

18. Waldökonomisches Seminar «Auswirkungen des Eigentums auf die Nutzung des Waldes im Körperschaftswald auf kommunaler Ebene»

Strategien, Potenziale und Risiken

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Waldeigentumsänderung – Trends (I)

Table B4.1. Synopsis of current ownership structures in Austria, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Source: Compiled by authors based on sources provided in the table.

	Austria	Germany	Sweden	Switzerland
Total area	8.4 million ha	35.7 million ha	41 million ha	4.1 million ha
Forest area	3.99 million ha	11.4 million ha	28 million ha	1.28 million ha
Forest share (%)	48 %	32 %	68 %	31 %
Growing stock	30.4 million m ³	121.6 million m ³	3.3 billion m ³	10 million m ³
Share in private ownership (incl. private companies)	80 %	48 %	72 %	27 %
Share owned by the state (incl. local, regional, and national governments, state-owned companies)	15 %	52 %	22 %	70 %
Share of other ownerships (e.g. foundations, mixed ownership)	5 %	0 %	6 %	3 %
Number of private owners	145 000	2 million	327 727	240 000
Average forest area per private forest owner	< 3 ha	< 20 ha	47 ha	1.4 ha
Sources	BMLFUW (2015)	BMEL (2017); Koch and Maier (2015)	Swedish Forest Agency (2018)	FOEN and FSO (2018)

Quelle: Wilkes-Allemann und Lieberherr (2020)

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Waldeigentumsänderung – Trends (II)

Abnahme
2004 – 4'960
2022 – 3'374

Table B4.2. Trends in forest ownership. 0 (not relevant); 1 (to some extent); 2 (rather important); 3 (highly important).
*In the case of Sweden, forest owners outsource mechanised forestry operations to contractors to reduce costs.
Source: Compiled based on information from Živojinović et al. (2015).

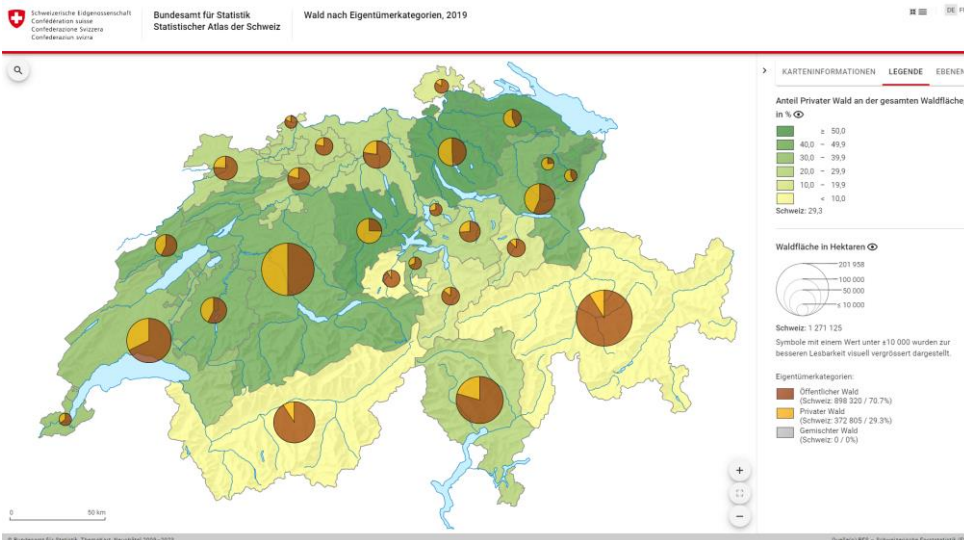
Trends in ownership change	Austria	Germany	Sweden	Switzerland
Privatisation, or restitution, of forest land	0	2 (in former East Germany) / 0 (in Western Germany)	1	0
Privatisation of public forest management	1	2	2	0
New private forest owners who have bought forests	1	1	1	0
New forest ownership through afforestation of formerly agricultural or waste lands	0	1	0	1
Changing lifestyle, motivations, and attitudes of forest owners	3	3	2	3
Other trends			3*	

Quelle: Wilkes-Allemand und Lieberherr (2020)

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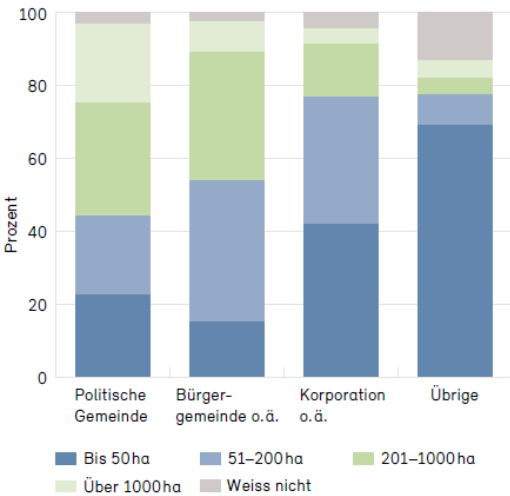
Waldeigentum in der Schweiz



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Verteilung der Waldflächen bei den öffentlichen Waldeigentümer

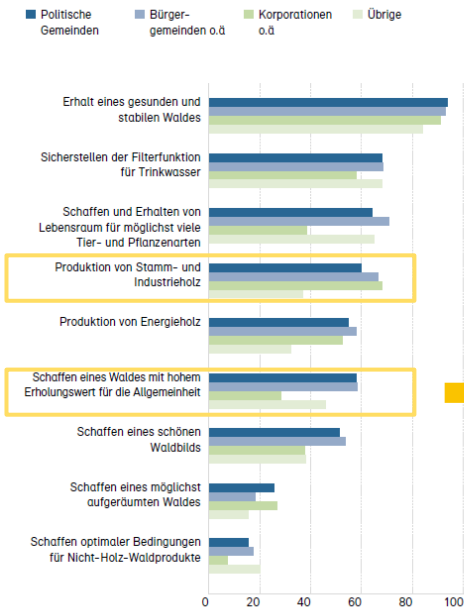


- ▶ 42% = politische Gemeinden oder Einwohnergemeinden.
- ▶ 26 % = Bürger-, Burger-, Ortsbürgergemeinden.
- ▶ 15 % = Korporationen, Genossenschaften oder Bäuerten.
- ▶ 18 % = Sammelgruppe von Aktiengesellschaften, GmbHs, Vereinen, Schul- oder Kirchengemeinden oder Stiftungen.

Quelle: Walker und Artho, 2018

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Ziele der öffentliche Waldeigentümer

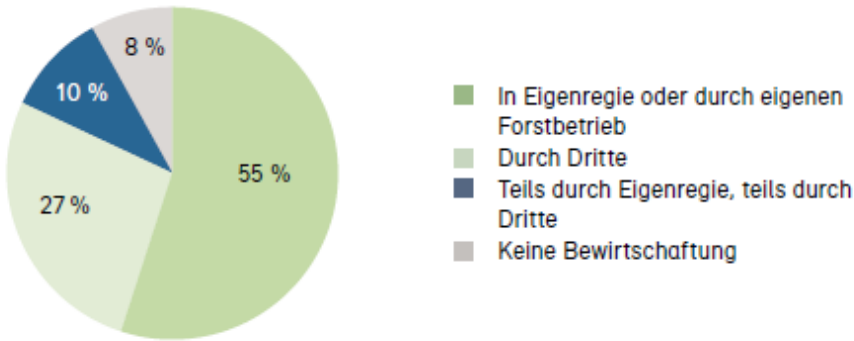
Quelle: Walker und Artho, 2018

➔ **Prioritäres Ziel für politische Gemeinden und Bürgergemeinden**

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Art der Bewirtschaftung durch die öffentliche Waldeigentümer



Quelle: Walker und Artho, 2018

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Table B4.3. Degree of state intervention and responsibility for forest management for Austria, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Sources: Compiled by authors based on the sources stated in the table.

Criteria	Austria	Germany	Sweden	Switzerland
Degree of state intervention in forest management	<p>Low degree of state intervention (small < 20 ha)</p> <p>High degree of state intervention (large > 200 ha, public forests)</p> <p>Forest management plans are mandatory for larger holdings, not in private forests.</p> <p>Forest owners are obliged to be a member of the Chamber of Agriculture (Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich).</p> <p>Large forest holdings need to have a trained and state approved forester.</p>	<p>Low degree of state intervention (private)</p> <p>High degree of state intervention (public)</p> <p>The defined forest management requirements by the Federal Forest Act are not as demanding for private forests as the requirements related to public forests.</p> <p>Public forests: (i) mandatory management plan for a period of 10 to 20 years; (ii) a forest inventory assessment is needed to provide the basis for harvesting, thinning, and regeneration measures; (iii) monitoring systems, ownership responsibility, and high training standards of forest professionals make sure that forests stay in good condition.</p>	<p>Low degree of state intervention</p> <p>No mandatory forest management plans; however, many forest owners have a management plan (often made by the Swedish Forest Agency, forest owner associations, or other forest consultants). The plan is done externally and forest owners pay for the service.</p>	<p>Low degree of state intervention (small < 2 ha, mainly private)</p> <p>High degree of state intervention (large > 2 ha, mainly public)</p> <p>Forest management plans are mandatory. Owners of very small plots (< 2ha) are exempted from the requirement to produce a management plan. Cantonal forest authority approves the plan.</p>
Responsibility for public forest management	<p>3 categories: communal or municipal (local governments), provinces, and national.</p> <p>National level forests are managed by the Austrian Federal Forests (Österreichische Bundesforste AG)</p> <p>Municipal or province level the community or province assumes the management of the forests.</p>	<p>State-owned companies or forest administrations are entrusted with the management of state forests.</p> <p>Forest professionals manage the forests.</p>	<p>Municipal executive board takes decisions for municipal forests.</p>	<p>Public forests are managed by professional foresters employed by the owners.</p>
Responsibility for private forest management	<p>Owners manage the forests.</p> <p>Owners of small-scale forests do the planning and operations by themselves.</p> <p>Larger holdings employ a professional forester.</p> <p>Forestry operations are outsourced.</p>	<p>Owners manage the forests independently and on their own, or the forests are not managed at all.</p> <p>Increasing trend to outsource forestry operations.</p>	<p>Owners manage the forests. Forestry operations are outsourced to large-scale companies, contractors, or timber merchants.</p> <p>Forest owner associations manage the forests, look after economic interest of forest owners, consider environmental issues, transport timber to the Swedish forest industry, offer service advice and training.</p>	<p>Owners manage the forests on their own, let someone else manage their forests, or the forests are not managed at all.</p>
Sources	Weiss <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Koch and Maier (2015)	Lidestav <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Landolt <i>et al.</i> (2015); Imesch <i>et al.</i> (2015)

Governance (I)

Quelle: Wilkes-Allemann und Lieberherr (2020)

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Table B4.4. Management approaches and policy instruments for Austria, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Sources: Compiled by authors based on the sources stated in the table.

Criteria	Austria	Germany	Sweden	Switzerland
Management approaches for new forest owners	Increase the available information on the forest resources and the communication of this information primarily in order to increase wood mobilisation.	No data available.	No data available.	Private forest owner associations & cooperations (e.g. for efficient forest management). Collaborations within municipalities (e.g. for joint management to reduce fixed costs).
Types of policy instruments used (with regard to ownership changes, forest management, and state intervention)	Regulatory instruments (hinder fragmentation) Marked-oriented instruments (subsidies at EU level to: promote afforestation, support management planning and forest associations) Persuasive instruments (advisory service of Chamber of Agriculture)	Regulatory instruments (in agriculture and rural development to slow down socio-economic processes affecting ownership change; administrative permit (> 1 ha) is needed for selling land) Marked-oriented instruments (the state of Bavaria subsidises forest associations) Persuasive instruments (to advise new forest owners about how to manage the forest)	Regulatory instruments (hinder fragmentation of forest holdings) Market-oriented instruments (between 2007 and 2013 the state paid subsidies to improve competitiveness in forestry; promote merging of holdings into larger units) Persuasive instruments (the state offers advice to new forest owners in how to manage the forest)	Regulatory instruments (permit to fell trees, prohibition for clear cuttings, prohibition of measures that harm forest functions) Market-oriented instruments (subsidies for different measures concerning the maintenance of the functions of forests) Persuasive instruments (information and education via seminars about proper management measures)
Policy instruments for forest biodiversity (all forest owner types)	Natura 2000 ¹ Biodiversity Strategy EU ² Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020 ³	Natura 2000 Biodiversity Strategy EU Forest Strategy 2020 ⁴	Natura 2000 Biodiversity Strategy EU Forests and Forestry in Sweden 2015 ⁵	Swiss Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan ⁶ Forest law ⁷
Examples of other activities promoting biodiversity (e.g. NGO's or foundations creating nature reserves)	Naturschutzbund Österreich (Nature conservation organisation) – e.g. acquire and manage forest land for conservation purposes ⁸ . Pro Silva Austria- e.g. pursue conservation of biological diversity in forests ⁹ .	NABU (Nature conservation organisation) – e.g. acquire and manage forest land for conservation purposes (NABU Waldschutzfonds) Bundes Bürger Initiative Waldschutz – e.g. propose new forest reserves ¹⁰ .	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation – e.g. goal of increasing the proportion of protected forest in Sweden to 10%. Private forestry companies (e.g. Bergvik Skog) – e.g. allocate a certain amount of voluntary set-asides for conservation measures.	ProNatura (Nature conservation organisation) – e.g. looks for forest owners who would give up part of their forests for forest reserves ¹¹ . BirdLife Schweiz – e.g. campaign to promote diversity in the forest (several projects) ¹² .
Sources	Weiss <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Koch and Maier (2015)	Lidestav <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Landolt <i>et al.</i> (2015); Imesch <i>et al.</i> (2015)

Quelle: Wilkes-Allemann und Lieberherr (2020)

Governance (II)

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Einfluss der Erholung auf die Holznutzung

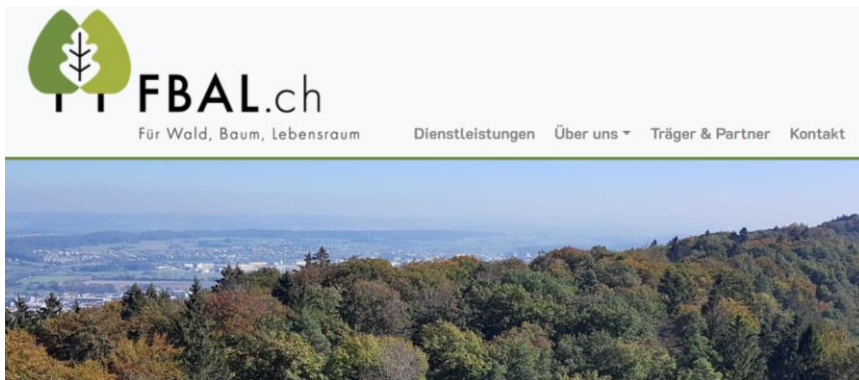
Abbildung 5: Beliebte Routen – Hürstholz (Quelle: eigene Darstellung)



Quelle: Ketterer und Siegrist (2020)

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Strategien – Beispiel Forstbetrieb Altberg-Lägern (I)



Herzlich willkommen beim Forstbetrieb Altberg-Lägern

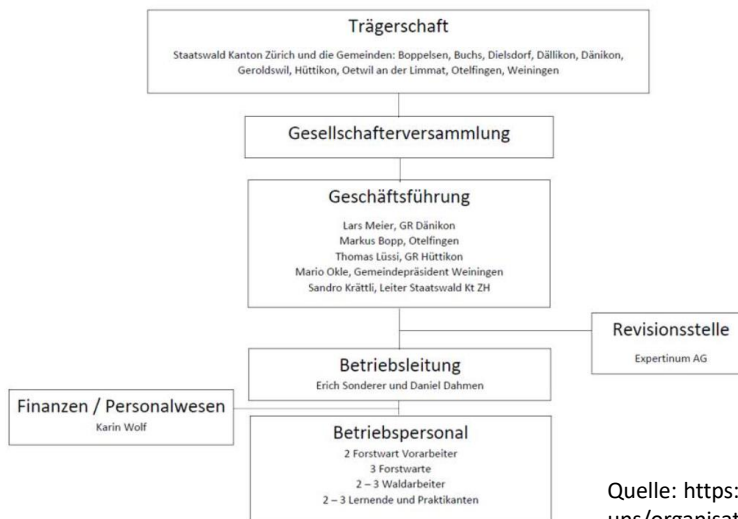
Die Forstbetrieb Altberg-Lägern GmbH wurde per 1. Januar 2023 von den Gemeinden Boppelsen, Buchs, Dällikon, Dänikon, Dielsdorf, Geroldswil, Hüttikon, Oetwil an der Limmat, Otelfingen und Weiningen sowie dem Kanton Zürich gegründet.

Der Forstbetrieb ist verantwortlich für die nachhaltige Bewirtschaftung der Wälder der Trägerschaft. In zwei Forstrevieren betreuen wir rund 400 Waldbesitzende mit insgesamt 1500 Hektar Waldfläche. Davon ist eine Hälfte in privater und die andere in öffentlicher Hand.

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Strategien – Beispiel Forstbetrieb Altberg-Lägern (II)



Quelle: <https://fbal.ch/ueberuns/organisation>

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Strategien - Beispiel Forstbetrieb Suhrental-Ruedertal

- ▶ Ausgangslage:
 - Zehn öffentlichen Waldbesitzer – drei Forstbetriebe
 - Die betriebswirtschaftlichen Rahmenbedingungen und Ergebnisse entwickeln sich zunehmend unbefriedigend => Aufwand und Ertrag waren negativ.
 - Studie für eine strukturelle Optimierung
- ▶ Vorschlag: Zusammenlegung der drei Forstbetriebe zu einem Betrieb.



Quelle:
<https://www.holziken.ch/sites/default/files/2021-06/Strategie.pdf>

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Strategien – Inwertsetzung der Waldleistungen (Beispiel Erholung)

Essay · Essai

Erfolgreiche Modelle zur Finanzierung von Freizeit- und Erholungsleistungen in Schweizer Wäldern

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Fazit

- ▶ Waldeigentum hat einen Einfluss auf die Nutzung des Waldes.
- ▶ Die Ziele der öffentliche Waldeigentümer:innen und die Bedürfnisse der Gesellschaft spielen dabei eine wichtige Rolle.
- ▶ Durch die wachsende Bedeutung der Waldökosystemleistungen (u.a. Erholung in Wälder nahe Stadtgebieten) gibt es eine Chance diese in Wert zu setzen.
- ▶ Neue Waldeigentumsformen (z.B. Fusion von Gemeinden, Forstbetrieben) bringt Chancen für eine erhöhte Nutzung des Waldes durch Reduzierung der Kosten.
- ▶ Die Gouvernanz (u.a. Einfluss des Staates auf die Bewirtschaftung, die Rolle der Akteure bei der Bewirtschaftung, neue Formen der Kommunikation und Zusammenarbeit, usw.) beeinflusst das Waldmanagement und somit auch die Nutzung des Waldes. Förster:innen spielen dabei eine bedeutende Rolle.

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Referenzen

Ketterer, B., Siegrist, D. (2021). Wald und Erholung – Fallstudien Hürstholz und Villmergen. Ergebnisse der Befragungen im Hürstholz und Villmergen im Rahmen von WaMos 3 – Waldmonitoring soziokulturell des Bundesamtes für Umwelt BAFU. Institut für Landschaft und Freiraum. OST Ostschweizer Fachhochschule, Rapperswil.

Walker, D., Artho, J. (2018). Die Eigentümerinnen und Eigentümer des Schweizer Waldes. Untersuchung des Verhältnisses privater und öffentlicher Eigentümerinnen und Eigentümer zu ihrem Wald. Bundesamt für Umwelt, Bern. Umwelt-Wissen Nr. 1814: 67 S.

Wilkes-Allemann, J., Lieberherr, E. (2020). Implications of forest ownership changes for forest and biodiversity governance and management, pp77-86. In Krumm, F.; Schuck, A.; Rigling, A. (eds), 2020: How to balance forestry and biodiversity conservation. A view across Europe. 640 p. doi: 10.16904/envidat.196.

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