

impacts of climate change affecting commercial forestry, and explores to what extent present policy affecting forestry in select countries is sufficiently addressing this new challenge. Drawing on interviews with Swedish decision makers in forestry and an analysis of strategic documents analyzing the future global context for Nordic commercial forestry, conclusions are drawn on the need for changes to both policy and decision-making practices.

The European forest policy paradox – how policy integration fails through practices of sectoral polarization. Winkel, G., Sotirov, M. (*University of Freiburg, Germany; georg.winkel@ifp.uni-freiburg.de; metodi.sotirov@ifp.uni-freiburg.de*).

Policy integration is a challenging process that involves the renegotiation of interests, beliefs, and sectoral policy boundaries. In this paper, we introduce the European forest policy as an arena that is characterized by a policy (dis)integration paradox. On the one hand, the need for better coordination and integration of fragmented policies is frequently expressed. On the other hand, little has been achieved in terms of policy integration despite several initiatives. Drawing on 49 semi-structured interviews with European forest policy makers and participatory observation, we firstly assess effects of and reasons for the disintegration paradox, and secondly the strategic importance of distinct forest policy initiatives that are legitimized by the need for better policy integration. Our data demonstrate that the forest policy (dis)integration paradox can be explained by different factors, with economic interests, sectoral and institutional competition being most important. Under such circumstances, policy integration serves as frequently used rhetoric to consolidate sectoral interests, however, substance-wise, it is simply not happening.

A-32 Innovative forest and environmental legislation for better diversity

Organizers: Peter Herbst (Villach, Austria) & Rastislav Sulek (Zvolen Technical University, Slovak Republic).

Forest genetic resources in the Amazon tropical forests – legal forestry framework, divergences of use and considerations for conservation. Bentes Gama, M., Oliveira, V. (*Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), Brazil; michelliny.bentes-gama@embrapa.br; vania.beatriz@embrapa.br*).

Over the last two decades there has been increasing recognition that some tree species from the Amazon tropical forests have other important values and uses besides timber. The non-timber theme has then become of major interest for investigation and policy making, giving also a chance to establish a new era of environmental laws, with specific orientations to promote the sustainable use of these natural resources. For various reasons, the promotion and application of these legal frameworks to promote people's livelihoods and forests conservation are still considered as challenges today. Forest peoples are the main suppliers and stewards of non-timber products in the tropics. However, these people are very poorly positioned to become the main beneficiaries of their own economy. The need to empower and strengthen community organizations and future leaders' capacities in the development of a sustainable agriculture-forest use is a priority to promote real changes. Overcoming these current weaknesses can be a strategy to realign and encourage the use of appropriate environmental regulations and provide viable solutions regarding the rights and needs to use non-timber resources simultaneously in these areas.

Historical reasons behind the State domination of forest ownership in Turkey. Birben, U., Gunes, Y. (*Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey; birben@karatekin.edu.tr; gunesy81@yahoo.com*).

As of 2012, with respect to the Turkish Forestry Statistics, forestlands have an area of 21.678 ha covering 27.6% of the country's land area. According to the Forest Law still in force, the forests in Turkey are divided and managed into three categories in terms of ownership and management. When the classification of the Forest Law taken as a base, these categories are: 1) State forests, 2) Private forests and 3) Forests belong to public legal entities other than the State. Although three types of forest ownership are recognized in the Forest Law, almost all of Turkey's forests are under the control and supervision of the State (State forest ownership dominates more than 99.9% of the total) and are managed by the General Directorate of Forestry based on the principle of sustainable forest management. However, the privately owned forest areas are less than one-thousandth of all forest area (about 18 000 ha) in Turkey. Thus, the purpose of this study is to explain the historical reasons behind the State Forest Ownership by taking into account both the Ottoman Empire and Republic era. In this study, occurred changes in forest policy and its implementations, important legal regulations, changes in forest ownership regime and the society's responses to those changes during the historical process will be explained by the statistical data available and selected events.

Legal framework of community forestry of indigenous peoples in the Amazonian countries: a comparison of national land and forest laws. Carrillo Yap, S. (*University of Göttingen, Germany; siulang.muchik@gmail.com*).

A difficulty for community forestry in the Amazonian countries is the conflict because of the land and forest rights of the indigenous communities. The objective of this presentation is to analyze this problem in the national laws of four countries of the Amazon region (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru) and to look at their consistency with international agreements signed by these countries. The national laws – following the colonial pattern – separate the right to the land from the right to the forest resources, giving property rights and use rights respectively. At the same time indigenous peoples defend their right to territories, which implies property rights over their lands and forests. Moreover, the community forest management plans limit the application of forest-related traditional knowledge, which is a right recognized in the national laws of these countries. International agreements recognize not only the land and forest resources rights of indigenous peoples, but also their rights to continue their own way of life, to maintain their cultures and to subsist. The application of these agreements requires giving control over lands and forest resources to the indigenous peoples, which shows the inconsistency of some state laws with the international agreements.

Locating the status of forest laws amongst other law disciplines. Menģele-Stillere, L. (*State Forest Service, Latvia; ligamenstill@inbox.lv*), Herbst, P. (*Villach, Austria; hp@net4you.at*).

In law-based States, law regulates all branches of human life, including forest management. Forest Law comes from the cross-roads of forest science and law science. This paper focuses on one question: what is Forest Law and to which legal discipline