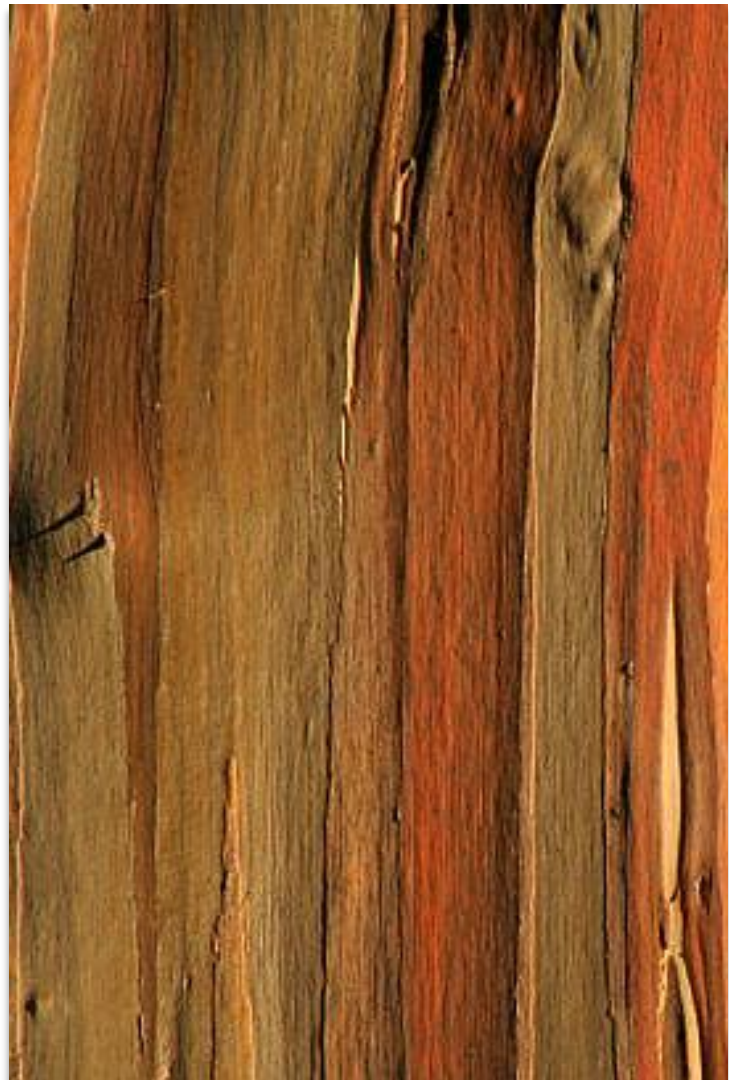




The role of the forest industry in meeting Australia's carbon and biodiversity targets

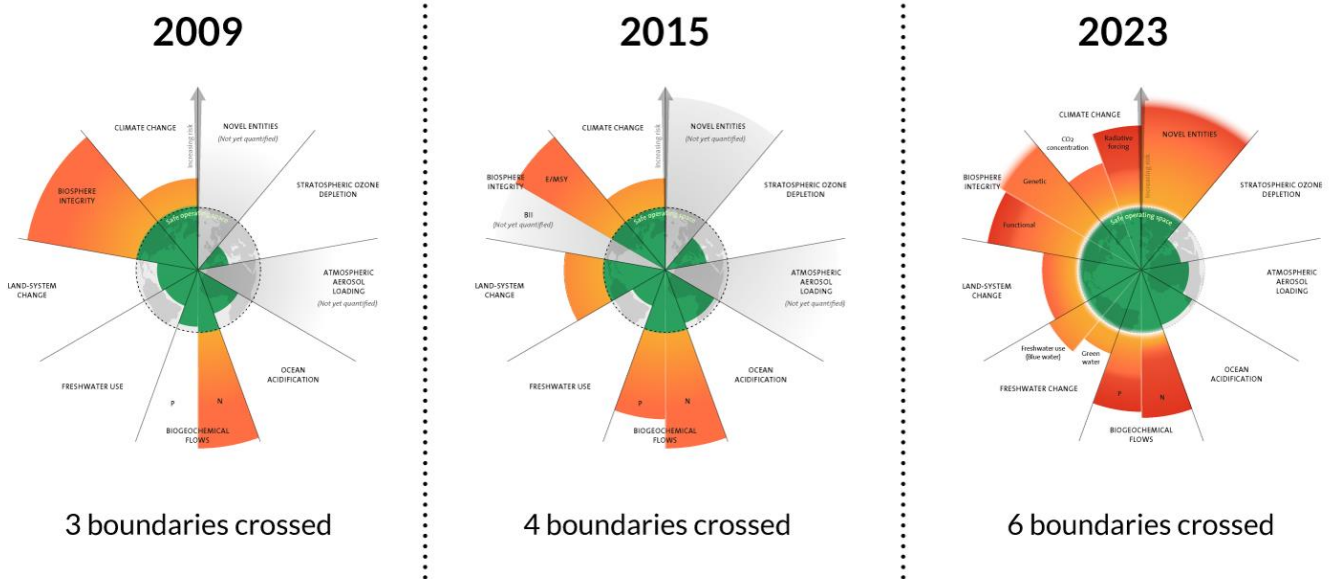
Libby Pinkard | 17/10/2023





Planetary boundaries

- Crossing boundaries increases risk of large-scale abrupt or irreversible environmental changes
- Understanding the interplay is important





Global commitments

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Low carbon economies
 - Carbon neutral



- CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
 - Conservation and restoration 30% x 2030
 - No net loss, nature positive





Recognition of risks and dependencies

- Economies, livelihoods and wellbeing depend on nature
- We have failed to engage with nature sustainably
- This is endangering our prosperity
- Our economies are embedded within nature, not external to it
- Change how we think act and measure success
 - Increase supply of nature relative to current levels
 - Change our measures of economic success
 - Transform our institutions and systems



WEF Global Risks Perception survey 2022-23

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Failure to mitigate climate change |
| 2 | Failure of climate-change adaptation |
| 3 | Natural disasters and extreme weather events |
| 4 | Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse |
| 5 | Large-scale involuntary migration |
| 6 | Natural resource crises |
| 7 | Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization |
| 8 | Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity |
| 9 | Geoeconomic confrontation |
| 10 | Large-scale environmental damage incidents |



Australia's response

UN convention on climate change

- Limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees C
- Compensate nations for loss and damage
- Adaptation and mitigation

Australia's climate change responses

- Net zero by 2050
- Emissions Reduction Fund
- Energy transitions
- Sustainable finance taxonomy
- TCFD disclosures

Forests and climate leaders partnership

- Halt deforestation
- Maintain forests
- Restore degraded lands
- Expand agroforestry
- Sustainably use forests
- Build green value chains

CBD global biodiversity framework

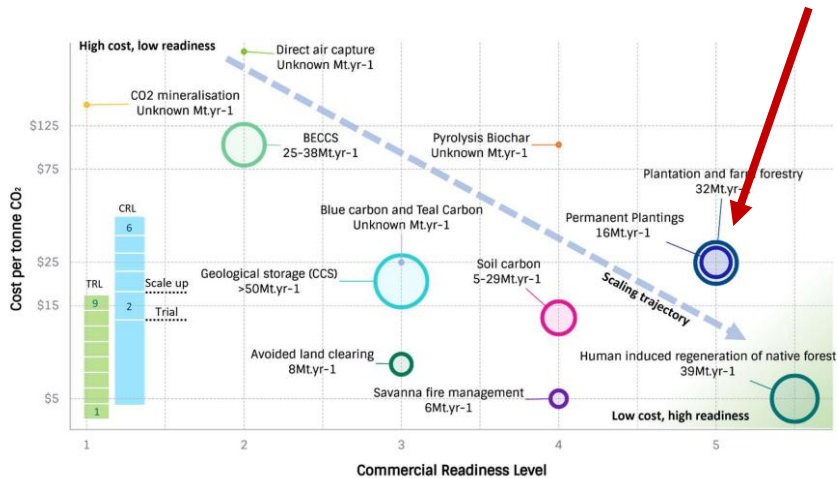
- Conserve 30% and restore 30% of terrestrial & marine ecosystems
- No further loss of important biodiversity
- Require transnational companies to disclose their impacts on biodiversity

Australia's nature positive plan

- 30 x 30 – EPBC Act
- National environmental standards
- Regional plans for environmental restoration
- Nature repair market
- National EPA
- Environmental Information Australia
- Environmental economic accounts
- TNFD disclosures



Role of forestry in path to net zero



- Longevity
- Emissions from operations
- Climate risks

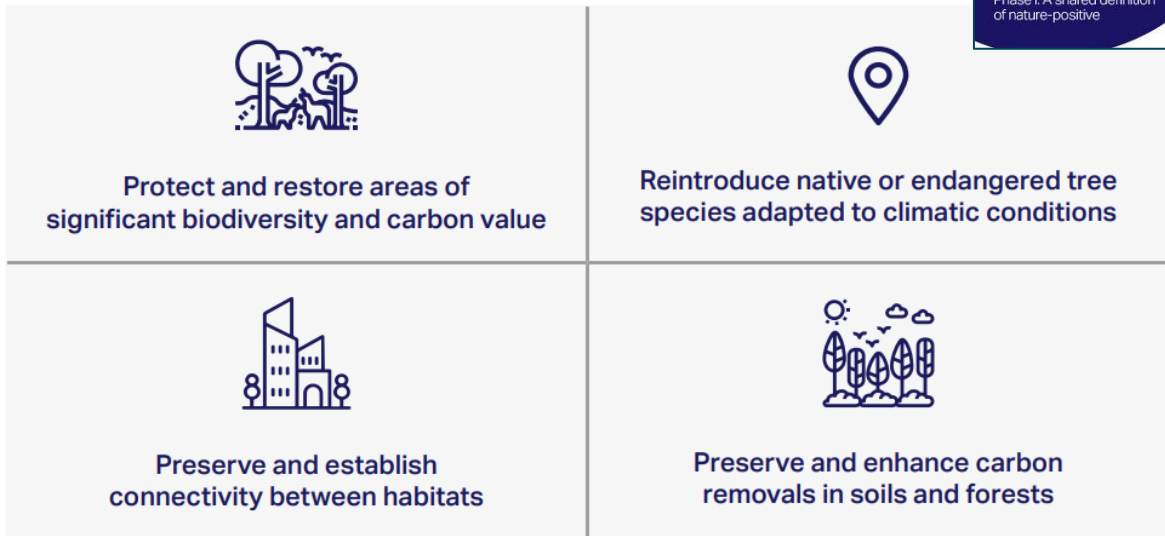
Source: CSIRO 2022. Australia's carbon sequestration potential



Role of forestry in the path to nature positive

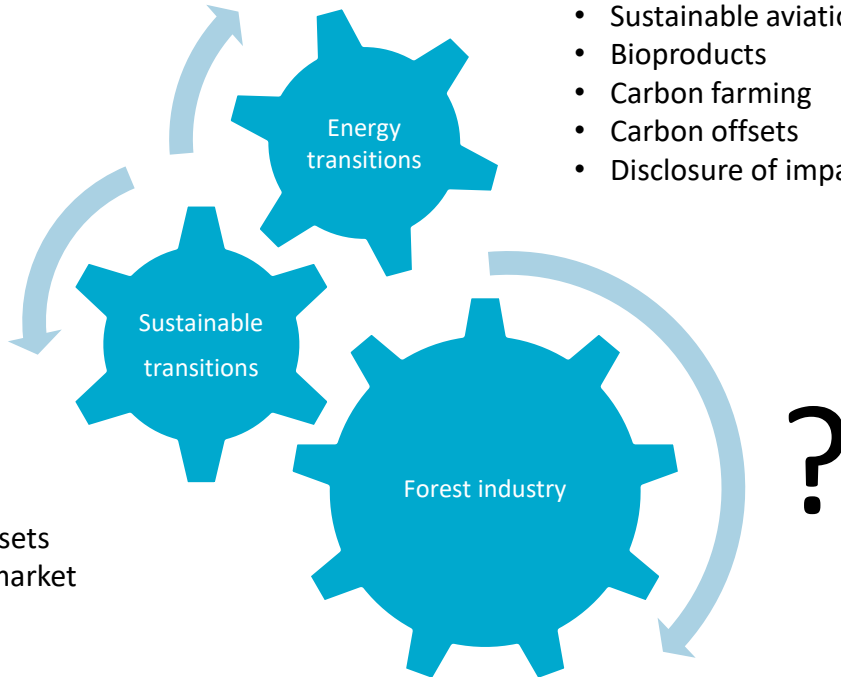


Figure 16: Four high-impact restorative and regenerative actions in forest production





7 summers to 2030 – rapid change



- Renewables
- Sustainable aviation fuel
- Bioproducts
- Carbon farming
- Carbon offsets
- Disclosure of impacts and dependencies

- Land repair
- Food security
- Biodiversity offsets
- Nature repair market
- Biodiversity conservation
- Disclosure of impacts and dependencies



Risks

- Energy and nature positive transitions
 - Competition for land
 - Biodiversity/carbon markets
 - Offsets
 - Alternative products eg SAF
- Regulatory environment
 - Environmental credentials
 - Risk disclosure

Opportunities

- Engaging in transitions
 - Role of forestry
 - Multiple benefits
- Partner with other sectors
 - Eg MLA CN30
- Farm forestry/agroforestry
 - Climate resilience
 - Benefit stacking (C+B+)
- Demonstrating value
 - Natural capital accounting
 - Risk reporting (eg TNFD)

A future vision?

Transition

- supporting energy and nature positive transitions that are supporting environmental outcomes and building wealth and security for the future
- Industry-wide approach to risk management and disclosure

