IEA Bioenergy Task 37 Energy from Biogas

Psychology of small scale AD: farmer and policy maker?

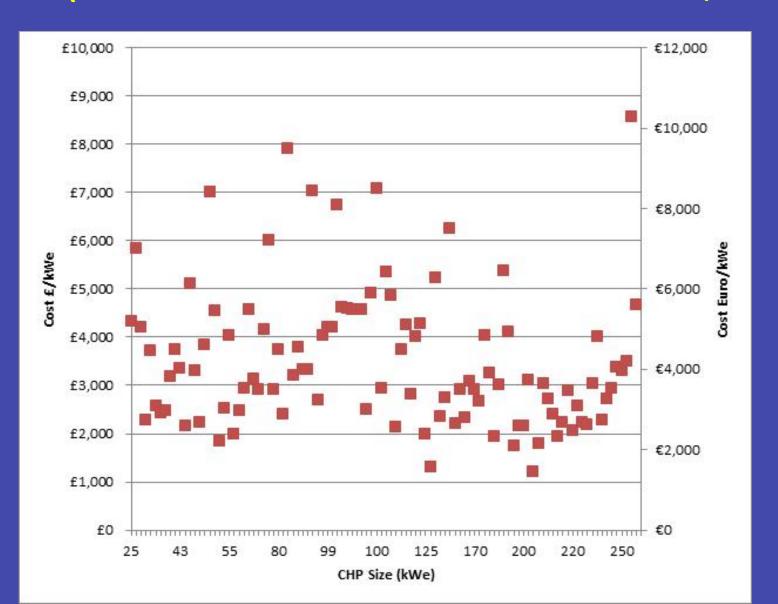
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Small scale: Perceptions

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'We know it cannot pay'
       'Look at the costs'
              £ 8,000 - £15,000 per kWe
     Common knowledge-source of information?
                   Who says so?
  Consultants as contracted government advisers?
                  Bank managers?
                   Media accepts
End of discussion – small farm scale manure AD not an
                        option
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Too expensive: capital costs < £250kWe?

Source: IEA (2015) Small scale technical brochure with editor





SMALL SCALE?
The real world - family farms in Brazil?
Digester 20m³
supports 10 kWe CHP/
5m³/hr
biogas upgrading





Norway 20 m³ slurry management System 3,000 t/year





1998 Finland 150 m3 digester CHP
Built from recycled materials
See Case study)





The Indian scale Manure AD makes money-

Surplus gas goes to market- a cash commodity

Farmers —why install AD?

- Financially worth it compared with.....?
- Existing situation slurry tank, lagoon, etc.
- Costs money to purchase
- AD more expensive is it worth the cost?
- How do you measure it?

Against what you have

Manure/ slurry continuous expense until the storage has to be replaced.

No income and risk of pollution, fines, flies, human and animal disease and weed seed recycling

But

Nutrient content and return of organic matter to soil

Farmers thinking

Costs per kWel ??? No?
 Is AD for slurry a new money maker GBP in the bank?

- Money wise I am no worse off than I was before but easier budget forecasts
- AD a loss maker no financial benefit
- Policy makers no takers no GHG reduction

The KEY Issues

- Capital cost of the whole plant
- Source and cost of purchase money
- Operating cost
- Quality of feedstock –amount of dirty water
 Then
- Sources of income- energy sales. incentives

 BUT
- Cash flow avoided costs as important but but but? taken into account by bank

After 2 yrs operation Avoided expense 29-39k New income 7 years later 35-38k 130k-141k



A key factor

Cash flow – avoided costs as important but ? taken into account by

the bank? finance? Company, policy advisers

Need to maximise non fiscal benefits

Sensitivity to external forces

- 1. Electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, wood, fertiliser
- Method of approach transferable to farm and national circumstances replace with own data
- Biogas available for use calculated from t/VS/tDM
- then deduct: Energy used to process the slurry Losses through poor insulation ? 40% Losses from uncovered digestate store

These lose money – income only from what remains

Sensitivity to external forces 2. Incentives

EU To replace fossil fuel based electricity

Reasons for incentives:

Reduce GHG emissions

Other AD benefits usually an unrewarded Brazil to improve water quality, sustainable agricultural, environmental & social well being

See ITAIPU www.cultivandoaguaboa.com.br

- India sustainable and integrated rural development and land.air and water pollution control
- See for example http://www.snvworld.org for use of Dutch government aid

How does the farmer value?

- Improved animal and farmer health?
- Reduced respiratory disease, improved human and animal productivity
- Reduction in weed seeds and recycling plant disease
- Cushion against volatile fuel and fertiliser prices
- Availability of cleaner air and water
- What does the policy maker get?

Between 7.6t CO _{2eq} and 12.5t CO_{eeq} per cow depending on the option used



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