Question for written answer E-003071/2024
to the Commission
Rule 144
César Luena (S&D)

Subject: Oak forest dieback

Forest dieback affecting trees of the genus *Quercus* remains the biggest threat to cork oaks and cork oak forests, among others, in the Iberian Peninsula. It poses a major risk to ecosystems such as silvopastoral land, cork plantations and what remains of ancient forests dating back to pre-quaternary times.

In view of the answers to questions E-002700/2019[1] and E-004523/2019[2] and the continuing deterioration caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*:

1. What specific projects under programmes like Horizon Europe have been approved and put into place to improve holm and cork oak forests' resilience with regard to climate change and diseases such as the one caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*?

2. With the current common agricultural policy already in place, what specific intervention measures have been designed to combat tree decay or dieback and encourage sustainable forest management in systems such as pastures and cork oak plantations?

3. Given that this is a cross-border issue, what measures are being taken to improve cooperation with countries outside the EU, such as Morocco, to protect and restore *Quercus* forests?

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[1] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2019-002700-ASW_EN.html
[2] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2019-004523-ASW_EN.html