



# BIO ——— ECONOMY

IN THE  
CEREAL  
AND FORAGE  
SECTOR.



After the harvest of cereals and other crops, several tons of agricultural residuals are available to be valorised. The valorisation of these residuals is a logistical challenge as the sources are widely dispersed and this makes the treatment and management of the residuals difficult.

## Example of a business model in the bioeconomy: Pelletierungsgenossenschaft eGen

In the Southeast of Styria region (Austria), **Pelletierungsgenossenschaft eGen** was founded to manage and upgrade the residuals for the local crops into added value products.



**Pelletierungsgenossenschaft eGen** is a local farmer cooperative with around 100 members. The **Pelletierungsgenossenschaft eGen** farmers bring their residuals to the facilities to be treated.

The range of agricultural residuals treated is wide. Farmers provide residuals as husks, straw, hay, alfalfa, corn cobs, and all are suitable to be valorised.



The agricultural residuals are treated by pressure hydrothermal treatment, to produce germ-free materials.



Once the residuals are treated, they are ready to be pelletised. Pellets are a great solution for Austrian economy, since most of the pellets used in Austria are imported.



The pellets could be used as bedding material or feed for domestic livestock, or as fuel for biomass burners.



Established in 2015

4 employees

Cooperatively owned  
(around 100 members)

2000 tons of raw materials  
processed per year



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