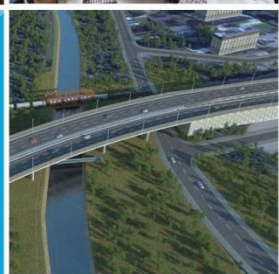
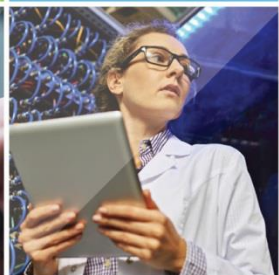
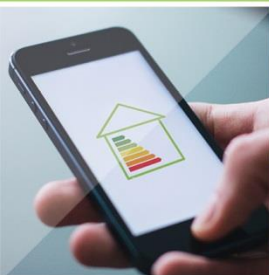




European
Commission



Biogas and its role in European renewable energy policy beyond 2020

*Malcolm McDowell, DG Energy, European
Commission*

**Biogas Action Final Event
Brussels, 9 October 2018**

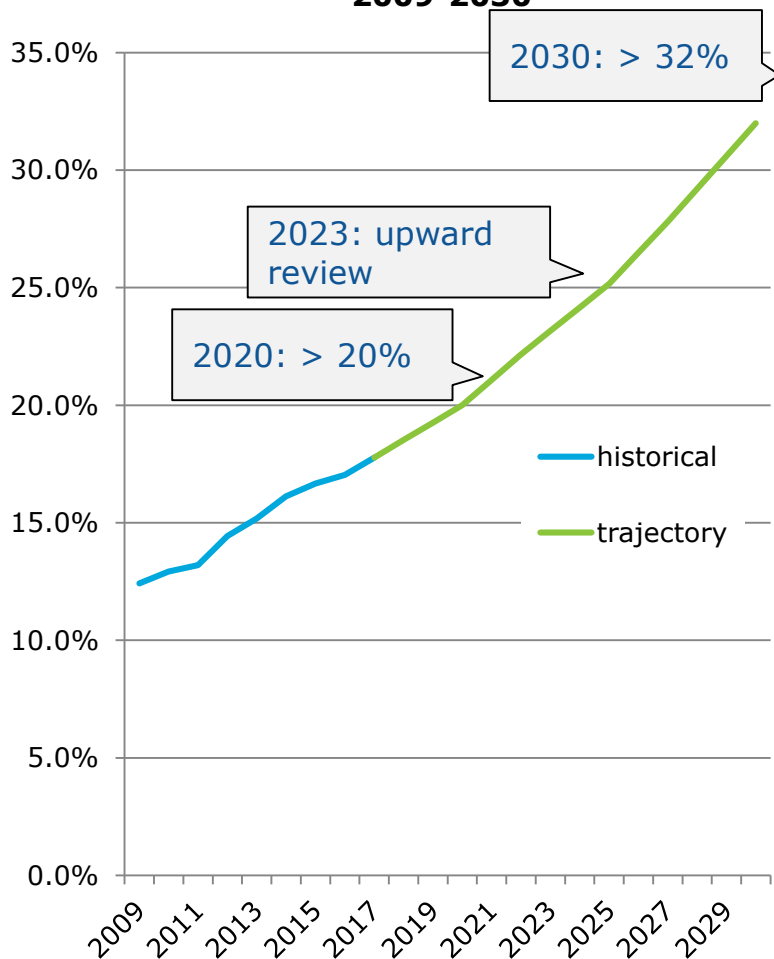
Gas from renewable sources in the new Renewable Energy Directive (REDII)

Measures that will support sustainable renewable gas:

1. Overall increased ambition for RES & other facilitating measures
2. Extension of Guarantees of Origin to renewable gas
3. Setting a new target for Heating & Cooling
4. Measures to further increase renewables in transport
5. Adaptation of the RED's system of sustainability compliance
6. Reinforced sustainability criteria
7. Facilitating compliance with the greenhouse gas savings criteria
8. Facilitating access to and operation of the grids

1. Overall increased ambition for RES & other facilitating measures

EU renewable energy share
2009-2030



- Binding EU-target of at least 32% (upward review in 2023)
- Improving the design and stability of support schemes for RES
- Delivering streamlining and reduction of admin procedures
- Establishing clear and stable regulatory framework on self-consumption

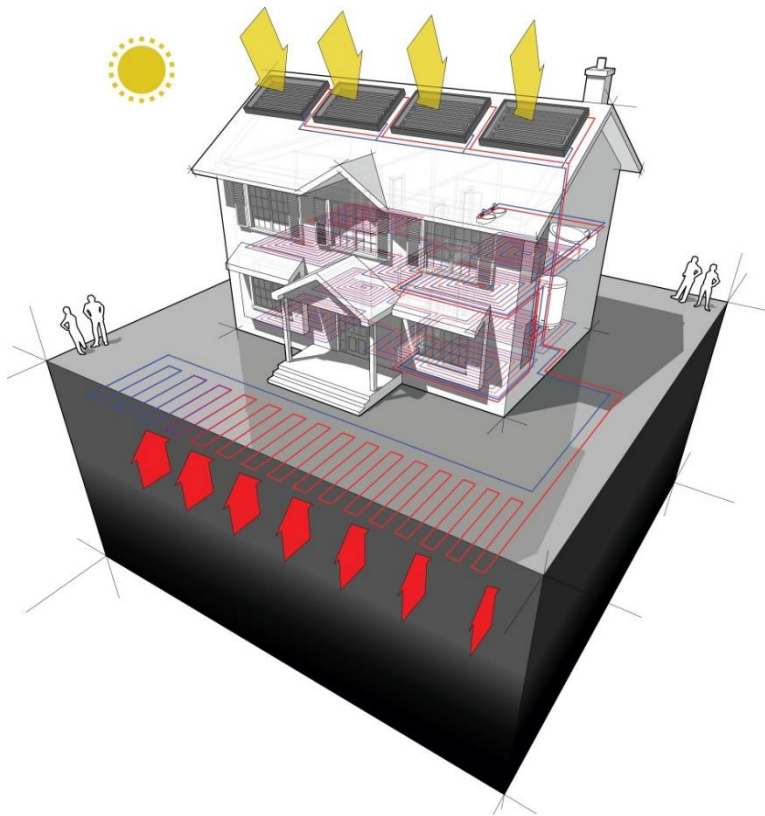
2. Extension of Guarantees of Origin to renewable gas



- ✓ Guarantees of Origin (GOs) for all types of RES (before: RES electricity and RES H&C)
- ✓ Should facilitate greater cross-border trade in renewable gases
- ✓ Admin aspects of GOs improved
- ✓ Commission to assess establishment of a EU-wide labelling system for the promotion of RES from new installations

3. Setting a new target for Heating & Cooling

- ✓ Target to increase renewables in heating and cooling by 1.3 percent point per year (2020-2030):



- ✓ To accelerate the rate of renewable energy deployment in H&C
- ✓ MSs to define the measures, i.e:
 - Physical incorporation of RES energy or waste heat or cold in energy and energy fuel supplied for H&C

4. Measures to further increase renewables in transport

Measures that will support sustainable renewable gas in transport:

1. Obligation on fuel suppliers to enable achievement of min. 14% binding RES-t target
2. Sub-target of 3.5% on advanced biofuels and biogas, may be counted twice
3. Capping of biofuels and biomass fuels from food or feed crops consumed in transport, with a phase down of high ILUC-risk fuels with expansion in high carbon land
4. Synthetic renewable gaseous fuels included in the obligation
5. Multipliers of 1.2 for non-food and feed crop based biofuels and biogas consumed in aviation or maritime

5. Adaptation of the RED's system of sustainability compliance

Mass balance system of compliance with RED's sustainability criteria adapted to realities of biogas production. It will have to:

1. allow consignments of raw material or fuels with differing sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics to be mixed [as per RED]... for instance in a container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure or site [new REDII text].
2. allow consignments of raw material with differing energy content to be mixed for the purpose of further processing, provided that the size of consignments is adjusted according to their energy content [completely new REDII text]

6. Reinforced sustainability criteria

1. Scope extended to cover solid biomass and biogas for H&C and power generation [current RED: only biofuels and bioliquids].
2. Small installations opt-out: threshold of 2MW in terms of thermal capacity for gaseous biomass fuels
3. As per RED, biofuels and biomass fuels from waste and residues only have to fulfill the GHG savings criteria
4. GHG savings criteria:
 - i. **Min. 65% for biofuels and biogas consumed in transport produced in installations in operation from 2021**
 - ii. **Min. 70% for renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from 2021**
 - iii. **Min. 70% for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations starting operation after 1 January 2021 and 80 % for installations starting operation after 1 January 2026**

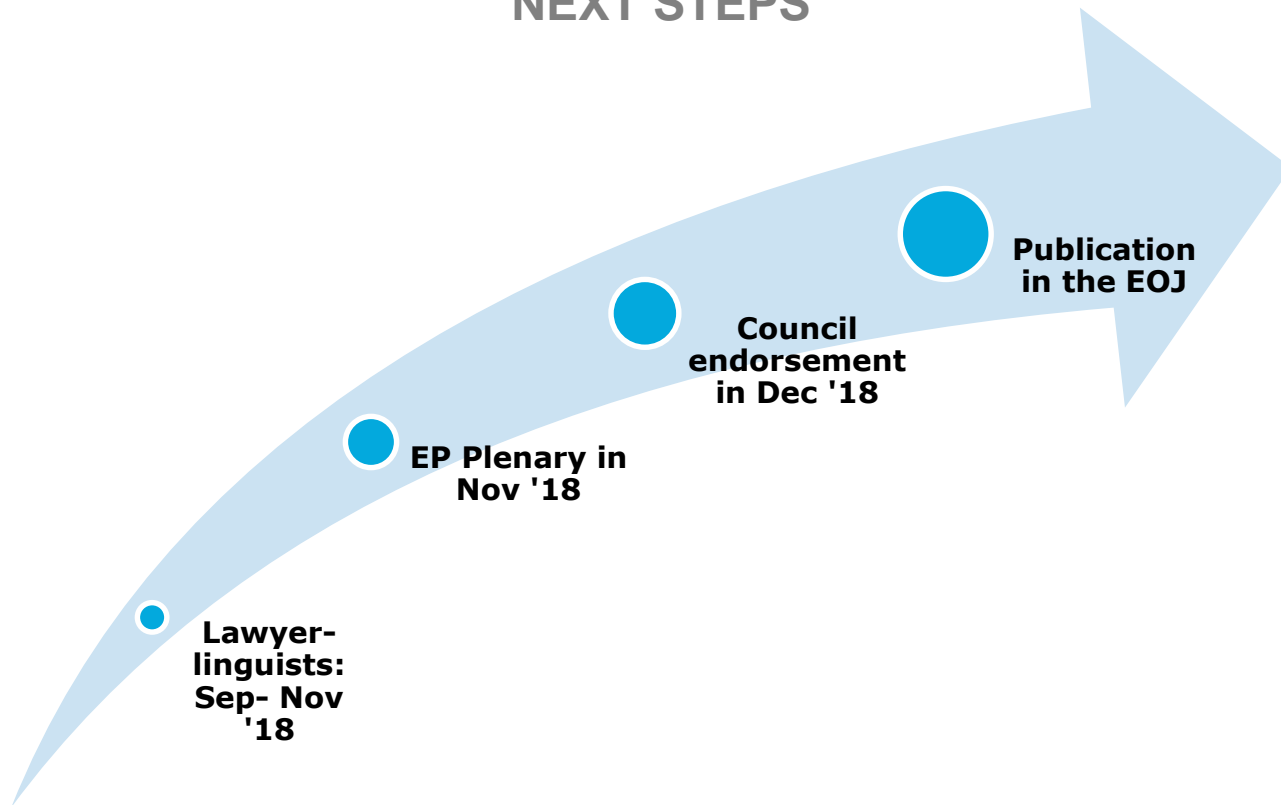
7. Facilitating compliance with the GHG savings criteria

1. New default GHG savings values of relevance to biogas/biomethane available:
 - i. **Biogas for electricity (wet manure, maize whole plant, biowaste)**
 - ii. **Biogas for electricity – mixtures of manure and maize (manure & maize of varying proportions)**
 - iii. **Biomethane for transport (wet manure, maize whole plant, biowaste)**
 - iv. **Biomethane for transport – mixtures of manure and maize (manure & maize of varying proportions)**
2. Manure bonus benefit of 45 gCO₂eq/MJ in calculations of actual GHG emissions of biogas or biomethane
3. Dissagregated default values available for biogas for electricity production and for biomethane

8. Facilitating access to and operation of the grids

1. Member States shall assess the need to extend existing gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable energy sources.
2. The costs of connecting new producers of gas from renewable energy sources to the gas grids should be based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.
3. Member States shall require DSOs and TSOs to publish the connection tariffs to connect renewable gas sources based on transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

NEXT STEPS



Transposition by June 2021

Follow Up: Delegated Acts, Implementing Acts, Reports etc.