**Facts about Swedish bioenergy**

Bioenergy is Sweden’s leading energy source, and passed oil in 2009. Today bioenergy accounts for 36 per cent of Sweden’s final energy use. Bioenergy is used in all sectors of the Swedish society.

**Bioheat**

75 per cent of all energy used in district heating is bioenergy or waste (which to 60% is biogenic). Much of waste heat from industries is also bio-based, as it comes from forest industries. The major fuels in heat plants are woodchips, bark, wood pellets, waste wood, short rotation crops, peat, etc.

Solid biofuels as firewood and pellets constitute the second largest energy source for heating single homes, trailing electrical heating (One third, or 10,4 TWh out of 31,5 TWh used for heat and hot water in 2015).

Overall, bioenergy stood for 58 per cent of the total energy for all heating of buildings in Sweden, directly, or indirectly through district heating.

**Bioenergy in industry**

Solid and liquid biofuels accounts for 40 per cent of the energy use in Swedish industry, primarily through extensive use in the forest industry, where black liquor and other by-products and residues are used in pulp factories and sawmills.

Also other industries are increasingly switching from fossil fuels to biomass and other renewable solutions, as the carbon tax has been increased.

**Biopower**

Around 7 per cent of the Swedish power production is biopower (11 TWh), from combined heat and power plants (CHP:s) in district heating, and in the industry, primarily in the forest industry. Fuels are woodchips, bark, pellets, black liquor and other residues.

**Biofuels in transport**

Biofuels make up 20 per cent of the transport fuels. One quarter of the diesel volume is biodiesel. In recent years, the use of HVO has increased very fast. But also ethanol, rape seed diesel (RME), and biogas are important biofuels. Sweden has bar far the highest share of biofuels in EU.

**Bioenergy and the Swedish forests**

Despite the extensive use of forest bioenergy in Sweden, the standing volume of the Swedish forests has almost doubled in the last 100 years. During the last decade about 75 per cent of the increment has been harvested. Increased use of sustainable forest bioenergy not only benefits the climate, but also creates domestic jobs and improves the trade balance when the import of fossil fuels is reduced.

Read more at <https://www.svebio.se/en/>