

Future challenges in the forestry sector

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challenges in the forestry sector?

15 years ago

- 1. More wood to the market
- 2. More thinning's
- 3. More forest regeneration
- 4. Modernization of technolies

Today

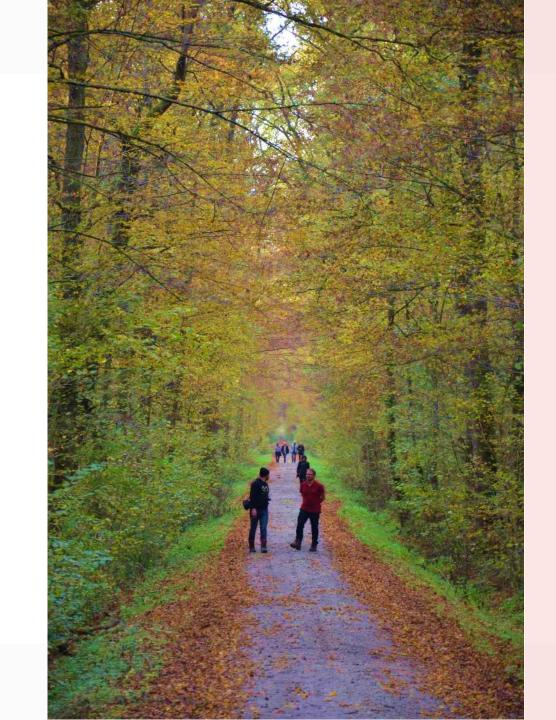
- 1. Biodiversity conservation
- 2. CO2 sink and adaptation to CC
- 3. Ecosystem services
- 4. Multifunctional role of



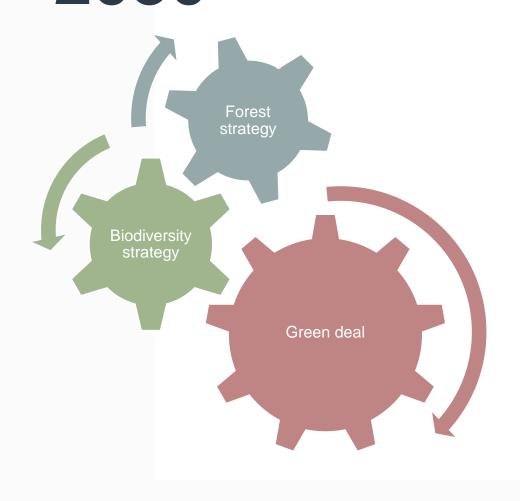
Political framework in EU

Future challenges in the forestry sector





The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030



As a flagship initiative of the European Green Deal and building on the 2030 biodiversity strategy, the Commission adopted the new EU forest strategy for 2030, covering the whole forest cycle and promoting the many services that forests provide.

It was published together with "Fit to 55" package, but it is not a part of this package.

It aims to adapt Europe's forests to the new conditions, weather extremes and high uncertainty brought about by climate change.

The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030

Ecosystem Bioeconom services Climate change Biodiversity Economic Environment Social Soil

THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS

- 1. the multi-functional role of forests
- 2. the contribution of foresters and the entire forest-based value chain for achieving by 2050 a sustainable and climate-neutral economy
- 3. ensuring that forest ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected.
- 4. Adequate forest monitoring and strategic planning for the future

The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 - ECONOMIC ASPECTS



Promoting sustainable forest bioeconomy for long-lived wood products



Ensuring sustainable use of wood for bioenergy



Promoting non-wood forest based bioeconomy, including ecotourism



Developing skills and empowering people for sustainable forest-based bioeconomy

The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 FNVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS



Protecting EU's last remaining primary and old growth forests



Ensuring forest restoration and reinforced sustainable forest management for climate adaptation and forest resilience



Re- and afforestation of biodiverse forests



Financial incentives for forest owners and managers for improving the quality and quantity of EU forests

The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 STRATEGIC FOREST MONITORING, REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION



Improved use of Copernicus products, other remotesensing data and ground-based monitoring



Enhancement of the Forest Information System for Europe (FISE)



New legislative proposal on EU Forest Observation, Reporting and Data Collection and Strategic Plans for Forests

The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 G ELEMENTS



A strong research and innovation agenda



Inclusive and coherent EU forest governance framework



Stepping up implementation and enforcement of existing EU acquis

Future challenges in the forestry sector?

Needs of Wood society Climate change Demand for wood Rural Protection of primary forests Green jobs Soil

- I. HOW TO BALANCE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS
- II. DIGITALIZATION OF ALL PROCESSES
- **III. ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGES**
- IV. HOW TO INSURE LONG TERM STABILITY IN WOOD SUPPLY
- V. HOW TO SUPPORT FOREST OWNERS AND ENSURE PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
- VI. FORESTS AND FORESTRY PRACTICES
 ARE DIFFERENT AMONG MS –
 HARMONIZATION OF VIEWS?



Slovenian forestry institute











The Slovenian Forestry Institute is a public research institute of national importance,

We conduct basic and applied research on forests and forest landscapes, forest ecosystems, wildlife ecology, hunting, forest management, and other uses of the resources and services forests provide.

We are financed trough different programs and national and international projects.

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Thank You

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