

Article

The Impacts of the Energy Potential of Forest Biomass on the Local Market: An Example of South-Eastern Poland

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Abstract: Forest biomass is and will remain a primary source of renewable energy in many EU countries in the coming years. The aim of this study was to determine the energy potential of forest biomass on a regional scale with regard to the needs of its inhabitants in terms of electricity and heat consumption. The study was carried out in south-eastern Poland. Energy potential was calculated based on the determined wood mass and calorific value of wood. The current level of forest biomass acquisition satisfies 4.2% of the needs of the local market in terms of electricity and heat consumption. Taking into account high forest cover of the region (40%), the 60% annual increment of total harvesting, and obtaining biomass at the level of 30% of the total harvesting, waste wood from the forest can meet 58.1% of the needs of the local market in terms of electricity consumption and 14.4% of the need for thermal energy consumption. There is a certain niche in the fuel wood market that is currently unused, presenting the opportunity to develop this sector and generate additional jobs in local markets. However, the increase in obtained forest biomass must be in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Keywords: renewable energy sources; woody biomass; fuelwood; slash for fuel; harvesting residues

1. Introduction

Renewable energy sources (RES), including biomass, are coming into focus as the demand to reduce the share of conventional fuels in the total energy production in EU countries becomes urgent [1,2]. The EU policy on CO₂ emissions and maintaining energy security requires member states to produce 20% of energy from RES in 2020 [3]. Forest biomass is particularly important for energy production, accounting for 80% of the biomass used in the EU [4]; however, it is estimated to account for 50% of the total biomass potential in the EU [5]. In addition, in some regions of the EU, the potential of agricultural biomass is three times higher than that of forest biomass [6]. In 2012, EU countries used approximately 240 million tons of biomass for energy production [7]. It has been estimated that the demand for forest biomass is going to increase in the coming years [8–10]. The share of solid biomass in the overall structure of RES in Poland is as high as 68%, of which over 90% is woody biomass [11]. Similarly, in Serbia [12], Sweden [9], and Finland [8], forest biomass is the main source of RES. In Poland, among all kinds of woody biomass acquired for energy purposes, the largest amount is wood directly obtained from forests. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, in 2017, it was 5 million m³ [13] (fuelwood, slash for fuel, and stump wood) and 7 million m³ including the more expensive medium-size wood, mainly used for paper production, but often purchased for heating purposes in the event of a fuelwood deficit in the local market. Other sources of woody biomass for energy purposes include energy crops and wood indirectly obtained from forests. In the short cycle, they include waste from the wood industry (lumber, shavings, wood chips, sawdust, and bark), while in

the long cycle, they include waste from waste disposal-utilized wood (e.g., old furniture, windows, and door woodwork). Fuelwood is the dominant form of woody biomass in Poland. However, as the demand for RES is increasing, the raw material acquired from the forest in a form that does not require further processing is becoming more and more important—wood in the form of wood chips. The technological development of heating installations, which are installed using modern construction solutions, is also significant here. Currently, these installations are adapted to mainly burn wood shredded in the form of wood chips or processed in the form of pellets and briquettes, where fuel is fed automatically from the tank to the boiler. Forest management in terms of fuel wood acquisition needs to be adapted to market requirements. This may be achieved by introducing innovative solutions using a special construction of machines adapted to the skidding of shredded wood or bales intended for chipping, which ensures the most effective form of logging waste acquisition.

Polish authorities are obliged to determine the potential amount of energy that can be produced from RES. However, biomass energy potential is estimated and managed by including economic, technical, social, and environmental aspects on a regional scale [14]. Due to the growing demand for RES in the EU, questions regarding the amount of biomass potential from forests determined on a regional scale have become valid from the regional to European level [15].

Determining the energy potential of forest biomass and referring this amount to the needs of the local market in the environmental and economic conditions of Europe have been studied extremely rarely, and one of the very few examples is the work on optimizing the use of forest biomass for the energy supply at the regional level in a small mountain region of Italy [14]. The authors of this work emphasized that only 16% of the local market's energy needs can be met at acceptable costs using biomass combustion energy. This study deals with similar issues; however, unlike the above mentioned case, it was conducted in a lowland area of Poland. In addition, the Italian study mainly concerned deciduous species (beech, oak, chestnut, and conifer), while this study concerned Scots pine.

The aim of the present study was to determine the energy potential of forest biomass for energy purposes in the Janów Lubelski Forest District, south-eastern Poland. The study also compared this value with the electricity and heat energy consumption of the local market—Janów powiat. Additionally, in order to give the reader's a broader perspective on the potential of wood production in Poland, this paper presents results on the change in the stock of standing timber and the acquisition of total wood and fuel wood in recent years in Poland.

2. Materials and Methods

The number of inhabitants (46,057) of the Janów district, number of people in a household (2.8), and number of households (16,449) were obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics data [16].

The north-west part of the area lies within the Lublin Upland, the north-east part within Roztocze, and the southern part within the Biłgoraj Plain, which belongs to the Sandomierz Basin. Such a location exhibits an overlapping of features characteristic for a given terrain. The river valleys cutting into the loess ground contrast with the gorges and ravines characteristic of Roztocze. The area, which is a part of the Biłgoraj Plain, is characterized by a large depression and little diversification of the terrain. The ponds, which together cover an area of 1800 hectares, provide a variable topography [17].

The soils of the area in question are formed, i.e., of Quaternary aeolian, dune, and hydro-glacial deposits. These soils are diversified and occur alternately, depending on the topography. Podzolic soils and glial soils dominate [17].

This area has a foothill lowlands and valleys climate, which is a cold temperate climate. The average annual air temperature is between +7.0 and 7.9 °C. The highest average temperature occurs in July (+19.6 °C), and the lowest in January (−4.5 °C). The average rainfall is estimated to be around 650 mm, and the annual snow cover is around 68 days. In this area, the vegetation period lasts 219 days—it begins on around 7 April and ends around 11 November [17].

The Janów powiat is located in south-eastern Poland, which is a region where forests play an important role in the economy, generate many jobs, and supply the market with wood, including

firewood. In this region, wood biomass is the basic source of heat for many households. On the one hand, this is due to the relatively lower income of households compared to western Poland or residents of larger urban agglomerations. The total income of the budget of the Janowski powiat per capita in 2018 amounted to €296. In comparison, in the west of Poland, e.g., in Wrocław, the value was €1621; in Szczecin, the value was €1320; and in Zielona Góra, the value was €1532 [16]. The eastern part of Poland is also characterized by higher unemployment than the western and large cities. Registered unemployment in 2018 in the Janowski powiat was 8.5%. In comparison, the average for Poland was 5.8%, and, e.g., in Wrocław, it was 1.9%; in Szczecin, it was 2.6%; and in Zielona Góra, it was 3.3% [16]. The search for cheaper energy sources, such as forest biomass, may be connected to the greater number of unemployed people.

On the other hand, the selection of forest biomass as the basic fuel for heat production in the studied region results from the long-standing tradition of heating houses with wood and the strong relationship between inhabitants of smaller towns and the forest. The selected region is a good representative of eastern Poland—the eastern border of the European Union. Janów Lubelski Forest District (N: 50.6389–50.8424; E: 22.0277–22.6807) is located in SE Poland. Most of the Forest District is within the borders of the Janów powiat, which has a high forest coverage rate—40.5%. The Forest District area is 31,597.39 ha, 97% of which is comprised of forests. It is dominated by less rich habitats of mixed forests (51%) and coniferous forests (27%). In total, 19% constitute more fertile mixed forest habitats and only 3% are the most fertile forest habitats. The most common stands are the Scots pine stands (85.30%). Other species of greater importance are common fir (*Abies alba* Mill.) (5.56%), black alder (*Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn.) (4.41%), and silver birch (*Betula pendula* Roth) (2.09%). Stands aged 61–100 years have the largest share in the age structure, which is typical for the area of Solska Forest—the western part of which consists of the forests of the Janów Lubelski Forest District [18].

The required data were obtained from the documentation of the Janów Lubelski Forest District and the data published annually by the National Bureau of Statistics [13,16]. The theoretical energy potential was calculated on the basis of the determined mass of individual assortments with the following formula:

$$E = \sum m \cdot W, \quad (1)$$

where E is the fuel energy potential (GJ), m is the wood mass (t), and W is the calorific value (GJ t^{−1}).

The mass of fuel was calculated from the equation below:

$$m = V \cdot \rho, \quad (2)$$

where V is the fuel volume (m³; in this paper, it is the sum of the volumes of slash for fuel and round fuelwood) and ρ is the fuel density (t m^{−3}).

The wood mass was calculated based on its density. This study indicates that pines with smaller diameters have a higher density than pines with larger diameters [19]. The density of wood also changes as its moisture fluctuates; the higher the moisture of wood, the higher its density [19], but also the lower its calorific value. This study assumed, after Krzysik [20], that 1 m³ of pine in an air-dry condition has a density of 500 kg m^{−3}. The energy value of wood depends on the moisture content and density of the raw material, as well as its type and the method of processing. The calorific value of dry fuel wood is, on average, 19–22 GJ t^{−1} of dry matter [21,22]. However, when the moisture content of the raw material is 50% or more (freshly cut wood), the calorific value is only 6–7 GJ t^{−1} of fresh weight [23]. Wood fuel has a high content of volatiles that evaporate during the dry distillation or heating process [24]. Therefore, the calculations consider the calorific value of the pine in the air-dry state (seasoned wood) to be 14 GJ t^{−1}, after Izdebski et al. [25]. The efficiency of the steam boiler was assumed to be 65% for heat production (energy potential heat production = 0.65 E) and 30% for electricity production (energy potential electricity production = 0.30 E) [26,27].

Next, the fuel cost—biomass (C_f) was calculated by taking into account the round fuelwood (C_{rf}) price in this Forest District at the level of 25 € m⁻³ and the price of slash for fuel (C_{sf}) of 13 € m⁻³ (1 € = 4.3 PLN was adopted).

$$C_f = V_{rf} \cdot C_{rf} + V_{sf} \cdot C_{sf}, \quad (3)$$

where V_{rf} is the volume of round fuelwood (m³) and V_{sf} is the volume of slash for fuel (m³).

Based on the determined energy potential of wood biomass, the extent to which the harvested energy wood meets the needs of the inhabitants of the Janów powiat in terms of the annual electricity or heat consumption was calculated. It is estimated that a household consumes approx. 7.8 GJ of electricity and about 68 GJ of heat energy per year [11]. Therefore, if a household uses 7.8 GJ of electricity, then the input thermal requirement is 26 GJ of heat to the steam boiler (30% efficient in converting heat to electricity). The thermal demand of the household faces a similar challenge, by taking into account the energy conversion efficiency of the wood stove in providing heat from the chemical energy in the wood. Typically, the efficiency is about 65%, so the thermal demand is 105 GJ.

Therefore, the electricity demand (Ele) was calculated based on the equation $Ele = E \cdot 26^{-1}$. Additionally, the demand for heat energy (The) was calculated as $The = E \cdot 105^{-1}$.

Data on harvesting wood, including biomass for energy purposes, and changes in the stock of standing wood in the period from 2010 to 2017 in Poland were prepared on the basis of the National Bureau of Statistics [11,13].

3. Results and Discussion

An average of 12,810 m³ of fuel wood was obtained annually during the last 5 years in the forests of the Janów Lubelski Forest District (Table 1), which accounted for approx. 10.8% of the total volume of harvest (Figure 1).

Table 1. Volume, mass, and energy potential of harvested woody biomass in the Janów Lubelski Forest District in 2015–2019.

Year	Slash for Fuel (m ³)	Round Fuelwood (m ³)	Volume of Wood Biomass (m ³)	Mass of Wood Biomass (t)	Theoretical Energy Potential (GJ)	Energy Potential Electricity Production (GJ)	Energy Potential Heat Production (GJ)
2015	2622	10,129	12,751	6375	89,250	26,775	58,013
2016	2306	9477	11,783	5891	82,474	24,742	53,608
2017	2499	10,748	13,247	6623	92,722	27,817	60,269
2018	2240	11,600	13,840	6920	96,880	29,064	62,972
2019	1827	10,600	12,427	6213	86,982	26,095	56,538
Mean	2299	10,511	12,810	6404	89,662	26,899	58,280

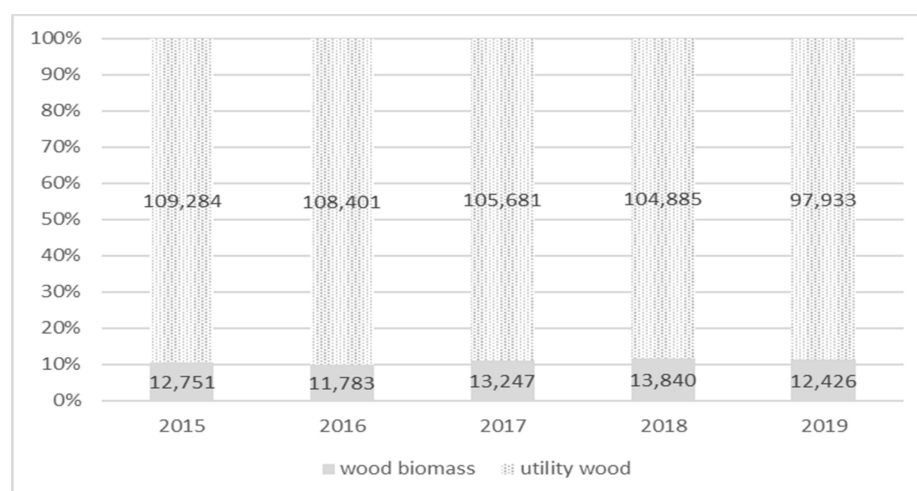


Figure 1. Wood harvested for energy purposes in m³ of the total volume of harvest in the Janów Lubelski Forest District in 2015–2019.

The dominant group of fuel wood was low quality roundwood (82%), and the remaining 18% constituted slash for fuel and forest residues (Table 1). The calculated energy potential of forest biomass is in the range of 82,474–96,880 GJ, with an average of 89,662 GJ within the last 5 years and a fuel biomass cost of €292,962 (Table 2).

Table 2. Costs of heat and electricity produced from biomass obtained in the Janów Lubelski Forest District in 2015–2019.

Year	Fuel Cost–Biomass (€)	Cost of 1 GJ		Annual Cost of Energy Production for the Household	
		Electricity (€)	Heat Energy (€)	Electricity (€)	Heat Energy (€)
2015	287,311	10.73	4.95	83.70	336.77
2016	266,903	10.79	4.98	84.14	338.56
2017	301,187	10.83	5.00	84.45	339.82
2018	319,120	10.98	5.07	85.64	344.60
2019	288,751	11.07	5.11	86.31	347.29
Mean	292,662	10.88	5.02	84.86	341.47

The calculations performed in the study indicate that, in 2015–2019, an average of 6404 t of wood biomass per year was obtained for energy purposes, and after its annual seasoning, the energy potential ranged from 82,474 to 96,880 GJ. The average value of the biomass energy potential of the Janów Lubelski Forest District, calculated for 2015–2019, corresponds to the needs of 3449 households for electricity during the year. According to the National Bureau of Statistics [16], the number of inhabitants of the Janów province, within which the Janów Lubelski Forest District is located, amounts to 46,057 inhabitants. The residents' homes consist of 2.8-person families, and the number of homes amounts to 16,449. Therefore, the energy potential of the acquired forest biomass in the Janów Lubelski Forest District would be enough to provide electricity to 21.0% of residents of the Janów province. In the case of supplying homes with the energy needed to heat water and central heating, the calculated potential would meet the needs of 854 household (5.2% of the total in the Janów province) (Figure 2). However, considering the combined consumption of electricity and heat, the acquired forest biomass would meet the needs of 4.2% of the households of the studied region. Given the increasing efficiency of biomass burning boilers, the progressive thermal insulation of houses and flats, and the increasing use of energy-saving light bulbs and home appliances, with the same volume of forest biomass harvesting, the electricity and heat produced from it will meet the needs of a larger number of inhabitants than before.

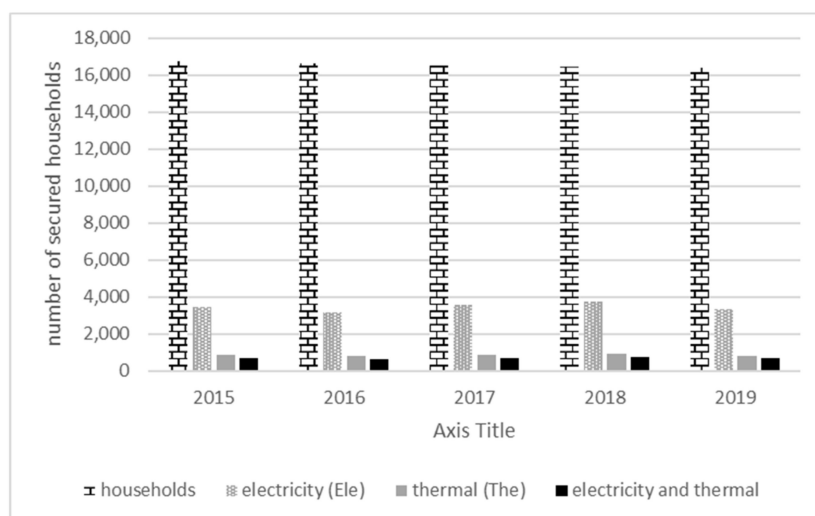


Figure 2. Satisfying the annual electricity or heat demands of the inhabitants of the Janów province with fuel wood harvested in the Janów Lubelski Forest District.

This study proved that the share of fuel wood was only 10.8% of the total volume harvested in the Janów Lubelski Forest District during the last five years (2015–2019). Harvesting such a small amount of fuel wood may be attributed to the well-developed local processing industry and large amount of logging waste left that could serve as a valuable source of biomass for energy purposes.

Both slash for fuel and round fuelwood were harvested in the study area. During the five-year period analyzed, harvesting slash for fuel ranged from 1827 m³ (2019) to 2622 m³ (2015), while fuelwood was in the range of 9477 m³ (2016) to 11,600 m³ (2018). The volume of harvesting small-sized and medium-sized wood varied significantly. For example, in 2015, 2622 m³ of a small-sized assortment was obtained, while almost four times more of a medium-sized assortment was obtained, with a value of 10,129 m³. In the following years, the trend was similar. Such a state of affairs was present despite the much higher prices for round pine fuelwood than for harvesting residues. The price of fuelwood in this Forest District was set at €25 m⁻³ and the price of harvesting residues was set at €13 m⁻³ (assumed €1 = 4.3 PLN). Furthermore, Moiseyev et al. [28] point out that harvesting residues are the cheapest source of wood biomass and should be used in the first place for energy and heat production. Trømborg et al. [29], when conducting a study in Norway on the supply and demand of forest biomass, also found that the cheapest source of wood biomass in energy production consists of chips from domestic harvesting residues. Paletto et al. [30] believe that, in addition to economic benefits, the use of wood chips also brings environmental benefits—the greater the share of local wood chips burned, the greater the benefits. The environmental impact of transport is smaller in this case.

A significant difference in fuel wood harvesting is observed in relation to the overall harvest volume. Wood harvested for energy purposes in the years 2015–2019 in the studied area amounted to 11,783 m³ (2016) to 13,247 m³ (2017). The total harvested volume was 120,184–118,928 m³, respectively. The data obtained indicated that the share of wood for energy purposes in these years was only 10.8%. The remaining 89.2% of raw material obtained was used in the processing industry, in the paper industry, and on the construction market. Such a low share of fuel wood in the total harvested volume indicated a low utilization of the energy wood potential in this forest district. It is estimated that the share of useful wood constitutes 60% of harvested biomass in the forest, with the remaining 40% being biomass that can be obtained and used for energy purposes [25,31]. Therefore, the potential of fuel wood for the studied forest district was 44,143 m³ compared to just 12,427 m³ obtained in 2019. In turn, the share of fuel wood, at 10.8% in relation to the total harvested volume, was slightly lower than the long-term average for the State Forests in Poland, which was 11.3% for 2003–2012 [32]. Such a result indicated a general tendency to leave a significant part of the biomass of harvested trees in the forest. In the management of state forests, the outdated formula employed for the sale of harvesting waste should be changed and the fuel wood offer needs to be adapted to modern market needs. There is a certain niche in the energy wood market that is currently unused, presenting the opportunity to develop this sector and generate additional jobs in local markets. Enterprises may be created or the existing Forestry Services Company may expand their offer to include buying harvesting waste and processing it into pellets or wood briquettes. The amount of harvesting waste left and the growing market demand for such fuel (more and more boilers with a feeder and a ban on burning coal in houses in some regions of Poland) represent reasons for this suggestion. In addition, this solution shortens the sales chain and limits the number of intermediaries, which, according to Spinelli et al. [33], is a key success factor in the profitability of wood biomass energy production on the local market. In the studied area, the average efficiency of fuel wood harvesting for the analyzed period was 0.42 m³ ha⁻¹ of forest, without taking into account medium-size wood. In Poland, according to National Bureau of Statistics data [16], about 5 million m³ of fuel wood is obtained annually, which means 0.54 m³ ha⁻¹ without medium-size wood. Including some medium-sized wood (2 million m³) purchased by individual recipients for fuel in the calculation, a value of 0.76 m³ ha⁻¹ is obtained. A similar harvest of fuel wood has been observed in Serbia—0.55 m³ ha⁻¹ [12]. In contrast, a much higher value of 0.82–1.00 m³ ha⁻¹ was obtained in Moldova [34]. Therefore, it can be concluded that the efficiency of fuel wood harvesting in the studied area was low and only ensured the needs of 4.3% of the local market in

terms of electricity and heat consumption. Freppaz et al. [14] presented much higher results from the mountainous region of Italy, stating that only 16% of the energy demand can be met by burning wood biomass obtained locally.

If such a large disproportion is observed between the amount of wood harvested for fuel and the total harvested volume, it should be assessed whether, due to the small amount of raw material intended for fuel, its management is correct. If raw material is not abundant, harvesting loss will be minimized—in the case of forest biomass, not only pile wood, but also brushwood and stump wood, should be obtained, and as many shavings and sawdust as possible should be kept during processing. With this assumption, the entire energy potential of the raw material could be used, which is not the case today. Of course, this approach may not apply to the poorest habitats, since a decrease in nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium is observed in forest environments where wood biomass is frequently harvested. It is obvious that nutrients removed from the soil can be replaced with mineral fertilizers; however, soil without a humus layer is susceptible to eluvial processes, which often have irreversible consequences. For the protection of habitats, it is important that leaves and bark remain in the forest, in which the most macro- and micro-components are accumulated [35]. Novák et al. [36] additionally postulate leaving belowground biomass (stumps and coarse roots), especially in poor habitats. The need for the sustainable acquisition of forest biomass for energy purposes is also highlighted by Frombo et al. [37]. Another way to protect habitats against nutrient depletion is fertilization with wood ash [38].

As not all possible resources of forest biomass are currently obtained, there is still a certain pool of fuel wood that can supply the growing market for RES. However, before the biomass of harvested trees is used to increase energy production, it should be determined in which habitats it would be possible to increase the acquisition of biomass from harvesting waste without introducing a greater risk of its impoverishment. The increase in fuel wood harvesting cannot be the aim in itself and it must be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable development in forest management. Wood directly obtained from the forest, intended for the renewable energy market, should only come from planned care, forest protection, including disaster damage recovery and forest renewal. Only raw material of an inferior quality that is not usable as utility wood (for the production of objects made of wood, furniture, houses, paper, and others) can be used for energy purposes. One of the obstacles to increasing the use of forest biomass for energy purposes in Poland is the insufficient equipment of Forestry Services Company, with modern equipment enabling, e.g., the harvesting of stump wood or acquirement of wood chips and the production of pellets or briquettes from logging residues. Given the moisture content and energy balance, it is suggested that the treatment methods should be based on the direct fragmentation of wood biomass immediately after cutting [39]. In many places, harvesting residues are left in the forest. The reason for this is the outdated formula employed for obtaining this raw material by the so-called “self-product” (the buyer must prepare the wood piles from harvesting waste and then remove the wood from the forest by their own transport), which is of no interest to potential buyers. Such a sales formula, due to the lower costs of purchasing fuel wood from harvesting residues, was valid until the late 1990s, when most households in the countryside had a tractor or a horse and there was high unemployment in Poland. Today’s recipient of fuel wood is interested in raw material delivered to the house which does not require further processing, for which buyers are willing to pay more.

Despite the insufficient use of forest biomass resources in Poland, the forecasts regarding its harvesting for energy purposes are optimistic [25]. Taking into account the forest area (9.2 million ha) and the continuous increase of the stocks of standing wood (Figure 3), the forest biomass will remain the main source of RES in Poland for a long time, as in other European countries with a large forest area, mainly in Sweden [9] and Finland [8]. Additionally, this is supported by its competitive price in relation to fossil fuels. Assuming that the cost that needs to be incurred when heating a house with wood is 100%, then in the case of other energy sources, the prices would be as follows: Coal—150%; heating oil—175%; and electricity (in Poland, mainly produced from coal)—550% [40]. This paper

has indicated that the cost of fuel/biomass needed to produce 1 GJ of electricity calculated as the average for the last 5 years was €10.88 and that for heat energy was €5.02 (Table 2). Given that the average household in Poland consumes about 76 GJ (18.7 m³ wood biomass) of electricity and heat annually, the cost of fuel/biomass needed to produce this energy would be €426, of which €341 is for heat (Table 2). Therefore, wood compared to fossil fuels remains the most beneficial source of energy, for both ecological and economic reasons. However, according to Paschalis-Jakubowicz [41], making such a statement with the current state of knowledge is risky. He believes that the costs of obtaining energy from forest biomass are understated because they do not take into account, i.e., environmental losses that are currently difficult to measure. However, it should be noted that when producing energy from fossil fuels, not all environmental costs are taken into account; only those associated with excessive CO₂ emissions. However, there are doubts about the so-called zero carbon emissions when burning wood. Such a zero emission result can only take place while maintaining the continuity of wood production—forest farming—in a given area, taking into account the long life cycle of the forest. Nevertheless, the results of Buonocore et al. [42] and Nikodinoska et al. [43] clearly indicate up to 10 times lower CO₂ emissions when burning wood compared to burning fossil fuels and the same power plant capacity.

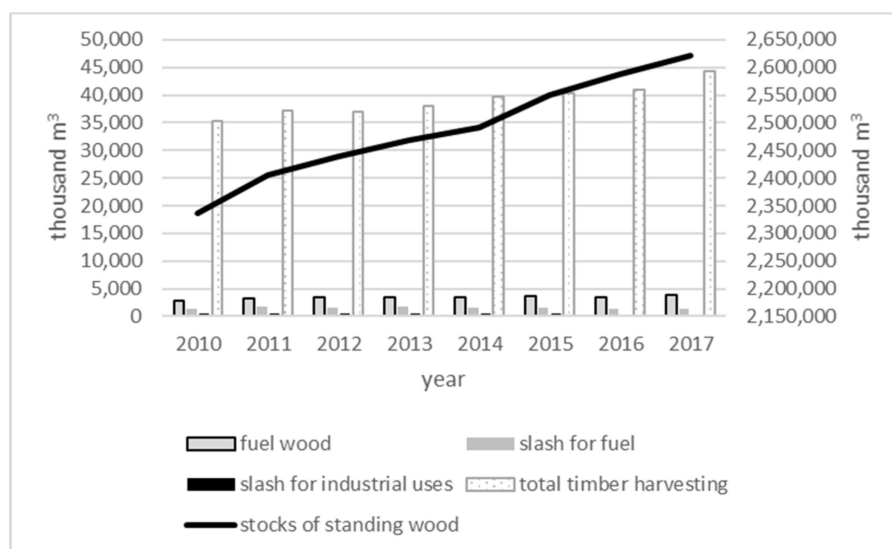


Figure 3. Harvesting wood, including biomass, for energy purposes, and changes in the stocks of standing wood from 2010 to 2017 in Poland. Own study based on the National Bureau of Statistics [13,44].

The limitations of the presented research leave some questions unanswered, thus setting directions for further research, e.g., estimations of external effects of the wood biomass used in comparison to other energy sources, such as coal, oil, and gas. The following questions may be addressed: What are the consequences for the local environment of using energy from wood biomass instead of other sources? What may the market expectation be in the changing socio-economic, technological, and political conditions?

4. Conclusions

The current level of forest biomass harvesting for energy purposes (10.8% of total harvest, i.e., 25% of forest biomass obtainable) in the Janów Lubelski Forest District secures 4.2% of the needs of households of the Janów powiat in terms of electricity and heat consumption. Increasing biomass acquisition to 30% (10% still in the forest: Green branches with needles, snags, and roots), especially harvesting waste currently left behind, would allow 58.1% of the needs of households of the studied region to be met in terms of electricity consumption and nearly 14.4% in terms of heat energy consumption.

In sum, given the high forest cover (40%), the approx. 60% annual increment of total harvested wood, and harvesting biomass for energy purposes at the level of 30% of total harvest, forest harvesting residues can meet 11.5% of the local market needs (46,000 inhabitants) in terms of electricity and heat consumption.

The results provide the characteristics of the region's forests, including the forest cover, the average age of stands, and the percentage of volume obtained for the tree rings of tree stands. Thanks to this, apart from the direct value of the results for the examined region of the eastern border of the EU, the results can be successfully applied to other regions with similar forest characteristics. In addition, the paper describes changes in the stock of wood of tree stands and the volume of wood harvested, including the group of energy wood in Poland in recent years. The results indicate the need for changes in the logging waste sales policy, in order to adapt the offer to the current market needs. There is a certain niche in the energy wood market that is currently not used, presenting the opportunity to develop this sector and generate additional jobs in local markets in countries such as Poland.

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