Innovative and sustainable forest-based industries

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Challenges that we have to solve globally:

- Climate change
- Environmental sustainability
- Well-being (accommodation and nutrition) of the ever growing population





- EU has become a net exporter of forest products, while at the same time expanding Europe's forests
- Only 65 % of the European annual forest growth is harvested
- The woodworking industries play a major role in rural development
- Wood products are carbon stores
- Every cubic metre of wood substituting for fossil fuelintensive materials saves a total of roughly 2 tonnes of CO2





- Wood can replace fossil fuels, releasing the solar energy it had stored chemically, as well as the CO2, without any effect on the global balance
- Wood as a source of energy is not only renewable; it is also low in CO2 emissions
- Wood plays a major role in combating climate change. Greater use of wood products will stimulate the expansion of Europe's forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by substituting for fossil fuel intensive products.





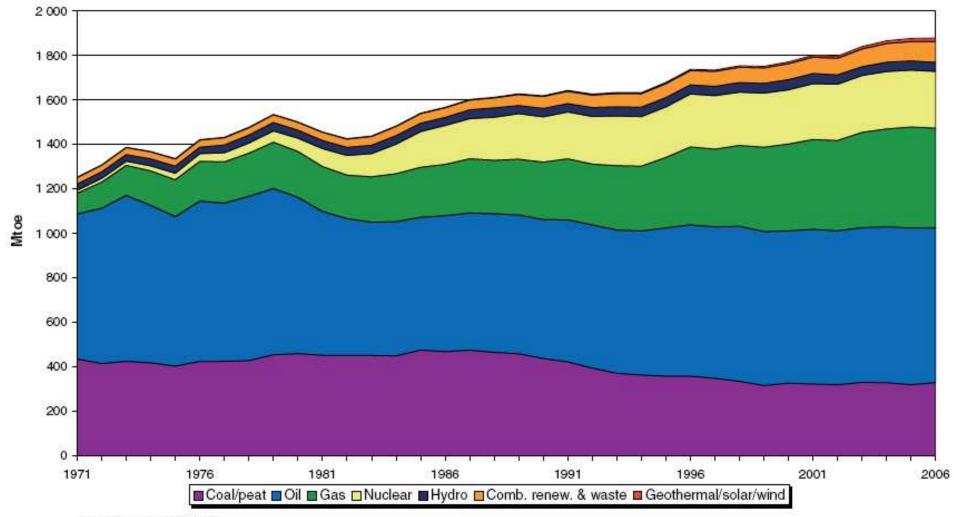
- Carbon storage can be extended by increasing the lifespan of wood products
- Biomass energy, together with investment in combined heat and power energy plants, makes wood based industries the least fossil fuel intensive of any industrial manufacturing sector





Total primary energy supply* IEA Europe





Excluding electricity trade.

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For more detailed data, please consult our on-line data service at http://data.iea.org.





Briefly about energy production and climate change:

- According to current views, global energy demands will grow significantly in the next 30 years.
- All forms of energy will be represented also in the energy palette of the future.
- Climate change mitigation and energy self sufficiency are the primary incentives in the increased use of renewable energy; the business opportunities are only now being discovered.
- In renewable energy forms, forest biomass is the only large-scale solution: its use is highly researched and it already has productive business operations under way.





EU's 202020 target

In March 2007, the EU made a commitment by year 2020 to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the 1990 level
- Increase the use of renewables to 20% in all energy consumption
- 10% of all fuels used in transport should be biofuels
- Increase the efficiency of energy use by 20%
- Finland must increase its share of renewable energy to 38% of all energy production, current level is at 28.5%
- The increase corresponds to energy content of about 45TWh, i.e. approx. 23 million m3 of wood
- Forest chips could account for about half of this amount
- This will not be achieved with the current growth rate of biomass use! We need concrete actions!





Feed-in tariff for wood energy production for plants of under 20 MW?

- Plants of over 20 MW are covered by ETS.
- Finland, Portugal and Malta are the only EU countries without any feed-in tariff.
- Players' access to the electricity market must be enabled in the feed-in tariff.
- NO REAL COMPETITION FOR RAW MATERIAL, THE POTENTIAL IS ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE.
- Feed-in tariff does not exclude any former player, but enables investment security for both new and old players.
- Transparency to the market: market monitoring





- Use of wood in construction should be promoted in a similar way like has been done with bio-based liquid fuels. By EU's decision: "certain amount of constructions" material content should be wood-based".
- Decision makers' interest for wood construction must be increased and thus create demand for wood products.
 Wood must also be treated in a similar way with other construction materials in the becoming Euro codes. Now there is a clear competitive advantage for other materials





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



