



**Workshop for the Promotion of BIOSURF
Project in the Czech Republic | Trebon
(Czech Republic)
Summary | 06.10.17**



These summary reflects the main topics and issues discussed.

The workshop was opened by **Franz Kirchmeyr (Kompost & Biogas Verband Österreich)**, who welcomed the participants and showed a detailed overview on biogas and biomethane industry in Austria with a focus on the future development with no subsidies for electricity production.

- Legislation update (new conditions and post Feed in Tariff)
- Potential for organic waste materials
- Electricity and gas demand in Austria and expected future development
- CNG and CBG in the transportation
- Guarantees of Origin

Lada Uskobova (on behalf of Frank Hofmann, Fachverband Biogas e.V.) provided a detailed overview on biogas and biomethane industry in Germany. After an introduction of the German Biogas Association and the look at the past and current stage in the biogas and biomethane sector in the country, the main barriers for development has been identified with focus on four areas:

- CHP sector
- Heat market
- Fuel sector
- International trade

Then main drivers and perspectives for development were presented as well as an outlook into the next future of the field.

Balázs Kakuk (University of Szeged) (on behalf of Kornel L. Kovacs, Hungarian Biogas Association) introduced the participants to the current biogas and biomethane sector development in Hungary with a focus on:

- Current problems
- Legislation update
- National biomethane registry
- New substrates (poultry manure, algae, short rotation willow)
- Power to biomethane systems

At the end of the presentation Mr. Kakuk also highlighted the collaboration and dissemination activities both at national and international level.

The last contribution of the workshop has been given by **Jan Stambasky (EBA)**, who highlighted the need of a solid system of cross-border trade with renewable gas. Current system does not fulfil the RED requirements and there is a danger of misuse and multiple sale of certificated as well as lack of government mandate for issuing bodies.

The new solid system should be based on three main pillars:

- **European natural gas network** (consisting of the transmission and distribution systems) treated as **single logistical facility** with regard to injected biomethane.
- **Mass balancing of injected and withdrawn biomethane consignments** within the European natural gas network.
- **Sustainability verification** (covering production) prior to grid injection and **cross-border**

transfer of sustainability claims.

The proposed solution for cross-border mass balancing and transfer of sustainability claims is to set-up a **special purpose voluntary scheme**, named **ERGaR (European Renewable Gas Registry)**, to be recognised by the Commission under the RED and with European Biomethane Guarantees of Origin issued by the national biomethane registries.

Several partners could be involved in ERGaR, in particular national biomethane registries (to be established in every producing country).

ERGaR will:

- be the Europe-wide recognised organisation for **administering and mass balancing volumes** of biomethane virtually distributed along the European natural gas network,
- **rely on the national biomethane registries** as primary source of documentation,
- follow **jointly agreed procedures** for issuing and cancelling Guarantees of Origin for consignments with export destinations,

provide for **cross-border transfer of sustainability claims** (GHG emission characteristics) attached to the consignments.

End of the workshop

