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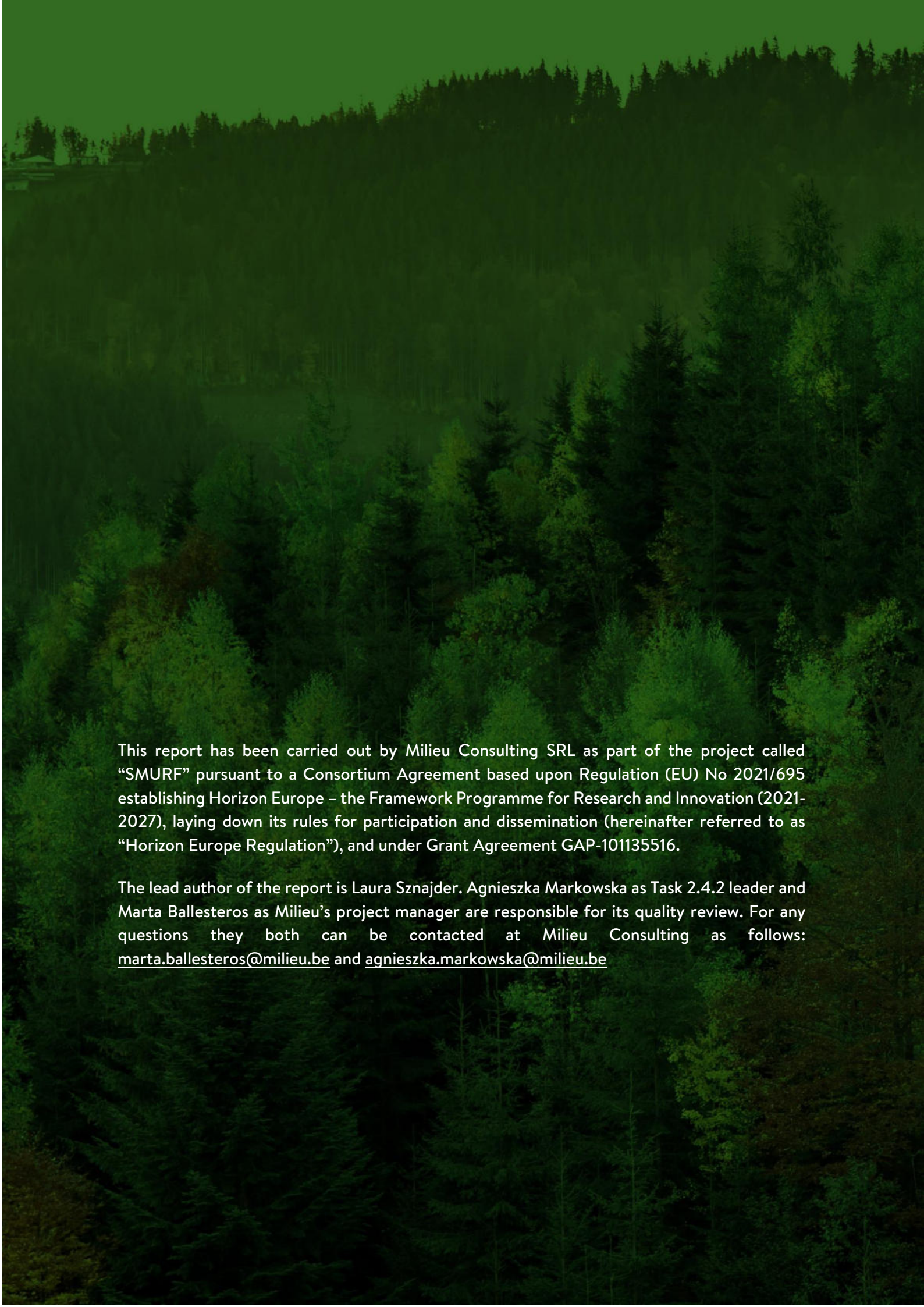
Financial incentives applicable to Small Forest Holdings and their impacts

Country Fact Sheet
Austria

SMURF
THE FOREST OWNERS' PROJECT

Grant Agreement GAP-101135516.
June 2025

Funded by
the European Union



This report has been carried out by Milieu Consulting SRL as part of the project called "SMURF" pursuant to a Consortium Agreement based upon Regulation (EU) No 2021/695 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2021-2027), laying down its rules for participation and dissemination (hereinafter referred to as "Horizon Europe Regulation"), and under Grant Agreement GAP-101135516.

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Executive Summary

Austria's commitment to sustainable forestry is supported by a combination of funding mechanisms at the EU, national and regional levels. With regard to the financing involving EU funds, the Austrian Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Strategic Plan for the years 2023–2027 is the main funding instrument which allocates specific financial resources to the fields of forest management, infrastructure development, and long-term planning. ERDF funding could potentially be used to finance forestry activities, however, so far, no relevant projects could be identified in Austria.

On a national scale, if required, the Austrian government offers subsidies to forest enterprises, particularly in instances of natural disasters and economic crises. The Forest Fund (*Waldfonds*), established in 2020 with an assigned budget expanded to EUR 450 million, constitutes the primary federal instrument designed to promote climate-resilient forestry practices, biodiversity conservation, and the restoration and protection of forest ecosystems within the sector. By the end of 2023, a total of already EUR 317.1 million had been assigned to this funding initiative. As per relevant taxes, In Austria, agricultural and forestry properties are subject to property tax (Grundsteuer A), with rates set by municipalities and certain exemptions granted at Länder level. Legal entities are also liable for a flat 23% corporate income tax on all business income.

At the regional level, specific funds have been established to support initiatives related to reforestation, ecological maintenance, and public outreach at state level. These include the Vorarlberger Waldfonds and the Landschaftsfonds (LAFO) in Lower Austria.

Foundations and research institutions provide financial support for forestry-related projects, but they have a primary focus on research and educational initiatives, and thus it is not possible to ascertain to what extent these interventions can be relevant to SFHs.

Austria has also embraced innovative financing mechanisms, including Green Bonds and carbon offsetting schemes. Examples of companies entering the carbon credit market include ECS Climate Forest and Tree.ly FlexCo. These measures offer revenue to forest owners for climate-friendly management and benefits for investing companies or individuals. Although Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) have yet to be formally established, initiatives such as the Horizon 2020 project NOBEL have explored their potential.

1. Financial incentives based on EU funding

1.1. The European Regional Development Fund

Within the scope of the ERDF 'Investment for Jobs and Growth'[1] goal, Austria is allocated EUR 521 million ERDF during the 2021-2027 period, with the objective of promoting initiatives relevant to innovation, the digital economy, and a greener, low-carbon circular economy. Furthermore, Austria's Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP) identifies 12 areas in four provinces (Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, and Steiermark) in which a total of EUR 136 million of Just Transition Fund (JTF) funds will be invested in the period 2021-2027. Funded projects are supported to manage the transition to a climate-neutral economy effectively and are partly implemented under the Austria-wide programme 'Investments in Jobs and Growth Austria 2021-2027, ERDF & JTF', and partly under the Austrian-wide 'ESF+ programme employment Austria & JTF 2021-27'. It was noted that in Steiermark, ERDF is relevant for innovation and SME competitiveness, however, not for classic silviculture[2].

Within the current funding period (2021-2027), the programme 'ERDF/JTF 2021-27: Investments in employment, growth and the transition to a low-carbon economy in Austria 2021-2027 ', operated on a nationwide basis, is under the management of the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (ÖROK). The total public contribution is EUR 1.663.970.934,00 (EUR 1.496.091.466,00 from ERDF and EUR 167.879.468,00 from JTF)[3]. Among its objectives it mentions, inter alia, "Enhancing research and innovation" and "Growth and competitiveness of SMEs". A total of fifteen federal and state-level funding agencies have been designated as the primary entities responsible for the allocation of ERDF and JTF funding. These agencies serve as the initial point of contact for interested parties seeking information and guidance regarding these funding opportunities. A wide range of eligible applicants, including enterprises, municipalities, NGOs, scientific institutes and universities, are considered for funding opportunities for their respective projects.

While ERDF funding could potentially be used to finance forestry activities, no relevant funding projects could be identified for Austria so far[4].

[1] More information can be found on the official website of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism, here: https://www.bmluk.gv.at/themen/regionen-raumentwicklung/eu-regionalfoerderungen/investitionen-in-wachstum-und-beschaeftigung0.html

[2] According to a consulted forestry association. Consultations with forestry associations from Austria took place in September 2025. Their input has been addressed and included within this report.

[3] European Commission, Programme IfJG ERDF/JTF 2021-27: Investments in employment, growth and the transition to a low-carbon economy in Austria 2021-2027, https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/in-your-country/programmes/2021-2027/at/2021at16ffpr001_en

[4] AT website for ERDF funding calls: https://www.efre.gv.at/calls

1.2. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Austria's Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan for 2023–2027[5] aims to secure the sustainable competitiveness and resilience of agriculture and rural areas while ensuring a stable food supply, protecting natural resources, and tackling climate change. The plan combines the two CAP pillars of direct payments and rural development into a single, results-oriented framework, supported by approximately €9.16 billion in EU and national funding from 2023 to 2027. With 98 targeted measures, the plan prioritises supporting small farms, boosting innovation and knowledge transfer, and promoting environmentally beneficial practices such as organic farming and biodiversity-enhancing eco-schemes. It also aims to improve living standards and services in rural areas. An additional €360 million inflation stimulus (2024–2027)[6] will enhance payments for environmental services, mountain agriculture and agriculture in less favoured areas, as well as for animal welfare, while reducing administrative burdens.

The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 provides some funding opportunities relevant to forest managers. The process under the CAP is coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management and *Agrarmarkt Austria* (AMA) is the federal authority responsible for distributing corresponding payments. Regarding forest activities, the following interventions have been delineated in the Plan and are of relevance for private owners:

- **Forest management (73-04)**

  Funding is available for investments in silvicultural measures to maintain or restore forests, investments in measures to promote biodiversity, investments in forest protection measures and measures to maintain and improve the genetic resources of the forest.

  The indicators related to this intervention as mentioned in the CAP strategic plan are: (R.18) Total investments in improving the performance of the forest sector and (R.27) Number of projects that contribute to environmental sustainability in rural areas and to the achievement of climate change mitigation and adaptation targets.

  The beneficiaries are listed as follows: Managers of agricultural and forestry enterprises, forest owners' associations, agricultural communities, non-governmental organisations, associations, corporations and institutions under public law, regional authorities, associations of the aforementioned applicants and those entitled to use the land (*Nutzungsberechtigte*).

  The indicative allocation from the EU funds for the period 2023-2029 is estimated at 30.868.078,40 EUR.

[5] Information on the CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 can be found here: https://www.bmluk.gv.at/themen/landwirtschaft/gemeinsame-agrarpolitik-foerderungen/nationaler-strategieplan.html

[6] More information on the impulse programme can be found here: https://www.bmluk.gv.at/themen/landwirtschaft/landwirtschaft-in-oesterreich/totschnig-impulsprogramm-360-mio-landwirtschaft.html

- **Forest infrastructure (73-03)**

Funding is provided for the construction and improvement of infrastructure, including forest roads, the construction of wood storage areas, and the installation of water points for forest fire prevention and control.
The indicator related to this intervention as mentioned in the CAP strategic plan is (R.18) Total investments in improving the performance of the forest sector.
The beneficiaries are listed as follows: Managers of agricultural and forestry enterprises, forest owners' associations, agricultural communities, associations of funding seekers, and for forest roads additionally those entitled to use the land (*Nutzungsberechtigte*).
The indicative allocation from the EU funds for the period 2023-2029 is estimated at 12.477.540,00 EUR.

- **Knowledge transfer (awareness-raising, training, advice, plans and studies) for non-agricultural and forestry topics (78-03)**

Funding is provided for the creation of forest management plans at operational level. The grant is equivalent to 40% of the eligible costs.
The indicators related to this intervention as mentioned in the CAP strategic plan are: (R.1) Number of people supported by CAP-funded advice, training or knowledge exchange or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups to improve sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance; (R.2) Number of advisors integrated in agricultural knowledge and innovation systems (AKIS) for which support is granted; (R.28) Number of people receiving advice, training or knowledge exchange or participating in CAP-funded European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups addressing environment and climate issues.
As a result of this intervention, two types of actors are applicable for funding: Providers and participants of supported measures. For forest management, the relevant beneficiaries are commercially managed small and medium-sized enterprises based in rural areas, managers of agricultural and forestry enterprises, forest owners' associations, agricultural communities, harvesting cooperatives and harvesting communities, municipalities (forest management plans at enterprise level).
To consider that forestry measures are implemented through federal and provincial co-financing and executed by AMA. It was noted that for small forest owners in Stiermark, advisory services under measure 78-03 are critical, as they enhance access to opportunities and build capacity in forest management[7].

The indicative allocation from the EU funds for the period 2023-2029 is estimated at 46.530.238,75 EUR.

[7] According to a consulted forestry association.

Applications for funding can be submitted on an ongoing basis before the start of the project via the Digital Funding Platform (DFP) in E-AMA, the online service website of Agrarmarkt Austria[8]. For new applications, a minimum amount of EUR 1000 eligible costs is prescribed. Expert advice from the forestry advisory service (chambers of agriculture or district forestry inspectorates) is necessary.

In the case of billing according to actual costs, the projects are subjected to a selection procedure. In this selection procedure, the projects are evaluated and selected on the basis of a standardised nationwide evaluation scheme. If projects are settled exclusively according to simplified cost options, ongoing authorisation is granted without a selection procedure.[9]

1.3. LIFE and Horizon Europe

For LIFE and Horizon Europe funding sources in Austria, the advisory services are given by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (*Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft*). Generally, the LIFE projects in Austria do not specifically target forest ecosystems (except alluvial forests).

[8] The website can be found here: https://www.ama.at/fachliche-informationen/eama-das-internetserviceportal
[9] The criteria regarding each intervention are detailed on the e-AMA website, https://www.ama.at/dfp/foerderungen-fristen/

2. Financial incentives based on MS funding

2.1. State aid

According to the State Aid Transparency portal, Austria has provided state aid to numerous small- and medium-sized enterprises operating within the forestry and logging sector since 2020, predominantly through the Federal Ministry of Finance. The measures included compensation for damage caused by natural disasters or exceptional occurrences (through direct grants) and measures to remedy serious disturbances in the economy, mostly related to the COVID-19 pandemic (also direct grants). The amount of financial support granted ranged from EUR 600 to EUR 350 000.

2.2. Taxes and tax exemptions, subsidies

Taxes

Agricultural and forestry properties are subject to property tax, like any other land owned in Austria. There are, however, state-specific property tax exemptions in the Länder. There are three property tax categories - Grundsteuer A, B and C. Grundsteuer A applies to individuals who own farms, forestry enterprises, wineries, horticultural businesses, or other assets related to agriculture and forestry, as long as they are used for business purposes. The assessment base for the property tax is the standardised assessed value for the relevant assessment period. The annual tax amount is determined by the municipality and communicated through a tax assessment notice. Nevertheless, the tax authorities are responsible for valuing the property and determining the property tax assessment amount.

In addition, legal entities in Austria are subject to corporate income tax. Corporate tax is calculated on income determined in accordance with the regulations on income tax, whereby all income of corporations is classified as business income. The corporate tax rate is 23% of taxable income, regardless of the amount earned. Unlike personal income tax, corporate income tax is levied at a flat rate rather than on a progressive scale.

Subsidies

Chapter 10 of the Austrian Forest Act[10] establishes subsidies from the federal government as the primary instrument of financial support for the forestry sector in Austria, with the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management as the responsible authority, tasked with the approval of support measures, the granting of federal (or European Union) support funds and the monitoring of funding. Under Article 143(2) of the Forest Act, these subsidies may be granted either as financial assistance for the cost of support measures (allowances) or as subsidies for borrowing costs (interest subsidies). It is possible to apply for both

[10] Federal Act on Forestry of 1975 (Forest Act) (Bundesgesetz über das Forstwesen) (BGBl. Nr. 440/1975), https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10010371

types of subsidies under the same project. In instances where an applicant for subsidisation is anticipated to benefit from the implementation of a support measure, the subsidisation may be granted on the condition that the applicant makes a contribution to costs considered appropriate. With the exception of the promotion of further training and extension for those working in forestry, the federal government will only provide federal funds if the Land government also allocates funds from their own budget, with a minimum of half the amount of the federal funds. The respective share of the funds is to be determined by a guideline.

The Forest Act lists the measures to be subsidised to be those aiming[11]:

- for protection against natural hazards;
- for the preservation, improvement or restoration of protection forests or forests with an increased welfare effect;
- to maintain or improve the social value of forests;
- to maintain or improve the ecological stability of forests;
- information or innovation for multifunctional forestry;
- for the further training and counselling of those working in forestry;
- to maintain or improve the economic or ecological value of forests;
- for the expansion or improvement of forestry infrastructure or for the rationalisation of forestry work;
- for the expansion or improvement of community forest management;
- for the processing or marketing of wood or for the provision of biomass;
- for structural improvement;
- for the establishment and safeguarding of balanced forest-wildlife relations;
- to increase the carbon uptake and carbon storage capacity of the forest.

The allocation of subsidies is subject to the condition that the proposed project is in accordance with the findings of specialised forestry research and does not conflict with the provisions of the Forest Act. Moreover, preparatory work is to be conducted in accordance with the relevant requirements, and support measures must be implemented in a manner that ensures the long-term success of the project. Furthermore, a demonstration is required that the proposed measures would not be implemented in their entirety or to the necessary extent without the provision of federal funds. In the event of the implementation of integral measures in catchment areas of torrents and avalanches, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management grants support only if a suitable coordinator is appointed for the project.

In order to implement the subsidisation scheme under the Forest Act, the federal government of Austria established in 2020 the Forest Fund (*Waldfonds*), which is an initiative of financial support with 450 million euros aiming to help with the promotion of biodiversity and climate-neutral economy transformation in Austrian forests. Funding under the Forest Fund Act can be approved until January 31, 2027, and paid out until January 31, 2029. Anyone who manages agricultural or

[11] Article 142(2) of the Forest Act.

forest enterprises may apply, as well as research institutions or, for example, agricultural communities and local authorities. Funding is provided by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management under agreement with the Federal Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, Mobility Innovation and Technology.

Detailed regulation on the Forest Fund can be found in the Forest Fund Act (*Waldfondgesetz*). The objectives to be achieved under Article 1 of the Act are named to be the compensation of forest owners for loss of value and costs resulting from climate change, the reduction of infestation of Austrian forests by bark beetles, the development of climate-friendly forests and their biodiversity and the promotion of wood use as a raw material to actively contribute to climate protection.

The Special guideline on the Forest Fund (*Sonderrichtlinie Waldfonds*) entails more detailed regulation on the implementation of the interventions under Article 3 of the Forest Fund Act. Those are:

- reforestation and maintenance measures after damaging events;
- measures to regulate the composition of tree species in order to develop climate-fit forests;
- compensation for loss of value caused by bark beetle damage;
- establishment of wet and dry storage facilities for damaged timber;
- mechanical debarking as a forest protection measure;
- forest fire prevention measures;
- research measures on the topic of 'wood gas and biofuels' as well as a research facility for the production of wood gas and biofuels;
- research measures on the topic of 'climate-friendly forests';
- measures to increase the use of wood as a raw material;
- measures to promote biodiversity in the forest.
-

The funding objectives, funding target, funding beneficiaries, funding requirements, type and extent of funding and funding procedure are further described in detail in the Special guideline on the Forest Fund.

For example, for the intervention '*Reforestation and maintenance measures after damaging events*', the stated funding objectives are reforestation with plant material that is as quality-assured as possible and adapted to the site in the best possible way, taking into account the natural forest environment and the expected climate changes, the promotion of diversity both in the choice of tree species and in terms of genetics, structures and habitats, the sustainable safeguarding of forest functions after damaging events and the creation of a high structural resilience of the newly established stands.

The object of the funding is the restoration of forest potential with the help of preparatory measures, afforestation, reforestation, technical accompanying measures, as well as

maintenance measures understood as cultivation after afforestation and further measures against game damage with the help of mechanical individual protection, control fences, fencing of natural regeneration cores, shooting aisles, establishing hunting concepts and their implementation.

Managers of agricultural and forestry enterprises, forest owners' associations, agricultural communities and regional authorities, municipal associations and public corporations as well as associations of the above-mentioned applicants are eligible for funding under this intervention.

The following funding requirements are applicable:

- In the case of reconstruction projects, there must be confirmation from the forestry authority that at least 20% of the forestry potential has been destroyed by one of the events as listed: windthrow, wind breakage, snow and ice breakage, hail, avalanches or mudslides, landslides, rockfall, flooding, drought, forest fire, mass propagation of forest pests, new types of forest damage due to climate change, diseases endangering forest stands.
- Furthermore, evidence of suitable risk management instruments must be provided in order to prevent the potential occurrence of the event in the future if necessary.
- More than 75% of the afforested plants must be orientated towards the natural forest environment. The funding requirements applicable in the respective federal state must be complied with.
- Relevant information on sustainable forest management from a forest management plan or an equivalent instrument must be available for operations with a forest area of 100 hectares or more.
- The implementation of the requested services cannot already be required by law.
- In addition, funding is not possible if there is an area-wide threat to the vegetation from huntable animals pursuant to Article 16(5) of the Forest Act.

Under this intervention, the funding is provided in the form of grants for the eligible investment and material costs (including project-related personnel costs) amounting to 60% on all forest areas and 80% on forest areas with a medium-to-high protective function. For applications for funding submitted from 1 April 2025 onwards, the following applies: 80% for forest areas with a medium to high protection or high welfare function in accordance with the forest development plan and 60% for all other forest areas.

Depending on the measure, applications for funding may be submitted on an ongoing basis or through special "calls". Forest owners/managers and their associations are eligible for funding. The granted subsidies are dependent on the implemented measures and defined in the Standard costs for forestry measures document[12]. The authority responsible for the funding processing is the provincial governor.

[12] More information can be found on the official website of the Forest Fund, here: https://www.waldfonds.at/

By the end of 2023, around EUR 317.1 million of the EUR 450 million has been approved and partially paid out across all supported measures[13].

2.3. NPDFunding provided by regional and local authorities

In regard to regional funding measures, the provinces mainly provide financial support for nature conservation measures, which is in their competency, not specifically for forestry activities. The forest fund as a federal measure extends to all Austrian states.

Vorarlberg has its own regional forestry fund, the *Vorarlberger Waldfonds*, which promotes sustainable forest management and protects the functions of forests. The fund supports activities such as reforestation, pest control, mixed-species planting and ecological forest maintenance. Eligible applicants include private forest owners, cooperatives, and municipalities. Praised for its flexibility, targeted approach and low bureaucracy, the fund is managed by the Vorarlberg State Forestry Department under the Regulation on the Vorarlberg Forest Fund.[14] In 2024, funding amounted to EUR 478 000.[15]

The NÖ Landschaftsfonds (LAFO) is a regional funding instrument in Lower Austria that supports forestry as part of broader landscape conservation goals. It finances tree planting, forest edge restoration, maintenance of valuable forest stands, wildlife-ecological measures, and recreational forest development. LAFO also supports research, pilot projects, and public outreach related to forest and wildlife topics.

All natural and legal persons and regional authorities are eligible for funding if they fulfil the funding objective and there are no legal obligations to implement the measures (beneficiaries can thus include SFHs).

Eligible project costs must total at least €1,000. A subsidy of up to 70% of the eligible costs is available for material and personnel expenses. Investment subsidies cover up to 50% of eligible costs. Projects that are not relevant to value creation can receive a subsidy of up to 100% of the eligible costs. For planting measures, grants of up to 80% of the eligible costs can be awarded. No information on the total budget allocated was found through desk research.

Applications must be submitted before project initiation and all natural and legal persons, as well as regional authorities, are eligible for funding provided they fulfil the funding objective and have no legal obligation to implement the measures.

The detailed information on the funding process can be found in the Guideline of the Lower Austrian Landscape Fund (Richtlinie NÖ Landschaftsfonds 6/2023).

[13] Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, *Report on the Forest Fund for the year 2023*, https://www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXVII/III/1163/imfname_1625595.pdf
[14] Richtlinien der Vorarlberger Landesregierung für die Gewährung von Beiträgen für forstliche Maßnahmen, January 2011, https://transparenzportal.gv.at/tdb/tp/leistung/1014190/21603829.pdf
[15] According to the payout figures presented on Transparenzportal, https://transparenzportal.gv.at/tdb/tp/leistung/1014190.html

2.4. Funding provided by foundations, business associations, educational or other institutions

Several institutions provide financial support for forestry activities, including the Austrian Federal Forests (*Österreichische Bundesforste*), the BOKU University Foundation and the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (*Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft*).

However, these projects do not directly support forest owners/holdings, since they are more research-oriented.

It is worth mentioning that the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture offer an advisory service[16] for foresters, among others. This advisory network supports smallholders in managing their enterprises, including identifying funding opportunities.

The Chambers of Agriculture receive federal, state and EU funding for advisory services and related activities from the "Knowledge transfer for non-agricultural and forestry topics" funding measure, in accordance with the special regulation of the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management, for the implementation of rural development project measures as part of the Austrian CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 (section 1.2, intervention 78-03 of the Austrian CAP Strategy Plan). In addition, landowners' associations provide advisory and application support co-financed under the CAP measure 78-03. These advisory services have been identified as being of crucial importance for small forest owners[17].

The Chamber of Agriculture also collaborates with organisations on forest management activities, such as reforestation projects in cooperation with the Forest Association Styria[18].

2.5. Innovative funding sources

In 2022, Austria issued a **Green Bond** which aims to finance environmentally sustainable projects aligned with the EU Taxonomy. It supports areas like renewable energy, climate adaptation, and sustainable land use – including forestry. Funds can be used for afforestation, forest protection, climate-resilient management, and biodiversity conservation. Annual reports ensure transparency and track environmental impact, such as CO_2 reduction.

Several Austrian enterprises offer **carbon offsetting services** for private individuals and businesses, which are linked with forestry activities, hinting at an emerging market. For example, the **ECS Climate Forest** is a private carbon credit initiative run by ECS Climate Solutions, launched in 2021 by two Austrian foresters. It enables companies and individuals to offset their unavoidable CO_2 emissions by supporting forest projects that increase carbon storage through improved management, deadwood buildup, and wetland restoration. Forest carbon is measured

[16] More information on the advisory services can be found here: https://www.lko.at/land-und-forstwirtschaftliche-beratung-der-%C3%B6sterreichischen-landwirtschaftskammern+2400+2547081
[17] According to a consulted forestry association.
[18] Ibid.

in line with set standards, verified by third parties, and issued as blockchain-based carbon credits to ensure traceability and transparency.

Forest owners or managers partnering with ECS adopt 30-year carbon storage practices and earn around €50 per tCO_2e, with credits sold at €60–70/tCO_2e. About 85% of revenue goes directly to forest owners, with the rest covering ECS fees. Beyond carbon sequestration, the scheme promotes climate resilience, biodiversity, and financial stability for foresters.

A similar model is used by **Tree.ly FlexCo**, a company from Dornbirn, which matches carbon buyers with nearby forest owners, ensuring local engagement and transparency, with projects mainly in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland. Forests are selected based on ecological value and managed sustainably under strict verification, including TÜV audits and ISO 14064-2 standards. Payments to forest owners depend on verified carbon sequestration and carbon credit sales, with owners receiving about 75% of revenues.

Although there is no evidence of the integration of **payments for ecosystem services (PES)** into any existing processes, PES was part of a Horizon 2020 project called 'NOBEL' led by the BOKU University, which concluded at the start of 2022. The project took a value-chain approach, applying monetary and non-monetary economic valuation methods (e.g. cost-based and multi-objective preference-based methods) to evaluate consumer and provider preferences regarding the provision of forest ecosystem services in Europe, and to identify innovative, sustainable management concepts for multifunctional forestry. The Ausseerland region in Styria, which has montane to subalpine mixed forests, served as a case study, engaging with key stakeholders such as the *Österreichische Bundesforste*.

2.6. Other funding sources

No additional funding sources related to forestry have been identified.

PARTNERS



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