



The study: why now?

- Emerging trends (economic, social, environmental, technological etc.)
- Many policy instruments targeted for 2020
- New paradigms and challenges => e.g climate movement; bark beetle invasion, Covid19
- Sectoral targets affect forests, but difficult to connect

New era of forest policy making after 2020

=> how will this look like across *horizontal* (coordination of topics & objectives) and *vertical* levels (EU and Member States)?







European forest governance post-2020

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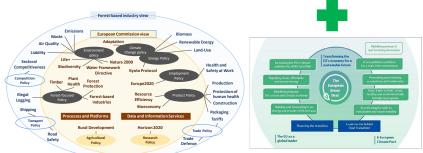


- 1. What have we learned including from *other sectors*?
- 2. What are the *policy* integration needs in the forest-based sector?
- 3. How could *pathways for forest governance* look like?

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What have we learnt? EU forest governance



- Absence of explicit EU forest compentence => multiple policies with little coherence
- Priorities in forest governance reflect sectoral priorities => need for policy integration and/or a process through which priorities can be managed
- Priority setting on EU and global levels mostly uncoordinated => need to find a shared framework to accommodate interests & solve trade-offs
- **EU Green Deal can be a game changer** => but still unclear whether it will be more inclusive in forest policy

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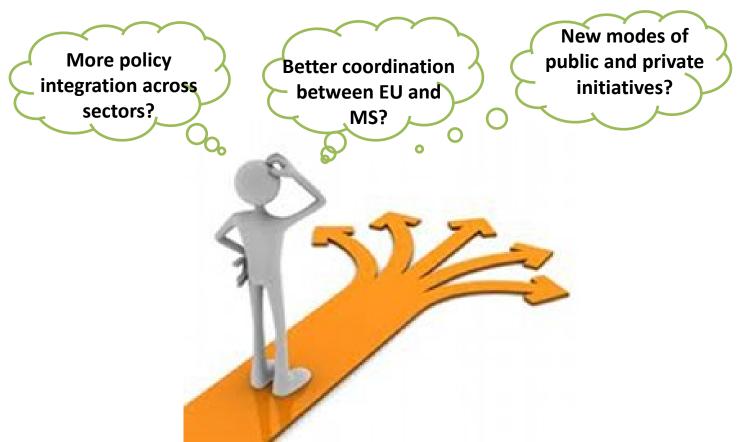
What have we learnt from other sectors (EU agriculture, energy, and water policies)

- No radical changes: incremental adjustments more likely
- Small changes: only in case of major events (which we currently have)
- Strengthening cross-sectoral policy integration often does not get beyond symbolic politics
- Sustained political commitments and leadership needed to advance policy integration or the adoption of new instruments and practices (likely not from one sector alone)

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New Pathways for the Future?





More integration between EU and Member States

- A strong EU forest policy based on multilevel integration
 - + a stronger political role of forests in the EU context
 - + more strategic, coordinated, and proactive forest policy-making (e.g. in a strong Forest Strategy)
 - + dedicated funding instruments for forest development

- MS would be hesitant to give up power, if goals are contradicting
- uneven view on the future role of forests across EU
- legally Binding Agreement not likely to happen



More integration across policy sectors

- A cross-sectoral forest policy framework e.g. in a circular bioeconomy that deliberates all forest goods and services
 - + political clarification on contradicting visions on forest resources
 - + comprehensive approach on diversification of the sector
 - + different coalitions possible for multi-sectoral goals

- might lead to optimisation approaches in EU forest use
- this in turn, might invoke overregulation of forests
- forest expertise small to equally contribute



More cooperation between actors (public and private)

- Mechanisms to involve governmental, business and societal actors in political decision-making
 - + new inputs to cooperation may 'fast track' policy innovation
 - + close connection to societal trends and public perceptions
 - + public-private partnerships attractive for investors

- replacing democratically elected governance systems
- attracts cherry-picking of partnerships
- might favour high-capacity companies or fail to connect to deliberate non-compliers



Policy implications

- Forest policy post 2020 will be a combination of different pathways
- Challenges for EU forest policymaking linked to several policy domains
 -> require new modes of cooperative cross-sectoral governance
- Defining joint topics on forests key to fostering forest policy integration
- Green Deal might be a strong trigger for forest policy integration, but has to find synergies and minimize trade-offs

