

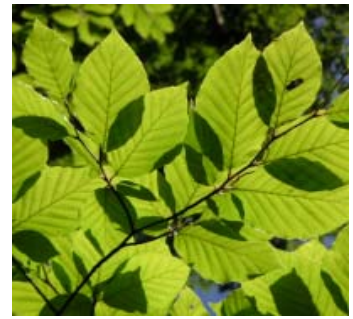
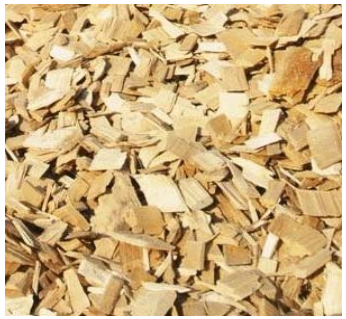

Potential Sustainable Wood Supply in Europe

by Sebastian Hetsch

Workshop on Potential Sustainable Wood Supply
30 March – Geneva

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2. Methodology & Data used
3. Results & Food for thought
4. Is there enough wood?
5. Next steps

1. Background – UNECE/FAO activities

- International and national strive for more renewable energy
- International studies on forest resources (EFSOS, FRA, SOEF, JWEE) and
- Workshops on wood mobilization and supply (2007, 2008)
- Study on Potential Wood Supply (2008)

1. Objectives of the Study

- Present, analyse and explain currently available data on potential wood supply
- Raise awareness on methodology for wood resource assessment
- Summarize policy measures for sustainable increased wood mobilization

2. Methodology

- Best international available data, different sources
- Current use
- bio-technical potential (theo. maximum)
- assumption on socio-economic potential

2. Methodology

Forest:

- Stemwood
- Other aboveground biomass
- Belowground biomass

Non-forest:

- Other wood land
- Trees outside forest

Co-products and waste:

- Chips, wood residues
- Post consumer recovered wood

Agriculture:

- Fruit trees, vines, olives

Forest Expansion

- on fallow agriculture land

Influencing factors for wood supply: Forest age class distribution

Increment from forest area NOT available for wood supply

2. Data – current use

Forest	State of Europe‘s Forest (SOEF) FRA, TBFRA
OWL, Trees outside forest	TBFRA
Forest Expansion	n.a.
Agriculture	?
Industry co-products	Wood Resource Balance / JFSQ
Post-consumer rec. wood	COST E31, Wood resource balance

2. Data – bio-tech potential

Forest	State of Europe‘s Forest (SOEF) FRA, TBFRA
OWL, Trees outside forest	TBFRA (increment), SOEF (area)
Forest Expansion, Agriculture	Eurostat statistics on land use + general figures for increment
Industry co-products	EFSOS, Wood resource balance
Post-consumer rec. wood	Expert estimates (Mantau / Leek)

2. Data – socio-economic potential

Forest	35 % (0% below ground)
OWL, Trees outside forest	35 %
Forest Expansion, Agriculture	Eurostat statistics on land use + general figures for increment
Industry co-products	EFSOS, Wood resource balance
Post-consumer rec. wood	Expert estimates (Mantau / Leek)

3. Results

Source of wood supply (EU 27)	current use (2005) [M m³]		additional bio-technical potential [M m³]		additional socio-economic potential [M m³]	
Stemwood (FAWS)	355.2	68%	232	31%	81.2	35%
Aboveground biomass (FAWS)	11.2	2%	148.8	20%	52.1	22%
- from current harvest						
- from additional harvest		0%	28.8	4%	10.1	4%
Belowground biomass (FAWS)	2.6	1%	176.2	23%	0	0%
Other Wooded Land	1.1	0%	18.7	2%	6.5	3%
Trees outside forest	7.1	1%	3.6	0%	1.3	1%
Forest Expansion	0	0%	65.1	9%	22.8	10%
Wood fibre from agriculture	?	0%	25	3%	18.7	8%
Co-products and residues from wood-processing industry	113.8	22%	2	0%	2	1%
Post-consumer recovered wood	28.6	6%	52.5	7%	39	17%
SUM	**519.6**	100%			**233.7**	100%

3. Data Quality

- Forest data: “as good as it gets”
- Woody biomass outside forest: “quite poor, but best available (?)”
- Co-products: “fairly good”
- Recovered wood: “informed guessing”
- Agriculture: “good data basis, little knowledge about actual use (?)”
- Forest expansion: “good data basis and wild speculations”

3. Food for thought

- Data Quality
- How much is already used but not reported to statistics?
- Age class structure of the forest could influence level of sustainable harvest
- Forest Area not available for wood supply

4. Is there enough wood?

- Considering earlier UNECE/FAO work based on simple scenarios, a “gap” between current supply and pot. future demand of 395 / 237 million m^3 were calculated
- This analysis shows a potential additional supply of 233 million m^3

BUT…

- Results identify potential (mainly bio-technical)

4. Is there enough wood?

- “Real” socio-economic potentials depend on mobilization of these potential
  - Study assumes 35% - arbitrary figure (based on studies) – BUT it really depends on adequate measures to mobilize these resources

4. Is there enough wood?

How to mobilize?

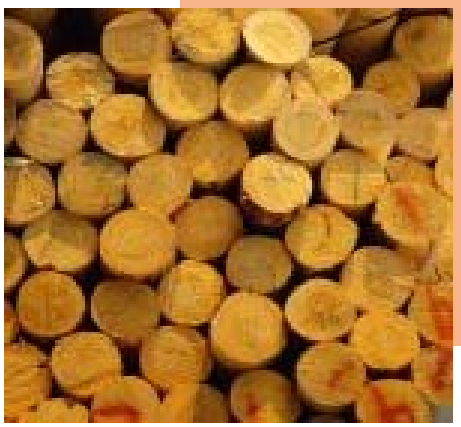
- Understand obstacles and bottlenecks to mobilization on local and national level

  - Workshops (e.g. Geneva Jan 2007)
  - Working groups (EC, CEPF, national)

- Implement adequate measures

5. Next steps

- Study should give an input on methodology and data to assessment of potentials
- Detailed assessment has to be carried out on national level
- Mobilization and implementation of adequate measures crucial
- Continued work on international level



Thank you for your attention!