

# Country Report, SWEDEN

Bo Hektor & Erik Ling

Talloil AB, Torsgatan 12, SE 111 23  
Stockholm, Sweden, +46 70 6570043,

[Bo.Hektor@talloil.se](mailto:Bo.Hektor@talloil.se)

Sveaskog AB, 105 22 Stockholm,  
Sweden, +46 70 6559216,

[Erik.Ling@sveaskog.se](mailto:Erik.Ling@sveaskog.se)

# Background

- Pro-bioenergy policy
- Large potential biomass users (Coal burning district heating and CHP) in near harbour locations
- Internationally oriented Swedish actors from the forest sector and energy sector

# Import

Forest fuel	26 PJ directly 59 PJ indirectly
Pellets	1.3 PJ
Ethanol	200 000 m <sup>3</sup>
Others e.g. talloil	6 PJ

# Imports of forest fuels

	Directly	Indirectly
Round wood	20 PJ	55 PJ
Chips	1.5 PJ	4 PJ
Wood residues	4.3 PJ	-

# Drivers

Differences in policy incentives

Cost structure

Incentive from a procurement  
perspective

Incentive from a sourcing perspective

# Procurement Incentives

Competitive fuel costs

Risk distribution

Negotiation power

# Sourcing incentives

Synergies with the import timber and pulp logs

Fulfilling sourcing agreements in an efficient way

# Barriers

Technical barriers

Shipping related barriers

Quotas

# General policy towards biomass trade

Trade liberal

Pro – bioenergy  
CO2 taxation

# Trends

From local to regional and now more international

From import demand in Sweden to import demand in Europe in general

Increasing quality demand especially on ethanol

# Conclusions / Key issues

Increased demand for bioenergy

Trade liberal policy

Efficient total logistic systems

Avoid that the trade and market in general is blocked and / or disturbed by the powerful actors