



The River Ouse, York, England

Bioenergy in the United Kingdom

Guest Editorial by Kieran Power, ExCo Member for the UK

The UK Government has major ambitions for Britain to be a global leader in the move towards a low carbon economy. We want our future energy supplies to be clean, secure, safe, and cost-effective, as well as providing opportunities for investment and economic development. Sustainable bioenergy is likely to have a key role in the increasing decarbonisation of the UK's electricity grid and also in the spread of a decentralised, reliable low carbon heat supply.

Within the next ten years more than 18GW of UK generating capacity is due to close. A number of nuclear power stations reach the end of their scheduled lifetimes while coal and oil generation is becoming subject to increasingly stringent environmental standards. UK indigenous energy, in the form of oil and gas from the North Sea, has passed its peak and we are seeing an increase in global demand for energy and intense competition for resources.

Against this background, and as a contribution to tackling the effects of climate change, the UK is committed to harnessing more energy from renewable sources. We have a challenging and legally binding target for 15% of all energy consumed to come from renewable sources by 2020 (as part of the EU target for 20% by 2020). This is the biggest percentage increase in the EU. Our modelling suggests that, within a little over a decade, 7% of the UK's energy – across the electricity, heat, and transport sectors - could be sourced from bioenergy. This would deliver almost half of the UK's 15% target. Currently, biomass provides around 3% of UK electricity and 0.6% of heat. Yet by 2020, we estimate that around 10% of the UK's electricity could come from biomass and over 6% of our heat.

To support investment, the UK currently offers two support mechanisms designed to collectively support renewable electricity generation of all sizes, including from biomass; the Renewables Obligation (RO) for medium and large-scale generation, and a Feed-in Tariff (FIT) for power generation below 5MW. These typically provide support levels fixed on accreditation for a 20 year period, and the RO alone will provide £1.4bn in financial support for renewables generation in 2010. In October 2010 the UK Government committed to a new incentive from mid 2011 for renewable heat generated by individuals, communities and businesses worth £850m.

There has been a good market response to the RO and FIT so far. To date, around ninety bio-electricity projects have been approved, nearly a quarter of which are under construction and will add 550MW of installed capacity. Other projects awaiting construction would add an additional 1.8GW. A further twenty bio-electricity projects are in the planning system which, if completed, could add a further 1.5GW of installed capacity. Some seventy AD plants are in the pipeline, mainly intending to generate electricity. A rapid expansion in heat deployment is expected when details of the new renewable heat incentive are announced in early 2011.

One of the most important issues going forward is ensuring that the solid, liquid, and gaseous biomass used in the UK is sustainable. From April 2011 we are introducing sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass, as well as bioliquids, used for electricity generation. These will set out a minimum GHG saving of 60% relative to fossil fuel and restrictions on the use of materials from land important on carbon or biodiversity grounds such as primary forest, wetlands, and peatlands. These criteria will apply to domestic and imported biomass feedstocks. There will be an initial requirement for generators to report against the criteria, but from April 2013, receipt of incentives under the RO will be formally linked to meeting the criteria for generators of 1MW or above. Biomass and biogas made from waste or landfill/sewage gas will be excluded from these requirements.

For more information contact Isabella Connell at isabella.connell@decc.gsi.gov.uk.

Drax Power Station, Yorkshire, UK.

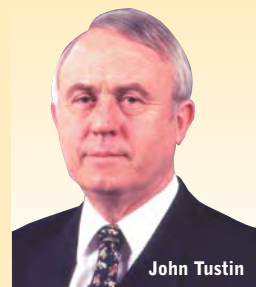


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From the Secretariat



John Tustin

ExCo66, York, United Kingdom

The 66th meeting of the Executive Committee was held in York, UK on 12-14 October with Josef Spitzer as Chairman and John Tustin as Secretary. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The Chairman expressed the appreciation of the ExCo to Kieran Power for the excellent meeting and study tour arrangements. Some of the outcomes of the meeting are detailed below.

New Contracting Parties

There is a new Contracting Party for South Africa – the South African National Energy Research Institute (SANERI). This change was effective from 26 July 2010.

Changes in the Executive Committee

A new Member is: Dr Thembakazi Mali, South Africa. New Alternate Members are: Ms Bodil Harder, Denmark; and Ms Alba Departe, France.

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

Birger Kerckow of Germany was elected Chairman and Paul Grabowski of the USA was elected Vice Chairman for 2011.



David Baxter, EC and Bodil Harder, Denmark with Chairman, Josef Spitzer (right).

ExCo66 Workshop

A very successful workshop on 'Thermal pre-treatment of biomass for large-scale applications' was well attended by ExCo Members, Task Leaders, and Observers from the UK. The workshop presentations are listed below:

- 'Overview of thermal pre-treatment processes for large-scale biomass applications' – Dr Ir Jaap Kiel, Programme Manager Biomass and Coal, ECN, the Netherlands
- 'Biomass pyrolysis' – Professor Tony Bridgewater, Aston University, UK
- 'Overview of full-scale gasification processes' – Dr Reinhard Rauch, TU Wien, Austria
- 'The GoBiGas project: efficient transfer of biomass to biofuels' – Dr Ingemar Gunnarsson, Göteborg Energy, Sweden
- 'Bioenergy carriers: integrated pyrolysis and torrefaction concepts' – Professor Kai Sipilä, VTT, Finland
- 'The pyrolysis of biomass to give us biochar and using it as a soil improver' – Dr Michael Weaver, Pyreg Ltd, Germany
- 'LCA of thermal processes: examples for gasification and pyrolysis to transportation biofuels, electricity and heat' – Dr Gerfried Jungmeier, Joanneum Research, Austria

For more detail please visit www.ieabioenergy.com/DocSet.aspx?id=6735&ret=dss.

Progress with Current Initiatives

- *New Strategic Plan.* The Strategic Plan 2010-2016 has been printed and distributed. Further work is now being initiated to link the 'objectives' of the Strategic Plan with 'actions and performance indicators'. The goal is to provide guidelines for monitoring progress with the plan and thereby strengthen the transparency of the work undertaken by IEA Bioenergy.
- *The Pellet Handbook: the production and thermal utilisation of biomass pellets.* This book is now printed and an excellent publication has resulted. This strategic project was co-funded by the ExCo (through Task 32) and the Austrian organisations Landesenergieverein Steiermark and BIOS Bioenergysysteme GmbH. The handbook was edited by Ingwald Obernberger and Gerold Thek. Each Member Country received a complimentary copy via its ExCo Member. Further copies are available from Earthscan (www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=102497).
- *Bioenergy, Land Use Change and Climate Change Mitigation.* A report by Goran Berndes for policy makers and policy advisors has been circulated for ExCo approval by written procedure and is expected to go to print in December 2010.
- *LCA strategic paper.* Another draft was produced for review by the ExCo subgroup on 15 May 2010. The review identified the need for further improvements in the content. A Consultant Editor has been engaged to work with the existing team. This is expected to accelerate progress with this very topical deliverable.
- *Collaboration with RETD.* The joint project on 'Better Use of Biomass for Energy' produced a position paper for a side event at COP15. Since then, a more detailed background report has been produced and circulated. The Implementing Agreements now have a joint view of the role bioenergy can play. This completes a successful joint initiative.
- *AMF – Task 41, Project 3 'Fuel and Technology Alternatives for Buses'.* This project, initiated by VTT in Finland, is a joint Annex with Advanced Motor Fuels, Bioenergy, and Hybrid and Electric Vehicles. It aims to assess the overall efficiency, emissions, and costs (direct and indirect) for several fuel and drivetrain technology options for buses. Most of the testing of various fuel alternatives has already been carried out except for hybrid buses, where approximately one third of the testing has been completed. The project involves a combination of desk studies and measurements on various types of buses. It is divided into two main parts, fuel pathway analysis (well-to-tank) and vehicle (tank-to-wheel) performance. The final report from the project is on target for completion in October 2011.



Tat Smith, Canada and Tony Surridge, South Africa with Isabella Connell, Department of Energy and Climate Change, UK (right).

OECD Case Study

IEA Bioenergy was selected as the case study for an OECD project on 'Multilateral Governance of Science, Technology, and Innovation for Global Challenges'. The project was undertaken by the Committee on Science and Technology Policy. The Secretary prepared a comprehensive response to the project plus nine supporting documents. The report from the project was completed in November and is available on the IEA Bioenergy website.

ExCo67 Workshop

The theme for the next workshop will be 'Future Biomass-based Transport Fuels'. The objective will be to brief the ExCo and Task Leaders on current developments and highlight key activities which are shaping the future for bio-based fuels. The workshop committee is Wellinger (Convenor), Sipilä, Aarniala, Saddler, Kerckow, Maniatis, Dornelles, Grabowski, and Kwant. The availability of some members is still to be confirmed.

ExCo66 Study Tour

In conjunction with ExCo66, a total of 25 attendees participated in the study tour to the Drax Power Station in North Yorkshire. Drax is the biggest coal-fired station in the UK. The plant has an installed power capacity of 4,000 MW and provides 7% of the UK's electricity. The plant's operating company, Drax Power Limited, is planning to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 17.5% by 2011, compared to 2006 levels. The largest reductions in emissions will come from biomass co-firing. The co-firing facility is the largest of its type in the world. It has the capability to provide 500 MW of renewable energy and will reduce CO₂ emissions by two and a half million tonnes a year.

To make full use of its co-firing facility, Drax requires about 500 cubic metres of biomass to be unloaded, processed, stored, milled, transported, and fired every hour. Drax had previously been utilising its existing coal delivery system to deliver the biomass, and in the absence of a separate milling system, it was co-milling the biomass together with coal. This method had several drawbacks. Using an existing milling system limits the quantity and types of biomass fuels that can be fired. It can be difficult to reduce the size of biomass in mills designed to pulverise coal, and mixing fuels in the milling process causes more wear and tear. By installing a dedicated biomass delivery and milling system, Drax overcame these issues. In early 2008 Alstom Power were contracted to build the main processing works of a 1.5 million tonnes per year biomass co-firing facility. These processing works receive, handle, store, and process various biomass materials ready for direct injection into the power station's coal-fired boilers.

Drax has a special biomass team who source sustainable biomass worldwide. The biomass materials used include wood-based products, forestry residues and residual agricultural products, such as sunflower seed husks and peanut husks. Drax's focus on UK biomass includes energy crops (such as *Miscanthus*, short rotation coppice and short rotation forestry), traditional agricultural by-products such as straw, as well as woody biomass from the forestry sector. Until now their programme for energy crops has been facilitated by working with leading producer groups across forestry, farming and agricultural industries and this is something they intend to continue, although they believe to achieve the volumes needed more must be done. They have entered into long-term supply arrangements across the UK and internationally, thus ensuring diverse – and therefore secure – sources of supply. They have also decided to work directly with individual farmers and land owners and offer direct off-take contracts for both energy crops and straw under their Green Shoots programme. Drax has developed and implemented a UK leading, comprehensive Sustainability Policy into its biomass procurement activities in order to ensure that suppliers adhere to best practice when growing biomass for use in power generation.

The study tour group was very impressed by the scale of operation and developments at the Drax Power Station. Chairman, Josef Spitzer, expressed the sincere appreciation of the group to the Drax staff who hosted a most informative and interesting visit.

The study tour group at Drax Power Station, Yorkshire, UK.



Task Focus

Task 42: Biorefineries: Co-production of Fuels, Chemicals, Power and Materials from Biomass

The Task started in 2007 with eight participants: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, the European Commission, and the Netherlands (Operating Agent). In the second triennium, participation increased to 13, with Australia, Italy, Turkey, UK, and the USA joining the Task. In terms of 'participation by Member Countries' the Task is now one of the larger Tasks within IEA Bioenergy.

Currently, biomass is mainly used for the production of human food, animal feed, materials, heat and/or power. However, in a transition to a biobased economy, biomass will be applied in more market sectors to meet their related policy goals. The overall demand for biomass will grow rapidly. Because available biomass resources are limited, these resources have to be processed as efficiently as possible. Biorefining – i.e. the sustainable synergetic processing of biomass into both human food, animal feed, chemicals, materials, fuels, power and/or heat – is the best way to link future market demands to available biomass resources. By biorefining, optimal sustainable biomass value chains will be developed and deployed as a foundation for a biobased economy.

Classification System

The Task has developed a biorefinery classification system. Use of this system will give clear information to stakeholders on the type(s) of biomass used, the biomass-derived intermediates (platforms), and the final products and secondary energy carriers produced. The number of intermediates gives an indication of the complexity of the biorefinery facility, whereas the type of intermediates gives information for potential integration scenarios with other processes.

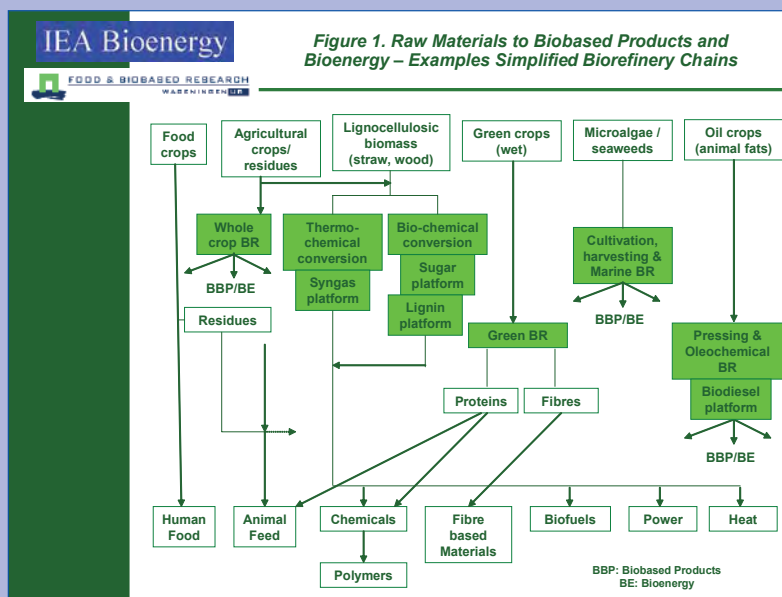
Depending on the type of biomass concerned, and the products required, different kinds of biorefinery conversion chains can be distinguished (see figure). Some classification examples are:

- A syngas platform biorefinery for the production of Fischer-Tropsch diesel, power and heat from straw.
- A C5/C6/lignin platform biorefinery for the production of bioethanol and mixed phenols from wood.
- A fibres/proteins biorefinery for the production of isolation materials, animal feed and chemicals from grass.
- A fibres/fatty acids biorefinery for the production of animal feed, chemicals and biodiesel from rapeseed.

Biorefinery Market Deployment

There is a need to speed up biorefinery market deployment. Some key points are:

- At present both bioenergy and biofuels for transport are supported by feed-in tariffs and regulation respectively; whereas the production of biobased products (food, feed, chemicals, and materials) is unsupported. Creation of a 'level playing field' for sustainable biomass use for both bioenergy and biobased products is required to make biomass economically profitable, and environmentally and socially accepted in the global economy. New international policy goals based on the quality of biomass use are required.



- Biorefinery technologies are often still at an RTD stage. A risk insurance for scaling-up of these technologies to pilot and demonstration scale – requiring huge investments by industrial stakeholders – is necessary as compensation before final market deployment can take place.
- Industrial stakeholders from the agro, food, feed, chemical, fuel and energy sectors – normally operating in different market segments – need to be brought together, to develop and implement the most promising fully sustainable biomass-based value chains.
- The food-feed vs. fuel, and the biomass sustainability debate, has to be settled, to create the necessary societal support for the transition to a biobased economy.

Task Activities

The work programme for the 2010-2012 triennium includes:

- Finalisation of the Biorefinery Classification System to include more raw materials, conversion processes, biobased products, and secondary energy carriers. Coordinated by Austria.
- An inventory of the most promising biobased products (types, volumes, market prices) to be co-produced with bioenergy. Coordinated by the UK.
- Full value chain assessments of specific biorefineries – 10 biofuel-driven biorefineries (residues to biobased products) and 10 product-driven biorefineries (residues to bioenergy). Coordinated by Austria.
- Undertaking a review of approaches to biorefinery sustainability assessments, and preparing a 'guidance document' on this topic. Coordinated by Canada.
- Preparation of a strategic paper 'Biorefining for Adding Value to the Sustainable Use of Biomass'.
- Knowledge dissemination and outreach. For example, organising stakeholder meetings in the participating countries (twice a year), organising excursions to operating biorefinery plants, distributing Task newsletters and maintaining the Task website (including a database of commercial biorefinery plants, demonstration plants, pilot facilities, and major RTD projects).
- Preparation of Country Reports on the current situation and developments within the biorefinery field in the participating countries.
- Organisation of a biorefinery training course and summer school.

For more information on Task 42, please visit: www.iea-bioenergy.task42-biorefineries.com

Left: Task 42 participants at the Task Meeting held in Chicago, USA.



Obituary for Oana Popescu



It is with deep sadness we report that the Secretary for Tasks 31 and 43, Oana Popescu, 42, passed away peacefully Monday, 21 June 2010, following a three year fight against cancer. Despite the end of her battle, cancer never defeated her. Oana will always be smiling in our hearts and encouraging us with her outstanding strength and grace. She faced her situation with a remarkable attitude that exuded hope, despite the plethora of struggles

obscuring her path. Although her hardships brought difficult times, they concluded with countless valuable revelations and memories.

Born in Romania on 7 July 1967 to Elena and Victor Stanesco, Oana displayed an early love for nature and the outdoors, which later developed into a passion for trees and dendrology. She earned her Bachelor of Science in Forestry from Transylvania University of Brasov in 1991 and her Master's from Virginia Tech in 2001. After moving to College Station in 2003, she took an assistant lecturer position with the Department of Forest Science. Through this position, she was able to impart her love of dendrology to her students, who voted her the departmental Undergraduate Professor of the Year in 2010. The Tasks were blessed to have Oana's spirited support in linking collaborators around the world, in planning and conducting workshops, publishing refereed proceedings, and in benefiting from her skills in website design, from 2004 until 2010.

Oana's childhood was dedicated to rhythmic gymnastics, in which she became a national champion. She was also an avid traveller, hiker, photographer, and devoted Bon Jovi fan. She pursued her interests with unparalleled passion and lived her life to the full. Oana is survived by her husband of 19 years Sorin Popescu, her daughter Alexandra, her beloved Schnauzer-mix dog, Nera, and countless friends, students, and colleagues.

Task 34: Pyrolysis of Biomass

All National Team Leaders were present at the recent meeting of the Task on 16-17 October in Stratford-upon-Avon, UK. The meeting included a tour of the biomass pyrolysis laboratories at Aston University hosted by Professor Tony Bridgewater. The agenda focussed on country reports, developments in norms and standards, and planning for a seminar on 'upgrading bio-oil by catalytic hydroprocessing' which is tentatively scheduled for September 2011 in Chicago, USA immediately following the GTI Thermochemical Conversion Science Conference. An important outcome of the meeting was the finalisation of a round robin analysis of bio-oil samples for viscosity and thermal aging. The potential participants include 23 laboratories in the five participating countries. The results are expected for the next Task meeting on 6-7 April 2011 in Hamburg, Germany. This meeting will include a tour of the vTI pyrolysis laboratories and the nearby PyTec demonstration plant.

Task 39: Commercialising Liquid Biofuels from Biomass

Task 39 has been very productive. The Austrian participants completed a report 'Status of 2nd Generation Biofuel Demonstration Facilities' in June 2010 which is now available on the Task website. This report is accompanied by an interactive 'biofuel company' database that provides details on conversion technologies, feedstock, and other plant logistics. While most of the facilities described in the database are located in Europe, North America and other OECD countries the Task is working closely with colleagues in countries such as China, India, South East Asia and South America to expand the database into a global resource. Companies worldwide are being encouraged to share their information so that the database can include all the so called 2nd generation biofuel facilities. The Task also completed two other reports: 'An Overview of the Sustainability Criteria for Biofuels' and 'Current Status and Potential for Algal Biofuels Production'. These reports will be made available to public stakeholders after they have been reviewed by the Task participants.



Task 39 continues to build an international community around the liquid biofuels area through the website and the newsletter (Issue 25 now available). It undertook a rebranding effort to update the look and feel of the Task website and to facilitate easier communication and information dissemination. The new website (www.task39.org) has been launched.

In December 2010, the Task will meet in Sydney, Australia in conjunction with the annual Bioenergy Australia conference. The theme of the conference is 'Biomass for a Clean Energy Future' and it will include an emphasis on liquid biofuels and in particular algal biofuels.

Task 40: Sustainable International Bioenergy Trade

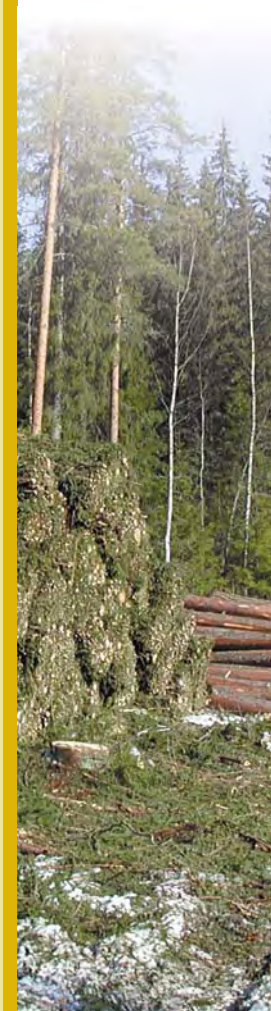
The Task held a joint workshop with EUBIONETIII on 'International trade of bioenergy commodities: experiences with certification and setting up sustainable supply chains' on 21 October in Rome.

Europe's demand for bioenergy is growing and increasingly the demand for biomass commodities will be served through international trade. Until recently, sustainability criteria for bioenergy commodities have been developed by numerous organisations, but binding legislation on sustainable production of biomass for energy was largely missing, and various market parties came up with voluntary standards. With the publication of mandatory sustainability criteria for liquid transport fuels in the Renewable Energies Directive by the European Commission, this situation has changed. Also in the USA, the Renewable Fuel Standard (included in the Energy Independence and Security Act) recently mandated minimum GHG reductions from renewable fuels, discouraged the use of food and feed crops as feedstock, permitted the use of cultivated land and discouraged land use change. On the other hand, for solid biomass and biogas for heat and electricity, a recent report by the EC concluded that binding criteria for solid biomass are not necessary. Given these developments, it is likely that sustainability criteria will have a potentially much larger impact on the trade of liquid biofuels compared with the trade in solid biomass.

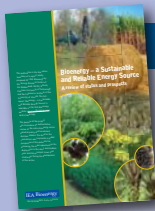
Some observations and conclusions from the workshop were:

- Participants gained a good overview of the activities of governments, market parties and NGOs regarding the implementation of sustainability certification schemes and the general efforts being made to assure sustainable biomass production, trade and use. Case studies from Belgium, Brazil, the UK, and Mozambique showed a lot of activity on certification of liquid biofuels, and to some extent solid biofuels. Valuable experiences have been gained with systems such as the RTFO and the Laborelec label, proving that sustainability certification is feasible in practice. Yet, it remains a challenge for producers, traders and end-users to source sufficient sustainably produced liquid biofuels.
- An important issue is the large variety of certification systems, which can confuse market actors and cause additional market barriers. However, within the EU, there is a trend towards harmonisation, thanks to the mandatory EU sustainability criteria for liquid biofuels. It remains uncertain exactly how certification for the Renewable Energies Directive will take place, and to what extent imported biofuels will be able to meet the criteria. On the question of voluntary or mandatory sustainability criteria for solid biomass, the decision by the EC is pending until the end of 2011 but many large European end-users favour mandatory criteria.
- An ongoing discussion concerns direct and indirect land use change (iLUC). All of the participants recognised the importance of iLUC, but opinions varied in terms of, if and how it should be included in biofuel certification schemes. Several methodological approaches exist to quantify the effect of iLUC caused by biofuel production, but the key question remains whether such an approach should focus on overall sustainable land use by agriculture and forestry, rather than just on bioenergy crops.

The workshop presentations can be downloaded from the Task 40 website www.bioenergytrade.org.



Publications



Bioenergy - a Sustainable and Reliable Energy Source. A review of status and prospects

These publications are the Main Report and the Executive Summary jointly prepared by the Energy Research Centre of The Netherlands, E4tech, Chalmers University of Technology and the Copernicus Institute of the University of Utrecht. They provide an overview of the potential for bioenergy and the challenges associated with its increased deployment. Opportunities and risks in relation to resources, technologies, practices, markets and policy are all discussed. The aim is to provide insights into the opportunities and required actions for the development of a sustainable bioenergy industry. Both publications can be downloaded at: www.ieabioenergy.com/Library.aspx



Bioenergy, Land Use Change and Climate Change Mitigation

This report was prepared by Associate Professor Göran Berndes, of Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden; with input from contributing authors Dr Neil Bird, Joanneum Research, Austria and Professor Annette Cowie, The National Centre for Rural Greenhouse Gas Research, Australia. It was co-financed by IEA Bioenergy and the Swedish Energy Agency. The report addresses a much debated issue – bioenergy and associated land use change, and how the climate change mitigation from use of bioenergy can be influenced by greenhouse gas emissions arising from land use change. The purpose of the report was to produce an unbiased, authoritative statement on this topic aimed especially at policy advisors and policy makers. The publication can be downloaded at www.ieabioenergy.com/ListItem.aspx?id=6770



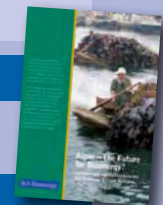
2009 IEA Bioenergy Annual Report

The 2009 Annual Report contains a report from the Executive Committee and a detailed progress report on each of the Tasks. Also included is key information such as Task participation, Contracting Parties, budget tables and substantial contact information plus lists of reports and papers produced by the Implementing Agreement. The Annual Report is available on the IEA Bioenergy website at: www.ieabioenergy.com/DocSet.aspx?id=6506&ret=lib



Algae - the Future for Bioenergy?

The summary and conclusions from the workshop held in conjunction with ExCo64 in Liege, Belgium in October 2009 have been published and are available to download at: www.ieabioenergy.com/DocSet.aspx?id=6436



IEA Bioenergy Strategic Plan 2010-2016

This is the fourth IEA Bioenergy Strategic Plan. The drivers of this new plan include security of energy supply, greenhouse gas mitigation, sustainable non-food biomass resources, large-scale deployment, and the strategic role of IEA Bioenergy. The plan includes background material on the Implementing Agreement, the Vision, Mission and Strategy statements and detailed objectives and actions. It also includes a section on 'requirements for success'. Download a copy of the plan at: www.ieabioenergy.com/Library.aspx



Bioenergy - the impact of indirect land use change

The summary and conclusions from the workshop held in conjunction with ExCo63 in Rotterdam, the Netherlands in May 2009 have been published and are available to download at: www.ieabioenergy.com/DocSet.aspx?id=6214



The Pellet Handbook: The Production and Thermal Utilization of Pellets

This handbook produced by Task 32, is the first comprehensive guide in English which covers all aspects of pellets. The book is extensively illustrated and contains comprehensive practical information. It addresses all of the major stakeholders in the pellet market, ranging from raw material producers and suppliers, pellet producers and traders, manufacturers of pellet furnaces and pelletisation systems, installers, engineering companies, energy consultants, and end users. The handbook was written by experts within Task 32, and with significant input from Tasks 29, 31 and 40; and external experts. Financial support was received from IEA Bioenergy and the Austrian organisations Landesenergieverein Steiermark and BIOS Bioenergysysteme GmbH. It was edited by Ingwald Obernberger and Gerold Thek of BIOS Bioenergysysteme GmbH and can be ordered from Earthscan, see: www.earthscan.co.uk/?tabid=102497



Better Use of Biomass for Energy – Position paper and Background Report

In December 2009 IEA RETD and IEA Bioenergy presented the key findings from a joint project on 'Better Use of Biomass for Energy' during the RETD side event at the COP15 in Copenhagen. The project identified opportunities for bioenergy to achieve better greenhouse gas reduction, and for climate policies to achieve better bioenergy development. Details on the findings, recommendations and brief case studies are given in a background report prepared by CE Delft, Oeko-Institut, AidEnvironment and CIEP. Download these publications at: www.ieabioenergy.com/ListItem.aspx?id=6476

Energy Technology Initiatives: Implementation through Multilateral Co-operation

This new IEA publication highlights the most significant recent achievements of the 42 IEA Implementing Agreements. Through its broad range of multilateral technology initiatives (Implementing Agreements), the IEA helps support member and non-member countries, businesses, industries, international organisations and non-government organisations to share research on breakthrough technologies, to fill existing research gaps, to build pilot plants and to carry out deployment or demonstration programmes. Download this publication at: www.iea.org/papers/2010/technology_initiatives.pdf



World Energy Outlook 2010

The World Energy Outlook 2010 (WEO-2010) provides updated projections of energy demand, production, trade and investment, fuel by fuel and region by region to 2035 and it includes for the first time, a new scenario that anticipates future actions by governments to meet the commitments they have made to tackle climate change and growing energy insecurity. WEO-2010 also puts the spotlight on several topical issues, including what more must be done and spent post-Copenhagen to limit the global temperature increases. To order a copy please email: w eo@iea.org



CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion - 2010 Edition

In recognition of fundamental changes in the way governments approach energy-related environmental issues, the IEA has prepared this publication on CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion. This annual publication was first published in 1997 and has become an essential tool for analysts and policy makers in many international fora such as the Conference of the Parties. To order a copy from the IEA Online Bookshop visit: www.iea.org/w/bookshop/add.aspx?id=570



IEA Bioenergy Events

Executive Committee

ExCo67 will be held in Helsinki, Finland in 10-12 May 2011. The first day of the meeting will be a workshop with the theme 'Future Biomass-based Transport Fuels' followed by the business session and a study tour.

ExCo68 will be held in Australia in November 2011.

ExCo69 will be held in Turkey in May 2012.

ExCo70 will be held in Vienna, Austria in October 2012.

Task Events

Task 29's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- May/June 2011, Reading/Oxford United Kingdom: Task meeting, site visits and conference addressing how bioenergy can help solve fuel poverty, focusing on social housing with participating social housing providers. Dates to be confirmed.
- 19-22 October, Cavtat, Croatia: Sustainable energy finance and investment with participating banks and finance institutions. Also a Task meeting alongside the main event.
- May 2012, Ontario, Canada: Task meeting, site visits and conference. Dates to be confirmed.
- October 2012, Germany, Task meeting, site visits and conference. Dates to be confirmed.

Task 32's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 26-27 January 2011, Graz, Austria: A Task business meeting along with a workshop on 'Fine particulate emissions from small-scale biomass furnaces'. In conjunction with the Central European Biomass Conference.
- 28 January 2011, Graz, Austria. Task 40 and 32 are jointly organising a workshop 'Development of torrefaction technologies and impacts on global bioenergy use and international bioenergy trade' as a side-event of the Central European Biomass Conference.
- September/October 2011, Ireland: A workshop on 'RDF processing options' in conjunction with Task 36. Dates and location to be confirmed.

Task 33's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 12-14 April 2011, Christchurch, New Zealand. A Task meeting and technical tours are being organised along with a workshop with the primary topic being 'Gasification and alternative fuels development in New Zealand'.
- 18-20 October 2011, Pitea, Sweden. A Task meeting and technical tours are being organised along with a workshop 'Forest Product Industry Gasification Opportunities'.
- There will also be two Task meetings held in 2012 in Turkey and probably Austria. Dates and locations are to be confirmed.

Task 34's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 5-7 April 2011, Hamburg, Germany: Task meeting and a technical visit. Dates to be confirmed.
- 3-7 October 2011, Richland, Washington, USA: Task meeting and a technical visit to PNNL. Dates to be confirmed.
- 7-11 May 2012, Ottawa, Canada: Task meeting and a technical visit to CanMet (NRCan). Dates to be confirmed.
- 8-12 October 2012, Hawaii: Task meeting and final reports. Dates and location to be confirmed.

Task 36's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- May 2011, France or Canada. Task meeting. Date and location to be confirmed.
- September/October 2011, Ireland. A workshop on 'RDF processing options' in conjunction with Task 32. Date and location to be confirmed.

Task 37's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- April 2011, Istanbul/Gebze, Turkey. Task meeting and workshop. Dates and location to be confirmed.
- September 2011, Cork, Ireland: Task meeting and workshop. Dates and location to be confirmed.

Task 38's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- March/April 2011: Task expert meeting in conjunction with the 'Graz Group'. Dates and location to be confirmed.
- October 2011, Campinas, Brazil. Task meeting followed by a joint workshop with Tasks 40 and 43 on 'Bioenergy and land use change'. Dates to be confirmed.

Task 39's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 2-5 May 2011, Seattle, USA: Planning – a special session at the 33rd Symposium on Biotechnology for Fuels and Chemicals.

- June 2011, Campinas, Brazil: A Task technical workshop at the Brazil Ethanol Summit. Dates to be confirmed.
- September 2011, Graz, Austria: A policy and implementation workshop. Dates to be confirmed.
- May 2012, Copenhagen, Denmark: A Technical workshop. Dates to be confirmed.
- August 2012 Vancouver, Canada: A planning meeting and technical conference. Dates to be confirmed.

Task 40's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 28 January 2011, Graz, Austria. Task 40 and 32 are jointly organising a workshop 'Development of torrefaction technologies and impacts on global bioenergy use and international bioenergy trade' as a side-event of the Central European Biomass Conference.
- 23-24 February 2011, Atlanta, Georgia. Task 40 is supporting the Biomass Trade & Power, Americas, organised by CMT. A number of Task participants will be speaking at this conference, which will be aiming to 'Push Forward Biomass Utilisation and International Trade'.
- October 2011, Campinas, Brazil. Task meeting followed by a joint workshop with Tasks 38 and 43 on 'Indirect land use change and impacts for biomass production and trade'. Dates to be confirmed.

Task 42's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- 1st half of 2011, Italy: Task meeting to be organised by ENEA; including an Italian stakeholder meeting and site visits. Dates and location to be confirmed.
- 2nd half of 2011, Australia: Task meeting to be organised by APPI; including an Australian stakeholder meeting and site visits. Dates and location to be confirmed.
- 1st half of 2012, Denmark: Task meeting to be organised by the University of Copenhagen; including a Danish stakeholder meeting and site visits. The meeting may also include a joint event with Task 39. Dates and location to be confirmed.
- 2nd half of 2012, Canada or the Netherlands: Task meeting to be organised by Canmet/Alberta or WUR; including a stakeholder meeting and site visits. Dates and location to be confirmed.

Task 43's schedule of upcoming meetings is:

- October 2011, Campinas, Brazil: A joint workshop with Tasks 38 and 40 on 'Bioenergy and Land Use Change'. Dates to be confirmed.

OTHER EVENTS

Global Biofuels Summit 2011

26-27 January, Barcelona, Spain.
Email: katarina.prochazkova@flemingeurope.com
Web: www.flemingeurope.com/energy-conferences/europe/global-biofuels-summit-2011

Central European Biomass Conference 2011

26-29 January 2011, Graz, Austria
Tel: +43 1 533 09790
Email: office@biomasseverband.at
Web: www.biomasseverband.at

Biomass Trade & Power Americas

23-25 February 2011, Atlanta, USA
Web: www.cmtevents.com/eventschedule.aspx?ev=110204&

World Biofuels Markets Conference and Exhibition

22-24 March 2011, Beurs – World Trade Centre, Rotterdam
Email: info@greenpowerconferences.com
Web: www.worldbiofuelsmarkets.com

Nordic Wood Biorefinery Conference 2011

22-24 March, 2011, Stockholm, Sweden
Contact: Birgit Backlund
Tel: +46 8 676 7226
Email: birgit.backlund@inventia.com

BioCycle Global 2011

11-14 April 2011, San Diego, California
Web: www.BioCycleEnergy.com

9th European Conference on Industrial Furnaces and Boilers (INFUB-9)

26-29 April 2011, Estoril, Portugal
Email: cenertec@cenertec.pt
Web: www.cenertec.pt/infub

33rd Symposium on Biotechnology for Fuels and Chemicals

2-5 May 2011, Seattle, USA
Web: www.simhq.org/meetings/meetings.aspx

19th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition

6-10 June 2011, Berlin, Germany
Contact: Catherina Bernaschina
Email: catherina.bernaschina@etaflorence.it
Web: www.conference-biomass.com

Africa Energy Forum 2011

14-16 June 2011, Paris, France
Web: www.energy.net.co.uk/AEF/AEF2011/index.html

The 1st International Conference on Algal Biomass, Biofuels and Bioproducts

17-20 July 2011, St Louis, USA
Contact: Charlotte Alman
Email: customerservice-algalbiofuels11@elsevier.com
Web: www.algalbbb.com

2nd Oxyfuel Combustion Conference

12 - 16 Sep 2011
Queensland, Australia
Web: www.ieaghg.org/index.php?/20100518210/2nd-oxyfuel-combustion-conference.html

Waste-to-Fuels Conference & Trade Show

25-27 September 2011, San Diego, California
Email: gene@swix.ws
Web: www.waste-to-fuels.org

Low Carbon Earth Summit-2011 (LCES-2011)

19-26 October 2011
Dalian, China
Contact: ashley@lcesummit.com
Web: www.lcesummit.com

Tree-stumps for bioenergy – harvesting techniques and environmental consequences' International Symposium

24 - 26 Oct 2011
Uppsala, Sweden
Contact: Astrid Taylor
Email: Astrid.Taylor@ekoj.slu.se
Web: www.slu.se/treestumpsymposium2011

Objective of Bioenergy

IEA Bioenergy is an international collaborative agreement set up in 1978 by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to improve international cooperation and information exchange between national bioenergy RD&D programmes. IEA Bioenergy aims to achieve a substantial bioenergy contribution to future global energy demands by accelerating the production and use of environmentally sound, socially accepted and cost-competitive bioenergy on a sustainable basis, thus providing increased security of supply whilst reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy use.

Key IEA Bioenergy Contacts

Postal Address: PO Box 6256, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua, NEW ZEALAND. Website: www.ieabioenergy.com

Secretary

John Tustin
Tel: +64 7 348 2563
Fax: +64 7 348 7503
Email: jrtustin@xtra.co.nz

Technical Coordinator

Arthur Wellinger
Tel: +41 52 365 4310
Fax: +41 52 365 4320
Email: arthur.wellinger@novaenergie.ch

Newsletter Editor

Danielle Rickard
Tel: +64 7 349 0375
Email: drickard@xtra.co.nz

Webmaster

Heather McKenzie
Tel: +64 4 902 1000
Email: webmaster@ieabioenergy.com

Executive Committee

AUSTRALIA

Dr Stephen Schuck
Stephen Schuck and Associates Pty Ltd
7 Grassmere Road, Killara, SYDNEY
New South Wales 2071
Tel: +61 2 9416 9246
Email: sschuck@bigpond.net.au

AUSTRIA

Dr Josef Spitzer
Wastlergasse 2
A-8010 GRAZ
Tel: +43 699 18148673
Email: josef.spitzer@live.at

BELGIUM

Dr Yves Schenkel
CRAW
Rue de Liroux, 9
GEMBLoux, B-5030
Tel: +32 8 162 7148
Email: schenkel@cra.wallonie.be

BRAZIL

Mr Ricardo de Gusmão Dornelles
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Espanada dos Ministérios, Bloco U, 9º Andar
70 065-900 - BRASILIA - DF
Tel: +55 61 3319 5509
Email: rdornelles@mme.gov.br

CANADA

Mr Ed Hogan
Natural Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0E4
Tel: +1 613 996 6226
Email: ehogan@nrcan.gc.ca

CROATIA

Dr Branka Jelavic
Energy Institute 'Hrvoje Pozar'
Savska 163, P.B. 141
10001 ZAGREB
Tel: +385 1 632 6117
Email: bjelavic@eihp.hr

DENMARK

Mr Jan Bünger
Energy R&D and Joint Implementation
Danish Energy Authority
Amaliegade 44
DK-1256 COPENHAGEN K
Tel: +45 33 927 589
Email: jbu@ens.dk

FINLAND

Professor Kai Sipilä
VTT
PO Box 1000
ESPOO, FIN 02044 VTT
Tel: +358 20 722 5440
Email: kai.sipila@vtt.fi

FRANCE

Mr Jean-Christophe Pouet
ADEME
2, Square Lafayette BP 90406
49004 ANGERS Cedex 04
Tel: +33 02 41 20 43 28
Email: jean-christophe.pouet@ademe.fr

GERMANY

Mr Birger Kerckow
Fachagentur Nachwachsende
Rohstoffe e.V. (FN R)
Hofplatz 1
18276 GÜLZOW
Tel: +49 3843 6930 125
Email: B.Kerckow@fnr.de

IRELAND

Mr Pearse Buckley
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
Wilton Park House, Wilton Place
DUBLIN 2
Tel: +353 1 808 2012
Email: pearse.buckley@sei.ie

ITALY

Mr Gerardo Montanino
Gestore dei Servizi Energetici
Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski 92
00197 ROME
Tel: +39 06 8011 4469
Email: gerardo.montanino@gse.it

JAPAN

Dr Tadashi Kohno
NEDO
New Energy Technology Development Dept
Muza Kawasaki Central Tower 18F
1310 Ohmiyacho, Saiwai-ku, Kawasaki
KANAGAWA 212-8554
Tel: +81 44 520 5271
Email: kohnotds@nedo.go.jp

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr Soosung Hwang
Ministry of Knowledge Economy
88 Gwanmoonro GWACHEON-SI
Gyeonggi-do
Tel: +82 2 2110 5401
Email: sshwang@mke.go.kr

NETHERLANDS

Ir Kees Kwant
NL Agency and Climate Change
PO Box 8242
3503 RE UTRECHT
Tel: +31 88 602 2458
Email: kees.kwant@agentschapnl.nl

NEW ZEALAND

Dr Elspeth MacRae
SCION
Private Bag 3020
ROTORUA
Tel: +64 7 343 5899
Email: elspeth.macrae@scionresearch.com

NORWAY

Dr Petter Nilsen
The Research Council of Norway
Division for Innovation
PO Box 2700, St Hanshaugen
OSLO, N-0131
Tel: +47 98 09 48 60
Email: pn@rcn.no

SOUTH AFRICA

Dr Thembakazi Mali
SANERI (Pty) Ltd
Senior Manager: Clean Energy Solutions
PO Box 786141, Sandton, 2146
JOHANNESBURG
Tel: +27 010 201 4782
Fax: +27 010 201 4932
Email: thembakazim@saneri.org.za

SWEDEN

Dr Åsa Karlsson
Swedish Energy Agency
P.O. Box 310
ESKILSTUNA, SE-631 04
Tel: +46 16 544 2342
Email: asa.karlsson@energimyndigheten.se

SWITZERLAND

Dr Sandra Hermle
Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE)
Energy Research, Biomass and Combustion
BERN, CH-3003
Tel: +41 31 325 8922
Email: sandra.hermle@bfe.admin.ch

TURKEY

Mr Ufuk Kayahan
TUBITAK MAM Enerji Enstitüsü
P.K. 21
41470 Gebze, KOCAELI
Tel: +90 262 677 2732
Email: Ufuk.Kayahan@mam.gov.tr

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr Kieran Power
Department of Energy and Climate Change
Zone 3D, Ergon House
Horseferry Road
LONDON SW1P 2AL
Tel: +44 (0)20 7238 6697
Email: kieran.power@decc.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr Paul Grabowski
US Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Office of the Biomass Program, EE-2E
1000 Independence Ave., SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20585-0121
Tel: +1 202 586 0478
Email: paul.grabowski@ee.doe.gov

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Dr Kyriakos Maniatis
DG Energy & Transport
European Commission
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200
B-1049 BRUSSELS
Tel: +32 2 299 0293
Email: Kyriakos.Maniatis@ec.europa.eu

Tasks

Task 29: Socio-economic drivers
in implementing bioenergy projects
Keith Richards
TV Energy Ltd
UNITED KINGDOM
Tel: +44 1635 817420
Email: keith.richards@tvenergy.org
Web: www.Task29.net

Task 32: Biomass combustion and co-firing
Jaap Koppejan
Procede Group BV
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 53 489 4355 / 4636
Email: jaap.vanloo@procede.nl
Web: www.ieabcc.nl

Task 33: Thermal gasification of biomass
Richard Bain
NREL
Tel: +1 303 384 7765
Email: richard.bain@nrel.gov
Web: www.gastechnology.org/iea

Task 34: Pyrolysis of biomass
Doug Elliott
Battelle PNNL
USA
Tel: +1 509 375 2248
Email: dougc.elliott@pnl.gov

Task 36: Integrating Energy Recovery
into Solid Waste Management
Pat Howes
AEA Technology
UNITED KINGDOM
Tel: +44 870 190 6151
Email: Pat_Howes@uk.aeat.com
Web: www.ieabioenergytask36.org

Task 37: Energy from biogas
David Baxter
European Commission – JRC Petten
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 22 456 5227
Email: david.baxter@jrc.nl
Web: www.iea-biogas.net

Task 38: Greenhouse Gas Balances
of Biomass and Bioenergy Systems
Neil Bird
Joanneum Research
AUSTRIA
Tel: +43 316 876 1423
Email: neil.bird@joanneum.at
Web: www.ieabioenergy-task38.org

Task 39: Commercialising Liquid Biofuels
from Biomass
Jack Saddler
University of British Columbia
CANADA
Tel: +1 604 822 9741
Email: saddler@ubc.ca
Web: www.task39.org

Task 40: Sustainable International
Bioenergy Trade – Securing Supply
and Demand
Peter-Paul Schouwenberg - Admin
Essent
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 (0)6 1151352
Email: Peter-Paul.Schouwenberg@essent.nl

Andre Faaij - Technical
Copernicus Institute / Utrecht University
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 30 253 7643
Email: a.p.c.faaij@uu.nl
Web: www.bioenergytrade.org

Task 41(3): Joint project with AMF
Professor Kai Sipilä
VTT
FINLAND
Tel: +358 20 722 5440
Email: kai.sipila@vtt.fi

Task 42: Biorefineries: Co-production
of Fuels, Chemicals, Power and Materials
from Biomass
Rene van Ree
Wageningen University and
Research Centre
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31 317 480 710
Email: rene.vanree@wur.nl
Web: www.iea-bioenergy.task42-biorefineries.com

Task 43: Biomass Feedstocks for Energy
Markets
Göran Berndes
Chalmers University of Technology
SWEDEN
Tel: +46 31 722 3148
Email: goran.berndes@chalmers.se
Web: www.ieabioenergytask33.org

For full Task contact details please visit
www.ieabioenergy.com