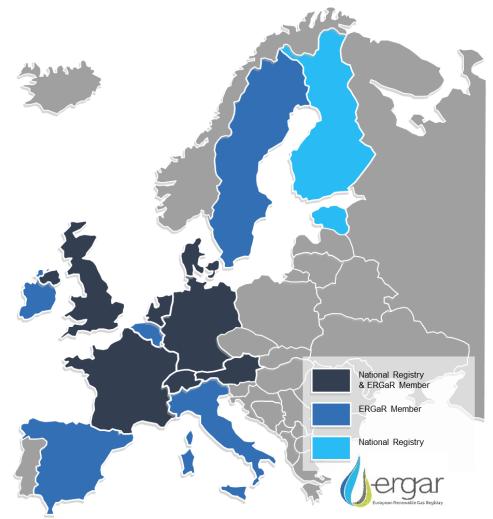


Matthias Edel, 28 June 2019, Dublin

OVERVIEW OF EUROPEAN BIOMETHANE REGISTRIES

OVERVIEW OF BIOMETHANE REGISTRIES IN EUROPE

- In 9 European countries biomethane registries are in operation
 - The purpose and approach of the registries are very different
 - Framework conditions
 - Source and verification of data
 - Government mandate
 - Sustainability criteria





THE GERMAN BIOGASREGISTER – Facts & Figures



account holders



Upgrading plants registered



In accordance with German law:

- Renewable
 Energy Sources
 Act (EEG)
- Renewable Heat Act (E(E)WärmeG)
- Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)
- Cogeneration Law
 (KWKG)



Bilateral agreements with Energinet and AGCS



Regulatory framework:

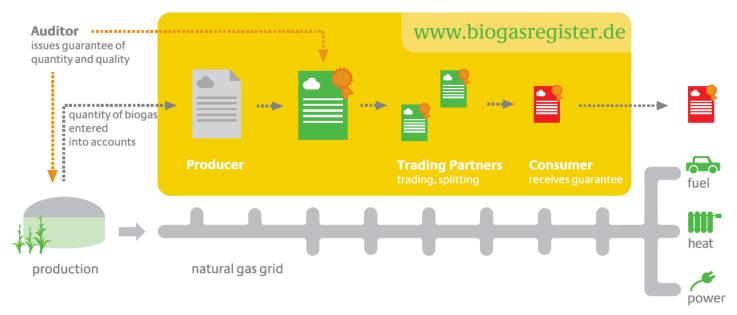
- financial support for biomethane use for electricity production
- means to fulfill greenhouse gas quota obligation in transport sector
- means to fulfill renewable heat obligation
- **Operator**: German Energy Agency based on an industry initiative of 14 companies
 - **Source of data:** Auditors verify the production volume based on meter data



Criteria: national sustainability criteria applied



BASIC FUNCTIONALITY – SCHEMATIC PROCESS FLOW





DOCUMENTATION OF BIOMETHANE: DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS

	Application	Legal Framework	Mass balancing	Documentation Requirements
ψ	CHP	EEG / KWKG	√	Feedstock, Configuration of Plants, Energy and GHG Emission related Information
	Biofuels / Bio-LNG	37. BlmSchV	\checkmark	Feedstock, Sustainability criteria
	P2G-Fuels	37. BImSchV	\checkmark	Pilot plant or congestion management or RE GoO
	Emission Allowances	TEHG	\checkmark	Biogenic Source (Feedstock)
1111-	Heat	EWärmeG & EEWärmeG	\checkmark	Configuration of Plants, (Energy and GHG Emission related Information)
A I	Green Gas Products		×	Individual requirements



SWITZERLAND

Regulatory framework: tax exemption for biomethane as transport fuel

Operator: Swiss Association of Gas Industry (VSG)

Source of data: «Clearingstelle» ensures tracking and balancing of all quantities of biomethane injected into the grid

Cooperation with public authorities: Reporting to Swiss Customs authority (Oberzolldirektion OZD)

Criteria: national sustainability criteria applied

34 biogas upgrading plants



DENMARK

Regulatory framework: feed-in tariff for biogas injection

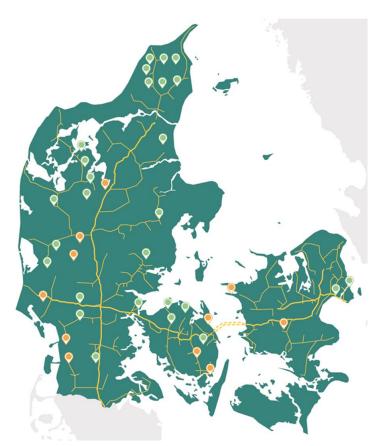
Certificates are issued for disclosure

Operator: Energinet Gas TSO

Source of data: Injection from producers is measured by network operators

Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate gave mandate to Energinet

Criteria: national sustainability criteria applied (cap on energy crops)



32 grid connected biogas plants



FRANCE

Regulatory framework: Feed-in tariff for biogas injection

- Biomethane producer sells production to gas supplier which receives GoO from GRDF
- No trade of GoO possible (yet)
- **Operator:** Gaz Réseau Distribution France (GRDF)
- Source of data: Injection from producers is measured by network operators
- French Economy Ministry awarded GRDF

 Criteria: national sustainability criteria applied (cap on energy crops)



OUTLOOK

Article 19 RED2 defines requirements for Guarantee of Origin (GoO) of renewable gases

- Energy sources, start and end date of production
- If it relates to gas (and hydrogen)
- Identity, location, type and capacity of installation
- Information if installation or production has benefited from national support
- Date on which the installation became operational
- Date and country of issue
- Compliance with CEN standard CEN 16325

GoO for disclosure only



OUTLOOK

Article 29 RED2 defines sustainability and mass balancing requirements for biomethane used in installations for heat and power >2MW, if counting to Union Goals

- For new installations only
- Minimum ghg emission savings
- Sustainable cultivation and harvesting of biomass
- Mandatory use of a mass balancing systems

Article 25 RED2 introduces minimum thresholds for ghg emission savings of renewable gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin

Differentation by 2021(delegated act)

Common sustainability criteria and mass balancing requirements for biomethane in the transport and to some degree in the heat and power sector

CONCLUSION

Not all registries have a government mandate, some are based on industry initiative or provide a private service → consider national circumstances

Biomethane registries take over different duties and provide tailor made solutions → plenty of ideas and approaches exist

Most registries rely on gas meter data and therefore are limited to the injection of renewable and "carbon neutral" gases (biomethane, hydrogen and synthetic methane) → data collection and verification are core principles

Besides biomethane for transportation (sustainability verification of biofuels), there is no harmonized approach for GoO and proofs of biomethane yet -> REGATRACE works on a harmonized approach

RED2 requires MS to initiate issuing bodies and mass balancing schemes for the documentation of renewable gases (GoO and sustainability) -> chance
 for harmonization of biomethane and facilitation of cross-border trade
 ITTEL DER PRÄSENTATION NAME, DATUM



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