

EU biodiversity strategy – impacts on EU forest sector

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EU biodiversity strategy: Protect 30% (=10% set-aside +20% close-to-nature) EU's forest area in 2030 including all primary forests.

Method: Spatial explicit forest sector model (GLOBIOM-forest) based on state-of-art data sets: 1) FAOSTAT database (2022)

- 2) Forest resource assessment (FRA 2022)
- 3) Global forest management map (Lesiv et al. 2022)
- 4) World database of protected areas (WDPA 2022)
- 5) European primary forest map (Sabatini et al. 2018)
- 6) Global biodiversity map (Jung et. al. 2021)

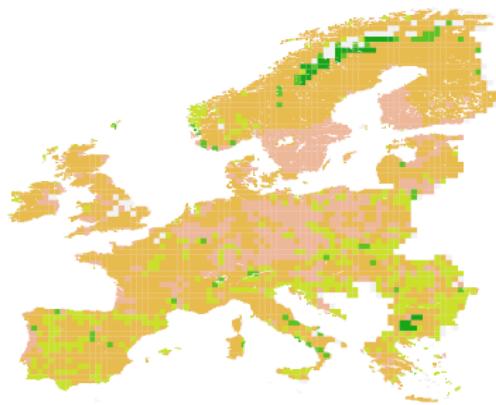
Main results:

- 1) EU biodiversity strategy has only a small impact on EU forest sector, because currently protected forest areas (set-aside 5%+19%=24%) cover most of the target
- 2) Overall and regional impact depends much how biodiversity strategy is implemented, which is not clearly specified in biodiversity strategy (Spatial allocation of protected areas, How close-to-nature management is defined ?)

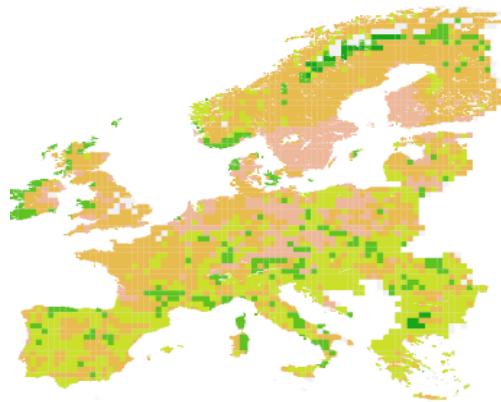
1. Spatial allocation of protected areas

-protection target 10%+20% can be applied in EU, country or grid level

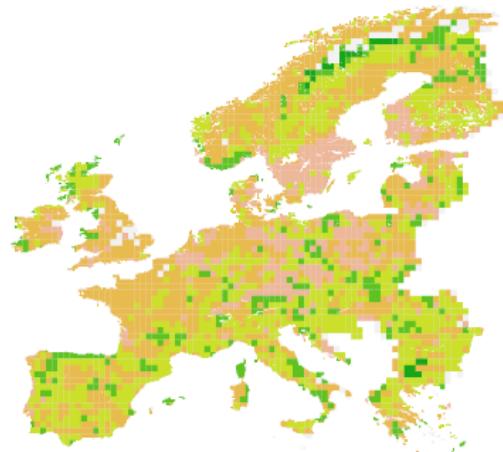
No target



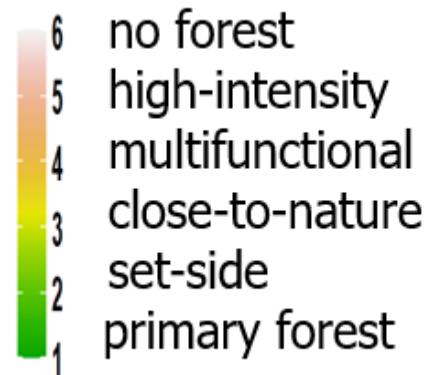
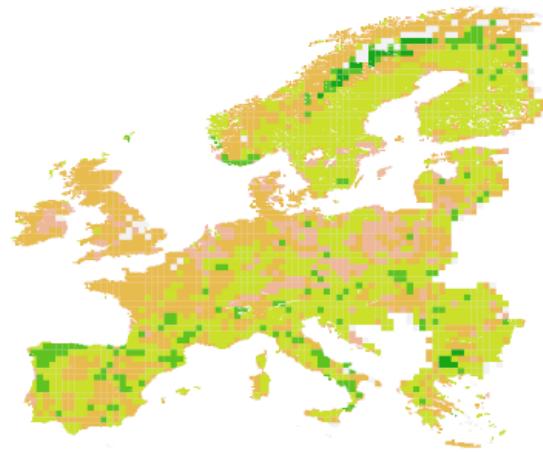
EU level target



Country level target



Grid level target



2. SCENARIOS

Baseline: no protection target

forceS10A20: EU level target + set-aside 10%+ close-to-nature 20%

forceS10A20 country: country level target + set-aside 10%+ close-to-nature 20%

forceS10A20 CR: grid level target + set-aside 10%+ close-to-nature 20%

forceS30: EU level target + 30% set-aside

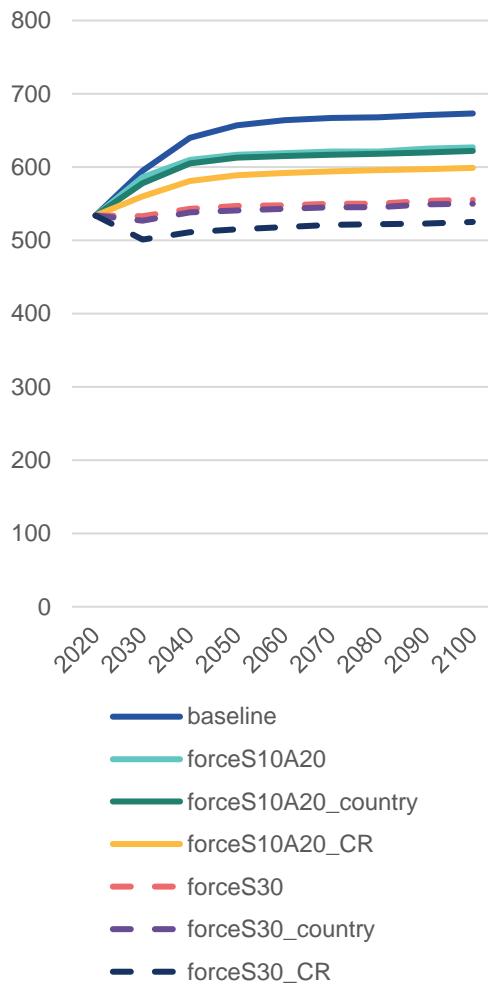
forceS30 country: country level target + 30% set-aside

forceS30 CR: grid level target + 30% set-aside

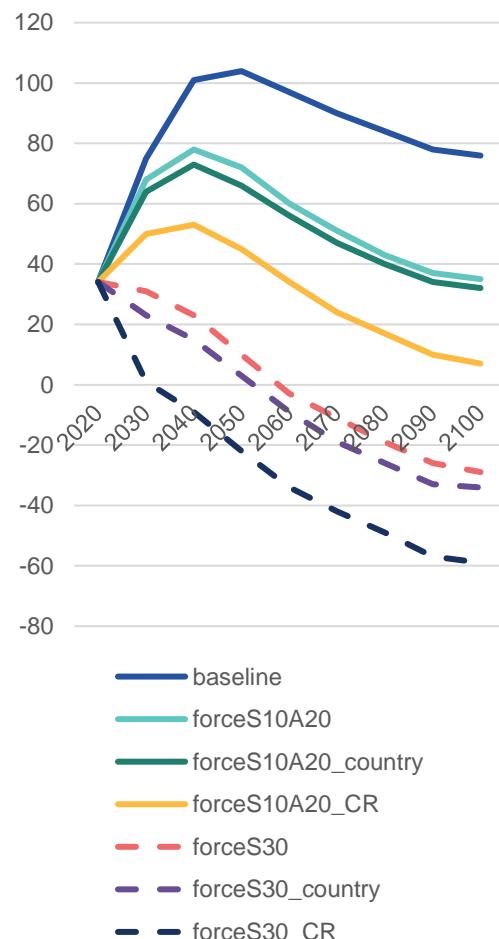
Close-to-nature=retention forestry which decrease availability of merchantable roundwood 50%

3. Harvest volumes, net-export and biomass stock

EU roundwood harvest
(Mm³/yr)



EU forest products net-exports (Mm³ RWeq/yr)



EU forest biomass stock (PgC)

