



REPowerEU and the REDIII

Giulia Cancian, EBA Secretary General

The voice of renewable gas in Europe

EBA members operate across the whole biogases value chain

+200
companies

46 National
Association

Research
Centres



+18 bcm of biogases are being produced in Europe in 2021



18.4 bcm

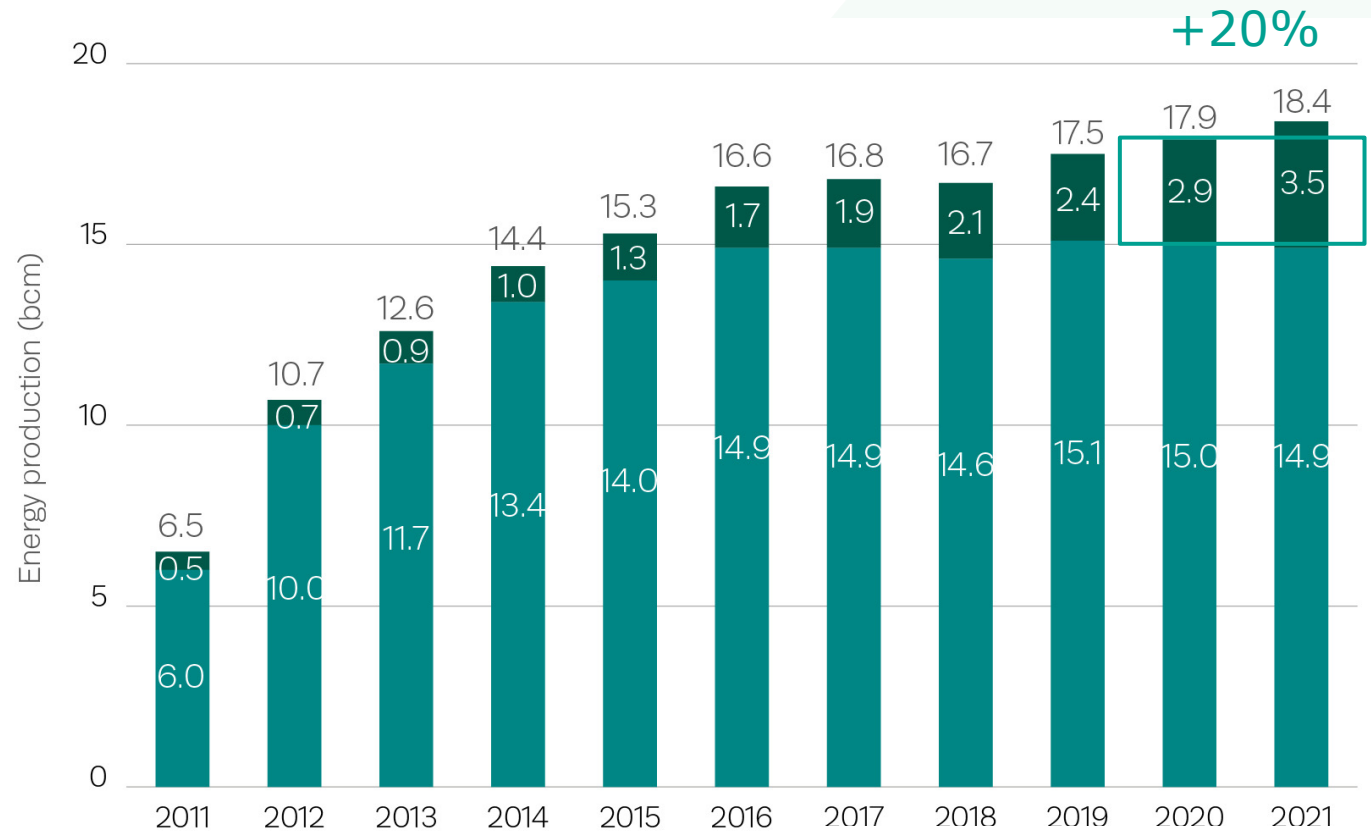
(196 TWh) of combined biomethane and biogas in Europe



Produced from:

- **18,843 biogas** plants in 2021
- **1,067 biomethane** plants in 2021

Evolution of biogas and biomethane production (bcm)



Source: [EBA Statistical Report 2022](#)

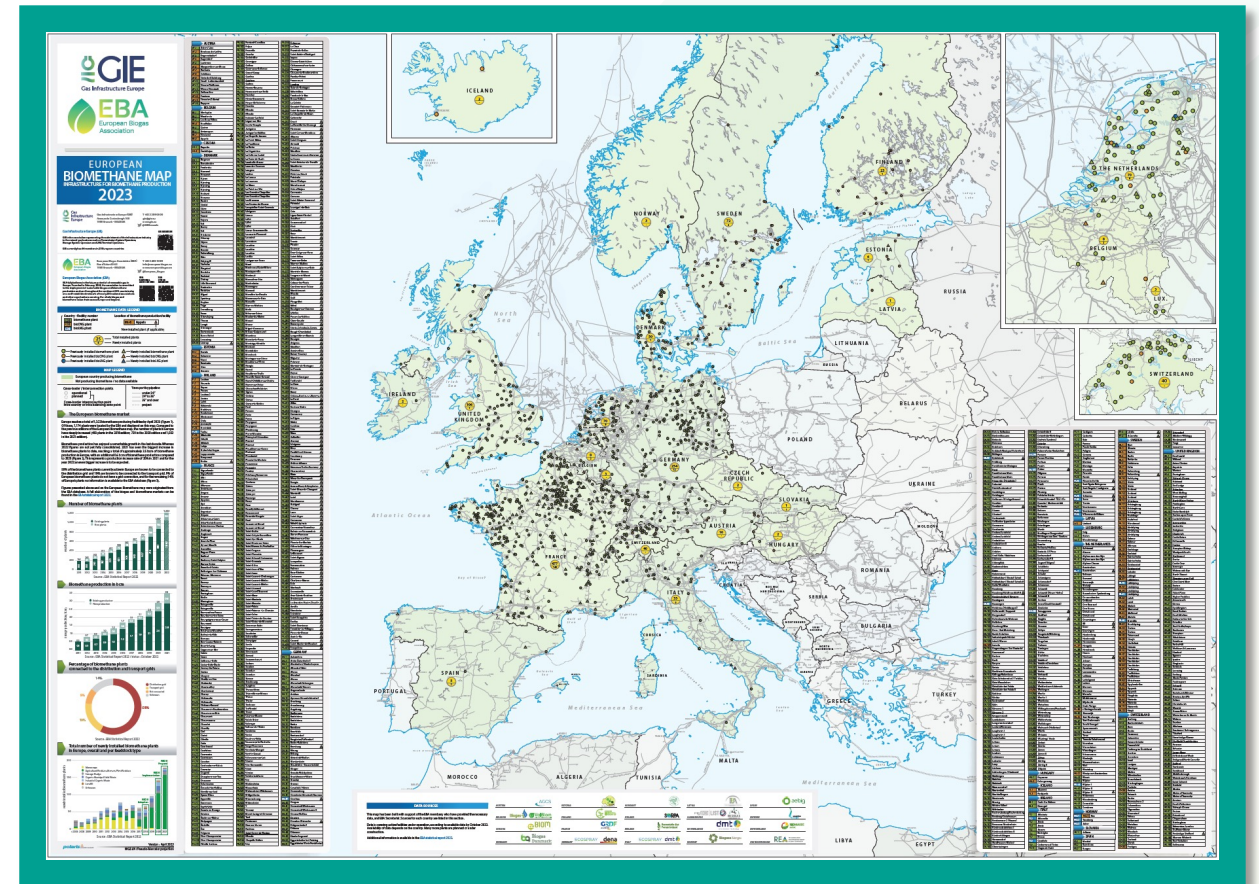
- Energy from biomethane (bcm)
- Energy from biogas (bcm)

Zoom in on facts & figures

1,322 biomethane producing facilities by April 2023
Almost 300 new facilities

1,174 plants out of the total are located on the map

Data covers active facilities, according to available data by October 2022

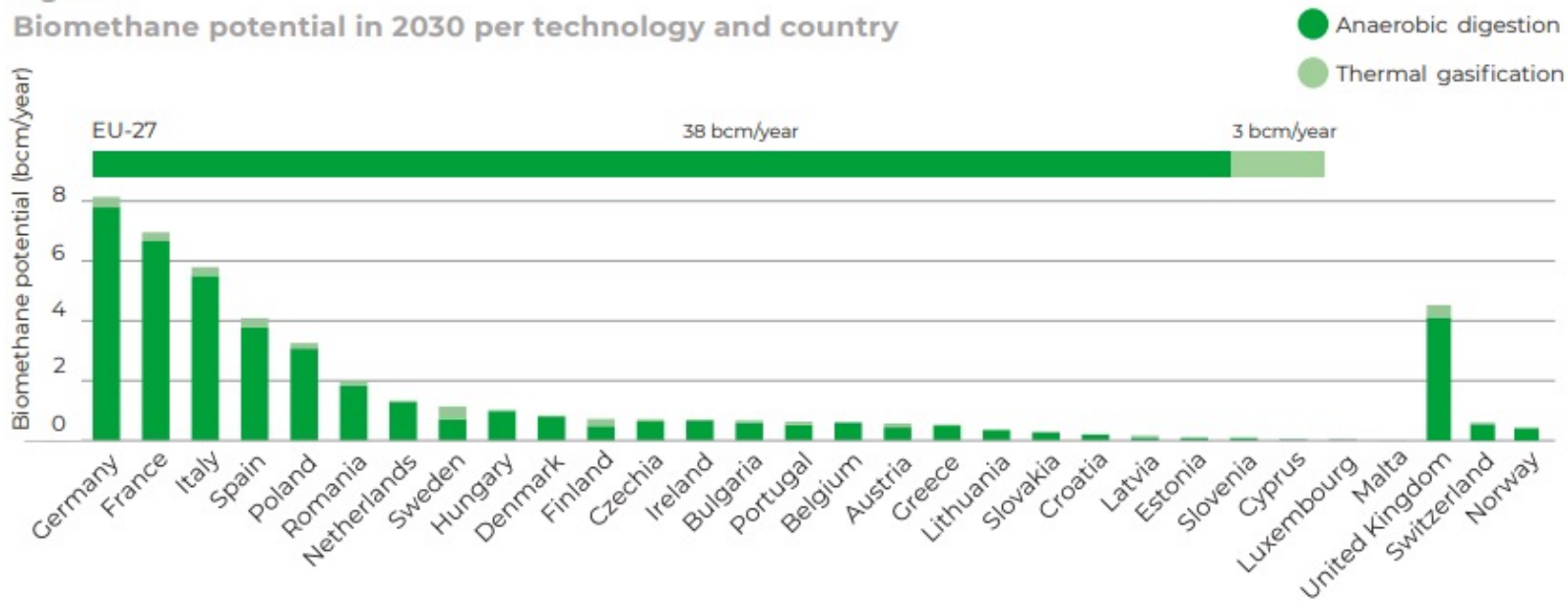


The sector has the potential to deliver +35 bcm by 2030

2030 national biomethane potentials

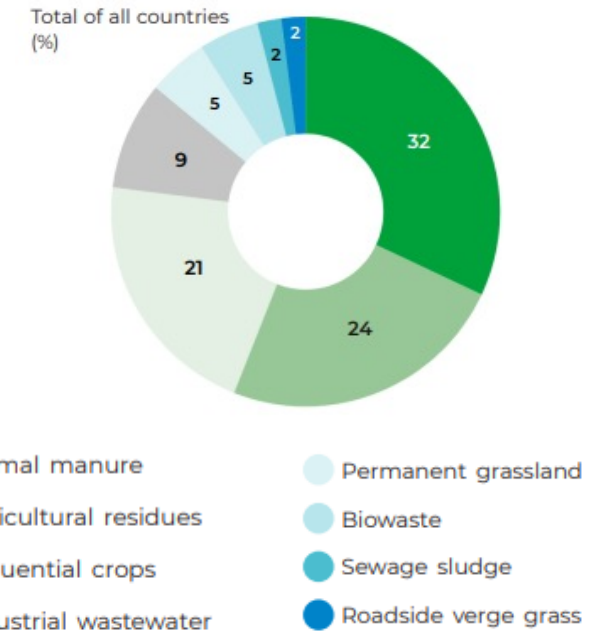
Europe could produce **41 bcm** (400 TWh) of biomethane by 2030 from anaerobic digestion and gasification

Figure 1.
Biomethane potential in 2030 per technology and country



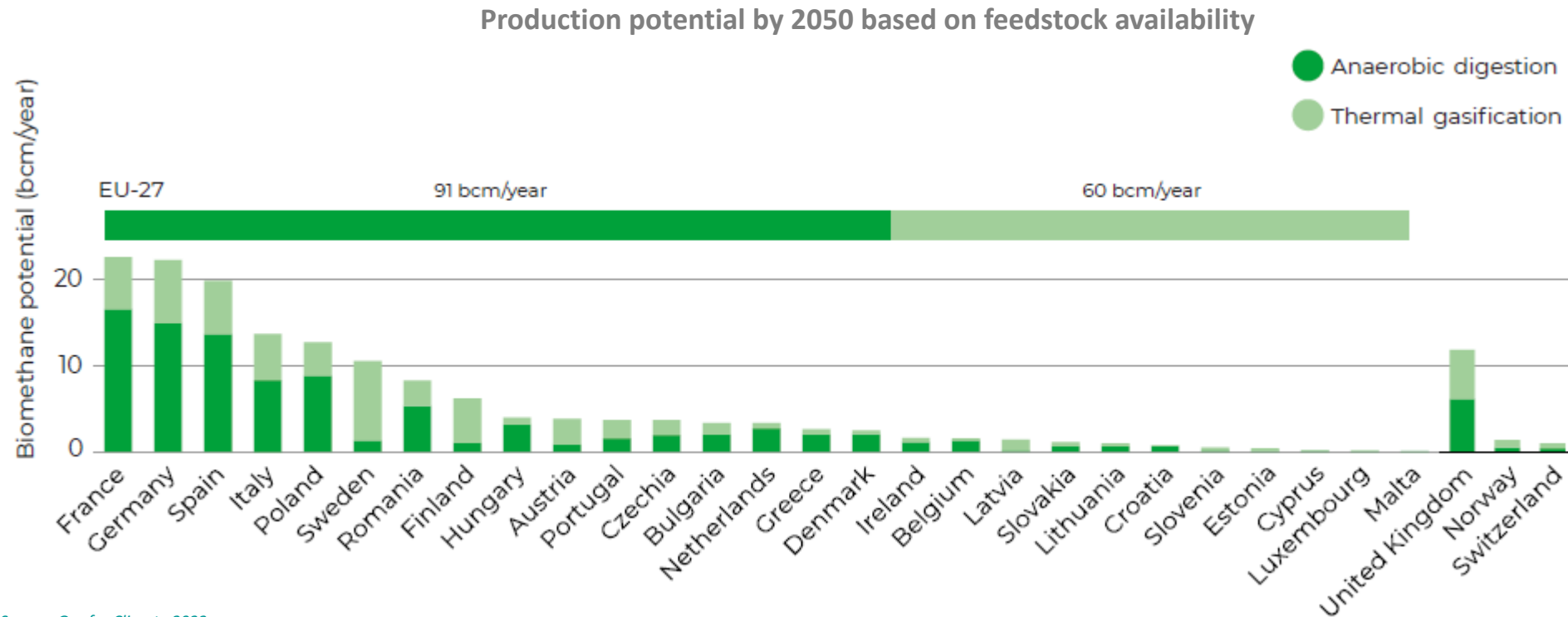
Source: Gas for Climate 2022

Feedstock potential (all countries)



Biomethane can sustainably replace 40-60% of imported natural gas by 2050 (1/2)

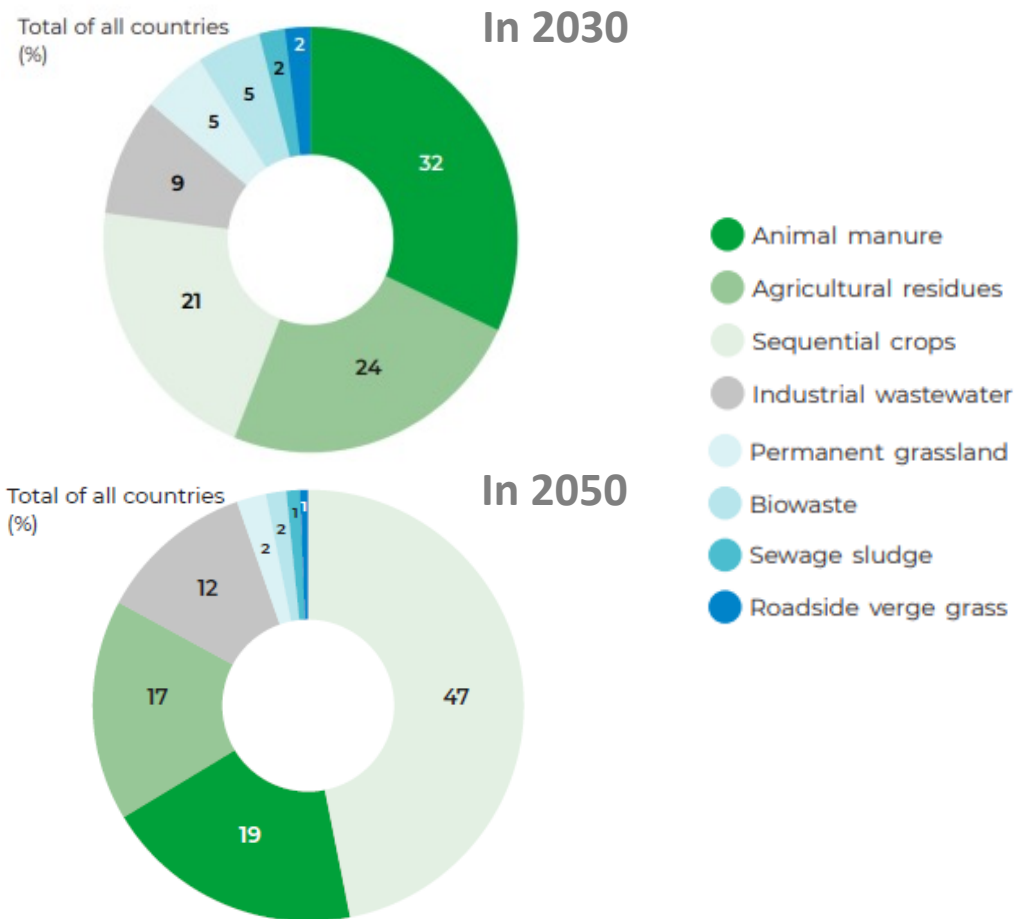
- The production potential in EU-27 is large enough to meet the REPowerEU 2030 target for biomethane (35 bcm).
- It can replace 40-60% of imported natural gas in long-run (2050) (151- 165 bcm)



Source: Gas for Climate 2022

Biomethane can sustainably replace 40-60% of imported natural gas by 2050 (2/2)

Anaerobic digestion potential per feedstock

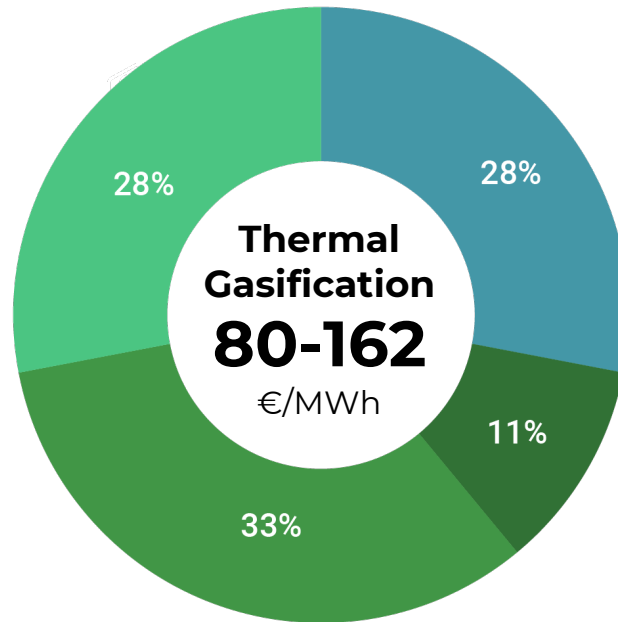
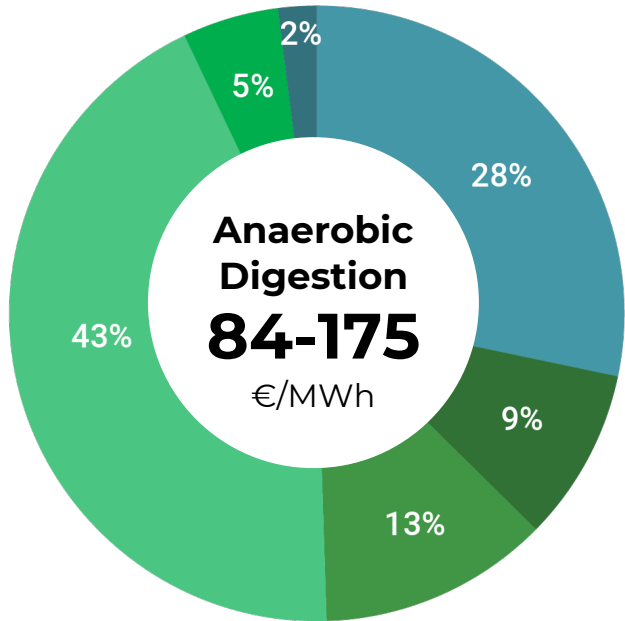


This potential is based on sustainable feedstock not in competition with other value chains

- For anaerobic digestion, feedstock types are expected to be mostly agricultural based on sustainable practices and with no competition with food and feed.
- For thermal gasification, main feedstock sources are: forestry residues and wood waste, municipal solid waste, prunings and landscape care wood.

[Source: Gas for Climate 2022](#)

Value of benefits far outweighs production costs



- Job creation
- Energy security
- Greenhouse gas impact
- Organic waste processing
- Provision of biogenic CO₂
- Replacement of synthetic fertilisers

1

Environmental, economic and social benefits beyond renewable energy provision


2

Value to European economy could be up to **€78 billion in 2030** increasing to **€283 billion in 2050** (EU + UK)


3

Energy security, job creation and biogenic CO₂ provide the greatest benefit with **> 80% share of total**


Biomethane is produced from sustainable feedstocks



Evolution of
feedstock use

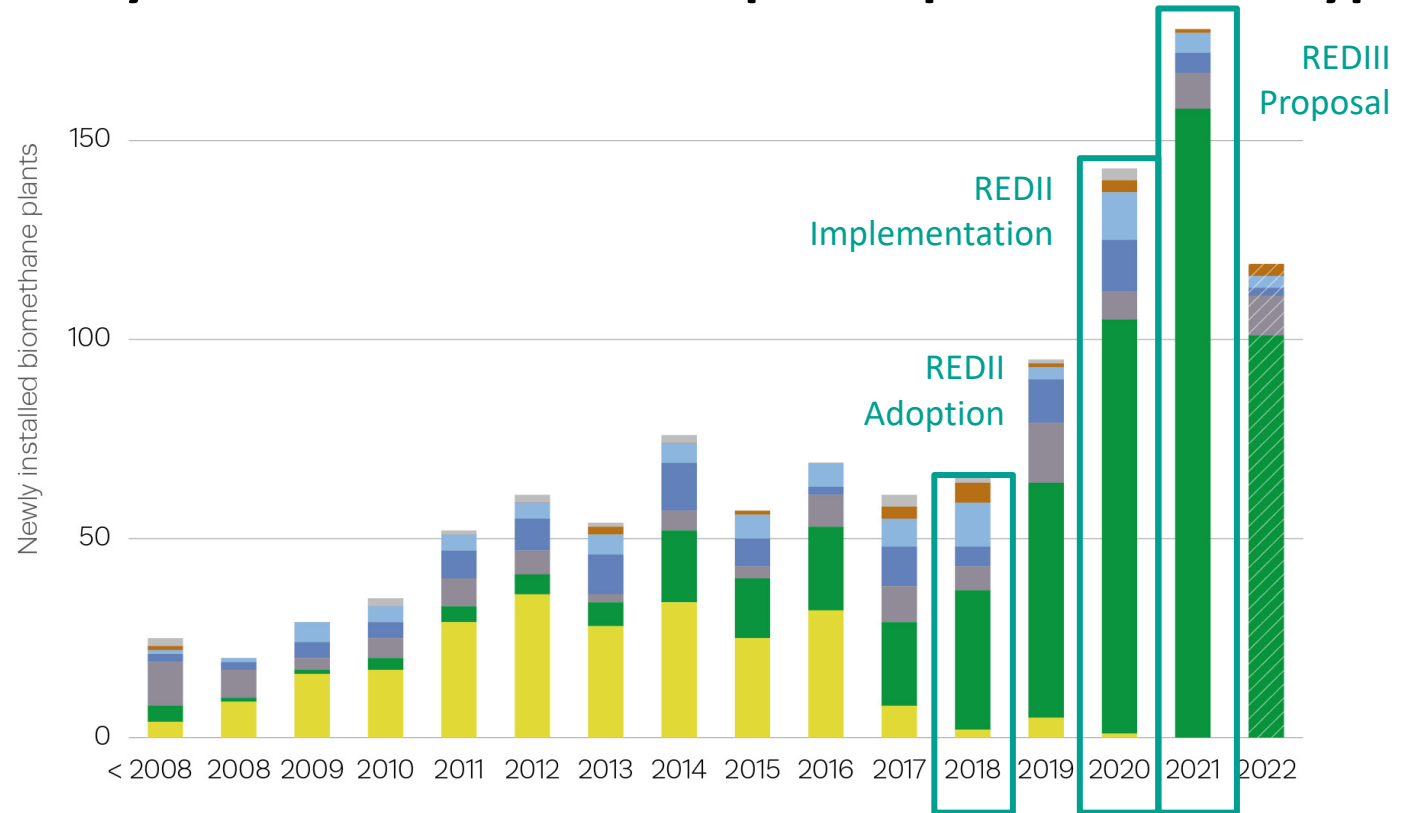


Driver #1:
GHG emissions
savings



Enabler #1:
Tech development

Newly installed biomethane plants per feedstock type



- Monocrops
- Agricultural Residues, Manure, Plant Residues
- Sewage Sludge
- Organic Municipal Solid Waste
- Industrial Organic Waste
- Landfill
- Unknown

Source: EBA Statistical Report 2022

Countries leading biomethane deployment in Europe



DK : 30% biomethane in gas grid



FR: Right to inject and zoning approach delivered on fast development



NL: Blending obligation mechanism to deliver on increased capacity

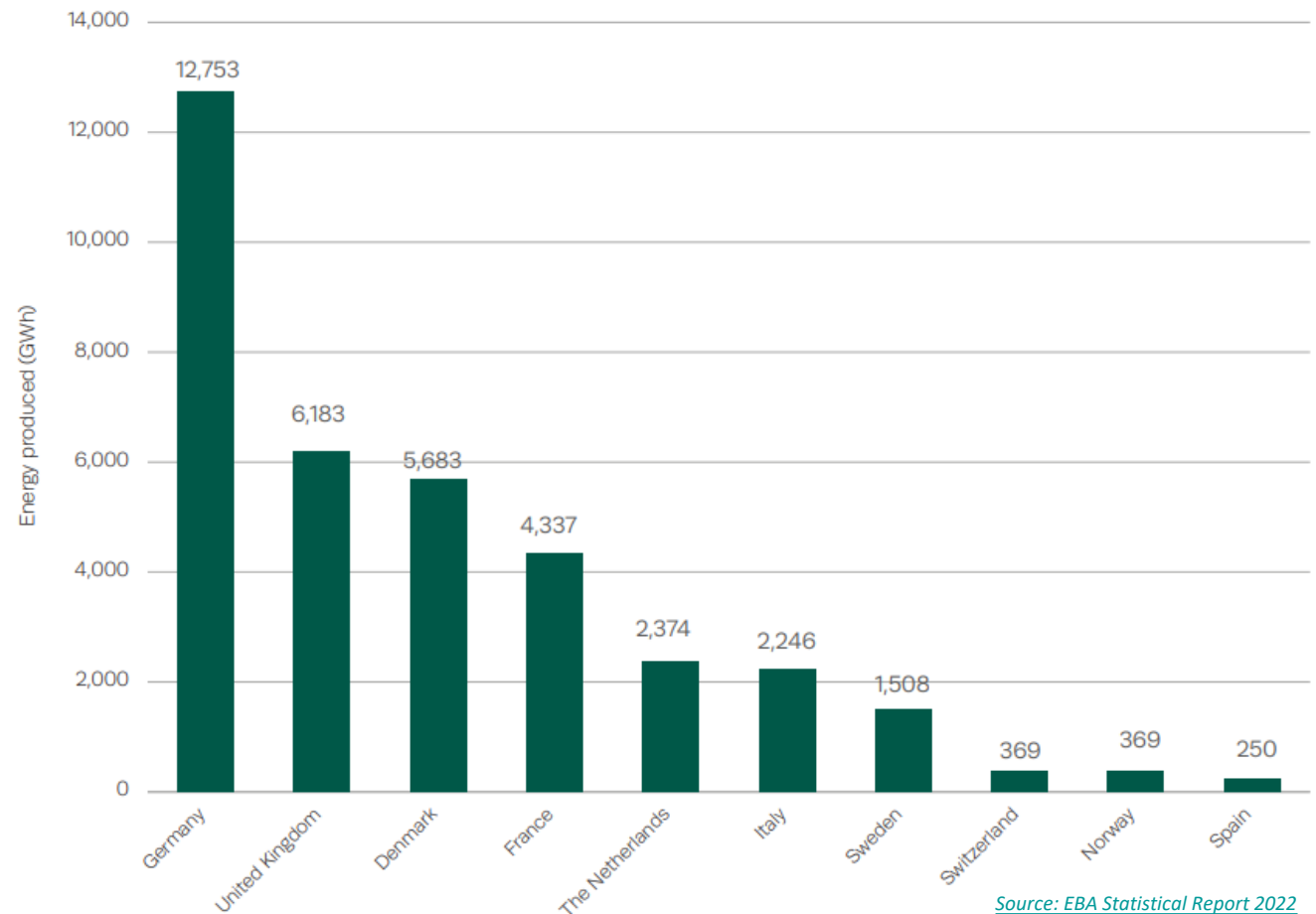


IT: Fast development with implementation of Biomethane Decree



ES: In the top 4 for biomethane potential

2021 Biomethane production per country: TOP 10 (GWh)



Source: EBA Statistical Report 2022

2 Renewable Energy Directive

Defining a clear legislative framework

The European Biogas Association called on the European Institutions to undertake the necessary policy steps for sustainable expansion of the biomethane sector, encompassing:



PLANNING

Anchoring the 35 bcm in legislation and making sure that there are solid trajectories and milestones to achieve the target



MARKET

Ensuring easy market access, cutting away red tape and eliminating persisting internal market barriers



FINANCE

Using dedicated and innovative finance instruments to mitigate risks and have the needed capital to roll out biomethane at scale



SUSTAINABLE FEEDSTOCKS

Tap into sustainable resources such as waste, urban wastewater and sustainable crops

REDIII - Targets and subtargets



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

OVERALL TARGET – HOW DOES IT WORK – HOW DID IT WORK?

RED: 20% by 2020
REDII: 32% by 2030
REDIII: 42.5% by 2030

RED: Annex with negotiated contributions + Reporting NREAPs (uniform forms)
REDII+REDIII = Governance of the Energy Union
NECPs (heterogeneous reporting)

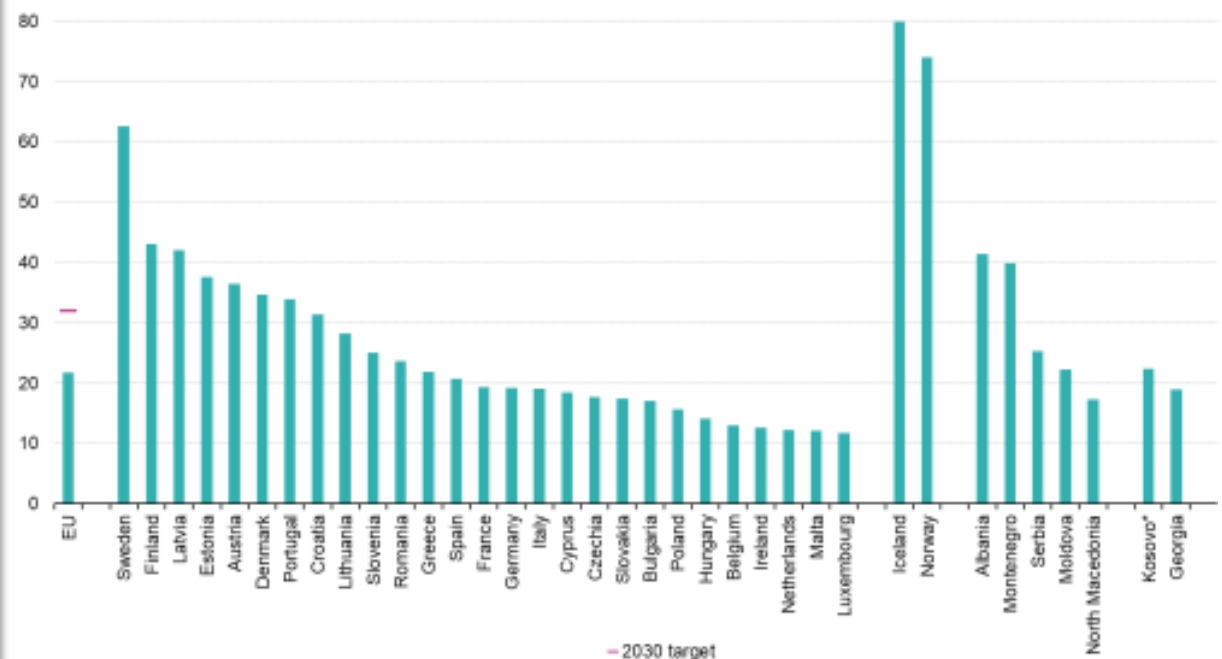
Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **42,5 %**.

Member States shall collectively endeavour to increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 to 45 %. Member States shall set an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technology of at least 5 % of new installed renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Share of energy from renewable sources, 2021
(% of gross final energy consumption)



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ind_ren)

(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity, **the environment and the climate**. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and **ensure the application of the cascading principle, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.**

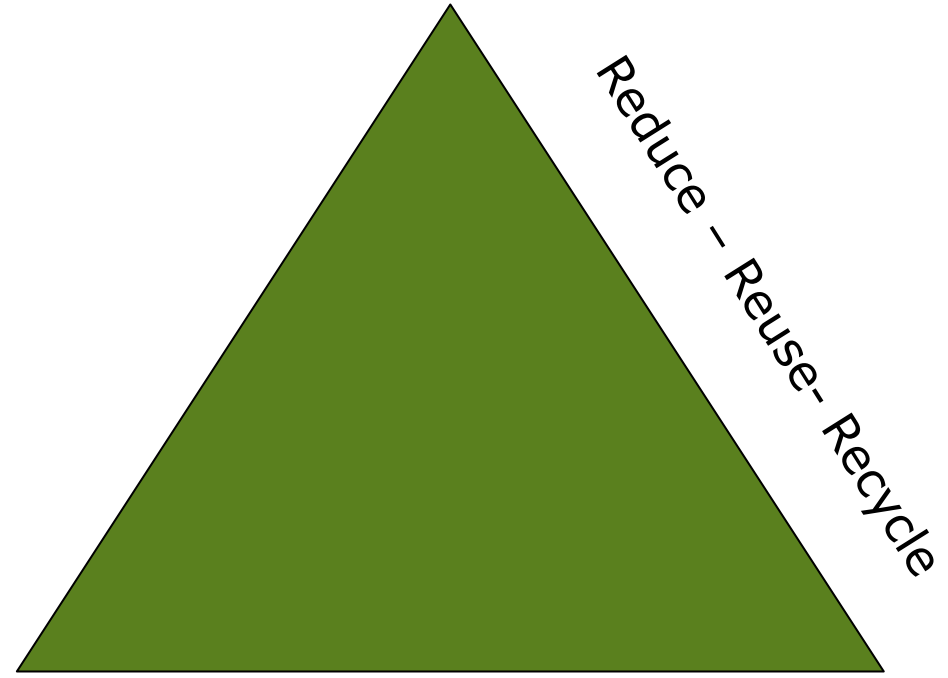
With a view to ensuring that woody biomass is used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities:

- (1) wood-based products;*
- (2) extending their service life;*
- (3) re-use;*
- (4) recycling;*
- (5) bio-energy; and*
- (6) disposal;*

support schemes for energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels shall be designed in a way to avoid incentivising unsustainable pathways and distorting competition with the material sectors.

Member States may derogate from the cascading principle on the basis of the need to ensure security of energy supply. Member States may also derogate from the cascading principle when the local industry is quantitatively or technically unable to use forest biomass according to a higher economic and environmental added value than energy, for feedstocks coming from:

WASTE HIERARCHY



INNOVATION - Opportunities

(14aa) '**innovative renewable energy** technology' means a renewable energy generation technology that improves in at least one way comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy technologies or makes exploitable a renewable energy technology that is not fully commercialised or involves a clear degree of risk;



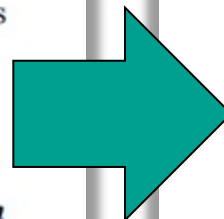
Indicative Target for innovative renewable energy technology 5%

2) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 42,5 %.

*Member States shall collectively endeavour to increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 to 45 %. Member States shall set an indicative target for **innovative** renewable energy technology of at least 5 % of new installed renewable energy capacity by 2030.'*



(aa) the following paragraph is inserted:

'2a. Member States shall promote the testing of **innovative** renewable energy technologies to produce, share and store renewable energy through pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the energy system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.'

TRANSPORT

Articles 25 and 27



RES- T =
RES or
GHG intensity

Obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that the amount of renewables in transport leads to a share of renewable energy of at **least 29%** by 2030 **or** a **GHG intensity reduction** of at least **14.5%** by 2030. To reach these targets Member States may consider **biogas that is injected into the national gas transmission and distribution infrastructure.**



CAPS

7% cap on "food and feed" crop biogas in transport remains. A **soft cap of 1.7%** on **Annex IX B** remains but can be increased by MS if approved by EC in justified cases

x 2

TARGET
CALCULATION

ROAD: Share of Annex IX biogas for transport and RFNBOs will be **double counted**; the share of EV 4 times its energy content to road vehicles.

MARITIME: Annex IX A biogas will be accounted 1.2 (RFNBOs 1,5 times).



MERGED
ADVANCED
TARGET

New **binding combined sub target of 5,5% by 2030** for RFNBOs + advanced biofuels and biogas from Part A of Annex IX feedstock with a binding minimum share of RFNBOs in transport of 1% by 2030.

REDII
Advanced
target

Within the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of [Annex IX](#) as a share of final consumption of energy in the transport sector shall be at least 0,2 % in 2022, at least 1 % in 2025 and at least 3,5 % in 2030.

TRANSPORT

Articles 25 and 27

- (i) *to a share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector of at least 29 % by 2030; or*
- (ii) *to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 14,5 % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative trajectory set by the Member State;*

- (b) *the combined share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 1 % in 2025 and 5,5 % in 2030, of which a share of at least 1 percentage point renewable fuels of non-biological origin in 2030.*

Member States are encouraged to set differentiated targets for biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and renewable fuels of non-biological origin at national level in order to fulfil the obligation set in the first subparagraph, point (b) in a way that the development of both fuels is incentivised and expanded.

- (a) shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of:

- (i) *conventional fuels; or*

- (ii) *biofuels, provided that the greenhouse gas emissions reduction achieved by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is not considered in the calculation of the greenhouse gas emission savings of the biofuels;*

may take into account biogas that is injected into the national gas transmission and distribution infrastructure.

HEATING article 23

(12) **Article 23** is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least **0.8** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the *period* 2021 to 2025 and **by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period** 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.

I

Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.

- Binding annual targets
- Measures waste heat

HEATING - Measures

accessible and transparent advisory tools.';

(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

- '4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States *shall endeavour to* implement *at least two* of the following measures:
- (a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling;
 - (b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, *connection of buildings to efficient district heating and cooling systems* or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes;
 - (c) measures covered by tradable certificates proving compliance with the obligation laid down in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, through support to installation measures under point (b) of this paragraph, carried out by another economic operator such as an independent renewable technology installer or an energy service company providing renewable installation services;
 - (d) capacity building for national, *regional* and local authorities to *map local renewable heating and cooling potential and plan*, implement *and advise on* renewable projects and infrastructures;

projects more holistically with other energy efficiency and building renovation measures;

- (f) promotion of *renewables heating and cooling* purchase agreements for corporate and collective small consumers;
- (g) planned replacement schemes of fossil heating *sources, heating* systems *not compatible with renewable sources* or fossil phase-out schemes with milestones;
- (h) **■** requirements at local and regional level *concerning renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling;*
- (i) other policy measures, with an equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives *contributing to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry;*
- (j) *promotion of the production of biogas and its injection into the gas grid, instead of its use for electricity production;*
- (k) *measures promoting the integration of thermal energy storage technologies in heating and cooling systems;*
- (l) *promotion of renewable based district heating and cooling networks, in particular by renewable energy communities, including through regulatory measures, financing arrangements and support.*

When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit. *'

PERMITTING AND AUTHORISATIONS Articles 15-16



MAPPING

MSs 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

MS 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

Why are RED Sustainability criteria so important?



1. To be accounted for **RES-target** and **sectorial sub-targets**
2. To be eligible for **public financial support**
3. To be **zero-rated in ETS system**



Harvesting
requirements



LAND STATUS
requirements



GHG emissions savings
requirements

EXEMPTIONS

- ▶ **Biomass fuels from waste and residues:** only GHG criteria and soil quality requirements for agricultural biomass apply
- ▶ **Small installations** 2 MW for gaseous biomass fuels of thermal capacity are exempted (but MS may set lower threshold) and **200m³/h for methane equivalent**

GHG EMISSIONS SAVINGS REQUIREMENTS



Under 10 MW 1.1.2021- REDIII

For installations under 10 MW thermal input having started operation from 1 January 2021 to the entry into force, at **least 70 %** GHG savings before **they reach 15 years of operation**, and **at least 80% once they reach 15 years** of operations.



Under 10 MW Before 2021

For installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or lower than 10 MW having started operation **before 31 December 2020**, **at least 80%** once they reach **15 years of operation** and at the earliest from **1 January 2026**.



GRANDFATHERING

Until 31 December 2030 at the latest:

support was **granted before entry into force** of the directive in accordance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings in **REDII**; **and**

long-term support for which a fixed amount has been determined at the start of the support period and provided that a **correction mechanism to ensure the absence of overcompensation is in place**.

ANNEX VI

RULES FOR CALCULATING THE GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACT OF BIOMASS FUELS AND THEIR FOSSIL FUEL COMPARATORS



B. METHODOLOGY

1. Greenhouse gas emissions from the production and use of biomass fuels, shall be calculated as follows:
 - (a) Greenhouse gas emissions from the production and use of biomass fuels before conversion into electricity, heating and cooling, shall be calculated as:

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{id} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr}$$

Where

E = total emissions from the production of the fuel before energy conversion;

e_{ec} = emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials;

e_l = annualised emissions from carbon stock changes caused by land-use change;

e_p = emissions from processing;

ANNEXES

Annex VI-C CCR provisions (Carbon Capture and Reutilisation)

- CCR CREDIT - The possibility for biogas plants capturing CO2 to claim CCR credits is maintained, however, only until **31 December 2035**.
- **GHG default values may be revised soon!**

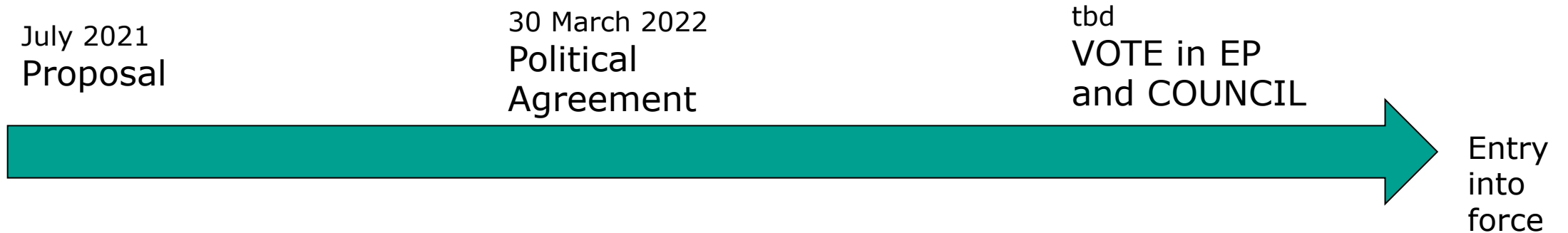
12 May Version

- Annex VI, part B, point 15 is replaced by: *“Emission savings from CO2 capture and replacement, eccr, shall be related directly to the production of biomass fuels they are attributed to, and shall be limited to emissions avoided through the capture of CO2 of which the carbon originates from biomass and which is used to replace fossil-derived CO2 in production of commercial products and services before 31 December 2035.”*

TIMING: ENTRY INTO FORCE

All articles = 18 months from entry into force instead of 21 December 2024 as proposed by EC

Permitting = 1 July 2024 except in GO to areas



VOTE in Parliament currently postponed, complication arising from negotiation with France

ANNEX IX

- ✓ Revised every two years via delegated act
- ✓ Revision taking into account: waste hierarchy and circular economy; distortive effects on market for waste residues and by-products; biodiversity; land-displacement risks

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to amend the list of feedstock set out in Parts A and B of Annex IX by adding, but not removing, feedstock. Feedstock that can be processed only with advanced technologies shall be added to Part A of Annex IX. Feedstock that can be processed into biofuels, or biogas for transport, with mature technologies shall be added to Part B of Annex IX.

Such delegated acts shall be based on an analysis of the potential of the raw material as feedstock for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, taking into account all of the following:

- (a) the principles of the circular economy and of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC;
- (b) the Union sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7);
- (c) the need to avoid significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues;
- (d) the potential for delivering substantial greenhouse gas emissions savings compared to fossil fuels based on a life-cycle assessment of emissions;
- (e) the need to avoid negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity;
- (f) the need to avoid creating an additional demand for land.

7. By 31 December 2025, in the context of the biennial assessment of progress made pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission shall assess whether the obligation relating to advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1) effectively stimulates innovation and ensures greenhouse gas emissions savings in the transport sector. The Commission shall analyse in that assessment whether the application of this Article effectively avoids double accounting of renewable energy.

REDIII – Annex IX



EBA Feedback on

Draft delegated act amending Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001

The European Biogas Association (EBA) acknowledges the European Commission's publication of the draft delegated act amending Annex IX and aligns with the 2018/2001. The Renewable Energy Directive and Annex I biogas and biomethane, including bioLNG, bioCNG and I

In the framework of the consultation on the draft delegated act, the EBA would like to draw attention to a series of issues up of the sector, in contradiction with the REPowerEU mitigation objectives.

Explicitly mentioning in Part B materials that are under Part A would be a *de facto* limitation of the list rather than the scope of this delegated act.

In particular, the Commission's draft:

- Lists under Part B several sustainable feedstocks of Member States. This would inevitably result in going to start their operations. Furthermore, they are then subject to the 1.7% limitation in the contribution to transport in Art 27.1(c)iv².
- Does not provide for a rationale for the listing of feedstocks considering analogous technological pathways. This seems to be the main reason for their inclusion.
- Fails to take into account the agronomic advantages of cropping ((p) "intermediate crops").
- Sets an inappropriate distinction between Part A and B technologies. Substrates fit for biogas and biomethane production should always be listed in Part A.
- Does not take into consideration the contribution of feedstocks which should be listed among the feedstocks of

Biogas and biomethane are sustainable, on-demand and socio-economic and environmental benefits, which their utilization is crucial to expedite the reduction of GHG in the industry, and transport. In fact, biogas and biomethane are used in all of the energy sector: heating, electricity and transport



RE: European biogas and biomethane value chain calls to improve the Draft Delegated Act amending Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001

20th of January 2023

Dear Member States' Representative, Dear MEP,

The European Commission's draft Delegated Act amending Annex IX – listing the feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels, including advanced biomethane – represents a key driver for the roll out of renewable vectors in the transport sector, such as biogas and biomethane.

The co-signatories, representing the biogas and biomethane value chain, and gas distributors fully support the European Green Deal and align with the EU's increased climate ambitions of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (RED).

The value chain calls on Member States and the European Parliament to address the consequences of the proposed listing of advanced feedstocks. This could seriously hinder efforts towards the renewable transport target of the RED and biomethane scale up. The proposed list would also jeopardise goals related to REPowerEU, the Circular Economy Action Plan, and climate mitigation.

In the REPowerEU Plan, the European Commission sets the ambitious target of 35 bcm of sustainable biomethane production by 2030. The biomethane sector is willing and ready to deliver on the proposed target, but a consistent EU sustainability policy providing the industry with legal certainty and shielding existing investments from sudden changes is of paramount importance.

As recognised by the European Commission in the Work Programme of the Biomethane Industrial Partnership, a large quantity of local sustainable biomass feedstock will be needed to reach the 35 bcm target. At present, the Commission's Delegated Act draft explicitly mentions in Part B feedstock that are understood to be included in one of the broader definitions in Part A. Biomethane from Part B feedstock is set to be capped at a certain percentage¹. The proposed draft would see a *de facto* restriction of the volumes of biomethane, by restricting the list of feedstock, which is opposite to the scope of this Delegated Act which aimed at adding new feedstocks.

If the Annex IX was to be adopted as outlined in the Commission proposal:

- **Member States will be faced with the disruption of their internal market.** Several new feedstocks added in Part B are currently accounted as advanced at national level in multiple Member States. Therefore, the explicit mentioning of these substrates in Part B would inevitably result in legal uncertainty for the sector and on projects that are going to start their operations.
- **The soft cap¹ to which substrates in Part B are subject to will have to be raised,** as a result of the increased number of feedstocks comprised in part B. However, this would be a suboptimal solution.

Main takeaways:

- **Draft DA lists in Part B feedstocks currently accounted as advanced** in a number of MS, inevitably resulting in legal uncertainty.
- **Not clear rationale for listing feedstocks in Part B** instead than in Part A considering analogous technological pathways.
- **Sets an inappropriate distinction between Part A and B** based on advanced or mature processing technologies. Substrates fit for biogas and biomethane production should always be listed in Part A.
- **Feedstocks relegated in Part B would be subject to the 1.7% limitation** in the contribution to the target of renewable energy share for transport in Art 27.1(c)iv.
- **USED AS A POSITIVE LIST OF FEEDSTOCK IN GBER**

REDIII – Annex IX

- Part A lists feedstocks that can be processed into biofuels, or biogas for transport, only with **advanced technologies**
- Part B lists the feedstock that can be processed with **mature technologies**
- DA on the agenda on **MS Expert Group on Renewable Fuels of yesterday (31/05)**
- **EBA led outreach – several feedback received**
- Art 2 list should be transposed into national legislation by 18 months after the adoption on the DA at the latest.

Ref. Ares(2023)3298122 - 11/05/2023

 **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY

Directorate C – Green Transition and Energy System Integration
C.2 – Decarbonisation and Sustainability of Energy Sources

Agenda

**Tenth Meeting of the
Expert Group on Renewable Fuels**

Subject: Presentation of the draft Commission Delegated Directive amending Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas

31 May 2023, 10:00 – 12:30

Video conference call

10:00 – 10:15	Welcome and introduction by the Commission
10:15 – 10:45	Presentation of the draft Commission Delegated Directive amending Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards adding feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas
10:45 – 12:20	Questions & Answers
12:20 – 12:30	Closing remarks



ANNEX

Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:

(1) in Part A, the following feedstocks are added:

“

- (r) Alcoholic distillery residues and wastes (fusel oils) not fit for use in the food or feed chain;
- (s) Raw methanol from kraft pulping stemming from the production of wood pulp;
- (t) Non-food crops grown on severely degraded land, not suitable for food and feed crops.”

REDIII – Annex IX – PART B New

(2) in Part B, the following feedstocks are added:

“

- (c) Bakery and confectionary residues and waste not fit for use in the food and feed chain;
- (d) Drink production residues and waste not fit for use in the food and feed chain;
- (e) Fruit and vegetable residues and waste not fit for use in the food and feed chain, excluding tails, leaves, stalks and husks;
- (f) Starchy effluents with less than 20% starch content not fit for use in the food and feed chain;
- (g) Brewers' Spent Grain not fit for use in the food and feed chain;
- (h) Liquid whey permeate;
- (i) Deoiled olive pomace;
- (j) Damaged crops that are not fit for use in the food or feed chain, excluding substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated in order to meet this definition;
- (k) Municipal wastewater and derivatives other than sewage sludge;
- (l) Brown grease;
- (m) Cyanobacteria;
- (n) Vinasse excluding thin stillage and sugarbeet vinasse;
- (o) Dextrose ultrafiltration retentate from sugar refining;
- (p) Intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops that are grown in areas where due to a short vegetation period the production of food and feed crops is limited to one harvest and provided their use does not trigger demand for additional land and provided the soil organic matter content is maintained.”.

REDIII- What about Biomethane tradability?

Article 19 – New GOs

Enhanced system of guarantees of origin to improve consumers' information.

Including size, origin etc

Article 30

Article 30 regulates the establishment, by the Commission, of a Union database to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels

Where guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are transferred to the Union database at the moment when a consignment of renewable gases is registered in the database and are respectively cancelled after the consignment of renewable gases is withdrawn from the European interconnected grid for gas. Such guarantees of origin, once transferred, shall not be tradable outside of the Union database.



EBA

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Association

THANK YOU!

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