

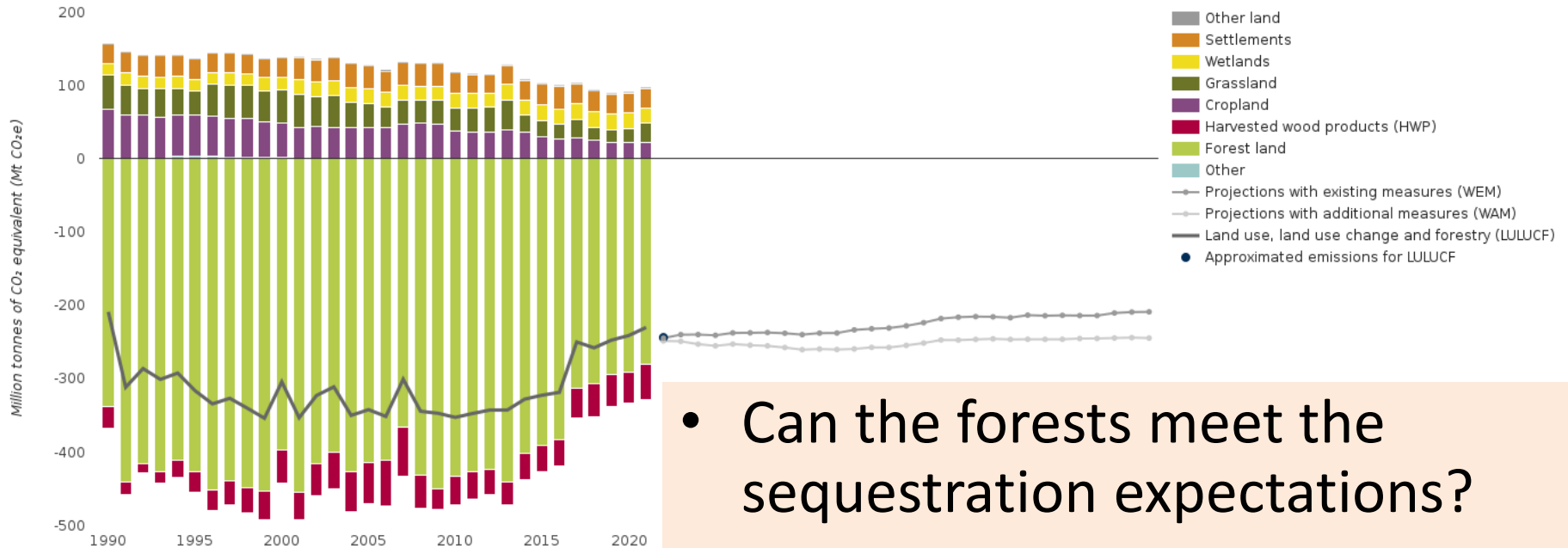


CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE EU – LITERATURE REVIEW

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FORESTS ARE UNDER THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

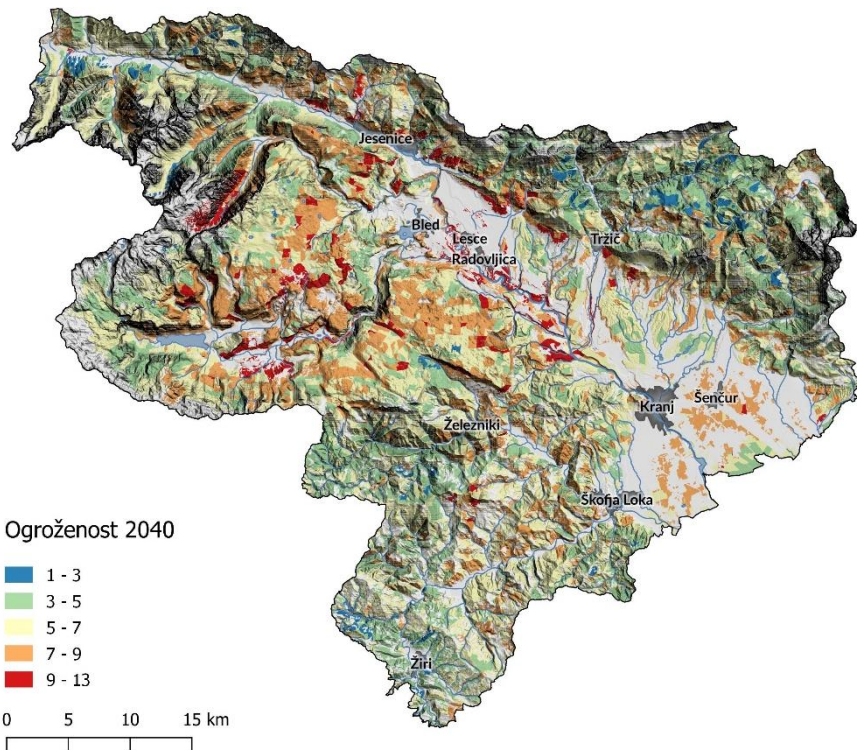
Chart — EU emissions and removals of the LULUCF sector by main land use category



- Can the forests meet the sequestration expectations?
- Can closer-to-nature management avert the decline?
- More precaution needed
- Reducing harvesting rates vs. increased salvage logging



ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT TO ENSURE RESILIENCE OF FORESTS



Forest vulnerability in 2040 Gorenjska region, SECAP 2017

- Provide multiple ecosystem functions simultaneously versus making trade-offs in favour of climate resilience and carbon sequestration
- Choosing indicators that fit Strategy goals
- Closer-to-nature forestry is economically competitive
- Increasing set-aside rates may be vital to meet sequestration goals
 - Displacement effect
 - More non-wood products
 - Socio-economic effects
- Post-disturbance management strategies

POLICY CAN HELP



- Policy should strengthen local flexibility under EU and national coordination
- EU policy plays a vital coordination, bringing together different stakeholders and perspectives, and coordinating against displacement effects
- Incentive framework within eu legislation for the uptake of closer-to-nature forestry needed
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Global consequences of EU policy
- Importance of innovations in monitoring for cost effectiveness of policy implementation

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Forest owners
Forest service/
professionals
Traditions,
existing rules

Disturbances
Salvage logging
Deadwood
Set aside
Regeneration

Education
Incentives
Processes
Prescriptions,
indicators
Monitoring

Ecosystem services:
Wood production
Carbon sequestration
Biodiversity
Recreation

Target scale:
Landscape
Forest type

