European Network of Regions on Sustainable WOOD Mobilisation

BOOKLET
Rosewood Final Conference and 4th Forest Innovation Workshop
Florence, 15-16 January 2020

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 76754.
Over 43% of Europe is covered by forests and other wooded land. Throughout the European history forests have played an important role in the continent’s culture and economy. Today, in light of a changing climate, forests have grown to even greater significance. They do not only play a role in mitigating climate change effects. As provider of green energy, wood is becoming more and more important. It has also gained popularity in construction, being an ecological and versatile material. Yet the potential of wood for the European bioeconomy is not being fully valorised, considering its many uses and the rising net annual increment of trees in European forests.

This booklet will introduce you to the main findings and outputs from the final event of the ROSEWOOD Project and the 4th Edition of Forest Innovation Workshop.

The H2020 ROSEWOOD project has developed a broad European network for the transfer of best practices & innovations in sustainable wood mobilisation. It has established four Regional Hubs for Sustainable Wood Mobilisation in Northern, Central, Eastern and Southern Europe, allowing interconnections and dialogue among practitioners, experts, politicians and entrepreneurs.

The Forest Innovation Workshop is a periodic event that was organised for the first time in Brussels in 2014. It aims at promoting exchanges among experts and practitioners from all over Europe and with a strong connection with regional and local Innovation Ecosystems devoted to forest and forestry. Its organization is based on the strong commitment of some European organizations.

Objectives

ROSEWOOD pursued the following goals:

- building up wood mobilisation capacities in European regions that have a sustainable amount of forest and other wood resources not yet employed to their full potential;
- facilitating the transfer of best practices among stakeholders of the forest and wood sectors, from regional governments to private forest owners and logging companies;
- increasing existing knowledge, fostering the up-take of technological innovations and novel business models that create lasting value for the EU’s bio-economy.

The main criterion of ROSEWOOD is sustainability. That means there is a balance between economic and ecological aspects, putting the sustainable future of forests at the heart of wood mobilisation actions.
Products and tools

With the organization of roundtables, workshops, interviews, surveys and study visits, the project has:

- analysed, evaluated and shared more than 100 technological and non-technological innovations and best practices;
- produced SWOT analyses at the Hub level, revealing opportunities for forestry and wood industry to align its activities with local and regional development plans;
- collected, scrutinized and shared existing funding and training opportunities;
- created a coaching methodology to foster innovation and facilitate the capture of grass root ideas for forestry development;
- promoted B2B collaborations at interregional level;
- created a website (www.rosewood-network.eu) and a web platform (mapviewer.rosewood-network.eu) which make all information gathered in the project available to the public;
- mobilized European actors around a network that has the potential to grow in the upcoming years.

This is how the ROSEWOOD project contributed to an economically viable and sustainable development of forestry and wood industry, in alignment with the revised European Bioeconomy Strategy.

Overview of communication activities 2018/2019

The 15 ROSEWOOD partners engaged in about 300 outreach measures to promote and discuss project activities and results with stakeholders of the sector. These were largely performed on top of planned project meetings and workshops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated outreach</th>
<th>170,000 people</th>
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<td>205 articles and press releases</td>
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<td>73 events</td>
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<td>4 fairs</td>
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<td>4 study visits</td>
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<td>30% National</td>
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<td>45% Regional</td>
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GEOGRAPHICAL IMPACT
NORTHERN EUROPE HUB
Finland - Lapland - Sweden - Norway

• Long traditions
• Large wood resources
• Forest management recommendations
• Certification of forests
• Open and accurate forest data
• Digitalization forest road network
• Mechanized supply chain
• New innovation for productivity
• Utilization of side streams
• Support system for forestry
• Forest service networks
• Cluster co-operation

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• Fragmentation of forest ownership
• Scattered forest areas
• Reachability of forest owners and mortals
• Condition of forest road network
• Poor management of private road cooperatives
• Long distances amount of peatland forests
• Fragmentation of information
• Older forest owners

• Joint ownership of private forests
• Exchange/rearranging of forest estates
• Strengthening professionalism of forest ownership
• Guidance of forest owners
• Digitalization
• Full utilization of digital services
• New forest management alternatives
• Better organization of private road cooperatives
• New innovations in gathering forest data

• Passiveness of forest owners
• Urbanization
• Weakening of forest road network
• Fragmentation of ownership continues
• Problems in getting skillful harvester drivers
• Unpredictability of forestry policy
• Acceptance of forestry
• Loose interpretation of the new Forest Act

% of forest surface in the country
Forest surface (Mha)
Yearly cutted wood (Mm³)

9,06 Mha
5,03 Mm³

26,2 Mha
78,2 Mm³

12,1 Mha
11 Mm³

22,5 Mha
90 Mm³

Forest surface
(Mha)
Yearly cutted wood
(Mm³)

9,05 Mha
4,02 Mm³

22,5 Mha
90 Mm³

26,2 Mha
78,2 Mm³

12,1 Mha
11 Mm³
The Northern Hub has received new ideas for overcoming the challenges of wood mobilisation, especially related to forest road infrastructure and small scale forest estates. This interregional roadmap presents recommendations for tackling the weaknesses of the Northern Europe Hub with knowledge and practical experience from other regions in the form of best practices and innovations proven successful in other Hubs. Further work increases the importance of the exchange of information and opportunities to address common challenges in forestry in different circumstances.

**best practices**

**BY Northern Hub**

- Metsään.fi [www.metsaan.fi](http://www.metsaan.fi)
- Kemera [www.metsakeskus.fi/kemera-tuet](http://www.metsakeskus.fi/kemera-tuet)

**FOR the Northern Hub**

- Forest road classification NavLog [www.navlog.info](http://www.navlog.info)
- Machinery Ring Bled [www.skservis.si](http://www.skservis.si)
- Adeli [www.adeli-asso.com](http://www.adeli-asso.com)

**recommendations**

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**innovation project**

**Increasing soil bearing capacity with cross-laminated timber (CLT) plates**

CLT plates produced of wood material can be used for increasing bearing capacity on wet mineral soils and peatlands to enhance timber logging and transportation. CLT-plates fits also to be used as temporary bridge solutions that are easy to setup and dependable. The load-bearing capacity of CLT is at the steel level and the weight of CLT is five times less than that of concrete. After logging/transportation the plates can be reused several times. All kinds of sawn timber can be used. The quality class of sawn timber does not affect the breaking resistance of CLT. With each plate being an average 50% lighter than a traditional bolted mat, shipping costs are significantly reduced.

To know more about the project, download the CLT innovation sheet [https://bit.ly/3eKPxUW](https://bit.ly/3eKPxUW).
Well developed value-chain
High level in education for professionals
Well developed infrastructure
Long tradition in wood usage
High grade in mechanisation

Fragmented ownership structure
Urbanised forest ownership
Alienation from nature by an urbanised public
High price region with high wages
Lack of communication in the chain of custody

Improvement of networking
Digitalisation to raise productivity
Higher variety of products through climate change adapted forests
Sensitisation of public for forests
Developing forest unions
Education of professionals

Climate change and necessary adaption of forests
Loss of productivity
Change of legal framework in some regions
Higher requirements in forest managements
Less share of softwood
Underrating digital opportunities
innovation project

Xylene Boosting Trust in Timber

The EUTR makes operators responsible for placing legal timber onto the market and issues penalties if illegal timber is discovered. Since certifications do not ensure legality, operators must constantly self audit suppliers through expensive field visits. Despite this, illegal timber is threatening the operators’ reputation on the market. Xylene, with its system for supply chain control and traceability of timber, changes the way companies interact with their supply chain. The approach is a combination of supply chain visualization, due diligence and product traceability, which uses blockchain, to maintain the data confidentiality of the individual supply chain partners, and remote sensing to validate the authenticity of data exchanged.

To know more about the project, download the Xylene innovation sheet (https://bit.ly/2VTZAOS).

Best practices

BY Central Hub
- Komsilva: Joint Project www.komsilva.de
- Wald-wird-mobil: www.wald-wird-mobil.de
- Forwarder2020: www.forwarder2020-project.eu
- MOTI: www.moti.ch

FOR the Central Hub
- Forêt Bouge www.laforetbouge.fr
- Metsään.fi www.metsaan.fi

Recommended best practices for the Central Europe Hub comprise digitalization, education and training measures to render wood mobilisation more effectively and for balancing costs; e.g. through digital applications facilitating tree stock monitoring. Communication campaigns addressing the importance of silvicultural care, along with practical trainings for passive, small-scale forest owners were identified by the Hub as one of the major pulls in the region to boost the rate of sustainably harvested wood.

Digital service platforms like ‘La Forêt Bouge’, a French website connecting the wood value chain by providing GIS data, information and tools for forest management and wood sales are highly interesting examples for the region. Also, educational events with networking opportunities remain important door openers to start an exchange between professionals. Knowledge is the key to activate stakeholders, especially the group of urban forest owners, and to encourage them to valorise wood resources.

Central Hub
- Komsilva: Joint Project www.komsilva.de
- Wald-wird-mobil: www.wald-wird-mobil.de
- Forwarder2020: www.forwarder2020-project.eu
- MOTI: www.moti.ch

By

www.laforetbouge.fr
www.metsaan.fi
mapviewer.rosewood-network.eu
• Large forest areas including potentially productive ones in the future
• Different forms of grouping of owners (France)
• High mechanization for harvesting wood in softwood stands
• Strong network of forest roads
• Abundance of raw materials and large extension of forests (availability and diversity)
• Certificated forest
• Great value of biodiversity in the Mediterranean environment
• Multifunctional raw material
• Strong industrial network in certain areas
• Tax incentive and forest investment (France)

• Fragmentation and disconnection of private forest ownership
• Lack of interrelation between the different actors in the supply chain
• Low degree of mechanization for hardwood harvesting
• Difficulty in accessing raw material
• Lack of demand, especially for hardwoods and quality softwoods
• Lack of management in large areas of forest
• Public opinion against forest production
• Lack of qualified forestry labor
• Poor structuring of market
• Poor development of value chains at the local level
• Lack of market transparency
• Imported wood used for construction and furniture
• Too many administrative constraints

• Tax benefits: tax credits for the purchase of plots of land
• Possibility of integration with the agricultural food production (agroforestry)
• Availability of new collection systems more efficient and sustainable
• Very specific but very high value productions (cooperage)
• New market requirements: traceability of wood, wood from sustainably managed forests
• Bioeconomy in general and the growing social demand for renewable natural products that contribute to the fight against climate change
• Market internationalization
• Public policy for the development of wood in construction and other uses
• Growing wood demand
• Development of new wood-based products

• New forest owners live far from the forest
• Supply difficulties in small scale, low-volume businesses
• Public aid not sufficient to trigger work in poor stands
• Increased susceptibility of forests to natural disasters linked to intense and particularly destructive climatic events
• Increased biotic and abiotic adversities
• Restrictions on wood mobilisation in protected areas
• Competition from new industrial Countries
• Reduction in the public budget for forestry

SOUTHERN EUROPE HUB
Castile and León (E) - New Aquitaine (F) - Tuscany (I)
Despite a strong potential in terms of wood volume, the region faces many challenges concerning the mobilization of wood due to very fragmented forest property and the threat of serious forest fires, pests and forest diseases. The challenges of wood mobilization also lie in the development of tools for the establishment of joint management models and in the conception of more efficient utilization systems for low-value products that allow their profitable use: 

- insurances can act as an incentive to an active forest management in front of the growing natural disasters risks;
- lack of transparency in the forest products markets must be avoided by communication tools between the different actors;
- online auctions may avoid bureaucracy and wasting times;
- actions must be taken to improve the value-chain for the use of trees and shrubs in abandoned areas, where there is a change in land use, from agro-livestock to forestry.

Innovation Project

Forest Sharing: shared value from forests, a resource to look at with new eyes

Forest Sharing adopts a circular value chain, based no longer on the possession of resources but on their shared use, in an online network: Forest owners will join the community, and Forest Sharing staff will oversee activities and provide services. Value will be created with a bottom up approach, linking sharing economy with an active and aware management by the forest owner, who chooses which kind of management methods can be used on his plot of land. This model is replicable wherever there is the same market scenario. To know more about the project, download the Forest Sharing innovation sheet (https://bit.ly/2XWDwFU).
**CHAPTER: Eastern Europe Hub**

**Slovenia - Croatia - Romania**

**Strengths**
- Long tradition in wood production
- Long tradition of sustainable and close to nature forest management
- High quality raw wood material presents high production capacity
- Forest owners’ associations
- Existence of the framework of forest supporting organisations
- Long tradition of high school level and vocational level well embedded in wood processing and forestry education program
- Initiatives to fight climate change
- Demand for high-quality products

**Weaknesses**
- Fragmented forest property
- Low competitiveness of the wood processing industry
- Small number of business support centres dedicated to the SMEs in the wood sector
- Low participation of SMEs in business cooperation structures
- Low level of RDI, technology transfer and cooperation between research and companies
- Lack of favourable national policies, incentive schemes and subsidies
- Lack of professional knowledge of private owners in forest management
- Small companies usually have a low productivity: they rarely use modern technology and equipment and rarely access financing

**Opportunities**
- Development of local forestry value chains
- Development of regional business models for creation of value chain
- Strengthening of owners’ associations and cooperation with foresters
- Improved cooperation between industry and R&D
- Development of silvicultural policies towards creating local value chains for smart and sustainable use of forest resources
- Development and modernisation of technology/mechanisation
- Implementation of modern techniques/practices and knowledge transfer
- Development of alternative sources of wood
- Social networks and digital facility for information sharing
- High demand for sustainably sourced eco products at global markets
- Raising awareness of use of local resources

**Threats**
- Low level of utilization of forests/increase of non-farm forest owners
- Insufficient cooperation among stakeholders
- Extensive silvicultural planning insufficiently applied
- Climate change may affect availability of economically most important wood
- Insufficient interest for investments in development and modernisation of technology
- Low level of awareness on climate change and the necessity to implement adaptation strategies
- Lack of interest of forestry professionals and private owners to participate in trainings
- International competition with producers from low labour costs countries
- Lack of readiness for cross-sectoral cooperation
- Lack of understanding of ecosystem
- Low level of curriculum improvement
In the East Europe Hub, the sustainable use of wood resources needs to be advanced based on improving practitioner’s skills and knowledge, that is by intensified activities related to networking and collaboration of stakeholders.

Forest management and silvicultural interventions should be based on transparent data. The quality of the data could be improved by applying 3D forest visualization, combining actual forest data, GIS and game technology for implementing forestry measures and observing results, and for combining forestry operations.

The implementation of collaborative forest management through frameworks and platforms might enhance stakeholders’ cooperation. Joint ownership models could result in easier, more cost-efficient management and tax relief. Joint approaches could also open up access to technology modernisation throughout the forestry and wood industry value chain. Socio-economic activation plans could lead the way toward diversification of economic activities in rural areas, creating more jobs in the forestry sector securing the incomes from forestry. Implementing best practices and innovations from other Hubs and adapting them to the regional context offers potentials for overall improvement and development of the East Europe forestry and wood industry sectors.

The ROSEWOOD network serves as a platform for inter regionals collaboration of stakeholders with the purpose to transfer best practices.

This approach of cross European learning could be used to promote use of local wood and to establish and strengthen local value chains from the tree in the forest all the way to the final product with high added value.

**recommendations**

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**innovation project**

**Waste wood collection and reuse**

The potential of waste wood at the market is still unexploited. However, there is a growing market demand by informed consumers for sustainable products made from recycled and/or sustainable raw materials. Examples for waste wood products are discharged furniture, timber from demolished old buildings and wooden packaging. The proposed project for the collection and reuse of (municipal) waste wood in wooden products aims to add an additional step in the cascading use of wood before its final conversion to heat and power energy, decreasing the amount of waste wood at the landfills.

The objectives are to increase production of products from waste wood, to boost added value products, to develop a certification system for products from reused wood and to promote recycling and environmental protection. To know more about the project, download the waste wood innovation sheet (https://bit.ly/3cx8bgS).
The Forest Innovation Workshop is a biennial European initiative which promotes networking and exchanges among regions and the community of forestry and wood industry innovators and actors. It focuses on innovation challenges in the following four thematic areas:

- Supporting Wood and Biomass Mobilization.
- Supporting the Provision of Ecosystem Services.
- Managing Impacts related to Climate Change.
- Improving Sustainable Forest Management Approaches and Tools.

A specific session on European framework for innovation in forestry offered the opportunity to learn and discuss on the current and upcoming European supporting innovation tools in the forest-based sectors.

All the presentations and the full report of the table discussion are available at the event webpage (https://bit.ly/2yETaew).

Below are the conclusions of the break-out sessions held during the 2020 edition of the Forest Innovation Workshop.

### TABLE 1

**Supporting Wood and Biomass Mobilization**  
Facilitator: **Martin Ziesak**, ROSEWOOD H2020 Project | Note Keeper: **Tabea Link**

In this session, two EIP AGRI Operational Groups were presented:  
- the CAREGA project ([www.progettocarega.it](http://www.progettocarega.it)), strengthening Local charcoal as strategic element of the bioeconomy in the “Vicenza Piccole Dolomiti” area;  
- the Forest LidaRioja project ([www.forest-lidarioja.info](http://www.forest-lidarioja.info)), focusing on updating and enhancing forest data in La Rioja region with remote sensing technologies: LiDAR and satellite.

**The main conclusions from the table discussion are:**  
- Better communication means are needed to boost awareness on forest value. Opportunities that lie in an active forestry sector/wood harvesting must be explained better as people are not connected to reality of biomass harvesting opportunities.  
- Social and economic aspects of forestry are often forgotten. Advantages of sustainable wood mobilisation in this realm need stronger recognition. Communication on these issues are therefore key.  
- There is a need for building up digital infrastructure for gathering and storing forestry data (e.g. funding for LiDAR data acquisition) and adequately regulating access to such data.

### TABLE 2

**Supporting the Provision of Ecosystem Services**  
Facilitator: **Davide Pettenella**, SINCERE H2020 Project | Note Keeper: **Angela Garcia**

In this session the following initiatives were presented:  
- Inishowen Uplands European Innovation Partnership Project ([www.inishoweneip.com](http://www.inishoweneip.com));  
- Landscape Ecological Planning as a tool for Maintaining Ecosystem Services in Forestry ([www.metsa.fi](http://www.metsa.fi));  
- the SINCERE H2020 project ([www.sincereforests.eu](http://www.sincereforests.eu)).

**The main conclusions from the table discussion are:**  
- Agroforestry systems can play a great role in the future despite its many different definitions and visions. To unfold their potential, traditional local knowledge is important.  
- There is the need for consolidating real participation in land use planning.  
- A possible reduction of public support to the provision of forest ecosystem services is critical. Increasing the support by the private sector to ecosystem service provision (PES and forms of financing) is needed.  
- Wood mobilisation is a concept not totally suited to the demand for innovation. Forest products are more than simply wood and timber (i.e. products with high added-value potential and positive impacts on employment).  
- Bio-refineries development could pose a risk by increasing the demand for low-quality wood (biomass) and therefore results in a poor level of forest management and low income for the forest owners.
In this session, two EIP AGRI Operational Groups were presented:

• **Themes and business cases of the Food Forest Concept in standard forestry areas;**

• **Production and use of “kilometer zero” substrates for nurseries.**

The main conclusions from the table discussion are:

• Use of natural resources is not itself automatically sustainable. Developing substitutions from one resource to another has to be based on science and measurable sustainability.

• Global trends such as local food, do it yourself food, ethical and ecological food, awareness on climate and biodiversity within consumer behaviour support the idea of Food Forest Concept.

• Diversity of species and ecosystems as well as of human’s nature based productions is a key to resilience and a prosperous economy based on the sustainable use of resilient nature.

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**TABLE 3**

**Managing Impacts related to Climate Change**

Facilitator: Maurizio Cocchi, Resilient Forest LIFE Project - [www.resilientforest.eu](http://www.resilientforest.eu) | Note Keeper: Tanja LePisto

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<tr>
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<td>Facilitator: Maurizio Cocchi, Resilient Forest LIFE Project - <a href="http://www.resilientforest.eu">www.resilientforest.eu</a></td>
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**TABLE 4**

**Improving Sustainable Forest Management Approaches and Tools**

Facilitator: Antonio ventre, Mediterranean Forest Model Network | Note Keeper: Ilari Havukainen

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<td>Facilitator: Antonio ventre, Mediterranean Forest Model Network</td>
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<td>TABLE 4</td>
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In this session the following initiatives were presented:

• **International Model Forest Network** ([www.imfn.net](http://www.imfn.net)), the World’s largest network dedicated to sustainable landscape governance;

• the EIP AGRI Operational Group for the development of a uniform support system of wood flow management for more effective forestry development in Latvia ([https://bit.ly/2U7WFkq](https://bit.ly/2U7WFkq));

• the EIP AGRI Operational Group SPNA - Precision sylviculture in Nouvelle Aquitaine.

The main conclusions from the table discussions are:

• It is more and more important to bring representatives of the forest sector and forest biodiversity advocates to the same table. It’s necessary to improve cooperation and close the gap between environmentalists and industry. More emphasis should be devoted to this cooperation.

• There is not enough knowledge transfer yet nor cooperation between citizens, forest productive sector and environmental stakeholders working not only for protected areas of forests.

• The public sector has great responsibility for tool development to improve inventories, data acquisition and quality, like updating 3D data. Around the EU, countries have developed good practices on how to get data from private forest, but the public sector must create equal opportunities. This includes also capacity building on forest management among forest owners.

• More focus is needed on defining an effective way to promote awareness of citizens about the role of sustainable forest management to maintain forest multifunctionality.
European forests require maintenance and protection. The costs for that often exceed the value retrieved from forests, mainly due to low wood prices and small and scattered plots rendering harvesting non-profitable. Moreover, forests provide further ecosystem services that are priceless considering the biodiversity they harbour and the recreational value they offer. However, public funding schemes often do not take into account this added value forests provide. The current cost-benefit imbalance therefore causes many forest owners to refrain from forest management. But non-managed forests are more prone to forest fires and their capacity to store carbon dioxide can be lower, not to forget the fact that wooden products also capture CO₂. Therefore, forest should receive more public funds and overall attention, following these 7 points, drafted by ALVARO PICARDO of Junta of Castile and León in the framework of the ROSEWOOD analysis on public spending in forestry.

1. Public funds for wood mobilisation should also consider other ecosystem services.
2. There is a need to improve the estimates of forest values and consider together:
   - the forest sector added value;
   - the ecosystem services value.
3. There is a need of a common Forest Accountancy System and to improve the information on economic policy, that is not very reliable.
4. Forest holdings and forest contractors are the key links for forest resource mobilization.
5. There is a wide variety of instruments to support the forest sector, but the financial leverage is inoperative for lack of sufficient funds.
6. They support highly valuable goods and services with very limited public contribution.
7. To increase future forest values we need to increase investment in forestry and more public support is justified.
ROSEWOOD partners had a look at national and EU policies on forestry to determine best practices and challenges which should be addressed by policy makers.

**ROSEWOOD 4.0** builds on the well established ROSEWOOD network of Regional Hubs connecting multiple actors along the forest value chain to enhance the sustainability of wood mobilisation in Europe. This new action will especially reinforce and enlarge the links with Eastern Europe by creating a new Eastern Hub including new countries (Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine). Second, the action puts special emphasis on digitalisation (forestry industry 4.0) and digital tools (social media, platforms, e-learning) for training and coaching, enabling practitioners to share knowhow with much wider impact.

### Recommendations

- Forest owner mobilisation and motivation for management through training opportunities, information campaigns and events.
- Establishment and promotion of Forest Association/Co-operation structures: joint infrastructures for harvesting, for silvicultural treatments and other improvements or for forestry consultancy.
- Land consolidation of small parcels and eventually also joint leasing of land.
- Foundation of joint-stock-companies on local level: forest owners from neighboring forest corridors unite and establish a stock cooperation.
- Identification and quantification of forest owners: national authorities should improve and review the land registry systems, which are in many cases inadequate.
- Fostering active and climate adapted forest management and wood processing and research activities also through sustainable forest certification.
- Fostering flagship wood projects especially in the building sector.
- Improvement of digital solutions for combining forest data between different stakeholders (forestry and wood industry).
- Balanced forest and game conditions facilitated through information campaigns and seminars for hunters and forest owners.

#### NATIONAL POLICIES

**Challenges in forest property management**

- **Type of forest ownership:** More than 60% of European forests are privately owned with the average size is <10 ha.
- **Motivation of the owners:** Forest owners live far from their plots and there is low motivation for forest management.
- **Forest policy:** Focus on climate change adaptation strategies for small private forest owners.
- **Increase in damaging events:** Very high quantities of damaged timber are brought down to international market.
This report summarizes the outcomes of discussions at the 4th edition of the Forest Innovation Workshop and the ROSEWOOD Network Final Event, held in Florence on 15 and 16 January 2020. All presentations of the speakers can be downloaded at the link www.foreste.info/download-the-presentations.

CONTACT
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