IEA Bioenergy

The Hotspots of the Global Wood Pellet Industry and Trade 2017

Webinar 1. December 2017





Presented by:

Martin Junginger, Daniela Thrän, Kay Schaubach, Fabian Schipfer, Michael Wild





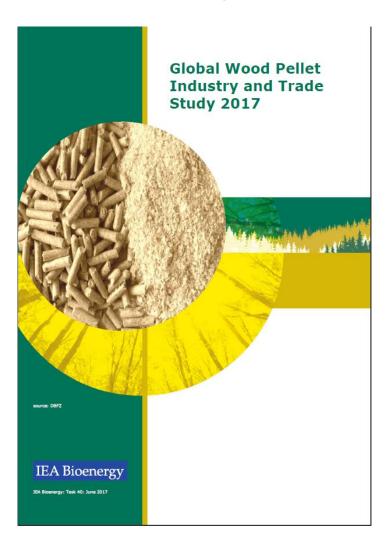
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Outline of today

15:30	Welcome, intro of the speakers	Martin Junginger
15:40	The global view: hot spots, trade and major issues	Daniela Thrän
15:50	North America – the large exporters	Kay Schaubach
16:00	Europe – the center of consumption	Fabian Schipfer
16:10	Sustainability legislation/criteria for wood pellets	Martin Junginger
16:15	Prospects of torrefaction and advantages	Michael Wild
16:20	Q&A	Martin Junginger (moderation), all
16:50	Summary	Daniela Thrän
17:00	Closure	



The study



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http://task40.ieabioenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/IEA-Wood-Pellet-Study_final-july-2017.pdf



The speakers



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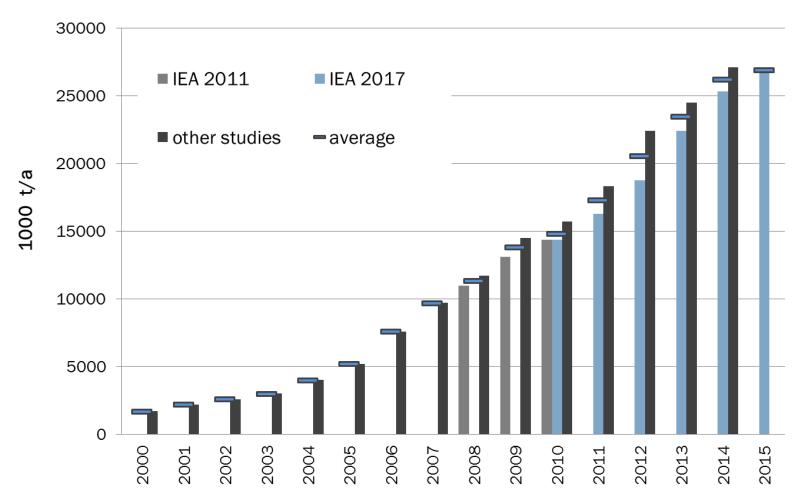


The global view: hot spots, trade and major issues

Daniela Thrän, DBFZ



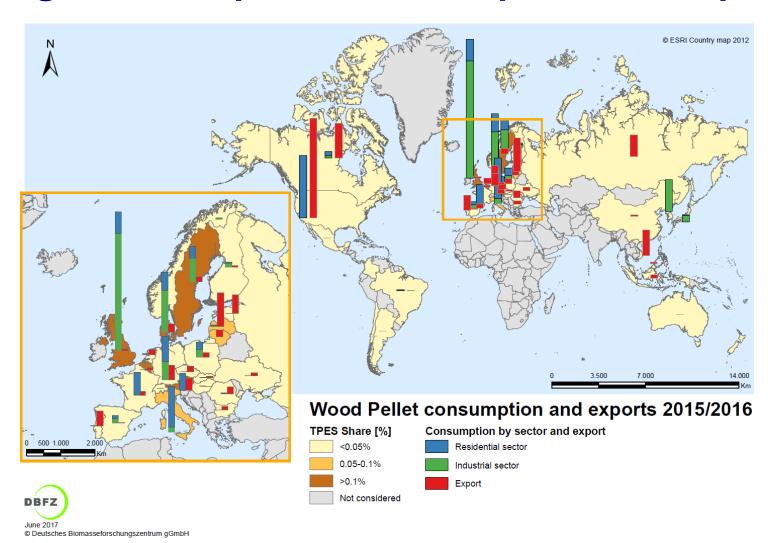
The wood pellet market is continously growing





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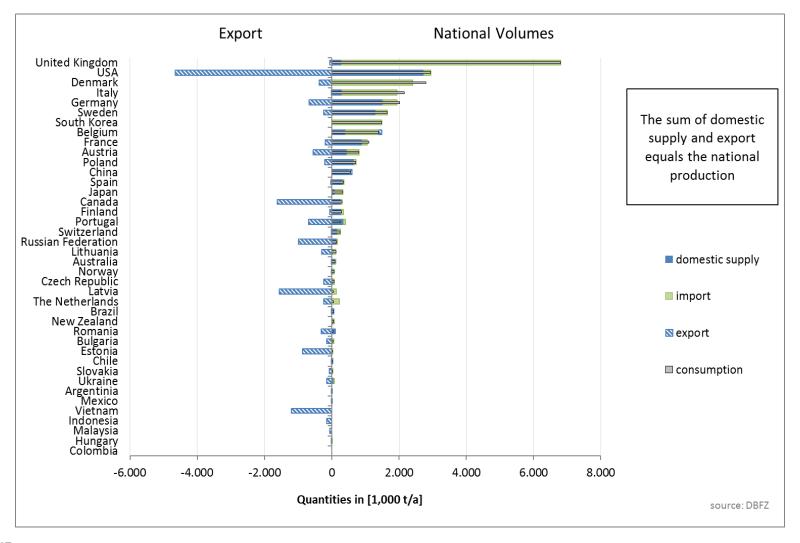
The global hotspots – consumption and exports





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The countries in detail





The hotspots – continents and sectors

Europe (EU28):

- 75% of global consumption
- 54% of global production
- 64% for heat generation
- 36% for electricity

North America

- 12% of global consumption
- 35% of global production
- Consumption mostly heat

Asia:

- Rising, with Japan, South Korea
- China is the great unknown

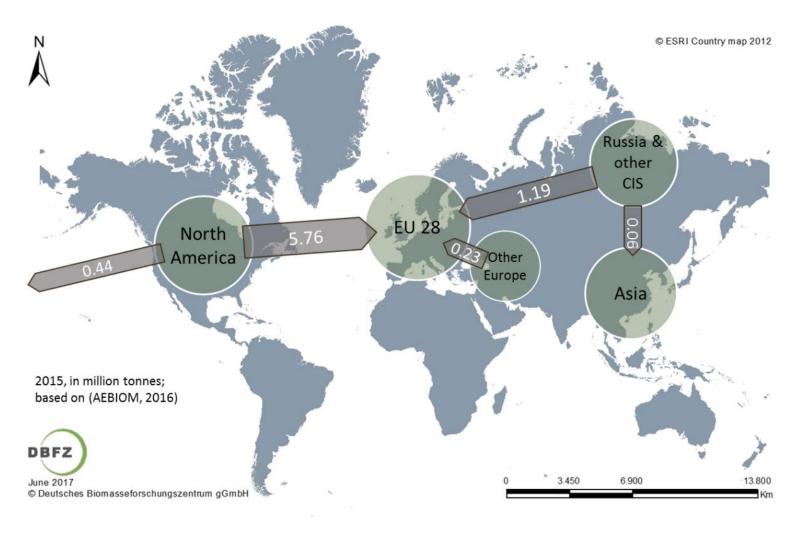
A special relation:

US and UK

- UK largest global consumer with 6.7m t (2015); equals 25% of global demand
- UK has almost no domestic production
- US is the largest producer
- 56% of UK imports come from US
- since 2015, over 84% of US exports are destined for UK



The global trade flows





Major issues – drivers and barriers

- Regulatory framework conditions
- Ensuring sustainability along the value chain
- Transforming wood pellets into a global commodity
- For the future: new technologies (i.e. upgrading such as torrefaction) and new markets (i.e. bioeconomy)

Thank you!



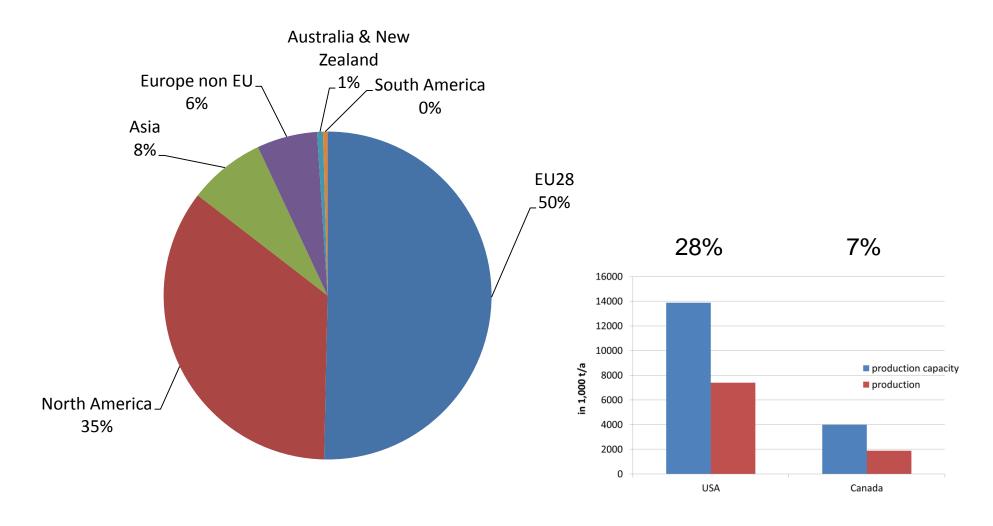


North America – the large exporters

Kay Schaubach, DBFZ

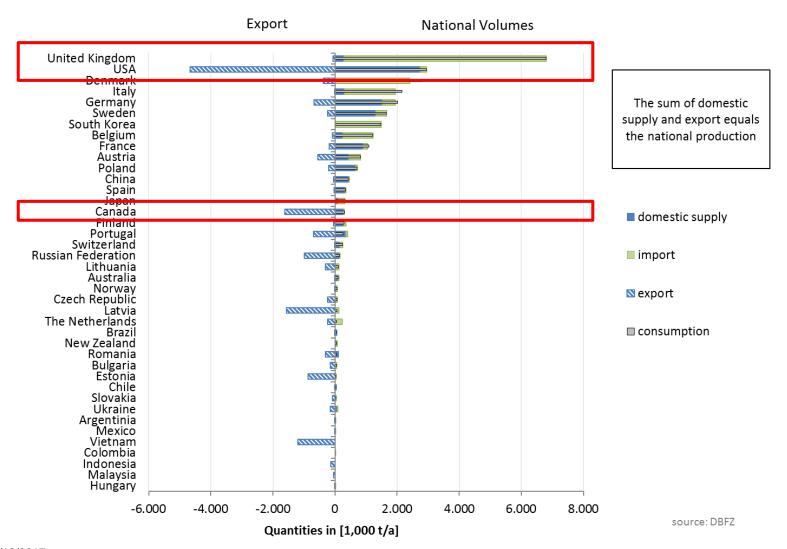


Shares of global pellet production



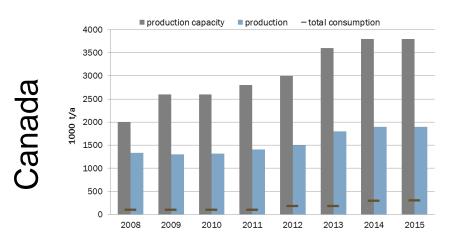


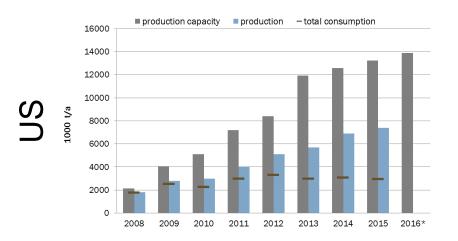
North America in global perspective





Canada and US in comparison





Exports

metric tonnes	2012	2013	2014	2015
United Kingdom	794,379	1,026,527	982,809	1,205,928
United States	86,665	152,271	218,889	205,743
Italy	85,238	219,551	204,528	85,513
Japan	105,640	76,018	61,807	80,203
South Korea	2,084	113,077	150,004	49,029
OTHER	295,171	52,787	19,355	1,366
TOTAL	1,369,177	1,640,231	1,637,393	1,627,784

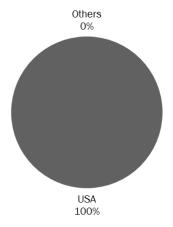
metric tonnes	2012	2013	2014	2015
United Kingdom	672,977	1,682,244	2,962,786	3,914,785
Belgium (and Luxembourg)	495,553	534,668	472,272	610,044
Netherlands	499,162	178,414	299,631	63,617
France	0	90	1,019	48,821
Canada	32,705	21,579	22,869	22,352
South Korea	26	33,600	54,956	3,797
Italy	13,580	150,319	119,736	1,792
Denmark	29,201	195,589	105,108	1,343
Sweden	45,932	22,352	14,768	0
Other	108,983	63,568	2,544	2,000
Total exports	1,898,117	2,882,423	4,055,689	4,668,552
of which to EU28	93%	98%	98%	99%



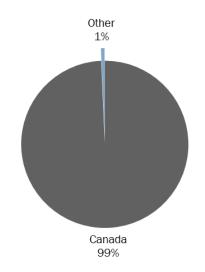
Exports – UK as center of gravity

Wood pellets import 2015

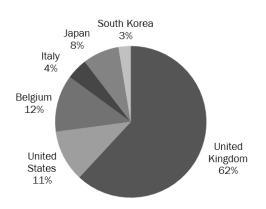
Canada



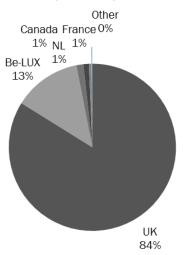
Wood pellets import 2015



Wood pellets export 2015



Wood pellets export 2015

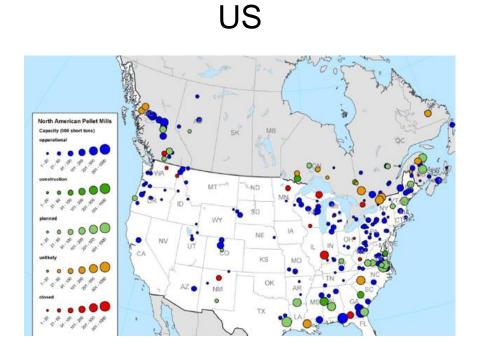


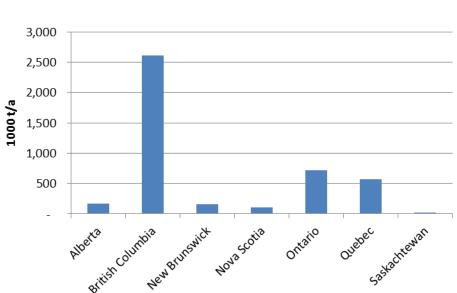
Source: Global Wood Pellet Industry and Trade Study 2017



Location of pellet mills

US Canada





Capacity distribution across Canadian provinces.



Projections, drivers and barriers in Canada

- Export markets continue to dominate
 - Japan and South Korea might be growth markets
- Domestic demand might increase through
 - Co-firing: competition with other biomass options critical
 - Residential heating will be stable unless increase in prices for crude oil and heating
 - Industrial application (e.g. concrete) is potential pathway, but advantages of pellets not yet perceived there



Projections, drivers and barriers in the US

- Export markets continue to dominate, esp. UK
- Domestic demand is impacted by
 - No incentives for industrial use
 - Heating depends on fossil fuel prices and advantages in comfort
 - Small incentives for residential heating
 - Statewise renewable portfolio standards (quotas) for utilities, biomass one option to provide power
- U.S. Southeast pellet production partially fills wood demand void created by closure of pulp and paper mills

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Thank you!



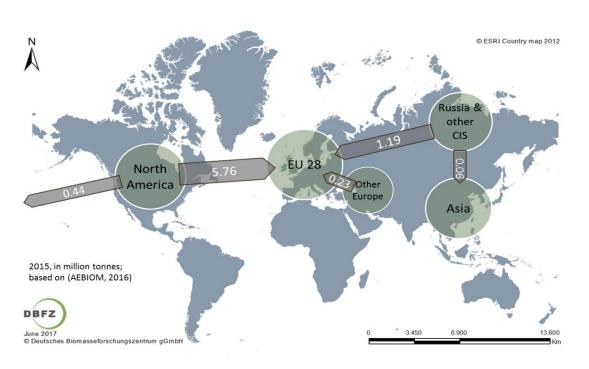


Europe – the center of consumption

Fabian Schipfer, TU Vienna



Europe – the context



- What`s driving EUs wood pellet consumption?
- For what are they used?
- How is the market developing within Europe?
- Current prices?
- Where does the market go?

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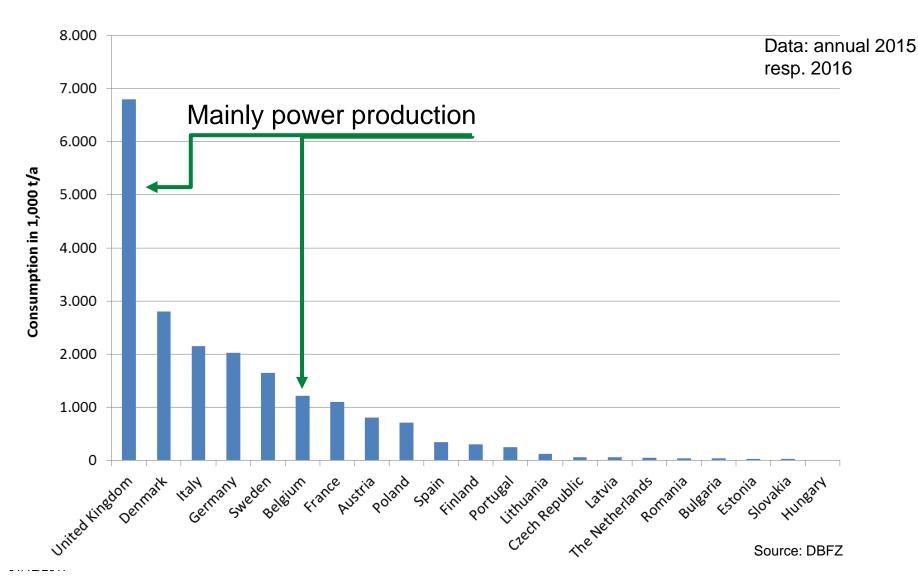


Consumer portfolio

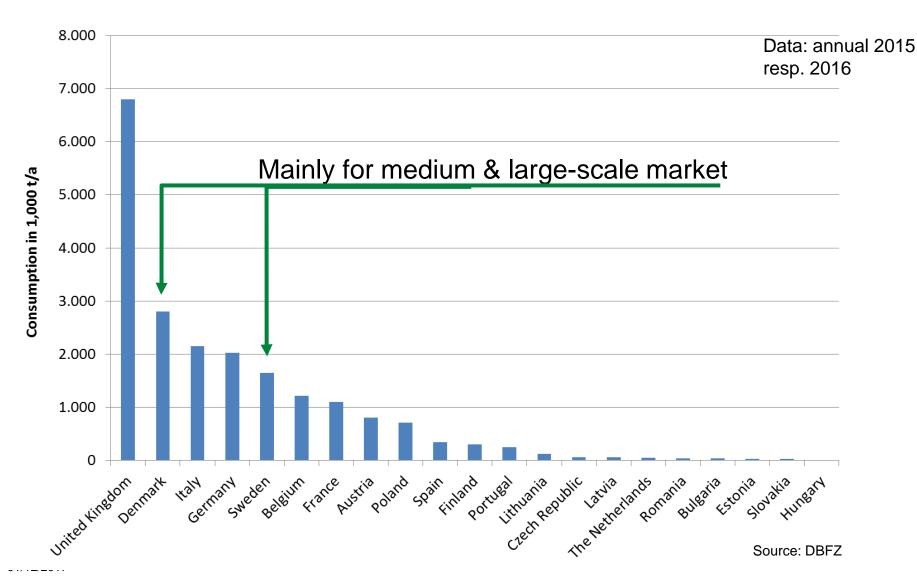
Types of consumers

- Small-scale heating (single family houses) Stoves and Boilers
- Smaller medium-scale heating (multi family houses, schools, hospitals)
- Small-scale combined heat and power (rare, with Stirlingengine)
- Medium-scale heating (district heating or, rare, process-heat in industry)
- Medium- to large-scale combined heat and power (district heating and power provision/feed-in)
- Large-scale power (formerly coal-fired power plants)

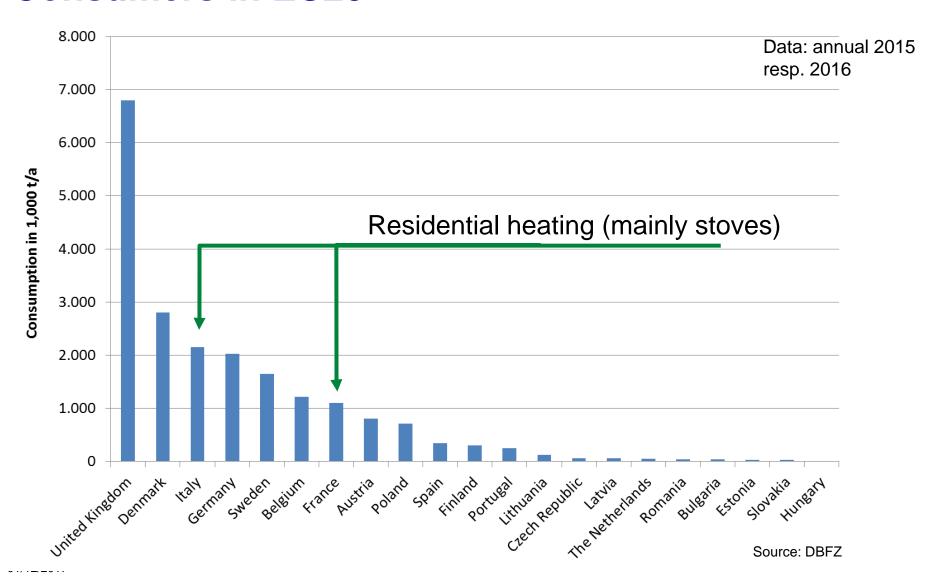




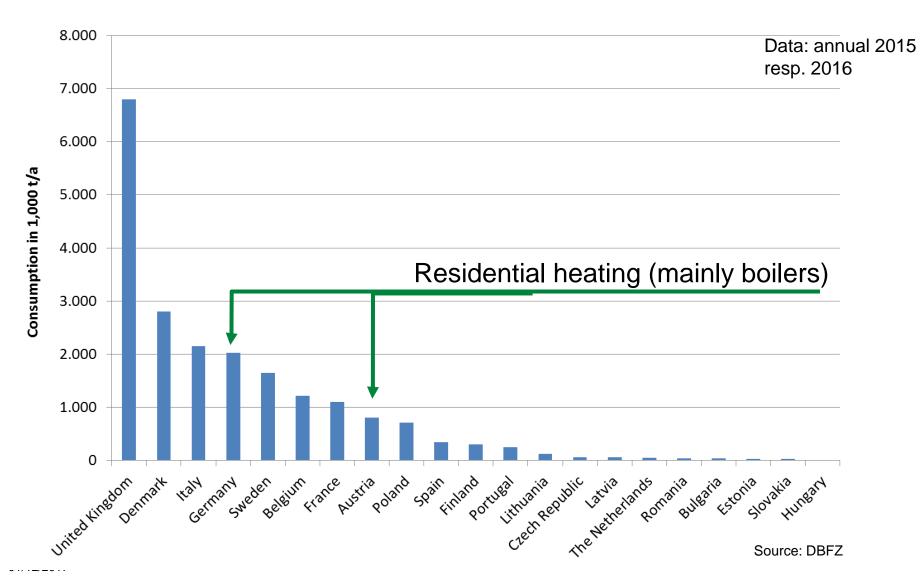






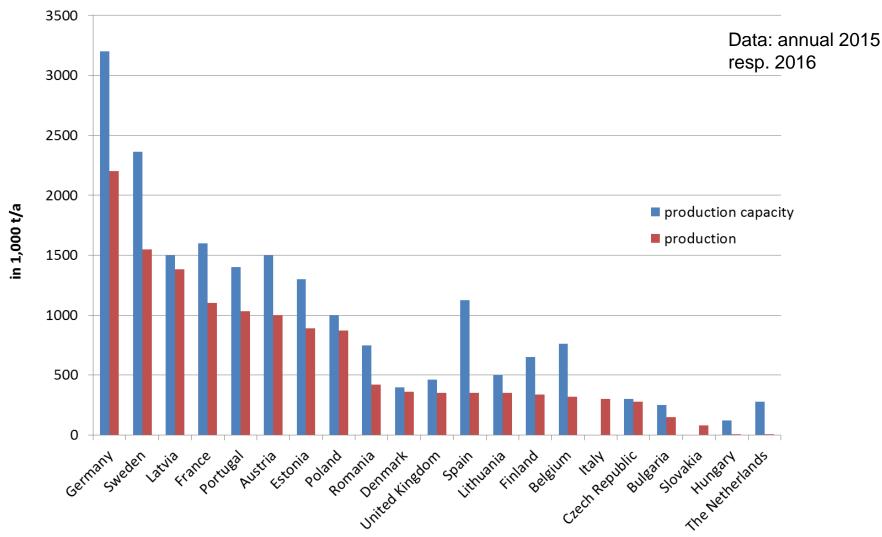








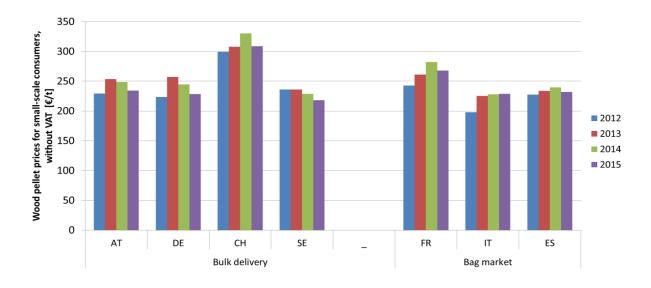
Producers in EU28





Prices

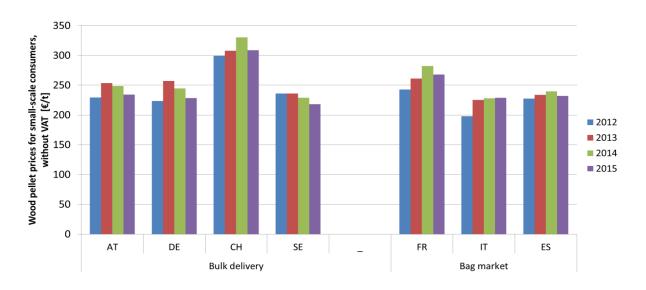
- Prices for residential consumers between 200-250€/t
- Price drop during 2016 due to oversupply
- Different consumer types & countries different price data & quality
- Seasonality (monthly development) important
- Co-movement of DE, IT, AT pellet prices (!?)





Prices

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Price data quality/comparability

- No harmonised methodology
- Collected for different purchase quantities
- Only in a few cases on more than country level
- Different delivery distances and additional costs (in-blowing)
- At least monthly basis important



Outlook

- Europe: Most likely also in the future defined by local consumption
- Wild cards (positive or negative impact on pellet consumption):
 Policy impact on large-scale consumers like DRAX, RWE, Hofor

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Outlook

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 Policy impact on large-scale consumers like DRAX, RWE, Hofor

Factors that could have an impact on ...

pellet consumption increase	pellet consumption decrease		
Pellet commodity market transition to adulthood/maturity	Better isolation of buildings		
Utilisation of pellets for process-heat in European industries	Increased utilisation of excess industry heat		
Micro-CHP parity	Increasing use of heat pumps for excess wind- and PV-power		
Biorefineries for 2 nd -gen biofuels (gasification)	Global warming		



Thank you!





Sustainability legislation - criteria for wood pellets

Martin Junginger, University Utrecht



Overview

- No mandatory sustainability criteria known for residential / nonindustrial use of wood pellets in any country
- Contrary to liquid & gaseous transport biofuels, no uniform sustainability criteria apply to solid biomass use for energy in the EU
- Four EU countries have developed national schemes: UK,
 Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, with similar but slightly different criteria
- Currently, no sustainability criteria in Japan, situation unclear in South Korea, but concerns about sustainability of feedstocks are increasing

Table 3. Summary of	sustainability	requirement	s and possibil	lities for harr	nonization.			
	RO, RHI, CfDs RTFO - UK	GCs Wallonia-BE	GCs Flanders – BE	IA - DK	SDE+ - NL	Current Harmonization Level	Harmonization Possibilities	Note
. Level of requirements	Legally bind- ing to receive support	Legally bind- ing to receive support	Legally bind- ing to receive support	Voluntary	Legally binding to receive support	Low	±	Harmonization pos- sible between the Netherlands and the UI
II. Timeline of mplementation	March 2016	Already implemented	Already implemented	January 2016	To be determined	Medium	±	Harmonization possible between four countries
III. Sustainability Requirements Coverage								
Greenhouse Gas Emission:								
- Calculation method	*	4	*	✓	·	Medium	±	Harmonization possible between four countries
- Limit compared with 1990 level	*	4	*	✓	·	Medium	→	Harmonization possible between four countries
- Time of implementation	4	✓	4	4	4	High	→	Harmonization possible between four countries
Land Use:								
Sustainable forest management:								
Legal, sustainable sourcing & certification	✓	±	±	✓	√	Low	→	Harmonization pos- sible between the four countries
Forest productivity and well-functioning	*	±	±	✓	·	High	✓	Harmonization possible between four countries
Biodiversity protection	*	±	±	✓	4	Medium	√	Harmonization possible between four countries
Ecosystems conservation	¥	±	±	✓	✓	High	✓	Harmonization possible between four countries
Feedstock categories	✓	±	±	✓	x	Low	→	Harmonization rarely possible between four countries
iLUC	×	×	×	k	✓		×	



Harmonisation

- Harmonisation of sustainability criteria/systems will be important to ensure fungibility / tradability of wood pellets as a commodity
- However, with different types of criteria (iLUC, carbon debt),
 different indicators and threshold levels, this is anything but easy
- Implementation of systems also ongoing in the Netherlands / under review in Denmark
- Currently, the Sustainable Biomass Program is aiming to meet the sustainability requirements in all four countries



The near future: Ongoing RED-II discussions

- The recast of the EU-Renewable Energy Directive (RED-II) is currently discussed between the commission, the parliament and the council
- Initial proposal by the EC included a feedstock approach, supports a Risk Based Approach, and requires GHG savings of 80% (2021) going to 85% (in 2026, tough!) in efficient CHP plants
- New proposals include amongst others
 - No imports from countries not ratifying the Paris agreement
 - Waste hierarchy: proving no significant distortion of markets
 - Possibility for individual member states to set additional criteria

-> Discussion likely to continue well into 2018



Some thoughts

- Uniform EU sustainability criteria could in principal provide clear security and guidance to the industry and facilitate trade of wood pellets
- Different criteria for use of wood for different end-uses and/or in different member states remain problematic
- Ultimately, with biorefineries also producing 2nd generation biofuels and biochemicals from woody biomass, a single set of criteria for all woody biomass regardless of the end use would be preferable
- These should also be aligned on a global level (e.g. with other regions such as East Asia) to avoid leakage effects and to facilitate global trade of wood pellets



Thank you!





Prospects of torrefaction and its advantages

Michael Wild, IBTC



Quality - Standardisation

ISO 17225 Solid biofuels – Fuel specifications and classes

ISO TS 17225 - 8:

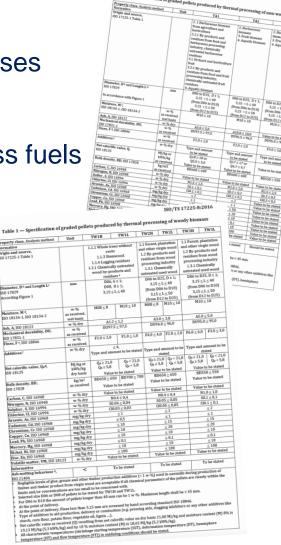
Part 8: Graded thermally treated and densified biomass fuels

Different Classes

- Woody and Non Woody;
- NCV, Durability, Bulk Density, Volatile Matter etc.

Additional parameters in ISO working group:

- Grindability
- Water resistance
- Energy balance





Torrefied Biomass in its field

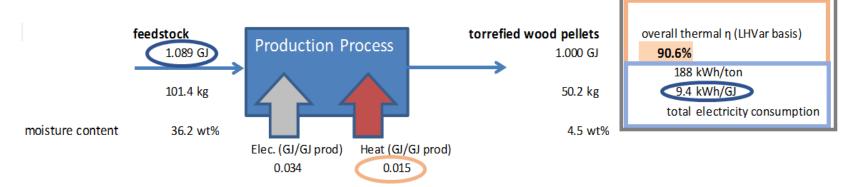
		White®Wood® Pellets	SteamŒxploded® Pellets	Torrefied⊞ellets	Steam ™ Coal
feedstock (Mood		X	x	x	
feedstock@Agro				x	
BulkIdensity	kg/m3	650	750	700-800	700-750
Moisture a r	%	7	8	5	
NCV	GJ/mt	16,5-17-5	18-19	21-25	21-27
NCV@uplift@vs@WWP	GJ/mt	0	0,5-1,5	3,5-8	
shipping density	GJ/m3	11,38	14,25	av. 1 17	av. 1 8
storeable 2at 13to al 13yard		no	yes	yes	yes
grindable@n@toal@mill		no	no	yes	yes
pneumatica ransporta ike atoal		no	no	yes	-

Sources: Futuremetrics, Valmet, Arbaflame, ECN, IBTC, brighthubengineering

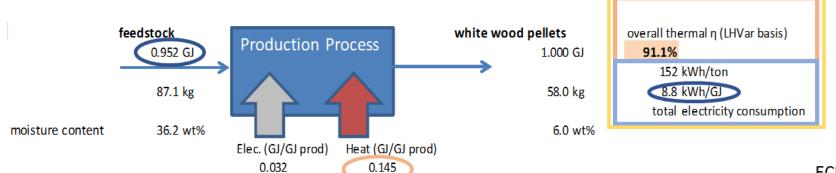


Comparison torrefaction vs. white wood pellet production (same feedstock, 1 GJ)

<u>Torrefaction Pellets (from aggregated averages survey entries)</u>



White Pellets (from average data compilation)

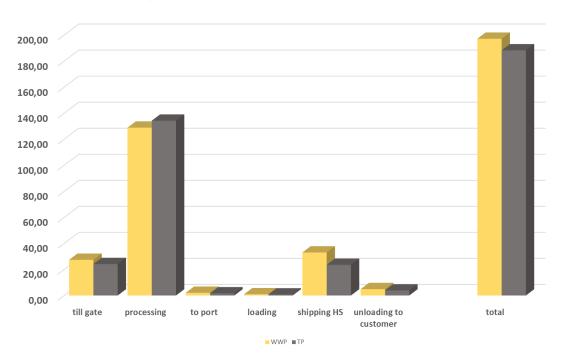


ECN for IBTC



WWP versus TP - Energy consumed in MJ per GJ energy delivered – Full Chain Comparison

WWP versus TP - Energy consumed in MJ per GJ energy delivered to Consumer stockpile



			Energy					
	Normalised	Normalised	consumed	Advantage				
Transported	WWP	TP	TP/WWP	TP				
	MJ/GJ	MJ/GJ		%				
	full chain of	pellets						
Handysize	197,162	188,211	95,46%	4,54%				
downstream logistics only								
Handysize	68,305	53,971	79,01%	20,99%				
full chain on WWP and torrefied briquettes								
Handysize	197,162	179,971	91,28%	8,72%				

Source and Copyright: W&P

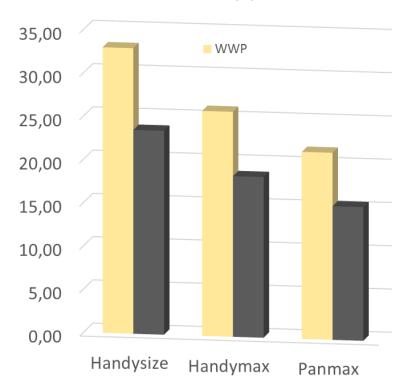
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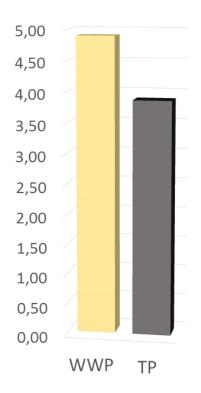
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Advantages along chain from FOB

WWP versus TP: Energy consumed in shipping in MJ/GJ shipped



Energy Consumption from vessel to plant stockyard in MJ/GJ

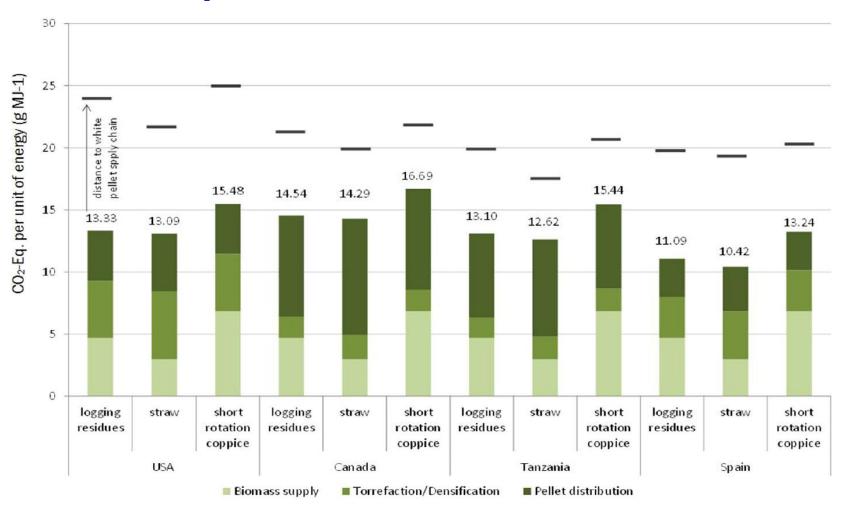


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GHG Comparison





Torrefaction Implementation Indicator

done
done
for most feedstock
done
done
done
done
in optimisation
ISO TS 17225-8
in progress
in progress
done in EU
several done
several done
in progress
in progress
MW 08 2017



Torrefied Biomass Capacity of Selected Producers

	Project	Project Size mt/a	Country	Feedstock	
	White Castle, LA	15.000	US	Sugar Cane Harvest residue	
Existing	Dilsen Stokkem	28.000	В	Wood	
	Derby	30.000	UK	Wood	
	Umea	16.000	Swe	Wood	
	Quitman	30.000	US	Wood	
	Beauncur	15.000	Can	Wood	
	Project	Project Size	Country	Feedstock	Commision date
	White Castle, LA	200.000	US	Sugar cane harvest residue	Q4/18
	Quitman	200.000	US	Wood	Q4/18
	HW NorthWest	150.000	US	Wood	Q1/19
Commited to	CEG Baltania	200.000	Estonia	Wood	Q1/19
	Finland	200.000	Finland	Wood	Q4/19
	Jacques Cartier	15.000	Can	Wood	Q4/18
	Holmsund Biocarbon	120.000	Swe	Wood	Q1/19
	Project	Project Size	Country	Feedstock	Possible Commision date
In the pipeline	7 in Lousiana and Florids	200.000 each	US	Sugar cane harvest residue	
	5 Central/South Ameriva	200.000 each		Sugar cane harvest residue	2019-22
	CEG	500.000	North America/Asia	Wood	2020-22
	Heetway	350.000	US/Asia	Wood	2020-21
	AIREX	275.000	Canada	Wood	2019
	Bioendev	180000	Nordic Countries Wood		2020-21



Thank you!





Questions and Answers

Martin Junginger





Summary

Daniela Thrän



Thank you very much for your attention!

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