

Newsletter IEA Bioenergy Task 37: 6/2017

IEA Publications

New case studies of Task 37

Task 37 has recently published two new case studies. One describes the successful operation of a small scale family digester in the province of Gelderland, Holland fed with dairy manure only. During the first-phase the digester processed 7,000 tons of fresh manure per year producing 250,000m³ of biogas. The combined heat and power generator produced 500,000 kWh_{el}. The Den Eelder's farm recently doubled its capacity by adding an extra digester producing heat of 110°C in a boiler. The second case study deals with a rural green gas hub operated by the waste treatment company Attero at Wijster. Local farmers deliver their biogas from their own facilities via a biogas pipeline to the hub. The project creates a wind-win situation, Attero can offer green gas and the farmers do not have to invest in a upgrading installation.

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IEA Bioenergy slams Chatham House's report "Woody Biomass for Power and Heat"

A recent [report](#) by UK think-tank 'Chatham House' on the impact of bioenergy on global climate adds to the increasing number of misleading statements in the context of EU discussions about its energy future. IEA Bioenergy attracted more than 125 academic signatories from both sides of the Atlantic who consider that this report does not present an objective overview of the current state of scientific understanding with respect to the climate effects of bioenergy. The report was analysed by members of IEA Bioenergy tasks with globally recognised expertise in biomass production, carbon accounting and sustainability of biomass. They determined that the major conclusions and policy-specific recommendations are based on unsubstantiated claims and flawed arguments.

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IEA Energy review of Italy

As biomethane and hydrogen have entered into the Italian government's alternative fuels, the IEA published a new report: The review can be downloaded for free. The report states that the country's 2013 National Energy Strategy (NES) sends strong signals about the government's long and medium term energy sector objectives. The NES establishes clear goals concerning the reduction of energy costs, meeting environmental targets and strengthening security of energy supply as well as fostering sustainable economic growth. Transport which has the highest GHG emission in Italy is dealt with in special chapters including one on biomethane.

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IEA Paris: Carbon capture and storage technologies (CCS)

This IEA publication reviews progress with CCS technologies over the past 20 years and examines their role in achieving 2°C and well below 2°C targets following the ratification of the Paris Agreement. CCS technologies are expected to play a significant part in the global climate response. Task 37 is more interested in CCU technologies which will also be needed to deliver "negative emissions" e.g. through microbial P2G where CO₂ from biogas is converted to methane which is thought to become relevant in the second half of the century.

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