

AGRICULTURAL BIOGAS PLANTS IN POLAND

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Abstract. In Poland, for years there has been observed a growing interest in the production of energy from renewable sources, including agricultural biogas. Electricity from biogas is one of the future directions of energy development and it may be the additional source of income in rural areas. The aim of the study was to analyse the production parameters of agricultural biogas plants, present their location in Poland and determine the reduction of carbon dioxide emission obtained by producing electricity from agricultural biogas. There were 306 biogas plants in Poland, of which 96 were agricultural biogas plants. The total electric power of installed biogas plants was 235.4 MWe in 2017, and 43.7 % represented agricultural biogas plants. The share of agricultural biogas plants in the installed electric power from renewable sources amounted to approximately 1.2 %. The electric power of a single biogas plant ranged from 0.08 to 2.4 MWe, on average 1.05 MWe. The largest number of agricultural biogas plants (45 %) were medium power installations (0.5-1 MWe). However, 60 % of the electric power of all agricultural biogas plants was installed in objects with power over 1 MWe (39 installations). The production of agricultural biogas was territorially diverse. The total installed electric power was from 0.8 MWe (Holy Cross) to 12.7 MWe (West Pomerania). The average electric power of biogas plant depended on the region and it varied between 0.58 MWe, for Lesser Poland, and 2 MWe for the Opolskie Province. The production of electricity in agricultural biogas plants amounted to 437.1 GWh, in 2016. The reduction of CO₂ emissions resulting from the use of agricultural biogas plants was 247 Gg, in 2016.

Keywords: agricultural biogas plants, Poland, renewable energy, biogas.

Introduction

The share of renewable sources in electricity production is still low in Europe. However, the European Union is constantly pursuing an energy policy aimed at reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and promoting the energy production from renewable sources. Solar, wind energy and electricity production from biogas seem to be the most perspective directions of energetic development [1]. In the face of dwindling resources of coal and growing operating costs of coal power plants, also the Polish energy sector pointed out the possibility of producing electricity from biogas, especially from agricultural biogas [2]. Distributed power generation, based on renewable energy sources, could provide energy service to meet needs of the whole of Poland at an appropriate level in a continuous and natural way [3].

Nowadays, it continues to search for new ways of agriculture development in Poland. This is also reflected in undertaking a variety of economic initiatives using endogenous resources of the agricultural sector. A characteristic trend of changes in agriculture development is an increase in the importance of non-food use of feedstocks from agriculture [4]. Apart from ensuring the food security, agriculture may also perform other functions, including those associated with the energy security. Agricultural biogas plants are some chance for diversification of agriculture and multifunctional rural development [5]. Producing electricity from biogas, agriculture may be an important player among the local energy producers. In the future, the replacement of fossil fuels may lead to energy self-sufficiency in this sector.

The agricultural biogas production has also positive impact on environment, inter alia, it reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The methane produced in biogas digesters is burned for the renewable energy production, and its combustion emits less carbon dioxide than burning conventional fuels. The level of limitation differs depending on the type of energy source replaced by biogas and the alternative use of heat produced by biogas plants [6; 7]. During fermentation, nitrogen is converted to the ammonium form, which reduces the emission of nitrous oxide [8; 9]. Moreover, biogas digestate can be used in many ways, increasing positive effect of biogas production for environment. The most popular is fertilization, what limits the consumption of mineral fertilizers, the production of which requires large amounts of energy [10; 11].

Agricultural biogas is now a small fraction of Polish energy balance. However, the importance of biogas as an energy source in Poland has been increasing year by year. It is estimated that Poland has the potential to produce biogas comparable with Germany [12].

The aim of the study was to analyse the production parameters of agricultural biogas plants, present their location in Poland and determine the reduction of carbon dioxide emission obtained by producing electricity from agricultural biogas.

Materials and methods

The numerical data to analyse and interpret were taken from secondary data sources, published by government departments and agencies (Table 1).

Table 1

Type and source of data for analysis

Type of data	Data publisher
- number of biogas plants by type - installed electric power - electricity produced by biogas plants	Energy Regulatory Office (URE) [13]
- location of agricultural biogas plants - number of agricultural biogas plants - installed electric power	National Support Centre for Agriculture (KOWR) [14]
- CO ₂ emission factors	The National Centre For Emissions Management (KOBIZE) [15]

The collected data were used to elaborate the power structure of agricultural biogas plants. The thematic map illustrating the regional diversity in installed electric power was made basing on the same information. It also presents the share of electric power of agricultural biogas plants in renewable sources and in total biogas power. Data about the installed electric power and the number of biogas plants are a state of September 2017. The amount of energy is the production for 2016.

The amount of avoided CO₂ emission by producing electricity in agricultural biogas plants was calculated using the CO₂ emission factors: 806 kg CO₂·MWh⁻¹ for electricity production in Poland and 240 kg CO₂·MWh⁻¹ for electricity production from biogas [15; 16].

Results and discussion

For the years following there was dynamic development of the sector of renewable energy production. In Poland, the total electric power of installations for renewable energy production was 8538.3 MWe in 2017. One of the most dynamically developing renewable sources is biogas production. The total electric power of biogas plants was 235.4 MWe, and it was 43.7 % of this power that represents agricultural biogas plants. Their share in the total installed electric power of renewable sources was about 1.2 % (Figure 1).

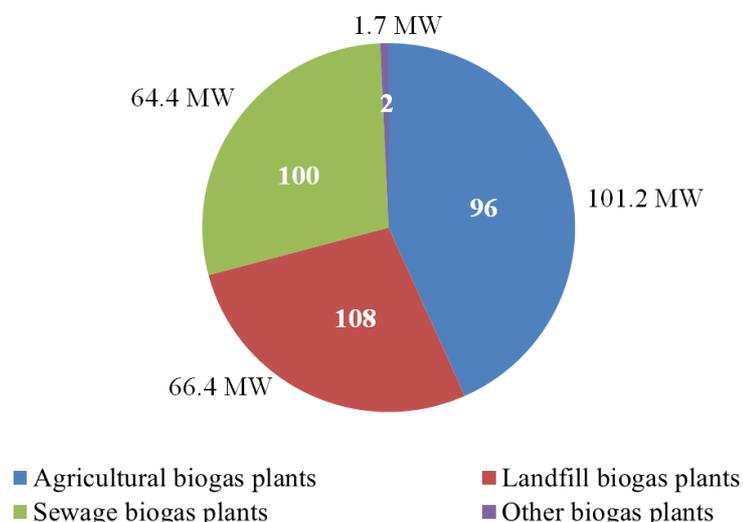


Fig. 1. Biogas plants in Poland – number and electric power (own study based on [13])

Figure 2 presents the structure of electric power installed in agricultural biogas plants in Poland. The average electric power of Polish biogas plants was 1.05 MWe. The smallest of them had 0.08 MWe (Zielona, Masovia Province), and the largest one 2.4 MWe (Darżyno, Pomerania Province and Koczergi, Lublin Province).

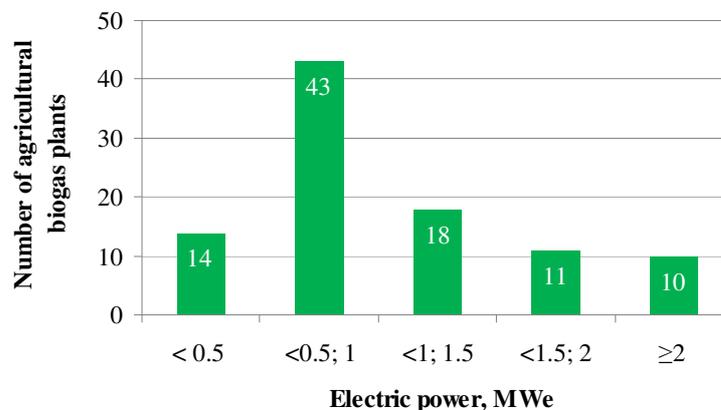


Fig. 2. Structure of installed electric power of agricultural biogas plants in Poland (own study based on [13; 14])

The most of agricultural biogas plants (about 45 %) were medium-sized with electric power from 0.5 to 1 MWe. Their number was similar to the number of biogas plants with power above 1 MWe – 39 plants. The power installed in these objects was 60 % of all agricultural biogas plants. There were very few small biogas plants ($P < 0.5$ MWe), and among of them only two were micro-biogas plant ($P < 0.1$ MWe). Nevertheless, it seems that the number of micro-biogas plants should increase, especially in the livestock farms, where the produced electricity and heat may be used for their own needs. The main stimulant of agricultural micro-biogas plant development in Poland is the availability of funds for co-financing these investments under the Regional Operational Programmes 2014-2020 and the legal regulations promoting for micro-installations (Figure 2).

The agricultural biogas production is territorially diverse. The total installed electric power is from 0.8 MWe for the Holy Cross Province to 12.7 MWe for the West Pomerania. The average electric power of biogas plants depended on the region and varied between 0.58 MWe (Lesser Poland) and 2 MWe (Opole Province), (Table 2).

Table 2

Regional structure of agricultural biogas plants in Poland (own study based on [13; 14])

Province (Voivodship)	Total electric power, MWe	Number of biogas plants	Average power of biogas plant, MWe
Lower Silesia	9.52	9	1.06
Kuyavia-Pomerania	7.99	6	1.33
Lublin	9.86	7	1.41
Lubusz	2.79	4	0.70
Lodzkie	5.06	4	1.27
Lesser Poland	1.15	2	0.58
Masovia	4.9	5	0.98
Opole	2	1	2.00
Subcarpathia	2.5	3	0.83
Podlaskie	7.6	9	0.84
Pomerania	12.16	9	1.35
Silesia	2.06	3	0.69
Holy Cross	0.8	1	0.80
Warmia-Masuria	9.46	10	0.95
Greater Poland	10.67	10	1.07
West Pomerania	12.69	13	0.98

Conclusions

1. The total installed electric power of the biogas plants was 235.4 MWe, and 43.7 % represented agricultural biogas plants. The share of agricultural biogas plants in the installed electric power from renewable sources amounted to 1.2 %.
2. The average electric power of biogas plants was 1.05 MWe and ranged from 0.08 to 2.4 MWe. The largest number of agricultural biogas plants (45 %) were medium power installations (0.5-1 MWe). However, 60 % of the electric power of agricultural biogas plants was installed in objects with power over 1 MWe (39 installations).
3. The agricultural biogas production was territorially diverse. The total installed electric power was from 0.8 MWe (Holy Cross) to 12.7 MWe (West Pomerania). The average electric power of biogas plants depended on the region and it varied between 0.58 MWe (Lesser Poland), and 2 MWe (Opole Province).
4. The electricity produced in Polish agricultural biogas plants was to 437.1 GWh, in 2016. The reduction of CO₂ emission resulting from the use of agricultural biogas plants was 247 Gg, in 2016.

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