

Regione Lombardia
Milano, 7 luglio 2011

Alcune riflessioni sulle
attività forestali nella
prossima programmazione
dello sviluppo rurale



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Organizzazione della presentazione

- Uno sguardo generale alle misure forestali nell'UE
- Cosa cambia - cosa dovrebbe cambiare nel prossimo periodo di programmazione?
- (Problemi e opportunità del settore)

Presentazione disponibile in: www.tesaf.unipd.it/pettenella/
(o "pettenella" su Google)

Uno sguardo generale
alle misure forestali
nell'attuale periodo di
programmazione
(2007-13)



Le Misure forestali nei PSR (2007-13)

Totale di spesa programmata nei **94 PRS per le 8 Misure "specializzate"** (su 40): **12 Mld €** (ca metà da fondi della CE)

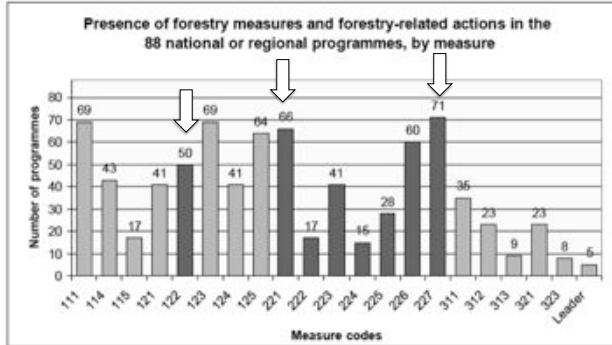
= ca **9% della spesa CE per i PSR** (7-8% considerando gli investimenti complessivi dei diversi soggetti)

Le Misure forestali sono diventati i principali (in alcuni casi unici) strumenti di finanziamento del settore forestale e, a livello CE, lo strumento principale per l'implementazione della Strategia forestale dell'UE e del FAP

Fonte: DG AGRI, 2009. Report on implementation of forestry measures under the rural development regulation 1698/2005 for the period 2007-2013

Forestry in the RDPs (2007-13)

- Improvement of the economic value of forests (122): 88000 forest holdings; 2010 M€
- First afforestation of agricultural land (221): 127 000 beneficiaries; 653 000 ha
- Non-productive investments (227): 119 000 forest holdings; 1597 M€



Source: DG AGRI, 2009. Report on implementation of forestry measures under the rural development regulation 1698/2005 for the period 2007-2013

Forestry in the RDPs (2007-13): allocation of funds

| Measures | Foreseen expenditure, € million | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | National co-financing | EU contribution (EAFRD) | Private | Total |
| Improvement of the economic value of forests (122) | 348.8 | 651.8 | 1 010.0 | 2 010.7 |
| Axis 1 forestry measure | 348.8 | 651.8 | 1 010.0 | 2 010.7 |
| First afforestation of agricultural land (221) | 1 248.7 | 2 410.7 | 576.0 | 4 235.3 |
| First establishment of agroforestry systems (222) | 9.7 | 22.7 | 14.4 | 46.8 |
| First afforestation of non-agricultural land (223) | 235.4 | 360.8 | 181.8 | 778.0 |
| Natura 2000 payments (224) | 48.0 | 110.6 | 0.0 | 158.6 |
| Forest-environment payments (225) | 173.5 | 265.3 | 6.4 | 445.2 |
| Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions (226) | 920.9 | 1 553.3 | 307.0 | 2 781.2 |
| Non-productive investments (227) | 570.6 | 809.2 | 216.9 | 1 596.7 |
| Axis 2 forestry measures | 3 206.7 | 5 532.7 | 1 302.4 | 10 041.8 |
| Total for the eight forestry-specific measures | 3 885.5 | 6 184.5 | 2 312.4 | 12 082.4 |

Source: DG AGRI, 2009. Report on implementation of forestry measures under the rural development regulation 1698/2005 for the period 2007-2013

Allocation of funds for forestry measures Preliminary implementation data

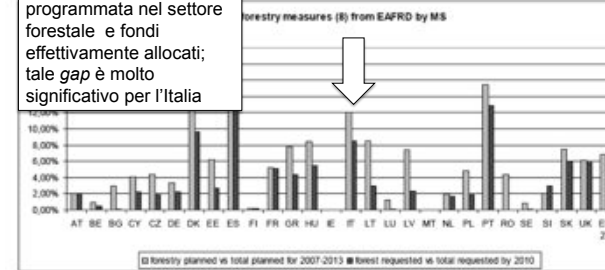
(M €)

| | Expenditures planned | | | | Implementation | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Public | Eafnd | Private | Total | Eafnd 2007-2009 expenses | % of planned Eafnd | EAFRD 2007-2010 expenses | % of planned Eafnd |
| Axis 2 measures with relevance to forestry | | | | | | | | |
| 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 3659,4 | 2410,7 | 576,0 | 4235,3 | 487,9 | 20,2% | 682,1 | 28,3% |
| 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on... | 32,4 | 22,7 | 14,4 | 46,8 | 0,0 | 0,0% | 0,0 | 0,1% |
| 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 596,2 | 360,8 | 181,8 | 778,0 | 21,6 | 6,0% | 48,7 | 13,5% |
| 224 Natura 2000 payments | 158,6 | 110,6 | 0,0 | 158,6 | 3,7 | 3,3% | 7,2 | 6,5% |
| 225 Forest-environment payments | 438,8 | 265,3 | 6,4 | 445,2 | 10,9 | 4,1% | 17,5 | 6,6% |
| 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention... | 2474,2 | 1553,0 | 307,0 | 2781,2 | 217,6 | 14,0% | 389,6 | 25,1% |
| 227 Non-productive investments | 1379,8 | 808,9 | 216,9 | 1596,7 | 71,2 | 8,8% | 131,4 | 16,3% |
| Axis 2 forestry measures | 8739,4 | 5532,1 | 1302,4 | 10041,8 | 812,9 | 14,7% | 1276,5 | 23,1% |
| Axis 1 forestry measure | | | | | | | | |
| 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 1000,6 | 652,1 | 1010,0 | 2010,7 | 50,8 | 7,8% | 91,4 | 14,0% |
| Total for eight forestry-specific measures | 9740,0 | 6184,2 | 2312,4 | 12052,4 | 863,7 | 14,0% | 1367,9 | 22,1% |

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Relative importance of forestry measures in MS programmes

Grande gap tra spesa programmata nel settore forestale e fondi effettivamente allocati; tale gap è molto significativo per l'Italia



The planned expenses for forestry measures (122, 221-227) represent 6,8% of the total EAFRD budget for 2007-2013 at EU 27 level. The requested amount for forestry measures by the end of 2010 represents 4,4% of the total requested EAFRD payments.

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Cosa non sta funzionando?

La capacità di spesa: ← limitate domande:

- Requisiti
- Scarso interesse dei liberi professionisti
- Limitate competenze
- Tempi/incertezza del processo amministrativo
- Incertezza economica di alcune nuove filiere specializzate (SRC-biomasse, paulownia, latifoglie di pregio, ...)
- Saturazione del mercato (meccanizzazione)
- Dispersione interventi (scarso successo PIF e PIT) → non si fa “sistema” → monitoraggio?

In questo contesto...

- Molti fondi agli enti pubblici
- Trasferimento di fondi a misure non forestali
- I fondi impiegati hanno due componenti significative:
 - i trascinamenti
 - gli investimenti in piantagioni
 → Limitato effetto di attivazione immediata del sistema

Cosa cambia – cosa dovrebbe cambiare nel prossimo periodo di programmazione (post 2013)?



Orientations for rural development

- Environment, climate change and innovation as guiding themes
- Improved coherence with other EU policies
- More effective delivery mechanisms
- Strengthen the strategic approach
- The “toolkit” is already extensive – including for forests and forestry
- Address risk management
- Review of distribution criteria

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Opinion of the SFC; on Forestry measures
in Rural Development post-2013 (22/7/2009)

The Standing Forestry Committee urges the Commission to consider;

a)

- provide the same possibilities for forestry actors for setting up of management, relief and advisory services as is provided for farmers,
- reintroduce the support for the establishment of forest owner associations or producer groups,
- widen the eligibility for support to investments in the improvement of the economic value of forests to cover the most relevant operators, including contractors,
- widen the eligibility for support to investments for adding value to forestry products to small as well as micro-enterprises;

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Opinion of the SFC cont.

- b) simplify and clarify the eligibility criteria for support to forest management and for processing and developing forestry products,
- c) where appropriate, use of standard costs or area based as an alternative to the invoice based system, and give Member States the choice to apply the best suitable system,.. introduce easier notification procedures of forest measures,
- d) define clear criteria for Short Rotation Coppice and fast growing tree species for short term rotation,

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Opinion of the SFC cont.

e) in order to encourage afforestation,

- streamline the eligibility criteria for beneficiaries and support rates for the different aspects of afforestation measures and include support for maintenance costs to all type of first afforestation,
- consider allowing supplementary payments to cover additional expenses in cases of natural disasters such as droughts, in order to reduce the risk of losing the initial investment;
- revise the support rates for the establishment costs and allow the possibility of combining these with state aid up to 100 %,
- to avoid the possibility of contradictory interpretations, clarify the requirements for designating areas for afforestation;
- include municipalities and semi public bodies to eligible target groups (e.g. by making them eligible for support to cover maintenance costs);

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Opinion of the SFC cont

- f) in order to facilitate the protection of high nature value forests, provide more flexibility in the application of forest environmental and Natura 2000 measures as regards both the upper and lower ceiling,and consider making public forests under certain conditions eligible for support to environmental actions,
- g) revise the eligibility conditions for prevention and corrective measures, considering drought and exceptional outbreaks of biotic agents as eligible basis for prevention and restoration actions,

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Opinion of the SFC cont

j) combine measures “improvement of the economic value of forests” with “adding value to forestry products”,

m) combine support to actions primarily aiming at environmental or recreational services with a possibility for providing economic benefits in the long term,

n) create specific and more effective measures for supporting forestry in mountainous areas securing the environmental, economic, risk prevention and social functions of mountain forests, including opening the possibility for support to agroforestry systems,

o) to introduce a new measure „in situ and ex situ-conservation and promotion of forest genetic resources” considering the climate change challenge,

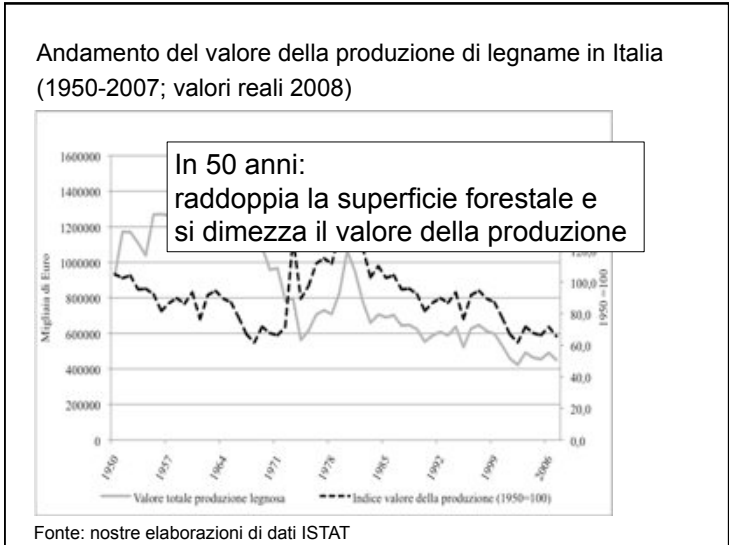
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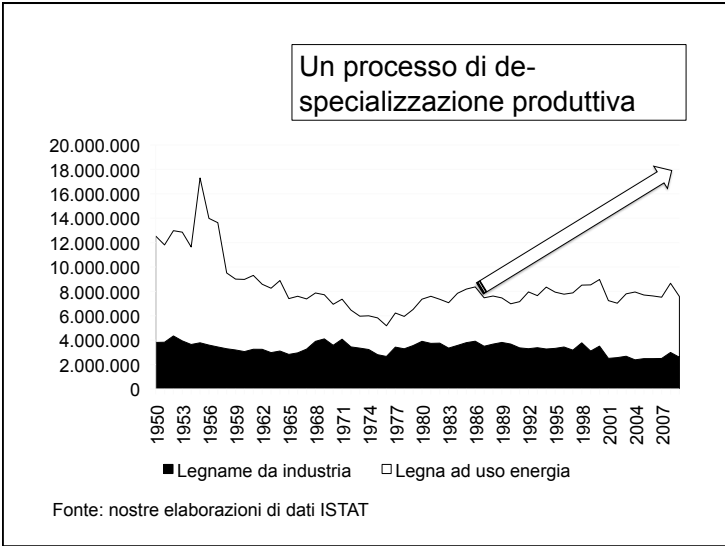
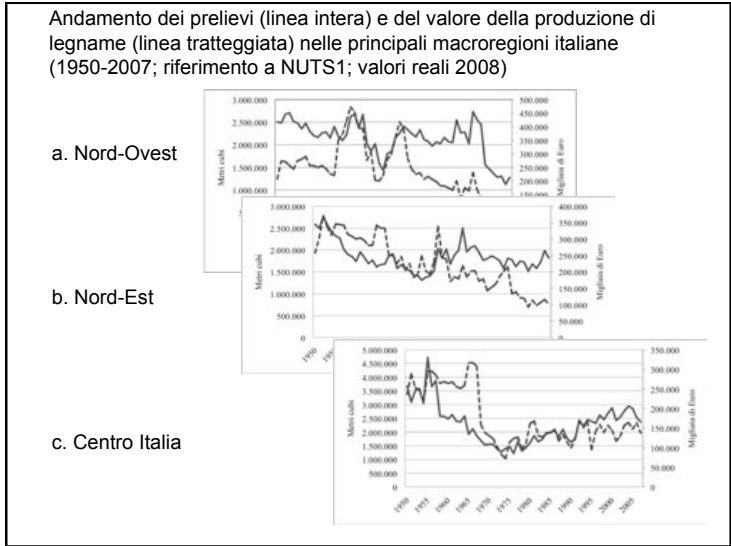
Un grave elemento di ritardo dell'Italia: l'associazionismo

The image shows the CEPEF (Central European Forestry Forum) website. It features a navigation menu on the left with links to HOME, FAMILY FORESTRY, ORGANIZATION, POLICY AREAS, EVENTS, and NEWS. The main content area is titled 'Members' and lists 20 member countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Below the list is a map of Europe with the member countries highlighted. On the right side, there are sections for 'Forest Producer Organizations', 'NEWS', and 'EVENTS'.

Problemi e opportunità del settore

The image is a vertical collage of four photographs. From top to bottom: 1) A dense forest of tall, thin trees. 2) A person in a vest measuring the diameter of a tree trunk. 3) A sawmill with logs being processed. 4) A large fire burning in a forest, with a person in the foreground.





Riorganizzazione dei sistemi di vendita

Il Portale del legno della Provincia di Trento (www.legnotrentino.it)

17 Dic vendita associata di 64 lotti (6.000 m³) da parte di 9 Comuni e Proprietà collettive

Nuove forme contrattuali

<http://www.assidelcansiglio.it>

Promozione → Politiche di Acquisto Pubbliche

SOFIE Project (www.progettosofie.it)

The screenshot shows the website for 'progettosofie la nuova architettura del legno'. It features a navigation menu with categories like ARCHITETTURA, COSTA, SPAZI, MATERIALI, and SOSTENIBILITÀ. Below the menu, there are several images and text blocks related to the project, including 'Sismic test - Kobe', 'Sismic test - Nocera Umbra', and 'Fire test'.

Integrazione verticale

The screenshot shows the website for 'Biomass Trade Centres'. To the right, there is a vertical diagram illustrating the '3 STEPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL PROJECT REALISATION' process, which includes stages from biomass production to trade centres.

Pagamenti per servizi ambientali

Diversi campi di applicazione:

- Fissazione carbonio ← investimenti compensativi = mercato volontario
- Servizi idrici

The image shows the cover of a report titled 'GLI ACCORDI VOLONTARI PER LA COMPENSAZIONE DELLA CO2' published by INEA. The cover features a landscape with a sun and clouds, and the text 'INIZIATIVE COMPENSATIVE PER IL SETTORE FORESTALE ITALIANO'.

The screenshot shows the Carbomark website interface. It displays the 'OBIETTIVI' (Objectives) section, which includes an overall objective and specific objectives related to carbon sequestration and compensation. The website URL 'http://www.carbomark.org/' is visible at the bottom.

Mercato regolamentato (PK)

Emissioni: da 519 MtCO₂ (1990) a 491 MtCO₂
 Distanza dal *target* (6,5%): 1,1%
 Ancora da compensare: 5,7 MtCO₂
 ← *sink* forestali: 16,5 MtCO₂
 ←(6.3 art 3.3, 10.2 art.3.4)

| Paese | Mt CO ₂ eq | % rispetto al totale UE | % rispetto al target nazionale 1990 |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Austria | 0,7 | 1,7 | 0,9 |
| Belgio | 0,01 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Danimarca | 2,1 | 5,2 | 3,3 |
| Finlandia | 0,6 | 1,4 | 0,8 |
| Francia | 4,1 | 9,7 | 0,7 |
| Germania | 4,5 | 10,6 | 0,4 |
| Grecia | 1,2 | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Irlanda | 2,2 | 5,2 | 4,0 |
| Italia | 16,5 | 35,4 | 2,0 |
| Lussemburgo | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,0 |
| Olanda | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Portogallo | 4,7 | 11,4 | 7,1 |
| Spagna | 5,8 | 13,7 | 2,0 |
| Svezia | 2,1 | 5,0 | 3,0 |
| Regno Unito | 4,0 | 9,4 | 0,5 |
| EU-15 | 49,4 | 100 | 5,8 |

Fonte: Commissione Europea, 2009. Sulla base degli inventari e proiezioni degli Stati membri dell'UE.

Mercato volontario
 Vendita di Crediti da investimenti forestali in Italia, già automaticamente inclusi nel Registro nazionale dei *sink* forestali

PES per i servizi idrici

- Produzione di energia idroelettrica elettrica: sovracanone gestito dai BIM (69 BIM, 1.684 Comuni; 252 dighe; 518 centrali)
- Fornitura di acqua ad uso potabile: applicazione Legge Galli → fino al 5% della tariffa utilizzato per interventi di gestione del bacino di captazione. Norma applicata in Piemonte e Vento, in fase di discussione in Emilia Romagna

Il caso della diga di Ridracoli (FO) (Romagna Acque)

- Ultimata nel 1982; invaso di 33 M m³
- ca. 50% dei consumi potabili della Romagna
- Per ca. 25 anni costante interventi di gestione del bacino di captazione (4% degli investimenti: 5-600.000 €/anno)
- Totale apporto solido medio annuo calcolato in sede di progetto: 42.600 m³
- Apporto attuale: < 30.000 m³

Acque minerali

- A differenza di quanto avviene in altri paesi, nessun intervento di compensazione (a parte il canone)



| Finalità | Pagamenti diretti | Requisiti ambientali particolari | Esigenze di networking (associazionismo, partnership pubblico-privati) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Educazione ambientale | + | ++ | +++ |
| B. Sportiva | ++ | +++ | + |
| C. Culturale | +/- | ++ | +++ |
| D. Turistico-ricreativa | +/- | + | + |
| E. Altre | + | ++ | ++ |

http://www.wanderhoteleuropa.com/it/wandern/angebot_05.html

Autumn - "Törggelen" time

Autumn walks with hands and calling in at mountain farmhouses or inns for refreshment - called "Törggelen" - is a favourite traditional activity in South Tyrol. The "häsen" (new wine made from grapes which a couple of weeks before were still in the vineyard) plays an important part, along with traditional dishes including "Speck" (cured, cold smoked bacon), home made sausages with Sauerkraut or red cabbage, meat chardnits followed by home made pastries, and much more. "Törggelen" is a delight for all lovers of genuine food and drink, especially when enjoyed outside in the warm autumn sunshine from October to mid November.

On the left you will find informations on mountain restaurants offering snacks and new wines, mountain refuges and cable cars.

PARMA LA CITTÀ DEL FUNGO PORCINO

HOME PAGE | EVENTI | NEWS | PRODOTTI | AZIENDE | CONTATTI

La mappa del territorio

Bottega del fungo

Al via le date delle fiere del fungo porcino di settembre 2009

Matera / Collaborazione privata

- 15 Agriturismi
- 12 Alberghi e pensioni
- 8 Bed&Breakfast
- 9 Aziende artigiane per lavorazione prodotti locali
- 2 Fattorie didattiche
- 3 Musei e collezioni private
- 30 Ristoranti
- 26 Negozi di vendita prodotti tipici locali

CITTÀ del CASTAGNO ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE CITTÀ DEL CASTAGNO NEWS

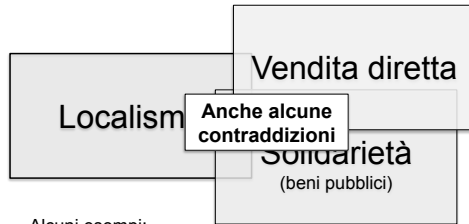
Home | Chi siamo | Il Museo | I prodotti | I luoghi

Museo del Castagno

Al via le date delle fiere del fungo porcino di settembre 2009

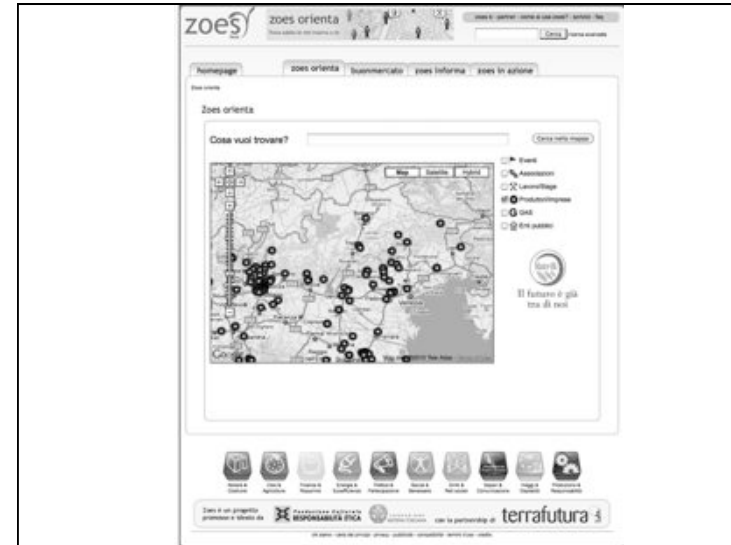
Matera / Collaborazione privata

Nuovi indirizzi nel marketing dei prodotti alimentari (e dei PFNL)



Alcuni esempi:

- Vendite dirette e mercati contadini
- Botteghe del commercio solidale
- Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale
- Negozi e mercati a filiera corta o "emissione zero"
- Distributori di latte fresco
- Raccolta diretta: "pick up your..." (castagne, piccoli frutti, ...)", "affitta un..." (castagno), "compra un ... (maiale)" associati ad agriturismo



Diversi ragioni per sperare in un settore forestale più vitale, componente importante dello sviluppo rurale

