



# The role and objectives of gas infrastructure are evolving

## Integrated presence along the value chain



TRANSPORT AND DISPATCHING

**~40,000** km



**STORAGE** 



REGASIFICATION

**~20** bcm capacity

16 bcm/y capacity



Ensure security of supply and diversification

Foster efficiency in operation and investments

High level of flexibility

Ensure independent third party access

Promote market liquidity and new service:

Ensure high quality supply standards



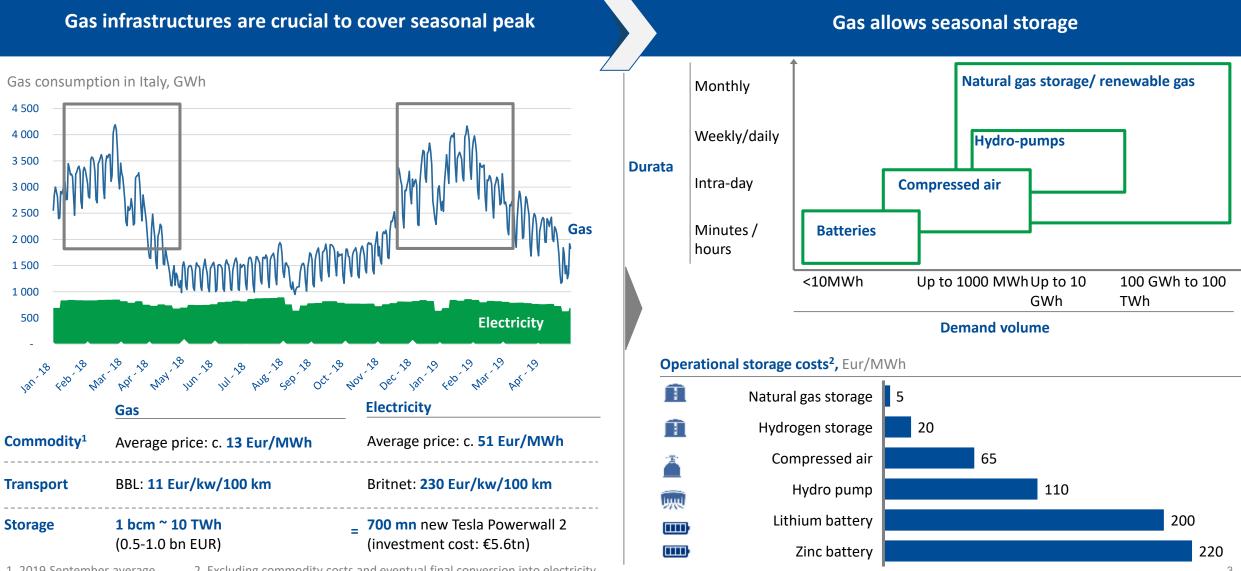
Gas Infrastructures Operator as enabler of decarbonization options



- Support decarbonization with gas as renewable energy vector
- Coupling electricity and gas system
- Further development of Energy Union
- **Innovation on technologies**, businesses
- Digitalize assets and processes



## Gas infrastructure provides flexibility to the energy system, also on a seasonal basis



1. 2019 September average

2. Excluding commodity costs and eventual final conversion into electricity



#### **Snamtec: the Snam of the future**



#### From a company focused on:

- fossil fuels
- iron
- an **«underground»** business





#### ...to a company:

- leader in the renewables
- with a high technological profile
- **interconnected** with the territory

#### **Snamtec – Tomorrow's Energy Company**

#### **Energy efficiency**



#### **Green gas**





- Real-time remote leak detection
- **Energy Efficiency**
- Cogeneration
- **Equipment substitutions**

- Investments in biomethane
- Projects on hydrogen (blending) and power to gas
- Sector coupling gas-electricity, and new green gases connections

#### **Sustainable mobility**



- €100m investment in CNG and in **SSLNG**
- Cooperation along the chain on the development of sustainable mobility

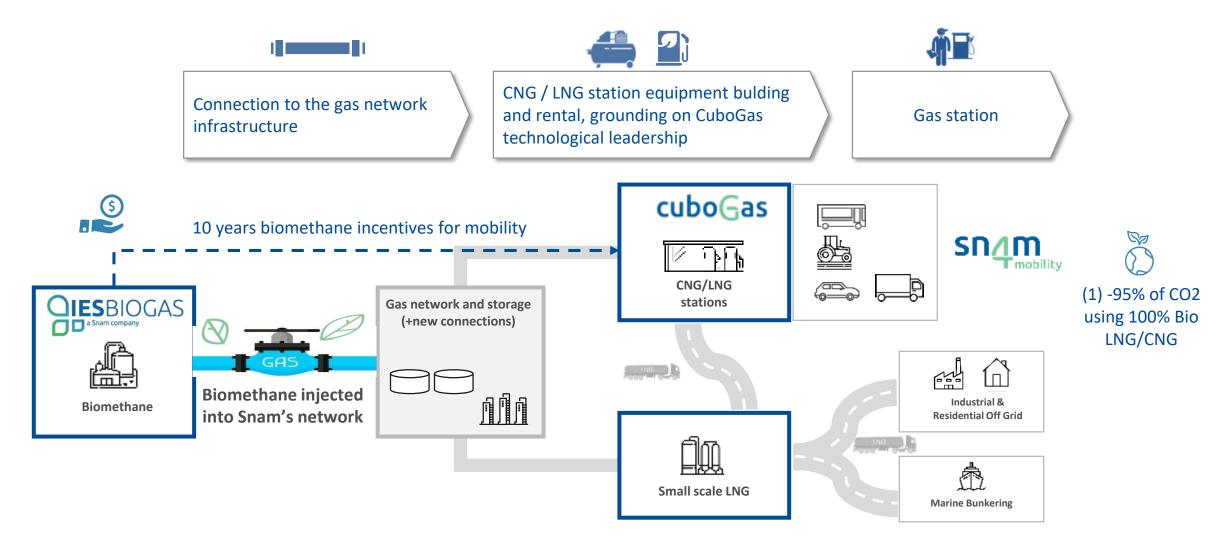
#### **Technologies**



- «Smart gas» project
- Neural network forecasting project (DAFNE)
- Testing drones and satellites for asset monitoring



# Biomethane value chain: focus on mobility





# The production cost of hydrogen is set to decline rapidly in Italy in the coming years, as green hydrogen production capacity scales up...



2050

decreasing renewable energy cost

2040

As green hydrogen achieves scale, hydrogen production costs can significantly fall in the coming decades

### **Green hydrogen**

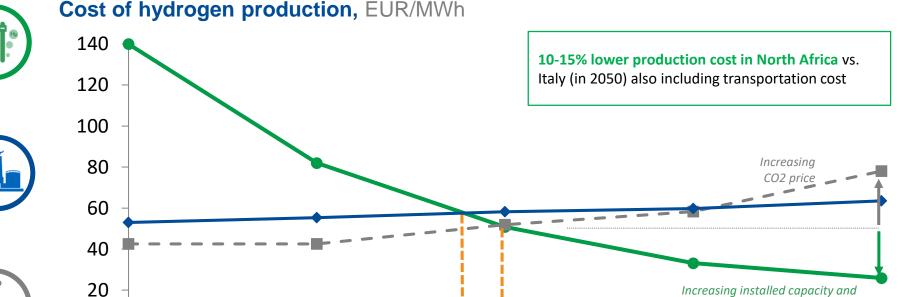
- Production from water and green electricity in an electrolyzer
- Carbon neutral

#### Blue hydrogen

- Natural gas steam reforming with CCS
- Low carbon emission

#### **Grey hydrogen**

- Production from natural gas or coal in a reformer
- Emits CO2





2010

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Continued rollout of green hydrogen capacity required to drive down cost – ~50 GW should be installed globally by 2030 to achieve indicated cost

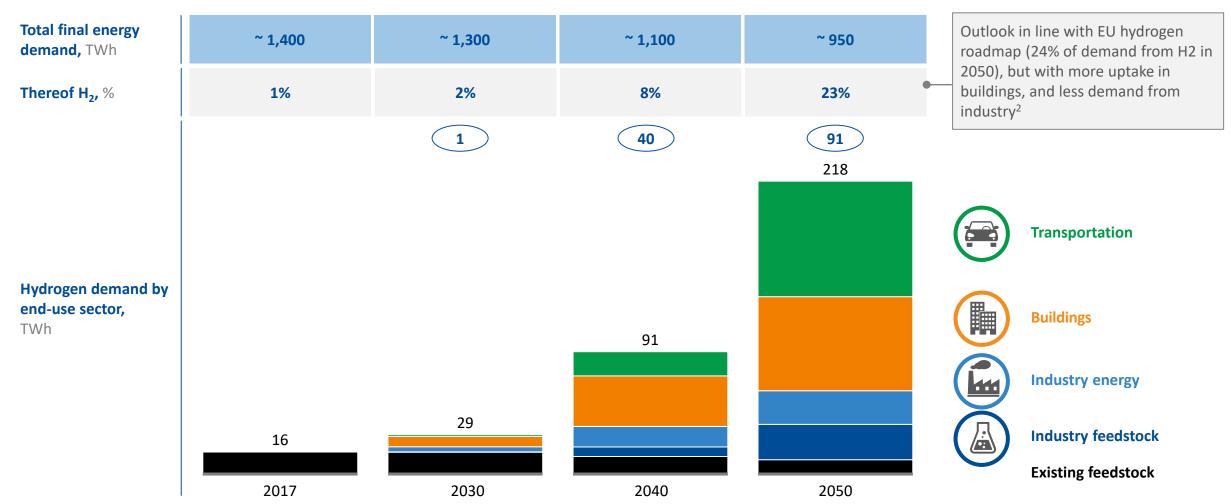
SOURCE: Snam analysis

2020

# By 2050, hydrogen could provide up to ~220 TWh of final energy demand in Italy, nearly one quarter of

the total national energy demand

Electrolyzer capacity necessary to supply all demand<sup>1</sup>, GW



<sup>1.</sup> Assuming an electrolyzer efficiency of 75% with a 35% load factor

SOURCE: IEA, Team analysis; EU Hydrogen roadmap

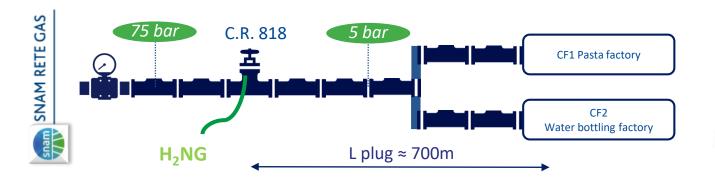
<sup>2.</sup> Less industry demand as existing H2 demand in Italy is lower vs the rest of Europe (as gas prices are high in Italy, SMR is less competitive); More buildings uptake as green H2 costs decline faster in Italy than in the rest of Europe (due to cheap solar) and hence become competitive for heating (primarily in buildings) heating



# Ramping up Hydrogen: blending transportation test in existing infrastructure

#### Key features

Pilot Project: injection of H<sub>2</sub>NG mix of 5% in volume in a part of the network to check the compatibility of actual infrastructure to trasport H2NG mix



#idrogenoinrete #snam4hydrogen





