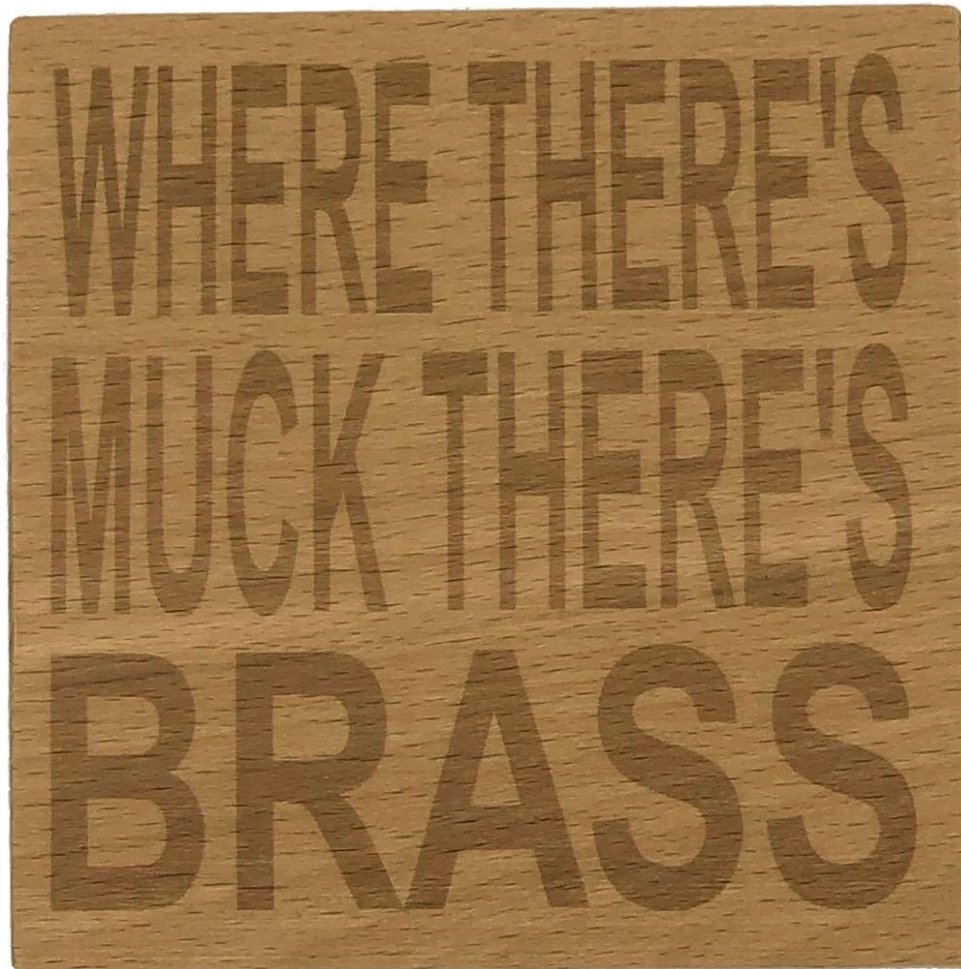


Current opportunities & threats for our sector

International Softwood Conference, Copenhagen,
20th October 2022

Paul Brannen
Director Public Affairs
CEI-Bois & EOS (European woodworking & sawmill industries)

Former MEP 2014-19





© picture-alliance/dpa

Transforming the EU's economy for a sustainable future



Mobilising research and fostering innovation

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

From 'Farm to Fork': a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

Financing the transition

Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

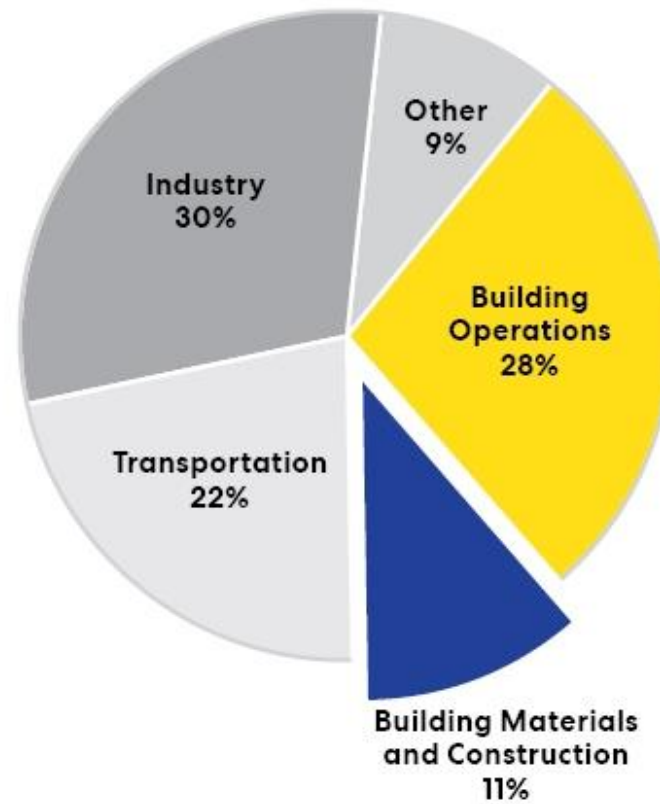
Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

Global CO₂ Emissions by Sector:
Image adapted from Architecture 2030



Renovation and New Build



The EU Renovation Wave

#EUGreenDeal









“The transition also offers new business opportunities.

“Take wood - or hemp-based insulation materials for buildings. Bioeconomy can provide those materials in a sustainable manner, with immediate benefits and lower energy costs for anyone insulating their homes.”

Frans Timmermans 7/10/22



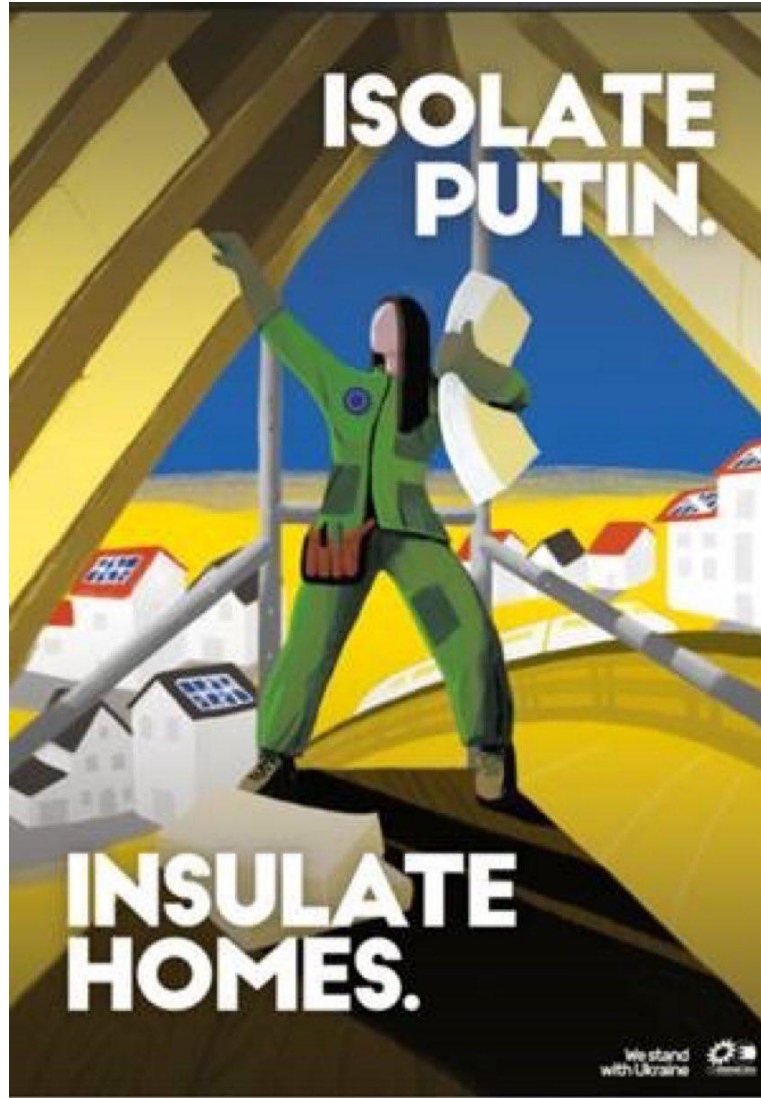
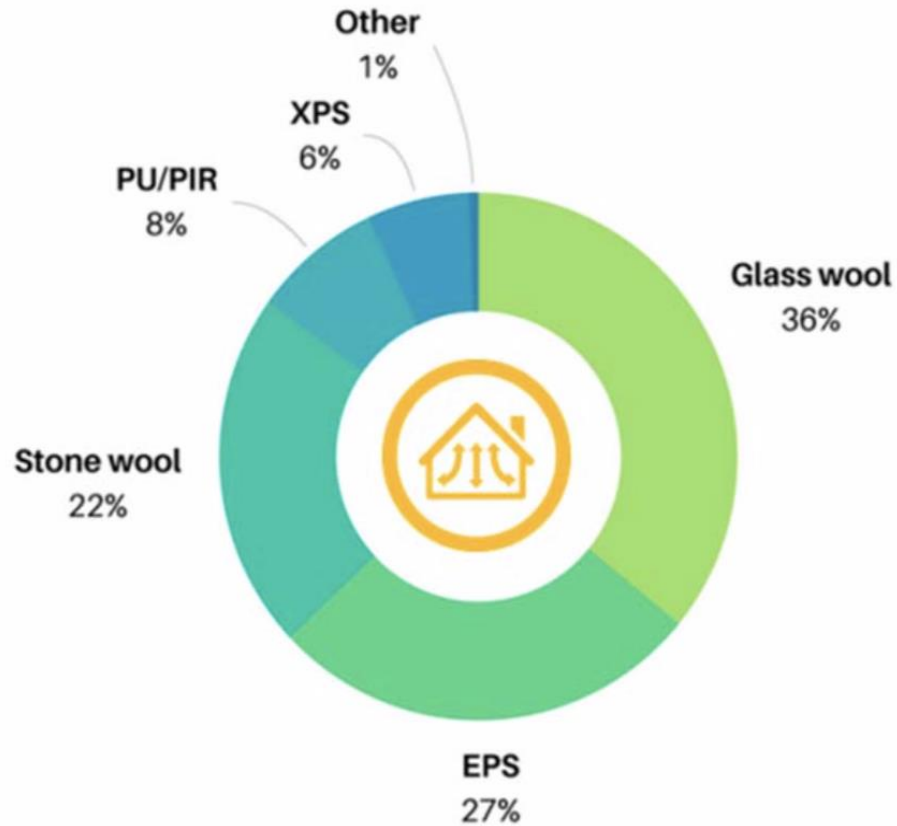


Figure 3. Thermal insulation market in Europe in 2014, by volume



Source: JRC representation with data from IAL, 2015.








“We know that the construction sector can even be turned from a carbon source into a sink, if organic building materials like wood ... are applied”

Ursula von der Leyen
President of the European Commission
State of the Union Address 16/9/2020



Buildings as a global carbon sink

Galina Churkina ^{1,2*}, Alan Organschi^{3,4}, Christopher P. O. Reyer ², Andrew Ruff³, Kira Vinke²,
Zhu Liu ⁵, Barbara K. Reck ¹, T. E. Graedel ¹ and Hans Joachim Schellnhuber²

The anticipated growth and urbanization of the global population over the next several decades will create a vast demand for the construction of new housing, commercial buildings and accompanying infrastructure. The production of cement, steel and other building materials associated with this wave of construction will become a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Might it be possible to transform this potential threat to the global climate system into a powerful means to mitigate climate change? To answer this provocative question, we explore the potential of mid-rise urban buildings designed with engineered timber to provide long-term storage of carbon and to avoid the carbon-intensive production of mineral-based construction materials.

During the Carboniferous period, giant fern-like woody plants grew in vast swamps spread across the Earth's surface. As successions of these plants grew and then toppled,

evolved. Furthermore, current rates of fossil fuels combustion have far exceeded carbon sequestration rates in forests creating the need for national governments to submit reduction targets for CO₂ emissions









Land use change and carbon emissions of a transformation to timber cities

Received: 18 November 2021

Accepted: 13 July 2022

Published online: 30 August 2022

 Check for updates

Abhijeet Mishra ^{1,2}✉, Florian Humpenöder¹, Galina Churkina¹, Christopher P. O. Reyer ¹, Felicitas Beier^{1,2}, Benjamin Leon Bodirsky ^{1,3}, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber¹, Hermann Lotze-Campen ^{1,2} & Alexander Popp ¹

Using engineered wood for construction has been discussed for climate change mitigation. It remains unclear where and in which way the additional demand for wooden construction material shall be fulfilled. Here we assess the global and regional impacts of increased demand for engineered wood on land use and associated CO₂ emissions until 2100 using an open-source land system model. We show that if 90% of the new urban population would be housed in newly built urban mid-rise buildings with wooden constructions, 106 Gt of additional CO₂ could be saved by 2100. Forest plantations would need to expand by up to 149 Mha by 2100 and harvests from unprotected natural forests would increase. Our results indicate that expansion of timber plantations for wooden buildings is possible without major repercussions on agricultural production. Strong governance and careful planning are required to ensure a sustainable transition to timber cities even if frontier forests and biodiversity hotspots are protected.



New European Bauhaus
beautiful | sustainable | together



European Federation
of Building
and Woodworkers



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Basajaun has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 862942.





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NOKERA

Europe's largest 3D modular homes facility to be built in the UK



“The transition also offers new business opportunities.

“For example in carbon farming or long-lived biobased products.”

Frans Timmermans 7/10/22

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£1,200.00**

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**100 VCS Forest Plantation Project in South America (100 tons of carbon credits)
£1,200.00**

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World's Tallest Timber Tower Planned for Perth





“We cannot just replace “fossil-based” with “biobased” and continue with business as usual.

“We cannot afford maintaining or even increasing demand for virgin biomass. Instead, we need to reduce it. I want to be very clear about that.”

Frans Timmermans 7/10/22

Wood:

- **Sequesters**
- **Stores**
- **Substitutes**
- **Sustainable**
- **Circular**

Threats are opportunities: where there is wood there is hope.





Thank you for listening.