

Forests and forestry in Sweden



Possession and user rights

- Three layers of tenure regimes influencing forest use and forestry
 - Private land tenure
 - Usufructuary rights (Sami people)
 - Right of public access

To avoid conflicts due to these parallel rights the stakeholders have initiated collaboration and dialogue projects



Some facts

- 1% of the world's commercial forest areas
- 7-11% of pulp, paper and sawn timber, on the global market
- 60% of forest area, certified (FSC, PEFC)
- 1903 – the first Forestry Act
- 1923 National forest inventory
- 69% of tot. land area = forest land (57% productive, 23 million ha)
- 50% individual owners
25% state and public owners
25% private companies
- Forest sector = commercial = self-sustained

Forest policy and Forest Act

- 1993, "freedom with responsibility"
 - production
 - environment
 - social values
- Reforestation
- Notification of final felling
- Methods of felling
- Natural conservation and cultural heritage
- Measures against insects
- Noble broad leaves woodland
- Mountainous woodland
- Reindeer husbandry

More facts

- Annual cut 90 million m³
 - ✓ 70% from final felling
 - ✓ 90% of harvesting and transport is carried out by contractors
- Annual increment 130 million m³
- Formally protected (below mountainous area) 2,5%
 - ✓ Goal 2020 = 3,2%





Swedish Forest Agency

(Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation)

- Ensuring observance of laws and regulations
- Capacity-building
- Conduct various forest inventories
- Habitat protection, nature conservation agreements
- Electronic services to distribute information to stakeholders
- ~80 offices. 800 employees
- Close cooperation with other agencies
- Collaboration with stakeholders
- (National Forest programme, bio-economy, international agreements, climate change)