



# Wood Availability Action Plan

## Mobilisation of forest owners' income in a Sustainable Manner

*CEPF and family foresters are committed to sustainable forest management. Every objective, strategy and activity in this action plan must contribute to sustainable forest management at the same time as striving to reach other objectives.*

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# Introduction

## ***Background***

It is in CEPF's believes that there is a great potential in the European forests. The demand for biomass will increase - both in the intermediate and the long run - irrespective of a global financial crisis. However, the release of the biomass supply has to be market driven, economic viable and contribute to the forest owners' net income.

In many contexts, the phrase "wood mobilisation" is used. This could indicate that the wood supply could be increased regardless of market conditions, demand and economic outcome. We have instead chosen to develop a "wood availability action plan" in order to underline that we will increase the potential wood supply and increase the efficiency in quick and flexible release of the potential when the demand and market conditions are there.

Obstacles for wood availability and the mobilisation of forest owners' income can be found at several fronts. Some connect to the forest owners themselves and some to political framework, legislation and regulations, infrastructure, market and economic conditions, the environment and society, property right, property structure and organisational structure. Assessments and Action Plans can therefore be carried out on different institutional levels, such as European, National and Member organisation basis.

After a French initiative, the CEPF Cooperatives Working Group was started in 2004. The main objective was to contribute to the mobilisation of forest owners' income. The Board of CEPF gave the working group the mandate to strengthen the practical and economic co-operation between forest owners' cooperatives and other forest producers' organisations. The work should add strength to the political impact of CEPF and the forest owners, and create at network for exchange of experience between the forest owners' cooperatives. The working group cooperates closely with COPA-COGECA and focus on tasks that contribute to the implementation of the EU Forestry Action Plan. Wood availability and the actions connected to climate change mitigation have high priority.

This document is a result of CEPF's and the Cooperatives' Working Group's studies, where there has been an aim to find common ideas and priorities for increased net income for forest producer in Europe from their holdings, through rising their wood potential. Reports and studies have been reviewed such as *National Action Plans*, the *EU Forest Action Plan* and the "*Mobilisation and efficient use of wood and wood residues for energy generation*" by the Standing Forestry Committee ad hoc Working Group II. The Wood Availability Action Plan will be an open-ended document that continuously will be up-dated as CEPF and the Cooperatives' Working Group progresses in their work and the situation changes.

Supply and demand though, has to go hand in hand and the activities have to contribute to the forest owners' economy. Therefore, we will stress that this plan is a "Wood-availability-action-plan. We will deliver cost effective renewable raw materials for the industry in a sustainable way. But we cannot ensure cheap biomass supply for the industry regardless of the economic income for the forest owners. This plan has to be flexible and with a quick respond to market shifts.

The CEPF Wood availability action plan is a plan for the EU level. We realise, however, that most of the actions that will increase the availability must be taken on the national, regional and local level. On the EU-level we can work on framework conditions and we have chosen to develop a template for national action plans in order to assist the forest producers organisations in developing there own plans.

## **Objectives**

The main objective of the Wood Availability Action Plan is to increase the forest owners' net income from his/her estate.

The main goal should be reached through the following objectives.

### **Maintain and promote Sustainable Forest Management**

- CEPF want to increase the wood availability based on “Sustainable Forest Management,” by the concept of three balanced pillars; economy, ecology and social conditions. Sustainable forest management is defined by the Ministerial Conference of Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). It is the connection to the UN sustainability processes and this definition has also been adopted by FAO.

### **Short term**

**Increase the available harvest potential** = Increase the potential to harvest more of the present woody biomass stock in the forests

- Only 60 per cent of the theoretical growth is harvested in Europe. However, as the theoretical growth measure includes young stands and trees naturally dying, 100 % is never to be obtained with maintained sustainability, but realistically 80% depending on geographic and economic conditions.
- In addition, when only harvesting round wood, a lot of biomass as forest residues remain in the forest. Utilisation of logging residuals like tops and branches thereby allows a sustainable increased harvest, even without harvesting more trees. There is a need to develop new techniques for utilizing low value wood biomass, i.e. from clearings and pre-commercial thinnings etc.

### **Long term**

**Increase the forest increment** = Enhance the silvicultural tools and practices

- Improved practices e.g. in terms of sustainable regeneration, improved seed material and better provenience usage, adaption to climate change, cleaning, thinning and other activities that over time will result in a sustainable increased increment and profit.

## **The Wood Availability Action Plan**

When assessing the potential of wood availability from private forest owners, family forestry, in the European, we have asked the forest producers' organisations to map the most common obstacles and opportunities for making more wood available. Among all the obstacles (App1.3.) that were found in surveys, the most common were grouped in order to define strategies and actions. Following is the distinguished grouping:

### ***Obstacles***

- Low or no net income; lack of economic incentives
- Ownership structure/condition: fragmentation, small holdings, unclear ownership etc.
- Poor cooperation between different stakeholders
- Contradictory restrictions in different regulations
- Restrictions/legislation beyond the need for sustainable management
- Lack of knowledge regarding sustainable forest management among: forest owners, decision makers, the public etc.
- Common mistrust in organisations, organised activities and cooperatives due to historical reasons

### ***Strategies***

CEPF and the Cooperatives' Working Group have drafted the following strategies to reach the objectives:

- The CEPF Wood Availability Action Plan will list tools and activities
- Support, stimulate and facilitate national organisations' wood availability plans
- Wood promotion & market information
- Build on EU Forest Action Plan and
  - Rural Development Program (RDP)
  - Renewable Energy Sources (RES)
  - European Biomass Action Plan (BAP)
  - Green Public Procurement (GPP)
  - Research and Development Programs (R&D)
- Cooperation with other international organisations, e.g.
  - CEPI, CEI-Bois, EUSTAFOR, Copa-Cogeca
  - And regional associations
- Influence EU frameworks

However, measures undertaken in these strategies have to be addressed according to mandate of the institutional position. Forest policies and forest activities are mainly national concern and the action on CEPF-level has to be in accordance to that. This

means that CEPF and the Cooperatives Working Group only are able to do what are in their force to do and national-specific issues as unfavourable taxation, limiting topography and geological disadvantages are out of the working groups' competence. CEPF represent the private forest owners and can communicate on their behalf in political matter on an EU-level. The Cooperatives' Working Group can act as a link between EU-level and members' economic organisations. The working group will support CEPF in political and economical related matters, communicate and exchange knowledge and experiences, improve networks and networking tools, support knowledge improvement and research and development.

## **Main Actions**

For achieving our objective nine main action areas were listed and priorities in each action class were made.

### ***1. Produce a template for National Wood Availability Action Plans***

Develop a template: Since most of the availability actions will be carried out on national levels, CEPF will develop a template for national wood availability action plans.

#### **Priority 2009:**

Develop a template with concrete measures for:

- Increasing the:
  - Profitability for private forest owners´
  - Harvest potential
  - Forest increment
  - Forest owners knowledge
  - Cooperation
  - Forest producers organisations´ efficiency
- Improving the:
  - Political framework conditions
  - Creditability and knowledge of the forest owner organisations
  - Flexibility for market shifts

Other elements in the template will be:

- Coordinating National Action Plans for the RES-target
  - Exchanging experience about how our member organisations has influenced the NAP
- Supporting forest extension services and consultancy
- Setting up group certification (PEFC)
- Exploring options while respecting property rights for:
  - afforestation of unused abandoned land
  - facilitating land swapping and speed up the restitution process
- More incentives for pre-commercial thinning and cleaning operations to increase profitability in following harvesting operations
- Enable forest owners to be more active in managing their forests

- Enable forest owners to have regular income from forest
- Explore options to softening up national forest legislation when it is an obstacle and may decrease the options for the private forest owners for efficient sustainable forest management. (i.e. obligatory cogent forest managements plans)

## ***2. Promote & develop forest producers' organisations***

In order to reach our objectives, there is a need to establish and develop forest producers' organisations that are able to motivate and activate forest owners and secure an efficient and flexible wood supply from areas with many small forest holdings. Forest producers' organisations must be controlled by the forest owners' themselves, even if they hire professional staff to manage the daily work. Forest producers' organisations defend forest owners' economical interest and improve wood supply competitiveness.

### **Priority 2009:**

- Strengthening the network and cooperation between forest producer organisations
  - Building a database of forest producer organisations
  - Exchanging knowledge & experiences
  - Facilitating national group certification arrangements (PEFC)
- Contributing to the MCPFE seminar on wood mobilisation

### **Beyond 2009:**

- Organising targeted seminars on effective tools and experiences from wood procurement from well organised small properties
- Establishing a pilot project in Eastern Europe
  - Finding funds (i.e. Rural Development Program) and informing forest producers' organisations about them
  - Collaborating with other organisations (i.e. CEPI)
  - Communicating and informing about forest owners cooperatives, for breaking down prejudices

## ***3. Communicate and inform***

Active communication will be very important to support the activities that will lead to our main objective and to use the “golden opportunity”, and to raise the importance of the forest sector until COP 15.

### **Priority 2009:**

- Developing and executing a communication strategy
  - Disseminating on Sustainable Forest Management & forests as basic condition for:
    - Reaching the target on renewable energy
    - Mitigating the climate change
    - Ensuring sustainable development
  - Forest owners cooperations and organisations; what we can offer
    - Group certification (PEFC)
  - Preparing a descriptive PPT-presentation

#### **Beyond 2009:**

- Communicating on successful schemes for improved education for forest owners

#### ***4. Work to improve infrastructure, transportation, management and harvesting techniques related opportunities***

In infrastructure and transportation, in general, we find some of the most important obstacles against efficient and cost-effective wood availability. However, a great extent of these obstacles is national limitations and can only be solved at that level.

#### **Priority 2009:**

- Mapping transport regulations adaption to road standards

#### **Beyond 2009:**

- Finding relevant research programs funded through:
  - Rural Development Program, Intelligent Energy for Europe R&D programs
- Seminar on biomass harvest and transport techniques (input to exhibitions, i.e. ELMIA)
- Supporting EU funding for systems of road map and truck navigation digitalisation
- Cooperation with other sectors

#### ***5. Engage in forest fire related issues***

Sustainable forest management and harvest of biomass may have an important role to play as a fire prevention measure. In some areas forest fire is a major issue regarding forestry and climate change.

#### **Priority 2009:**

- Establishing cooperation with cooperatives in fire exposed areas
- Communicating about forest management and harvest of biomass as a measure for preventing forest fires

#### **Beyond 2009:**

- Knowledge and experience exchange
  - Support networks of expertise in forest fire prevention for communication on standards and mechanisms
  - Cooperate with other affected regions i.e. Australia, US
- Participating actively in research projects on forest fire prevention

#### ***6. Encourage Research & Development***

The CEPF Cooperatives' working group can only handle issues concerning development of organisations and issues that are not more technical. The working group may coordinate R&D issues among the cooperatives.

### **Priority 2009:**

- Meeting with Forest Technology Platform (FTP)
- Identify one fundable project
  - Possibility: Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE)
- Mapping member organisations plans & activities connected to RES-target

### **Beyond 2009:**

- Stimulate R&D projects in collaboration with other organisations
  - Information Data Exchange (IDE) development
- Facilitate know-how exchange
  - Seminars and workshops
- Participate in consortiums etc. i.e. the 7th research program

## **7. Cooperation**

To make a difference we have to work together. CEPF can support private forest owners on a political EU-level, but it is on National level that actions really can be taken. CEPF will work on common view among industry and other stakeholder organisation in order to maximise influence. The CEPF-level activities may encourage national activities and cooperation.

### **Ongoing:**

- Increasing the cooperation with other stakeholders in the forestry sector
  - CEPI, CEI-Bois, EUSTAFOR, Copa-Cogeca etc.
- Achieving common objectives through concrete measures i.e.
  - Lobbying the National Action Plan for Biomass, June 2009
- Exploring options with EUSTAFOR

## **8. Improve political framework conditions, so that policies and programs align**

Improving the political framework conditions is the main task of CEPF. The Cooperatives' working group may assist the CEPF administration on demand. CEPF will ensure that the EU-Forest Action Plan includes the interests of (small scale) private forest owners. CEPF will underline the connection between increased wood availability and cooperative organisations.

### **Ongoing, comes under the daily work of CEPF:**

- Mapping and displaying contradictory and beneficial factors for sustainable forest management in EU regulations, directives and initiatives e.g.:
  - RES-directive, GPP, FLEGT, Natura 2000, EU Water Framework directive etc.
- Identifying factors in the Rural Development Program that potentially can favour the development of forest producers' organisations:
  - Supervising and giving feedback to the mid-term report

- Communicating and active participating in meetings/conferences with advisory groups, i.e. Support for Forest Management Plans even after 2013
- Map and display contradictory and beneficial factors for forest production in EU regulations in order to coordinate regulations and avoid unnecessary restrictions and initiatives, e.g:
  - Renewable Energy Sources directive (RES)
  - Green Public Procurement (GPP)
  - Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)
  - Natura 2000
  - EU Water framework directive
- Influencing the European Commission to emphasize the importance of forest producers organisations:
  - Participating active in their relevant working groups
- Be active in the MCPFE processes:
  - Supervising the initiative of turning it to a legally binding agreement
  - Participating active in the working group on sustainability criteria for biomass
  - Co-organising workshops on strategies for increased mobilisation of wood from sustainable sources

## ***9. The CEPF Cooperative Working Group***

The CEPF Cooperative Working Group will focus on the wood availability action plan as part of the groups work plan. The working group will coordinate the activities between the forest producers' organisations and CEPF.

### **Ongoing:**

- Have a leading and networking role in executing of the Wood Availability Action Plan

# Appendix 1

## Appendix 1.1 Literature

**Table 1.** National action plans known to date for increased wood mobilisation of countries in the EU

Country	Document type	Document name	Year	Organisation
Austria	WM Action Plan	Wood mobilisation in Austria	August, 2008	Waldverband Österreich
Estonia	(compiled actions)	Wood mobilisation in Estonia	2008	Erametsakeskus
Finland	National Forest Action Plan	Finland's National Forest Programme 2015. More welfare from diverse forests	March, 2008	Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forest
France	WM Action Plan	Wood mobilisation in France	2007	French Forest Cooperation Union
	1. WM Action Plan	1. Wood Mobilisation Info Service	1. 2007	1. German Timber Promotion Fund
	2. Wood Mobilisation Support	2. Joint Programm (FRG&States)	2. 2007	2. FR Germany & "Länder"
Germany	3. National Forest Programme	3. National Forest Development	3. 2004	3. Federal Republic of Germany ("Länder" have own sub-national programmes)
		3. National Forest Programm for Sustainable Management		
"Grande Région" (Belgium; France; Luxembourg; Germany)	Interreg IVA	Régiowood	01/11/2008 – 31/10/2011	19 partners from private forests owners cooperatives to representative organisms of the wood sector
Netherland	National Forest Agenda	Agenda for Dutch forests until 2020	2008	The Dutch Forest Sector & the Dutch ministry for Agriculture, nature and food quality

Norway	WM Action Plan	Time for forestry	April, 2008	Forest owners cooperatives and the federation of forest owners
Sweden	WM Action Plan	Kraftsamling skog	2007	LRF - Federation of Swedish farmers and forest owners

**Table 2.** Related literature that covers the topic wood mobilisation in EU

<b>Document type</b>	<b>Document name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Working Group report	Mobilisation and efficient use of wood and wood residues for energy generation	2008	Standing Forestry Committee ad hoc Working Group II
WM Action Plan	EU Advisory Committee Forest-based Industries	2007	CEI-BOIS - European Confederation of Wood working Industries
Mobilisation wood resources	Workshop conclusions & recommendations on mobilisation of wood resources. Geneva 11-12 Jan	2007	MCPFE, FAO, UNECE and more
Draft report for the SFC ad hoc working group	Efficient use of wood and wood residues for energy generation	2007	Preparatory group for EU Forest Action Plan
Joint position paper	Joint position on the promotion of bioenergy from forests	2007	Copa-Cogeca, CEPF, ELO, USSE
Input for UNECE/FAO Policy Forum 2007.	Wood resources availability and demands - implications of renewable energy policies ("the Mantau report")	2007	UNECE, FAO, Hamburg University
A study with compiled info of the European forest owner organisations	European Forest Owner Organisations - Forest owner Cooperation	2008	CEPF
Brochure with synthesis of CEPF's Forest owner organisation study	European Forest Producer Organisations	2008	CEPF

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Report	Bio-energy and the European pulp and paper industry - an impact assessment	2007	CEPI's McKinsey/Pöyry report
Background and meeting Document, Presentations and	Joint UNECE Timber Committee and FAO European Forestry Commission Policy Forum	2007	UNECE Timber Committee, FAO

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## **Appendix 1.2.**

### ***National listed and assessed obstacles for wood availability***

Following list is the listed obstacles for wood mobilisation that were expressed and assessed by the participating members of CEPF Cooperatives' Working Group in December of 2008. The survey was formed as a matrix and was compiled by CEPF and the Wood Mobilisation Working Group.

#### **Market**

1. Lacks in standardization of wood products at the European market (CEN?)
2. Lack of a well functioning market for bioenergy
3. Too low profitability for the forest owners
4. Taxation
5. Cost barriers for harvesting
6. Public mental barriers against harvesting

#### **Improved private forest management and forest productivity**

7. Lack of forest producer organisations
8. Lack of forest management plans
9. Too many administrative requirements to create a FMP
10. Strict regulation on forest management activities
11. Difficult to identify forest owners, to contact them and support them
12. Contradictory restrictions in different regulation
13. Restrictions beyond the need for sustainable management
14. Lack of qualified forest working force
15. Property structure
16. Inheritance taxation
17. Slow land reforms
18. Lack in information about forests additional services
19. Lack of cooperation with state forest
20. Bad / no cooperation between forest owner cooperatives and industry

#### **Infrastructure, logistics and forest technology**

21. Insufficient forest roads network
22. Weight regulations not always adapted to road standards
23. Lack of suitable technology
24. Poor forest data exchange

## **Appendix 1.3.**

### **Main Actions on National Level**

To make a difference we have to work together. CEPF can support private forest owners on a political EU-level, but it is on National level that actions really can be taken and direct difference be made. Stakeholders on a national level though, can only be pursued and encouraged by CEPF and the Wood Mobilisation Working Group.

### **Suggested National Actions:**

1. Create incentives for forest owners to join and set up Forest Producer Organisations
2. Establish or improve governmental led forest resource inventory
3. Promote and further develop (incl. simplify) Forest Management Plans
4. Support management of private forests
5. Improve internal forest infrastructure and physical access to the forests
6. Promote research and development
  - a. Carry out further research to improve harvesting and residues collection
  - b. Communicate efficiently on results in forest genetics and silviculture
  - c. Create guidelines for adequate use of improved species
  - d. Support innovations leading to significant higher sustainable biomass yield per hectare
7. Promote use of wood
8. Increase the image and the attractiveness of forest-related jobs
  - a. E.g. forest entrepreneurs, foresters, but also mill workers. The absence of manpower in rural areas is a major obstacle to mobilization
9. Educate and train more forest workers and technical staff
10. Enhance public knowledge on sustainable forestry & wood mob. vs. climate change
11. Initiatives as National Action Plans for increased wood mobilisation
  - a. Increase the mechanisation for harvesting of logs and residues
  - b. Improve the efficiency and the scale of collection of residues, notably by establishing logistical platforms
  - c. Support sustainably managed forest plantations
12. Allow private actors to substitute public bodies in the management of the public forest holding
13. Create clear qualification requirements and measurement guidelines for bioenergy
14. Support forest extension services and consultancy
15. Promoting wood biomass using heat&power plants and small-scale installations
16. Update and revise Forest Act through amendments
17. Improved cooperation with the industry

## **Appendix 1.4.**

### **Pinpointed literature covering specific obstacles**

#### **National subsidies and taxation**

**Source:** Mobilisation and efficient use of wood and wood residues for energy generation. *Draft report for the SFC ad hoc working group for implementing the Key Action 4.1 of the EU Forest Action Plan.* (Page 10-11) 2007.

#### **Policy instruments for mobilising wood**

Market driven processes appear to stimulate wood mobilisation, but as we can see from above, relying on market mechanism is not enough. According to Becker et al. (2006 p. 22) increasing wood prices do not create enough incentive to promote the mobilisation of wood. In many cases, the price elasticity of the wood supply has been noted to be negligible or even negative, which means that an increase in wood prices does not stimulate additional cuttings in the same proportion, or can even result in reduced cuttings. Becker et al. note that this applies both to the behaviour of private owners and to government-owned companies which usually prefer a steady cash flow to a maximum profit (ibid., p. 22).

Becker et al. (2006, p. 23-24) divide the policy instruments which can be used for promoting wood mobilisation into **indirect** and direct **subsidies**.

#### **Indirect subsidies** includes:

- informing forest owners about the possibilities to use their forests for energy generation purposes;
- investments on R&D on forest owners' attitudes, organisation and adapted technologies connected with the forest wood chain;
- wood energy advice given by State forest agencies;
- tax reductions for forest owners utilizing their forests;
- programmes for reorganising fragmented forest ownership;
- financial support for forest road planning and construction.

#### **Direct subsidies** includes:

- vouchers for forest owners using consultation services on wood energy (both for private and public services);
- financial support for forest owners to invest in technology that enables them to mobilise wood (e.g. investments in information technology, forest management planning or technical equipment such as chainsaws, tractors, winches etc);
- transport subsidies for wood that is cut in remote areas far from industry centres;
- support for institution-building, such as paying part of the management costs of forest owner co-operatives.

The target group of the above mentioned policy instruments are primarily forest owners. According to Becker et al. (2006, p. 24), this seems logical, as they are the ones who finally decide about cutting their forests. However, the authors note that transport subsidies could also target wood industry consumers or transport contractors (ibid., p. 24).

## **Appendix 1.5.**

### **Key factors promoting the use of bioenergy**

**Source:** Joint position on the promotion of bioenergy from forests producers

In order to contribute to the implementation of the Commission's Communication "**An Energy Policy for Europe**", European forest producers wish to highlight the following factors as the key contributors to the development of the bioenergy sector:

1. Support for **wood mobilisation** by:
  - a.) using existing, and promoting new, forest producer organisations – especially by promoting and supporting the creation of cooperatives and associations in European countries.
  - b.) promoting capacity-building and the further development of co-operation in forest owner organisations, associations and cooperatives,
  - c.) strengthening forest **co-operatives** as service providers and "mobilisers"
  - d.) through the promotion of services, market accessibility, and the exchange of information and experience. The forest workforce and enterprises also have a role to play in this respect.
2. Support for **infrastructure and technical development**, such as investments in transport networks (roads etc), harvesting technology and logistical chains, which are considered to be essential to efficient wood mobilisation.
3. Support for **management operations** in forest stands with low productivity, or in young stands, which will contribute to optimise the forest assets, more effective reforestation and better short and long-term productivity and profitability.
4. The encouragement of activities linked to the mobilisation of woody biomass within the framework of the **rural development and forest fire prevention policies**.
5. The build-up of **functioning markets** for bioenergy, in particular ensuring non distorting support schemes such as state aid for technology development and wood mobilisation.
6. The bringing of energy production from renewable forest-based raw materials closer to **local energy consumption**, for example through the promotion of local biomass for heating and cooling purposes. In this context the standardisation of boilers for the thermal use of different types of biomass could be a useful tool.
7. The encouragement of "green", **renewable product alternatives**, for example by promoting the use of wood for building/construction, bearing in mind the principle of the rational use of good quality wood for value-added production. Equally, the potential of non-traditional wood resources, such as pre-commercial thinning and cutting residues, should be fully explored.
8. The promotion of **research and development** in the field of forest production, harvest technology, bio-refineries and second-generation biofuels.
9. The safeguarding of **ownership rights** in all European countries, and especially in the Central and Eastern European countries.
10. The improvement of public perception of forest operations, emphasising the importance of forests and forest owners to achieve the EU commitments on bioenergy through sustainable forest management.

## **Appendix 1.6.**

### **Concrete national examples on measures**

#### **Increase the available harvest potential:**

##### **Campaign to increase the level of thinning in Finland in 2008**

Finnish Forest Management Associations initiated a campaign for increasing forest thinnings in April 2008. The campaign continued until the end of 2008 with a purpose to promote thinning in Finnish family forests and deliver more wood on the market.

The campaign was carried out countrywide and during the campaign Forest Management Associations provided advice and consultancy services to forest owners. Associations contacted forest owners in their respective districts by telephone and by letter to inform them about the need for thinning. In addition, they have organised several events and shows presenting silvicultural work in forests.

An intermediate evaluation about the results of the campaign show that during the time period April-October 2008 a total of 27 926 forest owners were contacted. Those contacts in the seven month period led to wood sale plans which amounted to 5.4 million cubic metres of wood. During the whole year 2007 thinnings amounted to 5.9 million cubic metres of wood so it is clear that due to the campaign, the level of total thinnings increased significantly. The overall target for the whole campaign was to contact 46 000 forest owners, around 15% of members of each Forest Management Association.

Final results of the campaign will be available in the first half of year 2009. However, already before finalised results it is clear that the set target will not be achieved, the total amount of forest owners contacted is likely to be approximately 36 000. Not achieving the target is mainly due to the economic downturn and its negative impacts on the Finnish wood markets.

##### **A Wood Mobilisation Action Plan on Multinational level.**

*Coopération territoriale européenne 2007-2013*  
*Programme opérationnel de coopération transfrontalière « Grande Région »*  
*Europäische Territoriale Zusammenarbeit 2007-2013*  
*Grenzüberschreitendes Programm zur Europäischen*

*Territorialen Zusammenarbeit „Großregion“*

##### **Action:**

- 1.1: Wood mobilisation in small forests
- 1.2: Improve techniques in forest working of forest entrepreneurs and help them to practise those techniques
  
- 2.1: Establish an inventory for the "Grande-Région" about forests- and wood-industries capacities and create simulations to find out future offers and demands of wood

- 2.2: Find solutions to approach the offer and demand of wood
  - 2.3: Find out the demand of the 2nd transformation sector
  - 2.4: Communicate and help to practise CE-labelling first transformation sector
- Lëtzebuerger Privatbësch (just as SRFB and CRPF) is mainly concerned by actions 1.1., 2.1. and 2.2. Additionally the Lëtzebuerger Privatbësch will try to regroup forest entrepreneurs in Luxembourg (action 1.2.).

### **Increase in forest increment**

Kraftsamling Skog, Sweden, the Swedish forest owners' knowledge investment for the purpose of improving profitability by increasing forest growth in family forestry.

[http://www.nordicforestry.org/article.asp?Data\\_ID\\_Article=2830&Data\\_ID\\_Channel=33](http://www.nordicforestry.org/article.asp?Data_ID_Article=2830&Data_ID_Channel=33)