

Land use, Land use change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Impacts for forest owners

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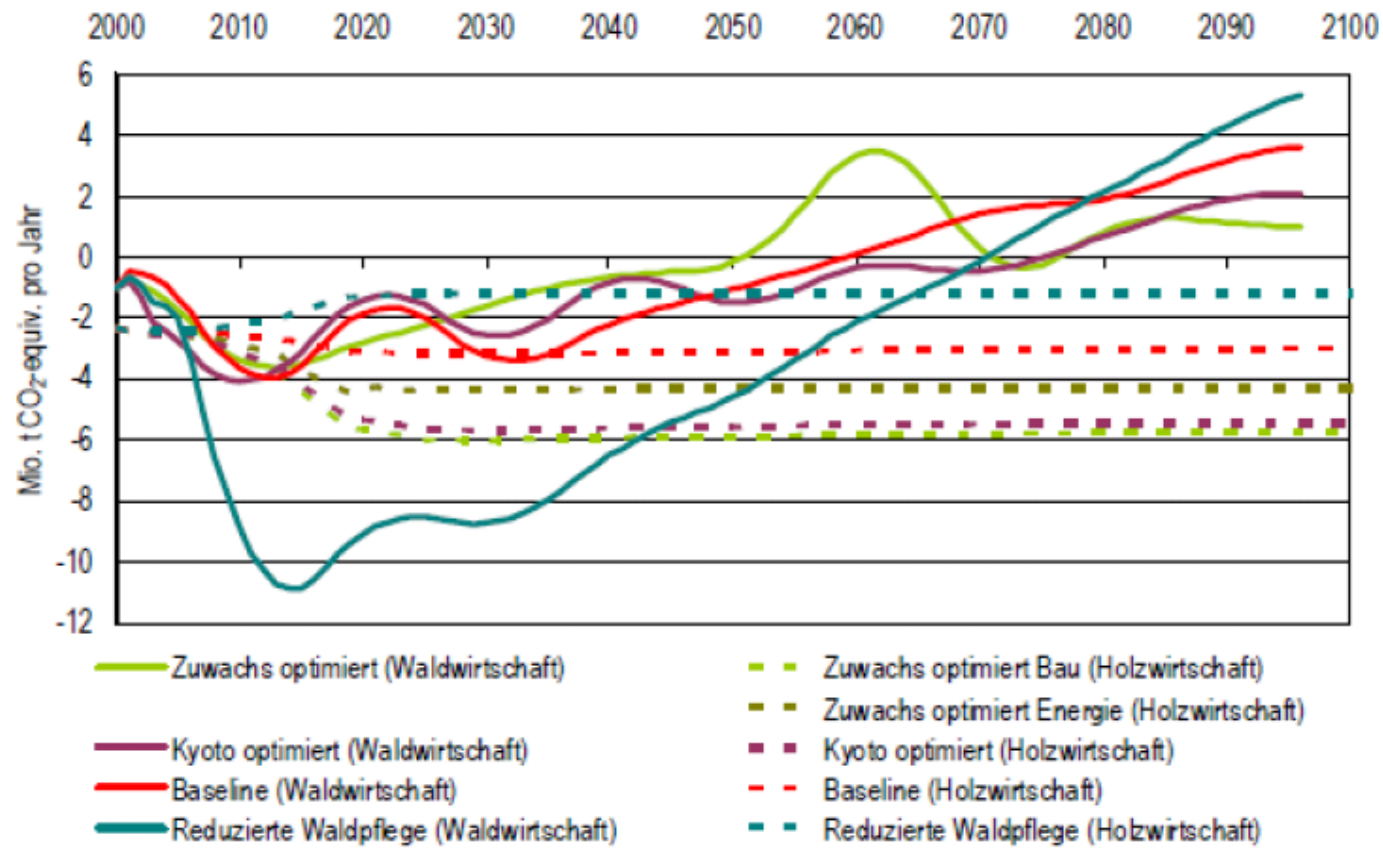
landwirtschaftskammer
österreich

From Kyoto to Durban

- Kyoto: main problem → harvested wood = „emission“
→ equal treatment with traffic, industry and domestic coal!
- Kopenhagen: felling ↔ increment
improper reference value
discrimination of countries with high growing stock
little annual felling
tradition of SFM!
- Durban: individual reference values
provision for harvested wood products (HWP)

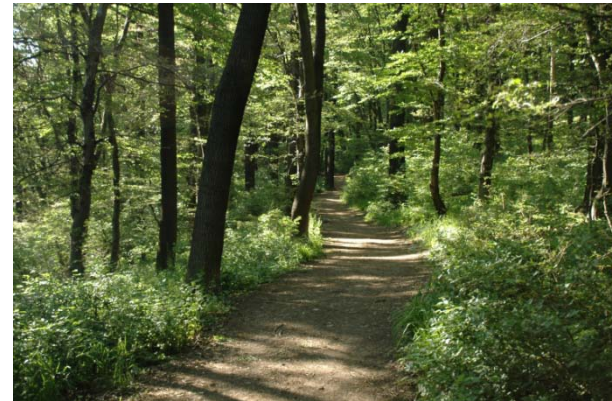
Antagonisms/problems (1)

Only temporal movement of the CO₂-problem



Antagonisms/problems (2)

- conflict of goals
 - + 20/20/20-aim (discrimination of fuel wood)
 - + multifunctionality vs. segregation (LBA; EU forest strategy)
 - + ILUC
 - + climate change-adaption measures
 - ✓ thinning
 - ✓ broadleaved trees/stands
 - ✓ soil as a potential emission-factor
 - + keeping the landscape clear



Antagonisms/problems (3)

- counterproductive rules concerning dead wood
 - ✓ standing/lying → biodiversity
- no added value for forest owners
 - ✓ but for taxpayer and emitting sectors
 - ✓ political force if failure of reference value
- reversal of the problem
 - ✓ from climate-victim to climate-actor

Antagonisms/problems (4)

- definitions
 - ✓ forest management
 - ✓ forest
- action plans
 - ✓ longer rotation periods
 - ✓ avoiding clear felling
 - ✓ etc.
 - subsidiarity?
 - today voluntarily,
in future compulsory?



**To solve the CO₂-problem
the only way is to substitute
fossile sources!**

**Increase the use of wood
don't hinder it!**

