

Natural gas in Germany

Usage:

- Heat generation
- Generation of electricity
- Fuel for vehicles

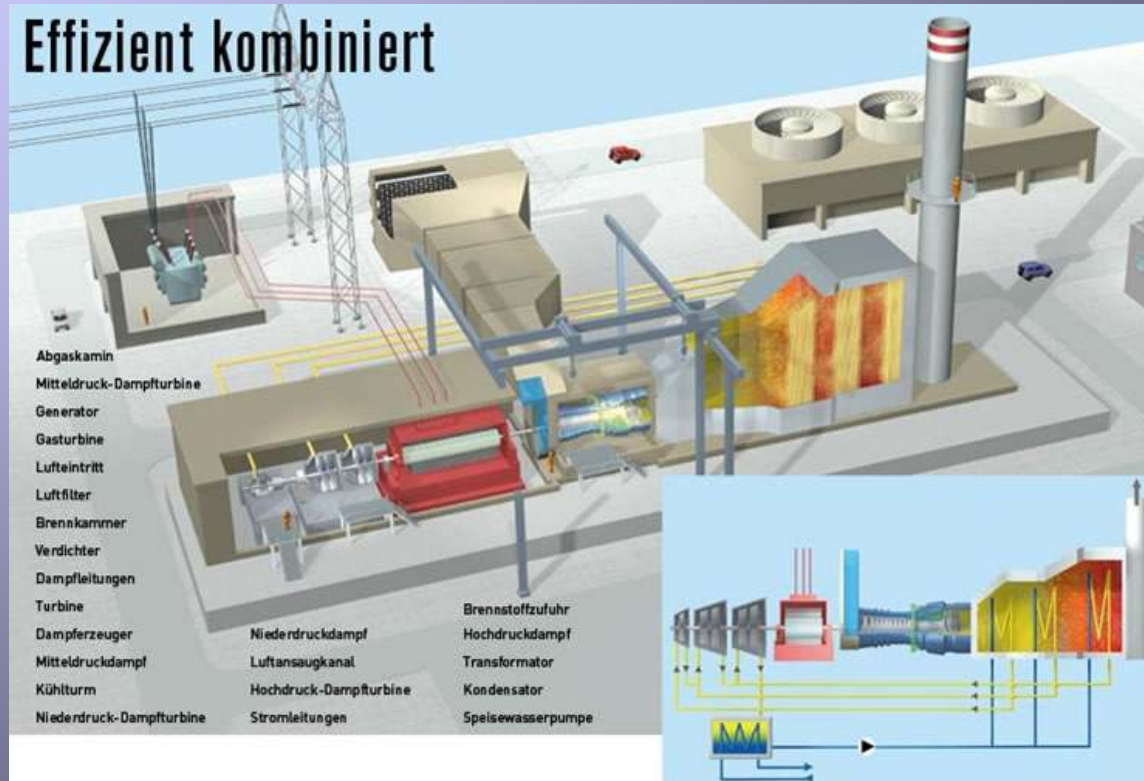


Cooking with gas



Refuelling with gas

Natural gas in Germany



Combined heat and power plants in Munich

The Munich heat and power plants are garbage incineration plants, that also burn gas and carbon. They operate to 75 per cent with garbage and to 25 per cent with natural gas.

They produce electric power and long distance heating – even for big businesses.

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Gastherme

The heating in buildings

Until the beginning of the early 80ies the gas supply of most of the western German cities was changed from city gas (which was toxically because of the high percentage of carbon monoxide) to natural gas. This was possible without bigger adjustments. In the eastern part of Germany it was changed in the mid 90ies.

In 2003 about 53 per cent of the private households were heated with natural gas.

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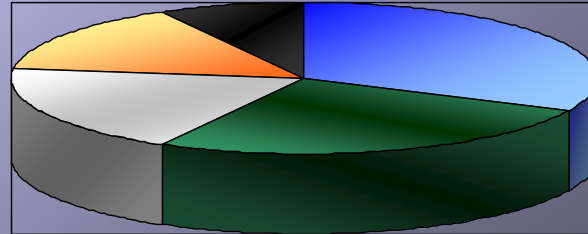


The energy content of 1 kg natural gas (h-gas) conforms to 1,5 liter of fuel respectively 1,33 liter of Diesel. In October 2007 62.000 vehicles with natural gas as fuel were registered with an upward trend.



The advantage of natural gas is the tax shelter. The German government reduced the rate of taxes on mineral oil for all vehicles driving with natural and liquefied gas until the 31st December 2018.

Natural gas in Germany



- Russland
- Norwegen
- Niederlande
- Deutschland
- Sonstige

The most important suppliers are:

- Russia 32 %
- Norway 26 %
- The Netherlands 19 %

About one fifth of the total need is extracted from the German part of the North Sea.

Supply

About 18.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas are stored underground in cases of budget problems.

