

Aspects of joining EU for the forest sector

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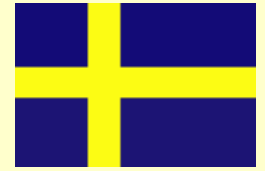
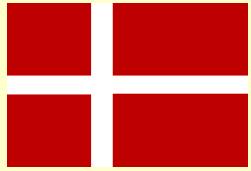
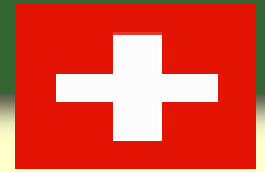
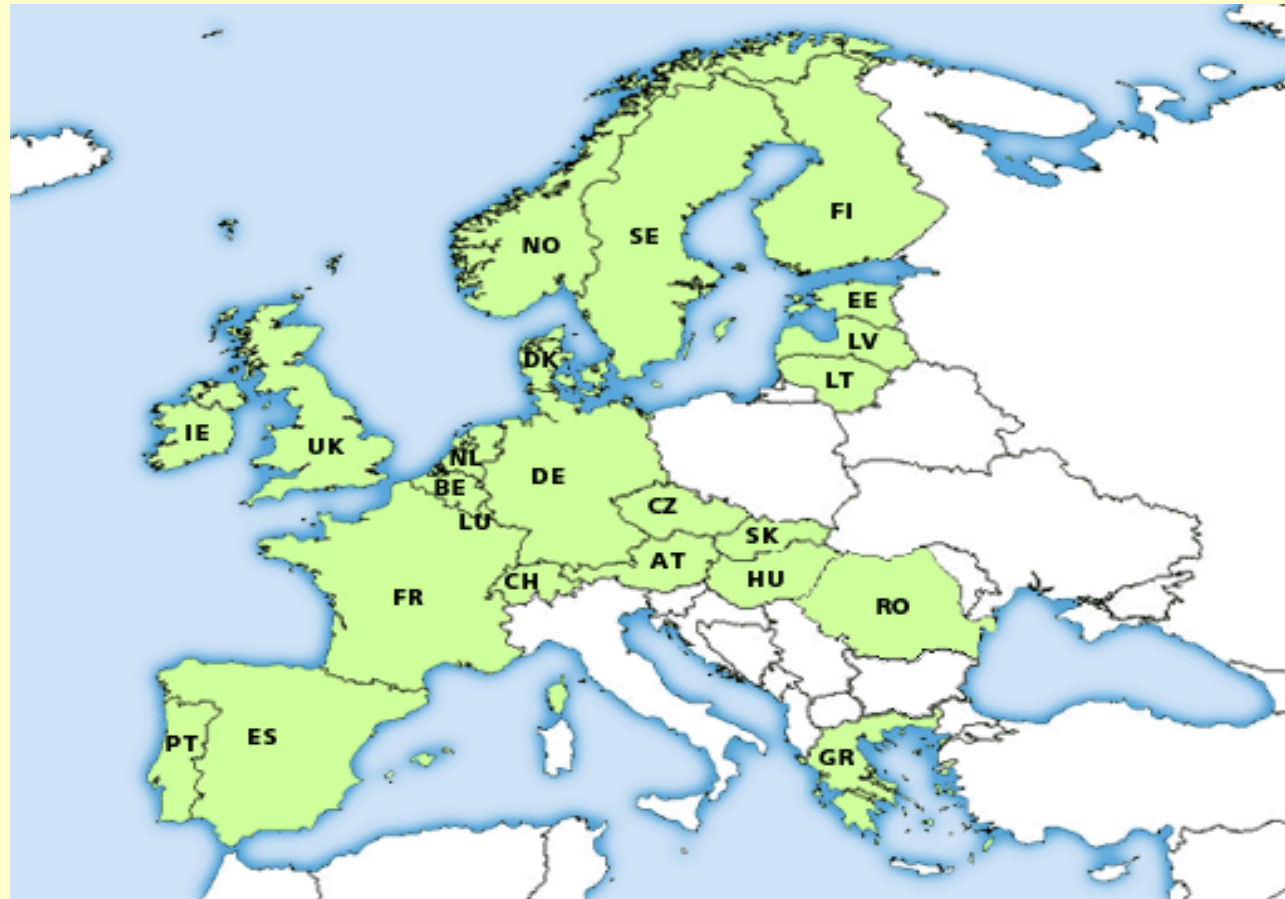
CEPF – The voice of European Family Forestry

- Founded in 1996, but have roots back to app. 1960
- The umbrella federation of family forestry in Europe
- Represents the interests of family forest owners in the political process within the **European Union**
- Participates in international and global forest policy fora
- Assembles 26 forest owner associations in 24 European countries
- 1 General Assembly per year – May 4th in Czech Republic



The European Strategy

CEPF – in 24 countries



CEPF's main objective

...is to support reliable political framework conditions that enable long-term responsible investment in sustainable forest management by family forest owners



Characteristics of family forestry in Europe

- almost 70% of EU 27 forests are owned and managed by families – generation bridging management and experience
- Small scale forest holdings – (10 – 15 ha in average)
- Multifunctional forest management balancing economic, social, ecological and cultural requirements respecting the diversity across Europe
- Local ownership, contributing to economic and social sustainability of communities



Forestry is important in EU

Family Forest Owners **16 Million** forests owners – owning almost 70 % of EU's forests

GDP **9 %** of manufacturing sector

Employment FBI **3,7 Million**

Turnover FBI **450 Billion** Euros

CO₂ storage One spruce stores **1,6 t CO₂** in its life

Clean water **80 %** of our water is cleaned by forest

Biodiversity Forest in Europe contain the majority of **biodiversity** and many of the **endangered species and habitats**



CEPF - Actions in Brussels

- **Member in different Commission Advisory Committees**

Forestry & Cork, Rural Development, Forest-Based Industries, Biodiversity & Nature, climate change....

- **Lobbying in different European Institution**

- Commission - DG Agriculture, Environment, Enterprise, Trade, Research
- Parliament

- **Working Groups** (with other stakeholders):

- CEPI & CEI-bois
- NATURA 2000 user forum
- COPA-COGECA working party on forestry

- **CEPF working groups**

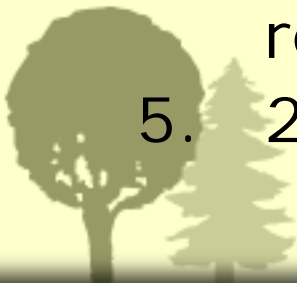
Bio-energy, cooperatives, communication, research & development, disasters

- **European Forestry House**

Cooperation with EUSTAFOR (European State Forest Association), EFI (European Forest Institute), FTP (Forest-based Sector Technology Platform), ENFE (European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs), FECOF (European Federation of Municipal and Local Community Forests))

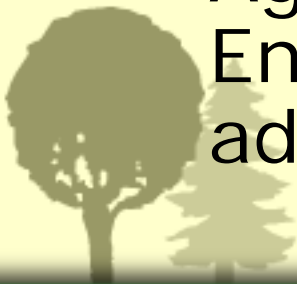
Iceland – the process...

1. Application submitted by Iceland 16 July 2009
2. Application was accepted by the European Council on 27 July and referred to the Commission
3. Commission announced in February 2010 that it supports the opening of accession talks
4. 2012 finalization of the negotiations and referendum
5. 2013 – Welcome to the European Union?!?



The context

- “Iceland has already adopted two-thirds of EU legislation because of EEA” (Olli Rehn, Commissioner for Enlargement)
- 35 chapters in the negotiations – controversy expected on fisheries, agriculture, financial services...
- Timing is crucial: EU Budget, Agriculture, Research, Fisheries, Environment will all have new policies adopted for the period 2013 – 2020.



EU actions on Forestry

- Forestry – addressed in several policy areas, but always indirectly → **fragmented responsibilities of institutions**
- **EU Forestry Action Plan** (2006) – framework for international commitments made by the EU and MS and a collection of EU action on forests and forestry (protection, biodiversity, NATURA 2000, FBI, research, NWFP, communication, green procurement....). Shared (or no!) responsibility of implementation.
- **Green Paper on forest protection** issued in March 2010. Might lead to a stronger policy tool on forestry. Driven by the concern of the impact climate change might have on forests in Europe.



Policy areas affected by a EU membership – from a forest perspective

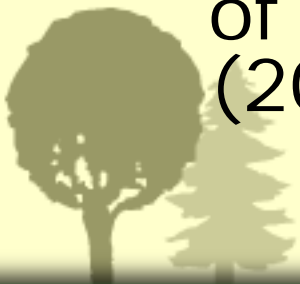
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Energy
- Research
-
-

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Agricultural policy

- The cornerstone in EU.
- Largest budget line (45 % of total).
- Most controversial policy area.
- In a transition process from direct income support of farmers to indirect support of ecosystem services.
- Rural development program is the main tool. 40 measures with a total allocation of 8 bn € within the budget period (2007-2013).



Allocation of funds for forestry measures in EU RDP (2007 – 2013)

Total for the eight forestry-specific measures (6.2 bn EUR) EU co financing

- First afforestation of agricultural land (2.4 bn EUR)
- Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions (1.5 bn EUR)
- Non-productive investments
- Forest-environment payments
- Natura 2000 payments
- First afforestation of non-agricultural land
- First establishment of agroforestry systems
- Improvement of the economic value of forests

Other forest related measures (bioenergy, training, tourism, diversification etc) accounts for app 2.0 bn EUR.

Only 9 % of the RDP funding diverted to forestry or less than 1 % of the total CAP budget!



Environment

- Habitats & Birds Directives
 - Protecting birds and habitats
 - European wide approach
- Natura2000 network
 - 850.000 km² of protected areas
 - 18 %of EU terrestrial area
- Biodiversity policy
 - Halting the loss of biodiversity
 - Connecting protected sites
 - Green infrastructure
 - International commitments



Energy

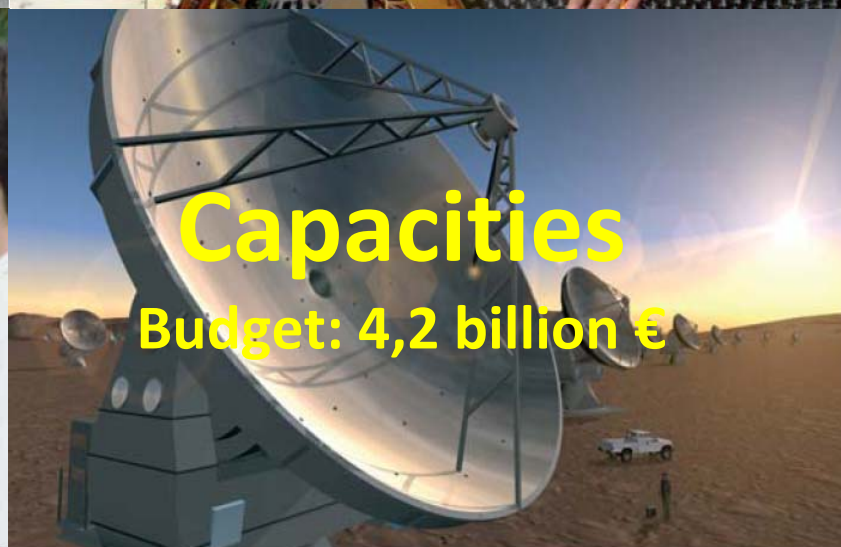
- Climate & Energy Package
 - 20 % renewable energy by 2020
 - 60 % contribution from biomass
 - 80 % of biomass from forests
 - Estimated 200 – 300 Mm³ of wood!
- Emission Trading Scheme
 - Largest carbon market
 - Potential source of funding for forest projects (likely in developing countries)



Research

- 7th Framework Program for Research (FP7) is the main tool
- 10 % of research funds in Europe allocated in FP7!
- 50 bn EUR for research....





Projects

Successful project applications:

- Pulp and Paper: 24
- Biorefineries, New business: 27
- Forestry: 38
- Wood products: 25

Resulting in estimated 300 mill EUR extra funding for forest related research!

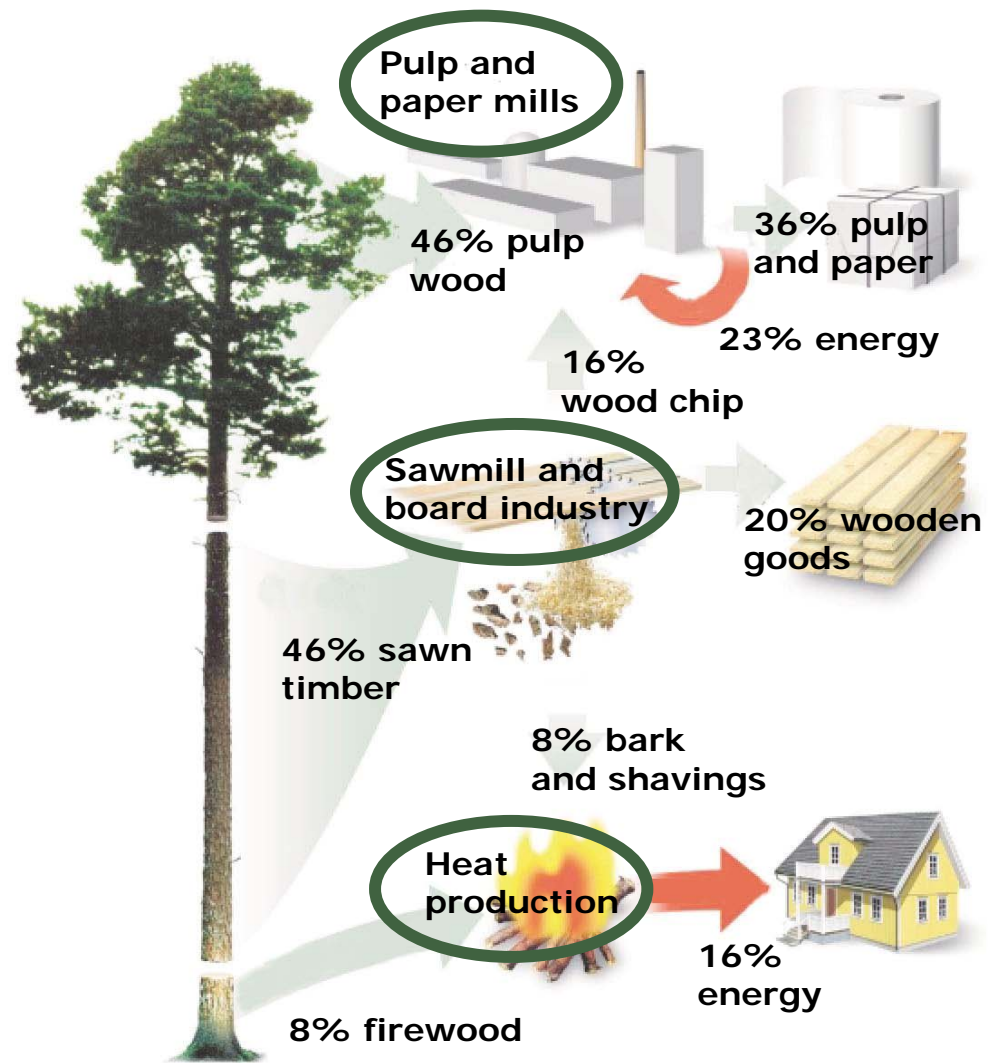


Combined Heat and power plants (CHP)

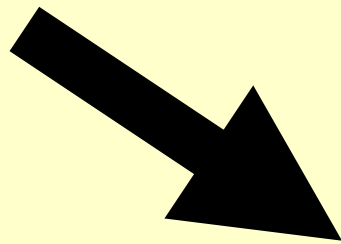
Second generation biofuel

Third generation of biobased products

Use of wood



Sequestration



Storage



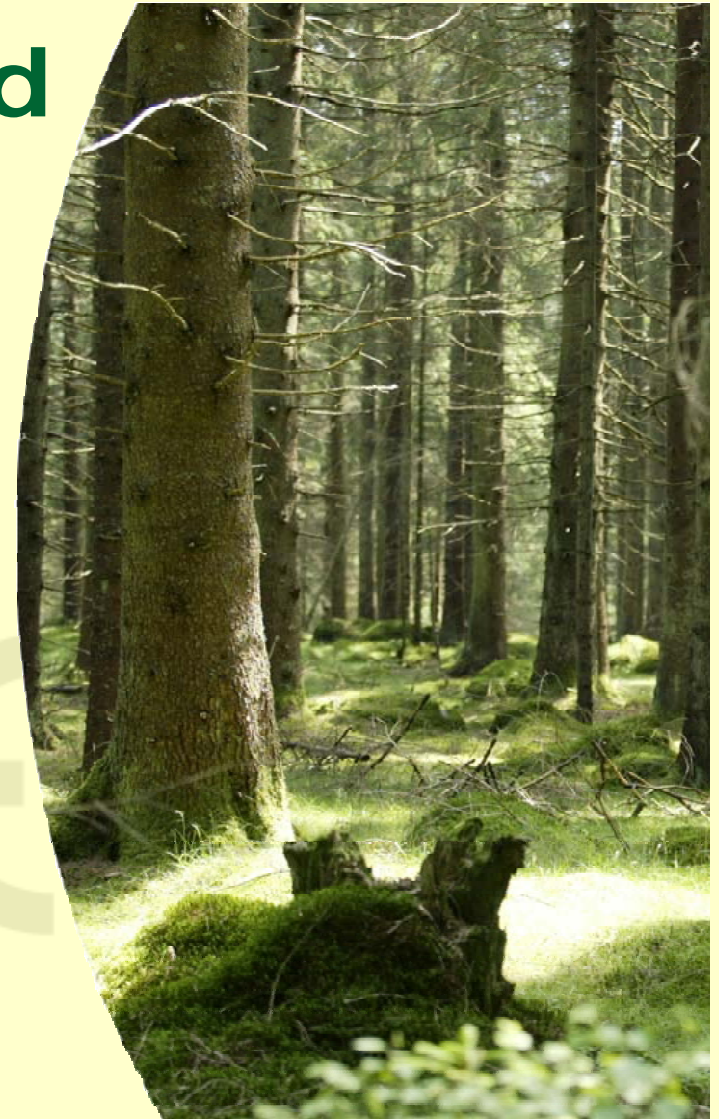
Substitution



Existing forest land

- Improved silviculture
- Improved plant material
- Fertilizing
- Ditch cleaning
- More effective nature and landscape preservation

+ 20 % increase



Forest owner contribution

Increased use of renewable energy



- The forest-based biomass will provide the majority of the renewable energy input in the future.
- Increased public investments in research and innovation is urgently needed to develop new technologies and products
- Equal treatment of different renewable energy sources is crucial

Forest owner contribution

Use wooden products



- Carbon storage in wooden products makes wood an even more environmentally friendly raw-material
- Carbon storage in in wood products must be accounted for in climate change policies
- Procurement policies must treat wood equal to other products

Forest owner contribution

Environmental services



Forest owners also provide a number of important ecosystem services;

- conserving biodiversity
- protecting watersheds
- preserving gene-pools
- landscape beauty
- sequestering carbon
- recreational opportunities
- ...

A market for those services must be established!

A photograph of a dense evergreen forest. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating dappled light on the forest floor. The trees are tall and thin, with thick green needles. The ground is covered in moss and fallen branches.

SFM

Thank you for your attention!

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