

## **Society, megatrends - and forests**

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# **Global Megatrends**

- Population growth
- Urbanisation
- Resource use
- Digitalisation
- Climate change
- Consumer behavior

The role of forests ?



# **Demographic trends**

- Increasing world population
- Increasing lifespan and declining birth rate in Western societies
- Gender role
- Migration

BFW.

• Better health



# **Development of population**

)BFW.





# **Urbanisation**

- Since 2008 more than half of the global population lives in cities
- 31 Megacities (> 10 Million inhabitants)
- In 2100 more than 70% of the global population will live in cities





# **Digitalisation, Informatisation**

- Big Data
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Automation
- Augmented Reality
- Artificial Intelligence
- Industry 4.0
- Intelligent Materials
- Man-machine-interaction



### **Resources and Consumption**

 Increasing demand on resources and energy consumption patterns

REW

- Loss of soil and biodiversity
- Emerging economies (China, India, Africa)
- Land use change deforestation, illegal logging

But: reycling, renewable energies, urban mining





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## **Climate Change**

- Global warming up to 4,8°C until 2100
- Mainly caused by the increased GHG content in the atmosphere by the use of fossil based energy



## **Global Megatrends and forests**

BFW.





## **Future of forests**

#### Innovation

- New technologies
- Computerbased modelling
- Digitalisation in forest technology
- Optimization in resource use and value chain



Quelle: BFW



## **Future of forests**

#### A modern society

- Health and recreation in an urbanised and aging society
- Sustainability and multifunctional aspects to avoid resource over-use SDG
- Bioeconomy and circular economy as biobased concepts
- Green jobs





# Which way to go for the EU forest strategy?



## **DBFW.** Forest policy in the EU



# Forest policy in the EU

- No single competence for forests within EU primary law
- Dense regulatory network has developed over time
- De-facto "decentralized" European forest policy exists
- However, objectives and targets are often contradictory / competing
  - Policy coherence problems
  - Lack of effective coordination mechanisms
  - Need to deal with trade-offs



## **Priority areas of the EU Forest Strategy**

- Sustainable forest management contributes to major societal objectives
- Improving the knowledge base
- Fostering coordination and communication
  - Working together to coherently manage and better understand our forests
  - Forest from a global perspective





## **Governance approaches**

Governance by legislation	Governance by cooperation	Governance by soft modes
<ol> <li>Inclusion of forest chapter in the Treaty of the EU</li> <li>Community method (framework directive EU)</li> <li>Enhanced cooperation (EU)</li> <li>Legally binding agreement for forests (pan-Europe)</li> </ol>	1. Interparlia- mentarian coopera- tion (EU)	<ol> <li>Open method of coordination</li> <li>Civil fora</li> <li>Collaborative policy dialogue</li> <li>Devolution to the sub-national</li> <li>Landscape approach</li> <li>Non-legally binding international forest strategy</li> </ol>



## Conclusion

- Megatrends shape societies
- Forests more important than ever for future societies – innovation and bio-based solutions
- Forests in the EU new governance platform and/or mechanism could facilitate coherent forest related policies





Picture | Filmstyle from "See Aural Woods" (Luma.Launisch & Takamovsky)

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