










ROUNDTABLE REGULATION OF A H2  
MARKET

COMMISSIONER SIMSON NOV 11 2021

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# THE THÜGA GROUP CONSTITUTES WITH NEARLY 100 COMPANIES THE LARGEST ALLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SERVING REGIONS AND CITIES IN GERMANY

Turn-over <b>€ 24,0 Mrd.</b>	Gas sales <b>123,6 Mrd. kWh</b>		Heat sales <b>10,0 Mrd. kWh</b>
Investments <b>€ 1,3 Mrd.</b>		Electricity sales <b>61,4 Mrd. kWh</b>	Water sales <b>329,1 Mio. m³</b>
			Gas customers <b>2,0 Mio.</b>
Water customers <b>1,0 Mio.</b>			Electricity customers <b>4,5 Mio.</b>
Gas grids <b>90.000 km</b>	Electricity grid <b>170.000 km</b>	District Heating customers <b>100.000</b>	Water grid <b>30.000 km</b>
			Employees <b>21.200</b>

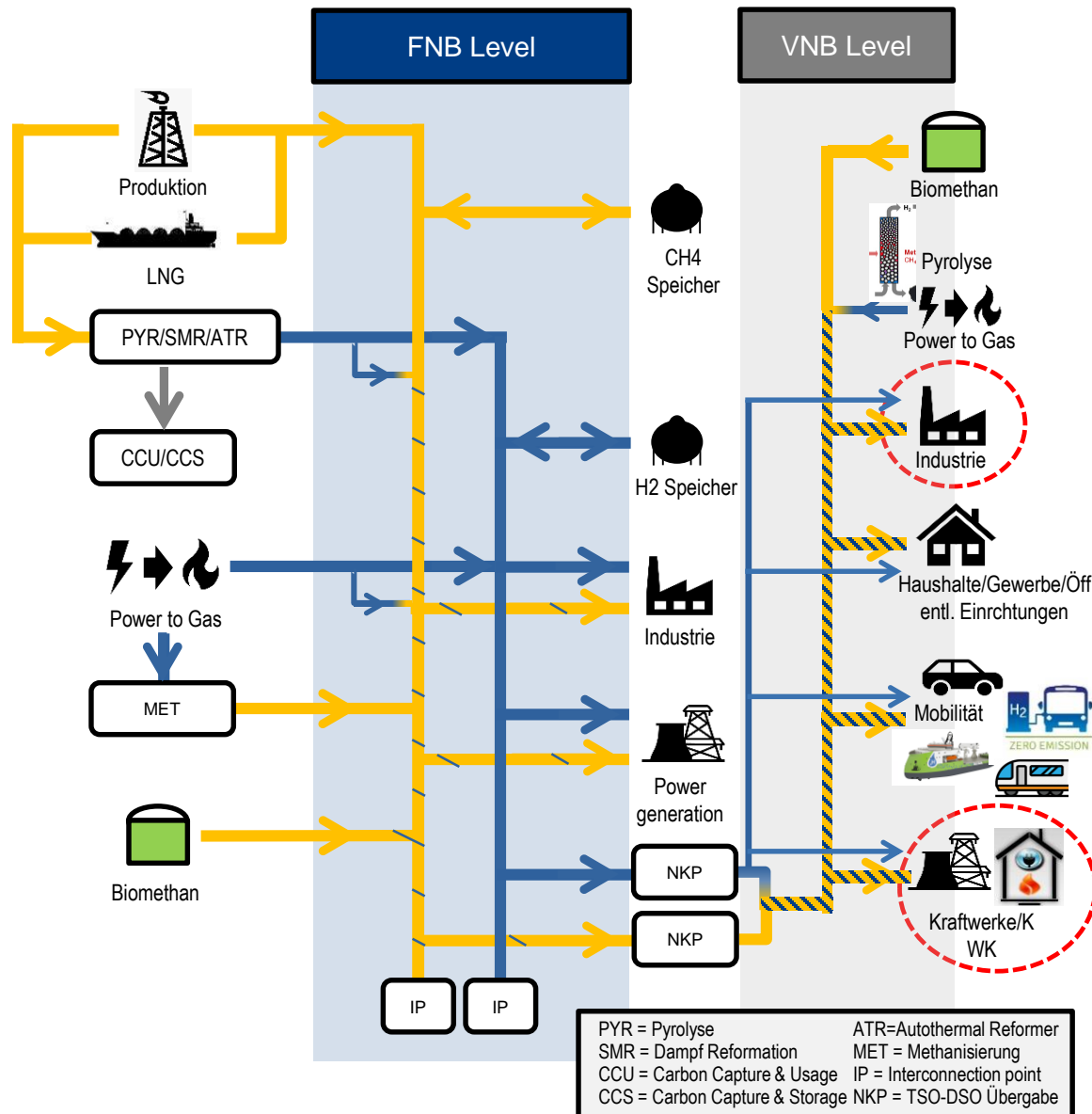
## H2 projects:

- 2014 first PEM in Germany injecting H<sub>2</sub> into the grid of DSO of Frankfurt
- Since 2018 continuous injection into DSO grid in Freiburg
- „Reallabor“ Heide, injection of 20% H<sub>2</sub> in the DSO grid in a complex project with refinery, grids, cement factory, underground storage, green kerosene [www.westkueste100.de/](http://www.westkueste100.de/)
- Conversion of a 100 % H<sub>2</sub> grid in Bavaria and construction of methane pyrolysis are in concrete planning [www.esb.de/ueber-uns/presse/2021/](http://www.esb.de/ueber-uns/presse/2021/)
- Project “H<sub>2</sub>-Kompendium” (by DSOs & associations from DE/A/CH and manufacturers) classify new/existing components on their H<sub>2</sub>-Readiness
- Member of the joint projects H2vorOrt and Ready4H2 and the EU Clean H2 Alliance Roundtable Distribution & Transmission
- High interest of cities and regions in local projects. Public transport and public vehicles and CHP come into focus





# THE LARGE DSO GRIDS IN GERMANY BRING TOGETHER THE LOCAL PRODUCTION OF H<sub>2</sub> AND BIOMETHANE AND THE HUGE VARIETY OF CUSTOMERS INCLUDING INDUSTRY



- Length of distribution grids in Germany 520,000 km, another 34,000 km on the TSO side.
- In Germany and many other countries, **industrial customers and especially CHP plants** are connected to the distribution grids. In DE 1.8 million customers are connected to the DSO and 600 to the TSO.
- The local high pressure grids are interconnected with the medium and low-pressure grids. The grid design has grown over many decades. In some regions the next TSO is far away from the local grids, a separation of just the industrial or CHP points is not feasible.
- Much more biomethane, H<sub>2</sub> and SNG will be produced locally and injected into the distribution grid
- The diversity of solutions is the secret to finding optimal transformation solutions together with the customers in the grid areas.
- Blending H<sub>2</sub> into the grid is a first cost-effective step towards decarbonisation; in the long term, all grids are converting to H<sub>2</sub> and biomethane and their blends.
- At the DSO level, there will be pure H<sub>2</sub> lines early on for the decarbonisation of industry, CHP and for delivery to mobility.

## EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE IS AN ENABLER AND NOT A LOCK-IN. NEITHER GRID NOR APPLIANCES ARE FOSSIL PER SE AND THE CONTENT CAN BE SWITCHED.

- The companies of the Thüga Group operate electricity, gas and/or district heating grids. The right choice of infrastructure for the different tasks is a continuous process within the triangle of sustainability, security of supply and affordability as guiding principles. Sector coupling is in our DNA and renewables have a very long history with biomethane, wind and PV.
- Thüga and its companies are owned by the cities and regions. We understand their needs as we not only deliver energy, water and services to their citizens and local companies but support them on their challenging path to full decarbonization.
- Gas is used in 50 % of German homes and most CHP-plants. Out of 1,8 Mio. industrial gas consumers only 500 are connected to the TSO. To decarbonize industry and CHP we need H<sub>2</sub> and biomethane in the distribution grids. These customers can't be connected to the TSO, often there are long distances to the next TSO.
- Electric grids are not build to support the loads especially if the mobility sector is strongly electrified. Both Dena Studies<sup>1</sup> have shown that a technology mix is more cost-efficient, faster and more resilient. According to a recent Frontier study<sup>2</sup> the efficiency between electric heat pumps and H<sub>2</sub> boilers equals out on cold days. With the new H<sub>2</sub> Gas absorption heat pumps and fuel cells the efficiency is even higher.
- Blending H<sub>2</sub> into the grid is a first step, but our target is the full decarbonization with H<sub>2</sub> and Biomethane. For this reason we joined the European project **Ready4H2**<sup>3</sup> where 90 companies from 15 countries + the energy community want build a roadmap to show that the full conversion is feasible and that the costs are much lower than assumed. The ability of DSO grids to distribute pure H<sub>2</sub> is far more advanced than commonly known. In Germany 70 % of all grids are built in Polyethylene, which has been declared as 100 % H<sub>2</sub>-ready<sup>4</sup>. Also low grad steel pipes utilized at the DSO level are considered as H<sub>2</sub>-ready. This allows us to develop flexible concepts built on the availability of the gases, customers needs, technical developments and the speed at TSO level. The more we can inject into the grid the better it is for all.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: BLENDING

- Blending is the key to integrate local H<sub>2</sub> production and the cheapest first step for customers into decarbonization. As long as the H<sub>2</sub> backbone is not ready, the local production needs to be ramped up. Often the first projects are not able to deliver enough H<sub>2</sub> to convert all connected customers - with a sufficient security of supply – and storages are increasing the costs. Blending is the first phase and allows many smaller plants to participate. Through a combination of electrolyzers and other production technologies e.g. the pyrolysis a more stable injection throughout the year can be achieved.
- Locally produced and injected H<sub>2</sub> does not take away any H<sub>2</sub> from industrial clusters at the TSO level.
- Connecting Wind/PV-installations not only to the electricity grid bus also to local electrolyzers and inject the H<sub>2</sub> can increase their running hours and profitability. It reduces the investment in the electricity grid as the peak loads don't have to be transported.
- Smart grid systems enable the integration of different gases by tracking the gases through the grid to allow correct billing and forecasting of gas quality at the various exit points. In the future this is also important in regions where a strong biomethane production shall be maintained in the future, and hydrogen is blended in addition.
- To bring H<sub>2</sub> only to few industrial clusters leaves the industrial customers connected to the DSO behind. In addition, the Backbone process would depend solely on the investment cycles of few very large industries. From the moment the 1st large import pipe is fully converted to H<sub>2</sub>, a stable and plannable offtake is key. Blending H<sub>2</sub> offers this and immediately reduces the amount of natural gas in the system. That way the TSO and storage operators can identify infrastructure parts that can already be converted to H<sub>2</sub>.
- The appliance/application industry invested in research on blends, new results are published continuously about the blending abilities. In addition the membrane technology is considered as a game changer as it enables higher blends in the grids. Clear technical rules for all market players are needed, much of the work is already done in CEN and the Prime Movers group where many associations joined the discussions about challenges and mitigation ideas.

# 1. How should internal energy market principles apply to the H<sub>2</sub> market (unbundling, third party access, tariff regulation, transparency...etc.)? Should these principles apply differently to the different types of H<sub>2</sub> networks (future H<sub>2</sub> backbone, closed H<sub>2</sub> pipelines, H<sub>2</sub> valleys)?

- DSO should be allowed to extend their operation to H<sub>2</sub>. We advocate for the full integration of H<sub>2</sub> alongside natural gas, bio-methane and synthetic methane in the gas directive/-regulation and the network codes. The transport and distribute of H<sub>2</sub> through grids follows the same rules that we have in gas today like nomination, allocation, reconciliation, metering, billing, trading, supply, booking of capacities, granting of access to the grids for consumers and injections. These processes are existing and implemented all around Europe. They don't depend on the colour of the gas but on the kind of infrastructure that is used and the market roles involved. Many of the market actors of today most probably will join the H<sub>2</sub>-market. Existing processes and IT systems can advantageously be used with minor adaptations, this eases the path for all market participants.
- Thüga believes in strong markets, with many active players. Rules for a future liquid H<sub>2</sub>-market can be designed from the beginning with time limited exemptions for specific tasks and processes. We also encourage a virtual market as it brings more consumers in contact with renewable and decarbonized gases and increases demand and production.
- The conversion at DSO level will follow different cycles than at TSO level. Blends from local H<sub>2</sub>-production have already started and will grow in size and number. As soon as more H<sub>2</sub> is available, parts of the grids will be sectioned off to supply pure H<sub>2</sub> to first customers interested e.g. industry, CHP, public mobility like busses, garbage trucks but also fuelling stations. Sometimes the sections will already include residential and commercial consumers. For this reason we advocate for regulated grid access. From our experience with negotiated grid access in the 2000s we learnt that it is not feasible with many consumers. A direct privately owned connection between one singular H<sub>2</sub> production site and few industrial consumers is a special small market. As soon as more consumers want to connect, it becomes a legal struggle that would slow the pace.
- We advocate for joint grid tariffs between gas, blends and H<sub>2</sub> as they allow a flexible and gradual conversion step by step. At the start potential additional grid costs are carried by all consumers with very minor increases and in the future the H<sub>2</sub> consumers will carry the natural gas consumers. The grid conversion follows a logic that the singular consumers cannot influence. A joint tariff is fairer to all consumers. During the last 3 gas switches in the past 65 years this logic was used and has been valued by the market.

## 2. How do we bridge the gap in regulatory terms between the emerging H<sub>2</sub> networks and the future fully-fledged H<sub>2</sub> backbone? What are the timelines or milestones for the introduction of regulation?

- Regulation has many facets. Some of them are important right from the beginning, others can be designed from the beginning but implemented later. Even if the market is emerging we can already develop a vision how the future market will look like. The existing gas market is a good starting point as there will be a strong interlinkage between the different gases. The existing hubs can easily be expanded to all gases to offer a marketplace for all the actors. H<sub>2</sub> producers want to connect and inject and market their product. The processes for the integration of locally produced H<sub>2</sub> are very similar to biomethane, which has a long experience in several countries.
- The existing gas DSO and the cities should be allowed to extend the concessions also to the H<sub>2</sub> pipes in the area, and DSO should be allowed to operate blends and pure H<sub>2</sub> grids. To enforce a split of the DSO into a company distributing methane, blends, SNG and H<sub>2</sub> would increase the complexity and cost of operations as more personal is needed and new interoperability issues arise. The process of repurposing existing natural gas pipes and shifting them to H<sub>2</sub> should not be burdened with excessive legal processes. Often the upgrading of the pipes or plants is done during maintenance or repair processes, even if the physical conversion to H<sub>2</sub> comes later as soon as the H<sub>2</sub> is available and the consumers are ready. We want to connect as many H<sub>2</sub> injection plants to as many consumers as possible, be practical and cost efficient, and offer the best service to the consumers.
- The development of the EU H<sub>2</sub> Backbone is a huge project. The DSO want to work closely together with the TSO to make it happen. The more H<sub>2</sub> already exists at the local level and the further the transition is prepared and under way, the easier it is for the TSO to identify free space in the system start the transition. As in the ongoing conversion from L-Gas to H-Gas each country needs a detailed conversion plan. In Germany we started the work in the **project “H2vorOrt<sup>5</sup>”** which is carried by 40 DSO in cooperation with the technical association DVGW. Many processes are well known, well trained personal is available.
- In the German grid development plan the TSO called on the DSO to identify their H<sub>2</sub> demand for 2050, resulting in 290 TWh/a. This process will be repeated continuously and become more detailed and binding along the way. Letters of intent have to be signed with end users and concrete projects shall be named. This will feed back into the plan and the backbone process. A **legally binding quote for climate neutral gases** as proposed by 67 companies of the Thüga group<sup>6</sup> could stabilize the development.

### 3. What kind of organizational structures would be the most appropriate to deal with the H<sub>2</sub> network regulation and the preparation of network codes (ENTSO-G, H<sub>2</sub>-specific bodies, Commission)?

- We see the need for a separate DSO entity for Gas, integrating natural gas, biomethane, SNG and H<sub>2</sub> distribution grids. Until the gas package is implemented and the entity operational, the 4 DSO associations and their member companies could organise the work in a structured way to be involved - from the beginning - in the adaption of the network codes and the future TYNDP. To ensure that cross sectorial issues between gases and electricity are addressed, a standing committee between the two DSO entities can be installed. It could be helpful to have a cooperation already before the gas entity is formed as e.g. the network code cyber security and potentially also the network code flexibility is relevant for all energies at the distribution level.
- A close cooperation between the DSO and TSO will enable a faster roll out of the H<sub>2</sub>-economy. For many years the German Cooperation Agreement (KOV) joins together all market players in a set of contracts and rules, which also includes green H<sub>2</sub>. We successfully organized the ongoing process of the German gas switch from L-Gas to H-Gas as equal partners, where one third of all consumers will go through the gas quality transition. With this experience we promote a more structured cooperation between the DSO entity and ENTSG as it will help the transition process.
- We consider transport and distribution of H<sub>2</sub> as regulated business. Splitting the ENTSO in gas and H<sub>2</sub> or building two separate DSO entities for gas and H<sub>2</sub>. It would double the work, double the institution, and put even more pressure on the limited number of specialists doing the work in Brussel and in the member states. The expansion of the existing rules of the network codes to H<sub>2</sub> can be efficiently organized with the expertise of the gas specialists joint with expertise of H<sub>2</sub> specialists.
- Maybe we can use the next Madrid Forum to have a detailed session on what kind of market and rules the different actors envisage and work out similarities and differences between the different gases in dedicated working groups. This could be a starting point for the concrete work on the network code adaption processes that we will need very soon, even before the gas legislation is passed. For gas quality issues for example a lot of preparatory work in CEN and the Prime Movers Group is already far advanced.

1. [www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Dokumente/Pdf/9283\\_dena\\_Study\\_Integrated\\_Energy\\_Transition.PDF](http://www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Dokumente/Pdf/9283_dena_Study_Integrated_Energy_Transition.PDF)  
[www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Publikationen/PDFs/2021/Abschlussbericht\\_dena-Leitstudie\\_Aufbruch\\_Klimaneutralitaet.pdf](http://www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Publikationen/PDFs/2021/Abschlussbericht_dena-Leitstudie_Aufbruch_Klimaneutralitaet.pdf)
2. [www.frontier-economics.com/media/4835/the-value-of-hydrogen-in-the-heating-market.pdf](http://www.frontier-economics.com/media/4835/the-value-of-hydrogen-in-the-heating-market.pdf)
3. [www.ready4h2.com/](http://www.ready4h2.com/)
4. [https://www.dvgw.de/medien/dvgw/regional/nrw/meinelg/2021-08-17-Wasserstoff\\_in\\_der\\_Energiewende-was\\_geht-Prof-Linke.pdf](https://www.dvgw.de/medien/dvgw/regional/nrw/meinelg/2021-08-17-Wasserstoff_in_der_Energiewende-was_geht-Prof-Linke.pdf)
5. <https://www.dvgw.de/medien/dvgw/leistungen/publikationen/h2vorort-wasserstoff-gasverteilnetz-dvgw-broschuere-engl.pdf>
6. [https://thuega-cdn-copy.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/Thuega/documents/210929\\_Papier\\_Thuega\\_Quote\\_THG\\_final.pdf](https://thuega-cdn-copy.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/Thuega/documents/210929_Papier_Thuega_Quote_THG_final.pdf)



The 512.000 km of german distribution grids are a central part of the german energy landscape:



www.H2vorOrt.de

An Initiative of 40 DSOs in cooperation with the  
DVGW (technical gas association) & VKU (public utilities association)



1.700.000 industrial and commercial endusers, CHP



48,2% (> 19 Mio.) of households are heated with gas



Delivery of > 80% of the German gas consumption

H2-Readiness/grid material:



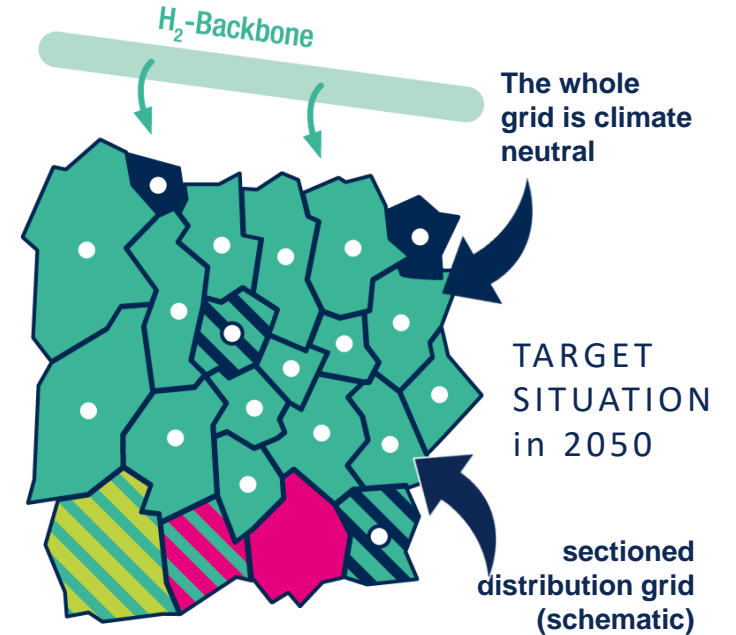
● Plastics

● Steel

How can the gas system become climate neutral until 2050?



Delivery via  
H<sub>2</sub>-Backbone

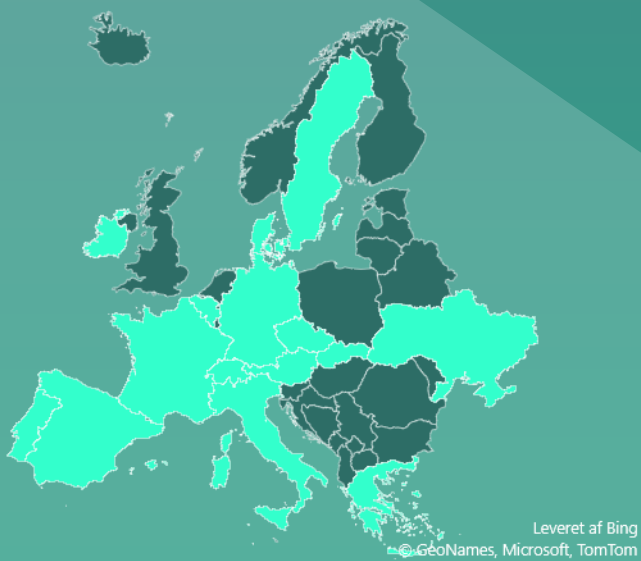


+ Biomethane  
+ decentralized H<sub>2</sub>-production  
+ SNG (methanized H<sub>2</sub>)

The gas grid can distribute climate neutral H<sub>2</sub>.

Starting with a 20% blend and  
100 % after the upgrading of the grid.

The climate neutral gas distribution in  
2050 will develop in line with the  
local conditions.



# European DSO Study



## 90 DSOs from 15 member countries

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

## 8 member associations

CEDEC, Eurogas, Energy Community, GEODE, GERG, Marcogaz, ERIG, GD4S

Ready4H2 is a project that aims to combine the H2 expertise and experiences across the European gas distribution companies creating a common understanding of how the distribution networks can help realize the huge growth potential and deliver carbon reduction potential H2 utilization.

The Ready4H2 project will run until February 2022 and consist of three new studies:

1. The first analysis will be a collection of the experiences that the European gas distribution companies have with H2 projects and infrastructure. It will also investigate how the DSOs are involved in their country's H2 developments and how far the country's H2 strategy is evolved.
2. The second analysis will evaluate how the gas distributors can contribute to the H2 value chain. The gas distributors' experiences and knowledge will be analyzed and converted into value propositions for the H2 value chain. It will also involve the gas distribution companies' unique positions and contribution to strategic land planning.
3. The third analysis will be a roadmap on how the gas distribution companies can transform into Europe's primary H2 distribution infrastructure. It will provide concrete initiatives for how the gas distribution companies at the European and national level can be a link between H2 producers and consumers. It also elaborates on possible barriers and opportunities in this development.

# THE GERMAN TSO CALLED FOR THE NATIONAL GRID DEVELOPMENT PLAN ON THE DSO TO DEFINE THEIR H2 DEMAND UNTIL 2050 AND THE RESULT WAS EXCEPTIONAL

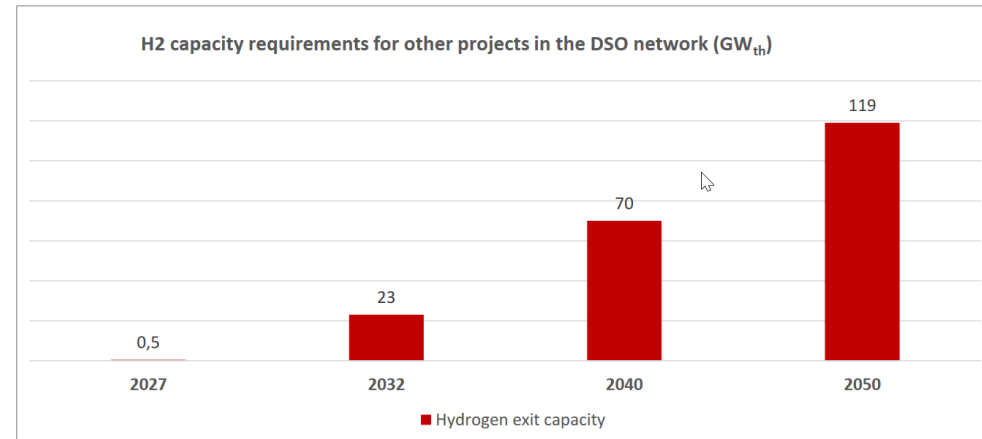
A manual was created to help the DSO to define the demand as concrete as possible with different levels of certainty for large endusers



Leitfaden zur Abschätzung des H<sub>2</sub>-Bedarfs für Gasverteilnetzbetreiber im Kontext der Marktabfrage für den NEP 2022 des FNB Gas e.V.

## WEB and green gas market surveys

Reports about other projects in the DSO network (Category 3)



- Increase in demand in **DSO network** to as much as **119 GW** in 2050.
- In terms of volume, this corresponds to a demand in the DSO network of **290 TWh** in 2050.

- This was a first round and not all DSO took part in it. The demand had to be declared for physical interconnection points to allow the TSO to build the planning on it.
- The DSO have to underline the demand with projects and MOU
- Parts of the demand is planned for an average blend of 20 Vol. %, others are already for 100 % conversion

# FROM OUR EXPERIENCES IN THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR WE BELIEVE THAT A QUOTA FOR CLIMATE NEUTRAL GASES OFFERS PRODUCERS AND CUSTOMER

## 67 Companies of the Thüga group signed up to a legally binding quota

- Many years of very mixed experiences in the biomethane business showed us, that investors in production sites need the certainty of offtake volumes.
- The quota would be used to ramp up the usage of climate neutral gases for gas customers in the EU Effort Sharing sector.
- For Germany, a 22% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (= 20 million tCO<sub>2</sub>) would be possible by 2030.

### KOMMUNALE ENERGIE- VERSORGER FORDERN: KLIMANEUTRALES GAS JETZT FÜR WÄRMEWENDE NUTZEN

**Der nächste Schritt im Klimaschutz** 29. September 2021

Kommunale Energieversorger setzen sich für eine „Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote für Gas“ ein. Warum?

Deutschland soll nach dem Klimaschutzgesetz bis 2045 treibhausgasneutral sein, bis 2030 sollen die Emissionen bereits um 65 Prozent gegenüber 1990 sinken. Mit dem Auslaufen der Legislaturperiode hat die Bundesregierung im Juni 2021 hier nach einer Rüge durch das Bundesverfassungsgericht nachgebessert. Auch der Entwurf des „Effort-Share“ Gesetzespakets durch die Europäische Union setzt den Rahmen für ambitionierteren Klimaschutz, gerade mit Blick auf 2030.

Als Thügs unterstützen wir diese ambitionierten Ziele und setzen uns für schnell umsetzbare und sozialverträgliche Maßnahmen zum Klimaschutz ein. Wir stehen vor Ort in engen Kontakten mit Bürger:innen und kommunalen Entscheidungsträger:innen und tätigen Investitionen zum Klimaschutz.

Klar ist für uns: Klimaneutrale Gase – dazu zählen Biogas, Wasserstoff oder synthetisches Gas – sind sektorenübergreifend (Energieversorgung, Mobilität, Industrie) eine der tragenden Säulen einer CO<sub>2</sub>-neutralen Energieversorgung der Zukunft. Besonders relevant sind klimaneutrale Gase für den Wärmebedarf: hier wird mehr als die Hälfte des deutschen Energiebedarfs genutzt. Zwar gibt es bereits bestehende Gesetze, die zur Dekarbonisierung der Wärmeversorgung beitragen, diese reichen jedoch nicht aus, um im Wärmemarkt die Klimaziele der Bundesregierung und die diskutierten EU-Vorgaben zu erreichen. Es braucht aus unserer Sicht daher ein zusätzliches marktwirtschaftliches Instrument, das bestehende Rahmenbedingungen und Förderprogramme sinnvoll ergänzt. Die Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote ist dafür das richtige Instrument!

Eine verbindliche, stetig ansteigende Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote für Gas legt konkret fest, wie die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen in der Gasversorgung Schritt für Schritt sinken müssen. Die Umsetzung erfolgt über die Energieversorger, die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen von Gas über den Einkauf von Wasserstoff und nachhaltigem Biogas senken. Das trägt entscheidend zur zügigen Transformation der Wärmeversorgung bei – sozialverträglich, bezahlbar und versorgungssicher. Eine Quote hält zudem die Nutzung von Gas im Wärmemarkt auf systemischer Ebene effizient und effektiv zu regulieren. Im Verkehrssektor ist die Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote bereits ein etabliertes Instrument.

Die Quote schafft eine stabile Nachfrage nach Wasserstoff und nachhaltigem Biogas – Investitionen in die Erzeugung klimaneutraler Gase sowie in die Technologieentwicklung werden wirtschaftlicher. Bei einer zügigen Umsetzung durch die Politik ließen sich ohne den Einsatz von Steuergeldern bis 2030 zusätzlich gut 20 Millionen Tonnen CO<sub>2</sub> jährlich sparen. Gleichzeitig werden Straßafahlgeldern Deutschlands im Rahmen des EU-Effort-Sharing vermieden.<sup>1</sup>

**Gas ist bundesweit Energieträger Nr. 1 für ein warmes Zuhause**  
Fast jede zweite deutsche Wohnung wird mit Gas beheizt

Energieträger	Anteil (%)	Anzahl Wohnungen (Mio.)
Gas	48,2%	19,6
Strom	4,8%	1,9
Fernwärme	13,9%	5,6
Öl	25,6%	10,4
Sonstige	7,5%	3,0

Quelle: BODEWS-Studie „Wie heizt Deutschland“, Oktober 2019

### Wie funktioniert die Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote?

Die Einführung einer Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote ist schnell und einfach umsetzbar. Sie fügt sich in die bereits bestehenden Rahmenbedingungen ein und macht Synergieeffekte nutzbar. Die geringfügig höheren Kosten für den Energieträger Gas führen auch dazu, dass die Sanierung von Gebäuden weniger öffentliche Förderung benötigt, weil sie schneller wirtschaftlich wird. Gleichzeitig bleibt Gas für die Kundinnen im Effort-Sharing-Sektor weiterhin bezahlbar – gerade auch im Vergleich zu anderen Optionen der CO<sub>2</sub>-Minderung in der Wärmeversorgung. Ein klarer Entwicklungspfad mit einem eigenen Ausbaurhythmus für den Energieträger klimaneutrales Gas fügt sich somit sehr gut in bestehende Rahmenbedingungen und Ziele ein – er unterstützt, ermöglicht und beschleunigt die Wärmewende in Gärten.

Die Quote richtet sich an alle Gasverbraucher, die nicht Teil des EU-Emissionshandels sind. Sie verpflichtet die Gaslieferanten, die Treibhausgasminimierung durch klimaneutrale Gase sicherzustellen. Dabei erfüllt der Gaslieferant die Quote bilanziell – genau wie beim Ökostrom.

### Was kann eine Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote bewirken?

Mit der zügigen Einführung könnten bis 2030 bis zu 22 Prozent CO<sub>2</sub>-Einsparung beim Kunden erreicht werden – ohne die öffentlichen Haushalte zu belasten. Die Quote ist ein einfaches Instrument für Politik und Verbraucher:innen. Die Kosten für die Quote werden nach dem Verursacherprinzip von den Nutzern innen getragen. Das führt lediglich zu einer vergleichsweise geringen und damit sozialverträglichen Preiserhöhung für die Nutzung von Gas in der Wärmeversorgung! Eine Einführungsphase mit einer zunächst niedrigen Quote stellt sicher, dass für die dann folgende Hochlaufphase ausreichend Investitionen in Erzeugungsanlagen für klimaneutrales Gas getriggert werden. Davon profitieren u.a. auch bestehende Biogasanlagen, die ansonsten mit Ende der EEG-Förderung stillgelegt werden und damit keinen Beitrag mehr zum Klimaschutz leisten würden.

Die Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote kann langfristig ausfallen, sobald der CO<sub>2</sub>-Preis selbst ausreichend Anreize für die Nutzung klimaneutraler Gase setzt. In der Zwischenzeit vermeidet das Instrument Ausgleichszahlungen in Milliardenhöhe, die ansonsten im Rahmen des verschärften EU-Effort-Sharing Ziels anfallen.

Ein Beitrag zur Debatte um effektiven und sozialverträglichen Klimaschutz - Unterstützung von folgenden kommunalen Energieversorgern aus der Thüga-Gruppe

67 kommunale Energieversorger aus der Thüga-Gruppe schlagen daher den politischen Parteien vor, folgenden Punkt in den Koalitionsvertrag aufzunehmen:

„Zügige Umsetzung einer verbindlichen schrittweise ansteigenden Treibhausgas-Minderungsquote für Gaskunden im deutschen Effort-Sharing-Sektor.“

<sup>1</sup> Mit diesem Positionspapier greifen wir unsere Idee einer Quote aus dem „Effort-Share“ an. Diese wird im Juli 2019 auf und entwickelt werden weiter.

<sup>2</sup> Unter dem Effort-Sharing fallen Emissionen von Verkehr, Gebäuden, Landwirtschaft sowie kleine Energie- und Industrieanlagen. In der Europäischen Union unterliegen knapp 60 Prozent der Gesamtemissionen dem Effort-Sharing. In Deutschland ist es ungefähr die Hälfte. Siehe auch: „Effort-Share – große Chancen, gemeinsame Anstrengungen“.

<sup>3</sup> Für den Ausbau der Gasinfrastruktur hat die Initiative HydroGen konkrete Vorschläge erarbeitet. Dabei geht es insbesondere um die technischen Rahmenbedingungen. Zusätzlich müssen die regulatorischen Rahmenbedingungen für Wasserstoff im Gassystem von der Politik geschaffen werden.

<sup>4</sup> „Effort-Share – große Chancen und die Wärmewende als zentraler „Heimvorteil“ des Klimaneutralen in Deutschland“.

<sup>5</sup> Die Alternativen zur absoluten CO<sub>2</sub>-Minderung im Gebäudesektor sind für die öffentliche Hand, den Gebäudesektor und den Mieter deutlich teurer, vgl.: „Klimaneutral Wohnen – Klimaschutz im Wohnsektor: Wie können wir Klimaneutralität im Bereich der Wohngebäude erreichen?“.

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