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We are happy that the European Commission is making another attempt to introduce the CO<sub>2</sub> tax at EU level with the EC proposal published on 13 April to revise the existing energy taxation directive. The content of the proposal is explained in this newsletter. I would like, however, to emphasize the importance of the proposal and the importance of it to be accepted and approved by every single EU country.

This change of energy taxation will influence market development towards more renewables and more efficient use of energy. The positive impact of CO<sub>2</sub> tax on the Swedish economy is rather well known since the introduction of it twenty years ago. It is not possible to find any negative effects. On the contrary, Sweden has provided more funding to rural areas in the country instead of importing fossil fuels.

A problem with the Energy Taxation Directive is, however, the postponed introduction and possibilities of exemption.

It can be tempting for many EU member states to postpone introduction of the tax believing that the tax would be economically disadvantageous. In my opinion, it is the other way around. Countries that postpone the introduction of the tax will do more damage than good to their countries. They will postpone the necessary change of mindset in business and amongst people. The new tax will provide companies new business opportunities. For example, it will be more profitable to choose insulation, invest in a burner, take a bike instead of a car etc. The tax would change the environment into a more renewable, efficient and less polluted environment. Beside, bioenergy and all renewables, the tax will help to introduce energy efficiency measures. Governments that postpone the tax will not prepare their countries for the future which may lead to their companies being disadvantaged in the European markets.

The Energy Taxation Directive will increase the tax on natural gas since gas has a lower tax per energy unit than oil, for example. At the moment with the current high oil prices of about \$120 per barrel crude oil, the investments in bioenergy plants are increasing. Per energy unit pellets is now only half the price of the world market oil price. This is the reason why I expect bioenergy use in heat market to develop very quickly in the coming years, and probably much faster than forecasted in the National Renewable Energy Action Plans.

Gustav Melin, president of AEBIOM

## **AEBIOM NEWS**

### **► European Bioenergy Conference and Exhibition 2011**

AEBIOM is organising a high level European Bioenergy Conference and Exhibition (REECO group) on 29-30 June 2011. We are proud to announce that Mr. **Peter Olajos**, Deputy State Secretary from the Ministry of National Development, Hungary will give a speech at the opening session of the conference. The European Parliament will be presented by the MEPs **Lena Ek** and **Claude Turmes** and the European Commission by Mr **Hans Van Steen**, Head of Unit of the DG Energy and Mr. **Jose Sousa Uva**, Director at DG Agriculture. This year, we will collaborate with **World Bioenergy Association** that organizes a pre-conference workshop entitled "Bio-Trade Equity Fund" with the support of IEA task 40.

The conference will focus on current EU legislation, recent developments of bioenergy market in Europe, the state of national RES action plans whilst providing a platform for market actors to exchange ideas and information as well as a discussion forum with policy makers. The main topics will cover sustainability of solid and gaseous biomass fuels, biogas, pellets, financing bioenergy projects. Further information on: [www.renexpo-bioenergy.eu](http://www.renexpo-bioenergy.eu)

This event will particularly focus on **sustainability of solid biomass**. The Commission has to publish a report on it by the end of 2011. The bioenergy community should be mobilized to ensure a pragmatic and cost efficient approach taking into account the difficulties and the experience gained from implementing the sustainability criteria for liquid biofuels. So far, positions of bioenergy stakeholders are different. Some large bioenergy players in the power sectors are strongly requesting for a harmonised binding scheme while forest owners that have a long experience in biomass sustainability schemes are afraid of administrative burdens

and disproportionate costs. It appears that NGOs are also willing to go further with ambitious sustainability schemes for solid biomass putting the directive on the table again and questioning the carbon balance of forests products. For this reason, 3 speeches will be given by NGOs during the conference. The year 2011 will definitely be an exciting period to define the future framework for bioenergy sustainability.

The conference programme together with the sponsorship opportunities (still open!) is available on the event website and via the link below. The conference is so far being sponsored by - **Andritz** ([www.andritz.com](http://www.andritz.com)), **Vapo** ([www.vapo.fi](http://www.vapo.fi)) and **Tractebel Engineering GDF Suez** ([www.tractebel-engineering.com](http://www.tractebel-engineering.com)).

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### ► New AEBIOM members

AEBIOM warmly welcomes two new associate members:

- GreenWatt - a Belgium based company that designs, markets, installs and maintains turnkey biogas cogeneration installations. GreenWatt's objective is to develop a specialist full-line supplier business, managing each project from the study stage to the construction and start-up phases. [www.greenwatt.be](http://www.greenwatt.be)
- European Institute for Energy Research. EIFER is a joint research institute established by Electricité de France (EDF) and the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Bioenergy research fields include technology optimisation, potential assessment, supply chain, as well as regulation and legislation aspects. [www.eifer.uni-karlsruhe.de](http://www.eifer.uni-karlsruhe.de)

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## EUROPEAN PELLETS COUNCIL

### ► Updated ENplus handbook online

The EPC Board has made minor changes in the ENplus handbook in order to update the information about the recently published EN 14961-2 standard. The handbook as well as a separate file explaining the changes can be downloaded on the EPC website.

[Read the handbook](#)

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### ► First ENplus certified pellet production plants in the UK

Verdo Renewables and Balcas, two of the largest pellet producers in the UK, have been granted the ENplus certification for four production sites in the UK. Richard Smith, managing director of Verdo Renewables comments: "As our business is gearing up to meet the demand predicted as a result of the Renewable Heat Incentive, we fully support the introduction of the ENplus standard and its aim to ensure a premium quality product for consumers."

The UK pellets market can now benefit from a domestic certification body, as Hetas (UK certification body) joined ofiCert (AT) as a (second) certification body for ENplus. "Every pellet producer and trader in Europe can become EN plus certified, if they fulfil the requirements stated in the ENplus handbook. Normally a national pellet association like DEPV in Germany or proPellets in Austria sets up and promotes the ENplus certification system in collaboration with one or more certification bodies in their respective countries. This system applies for all producers and traders in that country. However, if no national pellet association is in place or that association is not yet ready to implement ENplus, then EPC and an independent certification body can ensure a rapid ENplus certification process directly. For this reason, the EPC from now on cooperates with both HETAS and ofiCert at European level", explains Peter Rechberger, General Manager of EPC.

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### ► EPC publishes pellet price indexes

FOEX and ENDEX are collaborating with EPC with an aim to publish pellet price indexes on the EPC website. The first pellet price index has already been published on: [www.pelletcouncil.eu/en/why-pellets/price-indice](http://www.pelletcouncil.eu/en/why-pellets/price-indice). Please, visit the websites [www.foex.fi](http://www.foex.fi) and [www.apxendex.com](http://www.apxendex.com) for more information about the companies and price indexes.

[Access the EPC website](#)

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## EU ENERGY POLICY FOR RENEWABLES

### ► The EC proposes to revise Energy Taxation Directive

The European Commission is making another attempt to introduce the CO<sub>2</sub> tax at EU level with the EC proposal published on 13 April to revise the existing Energy Taxation directive 2003/96/EC.

Within this revision, the EC proposed the following changes that will have a direct impact on bioenergy sector:

- The energy tax will be split into two parts: CO<sub>2</sub> tax and energy consumption tax. The minimum CO<sub>2</sub> tax rate proposed equals 20 Euros/ton. Energy consumption tax is based on energy content, i.e. on the actual energy that a product generates measured in Gigajoules (GJ). The minimum tax rate would be fixed at €9.6/GJ for motor fuels, and €0.15/GJ for heating fuels. This will apply to all fuels used for transport and heating.
- Solid biomass fuels will be exempt from both: **CO<sub>2</sub> tax (20euros/ton)** and **energy consumption tax**.
- Biofuels will be fully exempted of **CO<sub>2</sub> tax** but only if the biofuels meet the sustainability requirements. Member States can also **exempt biofuels from energy consumption tax until 2023**.
- The energy taxation will be applicable to all the energy products that are not covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme.
- All bioenergy fuels are considered as carbon neutral at present that is why they are exempt of CO<sub>2</sub> tax. However, at the moment, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction of solid biomass is discussed within the debate on sustainability criteria and this might have an impact on the future ETS and taxation levels of biomass.

According to the EC, the separation of the energy tax ensures better the energy savings via energy consumption tax and encourages the use green and renewable energy sources via CO<sub>2</sub> taxation.

This revision, if supported by the European Parliament and agreed upon at a Council level will enter into force in 2013. However, this date is rather optimistic as unanimity is required at the Council level. Some experts are expecting 5-6 years discussion before the adoption of this revision.

[Read the EC proposal](#)

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### ► EC publishes Low Carbon Economy Roadmap 2050

The European Commission on 8 March has published an ambitious Roadmap for a competitive low carbon economy by 2050 (a communication). The Roadmap defines the pathways on how to reach the EU's objective of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% of 1990 levels by 2050 (objective endorsed by the European Council). Based on the cost-effectiveness analysis, the Roadmap gives direction to sectoral policies, national and regional low-carbon strategies and long-term investments.

The roadmap goes beyond 2020 targets and shows how the sectors responsible for Europe's emissions - power generation, industry, transport, buildings and construction, as well as agriculture - can make the transition to a low-carbon economy over the coming decades.

The roadmap recommends to reach this target largely through domestic measures since by mid-century international credits to offset emissions will be less widely available than today. The roadmap shows that to achieve 80% 'domestic' reduction by 2050, cuts of 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2040 below 1990 levels should be achieved. This means that all sectors will need to contribute. This also means that power and heat sectors needs to be almost completely decarbonized. Current policies are would only reduce domestic emissions to - 30% in 2030 and -40% in 2050.

In order to reach these low carbon economy goals, additional annual investment equivalent to 1.5% of EU GDP - or €270 billion over the next 40 years will be needed (on top of overall current investment of 19% of GDP). Much or all of this extra investment will be recovered through lower import bills for oil and gas. These savings are estimated at €175-320 billion a year. Furthermore, total benefits from better air quality could reach up to €88 billion a year by 2050.

The Roadmap is addressed to the Council, European Parliament and EU bodies. The Commission invites these institutions, member states and stakeholders to take the Roadmap into account in the further development of EU and national policies for achieving a low carbon economy by 2050. As a next step, the Commission sees a

need to develop specific sectoral roadmaps in cooperation with the sectors concerned.

[Read the Roadmap](#)

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### ► **EC publishes a White Paper on the future of Transport by 2050**

The European Commission on 28 March has released a White Paper – a comprehensive strategy (Transport 2050) for a competitive transport system. The aim is to increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas such as transport infrastructure and investment, innovation and the internal market, and ensure fuel growth and employment. The proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050.

This will require a transformation in Europe's current transport system. Therefore, by 2050, key goals will be the following:

- No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities;
- 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least 40% cut in shipping emissions;
- A 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport;
- All of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century.

[Read the White Paper](#)

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### ► **EC consultation on methods of accounting the RES in transport sector**

The European Commission has launched a public consultation on accounting methods of the RES in transport sector. The deadline for the input is set for 14 June 2011. This consultation concerns the methods of accounting for renewable electricity, hydrogen and biomethane towards the Renewable Energy Directive's (Directive 2009/28/EC) 10% target for renewable energy in transport by 2020. It further concerns the potential update of Annex III to the Directive containing a list of energy contents of biofuels.

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## **AEBIOM POSITION ON EU ENERGY POLICY**

### ► **AEBIOM response on sustainability of solid and gaseous biomass**

AEBIOM has submitted its' response to the European Commission's consultation on sustainability of solid and gaseous biomass for heat and electricity applications, the deadline of which was 29 March 2011. The Commission is currently analysing the need of sustainability schemes for solid and gaseous biomass at EU level and, if appropriate, will come with such proposal by the end of 2011.

Until present, neither the European Commission nor AEBIOM thought that the sustainability rules only for bioenergy sector are needed. Sustainability criteria, on top of existing sustainable forestry schemes, cross-compliance rules for agriculture were considered as an administrative and costly burden for bioenergy sector. On top of that, the imports that might come from unsustainable sources were/are less than 5% of all bioenergy resources in Europe.

The developments in the bioenergy sector, however, push AEBIOM to modify this position. On one hand, large industries feel a pressure to be considered sustainable by their consumers. On the other hand, harmonised sustainability criteria would diminish uncertainties that the investors and biomass producers have due to unpredictable cost of sustainability criteria and the need to comply with many different national schemes instead of having one scheme in place. The imports are expected to grow rather significantly; therefore, there is a need to find a way on how to cope with higher risks in countries with a more loose environmental regulation.

According to AEBIOM, the long-term vision should be sustainable forestry and agriculture as a whole, whether the raw material derived is destined for food, feed, materials or energy. In the meantime initiatives could be taken for individual routes, like bioenergy, while maintaining a fair level playing field with other outlets.

The implementation of such sustainability criteria remains a crucial issue. AEBIOM is in favour of binding criteria for large scale projects, however, it should be ensured that administration and cost burdens are minimized, especially for small players. In order to avoid an excessive burden on the sector, the future system should be simple and proportional to risk. At the current state of knowledge, it is difficult to define a precise value for a threshold and such a threshold should be analysed in terms of number and types of actors involved and in terms of related risk. In the absence of such an analysis, AEBIOM supports the application of the same threshold as in the ETS system, 20MW.



The solid biomass producer is generally a forest owner whose main job is not in the forest sector. 16 million private forest owners in Europe have on average 13 ha property. To reach the national renewable energy targets, biomass from private small forest owners should be increasingly mobilised and a future sustainability scheme should not constitute a barrier to this mobilisation. Therefore, special rules and options should be put in place for small biomass producers such as group certification options, use of default values, light certification procedures etc.

Further to that, in order to ensure the sustainable biomass supply in the EU, policy on sustainable forest management could be improved instead of introducing a policy that requires the forest to stay untouched.

It is also important not to repeat the same mistakes as in biofuels sector. The biofuels sustainability scheme is currently at the implementation stage at a national level. So far, only Germany has succeeded to implement the sustainability criteria for biofuels at a national level whereas other 26 EU member states are still struggling. The obligation for sustainable biofuels is applicable since 5 December 2010. So far, no voluntary schemes have been accredited and the meeting of the Committee of the Member States to evaluate these schemes has been postponed from March to May. As these schemes (14 are under evaluation now) are not ready yet, market disturbances are happening at the moment.

In order to ensure cost-efficiency, a future sustainability scheme for solid and gaseous biomass should allow Member States to adjust already existing legislation and should take into account existing schemes and initiatives. Future sustainability verification of biomass should be integrated as much as possible in the auditing and controls related to existing national legislation and schemes to avoid excessive administrative burden/costs.

[Read the input of all stakeholders](#)

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### ► **AEBIOM welcomes EC proposal to revise Energy Taxation Directive**

AEBIOM released a press release welcoming the EC proposal to revise the Directive 2003/96/EC on Energy Taxation. This proposal, presented on 13 April by the European Commission, is a first step towards a low carbon economy.

AEBIOM considers that the revision of this directive is a first step towards polluter pays principle that provides a good opportunity to increase the CO<sub>2</sub> taxation in the future. The minimum level of CO<sub>2</sub> taxation proposed by the European Commission, if implemented, would improve the competitiveness of bioenergy in the EU. At present, there are still only a few EU countries such as Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Denmark that have a CO<sub>2</sub> tax. The Swedish CO<sub>2</sub> tax, for example, is around 95 euros per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> which is almost five times more than the proposed minimum level (20 euros per tonne) in the revision of the directive.

AEBIOM welcomed the fact that the energy tax is split into two parts: into CO<sub>2</sub> tax and energy consumption tax. Biomass fuels should remain exempted as any taxes on renewable fuels would deteriorate the cost effectiveness of already disadvantaged green fuels, thus jeopardising urgently needed utilization of biomass for the heating sector and, therewith, the economically and ecologically necessary switch of the energy system.

AEBIOM welcomed the EC proposal to redistribute the national budgets gathered from energy taxation to substitute the labour taxation. AEBIOM thinks that member states should be also encouraged to redistribute this budget to fund the substitution of old fossil fuels based systems into renewable energy based systems as the investments is one of the main barriers withholding many of us to switch from fossil to renewable energy.

AEBIOM expresses a hope that this revision will get a support of the European Parliament and will be agreed upon at a Council level and enter into force in 2013 as foreseen.

[Read AEBIOM press release](#)

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### ► **Heat sector can be entirely decarbonized by 2050**

Commenting on the two European Commission documents published on 8 March: "A roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050" (DG CLIM) and the "Energy Efficiency Plan" (DG ENER), the European Renewable Heating and Cooling associations (AEBIOM, EGEC, EUBIA and ESTIF) express regret that these documents, which will shape European energy policy, systematically underestimate the contribution of renewable heat technologies.

The heat sector represents almost half of the EU's final energy consumption, i.e. in 2010, 47% of all energy consumed in Europe was in a form of heat. Nevertheless, the decarbonisation of the heat sector receives little attention amongst policy makers. These documents will have a strong influence on upcoming energy policy and both contain only a few minor references to heat in general and renewable heat in particular.

According to Mr. Jean-Marc Jossart, AEBIOM Secretary General. "Heat production and cogeneration from biomass reaches much higher energy conversion efficiency than other bioenergy routes. We would like

decision makers to become aware that renewable heat can contribute to both energy efficiency and decarbonisation. If we replace fossil fuels based heat with RES now, it would not only be more efficient and cheaper but will also create local jobs all along the value chain”.

While the Energy Efficiency Plan recognises that most of the energy consumed in the EU (i.e. 83% in buildings) is used for heating, cooling and hot water purposes, and the Low Carbon Roadmap states that “the built environment provides low-cost and short-term opportunities to reduce emissions, first and foremost through improvement of the energy performance of buildings”, the two documents fail to acknowledge that renewable heat technologies provide market ready, efficient and completely carbon free energy solutions which deserve much more political attention. More worryingly, the Low Carbon roadmap contains a statement on the potential of electricity to cover heat demand. This focus on a single technology is at the expense of renewable heat technologies, and ignores the poor energy efficiency and higher cost of direct electricity use for heating purposes.

[Read the press release](#)

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## EU PROJECTS

### ► Qualicert – Manual on certification of installers is published!

Recently published the QualiCert Manual presents the state of the art of certification schemes at European and national levels. This manual is a set of recommendations for EU Member States aimed to help them to draft their national certification (or equivalent qualification) schemes. The manual was drafted within the QualiCert project supported by Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE).

The Manual provides best practice examples and explains the ways on how to define a common approach for certification (or equivalent) qualification systems, thus ensuring their mutual recognition amongst EU Member States. The manual is so far available in English, French, Spanish and Italian languages.

[Project website](#)

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### ► EUBIONET III workshop on sustainability of solid and gaseous biomass

The workshop “Sustainability of solid and gaseous biomass” organised within the EUBIONET III project (supported by the IEE) in cooperation with University of Utrecht and IEA Task 40 will focus on analysis of the existing sustainability schemes, positive and negative impacts of sustainability criteria and the implementation particularities. The event will be chaired by Silvia Vivarelli from the European Commission. The sustainability criteria will also be analysed from a perspective of the European Investment Bank. This, free of charge workshop, will be held within the European Bioenergy Conference on 29 June in Brussels.

[Register to this event](#)

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### ► Cross Border Bioenergy – 5 workshops for bioenergy companies in May

The AEBIOM coordinates a project entitled “Cross Border Bioenergy”, supported by IEE programme, that aims at evaluating the market attractiveness of national/regional markets for 5 sectors: biogas, small scale heat, CHP, district heating and biofuels. The project is currently setting up criteria and indicators to evaluate the market attractiveness indexes. Companies are invited to actively participate in the project events. 5 workshops are organised on 11-13 May in Germany, Austria, Italy and Sweden. Later on, B2B activities will be organised to help various companies to find partners for their market expansion. More information you can find on the project website [www.crossborderbioenergy.eu](http://www.crossborderbioenergy.eu).

[Register to these events](#)

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### ► PelletCert project – pellet quality is essential

AEBIOM starts coordinating another project entitled PellCert as from 1 May 2011. This project aims at implementing a certification scheme for pellets called ENplus. The project is supporting the work of the European Pellets Council (EPC). ENplus starts with quality criteria for pellets for heating and specific quality standard will be added for industrial buyers as well as sustainability criteria in 2012.

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## EVENTS

### ► AEBIOM European Bioenergy Conference & Exhibition on 29-30 June in Brussels

AEBIOM is organising a high level European Bioenergy Conference and Exhibition (REECO group) on 29-30 June 2011. We are proud to announce that Mr. **Peter Olajos**, Deputy State Secretary from the Ministry of National Development, Hungary will give a speech at the opening session of the conference. The European Parliament will be presented by the MEPs **Lena Ek** and **Claude Turmes** and the European Commission by Mr **Hans Van Steen**, Head of Unit of the DG Energy and Mr. **Jose Sousa Uva**, Director at DG Agriculture. This year, we will collaborate with the **World Bioenergy Association** that organizes a pre-conference workshop entitled "**Bio-Trade Equity Fund**" with the support of IEA task 40.

The Bioenergy Conference 2011 will be a second European Bioenergy Conference with a focus on the following topics:

- EU legislation under preparation by the Commission and the Parliament
- Implementation of the national Renewable Energy Action Plans and national support schemes
- Sustainability criteria for solid/gaseous biomass and certification
- Future trends of the pellets sector
- Biogas for grid injection and transport
- Financing demonstration projects
- Biomass as a world energy commodity
- Specific technologies with high environmental value added

The conference programme together with the sponsorship opportunities (still open!) is available on the event website and via the link below. The conference is so far being sponsored by - **Andritz, Vapo** and **Tractebel Engineering GDF Suez**.

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### ► Bioenergy Expo 2011 in Verona, Italy on 4-6 May

Bioenergy Expo 2011- Economic and Environmental Sustainability event is organized by VeronaFiere in Verona, Italy on 4-6 May 2011. Bioenergy Expo launches its premiere with Solarexpo on 4-6 May 2011 - the leading event in Europe for energy from renewable energy sources and solar energy. The bioenergy challenge goes beyond agriculture. That is why the exhibition is dedicated to bioenergy - traditionally linked to the biannual Fieragricola event. The focus will particularly be on biomass, biogas and biofuel sectors. Cogeneration and wood energy value chain will be exhibited in the exhibition halls and outdoors.

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### ► Forestry, Biomass & Sustainability in London on 12-13 May

The event organized by the Environmental Finance Publications promises to be an important year for the forestry sector internationally, and particularly for forestry finance initiatives. The UN has declared 2011 to be the International Year of Forests and the recent UN Climate Change conference in Cancun has given the green light to efforts to award carbon credits to REDD projects in developing countries. Attend this timely conference for a full update on – and analysis of – the developments in policy, economics and financing of forestry and biomass projects, and to identify new investment opportunities and risks in these rapidly growing markets.

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### ► EREC Policy conference on 23-24 May 2011 in Brussels

The biannual European Renewable Energy Policy Conference organised by EREC (European Renewable Energy Council) will take place on 23-24 May 2011 in Brussels. This event will be the fourth edition of Europe's leading Renewable Energy Policy Conference which has grown ever since its first edition in 2004 and has become Europe's major platform for exchange and interaction between industry and policy.

Experts, industry leaders and policymakers will meet at the heart of European decision making to discuss market trends, legislative developments as well as future energy strategies.

EREC conference 2011 will:

- provide a reality check on the 2010 White Paper targets for renewable energy



- debate the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive
- outline energy pathways towards 2050

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### ► **International Biomass Conference in Leipzig on 24-25 May**

The International Biomass Conference is organized on the 24-25 May 2011 by the German Biomass Research Center in Leipzig, Germany. This conference will take place in the future once a year. The conference will present and discuss the latest research results and the development of future technologies. In addition to technological and ecological aspects, economical applicability will also be a particular focal point. This results in the possibility of exchange with various stakeholders from industry and academia, politics and administration. Thus, this event also contributes to the development and expansion and strengthening of research networks.

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### ► **4<sup>th</sup> Annual Biorefining of Pulp and Paper Industry in Spain on 24-26 May**

Pira International's 4th annual Biorefining conference organized in Barcelona, Spain provides an ideal platform for papermakers to get up to speed with the latest research, innovations and case studies. The 2011 programme contains even more **exclusive case-studies** from biorefineries all over the globe demonstrating that biorefining has matured from a blue-sky technology into a viable commercial reality. It will feature presentations from Borregaard, Chemtex, British Sugar Group, TNO Quality of Life, Wood K Plus, Covey Consulting, Avantium Chemicals, VTT Technical Research Centre, Alberta Innovates - Technology Futures, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan and many others.

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### ► **NGV 2011 International in Berlin on 7-9 June 2011**

NGV2011 Berlin - the 2<sup>nd</sup> NGVA Europe International Show & Workshops will be held on June 7-9, 2011, in Berlin, Germany. The event is organized by NGVA Europe (European NGV Association) together with NGV Communications Group and hosted by Erdgas Mobil (German NGV Association) that includes an exhibition and five workshops addressing the topics of utmost importance to the NGV industry.

On this occasion, NGV aims to boost the traditional conferences scene of the segment by promoting a different and attractive interaction with the participants in the form of 5 workshops, with diverse facilitators and speakers.

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### ► **British Renewable Energy Awards 2011 in London, UK on 16 June 2011**

REA's next British Renewable Energy Awards 2011 and gala dinner will be held on Thursday, 16 June 2011 in London, UK. This year's Awards ceremony promises to be bigger and better than ever after such a busy year for the renewables industry. Celebrate the achievements of companies and individuals who have done most to take forward Renewable Energy in the UK. The REA runs these annual awards for outstanding achievement in renewables. The Awards were inaugurated in 2006 to honor achievements in the British renewable energy sector.

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### ► **International Nordic Bioenergy 2011 in Jyväskylä on 5-9 September**

The Conference is organised by FINBIO – The Bioenergy Association of Finland in co-operation with SVEBIO (Sweden), NOBIO (Norway) and DANBIO (Denmark) and with hundreds of AEBIOM member organizations. The Nordic bioenergy conference takes place every second year. This year it will take place on 5-9 September in Jyväskylä, Finland.

Nordic Bioenergy 2011 is the top conference to meet world's leading Bioenergy professionals, to get updated on the newest innovations and best practices as well as to make real business.

The Nordic Bioenergy Conference which is organized together with large International Bioenergy and Wood Exhibition and Trade Fair is the best place to get modern and up-dated information about bioenergy solutions, technology and logistic systems in practice. Several Technical Tours into the bioenergy and biofuel production sites and facilities are extra bonuses for conference participants.

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### ► Forlener 2011 – Forest-Wood-Energy in Italy on 23-25 September

FORLENER (Forest-Wood-Energy) is the first and main Italian fair exclusively focused on the forest-wood energy chain covering all its products and services: from forest management and plantations of fast-growth species to the utilization of wood as an energy source at all levels (household, communities, industries); stoves, boilers & chimneys; machinery and equipment for cut, pick-up and first manufacture of timber; anti-fire equipment and safe working devices.

Started in 2001, the 6th biannual edition of FORLENER returns to the Exhibition Centre "Biella Fiere", at Biella, Piedmont Region, North-west of Italy from 23 to 25 September 2011.

A fair with more than 17.000 square metres is enriched with a whole series of events such as: live demonstrations of agro-forestry equipment; workshops on bioenergy and heating with wood; guided tours to wood-biomass power plants in operation, live demonstrations and simulation of means of transportation, equipment and techniques for the prevention of fires.

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### ► Expobioenergia 2011 in Valladolid, Spain on 18-20 October 2011

Expobioenergia 2011 is the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the international conference and fair focussing on bioenergy. It is one of the most important events both in Spain and internationally. The event will be held in Valladolid on 18-20 October 2011.

The success of the last editions has made Expobioenergia a unique meeting place for the bioenergy industry. Expobioenergia, held annually, has already established itself as an important player in bioenergy field offering exhibitors and visitors the following: a high level of specialisation, an exhibition presenting the machinery in operation, business opportunities with opportunities to access the international market.

In parallel to the Exhibition, AVEBIOM organises the 6<sup>th</sup> International Bioenergy Congress where the latest innovations and developments in bioenergy sector will be presented. This year, the Congress will focus on boilers, pellets, energy crops, forestry, sustainability, CHP, gasification and biogas. Participants will have the opportunity to meet potential clients, partners for business product and market development. It's a complementary channel for marketing and developing your business through establishing new personal contacts with Spanish companies and with other countries companies.

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### ► World Sustainable Energy Days in Austria on 29 Feb - 2 March 2012

The World Sustainable Energy Days, the largest annual conference in this field in Europe, offers a unique combination of events on sustainable energy production and use, covering energy efficiency and renewable energy sources for buildings and industry.

Since 19 years, experts and decision makers from all over the world flock to Upper Austria to attend the events - in the last years, the conference attracted more than 10,000 participants from 98 countries!

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