

GREENMEUP

Enhancing the uptake of biomethane in Europe

Aligning the deployment
of biomethane in EU Member States



Funded by
the European Union

Biomethane is a key renewable energy source for the decarbonisation of EU



It reduces EU's reliance on natural gas imports

It can be transported and distributed through the existing gas infrastructure

It contributes to the circular bioeconomy enabling the reuse of residues and waste

Number of biomethane plants in the EU

In the EU, biomethane production varies among member states:

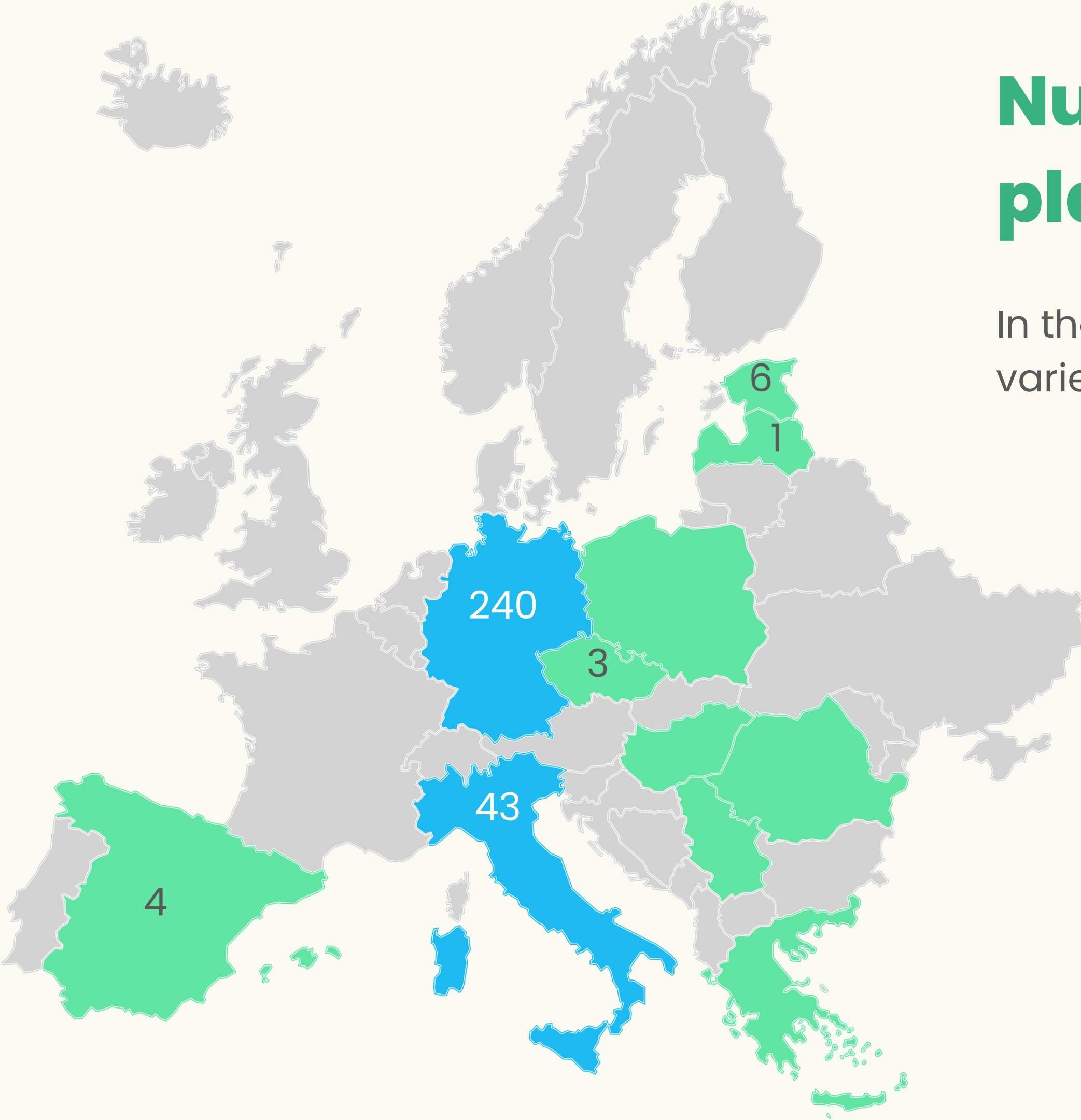
Advanced countries have higher levels of biomethane production

Target countries have lower levels of biomethane production

GreenMeUp aims at aligning the deployment of biomethane across Europe.

■ Target countries

■ Advanced countries



GreenMeUp is a Horizon Europe project **to facilitate the wider market uptake of** biomethane in the EU



Fostering **biomethane production** in Member States with less-developed market rates

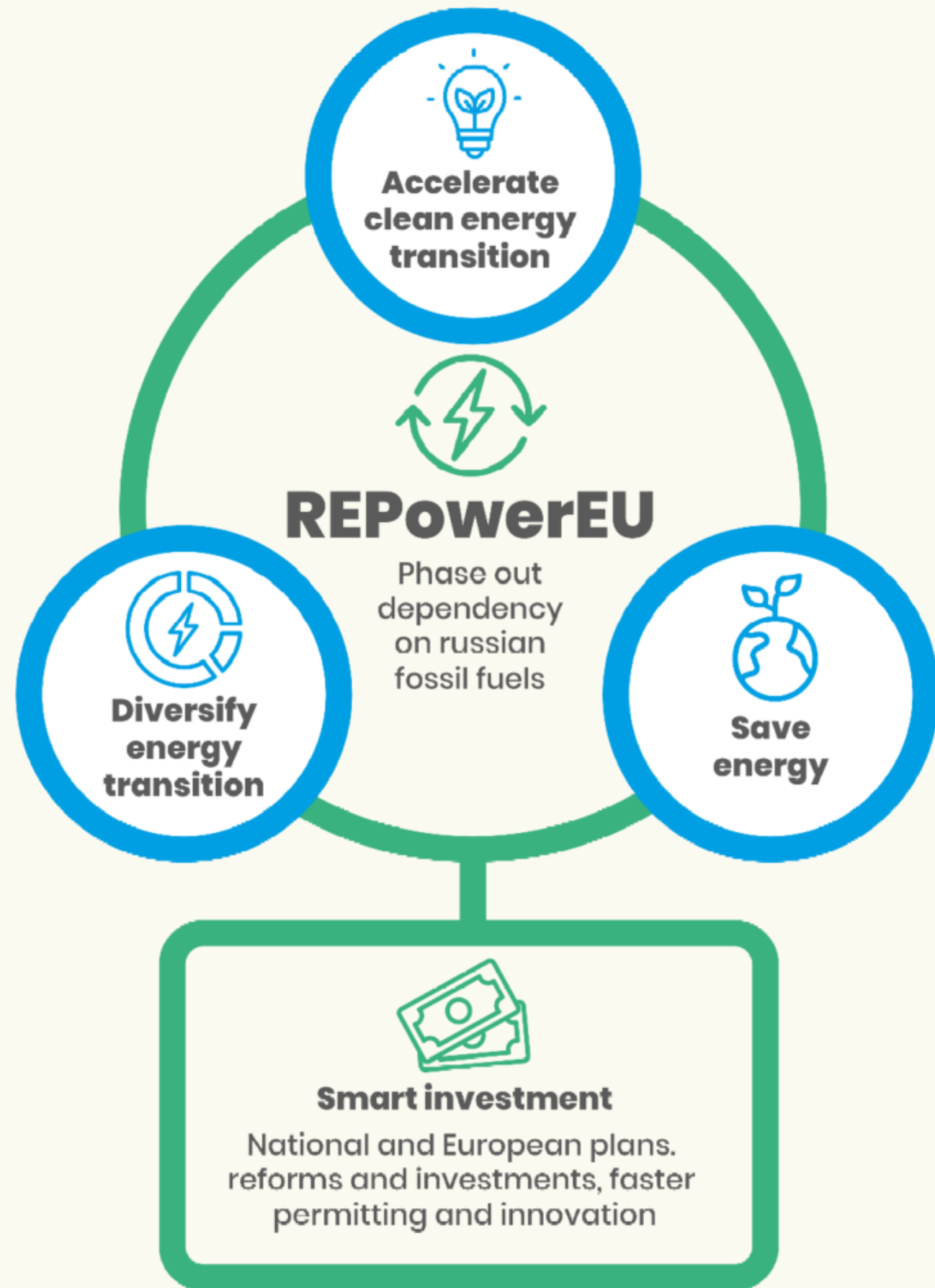


Increasing **social acceptance** and awareness through science-based evidence



Designing a set of **market uptake** measures for biomethane deployment

GreenMeUp will contribute to achieving the REPowerEU targets



Diversify energy transition

Diversify energy imports: enhancing the use of bioCH₄ in the transport sector.

Accelerate clean energy transition

Scale up biomethane: design of market uptake policy measures and improvement of existing biomethane legislation.

Partners

GREENMEUP

GreenMeUp is carried out by a consortium
of:

15 partners

from 10 European Countries including SMEs, research organizations and Biogas associations.



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Contacts



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The voice of renewable gas in Europe

An overview on biomethane deployment in Europe

Biomethane dynamics in emerging biomethane markets

Green Me Up webinar - 18 January 2024

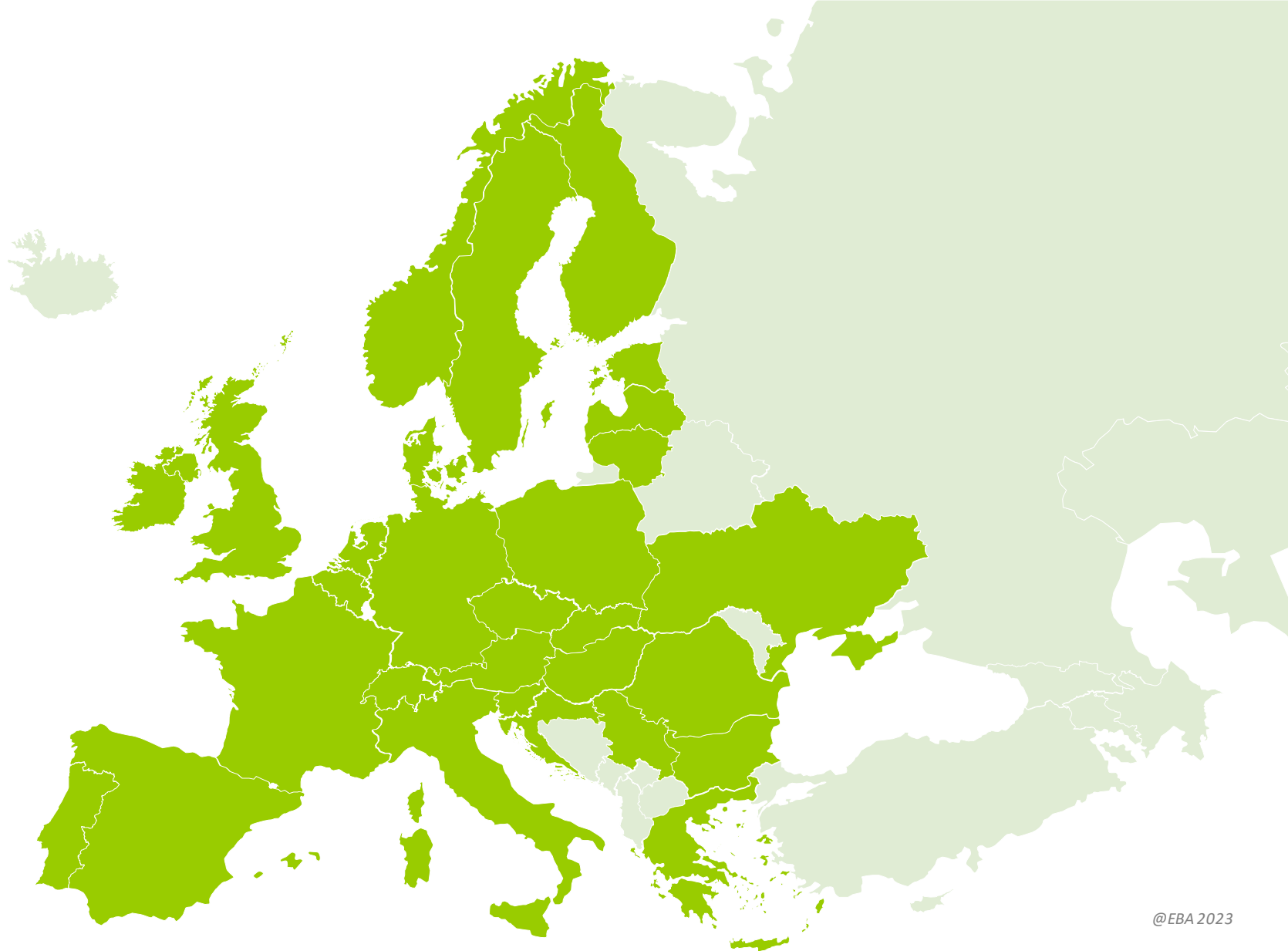
Angela Sainz Arnau, EBA Communication Director

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EBA: the voice of biogas and biomethane in Europe

46

National Associations
from 28 countries
in Europe



EBA members operate across the whole biogases value chain

+300 companies:

Plant operators

Technology providers

DSOs and TSOs

Feedstock suppliers

EPC contractors

Consultants

Financers

Producers

Certifying bodies

Traders

Fertiliser producers

Heating sector

End users (transport, industry, power)

Project developers

Research institutes

Universities

Service providers



What we do in a nutshell



Pave the way for positive legislative developments impacting the biogases industry at European and national level



Enhance market intelligence, scientific evidence and innovation to ensure the scale-up of biogases in Europe



Promote better understanding on the production and use of biogases, as well as their benefits for our society



Biogases production volumes in 2022



Billions spent on EU energy crisis in 2022

Protection of EU consumers
(2021-2022)

€ 195
billion

> 230 temporary
national measures

Fossil fuel subsidies

€ 123
billion

+ 120% relative to 2021
as crisis response

Gas imports

€ 316
billion

+ 148 % relative to 2021
1/2 of total energy imports bill

Renewables subsidies

€ 87
billion

+ 1% relative to 2021

97% of EU natural gas consumption was imported



342 bcm

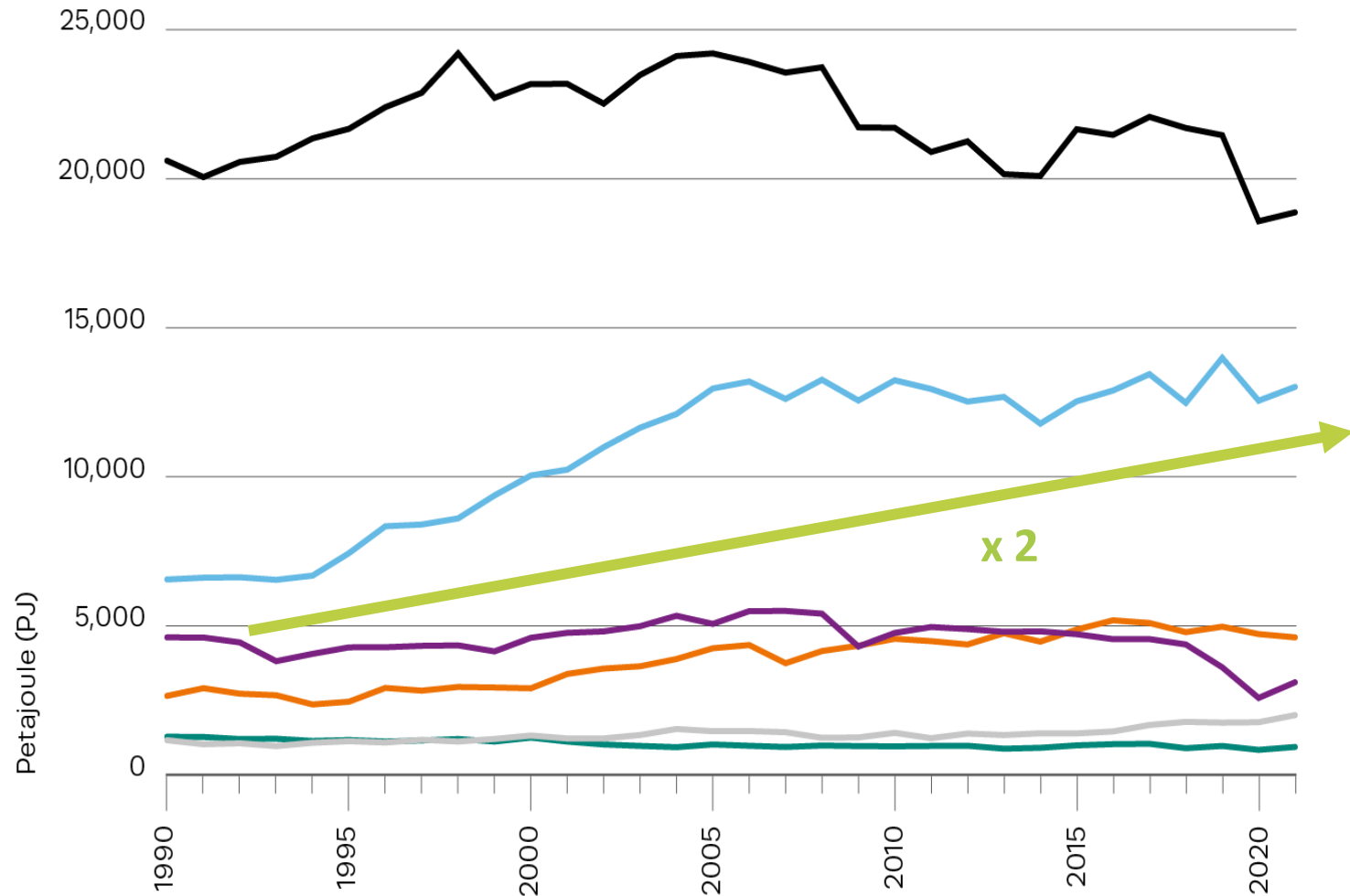
83% in 2021

> 90% in 20 MS

- Solid fossil fuels
- Natural gas
- Crude oil
- Naphtha
- Gas oil and diesel oil
- Fuel oil

Source:
Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_o)

Imports of selected energy products in EU



Renewables are EU's biggest energy producer



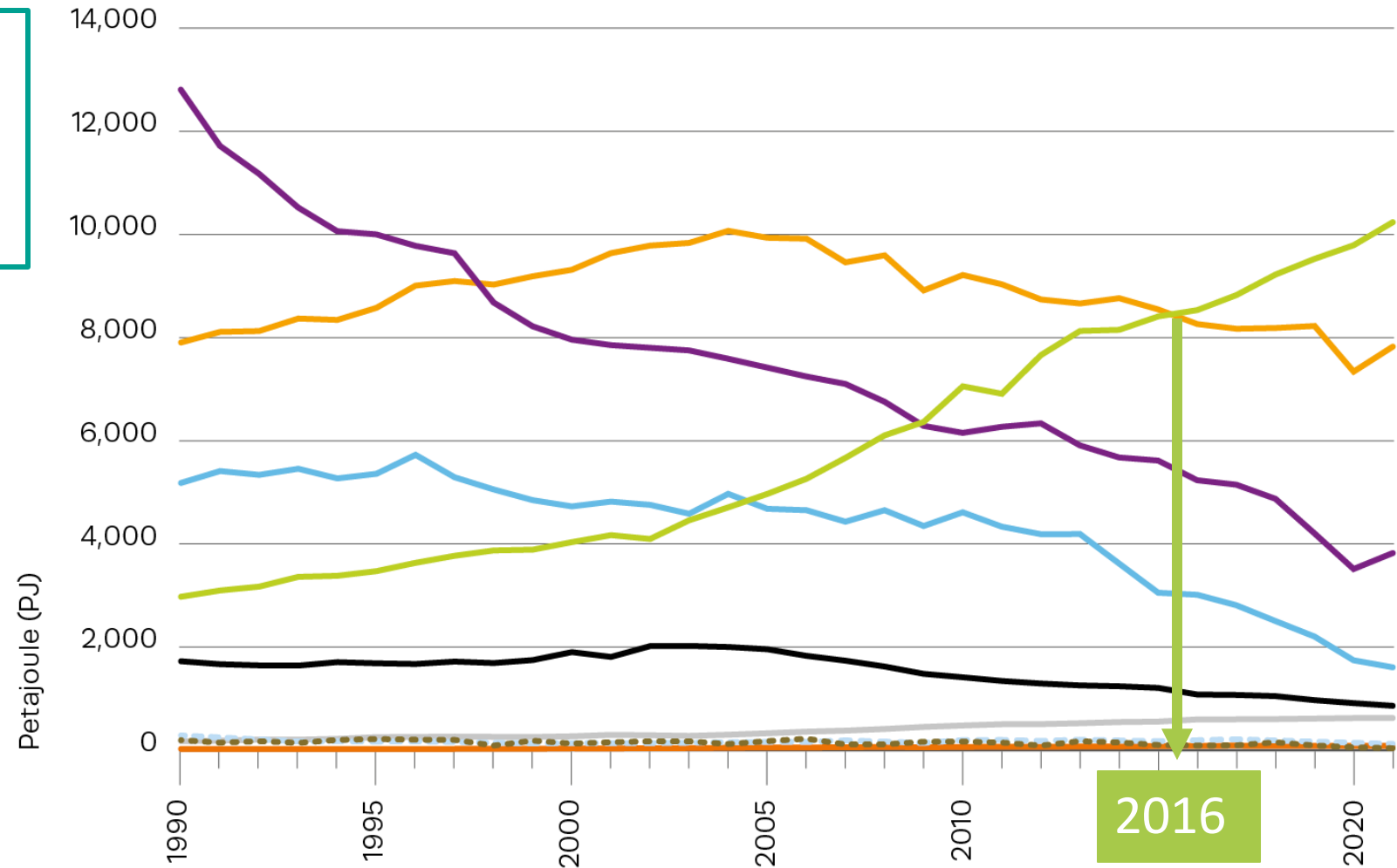
41% of energy from renewables in 2021

Long-term downward trend for most fuels

- Solid fossil fuels
- Peat and peat products
- Oil shale and oil sands
- Natural gas
- Oil and petroleum products (excluding biofuel portion)
- Renewables and biofuels
- Non-renewable waste
- Nuclear heat
- Heat

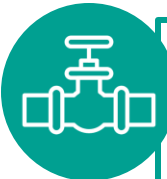
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_c)

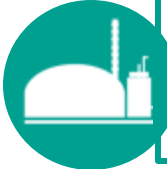
EU primary energy production

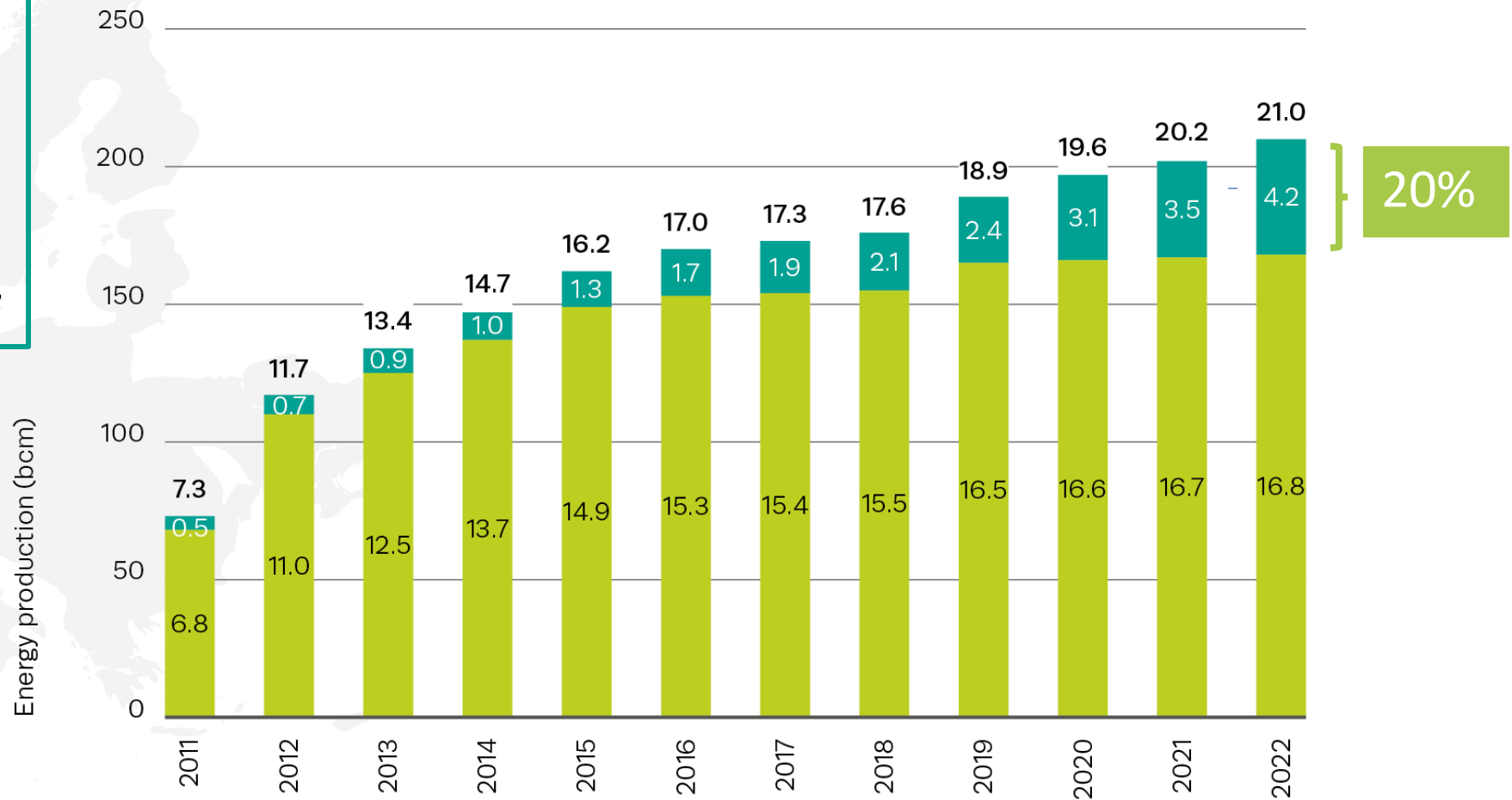


Europe produced 21 bcm of biogases in 2022

Combined biomethane and biogas production in Europe

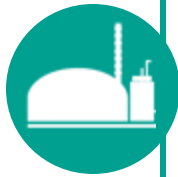
 **> gas demand of Poland**
= 6% EU gas consumption

 **20% biogases upgraded**
18 bcm produced in EU-27



■ Energy from biogas (bcm)
■ Energy from biomethane (bcm)

18% more biomethane in Europe in 2022



4.2 bcm (3.4 in EU-27)

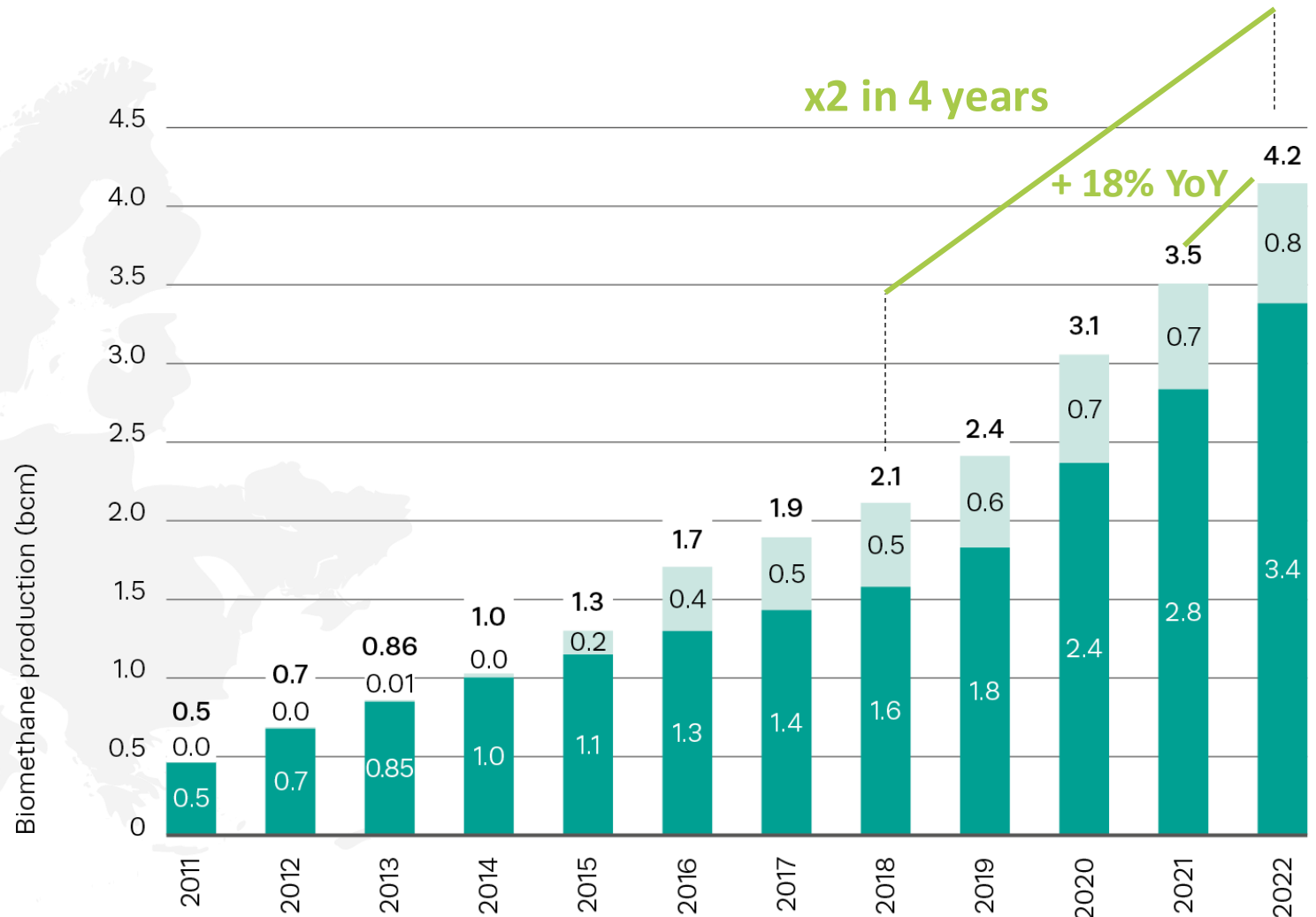
4.5 bcm installed capacity



x2 production since 2018

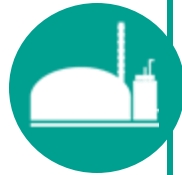
France, Italy, Denmark, UK
fastest growing countries

European biomethane production in EU-27 and Europe



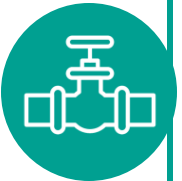
■ EU-27
■ Europe

Record number of new biomethane plants in 2022



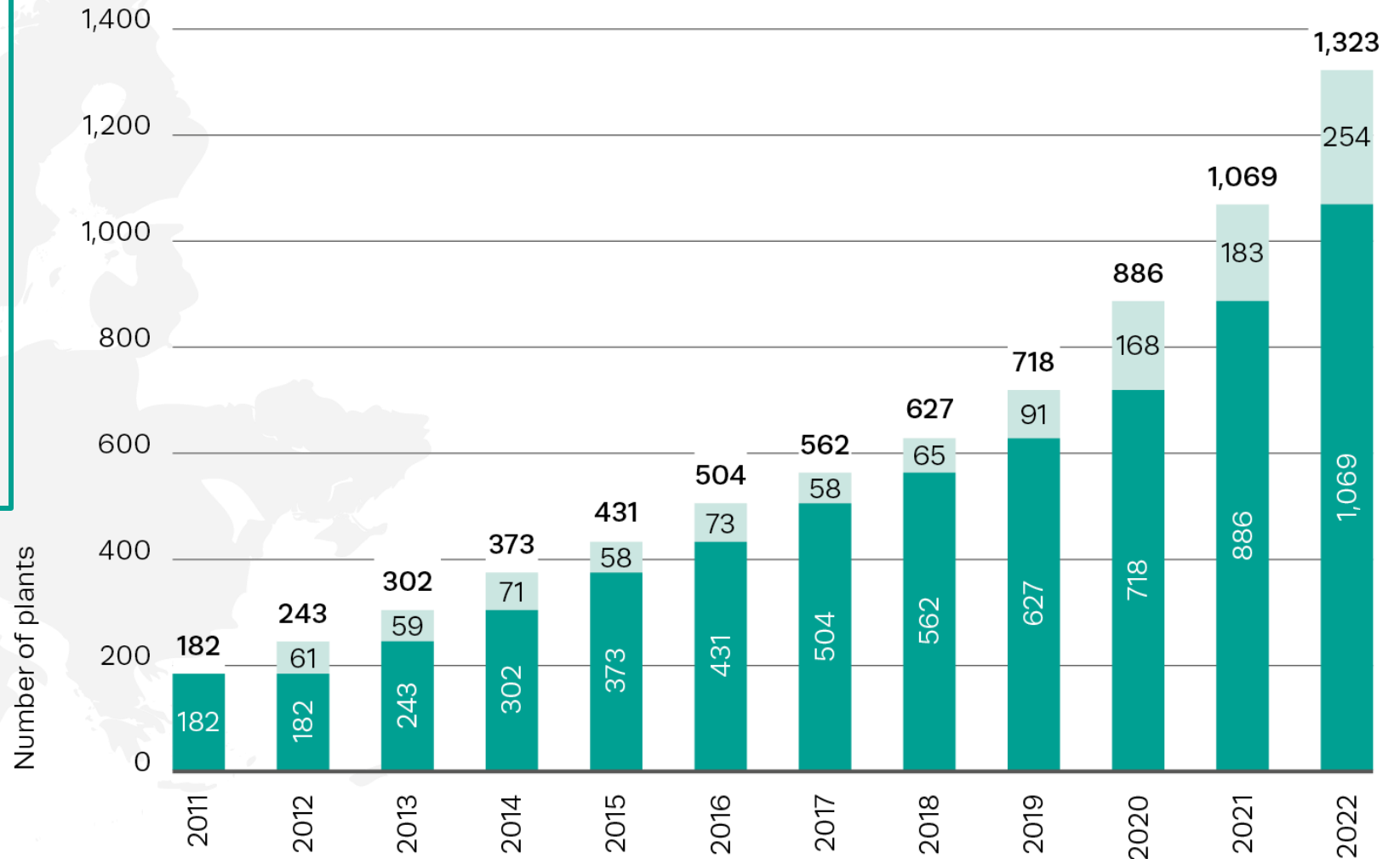
> 250 new plants
> 1,300 in Europe
(1,124 in EU-27)

24 producing countries



>75% plants **grid connected**, most to distribution grid

Development of number of biomethane plants in Europe



Existing plants
New plants



Achieving the 35 bcm target: growth rate and biomethane targets



30% annual growth required to reach 35 bcm

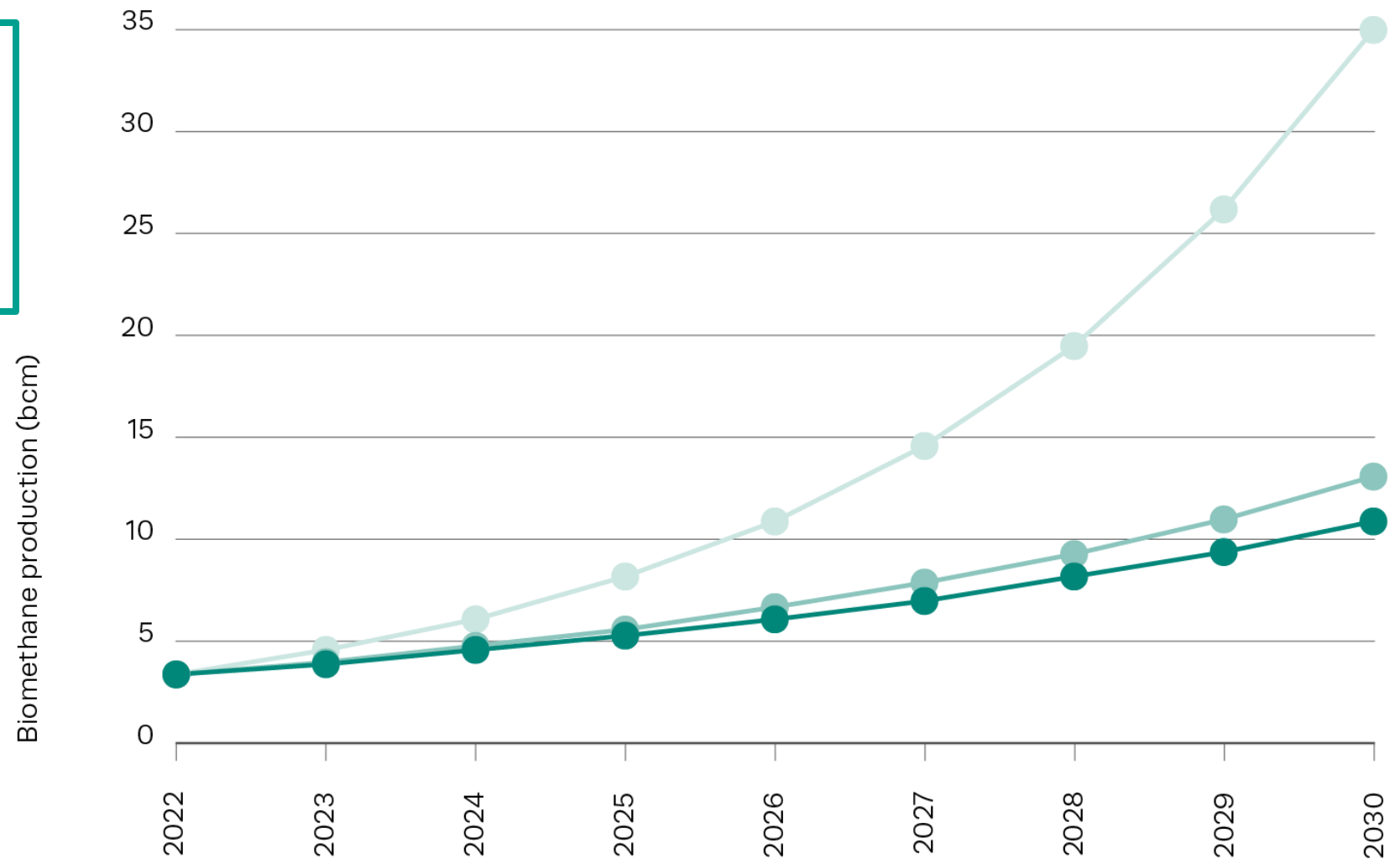
Achievable, but needs optimal market conditions



Current growth rate > 5-year average

- Biomethane production at 5-year-average growth rate (15.7%)
- Biomethane production at 2022 growth rate (18.3%)
- Biomethane production at required growth rate (33.8%)

Achieving the 35 bcm target: current growth rate version required growth



Biomethane targets per Member State

Governance of the Energy Union

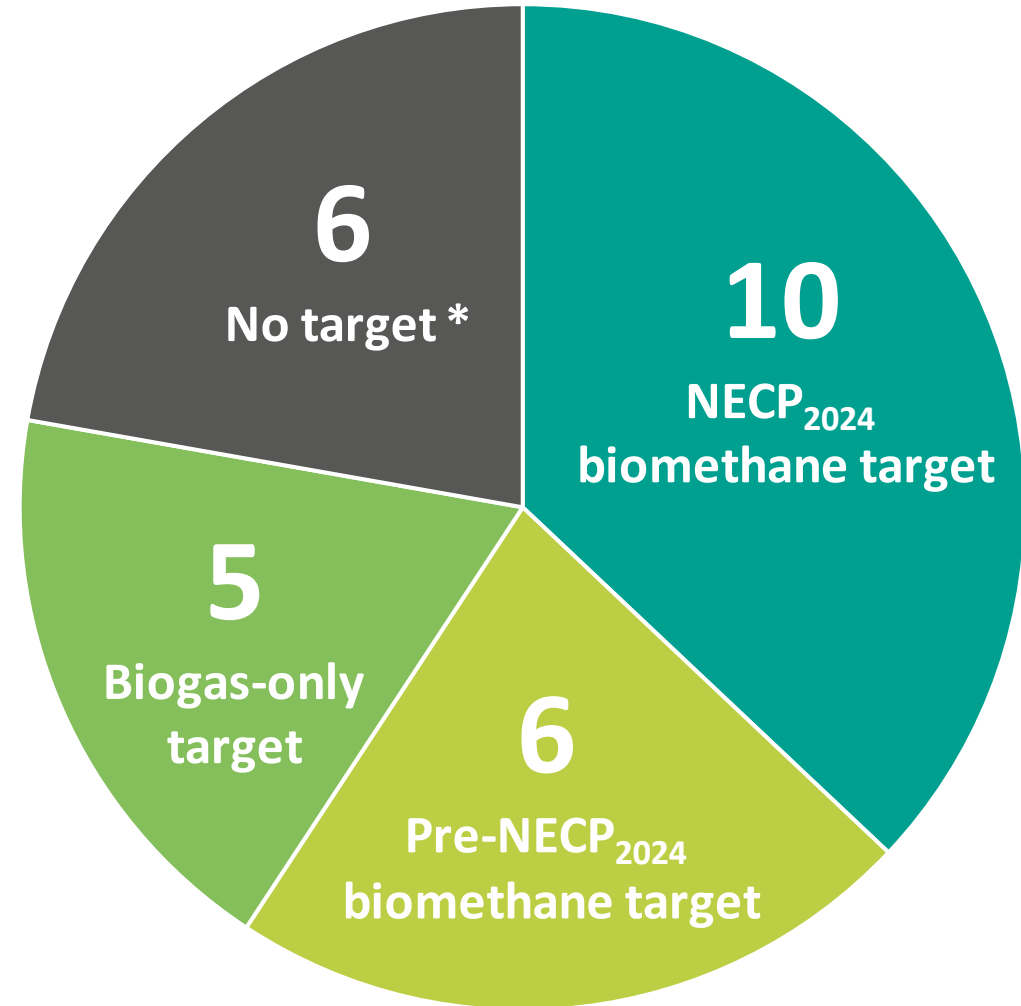
Legal requirement to develop **National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)** to outline climate and energy goals

Expectations December 2022:

Guidance EC encourages including component on biogases and biomethane in NECP updates

June 2023: Deadline for NECPs update

November 2023: 22 NECPs submitted



* Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Romania

22 draft updated NECPs are published

NECPs with 2030 biomethane target

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Czechia | 0.5 bcm |
| Denmark | 1.8 bcm 100% green gas in grid |
| Estonia | 0.04 bcm (380 GWh) |
| France | 4.15 bcm (44 TWh) |
| Greece | 0.2 bcm (2.1 TWh) |
| Italy | 5.7 bcm |
| Lithuania | 0.13 bcm (1.4 TWh) |
| Netherlands | 2 bcm |
| Slovakia | 0.3 bcm |
| Slovenia | 0.05 bcm (480 GWh) |

TOTAL 15 bcm

pre-NECP 2030 biomethane target (but no NECP target)

| | |
|---------|--|
| Austria | 0.39 bcm (50% renewable gas target) |
| Finland | 0.38 bcm (4 TWh) |
| Ireland | 0.58 bcm (5.7 TWh) |
| Latvia | 0.09 bcm (10% fossil natural gas) |
| Poland | 0.99 bcm (50% renewable gas target) |
| Sweden | 0.94 bcm (10 TWh) |

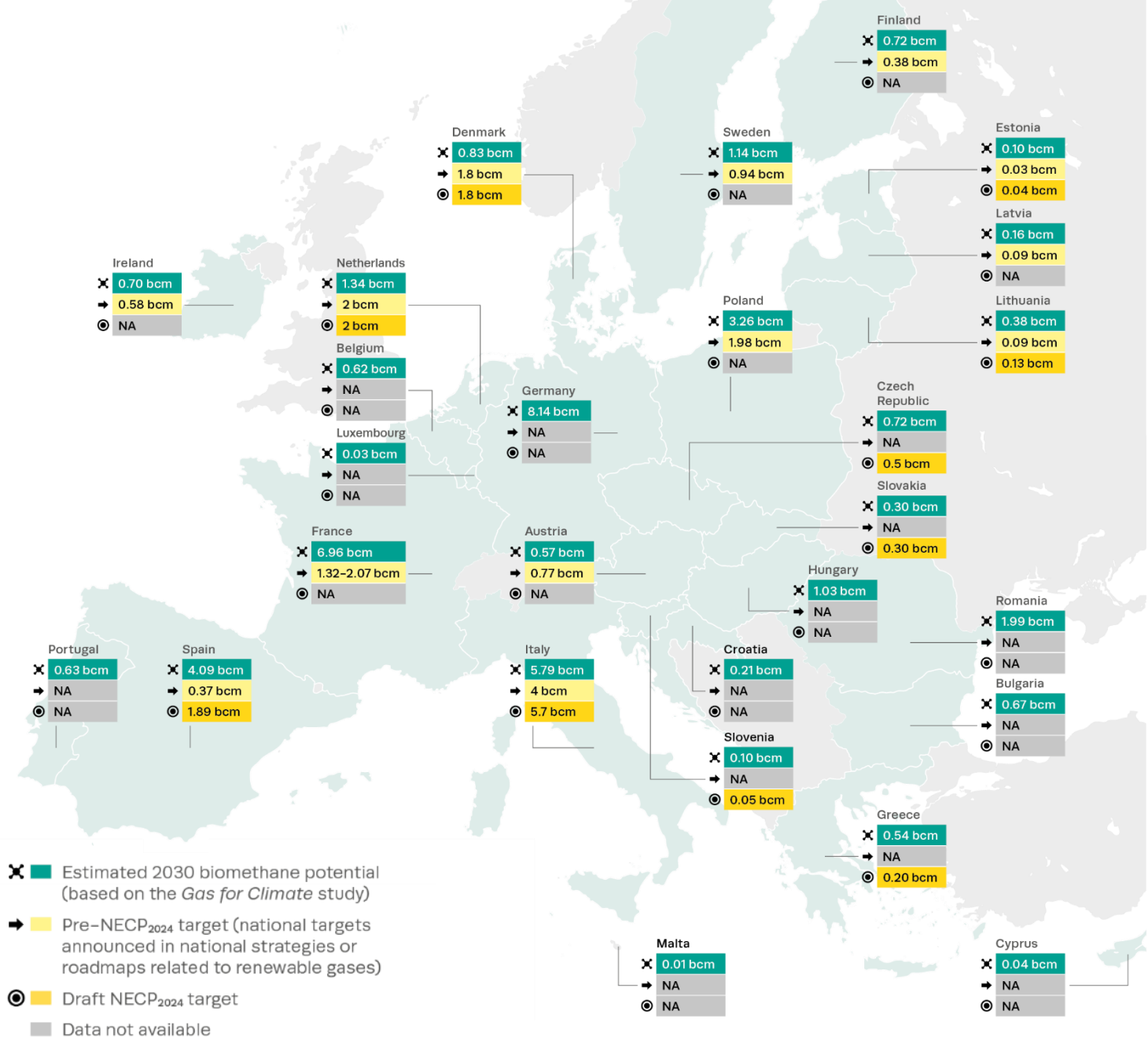
TOTAL 3.4 bcm

Anticipated 2030 biomethane production

Methodology

1. Draft updated NECP₂₀₂₄ target
2. Pre-NECP₂₀₂₄ target
3. Current production

20.2 bcm



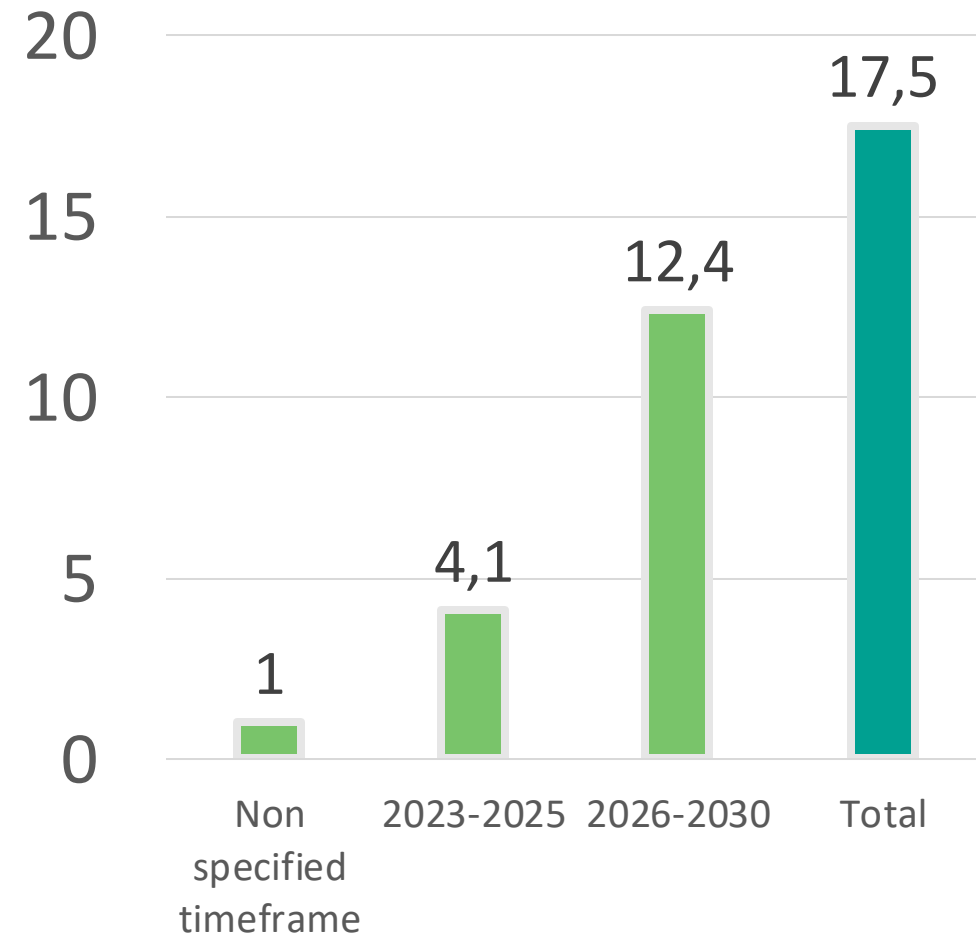
€ 18 billion investments for biomethane

1st EBA Investment Outlook for biomethane

Based on voluntary survey of investors

Almost 18 billion planned by end of 2030

Faster pace on 2nd half of this decade

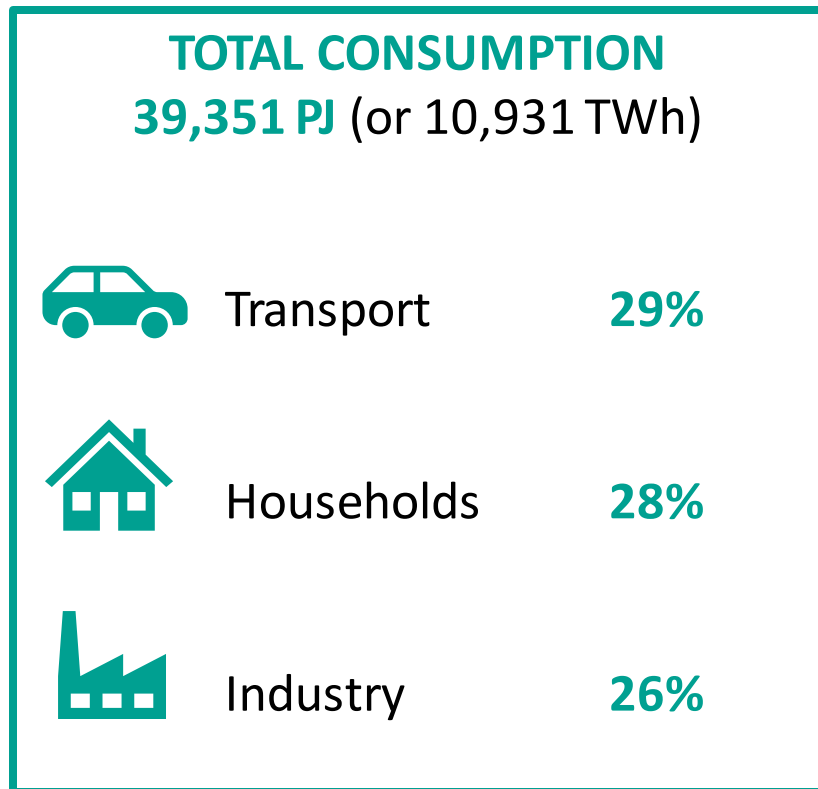




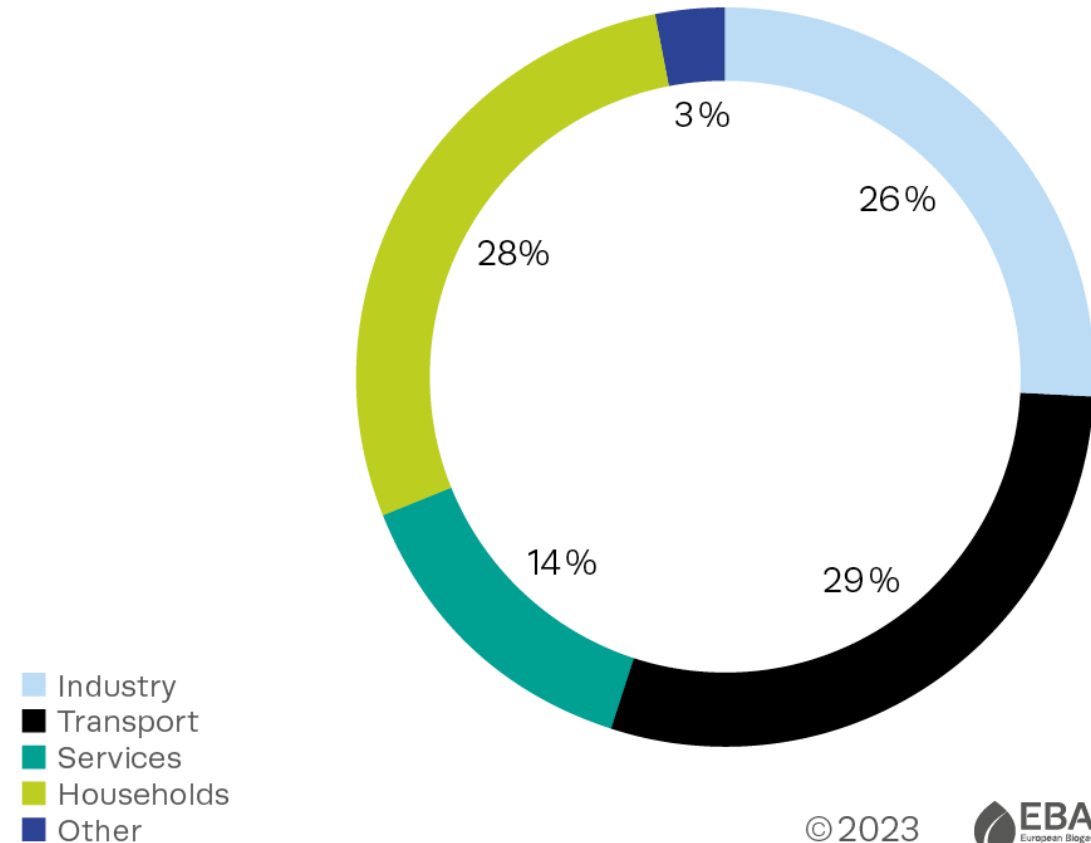
Uses of biogases



Final energy consumption by sector in EU



Final energy consumption EU 2021




Biomethane: a versatile low-carbon fuel


Percentage of biomethane used per sector overall and per country

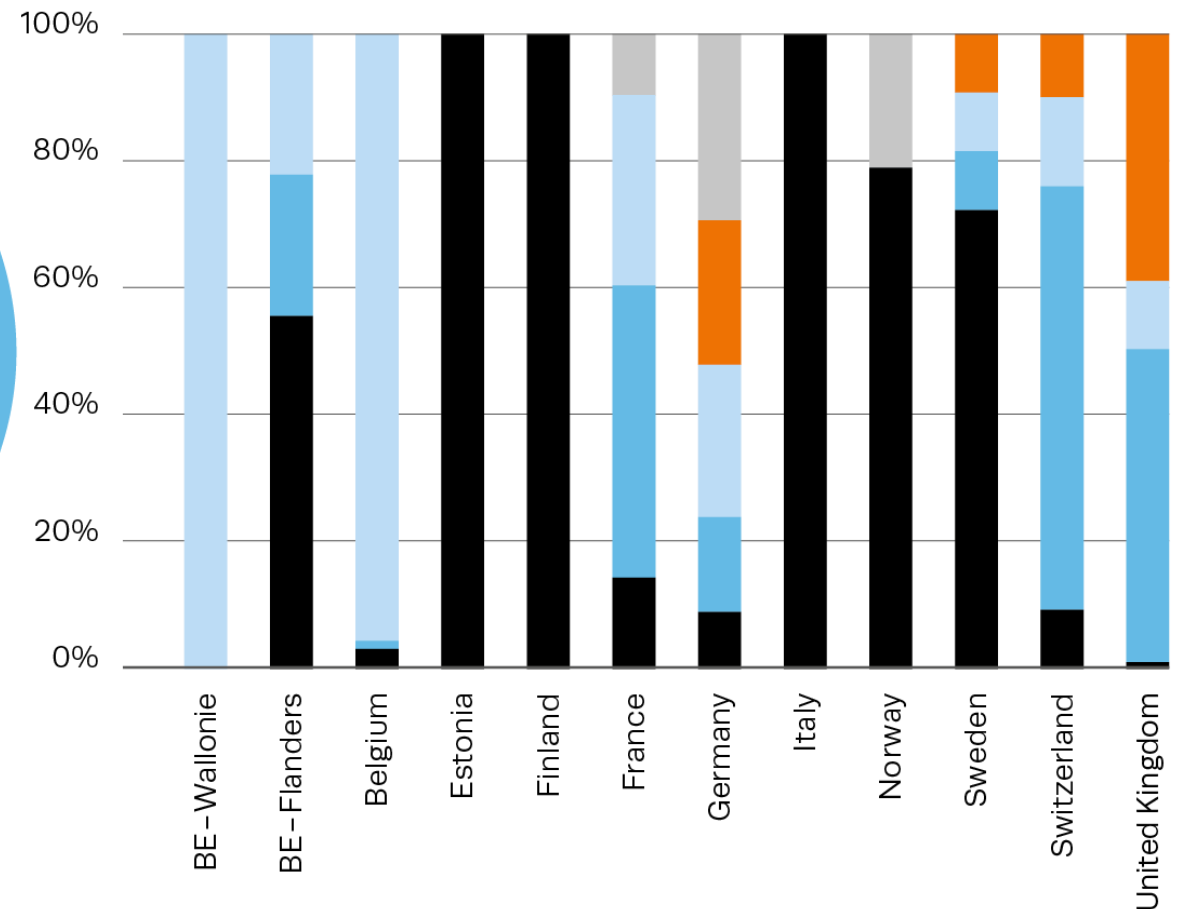
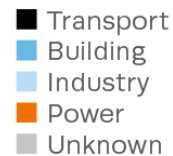
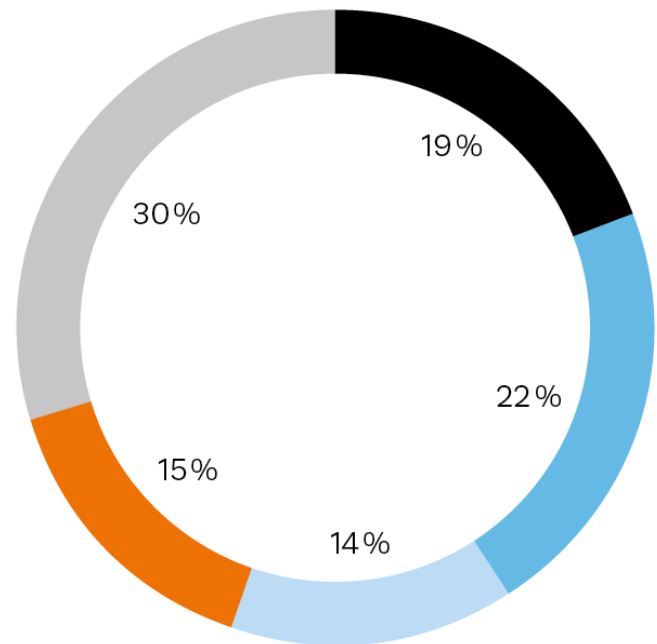
©2023



End-uses depend on country

Transport 

Heating or electricity 





**Any
questions?**





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Buy the Report (external parties)

For any questions, please contact us at info@europeanbiogas.eu





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Biomethane dynamics in emerging European Markets – the case of Czech Republic

Prepared by:

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Date:

GreenMeUp webinar
18.01.2024



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101075676.



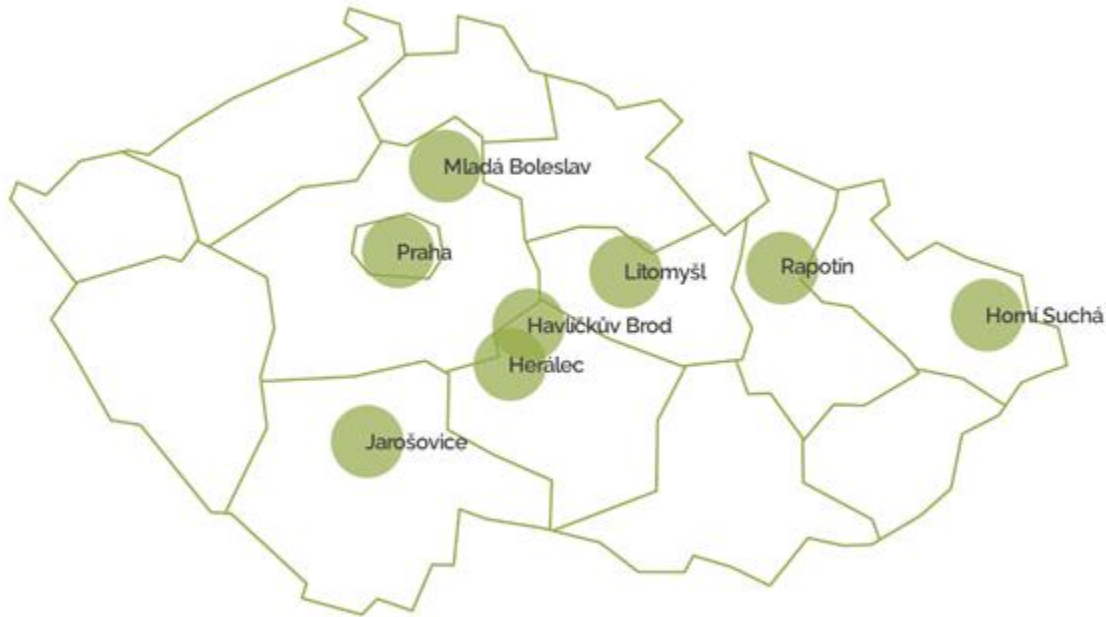
Current situation in Czech Republic

Biogas

- 603 biogas plants (417 agricultural, 95 sewage based, 66 landfill based plants...)
- Total amount of approx. 8 GWh of biogas

Biomethane

- 8 biomethane plants in operation
- Dozen plants under construction



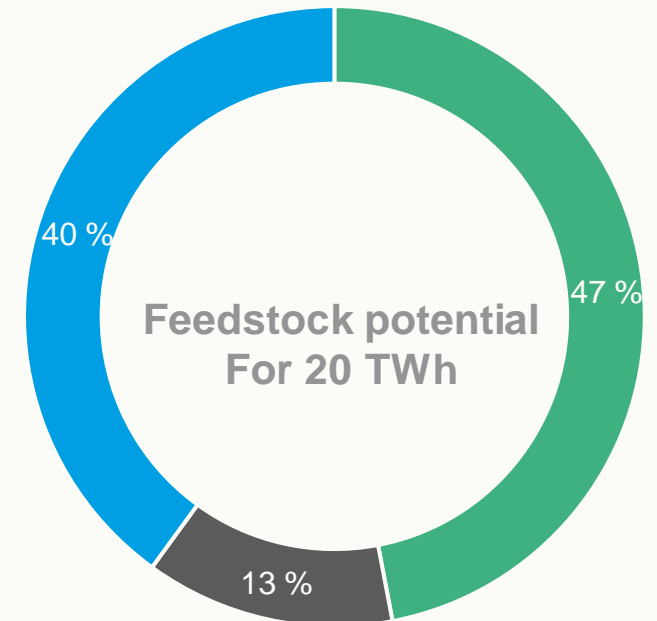
Current situation in Czech Republic

Feedstock potential for biomethane production:

- 47 % sustainable agricultural waste and residues
- 40 % rotation crops
- 13 % sewage sludge, biodegradable and gastro waste

Average Czech biogas plant: share of substrates in tons

- 46 % manure and slurry, 31 % corn, 17 % hay and GPS silage...



Future targets and how to approach them

- ❑ Expected target according to REPowerEU for 2030 is 700 mil. m³
 - ✓ **OPEX (+ CAPEX) subsidy for biomethane**

- ❑ According to RED III – advanced biofuels in transportation at least 4,5 % (5,5 % with RFNBO)
 - **Create national strategic development plan**

- ❑ Usage of excess electricity from solar for production RFNBO biomethane
 - **OPEX subsidy needed**

Measures for the future market uptake of Czech Republic

- ✓ CAPEX subsidy – up to 85 % funding rate
- ✓ OPEX subsidy – successfully notificated – bonus for new BMP 40 EUR/MWh, upgraded BGP to BMP 30 EUR/MWh.
 - Equivalent price of gas for 2024 is 61 EUR/MWh => 1 MWh of biomethane would be 101 EUR for new BMS and 91 EUR for upgraded BGP to BMP
- ✓ National Register for Guarantees of Origin

Things to do:

- Cheaper GoO (now 38.50 EUR/MWh)
- Public acceptance of energy and sequence crops
- Biomethane injection to the mid-pressure gas network available also without adding fossil propane



Biomethane station in Herálec

- In operation since 7/2023
- 130 m³/h biomethane
- Feedstock: grass haylage, cow manure, sugar cuttings...
- Produced biomethane is compressed to 250 bar and transported by truck to near public transport company

Final remarks

- ✓ Great biomethane potential with more than 400 agricultural biogas plants
- ✓ Already notified operational support for biomethane
- ✓ Ambitious targets
- ✓ Many biomethane experienced technology providers on market

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Biomethane dynamics in emerging European Markets – the case of Poland

Prepared by:

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Date:

GreenMeUp webinar
18.01.2024

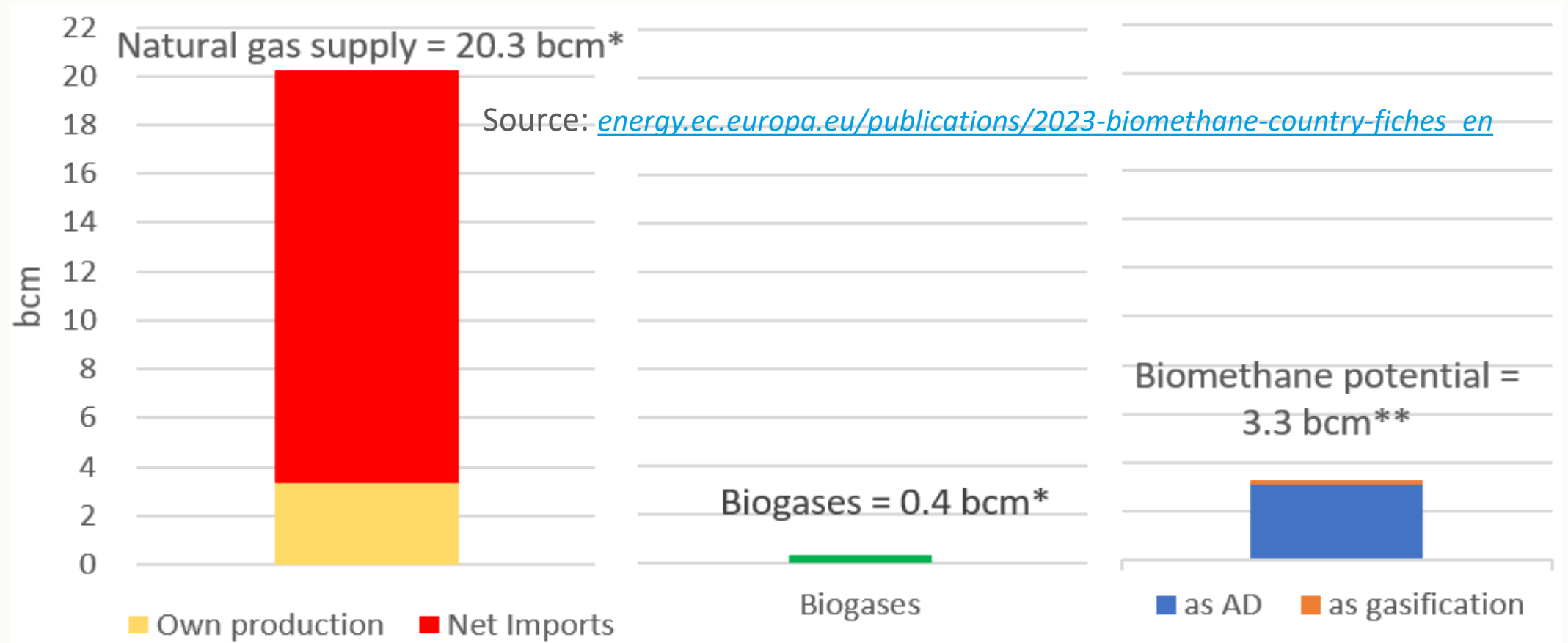


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Current situation in Poland

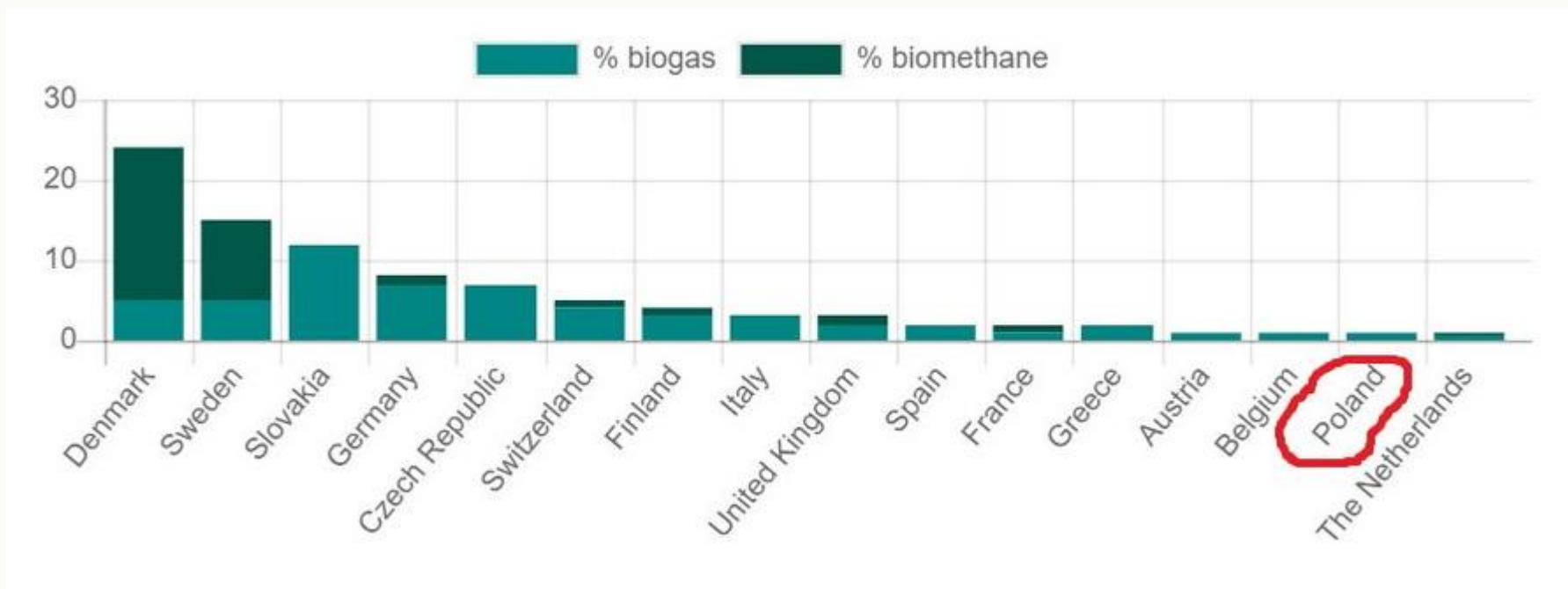


Comparison of current natural gas supply, biomethane production and potential in Poland (2021) (sources: Eurostat: Energy Balances, 2022*; Guidehouse: Gas for Climate Report 2022**)



Current situation in Poland

Source: EBA Statistical Report 2022

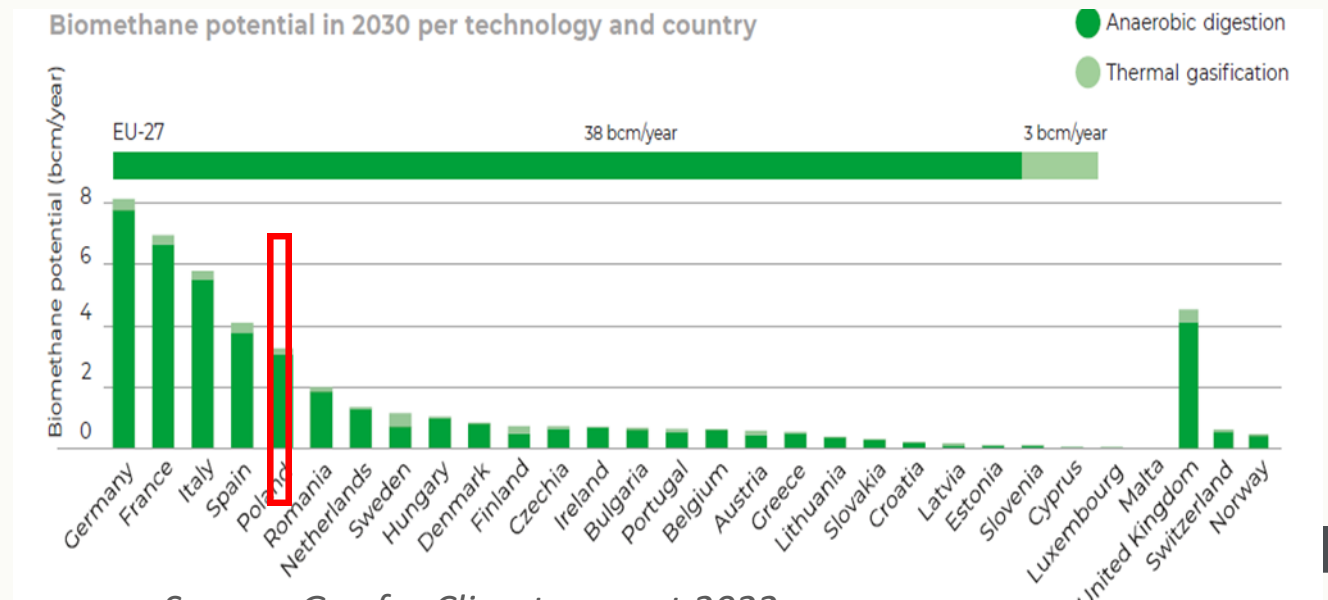


Biomethane and biogas production relative to total gas consumption in 2021 (%)

Current situation in Poland

- ❑ At the end of 2023, there were **383 biogas installations** in PL with installed capacity of ca. 300 MWe, of which 168 were agricultural biogas plants.
- ❑ Presently, **there is no biomethane production** in Poland. However, the country has a large potential resulting eg. from agri-food industry.
- ❑ According to the **Polish Energy Policy PEP 2040**, 10% of gaseous fuels transported via gas grids should be renewable and low-emission ones in 2030.

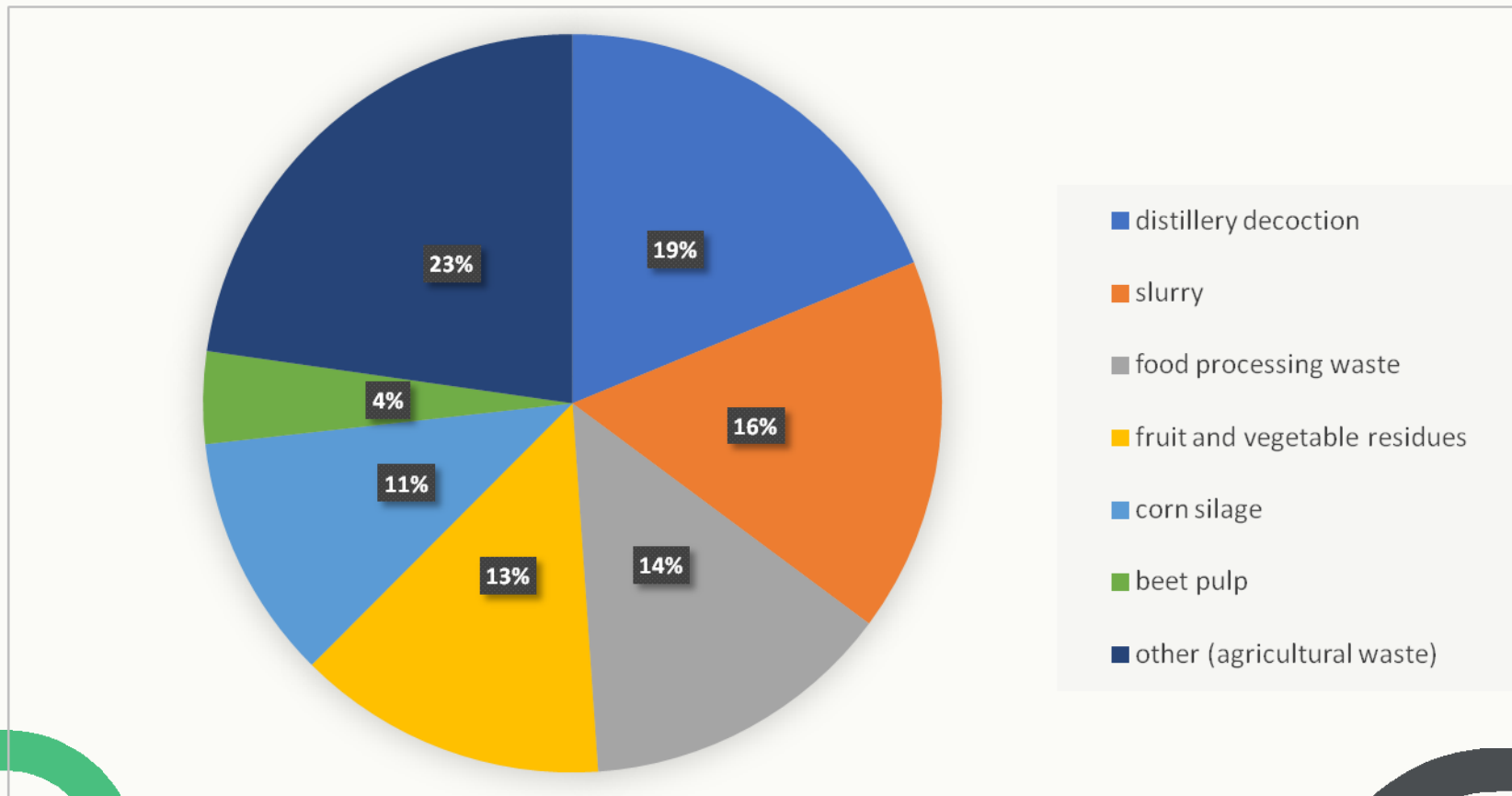
- NGV vehicles - ca. 8 000 (in that 885 CNG/LNG buses)
- Filling stations - LNG 23 CNG- 28
- Projects under development – several (5-10), Gaz-System has 26 active permits for biogas connection to its network (in 2020 – it was 3)



Source: Gas for Climate report 2022



Main feedstock used in Poland in 2022



Source: KOWR 2023

Amendment of RES Act (Dz.U. 2023 poz.1762)

- Definition of biomethane and recognition of biomethane as RES
- Obligations for producers (e.g., registries, reports)
- Rules of issuing and trading for guarantees of origin for biomethane, entry into international trading
- Support system - FiP tariffs up to 1 MW, support period - 20 years.
- Biomethane that has received support does not count towards the NIT.
- Regulation on reference prices for biomethane -538 PLN/MWh for biogas and 545 PLN/MWh for agricultural biogas

WAITING FOR – Auction system for biomethane plants > 1MW and/or increasing the FIP limit in the next term

Measures for the future market uptake of Poland

- To develop the biomethane market in Poland, it is necessary to immediately adapt regulations, focus on cost effectiveness, promote sustainable resource management and develop infrastructure.
- Governmental strategy** stating the present and future actions of the government to support biomethane production, distribution and consumption **would be a strong political incentive** to start the biomethane production in Poland.
- The experience of more advanced countries show that the **guaranteed tariff system** is one of the most important stimuli for the development of the biomethane market. The legal regulations adopted in Poland introduce FIP support for biomethane installations below 1 MW. There is a lack of support system for larger installations.
- It is also crucial to establish clear emission reduction targets and invest in research into new technologies and business models.

Final remarks

- Production of 0.4 bcm of biogase; biogases make 1.8 % of gas supply; 0.4 bcm of biogases are mainly used to produce electricity, either in electricity only or CHP plants
- Current biogases production could be increased 8-9 times
- No biomethane production but large biomethane potential; several biomethane projects under development
- To have full effect of biomethane production on the green transition, biomethane production support is to be linked with agri-food industry that is the largest employer (1,93M persons or 80%) in the current bioeconomy and generates most of the feedstock for biomethane production
- Several measures to support biomethane production were adopted in 2023:
 - support system - FiP tariffs up to 1 MW, support period - 20 years
 - reference prices for biomethane -538 PLN/MWh for biogas and 545 PLN/MWh for agricultural biogas
- Lack of support system for larger installations (> 1 MW)

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Biomethane dynamics in emerging European Markets – the case of Latvia

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Date:

GreenMeUp webinar
18.01.2024

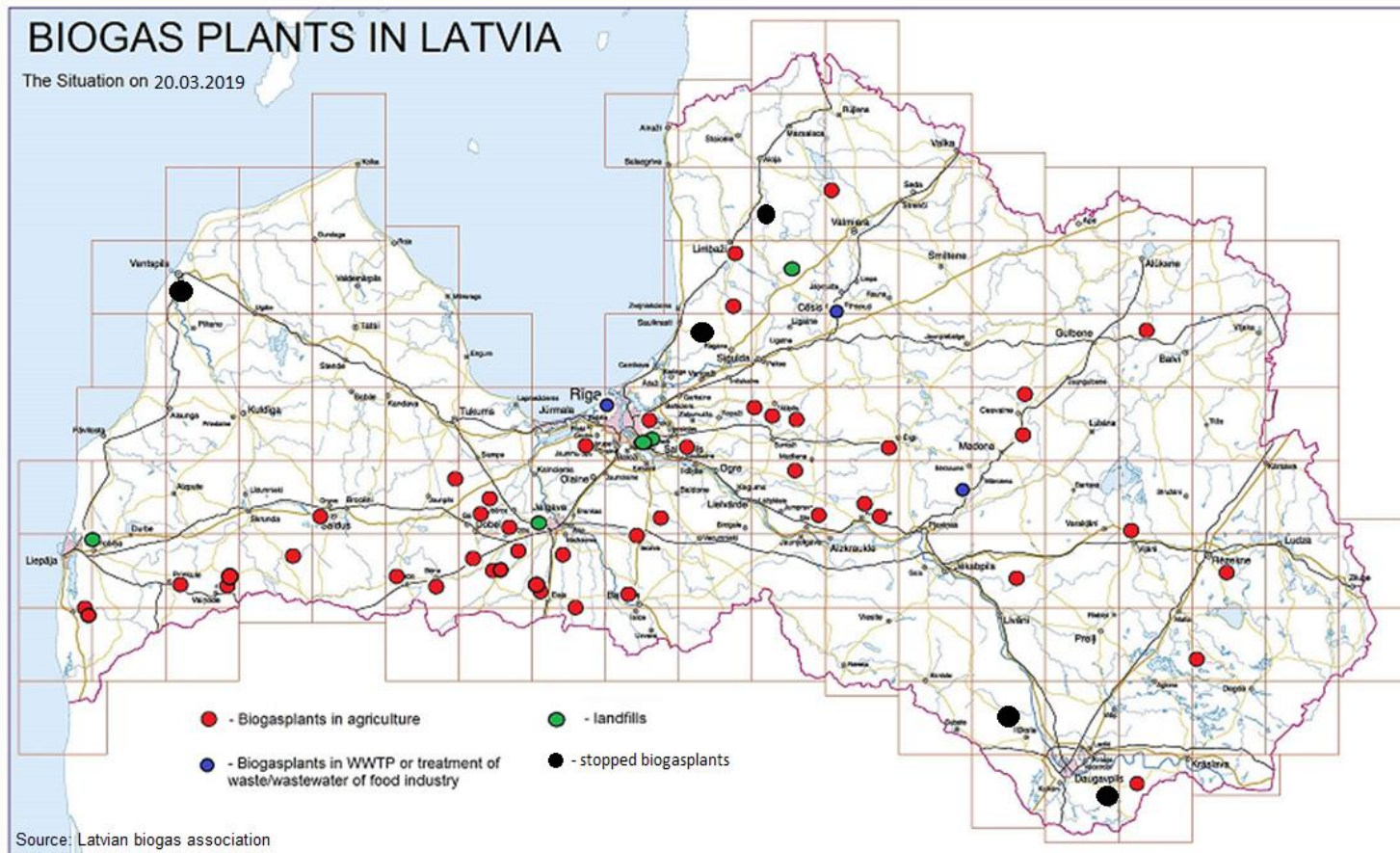


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Current situation in Latvia



50 biogas plants (CHP):

- 43 agricultural
- 5 landfills
- 2 others

2 plants has their own biomethane installations

Total installed capacity 60 MW

No Feed in Tariff anymore

Biomethane plants under construction or planning phase (no support, biomethane for export)

| Producer | Location | Planned volume 2024. | Planned volume 2025. | Feedstock | Solution | Commissioning |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Egg Energy (Bogas) | Iecavas nov. | | 50 000 MWh | Poultry | PSA, Injection | January 2024 |
| BM Holding | Iecava | 13 000 MWh | 20 000 MWh | Agricultural waste and manure | PSA, Injection | June 2024 |
| BM Holding | Sesavas pag. | 9 000 MWh | 15 000 MWh | Agricultural waste and manure | PSA, Injection, Virtual pipeline | July 2024 |
| BM Holding | Skrudalienas pag. | 10 000 MWh | 18 000 MWh | Agricultural waste and manure | PSA, Injection, Virtual pipeline | August 2024 |
| Agrofirma Tērvete | Dobeles nov. | 30 000 MWh | 40 000 MWh | Dairy manure | Scrubber, LNG | February 2024 |
| Vecsiljāņi | Aizkraukles nov. | 5 0000 MWh | 15 0000 MWh | Agricultural waste and manure | Membrane, Injection | October 2024 |
| Ezerkauliņi | Salaspils nov. | 10 000 MWh | 60 000 MWh | Agricultural, food waste and manure | ? Injection | October 2024 |
| Grow Energy | Limbažu nov. | 10 000 MWh | 20 000 MWh | Manure, animal waste | PSA, Bio-CNG/LNG? | 2024 |
| Zemturi | Valmieras nov. | 2 000 MWh | 5 000 MWh | Agricultural waste and manure | PSA, Bio-CNG | |

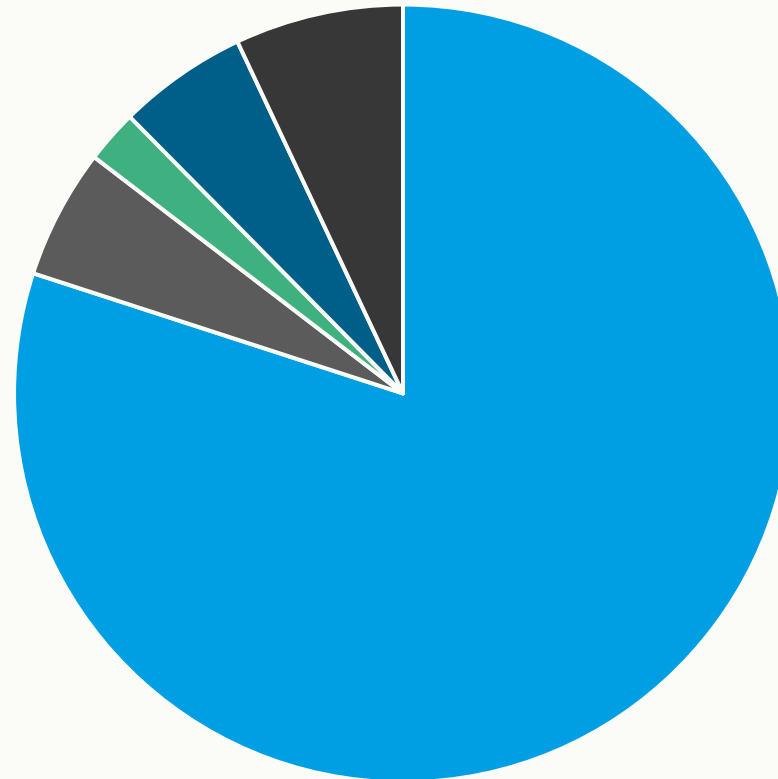
243 GWh

+2 Green field biogas/biomethane projects



Biomethane potentials 2030

- Manure
- Sludge
- Food waste
- Straw
- Industrial organic waste



Total 1,4 TWh
(15% from natural gas consumption)

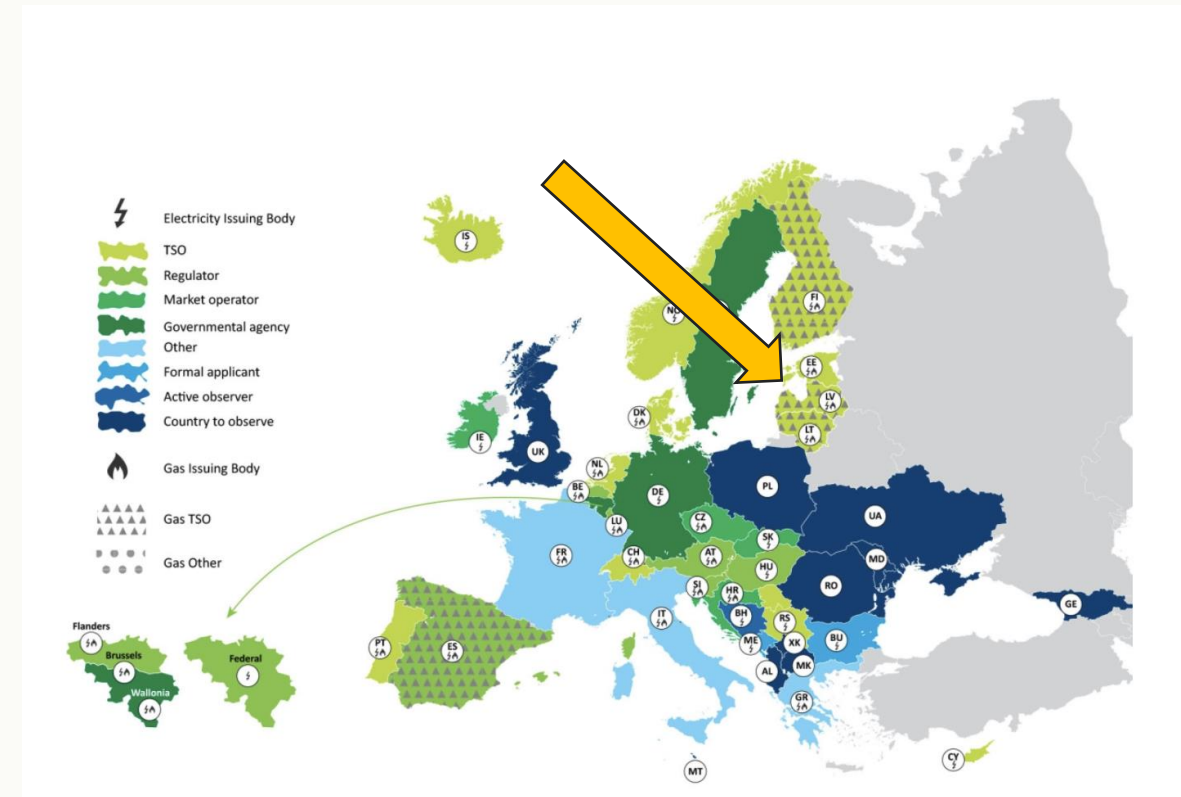
Grow Energy

- One of the biggest dairy farms in Latvia;
- Since 2020 – 100 m³/h biogas for biomethane;
- 5 MWh biomethane production potential;
- 50 vehicles on biomethane;
- The best example of circular



Guarantees of Origin system

- Conexus Baltic Gas Grid operator (TSO) approved as a member of the AIB Gas Scheme Group;
- System ready;
- Should be tested in two months;
- Registry – ready for the injection, unclear situation for virtual pipeline and off-grid biomethane;
- No clear vision between EU countries



Future targets

- RED III has nearly been transposed into Transport Energy Law, with final discussions ongoing within the sector (in force from 01.2025.);
 - > 4,5% advanced biofuels/biomethane in 2030;
- NECP – 3% of biomethane share in natural gas consumption (LBA request 10%)

Measures for the future market uptake of Latvia

1. Legal Framework Enhancement: Refine the legal framework governing biomethane use in transportation and as a natural gas substitute, setting clear targets for 2030:

- For transportation, adopt and expand upon RED III directive and the Transport Energy Law.
- For natural gas replacement, aim for biomethane to constitute at least 10% of the energy mix.

2. Infrastructure Expansion: Support the development of both liquefied and compressed biomethane refueling stations to increase accessibility (12 CNG stations, 0 LNG)

3. Sector-Specific Promotion: Advocate for biomethane utilization across various sectors, including transport, services, agriculture.

4. Organic Waste Utilization: Incentivize the conversion of organic waste into biomethane, reducing landfill use and promoting circular economy principles.

5. Digestate Use Encouragement: Encourage the adoption of digestate as a sustainable alternative to fossil-based mineral fertilizers in agriculture.

6. Construction and Network Support: Facilitate the establishment of new biomethane stations and the injection of biomethane into the existing gas network infrastructure.

7. Financial Strategy Evaluation: Assess and adjust strategies to attract European Recovery and Resilience Mechanism funds. Explore additional funding opportunities to bolster the biomethane program, particularly within the transport sector.

Final remarks

- Need support to show data-driven arguments: Presenting compelling statistics and projections about biomethane's potential to reduce carbon emissions and reliance on fossil fuels, circular economy principles;
- Need to show case studies: Showcasing successful implementations and the positive impact of biomethane in transportation and other industries in different countries;
- Need to engage stakeholders across sectors to create a unified voice on the importance of biomethane.

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Thank you!

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Biomethane dynamics in emerging European Markets – the case of Estonia

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Ahto Oja
Tauno Trink

Date:

GreenMeUp webinar
18.01.2024



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Current situation in Estonia

Biomethane plants

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------------------|
| Rohegaas OÜ | 55GWh/a | 5 500 000m ³ |
| Biometaan OÜ | 15GWh/a | 1 500 000m ³ |
| Vinni Biogaas OÜ | 25GWh/a | 2 500 000m ³ |
| Tartu Biogaas OÜ | 30GWh/a | 3 500 000m ³ |
| Oisu Biogaas OÜ | 20GWh/a | 2 000 000m ³ |
| Bioforce Aravete OÜ | 30GWh/a | 3 000 000m ³ |
| EKT Ecobio OÜ ca | 20GWh/a | 2 000 000m ³ |
| Ebavere Bioforce OÜ | 35GWh/a | 3 500 000m ³ |
| Bioforce Laatre OÜ – Under Construction | ca 25GWh/a | 2 500 000m ³ |
| Bioforce Viiratsi OÜ- Under development | ca 70GWh/a | 7 000 000m ³ |

Current situation in Estonia

Biogas plants

Tallina Vesi AS

Tartu Vesi AS

Narva Vesi AS

Kuressaare Veevärk AS

Eastman OÜ

Salutaguse Pärmitehas OÜ

Estover Piimatööstus OÜ

A.Le.Coq biogas plant

Landfills

Tallinna Jäätmete Taaskasutuskeskus AS

Paikre OÜ

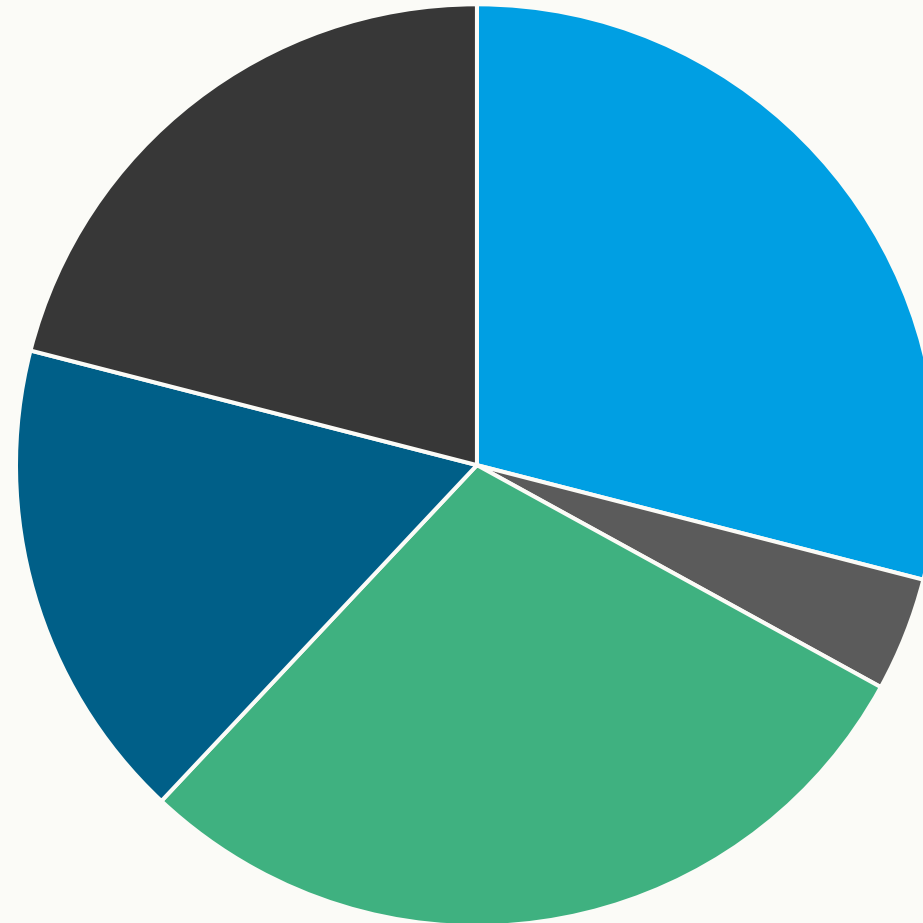
Uikala Prügila AS

Väätsa Prügila AS

Current situation in Estonia

Main substrates

Main substrates according
To Guarantees of Origin
Register.



■ Manure ■ Biomass ■ Biowaste ■ Wastewater ■ Food industry waste



Current situation in Estonia

- Subsidy for biomethane production until end of 2024
100EUR/MWh –natural gas market price
- Functional Guarantees of Origin register by Elering (TSO)
- 25 CNG filling stations
- 2 LNG filling stations
- 6700 gas vehicles

Future targets and how to reach them

Biomethane production

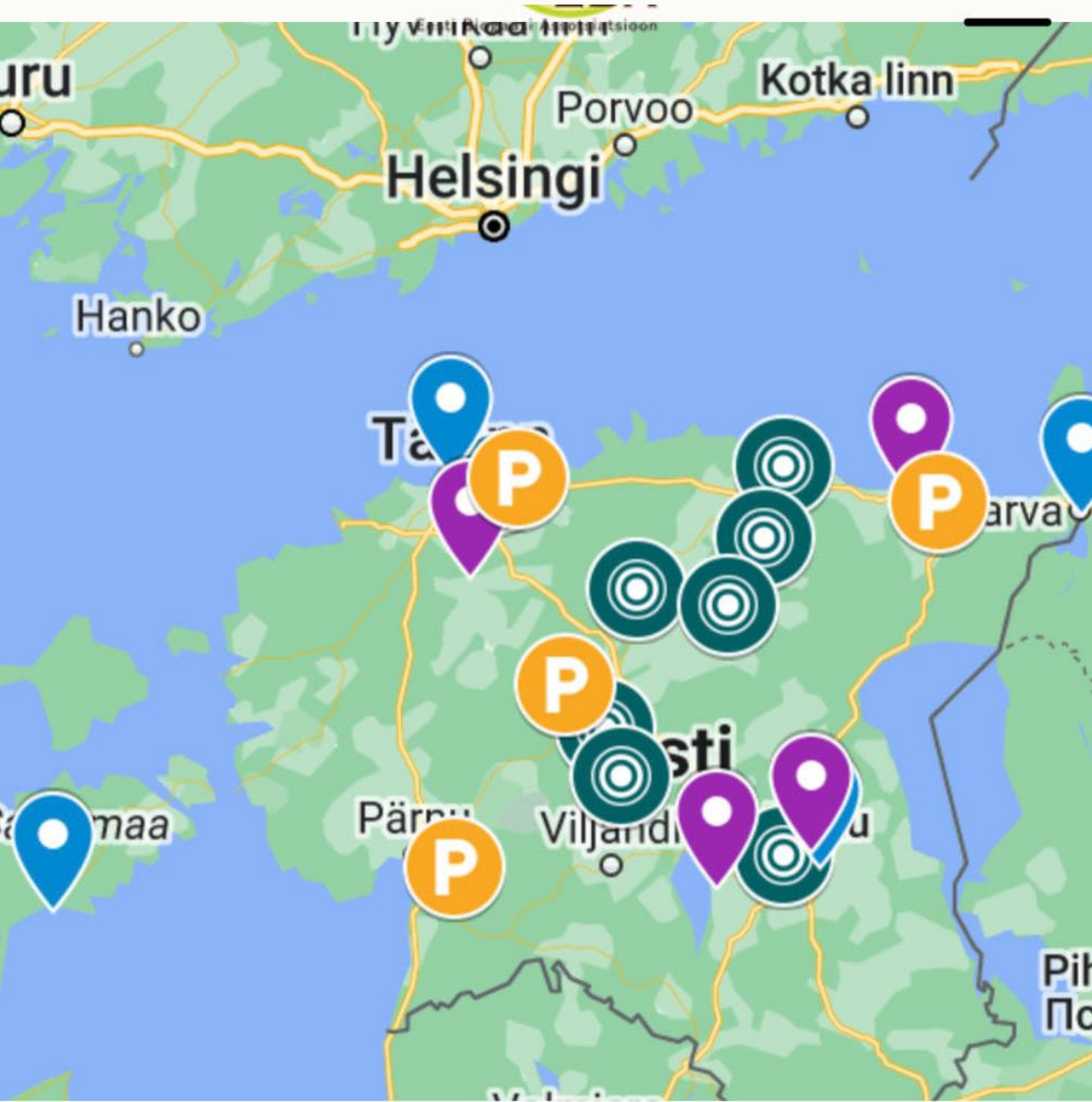
- 1– 1,3TWh by 2030
- Up to 10 new plants via RePowerEU investment subsidy in next 3 years
- 15 000 methane cars, 1500 trucks and buses and 50 filling stations by 2030
- Wider biomethane usage in shipping via public procurements
- Larger amount of biomethane produced out of biodegradable waste via waste sorting obligation

Biomethane usage

- 100% of biomethane is used in transport
- Investment subsidy for gas-trucks planned
- Injection points by TSO planned
- Wider biomethane usage in Industry and heating planned

Measures for the future market uptake of Estonia

- New high yield substrates such as slaughterhouse waste, grease, waste oil from restaurants, glycerine, and Fish Industry waste.
- Higher use of biomass collected from out-of-use agricultural land, decommissioned peatlands and wetlands by the sea and lakes
- Biomethane use in maritime sector
- Biomethane use in industries
- Public procurements to give preferences to methane powered trucks and buses
- To exempt and differentiate 40% -80% of heavy goods vehicles consuming methane fuel from road tolls and heavy-duty tax in Estonia on the basis of EURO classes
- To introduce purchase aid for the use of local gas vehicles in Estonia (renewal of the local truck fleet from EUROIII to EUROVI on the example of Germany)
- To support power-to-gas technological innovations to double biomethane production (up to 2 TWh/a) in 2050



Biogas production facilities in Estonia

Sewage treatment plants

Landfills

Industrial wastewater treatment plants

Agricultural biomethane plants

Final remarks

- Biomethane market in Estonia has taken a great leap over the past 6 years. Production has ramped up from 0 to 200GWh All of the bigger biogas plants have converted to biomethane upgrading and there has been at least 1 new biomethane plant added to the map every year. Yet it will take continuous work to reach 1 TWh by 2030 and also to uptake the market for biomethane.
- To grant security for new biomethane plants, it will be essential to work towards international biomethane register and to also uptake biomethane international trading

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Thank you!

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Enhancing the uptake of biomethane in Europe

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«Biomethane dynamics in
emerging European markets»



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Conclusions

To facilitate reaching the 35bcm target for biomethane for 2030 we need stable policies

Vision and targets

Direct investment and production support

- Feed-in Tariffs
- Feed-in Premiums
- Investment subsidies

Indirect production support

- Regulatory incentives
- Financial incentives

Demand-side incentives

- Tax incentives
- Quota system
- Public procurement rules

Market access enabling regulation

- *Injection into networks*
 - Right to inject
 - Cost-sharing mechanism
 - Continuity of injection all-year round
- *Trade: GO or CoO system and registry*

Highlights for policy recommendations

Visions and Targets:

- Promote biomethane in order to fulfil 2030's energy and climate targets in all countries - Continue the massive penetration of biomethane until 2050.
- Foster the penetration BioLNG-BioCNG and bioH2 until 2030 - Prioritize the production of BioLNG-BioCNG and bioH2 along with the biomethane after 2030.
- Establish a coordinated policy-making framework across agriculture, waste management, energy and transport
- Co-design the required policies and measures with the organization of public consultation procedures so as to increase the interest of the end-users.
- Adopt stricter CO₂ emission and RES targets at national level than those are foreseen at European level accompanied by targeted feedstock management, digestate and biogas utilization policies.

Highlights for policy recommendations

Direct - Indirect production support

- Launch financial instruments to confront the main economic barriers (e.g. the high investment cost, the lack of subsidies and financial support programmes on a long-term basis and the high cost to interconnect small biogas projects to natural gas pipeline).
- Design measures so as to address the main technical barriers (e.g., the infrastructural challenges and the poor collection, improper segregation, lack of vehicles and adequate waste transportation). Focus also on the utilization of industrial wastes, organic municipal solid waste and sewage for biomethane.
- Address the main market barriers (e.g., the high price of biogas/biomethane, the uncertainties and regulatory hurdles related to injection of biogas into the grid and the large amount of waste feedstocks that is currently not being separately collected and diverted for processing).
- Reduce the bureaucracy during the construction and operation of the biomethane plants
- Internalize the environmental benefits into the fuel prices so as to improve the competitiveness of the biomethane compared to the fossil fuels.
- Reinforce the existing level of knowledge and the skills of the technical staff with the provision of dedicated technical training.

Feedstock:

- Facilitate the effective exploitation of the agricultural residues, which is the most prevalent feedstock type for biomethane production.
- Focus also on the utilization of industrial wastes, organic municipal solid waste and sewage for biomethane.
- Focus on the delivered benefits due to the increased waste management and the exploitation of the various by-products.

Injection to the grid:

- Facilitate the injection of the biomethane into the distribution grid.
- Enable both the injection of the biomethane into the transportation grid and the mobilization of off-grid applications

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Thank you for your kind attention!

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