The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several stacked logs. The logs are cut into circular cross-sections, showing the natural wood grain and growth rings. The color is a warm, golden-brown. Some green pine needles are visible on the right side of the logs.

# *Current and future use of forests*

-

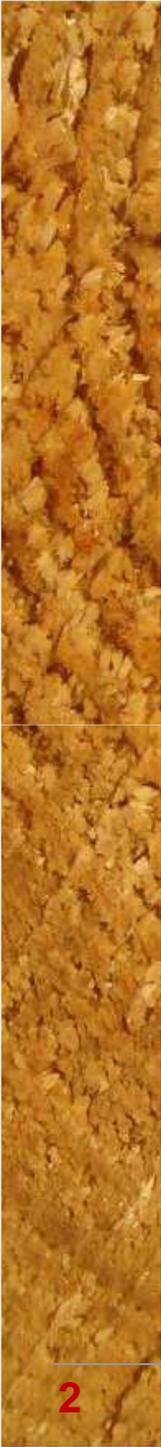
# *CO<sub>2</sub>-calculation by consumption data*

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*UDO MANTAU*

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# Content

## 1. EUwood/EFSOS

background and results

2. Actual state of our knowledge on resources,  
markets and future scenarios

3. CO<sub>2</sub>- calculation with consumption data



## Targets of EUwood

Understanding the wood market under actual conditions (energy).

Answer the following questions:

How much wood do we need, if ...

wood industry continues to grow almost like in the past and

national action plans (March 2010) will be realized

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# 1. Methodology background - Wood resource balance

## Dimensions

Europe (EU27) 2010 – sector dimensions **(medium mobil. - A1)**

→ Resource potential

Actual demand ←

**717 M m<sup>3</sup>**

**358 M odt**

**6,238 PJ**

**69 %**



**Material uses**

**458 M m<sup>3</sup>**

**229 M odt**

**3,985 PJ**

**57 %**





# 1. Methodological aspects

Methods - scenarios

→ *source*

*use* ←

[mio. m <sup>3</sup> ]				[mio. m <sup>3</sup> ]
stemwood	<b>EFISCEN</b>		<b>EFSOS Conversion factors and WRB</b>	Sawmill industry
forest residues				Panel industry
bark				Pulp industry
				other material uses
Woody biom. outside for.	<b>Literature &amp; modelling</b>			
post consumer wood				
sawmill by products	<b>EFSOS &amp; conv. factors</b>			Wood based fuel industry
other industrial residues				wood industry internal use
black liquor				biomass power plants
				household use
				liquid biofuels
Processed wood fuel	<b>Energy use</b>			
			<b>EU RES 2020 calc. enquiries</b>	

Source: MANTAU, Wood resource balance, EUwood – team 2010 (VERKERK/LINDNER/ANTTILA/ASIKAINEN: EFISCEN forest resources and constraints; STEIERER, F.: Energy consumption; LEEK, N.: Post -consumer wood; OLDENBURGER J.: Landscape care wood; SAAL, U.: Industrial residues; MANTAU/SAAL: Wood industry; PRINS, K.: Policy options; JONSSONS, R. EFSOS calculations)



## 1. Wood resource balance – how big are the different sectors?

Dimensions in solid wood equivalents m<sup>3</sup> (swe, sw, s)  
not roundwood equivalent (m<sup>3</sup> (r))

- E27 potential and demand in M m<sup>3</sup> medium mobilisation

Potential in M m <sup>3</sup>	2010	%	2010	%	Demand in M m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Stemwood C, ME</b>	<b>362</b>	35.3	<b>196</b>	23.8	<b>Sawmill industry</b>
<b>Stemwood NC, ME</b>	<b>182</b>	17.7	<b>11</b>	1.3	<b>Veneer/plywood industry</b>
<b>Forest residues, ME</b>	<b>118</b>	11.5	<b>143</b>	17.3	<b>Pulp industry</b>
<b>Bark, ME</b>	<b>55</b>	5.4	<b>92</b>	11.2	<b>Panel industry</b>
<b>Landscape c.w. (USE) ME</b>	<b>59</b>	5.8	<b>15</b>	1.8	<b>Other material uses</b>
<b>Short rotation plantation</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>21</b>	2.5	<b>Producer of solid wood fuels</b>
<b>Sawmill by products</b>	<b>87</b>	8.5	<b>86</b>	10.4	<b>Forest sector internal use</b>
<b>Other industrial residues</b>	<b>30</b>	2.9	<b>83</b>	10.1	<b>Biomass power plants</b>
<b>Black liquor</b>	<b>60</b>	5.8	<b>23</b>	2.8	<b>Households (pellets)</b>
<b>Solid wood fuels</b>	<b>21</b>	2.0	<b>155</b>	18.8	<b>Households (other)</b>
<b>Post consumer wood</b>	<b>52</b>	5.1	<b>0</b>	0.0	<b>Liquid biofuels</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.026</b>	100.0	<b>825</b>	100.0	<b>Total</b>

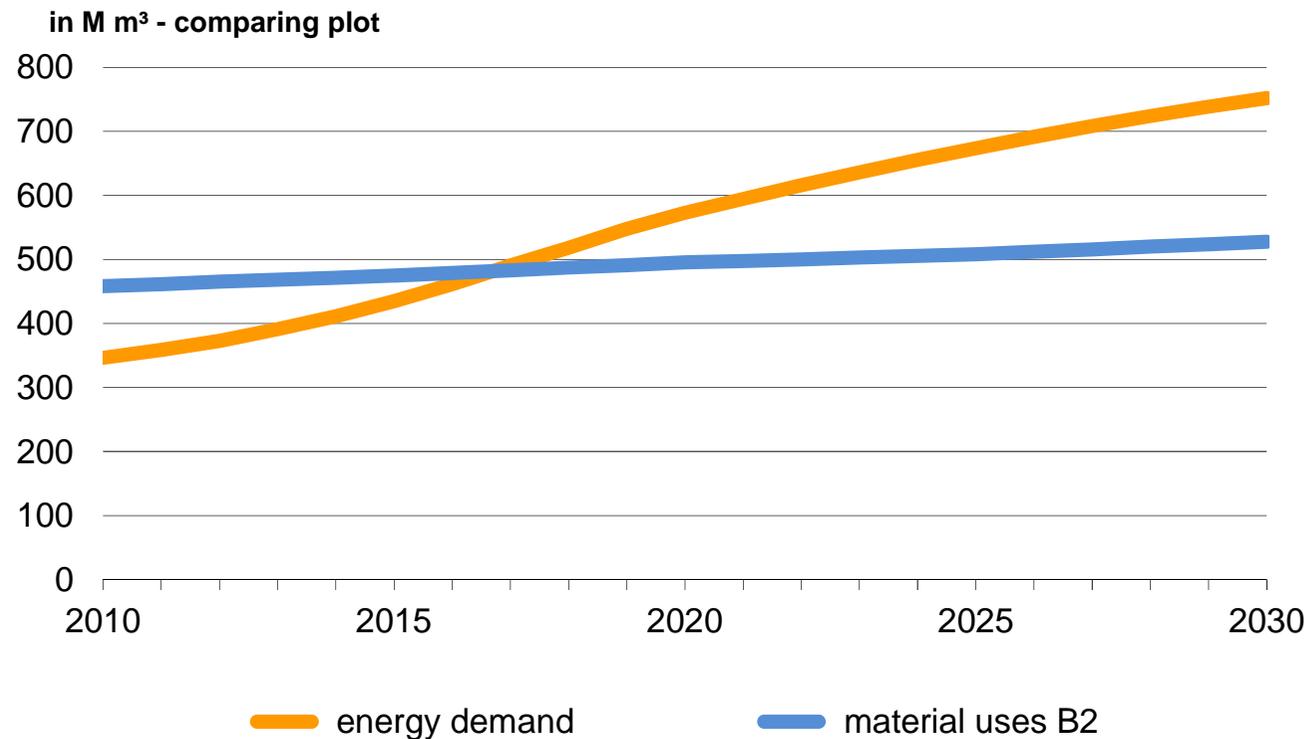
Source: MANTAU, Wood resource balance, EUwood – team 2010 (VERKERK/LINDNER/ANTTILA/ASIKAINEN: EFISCEN forest resources and constraints; STEIERER, F.: Energy consumption; LEEK, N.: Post -consumer wood; OLDENBURGER J.: Landscape care wood; SAAL, U.: Industrial residues; MANTAU/SAAL: Wood industry; PRINS, K.: Policy options; JONSSONS, R. EFSOS calculations)



## 2. Wood resource balance – How much can we use?

### Developments - total woody biomass scenarios

- EU27 - Energy needs for NAPs (March 2010) and material uses (B2)



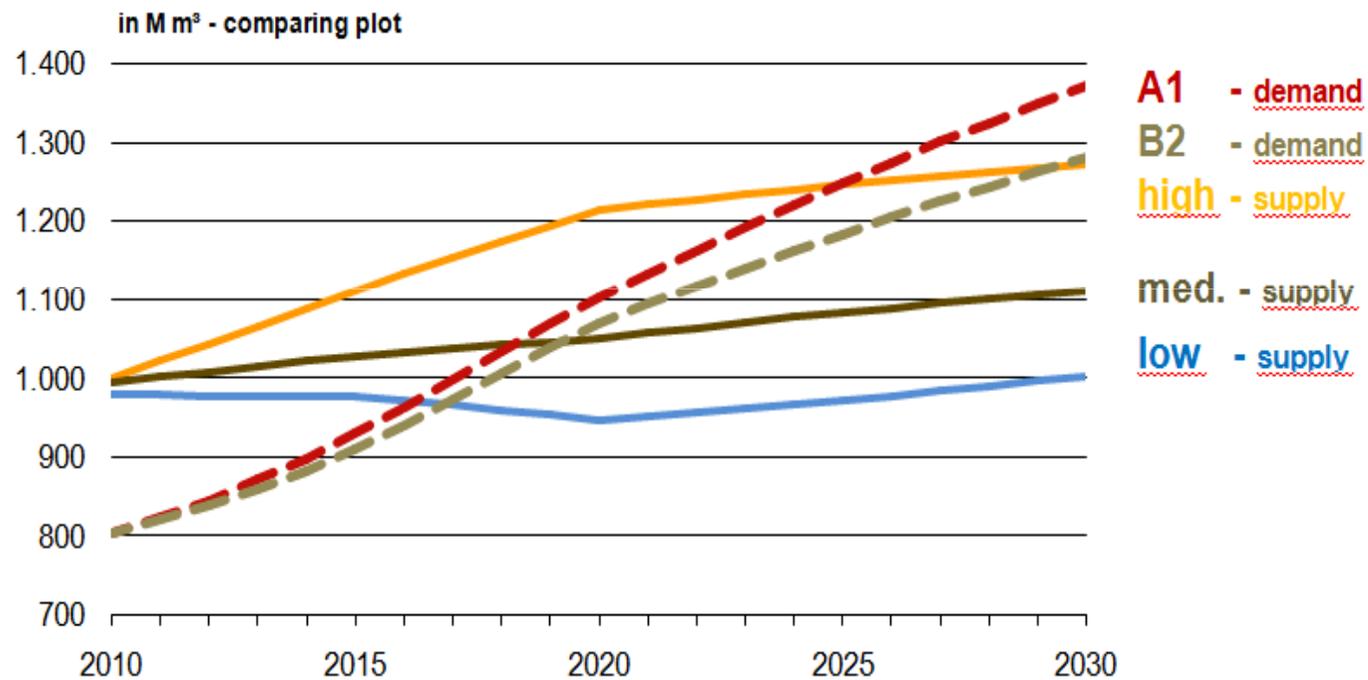
Source: MANTAU, Wood resource balance, EUwood – team 2010 (VERKERK/LINDNER/ANTTILA/ASIKAINEN: EFISCEN forest resources and constraints; STEIERER, F.: Energy consumption; LEEK, N.: Post-consumer wood; OLDENBURGER J.: Landscape care wood; SAAL, U.: Industrial residues; MANTAU/SAAL: Wood industry; PRINS, K.: Policy options; JONSSONS, R. EFSOS calculations)



## 2. Wood resource balance – How much can we use?

### Developments - total woody biomass scenarios

- EU27 - total woody biomass demand and potential with low, medium and high mobilisation scenario



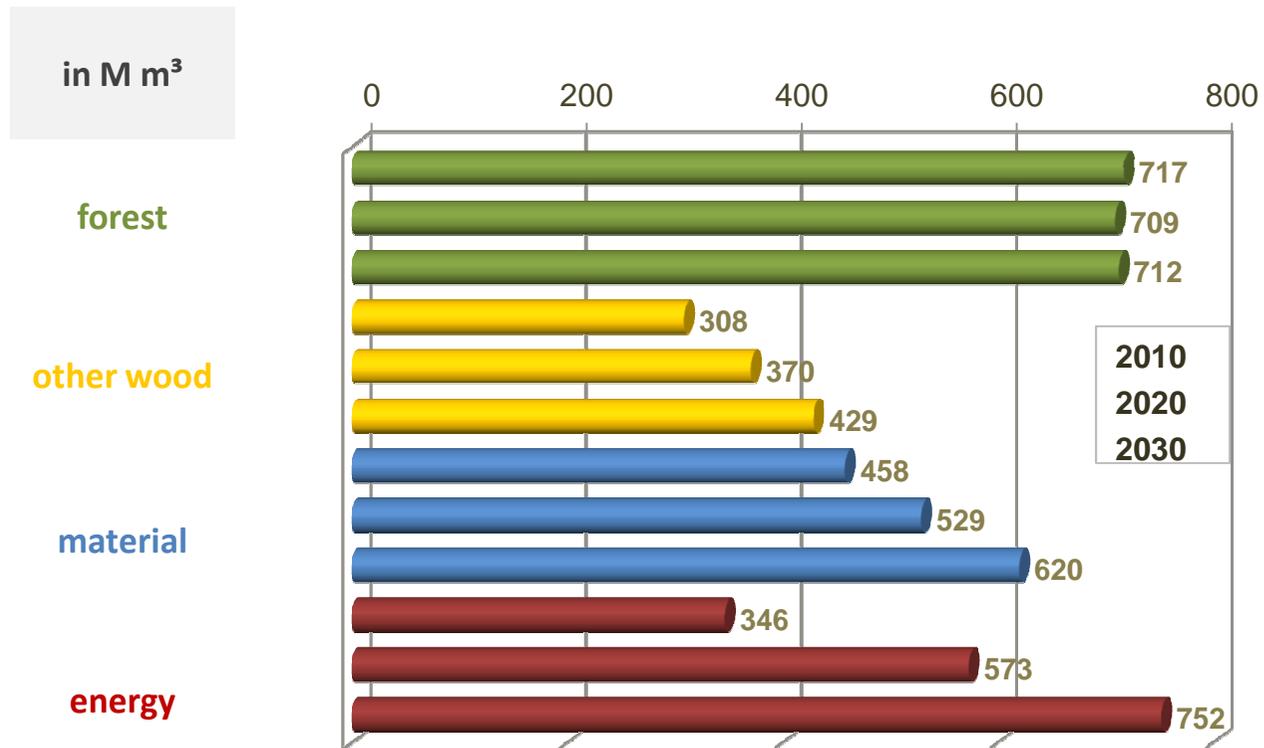
Source: MANTAU, Wood resource balance, EUwood – team 2010 (VERKERK/LINDNER/ANTTILA/ASIKAINEN: EFISCEN forest resources and constraints; STEIERER, F.: Energy consumption; LEEK, N.: Post-consumer wood; OLDENBURGER J.: Landscape care wood; SAAL, U.: Industrial residues; MANTAU/SAAL: Wood industry; PRINS, K.: Policy options; JONSSONS, R. EFSOS calculations)



## 2. Wood resource sectors – How do they develop?

### Developments - sectors

E27 potential supply and potential (A1) demand in M m<sup>3</sup> medium mobilisation

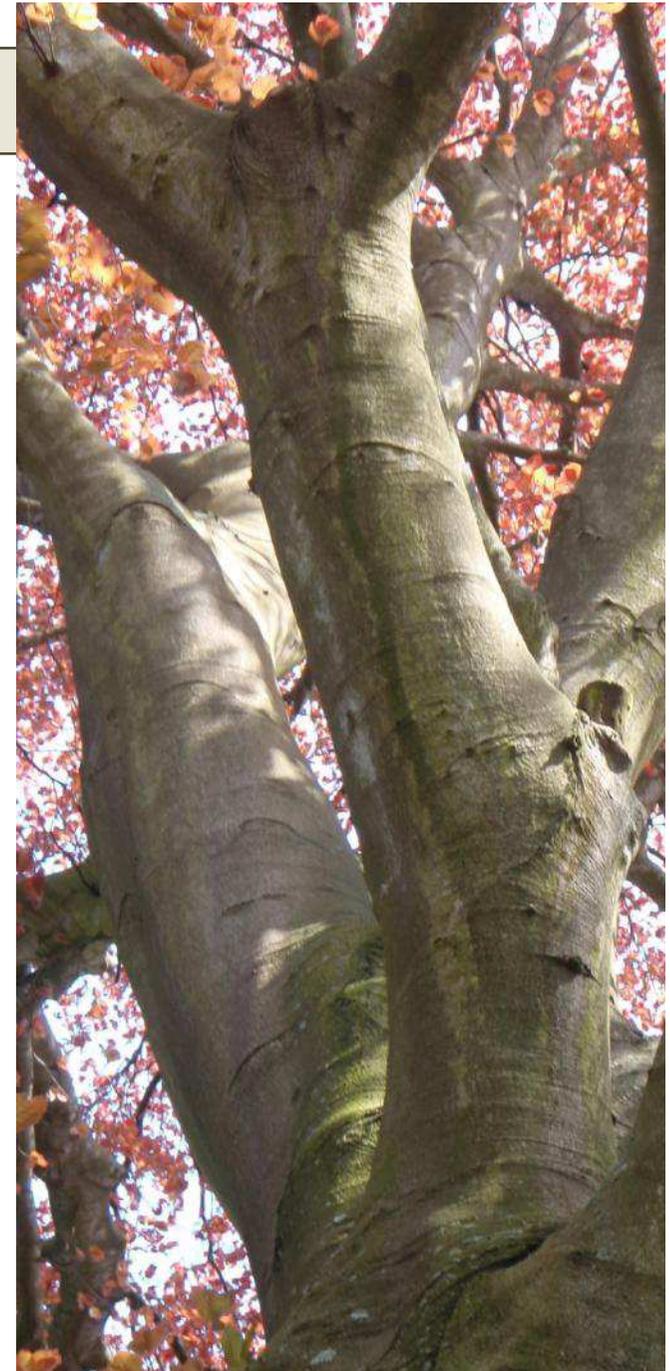


Source: MANTAU, Wood resource balance, EUwood – team 2010 (VERKERK/LINDNER/ANTTILA/ASIKAINEN: EFISCEN forest resources and constraints; STEIERER, F.: Energy consumption; LEEK, N.: Post -consumer wood; OLDENBURGER J.: Landscape care wood; SAAL, U.: Industrial residues; MANTAU/SAAL: Wood industry; PRINS, K.: Policy options; JONSSONS, R. EFSOS calculations)



## 2. Actual trends

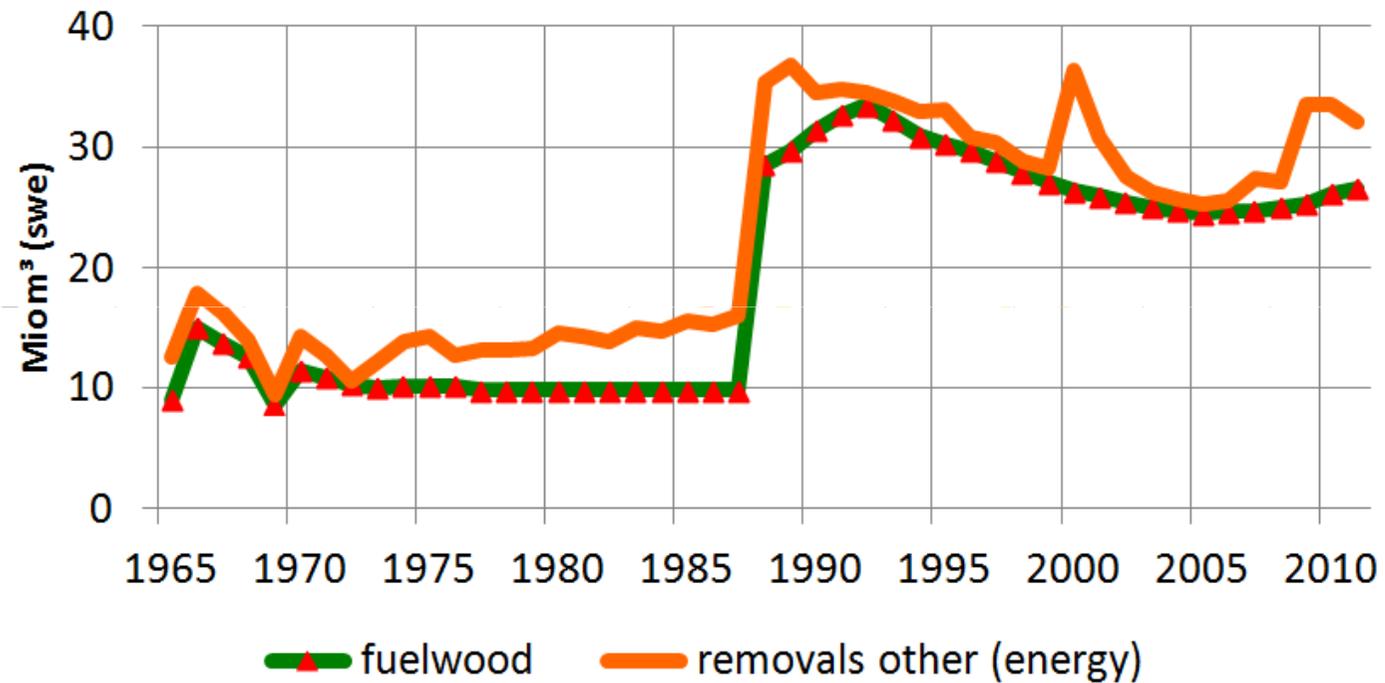
- Wood industry slowed down because of the financial crises.
- Energy consumption has continuously increased.
- Most consumption data (energy and material) are underestimated, thus even if demand decreases in some sectors/countries, the overall scarcity of wood will remain.



## 2.

### Statistical data – estimation of energy wood.

#### Wood utilization in France

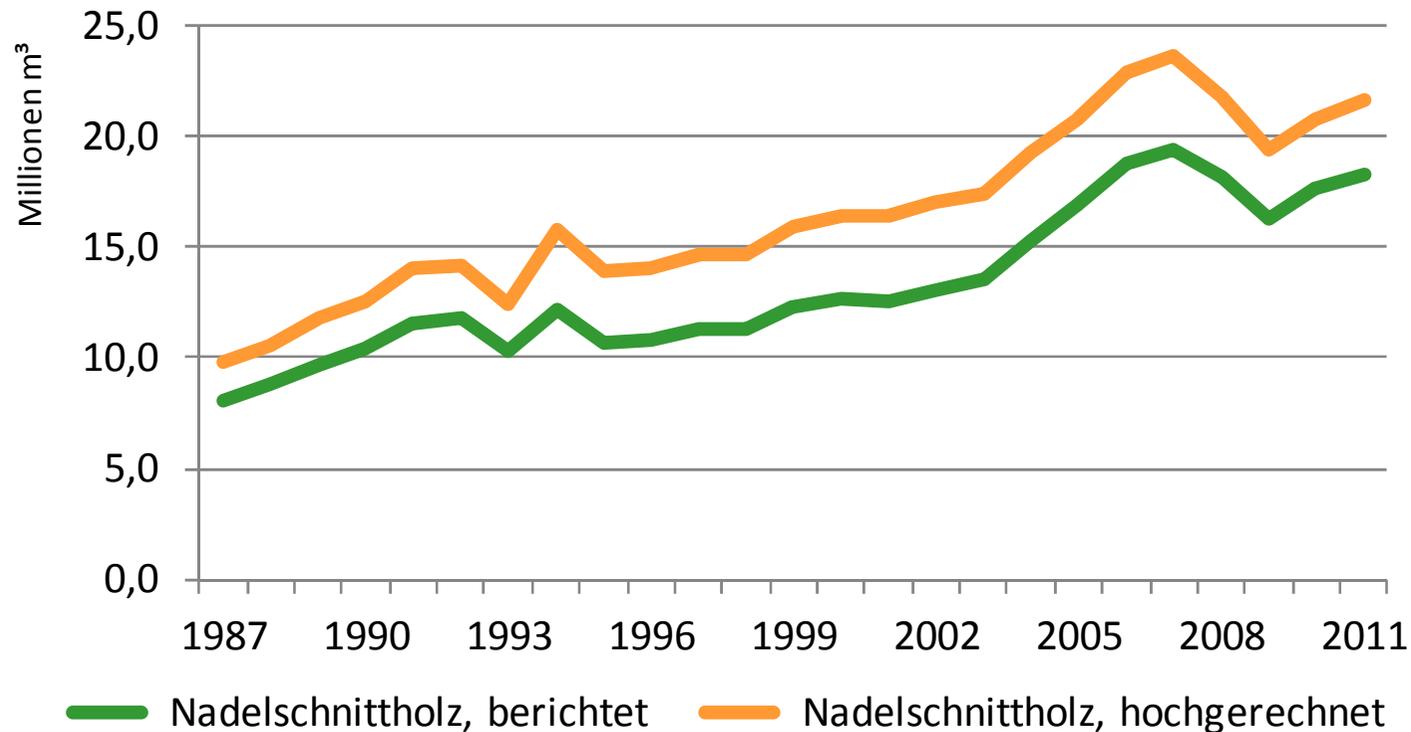


Source: own calculation based on FAO - Forestry – Databank (2012)

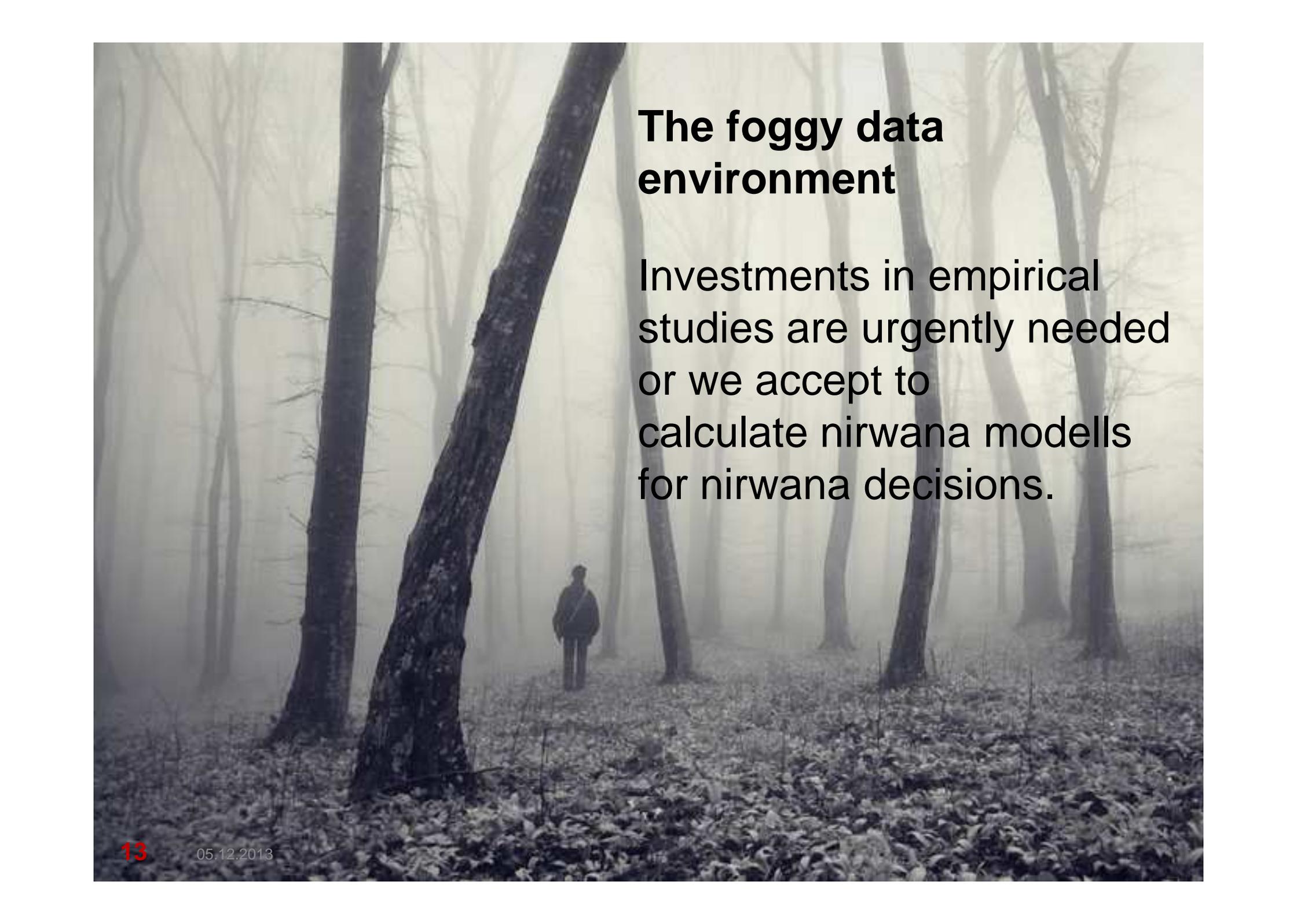


## 2. Statistical data – material uses

Development of softwood lumber  
reported by „Statistisches Bundesamt“ and  
calculated volume based on complete inventory counting in M m<sup>3</sup>



Source: Mantau, U. (2012): Wood resource balance Germany: Development and Scenarios 2012

A black and white photograph of a forest with a thick fog. The trees are bare and their trunks are visible through the mist. In the center of the image, a person is standing, looking towards the camera. The ground is covered with fallen leaves.

## The foggy data environment

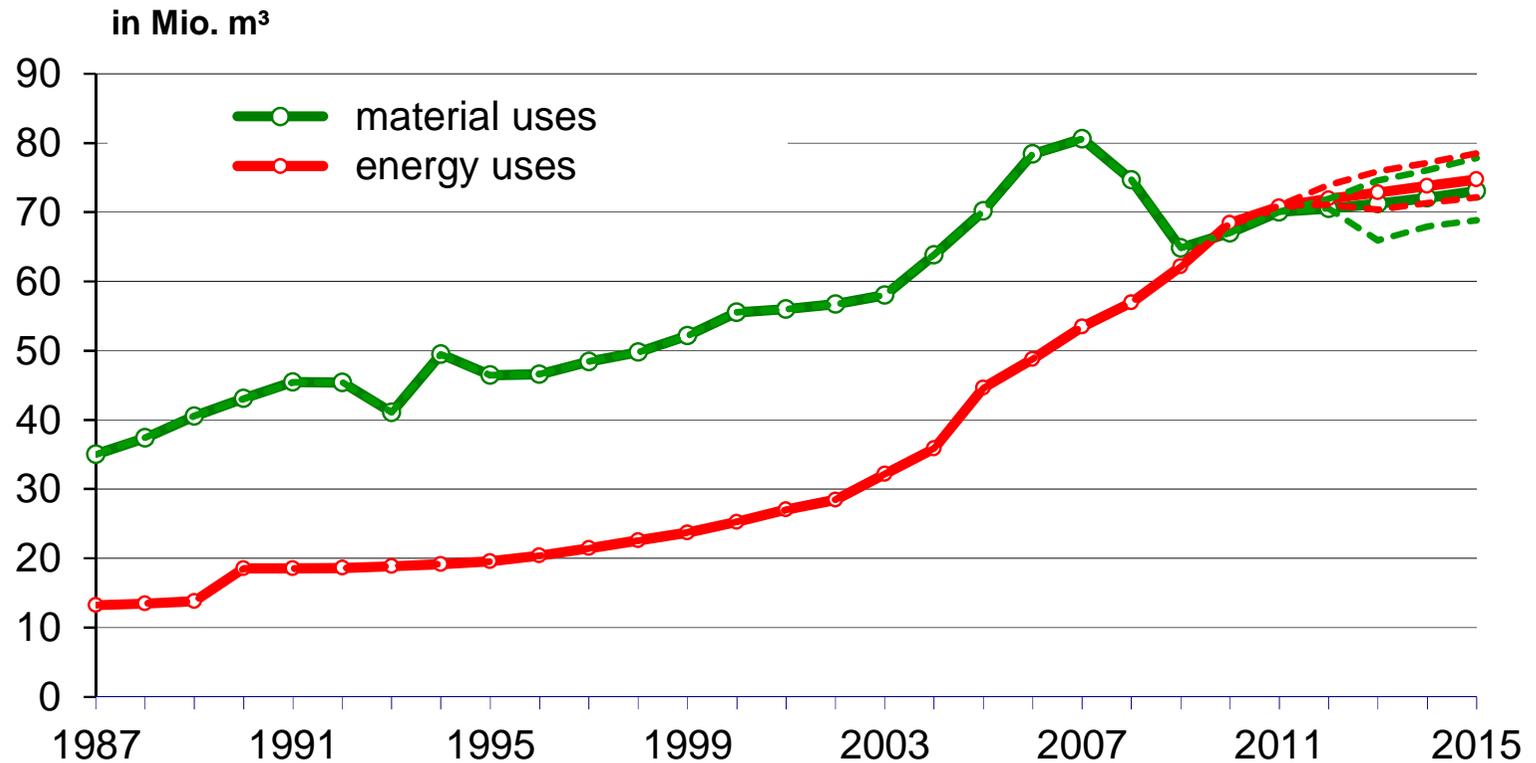
Investments in empirical studies are urgently needed or we accept to calculate nirwana modells for nirwana decisions.



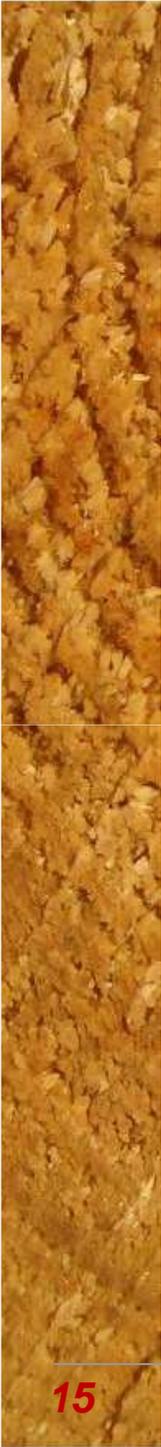
## 2. Actual demand developments in Germany

Development until 2010 and szenarios 2015

Woody biomass from forest and from other sources



Source: Mantau, U. (2012): Wood resource balance Germany: Development and Scenarios 2012



## CO2- calculation with consumption data

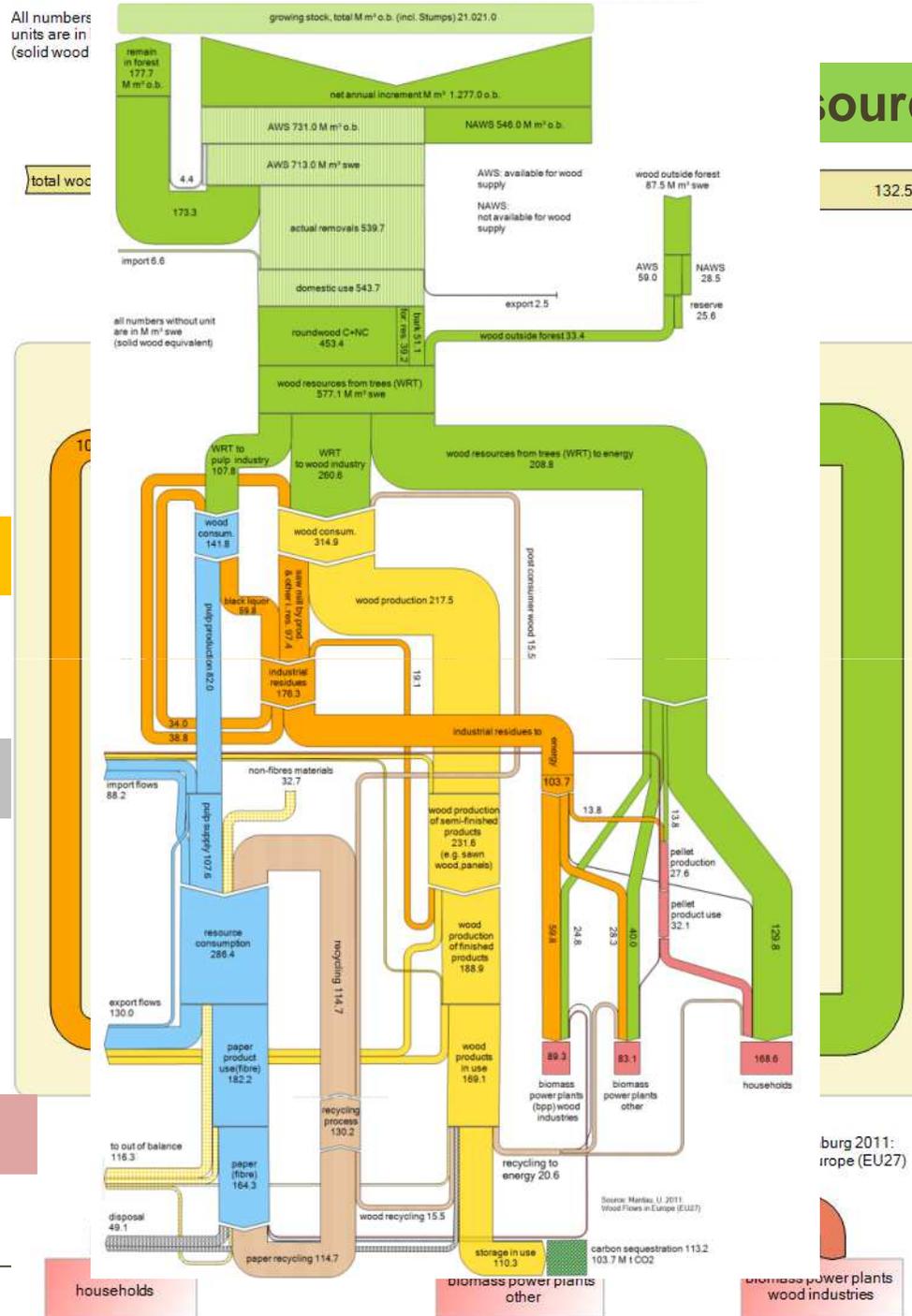
1. Wood flow analysis
2. Dynamic CO2 calculations  
by consumption data
3. CO2- in end-use sectors



# 3. Flows 2010

## The executive (condensed) version

All numbers units are in (solid wood)



sources

132.5

cascades

recycling

energy

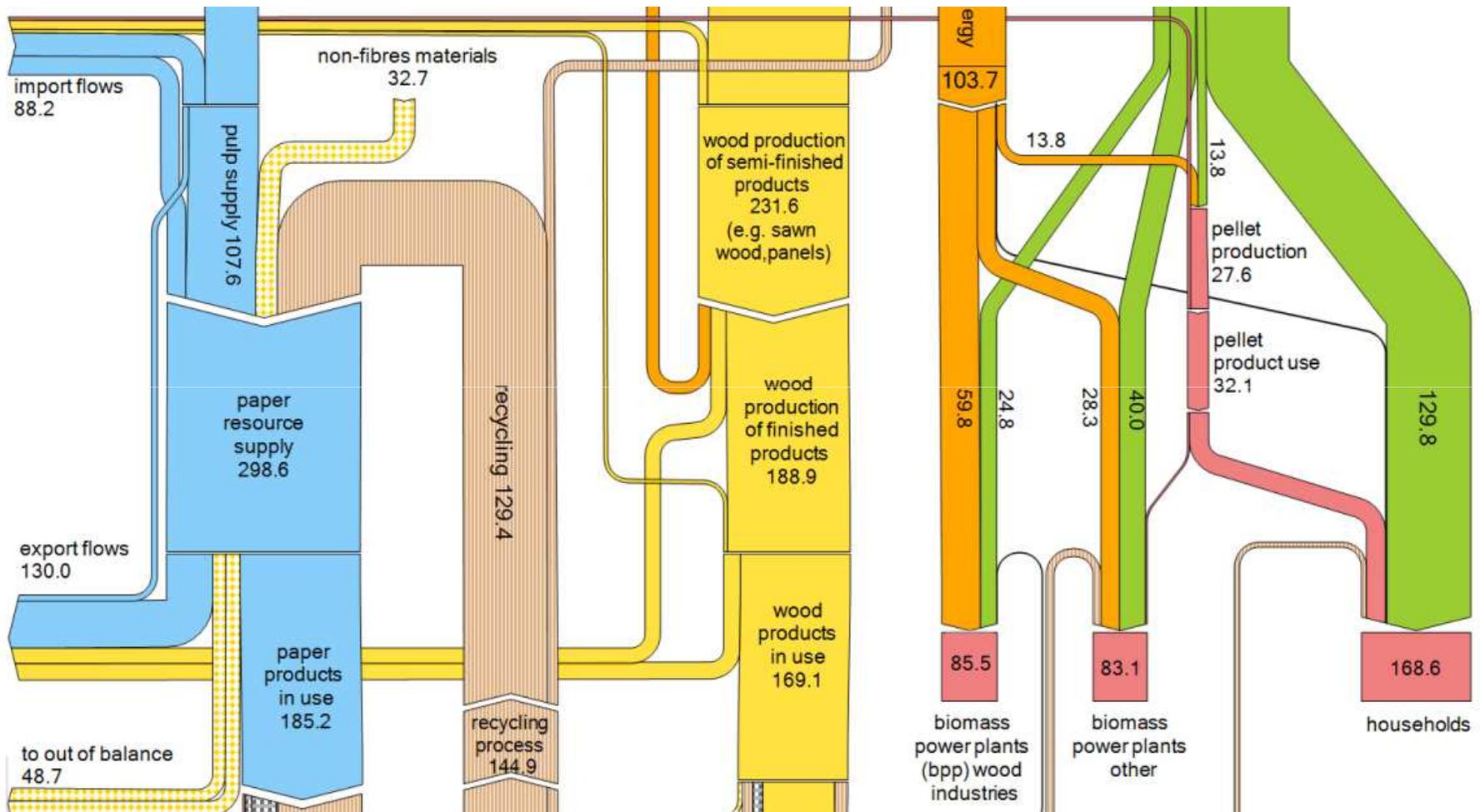
disposal

CO<sub>2</sub>



### 3. Wood-flow analysis in the wood resource balance

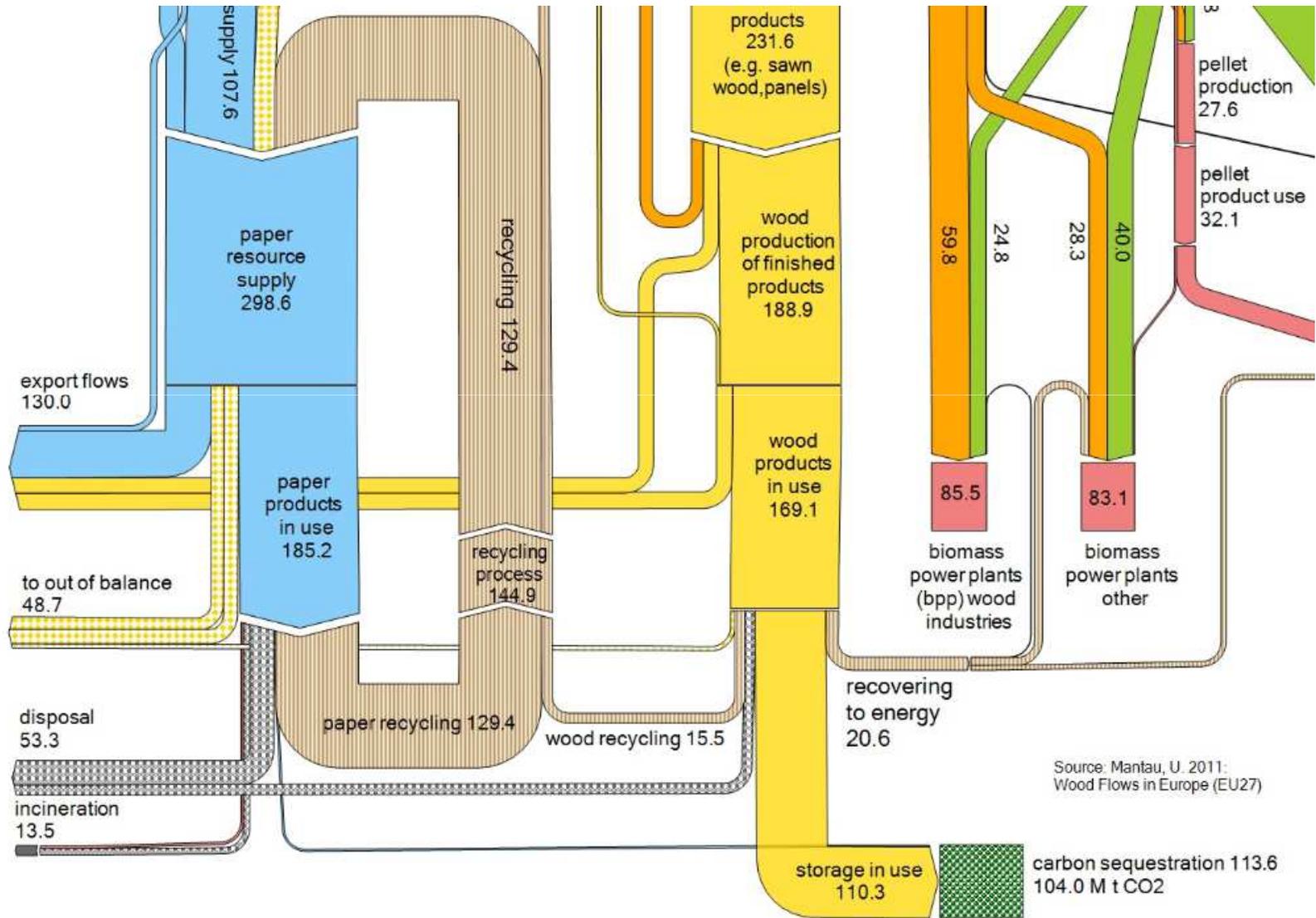
#### Finished products and energy





### 3. Wood-flow analysis in the wood resource balance

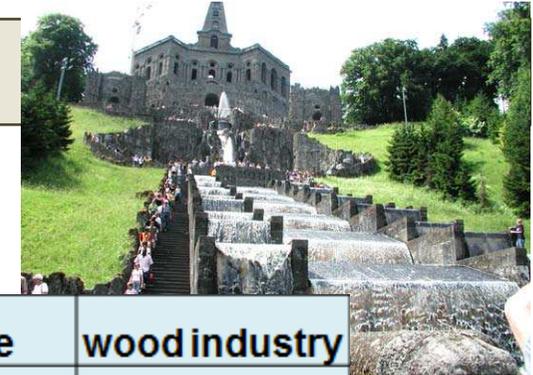
#### Recycling, disposal and storage in use (CO2)





## Results and policy aspects

### Cascades and utilization factors (B-I)



utilization factors		wood resource balance			wood industry	
2010		M m <sup>3</sup>	factor	calculation	M m <sup>3</sup>	factor
A	wood resources from trees	577,1			368,4	
B	residues in wood products	72,9	1,13	(A+B)/A	72,9	1,20
C	residues in energy	103,4	1,18	(A+C)/A		
D	recycling in products	130,2	1,23	(A+D)/A	130,2	1,35
E	recovery in energy	24,4	1,04	(A+E)/A		
F	residue utilization	176,3	1,31	(A+B+C)/A		
G	recycl. + recov. cascades	154,6	1,27	(A+D+E)/A		
H	cascades in products	203,0	1,35	(A+B+D)/A	203,0	1,55
I	resid. + recylc. in energy	127,9	1,22	(A+C+E)/A		
J	total cascades	330,9	1,57	(A+H+I)/A		

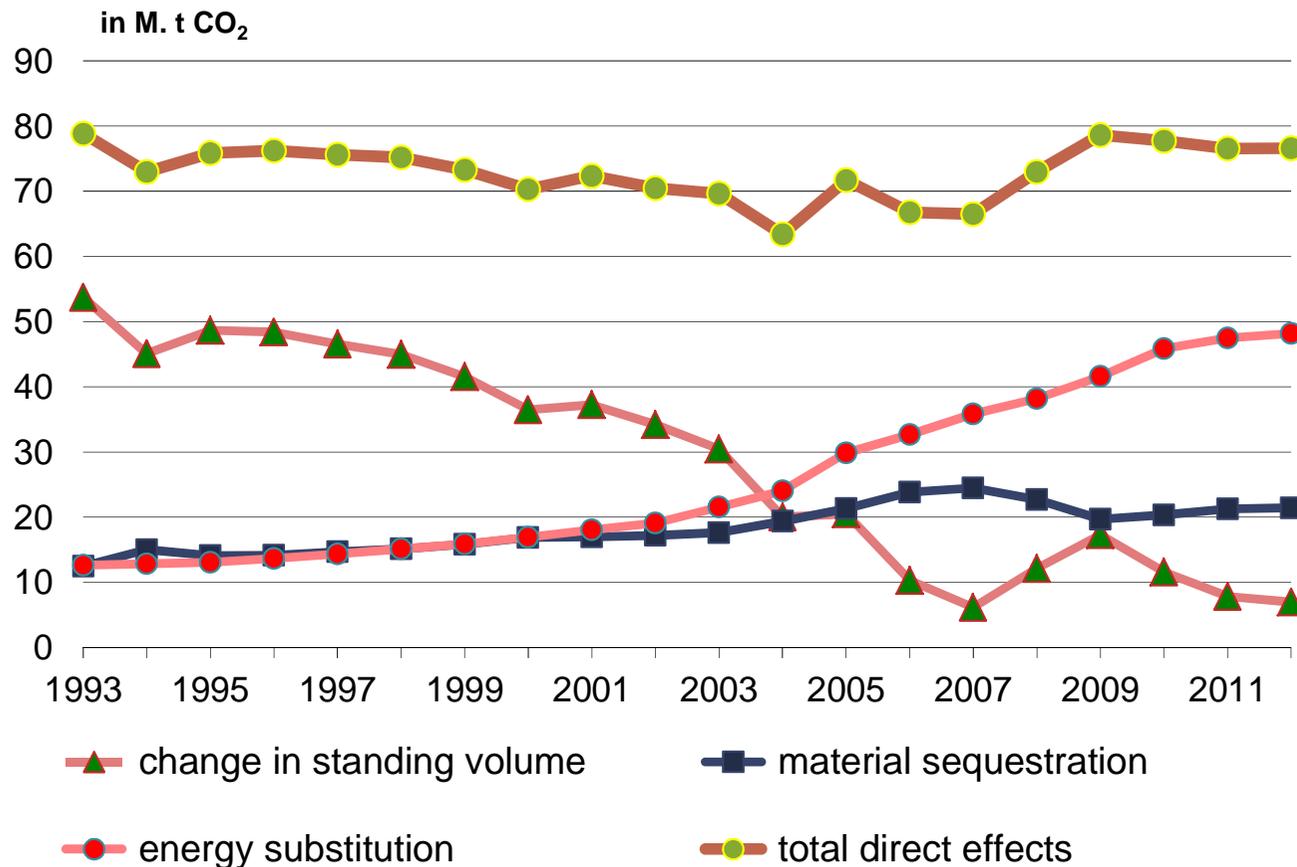
**Cascade factor of the Wood Resource Balance: 1.57**



### 3 Wood flow – carbon sequestration effects (Germany)

CO<sub>2</sub>-effects of wood utilization (direct yearly effects)

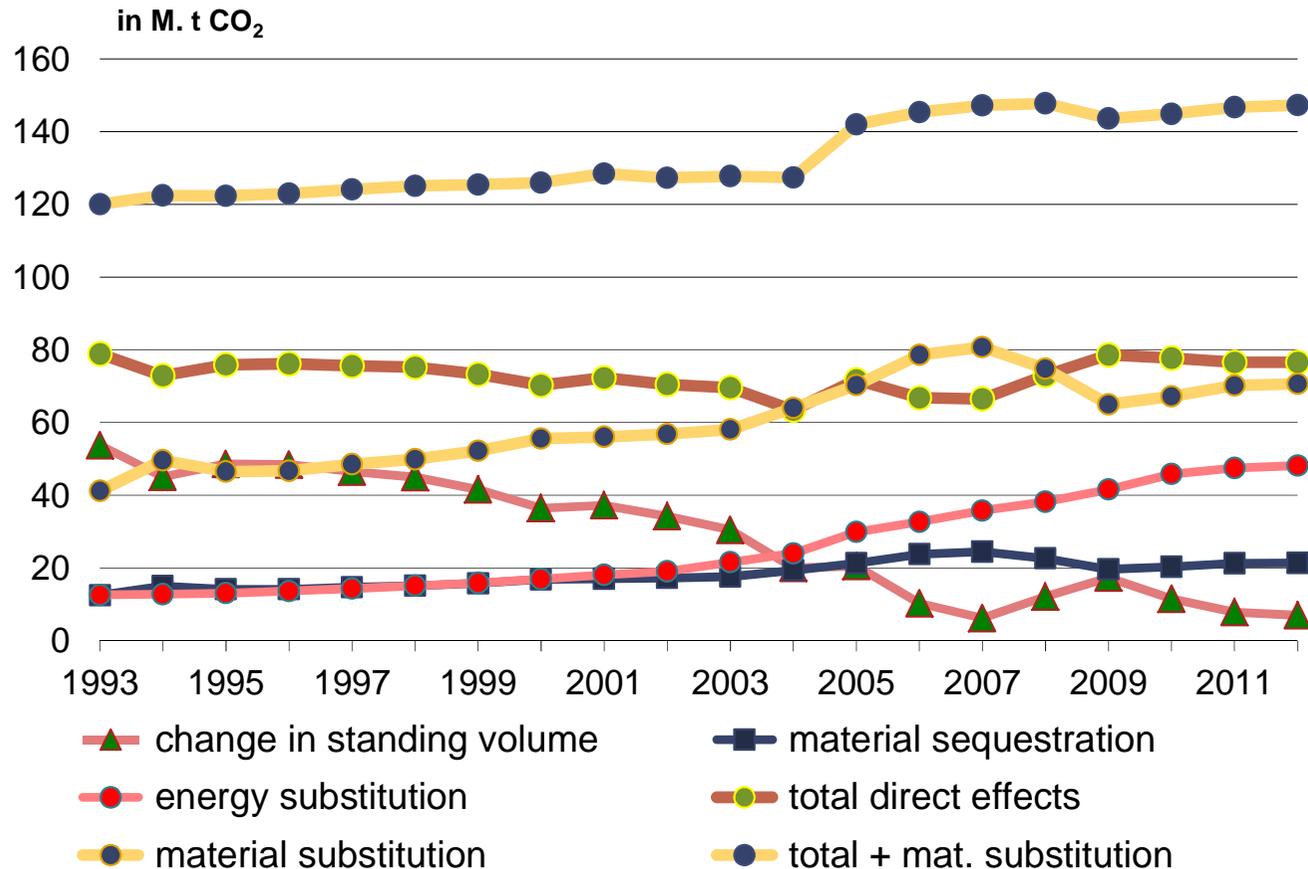
Even „apples and oranges“ can help to understand the interaction





### 3 Wood flow – carbon sequestration effects (Germany)

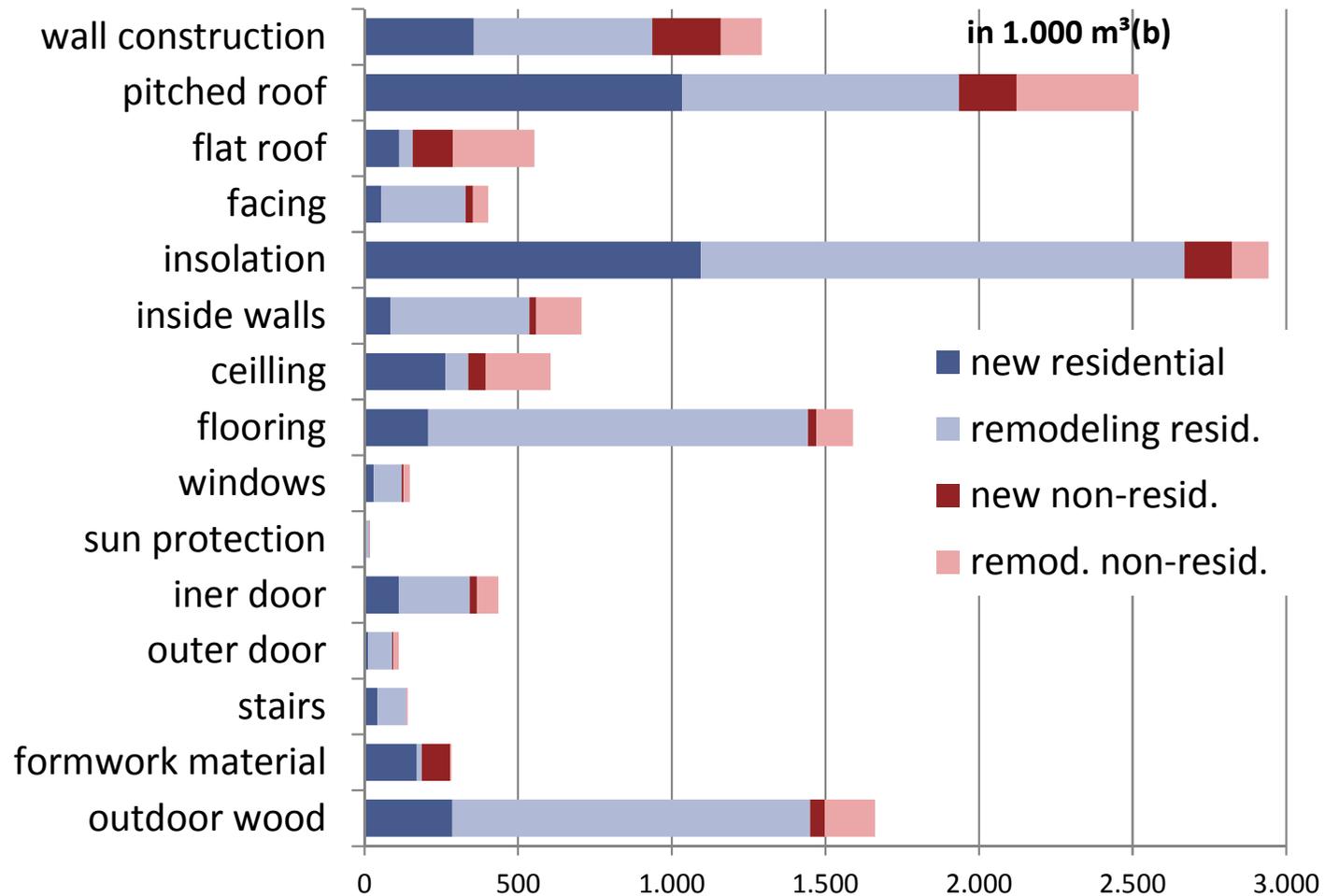
Total CO<sub>2</sub>-effects of wood utilization  
(direct yearly effects + material substitution)





## 3 Yearly carbon sequestration in buildings (Germany 2012)

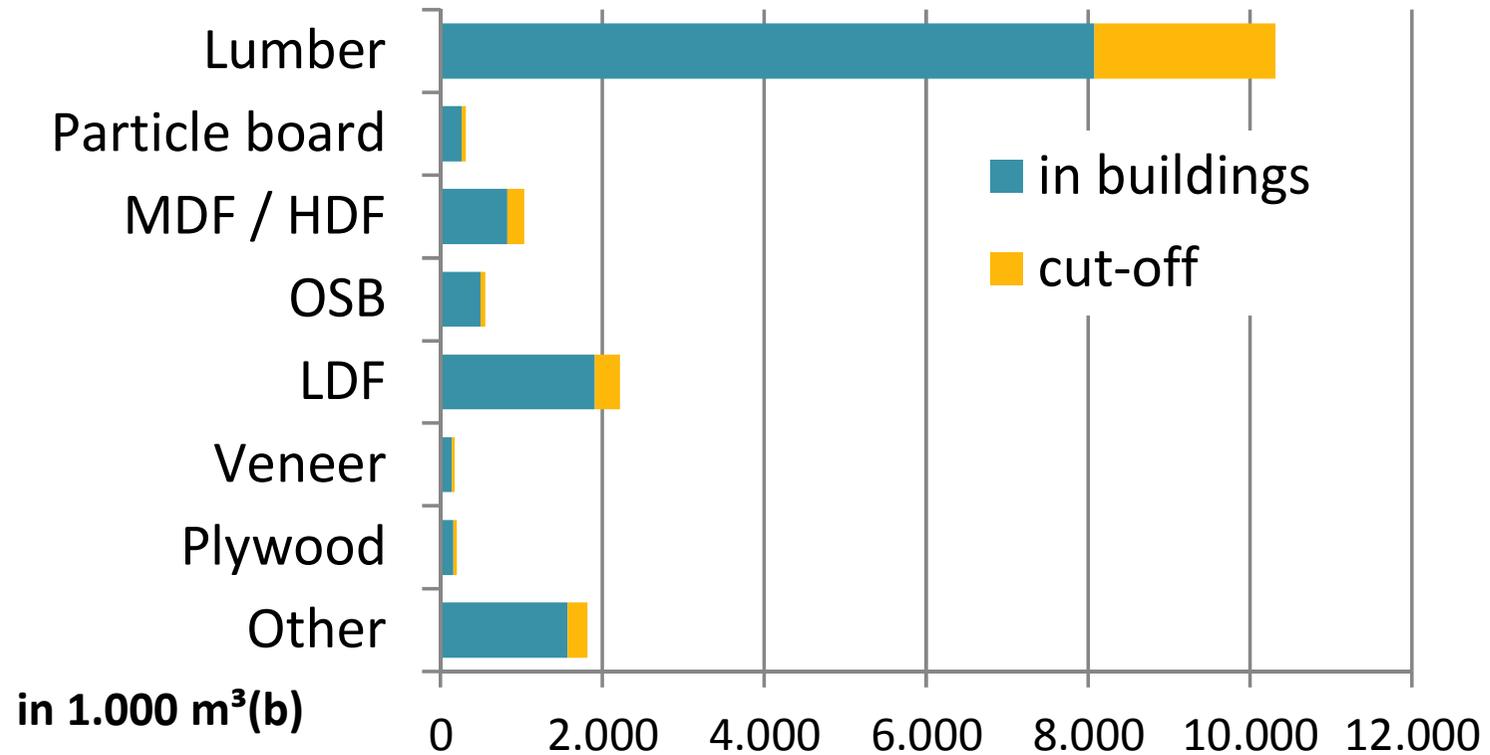
Construction subsections and their sequestration potential in 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> (b)





### 3 Yearly carbon sequestration in buildings (Germany 2012)

Total wood -effects of wood utilization (direct yearly effects)

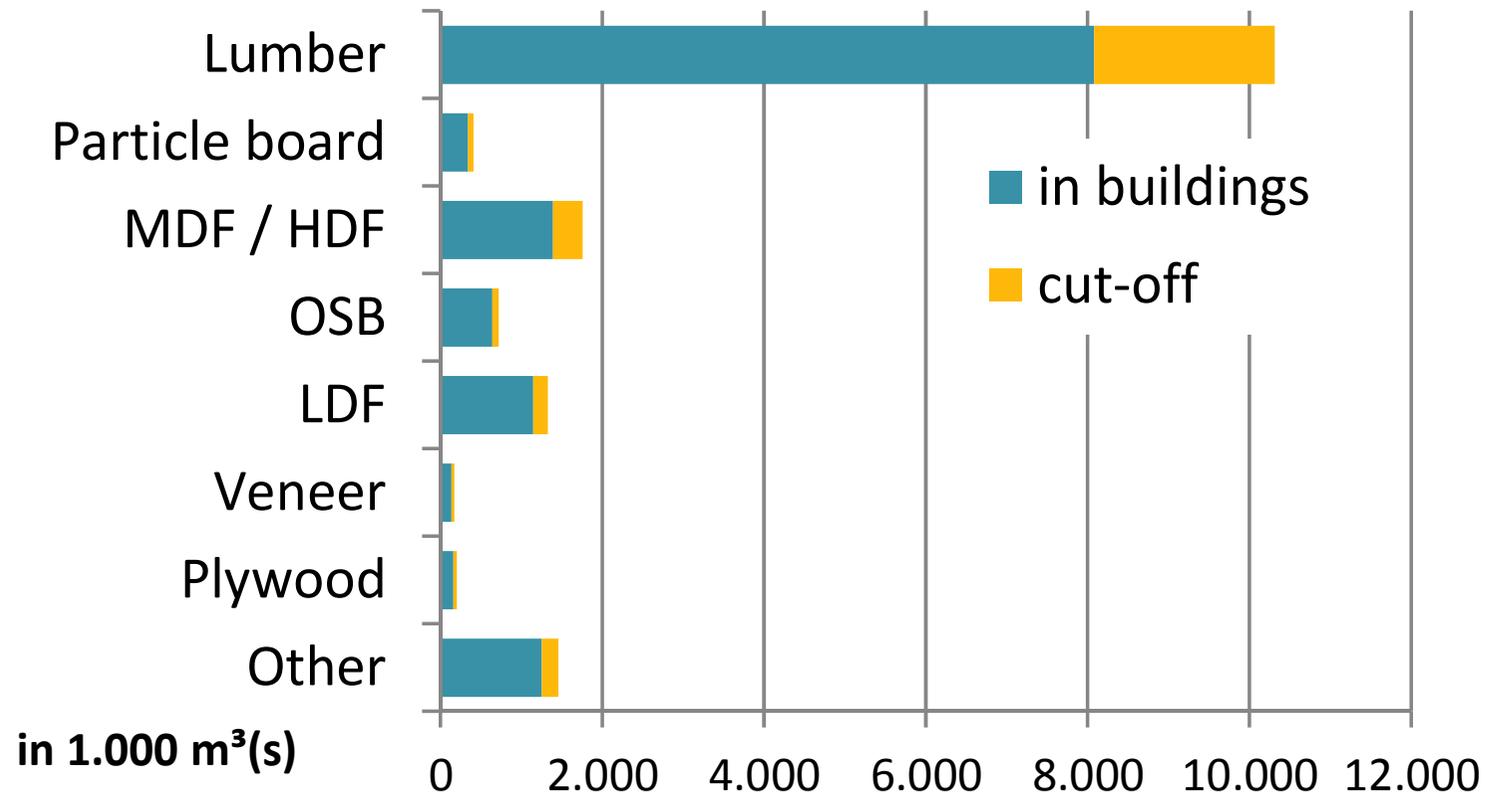




### 3 Yearly carbon sequestration in buildings (Germany 2012)

Total wood -effects of wood utilization (direct yearly effects)

m<sup>3</sup> (b) building cubic meter and m<sup>3</sup>(s) solid wood equivalent





## Biogenic carbon accounting

What consumption data can tell us.

- Wood utilization from forest can be calculated more completely with consumption data than with removal statistics.
- The interrelation between CO<sub>2</sub> relevant sectors can be documented with consumption data.
- Consumption rates in end-use sectors identifies the sequestration potential and our understanding how to influence sequestration with our consumption behavior.





## Biogenic carbon accounting

What consumption data can NOT tell us.

- The CO<sub>2</sub>-effects of production, transportation ... .
- Growth-effects in forests ...
- Calculate consumption data without empirical input.





## Biogenic carbon accounting

What to do?

- Use consumption data as a continuous monitoring system..
- Use technical methods (LCA ...) to correct consumption by increasing (substitution effects) and decreasing (emissions) the “direct” effects to its realistic net effects.
- Build a promotion group (EEA, UNECE, DG, institutions...) to support the financing of empirical studies..





***In forestry cubicmeters  
are not the whole story,  
but without knowing them  
– there is no story at all !***

# 3.

## When will carbon be released?

### Building phases in the German market und number of dwellings

