

EU biogas and biomethane inventory of regulatory framework



Number of legislative act with a link			Last amended 22/08/2015
Name of legislative act			Code de l'énergie
Date of Publication			13/07/2005
Date of implementation			13/07/2005
Purpose			Art L100-1: Energy policy: 1. Promotes the emergence of a competitive economy rich in jobs thanks to the mobilization of all industrial sectors, including a green growth which is defined as a mode of economic development that respects the environment, in a sober and energy efficient way and with a consumption of resources and carbon, that are socially inclusive, supporting the potential for innovation and guarantees the competitiveness of enterprises; 2. Assures security of supply and reduce dependence on imports; 3. Maintains competitive and attractive energy prices at an international level and helps control consumers energy costs; 4. Maintains human health and the environment, particularly by fighting against the worsening of the greenhouse effect and against major industrial hazards, reducing exposure of citizens to air pollution and guaranteeing nuclear safety; 5. Guarantees social and territorial cohesion ensuring access of all households to energy without excessive cost under their resources; 6. Fight against energy poverty; 7. Contribute to the establishment of a European Energy Union, which aims to ensure security of supply and build a competitive and low-carbon economy through the development of renewable energies, physical interconnections, support for improving energy efficiency and the development of national policy coordination instruments.
Relevance to the biomethane sector			Article L641-6: The State creates conditions for the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is equal to at least 10% of final energy consumption in the transport sector and at least 15% in 2030. See Chapter VI: Special provisions relating to the sale of biogas
Relation to EU legislation			Energy Union and DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC
Scope			Art L100-2: To achieve the objectives defined in Article L. 100-1, the State, in line with local authorities and their associations and mobilizing companies, associations and citizens shall, in particular: 1. Controlling energy demand and promote efficiency and energy sobriety; 2. Guaranteeing access to energy to the poorest people, property necessities, as well as energy services; 3. Diversifying sources of energy supply, reduce the use of fossil fuels, diversify balanced sources energy production and increase the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption; 4. Perform a gradual expansion of the carbon part, sitting on the fossil carbon content in domestic consumption taxes on energy, with a view of a fourfold division of greenhouse gas emissions, this increase being compensated by a lightening of the tax burden on other products, works or income; 5. Participate in the structuring of the industrial sectors of green growth; 6. Provide information and transparency of all, including the costs and energy prices as well as all their health, social and environmental impact; 7. Develop and promote research innovation in the fields of energy and building construction; 8. Strengthen initial and continuing training to the issues and energy technology, particularly through the teaching, in conjunction with the professionals involved in the actions of energy savings; 9 ° Provide transportation and energy storage adapted to needs. To help achieve these objectives, the State, local authorities and their associations, enterprises, associations and citizens combine their efforts to develop energy-positive territories. Which are called "Positive energy territory" in a nation that engages in a process to achieve a balance between consumption and production of energy at the local level by reducing as much as possible the needs of energy and the respect of balances of national energy systems. Positive energy territory must promote energy efficiency, reduction of Greenhouse gas emission and reduce consumption of fossil fuels and aim the deployment of renewable energies in its supply.
Specification of a legislative act	Targets		Art L100-4 : National energy policy objectives are: 1. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gas by 40% between 1990 and 2030 and divide by four emissions of greenhouse gases between 1990 and 2050. The path is specified in carbon budgets mentioned in Article L. 222-1 A of the Environmental Code; 2. To reduce final energy consumption den50% in 2050 compared to the 2012 benchmark, targeting an interim target of 20% in 2030. This dynamic supports the development of an efficient economy, especially in construction, transportation and circular economy, and preserves the competitiveness and development of the industrial sector; 3. To reduce primary energy consumption of fossil fuels by 30% in 2030 compared to the base year 2012 by modulating this through fossil fuel based on the factor of each emissions of greenhouse gases; 4. To bring the share of renewable energy to 23% of the gross final energy consumption in 2020 and to 32% of this consumption in 2030; on that date, to achieve this objective, renewable energy should account for 40% of electricity production, 38% of the final consumption of heat, 15% of the final consumption of fuel and 10% of the gas consumption; 5. To reduce the share of nuclear power in the electricity production to 50% by 2025; 6. To contribute to the achievement of air pollution reduction targets under the national plan to reduce emissions of air pollutants as defined in Article L. 222-9 of the Environmental Code; 7. To have a real estate which all buildings are renovated to the standards "low consumption building" or similar, for the horizon 2050, by conducting a thermal renovation of housing policy mainly on household of modest income; 8. In reaching energy independence in the overseas departments in 2030, with, as an intermediate target, 50% of renewable energy by 2020; 9 ° To multiply by five the amount of renewable heat and cold to be recovered and delivered by networks of heat and cold for the horizon 2030.
	Support Systems for Biogas	Subsidies	Art L121-43 the expenses attributable to public service obligations assigned to suppliers natural gas under the obligation to purchase biogas are compensated. They include the additional cost the purchase of biogas compared to the cost of natural gas supply. The compensation of these charges to the benefit of the operators that support is provided by the contributions due from natural gas suppliers. The amount of these contributions is prorated quantity natural gas sold by these suppliers to final consumers. These compensations are recovered in the manner provided for in this subsection.est calculé au prorata de la quantité de gaz naturel vendue par ces fournisseurs aux consommateurs finals. Ces compensations sont recouvrées selon les modalités prévues à la présente sous-section.
		Feed in Tarrifs	n.a.
		Premiums	n.a.
		Tax exemption	n.a.
		Subsidies	n.a.
		Feed in Tarrifs	n.a.
	Support Systems for Biomethane	Premiums	Art L100-4 : National energy policy objectives are: 1. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gas by 40% between 1990 and 2030 and divide by four emissions of greenhouse gases between 1990 and 2050. The path is specified in carbon budgets mentioned in Article L. 222-1 A of the Environmental Code; 2. To reduce final energy consumption den50% in 2050 compared to the 2012 benchmark, targeting an interim target of 20% in 2030. This dynamic supports the development of an efficient economy, especially in construction, transportation and circular economy, and preserves the competitiveness and development of the industrial sector; 3. To reduce primary energy consumption of fossil fuels by 30% in 2030 compared to the base year 2012 by modulating this through fossil fuel based on the factor of each emissions of greenhouse gases; 4. To bring the share of renewable energy to 23% of the gross final energy consumption in 2020 and to 32% of this consumption in 2030; on that date, to achieve this objective, renewable energy should account for 40% of electricity production, 38% of the final consumption of heat, 15% of the final consumption of fuel and 10% of the gas consumption; 5. To reduce the share of nuclear power in the electricity production to 50% by 2025; 6. To contribute to the achievement of air pollution reduction targets under the national plan to reduce emissions of air pollutants as defined in Article L. 222-9 of the Environmental Code; 7. To have a real estate which all buildings are renovated to the standards "low consumption building" or similar, for the horizon 2050, by conducting a thermal renovation of housing policy mainly on household of modest income; 8. In reaching energy independence in the overseas departments in 2030, with, as an intermediate target, 50% of renewable energy by 2020; 9 ° To multiply by five the amount of renewable heat and cold to be recovered and delivered by networks of heat and cold for the horizon 2030.
		Tax exemption	n.a.
		Sustainability	No
	Non-discriminatory access to the grid	Yes	
	Mass-balance	No	
	Transport	Yes	
	Emissions	Yes	
	Biowaste	Yes	
	Digestate	No	