Mapping Forest Innovation activities in Europe: factors, barriers and solutions

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Aims



Provide an **overview and analysis of innovation activities** within the sector and of its **trends**, in terms of innovation frequency and state of development and type, and **factors affecting innovation development**, such as the objectives, sources of information, networks and expenditures for innovation.



Methods

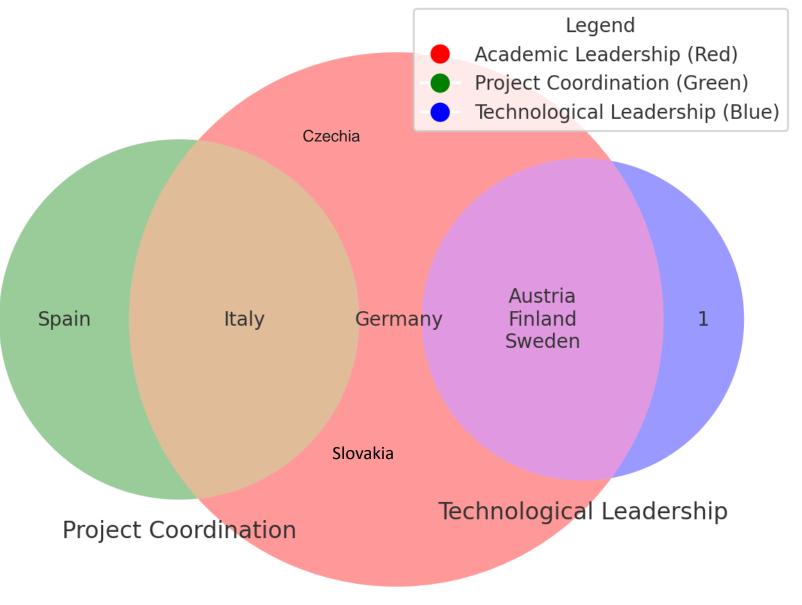


Innovation review in forestry and forest-based sector

Forest Ecology	Forest Management	Forest Products	Social Aspects of Forests and Forest
			Policy

- Europe
- > Data collection methods
- (1) analysis of **literature review** of previous innovation (mapping) studies (812 papers)
- (2) analysis of forest-related innovation activities from various EU project databases (CORDIS (614), EIP-Agri (189), LIFE (370), Interreg (194), Espacenet (372))
- (3) conducting **expert interviews** (71) with selected key experts to uncover factors affecting innovation activities
- (4) conducting surveys (125) with companies, governments & interest organizations

Overlapping Roles in Research & Innovation



Academic Leadership

GEOGRAPHY

Strong presence of Western, Northern Europe and Mediteranean organisations in all datasets.

Literature review 2013-2023

Italy 138

Germany 68

Austria 61

Finland 55

Sweden 53

Czech Republic 26

Slovenia 23

Slovakia 20

West-Atlantic E. **Eastern-Central E.** Mediterranean E. West-Central E. South-Eastern E.

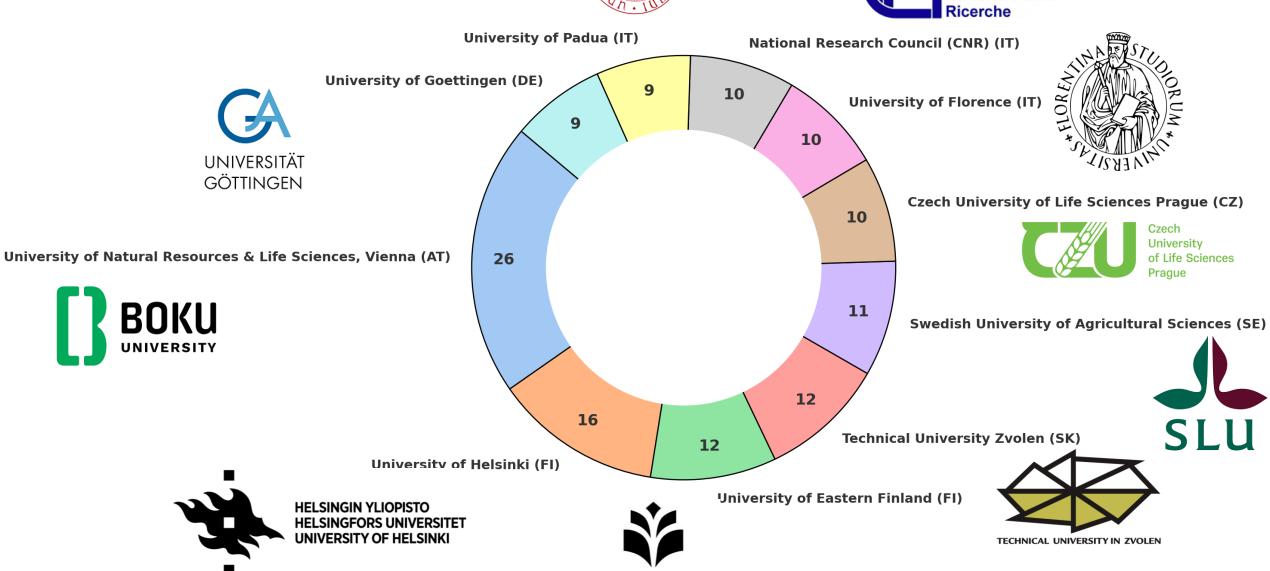
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Country-level contributions to forest innovation research

Leading Universities in Innovation Research







UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND

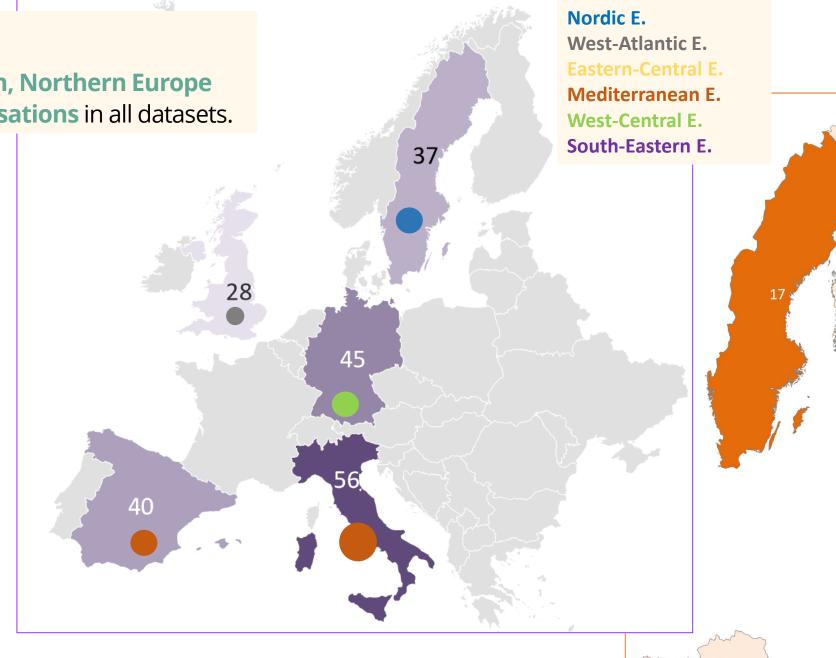
GEOGRAPHY

Strong presence of **Western**, **Northern Europe** and **Mediteranean organisations** in all datasets.

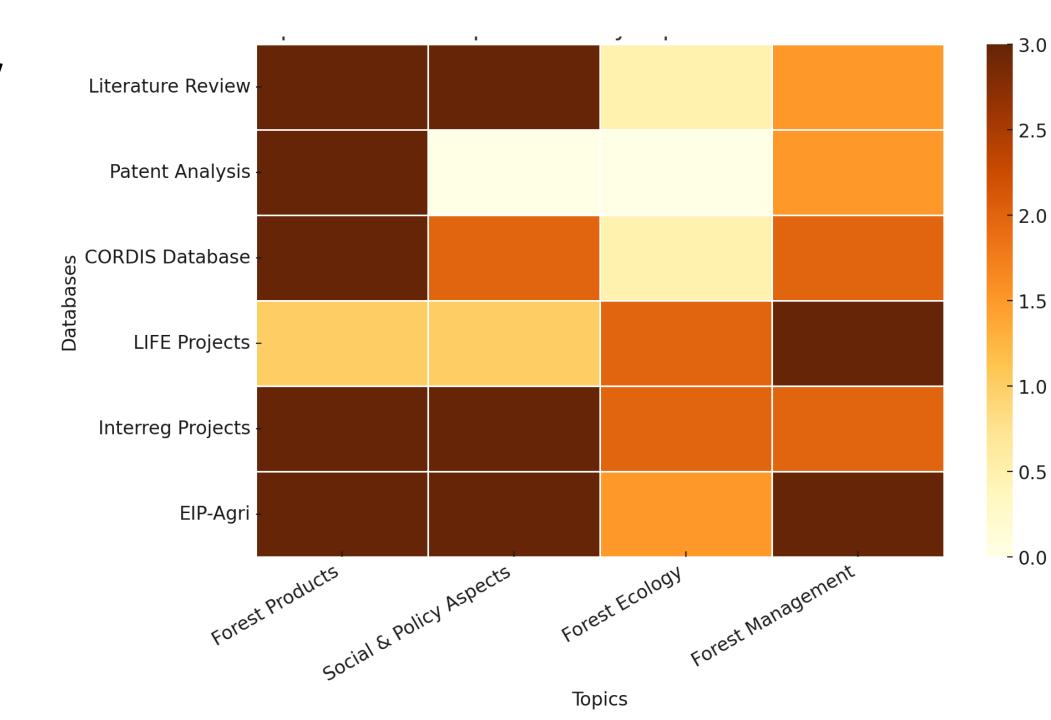
Patents 2019-2023

Italy 56
Germany 45
Spain 40
Sweden 37
UK 28

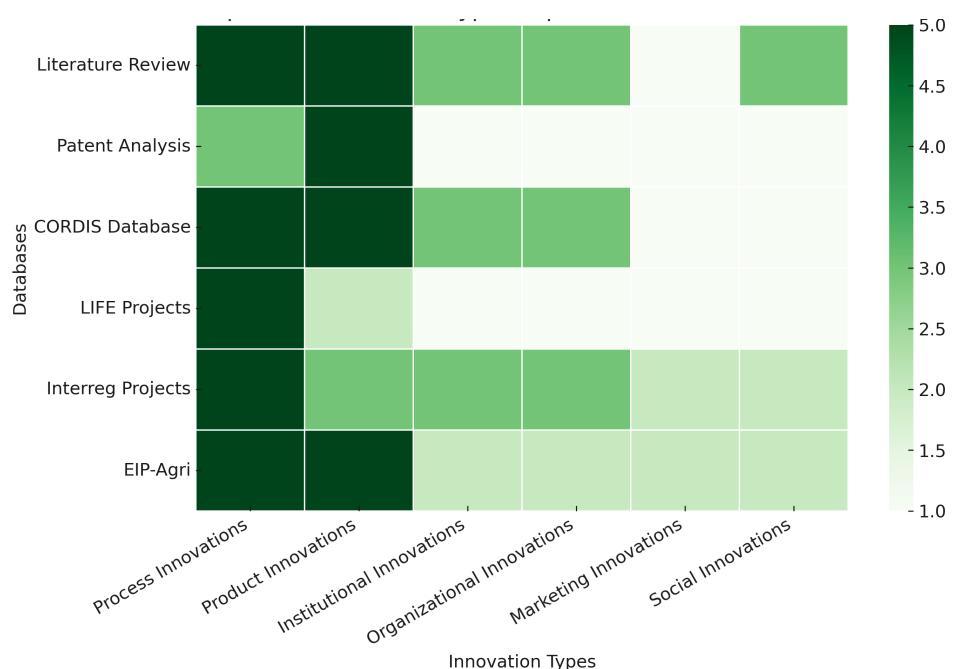
Swedish (17), Austrian (7) and Finish (7) individual companies having the most patents



Main forestry innovation topics across databases



Main forestry innovation types across databases



Innovation Types

OBSERVATIONS ACROSS THE DATASETS

STAGES OF INNOVATIONS

All datasets reflect a **mix** of early-stage conceptualization & applied innovations.

- Patent Analysis: Primarily later-stage innovations, emphasizing commercialization and intellectual property protection.
- Literature Review: Many studies deals with both development and implementation stages of innovations.
- **CORDIS Database** spans the entire innovation cycle, integrating early-stage (TRL 1-6) and implementation (TRL 7-9) phases.
- Most projects in EIP-Agri are in the development phase, while in LIFE projects the
 primary focus is placed on the implementation stage, reflects LIFE's role in bridging
 the gap between research and practice. Interreg projects encompass both the
 development and implementation stages of innovation, with a slight emphasis on
 implementation. This reflects a focus on applying and scaling up tested solutions,
 integrating them into practice, and fostering cross-regional collaboration.

OBSERVATIONS ACROSS THE DATASETS

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Presence of diverse stakeholders

- Literature review: Universities are leading.
- **Patent Analysis**: Led by private companies (e.g., Kemira, Lenzing), with minimal university involvement.
- CORDIS Database: Balanced contributions from universities or research organisations (coordination), followed by SMEs and public bodies, depending on call types.
- In EIP-Agri, LIFE, and Interreg projects, there is a notably diverse range of involved stakeholders, particularly those with a practice-oriented focus. This includes Operational Groups (OGs) in EIP-Agri, companies and SMEs in other programs, as well as regional and local governments, alongside research organizations. This diversity fosters strong links between research, policy, and practice, enhancing the relevance and applicability of project outcomes."

Fostering Factors: Organizations vs Companies Research and Development Activities Collaboration and Partnerships Access to Technology and Infrastructure **Enabling Regulatory Environment** 60 **Market Demand** 50 40 20 10 Access to Finances Possibilities for Knowledge Transfek **Competitive Environment** Education, Training & Skill Development Human Capital & Workforce **Public Awareness & Acceptance**



Hindering Factors: Organizations vs Companies Limited Collaboration Opportunities Insufficient R&D Activities **Ineffective Bureaucracy** Technological Barriers **Regulatory Barriers** 60 30 20 10 Low Market Demand Lek of Funding **Competitive Environment** Inefficient Knowledge Transfer **Limited Education & Training** Lack of Qualified Workforce **Public Resistance**

Legend

Organizations

Companies

AI, Machine Learning & Digitalization in Forestry Forestry for Public Health & Well-Being New Production Technologies & Sustainable Processing Recycling, Upcycling & Hybrid Engineered Wood AI in Forest Inventory & Planning Wood-Based Products & Bioeconomy Forestry Education, Training & Knowledge Transfer Risk Management & Adaptive Forest Planning Circular Economy & Resource Efficiency Reforestation, Afforestation & Genetic Improvement Climate Resilient Forestry & Adaptation Participatory Forest Management & Community Involvement Carbon Accounting, Biodiversity & Water Credits Remote Sensing, LIDAR & Satellite Monitoring Social Acceptance of Active Forest Management Supply Chain Innovation & Traceability Non-Wood Forest Products & Ecosystem Services
Urban Forestry & Forest Therapy Multi-Functional Forestry & Sustainable Livelihoods

Conclusions



- Foster STRONGER COLLABORATION between regions with high innovation capacity (e.g., Nordic and Western Europe) and underrepresented areas (e.g., Eastern and Southeastern Europe).
- Establish INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS THAT SUPPORT SMEs with targeted funding and incubation programs (SMEs play a critical role in implementation and niche innovations)
- > TRENDS for innovations and/or investing are in:
 - cutting-edge technology (e.g. remote sensing, GIS, machine learning, blockchain, AI) & leveraging digitalization (digital twins, precision forestry techniques, and real-time data collection)
 - product innovation in bio-based materials (wood composites, bioplastics, and biorefineries)
 - innovations in underexplored areas (potentials of NWFPs, biodiversity credits etc.)
- Encouraging POLICY AND GOVERNANCE INNOVATIONS (carbon markets, payment schemes for ecosystem services, biodiversity incentives, social innovations)
- **Expanding FUNDING AND INCENTIVE MECHANISMS** (innovative financing mechansims, targeted funding for Eastern and Southern Europe, support commercialization efforts)
- > SCALING EDUCATION AND TRAINING for innovations (interdisciplinary education that combines forestry sciences with digital technologies, bioeconomy, and governance)
- MONITORING AND EVALUATING innovation IMPACT (adopt standardized metrics, encourage cross-sector learnings)



































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