**Conclusions:**

**1. Biomass extraction – potential of pruning rests:**

* Logistics is difficult/costly. Small parcels. Cooperatives should be integrated
* It has its use as water retention, prevention of erosion, organic material 🡪 don’t use the pruning always
* Legislation that is increasingly prohibiting burning 🡪 farmers need alternatives
* Advantage: of the three options, here is most opportunity to valorize, because not used currently 🡪 different opinions in different groups
* Needs to be made easy for farmers 🡪 not require more work, otherwise farmers will burn it/keep doing what they’re doing 🡪 management via cooperatives
* Need economic benefit as incentive

**Extraction of biomass – Use of alperujo:**

* Principally water 70% 🡪 costs of transport/drying
* Related to HTL
* It is already used 🡪 already has a value chain
* Competition with food sector (pomace oil)
* Legislation 🡪 needed to bring to the secondary mill

**Orujillo:**

* High price (60 euro/ton), related to carbon credits
* Political stability (fossil vs. renewable). Energy independence

**Technology**

* Flexible
* Principally to produce energy
* Valorization of all fractions, first high value added products for profitability (different opinions in different groups)
* Legal uncertainty could define the use of technology
* Lack of knowledge at the mills in relation to the available technologies

**Social/environmental**

* Education/awareness raising
* Administration should set the example
* Small scale industry to make management easier
* Olive mills distribute added value
* Increased income
* More organization/integration of cooperatives
* Benefits for all (including the province)