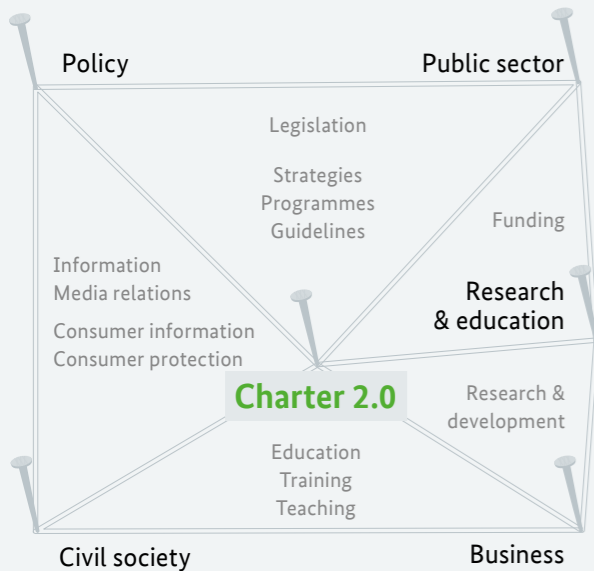


Taking responsibility: Players and tools

The Charter for Wood 2.0 relies on the responsibility, involvement and constructive collaboration of all relevant players. The Charter's priority fields of action illustrate the challenges facing the forestry & wood cluster, but also the opportunities it provides for society, the climate and the environment overall. An important task for policymakers in the Federal Government, federal states (Länder) and municipalities is to set the proper course. Business (beyond the forestry & wood cluster) needs to play its part. Yet officials with the Federal Government, federal states and municipalities also need to be active, as do research institutes, universities and those social groups that have the ability to help shape the transition towards a bioeconomy.

Depending on the skills and the task, there is a wide range of different tools available to players. They need to take advantage of their options.



Dear Reader,

Our forests are a climate protector, a habitat, a place for relaxation, a place of work, and a source of our most significant renewable resource: wood.

Through the "Charter for Wood 2.0" we want to strengthen climate change mitigation through the use of wood from sustainable forestry, conserve finite resources, and maintain and develop the creation of value and competitiveness in the domestic timber and forestry industry. In Germany, we are already on the right track, as the results of the third National Forest Inventory and the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board on Forest Policy show.

As a collaborative venture, the Charter's success also depends upon the commitment and cooperation of its stakeholders. So I am really pleased that more than 100 experts from practice, science, research and administration are actively involved in the ongoing dialogue process. In addition to the Charter process, I believe that another of the Charter's key objectives lies in promoting the dialogue between the different interest groups and members of the public. Climate-conscious consumer behaviour is essential in achieving our climate change mitigation goals. This requires information and education. Therefore, it was important for me to set up a "Competence and Information Centre for Forestry and Wood".

A "wood resource policy" that is based upon sustainability, efficiency, innovation, competitiveness and consumer protection needs to be close to all of our hearts. The Charter for Wood 2.0 is an important instrument for this purpose. "Mitigating climate change. Creating value. Utilising resources efficiently." The commitment is worth it!

Yours sincerely, Julia Klöckner
Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture



More information is available in the detailed brochure "Charter for Wood 2.0 – Mitigating climate change. Creating value. Utilising resources efficiently."

Download:
www.charta-fuer-holz.de/mediathek

www.charta-fuer-holz.de

PUBLISHER

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
Division 515 Sustainable Forest Management,
Timber Markets
Rochusstraße 1
53123 Bonn

DATE

July 2019 (Third edition)

DESIGN

WPR COMMUNICATION,
Berlin/Sankt Augustin

PRINT

MKL Druck GmbH & Co. KG, Ostbevern

IMAGE CREDITS

Seksun Guntanid/Shutterstock.com (cover)
Bundesregierung/Steffen Kugler



Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture

CHARTER
FOR WOOD 2.0
CLIMATE
VALUES
RESOURCES

Mitigating climate change. Creating value. Utilising resources efficiently.

Charter for Wood 2.0

Why do we need a Charter for Wood 2.0?

The Climate Action Plan of the Federal Government also calls upon us to closely link efforts to increase the contribution to climate change mitigation provided by forests, sustainable forestry and intelligent use of wood with the requirements of resource and material efficiency. In September 2016, the agricultural ministers of the Federal Government and the federal states (Länder) passed a resolution to implement a “Charter for Wood” based on their conviction that “... sustainable forest management, sustainable wood use and consistently using wood as a substitute for energy-intensive materials that have a harmful CO₂ impact can make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to mitigating climate change overall, making these factors indispensable for reaching the goals set in the Paris Climate Agreement.”

In light of the major social and political challenges, the use of wood as the most important renewable resource is of particular significance. **Sustainably produced wood from structurally rich forests has the potential to increasingly replace materials produced on the basis of fossil resources and to conserve energy from finite resources while simultaneously mitigating climate change.**

With the objectives of mitigating climate change, creating value and utilising resources efficiently, the Charter for Wood 2.0 focuses on qualitative growth to support central international, European and national political objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER FOR WOOD 2.0



MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Goal: To increase the contribution the forestry and wood sector makes to mitigating climate change through sustainable forest management and wood use

Indicator: The contribution that the forestry and wood sector makes to climate change mitigation (storage and substitution)



CREATING VALUE

Goal: To maintain and improve the value creation and the competitiveness of the forestry & wood cluster

Indicator: Value creation by forestry and wood



UTILISING RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY

Goal: To conserve finite resources through the sustainable and efficient use of forests and wood

Indicators: Value creation in forestry and wood in relation to overall wood production and the amount of forest wood harvested in relation to economically viable forest land

Priority fields of action and important goals

Using wood in urban and rural construction



- increasing the share of wooden buildings in the various building categories
- increasing the use of wood in building renovations
- curbing prejudice against wood in leading regulations and guidelines
- more consideration of the effects on climate change mitigation in strategies, programmes, manuals and guidelines for the construction sector

The potential of wood in the bioeconomy



- increasing the number of patent registrations
- increasing the proportion of hardwood used as a material

Material and energy efficiency



- increasing raw material yields and reducing the use of materials in the wood sector
- reducing energy consumption in the forestry and wood sector
- increasing the efficiency/reducing emissions of wood combustion plants

Forests and wood as resources



- increasing viable forest wood potential in the long term
- safeguarding the long-term availability of softwood
- increasing the amount of raw wood harvested in small private forests
- increasing the short-term and medium-term potential of wood by tapping unutilised and alternative sources of raw materials
- ensuring that imported wood products are sourced sustainably and legally

The forestry & wood cluster



- increasing revenues and value creation in the forestry & wood cluster
- safeguarding employment in the forestry & wood cluster, especially in rural areas

Forests and wood in society



- expanding the scope of communication with consumers and the information available to them in order to promote awareness of the positive aspects of forest and wood use in society

Cross-sectoral issue: Research and development



- increasing investments in research and development by the forestry & wood cluster and public sponsors
- maintaining and expanding staff capacities in research, science and teaching