



Biogas-powered district heating uses local waste streams and contributes to local energy independence in BIOENERGY-villages

**Volker Kromrey**  
Bodensee-Stiftung / Lake Constance Foundation  
Programme Director Energy Transition

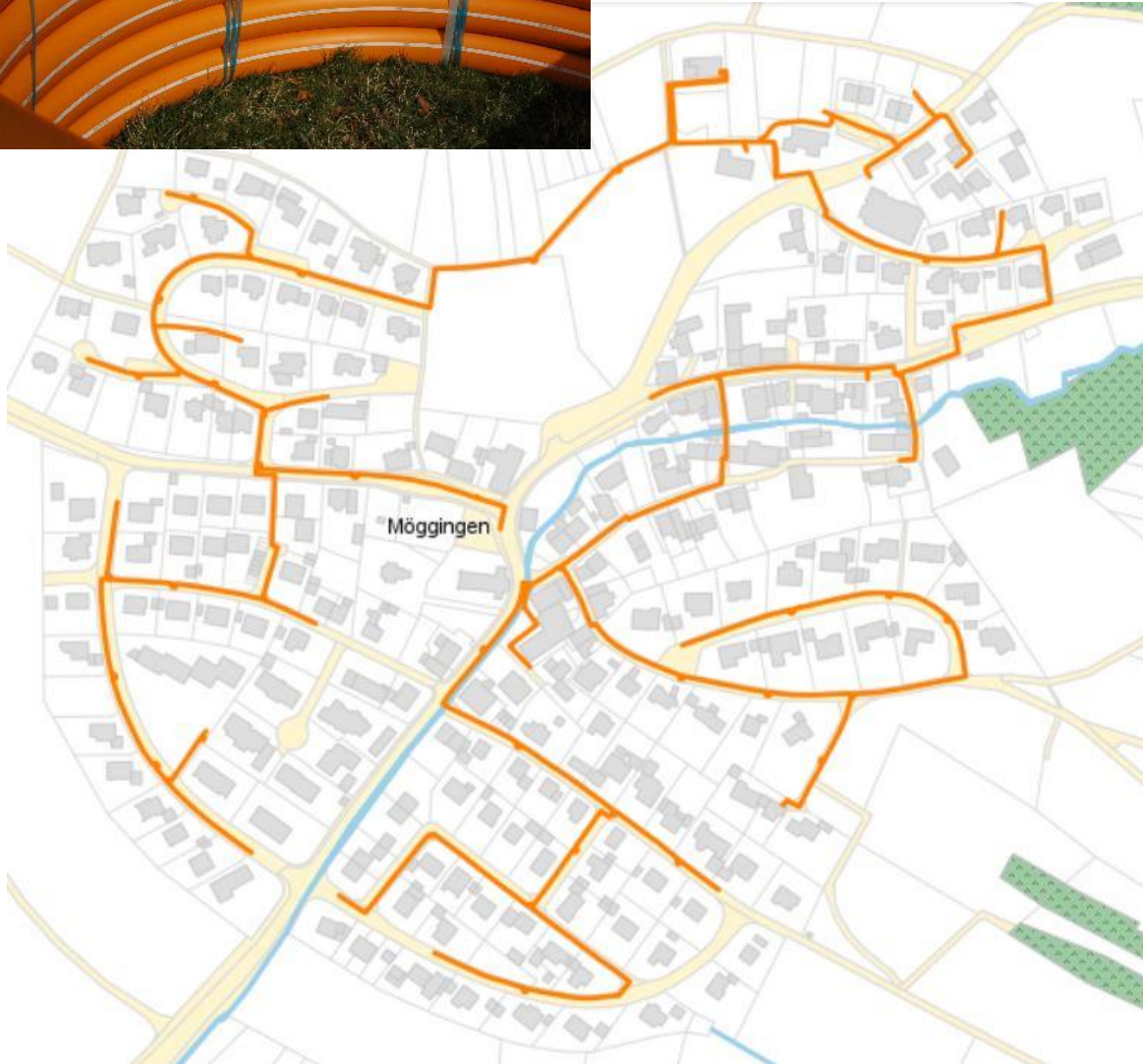
# Bioenergy village – a flexible concept

- District heating network (the heart)
- Majority of houses are connected
- Waste heat from CHP (biogas) as base load
- Other RES to supplement (e.g. wood chips, solar heat...)
- Technology open infrastructure (Adaptation to future needs)
  
- High acceptance and direct participation are keys for success
  - In planning
  - In management
  - In revenue

**Currently more than 170 bioenergy villages exist in Baden-Württemberg!**



# District heating in Möggingen





## Heating sources

1. Biogas plant
2. Woodchip burner



# Motivation and main actors

Heating in rural areas relies strongly on fossil fuels

- Strong dependence (import)
- Loss of added value
- Failure to meet climate targets

Main actors:

- community (consumer, operator, biomass supplier)
- local farmers (biogas, biomass)
- local energy suppliers (operators, financial management, planning, investor)
- Local forestry (biomass)

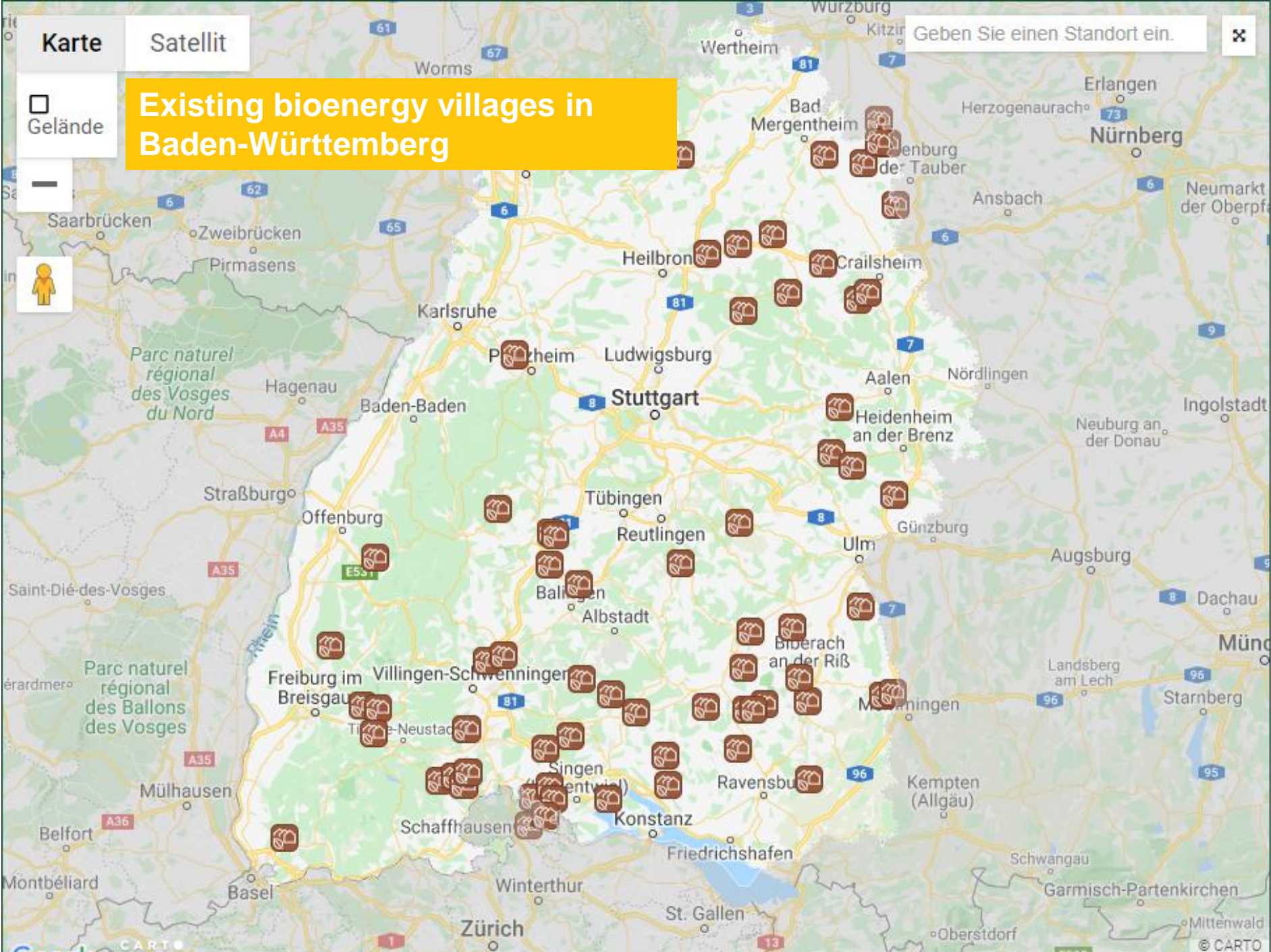
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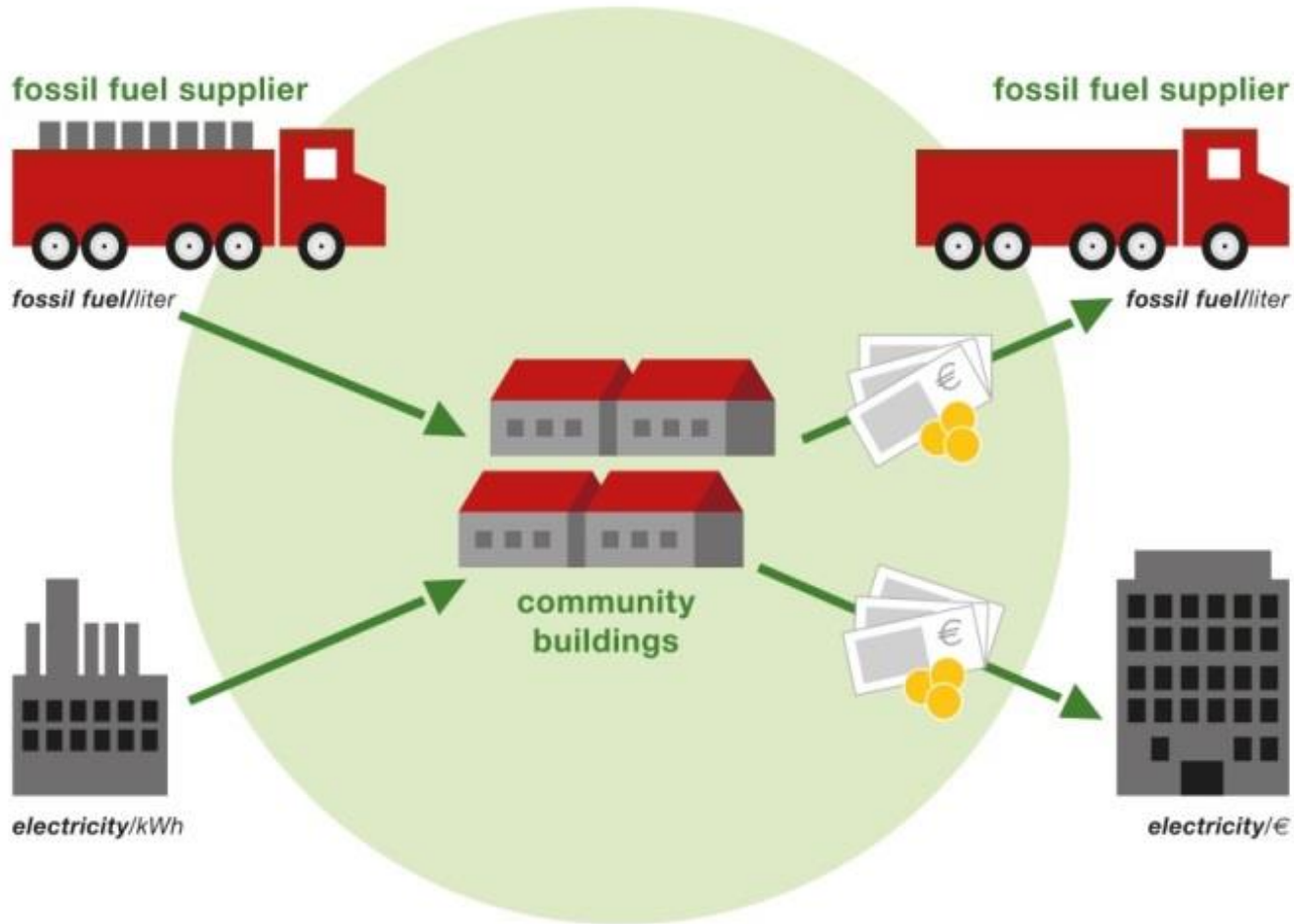
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Gelände

# Existing bioenergy villages in Baden-Württemberg

Geben Sie einen Standort ein.



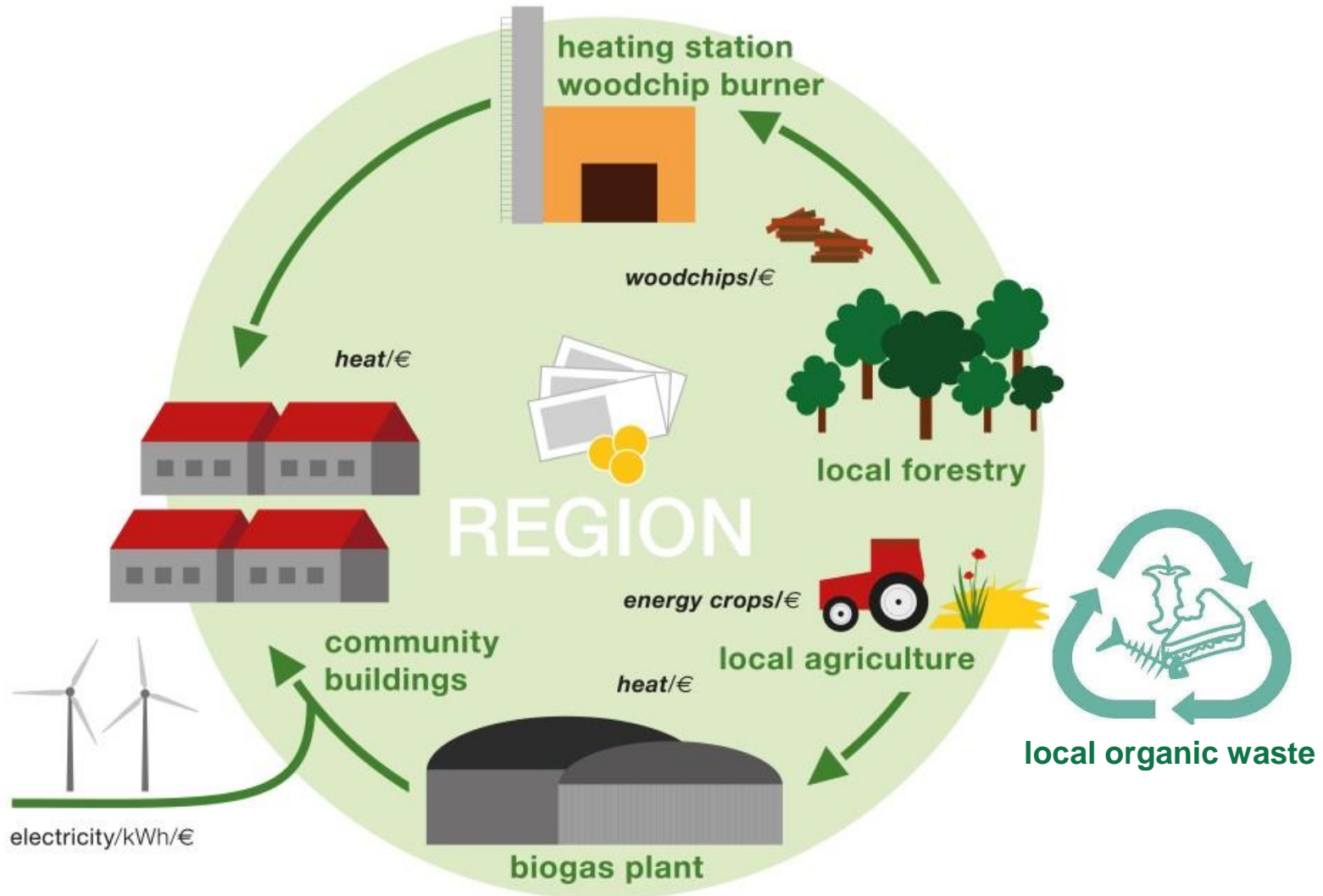
# Loss of added value



Loss of added value when using fossil fuels



# Added value by bioenergy villages



Added value by bioenergy villages and district heating

# Business case and finance

## Business case:

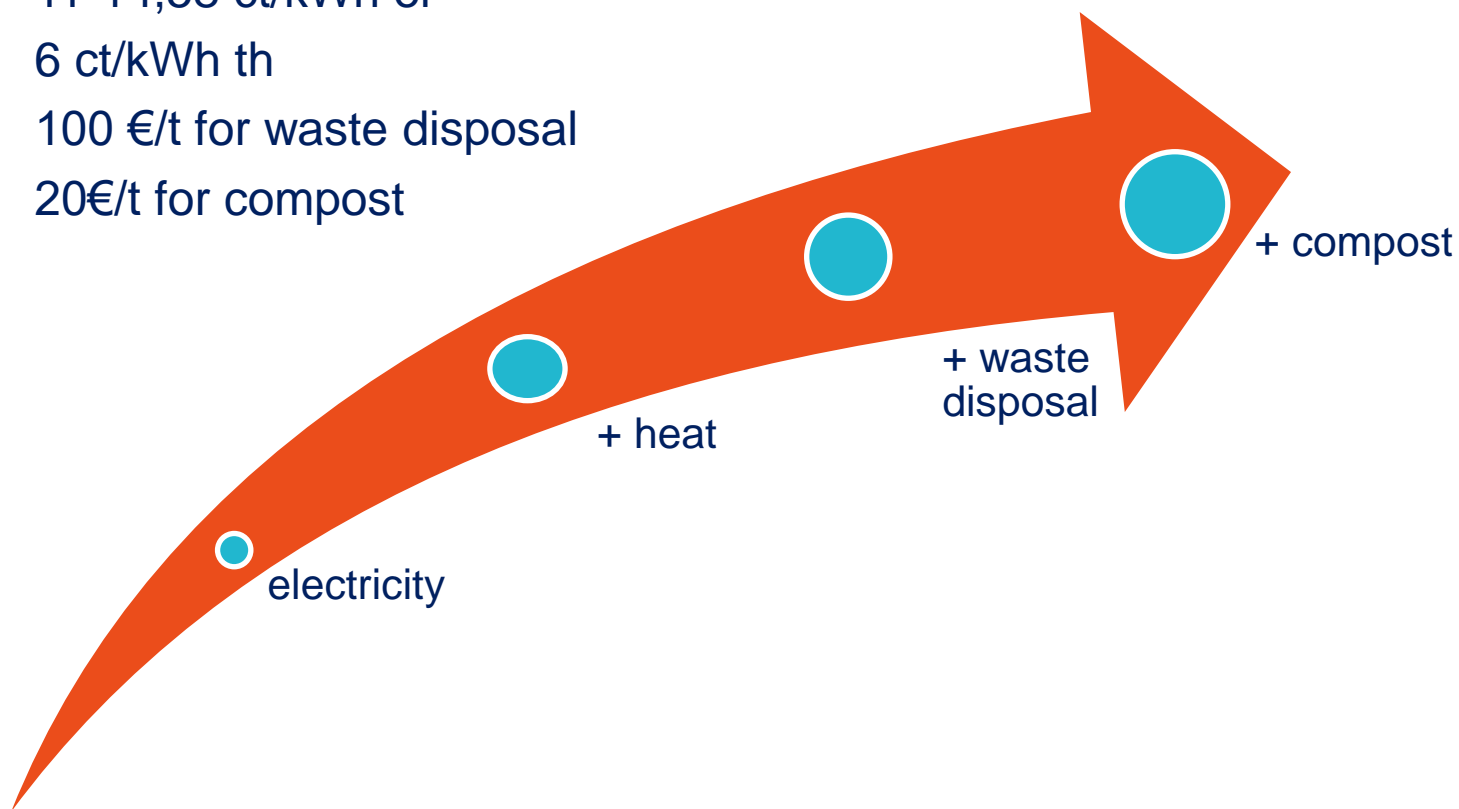
- 1-3 mio € for heating network
- ~1 mio € for biogas plant
- Quite a bit of manpower to convince the community to connect to the district heating
- At least 60% of all households have to connect in order to make it economically feasible.

## Financing:

- Community
- Local energy supplier
- Bank loans (attractive conditions from state bank kfw)
- Feed-in tariff for electricity
- Remuneration for heat energy from customers

# A possible future business model?

- Current LCOE ~14 ct/kWh
- Farming biogas plant using organic waste (Germany)
  - 11-14,58 ct/kWh el
  - 6 ct/kWh th
  - 100 €/t for waste disposal
  - 20€/t for compost



# Multiple benefits for the local community

- Green local energy
  - Renewable heat
  - Renewable power
  - Renewable gas
  
- Regional development
  - Regional added value and employment
  - Contribution to municipal and private waste issues (greencuts, organic waste, manure etc)
  - Independence from import of (fossil) energy
  - Organic fertilizer
  
- Environmental benefits
  - Community contribution to climate goals
  - Improved air quality (CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>)

# Challenges in the process

Two options with different challenges:

## 1. Using an existing plant

- Permission: only after EEG
- Distance: either heat pipe or micro gaspipe
- Acceptance: getting people involved
- ~ 2 years from the idea to the first heating period

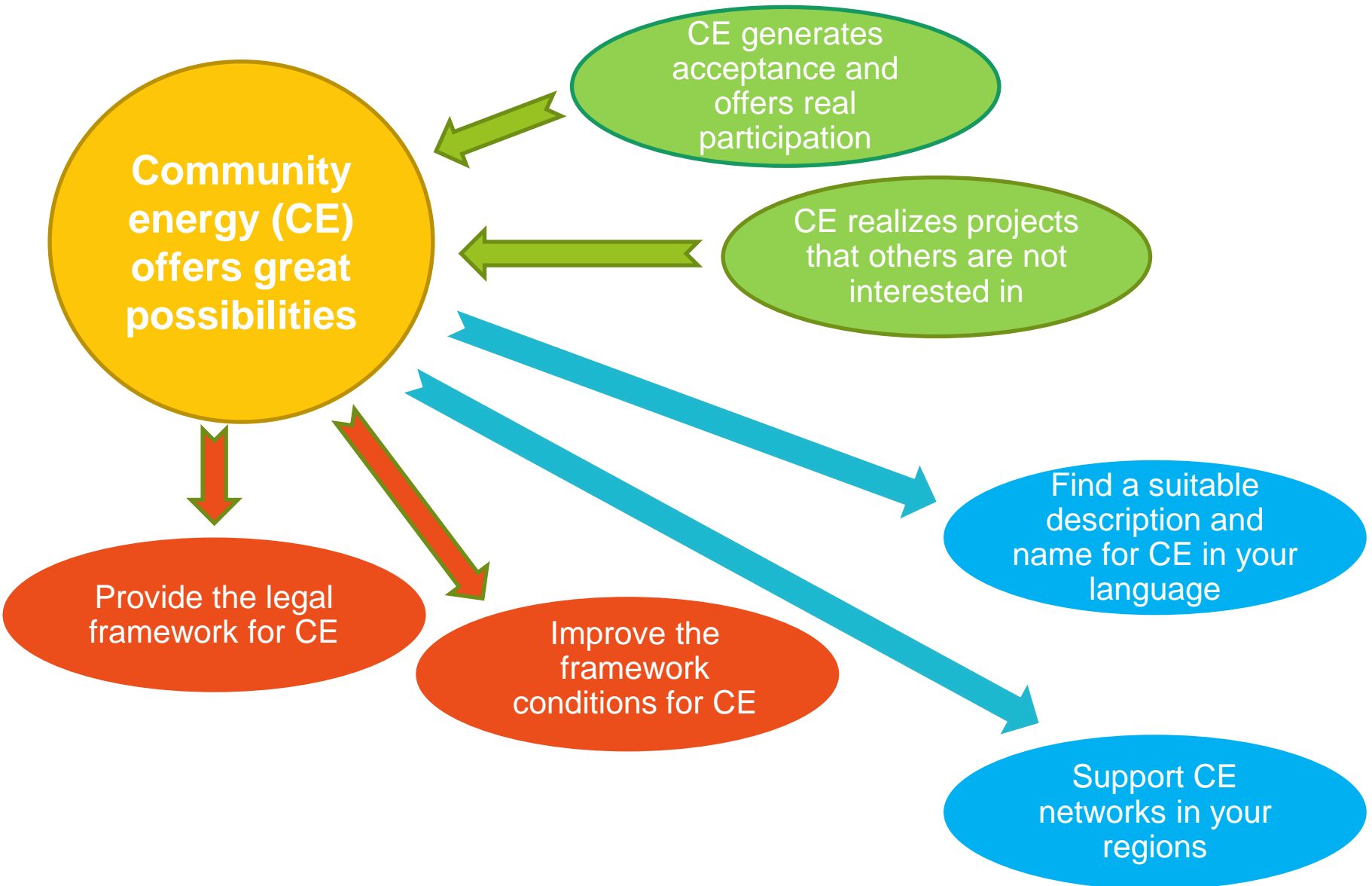
## 2. Building a new plant

- Investment: higher investment
- Operating the plant: operator and knowhow needed
- Acceptance: smell, traffic, participation
- 2-3 years from the idea to the first heating period

→ District heating is technology open

→ Infrastructure can be also used for cooling

# Recommendations for local policy makers





Thank you for your interest!

[volker.kromrey@bodensee-stiftung.org](mailto:volker.kromrey@bodensee-stiftung.org)