



The voice of renewable gas in Europe

A historical opportunity for the sector's development

Biogas PowerON, 27 September 2023, Copenhagen

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EBA is a value-chain association representing the biogas and biomethane sector in Europe

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companies

46 National
Associations

Research
Centres





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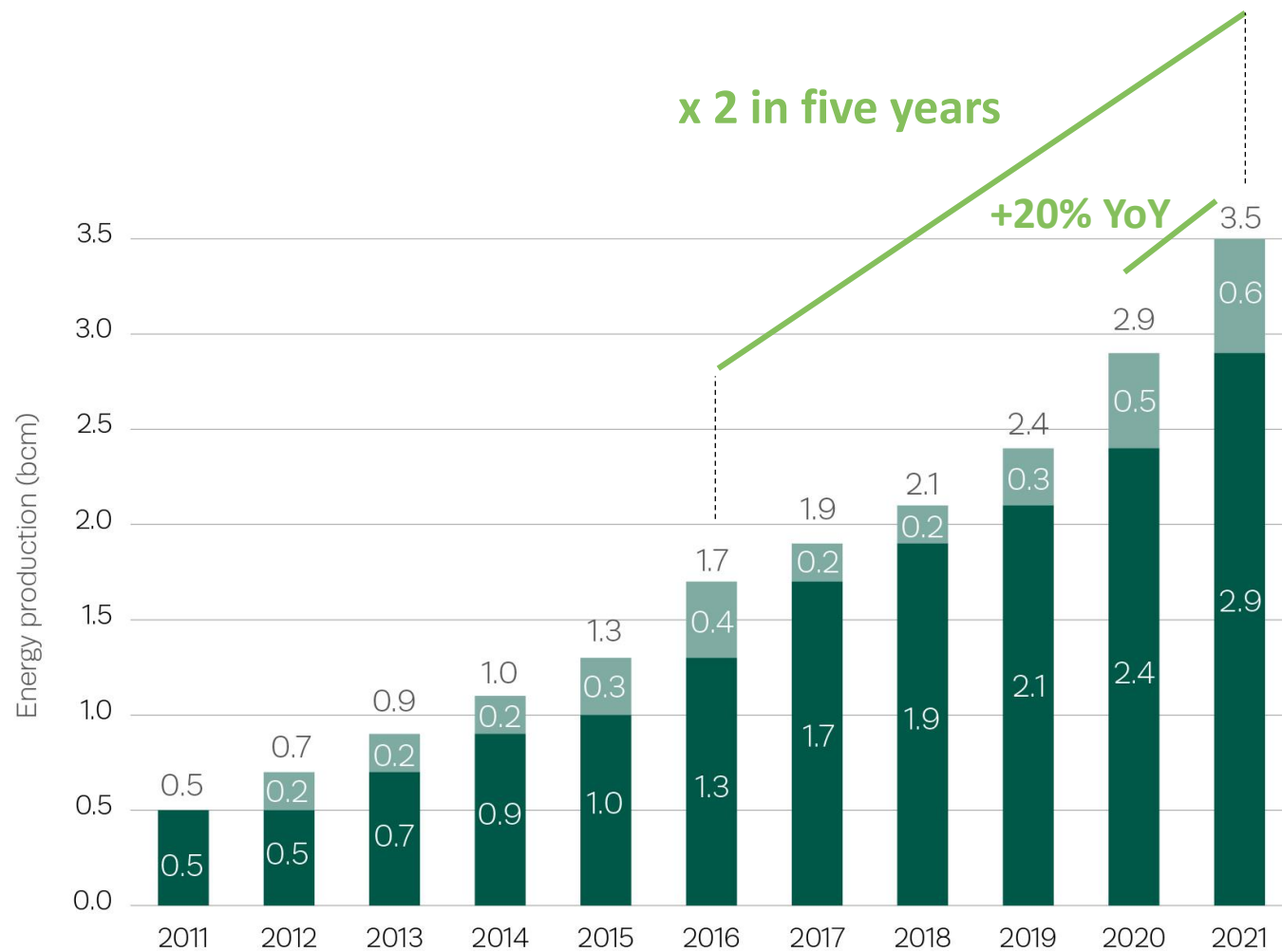


European
Commission



I. The biomethane wave has already started

Biomethane has emerged as a significant renewable energy in the past 10 years (1/2)



Source: EBA Statistical Report 2022

- **x 2** Actual production between 2016-2021
 - reaching 3.5 bcm/37 TWh at end of 2021
 - Whereas biogas production has stagnated since 2016
- **+ 20%** YoY from 2020-2021.
- **35 GWh/year**: EU-average of production capacity

Biomethane has emerged as a significant renewable energy in the past 10 years (2/2)



1,322 plants

Operational in April 2023

48 TWh (4.5 bcm) of installed production capacity at end of 2022



77% plants are grid-connected (April 2023)

Grid connection level by production capacity*	51%	Distribution level
	35%	Transmission level

Since 2017 majority of new plants connected to distribution grid.

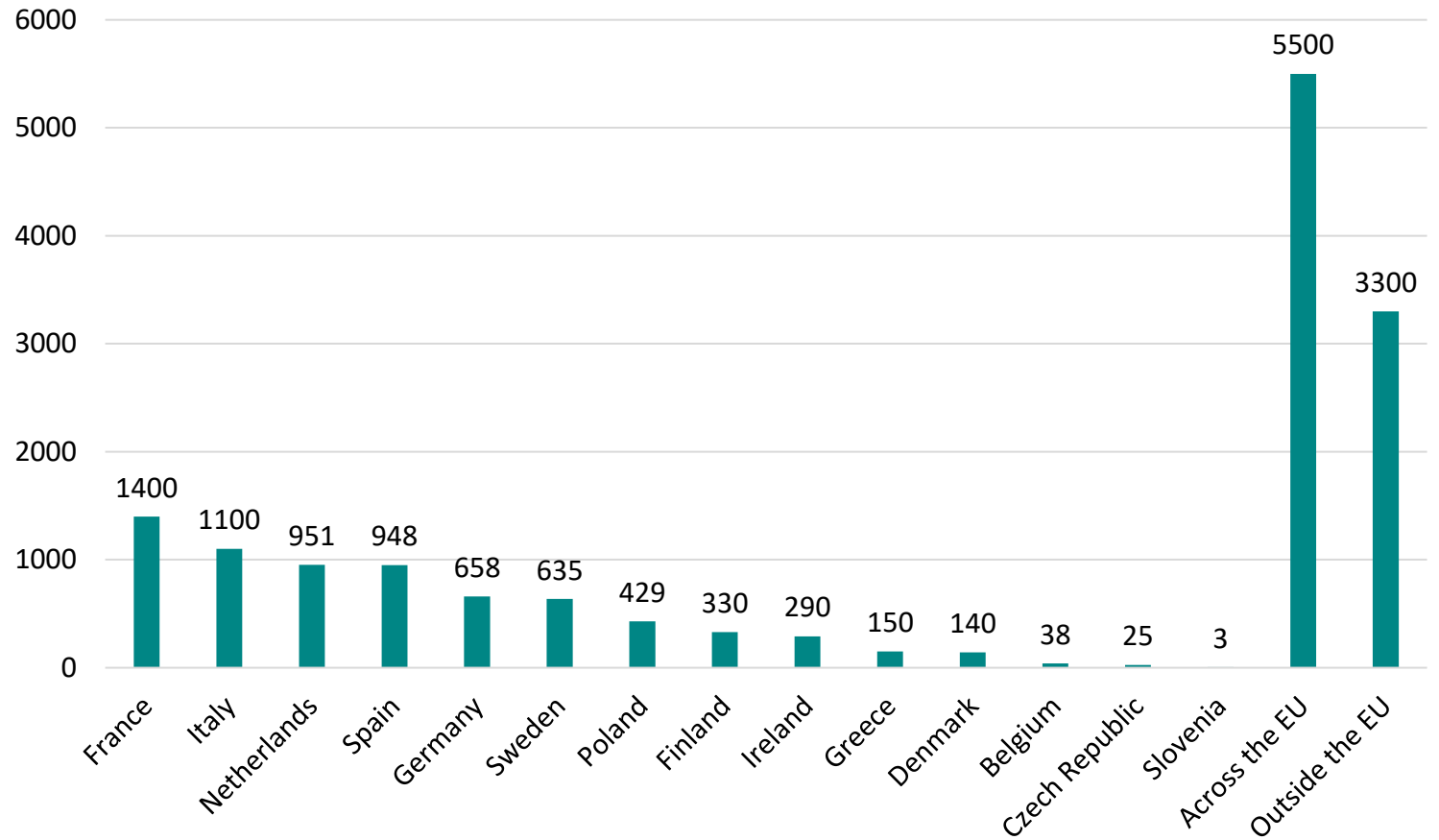
** for 871 plants (out of 1,322) for which data is available (representing 31.5 TWh/year of capacity)*

€18 billion investments already in the pipeline to scale-up biomethane production



- **€4.1 billion** for 2023-2025
- **€12.4 billion** for 2026-2030
- **€1 billion** with no timeframe specified

Planned investment into biomethane production (€ million)

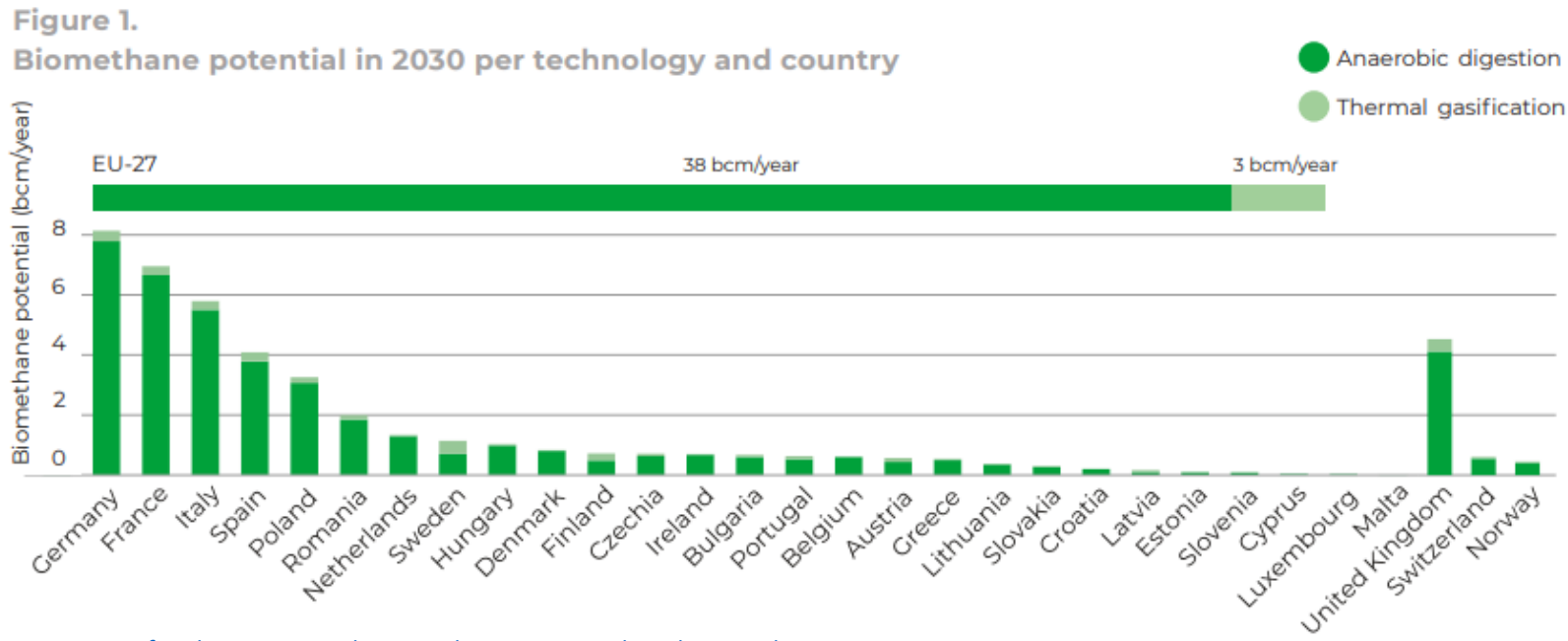


Source: 1st EBA Biomethane Investment Outlook.

The potential for growth by 2030 is tremendous

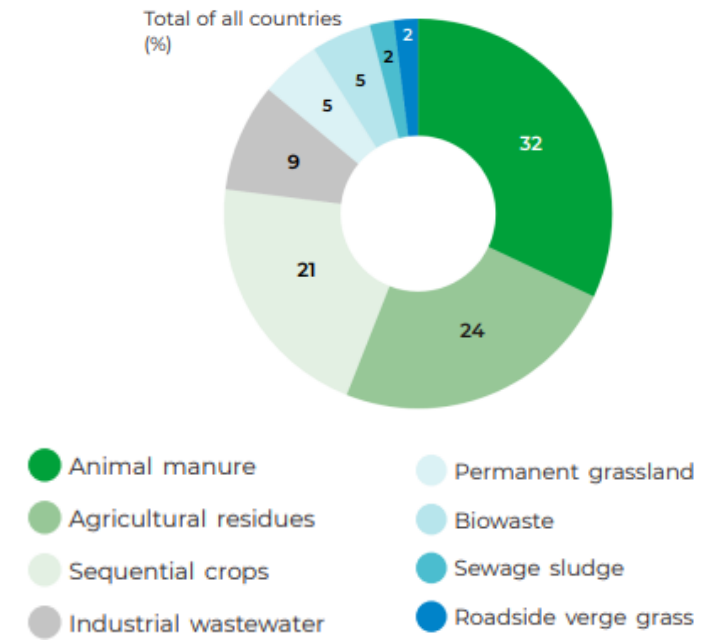
- EU-27's sustainable production potential (41 bcm) can meet the REPowerEU 2030 target (35 bcm).
- It could replace c. 15% of a reduced natural gas demand in 2030.

2030 national sustainable biomethane potentials



Source: Gas for Climate, Biomethane production potentials in the EU, July 2022

Feedstock potential



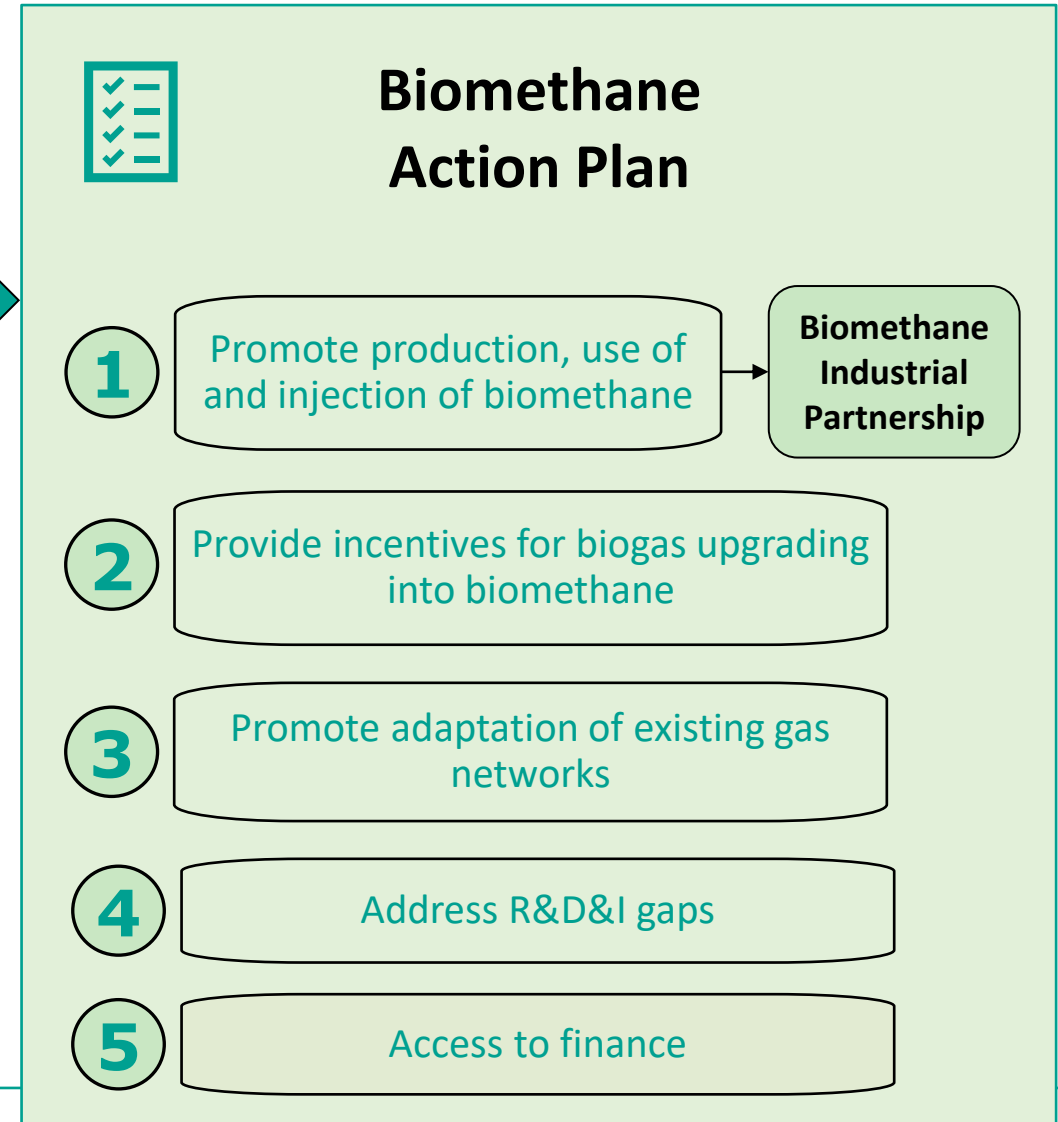
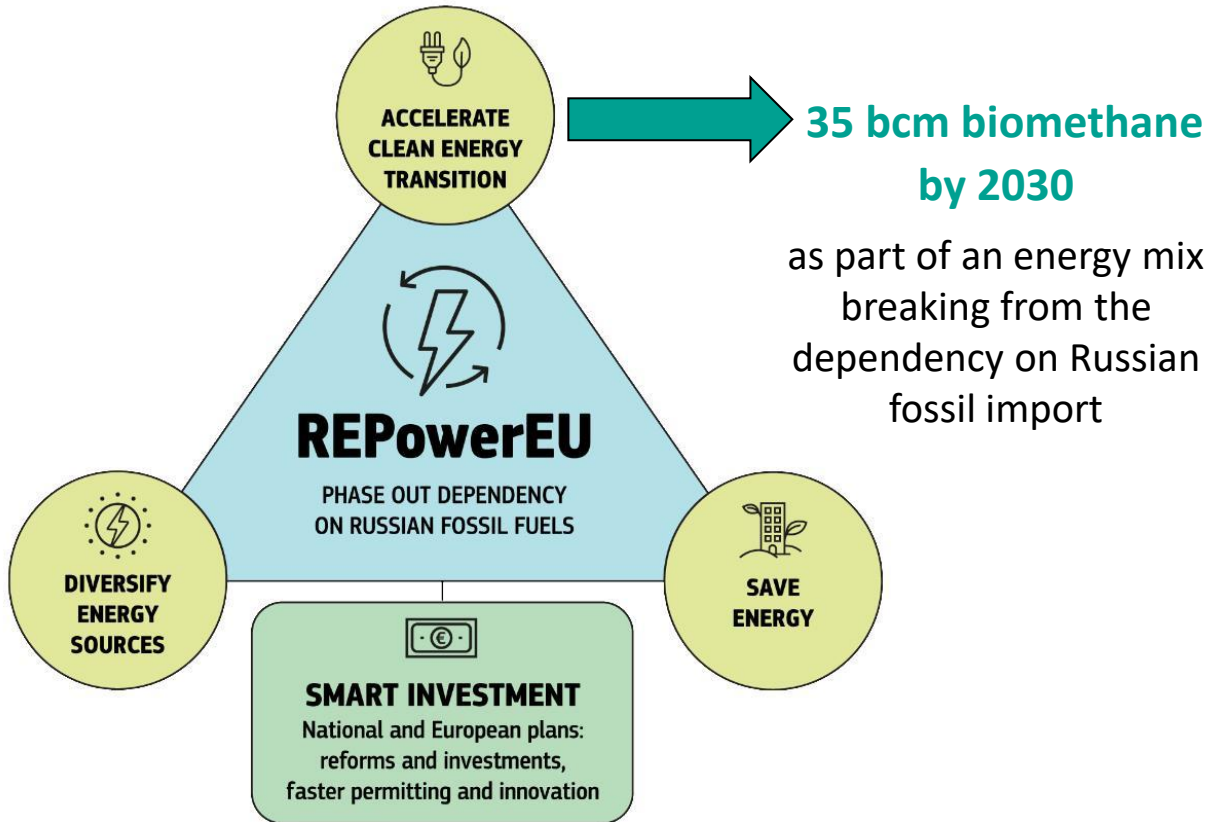
II. REPowerEU, a historical shift for the biomethane industry but challenges remain

*A. Unprecedented recognition
raising the hopes for positive
reforms*



REPOWEREU marked a strategic high-level recognition by the European Commission

4 pillars



REPOWEREU marked a strategic high-level recognition by the European Commission



A political target
35 bcm of biomethane
production



Biomethane Action
Plan



Biomethane Industrial
Partnership



Revised renewable energy
targets



Permitting

- Recommendation to Member States
- Targeted legislative proposal in RED III

It has led to higher EU ambition in biomethane and RES deployment (1/3)

BUILDINGS 49%

Indicative Target,
measures justified
in NECPS

0.8 pp/y 2021-2025

1.1 pp/y 2026-2030

2030 OVERALL EU RES

42.5%

+ 2.5%

INDUSTRY 1.6 pp/y

Indicative Target + Subtarget
RFNBOs / H2 > 42%

TRANSPORT

29% or 

14.5%
GHG intensity

Mandatory Target,
measures justified
in NECPS

It has led to higher EU ambition in biomethane and RES deployment (2/3)



MAPPING

Member States to **map deployment of RES** in their territory + assessment of domestic **potential** and the available surface (NECPs coordination)



RES ACCELERATION AREAS

- **Short and simplified permitting processes.** Priority to a list of areas these include farms, waste management sites, urban wastewater treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture.
- Permit granting outside RES acceleration areas: Not exceeding **2 years**.
- Permit granting inside RES acceleration areas: Not exceeding **1 year**.



CAPACITY BUILDING

Member States to provide adequate resources to ensure **qualified staff, upskilling**, and reskilling of their competent authorities and shall **assist regional and local authorities**.



OVERRIDING PUBLIC INTEREST

Renewables projects to be recognized as an overriding public interest

It has led to higher EU ambition in biomethane and RES deployment (3/3)



The European Parliament tabled an EU-binding volumetric target in the revision of the Gas Regulation

Article 3 c (new) (3c) Mainstreaming biomethane in the gas system

In order to support sustainable production of biomethane to safeguard the security of gas supply in the Union and decrease dependence on fossil natural gas imports, Member States shall, by 31 December 2030, ensure collectively that at least 35 bcm of biomethane is produced and injected into natural gas system in line with the REPowerEU Plan objectives.

- ❖ **Volumetric**
- ❖ **EU-binding**
- ❖ **Injected biomethane into natural gas system**
- ❖ **Based on energy security's concern and REPowerEU Plan**

Negotiations in trilogue on-going
Final deal expected end of November



Overview of all Task Forces



Task Force 1

National biomethane targets, strategies and policies

Task Force 1 focuses on the creation of national biomethane targets, strategies and policies, feeding into the NECP process



Task Force 2

Accelerated biomethane project development

Task Force 2 will focus on the need to rapidly increase and secure sustainable biomethane production capacity



Task Force 3

Sustainable potentials for innovative biomass sources

Task Force 3 will identify the potentials across the EU for innovative biomass sources



Task Force 4

Cost efficiency of biomethane production and grid connection

Task Force 4 will identify and facilitate ways to decrease the cost of production and grid connection



Task Force 5

Research, Development and Innovation needs

Task Force 5 will identify the current status of R,D&I in biomethane production, grid connection and end-use applications

TF4 at a glance Cost efficiency of biomethane production and grid injection

SCOPE OF THE WORK
 Task Force 4 aims to provide insights into best practices for efficient and low-cost biomethane production and grid injection that can be directly applied by the value chain.

Sub-deliverables					
4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Paper on - business case optimization for biomethane production - business case analysis of e-methane production	Report on cost reduction pathways	Interactive consumer guide for investors in biomethane capacity	Report on optimization of grid injection and related grid reinforcements	Paper on the advantages and barriers of creating standardized product offerings for biomethane production	Tours of MSs showcasing best practices

B. Paradox of a conflicting approach on end-uses



The ban on ICE cars and vans

From 2035 on, new cars and vans should have direct CO₂ emission reduction of 100%.

- Obligation on car-makers to apply CO₂ performance standards for the fleets of new cars and vans
- A legislative act

Timeline

- 27 October 2022: First deal reached.
- March: Uncertainty over eventual vote on some Member States
- 28 March 2023: Adoption by the Council of the EU.

Next steps

On-going battles to avoid bans

- Derogation for vehicles running on “CO₂ neutral fuels” ? A technical new type of vehicles to be defined.
- A similar proposal by the European Commission for heavy-duty vehicles (with a ban in 2040).

The proposal of the European Commission to ban gas boilers

A proposal to ban stand-alone fuel boilers from 2029.

- Eco-design requirements for space and water heaters for appliance manufacturers
- A technical regulation

A 2nd tier of ecodesign requirements proposed by 1 Sept. 2029, setting space heating seasonal efficiency at least at 115% and thus phasing out stand-alone sales of fuel and electric resistance boilers;

State-of-art stand-alone condensing boilers reach max 96% efficiency and 98% with a smart control

Timeline

- 27/03/2023: EC publishes draft eco-design requirements for space and water heaters
- 27/04/2023: Consultation Forum with Member States and stakeholders. Significant pushback from some MSs, including Italy, Poland and Romania

Next steps

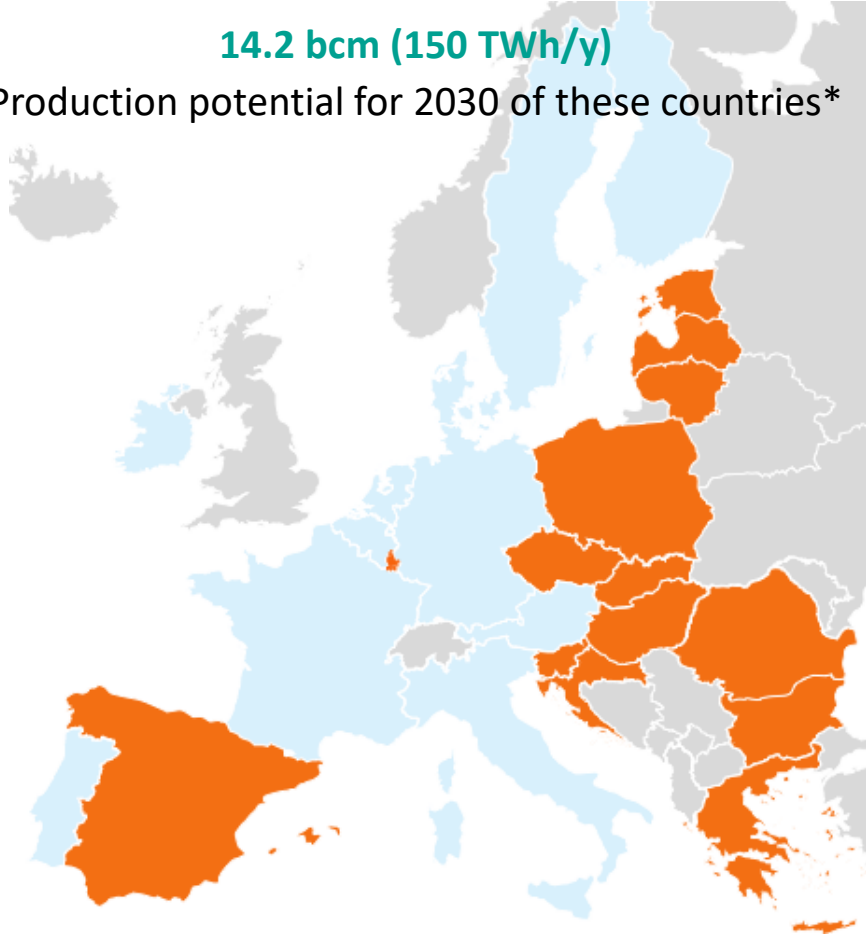
- Q3 2023: Expected proposal from EU Commission
- 2024: Entry into force (TBC)

III. Turning the REPowerEU opportunity into a breakthrough: the example of grid connection

Barriers to injection hinder the deployment of 40% of 35 bcm biomethane

Countries where a lack of rules of grid connection hampers project development**

14.2 bcm (150 TWh/y)
Production potential for 2030 of these countries*



Main barriers reported by project developers**

Lack of rules/regulations for the process of grid connection

Cost of grid connection

Gas quality requirements

Continuous injection all year-round is not ensured

Lack of responsiveness of grid operators to address connection requests

Long permitting time for the connection pipeline

* Based on Gas for Climate, Biomethane production potentials in the EU, July 2023
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** Based on EBA internal survey (results as of May 2023)

EBA's recommendations: Easy, Timely and Affordable Grid Connection



Issues

Legal and regulatory gaps

Financial burden (cost of grid connection)



Recommendations

Right to inject

- **Obligation** for grid operator to address connection requests, including when located outside gas-served areas
- **Transparent** economic and technical **criteria** to assess feasibility

Cost-sharing mechanism (biomethane producer / grid operators)

- Level of cost-sharing and terms to be determined by **Regulators**
- **Several factors:** plant size, grid coverage, location of other projects, grid capacity
- Potential **shared connections** between several producers should be addressed to avoid the practice “first comes, first pays”.

EBA's recommendation: Easy, Timely and Affordable Grid Connection



Issues

Legal and regulatory gaps

Financial burden (cost of grid connection)



Gas Package – expectations for the final deal

Right to inject



- **Obligation** for grid operators to address connection requests, including when located outside gas-served areas



- **Transparent** economic and technical **criteria** to assess feasibility



- + Time limits for network operators to deliver on connection requests



- + Grid connection maps by TSOs and DSOs as a tool to ensure cost-efficient network development

Cost-sharing mechanism (biomethane producer / grid operators)



- Uncertainty that it will be tackled

Conclusion



THANK YOU!

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