“Smallholders as drivers of the local economy, sustainable forest management and momentum for the bioeconomy”
Marie Wickberg
Head of communications and public affairs, Mellanskog.

Magnus Berg
Head of Industrial Policy Department, Swedish Forest Industries Federation
SFIF - The organization for Swedish pulp, paper and woodworking industries

Pulp and paper; ~50 mills in 23 groups/companies
Sawn timber; ~120 sawmills in 60 groups/companies
Other; ~40 companies closely connected to the production of pulp, paper and sawn timber.
Forest Owners Associations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Forest land 1 000 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Södra</td>
<td>51 000</td>
<td>2 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellanskog</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>1 677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norrskog</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>1 013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norra</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>1 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>104 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 152</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is Mellanskog

26,000 members. 210 employees.

A forest owner’s association

1.7 million ha forest land

4.4 million m³ sub wood

SEK 3.0 billion in sales

Part-owner of Setra Group AB (49.5%)
Ownership of Forest Land in Sweden

- Individual owners: 50%
- Private-sector companies: 25%
- State + other public: 25%
A historic perspective

MELLANSKOG

Skogs Industrierna
Sustainable forest management

• Deforestation and forest degradation, 1600-1900

• Sustained yield, 1903-1980
  • Science based approach
  • Forest Acts focusing on reforestation and increased growth
  • Information
  • Monitoring

• Sustainable Forest Management, 1980 –
  • Forest policy since 1994
    • Production and environment on equal pillars
    • No taxes – no subsidies = Market driven
    • Sectorial responsibility to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity
A growing movement of forest owners

• Mid 1800s large scale industries vs. small scale farmers.
• Large scale deforestation
• Empowerment through education and cooperation.
• 1906; the first forest owner’s association.
• A large number of different forest associations were created
• Consolidation over the decades to come
• Precursors to Mellanskog.
Development of Sweden’s Forest Industry

Production of Sawn Softwood
1850-2017

Production of Pulp
1913-2017
The whole tree is put to use
Development of the Swedish Forest Resources

Important factors:
• Policy development
• Land tenure rights
• Competitive industry
• Research
• Forest Management - Information and training

*M³sk = Forest Cubic Meters
Forestry and forest policy of today
Swedish model of forest management

- Legislation.
- Freedom under responsibility.
- Sectorial responsibility
- Equal goals. Production and environmental sustainability.
- Certification (FSC and PEFC)
Future challenges for the Swedish model?

• Maintaining international competitiveness
• An increased demand for biomass
• Reach greater consensus on targets for our forests
  • production, climat benefit, biodiversity, social aspects.
• Urbanization and a new generation of forest owners
• Long term perspectives in a world that’s spinning faster and faster.
Forestry through a gendered lens

- 38% of forest owners are women
- Largest group of female entrepreneurs in Sweden
- Women are underrepresented in all parts of the forest sector
- We do less business with female forest owners
- #metoo in Swedish forestry
- Missed business opportunities
- A challenge in recruiting and in future competitiveness
Circular biobased economy
Forest owners - drivers of the local economy

- Sweden, a sparsely populated country.
- Processing creates jobs
- Closely linked to infrastructure, community services etc.
Sweden’s Share of the World’s:

- Forest Area
- Pulp Production
- Pulp Exports
- Paper Production
- Paper Exports
- Sawn Timber Productions
- Sawn Timber Exports

Source: Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Swedish Forest Agency, RISI, FAO