

BIOCOMASS FROM MARGINAL LAND AND BIOENERGY VILLAGES: CORBIO AND BIOVILL

CORBIO



ANNUAL WORKSHOP OF THE SECURECHAIN PROJECT

7 June 2018, Brussels, Belgium
presented by Dominik Rutz





FORBIO

Fostering sustainable feedstock production for advanced biofuels on underutilised land in Europe

Duration: 01/2016-12/2018

www.forbio-project.eu



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PROJECT CONSORTIUM



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MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Demonstrate the viability of using land in Europe for **sustainable bioenergy feedstock production** that does not affect the supply of food and feed
- Develop a methodology to assess the sustainable bioenergy production potential on available **“underutilized lands” in Europe** (contaminated, abandoned, marginal, fallow land etc.) at local, site-specific level.
- Produce multiple **feasibility studies** in selected case study locations in three countries.

OBJECTIVES

Identify social, economic, environmental and governance-related **opportunities and challenges**

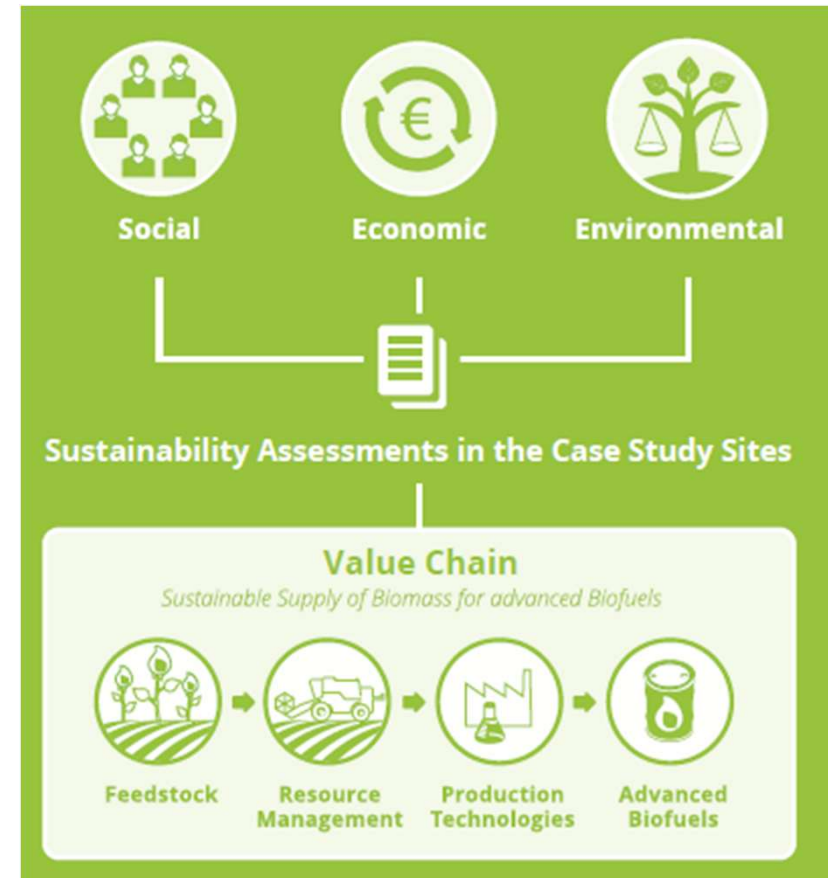
Evaluate **agronomic and techno-economic potential** of the selected bioenergy value chains

Assess environmental, social and economic **sustainability**

Analyse economic and non-economic **barriers to the market uptake**

Encourage European **farmers** to produce sustainable biomass feedstock

Build capacity of stakeholders for setting up sustainable bioenergy supply chains



CASE STUDIES

CASE 1

ITALY

Sulcis, Portoscuso

Contaminated land from industrial activities

22,000 ha



CASE 2

UKRAINE

Kyiv oblast, Ivankiv region

Underutilised marginal agricultural land

Over 20,000 ha



CASE 3

GERMANY

Metropolis region Berlin & Brandenburg

Sewage irrigation fields & lignite mining

1,140-3,917 ha and 7,295-11,795 ha

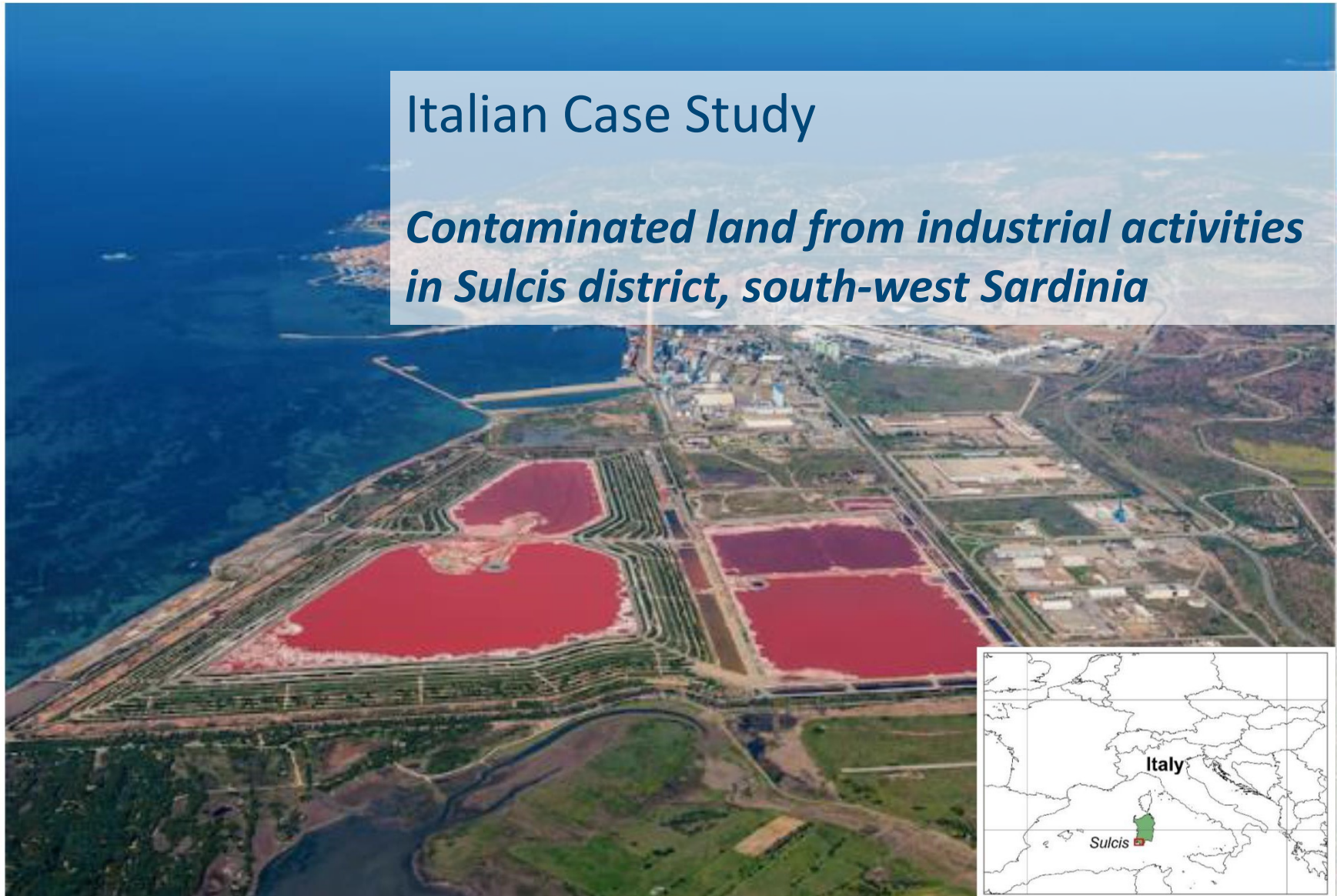


- **Agronomic, technoeconomic feasibility studies and s of the case studies**
- **Potential value chains of bioenergy production on underutilised land**
- **Sustainability assessment of the most promising value chains**



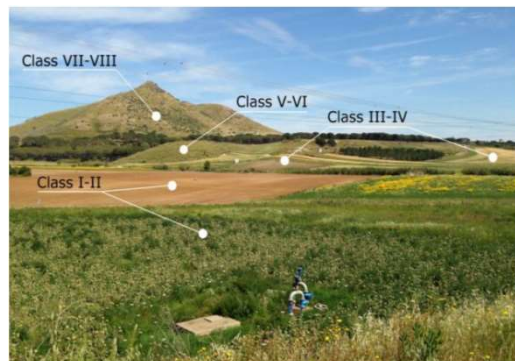
Italian Case Study

*Contaminated land from industrial activities
in Sulcis district, south-west Sardinia*



LAND AVAILABLE FOR ENERGY CROPS BASED ON GIS EVALUATION RESULTS

- **51.000 ha** could be available hypothesizing a supply radius of 70 km to the biorefinery
- In the most contaminated area approximately **1.000 ha** are available. The area is unequipped for irrigation, thus most suitable for rainfed crops such as those identified in this study
- GIS-based evaluation suggest a potential to increase the production of **2G** biomass crops without impacting significantly on food crop production



PROMISING ENERGY CROPS (SELECTION)

Species	Biomass yield (Mg DM ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	Comments on usage, experience and cultivation
<i>Arundo donax</i> (Giant reed)	up to 25	Low nutrient input, water use efficiency, carbon storage potential. Potential disadvantages are related to invasiveness
<i>Tripsacum daniellii</i> L. (Smilo grass)	26-45	Low nutrient input, but need further investigation
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. (Cocksfoot)	16-20	Low nutrient input, but need further investigation
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L. (Licorice) <i>Gaertn.</i> (Milk thistle)	9-20	Shows high adaptability for Mediterranean environments (rainfed), good yield even under non-irrigated conditions on alkaline soils

VALUE CHAIN: ARUNDO DONAX FOR BIOETHANOL PRODUCTION (10 YEARS)

Input data	
Plant Capacity	40,000 tons/year
Mean biomass productivity	25 Mg DM ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹
Area needed for biomass production	8,000 ha
Collection radius from the plant	40 km

Costs	€/ha year	€/Mg DM year
Landowner fee	600	24
Irrigation fee	210	8.4
Fertilisation costs	100	4
Annual maintenance	80	3.2
Harvesting	332.5	13.3
Pro-anno installation + eradication costs	15	0.6
Pro-anno drip irrigation investments	132.5	5.3
Capital remuneration (2.5%)	2.5	0.1
Supply chain management	50	2
Transport (40 km)	250	10
TOTAL COSTS	1,772.5	71

11.23 €/Gj year

40.4 €/MWh year

BARRIERS

- ✓ Lack of **better policy, market support and financial frameworks**, notably at national, regional and local level
- ✓ **Financial security of farmers business** (long term vs. short term contracts with farmers)
- ✓ **Access to credit** (loans, microloans, equity, other forms of financing for innovative value chains)
- ✓ **Incentives** (tax breaks, tariffs, etc.)
- ✓ **Capacity development** of local actors
- ✓ **Profitability** (market conditions for biomass production, costs & revenue analyses, etc.) on marginal lands



BioVill

Increasing the Market Uptake of Sustainable Bioenergy

Bioenergy Villages (BioVill) - Increasing the Market Uptake of Sustainable Energy

Objective	Support the development of regional bioenergy concepts and the establishment of bioenergy villages in Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia by transferring existing experiences from Austria, Germany and other European countries to the partners in South-East Europe
Duration	03/2016 – 02/2019
Target Countries	Austria, Croatia, Germany, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia



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AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY

Austrian Energy Agency, Austria



Regional Energy Agency of North-West Croatia, Croatia



International Centre for Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems Zagreb - Office Skopje, Macedonia



Green Energy Association, Romania



Slovenian Forestry Institute, Slovenia



Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities, Serbia



THE CHALLENGE

High biomass potential
in Croatia, Macedonia
Romania, Serbia and
Slovenia

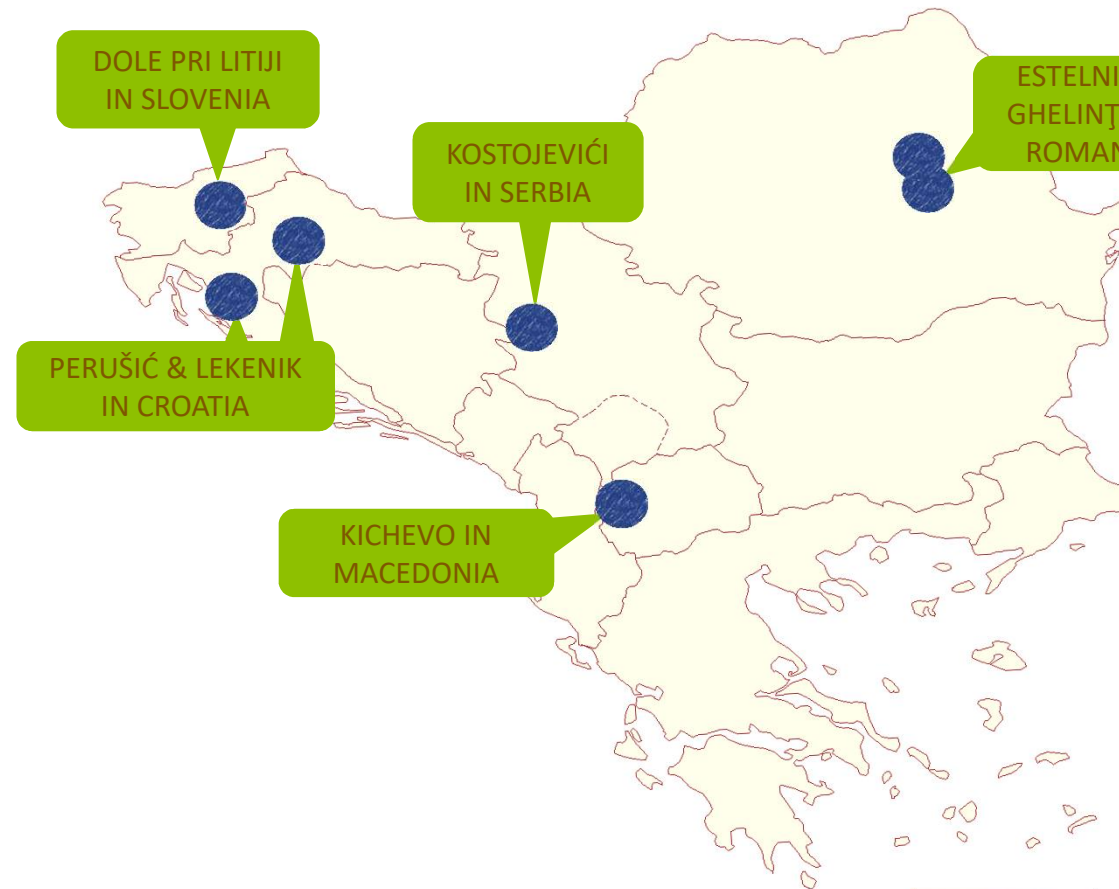
Biomass Potential is
not or inefficiently
used for local energy
supply and regional
economic
development

HOW TO ADDRESS THIS CHALLENGE?

Transferring existing experiences from Austria, Germany...

...to South-Eastern Europe

Developing regional bioenergy concepts and bioenergy villages in Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia



WHAT IS A BIOENERGY VILLAGE?

...a village, municipality, settlement or community or a part of it, **which supplies most of its energy for electricity and heating from local biomass**, e.g. From agriculture, forestry and waste, and from other renewable energy sources.

It usually **combines several energy technologies**, such as woodchip boilers, pellet stoves, logwood boilers, biogas plants, combined heat and power plants, and sometimes also solar, thermal and wind energy. Often, a **local district heating grid** distributes the heat to the consumers.



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KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF A BIOENERGY VILLAGE

- Sustainability:** The biomass feedstock is produced locally and in a sustainable way.
- Energy Self Sufficiency:** A large share of the electricity and heat demand is covered by locally produced biomass and other renewable energies.
- Local Ownership:** The business model allows consumers, farmers and forest owners to become shared owners of the installations.
- Regional Development:** The added value remains within the village and supports the local and regional economic development.
- Public Participation:** The creation and management of the bioenergy village is based on a high level of public participation.
- Resource Efficiency:** The energy concept of a bioenergy village includes also energy efficiency and energy saving measures.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Specific Objectives

1. **5 villages** have developed the institutional set-up and energy management concept for **becoming a bioenergy village**.
2. **Mobilization of at least 62 GWh/year heat and power** based on solid biomass in at least 5 target villages based on the exchange of European best practices.
3. **Increase public acceptance** of sustainable bioenergy and **raise public awareness** on commercial opportunities.
4. **Capacity Building** of users and key actors in business and legislation

CORE ACTIVITIES

1. National and local **framework analyses** (policies, legislation, stakeholder landscape)
2. **Technological and economic assessments** of local bioenergy value chains
3. Development of the **institutional set-up** and business models including ownership and operation models for the potential bioenergy villages
4. **Capacity building** on financing schemes and business models
5. Implementation of a **multi-stakeholder approach** to foster the **active participation of citizens** and **stakeholders** in the planning and implementation process.



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SITUATION IN THE TARGET VILLAGES: DOLE PRI LITJI, SLOVENIJA



TECHNICAL CONCEPT

DOLE PRI LITJI, SLOVENIJA

Heat production	
Network length:	890 m
Connected consumers:	18
Annual energy sale:	493 MWh/a
Fuel type:	Wood chips
Main boiler capacity:	0,45 MW
Backup boiler capacity:	Not considered
Peak load :	0,45 MW
Biofuel demand:	752 MWh/a
Operating hours:	1.390 h/a
Expected Service Life	25



ECONOMIC RESULTS

DOLE PRI LITJI, SLOVENIJA

Heat production	
Initial investment:	415.000 EUR
Subsidies:	214.700EUR
Reinvestment (year 2039):	120.000 EUR
Expected heat price:	85 EUR
Revenue energy sale:	44.400 EUR/a
Net Present Value:	18.900 EUR
Internal Rate of Return:	7,3 %
Biofuel price:	17,9 EUR/MWh
Revenue biofuel sale:	13.400 EUR/a



SOCIO-ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

DOLE PRI LITJI, SLOVENIJA

Heat production	
Amount of bioenergy:	752 MWh/a
Local share of bioenergy:	64 %
Plus of bioenergy:	+ 189 MWh/a
Plus of bioenergy share:	+ 6 %
New full-time jobs:	1
Cost savings Consumer:	35-56 EUR/MWh
GHG emission reduction:	47 t CO _{2eq} /a



CHALLENGES

Current major challenges or the of the implementation of the bioenergy villages in the target countries are, e.g.

- Low world oil/gas prices, thus often low prices for heat (per kWh)
- Often, subsidies for fossil fuels and electricity in the target countries
- Wood is sometimes not seen as a marketable resource which has a value (citizens heat with their own wood “free of charge”)
- Lack of political interest & support programmes in some of the target countries
- Sometimes low credit security of municipalities in target countries
- Lacking willingness of municipalities to take out loans
- Sometimes lacking trust of citizens in district heating due to negative experiences
- Lack of cooperation experiences (between citizens, between municipalities and businesses)
- Usually, low awareness, still too less information and knowledge on bioenergy topics
- Lack of available technologies for reasonable prices



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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