ACT

5 common myths about biomethane

Debunking the biomethane myths:
from infrastructure assumptions to cross-border trade confusion.

ACT ON IT.

Europe is now home to nearly 2,000 biomethane production facilities, across 25 countries and with €28.4 billion in private investment already committed ahead of 2030 - showing the momentum is real (IEA, 2026). More than 86% of these plants already feed into the existing fossil gas grid, increasing the renewable mix, and allowing users access. The end-to-end process is, however, much more complex than this basic depiction, leaving many questions unanswered.

While the EU biomethane market has matured significantly, best-practice guidance continues to evolve alongside it. The second edition of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), for example, has provided more clarity on the role biomethane Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) can play in a corporate decarbonization strategy, but the accounting guidance continues to evolve.

From assumptions about infrastructure compatibility to misunderstandings around cross-border trade, here are some of the most common myths about biomethane

Myth 01

Switching to biomethane requires new infrastructure

In most cases, switching from fossil natural gas to biomethane does not require new infrastructure. Natural gas and biomethane are chemically equivalent (CH4), meaning that both energy sources can run interchangeably on the same assets. In practice, this means that little to no adjustments are required to switch from the fossil and renewable options, and in many cases this will already be happening as the European gas grid already integrates a mix of both gas types.

Myth 02

Energy crops are still a viable biomethane feedstock

Guidance and purchase history show that this trend is moving firmly in the other direction. A handful of European plants do still rely on energy crops, largely because this specific feedstock can often be cheaper than alternatives like manure-derived feedstocks. Energy crops require land that could otherwise be used for food cultivation and require pesticides and fertilizers which often involve fossil derivatives, which means their sustainability claims can be challenged. Current and existing regulations like RED III increasingly discourage the use of energy crops, favoring waste and residue streams that deliver higher greenhouse gas savings.

Myth 03

Green tariffs link natural gas and renewable certificates from the same source

A green tariff is commonly used by energy suppliers to describe gas supply contracts that include biomethane GoOs. There is not a harmonized definition of "green tariff," and the underlying commercial structure of a contract can vary.

Many buyers assume that the gas and the certificates come from the same underlying asset, and that the molecules they're buying are physically tied to the renewable source named on the GoO certificates. In practice, that link only exists in specific cases such as when the GoOs are purchased through a dedicated Gas Purchase Agreement (GPA), or when the energy supplier explicitly states that the two are matched. Otherwise, the gas and the GoOs are commercially bundled in the same supply contract for accounting purposes, but they originate from entirely separate sources.

Myth 04

Sustainable industrial processes require equipment electrification

In many heavy industry sectors, electrification is not yet viable, practical, or cost effective, especially for processes that require heat.

In most cases, natural gas is used for equipment (often for heating purposes), which is where biomethane becomes interesting. Companies with ambitious decarbonization targets and hard-to-electrify processes are increasingly turning to biomethane to address their direct emissions. Many organizations now purchase biomethane GoOs as a mechanism to match their gas consumption, which supports their decarbonization strategy. This helps them meet internal decarbonization targets and demonstrate credible ESG performance.

Myth 05

Cross-border biomethane trade is straightforward and freely available

Cross-border biomethane trade is complex, even within the EU, as all member states have their own national and local regulations.

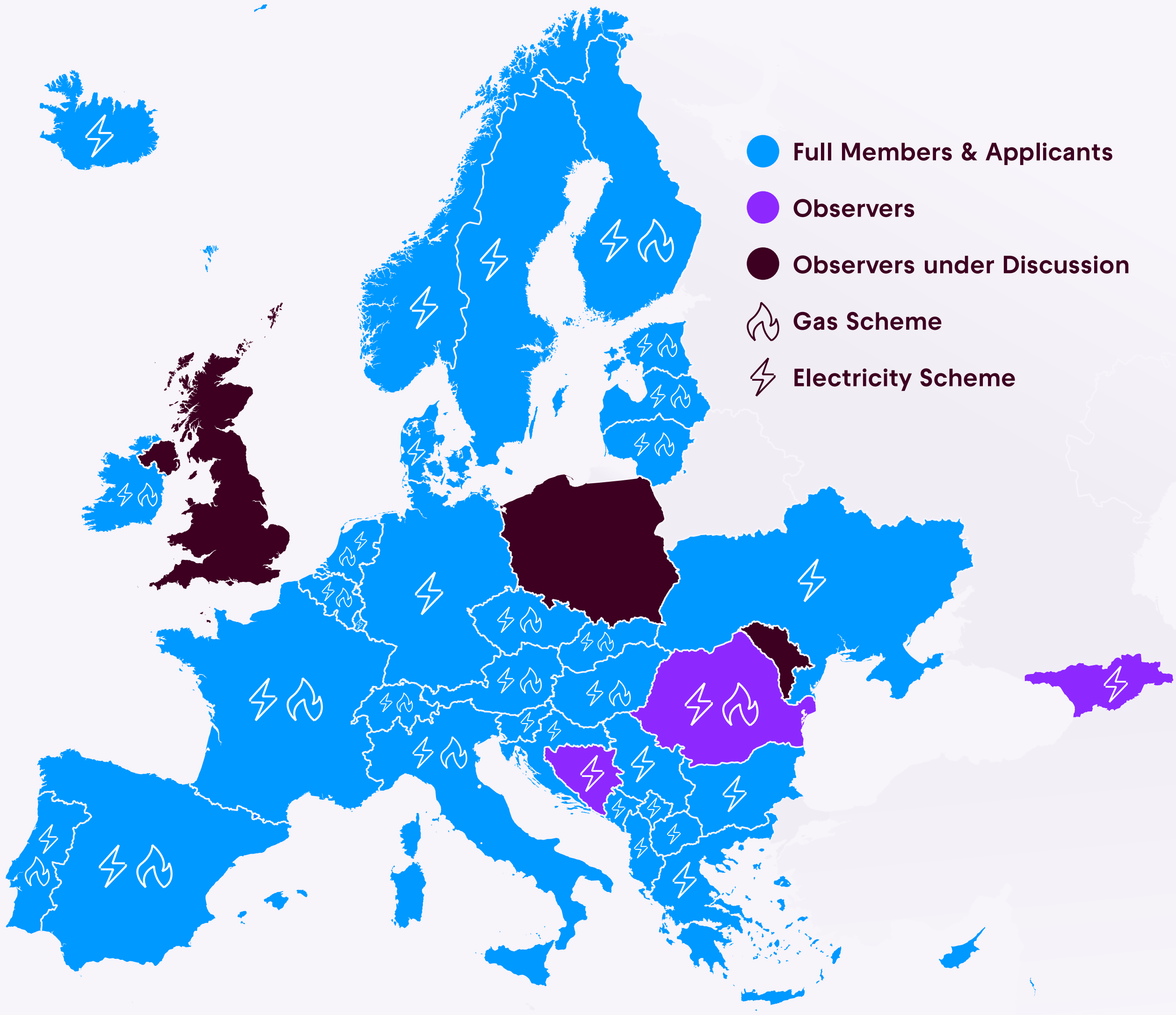
In some countries, cross-border trade is not permitted at all. In others, cross-border trade is only possible through one of two mechanisms:

Transfer hubs:

The European Renewable Gas Registry (ERGaR) and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) facilitate the transfer of GoOs between participating national registries, allowing certified biomethane to move across borders.

Ex-domain cancellation

In this case, a GoO is cancelled in its domestic registry and recorded as consumed in another country. This process usually depends on bilateral agreements between the relevant national registries.



For additional information please refer to AIB Association of Issuing Bodies
aib-net.org/facts/aib-member-countries-regions

How ACT helps our customers With biomethane procurement and GoO delivery

Biomethane procurement involves multiple registries, evolving regulations, and cross-border risks. An experienced partner will help you avoid costly missteps, stay compliant, and secure supply with confidence.

Here's why leading companies across Europe choose to work with us:

Global Presence, Local Reach

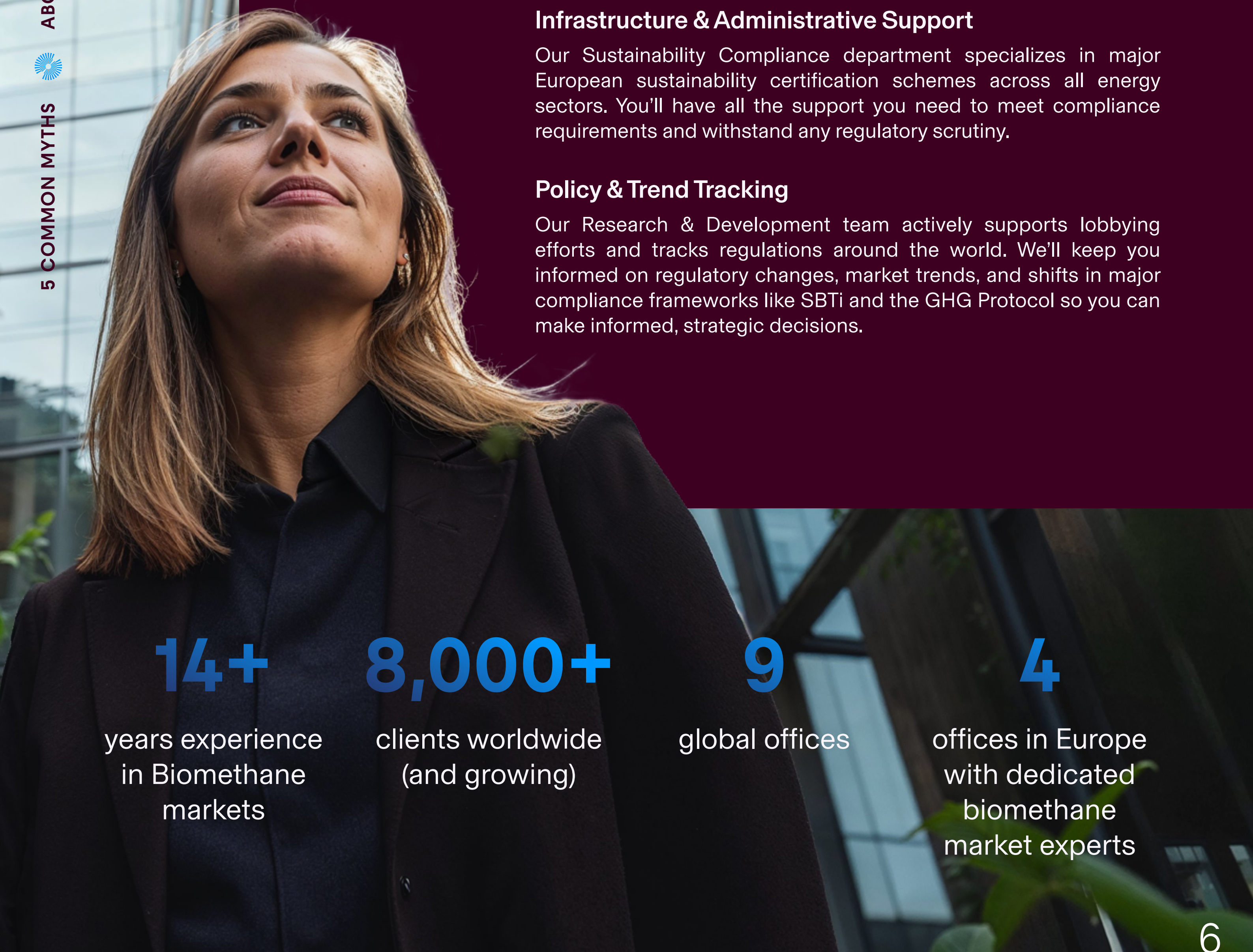
Our team of 100+ biomethane experts has built strong relationships with Europe's biomethane producers. We offer local policy knowledge, native language expertise, and price validation across the continent for smooth, efficient negotiations.

Infrastructure & Administrative Support

Our Sustainability Compliance department specializes in major European sustainability certification schemes across all energy sectors. You'll have all the support you need to meet compliance requirements and withstand any regulatory scrutiny.

Policy & Trend Tracking

Our Research & Development team actively supports lobbying efforts and tracks regulations around the world. We'll keep you informed on regulatory changes, market trends, and shifts in major compliance frameworks like SBTi and the GHG Protocol so you can make informed, strategic decisions.



14+
years experience in Biomethane markets

8,000+
clients worldwide (and growing)

9
global offices

4
offices in Europe with dedicated biomethane market experts

What Are the Next Steps?

We've helped 8.000+ clients reduce their emissions, meet compliance requirements, and make sure their organization and supply chain is set up for long-term resilience.

Our biomethane procurement process follows 8 clear steps.

1

Understanding & Discovery

ACT experts meet with your team to understand your organization's strategy, technical criteria, and reporting requirements. After the meeting, we'll provide a list of information we need to make a proposal.

ONLINE MEETING

2

Communicate Requirements

Your organization gathers and shares core details about your biomethane preferences, including preferred country of origin, approximate consumption, and timelines.

E-MAIL

3

Indicative Proposal

After onboarding your organization, we will create and share a custom proposal with indicative prices.

E-MAIL

4

Finalize Requirements

We'll discuss the proposal together and address any questions or feedback.

ONLINE MEETING

5

Firm Proposal

Once we've agreed on your organization's requirements, our team will provide a firm proposal with volumes and prices.

E-MAIL

6

Transaction Confirmation

Once we agree on the proposal, ACT will source biomethane in your required volumes.

E-MAIL

7

Contract

ACT will send your organization a contract.

DIGITAL DOCUMENT

8

Delivery

ACT handles the administration on your behalf to ensure the certificates are correctly delivered and canceled. We'll also ensure all certificates are retired in accordance with registry requirements.

About ACT

ACT helps organizations develop and execute decarbonization strategies within environmental markets. We structure procurement across renewable energy, biomethane, renewable fuels, carbon and compliance markets, supported by digital solutions that simplify emissions management, reporting, and supplier engagement.

Since 2009, more than 8,000 organizations have worked with ACT to meet regulatory obligations, reduce emissions, and build commercially sound decarbonization strategies. With nine offices worldwide and deep expertise across global environmental markets, we help clients make decisions that stand up to operational, financial, and regulatory scrutiny.

We believe sustainability should be actionable and achievable. That's why we give every organization the tools to act on their environmental goals.

This is our ambition. What's yours?

ACT ON IT.

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