



## **WARSAW RESOLUTION 1**

### **Forests, Wood and Energy**

1. Supporting the objectives of mitigating climate change and increasing security of supply of energy.
2. Emphasising that forest biomass, wood processing residues and recovered wood represent important sources of renewable energy that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing fossil fuels.
3. Recognising the need to improve both energy and resource efficiency in production and consumption of bio-energy.
4. Recognising the need to increase knowledge on the role of forest ecosystems as well as forest based products in long term carbon sequestration as a contribution to mitigate climate change in the context of the post-2012 climate regime.
5. Acknowledging that sustainable forest management practices and enlargement of the forest area in Europe have resulted in an increased availability of forest resources, providing in many parts of Europe the potential for increasing wood mobilisation while respecting the principles of sustainable forest management.
6. Recognising the significance of European forestry and forest-based industries, as well as the importance of maintaining their long term economic viability and competitiveness and emphasising that forests provide raw material for the forest-based sector as well as for energy.
7. Noting the increased competing demand for wood as a renewable raw material and as a renewable energy carrier and the need to avoid undue distortion of competition between different end uses.
8. Noting a need for improved and more comprehensive information on wood resources and wood consumption as a basis for better informed policy making and strategy setting.

9. Recognising that an increasing demand for wood, creates new income opportunities for forest owners, entrepreneurs and managers and also for wealth, jobs and economic growth, especially in rural areas.
10. Being aware that the fragmentation of forest ownership in Europe represents a challenge for maintaining active and sustainable management of forests and mobilising wood.
11. Recognising the complementary role of using woody biomass in reducing forest fire risk.
12. Building on previous MCPFE commitments, and recognising the ongoing work in the area of forests, wood and energy carried out by international conventions, organisations and processes.

*The Signatory States and the European Community, commit themselves to:*

## **I. Enhancing the role of the forest sector in energy production**

13. take effective measures within the framework of sustainable forest management to increase the use of woody biomass for energy generation, taking into account the importance of processing residues and recovered wood as renewable energy sources,
14. assess environmental impacts of wood production for energy including impacts on soil, water, biodiversity and nutrient cycles,
15. adjust policies and instruments, including research and development, to support enabling conditions that encourage investments in the production and distribution of bio-energy, increased mobilisation, efficient use of wood and energy,
16. strengthen the position of the forest sector in cross-sectoral debates concerning energy through developing communication and raising awareness about present assets, the existing potential in the forest sector and the multiple benefits of using wood fuel,
17. encourage partnerships among public and private forest owners, forest-based industries and energy producers aiming at the development of markets for bio-energy,

## **II. Mobilisation of wood resources**

18. analyse and assess on a scientific and practical basis, and in dialogue with stakeholders, the existing and potential wood resources in Europe, inter alia, based on national forest inventories, as well as the feasibility and constraints for wood mobilisation,

19. develop and further improve systems of data collection on the consumption of wood for energy,
20. ensure enabling conditions for increased sustainable wood production through stronger interlinking of national forest policies with policies on sustainable development, agriculture, land use, rural development, environment, energy and industry,
21. identify and remove unintended barriers to an increase of sustainable wood production and mobilisation in forests of all types of ownership,
22. examine different practices under sustainable forest management and promote the use of a range of sustainable management systems including short rotation and coppice forestry in accordance with national law, to increase wood production and mobilisation in order to effectively address a growing demand for wood,
23. assess feasibility of mobilising wood resources from areas outside forests,
24. encourage capacity building of forest owners and their cooperatives and facilitate their cooperation and information exchange, inter alia, on access to wood markets, providing information, education, training and extension services, to empower and motivate proactive sustainable forest management in order to mobilise more wood,
25. promote development of the capacity of the forest workforce, entrepreneurs and managers in order to increase their ability to better respond to the needs of wood markets through education, training, and the use of innovative techniques,
26. promote adequate forestry and logistical infrastructures in order to facilitate access to wood resources and flexibility in responding to market demands,
27. support mobilisation of biomass from forests with high risk of fires, decreasing in this way a level of forests vulnerability,
28. encourage the application of sustainable management practices for wood production outside forests.