



Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences



EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE
NORTH EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE - EFINORD

Forest policy and climate-related questions in Sweden

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EFINORD

The North European Regional Office of the European Forest Institute – EFINORD – is based in Umeå, Sweden.

EFINORD launched its activities in 2010 and promotes forest research networking within the Nordic-Baltic Sea-North Atlantic region.

The Regional Offices are integral parts of the Institute and they implement EFI strategy at regional levels.

Mission

EFINORD's mission is to develop and connect knowledge to facilitate sustainable management and use of forest resources in the EFINORD region.

EFINORD aims at promoting and facilitating research collaboration and science-policy interactions in North European forestry issues.





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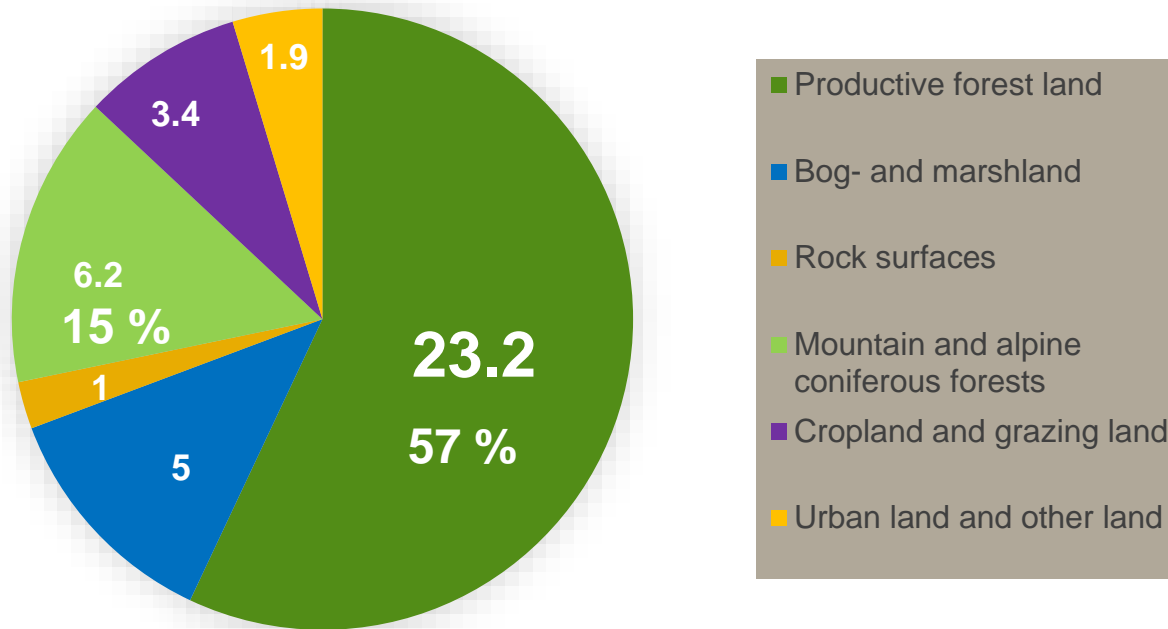


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Land in Sweden

(in M ha)



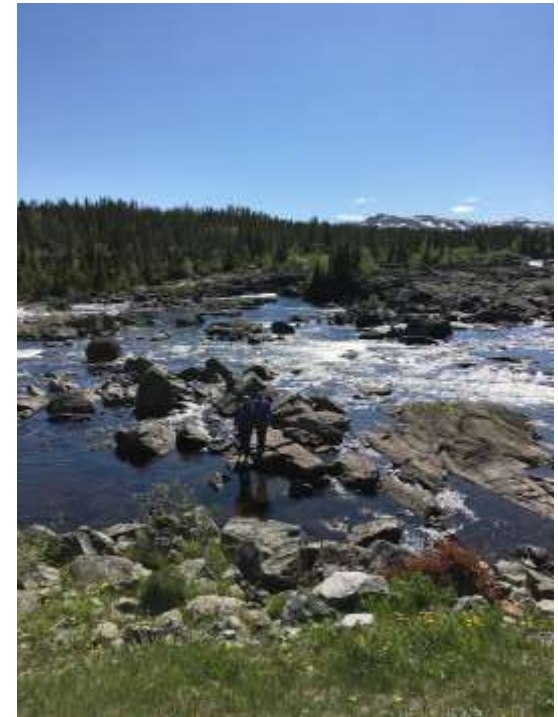
Forest in Sweden

1 % of the world's forests

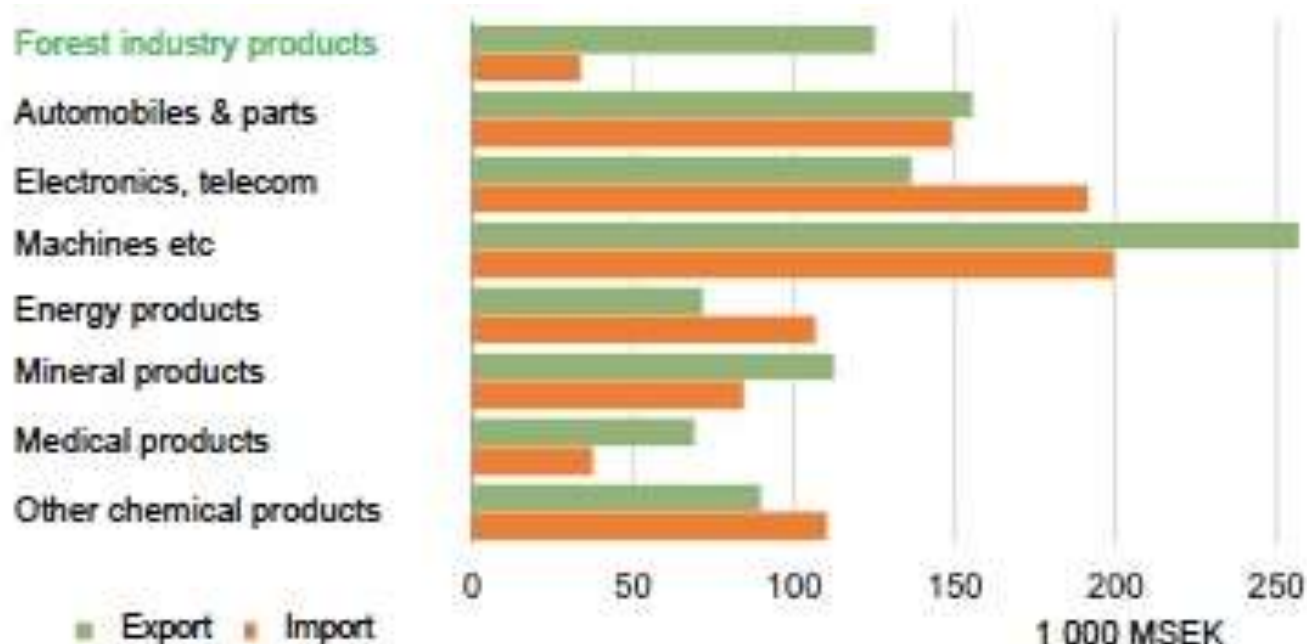
Export, share of total world export:

9 % of paper

11 % of sawn wood



Import & Export Sweden



Mean yearly temperature



Mean yearly rain/snowfall



**Changes
to the
climate
from 1961
– 2015**

Forest land use

1903 - new Swedish Forestry Act

1923 – all forest land should be used for forestry activities

1950s – mechanisation of forest -> more intensive use

1993 – Forestry Act

environmental and production goals are equal

Growth in Swedish forests



Growth in Swedish forests



Forests – future in Sweden?

Higher temperatur would result in

- Faster growth
- Potentially new tree species
- Higher temperature leads to faster decomposition of dead organic matter

However...

Forests – future and risks

Higher risk for:

- Fire
- Draught
- Floods
- Storms
- Pests (insects and fungi)

- What about quality of timber?

Higher temperature

1961–1990



2068–2097

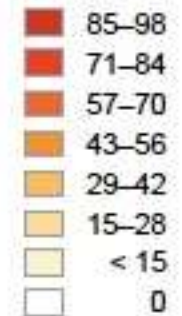


RCP4,5



RCP8,5

antal dagar



Forest policy and climate

Policy, laws and regulations – traditional tools to regulate.

Direct policy regulating forestry:

- Forestry Act regulating regeneration, harvest methods and environmental consideration

=> help increase carbon sink possibilities

Forests and climate

One important piece of the climate mitigation puzzle ...

... but not the only one

Forest policy and climate

Indirect policy – energy:

- Subsidies for renewable energy (wind and solar energy)
- Electricity certificates
 - Share of energy have to be from renewable sources

Forest policy and climate

Indirect policy – carbon emissions:

- Tradable permit
 - creating a market to control emissions of carbon

Sweden – strict climate goals

- Reduce emissions of green house gases
 - 40 % to 2030
- Challenges
 - The distance between houses and workplace increasing
 - Transportation increase

Forests have a multitude of ecosystem services

- Climate mitigation
- Social values & recreation
- Aesthetic values
- Provision of food

All are equally important for a future of sustainable management of forests.



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Thank you for your attention!

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