

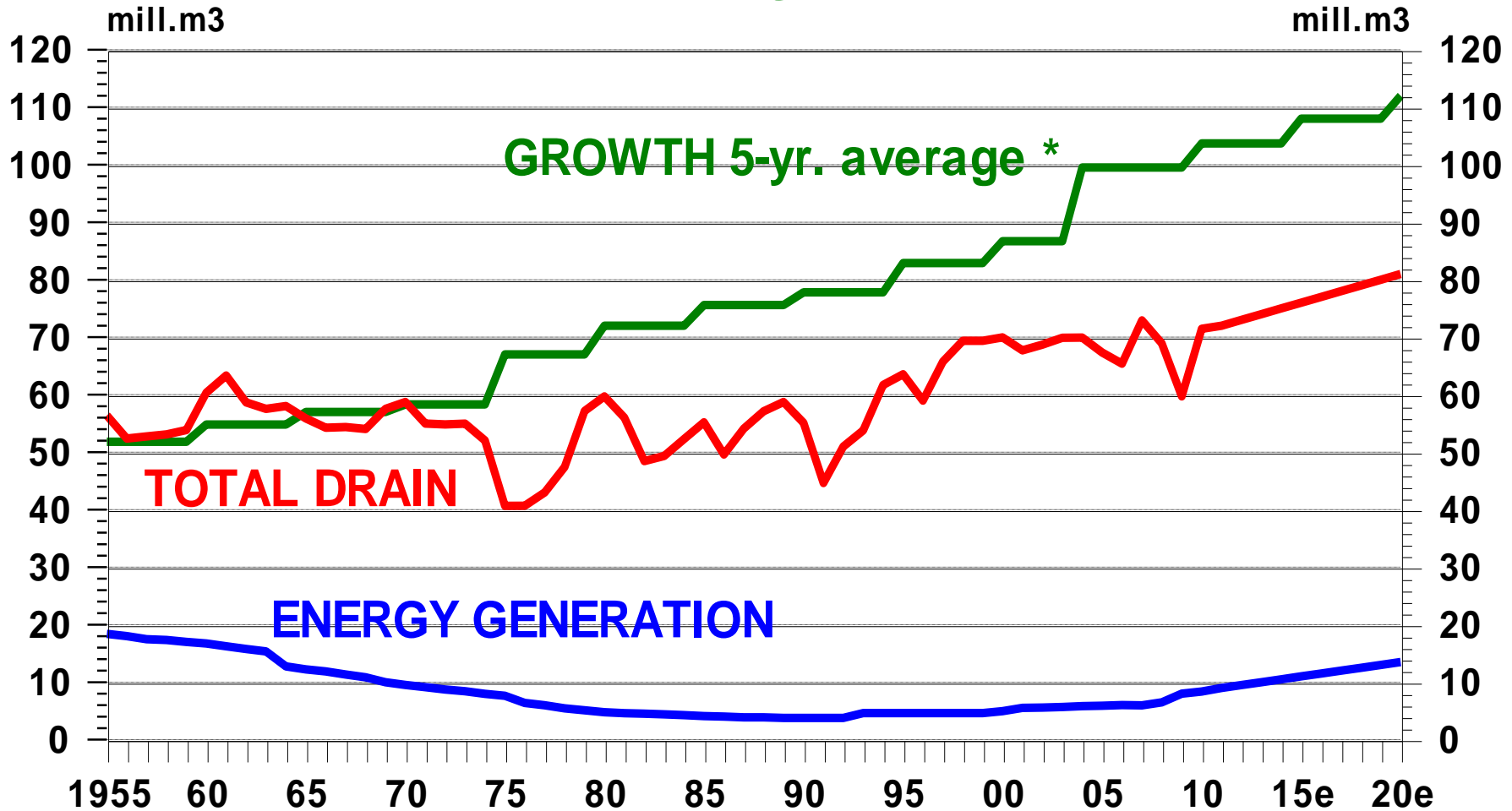
Sustainable forestry – sustainable bioenergy

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TIMBER BALANCE IN FINLAND



Total drain includes industrial use of wood and natural removal (ca. 10 mill.m3/year). Estimates for industrial use by 2020 have been done by VATT

Estimates for energy generation by 2020 from NREAP

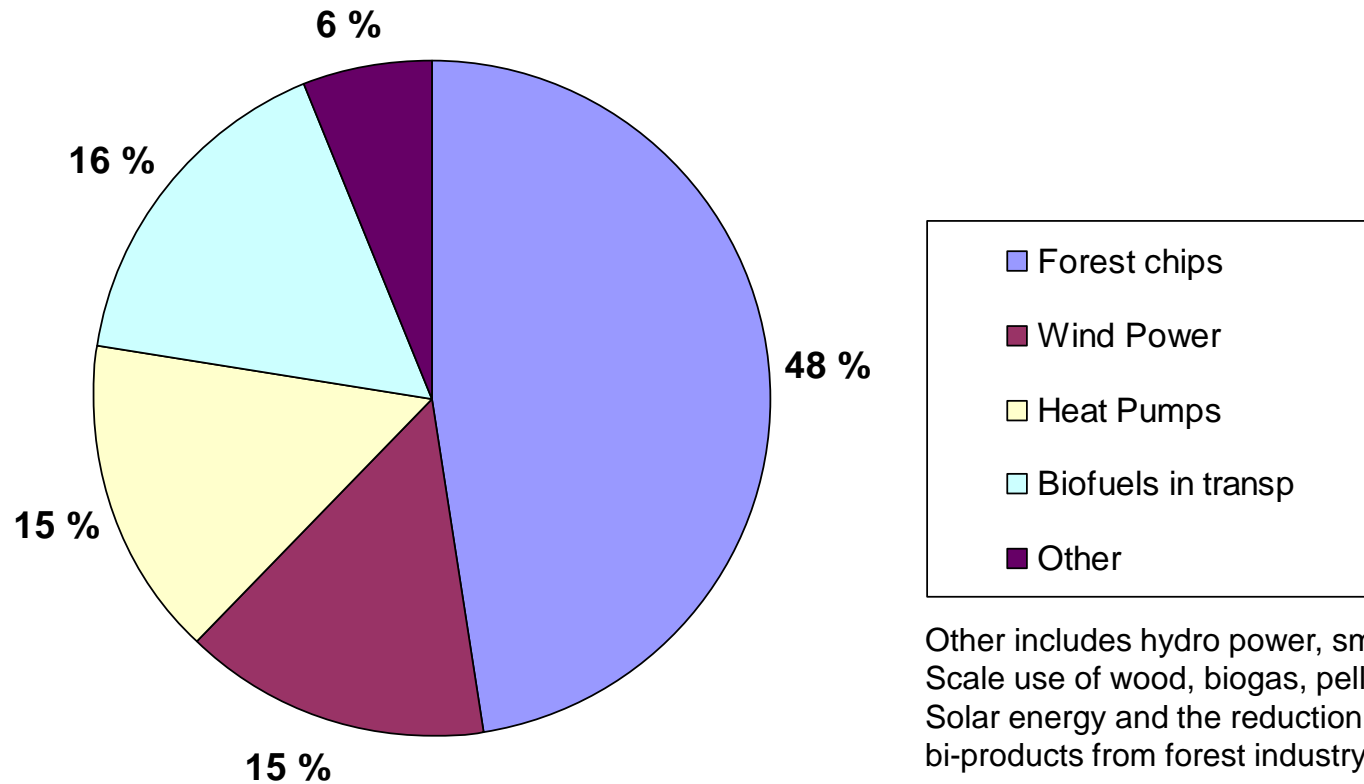
* Growth incl. industrial roundwood (logs and pulpwood). In addition, annual harvesting potential of energy wood (i.e. logging residues and stumps) is 10-15 mill. m3.

Sources: Finnish Forest Research Institute, VATT, NREAP of Finland
 26 September 2011/MTK/
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Shares in the increase of RES in primary energy in 2005-2020 , %

Increased use of RES in primary energy 39.2 TWh
and in final consumption 37.5 TWh



IT'S ALL ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY OF FORESTRY

Practically no-one fells a tree only for bioenergy, but

- the lower part of the stock goes for sawmilling (but bark and sawdust for bioenergy)
- the middle part of the stock goes for wood pulp (but a big part comes out from a plant as bioenergy)
- only the tree crown and branches –if harvested- are only bioenergy



CONCLUSIONS

- Different parts of the same tree can not have different sustainability criteria
- The sustainability criteria for biomass can not define the sustainability of wood for other purposes
- The sustainability of forestry covers this all



CARBON NEUTRALITY

- Carbon neutrality of biomass is different in different cases
- Biomass from agriculture has higher carbon foot print due to fertiliser and fuel consumption
- Short rotation forestry may come close to agriculture biomass
- Slow growth forests – only 4-5 interventions in my forest during 80 years (planting if not natural regeneration, clearing bushes in 5-10 years, first thinning 25-30 years, second thinning 50 years, felling 80 years) – practically no carbon foot print



KEY MESSAGE

- **Maintaining the carbon neutrality of wood coming from sustainably managed forests is both scientifically sound and necessary for the ambitious renewable targets**

