

The business case for Irish renewable gas

A sustainable solution for agriculture & energy

22 October 2019

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1. Introduction



- The Renewable Gas Forum of Ireland (RGFI) is an industry forum representing all sectors of the renewable gas industry from producers through to end users.
- Established in 2014 to advocate for appropriate market conditions
- Green Gas Certification Scheme for Ireland design phase 2018

Our Purpose

Developing an indigenous, sustainable renewable gas industry in Ireland to achieve 20% renewable gas by 2030

Our Vision

To be Ireland's centre of excellence for the renewable gas industry – delivering leadership, knowledge, training and standards for Members.

Our Values

RGFI has a distinct set of values across the work we commit to undertaking and within our internal organisation culture









Membership

















































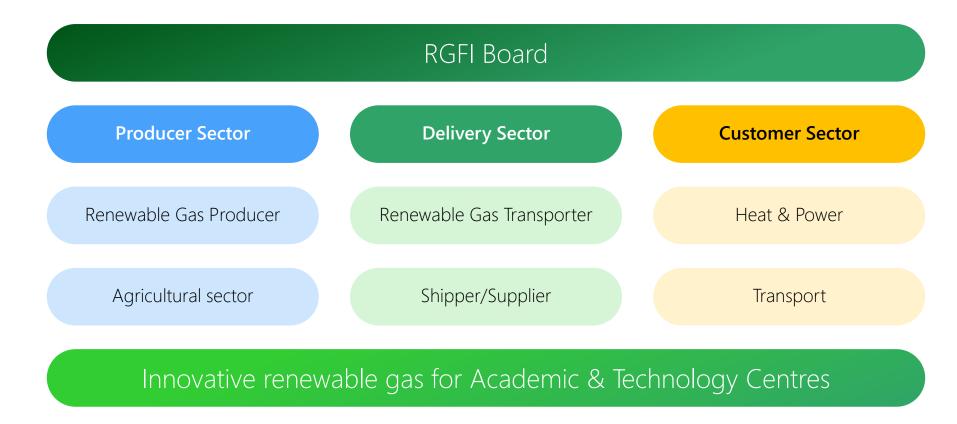






Structure









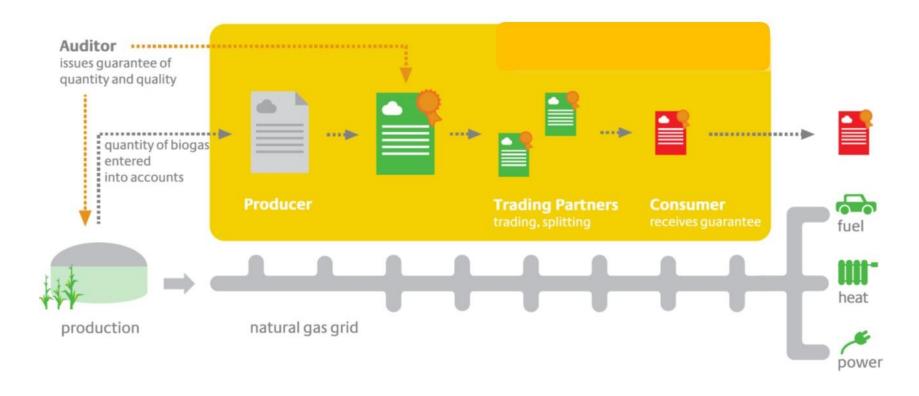
Technical Committees:

- Developing Guidelines & Best Practices
- Facilitate adoption of common standards and controls

Sustainable Renewable Gas available for markets:



Green Gas Certification Scheme for Ireland











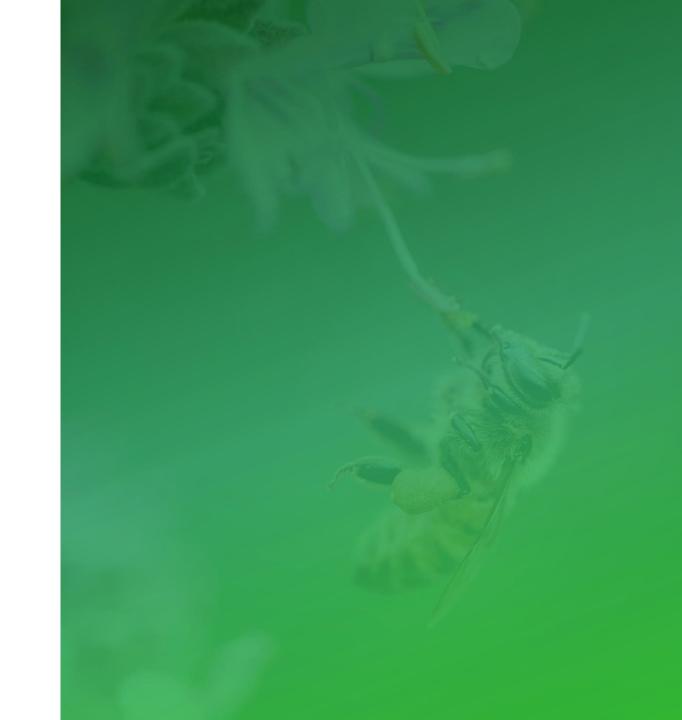






2.

Opportunities and challenges







Anaerobic Digestion plants in Europe – supported by Governments.

(France is delivering a new plant every 14 days)

Irish renewable gas industry at its infancy – but with grass-based agriculture, Ireland has greatest potential of all European countries for production of renewable gas

Renewable Natural Gas – opportunities for Ireland Inc





Industrial Gas Consumers

Demand Driven

- Manufacturing & Processing Sectors
- Agri food, Beverages & Biopharma
- Biomedical & medical



Achieving Carbon Neutrality

- Large energy consumers to be carbon neutral by 2030
- Mandatory & Binding targets
- Corporate Responsibilities



Business case

Efficiencies

- Lowest cost solution to decarbonise
- Circular Economy
- Least Disruptive



Rationale

Global and Irish Consumers

- Climate Change
- Competitiveness
- Sustainability

Biomethane challenges



Three Core Constraints

1.

2.

3.

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Eurostat SHARES



Cost of Technology



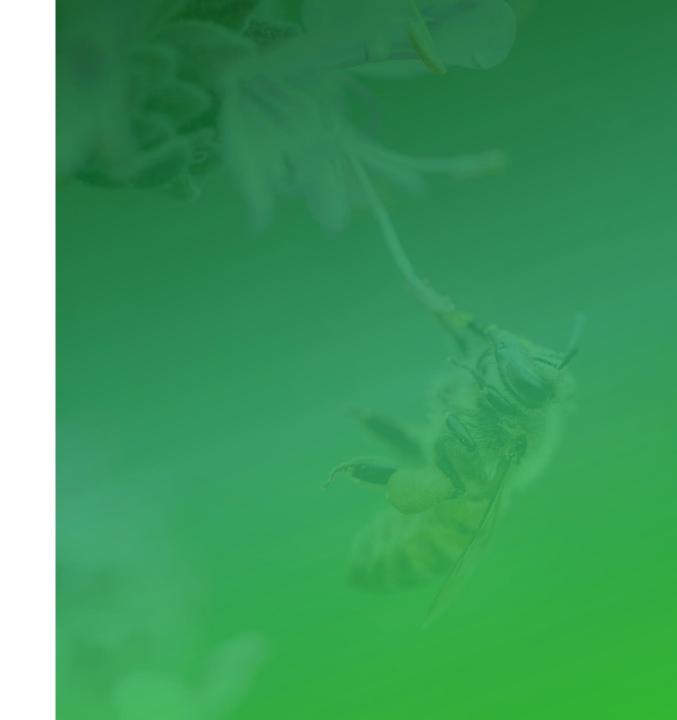
Who Pays?



3.

Vertically integrated business case





Vertically integrated business case:



Investment in Irish renewable gas industry

Background

- **June 2019** Irish Government Climate Action Plan published (no business case for agri-biomethane re Margin Abatement Cost Curve)
- July 2019 Government requests RGFI vertically integrated business case
 - KPMG commissioned to assess the opportunity, economics and pathway to the development of the biogas industry in Ireland.
- KPMG has consulted with all key stakeholders

Brief

- To appraise economic costs and benefits associated with the replacement of up to 20% of Ireland's current natural gas demand with biomethane (approximately 11 TWHrs electrical equivalent per annum).
- Agricultural source focus of the business case (also considered biomethane from commercial and household waste)
- Evidence base-building on Ervia, GNI work to date

Summary messages





The RGFI business case provides a positive 1.26 cost-benefit ratio through to 2050



Biomethane can represent the lowest cost decarbonisation option for certain sectors



Ireland has sufficient capacity to produce the required agricultural feedstocks without impacting the livestock industry



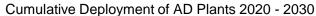
The business case aligns with a wide range of Government policy objectives including decarbonisation, the Government's Action Plan for Rural Development, the Nitrates Action Plan & DAFM's Code of Good Agricultural Practice

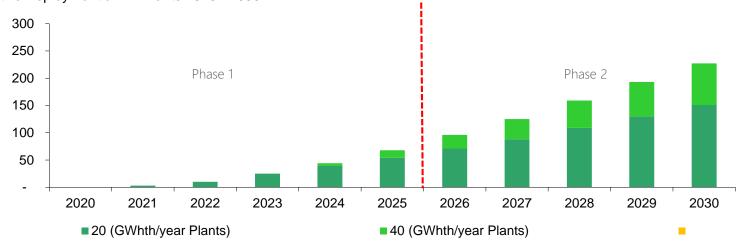


Biomethane is a proven technology, with the initial plant roll-out in line with that achieved in Northern Ireland;

Scale of Ambition







Phase 1 Ambition



78 AD Plants



2TWh Gas available for Injection



Capital investment of **€470m** required

Phase 2 Ambition



Further 225 AD Plants



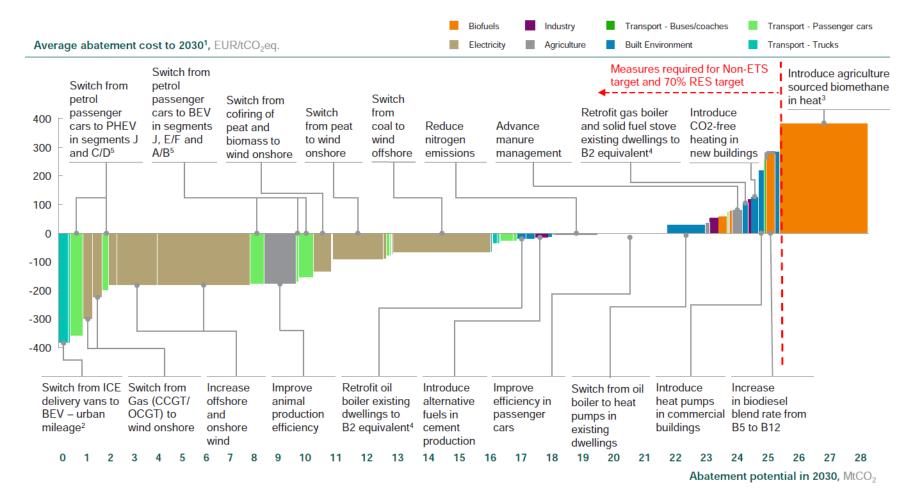
6.8TWh Gas available for Injection



Capital investment of €1.5b required

Marginal Abatement Cost





Source: Climate Action Plan

Cost Benefit Analysis



CBA undertaken in accordance with Public Spending Code

CBA, 2020 – 2050 (€'billion, 2019 values)

Scenario #	1	2	3
	CBA with Shadow Cost of Labour	CBA with Shadow Cost of Labour and with GVA Impacts	CBA without Shadow Cost of Labour and with GVA Impacts
Economic NPV	-3.63	3.90	2.87
Economic BCR	0.68	1.36	1.26

Funding the Ambition



1. Interim Funding Solution

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2. Gas PSO Levy

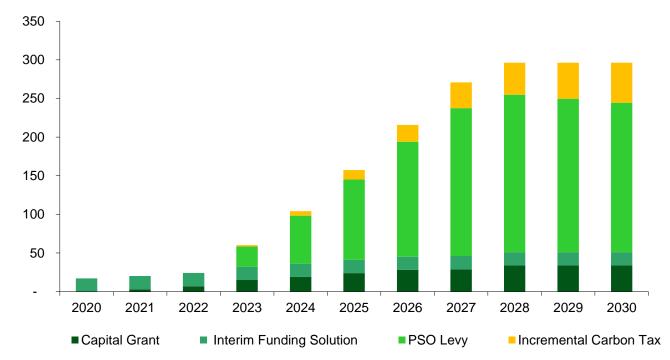
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3. Capital Grant

4. Incremental Carbon Tax

5. Obligation Scheme

Total Amount of Annual Support Required for the Industry



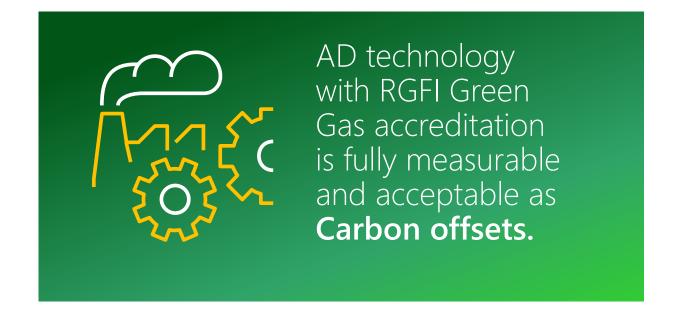
Opportunity for Ireland Inc





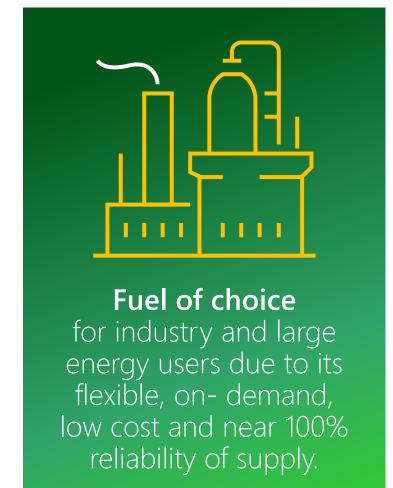
Complements the Government's decarbonisation policy – saving 2.6m tonnes of CO2 pa by 2030





Opportunity for Industry







Versatility of End Use -Renewable Gas can be easily applied directly to end use in







Suitable as a solution for those hard to decarbonise sectors such as heating and transport.

Opportunity for Agriculture





- creating 3000 + jobs

Scale AD will create an

economic stimulus for

farmers and rural Ireland

Opportunity to utilise unprofitable land.

Demand: 4.8m

Demand: 4.8m tonnes of slurry and 5.8m tonnes of grass silage pa A long term indigenous industry for Rural Ireland –7-10 long term jobs for each AD

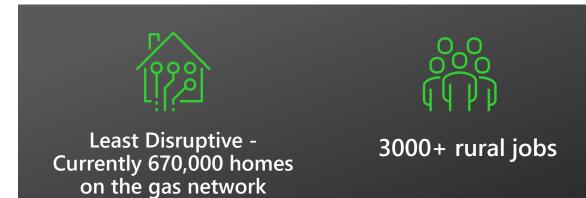
One of the few options to enable decarbonisation of agriculture (integrated and circular approach)

By-product digestate, a high quality



Opportunity for Consumers

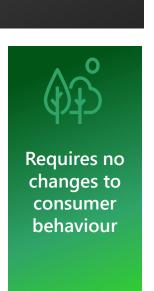


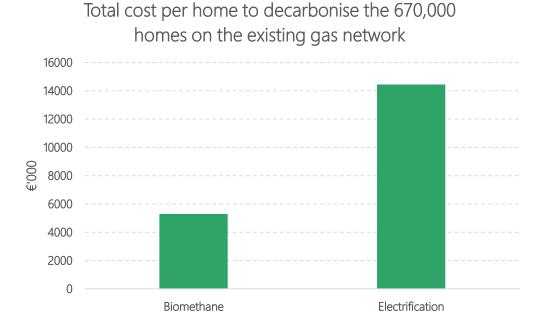


Cleaner Air



Cleaner

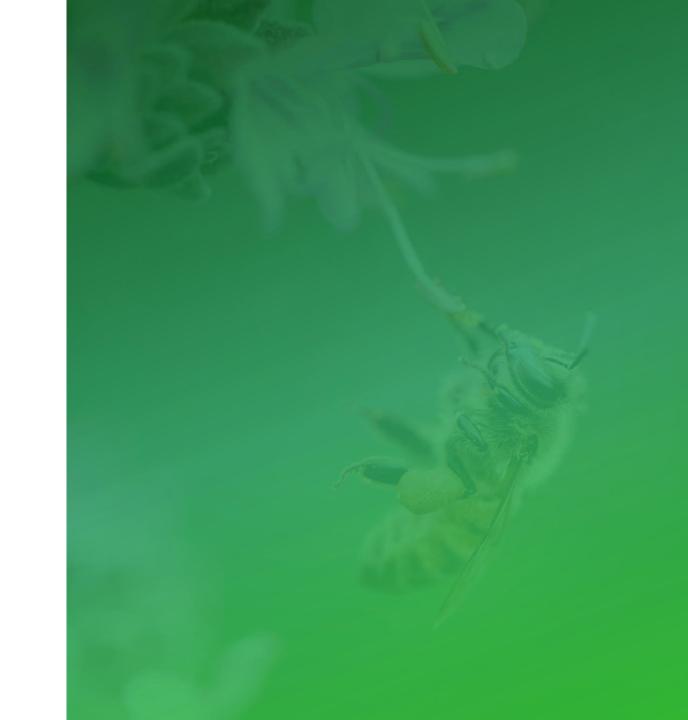






4.

Conclusion – next steps



RGFI – Next Steps









Develop the Pathway for Biomethane

Present to Government

Support this initiative

Support from across Enterprise and Agriculture



Support this initiative from ETS manufacturing & processing industry



Role of CRU



Proactive measure on behalf of gas consumer