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New perspectives on the role of European forests and forest management in the global carbon cycle

Dublin, 4 Sep 2012, CARBiFOR meeting

www.efi.int

European forests Forest area EU27: 157 million ha. Growing stock: 24 billion m³, and increasing ...a clear vegetation rebound European tree species map (Hengeveld et al, 2011)

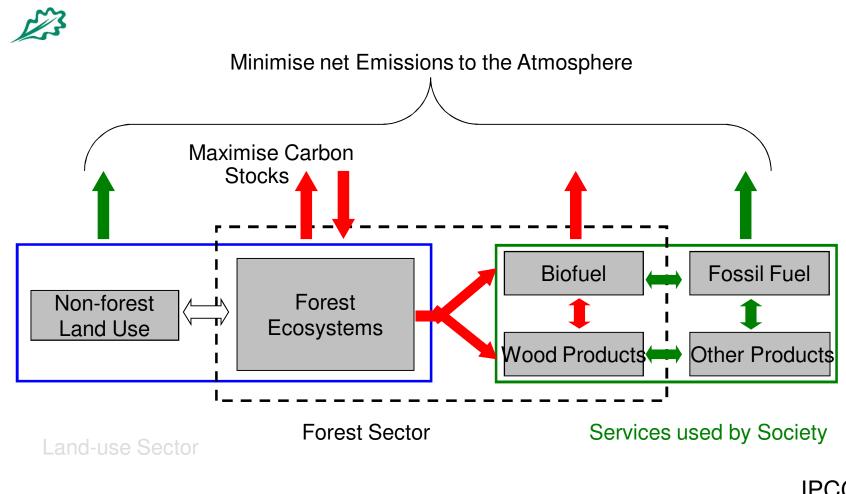


1. Principles of carbon sequestration

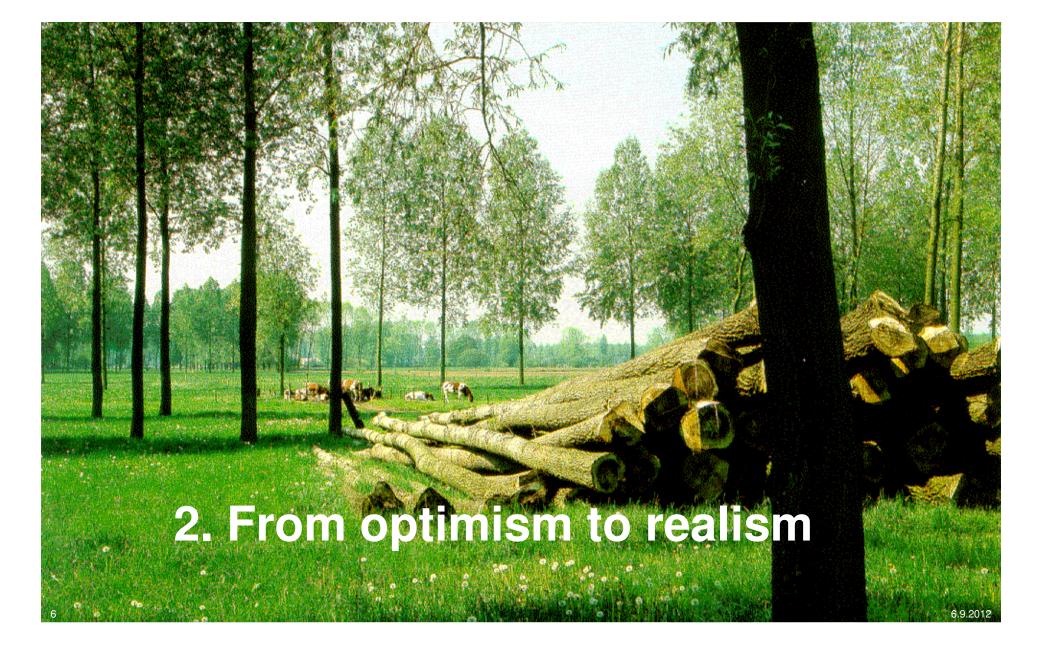
- 2. From optimism to realism
 - **3**. To the green economy













From Kyoto to Qatar

At first huge optimism in the potential role of global biosphere

- 300 400 million ha would be available for afforestation globally (Nilsson and Schopfhauser, early nineties)
- IPCC SR LULUCF (2000): global potential of 2 Gt C







- Overall emission reduction targets were set in Kyoto, but share of LULUCF not defined
- Lengthy processes to define Caps, and to define rules
- Some parties deliberately slow down process: risks, uncertainties, leakage, etc. Although Durban did make progress on accounting
- Also, LULUCF is used to direct attention away from fossil fuel
- ..and negotiators jump on REDD+

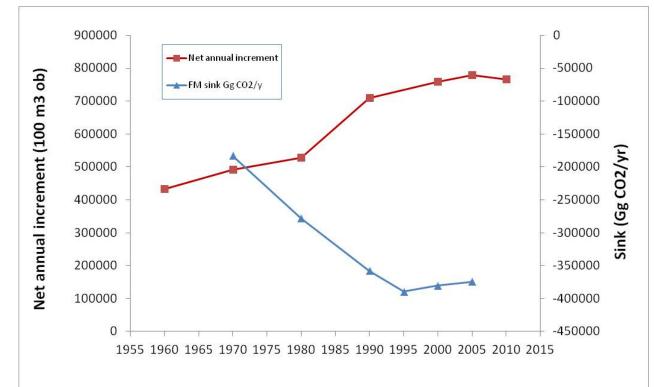




.. and insights change



Growth reaching its limits? Carbon sink strength is curbing in Europe



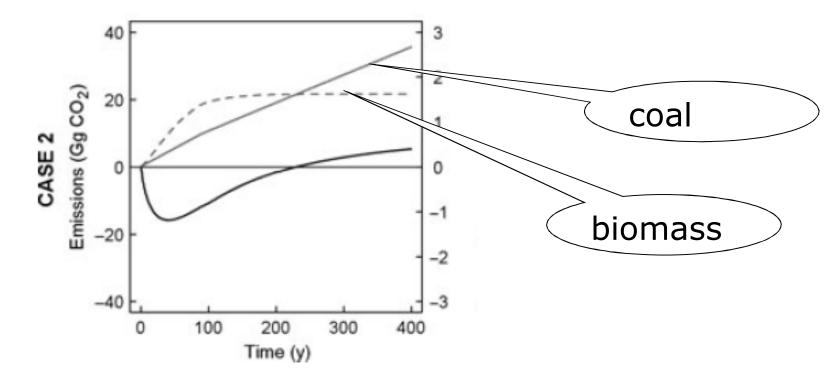
UNECE/FAO 2011, Nabuurs et al. subm.

MS submissions to UNFCCC

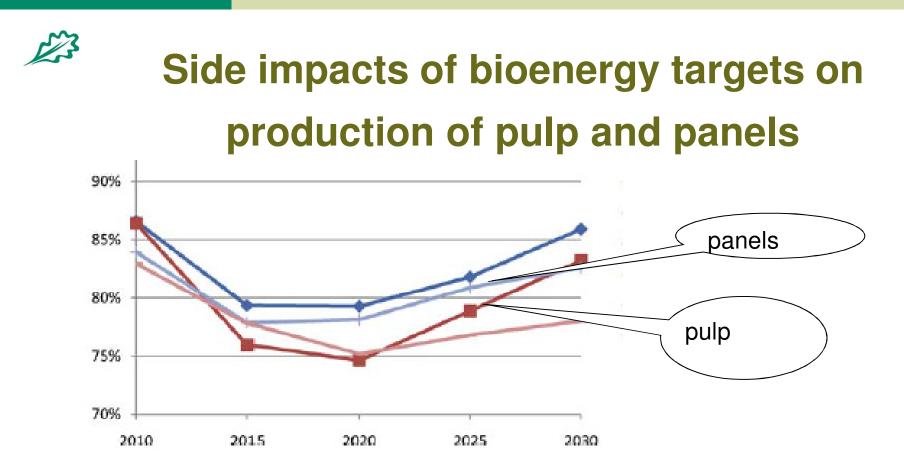
France made large correction on its NFI data recently.



Upfront carbon debt when substituting coal with biomass (Zanchi et al. 2011)







Contribution of EU forests to Bioenergy target will be small (3% of total energy use) (Moiseev et al. 2011)





3. To the green economy



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VIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEIT

Europas Staaten retten Banken

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8 sept 2008

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Manager Haftpilleht Neue sich Ficher Diet



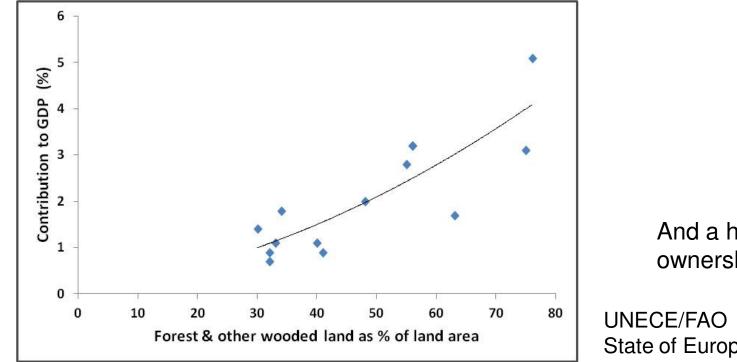
Green economy

- a change in thinking
- it regards the full value chain
- it is more than sequestration in forest biomass or burning up the forest
- it encompasses low carbon processing, new products, environmental services and new jobs
- also highly variable from location to location (ROKFOR project)

UN ECE/ FAO



Weak financial basis of forest sector may prevent playing a large role in green economy

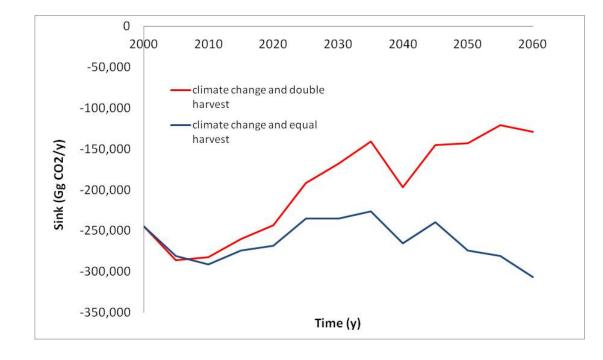


And a highly scattered ownership structure

UNECE/FAO State of Europe's forests 2011



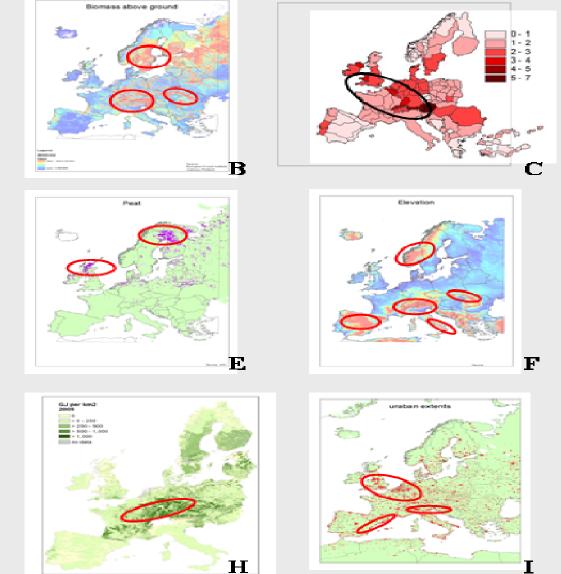
Outlook: strong harvest increase may turn forest sink to a source



(Eggers, Lindner et al. 2008) Projection for 15 EU country forests with EFISCEN

A very delicate balance between a source and sink (Nabuurs et al in IPCC 2007)





Depending on circumstances; measures need to differ !

UN negotiations can never grasp that.

Within Europe and at MS level it is certainly possible



Concluding

 Contribution of EU forests to Bioenergy target will be small (3% of total energy use); the forest biomass sink compensates some 8-10% of EU total emissions

Countries should not be obsessed by sink in the forest

Change in thinking is needed: regard the forest sector as a complete chain. This
also regards services, and new types of products, and a wide variety of
possibilities, depending on location, and issues at stake.

 Ageing forests of Europe, may have to be taken through a phase of acting as a source



Concluding (research)

- despite a lot of carbon balance research, our understanding is still very limited
- understanding full system, and all GHG's in relation to management is needed
- impacts of climate change, and adaptation options
- specific management options for local circumstances i.r.t. other services
- management options for an ageing forest





Thank you !

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