

Biomasse et carboneutralité

Biomass and Carbon Neutrality





Bioenergy supply and demand outlook in a net-zero Canada

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Canada

Bioenergy Demand and Supply Outlook in a Net-zero Canada Canada's Energy Future 2023



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Canada Energy Regulator (CER) & Canada's Energy Future (EF)

Mission: Regulating infrastructure to ensure safe and efficient delivery of energy to Canada and the world, protecting the environment, recognizing and respecting the rights of the Indigenous peoples of Canada, and **providing timely and relevant energy information and analysis**

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Core Responsibilities





The Canada's Energy Future series explores how possible energy futures might unfold for Canadians over the long term.

EF2023 focuses on the challenge of achieving netzero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.





EF2023 Study Design, Scenarios and Assumptions

]	Daga of Climate Action		Assumptions	
EF2023 Scenarios	Canada	Globally	Current Measures Scenario	Both net-zero scenarios
			Policies	
Global Net-Zero	Consistent with Net-Zero	Consistent with 1.5°C outcome	Only those federal, provincial, and territorial climate policies that are currently in place	 In place federal, provincial, and territorial climate policies Announced but not yet implemented policies Hypothetical future climate policy assumptions to achieve net-zero
Canada Net-Zero	Consistent with Net-Zero	Increasing action but slower		
Current Measures	Only measures	Limited future		
(currently in place	action	Technologies	
			Modest technological progress	Continued technological progress, including commercialization of many emerging technologies that can support a net-zero future



Bioenergy's Role in Net-zero Scenarios

- An impactful industry
 - Provides clean fuels
 - A main resource to meet clean fuel standards
 - Provides clean electricity
 - Provides clean hydrogen
 - Combined with CCS technologies (BECCS) provides
 negative emissions solutions
 - Electricity generation with BECCS negative 35-36 MT of CO₂eq
 - Hydrogen production with BECCS negative 21-25 MT of CO_2eq
 - Interconnects different economic sectors both energy
 and none-energy





EF Modelling Suite





Bioenergy Supply Model (CER-BSM)



A many to many model that provides an integrated solution to bioenergy supply



BSM Deliverables

Answers the following questions

- Availability How much energy can be produced from available biomass (national/provincial)?
- Supply Do we have enough biomass to meet our future bioenergy demand?
- Use Type of feedstocks used by different bioenergy types?





Bioenergy Demand Outlook

- Bioenergy Demand increases in all 3 • scenarios
 - CNZ scenario sees the largest increase in ٠ terms of end-use energy required (1645 PJs) by 2050
 - GNZ scenario sees the highest percentage • contribution (17%) to final energy mix
- Key trends in net-zero scenarios •
 - **Bioelectricity and Biohydrogen demand** ٠ increases significantly after 2035
 - Ethanol and Biodiesel demand reduces ٠

Biodiesel

Ethanol RNG

SAF and Renewable Diesel demand • increases



Bioenergy Availability



How much biomass do we have in Canada for energy production?

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Biomass Supply

- Key Observations
 - 57% of the available residual feedstock used in GNZ by 2050
 - Around 86% of the available forest residue is used by 2050 in GNZ
 - Energy crops and forestry use increases by around 350% and 200% in GNZ

Feedstock Type

Forestry Energy Crops

and WCO

Urban Wastes Livestock Residue

Forest Residue Crop Residue

Excludes Animal fats







Biomass End-use

Type of feedstocks used by different bioenergy types

- Livestock residue is a technically and economically feasible feedstock for many biofuels
- Bioelectricity, biohydrogen, and heating depend on forestry industry and agriculture industry
- Liquid biofuel imports reduce in total contribution from 47% to 31% in GNZ by 2050. However, the total imports increase.

End-uses of biofuels (excluding electricity and hydrogen) includes transportation, residential, industrial, and commercial sector uses. (Data available in EF2023 data supplements)







Key Findings and Key Messages

- Bioenergy is a versatile critical component of Canada's net-zero goals
- Current and future anticipated policies needed to achieve net-zero goals will result in a higher demand (more than double) for bioenergy
- There are adequate biomass resources to satisfy bioenergy demand in a netzero future
 - A combination of greater use of residual feedstocks, forestry, and energy crops are needed to satisfy bioenergy demand





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