





Universität für Bodenkultur Wien
Department für Wirtschafts- und
Sozialwissenschaften

Forests between bio- and circular economy: connecting sustainable management and use

Helga Pülzl

7th European Environmental Evaluators Network Forum: The impact of evaluating environment and climate policies (Brussels, 22-11-2018)

Bioeconomy – how does it mean (for forest policy)?







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increasingly popular in the last decade => meaning differs

EU: based on the use of biomass resources





OECD/US: converting raw material into value added products/ biotechnology

Forest sector expected to provide substantial contribution to a so-called "bioeconomy"





Bioeconomy strategies exist, but do not prioritize same aspects







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Countries + EU => no one general definition for bioeconomy

- Northern: secure industry's competitiveness, acknowledge public access rights, valued added generated by nature tourism, hunting and need to care for forest biodiversity.
- Mediterranean: forest sector's relevance in relation to wood processing and paper industries + dependence on imported biomass.
- Western European: need for increase/ optimisation of bio-resource production & new production modes to protect forest biodiversity.
 Role of forest adaptation to climate change and recreation

Pülzl et al. 2017, Kleinschmit et al. 2017

(Forest) bioeconomy in a demanding EU policy environment





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Ten EU Commission priorities Stronger More 2014-2019 global democratic actor Migration union Digital lustice and Single Agricultural fundamental Market* policy Environmental **EU-Seven Flagship** rights policy Initiatives (till 2020) Forest-focused Monetary policy Union Smart Growth: Resilient Climate · Digital Agenda*, Energy change policy Union Innovation Union Energy policy Sustainable Growth: Forest-based sector value chain Free Employ-Waste policy · Resource Efficiency, Transport policy Trade ment* Industrial policy **Employment** Internal Inclusive Growth: market policy · Skills and jobs*, Trade policy · Platform against Anti-pollution policy Construction Product policy policy Competition policy

Wolfslehner et al. 2016 Aggestam et al. 2017

poverty

· Youth.

Bioeconomy & Circular economy







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Bioeconomy strategies differ in their

- understanding
- prioritization of goals
- & how to achieve them Pülzl et al. 2017

Circular economy based on ideas:

- closed loop (no waste),
- benefits for environment
- only implicit social gains

Geissdoerfer et al. 2017

Helga Pülzl

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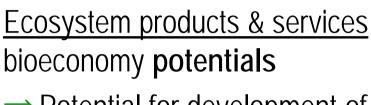
Forests are more than wood producers...







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- ⇒Potential for development of new bioeconomy value chains
- ⇒Jobs in rural areas
- ⇒Social sustainability dimension in rural areas



Forests are more than wood producers...







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Ecosystem products & services bioeconomy risks

- ⇒Trade-offs between products and services e.g. biomass for energy vs nature conservation
- ⇒ Dislocation of resource use to other countries/continents
- ⇒Resource security

Forests in a circular bioeconomy







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- (new) use of forest ecosystem products and services as opportunity /social dimension of sustainability
- sustainable forest management + resource use central (in- and outside the Union)

Need for....

- clearer vision of what bioeconomy means for forests
- coherence between bioeconomy strategies and existing legislation (national and EU)





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