

Two Sides Reference Sheet

Climate Change and Carbon Footprint

Two Sides supports energy efficiency and a lower carbon footprint. The amount of energy used and the carbon footprint of a company or product can be reduced by the following initiatives: use of best industry practices and best-available-technology; promoting sustainable forestry as a way of deterring deforestation, and ensuring that forests continue taking up carbon mitigating climate change; efficient use of fiber raw material; energy efficiency of operations and logistics; increased use of carbon-neutral biomass and other renewable or low carbon fuels or energy sources; waste reduction; and recycling.

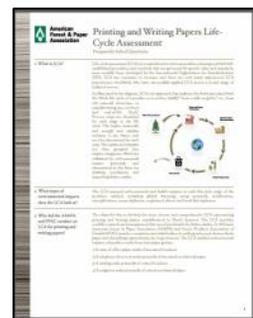
The major contributor to the carbon footprint of paper is carbon dioxide (CO₂) generated from combustion of fossil fuels to produce electricity and steam (i.e. coal, oil, gasoline, diesel, natural gas). However, disposing of paper in landfill sites, and subsequent breakdown and production of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) can also add to the carbon footprint of paper products. Woody biomass is considered a renewable and carbon-neutral source of energy that can be used to displace fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Not all paper products are easily recycled and some waste paper can be a good source of carbon-neutral energy. Converting waste paper to energy is considered a good secondary use if waste paper cannot be recycled into new products.

Below are some examples of resources related to climate change and carbon footprint.

[Printing and Writing Papers Life-Cycle Assessment](#)

American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA)

The AF&PA along with the Forest Products Association of Canada commissions a life cycle assessment to develop the most current and comprehensive life cycle data representing printing and writing papers manufactured in North America. The LCA provides credible research and transparency that sets a benchmark for future studies. This document answers key questions about the LCA, its results and the carbon footprint of the studied papers.



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[Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#)

AF&PA

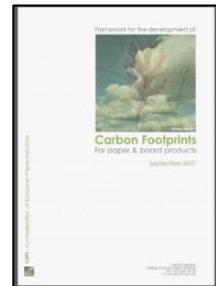
AF&PA's website outlines the US forest and paper industry goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 15 percent from 2005 to 2020.



[Carbon Footprint for Paper and Board Products](#)

Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)

Industry leaders instructed CEPI, the Confederation of European Paper Industries, to organize a process to specify the carbon footprint for paper and board products, through broad internal consultation, working closely together with all relevant industry sectors. This document provides an overview of that framework.



[Clearing the Air about Biomass Carbon Neutrality](#)

Paper 360, Reid Miner

This article by Reid Miner, vice president of sustainable manufacturing at the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) provides a concise explanation of the carbon neutrality of biomass, the primary energy generation source at U.S. paper mills.



[Following the paper trail: the impact of magazine and dimensional lumber production on greenhouse gas emissions](#)

The Heinz Center

This report can be downloaded from Greenblue's website and documents the greenhouse gas life cycle analysis of two magazine chains and a dimensional lumber chain. It was commissioned by Canfor, The Home Depot, Stora-Enso North America and Time Inc.



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[Impact of the Global Forest Industry on Atmospheric Greenhouse Gases](#)

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization

FAO and the International Council of Forest and Paper Associations (ICFPA) commissioned this study at the request of the forty-ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Pulp and Wood Products (ACPWP), held in Backubung, South Africa in June 2008. It outlines the global roundwood production, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry's contribution to climate change mitigation and aims to raise the industry's profile in international negotiations on global warming.



[Carbon footprint and environmental impacts of print products from cradle to grave - Results from the LEADER project \(Part 1\)](#)

VTT

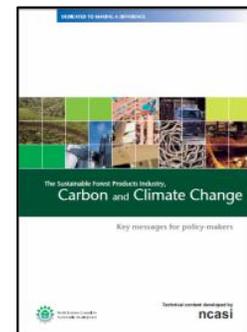
The aim of the LEADER project (2007–2010) was to study the environmental impacts occurring during the life cycle of print products. The scope of the project was focused on printed media products. The main products in the print media product group are newspapers, magazines, books and advertisements.



[Carbon and Climate Change: Key Issues for Policy Makers](#)

World Business Council for Sustainable Development and National Council for Air and Stream Improvement

The forest products industry supports the ongoing recognition of biomass from sustainably managed forests as a low-impact, renewable and CO₂ neutral energy source. The most efficient and effective long-term greenhouse gas mitigation policies are those that consider the emissions profile of a product over its entire life cycle. The industry can make significant contributions toward meeting the world's climate goals if certain policy recommendations are effectively implemented. This report outlines those recommendations.



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Greenhouse Gas Protocol

World Resources Institute

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. The Pulp and Paper tool offers a collection of tools that cover the emission sources typically associated with a pulp and paper plant.



Trees in the Greenhouse

World Resources institute

While risks exist, climate change presents a potentially game-changing opportunity for the forest products industry through: (1) new markets and products, (2) competitive advantages in relation to carbon-intensive substitute materials, (3) enhanced forest productivity, (4) increased demand for sustainable forest management, and (5) green preferences. This booklet provides an overview of that opportunity.

