

# Models for economic assessments of second generation biofuel production

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Bio4fuel lunch meeting – 01.02.19

# My project

- Models for economic assessments of second generation biofuel production
- PhD at MINA
- Work package Energy, Fuels and Economics (WP1.3)
  
- Working with:
  - Economical aspects of biofuel production in the Nordic countries
  - Working with partial equilibrium models

# Papers

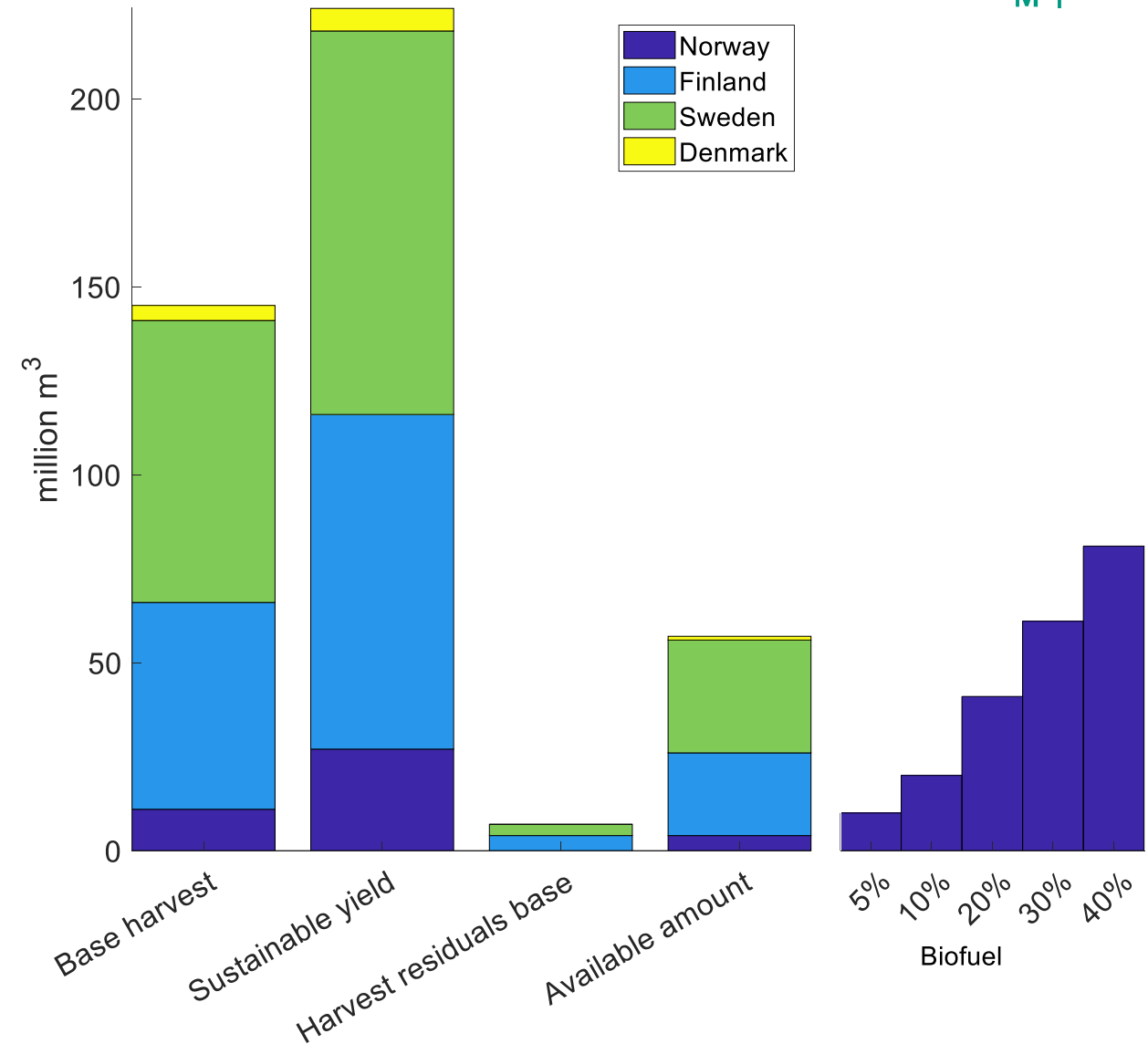
- I am finish with 3 studies.
  - Modelling of uncertainty in the economic development of the Norwegian forest sector (published)
  - Large-scale forest-based biofuel production in the Nordic forest sector: Effects on the economics of forestry and forest industries (published)
  - Modelling effects of policies for increased production of forest-based biofuel in the Nordic countries (submitted)
- Upcoming:
  - Greenhouse gas effects and energy system effects of various bioenergy scenarios
  - Optimal use of Nordic biomass; energy or industrial products?

Study:

# Modelling effects of policies for increased production of forest-based biofuel in the Nordic countries

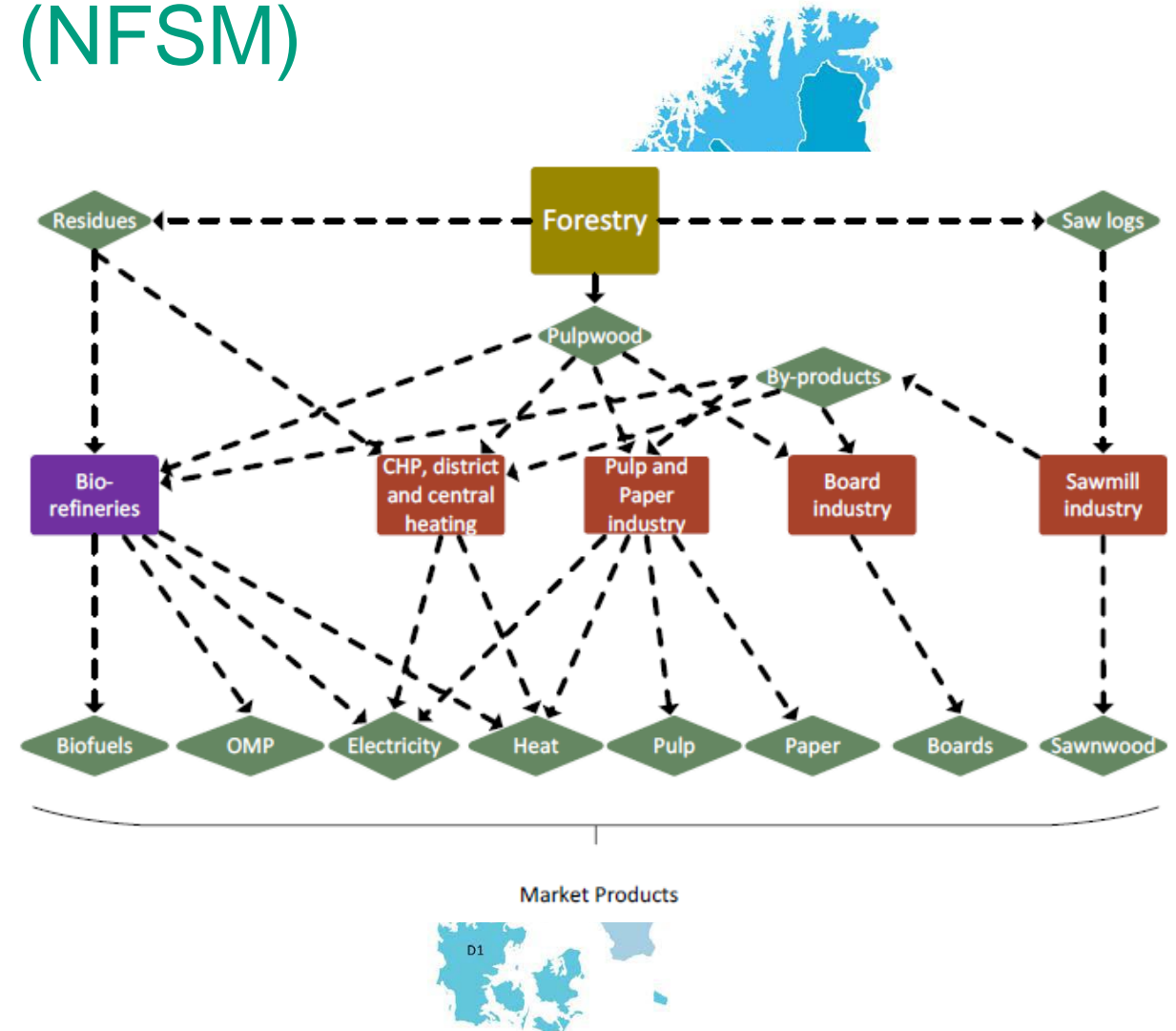
# Raw materials

- The Nordic forest sector harvest less roundwood than the growth
- Harvest less harvest residuals than possible



# Nordic Forest Sector Model (NFSM)

- Spatial, partial equilibrium model
- MILP
- Maximising consumer plus producer surplus
- 29 products:
  - Spruce, pine, and non-coniferous sawlogs and pulpwood
  - Harvest residuals
  - 13 final products



# Main techno economic assumptions

- 58% efficiency

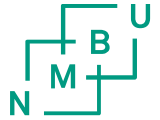
=> 1 m<sup>3</sup> pulpwood = 120 L biofuel

- Biofuel can be made from:
  - Spruce, pine, and non-conifers pulpwood, residuals from sawmills, harvest residuals, and a mix of them

Assumed costs of different production units

Production unit [million L/year]	79	157	236	315
Labour input [h/1000 L]	0.57	0.44	0.38	0.42
Fix costs [€/L/year]	0.56	0.49	0.45	0.42
Investment cost [€/L/year]	0.40	0.34	0.31	0.29
Input roundwood [million m <sup>3</sup> ]	0.66	1.3	2.0	2.6

# Liquid fuel in the Nordic countries



Market price and taxes



VAT and minimum selling price of diesel and gasoline

	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Denmark
VAT [%]	25	25	24	25
Selling price diesel [€/L]	1.21	1.08	1.17	1.13
Selling price gasoline [€/L]	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.31
Fraction of biofuel today	13%	~30%	7%	
Biofuel blending mandate 2020	20%	~30%	20%	10%
Advanced biofuel (physic amount)	4%			

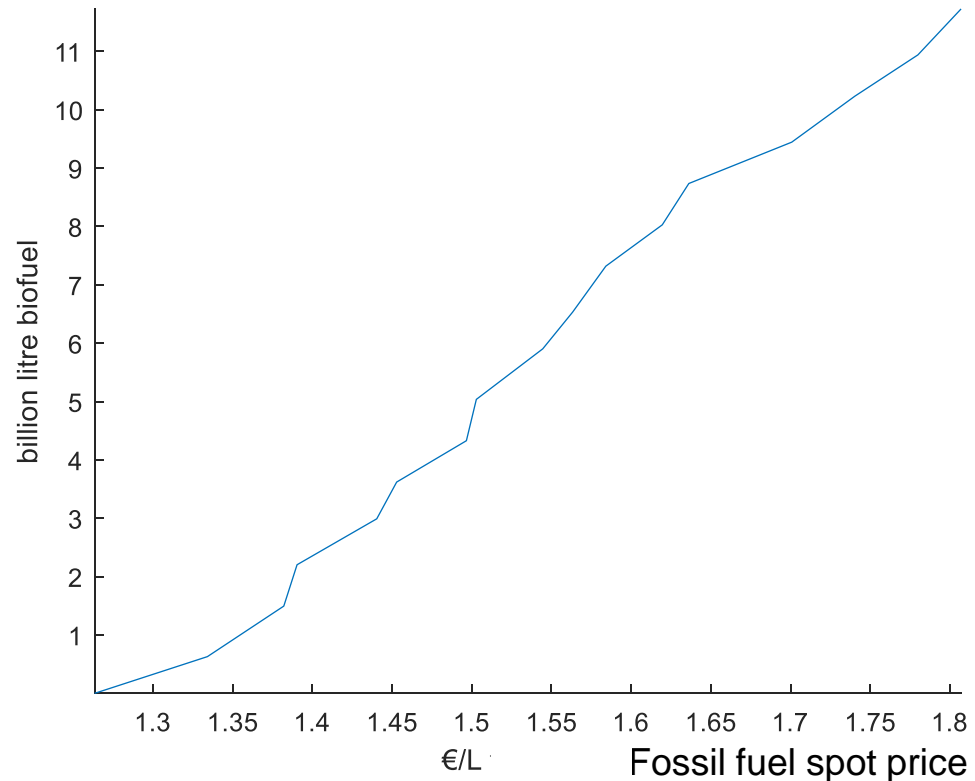


## Aim of the study

- Which subsidy/policy scheme is most economically efficient when introducing large scale biofuel plant

Scheme	Abbreviation	Min level	Max level
<b>Feed in premium</b>	Feed-in	0 €/L	1.1 €/L
<b>Increase in fossil fuel tax</b>	Fossil inc	0.73 €/L	1.8 €/L
<b>Investment support</b>	Invest	0%	100%
<b>Quota obligation for all Nordic countries</b>	Quota	0%	50%
<b>Quota obligation each country independently</b>	Quota 2	0%	50%
<b>Raw material support</b>	Raw	0 €/MWh <sub>input</sub> (0 €/L biofuel)	75 €/MWh <sub>input</sub> (1.25 €/L biofuel)
<b>Tax exemption</b>	Tax	0%	100%

# Biofuel production vs. fuel price



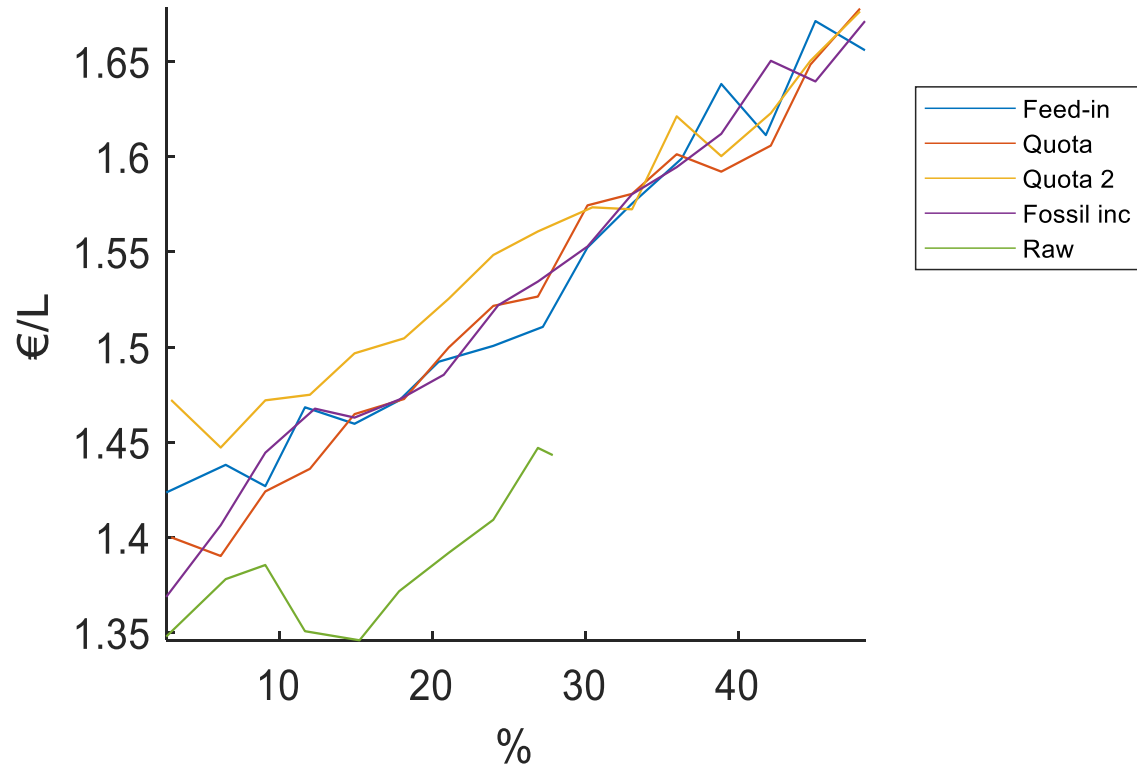
Fossil fuel spot price today: 0.44 €/L

Fossil fuel selling price today: 14 kr/L  $\approx$  1.75 €/L

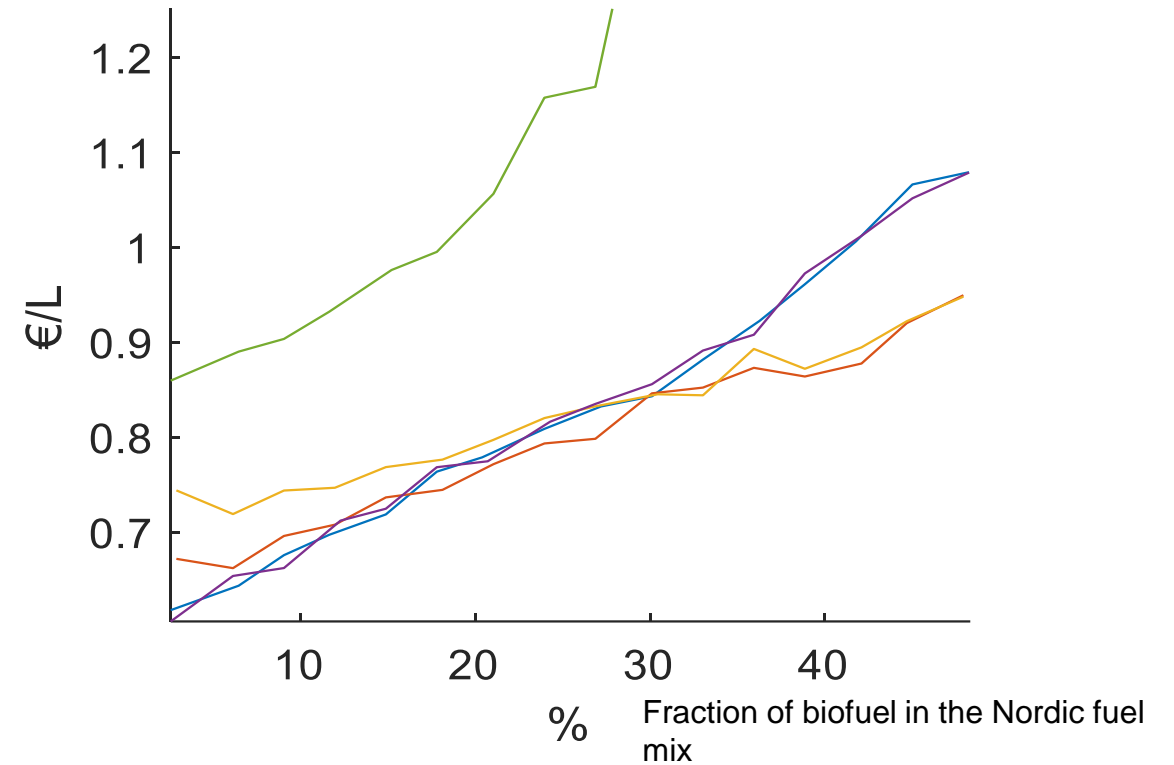
Annually Nordic fuel consumption:  $\sim$ 20 billion L

# Production costs and subsidy level

Modelled unit production costs

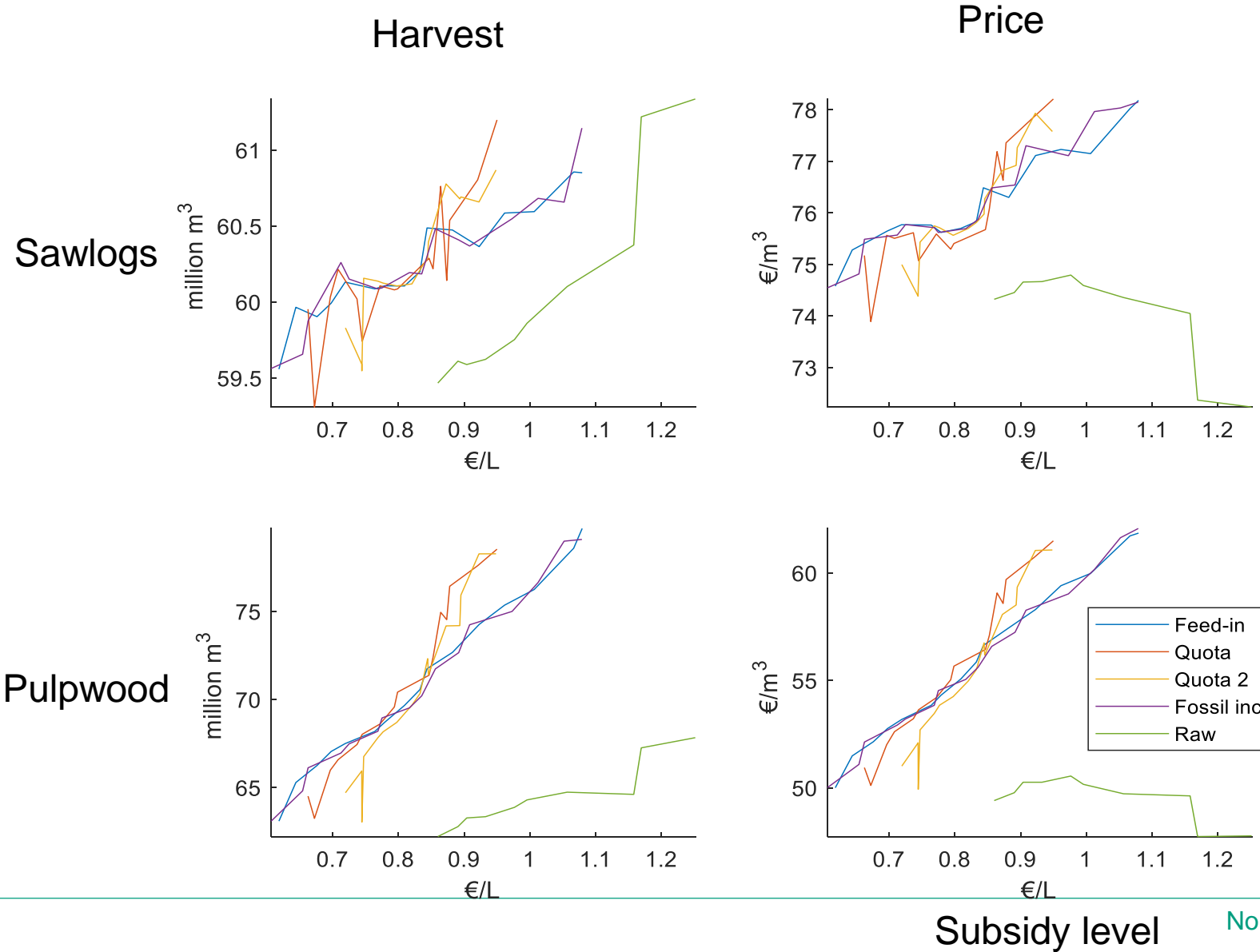
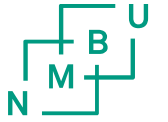


Modelled unit subsidy level



Fossil fuel reference price in 2030: 0.73 €/L

# Forest sector implications



# Conclusion

- Implementation of large-scale forest biofuel will influence the forest sector substantially and will be costly
- Impacts in general
  - Harvest levels (+)
  - Utilization of harvest residues (+)
  - Biomass imports (+)
  - Wood use/production in heating and pulp and paper (-)
- Breakeven price for forest based biofuel: 1.3 €/L
- Public support needed producing 2.4 billion L biofuel: 0.67-0.91 €/L

