Meridian17

Bio2Watt: from one biogas plant near Pretoria to a planned regional network

A status report on an EU Global Gateway flagship in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda, as of mid-2026

November 2026

Advancing African-European Partnership

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1 Why this project is worth knowing about

Bio2Watt is a South African company that turns waste into electricity. Its plant near the town of Bronkhorstspruit takes manure, slaughterhouse waste and leftovers from the food and drinks industry, lets them rot in closed tanks and burns the gas this gives off to make power. Its first customer is BMW, which uses the power for its car factory near Tshwane. The plant is described as the first industrial-scale waste-to-energy facility in South Africa, and its financiers go further and call it the first in Africa.[1]

The European Union counts the plant among the flagships of Global Gateway, its strategy for investing in infrastructure outside Europe. A flagship is a project that the EU chooses to show what the strategy delivers, and Global Gateway works through what Brussels calls Team Europe: the EU institutions together with the member states and their development banks. For Bio2Watt the member state named is the Netherlands. The flagship, as the European Commission describes it, consists of developing the plant in South Africa and then taking the model to Mozambique and Uganda. In July 2026 the Commission put it on its public list of Global Gateway projects as a regional project across three countries.[2]

What makes Bio2Watt interesting is that, unlike many projects on a list of plans, it starts from something that already works. Bio2Watt is a private company with a plant that has been running for more than ten years and a paying industrial customer. So the question for this report is not whether anything exists, because it plainly does. It is whether the expansion the EU has been announcing since 2023 has actually happened, and whether anything concrete exists yet in Mozambique and Uganda.[3]

2 The project at a glance

A working plant in South Africa, an expansion whose status is unclear, and two countries still on paper

Item	Detail
What it is	Plants that turn animal and other organic waste into biogas, electricity and organic fertiliser
Where	Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant, about 18 km south-west of Bronkhorstspruit, Gauteng province, South Africa; a second plant, Cape Dairy, in the Western Cape; planned expansion to Mozambique and Uganda
Owner	Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (Pty) Ltd, owned by Bio2Watt Energy Holdings
Operating since	2015
Size today	Given as 4.5 MW (2020), 4.8 MW (2023) and 4.6 MW (Bio2Watt's own site)

Size planned	9.8 MW at Bronkhorstspruit; Cape Dairy also 9.8 MW
Main investor	Climate Fund Managers, through its funds Climate Investor One and Two: USD 38.5 million (over ZAR 635 million) in equity, approved 2022
Public backers	European Commission and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Climate Fund Managers funds
Technology supplier	Nijhuis Saur Industries (framework agreement, November 2023); construction contractor not stated
Buyers of the power	BMW South Africa (Rosslyn plant), South African Breweries, and over 26,000 people nearby

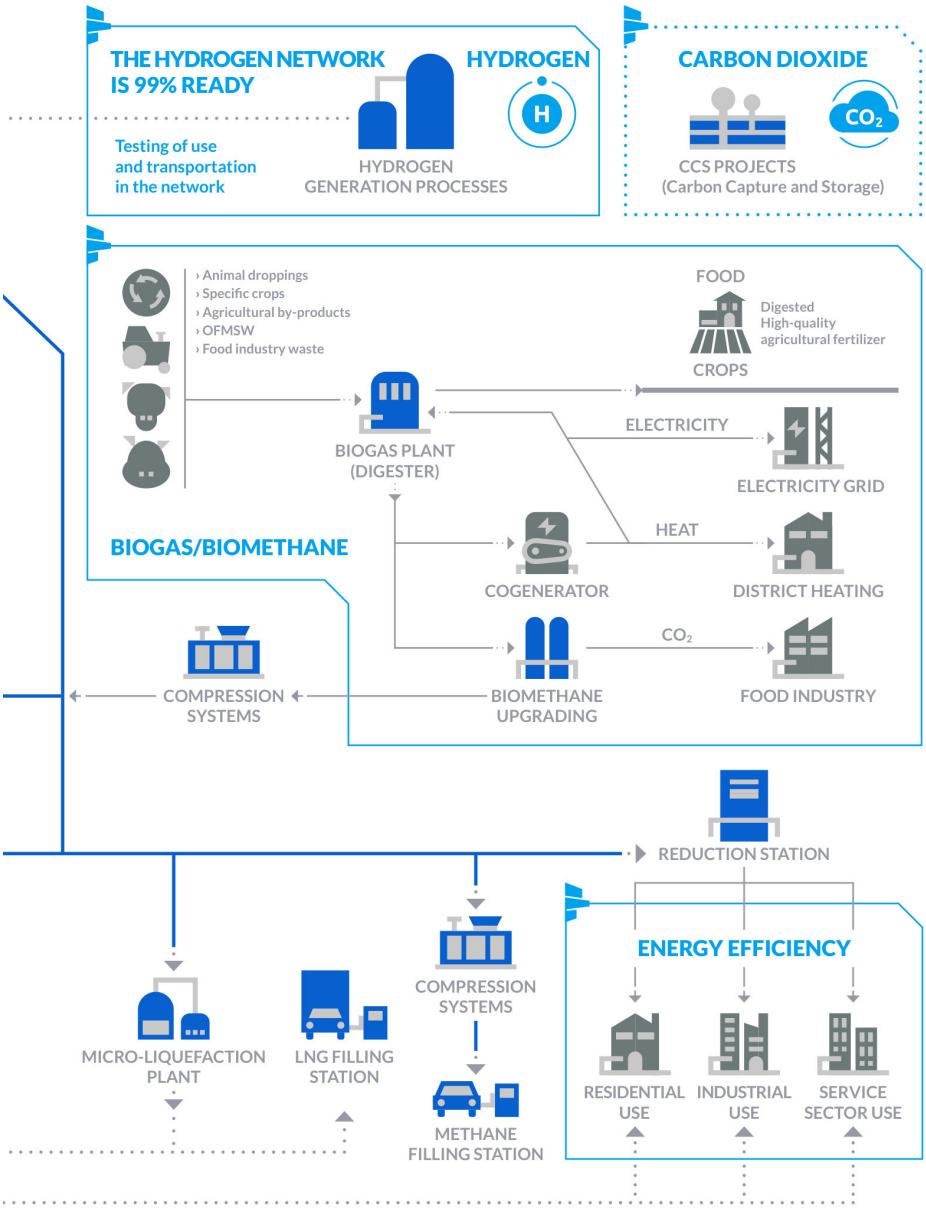
Standard facts as given by the owners, the investor and the EU; figures for Mozambique and Uganda are not stated anywhere.[4]

3 What a biogas plant does

A biogas plant is, at heart, a very large and carefully controlled compost heap with a lid on it. At Bronkhorstspruit the intended raw material is chicken litter, waste from abattoirs, organic waste from food and drinks factories and cattle manure. It goes into closed tanks, called digesters, where bacteria break it down without any air. This process is called anaerobic digestion, anaerobic simply meaning without oxygen. As the bacteria work they give off biogas, a mixture that is mostly methane, the same gas that makes up natural gas. Engines on the site burn the biogas to drive generators and make electricity, and a flare burns off any gas that cannot be used.[5]

What is left in the tanks after digestion, called digestate, is a wet, nutrient-rich sludge. Bio2Watt turns it into a registered organic fertiliser and soil improver under the name Bio2Watt Agri. So a plant like this produces two things from what would otherwise be rubbish: power, and fertiliser that goes back onto farmland.[6]

Two features matter for South Africa in particular. First, unlike solar panels or wind turbines, a biogas plant runs day and night whatever the weather, so it provides what engineers call baseload power, a steady supply that does not rise and fall. In a country whose grid struggles to keep the lights on, that is valuable to a factory. Second, organic waste that ends up on a landfill rots anyway and releases methane into the air, and methane warms the climate much more strongly than carbon dioxide. Capturing that methane and burning it for power keeps it out of the atmosphere, which is why the EU presents the project as a way to cut greenhouse gases and also to protect water from polluted run-off. To give a sense of scale: a megawatt (MW) is the output of a power plant at any moment, and a gigawatt-hour (GWh) is the amount of energy produced over time; one megawatt running for a thousand hours gives one gigawatt-hour.[7]



How a biogas plant fits into the energy system in general: waste feeds a digester whose gas makes electricity and heat or is cleaned into biomethane, with digestate going back to farmland as fertiliser. This diagram comes from the Italian gas company Snam and does not show the Bio2Watt plant.

Source: Snam 2025 Annual Report, page 39

4 History: a plant built for a car factory (2015 to 2021)

The Bronkhorstspruit plant lies in open country about 18 kilometres south-west of the town, in Gauteng, South Africa's smallest but richest province, which also contains Johannesburg and Pretoria (now part of the Tshwane metropolitan area). It sits next to a feedlot, a farm

where cattle are kept in pens and fattened before slaughter, which is a convenient neighbour for a plant that needs manure. Besides the feedlot area, the site holds digester tanks, blowers, generators and a flare. Bio2Watt says the plant has been operating since 2015.[8]

From the start the plant was built around one buyer, or off-taker as the trade calls it: BMW's Rosslyn factory north of Tshwane. The chair of the European Parliament's foreign affairs committee, David McAllister, singled out BMW's involvement from the outset in setting the facility up. The deal also broke new ground. The plant is not next to the factory, so its power has to travel across the municipal grid to reach the customer, a practice known as wheeling. According to the EU Delegation to South Africa, Bio2Watt's agreement with BMW pioneered the technical and legal framework for municipal wheeling in South Africa, which is no small thing in a country where private generators long struggled to sell power to anyone but the state utility.[9]

By 2020 Bio2Watt wanted to grow. In October that year its consultants completed the environmental assessment needed for a waste licence for an upgrade of the plant from 4.5 MW to 8.4 MW, which they explained by rising demand for energy and the wish to run the plant more efficiently. The upgrade would add new digesters with gas storage, two further combined heat and power engines, gas cooling and cleaning, and a unit to separate the digestate. The site plan from that assessment, reproduced below, shows the existing tanks and buildings with the proposed additions outlined in red. We note in passing that the sources give the plant's original size as 4.5, 4.6 or 4.8 MW; the difference is small and changes nothing in this story.[10]

9. Documentation of Data on the Premises under Investigation.

9.1. Layout of the proposed alterations and additions to the Biogas Plant

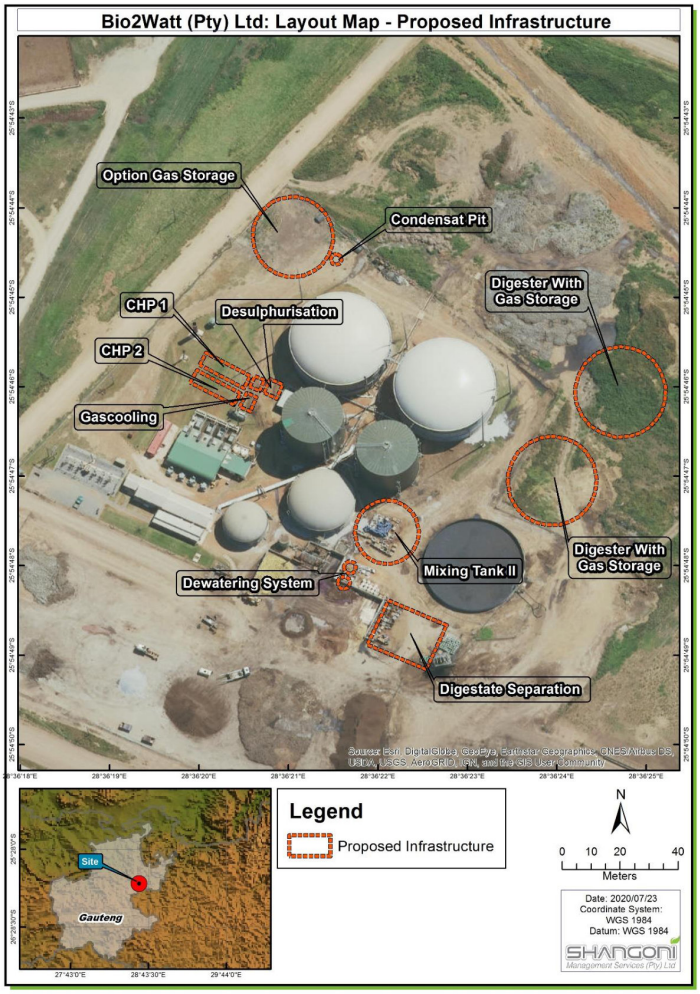


Fig. 10. Existing site plan of the Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant showing proposed extensions and additions.

The Bronkhorstspruit plant from the air in 2020, with the extensions proposed for the upgrade marked in red: extra digesters, engines, gas cooling and digestate separation.

Source: Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA, page 241

5 The money arrives: Climate Fund Managers, the Netherlands and the EU (2022 to 2023)

The money for growth came from Climate Fund Managers, an investment manager based in The Hague that specialises in blended finance. Blended finance means putting public

money into a fund in a way that takes the first risk or the hardest risk, so that private investors are willing to put in their own money alongside it. In 2022 Climate Fund Managers approved an investment of USD 38.5 million in Bio2Watt Energy Holdings, with the first money going in in May 2022. When the deal was announced in January 2023, the fund manager described it as construction equity to buy the 4.8 MW Bronkhorstspruit plant and expand it to 9.8 MW. Equity means the funds bought a stake in the business and share in its profits and losses, rather than lending it money that has to be paid back.[11]

The money flows through two funds that Climate Fund Managers runs, Climate Investor One and Climate Investor Two. Both carry European public money. The Commission says the investment is co-financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission and other public and private partners, and the Netherlands is the one member state named for the flagship. An investment committee meeting on the Bronkhorstspruit plant was dated on 13 March 2023 at its headquarters in The Hague, and its environmental and social review placed the project in a medium-low risk category.[12]

Readers who look further will find several other dollar figures, and they should not be added together. The fund manager's own page shows USD 5.7 million contracted as development money and USD 13.0 million forecast for construction, and the EU's 2023 flagship list speaks of an initial investment from the two funds of about USD 27 million. These look like different slices and stages of the same commitment, measured at different times, and the USD 38.5 million approved in 2022 remains the headline figure that both the company and the EU use. We could not find a public breakdown that reconciles them.[13]

The EU's link to the fund manager has since grown much larger than Bio2Watt. In October 2025 Climate Investor Two closed at USD 1.065 billion, including a EUR 205 million guarantee from the EU's external investment fund, known as EFSD+. A guarantee is a promise to cover part of the losses if investments go wrong, which makes the fund safer for others to invest in. It became possible after the Commission recognised Climate Fund Managers as able to manage EU money under its own rules. The EU says its total contribution to the fund manager's funds stands at EUR 178 million plus that guarantee, making it the largest public investor in them. All of this covers the whole fund and its many projects, not Bio2Watt alone, and no part of it can be attributed to the Bronkhorstspruit plant.[14]

6 Becoming a flagship and the expansion plans (2023 to 2025)

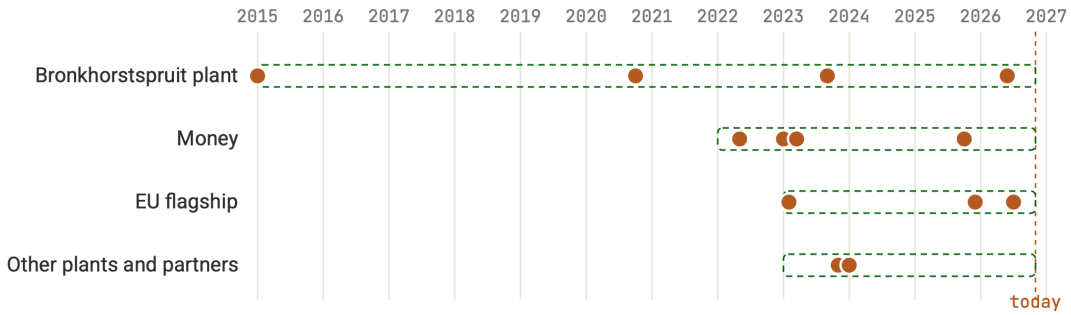
In February 2023 the EU put Bio2Watt on its first list of Global Gateway flagships for the year, listed under the two Climate Investor funds and described as being in South Africa first, then in Mozambique and Uganda. The milestone set for 2023 was the planned

expansion of the South African plant to 9.8 MW. The expected results were ambitious: 268 GWh of green electricity a year, 189,311 tonnes of carbon dioxide avoided each year and 26,624 people served with green energy. The 268 GWh figure is hard to square with a single 9.8 MW plant, which even running all year round would produce well under 100 GWh, so it presumably refers to the wider set of plants that Bio2Watt has in mind rather than to Bronkhorstspruit alone.[15]

On the ground the paperwork moved on. The target size grew from the 8.4 MW of 2020 to 9.8 MW, and in September 2023 the consultants announced that a draft environmental impact assessment for the larger plant was available for public comment. An environmental impact assessment is the study that a South African authority must approve before a project of this kind can be built, and the same consultants handled an application to vary the plant's air emissions licence. In 2025 they filed an application for a water use licence, the permit needed to draw water and handle waste water. In November 2023 Bio2Watt signed a framework agreement appointing the firm Nijhuis Saur Industries as technology supplier for its biogas plants in Africa. Bio2Watt also lists a second plant, Cape Dairy in the Western Cape, also of 9.8 MW and also fed with organic waste, with construction marked for 2024.[16]

Yet the EU's own record did not move. When the Council of the EU published its updated and consolidated list of flagships in December 2025, nearly three years after the first one, the entry for Bio2Watt still read, word for word, "Planned expansion of the South Africa plant to 9.8MW". Either the list was simply not updated, or the expansion had still not been completed. We cannot tell which.[17]

Ten years of operation, three years of a 9.8 MW expansion that the EU still calls planned



When	What	Strand
2015	Plant starts operating	Bronkhorstspruit plant
2015 to None	Bronkhorstspruit plant	
Oct 2020	Permit work for upgrade to 8.4 MW	Bronkhorstspruit plant
2022 to None	Money	
May 2022	First investment by Climate Fund	Money

	Managers	
Jan 2023	USD 38.5 million commitment announced	Money
2023 to None	EU flagship	
2023 to None	Other plants and partners	
Feb 2023	On EU flagship list: expansion to 9.8 MW planned	EU flagship
13 Mar 2023	Investment committee meets in The Hague	Money
Sep 2023	Draft environmental impact report for 9.8 MW	Bronkhorstspruit plant
Nov 2023	Nijhuis Saur Industries named technology supplier	Other plants and partners
2024	Cape Dairy plant (9.8 MW) marked for construction	Other plants and partners
Oct 2025	EU guarantee of EUR 205 million for Climate Investor Two	Money
Dec 2025	Updated list still calls expansion planned	EU flagship
27 May 2026	Visit by European Parliament foreign affairs delegation	Bronkhorstspruit plant
Jul 2026	Added to Commission's Global Gateway project list	EU flagship

Dates as published by Bio2Watt, its investor and the EU; nothing has been dated for Mozambique or Uganda.[18]

7 Where it stands in 2026

On 27 May 2026 a delegation of the European Parliament's foreign affairs committee visited the plant. The EU Delegation's account of the visit gives the most recent picture we have. It says the plant processes 240,000 tonnes of organic waste a year and supplies green energy to over 26,000 people in nearby communities as well as to BMW and to South African Breweries, part of AB InBev. It also says the plant avoids emissions of 48,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent a year, a figure Bio2Watt had given in 2023 as what the plant would achieve. The committee chair called it "a concrete, high-visibility example of the EU's Global Gateway in action".[19]

The EU also used the visit to make a wider argument about how Global Gateway should work. It said the USD 38.5 million commitment, over ZAR 635 million, lets Bio2Watt bundle its pipeline of projects into an investment opportunity of ZAR 3.75 billion, about USD 227 million, and presented the project in these words:[20]

> *“Bio2Watt is a clear example of how Global Gateway and Team Europe successfully de-risk complex infrastructure investments to crowd in private*

> *and institutional capital."*
>
> EU Delegation to South Africa, May 2026, EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant), page 1

Two months later, in July 2026, the Commission added the project to its public Global Gateway list. Its project page still describes the expansion of the South African plant from 4.6 MW to 9.8 MW as one of the activities to come. That brings us to the point we cannot settle. Bio2Watt's own website shows the plant as 4.6 MW and, on the same line, "Expansion to 9.8MW 2023". Read one way, this means the expansion was carried out in 2023; read another, it was simply planned for that year. If it had been completed, we would expect the EU's lists of December 2025 and July 2026 to say so, and they do not. Nor have we found any statement of what became of the Cape Dairy plant after its construction year of 2024. On the evidence available, the honest summary is that the original Bronkhorstspruit plant is working and selling power, and that whether it has been doubled in size is not publicly known.[21]

8 The future: Mozambique, Uganda and what to watch

Every EU text about Bio2Watt since 2023 repeats that the model will be taken to Mozambique and Uganda. In 2024 an EU document spoke of concrete plans to expand there, and in May 2026 the EU Delegation wrote that plans were already underway to take the blueprint into both countries, presenting this as a way for the EU's partnership with South Africa to drive green industry across southern Africa. But in three years not one site, partner, plant size, date or budget for either country has been published. The only milestone the EU has ever set for this part of the flagship is that extension to Mozambique and Uganda "would lead to communication events in these countries". A milestone that consists of a future press event is not a plan anyone can check.[22]

Bio2Watt's own ambitions are broader still. In 2023 the company described a pipeline of projects to generate over 330 GWh of renewable energy for business customers in South Africa and across the continent, and its investor estimates 64 permanent jobs from its South African investment. These are the company's targets and forecasts, not results.[23]

Our reading is this. The South African plant is a real success of a kind Global Gateway rarely shows: small, private, paying its way with an industrial buyer, keeping methane out of the air and opening a legal path for private power to cross municipal grids. The European money behind it went in early, through a fund that takes risk off private investors' hands, and that part of the story bears out what the EU claims. The regional flagship, on the other hand, is still a promise. Its expansion in South Africa has been called planned for three

years running, and its extension to two other countries has no public substance at all. We would urge the Commission and the Netherlands, as the member state named for the project, to publish two things: whether the 9.8 MW expansion at Bronkhorstspruit is complete and producing, and what exists today for Mozambique and Uganda, even if that is only a feasibility study. A delay is easy to understand when it is explained; a flagship that repeats the same milestone year after year invites doubt about what the label means.[24]

What should a reader remember? That Bio2Watt is a working waste-to-power plant near Bronkhorstspruit, running since 2015 and selling to BMW; that a Dutch fund manager carrying EU and Dutch public money committed USD 38.5 million in 2022 to buy and double it; and that the EU has since made it a showcase for Global Gateway in three countries, of which only one has anything to show. A year from now, progress would look like an EU listing that finally reports the expansion as done, a figure for Cape Dairy's output, and the name of a first site and partner in Mozambique or Uganda. If none of these has appeared by then, the regional ambition will have to be read as stalled.[25]

Notes

1 CFM portfolio page: Bio2Watt, South Africa; CFM Project Disclosure: Bio2Watt, South Africa (July 2023); Green Climate Fund: 2023 Annual Performance Report for FP190 Climate Investor Two (disclosable sections); Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; Green Climate Fund: 2024 Annual Performance Report for FP190 Climate Investor Two (10 Apr 2025); CFM impact page: Bio2Watt waste-to-value; EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant).

2 register commission, record idi288-1; The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda; EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); European Commission press release IP/23/5265 (24 Oct 2023): Global Gateway, Team Europe and Cabo Verde present an investment package of EUR 246 million (item 1: pumped storage facility, EU grant EUR 29m blended with EIB sovereign loan EUR 120m).

3 Bio2Watt: projects page; Green Climate Fund: 2024 Annual Performance Report for FP190 Climate Investor Two (10 Apr 2025); CFM portfolio page: Bio2Watt, South Africa; Council of the EU, 6738/23 (24 Feb 2023): List of Global Gateway flagship projects for 2023 (entry 29: Nigeria, about 150 small PV-hybrid mini-grids); The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda.

4 The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda; Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; Green Climate Fund: ESS disclosure report FP190/1, Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (24 Feb 2023); Bio2Watt: projects page; Shangoni: Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant water use licence application and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (DWS WU39556, 2025); Shangoni: notice of draft EIA report availability for the expansion of Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant to 9.8 MW (29 Sep 2023); CFM: Bio2Watt partners with Climate Fund Managers (25 Jan 2023); Council of the EU, 16415/25 (5 Dec 2025): List of Global Gateway flagship projects, updates and consolidation (entry 76: Nigeria, Jigawa Solar PV project); EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); Green Climate Fund: 2024 Annual Performance Report for FP190 Climate Investor Two (10 Apr 2025).

5 Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda; CFM Project Disclosure: Bio2Watt, South Africa (July 2023).

6 Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa.

7 EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda; register commission, record idi288-1.

8 Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; Green Climate Fund: ESS disclosure report FP190/1, Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (24 Feb 2023); Bio2Watt: projects page.

9 Green Climate Fund: 2024 Annual Performance Report for FP190 Climate Investor Two (10 Apr 2025); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA.

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11 CFM: SA-H2 Fund reaches first close at ZAR 3 billion (6 Aug 2026); Green Climate Fund: ESS disclosure report FP190/1, Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (24 Feb 2023); CFM forms green hydrogen fund Climate Investor Three with EUR 150 million commitments (20 Feb 2025); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; CFM impact page: Bio2Watt waste-to-value; CFM: Bio2Watt partners with Climate Fund Managers (25 Jan 2023).

12 ESI Africa: Gauteng biogas project to be expanded by 5MW (31 Jan 2023); EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); The Commission's page: Bio2Watt plants expansion in South Africa, Mozambique and Uganda; Green Climate Fund: ESS disclosure report FP190/1, Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (24 Feb 2023).

13 CFM portfolio page: Bio2Watt, South Africa; Council of the EU, 6738/23 (24 Feb 2023): List of Global Gateway flagship projects for 2023 (entry 29: Nigeria, about 150 small PV-hybrid mini-grids); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant).

14 Climate Fund Managers (13 Oct 2025): Climate Investor Two closes at USD 1.065 billion, incl. a EUR 205 million EFSD+ guarantee from the EU; CFM: SA-H2 Fund reaches first close at ZAR 3 billion (6 Aug 2026); European Commission news: Climate Fund Managers reaches first close of SA-H2 Fund at ZAR 3 billion under Global Gateway (6 Aug 2026).

15 Council of the EU, 6738/23 (24 Feb 2023): List of Global Gateway flagship projects for 2023 (entry 29: Nigeria, about 150 small PV-hybrid mini-grids).

16 Shangoni: notice of draft EIA report availability for the expansion of Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant to 9.8 MW (29 Sep 2023); Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; Bio2Watt: projects page; Shangoni: notice of environmental authorisation application and air emissions licence variation for the expansion of Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant to 9.8 MW (GDARD GAUT 002/22-23/E3493); Shangoni: Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant water use licence application and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (DWS WU39556, 2025); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa.

17 Council of the EU, 16415/25 (5 Dec 2025): List of Global Gateway flagship projects, updates and consolidation (entry 76: Nigeria, Jigawa Solar PV project); Council of the EU, 6738/23 (24 Feb 2023): List of Global Gateway flagship projects for 2023 (entry 29: Nigeria, about 150 small PV-hybrid mini-grids).

18 Bio2Watt: projects page; Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa; Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant: Final Basic Assessment Report for waste licence in support of proposed upgrade (Oct 2020), disclosed by CFM as the ESIA; CFM: Bio2Watt partners with Climate Fund Managers (25 Jan 2023); Council of the EU, 6738/23 (24 Feb 2023): List of Global Gateway flagship projects for 2023 (entry 29: Nigeria, about 150 small PV-hybrid mini-grids); Shangoni: notice of draft EIA report availability for the expansion of Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant to 9.8 MW (29 Sep 2023); EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); CFM impact page: Bio2Watt waste-to-value; Green Climate Fund: ESS disclosure report FP190/1, Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit Biogas Plant (24 Feb 2023); Climate Fund Managers (13 Oct 2025): Climate Investor Two closes at USD 1.065 billion, incl. a EUR 205 million EFSD+ guarantee from the EU; Council of the EU, 16415/25 (5 Dec 2025): List of Global Gateway flagship projects, updates and consolidation (entry 76: Nigeria, Jigawa Solar PV project); register commission, record idi288-1.

19 EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant); Bio2Watt (13 Nov 2023): Bio2Watt Energy Holdings appoints Nijhuis Saur Industries as the technology solutions provider for BEH biogas plants in Africa.

20 EU Delegation to South Africa (27 May 2026): EU Parliament underlines importance of green renewable energy in South Africa (AFET delegation visit to the Bio2Watt Bronkhorstspruit plant).

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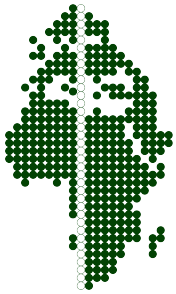
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