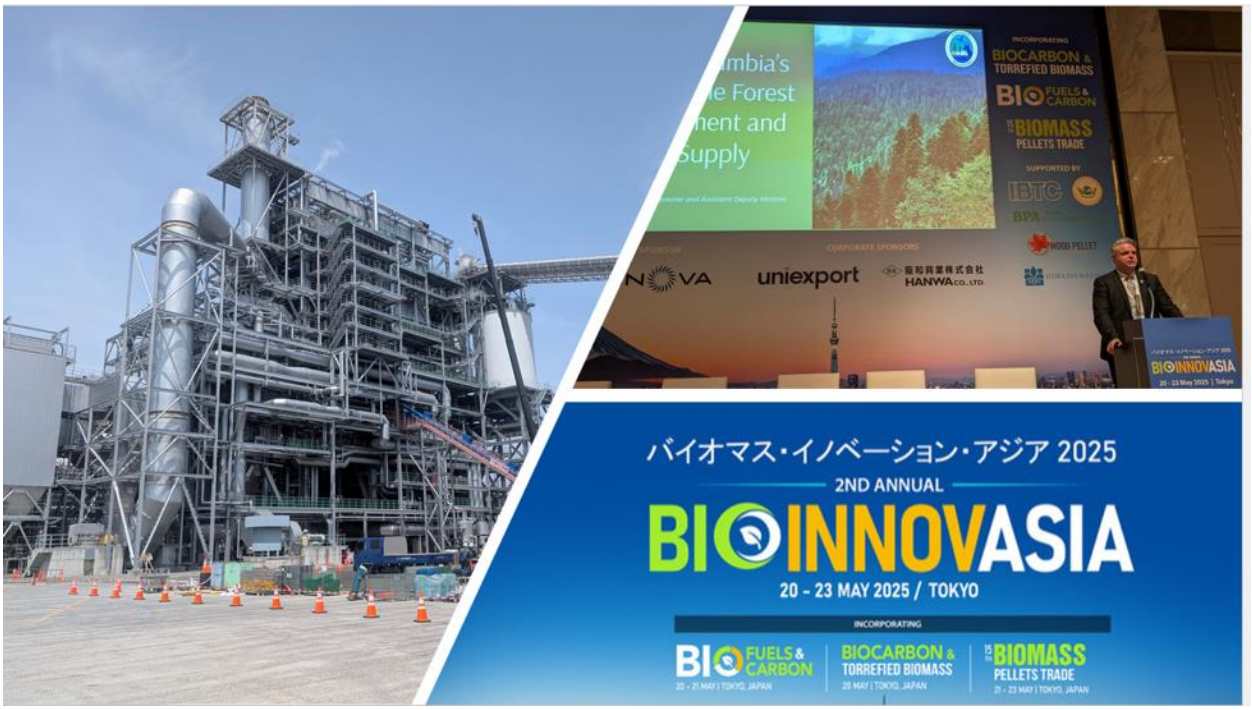
BIOMASS INNOVATIONS ASIA 2025 CONFERENCE REPORT

May 2025



WOOD PELLET ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Contents

BACKGROUND

The 2025 BioInnovAsia Conference took place in Tokyo from May 20–23, 2025. This annual gathering—Asia's largest and most influential event for the wood pellet sector—attracted approximately 400 participants from across the biomass and biofuels value chains. Attendees included Japanese and other Asian trading houses, electric utilities, project developers, transportation and logistics providers, international pellet producers, regulators and other industry stakeholders.

This year's conference featured two concurrent tracks—Biofuels & Biocarbon Asia and Biomass Pellet Trade Asia—and focused on biomass innovation and decarbonization strategies. A key theme was the growing role of biomass in hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and cement manufacturing, where biocarbon is being explored as a fuel and reductant. Emerging uses for biomass in sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) were also highlighted as part of the sector's evolving contribution to global net-zero goals.

Participants also examined:

- Pricing trends and global trade flows
- Sustainability certification and regulatory developments
- Risks and resilience in biomass supply chains

Japan remains a vital market for Canadian wood pellets, and the conference provided an opportunity to strengthen relationships with key buyers and regulators, reinforce Canada's reputation as a reliable supplier, and explore new market segments. Canadian industry delegates, including exporters and supply chain partners, were active throughout the event, and Canadian sustainability leadership was prominently featured in both customer discussions and public sessions.

Conference Topics

- SAF and maritime fuels.
- Regional feedstock strategies and sustainability certification.
- Industrial biocarbon applications: cement, steel, chemicals.
- Advanced biomass: torrefied, steam-exploded and bio-intermediates.
- Carbon removal: BECCS, biochar, and book & claim models.
- Japan's GX strategy and carbon pricing for SAF and biomass.
- Trends in co-firing and industrial biomass demand.
- Wood pellet markets: supply, demand and sustainability.
- Fire prevention and process optimization in biomass plants.
- Evolving pellet quality standards and feedstock types.
- PKS and palm biomass: market outlook and sustainability.
- Japan's biomass power sector: current challenges and future growth.

OBJECTIVES

Fahimeh Yazdan Panah, Director of Research and Technical Development with the Wood Pellet Association of Canada (WPAC), attended the event and led a delegation to:

1. **Promote Canada's Leadership in Sustainable Biomass**
   Reinforce Canada's position as a trusted supplier of high-quality, low-greenhouse gas (GHG) wood pellets, produced under world-class forest sustainability and certification standards.
2. **Explore Emerging Market Segments and Industrial Applications**
   Learn about new and growing uses for biocarbon in sectors such as steel and cement manufacturing, SAF and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS).
3. **Build Relationships with Buyers and Showcase Canadian Expertise**
   Strengthen connections with Japanese and Korean customers, engage prospective partners in Taiwan, and highlight the capabilities of Canadian exporters and supply chain participants.
4. **Engage with Regulators to Advance Sustainability Dialogue**
   Collaborate with Trade and Invest BC and the Canadian Embassy to meet with key Japanese government decision makers and advance recognition of Canada's sustainable forest management and clean energy role.

ACTIVITIES, DELIVERABLES & OUTCOMES

Activities

1. **Participated in the BioInnovAsia Conference,** engaging directly with existing and prospective customers and partners while gathering insights into emerging biomass markets such as steel, cement, SAF, and BECCS.
2. **Secured and supported keynote presentation** by British Columbia's (BC's) Chief Forester Shane Berg on BC's sustainable forest management practices, reinforcing Canada's credibility and leadership.
3. **Led a series of strategic engagements**—leveraging the Chief Forester's participation to reinforce BC's sustainability credentials in a dedicated customer briefing, bilateral meetings with Asian buyers, and a government meeting with senior representatives from Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF.)
4. **Leveraged a site tour** of a major Japanese customer using BC wood pellets, to deepen their understanding of BC product sustainability, performance and reliability.

Deliverables & Outcomes

Additional details on the following outcomes are found within the body of this report.

- Generated six leads.
- Identified 20+ potential foreign partners, including agents, distributors and service contractors.
- WPAC and other Canadian participants met with over 20 foreign participants.
- Supported five Canadian organizations and supply chain participants in their efforts to expand their international business development activities.
- Seven Canadian participants interacted with international participants.
- 200 industry personnel were reached by our report on this activity.
- Received positive feedback following meeting with Japanese government officials, specifically that the meeting greatly improved their understanding of the sustainability context for BC forestry. This is important as the Japanese government considers policy relative to sustainable sourcing and biomass.
- An article on WPAC's participation and findings was published in Canadian Biomass Magazine.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- **Export Caution:** A potential decline in European Union (EU) pellet demand after 2027—driven by subsidy expirations and stricter sustainability regulations—combined with the risk of United States policy reversals under a future administration, presents uncertainty for Canadian exporters. Diversification into Asian markets, particularly Japan and South Korea, will be essential to maintaining market stability and growth.
- **Quality Assurance:** Japanese utilities are tightening specifications, placing greater emphasis on fuel quality. Canada's ability to deliver consistent, low-ash, low-fines pellets positions it well to meet these demands and retain a competitive advantage in premium markets.
- **EUDR Compliance:** To maintain access to EU markets, Canadian suppliers should take proactive steps to map and document their supply chains with full traceability. Evolving tools offered by the Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP) may support compliance and help address due diligence requirements.
- **Domestic Use Opportunities:** In the face of rising global trade volatility, Canada should consider strengthening domestic demand for wood pellets through targeted investment in bioheat infrastructure, district energy systems, and the conversion of coal-fired facilities. These initiatives could enhance market resilience while supporting national emissions-reduction goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **The demand for sustainably sourced wood pellets in Asia** remains an important opportunity for Canadian producers. In Japan, particularly, the operating volume is steadily increasing (4,963 megawatts (MW) as of September 2024) and is expected to increase to approximately 6,000 MW by 2030. With 11 new plants due in 2025, there will be a specific need for an additional 1.1 million tonnes (Mt). Members should keep an eye on potential demand increases.
- **Biocarbon markets are expanding rapidly, especially in Europe and Asia**, but still face supply shortages and feedstock challenges. The association should develop relationships with potential black pellet customers, including identified leads, to establish an understanding of Canadian supply potential.
- **BECCS is emerging as a key pathway for negative emissions**, especially when integrated with existing, large-scale biomass power facilities. Members should assess opportunities to partner with power generators or infrastructure owners to explore BECCS applications using Canadian wood pellets.
- **Torrefaction technology is developing rapidly**; members should continue to pursue capital support to invest in new technology required to meet biocarbon market demand.
- **Ongoing engagement with the Japanese government on sustainability criteria for woody biomass is essential**. WPAC must maintain open and proactive communication to help ensure evolving policies do not adversely affect Canadian export opportunities.

MARKET UPDATE AND OPPORTUNITIES

***Post-Fit-in-Tariff competitiveness** in Japan's biomass power sector will depend on cost reduction, improved fuel quality, and potential adoption of new feedstocks.*

Global wood pellet demand rebounded in 2024, reaching 49 Mt—a 9 percent year-over-year increase. This growth was driven by a partial recovery in European markets and continued, though slower, growth in Asia. Industrial pellet demand reached 26 Mt, split between 34 Mt in Europe and 11 Mt in Asia.

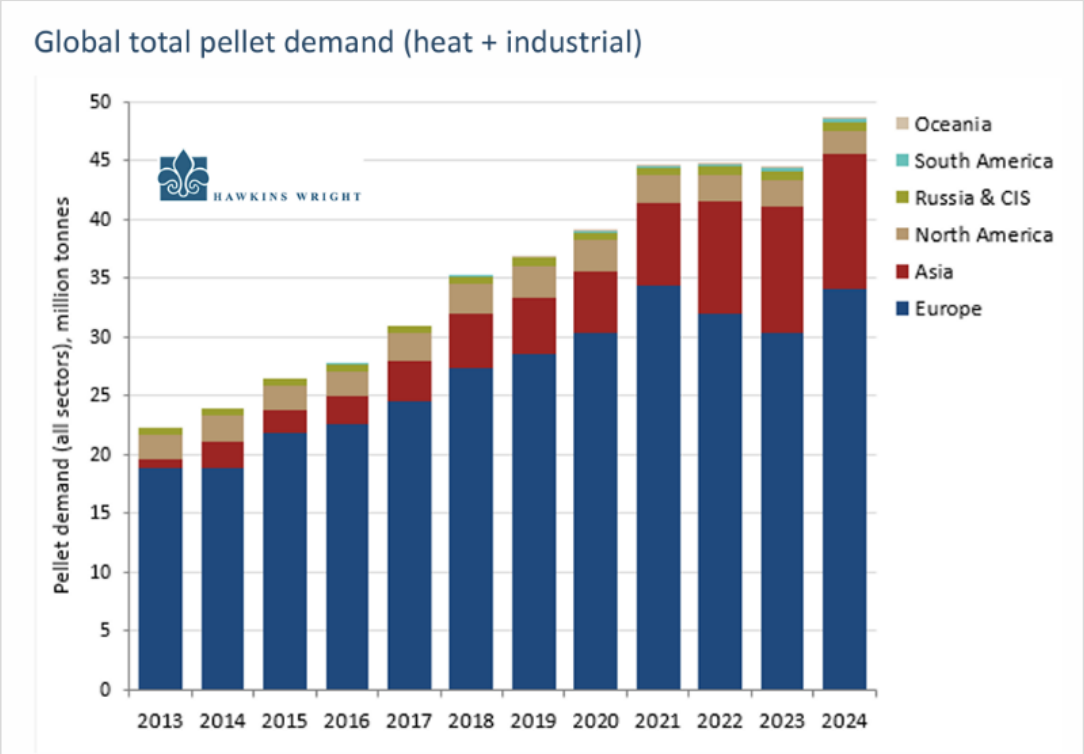


Figure 1 - Hawkins Wright, Outlook for Wood Pellets

Current Status and Future of Biomass Power Generation in Japan

Japan operates roughly 290 biomass power plants with an installed capacity of 7.3 GW and an active operating volume of 4.96 GW. Although total capacity is slated to grow by 6 GW by 2030, actual generation has softened: output peaked in January 2024 and has since fallen, largely because JERA's *Taketoyo* plant reduced run-rates and the *Suzukawa* plant closed under economic pressure. Even so, the build-out pipeline remains strong—11 new plants scheduled for 2025 could lift annual fuel demand by ~1.1 Mt.

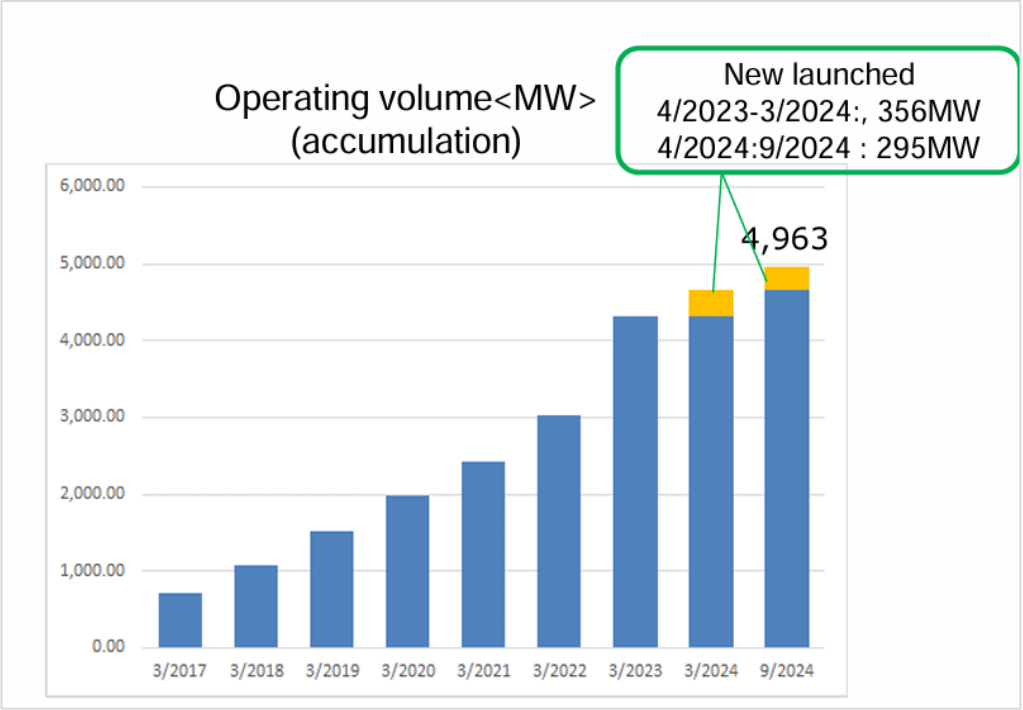


Figure 2- Japan operating volume, BPA 2025

Biomass is expected to grow from 4.1 percent to 5–6 percent of Japan's energy mix by 2030, representing an approximate 80 percent increase in supply capacity.

The Seventh Strategic Energy Plan, released by the Japanese government in February 2025, forecasts a 10–20 percent rise in electricity demand by 2040 (1,100–1,200 TWh). However, biomass remains challenged by high fuel costs and low-price competitiveness, making it difficult for operators to reduce generation costs independently.

With the Feed-in Tarriff (FIT) and Feed-in Premium (FIP) subsidy schemes set to expire in the 2030s, industry stakeholders are calling for early planning to ensure post-subsidy viability. This includes efforts to lower fuel costs and develop alternative, lower-cost feedstocks.

Fuel quality concerns persist, including high alkali and chlorine content, fines and foreign matter, all of which pose operational and safety risks such as boiler corrosion and fires.

Renova in particular expects to consume over 2 Mt of biomass annually by 2025, primarily wood pellets and Palm Kernel Shell (PKS) pellets. Ongoing quality issues—such as foreign objects, moisture and fines—are prompting investments in fuel testing and analysis. The company is also exploring alternative feedstocks, like coconut shells and empty fruit bunches, to diversify supply and control costs.

Biomass Market Trends and Risks in South Korea

South Korea's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) continues to drive strong demand for biomass, with imports reaching approximately 4 Mt in 2023 and projected to rise to 4.5 Mt by 2025. However, proposed reductions to Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) weights for co-firing and dedicated biomass plants have triggered pushback from industry stakeholders.

To address these concerns, the government is negotiating a "coexistence plan" with industry, aiming to strike a balance between policy goals and commercial viability. While implementation has been delayed, it is still expected. New developments—such as a 220 MW biomass plant in southern Korea and full conversions of existing plants—are also expected to increase demand.

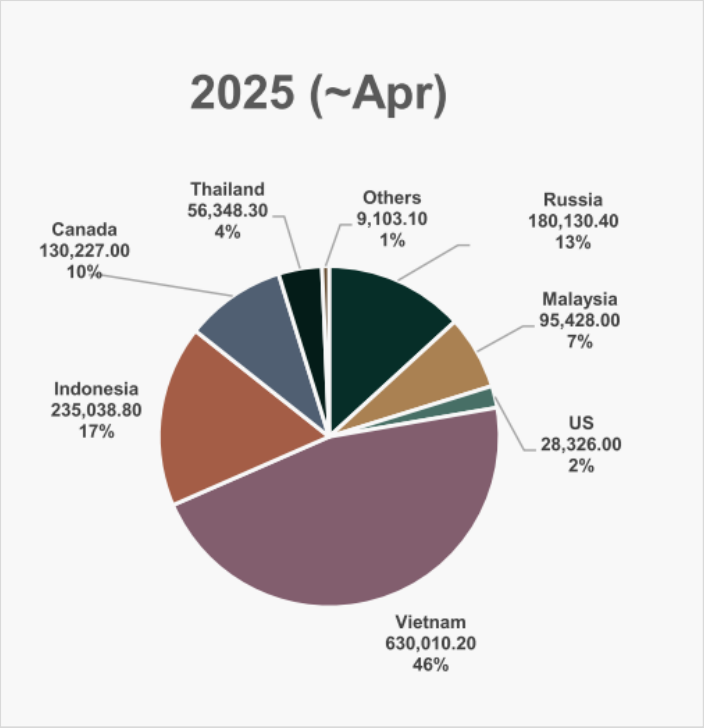


Figure 3 - Korean wood pellet import origins, CMBiomass

At the same time, risks are emerging. While demand remains strong, policy-driven profitability may decline if REC reforms proceed. Vietnam and Russia continue to be South Korea's top biomass suppliers, although tightening logistics from Russia may pose supply chain challenges. Domestic pellet production, estimated at 600,000 to 800,000 tonnes annually, remains well below demand and cannot significantly offset imports.

EU Market and Policy Update

Demand

European pellet consumption remains volatile, with recent recovery supported by high electricity prices. In Q1 2025, wholesale power prices peaked at EUR 132–135/MWh in markets such as the Netherlands, UK and Denmark—levels not seen since 2022.

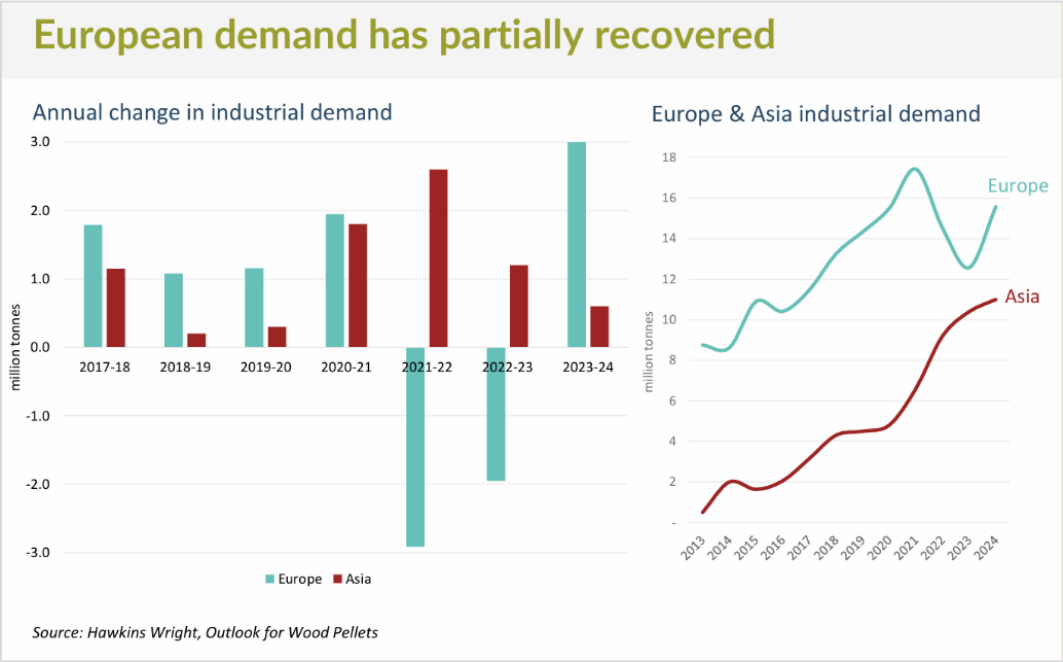


Figure 4 - EU demand, Hawkins Wright 2025

However, policy changes will cap future demand. The UK's new Contracts for Difference (CfD) for Drax, effective 2027–2031, limits subsidized biomass generation to 6 TWh/yr —roughly 27 percent annual load factor. Additional unsubsidized output is permitted but less economically attractive.

Industrial demand in Europe is forecast to decline by 5 Mt between 2026 and 2028, with further reductions likely in the Netherlands due to the expiry of the Sustainable Energy Production and Climate Transition Subsidy Scheme (SDE+) subsidy scheme.

European imports of wood pellets from Southeast Asia have grown sharply from 2021 to 2024, reaching an estimated 845,000 tonnes in 2024. Vietnam led with 382,000 tonnes, followed by Malaysia (326,000 tonnes) and Thailand (137,000 tonnes). This growth reflects rising demand in European markets, including overseas territories. However, the future sustainability of this trend remains uncertain as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) tighten import requirements from tropical regions.

Policy and Sustainability

EUDR has been delayed and will now come into force on December 30, 2025. It requires full traceability of wood origin, confirmation that materials are "deforestation-

free" since December 2020 and excludes the use of mass balance systems. Companies must conduct due diligence on their supply chains, and compliance can follow various approaches, with a simplified annual reporting option introduced in April 2025.

Audit frequency under EUDR will depend on risk classification (low, standard or high). While a 'no risk' category has not been introduced, early indications suggest only Myanmar, Russia, Belarus and North Korea will be classified as high risk. Final risk details are expected in June 2025.

On demonstrating compliance and traceability, the SBP is aligning its certification system to meet 60 percent of EUDR requirements.

Although compliance will be more challenging, exports from Southeast Asia to the EU remain possible for companies able to meet the new requirements.

Vietnam Supply Update

Vietnam exported 6.1 Mt of wood pellets in 2023, with exports projected to reach 8.5 Mt by 2027, primarily to Japan and South Korea due to rising industrial demand. Pellet feedstock is largely sourced from wood processing and furniture manufacturing residues.

However, potential EU anti-dumping measures on Vietnamese furniture could reduce feedstock availability. While southern Vietnam remains the main export hub, there is untapped feedstock potential in the northern provinces. Domestic biomass power development is limited due to minimal government support, with solar and wind receiving priority.

Biocoal and Biocarbon: Demand Outlook and Market Challenges

- ***Biocarbon markets are expanding rapidly**, especially in Europe and Asia, but still face supply shortages, feedstock challenges and unstandardized logistics and certification.*
- ***End-user investment is increasing,** particularly in upstream supply chains, to secure feedstock and maintain control over product quality.*
- ***The future of biomass use** will depend on harmonized certification, supportive policies (such as carbon pricing) and cost-effective scaling of supply.*

Biocoal and biocarbon are emerging biomass-based alternatives to fossil fuels, offering potential solutions for both the energy and industrial sectors. Torrefied and carbonized biomass production is expected to grow 60–80 percent annually, reaching ~13.7 Mt by 2030.

Biocoal: Energy applications, produced through torrefaction or steam explosion, serve as a drop-in replacement for thermal coal, primarily in power generation. Demand for biocoal is limited in Europe due to the phase-out of coal power plants, but it is growing in Japan, Canada, and New Zealand, especially for co-firing coal power plants. There is also emerging interest in biocoal as a feedstock for SAF.

Biocarbon: Industrial applications, generated via pyrolysis, are a high fixed-carbon material used in metallurgical processes such as steel, silicon and ferroalloy production. There is strong demand growth for the European biocarbon market, focused on steel, silicon and ferroalloys production. This is driven by carbon pricing and sustainability commitments. Interest is also growing in the United States and across Asia.

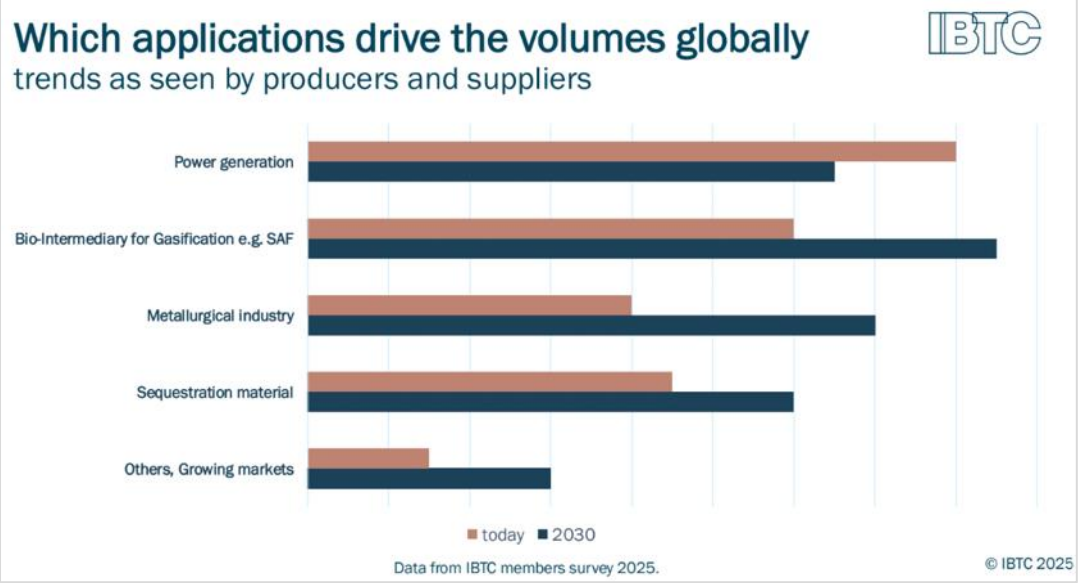


Figure 5 - Biocarbon Applications, IBTC 2025

Although the market is growing, it continues to face supply-related constraints. In 2023, production volume was 300,000 tonnes, yet global capacity was approximately 1.5 Mt. Additionally, there are shifts in new capacity, from torrefied to pyrolized biomass, aligning with industrial biocarbon demand.

Key End-User Requirements

For **metallurgy** (e.g., silicon production), requirements include high fixed carbon content, often greater than 90 percent, and mechanical strength. The requirements for the **energy sector** (e.g., coal replacement) include a high calorific value, durability, and low dust formation. End-user constraints include the cost and availability of feedstock, as well as the volume required—large plants need a guaranteed long-term supply.

Logistics and Safety

At present, there is no formal International Marine Organization (IMO) classification for the bulk shipment of biocarbon—it can only be transported in containers. Self-heating and ignition risks—especially with high-carbon products—remain a concern. The industry, in collaboration with the International Biomass Torrefaction and Carbonization Council (IBTC), is working to develop international safety and handling standards, with a new classification expected within two to three years.

Economics and Policy

Biocoal is more expensive than coal when comparing fuel costs alone. However, in regions with strong carbon pricing mechanisms—such as the EU and Japan—biocoal becomes increasingly cost-competitive. That said, widespread adoption is still challenged by the high capital costs associated with black pellet production, which requires energy-intensive processes and specialized equipment.

Japanese Market Outlook

Demand is growing in Japan, particularly from heavy industries such as steel, cement, and chemicals, in addition to power generation. Key drivers include the 2028 carbon tax implementation and Japan's national GHG reduction targets for 2030 and 2050.

Sustainable Airline Fuel (SAF)Outlook

According to BloombergNEF, global jet fuel consumption is projected to reach around 11.6 million barrels per day by mid-century, an 85 percent increase from 2023 levels. Asia Pacific accounts for more than half of this growth. Carbon emissions from aviation are expected to reach 1.6 gigatons per year by 2050, 57 percent higher than 2019 levels. While SAF is one of the most critical measures to reduce emissions, strong policy interventions are necessary to accelerate the adoption of SAF.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) estimates that SAF could deliver up to 65 percent of the emissions reductions needed for aviation to reach net zero by 2050, but this will require a major scale-up in production. The fastest growth is expected in the 2030s as global policy support strengthens, SAF becomes cost-competitive, and carbon offsets decline. IATA recommends internationally aligned, technology-neutral policies focused on incentives. Mandates may play a role, but only as part of a broader strategy that supports innovation, scale-up, and cost reduction.

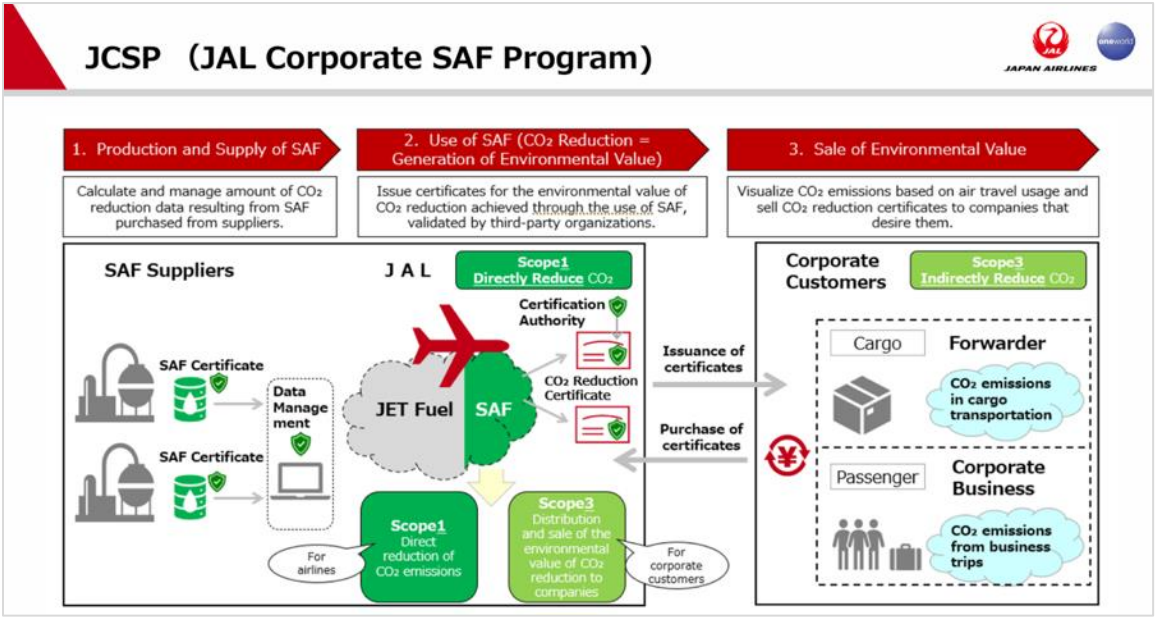


Figure 6 – The JAL Corporate SAF Program supports Japan's broader push to build a domestic SAF supply chain.

Potential of Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) from Biomass (Wood Pellets)

BECCS is emerging as a critical pathway for achieving negative emissions, complementing emissions reductions in hard-to-abate sectors. The Stockholm Exergi BECCS project, illustrates how existing biomass power generation infrastructure can be leveraged to deliver durable carbon dioxide removals.

The Stockholm project, based on sustainably sourced biomass, secured one of the world's largest carbon removal offtake deals with Microsoft, as well as a significant 500 million SEK contract involving global tech leaders and financial institutions through the Frontier initiative. Their model integrates carbon capture with district heating systems, maximizing energy efficiency while achieving permanent carbon dioxide removals.

Key lessons relevant to the wood pellet sector include:

- **Biomass feedstock sustainability is essential.** Stockholm Exergi applies a conservative methodology to ensure its biomass feedstocks are verifiably sustainable, addressing stakeholder concerns over carbon accounting and land-use change. This reinforces the need for robust certification (e.g., SBP, Forest Stewardship Council) for wood pellet-based BECCS projects.
- **Infrastructure readiness:** BECCS is most efficient when coupled with existing, large-scale biomass facilities, providing opportunities for pellet-fueled power plants to integrate carbon capture.

- **Market pull for removals:** The project demonstrates significant buyer demand for high-integrity negative emissions, suggesting that carbon removal credits from pellet-based BECCS could be a future revenue stream for the industry.
- **Policy signals:** Sweden's support for BECCS, along with voluntary carbon market participation from global technology leaders, shows how policy frameworks and corporate demand can accelerate deployment.

For Canada's pellet sector, BECCS represents a promising diversification opportunity beyond conventional bioenergy. By integrating carbon capture into biomass power plants or co-firing facilities, wood pellets could deliver not only renewable energy but also permanent negative emissions, aligning with international net-zero targets.

Market preferences reflect a demand for torrefied biomass—valued for its easy handling, compatibility with open-air storage, and high energy content—as well as highly carbonized products that can substitute for fossil carbon in processes such as electric arc furnace (EAF) steelmaking.

SITE VISIT

Kanda Biomass Power Station Visit

Figure 7- Kanda Biomass Power Station in Kanda Town, Japan

WPAC joined BC's Chief Forester, Shane Berg, for a site visit to Kanda Biomass Energy in Kanda Town, northeastern Chiyoda, Tokyo. Commissioned in June 2021, 75 MW facility operates exclusively on biomass. With an annual capacity of approximately 500 million kWh, the plant produces enough renewable electricity to power 170,000 households—more than ten times the electricity demand of Kanda Town. The tour highlighted Japan's growing investment in high-efficiency, low-emission biomass technology and the potential for international collaboration in clean energy solutions.

Kanda Biomass Energy utilizes three types of biomass: wood pellets (60 percent), PKS (30 percent), and wood chips (10 percent). The facility consumes roughly 170,000 tonnes of wood pellets, 120,000 tonnes of PKS, and 60,000 tonnes of wood chips annually. This fuel mix results in an estimated 670,000 tonnes of GHG savings per year compared to a coal-fired power plant of similar size. The wood pellets are imported from BC and Vietnam, the PKS from Indonesia and the wood chips are locally sourced from northern Kyushu.

Figure 8 - BC's Chief Forester visits Kanda Biomass, with a shipment of BC pellets in the background.

The plant features three dedicated fuel tanks for wood pellet storage. Biomass is fed into circulating fluidized-bed (CFB) boilers, where it is converted into superheated steam to drive power-generating turbines. The steam is then cooled, condensed, and recycled back into the system, ensuring efficient and continuous power generation for homes and industrial users in the region.

LEAD GENERATION

Fahimeh Yazdan Panah met numerous existing and potential customers and contacts with a strong interest in Canada's pellet sector. The following individuals were important leads established.

- Steve Sirdey, European Buyer Alternative Reductants & Biomass, Arcelor Mittal.
- Ms. Lisa Schmidt, Secretary General, International Biomass Torrefaction and Carbonization Council (IBTC)
- Mr. KK Wan, Head of Alternative Energy, Bunker Department, Chimbusco Pan Nation Petro-Chemical Co
- Ms. Azusa Nakajima, General Manager, Next-Generation Energy Development Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd. (MOL)
- Mr. Hiroshi Kojima, Director, Commercial Planning & Research DHL Japan
- Mr. Hideki Ochiai, Vice President – Sustainability Japan Airlines Corporation

Additionally, Fahimeh Yazdan Panah and other Canadian participants interacted with more than 20 potential partners and identified 20 foreign participants during the conference and related meetings. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

EXPANDING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Five Canadian organizations used the opportunity to expand their international business. These included Drax Canada, Airex Energy, SGS Canada, Control Union and WPAC.

Seven Canadian participants interacted with foreign participants during this activity (down from anticipated 10 due to a lower number than previous years of delegates per organization). These include:

1. Tony McRae, Director of Sales, Drax Canada
2. Shin Yamaguchi, Biomass Business Development Specialist, Rep of APAC Region, Airex Energy
3. Luut Brink, Branch Manager, BC and Biofuels Manager, North America- SGS Canada
4. Fahimeh Yazdan Panah, Director of Research and Technical Development, Wood Pellet Association of Canada
5. Suzanne Wheatley, Communication Consultant, WPAC
6. Brock Harrington, CPM
7. Mohammad Shabbir, Vice President, Mitsubishi Canada

SHARING INFORMATION WITH THE CANADIAN PELLET SECTOR

WPAC has shared this report and its observations and recommendations with more than 60 companies, including WPAC members. It is anticipated the report will be shared, reaching more than 500 key Canadian industry leaders.

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Delegate list and contacts met

Appendix 2: BC Chief Foresters' presentation for the conference and meetings with customers/government officials.

APPENDIX 1 – DELEGATES AND CONTACTS

Conference Participant Engagement

Name	Company
Pavan Pawar	Andritz
Hiroyuki Morino	Biomass Power Association
Chihiro Saito	Bloomberg Nef
Alisa Schackmann	Boeing
Takahide Imai	Chubu Electric Power Co.
Tony Khan	DHL Japan
Bai Sheng Jia	Hanwa Co Ltd
Asami Saeki	Hokuriku Electric Power Co.
Kensuke Nakamura	Japan Petroleum Exploration Co.
Atsushi Miyazaki	Mitsubishi Corp
Shunsuke Kawagishi	Mitsubishi Research Inc.
Azusa Nakajima	Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.
Makoto Shinoda	Osaka Gas Co
Satoshi Usami	Osaka Gas Co
Christian Jirkowsky	Polyteknik Biomass Energy
Michael Cook	Powerwood
Justinas Janulatis	Preferred by Nature
Takanobu Aikawa	PWC
Aoi Tanabe	Renova
Junichi Tobisawa	Renova
Yuji Yoshida	Renova
Shin Yamaguchi	Shin & Co Consulting
Ryoya Jasuoka	Sumitomo Corp.
Hironori Kodama	Sumitomo Corp.
Kazunari Ishii	Sumitomo Corp.
Naotaka Takada	Tinger International Ltd
Akari Yoshinaga	Tohoku Electric Power Company
Shobu Nagae	Tokyo Sangyo Co
Einosuke Uryu	Toyotsu Energy Corp.

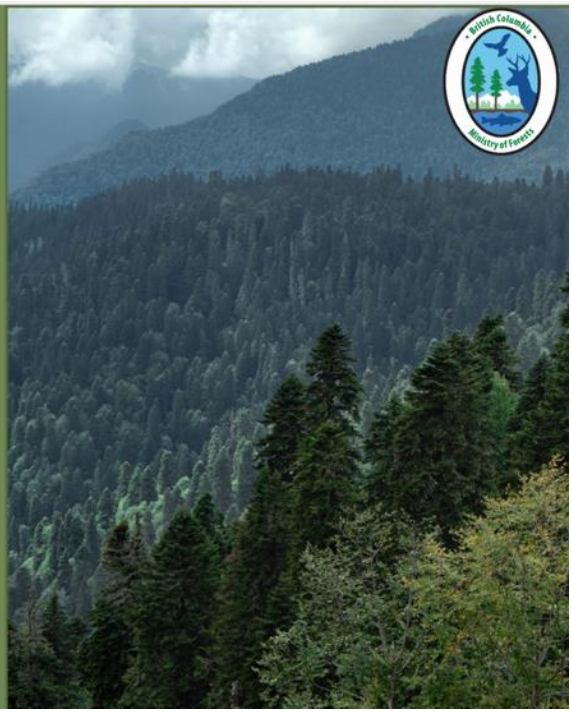
Direct Customer/Partner Engagement

Name	Title, Division/Team	Company
Hien Ngo	Sustainability Coordinator	Hanwa Co.,LTD
Kanako Nakayama	Staff, Biomass Fuels Dept.	Toyotsu Energy Corporation
Tasuku Hasegawa	Member, Coal Department, Environment and Energy Div.	Mitsubishi UBE Cement Corporation
Tsukasa Tanaka	Researcher, GX Group	Mitsubishi Research Institute
Megumi Masuda	Fuel Solution (Biomass) / Trade Process & Portfolio Management Dept.	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
Kyomi Ohkubo	Fuel Solution (Biomass)Dept., Energy Trading & Marketing Div. Energy Business Unit I	Mitsui Co., Ltd.
Miho Okuno	Sustainability Manager, Biomass Fuel Department	RENOVA, Inc.
Asami Saeki	Manager / Biomass Fuel & Carbon Neutral Fuel Team	Hokuriku Electric Power Company
Nichapatara Tongvanichnobpakhun	Middle office operation and Sustainability supervisor/ Renewable Energy Section	Hanwa Thailand Co.,Ltd.
Hiroki Mori Kitajima	Manager, Biomass Fuel Business Office	Mitsubishi Corporation
Yuta Saito	Deputy Manager	NYK Bulk & Projects Carriers Ltd.
Tatsuhiko Asami	General Manager / Business Group No.1	NYK Bulk & Projects Carriers Ltd.
Fumie Akiyama	Manager, Forestry Resources Business Department	Sumitomo Corporation
Rikako Oh	Forestry Resources Business Department	Sumitomo Corporation
Takahiro Yoshida	Associate Research Coodinator	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
Ran Maeda		Iwatani Corp.
Yuki Ishii	Manager	Kuraray
Shabbir Mohammad	Sr. VP Business Fuel Team	Mitsubishi Canada Ltd

Government Engagement

APPENDIX 2 – BC CHIEF FORESTER PRESENTATION

British Columbia's Sustainable Forest Management and Timber Supply

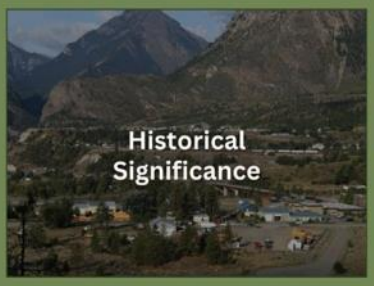


Shane Berg, *Chief Forester and Assistant Deputy Minister*
February 24, 2025

Forces of Transformation

First Nations Rights and Reconciliation | Changing Climate
Societal Expectations | Fibre Supply and the Timber Harvesting Land Base

Connections to the Forest



BC's Forest Facts

Total Area of B.C.
95 million ha

Provincially Managed Forests and National Parks 59 million ha – 95% public land

Timber Harvesting Landbase
22 million ha

Old Growth Forest
11 million ha (3.8 million protected)

BC's Most At-Risk Old Growth Forests
4 million ha (1.4 million protected)

2.4 million ha OG area deferred

BC's forest values

British Columbia's Forests Provide for a Wide Variety of Values






Allowable Annual Cut (AAC)

- What is an AAC?
  - The maximum rate of timber harvest permitted each year within a forest management unit.
- Why do we determine AACs?
  - to ensure a sustainable & regulated flow of timber while protecting all values
  - stability of revenues & communities
  - allocation of harvesting rights to licensees

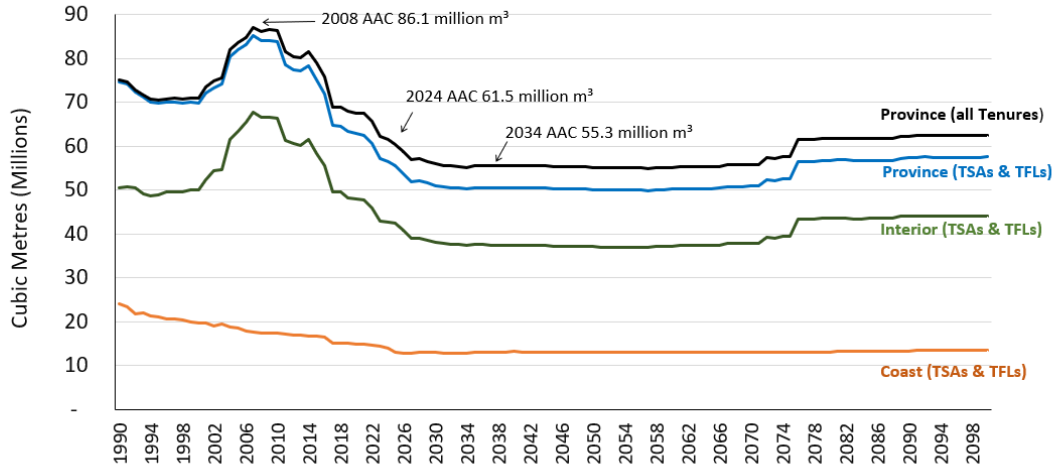
Factors Influencing Timber Supply



Size and productivity of the land base | **Wildfires** | Insects & diseases |
Old-growth protection | **Species at risk** | First Nations treaties | **Land use planning**

The changing Allowable Annual Cut (AAC)

BC Historical and Projected AAC - TSAs, TFLs, & Small Tenures (FNWLs, CFAs, & Woodlots)

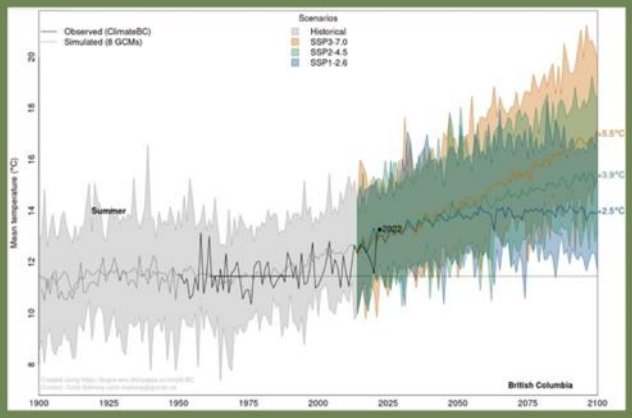


Indigenous Reconciliation

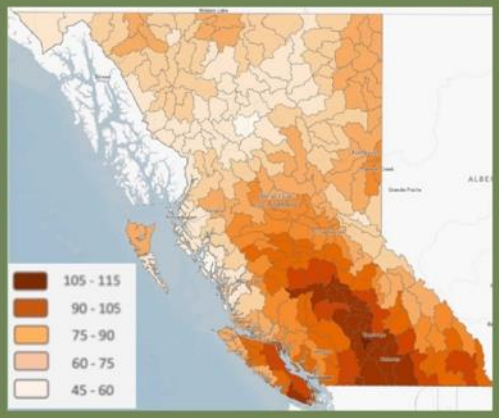
- BC passed the Declaration Act in 2019.
- The Declaration Act Action Plan 2022-2027 outlines 89 specific actions will take to achieve the goals of the Act.
- The Ministry of Forests is leading work to transform the *Heritage Conservation Act*, integrate cultural & prescribed fire into land management, & modernize forest policy to reflect a shared strategic vision with First Nations.
- We are also working in partnership with Indigenous peoples to implement all 14 recommendations of the Old Growth Strategic Review.

9

Climate Change in B.C.

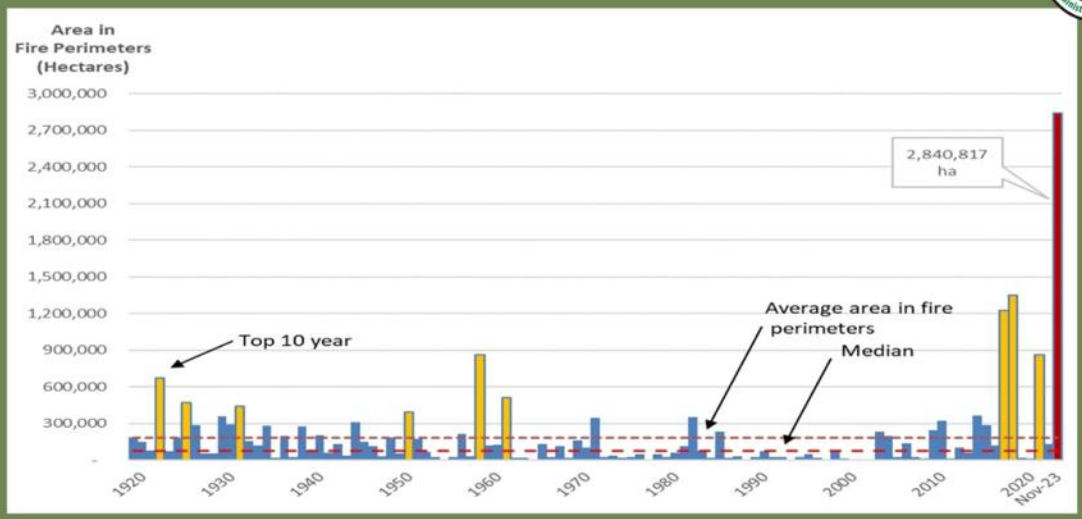


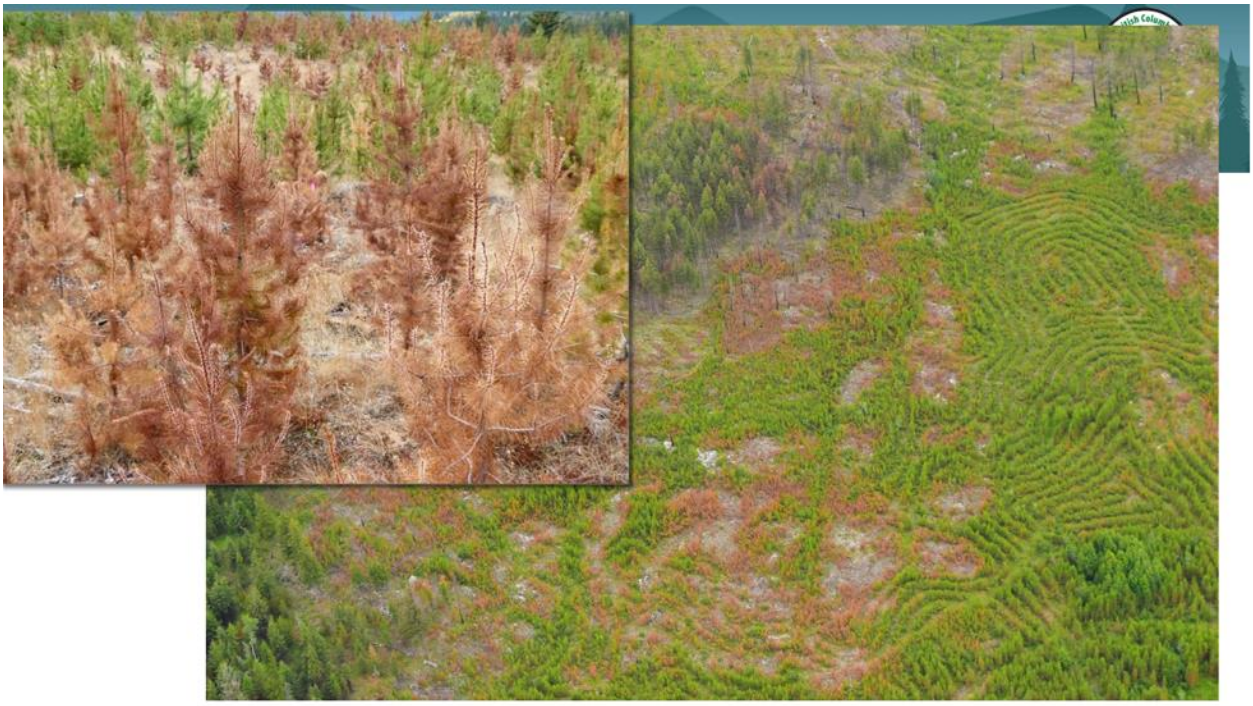
BC Historical and Future Summer Average Temperature



Summer Climate Moisture Deficit (mm) 2071-2100

Wildfires Across Time

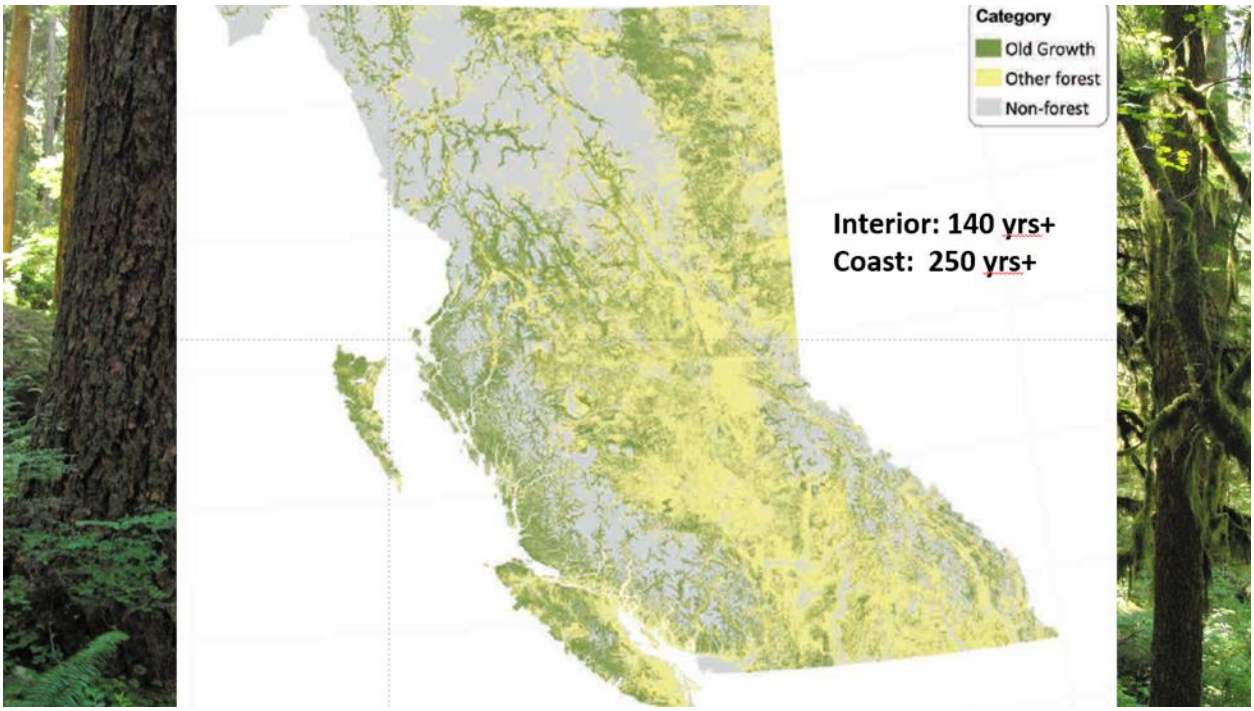




Mitigating Fibre Supply Reductions

- Fertilization
- Planting Wildfire Areas
- Thinning/Partial Harvest
- Fuel Treatments
- Wildfire Salvage

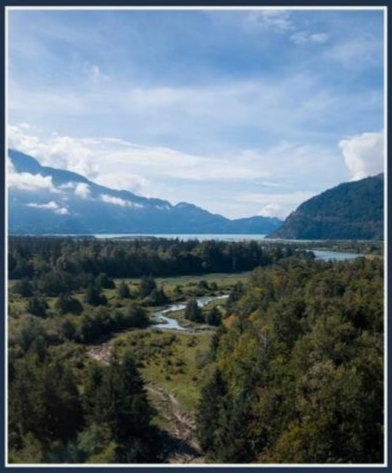
Reforestation


Category
Old Growth
Other forest
Non-forest
Interior: 140 yrs+
Coast: 250 yrs+

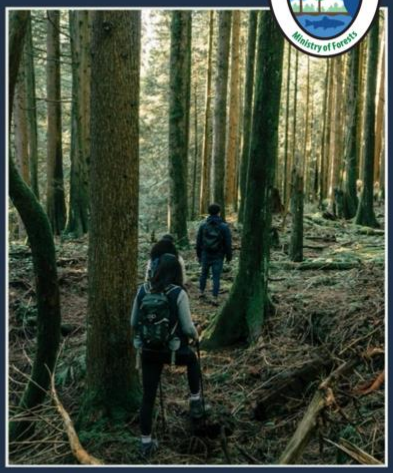
Planning and Land Stewardship

WHY FOREST LANDSCAPE PLANNING?

Support reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples

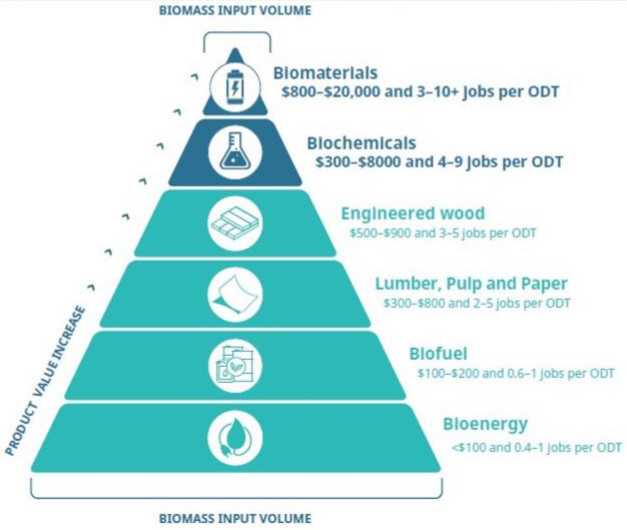


Address landscape level forest management challenges

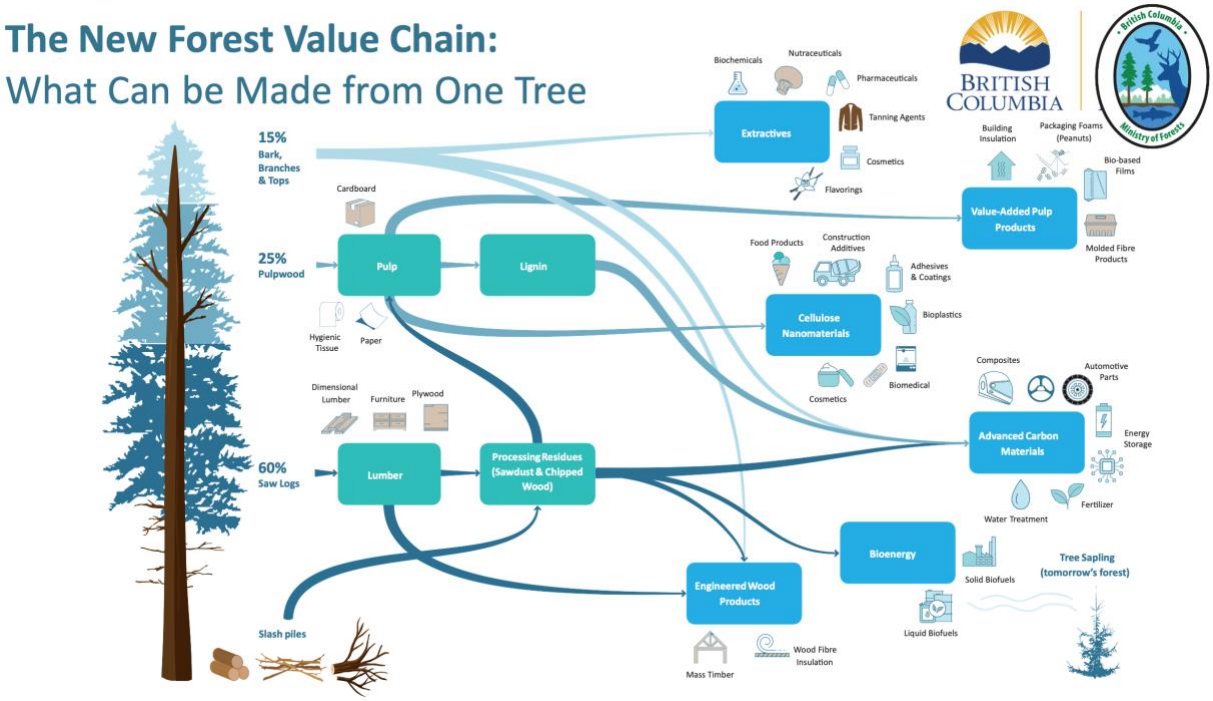


Address changing societal values and integrate direction for multiple values

Bioproduct value pyramid



The New Forest Value Chain:
What Can be Made from One Tree



B.C. is also taking action to…



Support a strong, sustainable forest sector
Support healthy communities, workers and ecosystems
Moving from volume to value
Innovation