

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The workshop “Strategies for increased wood mobilization from sustainable sources” was held 16-18 June 2009 in Grenoble, France, in the light of recent policy developments, notably MCPFE 2007 Warsaw resolution 1 “forests, wood and energy”, the EU renewable energy directive and national renewable energy action plans (NREAPs) to be developed by EU Member States.

The participants of the workshop:

- Agreed that there is a potential to enhance wood supply in a sustainable manner, for energy and raw materials for industry, and wood mobilization should be further encouraged
- Acknowledged that significant work has been done at the policy level related to wood mobilization referred to during the workshop, notably by UNECE/FAO and the European Commission, as well as at the national level
- Recognized that significant efforts have been undertaken by national-level actors to develop and implement concrete measures of wood mobilization
- Recognized that more efforts are needed to bring together the work done at the policy level and good practice examples
- Requested MCPFE, UNECE/FAO and European Commission, with the support of workshop partners, to develop good practice guidance on sustainable wood mobilization, based on case studies, and to publish them by the end of 2009,
- Requested UNECE/FAO, together with partners to monitor progress in enhancing sustainable wood mobilization throughout Europe, based on such good practice work.

Participants agreed that the following **principles** should be consistently applied in wood mobilization efforts:

- Adopt an integrated approach to wood mobilization policies, within the sector and with other sectors
- Ensure sustainability at all stages
- Take account of regional and local conditions
- Adopt targeted approaches to specific groups and purposes
- Take action via measures which are easy to implement immediately, whilst investing into long-term efforts and benefits.

Participants noted that the most promising mobilization potential lies in the following **areas**:

- Actions of forest owners
- Land ownership structures
- Economic and financial incentives
- Legal and institutional framework
- Research, technology & development
- Education and training
- Information and communication
- Market organization and transparency
- Post-consumer wood
- Traceability along the whole supply chains
- Infrastructure & logistics

They recommended **policy makers** to consider the following **specific measures**:

- Stimulate the exchange of existing best practices
- Encourage information sharing between countries related to new technologies

- Facilitate the economic organization of forest owners through forest producers organisations
- Encourage the consolidation of land ownership for instance through land swapping
- Stop further fragmentation of forest holdings caused by primary inheritance laws and regulations
- Increase the size of management units for instance through cooperation between forest owners
- Promote public-private partnerships to jointly develop markets
- Facilitate access to basic information on forest ownership respecting privacy legislations
- Encourage the establishment of virtual marketplaces
- Commission research into the wood supply chain to understand motivations and constraints of market partners
- Prepare guidelines, based on best possible research into the nutrient impact and biodiversity effect of increased collection of harvest residues
- Encourage the use of improved plant material
- Carry out inventories of post-consumer wood
- Standardize classification of post-consumer wood and contamination limits
- Enhance economic profitability of forestry
- Use appropriate fiscal measures
- Review and assess the efficacy of existing incentive mechanisms
- Raise axle weight limits, when appropriate
- Improve accessibility to the forest, in particular in mountain areas, by improving road networks, use of cable cranes etc.
- Encourage the greater utilization of woody biomass on urban/roadside green, tree parks as well as from agriculture, fruit trees and other wooded land
- Identify potential areas in Europe for different types of afforestation including short-rotation coppice
- Continue to improve existing afforestation programmes and establish new funding mechanisms
- Promote the implementation of the Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation developed by the MCPFE and the PEBLDS
- Remove obstacles for afforestation including short rotation coppice in laws and administrative procedures
- Encourage the consideration of sustainable mobilization measures in forest management plans or similar planning tools
- Ensure long term availability of skilled work force and competent services in forestry by policies that enhance education and training in forestry, improve the attractiveness of forestry jobs and ensure the economic viability of entrepreneurship in forestry services

Participants recommended that **market partners** should adopt the following measures:

- Implement existing best practices
- Support the utilisation of more efficient use machinery in silvicultural operations in order to strengthen profitability of forestry
- Promote long term contracts between industry and forest owners
- Encourage the development of local and regional mobilization strategies Communicate the benefits of sustainable wood mobilisation (all parties)
- Optimise transport distances (owners, industry, contractors)
- Disseminate and use existing research results Europe-wide
- Use improved plant material