



## PRESS RELEASE

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### Renewable and low-carbon gases: a viable solution for enhanced sovereignty, resilience and decarbonisation

France reaffirms its position as the European leader in renewable and low-carbon gases, with a total installed biomethane injection capacity of 15.6 TWh as of late 2025, equivalent to the output of 2.5 nuclear reactors. The country is thus successfully advancing its goals of decarbonisation, energy sovereignty and system resilience. Last year saw a record number of projects launched within the sector. However, the absence of long-term clarity regarding biogas production certificates (BPC) beyond 2028 threatens to halt this progress, putting at risk both prior investments and the ability to meet the targets set out in the multiannual energy programme (PPE 3) for 2030. Complementing electricity and renewable heat, the renewable gases sector plays a critical role in decarbonising buildings, industry and transport, while enhancing the flexibility of the energy system by utilising existing storage capacities and infrastructure.

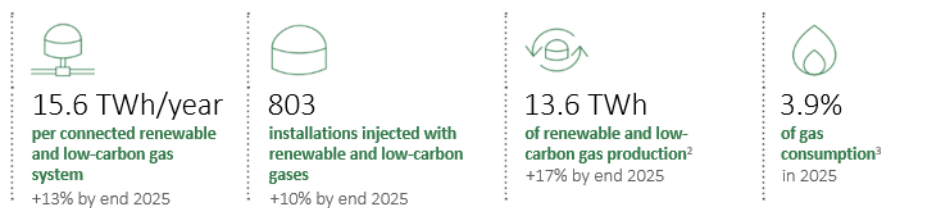
“Amid escalating political tensions, renewable and low-carbon gases offer a tangible solution to lessen France’s reliance on fossil gas, reduce its vulnerability to international markets, strengthen its energy sovereignty and enhance resilience across its regions. Local production creates value at the regional level, and methanisation also produces digestate, reducing farmers’ dependence on imported chemical fossil fertilisers, as well as biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>, which is vital for industrial decarbonisation and the production of synthetic fuels. However, without the continuation of biogas production certificates beyond 2028, the entire investment strategy for the sector will be jeopardised, despite PPE 3 setting ambitious targets in this domain. The sector is therefore urging the government to issue, by mid-July 2026, the decree setting a clear and stable trajectory for the CPB through to 2035,” **stated Jules Nyssen, president of the Syndicat des énergies renouvelables (Renewable Energies Union) as he presented the 11th edition of the Renewable and Low-carbon Gas Overview to the press.**

#### 44 TWh by 2030: ambitious yet achievable, provided necessary resources are secured

Alongside other renewable energy sources, renewable and low-carbon gases play a vital role in the decarbonisation of France’s energy mix. The latest multiannual energy programme (PPE 3) has set an ambitious target of injecting 44 TWh of biomethane into the national networks by 2030, with a further increase to 82 TWh by 2035. This goal underscores France’s ability to develop local, decarbonised, storable and controllable energy, which is key to enhancing the country’s energy sovereignty and strengthening the resilience of its energy system. However, the sector’s success hinges on securing the necessary resources. Although these targets provide clear direction, initiatives cannot progress without adequate economic and regulatory certainty to attract investors, secure funding and allow project developers to initiate new projects.

## In 2025, methanisation demonstrates its capacity for expansion

Methanisation has become the main driver for the development of renewable gases. It enables the recovery of organic waste, supports agricultural activities and produces biomethane, digestate and biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>, essential co-products for industrial decarbonisation. In 2025, the biomethane injection programme received a significant boost with the commissioning of 72 additional sites, bringing the total number of installations connected to gas networks to 803. The operational portfolio reached an installed capacity of 15.6 TWh per year, delivering a production of 13.6 TWh in 2025, which represents 3.9% of France's gas consumption. In addition to this base, there are 19.2 TWh in the pipeline, raising the total registered capacity to 34.7 TWh per year.



## BPC: investment at risk without long-term clarity

Biomethane production certificates (BPC) came into effect on 1 January 2026, but their application is limited to the period 2026–2028. This restrictive timeframe fails to support projects amortised over more than ten years, creating significant financing challenges. The absence of a clear framework beyond 2028 is already hindering investment decisions. Since the feed-in tariff was redirected in late 2020 towards installations producing less than 25 GWh per year, larger-scale projects have been left without sustainable financing options outside the BPC scheme. As a result, new projects are on hold, even though nearly 100 cogeneration plants could be converted early to biomethane injection, potentially representing over €200 million of investment across various regions. Additionally, older installations reaching the end of their contracts should be offered clear, long-term prospects. Without an appropriate and stable regulatory framework, these projects remain stalled, deferred or at risk. Given that the eligible volume under the feed-in tariff is capped at 800 GWh per year and complementary measures such as the Incentive for the Reduction of the Carbon Intensity of Fuels (IRICC) are not yet fully operational, further delays in announcing the post-2028 BPC roadmap risk undermining an industrial, agricultural and regional momentum poised for growth. **The sector therefore demands the publication by mid-July 2026 of a decree setting a clear and credible BPC roadmap to 2035.**

## New technologies poised to reach an industrial breakthrough

Beyond methanisation, pyrogasification, hydrothermal gasification and power-to-methane are broadening the horizons of renewable and low-carbon gases by leveraging complementary resources and diversifying production methods. This expansion also aims to integrate the potential of renewable hydrogen within the energy systems of tomorrow.

Already in demonstration and deployment phases, these solutions now require robust support to achieve new industrial milestones and fully contribute to France's energy and climate objectives. The



commissioning in 2025 of Denobio, France's first power-to-methane facility injecting gas into the network, exemplifies this rapid progress and the increasing synergy between renewable electricity, renewable hydrogen, biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> and gas infrastructures.

Scaling up biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is also contingent on better organisation of its flows, a crucial factor to effectively connect production sites with industrial applications and, ultimately, sequestration solutions.

### **Gas infrastructure driving rapid and effective decarbonisation**

Renewable and low-carbon gases present a distinct advantage: they can be injected into existing infrastructure with controlled investment to serve all key applications, including heating, industry and transport.

With the development of more robust networks and reverse flow stations at the interface between transmission and distribution systems, France's gas infrastructure is well-positioned to store, transport and manage locally and continuously produced biomethane nationwide. In this regard, biomethane represents a concrete solution that provides flexibility and supports immediate decarbonisation. Consumers can now subscribe to biomethane offers through their suppliers, reducing their carbon footprint without needing to modify their current installations.

**[Download the 2025 Renewable and Low-carbon Gas Overview](#)**



## About the SER

The Renewable Energy Union (SER) represents over 500 members and a sector supporting over 166,000 jobs. The professional organisation brings together manufacturers from across the renewable energy sectors: wood energy, biofuels, wind, marine renewables, renewable gas, geothermal and heat pumps, hydroelectricity, solar and energy recovery from waste. Its remit is to defend the rights and interests of its members and to strengthen the ties which unite them, in particular to develop the renewable energies industrial sector in France, stimulate job creation and create added value across the country.

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## About Gaz et Territoires

Gaz et Territoires is the trade association representing local gas distribution companies. Its members are local operators in the public and cooperative sectors, entrusted with public service and broader community missions within their respective regions. Thanks to their close relationship to customers and excellent knowledge of local areas, these distributors support users, develop networks and local employment, drive innovation and contribute to accelerating the energy transition. Operating short-distribution models within their regions, they prioritise social acceptance and foster trust among more than two million residents.

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## About GRDF

GRDF operates the largest gas distribution network in Europe, managing and maintaining 207,000 km of infrastructure while ensuring the safety of both people and assets. As a pivotal player in delivering an affordable energy transition rooted in local communities, GRDF serves over 9,500 towns and cities. The company is a trusted partner to local authorities, supporting their decarbonisation efforts through energy and sustainable mobility initiatives.

Each day, GRDF distributes gas to more than 11 million customers for heating, cooking, mobility, and industrial processes, regardless of their chosen supplier. For every application, GRDF offers practical solutions aimed at reducing customers' carbon footprints, including energy sobriety, efficiency, green gas integration, enhanced energy performance and state-of-the-art facilities. GRDF has set an ambitious goal to have green gas account for 20% of its distribution flows by 2030, thereby expanding access to renewable energy produced within France.

GRDF stands as the largest gas distributor following a comprehensive decarbonisation roadmap – across all scopes and on a consistent perimeter – in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

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## About NaTran

NaTran is the new name of GRTgaz. In 2025, NaTran changed its name and launched a new corporate project focused on energy transition and carbon neutrality. To achieve its strategic goals, the company is adapting its networks and practices to address ecological, economic, and digital challenges. It provides infrastructure and logistics solutions tailored to gases that contribute to the energy transition (biomethane, hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub>). NaTran is the second-largest gas transmission operator in Europe. The Group has two subsidiaries: Elengy (Europe's leading LNG terminal operator) and NaTran Deutschland (operator of the MEGAL network). NaTran undertakes public service missions aimed at ensuring safe gas transport for its customers. The NaTran R&I research center (formerly RICE) is an international benchmark in research and innovation applied to the energy transition.

NaTran Group key figures: 33,791km of pipelines, 623 TWh of gas transported, 3,671 employees, nearly €2.5 billion in revenue in 2025. To find out more about NaTran and its initiatives, visit [NaTrangroupe.com](https://NaTrangroupe.com), X, LinkedIn, or Instagram.

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## About Teréga

Located in southwestern France at the intersection of major European gas flows, for 80 years Teréga has been sharing its exceptional expertise in developing gas transport and storage infrastructure. Today, it continues to develop innovative solutions to overcome the major energy challenges facing France and Europe more widely. Teréga is a fully-fledged accelerator of the energy transition and operates more than 5,000 km of pipelines and two underground storage facilities representing 15.6% of the French gas transmission network and 26.9% of national storage capacity. In 2024, the company, which employs 647 staff, generated revenue of €488 million (congestion balancing excluded). Corporate social responsibility is central to Teréga's strategy as it embarks on the energy transition along the path to carbon neutrality. Teréga has rolled out programmes in all areas of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance): employee safety and infrastructure security via the PARI 2025 programme, sustainable development of territories and social responsibility via the ENERGIZ MOUV programme, support for philanthropic projects by the Teréga Accélérateur d'Énergies endowment fund, and reduced environmental impacts via the BE POSITIF programme with a commitment to a 34% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared with 2021 for all scopes (1, 2 and 3). This will result in a 54% reduction for scopes 1 and 2 compared to 2017.

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