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orignion eur will be combined with complementary private investments in the future European organic circular partnership to increase such innovative materials and organic products and resources that have a strong potential to replace their fossil counterparts. forest-based projects should help diversify the income of forest owners and managers and increase sustainability and circularity of the economy of theThe Commission will work with Member States to strengthen the role of forestry in the European Innovation Partnership-Agri. The aim will be to accelerate the uptake of forest-related innovations, to promote the exchange of knowledge, knowledge, education, training and advice to support the improvement of sustainable forest management practices and the exploitation of the socio-economic and environmental potential of forests in rural areas. The Commission will: 1.develop, together with Member States and stakeholders, a research and innovation programme entitled "Planning our forests for the future"; 2.Support the design and implementation of evidence-based forest restoration strategies with the involvement of society and in different ecological and socio-economic contexts, including through the planned research and innovation mission. 4.Through the Horizon Europe Civil Security for Society programme, implement complementary actions in support of disaster risk reduction policies (including forest fires), to strengthen risk management and management capacities and resilience. 5.Develop an inclusive and coherent EU forest governance framework The broader contribution of forests to the objectives of the European Green Deal set out in the Strategy, including on climate, biodiversity and sustainable bioeconomy, calls for a more inclusive and better coordinated EU forest governance structure, reflecting all the objectives of the new agreement European Partnership, EU Forestry Strategy and their interlinkages. There is a need to ensure better coordination between different policies and to facilitate multidisciplinary exchanges involving a wide range of experts and stakeholders. Given the growing interest of European citizens in the future of EU forests, transparency of governance needs to be ensured so that everyone can follow how the Commission and Member States are being helped to achieve the objectives of the new EU Forestry Strategy. To this end, the Commission will propose an EU forest governance system that promotes policy coherence and synergies between the different functions that a sustainable and climate neutral European economy requires forests to provide to Member States, forest owners and managers, industry, academia and society, – an inclusive forum for discussing forestry policy issues, while avoiding overlapping structures. As regards dialogue with Member States, building on the extensive experience and co-operation in the Standing Forestry Committee and the Forest and Nature Working Group, the Commission will propose an updated governance bringing the two groups together into a single expert group with a mandate reflecting all the environmental, social and economic objectives of the new EU Forestry Strategy and its accession, ensuring that: The Group includes representatives of the Member States from different ministries. To this end and to avoid the creation of an additional structure, the Commission will collaborate with Member States to review the internal regulation of the Standing Forest Committee or to identify other necessary measures. We will also create better synergies with the group of experts on forestry industries and sectoral issues. As regards the commitment with the civil society, the owners and operators of forests, the industry and the academic world, the Commission will adopt a similar approach and based on the experience of the current group of civil dialogue à « Forests and corkÀ »and of the working group À« Forest and nature », creating a group with a revised mandate, a broader composition and a particular attention to the implementation of the new EU forest strategy. The Commission will ensure periodic joint meetings between the two groups, at least twice a year, and undertake to ensure the full transparency of discussions. The Commission also encourages Member States to establish extensive multilateral dialogue platforms to discuss and inform European, national and local forest policies. This strengthened governance structure will strengthen the dialogue, break the silos and fully reflect, in the spirit of the European Green Deal and the new forest strategy of the EU, the synergies between rural development, sustainable forestry bioeconomy and the greatest ambitions of the EU on climate and biodiversity. The Commission also promotes the creation of "Forestry consulting services" in the Member States, equivalent to the existing business consultancy services in the field of the CAP. 7. The Habitat 60 and Bird 61 directives provide for the conservation of a wide range of forestry habitats and animal and vegetable species related to forests. The environmental responsibility directive 62 requires the prevention and repair of environmental damage to forest habitats 63. The environmental crime directive 64 criminalizes certain behaviors involving damage to protected forests 65. In the field of European Green Deal, the Commission intends to propose a revision to strengthen it. The evaluation directive of the strategic impact 66 and the environmental impact assessment directive 67 concern certain plans, programs and forestry projects. The directive on the access of the public information 68 provides for the provision of environmental information, including forest management plans. The EU regulation on timber 69 prohibits the entry of illegal timber in the EU and establishes the obligations of the operators who market timber and wood products on the EU market. The Commission is completing a control of the adequacy of this regulation and the regulation on the application of governance and trade regulations in the (ii) the Commission's proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating toRules against deforestation and forest degradation later in 2021. The illegal logging is particularly worrying when it comes to forests of primary and old growth or forest habitats with very small areas left due to the irreversibility of damage. A poor implementation of the relevant acquis can also cause forest degradation or lack of improvement of the state of preservation of forests. The Commission strives to improve compliance insurance at national level, intensifying its dialogues with the competent authorities of the Member States and working closely with Member States and European networks of environmental agencies, inspectors, police, prosecutors e Judges, developing guidelines already prepared in collaboration and approved by these 71, as well as intensifying the application, also through the use of eventual infringement procedures. The Commission has opened violations in relation to forest operations in violation of the Habitats and Birds directives, of the strategic environmental assessment directive, of the EU regulation on forests and the directive on public access to environmental information. The Commission will promote the use of geospace intelligence in the Member States 72 and at EU level by developing its capacity to use geospatial for environmental compliance insurance 73. It will also provide an updated guide on the interpretation of some provisions relating to forests, such as species protection rules under Directive Habitat 74 and the protection provisions for Natura 2000 sites and on the application of nature protection legislation at Forests 75. The Commission will also encourage the competent Member States to use available technical assistance, such as the Taix EIR Peer-Topeer 76 program, and the technical support tool, which supports Member States in the design and implementation of reforms 77. The fight against environmental criminality 78 is a priority in the last report of Europol on the evaluation of serious and organizational threats (SOCTA) (2021) and on the new EU strategy to deal with organized criminality for the years 2021 -2025 79. Since illegal registration cases have also been reported for wood products that have been placed on the market as compliant with the EU regulation for timber (EUTR), there is necessity for Member States to ensure better monitoring and application . This would include to verify whether the information provided by the certification systems give the operators the information necessary for full compliance with the UTR. Furthermore, the Commission will analyze if a minimum standards should be set for third-party certification systems to ensure adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent audit. Furthermore, the Commission will support role of civil society as a guardian of conformity and will engage with Member States to improve access to justice in national environmental courts for individuals and NGOs 80 .civil society’s role in the EU decision-making process. 8.Conclusion Forests and the Forestry Sector is an essential part of Europe’s transition to a modern, neutral, resource-efficient and competitive economic climate. The commitments and actions proposed in this strategy will deliver growing, healthy, diverse and resilient EU forests and ensure their significant contribution to our climate and biodiversity ambitions, thriving livelihoods in rural areas and beyond, and a sustainable forest bioeconomy. The strategic approach to monitoring, planning and decentralized management of which this strategy will help to ensure that forests can deliver in these multiple functions, in full respect of the principle of subsidiarity and competence StatesÀe States. The Strategy recognises the central role of forests, forest rangers and the entire forest-based value chain in achieving the European Green Deal goals, and the implementation of the Strategy will be supported by a strong and inclusive governance framework that enables all stakeholders to engage and shape the future of forests in the EU. The Commission will ensure that the strategy is implemented in close coherence with other policy initiatives, including those adopted under the European Green Deal and proposals presented as part of the Fit-for-55 package. The Commission invites all stakeholders to engage in a broad debate on the future of EU forests. Citizens and communities are invited to participate actively in the realization of the pledge to plant at least 3 billion additional trees by 2030. The Commission invites the European Parliament and the Council to endorse this strategy. To ensure full political ownership of the strategy, the Commission will propose a standing progress point to the Council and the European Parliament. The strategy will be reviewed by 2025 to assess progress and whether further action is needed to achieve the targets. targets.

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