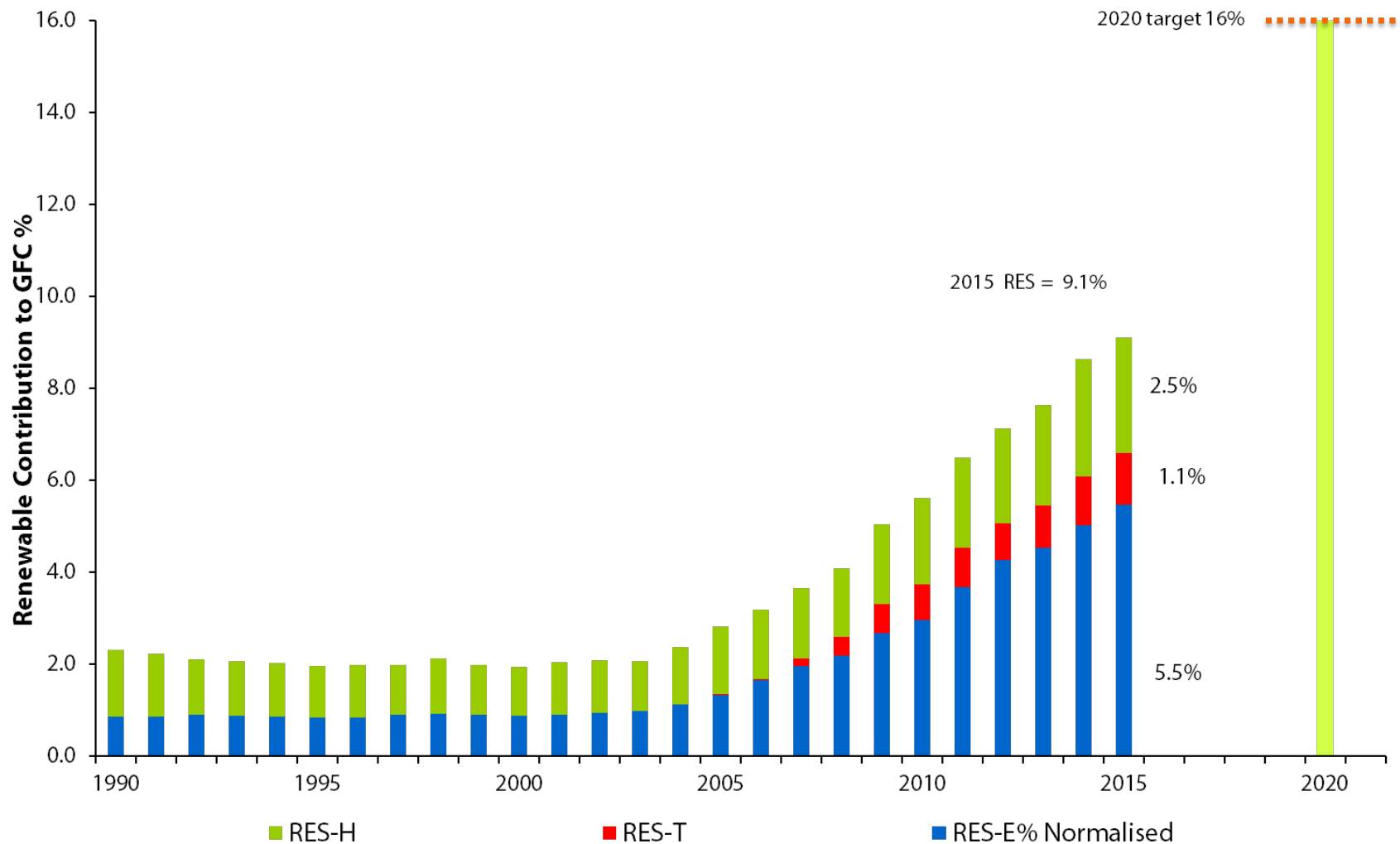




## Biogas and Biomethane

Dr. Denis Dineen, SEAI

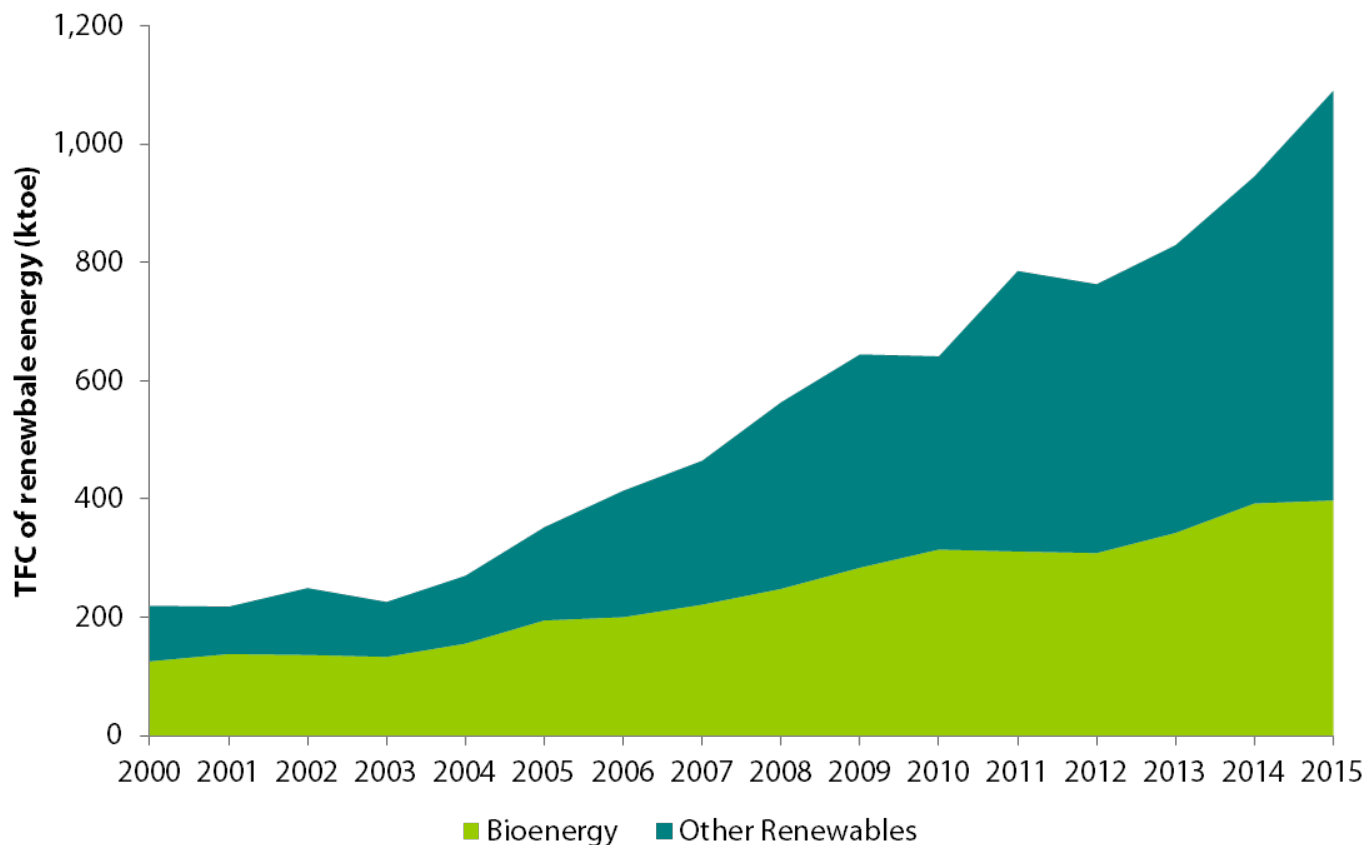
28//03/2017



Source, SEAI (2016),

## Bioenergy stats:

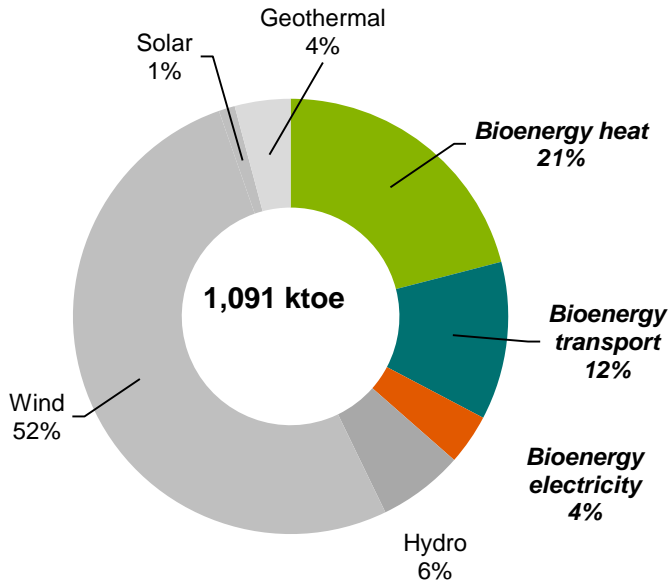
- **3.5%** of 2015 Gross Final Consumption
- **36%** of 2015 renewable energy output
- **Doubled** since 2005



Source, SEAI (2016),

# What would meeting 2020 targets mean?

2015 (RES 9.1%)

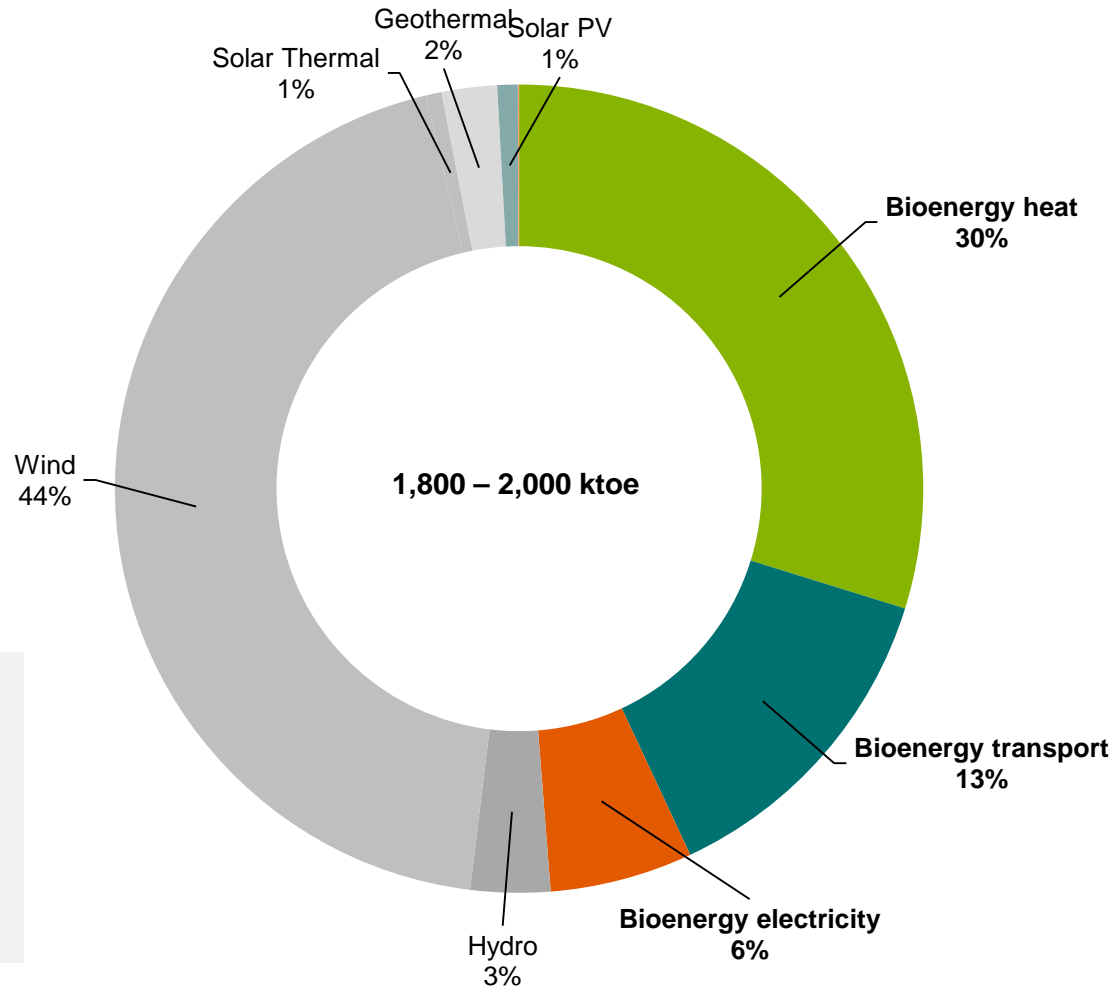


Source, SEAI (2016),

**>75% increase required from all RES**

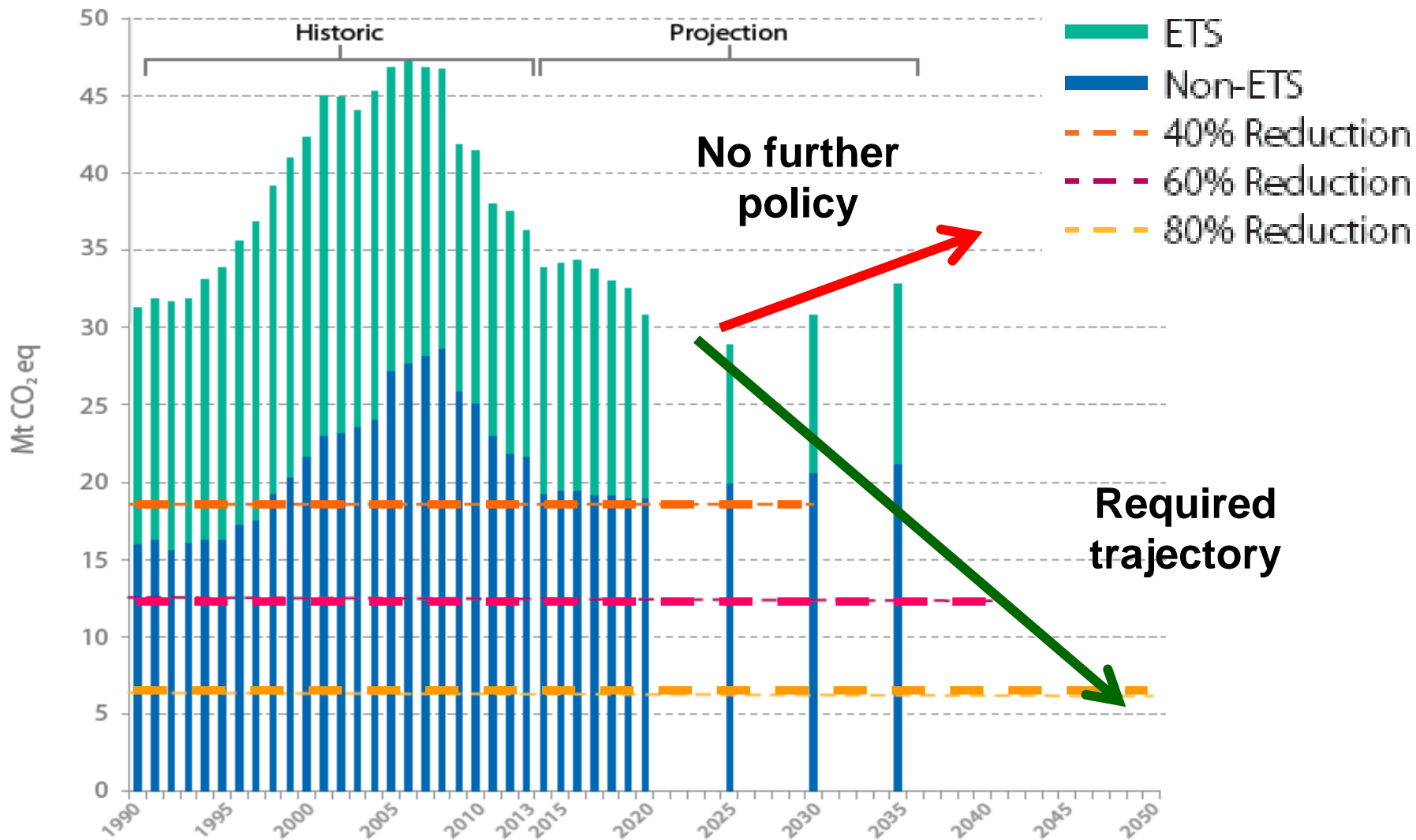
**More than double the output from bioenergy**

2020 (RES 16%)

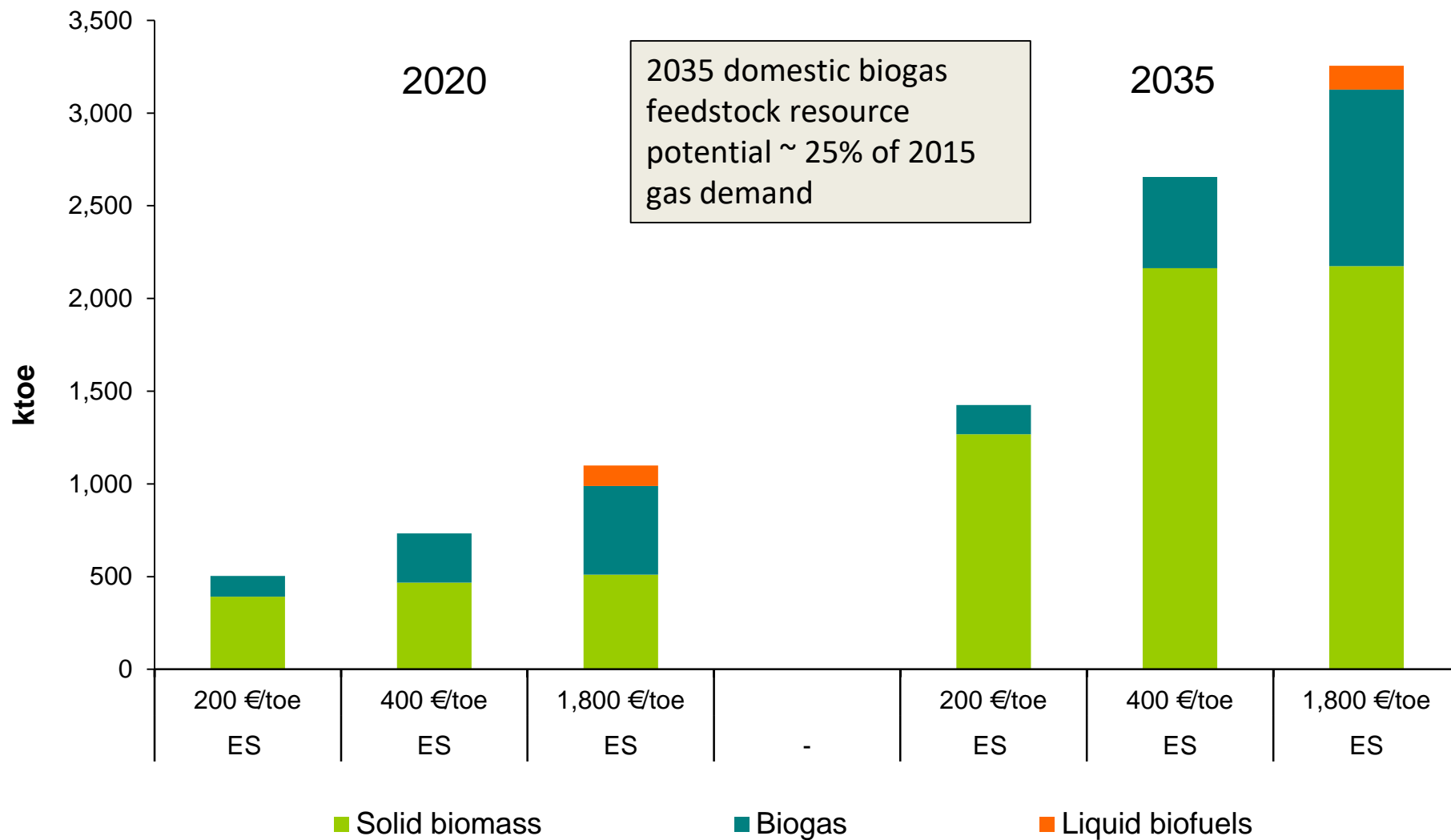


Source, SEAI (2015),

# Long term view – energy related CO<sub>2</sub>



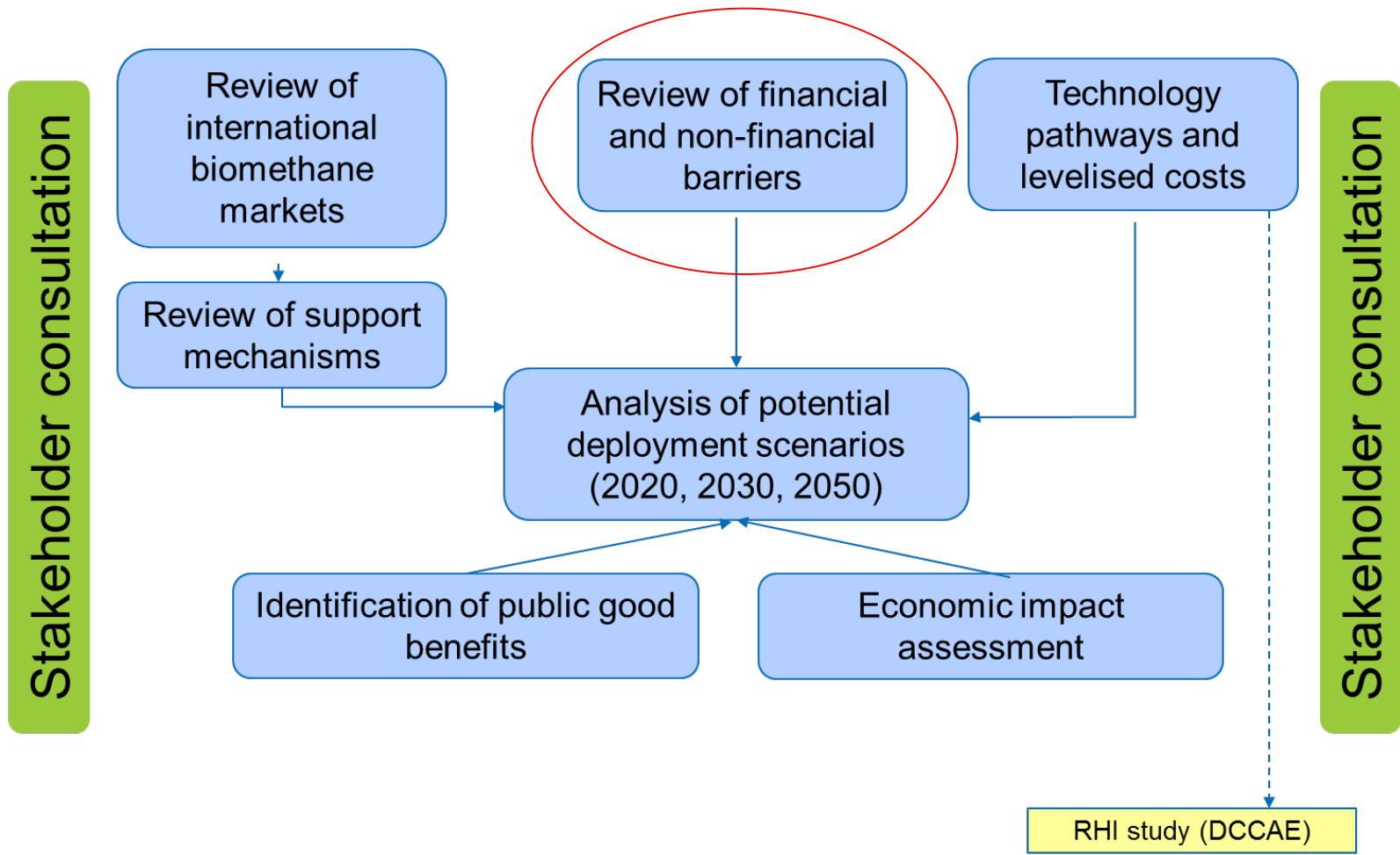
# Domestic Feedstock Potential



- Draft Bioenergy Plan required:

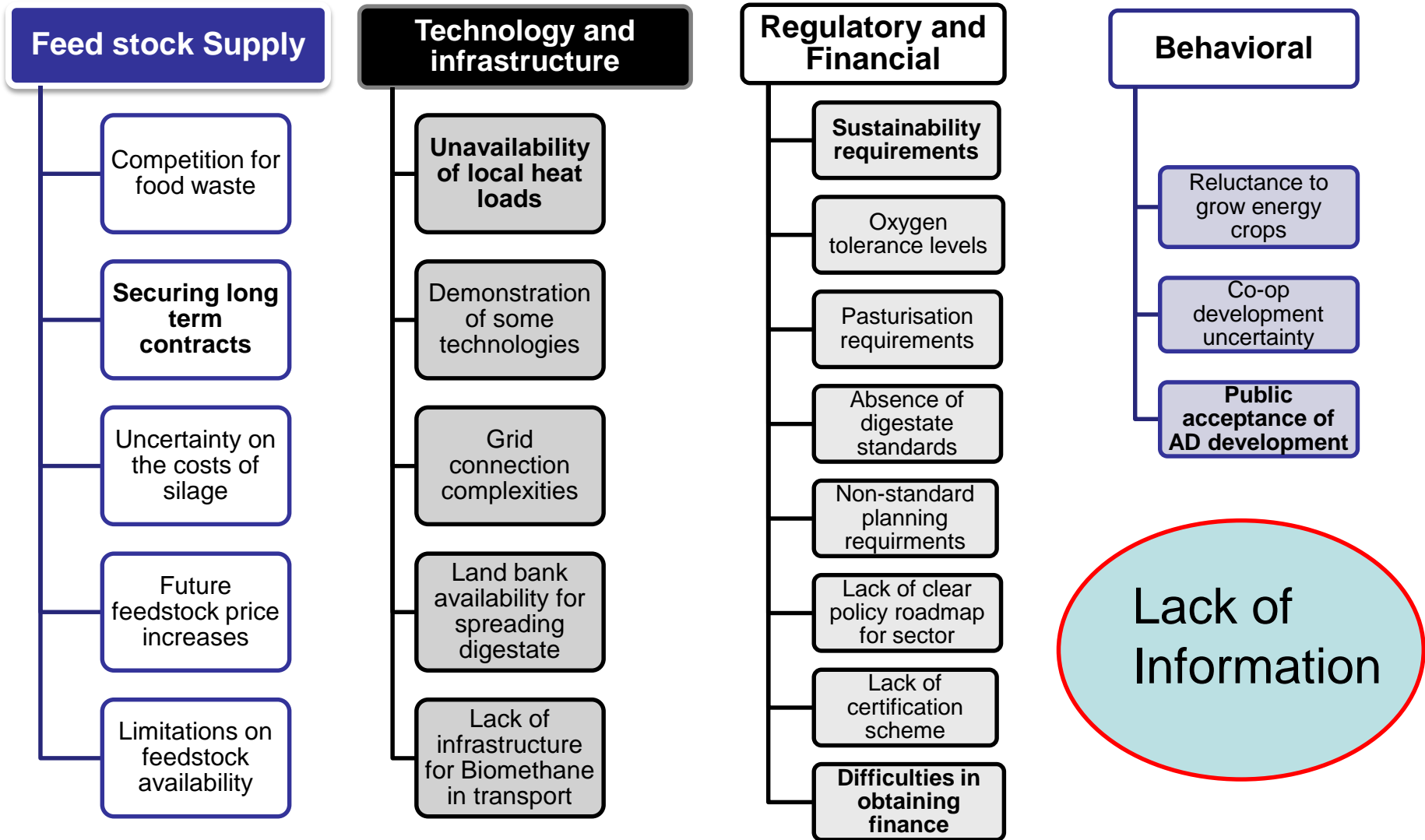
*“Detailed economic assessment of biogas and biomethane will be undertaken to identify the energy sectors where they can be cost-effectively deployed, the appropriate time horizon for such deployment, and the least-cost supports that would be required. The assessment will also address barriers to deployment, including the type and availability of feedstocks, and the means of distributing the gas and its potential end-use markets”*

- Working Group 2 request SEAI to coordinate and fund
- Steering group of public sector and academic representatives
- Ricardo Energy and Environment with Dr. David Wall of UCC





# Barriers to biogas and Biomethane



- Significant ramp-up required to meet 2020 targets
- Domestic Solid and Gaseous Bioenergy production can contribute significantly to energy demand if price increases and if sustainability criteria can be met
- Some biogas pathways compare favourably with fossil already, but are not being realised on the ground; the consultation for Biogas CBA study highlighted a range of potential non-financial barriers.
- Lack of information commonly cited as non-financial barrier

Matthew.clancy@seai.ie



Ireland's EU Structural Funds  
Programmes 2007 - 2013

Co-funded by the Irish Government  
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