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The aim of the PELLETS@LAS project is to contribute to the development of a transparent European pellets market through the creation of a European Pellet Atlas, mainly through a web-based information platform on important fuel pellet market data, such as produced and available quantities and qualities and regularly updated regional sales prices (www.pelletsatlas.info). In this paper, the first results are presented, including *) a geographical overview of wood pellet plants in Europe, *) wood pellet production, production capacity and the consumption in developed markets in Europe 2007, *) pellet end user prices in 17 European countries, *) prices for large volumes delivered to Rotterdam harbor, and *) a description of the developing market(s) for mixed biomass pellets (MBP) in several European countries. From the first results, it is demonstrated that pellet markets in Europe are heterogeneous (end-consumer prices can differ over a factor of two) and in general, pellet trade flows are not transparent. With the public dissemination of wood pellet production, consumption and especially price data through the PELLETS@LAS project, we expect that this situation will improve greatly.

Background to Pellets@las

The [Intelligent Energy for Europe](http://www.intelligentenergyfor.europa.eu) project **PELLETS@LAS** started in January 2007 and will continue for 3 years until December 2009. It aims to develop and promote transparency on the European fuel pellet market. This is done to facilitate pellet trade and to remove market barriers, mainly information gaps but also local supply bottlenecks, production surpluses and uncertainties in quality assurance management. More specifically the project aims to:

- Contribute to the implementation of future European legislation which is hindered by lack of market confidence and attitudes rather than costs
- Provide pellet market data on wood pellets, such as prices, available quantities and qualities in Europe
- Support market participation and increase of energetic utilisation of pellets by the permanent availability of market information within a real-time European PELLETS@LAS.

Overview of Pellets@las project after 24 months activity

The general aim of Pellets@las is to develop and promote transparency on the European fuel pellets market. This is done to facilitate pellets trade and to remove market barriers, mainly information gaps but also local supply bottlenecks, production surpluses and uncertainties in quality assurance management.

Pellets@las Objectives

The project (www.pelletsatlas.info); EIE/06/020), coordinated by WIP Renewable Energies (Germany), is supported by the European Commission und the Intelligent Energy – Europe programme. The aim of the project is to contribute to the development of a transparent European pellets market through the creation of a European Pellet Atlas.

The core of the action is a data and information collection in all EU 27+2 countries (plus Norway and Switzerland) countries from wood and mixed biomass pellet (MBP) producers, traders and consumers. For the data collection a consistent methodology was elaborated. Data is collected by all project partners, who and the involvement of major stakeholder such as pellets associations as well as pellets producers, traders and consumers. The data are updated every three months, and will include different prices (bulk, big bags, and small bags) for the different member countries, available qualities and quantities, the locations of stakeholders as well as a detailed description of logistics systems. Moreover the pellet imports from outside the EU are assessed. In order to support the utilization of MBP pre-feasibility studies on MBP production, logistics and consumption will be elaborated in four European countries (Poland, Slovak Republic, Greece and Germany). The gained data is disseminated via the internet platform containing graphic interfaces and thus functioning as a pellets atlas. Further dissemination channels include regular newsletters, a final seminar and brochure, several telephone hotlines, conferences and press work.

Pellets@las Work Programme and Outcomes

The Pellets@las work programme is divided into four phases.

The PELLETS@LAS project work programme is divided into four phases:

- Phase 1: Development of a methodology
- Phase 2: Data collections on European pellet markets and pre-feasibility studies on MBP utilisation
- Phase 3: National and international pellet markets
- Phase 4: Dissemination and communication activities

The core of the Pellets@las Project is data and information collection in all EU 27+2 (plus Switzerland and Norway) countries from wood and mixed biomass pellet producers, traders and consumers. Therefore

- A web-based information platform on important fuel pellet market data, such as produced and available quantities and qualities and regularly up-dated regional sales prices (www.pelletsatlas.info)
- Recording and evaluation of the acceptance and implementation of European quality standards
- A database on logistic management from which a pellets transportation chain model will be derived.
- Four case studies for mixed biomass pellet (MBP) utilisation in Poland, Slovakia, Greece and Germany

- A handbook in five European languages (English, French, Italian, Polish, Danish) on the general use of pellets
- Six workshops (in UK, France, The Netherlands, Poland, Greece and Hungary) in order to promote the energetic utilisation of pellets

The Pellets@las methodology

The methodology for work package two in the pellets@las project needs to describe, how data can be collected and saved for an analysis and being depicted.

On one hand the data can be collected wherever information could be found, e.g. in the internet or at publications of universities or associations.

Therefore always the source, where the information was found has to be added. On the other hand the pellet market is a new market in most of the European 27+2 countries, that means that only few information can be found. There is a need to do several queries at the pellet actors in the pellets@las project. The collected figures shall be saved in an excel database.

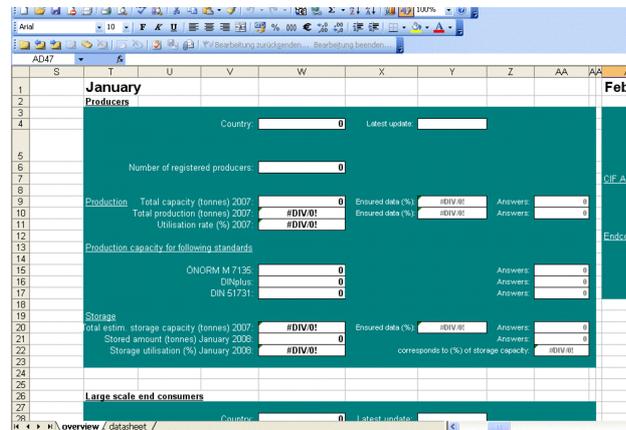


Fig. 2: Overview sheet in the pellets@las data base

Collected data consists of the following items: The *contact data*, the *business operating area*, that means whether the actor is a producer, trader, retailer or a large scale end consumer, data for **production** e.g the production capacity, data about the **storage**, data for **sales**, e. g. Total sales (tonnes), loose to small consumers (< 3000 tonnes), bags (< 25kg to small scale consumers), large scale consumers, etc., data for **purchases** and harbour prices like the CIF ARA (Cost, insurance and Freight, delivered to the Amsterdam.Rotterdam.Antwerp region) price. The methodology for the mixed biomass pellets bases on the same scheme.

Wood Pellet Handbook

In order to promote the utilisation of wood pellets a handbook for public use is currently being created. The wood pellet handbook will be available online in English, Italian, French and Polish. Existing Danish and German handbooks will also be promoted via the website.

The handbook contains general and technical information on production, transport, storage and utilisation of pellets as well as market and legislative aspects. The first versions will be published shortly.

The basis for the handbook will be an already existing Danish Wood Pellet Handbook (Træpillehandbogen, FORCE Technology, 2002), which is a publicly available document. It has been a great success in Denmark and contributed largely to the development of the pellets market in Denmark.

Mixed Biomass Pellets market in Poland speeds up..



Production of mixed biomass pellets constantly increases in Poland. Nowadays, there are already 3 plants in operation, and at least two more in the completion phase.

First production site, localised in the south

Poland, produces about 20 thousand tonnes of straw pellets each year. Another one- produces about 25 thousand tonnes for the needs of its only client- local district heating plant. The last one has wide experience in wood pellets production, and recently has turned into MBP production. There were also few cases of temporary change of the production profile- from wood pellets into mixed biomass ones- resulting from the market situation, demand, raw material availability and its prices.

However, still very little is known about MBP market. Raw material resources are difficult to estimate, however straw surpluses that can be used by energy sector are assessed at 10 million tonnes. Supply terms may change over time, as long-term contracts are not preferred by the farmers. Today, they feel confident with obtruding straw prices on potential pellets producers. As long as prediction of the production costs is difficult, high risk exists.

Despite of the aforementioned market obstacles, more and more companies see their chances in this market branch. Among other factors, incentives in form of “green and red certificates” contribute to this situation. Green certificates stand for electricity produced in RES – their value is approximately 250 zł/MWh, red certificates stand for CHP – reaching value of 120 zł/MWh for small plants < 1MW.

Another factor leading to the increased interest in MBP are recent changes in legal regulations, which promote the use of vegetable biomass (energy crops, agricultural residues and residues coming from food processing industry), and no longer respect residues from forestry and their processing.

New regulation given by the Ministry of Economy (dated 14 August 2008, Dz.U. 156, Poz. 969) states, that energy producing units of power output exceeding 5MW, claiming to produce renewable energy, due to biomass share among other fuels used, have to assure that vegetable biomass (energy crops, agricultural residues and residues coming from food processing industry) weight ratio is at least:

- 5% - in year 2008
- 10% - in year 2009
- 25% - in year 2010
- Up to 100% in 2015.

The above means that heating plants will strive for the increase of vegetable biomass use, and MBP constitute an interesting option for this.

The new French Standard on biofuel pellets

NF Granules Biocombustible

In 2001; the bioenergy association ITEBE launched a “french pellet club” in order to promote pellets activities (pellets standardization, wood domestic devices certification, trainings for fitters and retailers). In 2003, two quality charters (pellets and briquets) were elaborated but at least few pellets producers or consumers have used them.

“NF Granules Biocombustibles” is the new and only french quality brand which certified pellets produced from wood or agricultural by-products and concern only **pellets producers**.

This sign has been developed by the technological institute FCBA (which is appointed by Afnor Certification) in partnership with ITEBE based on CEN/TC 335 works began in 1998.

There are fives categories to identify the appropriate pellet quality for heating system

Wood pellets	agricultural by-products pellets
- « Bois Premium » (premium wood): all stoves and automatic boilers	- Agro + : automatic and domestic biofuel boilers
- « Bois Standard » (average wood): some of stoves and automatic boilers according to technical specifications of devices manufacturers	- Agro : automatic boilers (biomass, mobile grille) according to technical specifications of devices manufacturers
- « Bois Industriel » (industrial wood) : industrial or collective automatic boilers according to technical specifications of devices manufacturers	

certified following criteria : dimensions, low calorific value, moisture content, ash content, fines content, mechanical durability, bulk density, Sulfur Chlorine and Nitrogen content

The stage of consultation for validation has just been launched in April 2008 and the first committee of this new brand NF has to be organized (SNPGB is one member of its committee and represent the pellets producers)

More information on NF Granules Biocombustibles:

 www.fcba.fr	 www.itebe.org
Siegrid PARIS Siegrid.paris@fcba.fr	Lamine BADJI Lamine.badji@itebe.org

A national Union for French pellets producers

The creation of SNPGB “ Syndicat National des Producteurs de Granulés de Bois”.

-) French context of pellet market

End of ninety's, first pellets domestic devices were installed in East of France. Lots of regional association (such as ITEBE, AJENA,..) and ADEME started to work on regional trainings and communications tools of pellets systems with the support of devices retailers.

In 2001, ADEME has launched with the cooperation of a national union for Renewables Energies (SER), the national label for wood domestic devices: “label Flamme Verte” which promote only high efficiency performances and slow emissions level . In 2003, this quality charter was extended to domestics boilers. Since 2006, this label is certified by ATITA (on behalf of AFNOR Certification).

Except the experience of ITEBE with quality charter (2003), national pellet market has never really been organized and remained really difficult to assess.

-) Origins of the SNPGB

In April 2007, discussions between pellets producers and the FNB (national union of wood sector, www.fnbois.com) has led to the creation of an union to represent only **pellets and briquets producers** at national level: the SNPGB. The first annual meeting was hold the 1st of October 2008 and gathered 26 members.

Four mains categories of members:

- sawmills (wet sawdust)
- wood companies producing by products (dry sawdust)
- companies from agricultural and food sector
- investissors.

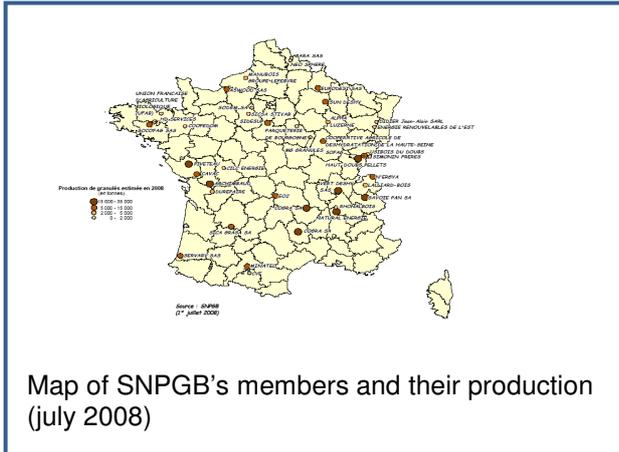
Missions of SNPGB

- gives informations on pellets production (price, quantity, quality) towards all public and privates actors : ministries, communities, associations,
- supports training and communication actions
- focus on all standardized, regulation, fiscal, economic barriers which limits pellets development into fuelwood sector at national or european level

-) Mains tasks accomplished during this first year of activity

- Implementation of markets observatory

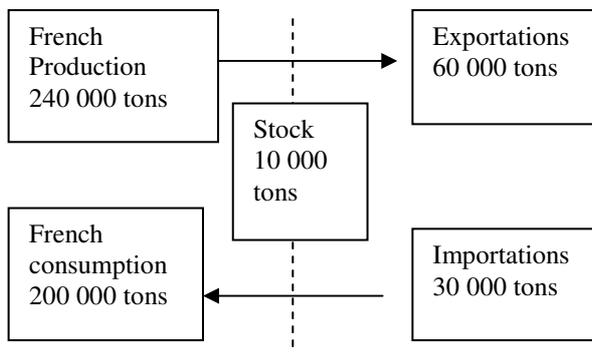
Each semester, this union establish maps which localize pellets plants with annual sold pellets quantity on national level and annual exported quantity



Since 2007 and also for 2009, **members of SNPGB will represent 85% of the national pellet production**

French production in 2006: 100 000 tons (ADEME/ITEBE estimations)
French production in 2007: 180 000 tons
French production in 2008: 240 000 tons (see below)

Flow chart (datas for July 2008)

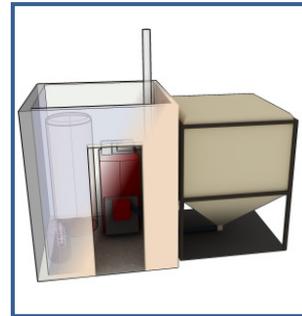


Standardization works

FNB with the support of SNPGB hold the committee mirror of European standardization on biofuels (CEN/TC 335). All theses on going technical specifications of CEN are the basis of new project of national standart for pellets « NF Granulés Biocombustibles » actually managed by FCBA.

By : *Thierry Charloux, general secretary SNPGB .*

THE BIOHOUSING PROJECT - Sustainable, comfortable and competitive, biomass-based heating of private houses:



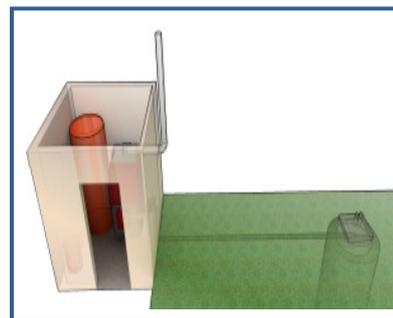
From both a technical and economical point of view, biomass fuels can contribute to the restriction of energy consumption in the domestic heating sector, since they are already a realistic alternative to

fossil fuels (oil, natural gas and LPG): due to a general lack of knowledge it is difficult for an average user to choose among a large variety of small-scale systems (<35kW), to understand the economic benefit as well as the main technical requirements for the installation and use of such systems

In the light of that the Biohousing project promotes the utilisation of biomass-based heating systems in private homes, and by providing educational and information materials, aims to increase the knowledge of potential users while at the same time encouraging the development of a specific market for services related to biomass systems.

At the project website (www.biohousing.eu.com) several Handbooks and guides are available:

- Guidelines for a standardised “modular unit”, including the boiler room and the storage for the biomass fuel;
- Stove manual;
- Firewood storage guide;
- Mini district heating (<150kW) guide

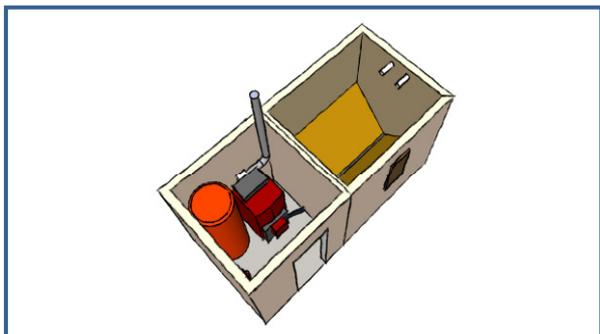


In the frame of the project a model of Energy entrepreneurship has been developed verification of business options

and profitability of different services;

- Web-based tool for the definition of appropriate biomass-based heating systems;
- And European web- based Catalogue of biomass heating systems (stoves, fireplaces, boilers, ovens).

Education was carried at European level out to increase the knowledge of the main stakeholders (building sector manufacturers, professionals, designers, installers, plumbers and chimney sweepers, representatives of local authorities and financial institutions) with tailored-made courses and by producing tools and informative material for sustainable biomass heating.



By: Lorenzo Corbella ETA Florence.

New trends in large scale pellet consumption in Denmark

The energy company DONG ENERGY is the largest pellet market actor in Denmark. At the Avedøre 2 plant south of Copenhagen which is one of the World's most efficient power plants, DONG has currently a capacity of co-firing 300,000 tonnes of wood pellets annually together with natural gas and fuel oil.

In order to provide pellets for the plant DONG in 2003 established their own wood pellet production facility in Køge south of Copenhagen with an annual capacity of 180,000 tonnes of pellets. The remainder was procured on market conditions.

At the end of 2007 it became clear that the wood pellets from Køge were more expensive than imported pellets due to high raw material prices and high production costs. Thus, the wood pellet production in Køge was ceased and the plant has partly been sold off. Vattenfall and is producing straw pellets for two Vattenfall plants in Copenhagen.

The straw pellet facility located at the same place was sold to another Scandinavian energy company, The wood pellet consumption at the Avedøre 2 plant is expected to increase steadily. The 2007 consumption was around 240,000 tonnes, while the expectation for 2009 is 400,000 tonnes, according to Manager Purchase of Biomass Mr. Corneliusen.

By Morten Tony Hansen, FORCE Technology, Denmark

Increasing wood pellet import to Denmark

The consumption of wood pellets in Denmark is recorded in the national energy statistics, published annually by the Danish Energy Agency.

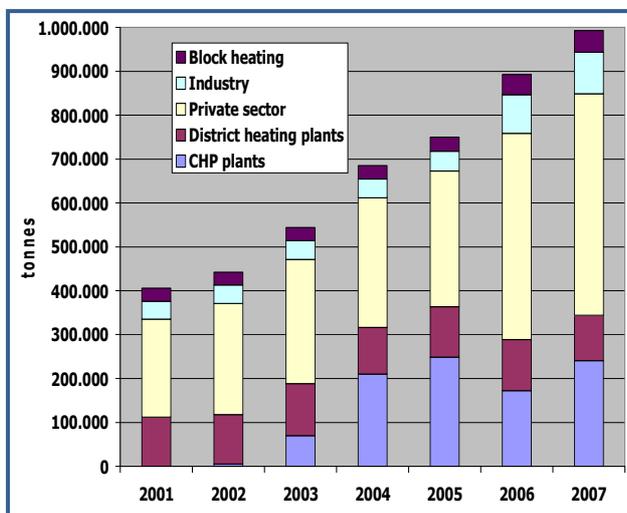
For the larger consumers in district heating plants, power plants and combined heat and power plants data are collected from the individual plants every year.

For smaller consumers, consumption is based on a national market survey performed every second year by FORCE Technology on behalf of the Danish Energy Agency.

The market development has been very strong for the last 5 years, where at the same time the power sector, primarily at DONG Energy's Avedøre plant, and the residential heating sector both have shown strong growth.

The total Danish consumption in 2007 was close to 1 million metric tonnes in 2007.

The following graphics show how the consumption developed since 2001, and how it divides into consumption sectors.



In the same period the domestic production of wood pellets has declined. This is caused by two factors impacting the market simultaneously: firstly DONG Energy has ceased its own production of wood pellets at the Køge plant; secondly the other wood pellet manufacturers are having trouble in acquiring sufficient amounts of sawdust and shavings for the pellet production.

This has led to a change in the own production to import ratio from 70/30 to 15/85 from 1999 to 2007, again leading to import increase from 70,000 ton in 1999 to more than 800,000 ton annually in 2007.

The next complete market survey is planned for spring 2009, covering the year 2008. Publication is planned for the bioenergy conference in Hamburg, June 2009.

By Morten Tony Hansen, FORCE Technology, Denmark

Pellet market: Latest news form New Member States

European Project (IEE) have as main scope, the promotion of R.E. among all member states. The diversification of Projects permits to stimulate all the phases of the bioenergy market.

The standardization of solid biofuel is becoming more and more important for the European actors, as the biomass trading is strictly related to the knowledge of “what you buy” and “what you sell”. “Standardization” also means homogeneity of physical/chemical characteristics of biofuels, easier utilization of biofuels in little stoves and bigger plants. For this reason, the creation of a common platform of acknowledgment between eastern (producers) and western countries (users), could increase the possibility to have a mature European biofuel market with common rules and benefits.

For example, on behalf of the European Project named PHYDADES (Phyllis Database Dissemination, Education and Standardization), one day workshop was held in Romania at the Chamber of Commerce of Bucharest, the day 27th of November 2008. The title of the workshop was:



"Solid biofuels - European standards and international database of fuel properties".

The targeted audience were: solid biofuel traders, producers, end users, laboratories carrying out fuel analysis; pellet producers; pelletizer producers; Universities; chemical Industries. Phydades partners offer on-the-job training for laboratory personnel. Laboratory staff, like technicians, who want to be educated in the use of standardised analysis methods can work for 2-4 weeks in one of the laboratories of four Phydades partners. The scope of the training is to strengthen the knowledge about analysis methods for solid biofuels “standardised by CEN” in European countries, especially new member states. This is achieved with the experience and skills of important solid biofuel laboratories. Initiatives of high profile, as the one we just mentioned, are very positive for the development of these countries which, in few years, could become relevant actors at European level. Further information can be found at the following webpage: www.phydades.info.

During mentioned the workshop, several interesting experiences from Romanian speakers, were described in details. The most interesting data were showed from Mr Radu, from SEBA Industrial (pelletizer manufacture).

The following photo shows the production plant built in mobile units. The components of the plant are designed to fit entirely in special containers and can be built in horizontal, or vertical way (as in the following photo). The production plant can be equipped with all the machineries that are useful for all the phases of the pellet production, from collection of raw material to storage of finished product, packaged in 15kg's bags. This plant can be easily dimensioned, with the following production capacity: 1.000 kg/hr, 1.500 kg/hr e 2.000 kg/hr.

A short description of each module is give here below.

The 5 containers are as follows:

- 1 - **SORT**: sorting and depositing wet sawdust
- 2 - **DRY**: drying and depositing the dry sawdust
- 3 - **HAMMER**: refining and depositing the dry sawdust
- 4 - **MILL**: producing the pellets and conditioning them
- 5 - **STORAGE**: packing and depositing the pellets

Figure: The photo shows a production plant with the production capacity of 1000 kg/hr in the province of Maramures, Romania [Courtesy of: SEBA Industrial, Mr. Sebastian Radu (www.sebaenergy.ro)].

The development and commercialization of these solutions is very interesting, as civil works in a pellet production plant can be a relevant component from the economic point of view. As Partners of Pellets@las Project, ETA Florence believe in the versatile solutions with reduced installation costs, especially if these solutions are addressed to New Member States. These matters will be analyzed in details in next month from Pellets@las team (WP7). Policy and technical/non technical barriers will be studied in order to facilitate the rapid growth of the European biofuel market.

By Filippo Vivarelli –ETA Florence - Renewable Energies

The New EU Renewable Energy Directive

EU leaders endorsed a historic Directive on the promotion of energy from renewable sources at the Heads of States Summit on December 11th -12th in Brussels. In January 2008, the European Commission originally made to the proposal for a Renewable Energy Directive as part of the climate and energy package, and the European Parliament and Council have been debating the directive and proposing amendments throughout this year in a co-decision procedure.

For the European Biomass Industry Association, agreement on this Directive marks the beginning of an energy [r]evolution in the EU1, with a binding target of 20% renewable energy in the EU's energy mix by 2020. The biomass industry is expected to contribute two thirds of this overall target, roughly 12%2, through the applications of biomass for energy purposes in transport, electricity, and in heating. EUBIA welcomes the strong signals given by EU Member States in endorsing this Directive and emphasizes that through this the EU is taking global leadership in embarking on the pathway to a low carbon economy, and simultaneously creating new EU jobs in the Renewable Energy Market.

EUBIA will briefly highlight the key articles of the Directive the biomass community should be aware of namely, the definition of biomass, relevant articles concerning the incentives for renewables for heating, the status of access for renewable electricity to the grid, and the timeline for developing sustainability criteria for bioenergy.

Definition of Biomass: First and foremost, this Directive sets out definitions for renewable energy. According to this Directive "biomass" can be defined as the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the

biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste;

Promoting the use of biomass in buildings (technology and as an energy source): With regards integrating renewable energy technology in buildings for heating and cooling, an overall agreement was reached with regards to the minimum requirements of renewable energy in buildings. On the one hand, Member States should encourage the use in all buildings for example of district heating and cooling produced using a significant share of renewables and Member States should encourage the integration of renewable technology in buildings. On the other hand the obligation is weak as Member States shall only "if appropriate" initiate measures to encourage the development of RE technology in this sector. Promoting the use of biomass to generate electricity

The agreement requires EU countries to take "the appropriate steps to develop transmission and distribution grid infrastructure, intelligent networks, storage facilities and the electricity system" to help develop renewable electricity. They must also speed up authorization procedures for grid infrastructure. Producers of renewable electricity are also set to receive preferential access to EU grids under the new directive.

Member states will be permitted to link their national support schemes with those of other EU states, and will be allowed under certain conditions to import 'physical' renewable energy from third-country sources to help meet their national electricity sector target conditions. With regards third country imports of biomass electricity, imports and joint projects are given certain conditions to meet; the electricity will have to be produced by a newly constructed installation that became operational after the directive enters into force, or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after the Directive enters into force; and the electricity must be consumed within the Community.

Agreement has now been reached on EU wide renewable energy legislation, which EUBIA believes will guarantee a stable policy framework to ensure investor confidence in bioenergy and boost investments in the EU biomass market. In order to ensure the biomass industry does reach the two thirds contribution to the overall target as necessary, the industry must monitor the implementation of this new law across the 27 Member States to ensure the maximum uptake of biomass technology across the EU and to promote the use of biomass as a renewable source. By June 2010, all EU Member States will have to outline their Renewable National Action Plans to the EU Commission, stating clearly how they will reach the 20%.

¹ EREC/Greenpeace 2008: [Energy \[R\]evolution: A Sustainable World Energy Outlook](#)

² EREC 2008: [Renewable Energy Roadmap for Europe - Reaching 20% of renewable energy by 2020](#)

In addition, in order to maximise the environmental benefits of bioenergy as a clean energy source, in 2009 the industry must work closely with all stakeholders from consumers, to policymakers to industry partners to develop sustainability criteria for biomass for energy purposes. Whilst, this new EU law sets out criteria for biofuels and bioliquides, it does not yet include solid biomass sustainability criteria. The European Commission are obliged to come up with criteria for biomass for energy purposes at the latest by 2010, and the requirements of such a scheme will be analyzed in 2009 by the Commission, and its up to concerned

stakeholders in this industry to participate in this political process in Brussels in 2009 and 2010. For more information on the climate and energy package please visit the dedicated European Commission's webpage:
http://ec.europa.eu/climateaction/index_en.htm
For more information on EUBIA please visit:
www.eubia.org

By Eibhilin Manning, EUBIA (European Biomass Industry Association)

Weblinks

Pellets@las website: www.pelletsatlas.info
Canbio website: www.canbio.ca
Pelletsforum website: www.pelletsforum.de
Pellets Fuel Institute website: www.pelletheat.org
Biohousing heatingtool: www.biohousing.eu.com/heatingtool
Biohousing catalogue: www.biohousing.eu.com/catalogue
ITEBE www.itebe.org
FCBA www.fcba.fr

Events

3rd – 4th February, Karlstad (Sweden) Pellets 2009

The conference will bring together people from the national and international pellets industry and starts with a study tour and inauguration of Stora Enso's pellets factory at Gruvön sawmill in Grums outside Karlstad. The factory is Stora Enso's first Swedish pellets production unit, and it is wholly integrated with the saw mill. It will produce 100,000 tonnes of pellets per year.

<http://www.svebio.se/?p=1289>

25th-26th February 2009 Wels, (Austria) European Pellet Conference

The European Pellet Conference 2009 is held as a part of the World Sustainable Energy Days which offer a number of other high-profile events:

- the "Energiesparmesse", a trade show dedicated to renewable energy sources and energy efficiency with about 100,000 visitors. Around 100 companies will present their pellet related products and services there.
- site-visits (24 February)
- the "Energy Efficiency Watch" Conference
- the conference "Efficient Cooling of Buildings"
- other events

The conference is organised by O.Ö. Energiesparverband, the regional energy agency of Upper Austria, dedicated to sustainable energy market development. Upper Austria is an ideal location for such a conference. The region is home to a number of Europe's leading biomass boiler producers, and pellet heating systems have become a standard solution.

<http://www.wsed.at/>

26th-28th May 2009, Aalborg (Denmark).

Nordic Bioenergy

Nordic Bioenergy 2009 is the conference held by the Nordic bioenergy associations Danbio, Svebio, Nobio and Finbio, taking place every second year in order to create discussion, spread information and awareness about the most recent developments within bioenergy.

29th -3rd June 2009, Hamburg (Germany)

17th European Biomass Conference & Exhibition

From Research to Industry and Markets - main reference for the world's leading Biomass experts - will take place in the **CCH - Congress Center Hamburg**, Germany.

More than 1,500 participants from more than 70 countries are expected to attend and learn about the latest breakthroughs in the field. The Exhibition, taking place in parallel with the Conference, will feature the foremost companies and state-of-the-art products in the Biomass industry.

The Conference will be accompanied by workshops and fora, which together with an attractive social programme, will complete this international event.

<http://www.conference-biomass.com>

6th -7th October 2009

9th Pellet Industry Forum Stuttgart, (Germany).

The Pellets Industry Forum offers international manufacturers, wholesalers suppliers, planners, investors, public decision-makers an ideal opportunity to exchange experiences. In 2008, the 8th Pellets Industry Forum attracted as many as 480 experts from 37 nations to Stuttgart.

<http://www.pelletsforum.de/industry-forum/industry-forum/?L=1>

14th-16th October 2009

CAN BIO Annual Bio energy Conference Edmonton (Canada).

The largest Bioenergy event in central Canada, this conference, run by Canada's national, Bioenergy industry association, is the premier event to network, develop new projects and do business.

Over 230 delegates from Canada, the U.S. and Europe are expected to attend this year's event. By sponsoring the event, we'll make sure your company stands out. Sponsors receive free entry to the conference, wide corporate advertising and more.

http://www.canbio.ca/canbio_events.html