The Importance of Connecting Small to Medium-sized Cities in the Russian Federation to the Natural Gas Grid





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- NG penetration in RF about 50% (average)
 - high energy cost / economic breaks
 - for developping living standards ,breaks in'
 - available energies = high environmental burden (masut, lignite/brown coal, wood)

GENERAL

- NG sound solution under all respects
 - potentials obvious
 - inter fuel substitution
 - upgrading energy supply systems
 - improving enduse efficiency







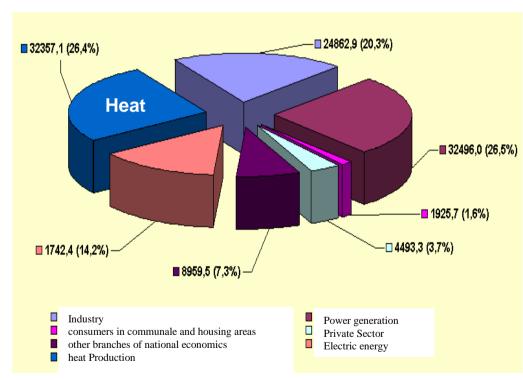


Saving **Potentials**

(RF wide)

- Some 120 bln m³/a **Natural Gas**
- ¼ thereof in field of **Heat Production**

Even the longest journey.....



base 2003 statistics



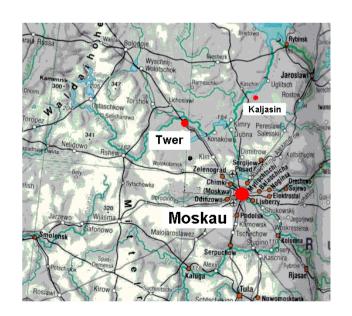




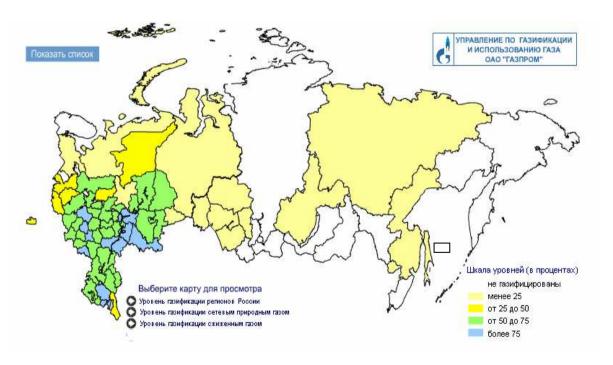


Model Case Kaljasin

- typical rural
- < 20.000 inhabitants
- 200 km northeast Moscow
- quay for barges, railway link
- Industry (metal, food, textile)
- Fuel (oil,coal,wood,diesel,petrol)
- central Heating (masut)



Even the longest journey starts with first steps!



State of Connection of RF-Regions to Natural Gas Networks:

- Actually 64 of 89 Regions connected
- with NG Penetration 25 to 75 %

2006









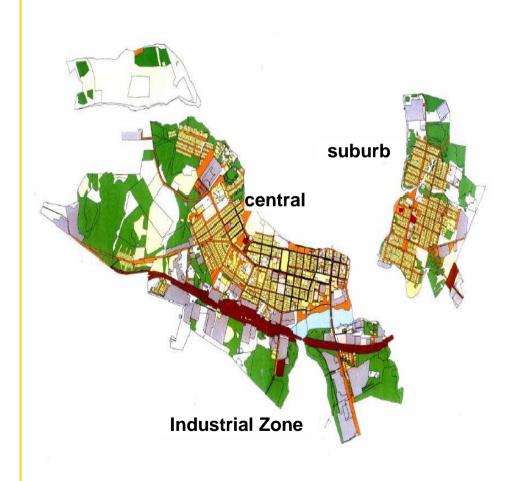
Energy Audit Results

Kaljasin City

Energy Consumption:

- ~ 20,000/a standard fuel units (~tce)
 - light and heavy fuel oil
 - coal, wood
 - diesel,petrol

Electricity 35,000 MWh/a











Energy Audit Results Kaljasin City

72 % of living space municipal property, housing around 75 % of population

25 % of population private homes

no uninterrupted hot water supply











Energy Audit Results Kaljasin City

Space Heat / 100 residential Bldg.

- central boiler station
- some 20 small local boiler plants (municipality operated)

remaining 500 residential Bldg.

- Stoves
- Electrical*) heating systems



Industrial Heat

22 boiler plants (industry operated)

Production wastes fired

- Wood chips
- flax processing waste

^{*)} Electrical energy purchased externally for distribution through the municipality's own grid

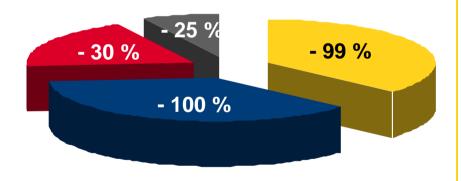








Energy Audit Results Kaljasin City



- sulphur dioxide dust/particle
- nitrogen oxides
 carbon oxide

(round figures / Graphic not to scale)

Environmental benefits from bringing NG into rural regions:

- Dust and particle emissions to almost zero in the long term
- sulphur dioxide by more than 99 %
- nitrogen oxides by around 30 %
- carbon dioxide by some 25 %

Participation *Joint Implementation* process under Kyoto Protocol only logical









Case Study Results Kaljasin City



Central Heating Station Kaljasin

The Core: Central boiler plant

- modernisation
- conversion to natural gas
- cogeneration system retrofit

economic benefits

significant lighthouse effect entire region – particularly for commercial and industrial customers.

proving

natural gas conversions are not just environmentally friendly but also

extremely profitable

worthwhile copying.









CONCLUSIONS

Once connected to the NG grid, market penetration time essentially depends – apart of the lighthouse project success – on two factors:

- scope and extent energy advice is provided to private, commercial and industrial customers (key industries) in the district
- tailor-made advice on efficient gas technologies and how to introduce natural gas into industrial processes











CONCLUSIONS

Further window to future opened:

- start-up assistance instead of subsidise
- core for self driving renewal process
- copyable in many other regions of RF
- High practice relevance
- Snowball effect supported by Gazprom's gasification program
- Attracting investors / Funds by producing trust in Energy investments
- Being fully on track with international activities (UNECE 21EE, EU Tacis programs)









We will continue



