

EU Forest Strategy 2030 (FS2030)



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eBMS Seminar
Laufen, Germany
2 December 2022



May 2020 - EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBDS)

The EUBDS aims to protect and restore nature, including:

- ▶ Increasing the quantity of forests and improving their resilience
- ▶ Planting at least 3 billion additional trees by 2030
- ▶ Developing a dedicated Forest Strategy by 2021



Forest Strategy - political and economic Issues

- Protect primary & old growth forests
- Reduce EU “renewable energy” subsidies for using forest biomass
- Stop planting monocultures
- Stop growing trees on drained peatland
- Prevent/reduce forest fires
- Reverse the loss of biodiversity

BCE only has the policy resources to focus on issues relevant to lepidoptera. Other NGOs such as FERN are focusing on all the issues.



April 2021 - EU Consultation on Forest Strategy

The BCE response highlighted 6 issues:

- Open spaces in forests
- Monitoring - Woodland Butterfly Indicator
- Traditional management e.g., coppicing
- **Protected forests** - prioritise top 5 pollinator forest types
- **Non-protected forests** - traditional management and woodland edges
- **New forests** - not on grassland or peatland “Right Tree in the Right Place”



July 2021 - EU Forest Strategy published

It includes measures for:

- ▶ strengthening forest protection and restoration
- ▶ enhancing sustainable forest management
- ▶ improving forest monitoring and planning



Forest Strategy - future developments 2022/23

- ▶ New EU Framework for Forest Monitoring and Strategic Plans (BCE responded to a consultation on this in November 2022)
- ▶ EU guidelines will be published:
 - ▶ Define primary & old-growth forests
 - ▶ Closer-to-nature forest management
 - ▶ Biodiversity friendly afforestation and re-afforestation



Any
Questions?

