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A new role for EU forests and the forest sector in the climate targets beyond 2020

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Current role of European forests

- Sink of 450 Mt CO2, or **10%** of total EU emissions
- Harvested wood products: sink of 44 Mt CO2
- Biomass for bioenergy producing 3% of total EU energy need
- Some signs of possible saturation





More forests than ever since early Medieval





Land abandonment

Fuchs et al. 2014



Growth & harvest at European scale





Contribution to GDP (M Euro/y)



Why has nothing happened in the forest sector?

- Believed monitoring uncertain
- Perceived permanence risk
- Perceived that not much can be achieved
- Sink is already there and large. Taking up forest sink was perceived as just reducing targets

> Paris agreement provides opportunities: incentives need to be created



The challenge: how to take up forests?



Where would that additional 9% mitigation potential come from?

Mitigation source / role	Measures needed	Estimated mitigation impact / year
Forests / <i>sink</i>	Forest management to increase carbon storage	170 Mt CO ₂
Abandoned farmland transferred to forest / <i>sink</i>	Afforestation of estimated 12–17 Mha of abandoned farmland	70 Mt CO ₂ (+ potential additional wood production of 100 Mm ³)
EU domestic woody biomass residues and low-quality thinning wood / <i>substitution</i>	Substitution of fossil based energy and materials	180 Mt CO ₂
Total potential additional mitigation impact		420 Mt CO ₂

Estimates based on: Nabuurs et al 2015, European Forest Institute

Variety amongst Member States offers ties 2010 Forest harvest intensity (%) 0 - 25 25 - 50 50 - 75 75 - 100 100 - 300300 - 500 500 - 800 Harvesting intensity as % of increment (Levers et al. 2014)

EU has to decide now how to take up forests in its goals

Forests and forest sector can be taken up in overall target (phased-in), with own increasing role

Why?

- \checkmark EU have rather stable sink, with a managed forest resource base
- ✓ New monitoring techniques available incomparable to 1997
- ✓ Clear synergies; not an either-or!
- Policies, economic incentives and investments are needed to turn a saturating sink
- ✓ Synergies with bio-economy can be developed

No single sector can solve the whole problem, and no single sector can provide quick fixes

<u>Climate smart forestry</u> and forest sector takes into account local circumstances and creates win-win

Example of possible measures:

- ✓ Storm prone areas: bring down stock
- ✓ Drained peat areas: reduce drainage
- High stocked area: bring down stock and combine with innovation in products
- ✓ Remote areas: strict reserves
- Outgrown coppice: regenerate, stimulate local biomass innovation and plant adapted species

Role of State Forests

- Member states should update or create policies, economic programs and instruments. Locally specific measures can be stimulated in a Climate Smart Forestry & Forest Sector
- ✓ State Forests: closest to policy implementation
- ✓ Large areas: easy to diversify goals; climate smart forestry
- Initiator in a region
- ✓ Example function
- E.g. Netherlands: 30,000 owners, but 60 largest own 2/3 of total forest





There are no dragons....only opportunities!

Thank you!

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