

What a tree can do?

Forests cover around 40% of Europe's territory (190 million ha), making Europe one of the most forest-rich regions in the world. Europe is in fact one of the few regions of the world where forest cover has increased over the last century. Forest owners and managers contribute to growth and jobs in rural area while ensuring wood and ecological services provision. Forest activities have a turnover of almost € 500 billion, employing approximately 3.5 million people. Industry has invested in technology to turn side-streams and by-products into innovative biobased products that are essential for the development of the bioeconomy. As more investments are made in innovative technologies, more products from this industry will reach new market segments, providing additional benefits to society as a whole.

The bioeconomy comprises the sustainable provision of renewable resources and services and their conversion as well as the conversion of waste streams into food, feed, fibres, materials, chemicals and bioenergy. Biorefineries, essential part of the bioeconomy, are industrial installations that provide products from renewable natural resources, replacing fossil-based products.

A great example of biorefineries is pulp and paper along with wood processing plants. These have the potential to deliver a wealth of products such as the ones identified in the poster.

Industries

- Aviation

Civil construction

Printing & publishing

Packaging

Food

Automotive

Cosmetics & personal hygiene
- Electronics

Pharmaceutical & medical

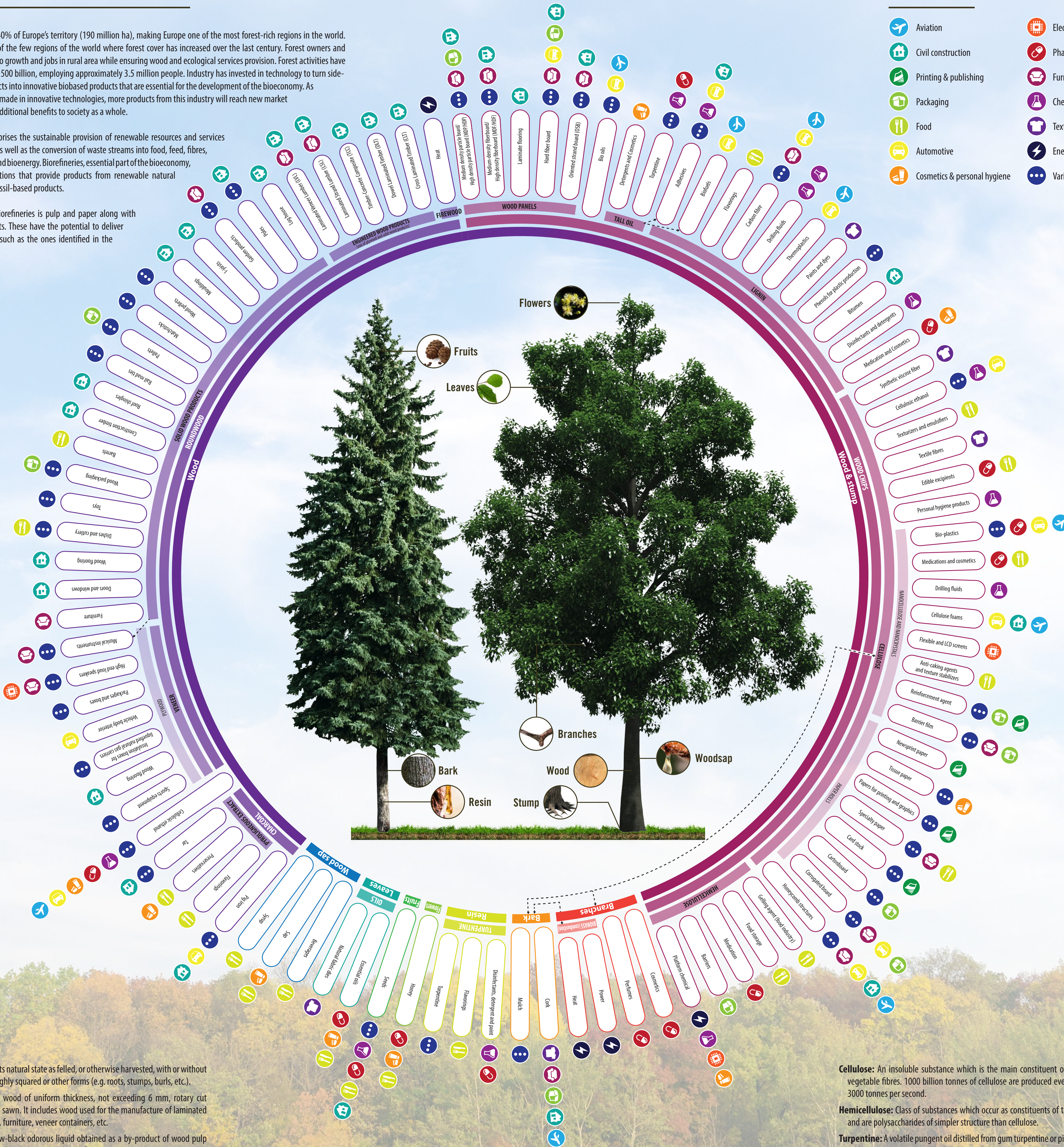
Furniture

Chemicals

Textile

Energy

Various industries



Roundwood: Wood in its natural state as felled, or otherwise harvested, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or other forms (e.g. roots, stumps, burls, etc.).

Veneer: Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, not exceeding 6 mm, rotary cut (i.e. peeled), sliced or sawn. It includes wood used for the manufacture of laminated construction material, furniture, veneer containers, etc.

Tall oil: A viscous yellow-black odorous liquid obtained as a by-product of wood pulp manufacture process when pulping mainly coniferous trees.

Plywood: A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles.

Cellulose: An insoluble substance which is the main constituent of plant cell walls and vegetable fibres. 1000 billion tonnes of cellulose are produced every year, equivalent to 3000 tonnes per second.

Hemicellulose: Class of substances which occur as constituents of the cell walls of plants and are polysaccharides of simpler structure than cellulose.

Turpentine: A volatile pungent oil distilled from gum turpentine or pine wood, used among others in mixing paints and varnishes and in liniment.

Lignin: A class of complex organic polymers that form important structural materials in the support tissues of plants and algae.

Here is what it can do...

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CEPI is the pan-European association representing the forest fibre and paper industry. Through its 18 national associations CEPI gathers 495 companies operating more than 900 pulp and paper mills across Europe producing paper, cardboard, pulp and other bio-based products. For more information please visit: <http://www.cepi.org/>

CEPF: The Confederation of European Forest Owners is the umbrella association of national forest owner organisations in Europe. Representing family forestry in Europe, CEPF promotes the values of sustainable forest management, private property ownership and the economic viability of the forest sector. Based in Brussels, CEPF is a non-profit organisation, representing nearly 16 million forest owners. These are private individuals, families and cooperatives, which take care of approximately 60% of the European forest area. For further information please visit: <http://www.cepf-eu.org/>

CEI-Bois: the European Confederation of the Woodworking Industries represents 22 European and National Organizations from 16 Countries and is the body backing the interests of the whole industrial European wood sector: more than 180.000 companies generating an annual turnover of 120 billion euros and employing 1 million workers in the EU. For more information please visit: <https://www.cei-bois.org/>

EUSTAFOR, the European State Forest Association, gathers together 34 State Forest Management Organizations from across Europe, which are often the largest forest managers and biomass suppliers in their Member States. State Forest Management Organizations provide biomass to a multitude of forest-based value cycles and, thanks to their scale, stability, reliability and openness to cooperation, they can catalyze the development of the bioeconomy by balancing different demands through multifunctional forestry in response to local conditions and societal needs. For more information please visit: <https://www.eustafor.eu/>

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The cornerstone of the European bioeconomy



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