

16 February 2023

Position statement

Government missing opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create new businesses from Tairāwhiti biomass waste

The announcement that the Government has dropped the Sustainable Biofuels Obligation Bill is not surprising as the Government has consistently looked at the opportunities for greenhouse gas emissions reduction with the wrong lens. New Zealand is rich in sources of biomass which can produce greater economic and wellbeing opportunities for NZ Inc, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The biomass can be from forestry, wood processing or organic waste.

Brian Cox, Executive Officer of the Bioenergy Association said that “Government looks to what emissions reduction solutions we already have, rather than asking the question - what reduction solutions could we have? Our land is our biggest underutilised resource. We should be looking at the opportunities for creating opportunities from wise land use by asking – what greenhouse gas emission reductions could we do? Land owners are looking for improved land use, plus additional income from new products. We can also grow more trees if the demand for bio-based products is there.”

“We also have areas like the East Cape where improved utilisation of what we already grow can provide environmental and economic benefits to local communities, while avoiding the current problems from slash. Using the wood to produce transport biofuels or producing new types of wood fuel to replace coal used by large energy users such as Huntley power station, Fonterra or steel and concrete manufacturing. We could do this if we were serious about assisting the East Cape.”

“Similarly we should be looking at our organic wastes going to landfill and investigating how they can be recycled into renewable gaseous biofuel to replace natural gas.”

Mr Cox said “Wood processing is an example of extracting value from the trees which we grow so well, and fast. Yet traditionally we have failed to look at how we can extract even greater value from those trees, particularly from the forest residues which we leave to rot on the ground, and from the low grade logs we export.”

“We have large areas of land which are not highly productively used, and often erode when storms arrive. Much of this steep or low productive land would be better managed, and produce increased value.”

“If Government is serious about reducing greenhouse gas emissions from heavy transport and getting better value from the East Cape forestry then we need a collective task force supported by Government focused on creating sustainable business from East Cape Forestry and producing sustainable biofuels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Collective action has kick started the replacement of coal by biomass as fuel for process heat. We could achieve similar from heavy transport decarbonisation if Government worked with the private sector.”

Ends

Additional information

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Bioenergy and biofuels sector

www.bioenergy.org.nz

1. Bioenergy has a unique point of difference from other forms of renewable energy as it is the most flexible and versatile form of renewable energy and contributes widely to the New Zealand economy. The use of biomass for energy (bioenergy) provides a fundamentally different least cost approach to achieving a low carbon economy compared to all other renewable energy forms. Biomass use and bioenergy can:
 - substitute for all fossil fuel uses for any energy application and is carbon neutral,
 - contribute to carbon storage (remove GHG from the atmosphere)
 - provides significant opportunities to address environmental issues arising from optimisation of land use (eg pastoral intensification and landfilling)
 - Provide many opportunities for regional economic growth and employment based on our under-utilised land resource.
2. Focusing on use of biomass as a valuable resource leads to new business opportunities, improved business resilience of landowners, and extraction of value from waste. Energy is often the co-product of higher value products such as regional employment, bio-based materials and more resilient land use.
3. Bioenergy is from a fully renewable resource, using proven technologies and has extreme flexibility. The processing of biomass can produce a wide range of revenue streams from application of heat; generation of electricity; use as transport fuel; extraction of chemicals and manufacture of bio-based materials; use as bio-fertiliser; and purification of water.
4. Communities and business adopting a circular economy approach by matching local wood and waste residues as feedstock as an input to creation of products, optimises the financial viability of the business, offsets costs of waste disposal and being used to generate employment and new business that supports the local economy.
5. Bioenergy initiatives are generally highly integrated with other sectors and other activities so cross sector and all-of-government approaches are necessary. For example integrated agriculture land use for animal health management with shelter can produce revenue creating wood fuel.
6. Bioenergy could achieve greenhouse gas reductions of:
 - 1.8 Mt CO₂ -e pa from reduced use of coal and gas for process heat
 - 1.8 Mt CO₂ -e pa from reduction of methane from waste
 - 5.0 Mt CO₂ -e pa from use of biofuels in transport

These levels of greenhouse gas reduction are comparable but less cost than many of the other initiatives currently being pursued by Government.

<https://www.bioenergy.org.nz/greenhouse-gas-reduction>

7. The vision for bioenergy - Economic growth and employment built on New Zealand's capability and expertise in forestry, wood processing and bioenergy production from waste - leading to new business opportunities which by 2050 could more than double biomass energy supply up to 27% of the country's energy needs, with a consequential 15% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions*.[* compared to 2017]

Combustion of biomass for process heat

www.usewoodfuel.org.nz

1. The use of biomass fuels for process heat are proven and widely used by those with immediate access to biomass which can be used as a fuel.
2. The market for buying and selling biomass fuel by those without immediate access to their own sources of biomass builds on strong foundations.
3. The biomass fuel supply chain has a number of players but like any evolving market the New Zealand biomass fuel supply market now has cornerstone players who are expanding their supply capabilities at a fast but orderly rate so that boom/bust scenarios will be avoided.
4. Unlike fossil fuels whose quantity is finite there is potentially no reason why biomass fuel supply will be a future problem. There are many avenues for sourcing biomass such as plantation and farm forestry. The 1 billion trees programme will produce additional biomass fuel plus be a new carbon sink every 30 years by planting commercial forests. Biomass processing could be integrated at least cost (or vice-versa) with waste to energy bio-processing.

Waste to energy

www.biogas.org.nz

1. Waste-to energy results in the generation of heat and electricity through anaerobic digestion processing of residual waste streams that can not otherwise be sustainably reused or recycled and therefore diverting waste from landfill.
2. Use of residual waste streams to produce energy forms part of the circular economy.
3. New Zealand can achieve zero waste to landfill by 2040 if we start seeing residual waste as an opportunity and not a problem.
4. An ideal opportunity exists to co-locate waste to energy facilities processing organic liquid and solid waste residual waste streams with industrial heat users to displace the use of fossil fuel for the generation of heat and power.
5. An ideal opportunity exists to combine bio-processing waste with the upgrade of waste water treatment plants. These upgraded plants have the ability to generate revenue to offset operating costs for local government bodies and could progressively be developed to the point of zero residual chemical discharge to water or sludge to land.
6. Diversion of waste from landfills to waste to energy facilities reduces CO₂ and methane emissions improving air quality, enhances the economic resilience of communities through reduction in waste water treatment facility usage, reduction in

landfill reliance whilst providing new offtake business opportunities through the production of electricity, heat and bio processing opportunities.

7. The technology for Bio-processing waste and waste water is well developed and the footprint is smaller than for existing sewerage processing systems employed, particularly those disposing to land.
8. Technology for treatment of both liquid and solid residual waste streams is well developed and accepted internationally and able to be utilised in New Zealand with minimal (if any) changes therefore mitigating technology risk.

Transport

www.liquidbiofuels.org.nz

1. Replacing use of petroleum for transport and manufacturing can be achieved by the extraction of biochemicals from biomass and the manufacture of new bio-based products.
2. Biofuel blends are a flexible and easily delivered renewable fuel for heavy land transport and marine engines where other renewable fuels are uneconomic or inappropriate .
3. Domestic production of gaseous and liquid biofuels from perpetually renewable natural resources will produce new employment, additional income from less productive lands, and provide future fuel supply security.
4. Storable biofuels can be used to enhance electricity security and heat demand using current proven electricity generation technologies.
5. Processing of gaseous and liquid biofuels can be readily integrated with other forms of bio-processing.