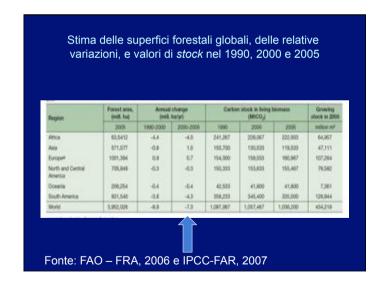


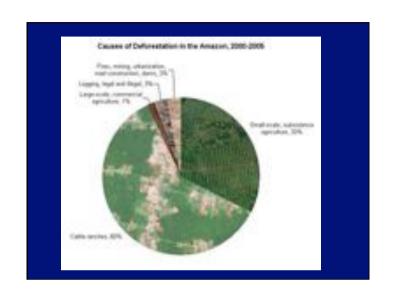


Organizzazione della presentazione

- I numeri e le cause
- I trend in atto
- 3 questioni chiave:
 - Consumi di biomasse ad uso energetico
 - Le piantagioni
 - I progetti REDD

Slides disponibili al sito www.tesaf.unipd.it/pettenella











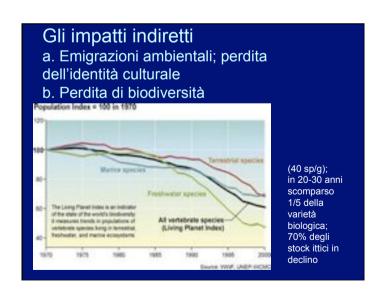


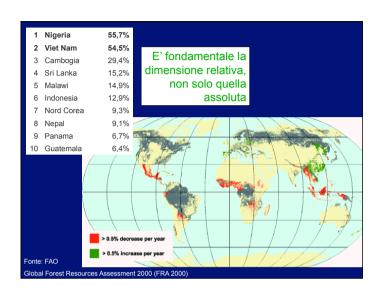


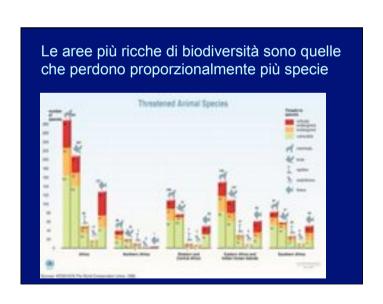


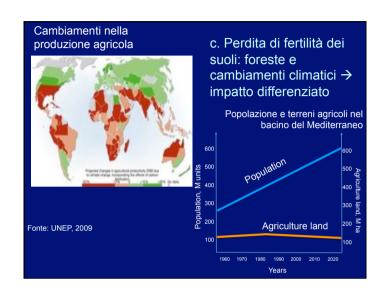






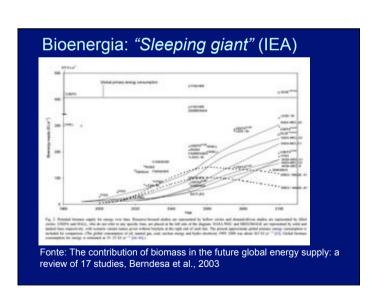






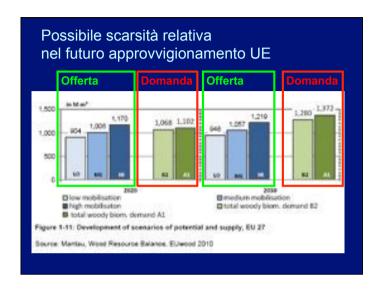


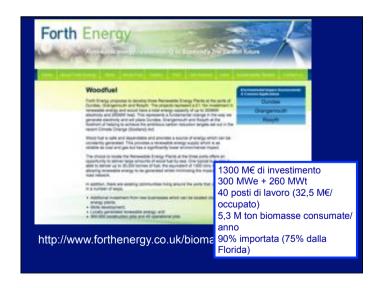




Obiettivi nazionali-regionali relativi ai cosumi di biofuels Canadia: 376 by 2011 (desel) 377 by 37117 (desel) 378 by 2011 (desel) 378 by 2011 (desel) 379 by 2011 (desel)

Tendenza al gigantismo Un mercato (e una politica di sostegno delle rinnovabili per EE) che va verso i grandi impianti e le "filiere allungate" Impianti da oltre 100 MW e filiere allungate: il futuro delle biomasse è qui l'avante l'avante delle biomasse è qui l'avante l'avante delle biomasse è qui l'avante l'avante





Open letter of objection to Forth Energy's plans for construction and operation of four biomass power stations: Dundee, Grangemouth, Rosyth and Leith/Edinburgh from American groups: Biofuelwatch/Energy Justice Network, Biomass Accountability Project, Center for Biological Diversity, Dogwood Alliance, Friends of the Earth US, and Save Americas Forests.

Dear Sirs,

La logica risposta della società civile

We write to ask that you oppose Forth Energy's plans for the construction and operation of four biomass stations in Sociation. We recently reviewed Forth Energy proposals for these biomass power stations, which combined would burn 5.3 million tonnes of biomass – primarily wood chips and pellets – per year. Forth Energy states that near 90 percent of this biomass would have to be inported, due to a lack of indigenous wood biomass availability. They expect that 75 percent of the imported biomass would be sourced from (or via) the state of Florida, United States. This implies that around 3.6 million tonnes of woody bormass would be exported from Florida to be burned in Forth Energy facilities.

Such massive demand will have serious impact on forests in the southeastern US, and on existing forest products industries. In their assessment of the availability of forestry residues and roundwood for N Carolina, S. Carolina and Virginia, for example, Galilo et al. found in a peer-reviewed study, that residue supplies "... are in themselves insufficient to satisfy long term biomass electricity production requirements imposed by a hypothetical [US] national [Renewable Portfolio Standard] and [Renewable Fuel Standard]." The authors further noted that:



Il più grande impianto a biomasse al mondo

- Riconversione in corso impianto di Tilbury (sul Tamigi, non distante da Londra) da carbone a biomasse: 742 MWe
- 2,5 M t di pellet/anno (60% dal Canada, 30% dalla Georgia)

Fonte: Bioenergy International, 1 (56), 2012

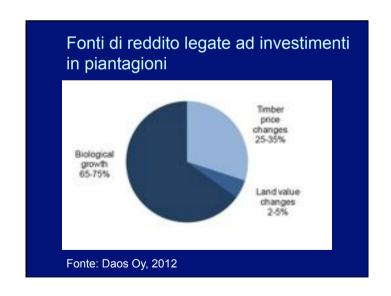


3 QUESTIONI CHIAVE:

- Consumi di biomasse ad uso energetico
- Le piantagioni
- I progetti REDD













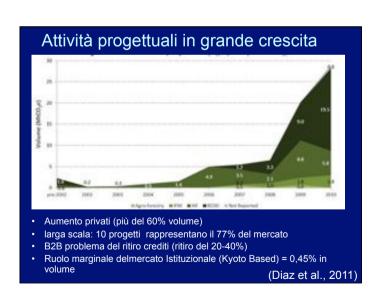


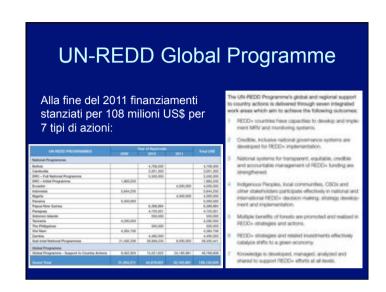














Molti problemi per creare un mercato trasparente, efficace ed equo

- Permanenza (vd. incendi, pascolo abusino, tagli illegali, schianti, ...)
- Addizionalità (non finanziare il Business as usual)
- Monitoraggio e valutazione
- Equa ripartizione dei benefici (non 50% ai brookers "Carbon cow-boys", 30% ai funzionari dello Stato, 15% ai tecnici locali e 5% ai gestori-proprietari delle foreste)











Per non concludere...

- La foresta mantiene valori e genera benefici, in parte significativa non monetari
- Si stanno sviluppando nuovi meccanismi di mercato per dare valore a questi benefici
- gestione forestale: "flex crops"
 tra gli investimenti i più flessibili (legno, energia, Carbonio, protezione ambientale) e a capitale garantito
- I nuovi meccanismi non vanno demonizzati, ma sottoposti ad un attento controllo sociale

Ognuno faccia la sua parte, con equità e giustizia

