Forêts européennes
Présentation et enjeux politiques

CEPF
Confederation of European Forest Owners

Forêts européennes: chiffres clef

CEPF

La forêt européenne en quelques chiffres clef

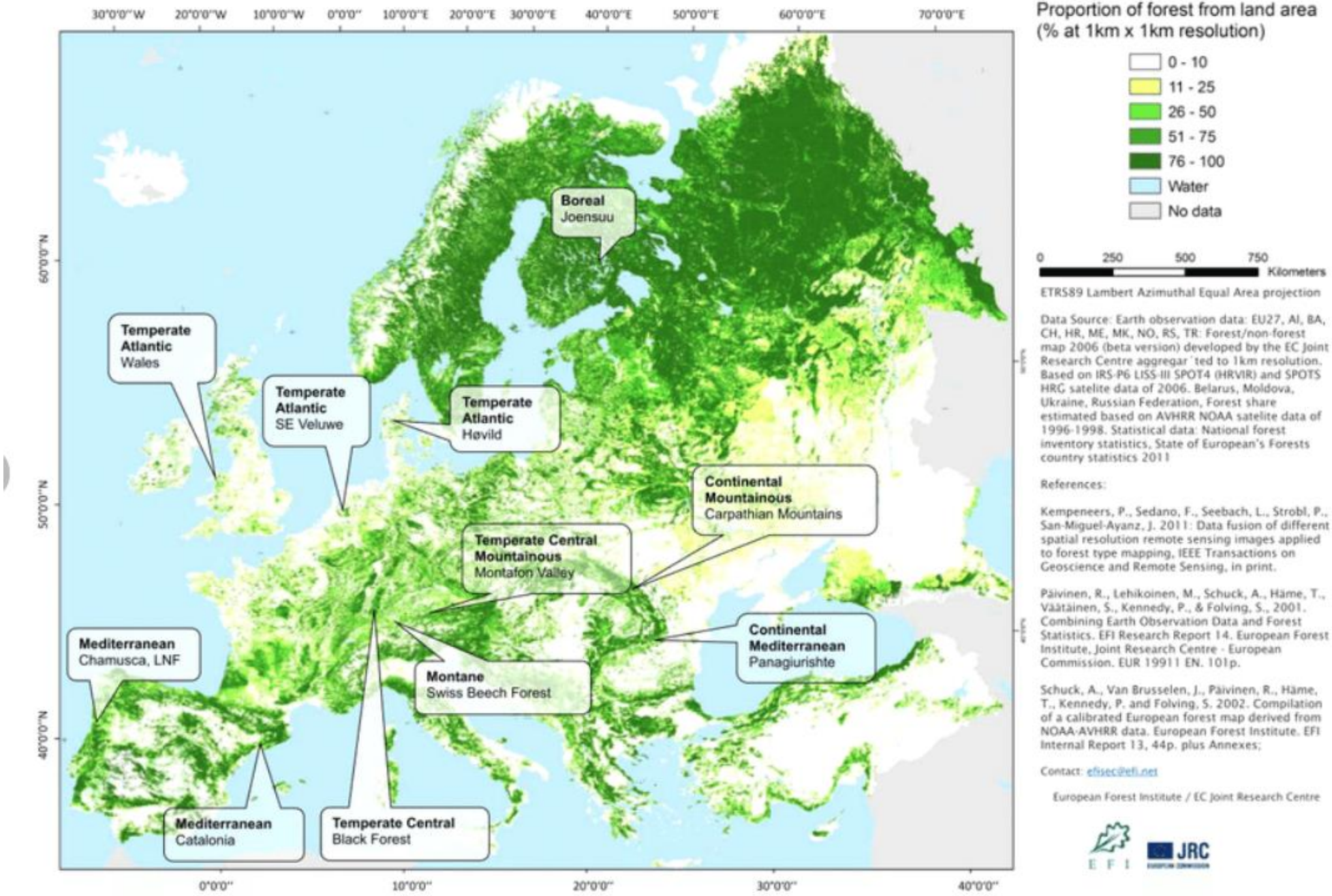
Entre 1990 et 2020:

- Surface forestière: + 14 M d'hectares
- Volume de bois en forêt: + 9 milliards de m3
- Stock de carbone en forêt: +48%

50% des sites Natura 2000 sont des forêts

Seules 4 % des forêts européennes n'ont pas été modifiées par l'homme, 8 % sont des plantations et le reste appartient à la catégorie des forêts «semi-naturelles»

En 2019, on a récolté **63% de l'accroissement naturel** annuel



Proportion of forest from land area
(% at 1km x 1km resolution)

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- 76 - 100
- Water
- No data

0 250 500 750
Kilometers

ETRS89 Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection

Data Source: Earth observation data: EU27, AI, BA, CH, HR, ME, MK, NO, RS, TR: Forest/non-forest map 2006 (beta version) developed by the EC Joint Research Centre aggregar 'ted to 1km resolution. Based on IRS-P6 LISS-III SPOT4 (HRVIR) and SPOT5 HRG satelite data of 2006. Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation, Forest share estimated based on AVHRR NOAA satelite data of 1996-1998. Statistical data: National forest inventory statistics, State of European's Forests country statistics 2011

References:

Kempeneers, P., Sedano, F., Seebach, L., Strobl, P., San-Miguel-Ayanz, J. 2011: Data fusion of different spatial resolution remote sensing images applied to forest type mapping, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, in print.

Päivinen, R., Lehikoinen, M., Schuck, A., Häme, T., Väätäinen, S., Kennedy, P., & Folving, S., 2001. Combining Earth Observation Data and Forest Statistics. EFI Research Report 14. European Forest Institute, Joint Research Centre - European Commission. EUR 19911 EN. 101p.

Schuck, A., Van Brusselen, J., Päivinen, R., Häme, T., Kennedy, P. and Folving, S. 2002. Compilation of a calibrated European forest map derived from NOAA-AVHRR data. European Forest Institute. EFI Internal Report 13, 44p. plus Annexes;

Contact: efisec@efi.net

European Forest Institute / EC Joint Research Centre

EFI JRC

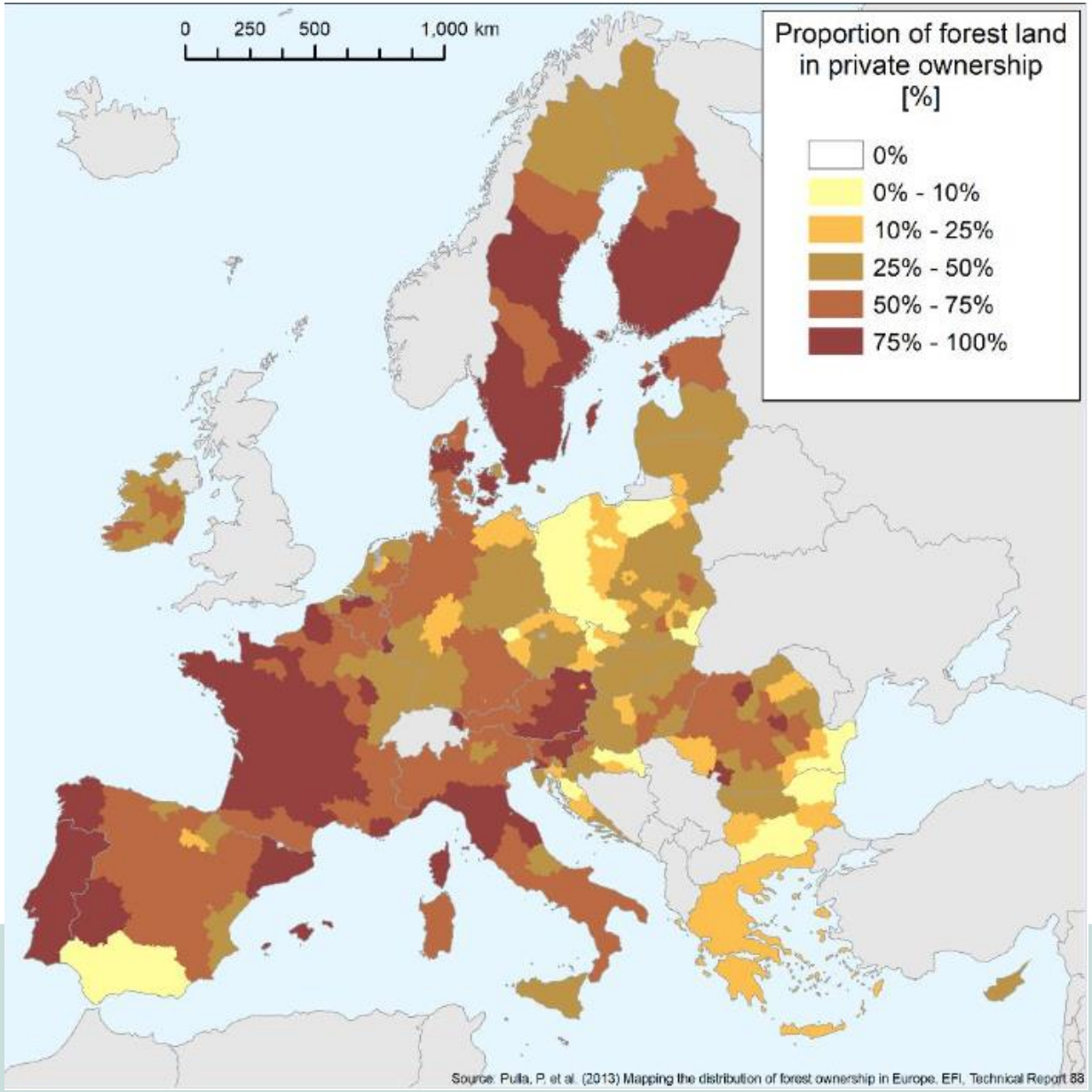





Qui sont les propriétaires forestiers européens?

La propriété forestière européenne

- 60% privée
- 40% publique



La propriété privée

- 15 millions de propriétaires forestiers
- ✓ 3.4 % de la population européenne
- ✓ 80% ont moins de 10 ha
- ✓ Diversité dans leur culture, âge, milieu social, objectifs, histoire familiale…Il y a autant de manière de gérer que de propriétaires forestiers


© Pascal Charoy










© Pascal Charoy

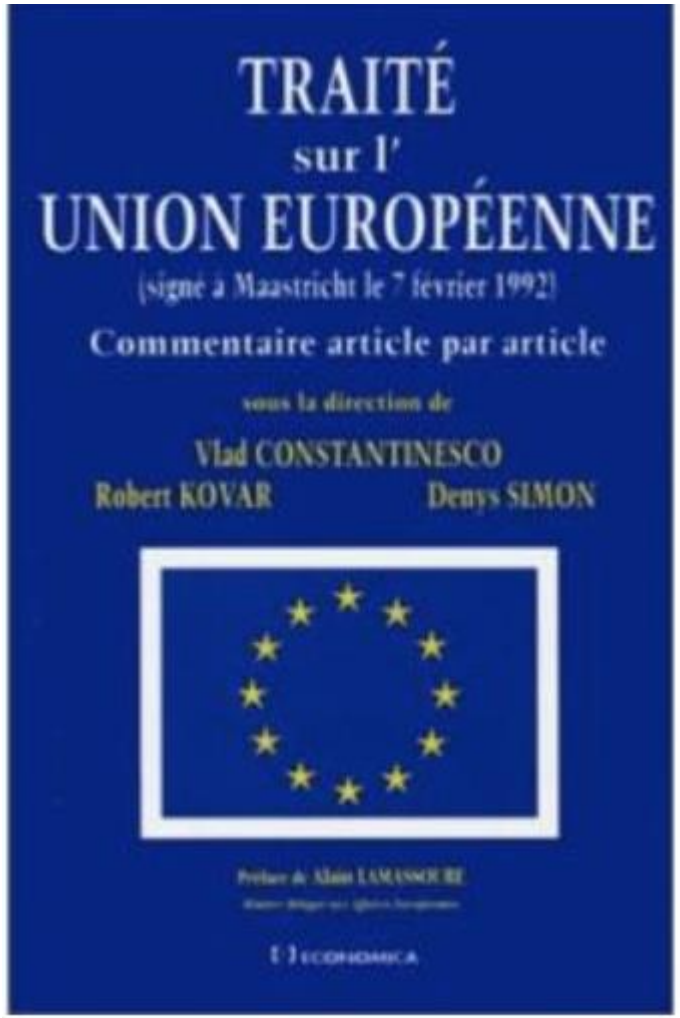


© Pascal Charoy


Contexte: politiques européennes concernant les forêts

Une question de compétences

- Il n'y a pas de politique forestière commune, contrairement à la PAC
- Dans le traité de l'Union européenne, la forêt n'est pas citée dans les compétences exclusives ou partagées de l'Union européenne
- Mais…sur la base d'un certain nombre de compétences partagées la Commission européenne est progressivement intervenue dans le secteur forestier



Les politiques européennes concernant la forêt

1979 → 2022

DG GROW
DG FISMA
DG ENV
DG ENER
DG CLIMA
DG AGRI
DG SANTE
DG RTD
INTERNATIONAL

- Birds Directive
- Habitats Directive
- Packaging Directive II
- Water Framework Directive
- EU Timber Regulation
- Invasive Alien Species Regulation
- Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
- Soil Strategy for 2030
- Soil Health Law
- Communication to protect and restore the world's forests
- Deforestation-free product Regulation
- FLEGT Action Plan
- Nature Restoration Law
- th Environment Action Programme
- Pollinator Initiative
- MAES – EU Ecosystem Assessement
- Plastic Strategy and Single Use Plastic Directive
- Circular Economy Action Plan II
- Sustainable Finance and its renewal
- Taxonomy Regulation
- Delegated Act - Climate
- Delegated Act - Biodiversity
- Transitional Regulation 2020 - 2022
- EU State Aid in the agricultural and forestry sector 2014-2020
- EU Forest Strategy for 2030
- CAP 2023 - 2027 and State aids post 2020
- EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate change
- LULUCF Regulation and its review
- Effort Sharing Regulation and review
- 2050 long-term vision
- Climate Law
- Fit for 55 package
- Susatinable Carbon Initiative
- Renewable Energy Directive (REDII and III)
- ILUC Regulation
- 2030 Climate and Energy framework
- Forest Productive Material Directive and Regulations
- Plant Protection Product Regulation
- Plant Health Regulation
- EU Bioeconomy Strategy II
- Horizon Europe
- EU Framework Program 2007-2013
- EU Industrial Strategy
- Public procurement
- Blue print EU FBI
- Guidance on cascading use of biomass

European Green Deal

Other Green Deal announcements

- Just transition mechanism
- Renovation wave initiative
- Carbon removals certifications
- Long term vision for Rural Areas

- FOREST EUROPE
- Bern convention (wildlife and natural habitats)
- Aarhus convention (access to information and justice on environment matters)
- UN SDGs
- Paris Agreement
- Bonn Challenge

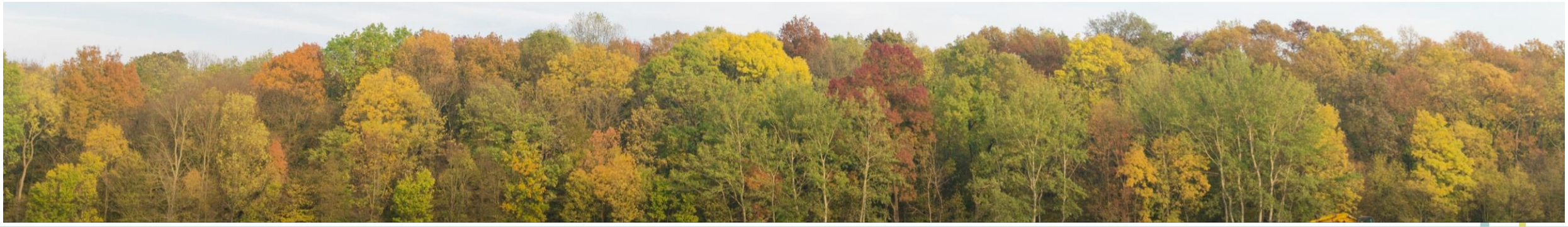
CEPF

Notre contexte de travail: les multiples attentes de la société



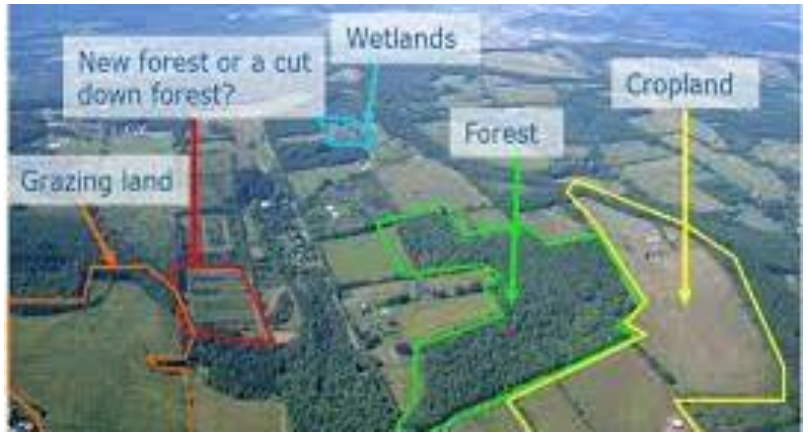






Quelques exemples

Exemples en cours

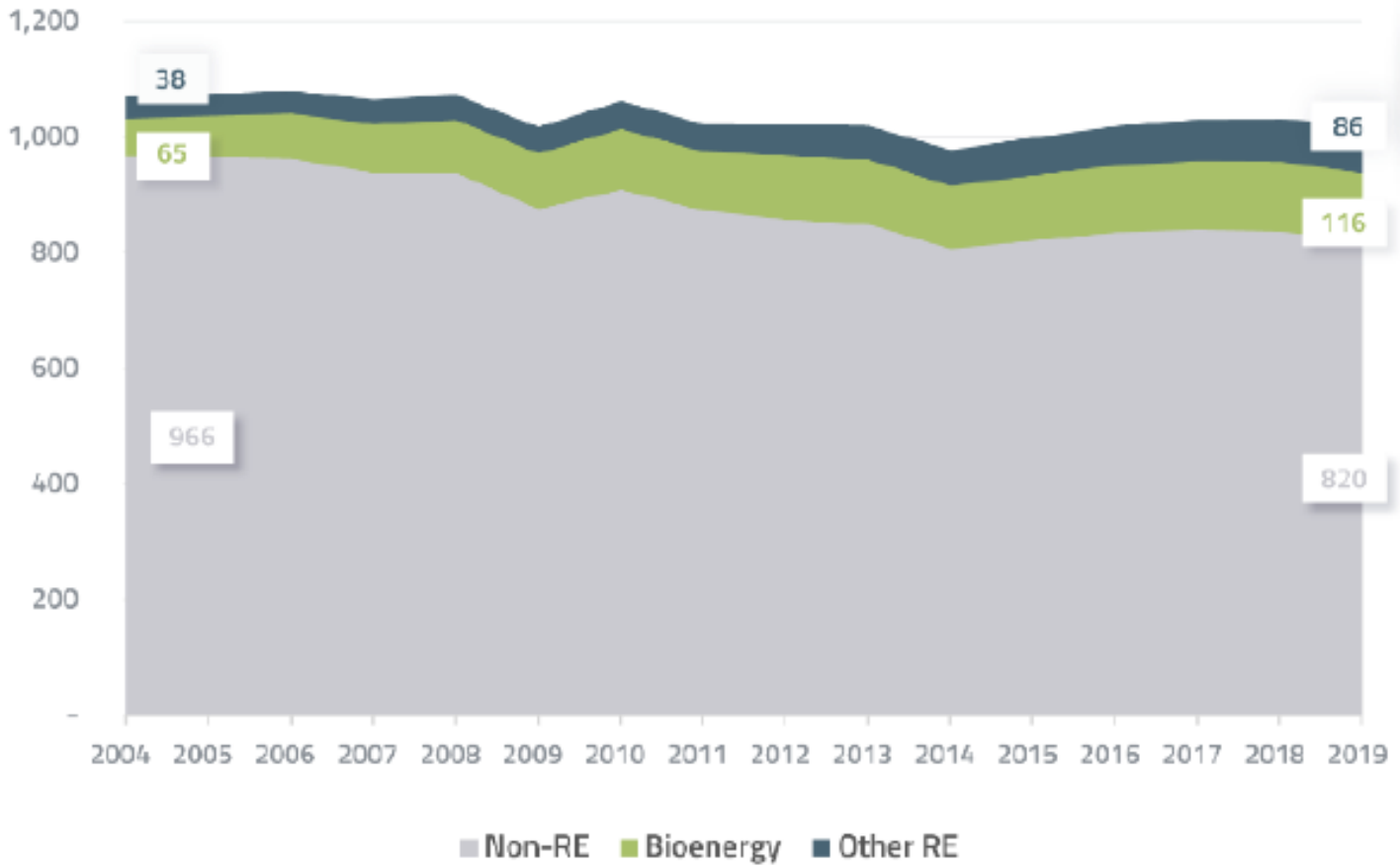


CEPF

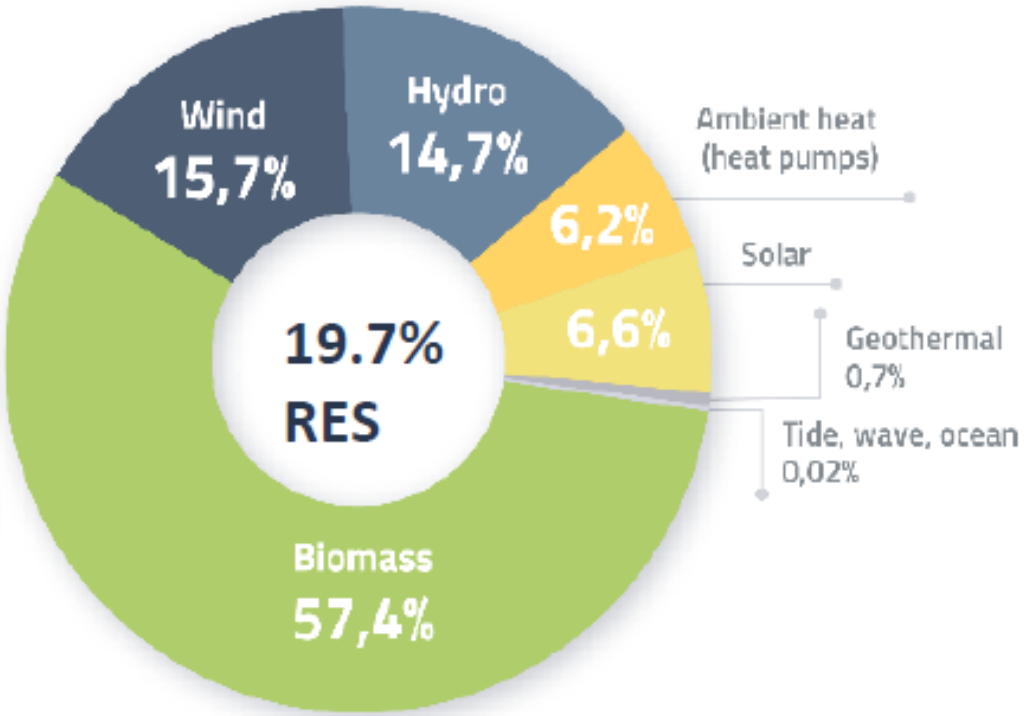
Un focus sur l'énergie

Bioenergy is Europe's biggest source of renewable energy

Evolution of the gross final energy consumption by fuel type in EU27 (ktoe)



Distribution of renewable gross final energy consumption in the EU27 in 2019 (%)



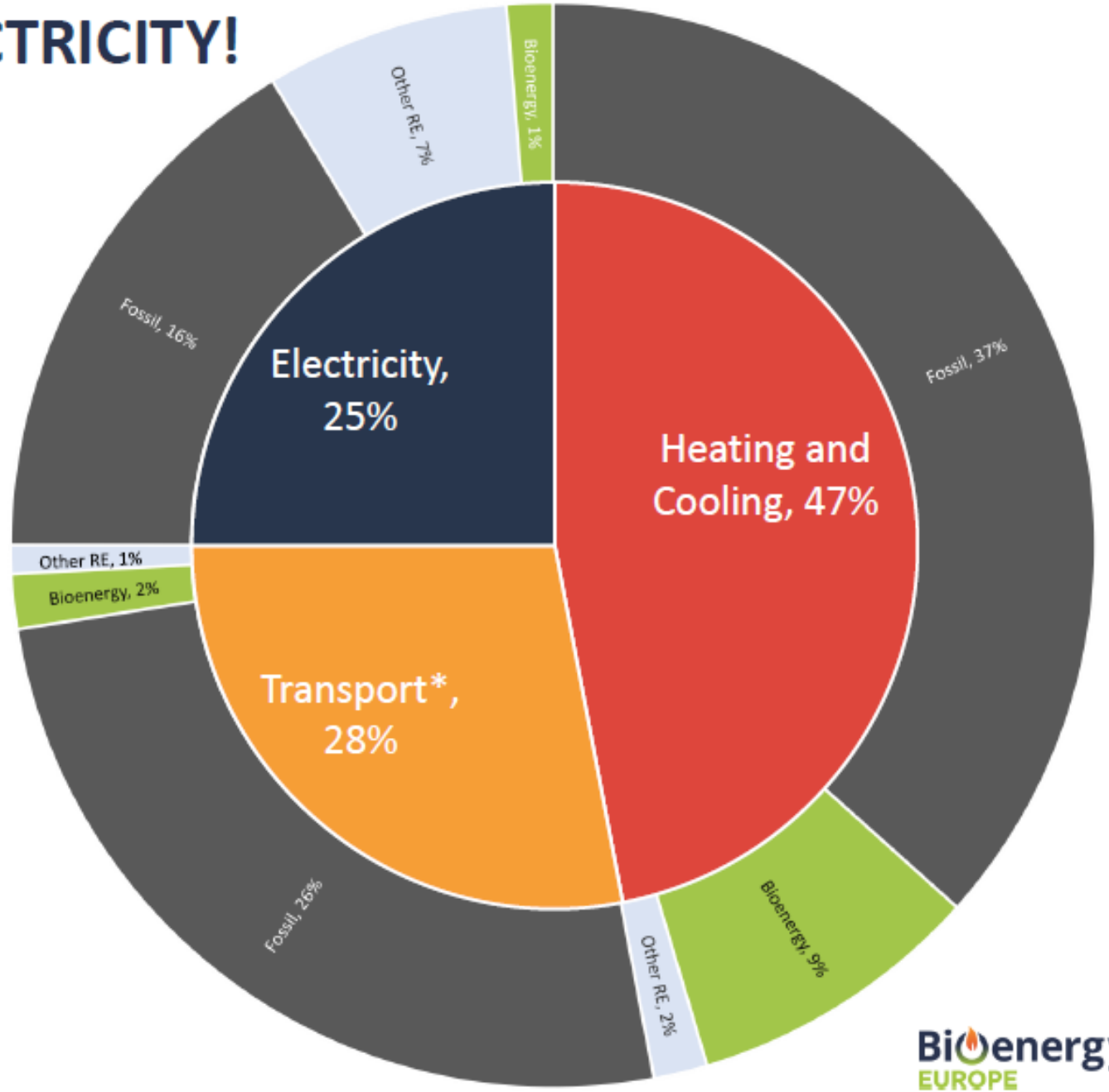
Source: SHARES 2019, Eurostat

In 2019, bioenergy was 11,4% of total energy

Bioenergy EUROPE

ENERGY IS MORE THAN ELECTRICITY!

- Nearly half of Europe's energy is used for heating
- Only a quarter is used for electricity
- Bioenergy is most important renewable energy source for generating renewable heat
- In 2019, bioenergy accounted for 85% of renewable heat in and saved 160MtCO_2eq



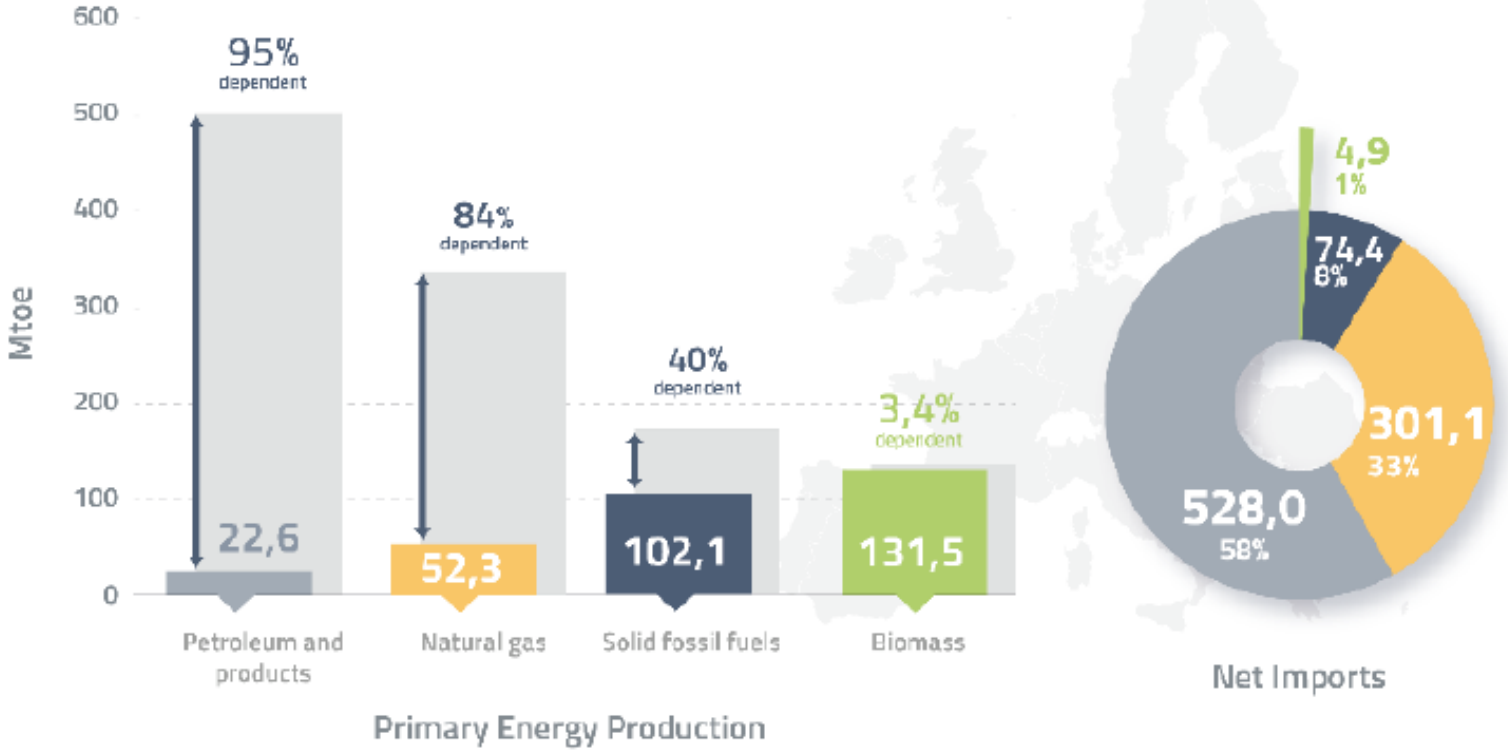
*with multipliers

Bioenergy EUROPE

EU27 energy dependency and net imports (in 2019, Mtoe, %)

- Gross inland consumption
- Petroleum and products
- Natural gas
- Solid fossil fuels
- Biomass

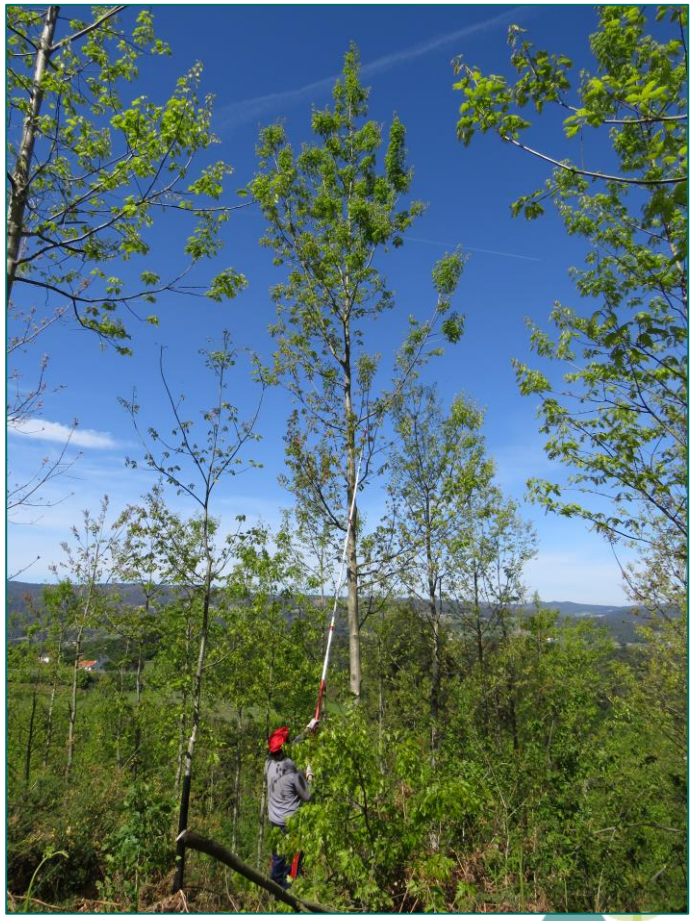
Source: Eurostat, Bioenergy Europe's calculations



Le débat en cours

Quelques questions du débat en cours

- La forêt européenne est-elle en mauvais état?
- Le concept de gestion durable des forêts est-il suffisant?
- “Bonnes” pratiques de gestion contre “mauvaises” pratiques de gestion ?
- Quel niveau d’intervention des politiques européennes dans les pratiques de gestion?




fern
MAKING THE EU WORK FOR PEOPLE & FORESTS
A carbon bomb in the heart of Europe
Will the EU biomass loophole give a lifeline to energy giant EPH's coal power plants?
SUMMARY
In the summer of 2022, wildfires raged across European forests "like a carbon bomb exploding".[1] But the carbon dioxide (CO_2) released from these wildfires was the same gas, and only about 5% of the volume, as that which is released every year in Europe when forests are logged and burned in a power station. Despite this, the European Union's (EU) Renewable Energy Directive (RED) considers energy produced from burning wood ("biomass") as "carbon neutral" (as the trees might regrow), and allows Member States to support it both directly and indirectly, to the tune of at least 22 billion Euros in 2021.
This support has been mainly reaped by energy companies looking for alternatives to coal in their power stations. But while the transition from coal is essential for our survival on this planet, moving back to wood burning could do more harm than good.
This briefing zooms in on Czech multinational corporation Energetický a Průmyslový Holding (EPH), a rapidly growing energy corporation which is ideally placed to exploit biomass subsidies to extend the life of its coal assets, thereby dangerously delaying the energy sector's decarbonisation.
Our research shows that in 2022 alone, EPH and its subsidiaries are likely to burn about 4.2 million tonnes of wood in their biomass and coal power plants. This represents, for the sake of comparison, more than 75 per cent of Czechia's 2015 wood harvest (before a bad bark beetle outbreak). This would lead to a carbon bomb of as much as 6.2 million tonnes of CO_2 being released into the air: more than the country's 2015 land sink. But all this tree burning only supplied a paltry amount of electricity: 4.5 GWh, representing a little more than 5% of the electricity Czechia consumed in 2015.
If the revised RED (expected at the end of 2022) continues to allow public support for burning wood for energy production, the conversion of coal plants to woody burning, or the building of new biomass installations, EPH would be incentivised to pursue the biomass projects it is already considering, worth at least 320 MW of extra capacity. This would cause an extra 1.4 million tonnes of wood to be burned, releasing 2.38 million tonnes more of CO_2. But EPH's coal assets today represent a whopping 12 GW of energy generation capacity, so much more could be converted to wood burning if the biomass industry's lobbyists have their way.

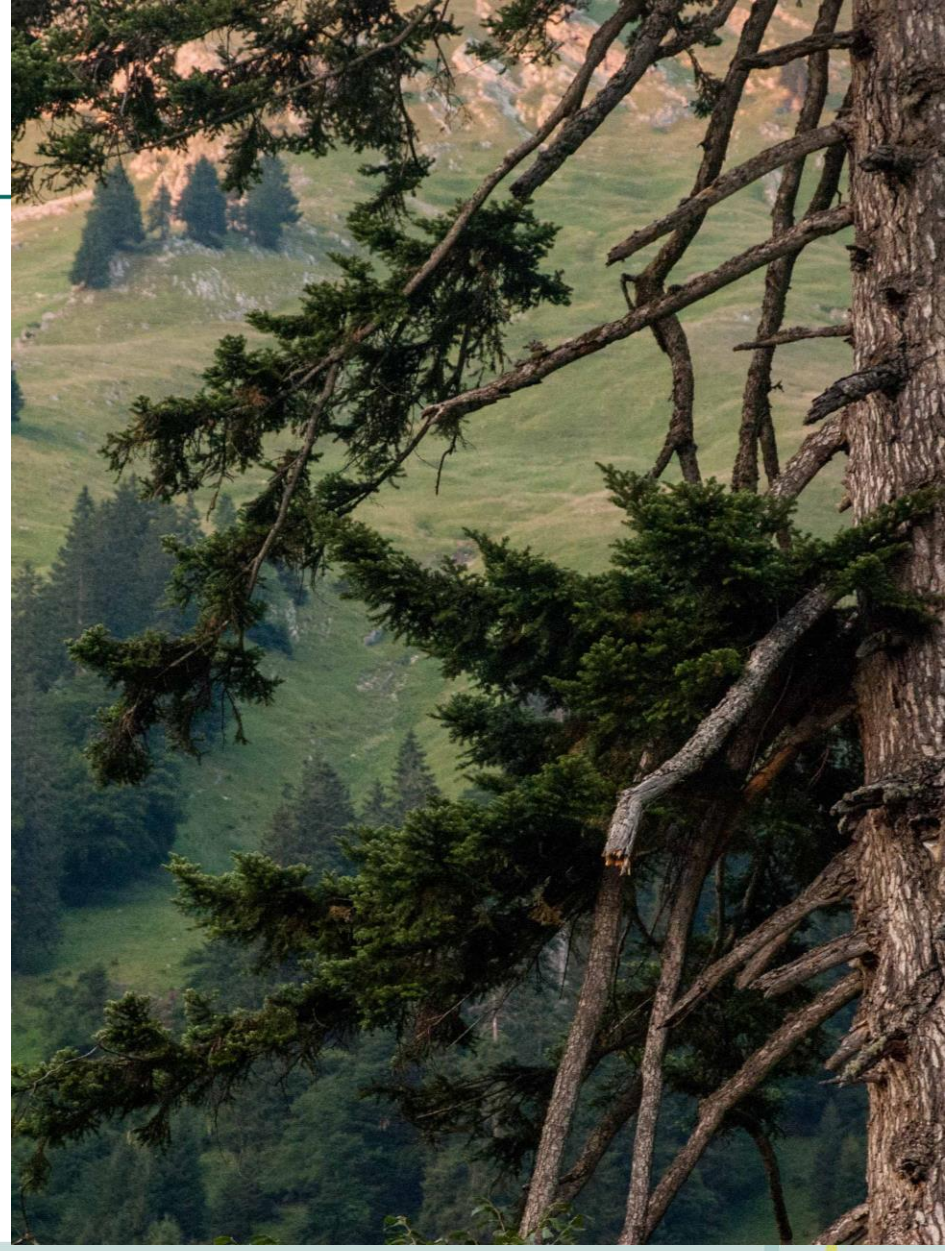

MEAT
PALM OIL
COCOA
SOY
PULP
PAPER
EU BORDER
TOGETHER 4 FORESTS


Managing forests for the future: the benefits of close-to-nature forestry
fern
Managing Forests
In tune with nature
Regarder sur YouTube

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Faire de la diversité une force de contribution
- Se sentir concerné et impliqué
- Au-delà de d’être entendu,être écouté
- Les gradations de gris plutôt que le noir et le blanc



Merci pour votre attention

Fanny-Pomme LANGUE