



Forest management and policies in front of biomass, energy, climate and biodiversity issues

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with contributions of

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Introduction

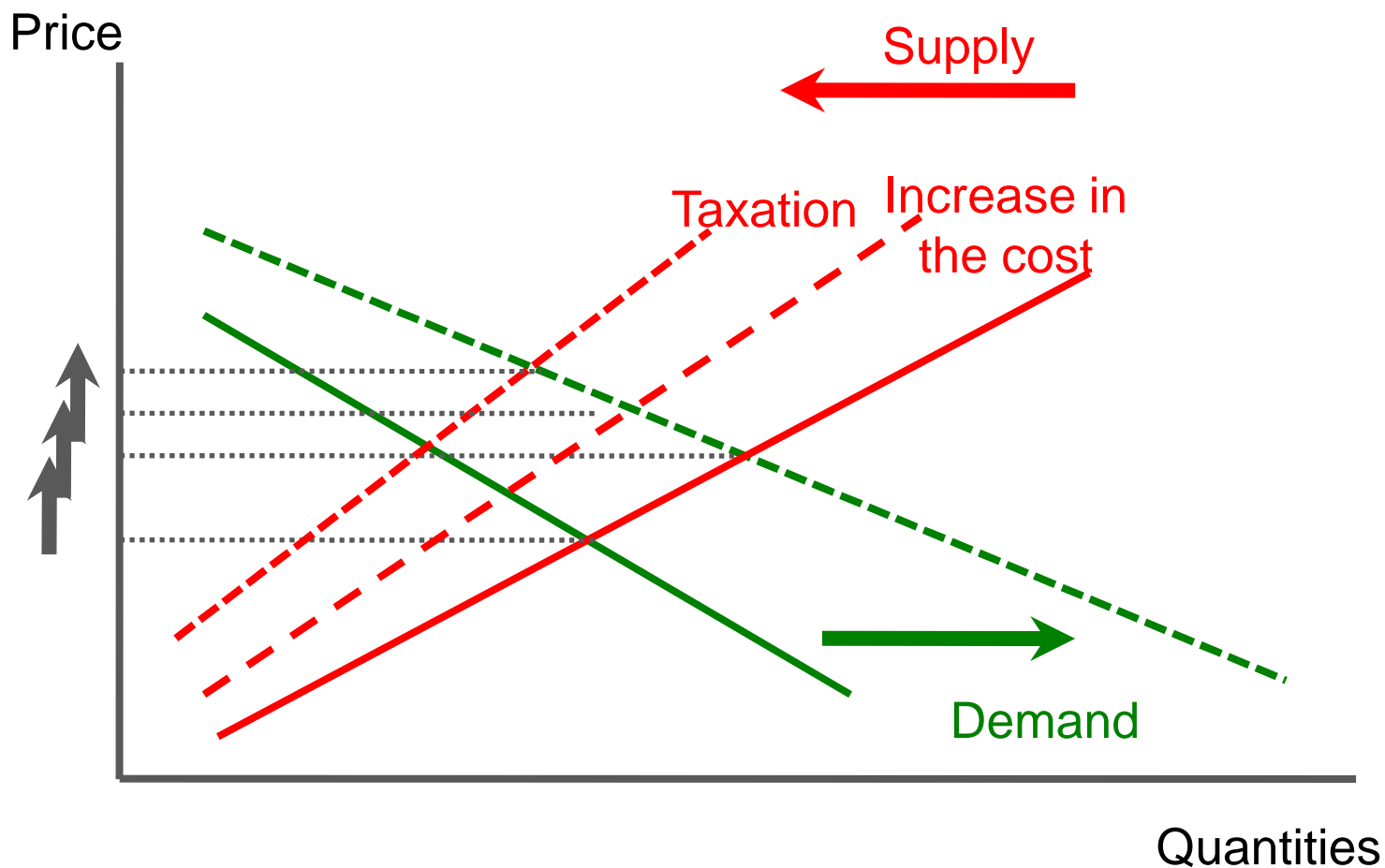
- Historical influence of economic activities on forests
 - Agriculture on the edge of the forest
 - Energy in the hart of wood
- Importance to be worried about future evolutions
- Main questions
 - Which energy cost in the medium term?
 - Which wood price in the medium term?
 - Which forest contributions to energy?
 - Which available forest resources?
 - Which balance between biomass and biodiversity?



Which future energy cost?

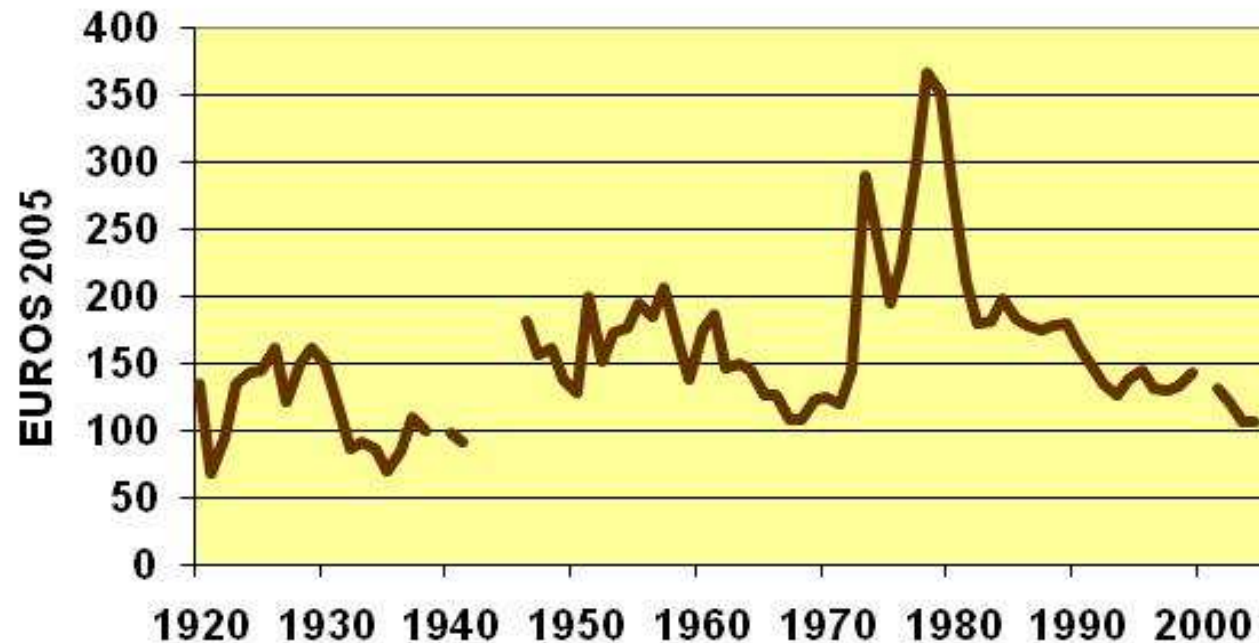
- World consumption of energy
 - Doubling in 30 years (+2,3%/yr)
 - Population and standard of living increase (emerging countries)
 - Political objectives will be hard to reach (division by 2 in 40 yrs)
 - International Energy Agency : +0,8 to +1,6%/yr (2006-2030)
- Energy resources
 - 2020-2040: Oil and gas supply growth < demand increase
 - Much coal but environmental problems (lower yield, pollution)
 - Nuclear power is controversial
 - Renewable energies cannot probably be the only solution
- Future energy cost
 - Economic regulation (price) and environmental regulation (tax)
 - High future energy cost (price +tax) if no economic crisis
 - Likely fluctuations

Which future energy cost?



Which future roundwood price?

- High fuelwood price
- AND high timber price
- Price fluctuations should be managed
- The example of oak over 47,5 cm in diameter (data from ONF, INSEE)





Which forest contributions to energy?

- Development of short rotation coppice
- Decrease of harvest losses
- Less delayed harvests
- Decrease of rotation age

- Harvest outside forest
- Better use of sawmill and pulpmill residues
- Better recycling
- Better heating systems

- From energy consuming materials to forest products

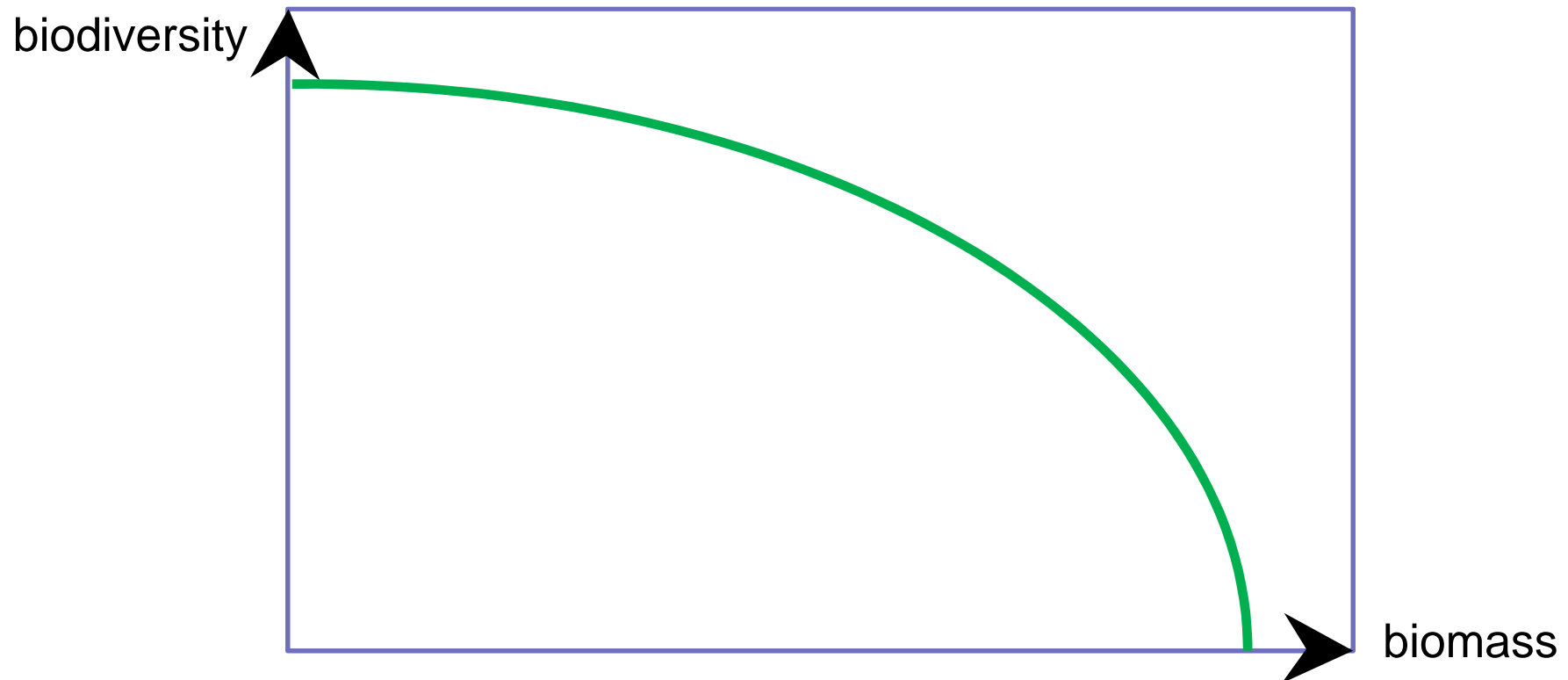


Which available forest resources?

- The annual increment is only partly removed
 - 2/3 in France
 - Similar figures in Europe
- Several reasons
 - Imbalance of stages
 - Difficult access
 - High harvesting costs
 - Low roundwood demand at the moment
 - Owner behaviour
- Additional available resource in France : about 30 Mm³
- Economic conditions of increased removals:
 - High wood prices and price elasticity of roundwood supply

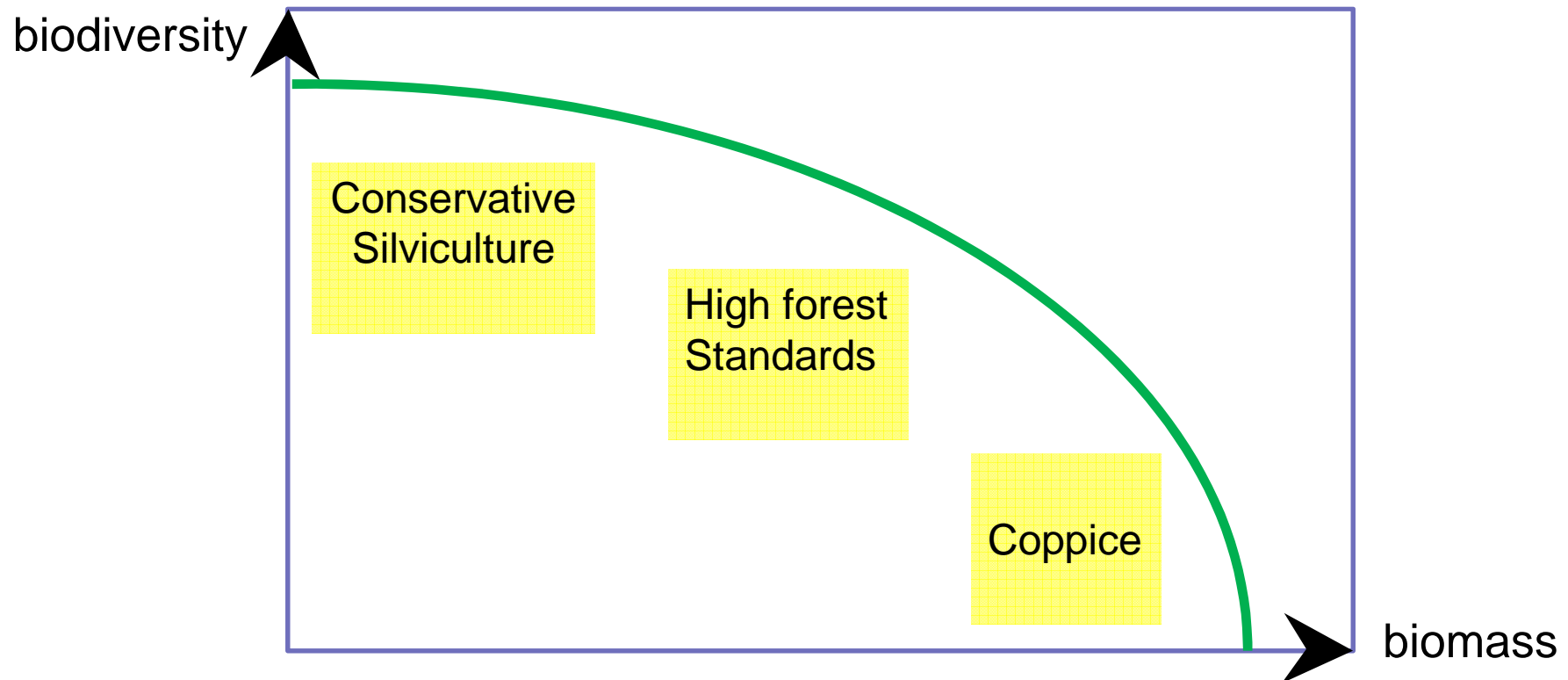
Which balance between biomass and biodiversity?

- Quantitative analysis
- Production frontier



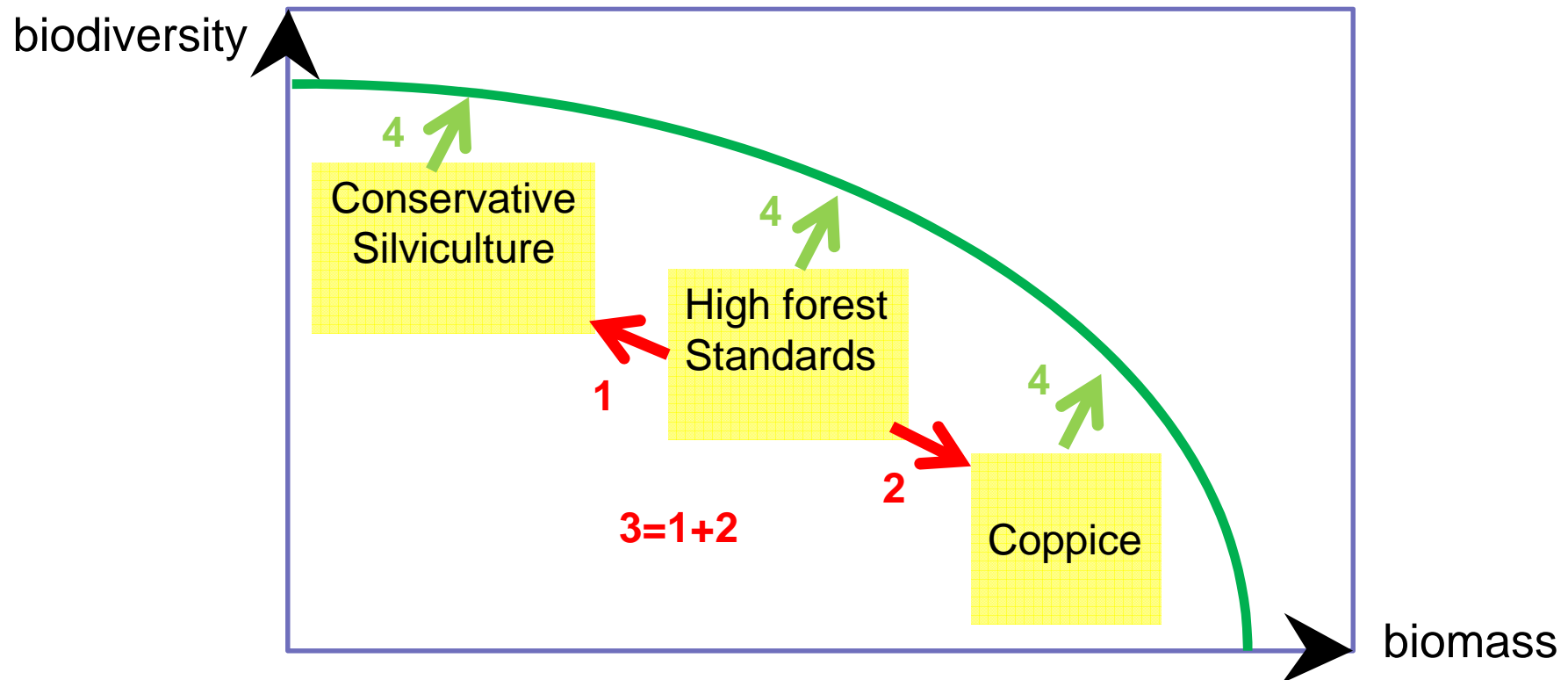
Which balance between biomass and biodiversity?

- Stand structure



Which balance between biomass and biodiversity?

- Possible trends
- Economic analysis (red → green)





Conclusions

- Likely increase/fluctuations of energy costs
- Likely increase of all roundwood prices
- Interest to support all kinds of bioenergy
- Interest to support timber, not only bioenergy
- Interest to adapt supply to demand (instead of technical supply)
- Sustainable forest management as a rule



■ Thank you for your attention

■ <http://www.gip-ecofor.org>