

# Forest Energy in Finland



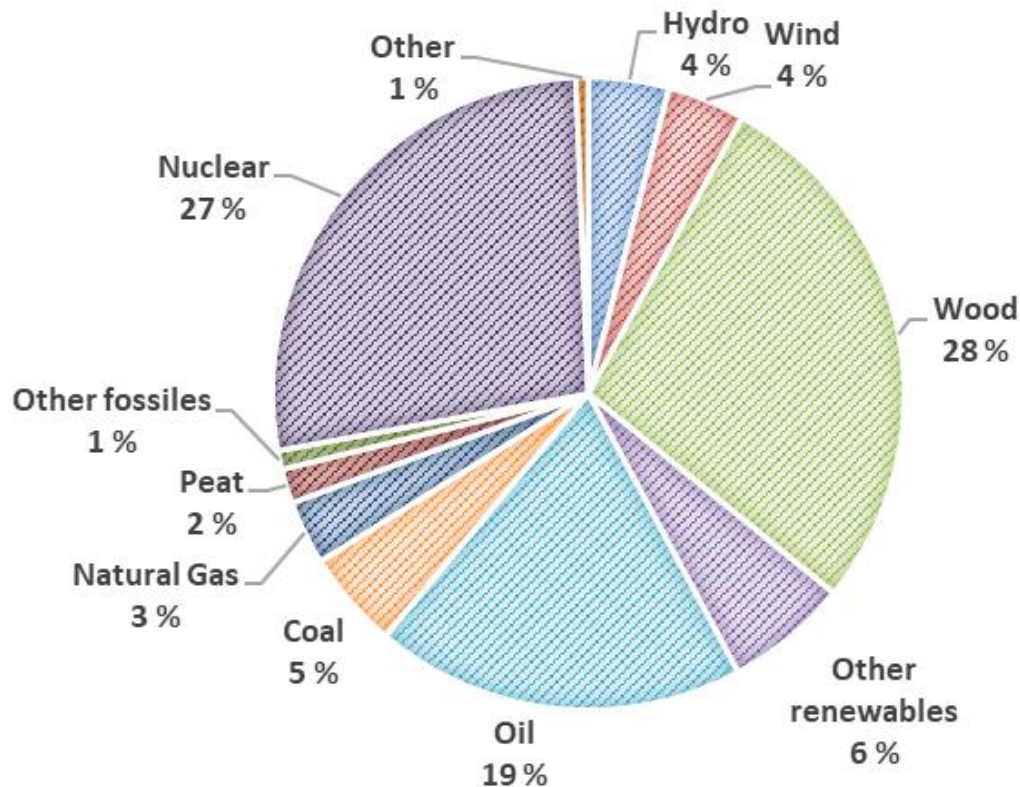
# Lauri

- Principal Scientist, Group Manager
- PhD 1999
- 30 years of R&D in wood supply, bioenergy and internations know-how transfer.
- 5 years as a professor of energy pellet research (UEF)
- External Adjunct Professor of Lakehead University, ON
- Canada Manager of Luke (from ON to BC)
- Forest owner
- Angler



# Greetings from Finland

## Wood was the greatest source of energy in 2023



# Use of wood fuels in Finland

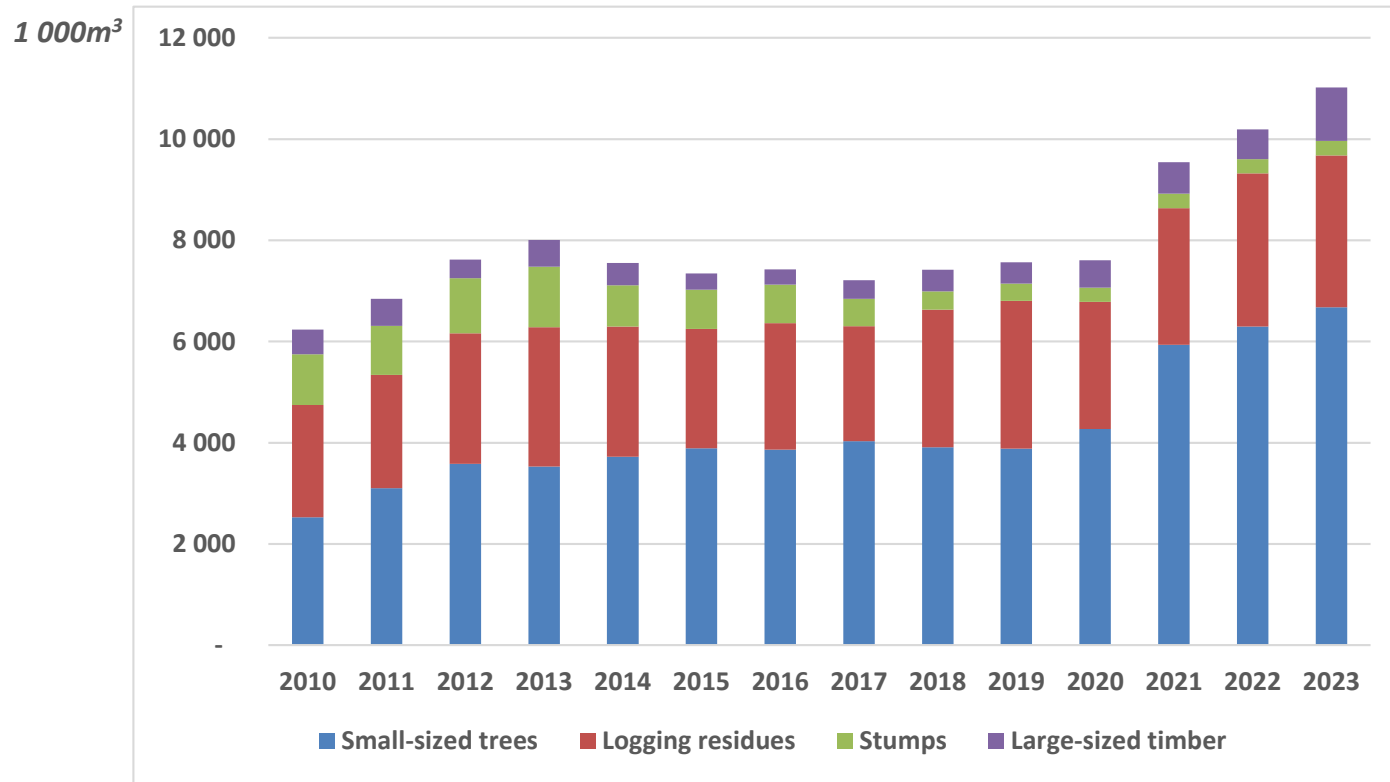


2023	Mm <sup>3</sup>	TWh	Mtoe
<b>Black liquer</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>3.49</b>
<b>Bark</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Sawdust</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.44</b>
<b>Other residues</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Recycled wood</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>Pellets</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Forest chips</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1.84</b>
<b>Chopped firewood</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>8.16</b>

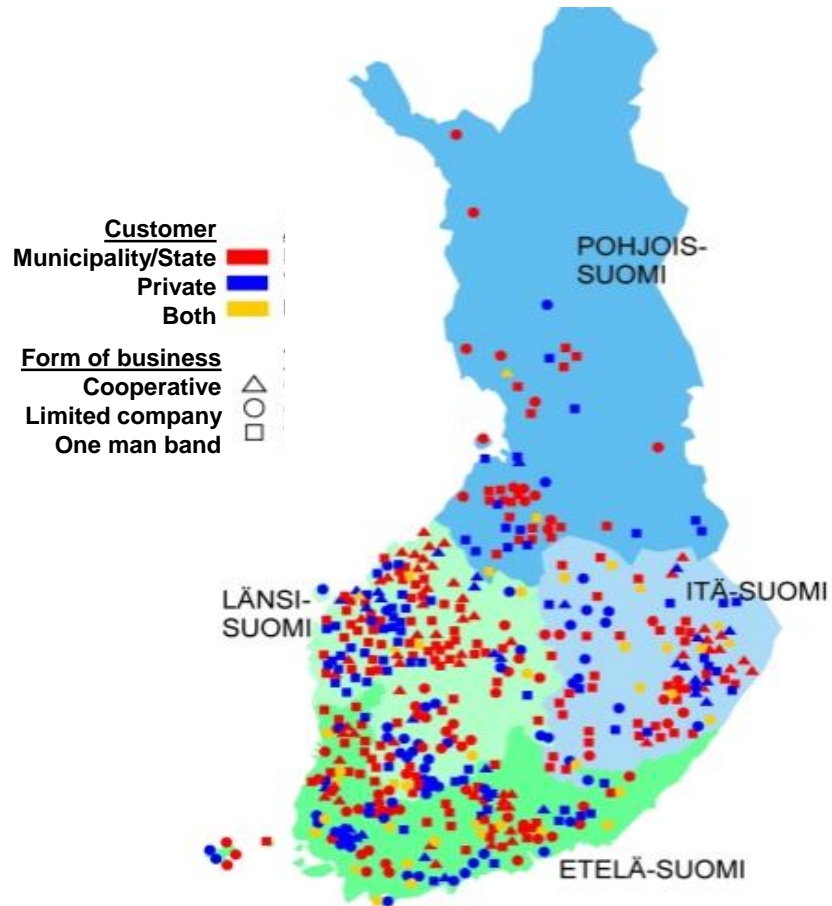
2024 / Luke

# Raw materials of forest chips in Finland

(i.e. biomass harvested directly to be used for energy)



# Heat entrepreneurship



Source: TTS Institute

**Large scale**  
**50 - 500 MW**



**Medium scale**  
**1 - 50 MW**



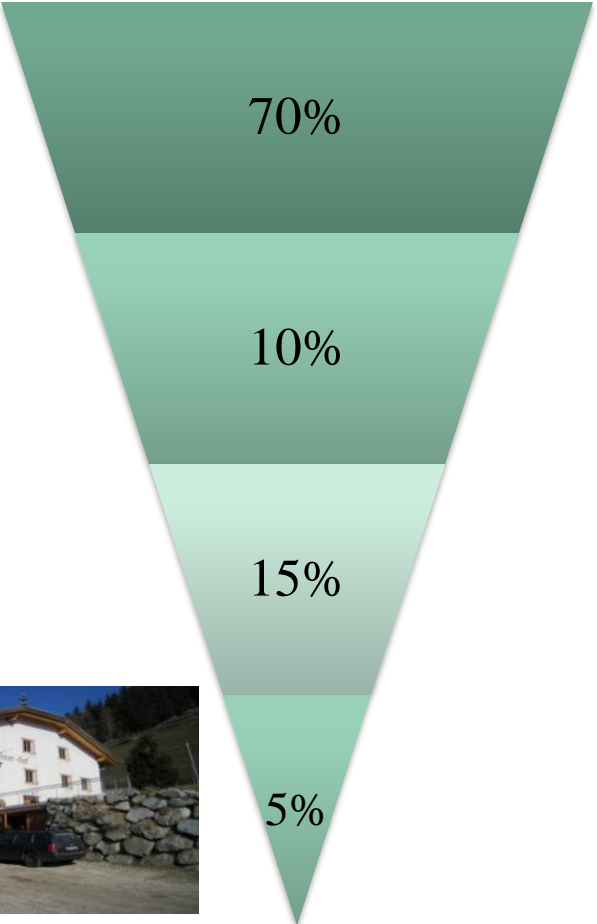
**Domestic**  
**5 - 20 kW**



**Small scale**  
**5 - 20 kW**



# Finland & Sweden



# Central Europe

Large scale  
50 - 500 MW



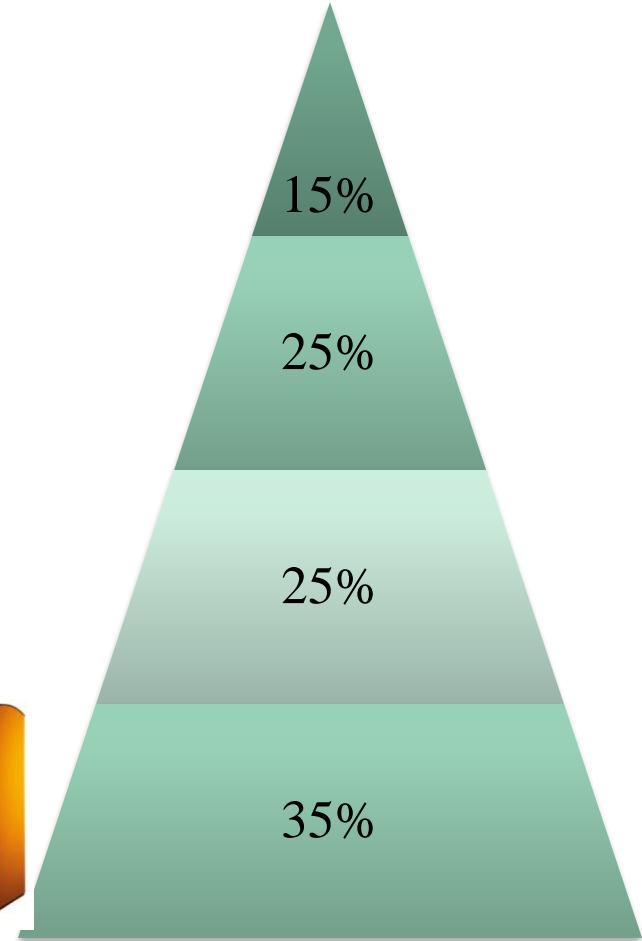
Medium scale  
1 - 50 MW



Domestic scale  
5 - 20 kW

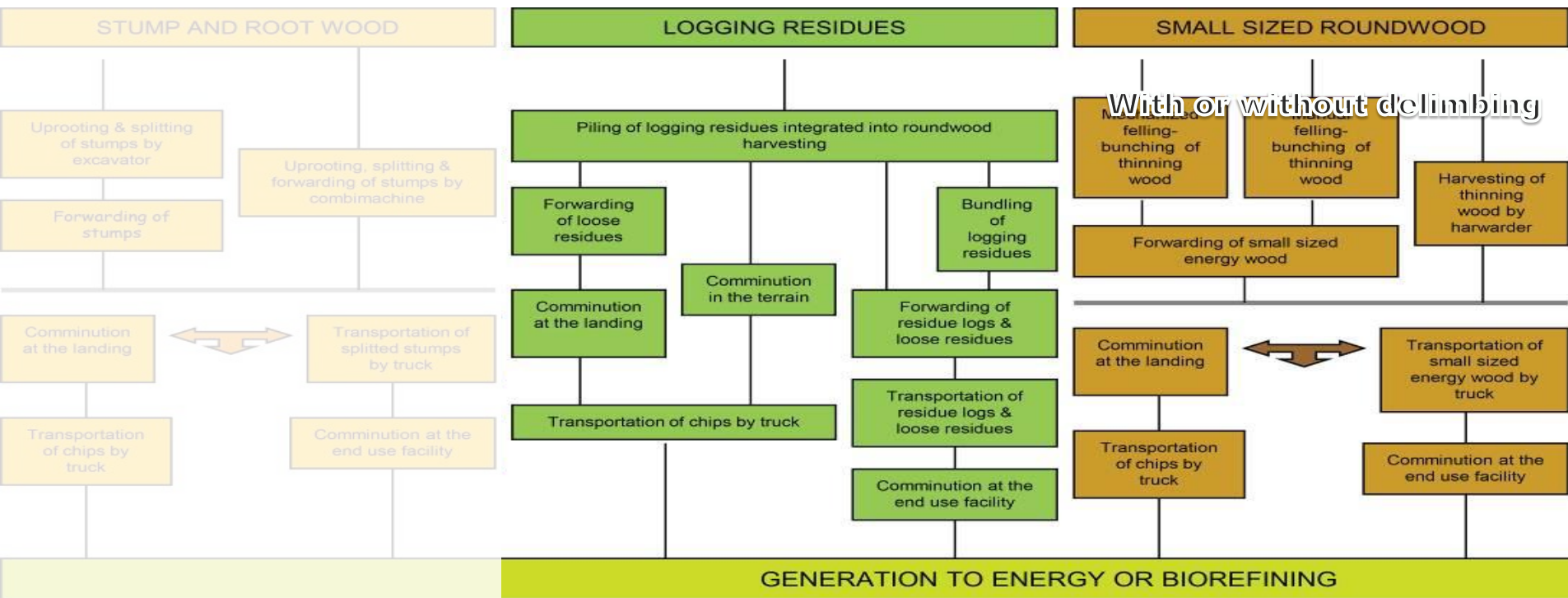


Small scale  
20 - 1000 kW





# Forest Energy Supply Chains in Finland



# Integration of wood fuel production in the procurement of industrial wood

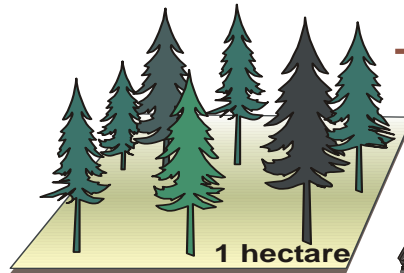
## STAND:

Round wood  $250 \text{ m}^3$   
Forest residues  $100 \text{ m}^3$

At least one third of the logging residues and stumps will be left in the forest as a fertiliser

ROUND WOOD WITH BARK

$250 \text{ m}^3$



## STUMPS

Potential  $60 - 80 \text{ m}^3$   
For energy  $50 - 60 \text{ m}^3$

## HARVESTING

FOREST RESIDUES

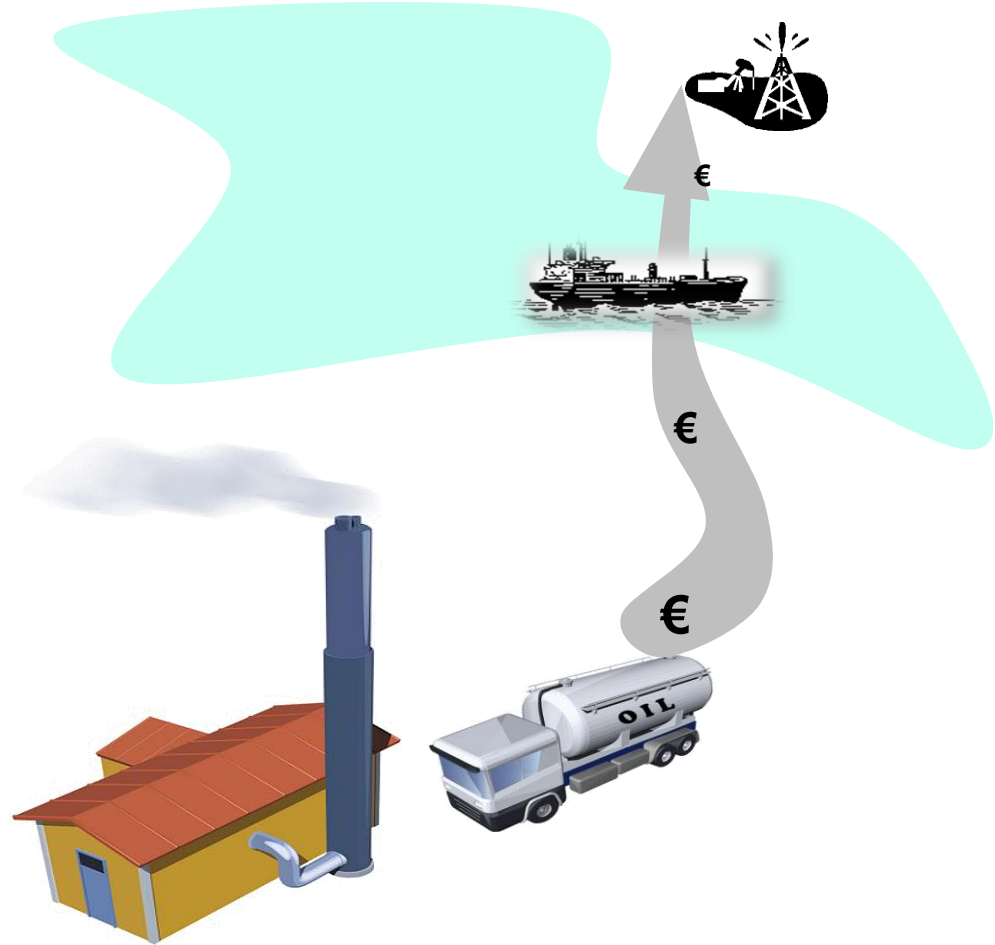
$40 - 60 \text{ m}^3$   
Bark, sawdust and other wood residues

Forest chips  
 $110 - 120 \text{ m}^3$

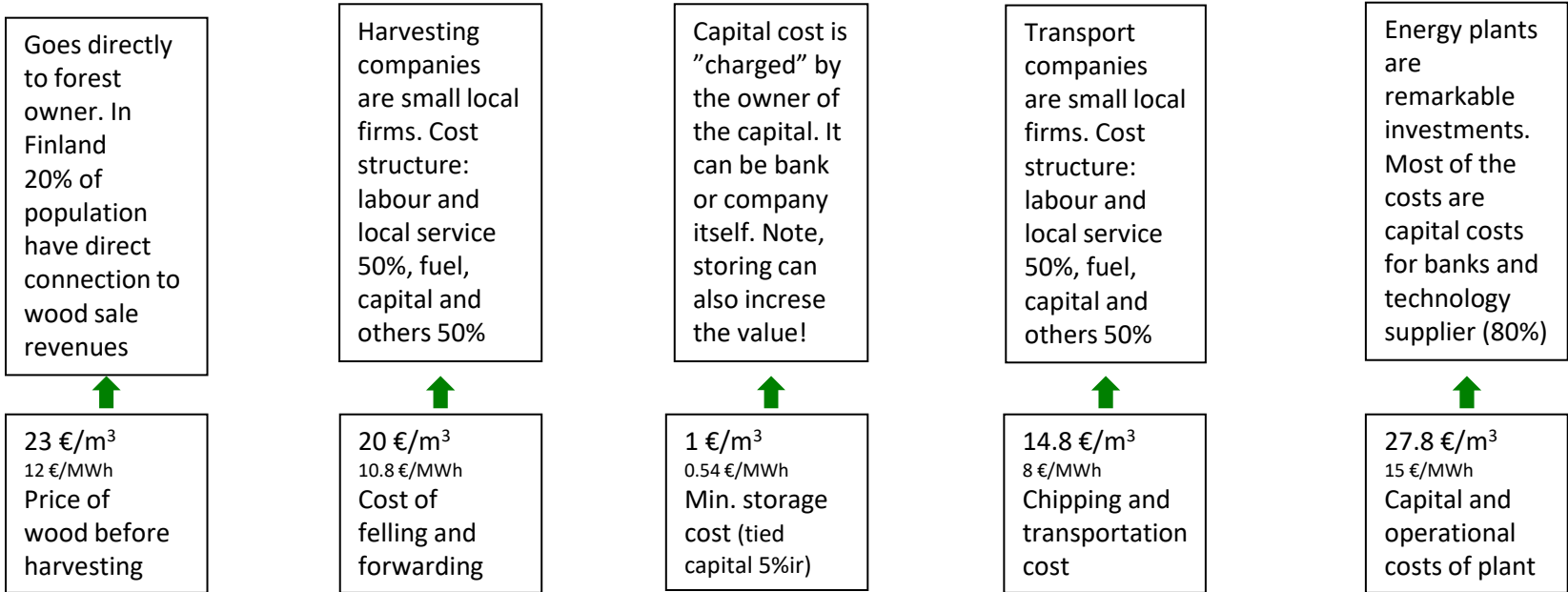
SAWMILL/PULP MILL  $190 - 210 \text{ m}^3$

## TOTAL WOOD FUELS

$150 - 180 \text{ m}^3 = 300 - 360 \text{ MWh}$   
Heat production =  $170 - 200 \text{ MWh}$   
Electricity production =  $85 - 100 \text{ MWh}$



# Value chain of one MWh



Biomass purchase

Harvesting & Forwarding

Storage

Chipping & Transportation

Combustion

12

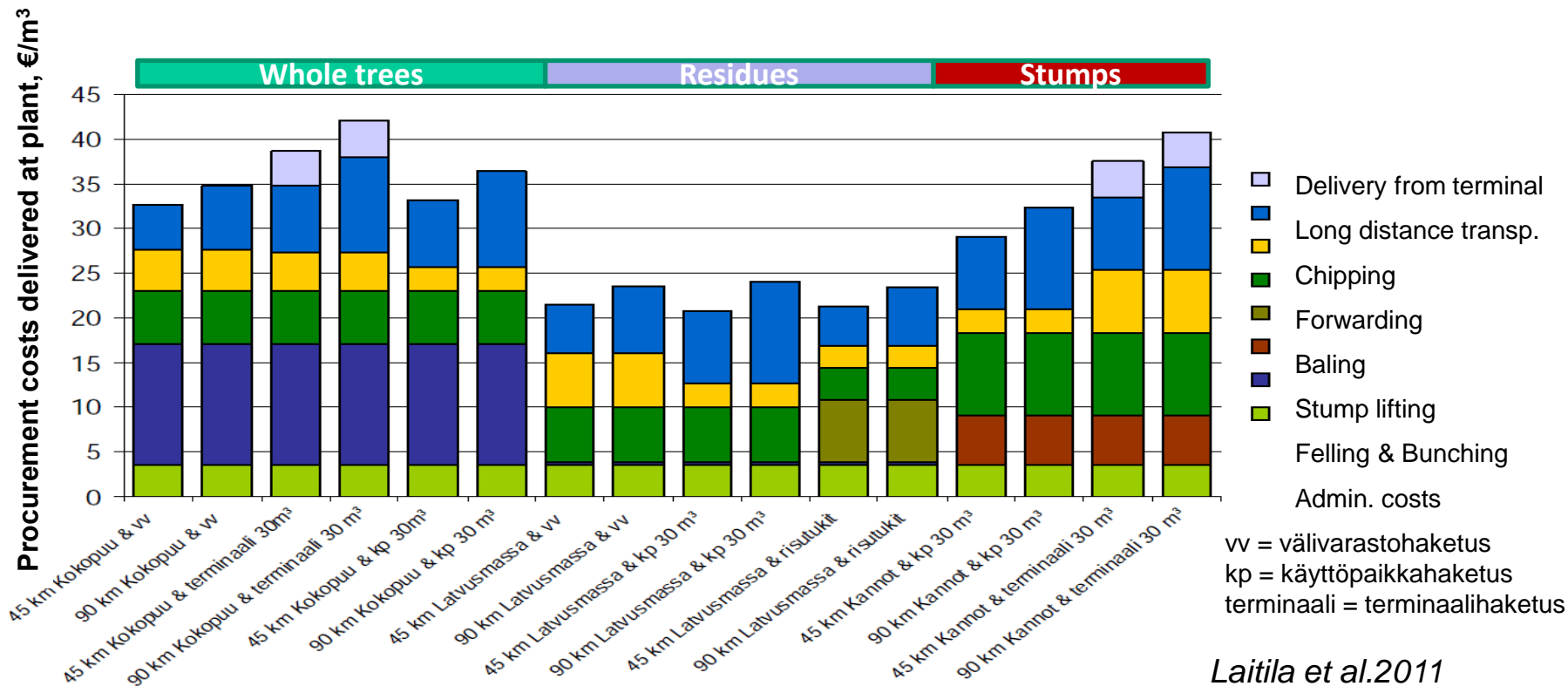
22.8

23.3

31.2

46.2

# Cost structure and prices of wood fuels



Laitila et al.2011

# Sustainability - Carbon sink or source?

- Increased forest use usually decreases the carbon stock in the forest.
- Old forests have a lot of carbon in them but not sequestering new carbon effectively.
- If forestry is sustainable, forest biomass for energy will start to decrease carbon emissions within 20-30 years.
- Health, growing forest is always the best carbon sink and enabler of the use of renewable resources.

# Lessons learned so far

- Forest fuels can generate remarkable business and local welfare.
- Energy industry is now seriously in the business, this makes the field more interesting because forest industries is not any more the only major league player in forests.
- Electricity prices are unstable and that causes challenges especially for CHP-production.
- Holistic planning of value chains is crucial to ensure reliability.

# Future perspectives

- Logistics need to be developed when volumes get higher.
- Bigger plants will change the competition of wood resources in the future.
- Increased use of wood for traditional pulping and sawing increases also wood energy production.
- Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> can be a raw material in the future when green H is converted to green methane and methanol.