



German-Serbian Development Cooperation Programme „Development of a Sustainable Bioenergy Market in Serbia“

Dr. Thomas Michel, Programme leader





Facts about the GIZ DKTI programme

Objective: To strengthen capacities and create an enabling environment for sustainable use of bioenergy in Serbia

Funded by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) under the German Climate Technology Initiative (DKTI)

In Cooperation with:
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection &
Ministry of Mining and Energy

Duration: March 2013 – December 2017





Structure of the programme:

Policy advice

GIZ:

Support to harmonization of laws and regulations to EU standards

Support to policy definition and strategy implementation

Biomass supply

KfW:

Credits for investments in district heating companies.

GIZ:

Support to the creation of a sustainable supply with bio-resources

Eff. firewood use in HH

GIZ:

Support to a promotion of efficient stoves and ovens / firewood drying

Advise to implement efficiency- and emission standards

Project development

GIZ:

Advise to the implementation of cost efficient and innovative bioenergy projects

Technology and knowledge transfer

BioRES

GIZ:

Support to the creation of regional Biomass Trade and Logistic centres.

Support local supply chains for biomass.



Socio-economic impacts of bioenergy projects - fuel-switch in district heating systems

National level:

- Use of domestic energy resources → reduction of import dependency
- Security of energy supply and diversification through energy mix
- Lowering the trade deficit
- Economic growth through business development and/or employment
- Environmental benefits (CO₂-reduction)
- Lower cost of heating energy production
- More affordable prices of heating energy for customers



Socio-economic impacts of bioenergy projects - fuel-switch in district heating systems

Local level:

- Lower and predictable energy costs
- Money remains in the local economy
- Increased local income and employment
- More local jobs (direct and indirect employment)
- Municipalities are more independent in energy planning
- Use of renewable, affordable and sustainable fuel – biomass → locally available
- Improved local infrastructure (roads, rivers, etc,)
- Environmental protection through sustainable forest and land management



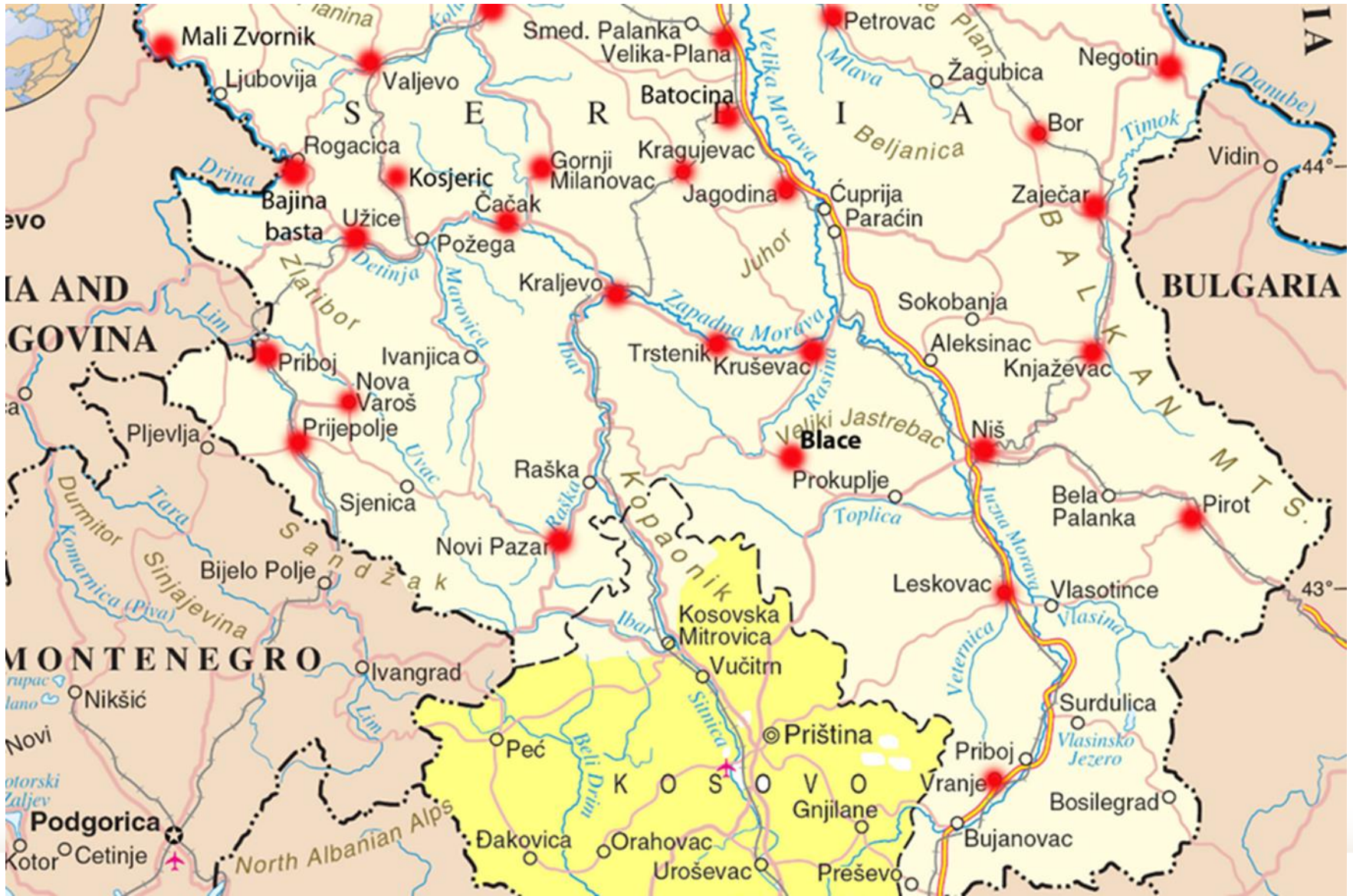
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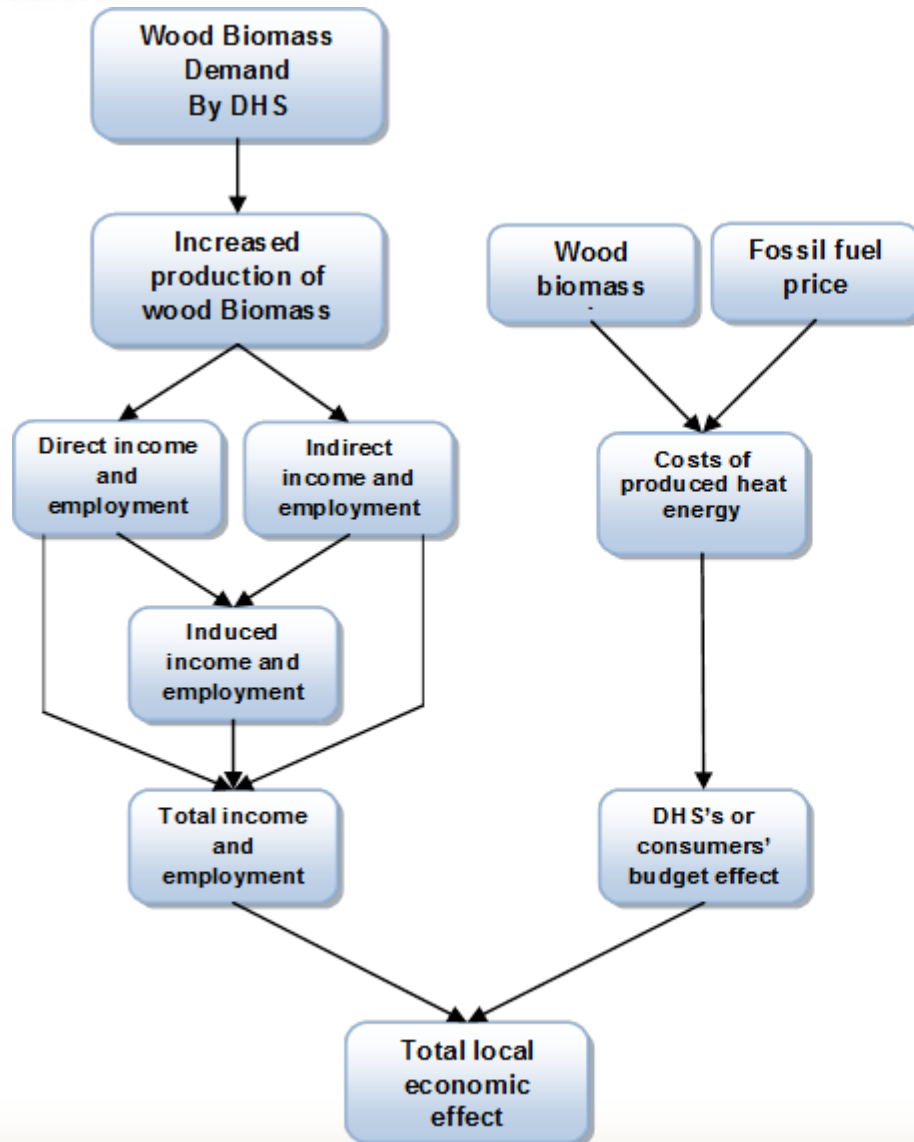
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Methodology

- The net effects on local economy (GDP and employment) are estimated with **adapted Biomass Socio-Economic Multiplier model (BIOSEM)**.
- The BIOSEM model is a result of the FAIR Program of DG IV under the European Commission's Fifth Framework Program. It is a quantitative economic model that captures the income and employment effects arising from the deployment of bio-energy plants in rural communities.
- Using a traditional **Keynesian Income Multiplier approach**, the BIOSEM technique makes predictions about the income and employment effects arising from the installation of a bio-energy plant and production of bio-fuels.



Research model



Concrete example: Fuel-switch in DH in Bajina Bašta

- 2 boiler houses
 - 3 coal boilers 1.6 MW each = 4.8 MW
 - 1 mazut boiler 5 MW
- replacement of 1 coal boiler by 2 wood chip boilers 5 MW each
- shutting down mazut boiler and remaining 2 coal boilers and keeping them as backup



Bajina Bašta

| Fuel type | Annual fuel consumption | Unit | Energy output (MWh) | Fuel price per unit (EUR) | Annual fuel cost (EUR) | Fuel cost per energy output (EUR per MWh) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| coal | 1,110 | ton | 4,190 | 100 | 111,000 | 26.49 |
| HFO | 1,056 | ton | 10,231 | 542 | 572,352 | 55.94 |
| TOTAL | | | 14,421 | | 683,352 | 41.22 |
| Wood chips (m=30%) | 4,882 | ton | 14,421 | 60 | 292,920 | 20.31 |



POTENTIAL FUEL COSTS SAVINGS





Bajina Bašta

| | Coal | HFO | Wood chips | Savings | Cumulative savings |
|------|---------|---------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| 2015 | 111,000 | 572,352 | 292,920 | 390,432 | 390,432 |
| 2016 | 113,080 | 604,213 | 292,920 | 424,373 | 814,805 |
| 2017 | 115,349 | 634,935 | 297,645 | 452,640 | 1,267,445 |
| 2018 | 117,997 | 666,796 | 302,369 | 482,423 | 1,749,868 |
| 2019 | 120,455 | 700,932 | 302,369 | 519,018 | 2,268,886 |
| 2020 | 123,102 | 737,344 | 307,094 | 553,353 | 2,822,239 |
| 2021 | 125,750 | 773,756 | 311,818 | 587,688 | 3,409,926 |
| 2022 | 128,397 | 813,582 | 311,818 | 630,161 | 4,040,087 |
| 2023 | 131,044 | 854,545 | 316,543 | 669,047 | 4,709,134 |
| 2024 | 133,692 | 898,923 | 316,543 | 716,072 | 5,425,206 |



EFFECTS OF FUEL SWITCH TO BIOMASS ON LOCAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT





BIOSEM model results

| | Prijepolje | Priboj | Nova Varoš | Bajina Bašta | Mali Zvornik | Novi Pazar | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| Direct labor income, net (EUR) | 17,220 | 27,960 | 7,608 | 31,680 | 7,488 | 22,320 | 114,276 |
| Direct profit, net (EUR) | 4,305 | 6,990 | 1,902 | 7,920 | 1,872 | 5,580 | 28,569 |
| Total income* (EUR) | 37,099 | 59,644 | 16,528 | 67,761 | 16,318 | 47,631 | 244,981 |
| No. of direct jobs | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 33 |
| No. of indirect jobs | 5 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 32 |
| No. of induced jobs | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 23 |
| No. of total new jobs | 13 | 24 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 17 | 88 |

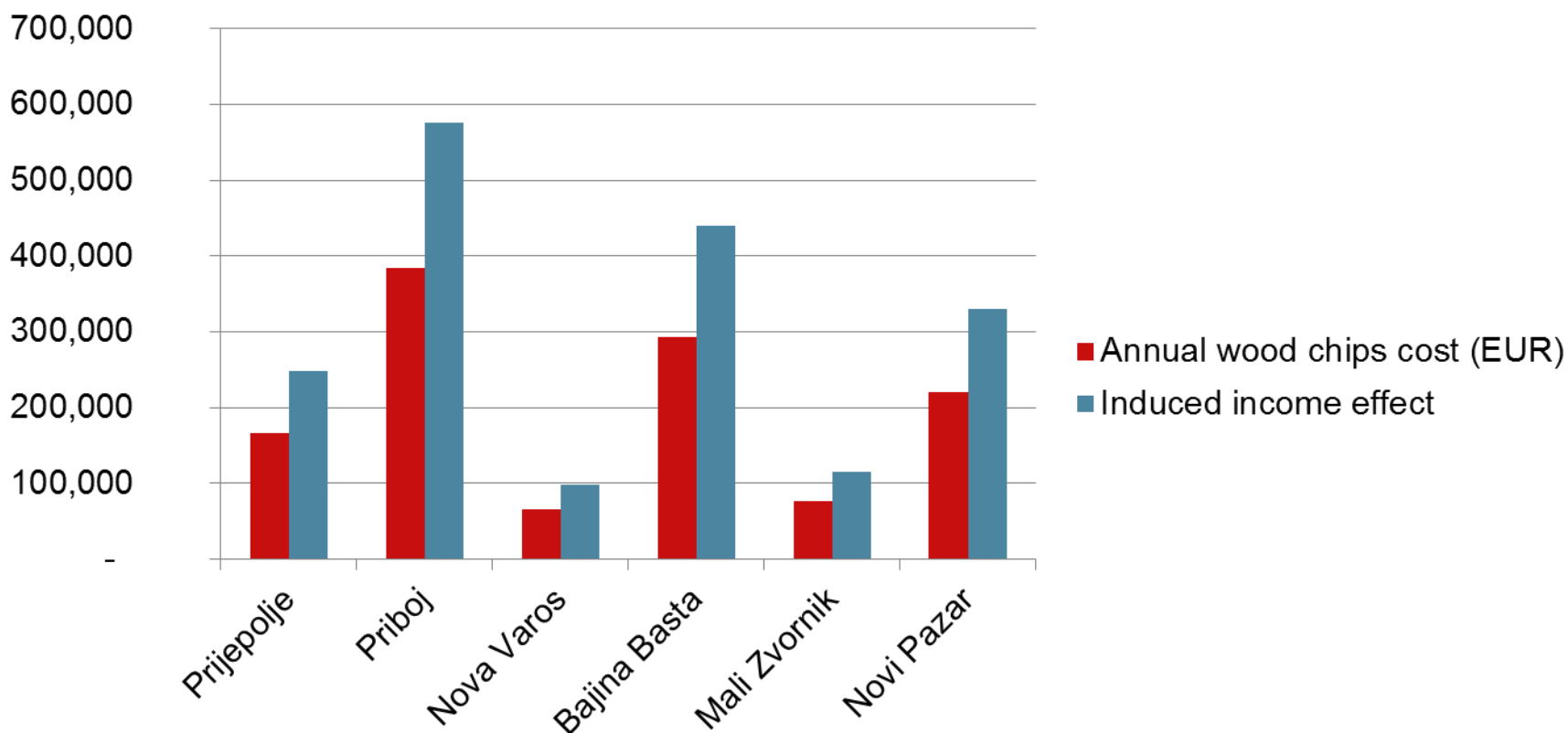


Induced income effects

| DHS | Annual wood chips cost (EUR) | Induced income effect (EUR) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Prijepolje | 165,420 | 248,130 |
| Priboj | 383,760 | 575,640 |
| Nova Varoš | 65,580 | 98,370 |
| Bajina Bašta | 292,920 | 439,380 |
| Mali Zvornik | 76,920 | 115,380 |
| Novi Pazar | 220,320 | 330,480 |
| TOTAL | 1,204,920 | 1,807,380 |



Induced income effects



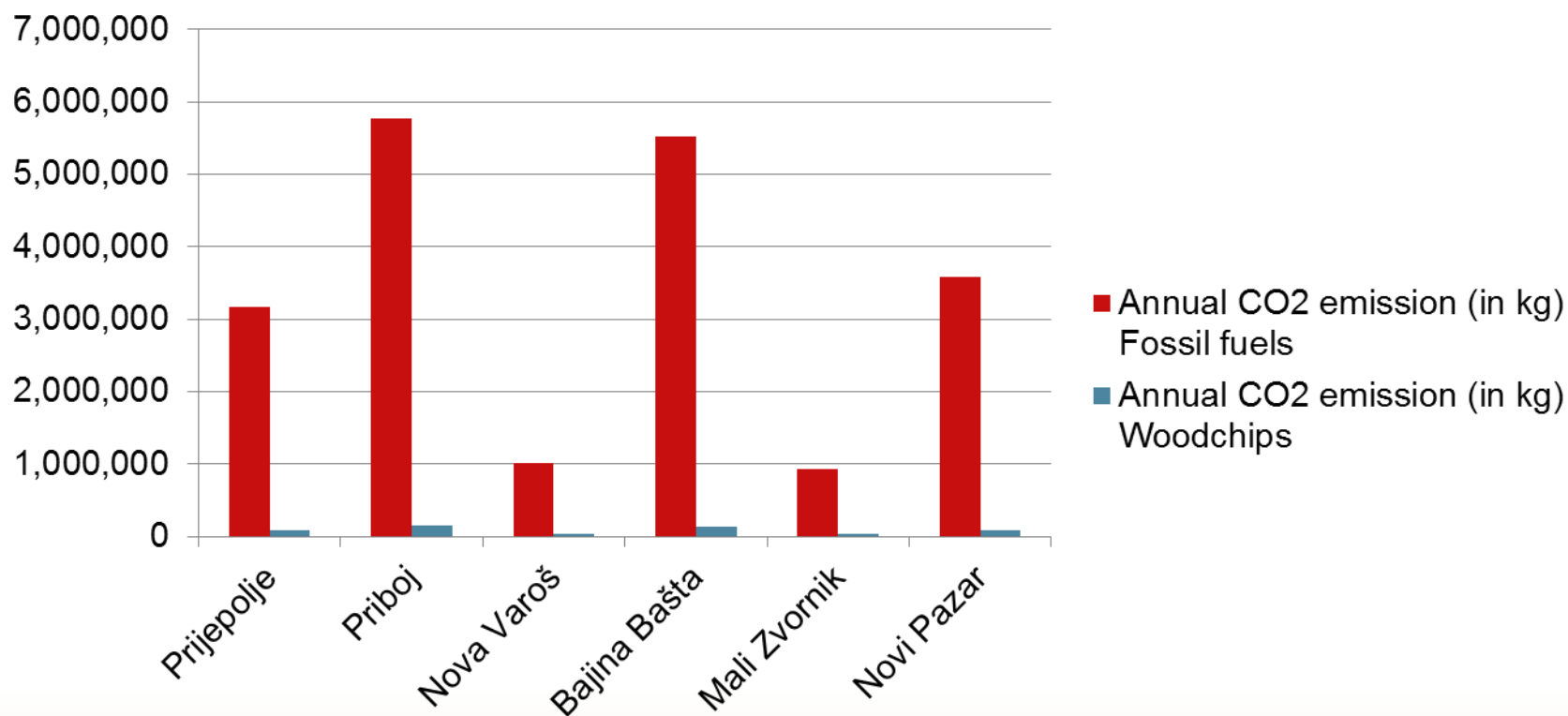


THE FINANCIAL VALUE OF CARBON EMISSION REDUCTION





Annual carbon emission in selected DHS (comparison of fossil fuels and wood biomass)



| | Bajina Bašta | Nova Varoš | Priboj | Prijepolje | Mali Zvornik | Novi Pazar |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Fuel & consumption (per season) | 1,110 t of coal 1,056 t of HFO | 318 t of HFO | 1,950 t of HFO | 445 t of coal 650 t of HFO | 442,000 m ³ of natural gas | 1,119 t of HFO |
| Total fuel costs (EUR) | 683,352 | 172,356 | 1,056,900 | 396,800 | 195,364 | 606,498 |
| Required biomass (t) | 4,882 | 1,043 | 6,396 | 2,757 | 1,282 | 3,672 |
| Projected biomass costs (EUR) | 292,920 | 62,580 | 383,760 | 165,420 | 76,920 | 220,320 |
| Cumulative savings, 2015-2024 (EUR) | 5,425,206 | 1,533,417 | 9,402,876 | 3,268,323 | 1,675,743 | 5,394,754 |
| NPV | 13,372,784.8 | 2,322,296.38 | 22.975.907,29 | 8.240.663,80 | 2.663.588,33 | 13,205,288.70 |
| New jobs creation | 24 | 5 | 24 | 13 | 5 | 17 |
| New local income, annualy | 67,761 | 16,528 | 59,644 | 37,099 | 16,318 | 47,631 |
| CO ₂ reduction (t) | 5,400 | 1,000 | 5,600 | 3,000 | 900 | 3,500 |
| Value of CO₂ reduction 2015-2024 (EUR) | 945,927 | 173,361 | 986,563 | 540,682 | 158,632 | 610,249 |



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DKTI Programme – Development of a Sustainable
Bioenergy Market in Serbia

Bože Jankovića 39
11000 Belgrade
Serbia

Dr. Thomas Michel Programme Leader

Thomas.michel@giz.de
www.bioenergy-serbia.rs

In Cooperation with





Socio-economic impacts of bioenergy projects – biogas

- **Energetics.** Biogas plants are presenting cogeneration of »green« electricity and heat.
- **Renewable energy sources exploitation.** Biogas can significantly contribute to the protection and improvement of local natural resources and environment.
- **Reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels.**
- **Reduction of GHG emissions and diminishing of global warming.**
- **Waste reduction.** Biogas production is a great way to meet the increasingly restrictive national and European regulations in this area, and for the use of organic waste from agriculture, industry, households and treatment facilities for energy production, which followed by recycling into fertilizer.



Socio-economic impacts of bioenergy projects – biogas

- **Contribution to energy and environmental targets of EU**
- **Reduction of soil and groundwater pollution.**
- **New jobs creation** in various sectors: agriculture, crafts and trades, machine and component suppliers, biogas operators etc.
- **Additional taxes to the municipality**
- **Production of high-quality fertilizer for farms**
- **Generation of electricity and heat from renewable energy sources**
- **Security of energy supply**
- **Climate protection**
- **Flexible and efficient end use of biogas**