

# Wood-using industries and woody biomass

### The case of the European Pulp and Paper Industries

October 2003



# **RES** is not a fad



- EU White Paper on renewable energy sources
- RES-Electricity Directive
- « Intelligent Energy for Europe » Programme
- EU policy options on RES-Heat
- Communication on RES
- Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC)

« We express our strong commitment to the promotion of renewable energy and to the increase of the share of renewable energy sources in the global total primary energy supply. »



# **Industry's increasing capacity**





Year

# Forecasts of paper and board consumption



FP

#### **Forest – a growing resource**

Mil. m<sup>3</sup> over bark





25 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. of which 12 are not used



# **Nature-oriented management**

Enhance nature conservation values in the forests



#### **Reduced harvesting**

# Changed wood quality and type

## **Climate change**



Enhance forest potential to sequester carbon



### **Postponed harvesting**

Changing management practices

# **Renewable energy**



Promote the use of wood as a source of renewable energy



#### **Competing use of wood**

### **Distorted wood market**



#### **Theoretical shortfall**



- Forecasted industry demand
  Shortfall under historical management
  Supply of wood under historical management
  - Shortfall under new management
  - Supply of wood under new management



Pulp and paper industries' general objective



- To maintain the sustainability of the forest ecosystem
- To further contribute to the RES and RES-E targets put forward by the Community
- Aiming for a free energy market
- To secure the future wood availability both in terms of quantity and quality for the EU PPI



# Energy production from biomass in the EU PPI in 2001 - 2010 (estim.)





#### **Electricity production from RES in the EU PPI in 2001 - 2010** (Estim.)



Candidate measures leading to increasing the available biomass for energy production



- SRF and bio-fuels from agricultural origin (CAP)
- increased harvesting potential (via research, mechanisation, new methods)
- increase felling rate
- extract larger quantities of forest residues (e.g. stumps, branches and tops)
- collect larger volumes of industry and postconsumer residues via contracts subscribed with municipal waste management organisations
- rely on the international trade of wood fibres

EU should act as a facilitator