# WEBINAR

Bio-CO<sub>2</sub> from biomethane

Closing the carbon loop, driving a growing market

**25 SEPTEMBER 2025** 

10h-11h CEST



info@europeanbiogas.eu www.europeanbiogas.eu



# Welcome

Angela Sainz Arnau

Communications Director **European Biogas Association** 



#### 10:00 | Welcome

Angela Sainz Arnau, Communications Director **European Biogas Association** 

# AGENDA

#### 10:05 | Keynote

Mathilde Fajardy, Energy Technology & Policy Analyst International Energy Agency (IEA)

10:15 | Key takeaways on EBA's White Paper: Current and future state of bio-CO2 CCUs from biomethane in Europe

Pablo Molina, Technical and Project Officer **European Biogas Association** 

10:30 | Insights from a CCUS operator Nick Primmer, Policy Lead Future Biogas

10:40 | Bio-CO2 market trading insights Eunice Ribeiro, Senior Public Affairs Advisor STX Group

10:50 | Q&A session Moderated by Angela Sainz Arnau, Communications Director **European Biogas Association** 

11:00 | Conclusion and wrap up Harmen Dekker, CEO **European Biogas Association** 

# Keynote

Mathilde Fajardy

Energy Technology & Policy Analyst International Energy Agency (IEA)





# CCUS and bio-CO<sub>2</sub> in clean energy transitions

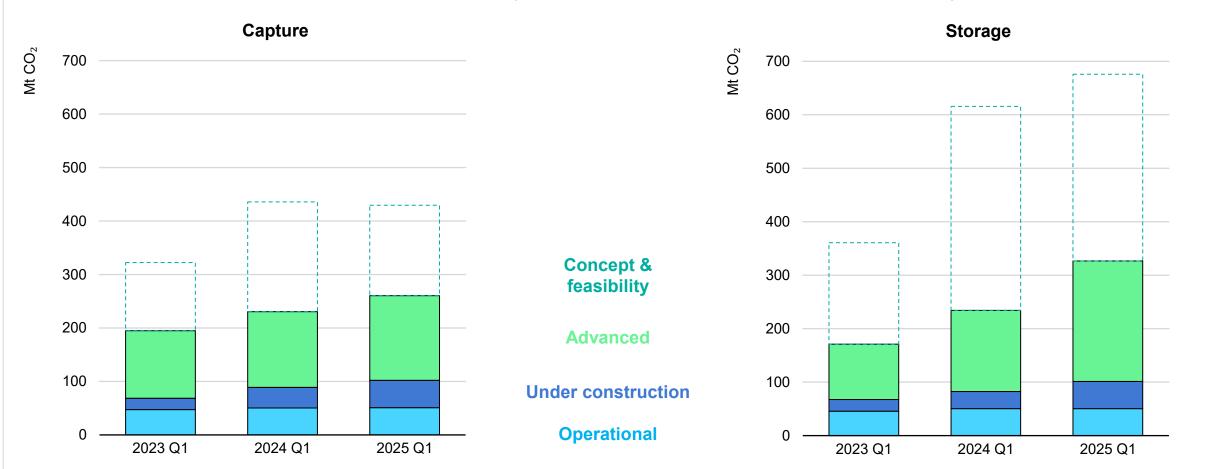
Mathilde Fajardy, Energy Technology and Policy Analyst 25 September 2025

European Biogas Association webinar: 'Bio-CO<sub>2</sub> from biomethane – Closing the carbon loop, driving a growing market'

#### CCUS projects around the world are reaching new milestones



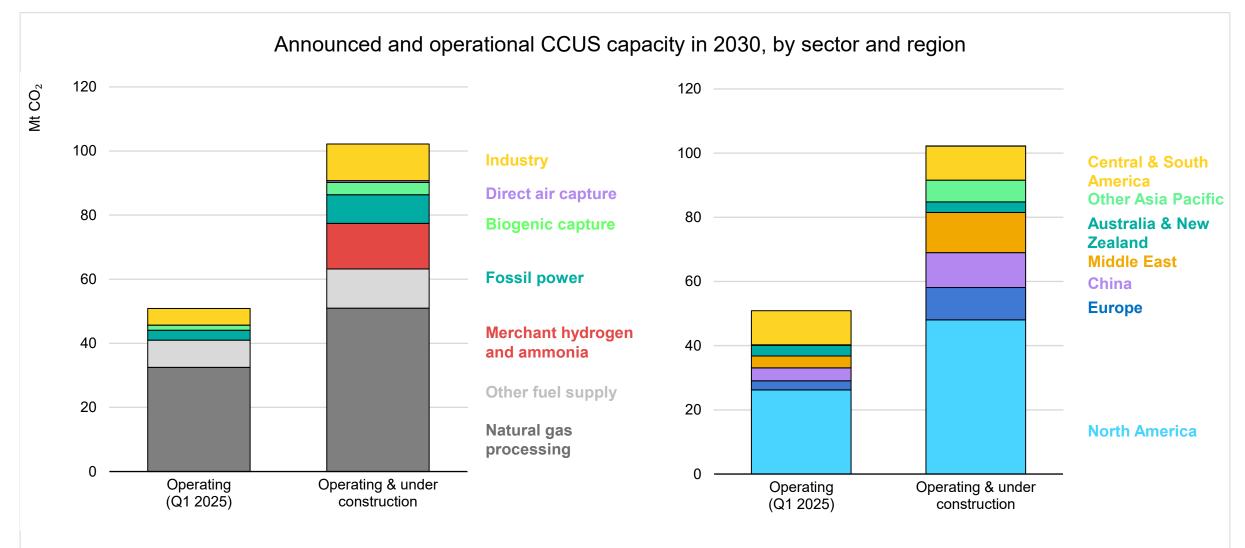
Announced and operational CCUS capacity in 2030 across editions of the IEA CCUS Projects Database



Industry is putting greater emphasis on moving existing projects ahead. If completed, all projects currently under construction could double operational capacity in the next couple of years

#### The CCUS project pipeline is diversifying but not set in stone



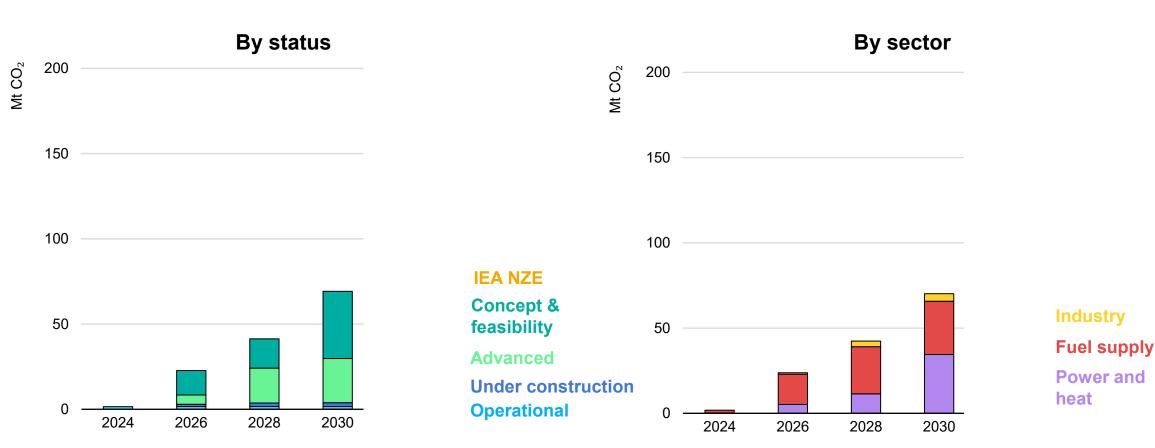


Announcements show a diversification of applications but more investment is needed outside of historical sectors. Regional deployment may stay concentrated unless rapid developments in key markets shift the landscape

#### More efforts are needed in biogenic capture in particular



Announced biogenic capture capacity compared to IEA NZE scenario, 2024-2030

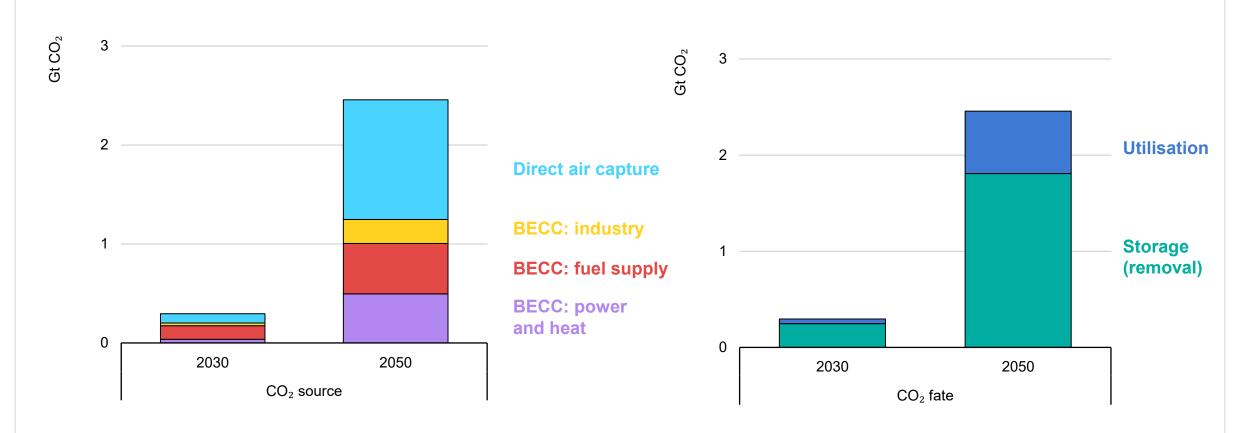


Less than 5% of capacity announced for 2030 is either operational or under construction. Deployment lags behind what would be needed in a net-zero scenario by 2030, particularly in fuels and industry.

#### CO<sub>2</sub> removal or CO<sub>2</sub> utilisation?



Source and fate of CO<sub>2</sub> captured from biogenic applications and from the air in the IEA NZE Scenario, 2050



By 2050, 2.5 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> would need to be captured from biogenic sources and from the air to reach net-zero. Around 75% is stored for removals (1.8 Gt), and 25% is used as carbon-neutral feedstock in fuels and chemicals.

#### Four priorities to boost bio-CO<sub>2</sub> capture



1

Build-up demand for highquality carbon removals 2

Develop internationally agreed approaches to certification and accounting

3

Develop CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure, including hubs

4

Foster innovation across the value chain



# Key takeaways on EBA's White Paper:

Current and future state of bio-CO2 CCUs from biomethane in Europe

Pablo Molina

Technical and Project Officer **European Biogas Association** 

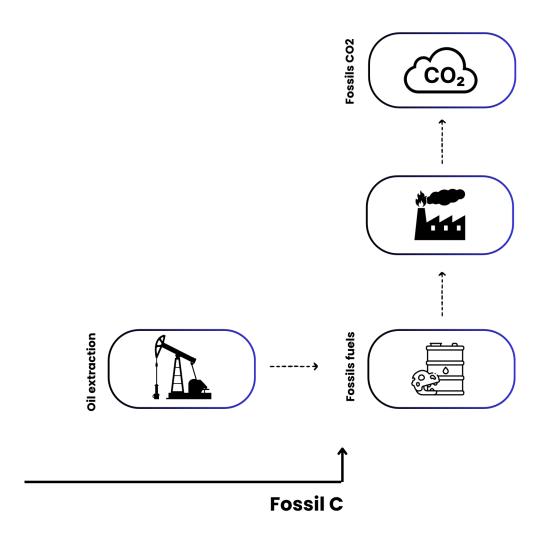


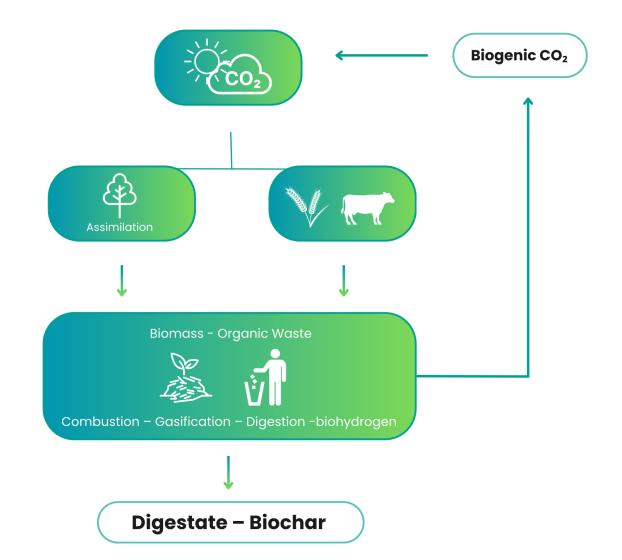
#### What's in this presentation for you?

- CO<sub>2</sub> Markets and Future Landscape
- Economics of bioCO<sub>2</sub> from biomethane
- Future potential of bioCO<sub>2</sub> from biogases in the EU-27
- Mapping of current and future biomethane facilities capturing bioCO<sub>2</sub>
- Conclusions



# What is biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>?

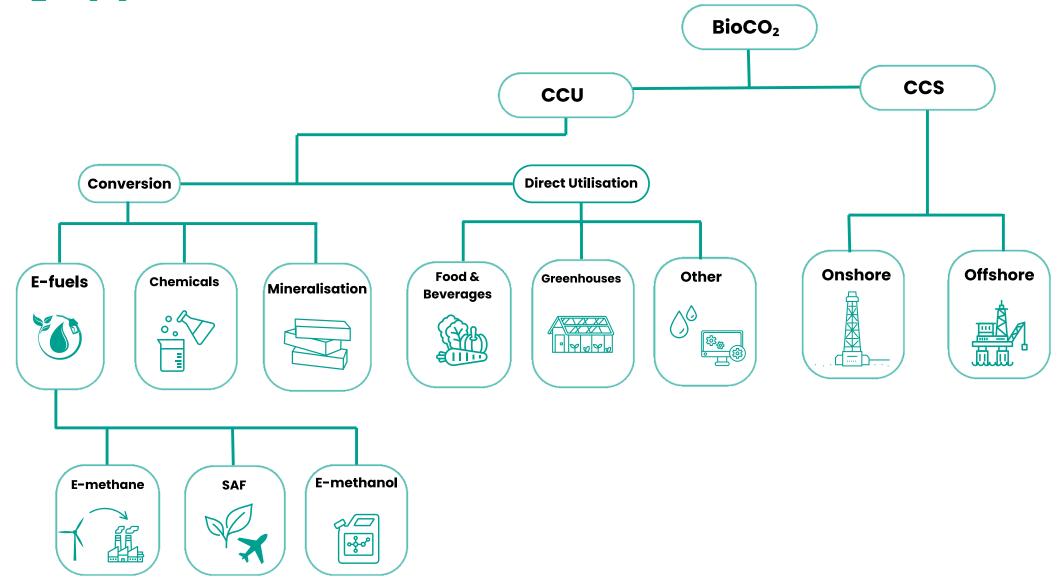






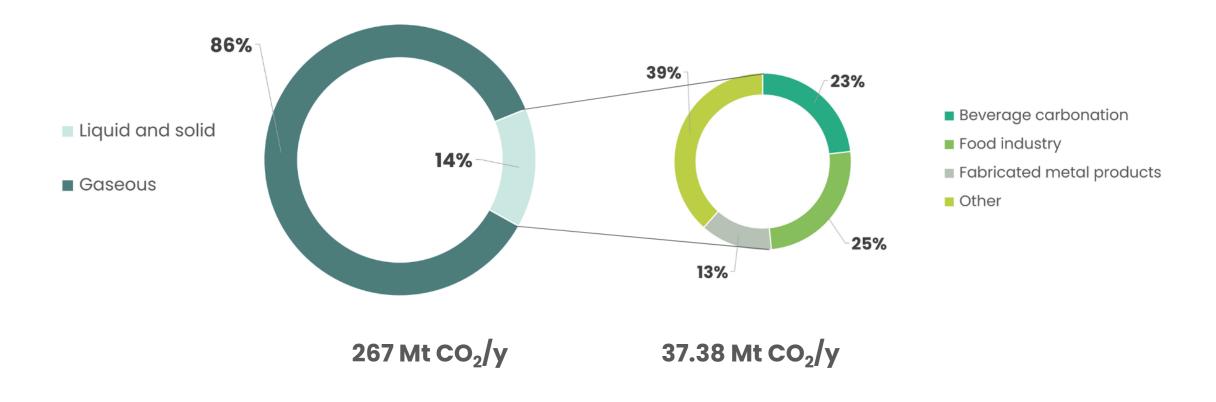
# CO<sub>2</sub> Markets and Future Landscape

## **CO<sub>2</sub> Applications**





#### Global CO<sub>2</sub> demand in 2024





European market share (gaseous, liquid and solid) is 5%

In global liquid and solid market European share is 20%

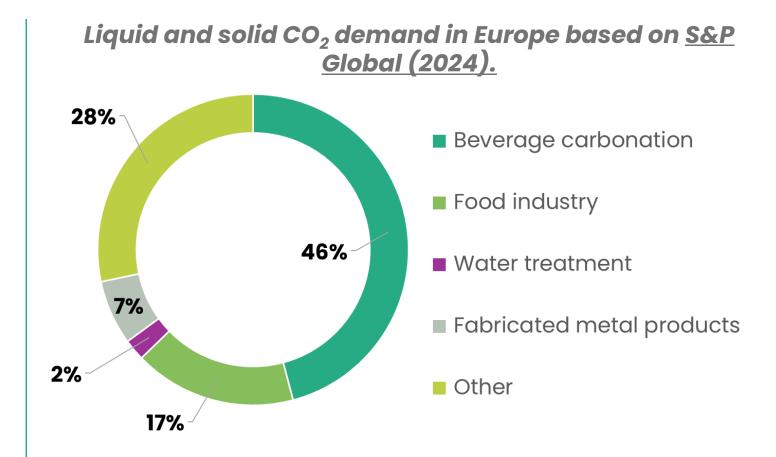


### European liquid and solid CO<sub>2</sub> demand in 2024

# 7.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> were consumed in Europe

- Food & Beverages dominate current markets
- Other applications: dry ice, medical, refrigeration...
- Merchant CO<sub>2</sub> structured around regional supply chains

Demand on conventional uses not expected to grow significantly





### CCUS Shares in the future – EC Impact Assessment

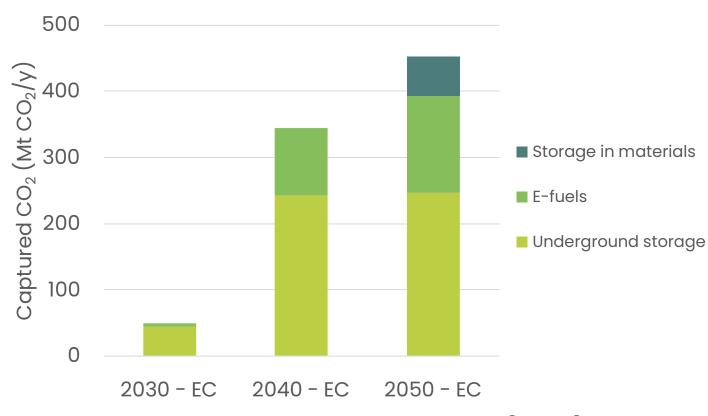


# 344 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> to be captured by 2040

- E-fuels by 2040 more than thirteen times today's merchant CO<sub>2</sub>
- Chemicals not included in the model

### Underestimates biogases contribution:

- 22 Mt by 2040
- 30 Mt by 2050



Captured  $CO_2$  by end use based on EC(2024)



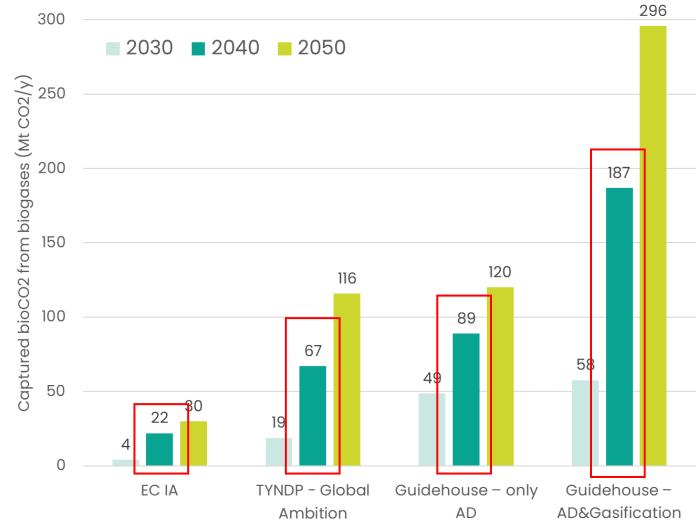
# BioCO<sub>2</sub> potential from biomethane production (EU-27)



Biogas sector, for CO<sub>2</sub> capture, represents one of the best:

- available,
- · cost-effective,
- and scalable technologies

A **stable regulatory framework** is needed to unlock this potential



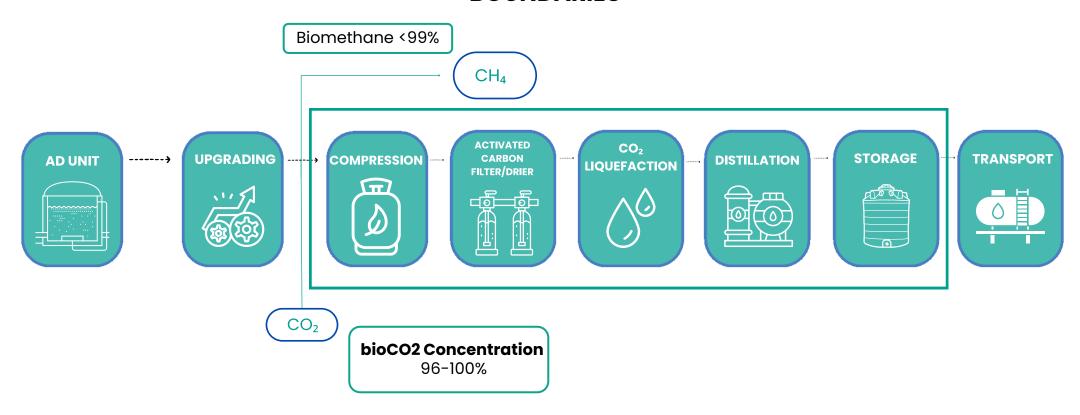
BioCO<sub>2</sub> potential based on different models



# Economics of bioCO<sub>2</sub> from biomethane

#### Data economics exercise - CAPEX AND OPEX

#### **BOUNDARIES**



**Objective:** calculate LCOC

Commercial-scale projects

Direct data from project developers and operators

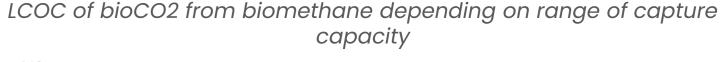


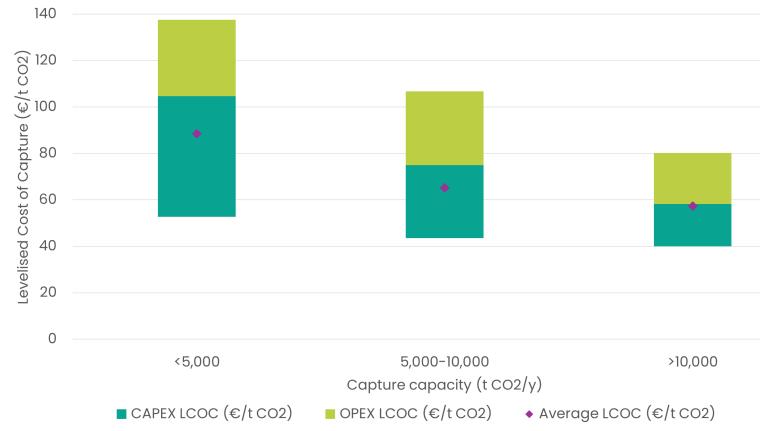
## Levelised Cost of Capture (LCOC)

#### **Driven by Multiple Factors**

- Economies of scale allowing cost degression
- CAPEX, liquefaction unit most cost intensive
- OPEX, electricity for liquefaction accounts for the highest (over 60%)
- Greenfield vs brownfield

Volume aggregation drives additional cost reduction







Current and Future Biomethane Facilities Capturing BioCO<sub>2</sub> in Europe



### CCUS of bioCO<sub>2</sub> from biomethane production



# Biogases' contribution to the biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> industry

#### 125 biomethane plants in Europe

 Capturing 1.17 Mtonnes of biogenic CO2/year

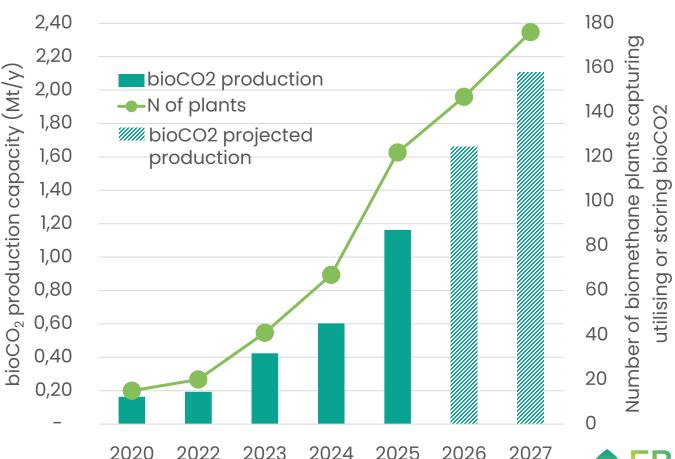
#### 25 additional bio-CO<sub>2</sub> plants expected by 2026

 Set to add 0.5 Mtonnes of captured biogenic CO2/year

#### 75% of captured bio-CO<sub>2</sub> directed to CCU

- 32% Greenhouses
- 21% Food and beverages
- 10% e-fuels

#### BioCO<sub>2</sub> Captured, Utilised, or Permanently Stored from Biomethane Production





#### Distribution per country by 2027: bioCCU or bioCCS?

# UK expected to remain the leading capturer from biogas

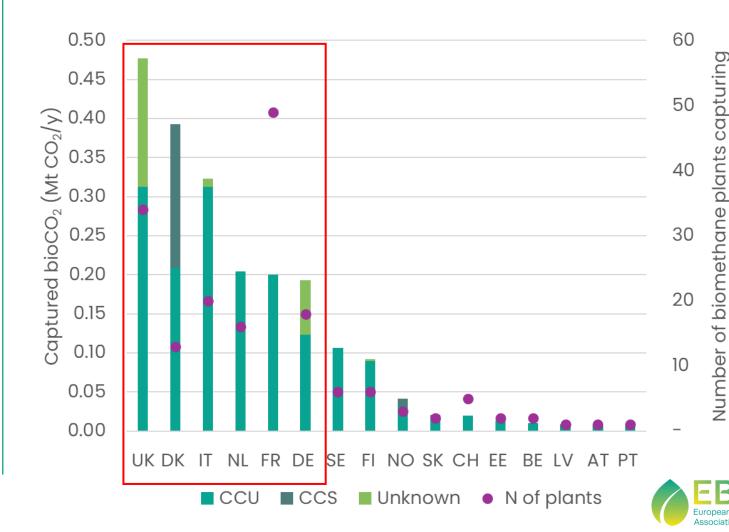
Instability of local CO<sub>2</sub> markets

# Denmark, CCS adding considerable capacity

- E-fuels driving demand
- Larger scale projects

Distribution beyond 2027 will depend on: infrastructure, e-fuels developments, ETS, bioCO<sub>2</sub> certification schemes, support schemes...

# BioCO<sub>2</sub> Captured, Utilised, or Permanently Stored from Biomethane Production per country by 2027



utilising or

# Conclusions



#### Conclusions



BioCO<sub>2</sub> from biogas is already in the market, offering a **scalable**, **efficient**, **and low-cost solution**, crucial to achieve the Climate Law objective.



**Emerging applications** (e-fuels, materials) will require significant quantities with bioCO<sub>2</sub> as a key source.



Europe must tackle **policy and infrastructure barriers** to fully unlock the potential of bioCO<sub>2</sub>



Strong need for **targeted incentives**, integrated CO<sub>2</sub> infrastructure, harmonised **certification** and traceability **schemes** 



#### Report available on EBA Website





Scan the QR and download the <u>full report!</u> **europeanbiogas.eu** 





# Insights from a CCUS operator

Nick Primmer

Policy Lead Future Biogas





# Your journey to Net Zero

Unsubsidised biomethane and permanent carbon removals



### **Leading UK operator**

TODAY

**TOMORROW** 

12 AD plants



30+AD plants



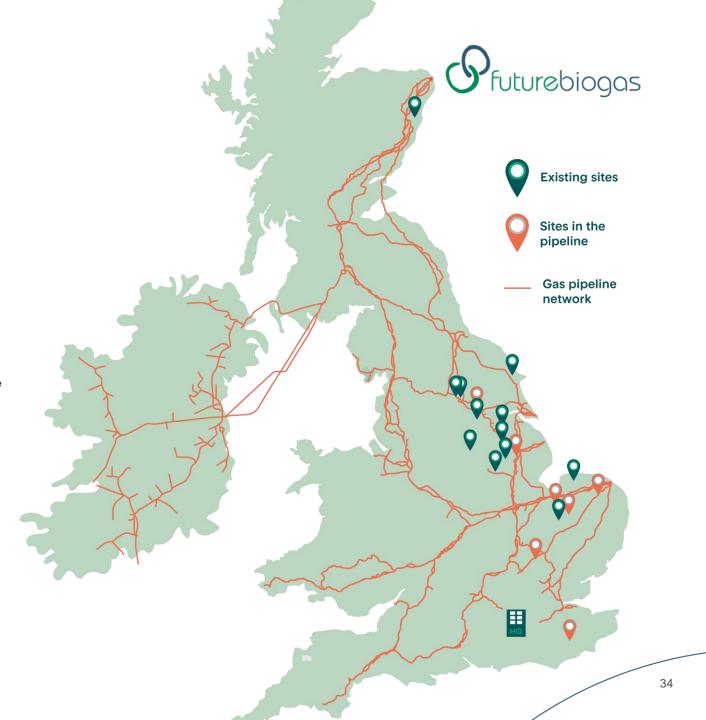
TWh per year of biomethane 3.0+ TWh per year of biomethane

16k⊕ Tonnes of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> per year



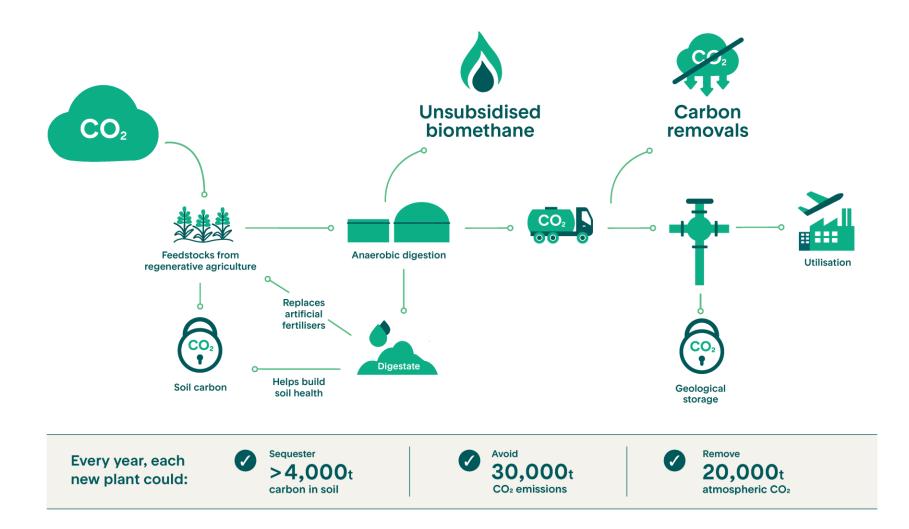
> 500k⊜







#### **Project Carbon Harvest**









#### **CCS** opportunities

Our plants are always built within accessible reach of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) terminals.



**Existing sites** 



Moor Bioenergy
Carbon, Capture Storage
(CCS) biogas plant site



CO<sub>2</sub> terminal



CO<sub>2</sub> offshore storage terminial







#### Carbon capture utilisation (CCU)

The key pathways available in the UK for biogenic CO2 to be valorised into end-use products.



#### Healthcare

Used in diagnostic, therapeutic, and surgical purposes.



#### Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

Combined with hydrogen to create a renewable alternative to fossil-based liquid fuels.



#### Aggregates

Used to stabilise alkaline waste materials, forming low-carbon building materials.



#### E-chemicals

Used as a feedstock for methanol, ethanol, and formic acid production.



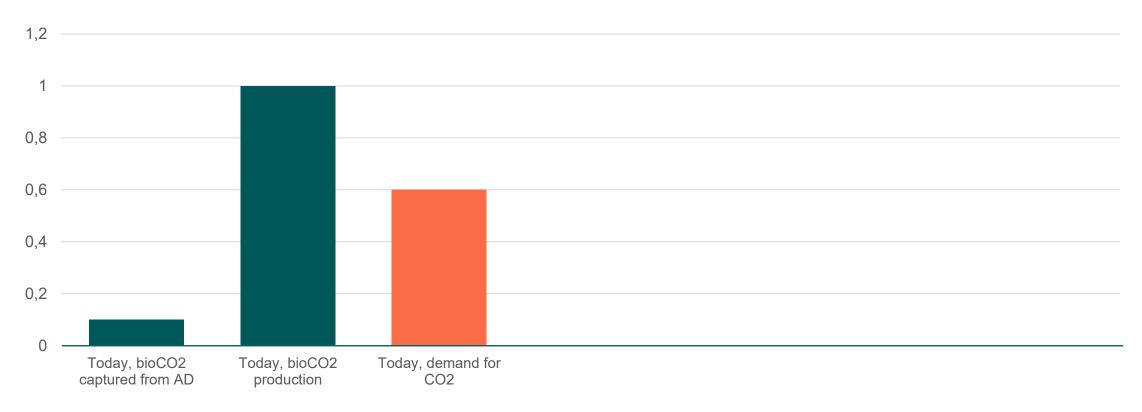
#### Carbonated drinks

Used to carbonate soft drinks and some alcoholic beverages.





# **Demand for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>**

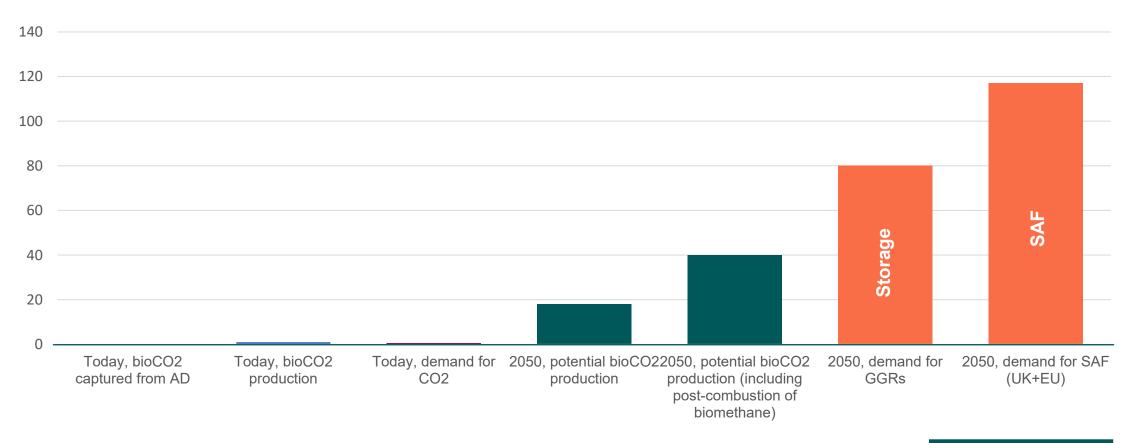


BioCO2 from AD

Demand



# **Demand for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>**

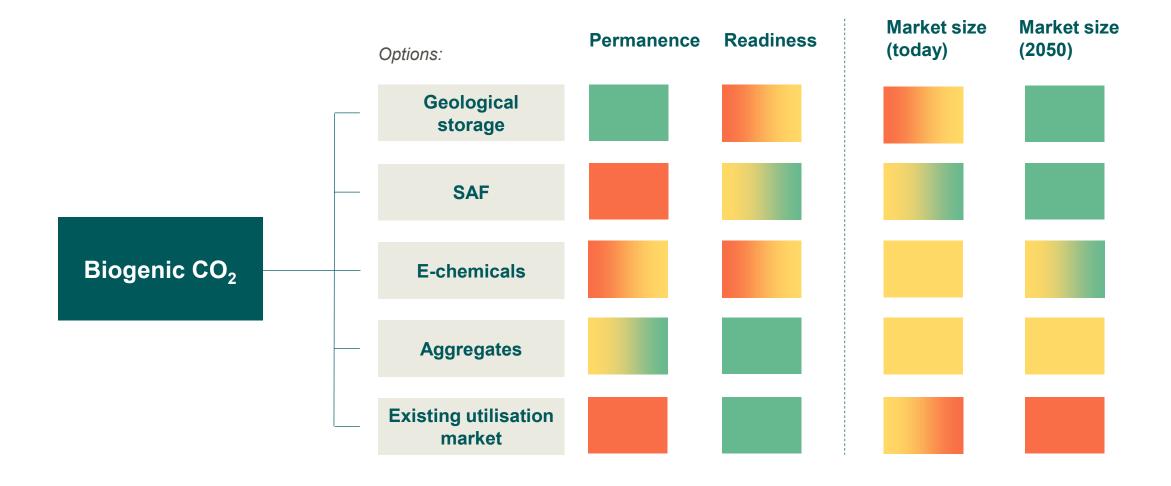


BioCO2 from AD

Demand



# **Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> markets**





# Thank you

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# Bio-CO2 market trading insights

**Eunice Ribeiro** 

Senior Public Affairs Advisor **STX Group** 





Unlocking the Biogenic CO2 market

A trader's perspective

Eunice Ribeiro
eunice.ribeiro@stxgroup.com
25/09/2025



### **STX Group**

Founded in 2005 as a pioneer in environmental commodities trading, STX has grown to become one of the main players in renewable certificates and physical products trading.

Today, STX counts on a global presence, a solid and growing equity base, and a diversified product portfolio.

Employees		Offices		Products			Active clients
500+		14		50+			7000+
Key Account Managers	Product experts	America	EMEA	EAC	Carbon compliance	Renewable Gas Physical Biofuels	Producers
							Corporates
							Utilities
		LATAM	APAC	VERs	Energy Efficiency		O&G majors
							Other





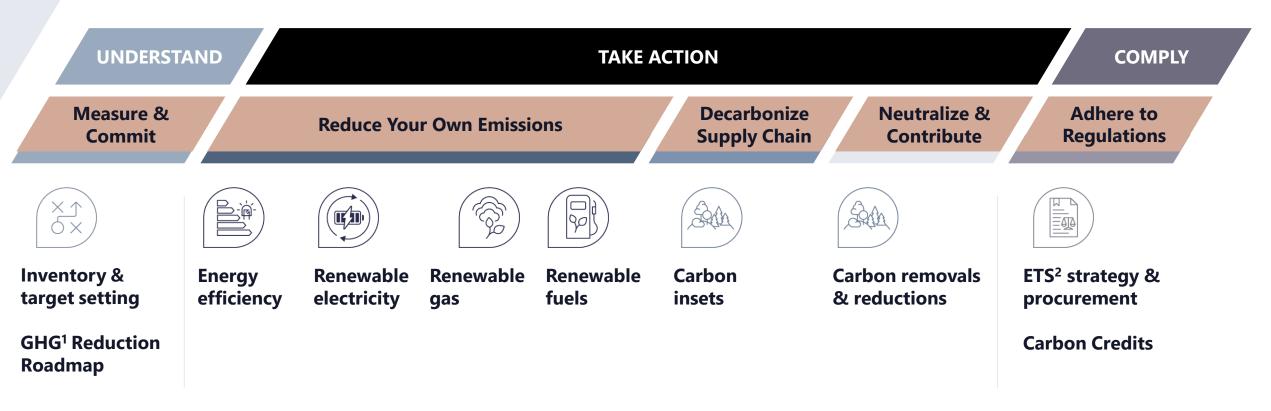






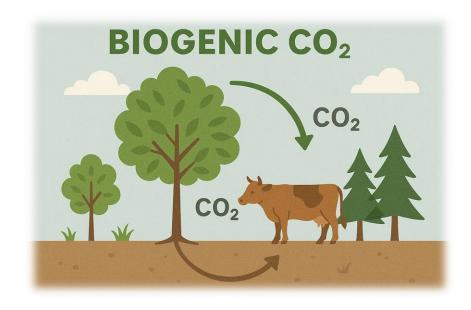
## STX Group offers a holistic decarbonization service for corporates

We support enterprises to understand and meet their environmental compliance needs, besides helping them to achieve Net Zero targets



### From Waste to Value: where does Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> belong?

Waste?



**By-product?** 

**Commodity?** 

Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> has the **potential to become Europe's next key environmental commodity**, but only if we manage to develop the right framework for it to thrive.

# What are the best Bio-CO<sub>2</sub> applications downstream? CCU, CCS, or an interlinkage between both?

	CCU	CCS
Applications	Feedstock for green chemicals, synthetic fuels, food & beverage, refrigeration, etc.	Permanent storage delivers genuine negative emissions.
Advantages	Creates <b>circular value chains</b> , where CO <sub>2</sub> becomes a <b>raw material</b> .	Ensures permanent carbon removals are embedded in corporate compliance + EU climate framework, <b>complementing</b> , <b>not replacing</b> , reductions on the road to net-zero.

And more importantly...

How can these pathways **deliver both climate impact** <u>and</u> **market value?** What would be the **right market enablers** to provide liquidity to BioCO2 trading?

### **Building blocks for the Biogenic CO2 market**

#### 1. Demand enablers

- Clear EU regulatory framework
  - Precise definitions and scope
  - Accounting flexibility
  - The right **incentives** to increase demand

#### 2. Market enablers

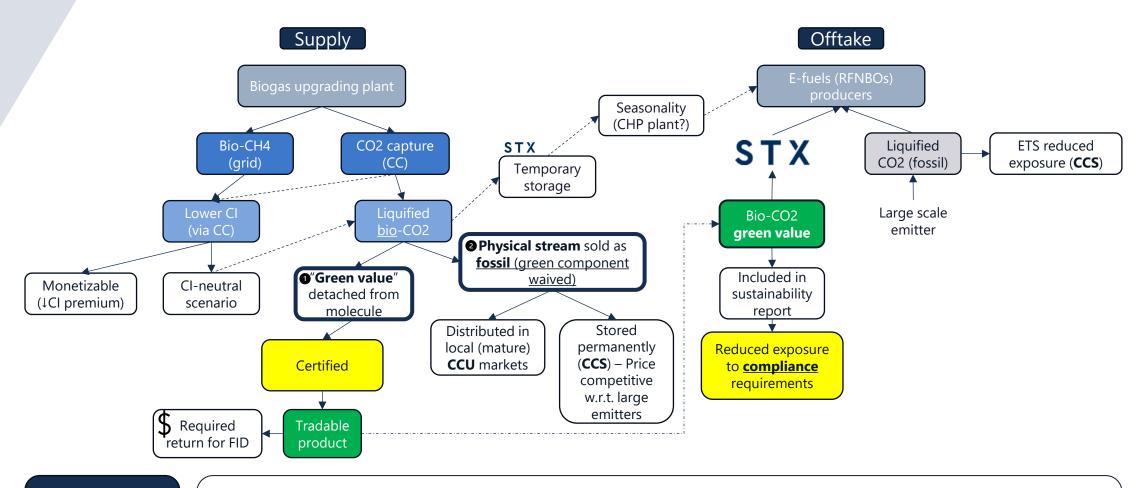
 Certification: common methodologies across applications with a mass balancing system (where applicable) and/or "book & claim" infrastructures.

#### 3. Structural enablers

- Enable delivery to the highest-value use, not just the nearest site (logistics constraints)
- Support integration and synergies with biomethane, e-fuels, and other markets

<u>Example</u>: Currently, captured biogenic CO₂ via CCU <u>does not</u> reduce the end-product's footprint, thus removing the incentive for biomethane producers to pursue CCU under RED

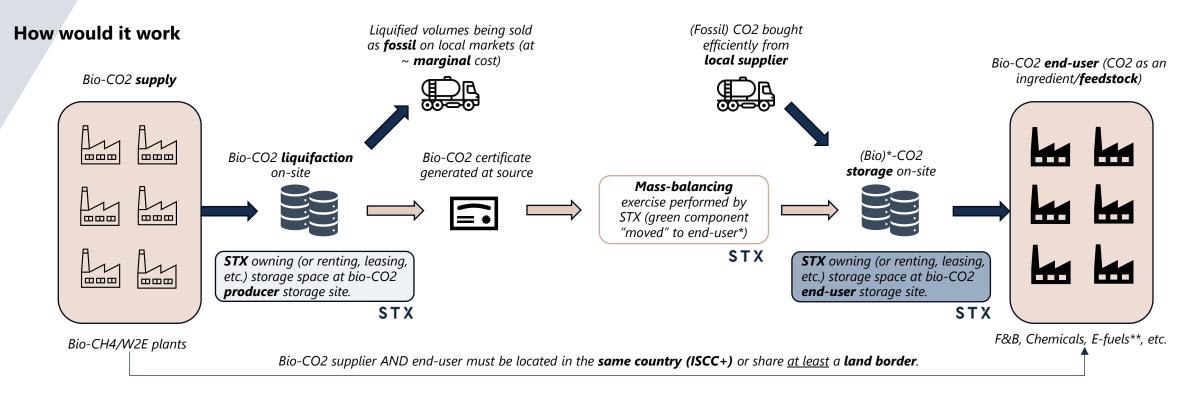
## "Book & claim" schemes unlock value and reduce logistic burdens



**Summary** of intended structure

- 1. Possibility for companies to **detach "green value" of bio-CO2** by placing it into a certificate (verified independently)
- 2. "Green value" sold over to companies exposed to CO2 sustainability requirements (compliance vs voluntary)
- 3. Ongoing efforts to test this value proposition with verifiers (compliance) and with end-buyers (compliance/voluntary)
- 4. Significant opportunity in **RFNBOs trade dimension**

### Mass balancing rules need to be integrated in the existing framework



#### **Upstream**

The above structure allows bio-CO2 suppliers to sell physical streams at cost locally, while gaining a premium from the "green component" that is transferred via certificate to the end-user.

#### Midstream

The midstream segment is significantly simplified → limited need to build any transport/logistics infrastructure to match S&D.

Need to encounter a local off-taker (at supply) and find a cheap CO2 source close to enduser.

#### Downstream

End-user rents out to STX (part of) their storage facility and via mass-balancing of bio-CO2 volumes can source fossil volumes (cheaply) and receive the green component as accompanying certification.

# Thank you

Bio-CO<sub>2</sub>, if supported by a well-designed regulatory framework, can become one of the next **key environmental commodities** globally.

The EU can position itself at the forefront and take advantage by closing the loop, creating tangible value, and positioning Europe as a leader in the Circular Carbon Economy.

# Q&A session

Moderated by Angela Sainz Arna, Communications Director **European Biogas Association** 

# Conclusion and wrap up

Harmen Dekker
CEO
European Biogga Associat

**European Biogas Association** 





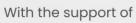
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