

Excursion of Finnish Society of Forest Science to Latvia  
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***Impacts of potential EU forest climate policies on the  
forest-based sector***

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## Forest Policy and Economics

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### Economic impacts of setting reference levels for the forest carbon sinks in the EU on the European forest sector

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EU Forest reference levels: The compatible harvest volumes compiled and assessed in terms of forest sector market development

Risto Päivinen, A. Maarit I. Kallio, Birger Solberg, Liisa Käär [Forest Policy and Economics Volume 140](#), July 2022, 102748

EU policy on forest carbon sinks revisited (In review)

Elias Garvik and A. Maarit I. Kallio (2025)

# Method: The global partial equilibrium forest sector model EFI-GTM

After any changes in the market equilibrium the model finds a new equilibrium

## EFI-GTM contains the following characteristics:

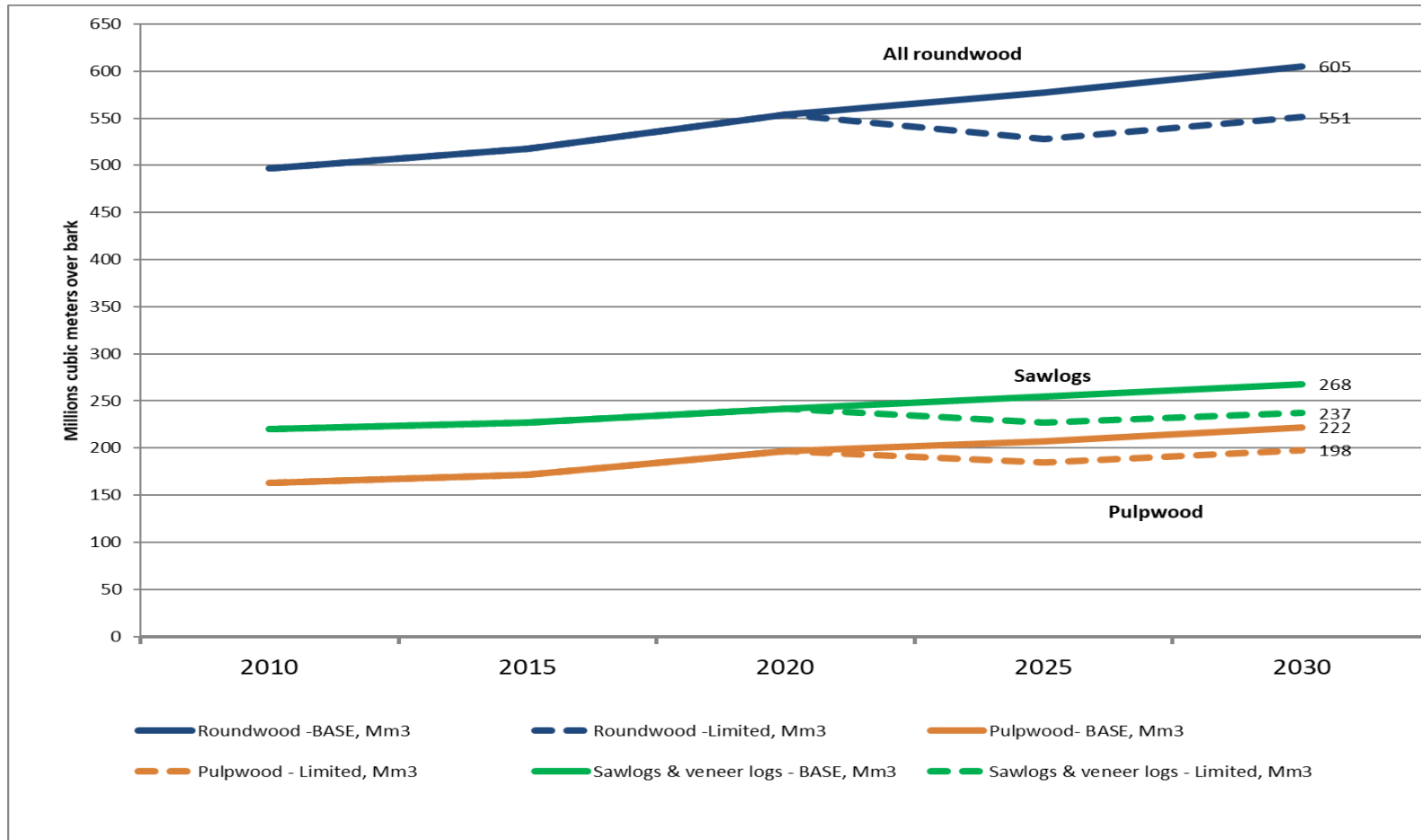
- The global forest sector divided in 57 regions (of which 31 are countries in Europe.)
  - Forest growth and harvest
  - 20 final forest industry products
  - 16 intermediate products
  - 5 log types + chips
  - wood use and production costs per unit produced
  - Trade costs
  - Profit maximizing producers and pre-determined economic growth for each region

## 2. Main assumptions

- **Two main types of future scenarios are compared:**
  - A: Baseline scenario** (labelled "*Base*"), defined and quantified as a most likely development of the global forest sector (regarding harvest, production and consumption of forest industry productions)
  - B: Policy influenced scenarios** (labelled "*Limited*"), specified as the the *Base* scenario **except** that constraints on maximum harvest is assumed for each country in the EU + Norway (EU+N)
- **Same future market demand in the Base and Limited scenarios.**  
Determined by
  - economic growth
  - population growth
  - the need to substitute fossil-based raw materials with renewables.

# Constraining the harvest utilization of the forests decreases the growth potential of the EU+N forest sector

Projected roundwood harvests in the EU+N (5-year intervals) in *Base* and *Limited Alternativ 4*



# Largest decline would take place in labor intensive branches of forestry and sawnwood production in EU+N

Decline in the EU+N forest sector production due to achieving the assumed harvest limitation in 2030 in "*Base*" vs "*LimitedAlt.4*"

(Leakage = % share of the decline in the EU+N production that is relocated to RoW)

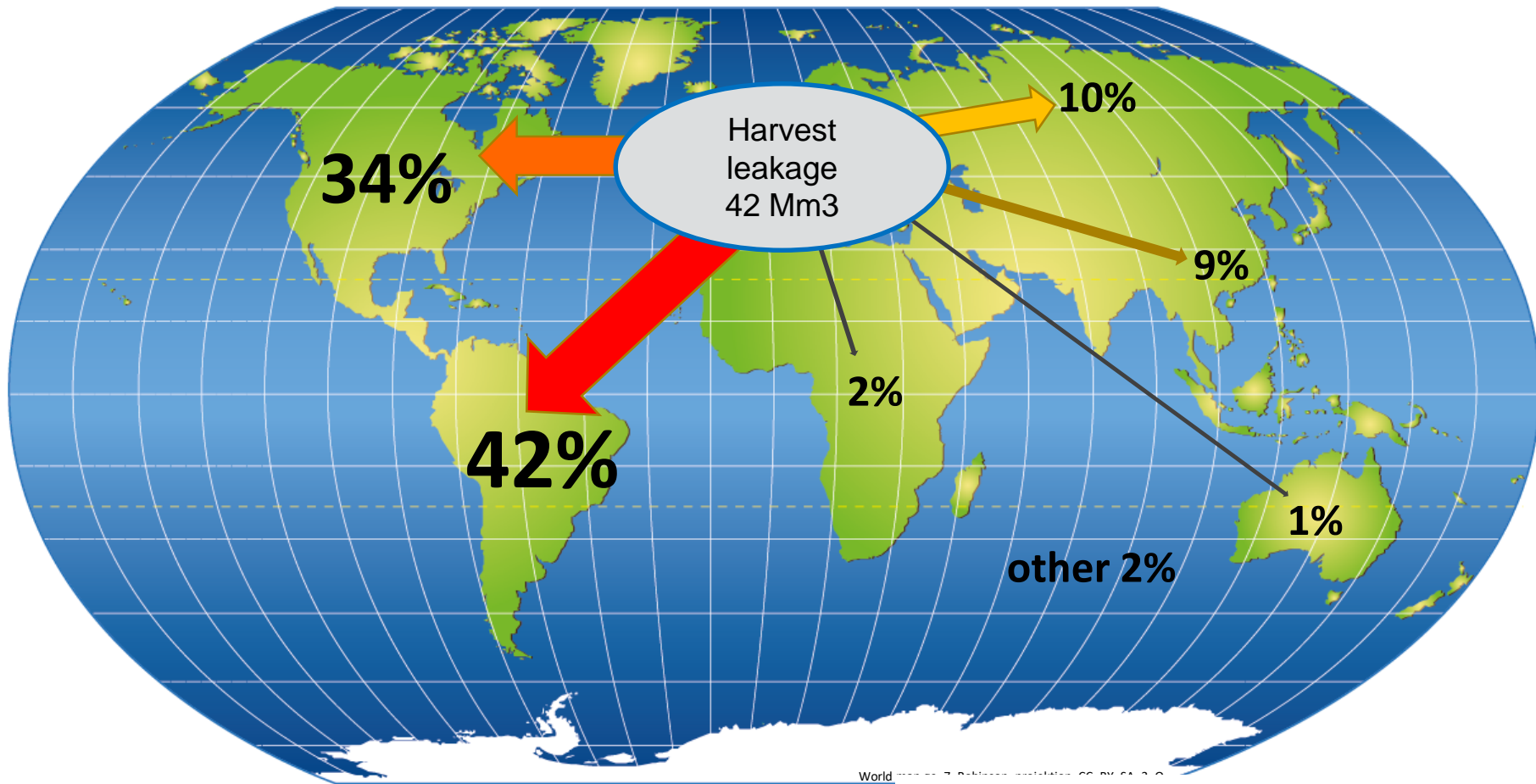
	Roundwood	Paper	Pulp	Sawnwood and plywood	Mechanical board
	Mm <sup>3</sup>	Mt	Mt	Mm <sup>3</sup>	Mm <sup>3</sup>
<b>The EU+N</b>	<b>-53.7</b>	-1.6	-3	<b>-11.8</b>	-1.9
RoW	42.2	1	2.4	9.9	1.7
The World	-11.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.9	-0.2
<b>Leakage-%</b>	<b>79 %</b>	<b>64 %</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>84 %</b>	<b>89 %</b>

The leakage % is rather stable - significant leakage takes place regardless of the chosen reference period.

**Leakage = % share of the decline in the EU+N production that is relocated to other regions outside EU+N.** *Year 2030*

Alternative harvest references	Assumed maximum allowed harvest in EU+N (Mm3/year)	Round wood %	Paper and paperboard %	Chemical pulp %	Sawnwood and plywood %	Mechanical boards %
Alt.1 1990-2009	443	76	46	57	81	84
2000-2012	491	79	65	74	79	87
2006-2015	506	78	67	72	79	87
530/550 (growing harvest)	530 (in 2021-25) and 550 (in 2026-30)	79	64	80	84	89
530/550 Low Base demand	--"---	84	85	77	83	96

## Regional allocation of the leakage of roundwood harvests in 2030 in the harvest alternative "Limited Alt.4"





## Environmental concerns related to harvest and production leakage

Risks compared to Europe: **green**: the same level **yellow** : higher , **red**: clearly higher

	FOREST AREA CHANGE	CARBON STOCK CHANGE	PROTECTED FOREST %	MANAGEMENT PLAN %	CERTI F.- AREA %	ENV PERF. PRO- Duction	CORRUPTION
EUROPE	green	green	green	green	green	green	green
RUSSIA	green	green	green	green	yellow	No data	red
NORTH AM	green	yellow	green	green	yellow	red	green
SOUTH AM	red	red	green	red	red	yellow	red

# Conclusions

**If harvest constraints implemented:**

- **Harvests, forest industry production and thereby also employment opportunities leak from the EU+N to RoW**
- **Wood and wood-based product imports to the EU+N increase.**
- **Decline in the EU+N forest industry production increases prices of forest products globally**
  - **higher priced wood-based products will be partly substituted by other materials such as concrete, metal and plastics causing increased GHG emission .**

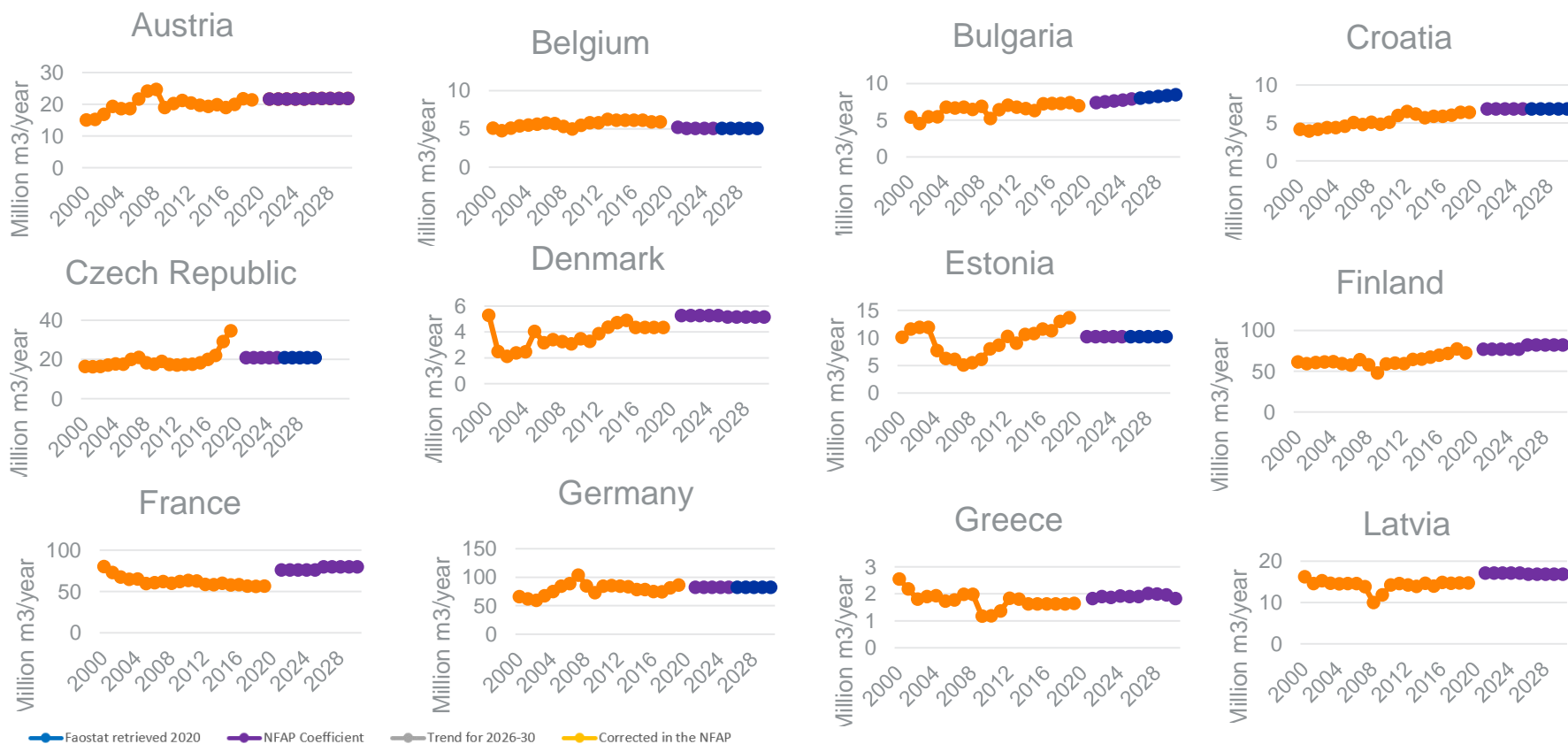
## Commission sets Forest Reference Levels in a delegated act

28/10/2020

The Commission has today adopted the **forest reference levels (FRLs) for each Member State** to apply between 2021 and 2025. FRLs are benchmarks to calculate the sum of greenhouse gas removals and emissions from existing forests in each Member State. CO<sub>2</sub> removal from existing forestland is the backbone of the EU land use sink.

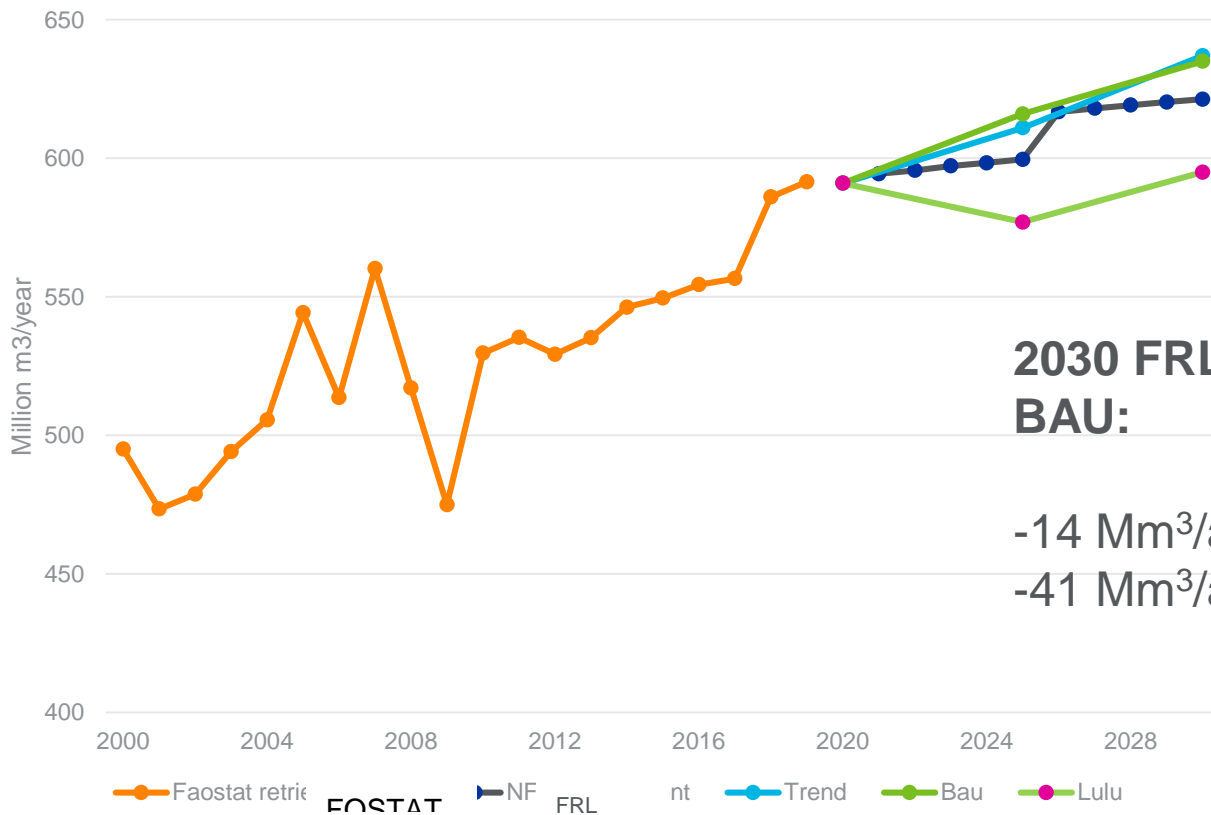


Historical FAOSTAT roundwood production in 2000-2019 and **HARMONIZED** assessed roundwood production for compliance periods 2021-25 and 2026-30 (million m3/a, overbark).



# Harvest with and without reductions

All countries (EU + UK + Norway)



Harvests in 2030 (Mm³/a)

Trend: 637 Mm³/a

BAU: 635 Mm³/a

Total of FRLs: 621 Mm³/a

Harvests if countrywise FRL limits:  
595 Mm³/a (else BAU market)

**2030 FRL reductions with respect to BAU:**

-14 Mm³/a Total FRL below BAU

-41 Mm³/a If countries limited to  
harvest up to their FRLs

## Conclusions

- **Harvests lower than the market-driven levels would cause substantial carbon leakage.** -> *Limiting harvesting in one global region is not effective climate change policy instrument*

*For each 1 m<sup>3</sup> of reduced harvests in EU+UK+N, other regions were projected to increase their **harvests** by **0.64 m<sup>3</sup>**. For **sawlogs**, the leakage rate was **0.84 m<sup>3</sup>**.*

Thank you !