



BUDOUCNOST MOJÍ BIOPLYNKY

 Martin Schwarz

 4. února 2026

 ZOD Mrákov



Jaká je **moje** situace?

Jaký čekám vývoj?

Jaké mám možnosti?

Posouzení a rozhodnutí.

Je to
dobré a
dává mi
to smysl?



Kdo je
můj
zákazník
?



O co má
zájem?



Jak
efektivně
to můžu
dodat?



Elektrina a teplo

- využití tepla
- výrobní náklady
– prodejní cena
- konkurence

Biometan

- emisní úspora
- pokročilé
suroviny
- změna

Elektrina a teplo

- místní **zákazník**
- úspora regulované složky ceny za elektrinu
- prodej tepla

Biometan

- evropský **zákazník**
- česká státní **podpora**

PROČ CHYBÍ PODPORA ELEKTŘINY Z BIOPLYNU?

Elektřina z bioplynu nemá **koupěschopnou** poptávku.

Proč?

- Levnější obnovitelná elektřina z větru, vody a slunce.
- Žádná povinnost = žádný cíl = žádná poptávka.



CO DĚLÁ SVĚT ?

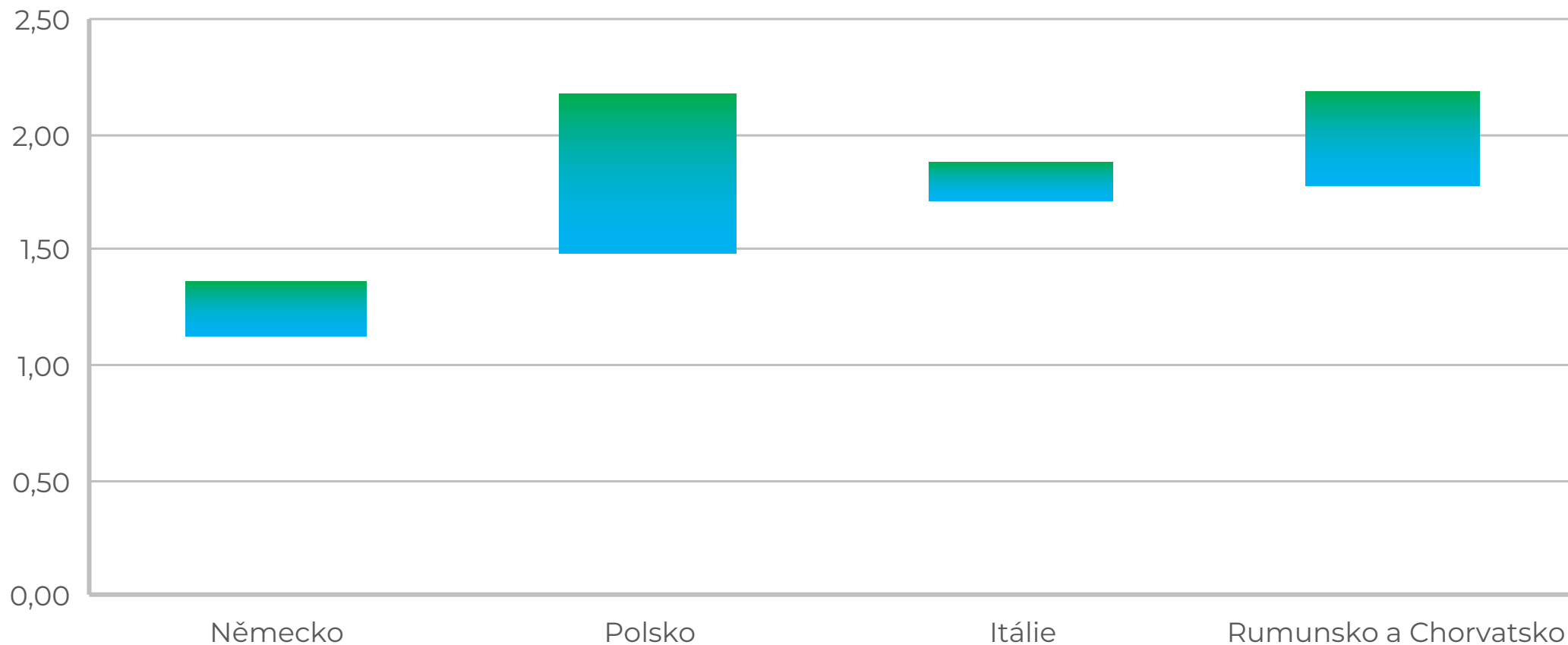


24. ledna 2026, Dan Jørgensen, komisař pro energetiku.

REPowerEU poskytl politický rámec pro tuto práci. 🤝 Nyní představuje **Tripartitní dohoda o bioplynu** klíčovou příležitost k dalšímu posílení společného úsilí o rozšíření výroby a využívání bioplynů v různých členských státech. To je klíčové pro energetickou **transformaci**, ale také pro energetickou **bezpečnost** Evropy. Aby Evropa urychlila růst a zvýšila poptávku po obnovitelných plynech, potřebuje politickou ochotu a silné zapojení na trhu.

REFERENČNÍ CENA AUKČNÍ PODPORY CFD

■ Kč/kWh max. ■ Kč/kWh min.



Data za období 2023 - 2025.

Délka podpory 15 - 20 let.

V Německu od roku 2024 platí "tříhodinové pravidlo záporné ceny".



Growth potential

The production of biogases in Europe in 2024 amounted to 232 TWh or 22 bcm. This is more than the entire inland natural gas demand of Belgium, Denmark, and Ireland combined, and represents 6.6% of the EU's natural gas consumption in 2024.

By 2030, the sector is expected to produce 35 bcm of biomethane and provide 500,000 jobs. €28 billion has already been earmarked for investments in biomethane production to support such growth.

In 2040, Europe could produce 111 bcm biogases, of which 101 bcm relates to the EU-27. This last figure represents 80% of forecasted EU gas demand in 2040.





Defossilisation

Buildings



Industry



Mobility



Power system





Strategic autonomy and infrastructure

There is an urgent need to strengthen EU's independence on natural gas and fertiliser imports.

58.4% of all fuels consumed in 2023 were imported. While some countries have reduced their imports significantly in the recent past years, an increase in imports was observed in various other Member States. Biogases can be produced and traded within Europe, ensuring the EU's security of supply, and avoiding dependence on external providers.

The deployment of biogases to replace fossil fuels do not require the large investments to develop new infrastructure. The existing gas infrastructure is biomethane-ready. This is key to ramping up decarbonisation and providing affordable renewable energy for consumers.

Likewise the EU's reliance on imported fertilisers and exposure to price



Cost-competitive renewable gas

Biomethane is the most competitive and scalable renewable gas available today. Biomethane can be produced starting from €55/MWh, without considering CO₂ prices.



GHG emissions savings

There is an urgent need to strengthen EU's dependence on natural gas and fertiliser imports.

Biogas and biomethane prevent emissions across the whole value chain, with a three-fold emissions mitigation effect.

58.4% of all fuels consumed in 2023 were imported. While some countries have reduced their imports significantly in the recent past years, an increase in imports was observed in various other Member States. **Biogases can be produced and traded within Europe, ensuring the EU's security of supply, and avoiding dependence on external providers.**

The deployment of biogases to replace fossil fuels do not require the large investments to develop new infrastructure. The existing gas infrastructure is biomethane-ready. This is key to ramping up decarbonisation and providing affordable renewable energy for consumers



Sustainable feedstock

There will be enough sustainable feedstock to produce biogas and biomethane in Europe.



Waste Management & Circularity

Biogas and biomethane production can enable cities and regions to develop integrated circular city concepts and make optimal use of their resources. Biogas is a true enabler of circular economy: we can produce biogas by recycling separately collected local bio-waste and wastewater from our households and industries.

Combining waste management with renewable energy production through biogas brings two main benefits. Firstly, it reduces methane emissions from open manure storage and landfill, which are among the biggest sources of methane emissions in the EU. Secondly, it can make treatment less expensive and more energy efficient.

There is a big potential expected for waste feedstocks, including food waste and industrial wastewater.





Agroecological transition

Biogases strengthen agroecological practices that do not impose any harm to environment and preserves biodiversity. This means treating the farm like an ecosystem; caring for and regenerating soil, air and water. This approach encourages soil health and biodiversity and looks at how the farm and, more generally, our society, functions as a whole.

This means treating the farm like an ecosystem; caring for and regenerating soil, air and water. This approach encourages soil health and biodiversity and looks at how the farm and, more generally, our society, functions as a whole.

Circular farming with biogas

SEKVENČNÍ PĚSTOVÁNÍ

- Na stejném pozemku se v jednom zemědělském roce pěstují postupně dvě různé plodiny.
- Obvykle se druhá plodina vysazuje po sklizni předchozí hlavní plodiny, aniž by docházelo k soupeření o půdu pro potraviny a krmivo, což umožňuje zachovat dostupné přírodní zdroje a efektivněji je využívat.