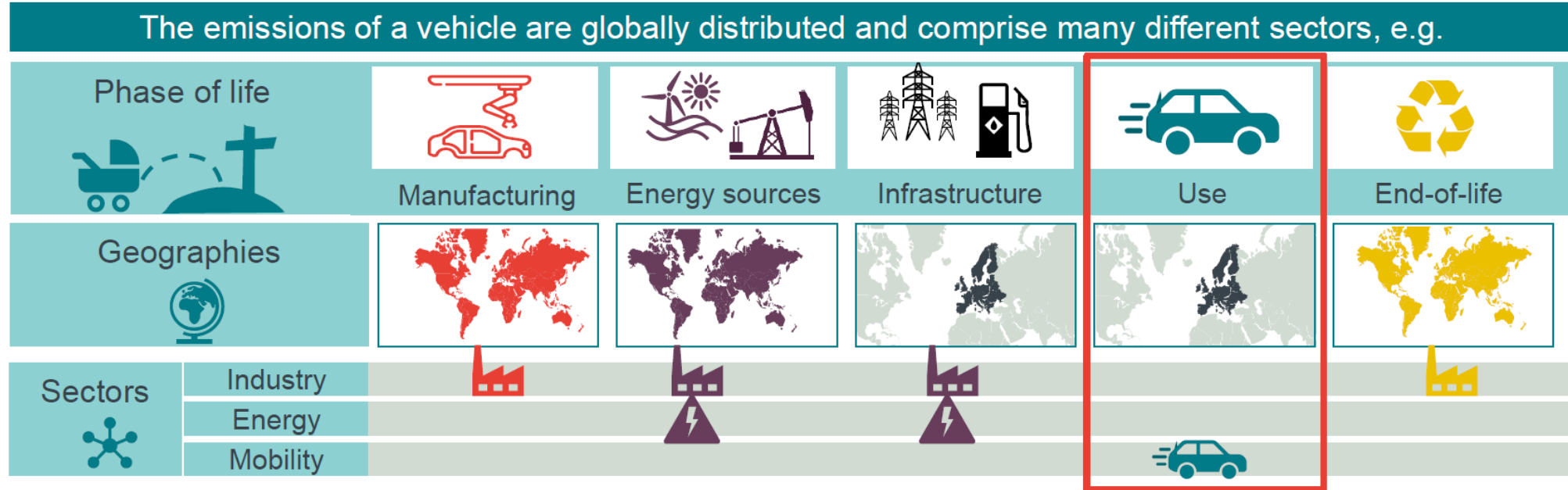
* Compared to 1990, no legally binding target for 2050 agreed

[#] Energy includes emissions from energy use in industry



Available on our website at ngva.eu and with explanations on YouTube

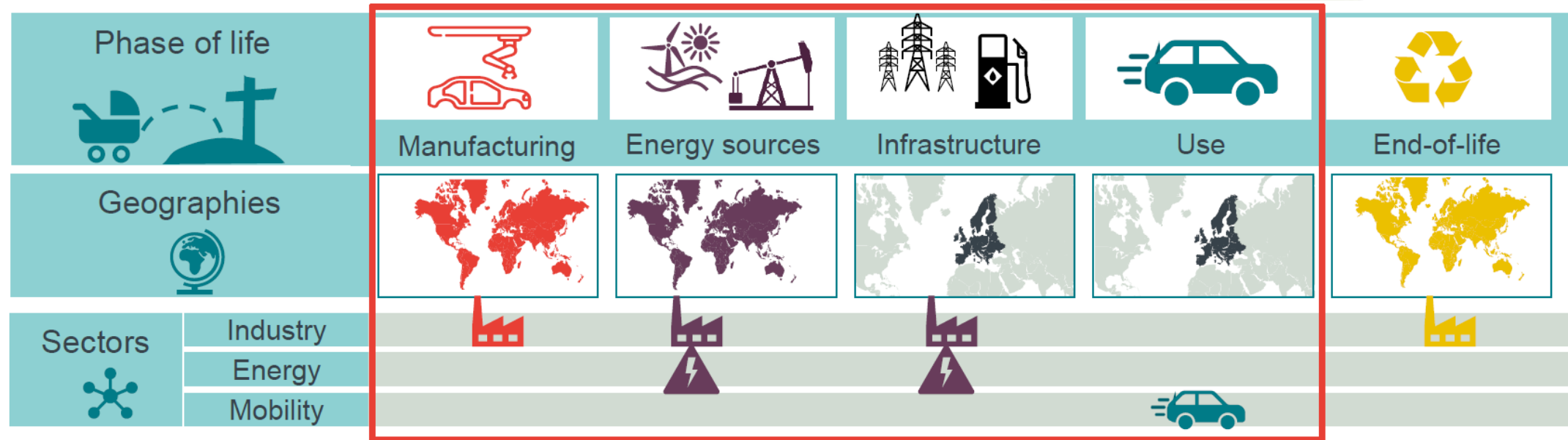
Current legislation focused only on tailpipe emissions



Example: **EU fleet targets** focuses on tailpipe emissions (“tank-to-wheel”):

- **Zero emissions for electric vehicles**, irrespective of CO₂ emissions during electricity production
- **Fossil reference** for combustion engine vehicles, even if running on **renewable fuels**
 - ➔ Not reflecting whole picture and thus risking an efficient transition to carbon neutral mobility

... and some stakeholders even want to get rid of the combustion engine altogether – irrespective of whether the used fuel is renewable

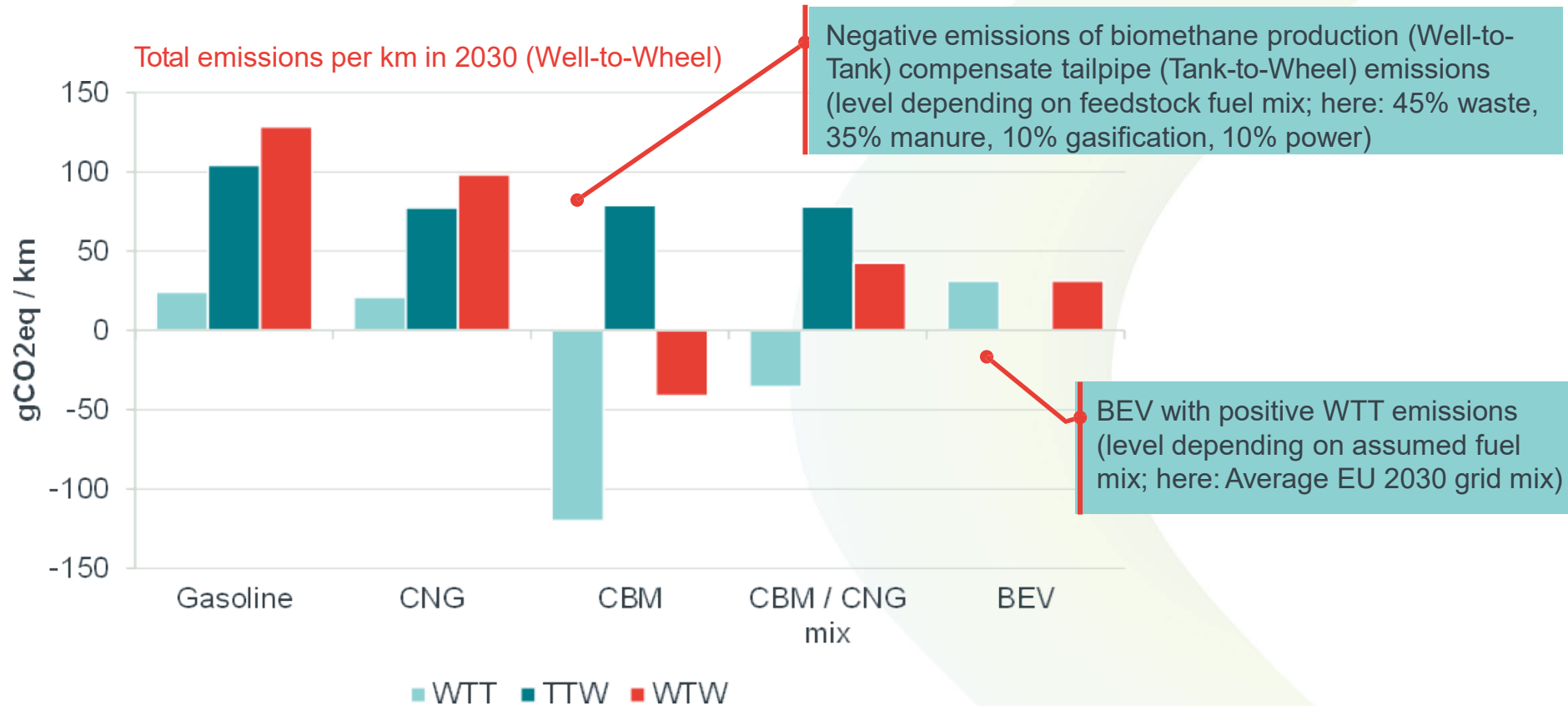


- Analyse emissions and costs along the value chain and across geographies and sectors for a typical passenger car and a truck with different powertrains and fuels
 - ➔ Calculation of “carbon abatement costs” of alternative technologies compared to a fossil reference
- Enable information basis to allow for cost-effective achievement of climate targets (“value for money” approach)

A comparison of Tank-to-Wheel emissions – which are the sole reference of EU fleet targets – suggests a clear picture...

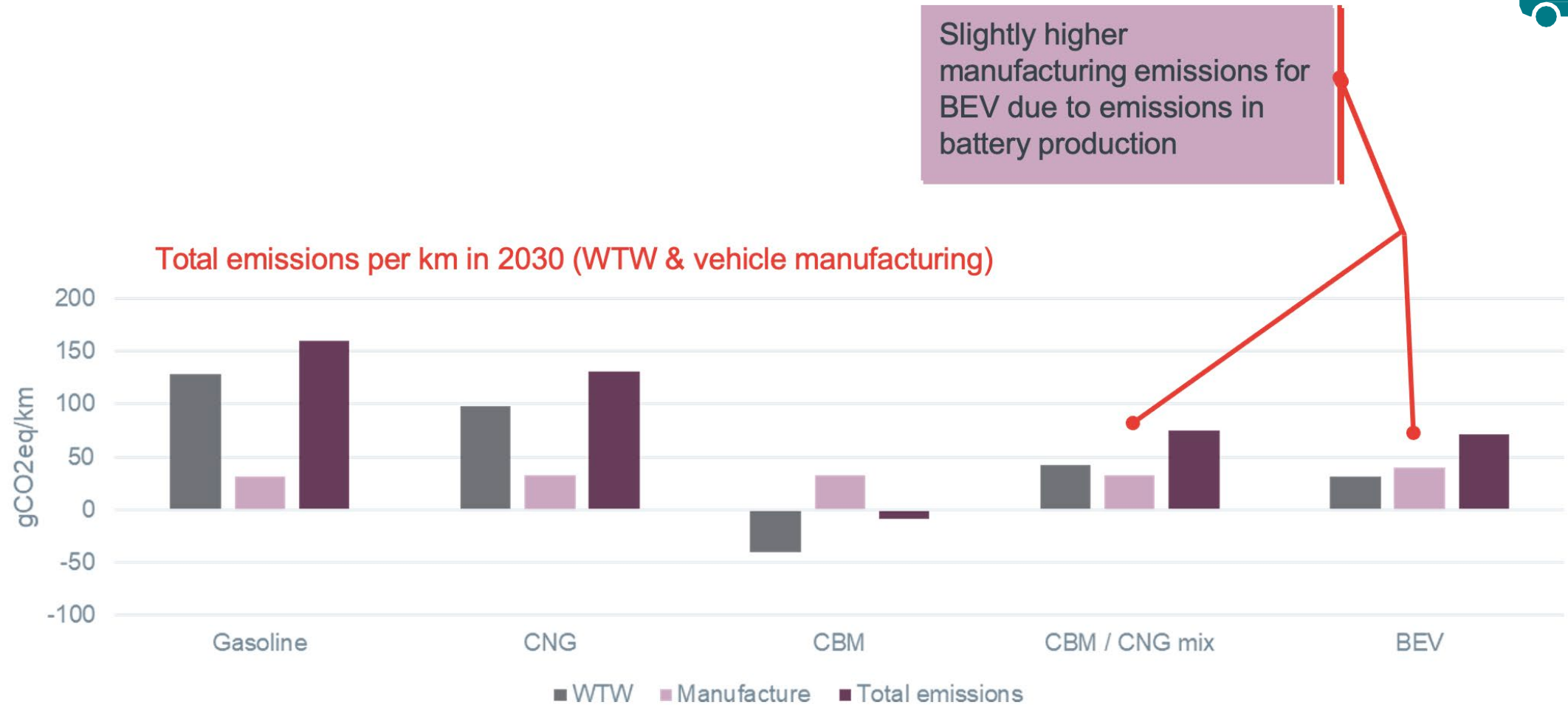


... but when also taking Well-to-Tank emissions into account, the total (Well-to-Wheel) emissions are much closer for gmobility and BEV...

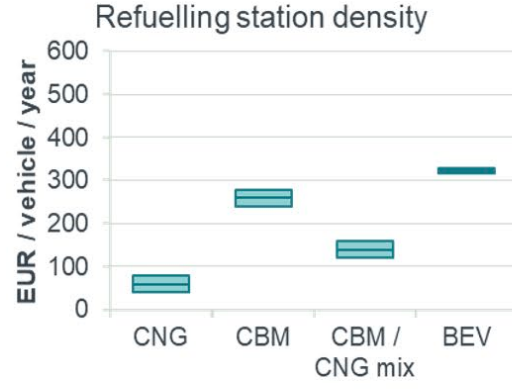
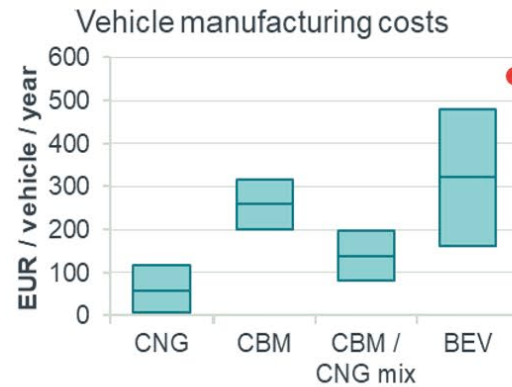
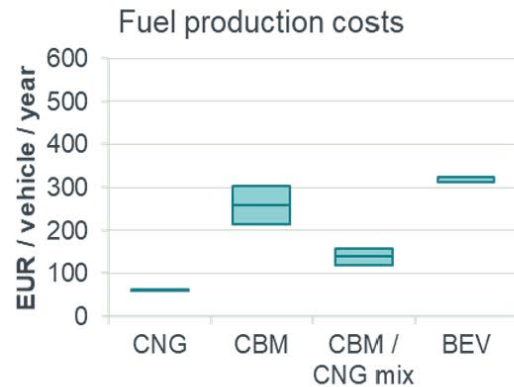


... with a 40/60 bio/fossil gas mix compared to a BEV powered by the average EU 2030 electricity grid mix

BEV and gmobility on a similar level when also taking vehicle manufacturing emissions into account

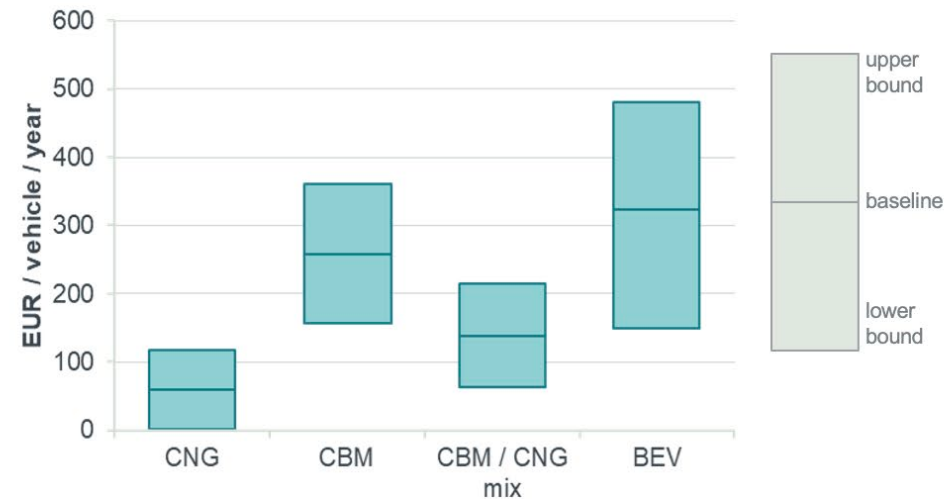


Carbon abatement cost sensitivity analysis reveals significant uncertainty about future emissions and costs, which are highest for BEV



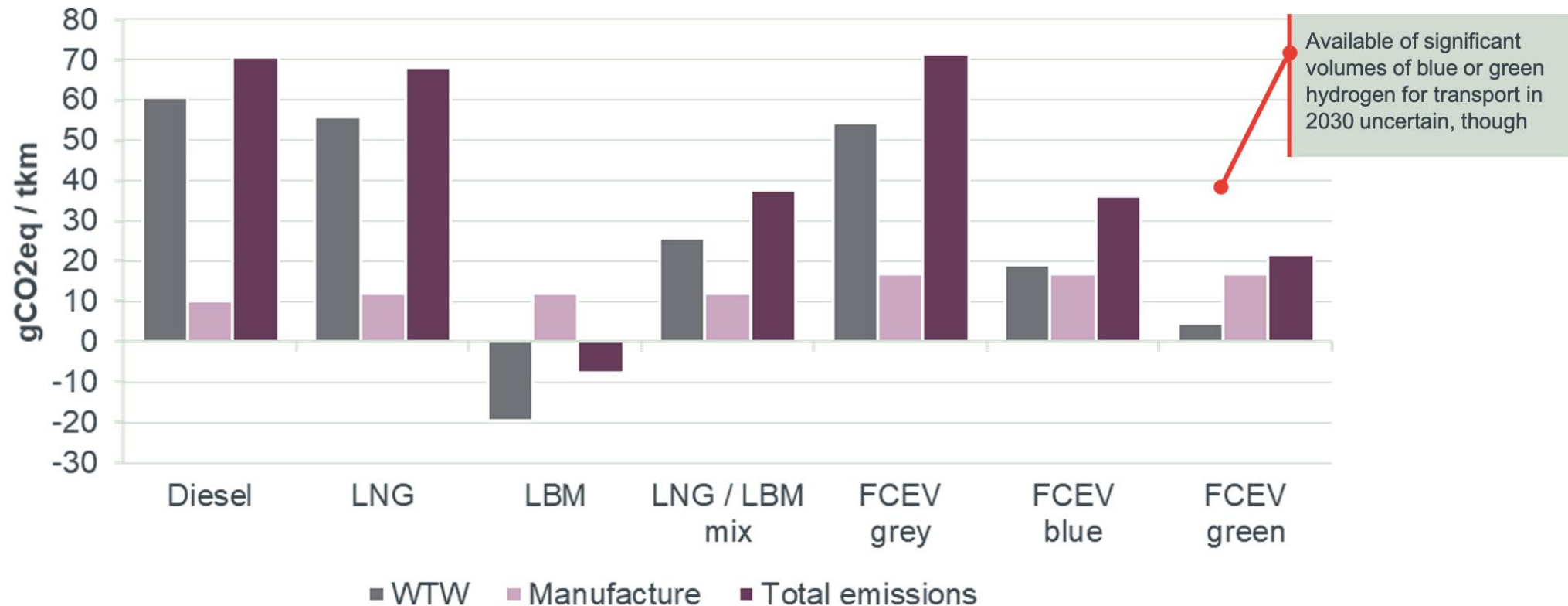
Vehicle manufacturing costs (which constitutes large part of total cost) with significant uncertainty, particularly in the case of BEV

Combined cost sensitivity range (EUR/vehicle/year)

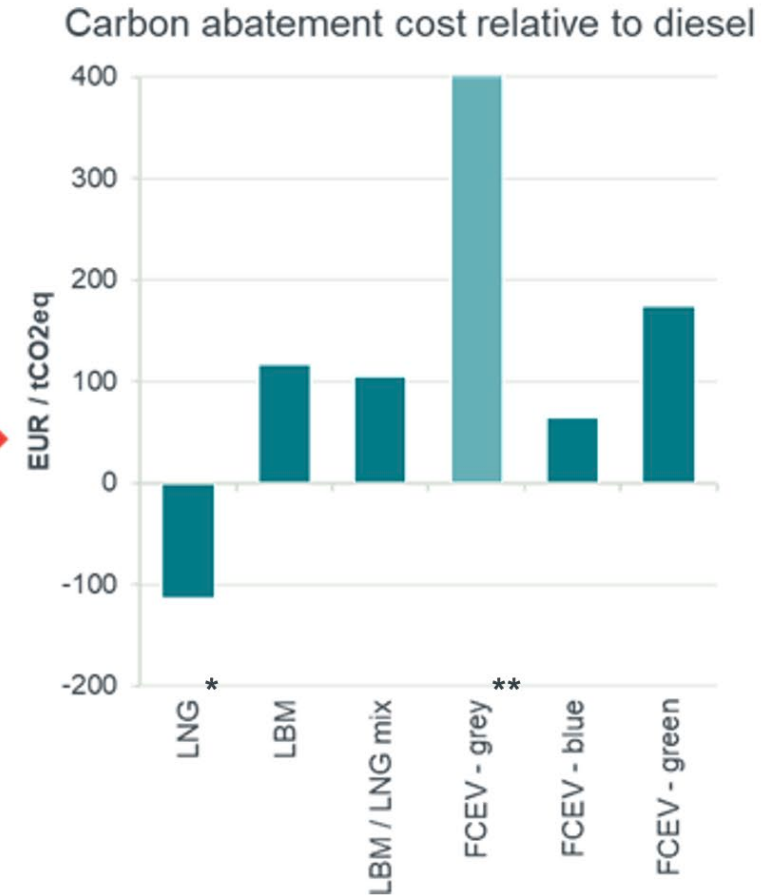
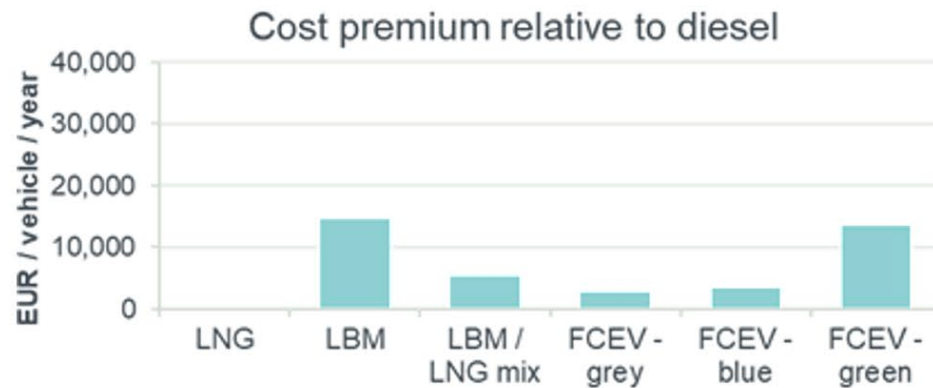
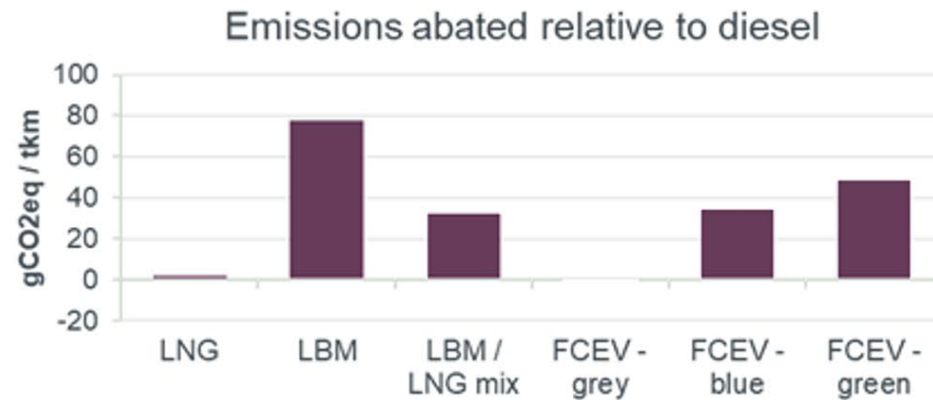




Truck emissions per ton km in 2030

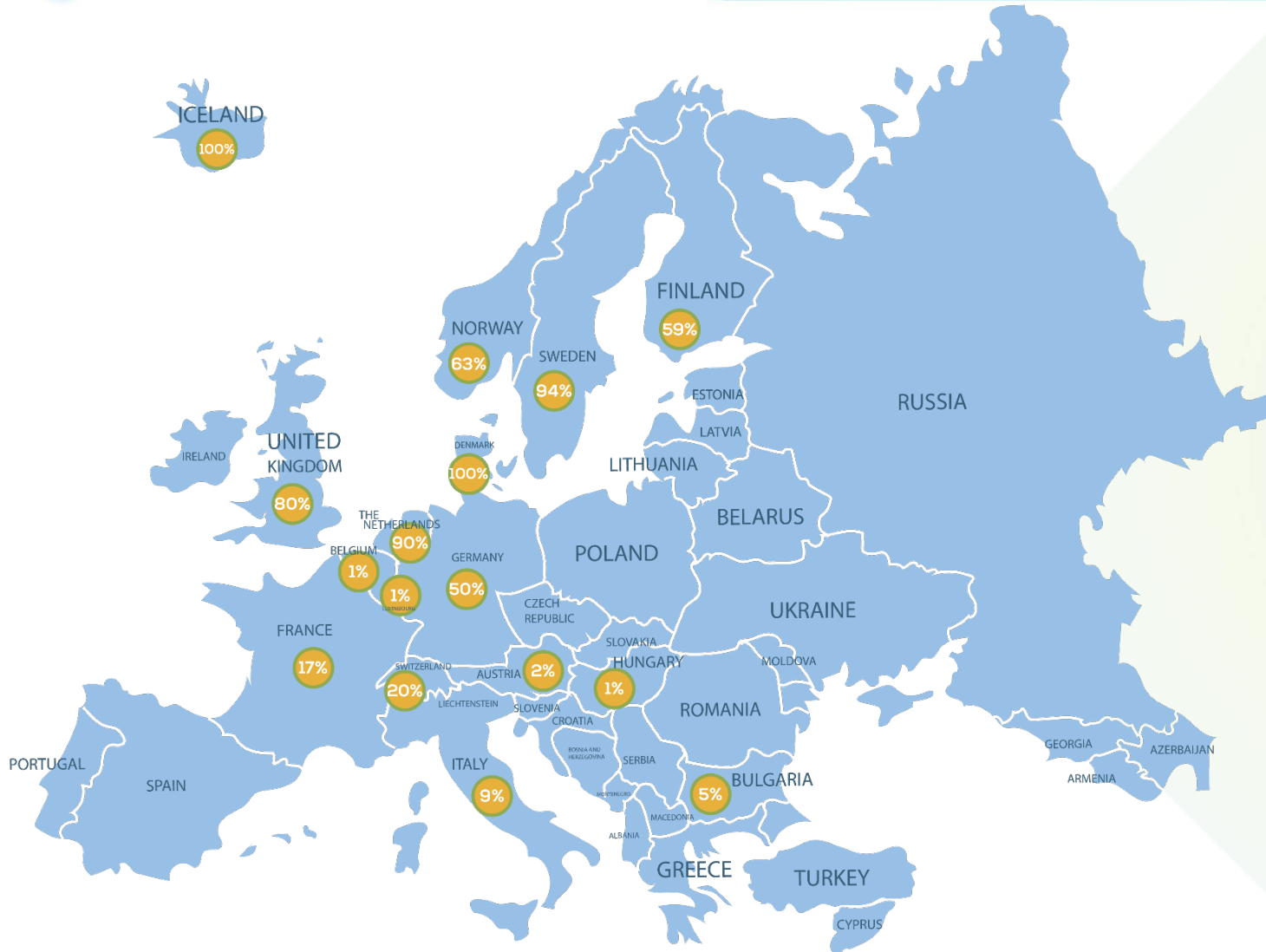


Trucks – carbon abatement costs of gas mobility are low compared to FCEV vehicles powered by grey and green hydrogen



Gas mobility can contribute to decarbonising heavy duty transport at comparably low cost and should be enabled to be part of the mix

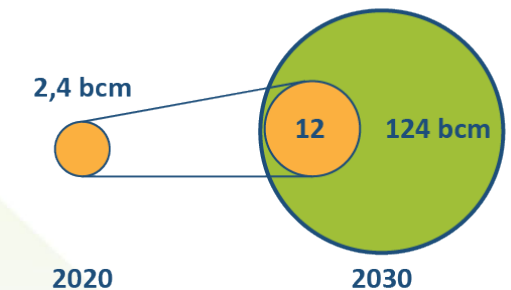
Biogas in road transport is fast developing in the EU



Biogas consumption from the road transport sector = 2,4 bcm (23,4 TWh)



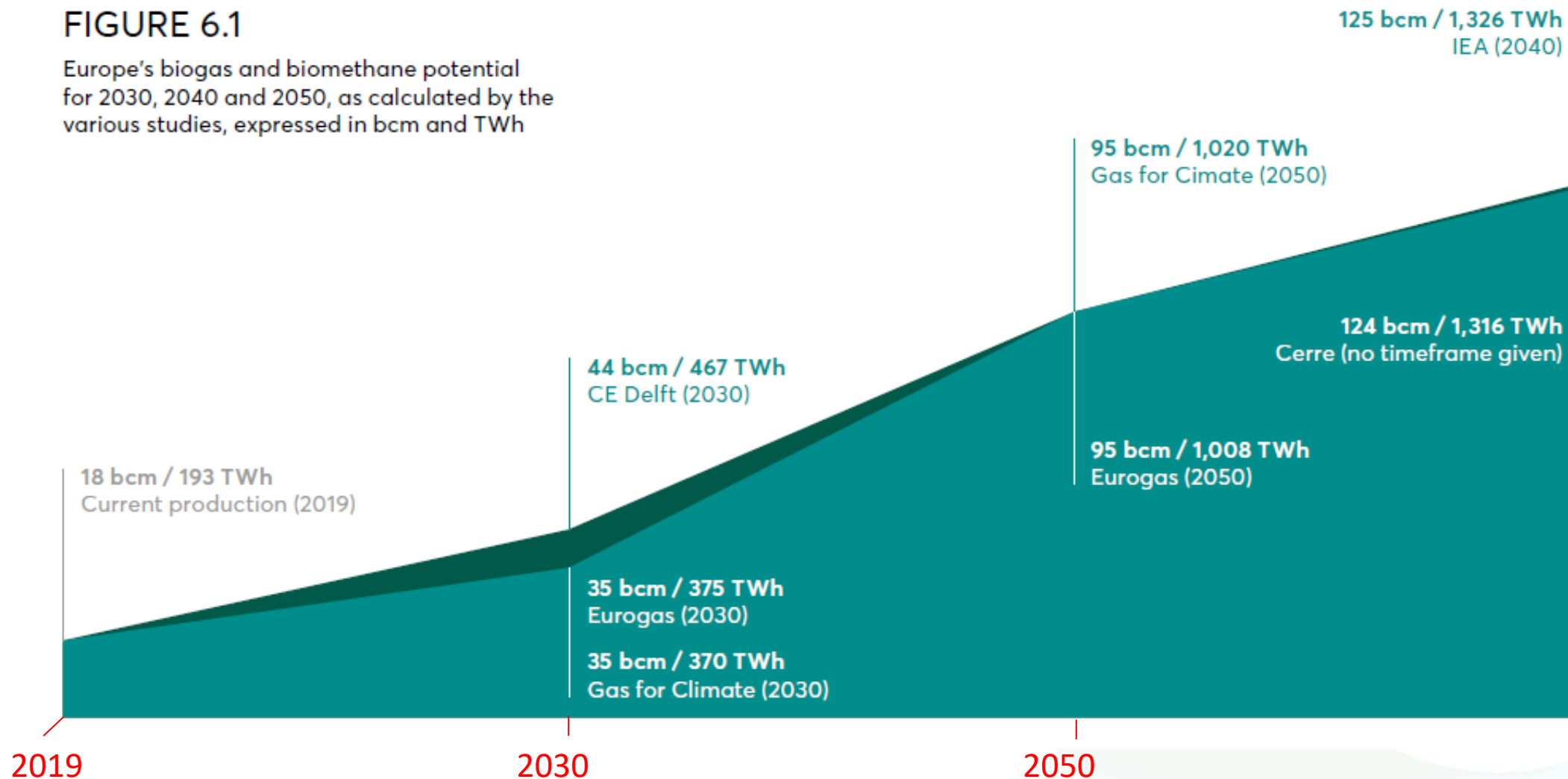
Current and future consumption from road transport vs potential



Data: March 2020, gibgas/NGVA Europe

FIGURE 6.1

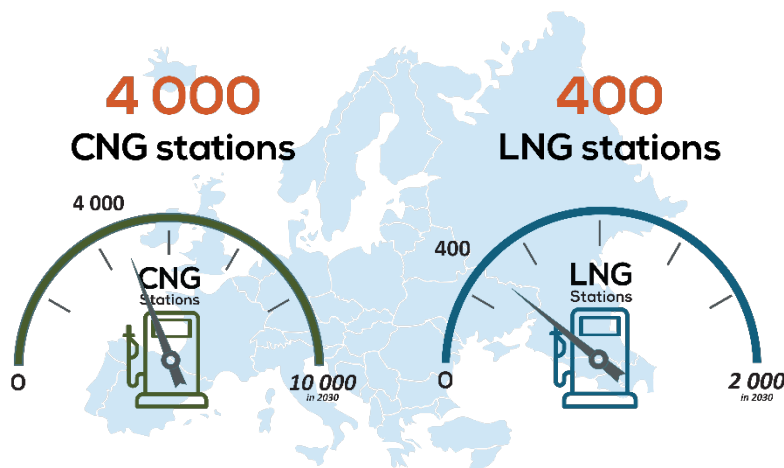
Europe's biogas and biomethane potential for 2030, 2040 and 2050, as calculated by the various studies, expressed in bcm and TWh



Already today:

4 000 CNG stations

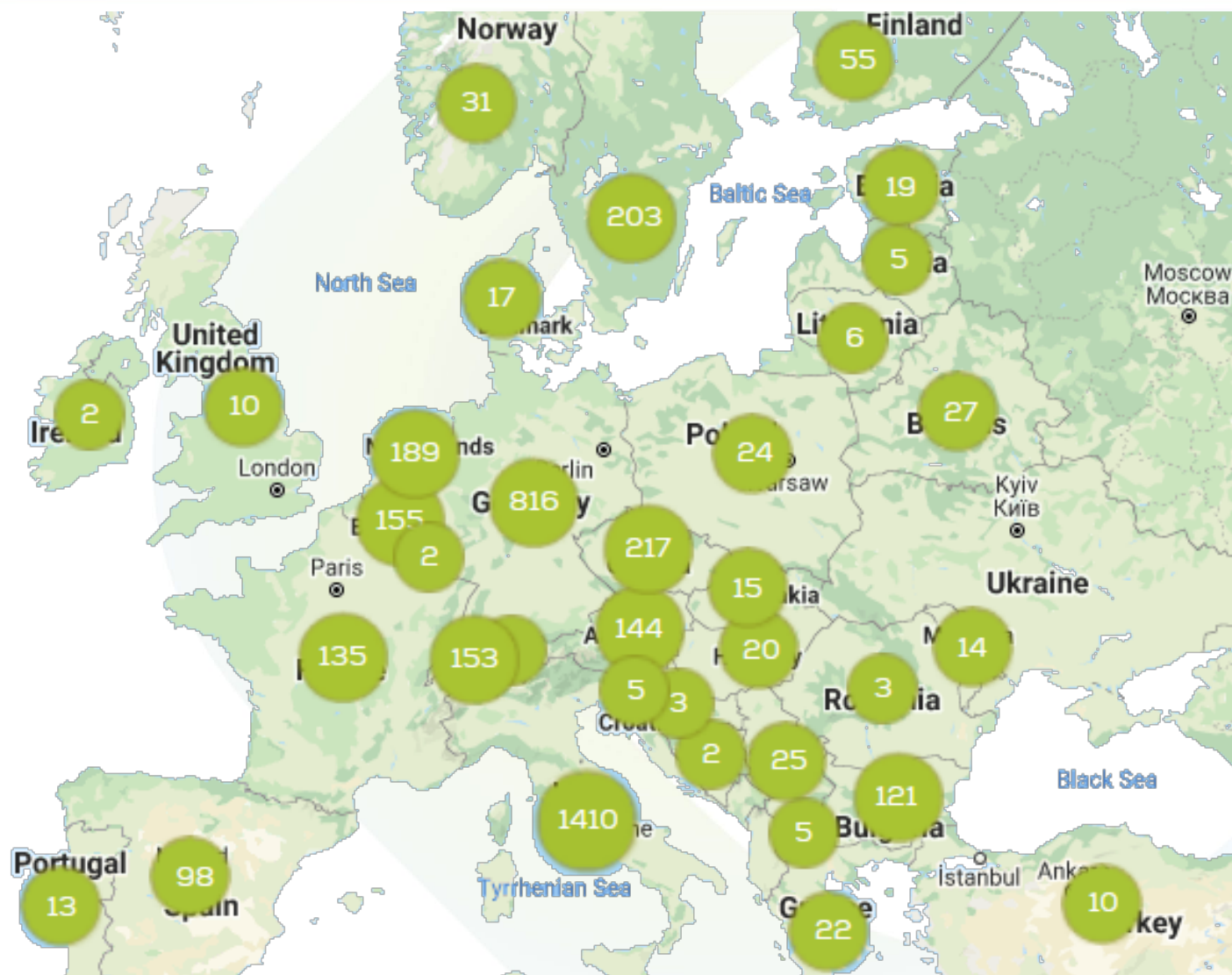
400 LNG stations



By 2030:

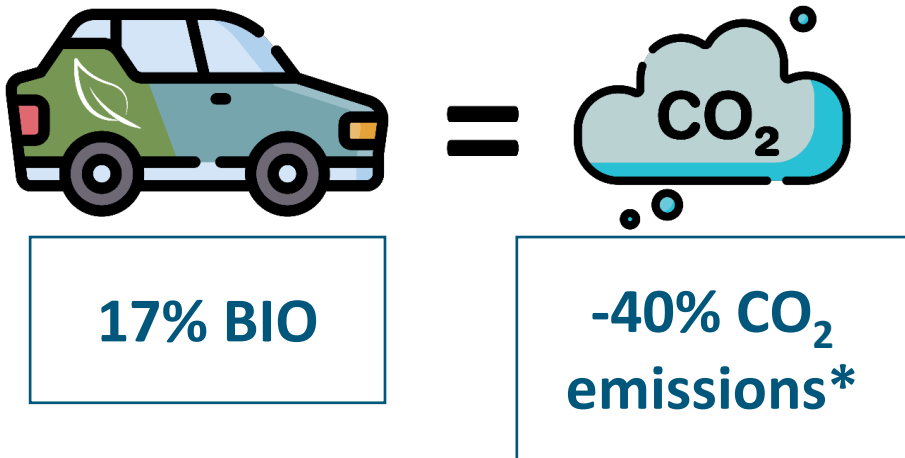
10 000 CNG stations

2 000 LNG stations



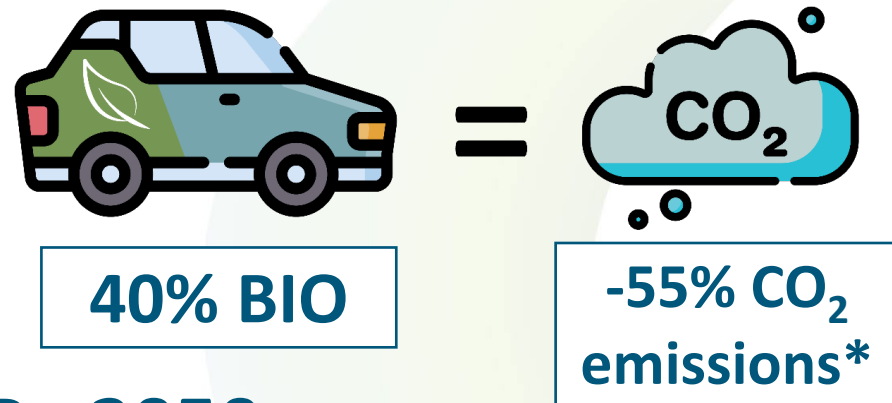
Already today:

1.5 million gas vehicles

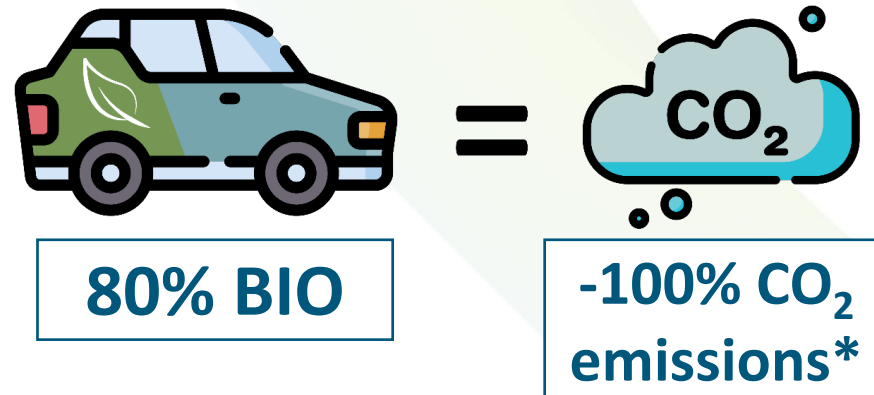


By 2030:

13.2 million gas vehicles



By 2050:



FIT FOR 55

**CARBON
NEUTRALITY**

*on a WtW basis compared to diesel

Gas mobility is readily available and scaleable now...



Gas-fuelled **vehicles** are readily available and mature in all relevant transport categories, including all levels of passenger and light duty transport as well as heavy duty transport or busses



Gas mobility can build on existing **infrastructure** such as (LNG and pipeline) import, transport, distribution and storage infrastructure with sufficient capacity for providing further demand from transport



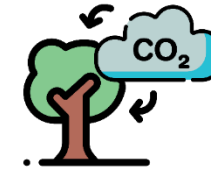
Gas mobility can leverage on substantial **fuel supply** potentials:

- Existing natural gas supply might be used as a bridging fuel
- In addition, biomethane or synthetic methane could be used on an increasing scale

... and could contribute to reducing CO₂ emissions in the next years already



15 Mt CO₂
avoided in 2030



CO₂ reduction
equivalent to
755 million trees



More than
4.5 billion € fuel cost
saving per year



Up to
1 million jobs
in Europe



Total EU
production capacity
of >1 200 TWh



NGVA

Europe

for sustainable mobility



+ 32 2 894 48 29

info@ngva.eu

www.ngva.eu

 NGVA Europe

 @NGVAEurope