

Expert Workshop

“EU policy options for the protection of European Forests against harmful Impacts”,
Brussels, 7 – 8 May, 2009

Schedule

7 May 2009 – Day I

Time	Activity
1:00 pm	Welcome addresses and introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome address (<i>J. Van De Velde, DG Environment</i>) “Implementation of the EU Forestry Strategy: <i>How to protect EU Forests against harmful Impacts</i>”: Study & Workshop objectives, tasks and structure (<i>Georg Winkel, IFP Freiburg</i>)
1:30	Presentations on workshop background (<i>IFP Freiburg, Ecologic Institute</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European forests: Challenges, impacts, and threats (<i>Lydia Rosenkranz, IFP Freiburg</i>) Policy framework in the context of EU forests (<i>Timo Kaphengst, Ecologic Institute Berlin</i>)
2:00	Key note presentations: From Coordination towards regulation. EU environmental and forest policy governance modes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Forest Policy (<i>Metodi Sotirov, IFP Freiburg</i>) EU Water Framework Directive (<i>Thomas Dvorak, Ecologic Institute Vienna</i>) EU Common Agricultural Policy (<i>Peter Wehrheim, DG Agriculture</i>) EU Nature Conservation Policy (<i>Mariam Sanchez Guisandez, DG Environment</i>)
3:00	Coffee break
3:30	Working groups on abiotic, biotic, and directly human induced forest threats part I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of threats Need for action at Community level
4:40	Plenary: Presentation and discussion of results
5:40	Working groups on abiotic, biotic, and directly human induced forest threats part II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing options for a response at Community level
7:00	End of day I
7:30	Dinner (optional)

8 May 2009 – Day II

Time	Activity
8:00 am	Introduction day II (<i>IFP Freiburg, Ecologic Institute, DG Environment</i>)
8:15	Plenary: Presentations and discussion of results on threat related options for a Community response (<i>Working groups day I</i>)
9:30	Coffee break
9:45	Wrap up: Different options for EU forest policy (<i>IFP Freiburg, Ecologic Institute</i>)
10:00	Working groups on EU forest policy options part I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlining different options for a response for forest protection • Strengths and weaknesses of options • Steps for implementation
11:30	Coffee break and snacks
12:00	Plenary: Presentation and discussion of results
13:00	Final discussion: EU policy options for the protection of European Forests against harmful Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main workshop results/ key messages • Open questions/contradictions • Take home messages • Outlook on the project/compilation and evaluation process of report
14:00	End of the workshop

Expert Workshop

“EU policy options for the protection of European Forests against harmful Impacts”, Brussels, 7 – 8 May, 2009

Name	First Name	Organisation
Beck	Roland	European Commission, DG Agriculture
Bucki	Michael	European Commission, DG Environment
Carvalho Mendes	Américo	Portuguese Catholic University, Faculty of Economics and Management
Dossche	Veerle	FERN - the Forests and the European Union Resource Network
Dworak	Thomas	Ecologic Institute, Vienna
Herbert	Sophie	Ecologic Institute, Berlin
Humphreys	David	The Open University, Faculty of Social Sciences
Kaphengst	Timo	Ecologic Institute, Berlin
Larsson	Tor-Bjorn	Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Department of Forest Resource Management
Parviainen	Jari	Finnish Forest Research Institute Joensuu
Pigan	Izabela	Forest Research Institute (Poland)
Pülzl	Helga	University of Salzburg
Requardt	Aljoscha	Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute, Federal Research Centre for Forestry and Forest Products
Robaey	Zoe	Ecologic Institute, Berlin
Rosenkranz	Lydia	University of Freiburg
Schulze	Ernst	European Commission, DG Environment
Sanchez Guisandez	Mariam	European Commission, DG Environment
Sotirov	Metodi	University of Freiburg
Thorøe	Morten	Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF)
Van de Velde	Joost	European Commission, DG Environment
van Ham	Chantal	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Velasco	Fermín Olabe	Forest Service of Navarra
Wegner	Tarik	University of Freiburg
Wehrheim	Peter	European Commission, DG Agriculture
Winkel	Georg	University of Freiburg

Further experts from the European Commission are expected.





European forests: Challenges, impacts and threats

Lydia Rosenkranz (IFP)

07.05.2009



ALBERT-LUDWIGS-
UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG

INSTITUT FÜR FORST- UND UMWELTPOLITIK



Ecologic Institute, Berlin

- **Challenges for European forests**
 - Ecological Trends
 - Socioeconomic Trends
- **Impacts and threats**
 - Biotic, abiotic and directly human induced impacts
 - Resulting threats
 - Different perspectives

What are challenges?

- **Challenging trends:**
Changes in the ecological and socioeconomic environment of European Forests and European Forest Management
- **Most of them are closely interdependent**
- **All of them can be traced back to human activities**
- **Result in different impacts on forests**
- **Regional differences (in regard to challenges, impacts & threats)**

Challenges: Ecological Trends

Climate Change

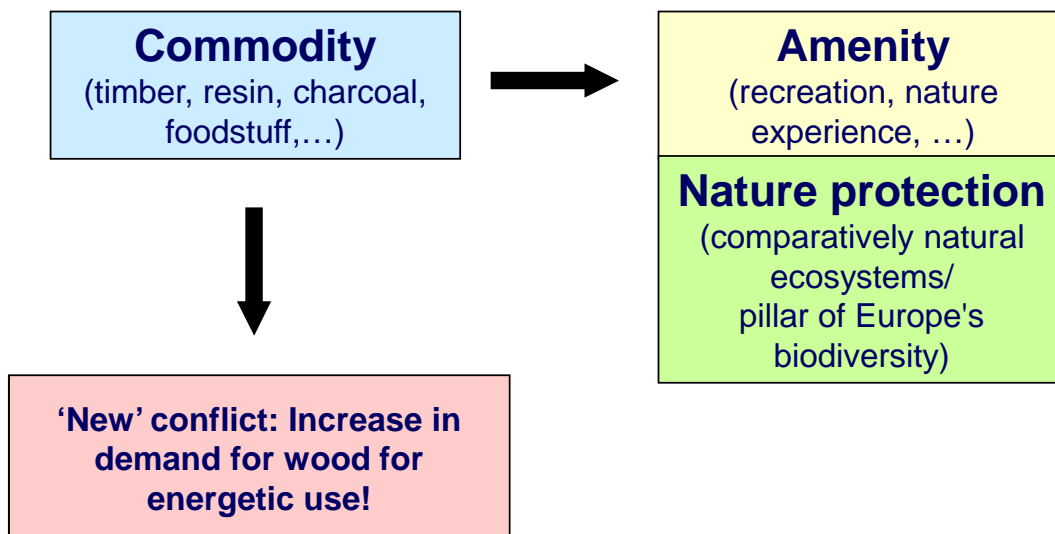
- Appr. 2°C rise in global temperatures until 2050
- Change in precipitation patterns & extreme weather events
- Forests: sinks or sources of Greenhouse Gases (depending on management)
- But also directly affected by climate change impacts

Emissions and depositions

- Sulphur/heavy metals: Decrease since 1980s / accumulations still in soil
- Nitrogenous emissions from road traffic, livestock husbandry and atmospheric depositions main source for acidification and eutrophication

Challenges: Socioeconomic Trends

Changing societal demands and expectations



Challenges: Socioeconomic Trends II

Economic globalisation and changing demands of timber industry

- Technological innovations and liberalised markets
- First: long-term deterioration of forest management in huge parts of Europe
- Recent years: rising timber prices
- Concentration processes
- **Prognosis: uncertain**
 - Economic crisis
 - Energy prices
 - Demand

Challenges: Socioeconomic Trends III

Changing structures within forestry

- **Structural transformation of state forest services / Privatisation**
- **“Urban” forest owners / Fragmentation**

→ Two trends

- Multifunctionalisation: multipurpose forestry
- Economisation: optimising profitability

Main impacts on European Forests

- **Biotic impacts**
 - Alien plant species / trees
 - Insects and pathogens
 - Game and livestock
- **Abiotic impacts**
 - Effects of climate change
 - Storms
 - Fires
 - Acidification, eluviation and eutrophication of forest soils
- **Directly human induced impacts**
 - Land-use changes (deforestation), fragmentation
 - Forest management

What is a threat?

- Difficulty in identifying threats
- Always several perspectives
- **A forest threat is an impact on a forest ecosystem that is likely to lead to the deterioration of a part of or of the entire ecosystem services of a forest for the society and, therefore, is experienced as being harmful by society as a whole or by certain societal groups.**
- ‘Amenity’ and ‘Commodity’ perspective

Different perspectives on EU forests and related perceptions of threats

‘Commodity’-perspective	Aspects to be considered	‘Amenity’-perspective
Resource basis and place of wood production	View of forests	Naturally dynamic ecosystem
Forest owners and enterprises, forest based industry	Groups of greatest concern	All living species including plants and animals, pluralistic society
Forest health/stability, vitality (growth)	Important attributes of forest ecosystems	Forest biodiversity, dynamic and disturbances
Impacts on/within forest ecosystems that harm the profitability of forest production	Threats	Impacts on forest ecosystems that harm forest diversity and natural dynamics
Natural, indirectly and directly human-induced origins	Causes/origin of threats	Indirectly and directly human induced

Alien plant species

For instance, trees planted outside their natural past or present habitat (spruce, pine)

Commodity

- **Backbone of forest industry in Europe**
- **Often productive and efficient to manage**
- **Comparatively high associated risks (e.g. storms, fires, soil acidification)**
- **Need for action: Low**

Amenity

- **Might increase diversity if not extensively planted**
- **Strongly decreasing natural forest biodiversity if planted in pure stands/ on large areas**
- **Need for action: High**

Thank you for your attention !

Policy framework in the context of EU forests

Timo Kaphengst
Ecologic Institute

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Overview

EU Forest Policy – general

**Overview on forest and forest related policies
on different levels**

Policy coherence

Governance Modes

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EU Forest policy - General

- Forest policies is first and foremost subject to **competences of the Member States** → no Common EU approach on forest policy so far
- Main role of EC: Supporting forest policy through **coordination** of activities between Member States and **communicating** objectives and **research**
- Policy initiatives on forest protection on **different governance levels**: international, pan-European, EU, (Member State level)
- Forest policy is spread across **several EU policies** which address forests directly or effect forestry in the EU:
 - Forest policies
 - Forest-related policies

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Forest and forest related policies

- **International: UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC,...**
- **Pan European: MCPFE**
 - Since 1990
 - Main objectives: establishment of SFM and advancement of NFPs
- **European forest policies:**
 - **EU Forestry Strategy (1998)**
 - Coordinating national initiatives for sustainable forest management
 - **EU Forest Action Plan (2006)**
 - refer predominantly to activities in the areas of coordination (including the exchange of information and experience), communication and research

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Forest related EU policies

- **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**
 - Forest programmes funded under pillar 2 (Axis 2)
- **Water Framework Directive (WFD)**
 - River basin based Programme of Measures can also include forest measures
- **Nature protection (Natura 2000)**
 - Forests being part of Protection Sites (can affect forest management)
- **Policy on Renewable Energies**
 - Targets for renewable energies boost biomass extraction from forests
- **Climate Policy**
 - Commission will assess ways to include emissions and removals related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) in the Community
- **Cross Cutting: Forest Monitoring**

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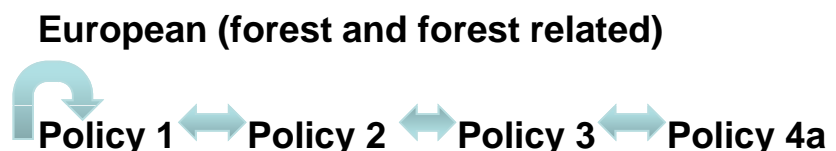
Policy coherence

Vertical:

International
Pan-European
European



Horizontal:



Coherence → Conflicts or Synergies

Policy coherence

- **Vertical coherence**

- rather abstract and non-legally binding policy approaches that are mainly based on the idea of national sovereignty (e.g. NFPs)
- → inconsistent application of forest measures and monitoring methods in Member States

- successful implementation of a protected area network
- but less successful integration of biodiversity aspects in overall land management → reflect difficulties at the CBD level to concretise the Ecosystem Approach

- Possible synergies in future climate change policies if LULUCF will be integrated

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Policy coherence

- **Horizontal**

- Potentially contradicting policy objectives with similar importance for forests without set priorities (e.g. competitiveness vs. protection)

 - Inconsistent enforcement due to partly legally binding, partly financially supported, and mostly voluntary measures

 - Inconsistent and fragmentary control on objective achievement
- Urgent need: Strengthening coordination and communication
- Key role for Forest Action Plan?

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Governance Modes

Modes of Governance	Instruments	Examples	Policies
Regulatory approach	Fixed, detailed legislation (regulations)	Statutory Management Requirements for cross compliance (Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003)	CAP
	Fixed, detailed legislation, to be further specified by MS through transposing into national law	Select Sites of Community Importance and designate Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas according to certain habitat types and species listed in the annexes of the EU Directives	Habitats Directive
Framework approach	Broad legally binding objectives and timeframe (often in the form of a Directive), to be specified by MS through transposing into national law	Achieving "good status" for all waters by 2015	WFD
		Overall binding target for the European Union to achieve a 20% renewable energy share by 2020	Directive on renewable energy sources
	Range of policy options to choose from	Rural Development measures presented in Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005	CAP
Programme of Measures (POM)		WFD	
Voluntarism	Broad legally non-binding objectives	Key Actions towards a European forest monitoring system	Forest Action Plan
	Bottom-up/ inter-sectoral participatory/ coordination processes	National Forest Programmes	Forest Action Plan

EU policy options

May, 2009

Thank you for listening.

Timo Kaphengst

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From Coordination towards Regulation.
EU environmental and forest policy governance modes:

EU Forest Policy

Metodi Sotirov

May 7th, 2009, Brussels

Expert Workshop "EU policy options for the protection of European Forests against harmful Impacts"

Background of the EU Forest Policy

- **EC/EU primary legal basis: no explicit provision for specific Common forestry policy:**
 - > No inclusion of forest products (e.g. timber), apart from cork, in the Annex II list to the EC Treaty of Rome (1957)
 - > No inclusion of "forestry" chapter in the ("failed") Constitutional Treaty for Europe (2004)
- **Responsibility for forestry policy lies with Member States**

However,

- **Long history of forest-related Community supporting actions** (under Community Agricultural and/or Environmental Policies):
 - > Monitoring and protection measures on effects of air pollution on forests and forest fires (e.g. Regulations 3528/86; 2158/92; 2152/2003)
 - > Afforestations and other forestry measures related to the CAP/Rural development (e.g. Regulation 1257/99)

- **EU Forestry Strategy (FS) (1998):**
 - > “Thomas” Report of European Parliament (1995)
 - > Legislative Proposal by the Commission (COM(1998)649),
 - > followed by (non-binding) Council Resolution (1999/C 56/01)
 - > EU Forestry Strategy Report 2005 (COM/2005) 84 fin)
- **Council conclusions 2005 (Council Meeting on Agriculture):**
 - > EU Forest Action Plan
 - > Review of existing Community means and practises for coordination in forestry matters
- **EU Forest Action Plan (FAP) (2006)** (COM(2006) 302 final)
 - > Time span: 2007-2011
 - > Mid-term evaluation on implementation and effectiveness in 2009; Final implementation report in 2012

The actual EU Forest Policy Content (based on FS and FAP)

Principles:

- **Subsidiarity and shared responsibility**
- **Need to improve policy coordination, communication and cooperation across sectors and government levels**
- **Need for specific approaches and actions in view of different natural, socio-economic and cultural conditions in EU countries**

Objectives:

- **Sustainable Forest Management and Multifunctional Role of Forests and Forestry for Society**
 - Improving long-term competitiveness
 - Improving and protecting the environment
 - Contributing to the quality of life
 - Fostering coordination and communication

Implementation mechanisms (1): Actors and competences

- **Community:**
 - > Guidance, overall objectives, support to MS projects
 - > Communication and coordination
- **Member States:**
 - > National policy- and decision-making
 - > Project implementation on site
 - > Communication and coordination
- **Institutional framework for coordination:**
 - > within the Commission: Inter-Service Group on Forestry
 - > between EC and MS: Standing Forestry Committee
 - > on international issues: Council Working Group on Forestry
 - > with stakeholders: Advisory Group on Forestry and Cork

Implementation mechanisms (2): Instruments

- **Implementation of (international) forest policy related commitments:**
 - > Participatory, holistic, inter-sectoral and iterative National Forest Programmes
- **Joint coordination and communication actions:**
 - > Meetings, workshops, exchange of experience, research
 - > Websites, awareness events
- **Reference to/making use of existing Community funding: e.g. bottom-up projects at MS level under:**
 - > Rural Development Policy: EAFRD Regulation (EC No 1698/2005)
 - > Environmental Policy: LIFE+ Regulation (EC No 614/2007)
 - > Structural Funds, Research Funds (7th Research Framework Programme)
- **Additional actions by MS, incl. national resources**

Conclusion

The Nature of the present EU Forest Policy Mode of Governance:

- **Abstract/broad and non-legally binding policy approach**
 - > e.g. no specific forest policy reporting, monitoring and/or funding
- **National sovereignty + specific Community support**
- **Voluntary actions by Member States**
 - > MS are free to choose from objectives and instruments that best serve national/regional needs
 - > No direct link to national forest laws, only NFPs or similar plans (e.g. Rural development plans)
- **Complex interactions with other (existing) Community policies & regulations**
 - > e.g. agriculture, environment, climate, energy, industry, trade etc.



Thank you for listening!

From Coordination towards regulation: EU environmental forest police governance modes - Lessons to be drawn from the EU Water Framework Directive

Thomas Dworak
Ecologic Institute

Forest and Water

Commonalities

- Have multiple service functions (environmental, social, economic)
- Undisturbed ecosystems are rare
- Changes in the systems effect other ecosystems
- Long term to restore
- Increasing pressures due to economic activities (esp. Biomass)

Differences

- Forest doesn't have upstream-downstream relationship
- Access to water is a human right – Access to forest/wood?
- Water is management by European Laws with a clear focus on environmental protection



What does this mean for management?

Why a Directive on Water?

- **Since 1970 several water related Directives existed which created a patchwork**
- **New Member States (1995) entered the EU with partly higher water protection standards**
- **New understanding of how to manage “environmental problems” → holistic approach**

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What is the WFD about?

- **Managing all water (incl. coastal zones)...**
- **...and related land**
- **Achieving a high status of environmental protection, but also allowing new sustainable human developments**
- **Periodic Review of the water management activities set out in plans.**
- **Fostering a cross sectoral dialog**
- **Fostering public participation to increase the public awareness and transparency.**

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Why and what is unique?

- **The Directive itself as it understands the management of water as a cross sectoral issue**
- **River Basin approach as opposed to Administrative**
- **The implementation process**

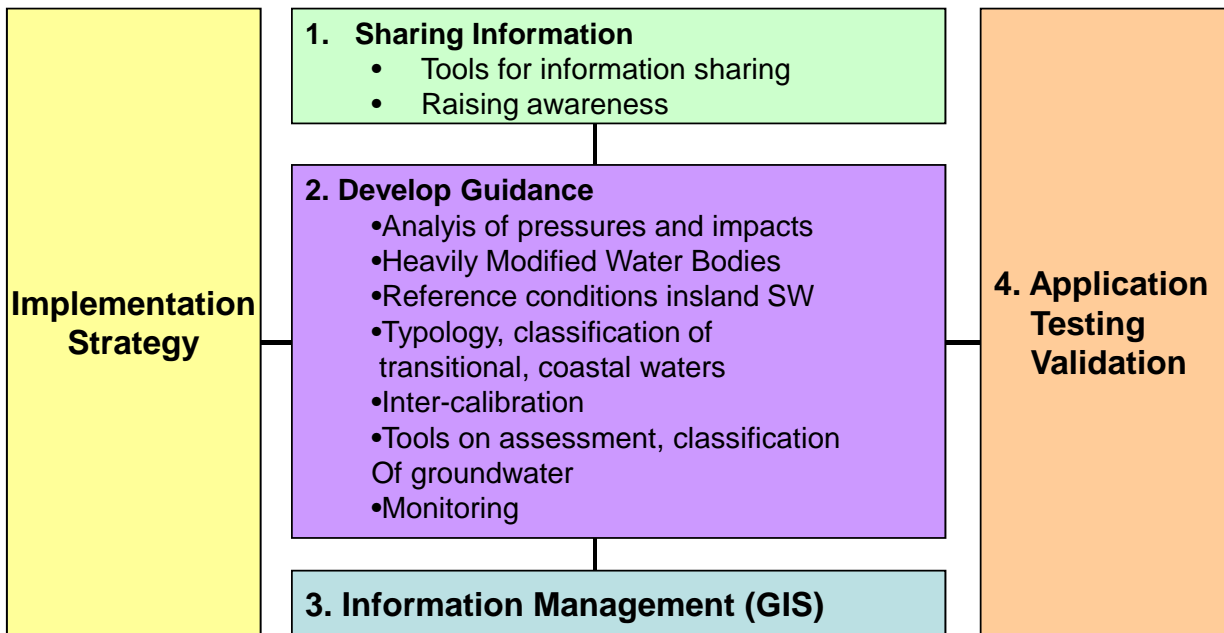
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The implementation of the WFD

- **A Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) was defined in order to:**
 - Address the challenges in a co-operative and coordinated way to limit the risks of bad application and subsequent disputes; and
 - Support the Commission in delivering on its obligations for further policy development (e.g. Working group F on Floods)
- **9th year of implementation → first management plans have to be ready by 22.12.2009**

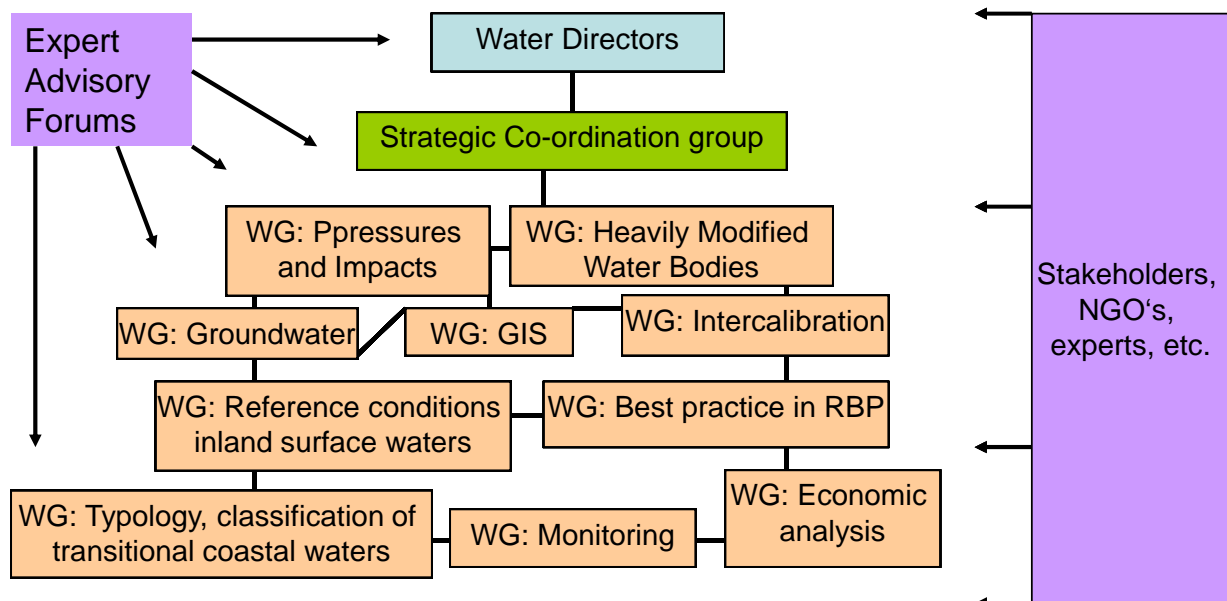
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Structure of the CIS



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Structure of the CIS II



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What can we learn I

The CIS process:

- Created a big forum for experts, stakeholders and policy makers to discuss formally and informally
- Developed several approaches that suit all of Europe
- Allows mutual learning and shares the burden of developing methodologies for critical implementation issues
- Has been used to discuss and to develop further policy actions (new regulations/directives) in the context of the WFD

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What can we learn II

However:

- Not sure if all that was developed is applied in MS - Assessment of dRBMPs will provide more information
- Issue of having a lot of information that is not always consistent
- Information is difficult to assess for Non-WFD people – issue of Transparency
- Still potential for unequal implementation

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Conclusions for forest policy impl.

- **Common EU approaches have the advantage to share the burden of developing suitable solutions (if flexibility in implementation is ensured)**
- **Stakeholder involvement increases resources and can support the implementation**
- **Keep the organisation structure for implementation simple**
- **Involve other sectors from the beginning. The development of a common understanding takes some time**
- **A clear defined policy –science link is a benefit**
- **Ensure consistency between the different work flows**
- **Agree on basic definitions to ensure comparability**

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Thank you for listening.

Thomas Dworak

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Support for forests under the EU's rural development policy

Peter Wehrheim

Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission

Unit G1, Consistency of Rural Development

Forestry Expert Workshop, 7 May 2009

1



CAP policy areas today



Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

1. Pillar:

- Common Market organisation
- Direct payments ("decoupled" from production)
- Cross Compliance standards
- Article 68

2. Pillar: Rural Development Policy

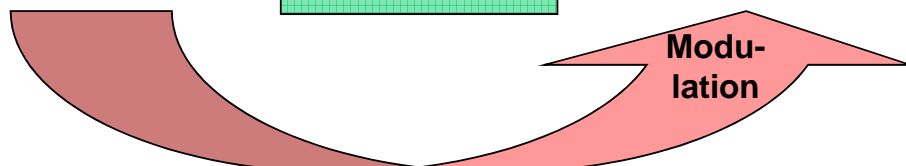
Multifunctional agriculture

Food

Environmental function

Rural function

Modulation





European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development



Rural development policy 2007-2013:

Objectives

« LEADER Axis » (5%): local development / governance

**Axis 1: Competitiveness
10%**

**Axis 2: Environment and Land Management
(25%)**

Axis 3: Diversification and quality of life (10%)

EAFRD: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development



European Commission
Agriculture and Rural Development



Rural development policy 2007-2013:

Measures

« LEADER Axis » (5%): integrated, bottom/up, innovative

Axis 1: Competitiveness 10%:

- Farm modernisation
- Processing
- Infrastructure
- Natural disaster aid
- Training

Axis 2: Environment and Land Management (25%):

- Less favoured areas
- Natura 2000 and WFD
- Agri-environment
- Forestry measures

Axis 3: Diversification and quality of life (10%):

- Diversification, tourism
- Micro-enterprises
- Village renewal
- Basic services

EAFRD: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

1. *EU Strategic Guidelines establish the Community Priorities for the period 2007-2013*

A strategic approach

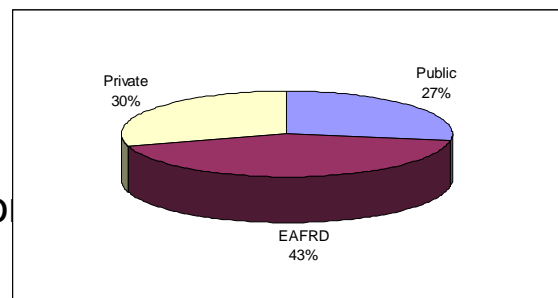
2. *National Strategies reflect EU-priorities according to the situation in the Member State concerned*

3. *Establishment of national or regional programmes on the basis of SWOT analysis*

4. *Programme implementation accompanied by monitoring und evaluation („ongoing evaluation ') based on a Community framework*

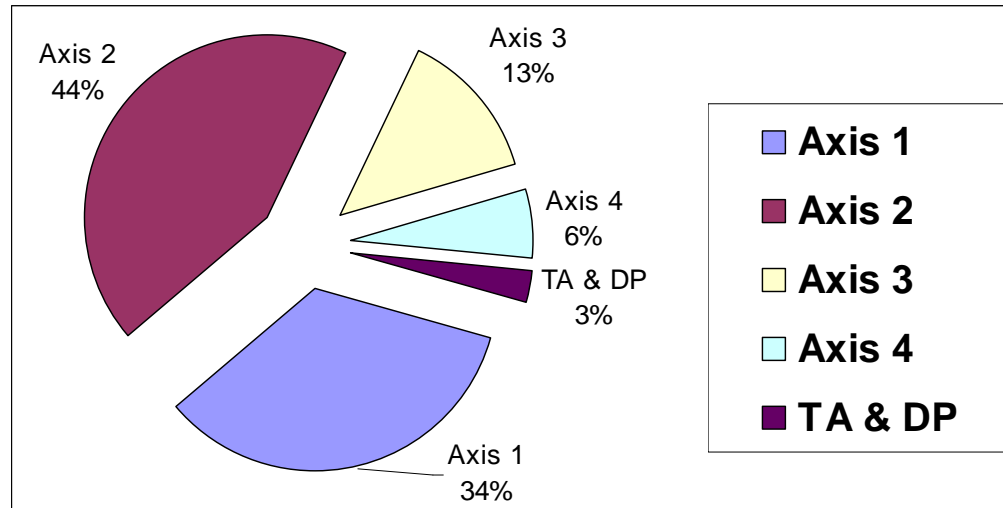
The indicative global Rural development expenditure

- EAFRD : € 90.8 billion
- Public expenditure: € 57.7 bill.
- Private expenditure : € 64.8 billion
- National top-ups: €12.4 billion



TOTAL : € 225,7 billion

EAFRD-Expenditure per axis



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Allocation of RD funds 2007-13 for forestry measures

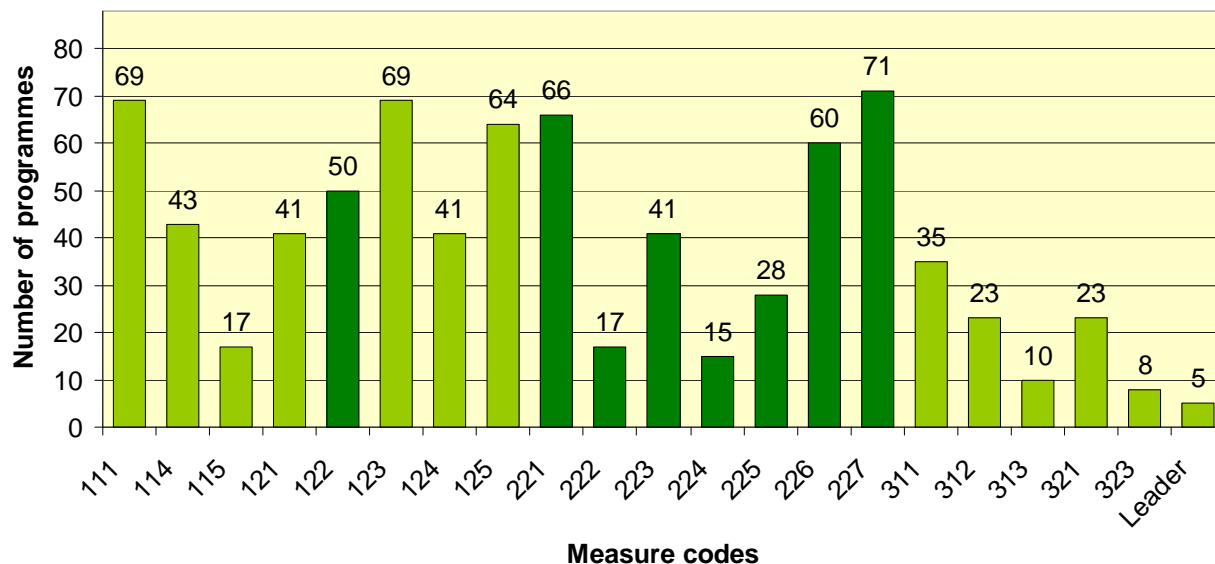
Measures	Foreseen expenditure, EUR million			
	National co-financing	EU contribution (EAFRD)	Private	Total
<i>Improvement of the economic value of forests (122)</i>	348.8	651.8	1 010.0	2 010.7
<i>Axis 1 forestry measure</i>	348.8	651.8	1 010.0	2 010.7
<i>First afforestation of agricultural land (221)</i>	1 248.7	2 410.7	576.0	4 235.3
<i>First establishment of agroforestry systems (222)</i>	9.7	22.7	14.4	46.8
<i>First afforestation of non-agricultural land (223)</i>	235.4	360.8	181.8	778.0
<i>Natura 2000 payments (224)</i>	48.0	110.6	0.0	158.6
<i>Forest-environment payments (225)</i>	173.5	265.3	6.4	445.2
<i>Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions (226)</i>	920.9	1 553.3	307.0	2 781.2
<i>Non-productive investments (227)</i>	570.6	809.2	216.9	1 596.7
<i>Axis 2 forestry measures</i>	3 206.7	5 532.7	1 302.4	10 041.8
<i>Total for the eight forestry-specific measures</i>	3 555.5	6 184.5	2 312.4	12 052.4

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Presence of forestry measures and forestry-related actions in the 88 national or regional programmes, by measure



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Most recent policy developments: Additional support for RD

- **„Health Check“ and „Recovery Package“ have made available approximately additional amounts of 3.24 and 1.02 billion € for rural development**
- **Will be injected in one go into the existing 88 RDPs**
- **Revision of NSP and RDP until 15 July 2009**

Summary

- ***The EAFRD resources MS intend to make available for forestry-specific (EUR 6.2 billion) and forestry-related measures (EUR 1-2 billion) add up to approximately EUR 8 billion (2007-13)***
- ***These amounts correspond to about 9 % of total EAFRD funding (without budget from HC and RP)***
- ***Support for second pillar has been strengthened with Health Check and Recovery Package***

Thank you for your attention!



NATURA 2000 NETWORK



Forest component

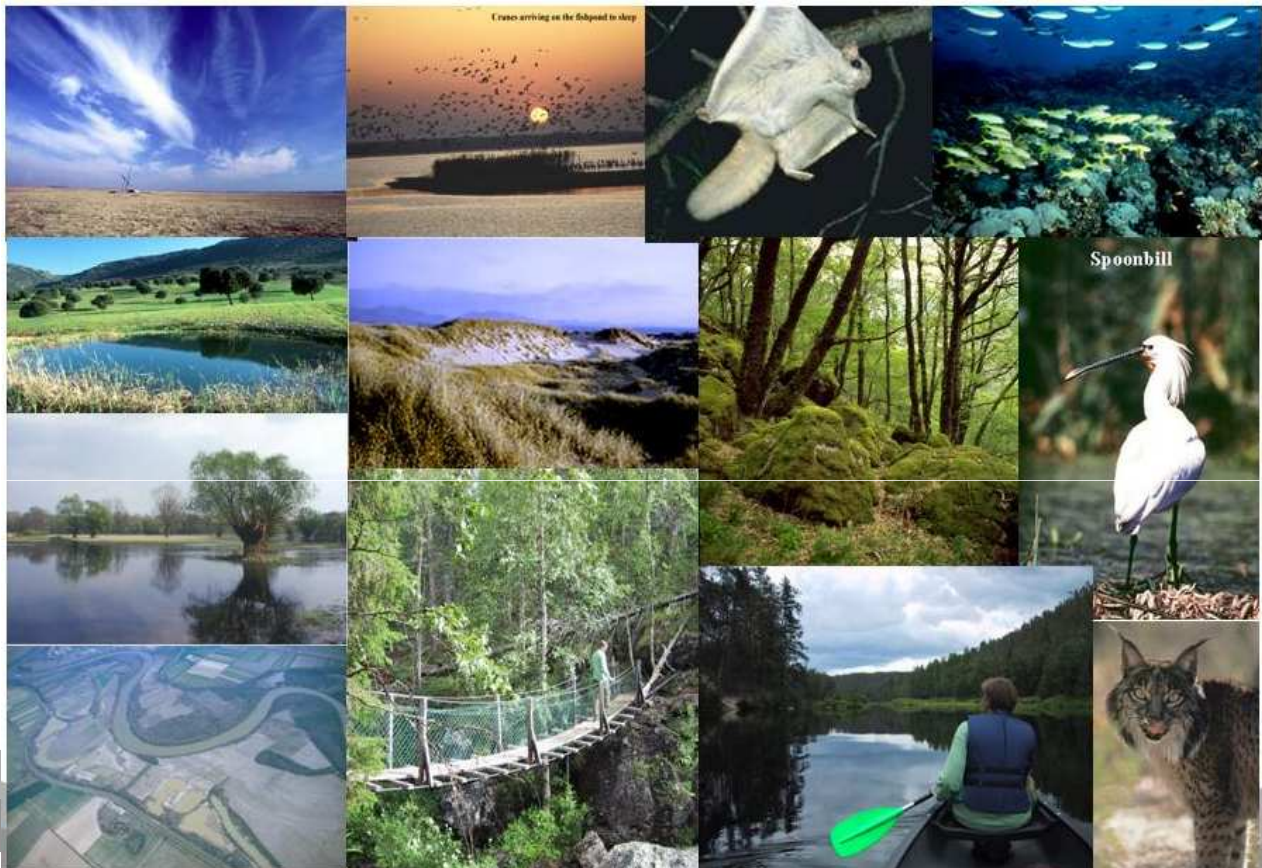
EU Policy Options for the protection of European forest
against harmful impacts

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Mariam Sánchez Guisández - DG Environment
Unit Nature and Biodiversity



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NATURA 2000

■ The largest network of protected areas in the World

- Terrestrial : 17% of Europe, 72,9 M. ha
- Marine : 13,0 M. ha.

■ Based on science

- Objectives defined and scientific selection criteria established
- Lists of European habitats and species of interest
- Evaluation performed at site level / selection made at European level

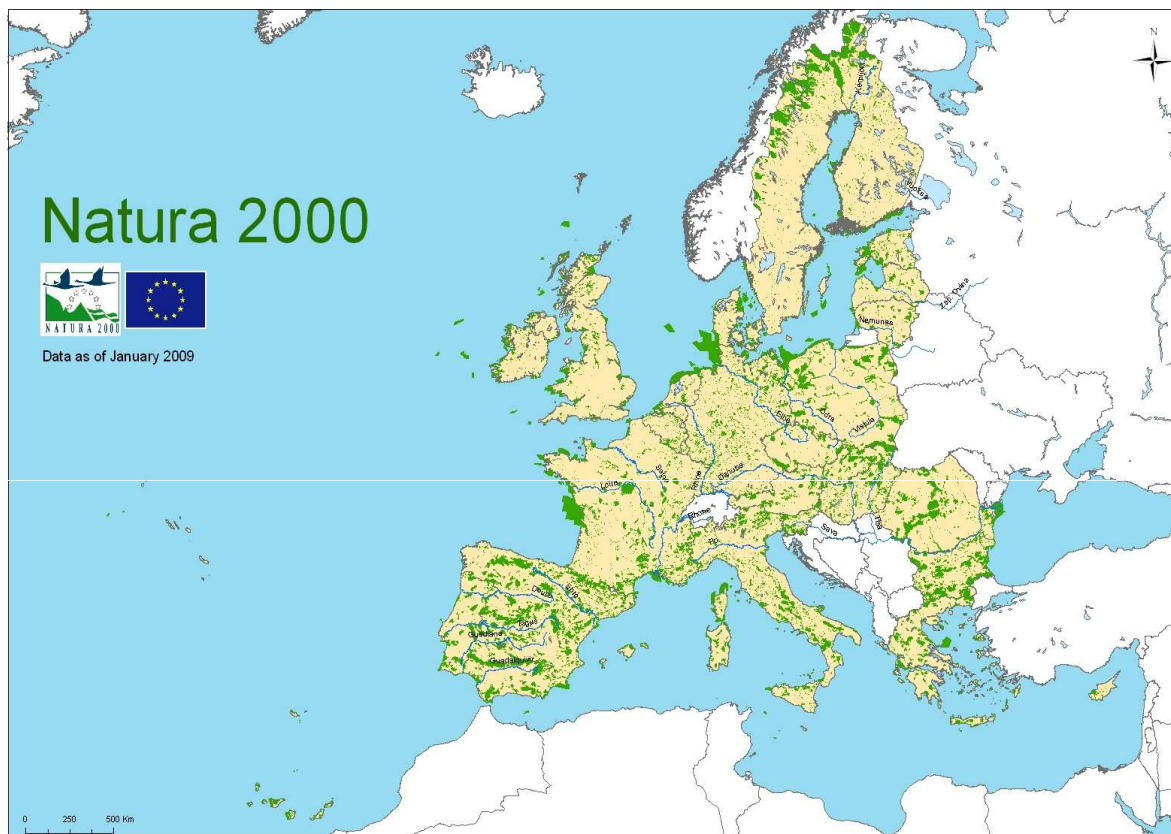
■ 2 phases of development:

- Designation of sites (almost finished)
- Management of sites (starting)

■ Enacted by 2 Directives: Birds and Habitats Directives



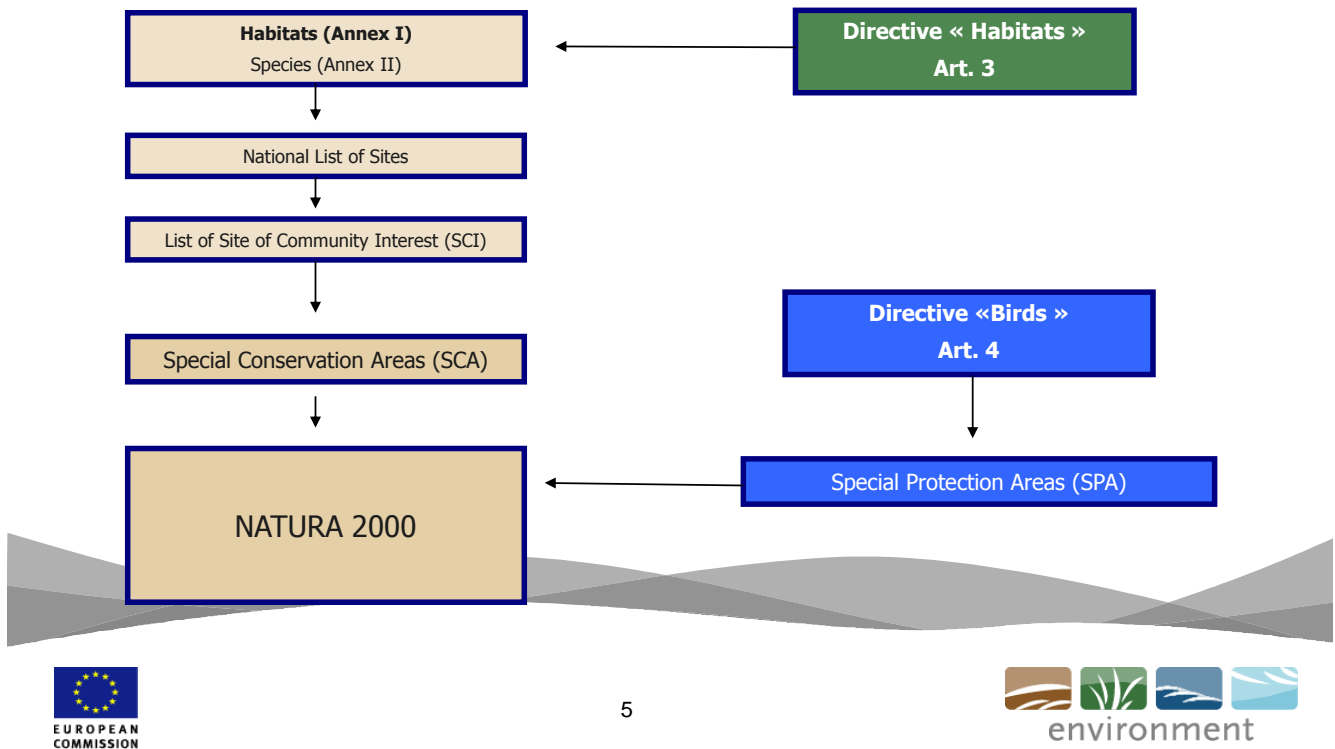
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Natura 2000:



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Natura 2000: EU Commission Role

- Monitoring of the implementation of the directives by the MS
- Drafting of guidance manuals and documents
- Exchanging of good practices on managing Natura 2000:
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/gp/index.html>
- Funding
- Protection: developments and Natura 2000
- Infringement and complaints

Protection :

Dealing with plans and projects

(Art. 6.3/4 Habitats Directive, simplified)

Possible negative impact on Natura 2000 site? → yes

Nature impact assessment → If negative

Alternatives? → If no

Overriding public interest? → If yes

Compensation measures - Commission opinion
(if priority interest)



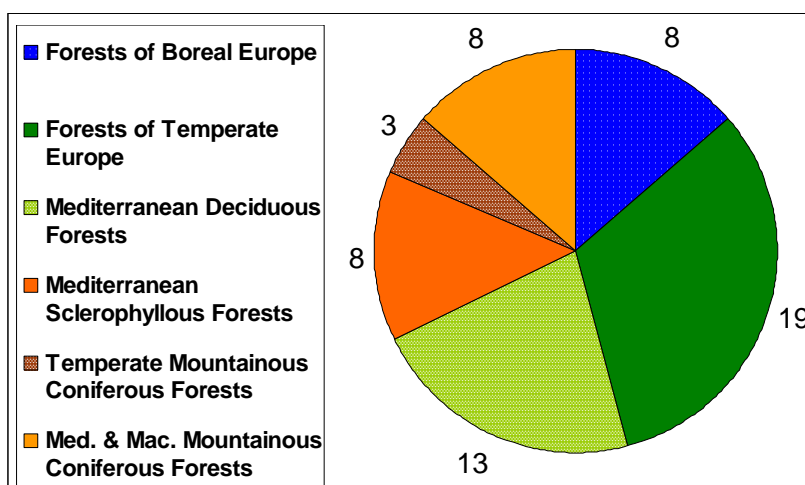
7



Forest in Natura 2000

■ Annex I HD : 220 habitat types

81 Forest Habitats in Annex I in 6 groups of Forest Habitats



EU 15

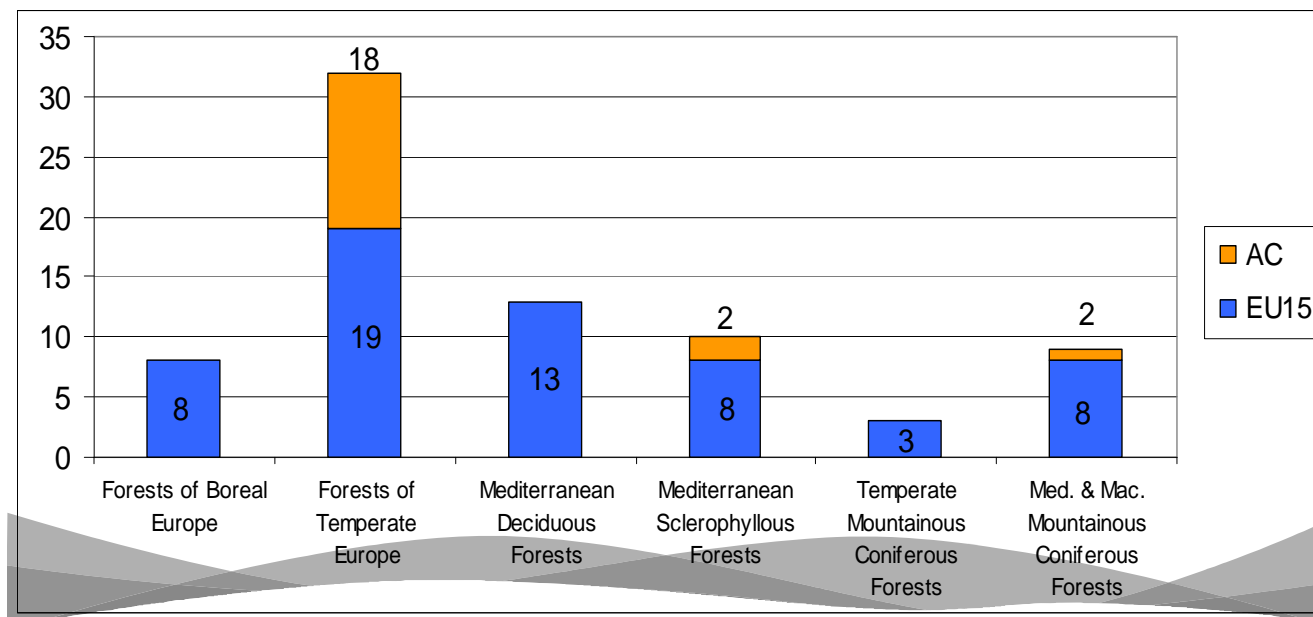
No. hab. type / group



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Distribution of main Forest Habitat types in pSCI



What is being designated?

14.250 M ha (SCI for forest habitats)

- **N2000 = 30 % forest - 60 % with wooded elements**
- (sub)natural woodland vegetation of native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and being:
 - ➔ rare or residual, and/or
 - ➔ hosting species of Community interest
- criteria for identification and selection of sites:
 - ➔ occurrence of native species
 - ➔ high degree of wilderness
 - ➔ presence of old and dead trees
 - ➔ forests with a substantial extension
 - ➔ forests having benefited from continuous sustainable management over a significant period

Management of Natura 2000

- NO strict reserves required (**economic use can be essential**)
wrong myths!
- Certain limitations on management (**species used/biocides/logging practices/deadwood....**)
- Subsidiarity applies (**no prescriptions / results count**)
- Consultation with interest groups **is important**
- Examples from MS **show the different approaches**



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Funding Instruments for Nature 2000

- LIFE (**pilot projects**)
 - from 1992 until 2005 , many forest related projects were financed (publication is being prepared)
 - LIFE+ from 2007-2013 (under development)
- Rural Development **Plans**
 - 4,700 M € for forests from 2000 to 2006
 - complete set of forestry measures, including N2000 payment for 2007-2013 (RD Plans of MS)



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To keep in mind

- Implementation in the field is up to MS, not EC
- Economic development is not prohibited: meeting point between economic and conservation interests can be found
- Exchange of experiences : a success, many reactions
- Increased efforts for consultation at the local level are needed. Partnerships
- Formalisation of conservation objectives needed. Long term vision



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http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.htm

Thanks for your attention!



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