



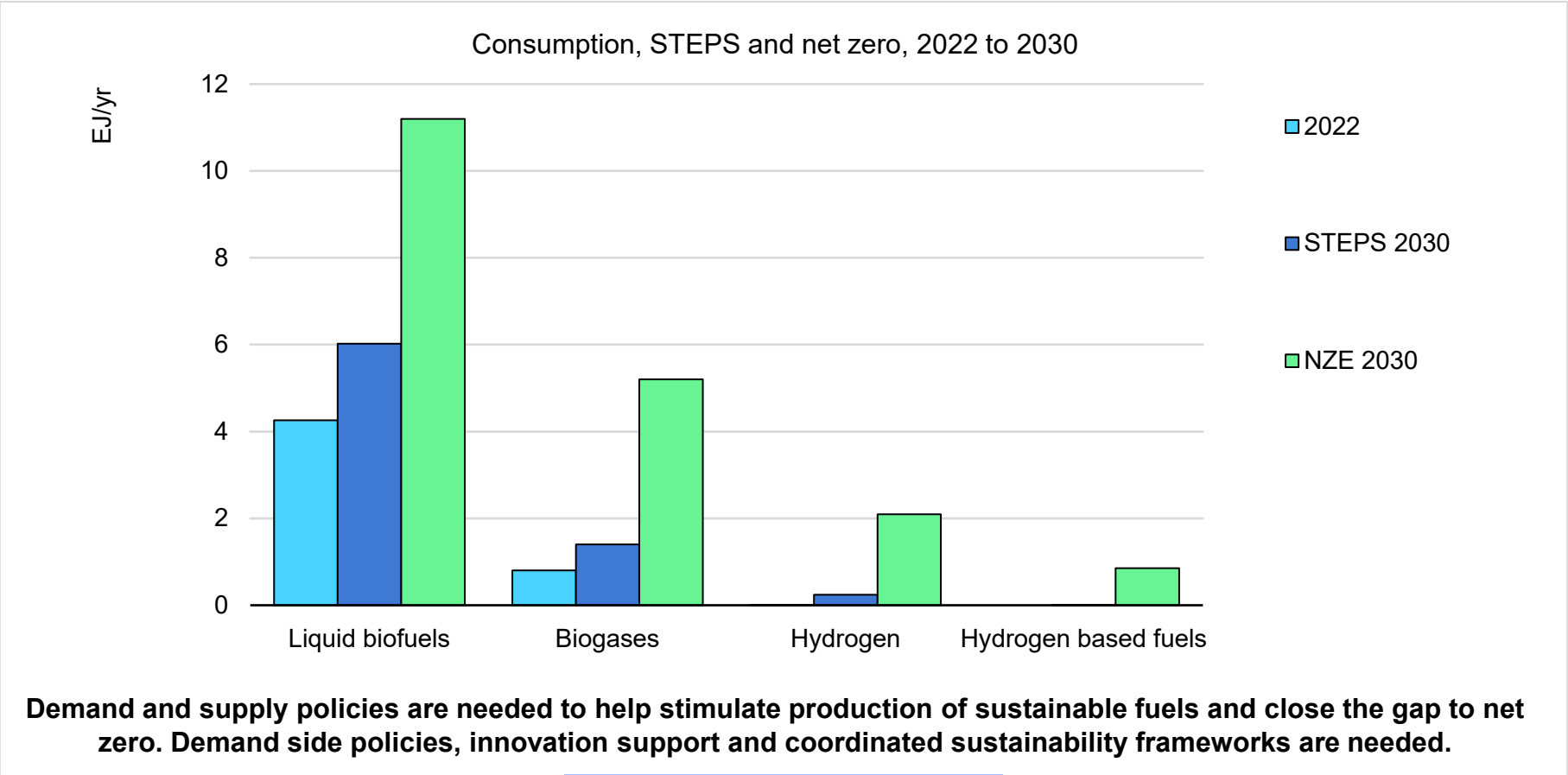
# Setting the scene

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**EUBCE Biomethane Tripartite Roundtable discussions**

Marseille, 23 June 2024

# Biogases play a key role as sustainable fuels





- **Energy security** – Domestic supply can help offset imports and provide modern energy services to those not connected to natural gas grids.



- **Waste management** – Biogas production uses municipal solid waste, sewage, agricultural residues and manure, and industry waste.



- **Greenhouse gas reductions** – Biogas can reduce CO<sub>2</sub> and methane production



- **Fertiliser** – Digestate can be used as a fertiliser, helping to offset production costs



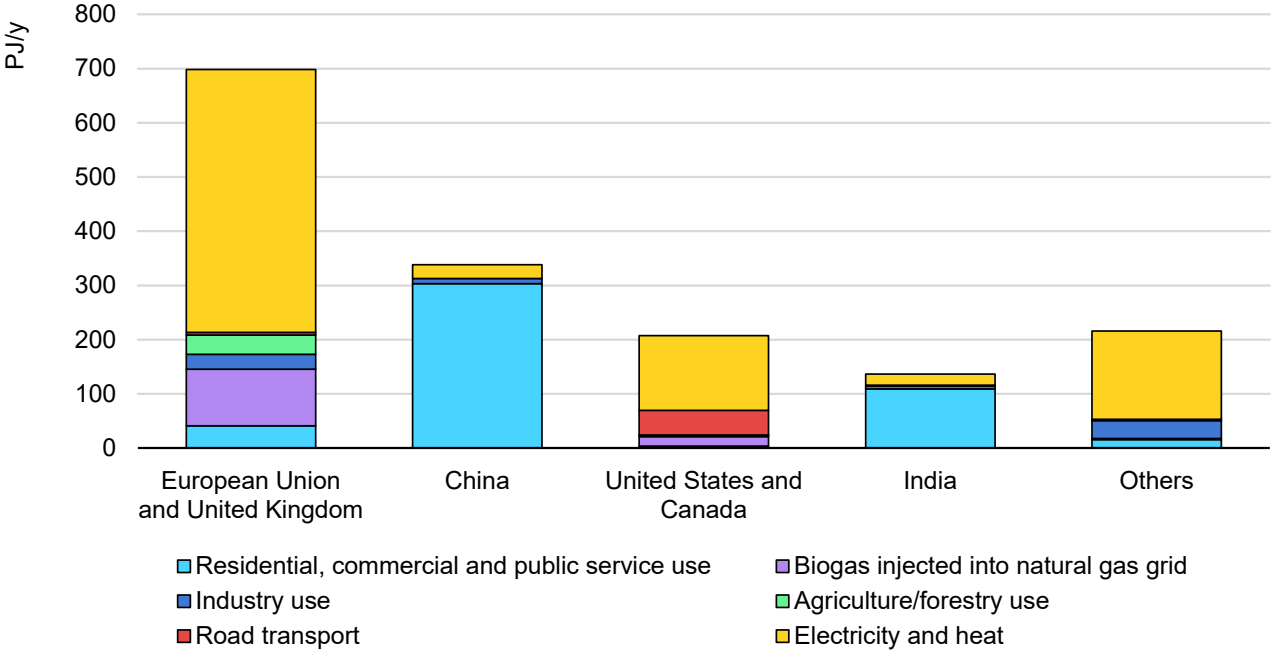
- **Economic and employment opportunities** – Especially in rural areas.



- **Compatibility** – Compatible with existing natural gas infrastructure and end-uses.

# Biogas today is a mature and versatile energy

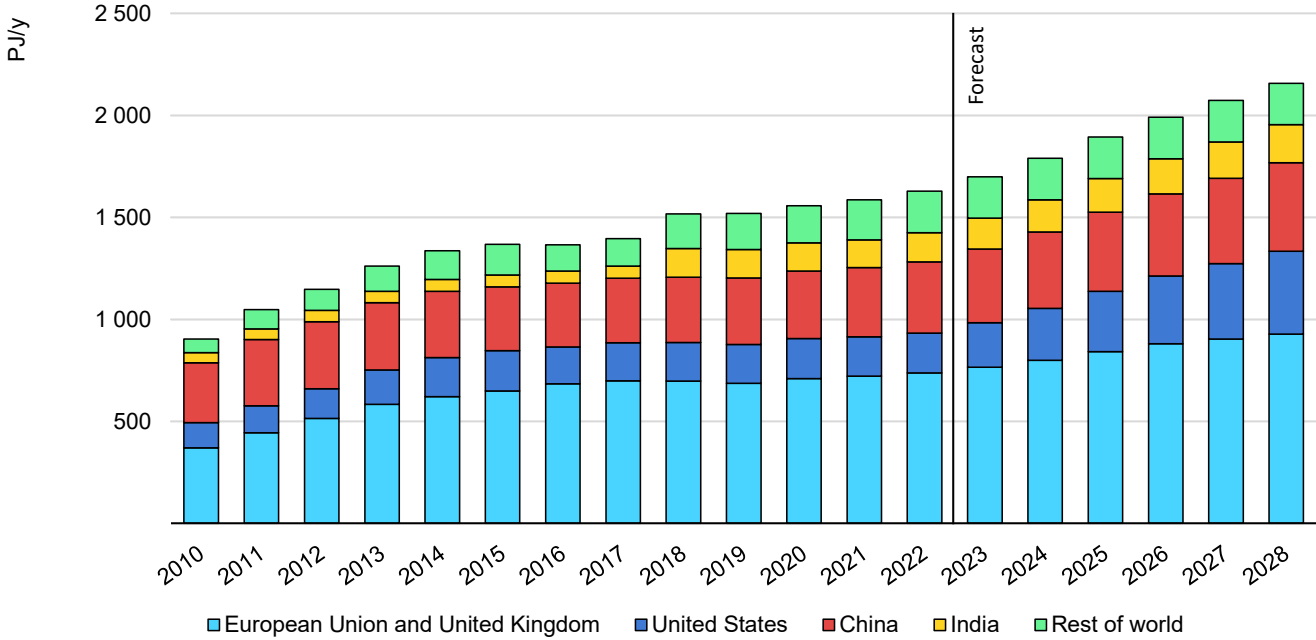
Production and main uses of combined biogas and biomethane, 2021



**Almost 50% of production is in Europe, with Germany alone meeting 20% of global demand, thanks to historical policy support. Electricity and heat are the main uses, but growth drivers come from transport and grid injection.**

# Biogases growth accelerates through 2028

Global production of biogases expected to grow from 19% in 2017-2022 to 32% in 2023-2028.



**Most growth expected to come from Europe and US. China and India have ambitious expansion plans but need to grow infrastructure and feedstock supply chains.**

# Strong surge of support in several regions



- Mature market in some countries. Supported use depending on the characteristics of each system
- Moving from public funding to business models supported by market revenues (green certificates, among others)



- Legislation mandate for separate collection of organic urban waste
- Developing national registries to allow for international trading of green certificates. Industry can use this tool to comply with the ETS system.



- Challenge: converting biogas facilities to biomethane production



- Target 35 bcm by 2030. Setting national engagements (NECPs).

# Strong surge of support in several regions



- Growth coming from industrial-scale efficient BNG plants
- Main end uses: combined heat and power and grid injection



- Positive signals of private national and international investment
- Policy support



- Supply chain challenges: integration of rural and urban waste
- Public subsidies' conditions under development



- Target 20 bcm by 2030

# Strong surge of support in several regions



- Target to move to 15% natural gas in energy system
- Biogases play an important role to displace LNG imports



- Robust policy system in place: programmes for rural areas, National Biogas Programme for power and thermal generation, Waste to Energy for waste recovery.



- Challenges: investment in gas infrastructure, development of supply chains



- Ambitious targets: 5% blending mandate in CNG FY 2025-2026



**Thank you**