



**Overview of the  
drivers for bioenergy  
solutions – a market  
analysis**

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# What are bioenergy solutions?

- Biomass based products and services
  - Energy focus
  - Many co-products valuable than the energy products
- Use of biomass energy technologies to deliver
  - Economic outcomes
    - Reduced business operating costs
    - New bio-based business opportunities
    - Regional economic growth
    - Transition to use of renewable natural resources
  - Societal benefits
    - Employment
    - Warm and healthy homes
  - Environmental benefits
    - Greenhouse gas emission reductions
    - Reduced discharge of contaminants to waterways
    - Reduced discharge of emissions to air.

# Sources of biomass

- Residues and waste from agriculture
  - Residues from forestry
  - Residues from wood processing
  - Organic waste from municipalities and manufacturing
  - Energy crops
- 
- We don't have high sugar or high starch material
  - In the short term limited to waste and residues
  - Transition in association with fossil fuels
  - Complementary to existing land use and business activities
    - As well as and not instead of

# Government policies

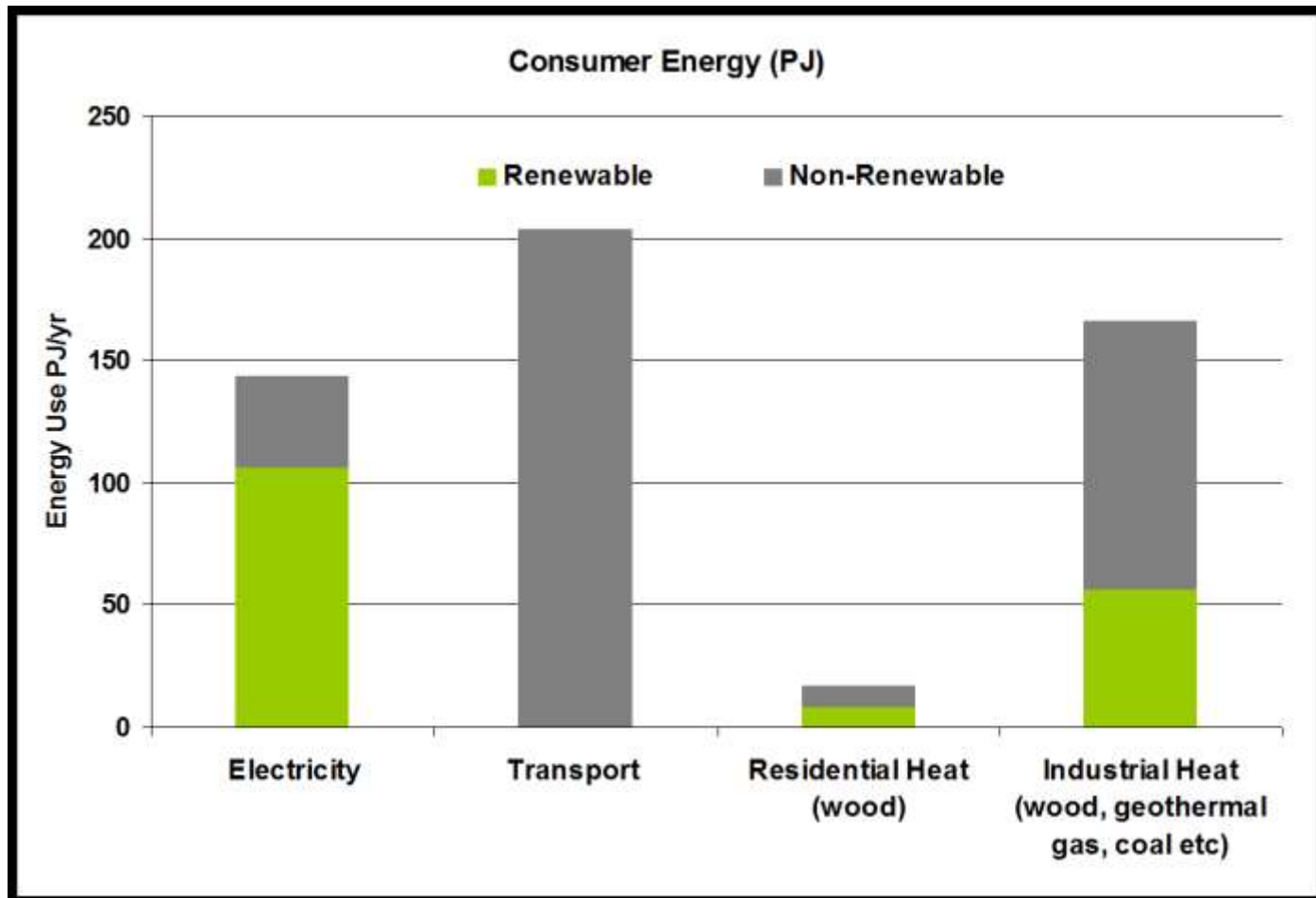
- Energy
  - “Make the most of our energy potential”
- Environment
  - Aim for clean air and waterways
  - Targets for greenhouse gas reduction
  - Waste minimisation but not waste utilisation
- Business growth
  - Encourage private sector
  - Limited Government involvement
  - Require forestry and wood processing strategy
- Regulations
  - National Air Quality
  - Land use and discharge to waterways

# Government carbon price assumptions

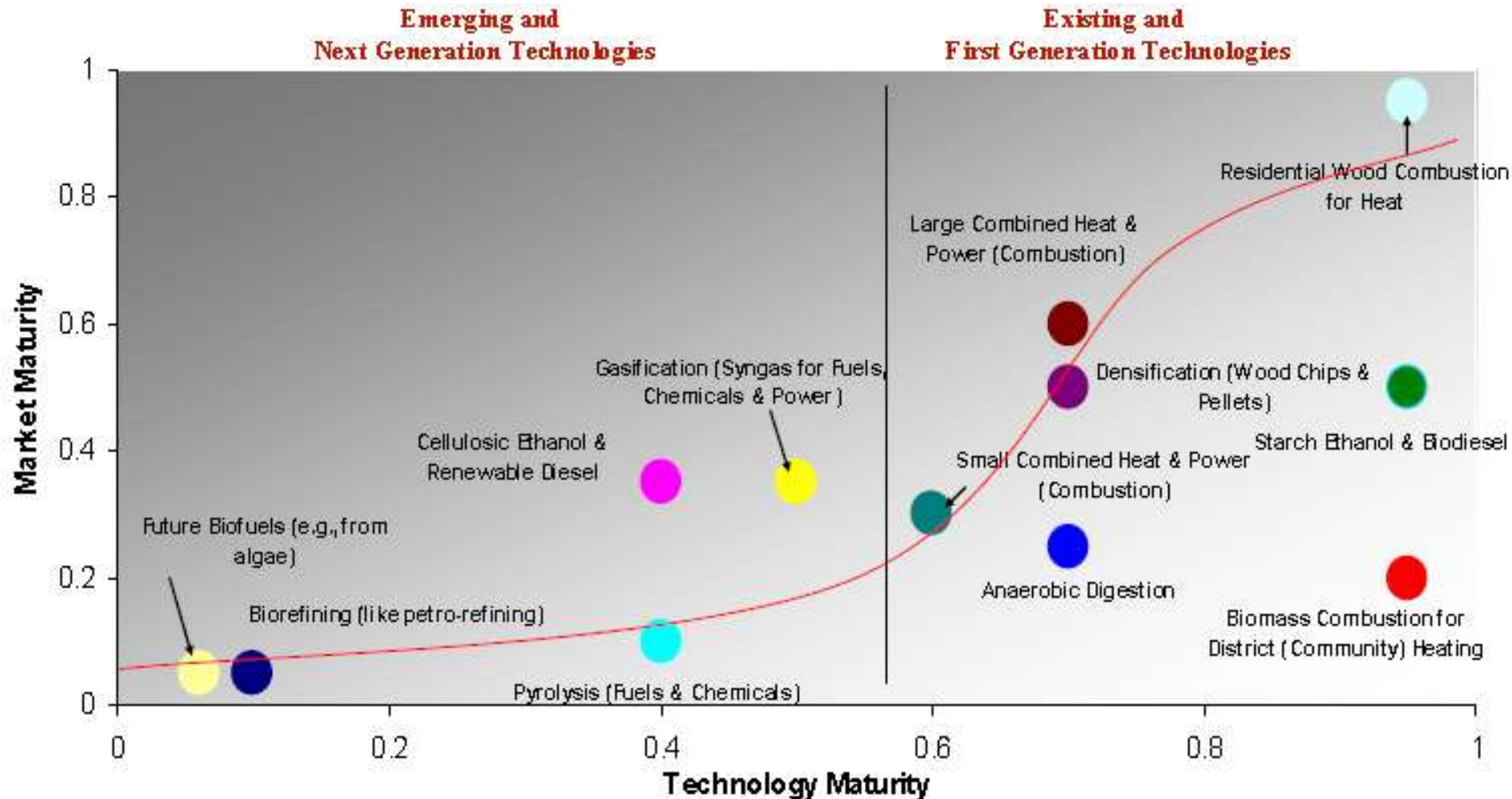


— Mixed Renewables — High Grid — Global Low Carbon — Disruptive — Tiwai Off

# New Zealand renewable /non-renewable energy consumption



# Emerging technologies

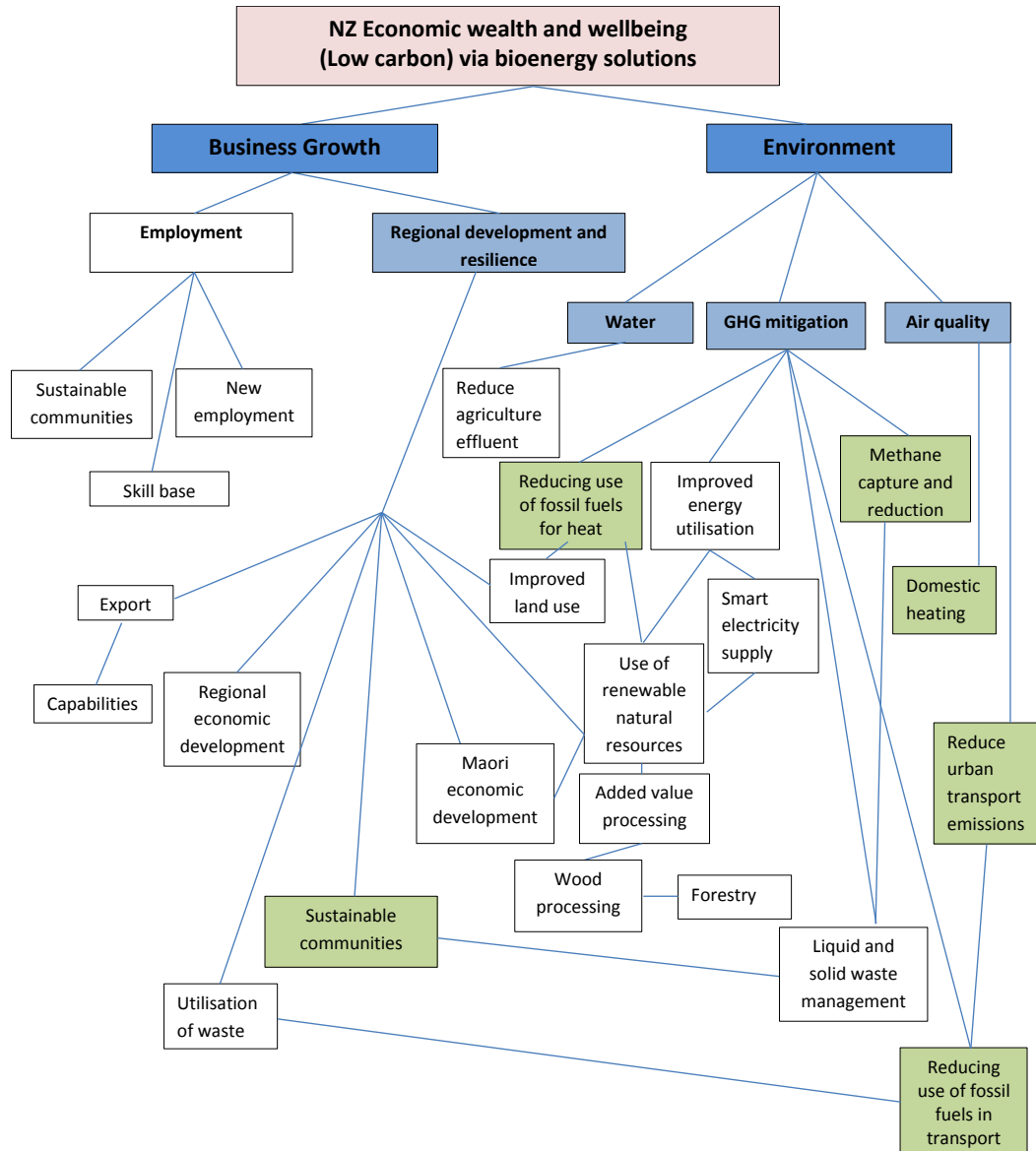


# A complex market

- Transitioning to a post petroleum era
  - Uncertain time line
  - Transitioning to the bioeconomy
- Multi-feedstock and multi-product
- We are a small part of the economy
  - Need to prioritise
  - Need to focus on the easy wins and do them well
  - Have to do what we can within our limited resources
- We can leverage off collaboration with our partners
- Rich in renewable natural resources – a comparative advantage
- However small market limits economies of scale



# Primary Drivers for the Bioenergy and Biofuels Sector

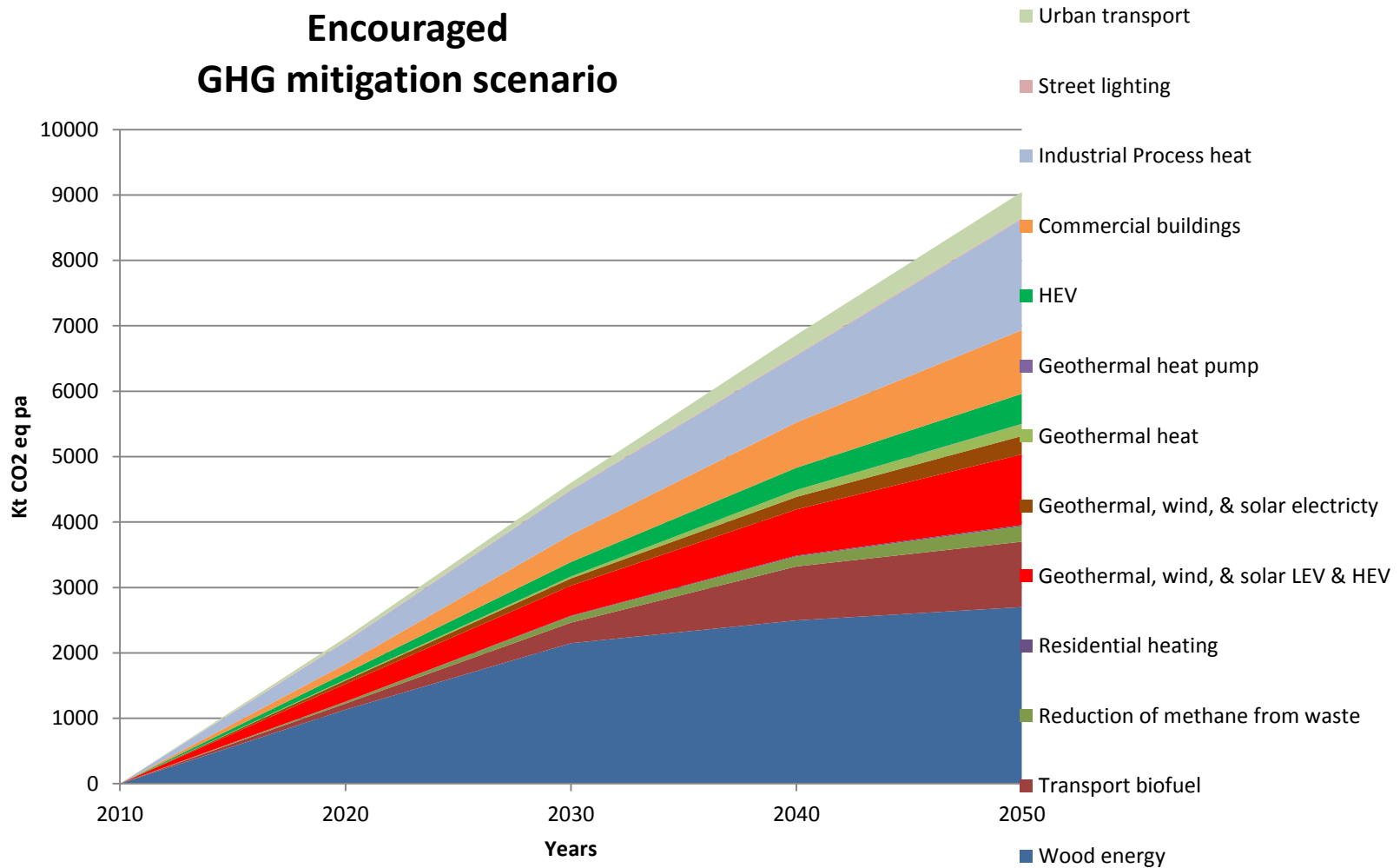


# Six sector opportunity areas

- Bioenergy and biofuels touch on many areas
- Recommend focusing on six opportunity areas and doing these well – low hanging fruit
- Each is based on proven technologies
- A strong foundation for growth in each area
- Each area has complexities and challenges and will require
  - Identification of gaps and barriers
  - Identification and implementation of action plans for each area
  - Establishment and achievement of best practice standards
  - Establish monitoring and data collection so as to pursue agreed targets

# Contribution to GHG emission reduction

## Encouraged GHG mitigation scenario



| Symposium Summary - Domestic Reduction Opportunities 2030  |                        |                        |                         |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Symposium Scenarios  | Business as Usual      | Encouraged Growth      | Accelerated Growth      |
| <b>Potential to Reduce Emissions (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b> |                        |                        |                         |
| <b>Renewable Electricity</b>                               |                        |                        |                         |
| Geothermal/Wind/Solar supply                               | 0.3                    | 0.3                    | 0.3                     |
| Commercial buildings                                       | 0.4                    | 1.0                    | 2.0                     |
| Street lighting  | 0.1                    | 0.1                    | 0.1                     |
| <b>Heat</b>  |                        |                        |                         |
| Residential  | 0.1                    | 0.1                    | 0.1                     |
| Conversion coal to biomass                                 | 0.3                    | 2.7                    | 4.0                     |
| Geothermal   | 0.1                    | 0.2                    | 0.4                     |
| Industrial process heat                                    | 0.2                    | 1.7                    | 3.6                     |
| <b>Transport</b>   |                        |                        |                         |
| Liquid biofuel   | 0.8                    | 1.0                    | 3.2                     |
| Light and heavy electric vehicles                          | 0.8                    | 1.1                    | 3.7                     |
| Urban transport  | 0.2                    | 0.4                    | 0.8                     |
| Methane reduction from waste                               | 0.1                    | 0.2                    | 0.5                     |
| <b>Total Domestic Reductions above Baseline</b>            | <b>3 Mt</b>            | <b>8Mt</b>             | <b>17Mt</b>             |
| <b>Target reduction</b>                                    | <b>22.5Mt</b>          | <b>22.5Mt</b>          | <b>22.5Mt</b>           |
| <b>Balance of Internationally Traded Units or forestry</b> | <b>14.4 Mt</b>         | <b>14.5 Mt</b>         | <b>31.2 Mt</b>          |
| <b>Cost of Units Acquired</b>                              | <b>@\$15 to \$25/t</b> | <b>@\$25 to \$50/t</b> | <b>@\$50 to \$100/t</b> |
| <b>\$m per annum</b>                                       | <b>216 to 360m</b>     | <b>362 to 725m</b>     | <b>1560 to 3120m</b>    |
| <b>Avoided Unit costs</b>                                  |                        |                        |                         |
| <b>\$m per annum</b>                                       | <b>36 to 60m</b>       | <b>243 to 285m</b>     | <b>1035 to 2070m</b>    |

# Strengths of biomass energy

- Proven technologies
- Good demonstration plant
- Adequate biomass supply for short term
- Capability of growing more forestry for long term
- Minimal permitting requirements
- Some of the best solutions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting Paris targets
- Good availability of technical standards, best practice and training

# Barriers to growth of biomass energy

- Coal and gas cheaper fuel for heat
- Wood fuel supply market emerging
- Perceived risk to investors of reliable consistent fuel supply
- No incentive to collect methane at waste water treatment plant
- Municipal and trade waste is landfilled and not seen as an opportunity to make energy
- Low population density
- Electricity produced cheaper from hydro, wind, geothermal and solar

# Perceptions of bioenergy and biofuels

- Perceived as cottage industry
  - Individual parties selling in isolation
  - Limited collective promotion
  - Dominance of sellers focus on selling
  - Limited promotion to use trained/accredited people
- Quality of advice from advisers
  - Few consultants have real experience
  - Limited real data from demonstration facilities
- Limited collection of data and reporting of success
  - No annual reporting of metrics
- Wide mandate so difficult to project collective messages

# What gives confidence

- Buyers need to clearly specify what they want
  - Most markets are demand driven
- Sellers improving marketing of product
- Markets work well when there is open information
- Market perception
  - Need to show using proven conventional heat technologies
  - We are not selling our successes – a lot of plant is going in
  - We need to treat the market as existing
- Need to be able to provide market information
  - Trade is below the surface
  - Suppliers being prepared to provide sales information



# Harvest and wood processing residues



# Direct heat from biomass

| Market drivers           | Categories                                   | Fuel source                       | User                                   | Target 2030            | Focus   |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Direct Heat from biomass | (Domestic) Micro heat plant <0.1MWt          | Purchase firewood and pellet fuel | Private                                | Xx installations       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality regulations</li> <li>Installation standards, consenting</li> <li>Installer accreditation</li> <li>Generic marketing</li> </ul> |
|                          | (School scale) Very small 0.1-0.5MW          | Purchase pellet fuel and chip     | Government, schools and rest homes etc | xxPJ                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link to Ministry of Education</li> <li>Information on options</li> <li>Conversion vs new</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Small heat plant 0.5-2MWt                    | Purchase biomass and pellet fuel  | Government facilities                  | xxPJ                   | Work with Ministry of Health and I advisers   |
|                          | (Commercial scale) Medium heat plant 2-10MWt | Own woodfuel                      | Wood processors                        | 100% heat from biomass | Support owner/operators   |
|                          |  |                                   | Govt facilities                        | xxPJ                   | Work with Ministry of health, Corrections   |
|                          |  |                                   | Food processing                        | xxPJ                   | Support owner/operators   |
|                          |  |                                   | Horticulture                           | xxPJ                   | Promotion of applications in horticultural magazines  |
|                          | (industrial scale) Large heat plant 10<      | Own woodfuel                      | Wood processors                        | 100% heat from biomass | Support owner/operators   |
|                          |  |                                   | Purchase solid biofuel                 | Food processing        | xxPJ  |

# Wood energy in New Zealand

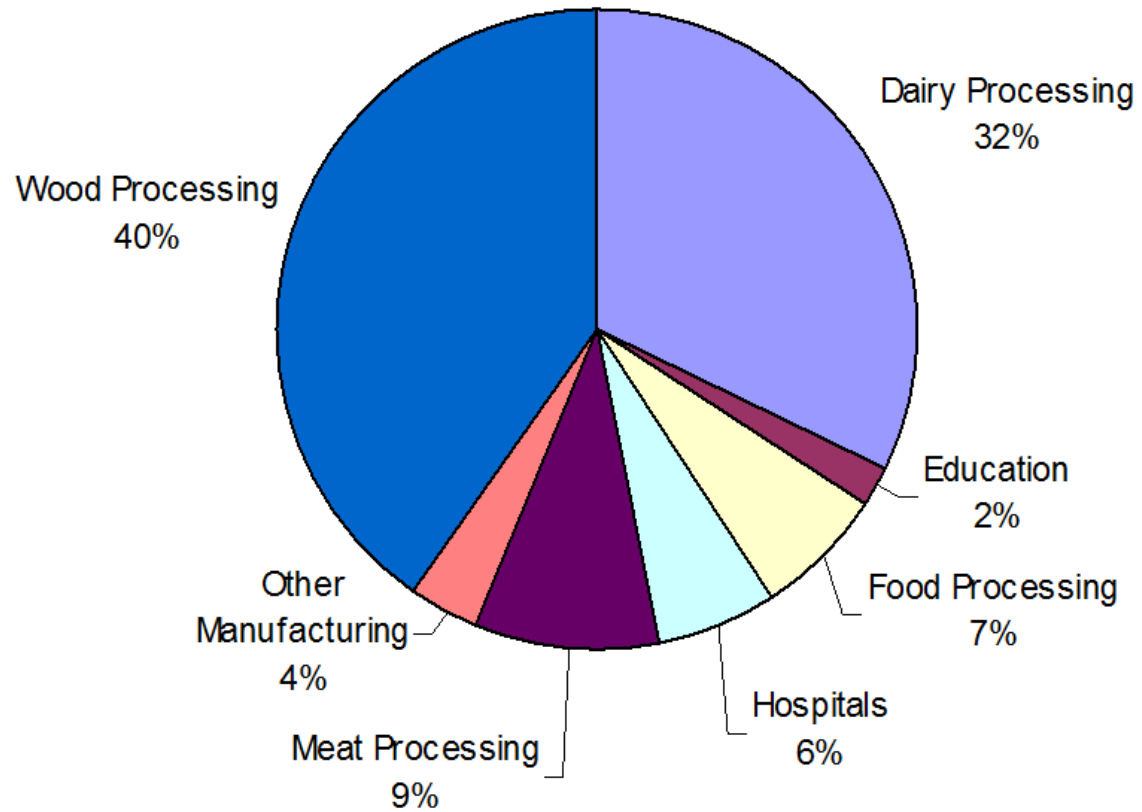
- Biomass supplying 14% of NZ energy
  - Potential to do much more
  - Well established conventional combustion technologies
  - Platform for future biofuel technologies and co-products
- Bioenergy Strategy
  - Achieving economic, employment and environmental benefits
- Unsubsidised markets
  - Non economic benefits often the main driver
  - Projects have to be financially robust
  - Well established and expanding use of wood energy
- In transition
  - A wood fuel market is evolving
  - Commencement of wood fuel sale by third parties

# Reducing use of fossil fuels for heat

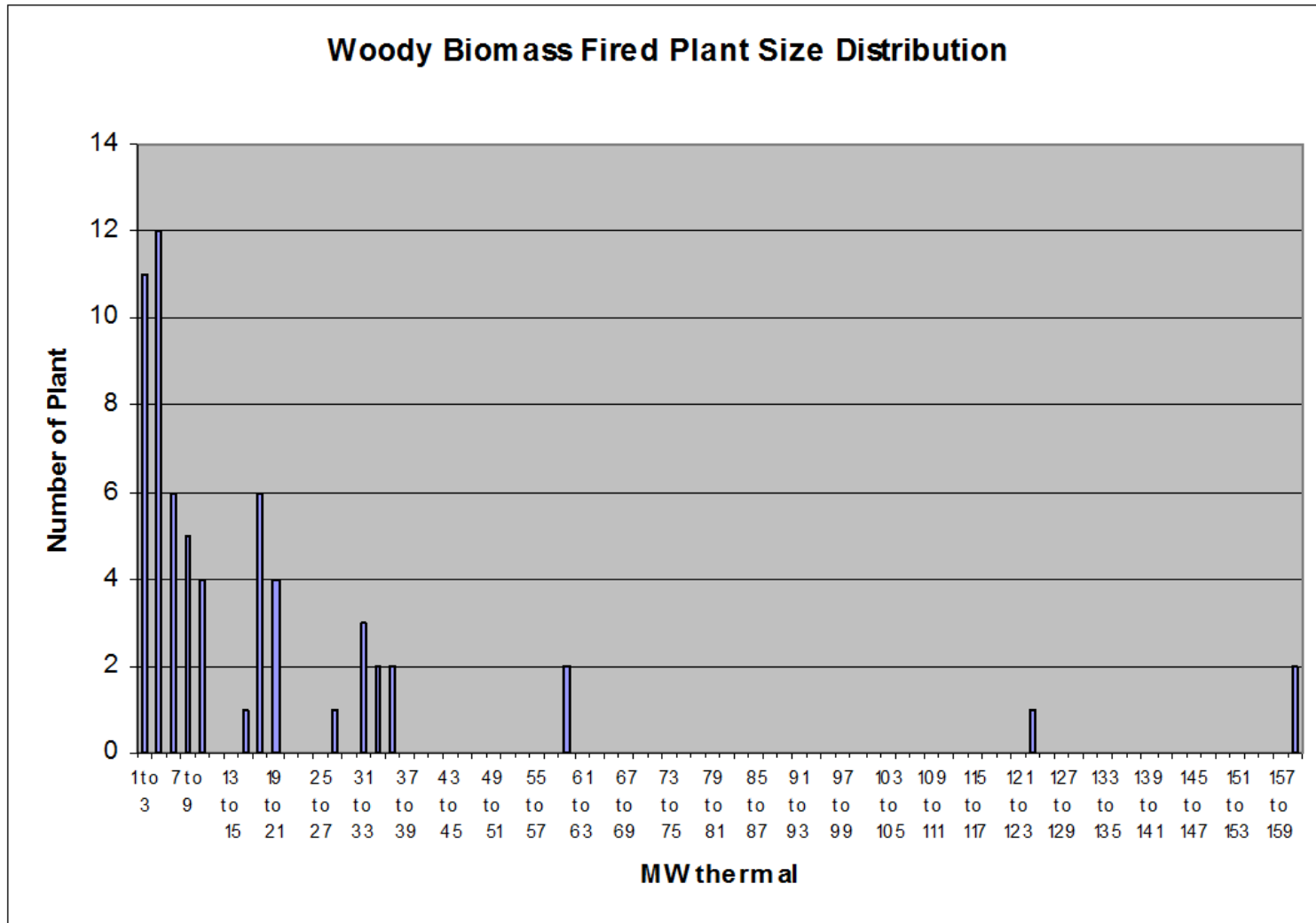
- Proven technologies
- Established market for users with own fuel
- Emerging market for those without own fuel
- Approx  $3.5\text{MW}_{\text{th}}$  being installed each year
  - Requires a lot of additional wood fuel each year
- Simple economics is difficult
  - Benefits often environmental eg reduced air emissions of existing plant
- Perceived high risk of availability of fuel
- Quality existing wood fuel suppliers in some regions
- No collaborative approach to growing the market.

# Market for wood energy

Heating Plant by Sector



# Size of heat plant



## Heat plant owners

- Business risk drives decisions
- Technology risk is manageable
- Often a lack of confidence in fuel supply

**"We have to have security of supply for end to end sustainability, we need to be able to process that milk every day and we don't want to have a plant downtime due to an energy supply issue,"** Fonterra

# Customer perceptions – does this look like quality fuel?

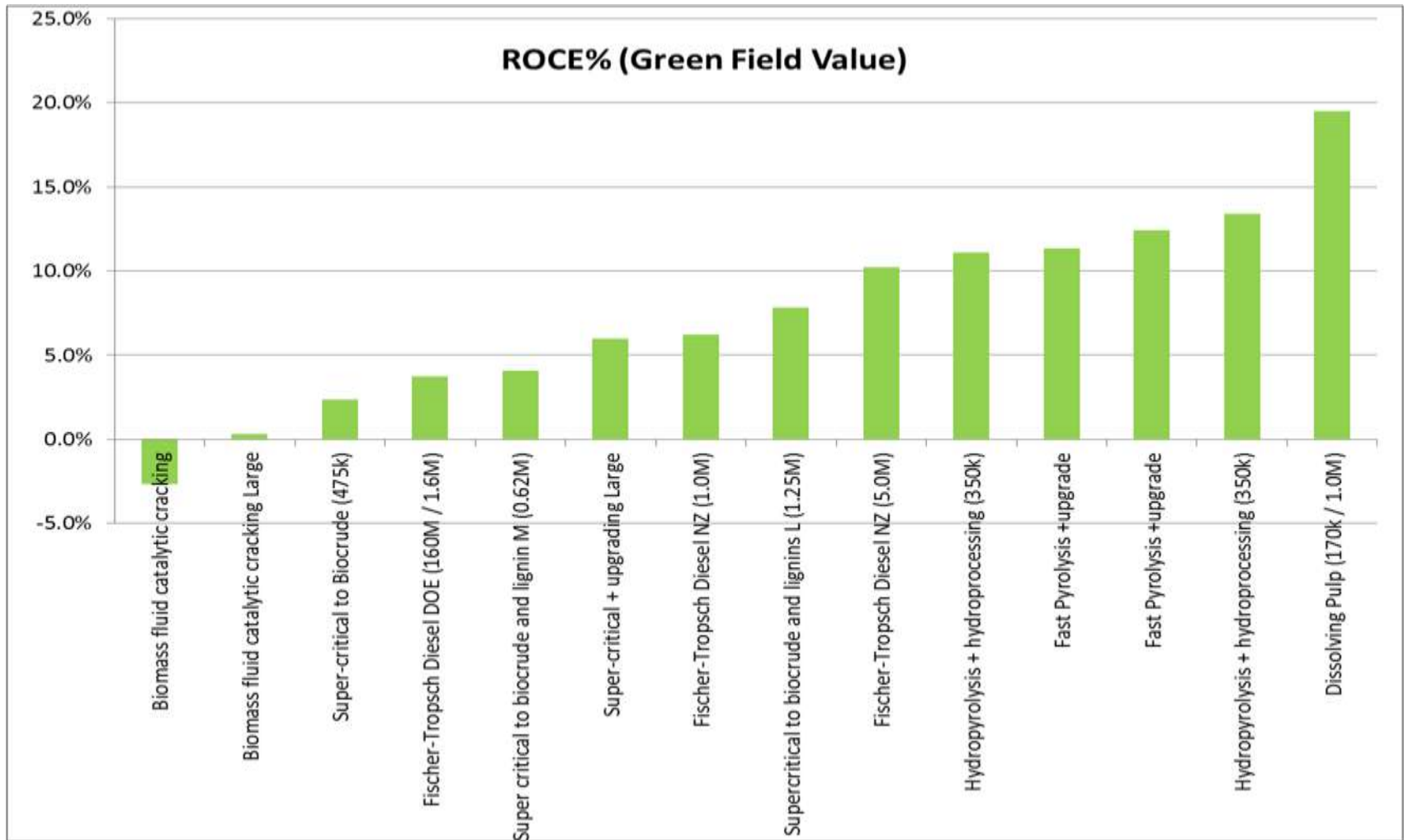




# Wood fuel market issues

- Residues have not been a traded commodity
  - Beyond wood processors
  - Perceived as a waste stream rather than as valuable product
  - Because perceived as waste purchasers want to buy at low price
- Trading of wood residues is fledgling
  - Supply chain is emerging
  - Contracts are poorly developed
- An under developed market
  - Concern demand for wood fuel will push up the price of chip for engineered wood products eg MDF
  - Perception that sources of wood residues are limited

# Future products from wood



Source Woodscape – [www.scion.com](http://www.scion.com)

# Energy from waste

- Largely landfill and solid and waste water treatment
- Opportunities for rural waste – animal agricultural and food
- Proven technologies
- Appropriate for small or large applications
- Uses – heat , vehicle fuel, electricity



# Methane reduction by waste to energy

| Market drivers   | Categories   | Fuel source                                    | User                             | Target 2030 | Focus  |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Obtaining value from waste and methane removal using waste to energy technologies</b> | Waste to heat and electricity from solid waste                   | Landfill<br>Own fuel/purchase                  | Municipal and trade waste        | 2.56PJ      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generic promotion to get waste owners engaged</li> <li>Find high value uses of the biogas produced</li> </ul> |
|  | Heat and electricity from liquid waste                           | WWTP   | Municipal and trade waste        | 1.77 PJ     | Assist facilities to be 100% using the methane produced to reduce operating costs  |
|  | Heat and electricity from Food processing and agricultural waste | Food processing residues<br>Dairy<br>Piggeries | Food processing and agricultural | 0.75PJ      | Develop off-the shelf guides   |

# Methane capture and reduction

- Councils significant contributors to GHG via emissions from waste
- Improvements to existing sewage facilities
  - Supplementary feedstock from trade waste
  - Very cost effective
  - Can reduce facility operating costs
- Landfills very inefficient converters of waste to biogas
  - Designed enclosed waste to energy facilities remove 100% methane
- Methane perceives to be too small
  - Methane 23 times more contributor to GHG than CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Advocacy required to bring to the attention of Councils

# Improvements in air quality

- Many urban areas have air pollution problems
- Replacing old polluting coal boilers with wood fuel
- Domestic wood pellet heating
- Enforcing firewood quality standards
- Replace diesel engines in urban areas with biofuels
- Councils not seeking solutions
- We have to prepare material for them
- Requires a plan of action and facts to support advocacy.

# Transport biofuel



Biodiesel from tallow



Bioethanol and biodiesel produced from:

- Dairy processing residues (whey)
- Used cooking oil
- Canola
- Tallow

Biogas from:

- Landfill gas,
- Waste water treatment plant



Landfill gas collection

Future advanced liquid biofuel production from:

- Lignocellulosic material
- Municipal waste



# Low emissions and low carbon transport

| Market drivers                         | Categories      | Fuel source  | User                    | Target 2030 | Focus  |
|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Low emissions and low carbon transport | Liquid biofuels | Lignocellulose<br>Trans esterified vegetable oils(Biodiesel) | Fleet operators         |             |  |
|  |                 |  | retail                  |             | Assist producers/retailers expand their existing markets |
|  |                 |  | Marine and rail         |             | Pilot use of biocrude in marine and rail applications    |
|  |                 |  | Aviation                |             | Wait and see   |
|  | Gaseous biofuel | Biogas   | Point source operations | 0.2PJ       | Pilot use of biogas as a vehicle fuel.                   |



# Reduce fossil fuel use in transport

- EV will have a big impact
- EV will not be the solution for all applications
  - Long haul
  - Large vehicles
- Trade off will be new EV fleet vs production of biofuel for existing vehicles
- Marine and rail can easily use biocrude fuels
  - Requires limited infrastructure
  - Point source fuelling
  - Includes improved emissions to air
- Biofuels already being supplied by Gull and Z Energy

# Sustainable communities

- Assisting communities use bioenergy solutions
- Different for each community
  - Requires involvement of local sector practitioners
  - Many communities have the aspiration but not the knowledge
- Sharing and working collectively

# Generic sector needs

- Monitoring and reporting
  - Lack of data on what is actually happening in the sector.
  - Expand database of target opportunities in each category
  - Establish mechanisms for collection of data on bioenergy use
  - Annual reporting of progress in each category
- Expand use of BANZ Quality programme
  - Accredited fuel suppliers
  - Registered advisers
  - Standards
  - Training
- Develop advocacy plan for each category
  - Target facility owners
  - Decision makers
  - Prepare information pack for each category

# Generic sector needs

- Collaboration
  - Other multi market and multi product sector associations
  - Member collaboration for joint projects
- Information dissemination
  - Web portals
  - Workshops and webinars