



Cepi

RENEWABLE
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EUROPEAN PAPER

24 March 2020



MTK's Biodiversity Seminar

About Ceperi

Represents in Brussels

500 pulp, paper and board producing companies

895 mills across Europe

180000 people employed directly

18 member countries

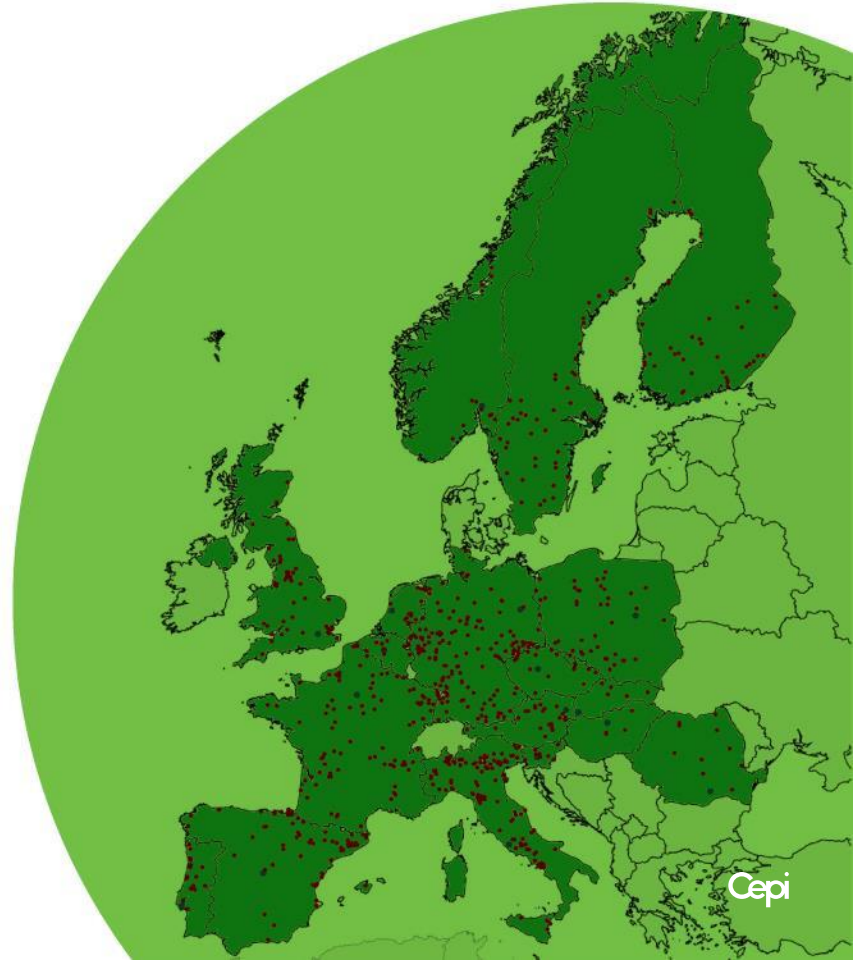
Engaged in international fora (UN, FAO, WTO)
to defend **22%** of the world production

Working across the value chain –
from forest owners to converters

Member of the EU Bio-based Industry and
Energy Intensive Industry Alliances

Chair: **Ignazio Capuano, Burgo Group – as of 2020**

A staff of **18** industry, policy and public affairs experts



About Cepi

We are renewable and recyclable, sourced and made in Europe, a responsible industry towards the environment, its customers and workers



Transforming pulp wood into cellulose and bio-based products >92% of our raw materials is sourced in Europe and certified as sustainable

Keeping the fibres in the loop >72% recycling rate of EU paper-based products

Producing
Pulp & fibres
Nano-cellulose
Bio-energy
Bio-chemicals
Print & graphic paper
Packaging solutions
Hygiene and tissues
Specialty papers

Observations on the MTK's Biodiversity Program

- + Bottom-up illustrations on forest owners' actions on the ground are very much welcomed;
- + According to the RED List Index, page 6, in forest and rural biotopes, the negative development is more under control than in other habitats;
- + METSO program is a very nice example of a successful biodiversity program that base on voluntary actions.



Observations on the MTK's biodiversity program

Q Page 9: reduction of e.g. old growth forests are among the main causes of the past negative biodiversity developments.

Could you please explain what is meant by old-growth forests (definition) and how it differs from primary forests? What kind of forests fall in the category of old-growth forests?

! Regarding commercialisation of ecosystem-services, i.e. CO₂ sequestration, care must be taken that other climate benefits such as substitution of fossil-based raw materials or carbon storage in products are not undermined.

- For further information, please refer to the IPCC recommendations and upcoming study by Peter Holmgren

Key messages on the upcoming EU biodiversity policy

- Contribution of forests and the forest-based sector to the European Green Deal
- Taking care of the biodiversity as a part of Sustainable Forest Management is crucial
- Forestry-relevant and industrial aspects should be considered under the umbrella of the EU Forest Strategy to ensure policy-coordination and holistic view to sustainability



For the attention of:

Heads of Cabinets of Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans, Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski and Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius
Director-Generals of Directorate-Generals for Agriculture and Rural Development, Climate Action, Environment, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, Joint Research Centre and Regional and Urban Policy
Deputy Permanent Representatives in the European Union

Brussels, 17 March 2020

Subject: Towards realistic yet ambitious forest-related policy goals in the EU 2030 biodiversity framework

To Whom It May Concern,

On the EU's path towards effective implementation of the EU Green Deal objectives, the undersigned organisations acknowledge the European Commission's efforts to outline the EU's position in the global negotiations to address the causes of biodiversity loss by 2030.

As representatives of European forests and the forest-based sector, we strongly believe that the following important aspects must be considered when setting further forest-related policy objectives within the EU biodiversity framework by 2030.

Observations on possible nature restoration plan for Europe

- During the last decades European forest resources have increased in terms of growing stock and area. The commonly agreed principle of SFM with voluntary criteria and indicators has been embedded into Member States national legislations and voluntary systems such as certification, in place.
- In case of developing a nature restoration plan, focus should be put on the areas degraded by natural disturbances, taking into account regional specificities and changing climatic conditions. Any new measures at EU level related to the conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems need to address appropriately the diversity of these ecosystems and their related challenges and within the framework of SFM and the future EU Forest Strategy.
- Investments in SFM are the best guarantee of ensuring the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in managed, multifunctional European forests. This should be underlined prior developing any additional legal frameworks undermining the positive contribution current SFM has had on ensuring healthy ecosystems and raw material provision to the [industries playing a key role in reaching the climate neutrality of the EU](#).



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