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☆RIM BIOMASS INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY

★No.177 Aug 31 2023

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–TOKYO, 10:00 JST Aug 31 2023<Assessment Closing Time>

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○Disclosure of Assessment Methodology

On Aug 25 in 2022, Rim Intelligence disclosed assessment methodology of biomass report on our company's website. If you have any inquiries, please feel free to contact Rim Biomass Team

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©RECX-22 index

The Rim Energy Composite Index 22 (RECX-22) focuses on energy products with a significant impact on consumer prices and the economy. Please see the Market News section in the bottom part of this report to find the historical trend of RECX-22.

Introduction of Rim reports

Please access the URL below for a lineup of Rim reports. You can view sample reports as well as detailed explanations on the contents:

<https://eng.rim-intelligence.co.jp/r.eport/>

Lineup:

Bunker Oil	Crude/Condensate	Products	
LPG	Petrochemicals	Polyolefins	Biomass (Weekly)
LNG	Power	Daily Data	Rim Data File

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◎Wood Pellets (\$/mt)

OFOB Southeast Asia Spot Prices for South Korea		
	Wood Pellets	Yen/mt
FOB spot prices (Sep)	105.00-115.00	15,440-16,911
FOB spot prices (Oct)	+5 110.00-120.00 +5	16,176-17,646
FOB spot prices (Nov)	+5 110.00-120.00 +5	16,176-17,646
OFOB Southeast Asia Spot Prices for Japan		
	Wood Pellets	Yen/mt
FOB spot prices (Sep)	130.00-135.00	19,117-19,852
FOB spot prices (Oct)	+10 140.00-145.00 +10	20,587-21,322
FOB spot prices (Nov)	+5 140.00-145.00 +5	20,587-21,322
OFOB North America(including southwest Canada) Spot Prices		
	Wood Pellets	Yen/mt
FOB spot prices (Sep)	150.00-160.00	22,058-23,528
FOB spot prices (Oct)	150.00-160.00	22,058-23,528
FOB spot prices (Nov)	150.00-160.00	22,058-23,528
OCFR Japan Spot Prices		
	Wood Pellets	Yen/mt
CFR Japan spot prices (Sep)	155.00-165.00	22,793-24,263
CFR Japan spot prices (Oct)	+5 160.00-170.00 +5	23,528-24,999
CFR Japan spot prices (Nov)	+5 160.00-170.00 +5	23,528-24,999
OFreight rates		
Southeast Asia to North Asia	25.00-27.00	
North America to North Asia	30.00-35.00	
Exchange rate (TTS yen/\$ as of Aug 30) 147.05		

◎PKS (\$/mt)		
OFOB Indonesia Spot Prices		
	PKS	Yen/mt
FOB spot prices (Sep)	115.00-119.00	16,911-17,499
FOB spot prices (Oct)	115.00-119.00	16,911-17,499
FOB spot prices (Nov)	115.00-119.00	16,911-17,499
OFOB Malaysia Spot Prices		
	PKS	Yen/mt
FOB spot prices (Sep)	-15 105.00-115.00 -7	15,440-16,911
FOB spot prices (Oct)	-15 105.00-115.00 -7	15,440-16,911
FOB spot prices (Nov)	-15 105.00-115.00 -7	15,440-16,911
OCFR Japan Spot Prices		
	PKS	Yen/mt
CFR Japan spot prices (Sep)	-5 145.00-155.00 -5	21,322-22,793
CFR Japan spot prices (Oct)	-5 145.00-155.00 -5	21,322-22,793
CFR Japan spot prices (Nov)	-5 145.00-155.00 -5	21,322-22,793
OFreight rates		
Southeast Asia to North Asia	28.00-32.00	
Exchange rate (TTS yen/\$ as of Aug 30) 147.05		

◎Wood Pellets**○Summary**

FOB Southeast Asian prices for South Korea and Japan for October to November loading strengthened. For forward month delivery, supply/demand fundamentals were seen to be tight. Prices for delivery to Japan in October and November were also up. Freight rates for Southeast Asia and Japan and for North America and Japan were flat from a week earlier. Nevertheless, the freight market seemed to be firm as well.

○FOB Southeast Asia

FOB Southeast Asia prices for wood pellets for September loading for South Korea were steady from the previous week at \$105.00-115.00/mt. Meanwhile, prices for October to November loading went up \$5.00/mt to \$110.00-120.00/mt due to perceptions of tight supply/demand.

According to sources, discussion levels for October loading onwards rose to \$110-120/mt. As reported earlier, it was difficult to secure wood pellets from Russia and supply from Vietnam was gradually tighter. This was because the amount of scrap wood used as raw materials was decreasing and factories were unable to produce enough wood pellets.

FOB Southeast Asia prices for wood pellets for September loading for Japan were unrevised from the previous week at \$130.00-135.00/mt. Meanwhile, prices for October to November loading increased \$10.00/mt and \$5.00/mt respectively to \$140.00-145.00/mt.

For winter demand season in Northeast Asia, supply/demand for October loading onwards was said to be tight. According to sources, selling ideas for Vietnam loading were heard in the mid \$140's/mt and above and there were offers at \$150/mt. Sources felt that offers in the \$130's/mt were cheap at the moment.

Wood pellet prices from Vietnam for forward month loading were seen to be high. This was because there were views that wood chip prices for delivery to China might rise. Until first-half August, demand for wood chip for paper products from China was apparently inactive, but buying interest was reportedly increasing. Some sources were concerned that if demand for wood pellets increased, competition for raw materials might occur.

According to sources, some traders are reportedly procuring wood pellets from one Vietnamese supplier whose FSC certification was blocked and bringing them to Japan by utilizing other certifications (see "CFR Japan"). Market sources, however, pointed out that many Japanese power plant companies might prefer not to enter discussions even if they utilized another certification, they would.

According to statistics released by the Ministry of Finance, wood pellets unloaded into Japan in July reached a record high of 573,338 mt (see "Statistics"), up 7.9% from the previous month and up 38.0% from the same month last year. The unit import price was \$218.04/mt.

Tender for Wood pellets for South Korea								
Company	Power plant	B/S	Timing	Volume(mt)	Closing date	Price(\$/mt)	Result	Winner
KOSPO	Samcheok	DDP	Feb-Apr 2023	35,000	2023/1/30			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Dec 20- Mar 31 2023	105,000	2022/11/16			
KOSPO	Hadong	DDP	Nov-Dec 2022	22,000	2022/9/26			
KOSPO	Samcheok	DDP	Nov-Dec 2022	37,000	2022/9/26			
KOWEPO	Tae-an	DDP	- Aug 31 2022	15,000	2022/6/9			
KOWEPO	Tae-an	DDP	- Aug 31 2022	15,000	2022/5/24			
KOWEPO	Tae-an	DDP	- Aug 31 2022	15,000	2022/5/18			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Jun 13-Dec 31 2022	140,000	2022/4/21			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Apr 20- May 31 2022	20,000	2022/3/21		awarded	2 companies
KOSPO	Samcheok	DDP	Mar-Jun 2022	6,000	2022/3/15			
KOSPO	Samcheok	DDP	Mar-Jun 2022	20,000	2022/3/10			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Apr 11-May 31 2022	50,000	2022/3/7			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	May 12-Dec 23 2022	90,000	2022/2/28			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Apr 15-Aug 31 2022	120,000	2022/2/21			
KOSPO	Hadong	DDP	Mar-Jun 2022	20,000	2022/2/8			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Mar-22	18,500	2022/2/8			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Mar-22	50,000				
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Feb-22	50,000	2022/1/18			
KOSPO	Hadong	DDP	Mar-Jun 2022	20,000	2022/1/21			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Feb-Mar 2022	150,000	2022/1/7			
SGC energy		DDP	Jan-Feb 2022	200,000		\$180 CFR		
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Jan 10-Mar 31 2022	80,000	2021/12/16			
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Jan 10-Mar 31 2022	140,000	2021/11/25			
SGC energy		DDP	Nov 2021-Jan 2022	200,000				
KOEN	Yeongdong No. 2	DDP	Jan 10-Apr 15 2022	110,000	2021/11/15			

FOB North America

FOB North America prices for wood pellets loading from September to November were flat from a week earlier at \$150.00-160.00/mt.

Some sources were concerned about the impacts of the large forest fires continuing in Canada. Although there was no news about damage to the production or shipment for Japan so far, some sources viewed that there was a possibility that the fires would continue until October and it might affect products for Japan in the future. Views were also heard that spot

demand was expected to emerge for Europe toward the winter season and that North American products was likely to be in short supply.

Some North American players were said to continue buying wood pellets from Southeast Asia. Sources believed that the prices of North American term cargoes were high and the players were trying to procure cheaper Southeast Asian products.

OCFR Japan

CFR Japan prices for wood pellets for delivery in September were at \$155.00-165.00/mt, unchanged on week. On the other hand, CFR prices for delivery in October and November were at \$160.00-170.00/mt, up \$5.00/mt from the previous week with a rise in prices on an FOB Southeast Asia.

A Japanese trading house mentioned that selling ideas from Southeast Asia could be in the \$170's/mt on a CFR Japan basis considering recent prices on an FOB basis. Some suppliers were perceived that they could offer in the \$160's/mt but those sellers seemed to be limited.

One of the power producers in mainland Japan reportedly closed a tender to buy a

10,000-30,000mt size cargo for delivery in November or December, but the results of it were still unknown. However, it was informed that a cargo supplied by a Japanese trading house that had been originally produced by a Vietnamese supplier may have been offered. The supplier had been blocked with the FSC certification.

Some market sources speculated that the Japanese trading house took part in the tender to resell a cargo as the company became unable to bring the cargo to an end-user for some reasons. The trading house seemed to have brought into cargoes with the PEFC certification even after the FSC certification was blocked.

○Freight rates

The freight rates between Vietnam and Japan were at \$25.00-27.00/mt, unchanged from a week before. However, some vessels were said to be made to wait off the coast of ports for around one week before they unloaded their cargoes in Japan. In the country, several power plants had been constructed and the number of vessels that carried biomass fuels back to Japan was increasing. In addition, the number of truck drivers was also decreasing in the country, so that it was getting hard to transport biomass fuels after unloading cargoes.

The freight rates between North America and Japan were at \$30.00-35.00/mt, flat from the previous week. However, it was pointed out that market sentiment was strengthening as vessel supply became slightly tight. Chartering fees for larger vessels that transport goods besides biomass fuels were improving, and that was viewed as a bullish factor for the freight rates of the biomass fuels vessels. In addition, it was also perceived to be a bullish factor that the number of available vessels was decreasing due to the congestions at Panama Canal.

◎PKS

○Summary

FOB Indonesia prices for PKS fell sharply. Selling pressure was rising for suppliers that had high inventories. FOB Indonesia prices were stable but suppliers that reduced offers sharply were observed. Under such circumstances, offers for certificated PKS also decreased. In the CFR Japan market, a power generating company in Kyushu area was conducting a buy tender.

○FOB Southeast Asia

FOB Indonesia prices for PKS loading September to November were unchanged at \$115.00-119.00/mt. But as supply was high and FOB Malaysia prices were falling sharply, many sources perceived that FOB Indonesia prices also had room to decrease.

On an FOB Indonesia basis, supply for raw materials of PKS from mills was increasing as it was the harvest season of oil palm. Since inventories

were rising, selling prices for raw materials of PKS were softening. Offers on an FOB basis were heard at \$120/mt and below. Apart from this, some players were offering at \$125/mt to the high \$120's/mt.

On the other hand, buying interest was weak. Spot prices were falling recently but this was not stimulating demand. Only players that had been planning procurements since before were looking

for spot cargoes. A power generating company in northern area of Japan was planning to procure 20,000-30,000mt of spot cargoes loading November to December but it was currently taking a wait-and-see stance.

Supply in the spot market was increasing since sellers that had PKS that had not obtained third-party certifications were in a rush to sell. A Japanese trading house received offers at around \$100/mt from a supplier that was in a hurry to reduce inventories. But since the Japanese trading house could not find the supply destination, it refrained from starting discussions.

More players were offering PKS that had obtained third-party certifications. Some players were offering cargoes loading January onwards at \$140-150/mt. On the other hand, other sellers could not find buyers that were willing to start discussions and they reduced offers to the high \$120's/mt. Many buyers were trying to check the market and they were reluctant to start discussions. Supply for certificated PKS was seen to be much lower than demand, according to a market source. If demand for certificated PKS strengthened going forward, discussion levels might increase.

FOB Malaysia prices for PKS loading September to November decreased \$11.00/mt from the previous week to \$105.00-115.00/mt due to an increase in supply.

On an FOB Malaysia basis, supply of raw materials of PKS was increasing along with the harvest season. In addition, more sellers were in a hurry to sell uncertificated cargoes. Therefore, there

were many available cargoes in the spot market. On the other hand, as the deadline to obtain third-party certifications at the end of March 2024 was approaching, buyers were unwilling to increase inventories of uncertificated PKS. Supply/demand was slack and spot prices for cargoes loading from the Malay Peninsula reportedly fell to \$100-105/mt. As supply was high, views were heard that the market might decrease to below \$90/mt going forward. Prices for cargoes loading from the Borneo Island were said to be higher than those for loading from the Malay Peninsula.

Procurement costs for cargoes held by most suppliers were higher than current costs. Therefore, the room to decrease offers for suppliers was limited, said some market sources. Along with an increase in crop, procurement costs were expected to decrease going forward. Therefore, some suppliers were reducing offers but discussion levels remained at \$120/mt and above.

According to some market sources, suppliers that had a stock yard in Johor had 30,000mt of inventories and it was moving to sell. It was also considering selling its stock yard, not only PKS. The supplier might participate in a buy tender conducted by a power generating company in Kyushu (refer to CFR Japan section).

In Malaysia, sellers offering PKS that had obtained third-party certifications were also observed. Along with a decrease in spot prices for uncertificated PKS, prices for certificated PKS were also softening. Most suppliers previously indicated selling ideas at \$140-150/mt but players offering in the mid-\$130's/mt also appeared.

OCFR Japan

CFR Japan prices for PKS for delivery from September to November were all down by \$5.00/mt to \$145.00-155.00/mt. A sense of oversupply strengthened in the market due to some

troubles at existing power plants or delay of trial operations of newly constructed plants.

Tradable prices for cargoes on a CFR Japan basis were softening in line with a fall in prices on an

FOB basis. For trades of cargoes that had yet to acquire the third-party certifications, it was viewed that a deal could take place at around \$150/mt on a CFR Japan basis.

One of the power producers in Kyushu, West Japan, was conducting a buy tender of 10,000mt for delivery in November. The tender seemed not to have been closed.

One of the power producers in Hokkaido, North Japan, had suspended its operations for unit troubles as earlier mentioned. It was reported that steam was leaking from a pipeline that was connected to a boiler.

Japan's Agency for Natural Resources and Energy held the meeting of a Working Group to consider sustainable biomass fuels on Aug 23 and discussed the recent situation of the third-party certification of PKS.

Based on the results of the questionnaires conducted for the industrial party in July, only around 30% of mills had acquired the certifications. Further, only around 10% of market players in the supply chain including Japanese trading houses

who were usually last exporters to Japan had taken the certifications.

Under such circumstances, some participants in the meeting said that reasons for extremely delayed acquisitions of certifications or the current status should be understood and it was necessary to have another meeting to discuss the situation. Meanwhile, Yukari Takamura, the chairperson of the meeting said that there were no arguments that the deadline of the acquisitions of the certifications should be extended again. The meeting postponed a conclusion on whether or not an extension was necessary.

The Agency noted that while it understood the specific reasons for the delay in certification acquisition, "sufficient transitional measures had been taken to account these issues" (the person in charge). He added that it was necessary to consider if the extension would really help to raise the acquisition rates.

Amid the deadline of March 2024 approaching, no further measures to raise the acquisition rates had been shown.

○Freight rates

The freight rates between Indonesia and Japan and between Malaysia and Japan were both at \$28.00-32.00/mt, staying intact from a week before. Discussions were still being held at around \$30/mt. Some vessels had to wait off the coast of ports where unloading jobs are abundant. Therefore, the

number of available vessels was decreasing little by little and shipping schedules were getting tight. Most shipping companies were reportedly raising their selling ideas.

◎Palm Oil

A power plant in North Kanto Area that uses palm oil as fuels seemed to suspended its operations as prices for palm oil hovered in the high range and that would not meet profitability under the feed-in tariff system in Japan.

A market source said that FOB Malaysia prices for palm oil stood at around \$800/mt. In

addition, the low Japanese yen against the US dollars also pushed up the imported prices in Japan. CFR Japan prices were calculated at around 140,000yen/mt. It could be considered to be around 30.5yen/kWh, that was much higher than around 24yen/kWh, the spot electricity price in Japan as of Aug 30.

As imports of palm oil as fuels were not proceeding, it was reported that mills in the exporting company were inactive to get certifications that were necessary to sell under the FIT system to Japan. Some pointed out that that could delay for suppliers to acquire certifications of PKS as a side-product.

In the meantime, some market players were moving to export palm oil mill effluent (POME) that was discharged from Malaysia or Indonesia. Market players were getting interested in POME

as a raw material of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), renewable diesel (RD), or hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO). Even in Japan, oil refiners were preparing to mass-produce those decarbonized fuels. However, raw materials for those fuels such as used cooking oil were limited. Supply of POME was abundant and some market players were moving to export it to Japan. However, it was pointed out that picking up POME was not easy as mills and refining units were not usually connected with pipelines in Malaysia or Indonesia.

©Market News

Following news stories were originally published on Rim Asia Energy Links, the real-time news service at <https://eng.rim-intelligence.co.jp/news/>

○Idemitsu to team up with LOPS for procurement of SAF materials

Japan's refiner Idemitsu Kosan will team up with LOPS to procure raw materials of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) LOPS deals with animal fat, feed crop and so on. They are planning to establish the system to procure raw materials for SAF such as used cooking oil in Japan and to refine SAF by late 2020's. Idemitsu will take advantage of its production techniques, while LOPS will utilize its knowledge on animal fats. They will consider the best way to procure used cooking oil and to store in the country, or to optimize transportations that will lead to slash costs for stable procurements.

○Bio-bunkers market: spread with soaring LNG bunker prices narrows Aug 23

Indications for VLSFO with a bio-mix of a maximum of 30% in Rotterdam were at \$770.00-840.00/mt and indications with a bio-mix of a maximum of 24% in Singapore were at \$798.00-868.00/mt, both weakening from the previous week. Due to soaring LNG bunker prices, the price difference between LNG bunkers and bio-bunkers narrowed.

According to Rim Bunker Oil Report, LNG bunker prices for first-half September delivery in Rotterdam were at \$740.00-820.00/mt and LNG bunker prices for October delivery in Singapore were at \$775-855/mt. Meanwhile, prices for VLSFO with a sulfur content of less than 0.5% in Rotterdam and Singapore as of Aug 23 were at \$585.00-588.00/mt and \$622.00-625.00/mt, respectively.

Bio-fuel prices declined in line with lower palm oil prices in Malaysia and Indonesia. In addition, the current fall in VLSFO prices also led to both bio-bunker prices in Rotterdam and Singapore being lower. However, bio-fuel prices remained in the high range compared to other alternative fuels.

China's palm oil imports from Indonesia in 2023 were expected to reach approximately 8 mil tons, the same level as before the COVID-19 pandemic. There were growing views that the volume of used cooking oil (UCO) would increase in China. However, prices of UCO including Used Cooking Oil Methyl Ester (UCOME) could hover high despite growing concerns that prices would decline due to increasing supply of UCO.

Furthermore, the sharp rise in LNG bunker prices could trigger a sense of undervalue for bio-bunker prices. Hence, demand for bio-bunkers was likely to grow further. In regions such as China, Singapore,

Hongkong and Japan, it is common to for vessels smaller than handy-size that could not install deck tankers to apply slow steaming operations or use bio-bunkers for environmental reasons. This supported demand for bio-bunkers, sources pointed out.

US oil company Phillips 66 and grain trading company Archer-Daniels-Midland (ADM) were reportedly negotiating to establish a new bio-fuel joint venture to convert high-cost refineries to facilities producing low-carbon bio-fuels such as sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). This was seen as one of the compromises between the petroleum industry and the corn-based ethanol industry, which had been at odds for many years.

Meanwhile, Phillips 66 would convert facilities of the Rodeo Refinery in California into one of the world's largest renewable fuel refineries, set to begin operation in 2024. The refinery will no longer process crude oil and instead use waste oils fats greases and vegetable oils to produce an initial 800 million gallons per year (50,000 barrels per day) of renewable transportation fuels, including renewable diesel, renewable gasoline, and SAF.

©Statistics

Japan Wood Pellets Imports MOF Data Jul 2023

Japan Wood Pellets Imports MOF Data				Jul 2023	Forex: \$=Yen	142.35)	
	Jul 2023			Jun 2023	Jul 2022	Jan-Jul 2023	Jan-Jul 2022
Country	Volume(mt)	Unit Price (Yen/mt)	Unit Price (\$/mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)
Vietnam	253,367	27,110	190.45	236,910	181,511	1,429,111	1,278,119
Canada	181,403	38,572	270.97	115,124	128,091	911,145	772,938
US	118,481	28,743	201.92	154,590	63,145	662,606	178,259
Indonesia	10,942	24,174	169.82	10,791	1,617	44,412	19,668
Malaysia	9,009	27,809	195.36	11,900	3,205	107,841	57,211
China	128	56,234	395.04	129	95	775	494
Sweden	8	196,625	1,381.28	0	0	8	0
Thailand	0	0	0.00	1,780	3,715	7,808	3,755
Australia	0	0	0.00	0	24,127	24,844	38,077
Russia	0	0	0.00	0	9,936	0	62,762
New Zealand	0	0	0.00	0	0	58	39
Taiwan	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	1
Estonia	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	46
Philippines	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	25
Grand Total	573,338	31,038	218.04	531,224	415,442	3,188,609	2,411,394

Source: Ministry of Finance, Trade Statistics of Japan

Japan PKS Imports MOF Data Jul 2023

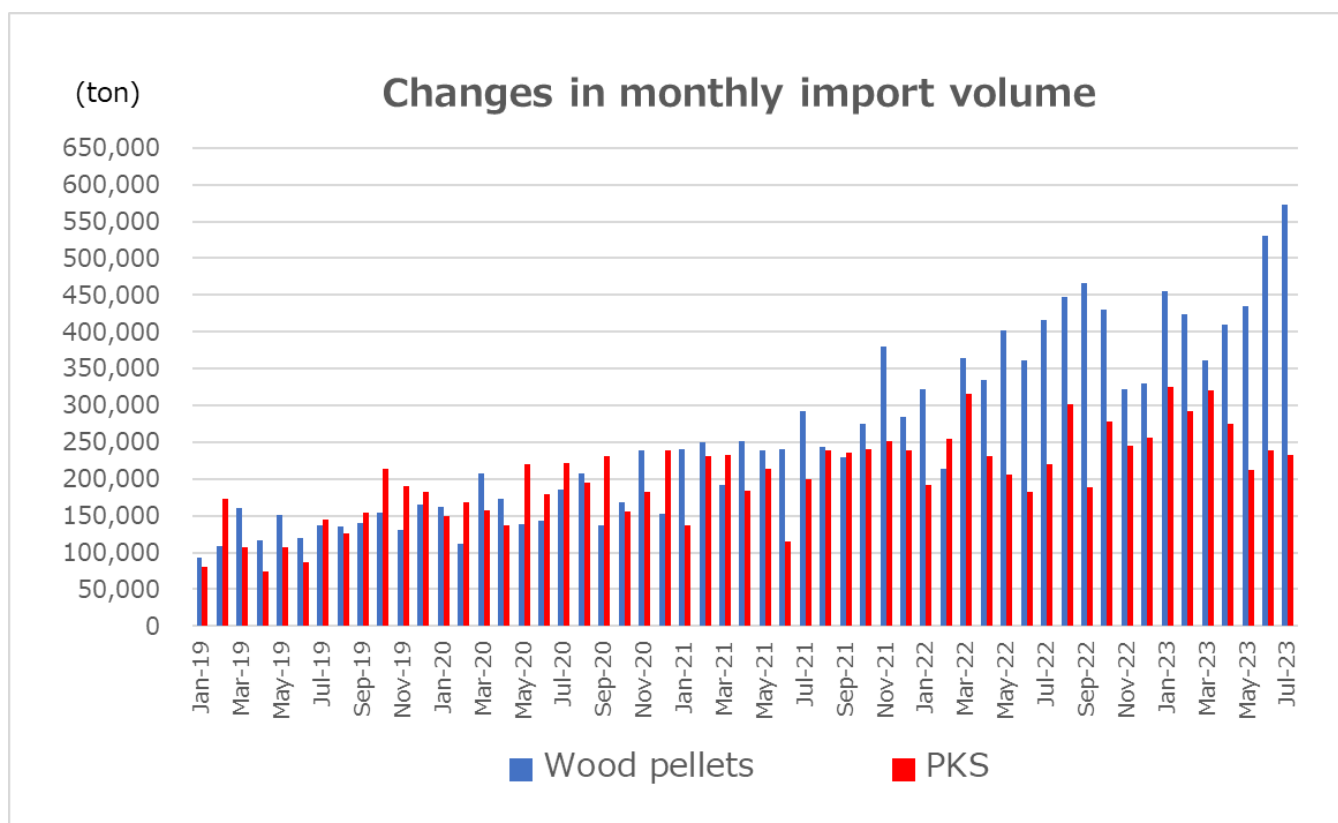
Japan PKS Imports MOF Data

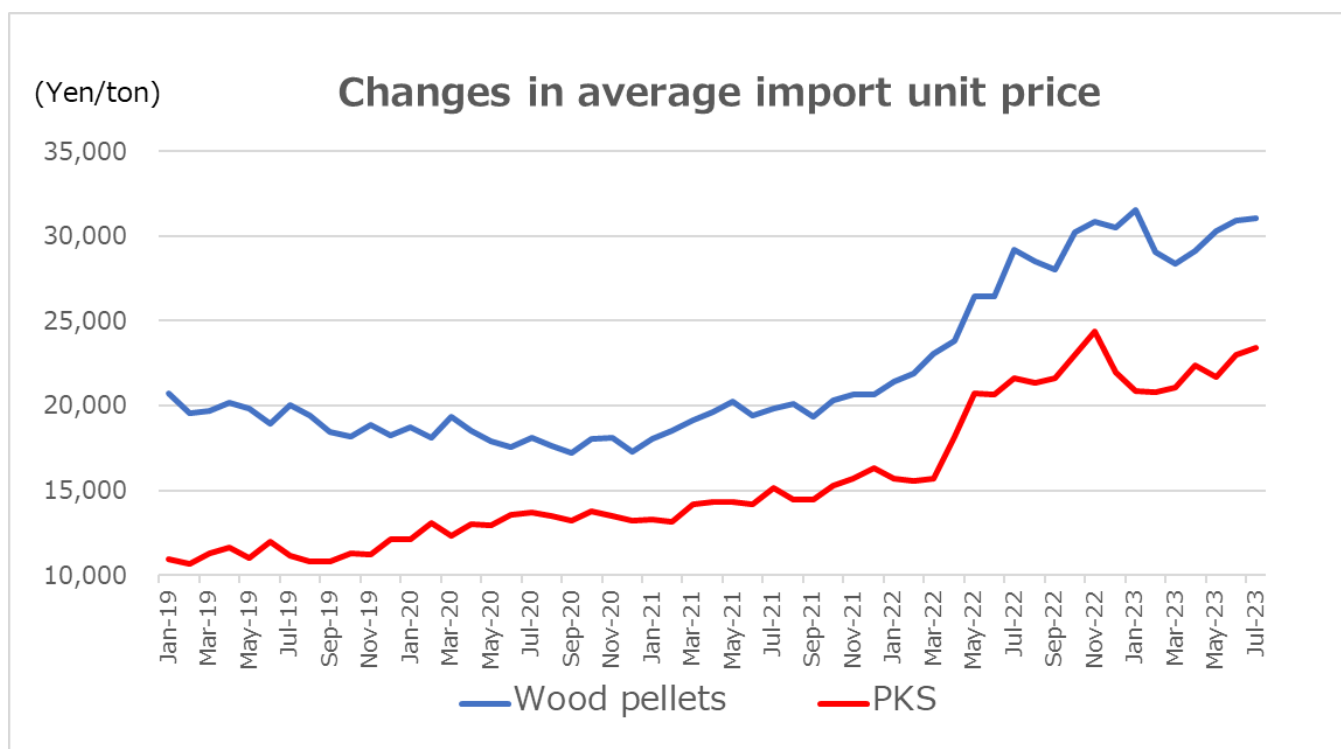
Jul 2023 Forex: \$=Yen 142.35)

	Jul 2023			Jun 2023	Jul 2022	Jan-Jul 2023	Jan-Jul 2022
Country	Volume(mt)	Unit Price (Yen/mt)	Unit Price (\$/mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)	Volume(mt)
Indonesia	166,510	22,790	160.10	164,779	186,885	1,432,369	1,218,277
Malaysia	66,586	25,030	175.83	62,927	33,412	453,348	384,068
Thailand	0	0	0.00	10,430	0	10,430	0
Grand Total	233,096	23,430	164.59	238,136	220,297	1,896,147	1,602,345

Source: Ministry of Finance, Trade Statistics of Japan

Changes in monthly import volume and import unit price

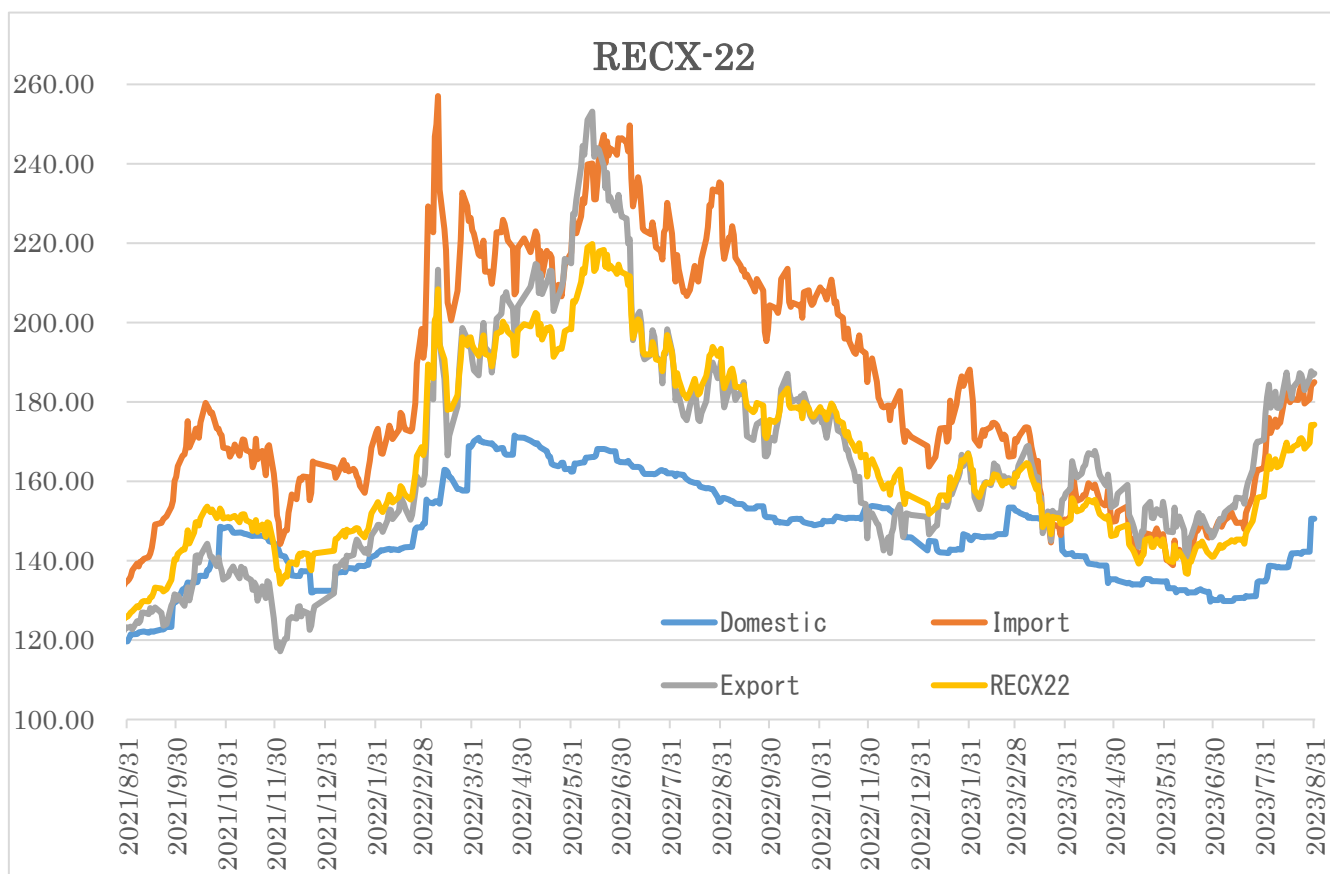




Source: Ministry of Finance, Trade Statistics of Japan

©Rim Energy Composite Index 22 (RECX-22, average prices for 2010 are set at 100)

RECX-22 index for Thursday was 174.26.





The Rim Energy Composite Index 22 (RECX-22) focuses on energy products with a significant impact on consumer prices and the economy.

Please see the details of RECX-22 from the link below.

https://www.rim-intelligence.co.jp/contents/info/P_ENEIndex2013Eng.pdf

©Rim publishes English version of Rim Biomass Report

Rim intelligence publishes the English version of the Rim Biomass Report (Weekly) every Thursday. The report contains valued information on biomass fuels including wood pellets and PKS, for which demand is increasing in Northeast Asia such as Japan and South Korea.

Main contents

- Price assessment and commentary on the FOB Southeast Asia market for wood pellets and PKS
- Price assessment and commentary on the FOB North America market for wood pellets
- Price assessment and commentary on the CFR Japan market for wood pellets and PKS
- Price assessment and commentary on the freight market for wood pellets and PKS transportation
- Information on tenders conducted by South Korean and Japanese consumers

For your application, please click the link below or contact Rim Biomass Team.

<https://eng.rim-intelligence.co.jp/contents/info/biomassEnglishEn/>

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