

SVERIGES LANTBRUKSUNIVERSITET  
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## Beslut om stöd

**Stödmottagare:** SVERIGES LANTBRUKSUNIVERSITET  
**Org. nr:** 202100-2817  
**Projektamn:** NordicForestry - Planning, management methods and technology for young boreal forests  
**Ärendeid:** 20370356  
**Diarienummer:** REGAC - 356 - 2024

## Beslut om stöd

Region Västerbotten beviljar SVERIGES LANTBRUKSUNIVERSITET stöd för att genomföra projektet NordicForestry - Planning, management methods and technology for young boreal forests enligt ansökan inkommen 2024-10-07. Stödet uppgår till 17,50 % av faktiska kostnader och 17,50 % av total finansiering, dock med högst 826 574.

Beslutet har fattats med stöd av förordningen (2003:596) om bidrag för projektverksamhet inom den regionala tillväxtpolitiken och i vissa fall förordningen (2015:210) om statligt stöd för att regionalt främja små och medelstora företag.

För stödet gäller allmänna villkor enligt Bilaga 1.

Beslutet kan inte överklagas.

### Motivering till beslut

Region Västerbotten beviljar stöd av följande skäl:  
Projektet bedöms följa intentionerna i RUS Prioritering 2: En region med platsbaserad hållbar näringslivsutveckling och mer specifikt delmål 2.1 kapacitet för samverkan och samhandling.

Projektet uppfyller kraven fastställda i Region Västerbottens Agenda för hållbar finansiering och bidrar i hög grad till prioritetshöjande aspekterna Sammanhållen region samt Hållbar regional tillväxt.

### Projektperiod

2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31

### Projektbeskrivning

*Syfte:* In order to increase the resilience of Nordic boreal forest to effects of climate change new forest management practices must be developed to secure forest ecosystems services and enhance high biodiversity indexes. This project tackles the challenge of managing

young forests that to a large extent have been neglected of management, and thus has become a big problem jeopardizing forests resilience and economic vitality. This project provides forest owners and forest management services providers new and effective management tools at same time as other stakeholders ecosystem services, such as reindeer husbandry, are strengthened.

The most important silvicultural measure of young forest is first thinning, as its timing and intensity have a significant impact on the further development of the stand. Wood biomass from young forests is also seen as an important climate friendly raw material. On the other hand, in recent years, the demand for small-diameter energy wood has increased. However, for the forest owner, juvenile young stand management for energy-wood procurement and first thinning for pulp-wood procurement overall are costly and the revenue from sales normally is very scarce. Thus, forest owners willingness to sell wood from these forests is low.

With the current work methods, harvesters first thinning is often at the limits of profitability even in the best managed young forests. In the unmanaged forests, small stem size and low removal per hectare decrease the harvester productivity even further. In this case, the profitability of the forest machine entrepreneur's work is significantly reduced.

Forests are expected to meet many different goals but these may conflict at the logging area level. For this purpose, the flexibility of young forest management methods should be increased.

*Vad projektets aktiviteter ska leda till för målgruppen på kort sikt:*

Forests must meet many different goals, such as raw material production, carbon sequestration, safeguarding biodiversity and adapting to climate change, but some of the goals are in conflict. To meet multiple goals, a variety of quality ensured forest management methods need to be available for practitioners. This project research and provide new insights in forest management methods and technologies from different perspectives and highlights additional research needs and knowledge gaps in the management of young forests. This knowledge will be transferred to stakeholders at the exit of the project and available for future decisions via long-lived publications. The projects external communication uses modern digitalization, e.g. YouTube-videos, to reach the projects stakeholders extensively also after the project.

*Vilka effekter ska projektet uppnå på lång sikt:*

According to recent policy recommendations, Nordic countries are not achieving their current climate goals without reducing emissions, strengthening forest carbon sinks and comprehensive guidance on forest management and wood use. Strengthening carbon sinks requires changes in logging so that the forest stock is increased and the release of soil gases is reduced. In the successful forestry, the activation of forest owners as managers of their own forests will play a key role.

The green transition and the change in the structure of the forest owner community have also brought ecological and social goals to the forest alongside industrial and energy raw material production.

However, the future possibility is that the rapid increase of multi-objectives of forest use and the diversification of forest management recommendations have increased usable new forest management harvesting methods. However, choosing the right felling method

and its high-quality success requires good stand-specific preliminary planning, the right equipment and working method, and skilled implementers and awareness of the forest owners goals.

*Indikatorer:*

Namn	Värde	Måttenhet	Kommentar
Antal framtagna kunskapsunderlag, strategier och program.	1	Stycken	Kunskapsunderlag ska utvecklas.

**Tid- och aktivitetsplan**

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
WP1: Forest owners perceptions and objectives on young forest management (Leader_Luke)	<p>Forest owners are the primary decision makers in forest management. Their decisions are impacted by their needs and wants, external drivers and obstacles. It is clear that economic objectives play a significant role in the decision making of many forest owners. Yet, a comprehensive conceptual model on forest owners behavior, that would have been tested empirically, is still lacking.</p> <p>Digitization in forestry is increasing. It can improve the work environment and lead to increased efficiency, work quality and goal fulfillment. Many of today's private forest owners lack forestry education and experience, but are motivated to take advantage of most of the forest's values and promote high biodiversity. There is therefore a great need to develop user-friendly tools for today's private forest owners to promote to communicate with service providers, to evaluate the relevance of roundwood and biomass buyers' arguments and increase the sustainability of forestry. These tools can also indirectly contribute to improving the forest service providers working environment, for example through clearer instructions.</p> <p>Nordic forestry is one of the world's most efficient in terms of long-term, cost-effective raw material supply to the forest industries. This is a result of research and development on tree breeding that allows for increased timber production (densified forests) in combination with traditional rotation forestry where management measures are carried out with technology and methods. However, these measures are not designed to consider e.g. sustainable production of ground lichen, which has greatly reduced the availability of reindeer grazing in the Nordic boreal forest landscape. This has led to goal conflicts between forest owners and reindeer herders.</p> <p>The center of this WP is forest as a source of well-being for forest owners and stakeholders such as forest workers and reindeer herders. The well-being is associated with economic, ecological and social importance.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2026-12-31	
Task 1.2: Assessment of ground-lichen adapted young forest management goals and possible conflicting goals	The objective is to provide a comprehensive view of possible management options and their applicability in different type stands and forest landscapes in reindeer ground-lichen grazing forests in the Aurora region in order to reach both sustainable production of ground-lichen and wood.	2025-01-01 - 2026-12-31	130 863

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
(Leader: SLU)	Type stands are defined based on the literature and practical knowledge in reindeer husbandry and forestry. Based on the assessment data, type stands occurrence in country-wise case-areas are searched and analyzed with GIS. Literature studies are carried out and existing knowledge on reindeer lichen-adapted thinning as well as treatment systems are compiled and supplemented with data from experts in reindeer- and forest management. Forest owners and reindeer herders definitions (goals) of forest structures are investigated.		
Task 1.3: Forest owners decision support need to reach higher goal fulfillment (Leader: SLU)	<p>The objective is to identify and quantify the needs for digital decision support that can 1) improve the forest owner's customer competence when purchasing forestry services, and 2) facilitate the execution and evaluation of own forestry measures, which 3) improves the forest owner's conditions to achieve a higher goal fulfillment. The aim is that the results should contribute to the development of practically applicable digital decision support systems so that the private forest owner's work is simplified and made more efficient and at the same time moves from subjective to objectively based decisions and follow-ups.</p> <p>The project is carried out as a survey study. A questionnaire is developed based on existing literature in combination with interviews of service providers. The survey is sent to individual private forest owners throughout the partner countries to identify and quantify the needs. Based on the survey responses, the most important information needs are identified within different groups of forest owners, for example forest owners in different parts of the Aurora region, their different goals with ownership, activity level, forestry and digital competence, gender, age, etc.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2026-12-31	103 303
Task 1.1: Forest owner perceptions and objectives on young forest management (Leader: Luke)	<p>This task will engage with private forest owners to assess their views on management of young forests. The task will start with a literature review on the forest owners perceptions on young forest management and management decisions and analysis of the existing survey data on Finnish forest owners views on young forest management. After this preliminary analysis, the task will conduct semi-structured qualitative interviews of forest owners to collect information on their decision making with regard to management of young forests and factors that have impact on it, including barriers and enablers of more sustainable, adaptive forest management. Based on the interviews, a conceptual model (CM) on forest owners decisions on young forest management will be developed. This CM will be operationalized and tested empirically in a forest owner survey.</p> <p>To achieve this aim, this task carries out a large-scale survey on forest owners views on the management of young forests. The survey will include the following elements: examination of the barriers and enablers and other factors having an impact on the forest owners decisions on the management of their forest stands based on the conceptual model (CM) developed and exploration of the prevalence of the barriers and enablers recognised in the interviews among the forest owners.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2026-12-31	100
WP2: Forest management methods (Leader: Luke)	In the boreal production forests, the most common tree species are pine, spruce and birch. There are also elements of spontaneous regeneration of broadleaves tree species. In the modern sustainable forestry the spontaneous regeneration is important to reach goals for biodiversity and sustainability. The knowledge of how to manage this combination is therefore of	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
	<p>absolute need for the future forests. Stand heterogeneity and vertical complexity is considered to promote various ecosystem services. Commercial traditional selective thinning, which often includes the preclearance of any undergrowth with a stem size smaller than the commercial size, thins, in general, an entire stand to a homogeneous area containing only larger diameter trees for future harvest. However, there are many thinning operations to choose from, and each can result in a different stand structure. However, the stand structure resulting from a management regime cannot only cater to ecosystem services, but must present a cost-effective solution as well. A conversion transition from a single-layered to a multi-layered forestry system requires the growth of new plants, and the question is whether this can be facilitated by increased variation in the stand after harvest. Boom-corridor thinning (BCT) is an attractive option from a forest management perspective, as it is both cost-effective and should create a more complex vertical stand structure than conventional thinning. This is because BCT methods, are leaving certain areas untouched and with their natural stand structure. However, further research is needed on the effects of BCT on the post-treatment of young stands.</p> <p>Existing and new management opportunities for young forests are compiled to meet forest owners' goals, from which forest owners have the opportunity to choose. The biggest challenge is the unmanaged young forests, which are being turned into an opportunity, as these have a diverse structure of trees.</p>		
Task 2.2: Evaluation of boom-corridor thinning (BCT) methods in young dense stands (Leader: SLU)	<p>The objective of this study is to quantify the effect of BCT on remaining stands with regard to growth and damage and biodiversity indexes, in comparison to conventional selective thinning.</p> <p>During 2013 and 2024, in three regional areas from north to south in Sweden, with the long-term goal of producing a knowledge base that enables economic evaluation of BCT in younger stands, long-term field experiment was established in conifer-dominated stands. Within each regional area, two trials were laid out within a 5-6 m stand height and three trials within an 8-9 m stand height. About 11 growing seasons have now passed since the establishment of the experiment, which now needs to be evaluated, in order to decide the next treatment step. The first step is to inventory the experimental plots and analyze the effects of treatments and then define possible treatments. These results are then compared with two corresponding studies previously conducted in Finland, in order to be able to draw more general conclusions and possible recommendations for practical implementation in Nordic forestry.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	47 220
Task 2.1: Mapping of forest management methods in the Aurora region (Leader: Luke)	<p>The objective with this task is to analyze opportunities for young forest management in accordance with national forest management recommendations and forest owners goals.</p> <p>Through literature reviews and information from national forest authorities and results from WP1, we analyze how various management methods meet different sets of goals.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	100
WP3: Forest management technology and operations (Leader:	<p>In addition to forest management guidelines, successful pre-planning of harvesting (cutting and forwarding) as well as technologies and working methods suitable for various stand conditions, ensure the profitability of wood production,</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
SLU)	<p>recreational use and high biodiversity of a forest. The pre-planning of harvesting requires digital information on the stand structure and terrain of the cutting area. The information is especially important for harvester operators.</p> <p>In Nordic forests, the harvester work is often complicated by the presence of dense undergrowth trees that is sight-hindering and that also can cause some technical problems in harvester head work. The common solution to the problem is to perform a preclearance of the undergrowth trees prior to thinning. The removal of undergrowth then facilitate higher efficiency, and lower cognitive work load, of the harvester operator.</p> <p>Lichen-adapted thinning requires knowledge of local presence of terricolous (ground) lichens. It is necessary to plan which trees to be selected for harvest and where the different harvesting machines involved optimally shall drive (creating harvest strip-roads) in the forest stand. Considering the presence of ground lichens when executing thinning operations is time consuming and increases harvesting cost and diesel fuel consumption. Further, depending on stand types and thinning strategy, different stand structures are created, and different biomass qualities can be extracted from the forest, generating different economic gains. In order to develop and evaluate the potential of and strategies to implement lichen-adapted thinning, the development of decision support systems and evaluation of harvesting work efficiency (e.g. costs and energy requirements) and the quality of the harvested biomass is important.</p> <p>In this WP, we analyze which working methods and technologies that are suitable for implementing in forest management methods that are in line with the goals of forest owners.</p>		
Task 3.3: Remote mapping of stand structures and ground lichen presence (Leader: SLU)	<p>In order to reach the goal at the stand level of both favoring ground lichen and tree biomass production, the thinning must, in principle, be carried out so that more light is transmitted down to the ground where the lichen is present and that felled trees are removed from the stands. One part of this development work is to study work processes and information needs for adapted methods and techniques. One measure is to apply pre-planning of harvesting machines routes at thinning but also to provide real-time decision support to the harvester operator in order to avoid damaging current lichen present and to optimize tree choices to promote lichen growth. This would also improve harvester operator work conditions. These types of decision support are currently missing.</p> <p>We evaluate the precision and accuracy of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) in mapping stand structure and ground lichen presence. We will use UAVs and photogrammetry to identify each tree, tree height, and distance between canopy gaps. These 3D point clouds enable us to assess light conditions at the forest floor, and to map ground lichens between and under trees. Based on the UAV images, we will select sample plots for lichen biomass estimation and stand structures, using a balanced sampling design. These measures will be performed before thinning and then repeated one year after thinning to measure effects on the number of trees, effect on light conditions at the forest floor, and on lichen biomass.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	201 362

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
	The objective is to quantify the ability of estimating stand structures and ground lichen presence and to evaluate different approaches ability to provide decision support in harvesting planning and harvester operator work.		
Task 3.4: Efficiency of ground-lichen adapted thinning operations and analysis of net revenues from harvest (Leader: SLU)	<p>In order to reach the goal at the stand level of both favoring ground lichen and tree biomass production, the thinning must, in principle, be carried out so that more light is transmitted down to the ground where the lichen is present and that felled trees are removed from the stands. However, there is a lack of field studies on using different adapted management methods and different machine systems (e.g. small or large harvesters and forwarders, etc.) to achieve these goals, incl. harvesting of biomass, and empirical data are needed to better, than existing studies based on a high degree of assumptions, model and analyze the long-term effects of different choices.</p> <p>There are strong reasons to believe that a targeted research on techniques and methods for variable thinning with several objectives: 1) promotes both the production of reindeer lichen biomass and tree biomass, 2) reduces costs of measures, 3) promotes high biodiversity, 4) promotes the well-being of forest owners and reindeer herders and 5) enables increased sustainable extraction of roundwood and bioenergy. One part of this development work is thus to study work processes for adapted methods and techniques that allow for increased efficiency and to evaluate the immediate and long-term effects of the measures with respect to e.g. lichen and tree biomass production, biodiversity, social values and economy.</p> <p>Based on in-field studies of harvesting operations in ground-lichen adapted thinning and conventional selective thinning, we analyze work efficiency and model forest operative work (harvesting and forwarding) and biomass harvested volumes and qualities. The outcome of the task is to quantify and compare operative cost of the different treatments, their energy efficiency and potential differences in biomass revenues.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	133 811
Task 3.2: Technology for first thinning operations (Leader: SLU)	<p>The technologies refer to the machines and equipment for young forest management work. The technologies usually go hand in hand with the working methods.</p> <p>Here, we analyze the technologies that are useful for implementing forest management practices that are in line with the goals of forest owners in other WPs.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	55 754
Task 3.1: Work methods in pre-planning and implementing (Leader: Luke)	<p>Forest work methods refer to the different ways in which forest management is carried out with the most suitable technology. Different work methods are analyzed by work phase process mapping. A work phase is a series of motion activities that constitute a work task and it is defined by limiting break points to have a unified purpose in the task. A work cycle can be defined as a sequence of work phases repeated for each piece of work.</p> <p>Here, we analyze the working methods that are useful for implementing forest management practices that are in line with the goals of forest owners in WP2. The work methods are reviewed based on the results of ForestEcoSecurity-project's synthesis report and WP2 forest management methods.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-09-30	100
Task 3.5: Remote	We shall extend methods developed in Tasks 3.1-3.4 and	2025-01-01 -	100

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
sensing systems in targeting un-managed young stands (Leader: Arbonaut)	<p>Arbonauts operational methods over large Northern boreal landscapes to identify both lichen growth areas as well as young forest stands in need of thinning. Arbonaut has used high-resolution Airborne Laser Scanning or LiDAR extensively in both Northern Sweden, Lapland and Eastern Finland for forest inventory and automatic forest stand delineation. We have very recently completed a search for old growth forests over 2,5 million hectares in Lapland and Eastern Finland. This scalable forest inventory and stand delineation method will be modified and scaled up from the methods developed by SLU, Luke and Inn to extend the impact of the project to large areas in Northern Nordic countries.</p> <p>Smaller test sites covered by drones and be turned into teaching sets for Machine Learning methods that will complement Arbonauts existing Bayesian estimation methods used for forestland inventory and stand delineation. Using LiDAR will allow the consortium to quantify yield of thinning operations as well as calculate accurate estimates of lichen-covered area for reindeer grazing and young forest thinning operations. The latter can be sent to harvester maps to guide operational thinning.</p>	2027-09-30	
WP4: Decision support for forest planning and operations (Leader: Luke)	Forest management decision support allow the forest manager (forest owner or forestry professional) to use advanced decision support tools, such as expert and knowledge based systems, multi-criteria techniques as well as communication and visualization tools.	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	
Task 4.4: Conceptual models of thinning harvester operator decision support systems (Leader: SLU)	<p>We will define criteria for selection of trees to be cut based on stand type, management goals, terrain classification etc. This work is done parallel to tasks in WP 3. The criteria will be used to formulate a process structure for decision support . The outcome will consist of defined decision criteria and their inter-related weights (weighing the importance of different criteria against each other) and a decision process flow-chart. Our results can be used to inform a decision support system to take account of the environmental, economic and practical challenges in thinning strategies considerate identification and information transfer of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ground lichens</li> <li>- Individual trees or patches of trees (groups) to be cut</li> <li>- Individual trees stem base sight-hindered by undergrowth trees.</li> </ul>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	47 220
Task 4.1: Information channels (Leader: Luke)	<p>The information channels contain information for both experimenters and new forest owners on forest ownership, forest management and forestry. A significant proportion of forest estates are inherited or purchased through trades between relatives.</p> <p>Private forest owners are a significant group in the Nordic countries, for example, private people own more than half of Finland's forests. An important starting point for owning and managing a forest is economic benefit, although other goals are important as well. Harvesting income is the most significant source of income.</p> <p>Forests are a source of spiritual values and recreation for forest owners and others who do not own forests. Under the extensive rights of everyone, forests are used for recreational purposes open to all, regardless of the owner. Thus, forest owners are large social influencers in the management of their own forests.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	100



Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
	<p>In this task, we first create an open access information fact sheets whose contents are compiled from the forest management methods to support forest owners' targets analysed in work package 1 (see 1.1); the working methods (task 3.1) and technologies (see task 3.2) for the practical implementation of the management methods are also described.</p> <p>Secondly, we create an open access policy brief on the subject 'Young unmanaged forest in northern boreal forests: opportunities and challenges'. The policy brief is based on the results of WP 1-3. Based on the results of our project the policy brief includes following recommendations: 1) the set of the young unmanaged forests management options, 2) pre-planning and implementation, 3) a comprehensive approach to sustainability impacts of the management sets, 4) future research and development needs. The fact sheets and the policy brief are utilized in WP 5.</p>		
Task 4.2: Service concepts (Leader: Luke)	<p>Firstly we describe idea for forest management service concepts: the service concept is an interaction between a forestry company and a forest owner, it is a shared view of producing and receiving the service. Here, it is important to consider whether forest management services are sufficiently available to forest owners.</p> <p>In practice, this means that the forest service entrepreneur presents the customer different forest management methods and justifies their climate benefits and disadvantages, while also taking into account the other forestry boundary conditions. The forest owner discusses the options with an expert and selects the most suitable methods for their values and purpose from the service selection.</p> <p>In this task, we prepare pilot service concepts for forest owners based on their views analysed in task 1.1 (see 1.1). We focus on unmanaged young forests, as their diverse tree structure offers the opportunity to build a variety of stand structures; e.g. tree species to be grown, growing stock density per hectare, intensity of thinnings. The pilot service concepts will be utilized in online training materials on alternative management options carried out in the work package 5 (see 5.3).</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	100
WP5: Advancing forest management: from research to practice (Leader: Luke)	Data transfer network pilot: through data-transfer of digital tools for pre-planning and implementing of young forests management the first step to develop a new kind of cooperation network between forestry companies and contractors, the forestry authority and teaching organizations is tested.	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	
Task 5.3: External communication (Leader: Luke)	Increasing the know-how of forest professionals and forest owners on the current and alternative young forest management methods and transferring the project's outputs also for teaching staff. A new perspective is the mapping of successful sites from networks and their documentation, as well as the use of peer-to-peer learning in training. The value base of forest owners is being mapped during the field trips. The contents of the info materials and trainings are classified according to the forest management status of young forests as follows: 1) artificial regeneration, 2) natural regeneration, 3) managed stands, 4) unmanaged stands. In this way, the tools and methods developed and presented during the project will improve pre-planning of the implementation and the quality and profitability of the young forest biomass.	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	47 220

Aktivitet	Beskrivning	Startdatum - Slutdatum	Kostnad
	<p>The following external communication is conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Searching for well implemented (successful) young forest sites in the province through networks</li> <li>- For forest owners, cross-country training days at various sites. The methods of peer-to-peer learning are applied in the training, giving the opportunity to share good practices and learn from more experienced people.</li> <li>- Field training days for forest professionals and teaching staff for the implementation of young forest management.</li> <li>- During the field trips, feedback questionnaires for forest owners and professionals, needs and value mapping for young forest management</li> <li>- Compilation of online training material on management options for young forests produced in the project</li> <li>- project info on Luke's, SLUs, Arbounauts and Forestry Center Finlands web pages, newspaper articles, policy brief and the presentation of the project's results and events in a variety of different channels</li> <li>- Presentation of project implementation and results YouTube video by Media company</li> <li>- Final Webinar</li> </ul>		
Task 5.1: Data transfer network pilot (Leader: Luke)	<p>The challenge of putting new research and development knowledge into practice is how forest owners and service providers find new valuable information e.g. informative courses, slides and brochures. Solution for this problem could be Nordic data transfer network: during the project, through the cooperation between the partners and stakeholders (research, actual forest professionals and teaching) a pilot network model of data transfer is tested to ensure the transfer of new research and development data to practical forestry.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	100
Task 5.2: Modeling the network co-operation (Leader: Luke)	<p>The result of the task 5.1 collaboration during the project is a network model for data transfer, which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Luke &amp; SLU produce research data and structures it for practical needs</li> <li>2) Forest Centre brings the profitable forest owner perspective</li> <li>3) Companies providing expert assistance and the needs of practical working life</li> <li>4) The education organisation refines the information educationally</li> </ol> <p>Interactions between the model's activities are described. The model can be implemented after the project.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	100
WP6: Project management and administration (Leader: Luke)	<p>Coordination of work tasks execution, budgeting and financial reporting</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	
6.1 General coordination of the project (Luke & SLU)	<p>Coordination of work tasks execution, budgeting and financial reporting. Luke is leading by conversational coordination of the project. See Activity 5.3.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	59 031
6.2 Financial management of the project (Leader: Luke)	<p>Luke is coordinating the project. Partners are responsible for managing their own funding.</p>	2025-01-01 - 2027-12-31	98

## Budget (Kostnads- och finansieringsplan)

### Kostnad

Kostnadsslag	2025	2026	2027								Totalt
Personal	1 124 143	1 116 938	1 132 696								<b>3 373 777</b>
Schablonkostnader	449 657	446 775	453 079								<b>1 349 511</b>
<b>Summa kostnader</b>	<b>1 573 800</b>	<b>1 563 713</b>	<b>1 585 775</b>								<b>4 723 288</b>
<b>Projektintäkter</b>											
<b>Summa faktiska kostnader</b>	<b>1 573 800</b>	<b>1 563 713</b>	<b>1 585 775</b>								<b>4 723 288</b>
<b>Bidrag i annat än pengar</b>											
<b>Summa bidrag i annat än pengar</b>											<b>0</b>
<b>Summa totala kostnader</b>	<b>1 573 800</b>	<b>1 563 713</b>	<b>1 585 775</b>								<b>4 723 288</b>

### Finansiering

Finansiär	2025	2026	2027								Totalt
<b>Offentligt bidrag i annat än pengar</b>											
<b>Totalt offentligt bidrag annat än pengar</b>											<b>0</b>
<b>Offentlig kontantfinansiering</b>											
SLU Holding AB 5565187423	275 415	273 650	277 511								<b>826 576</b>
LÄNSSTYRELSEN I NORRBOTTENS LÄN	1 022 970	1 016 414	1 030 754								<b>3 070 138</b>
<b>Totalt offentlig kontantfinansiering</b>	<b>1 298 385</b>	<b>1 290 064</b>	<b>1 308 265</b>								<b>3 896 714</b>
<b>Totalt offentlig finansiering</b>	<b>1 298 385</b>	<b>1 290 064</b>	<b>1 308 265</b>								<b>3 896 714</b>
<b>Privata bidrag i annat än pengar</b>											
<b>Totalt privat bidrag annat än pengar</b>											<b>0</b>
<b>Privat kontantfinansiering</b>											
<b>Totalt privat kontantfinansiering</b>											<b>0</b>
<b>Totalt privat finansiering</b>											<b>0</b>

### Stöd

Finansiering	2025	2026	2027								Totalt
19.1.1 Regionala utvecklingsåtgärder Regionalt projekt	275 415	273 649	277 510								<b>826 574</b>

**Sammanställning (Stödprocent)**

Stödandel av faktiska kostnader:	17,50 %
Stödandel av stödgrundande finansiering:	17,50 %
Stödandel av total finansiering:	17,50 %
Andel annan offentlig finansiering:	82,50 %
Andel privat finansiering:	0,00 %

**Rapportering och begäran om utbetalning**

Stödet utbetalas i efterhand efter redovisning av faktiska utgifter  
AoU synkas med Interreg Aurora.

**Sista datum för slutrapport**

2028-02-29

**Allmänna villkor för stöd**

Se bilaga

**Särskilda villkor**

Beslut i detta ärende har fattats av Patrik Sällström, Regional utvecklingsdirektör efter föredragning av Mayuri Kumari.

Vid frågor kontakta:

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