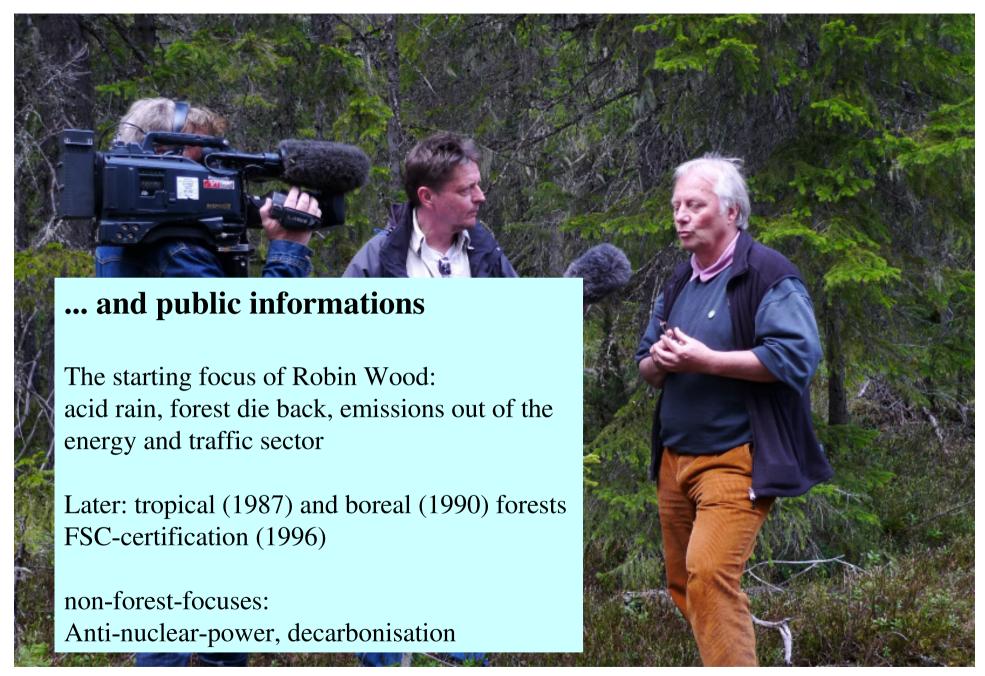
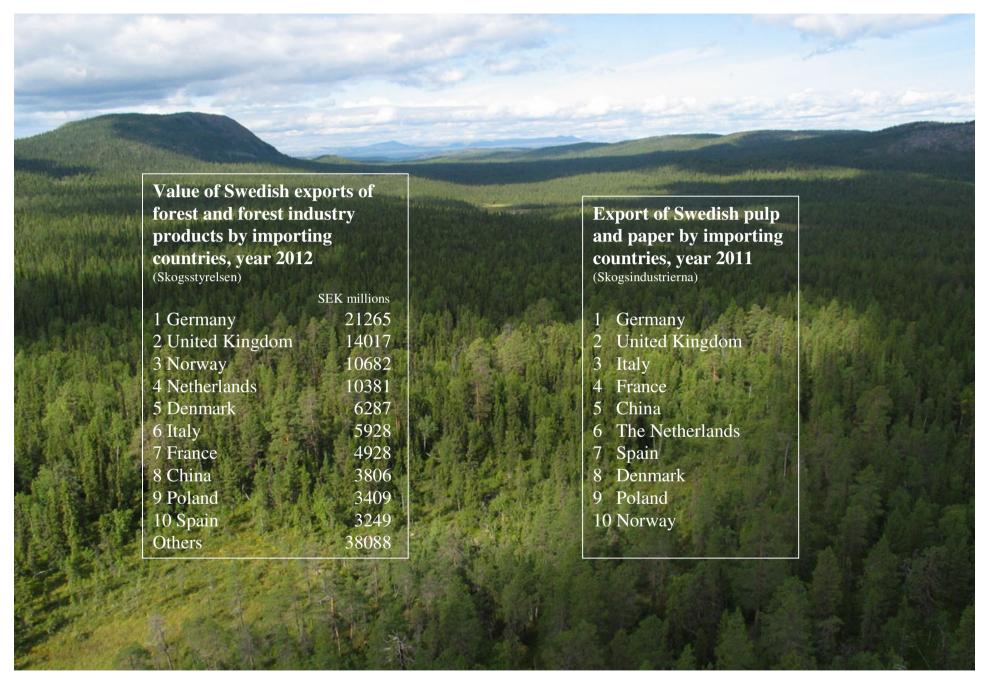


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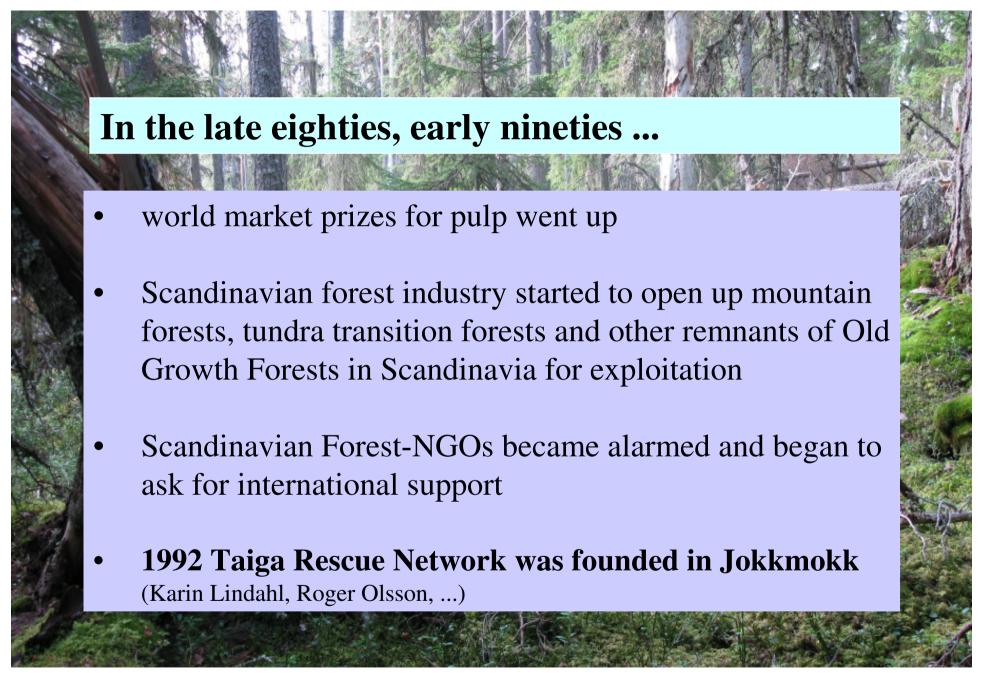




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Taiga Termintator Campaign

(international coordinated by TRN)



1998 Happiness ...

worldwide first national FSC-standard / 40 % of forests certified

The main NGO goals, the preservation of the last remnants of forests stands and trees with high biodiversity values, were included in that standard

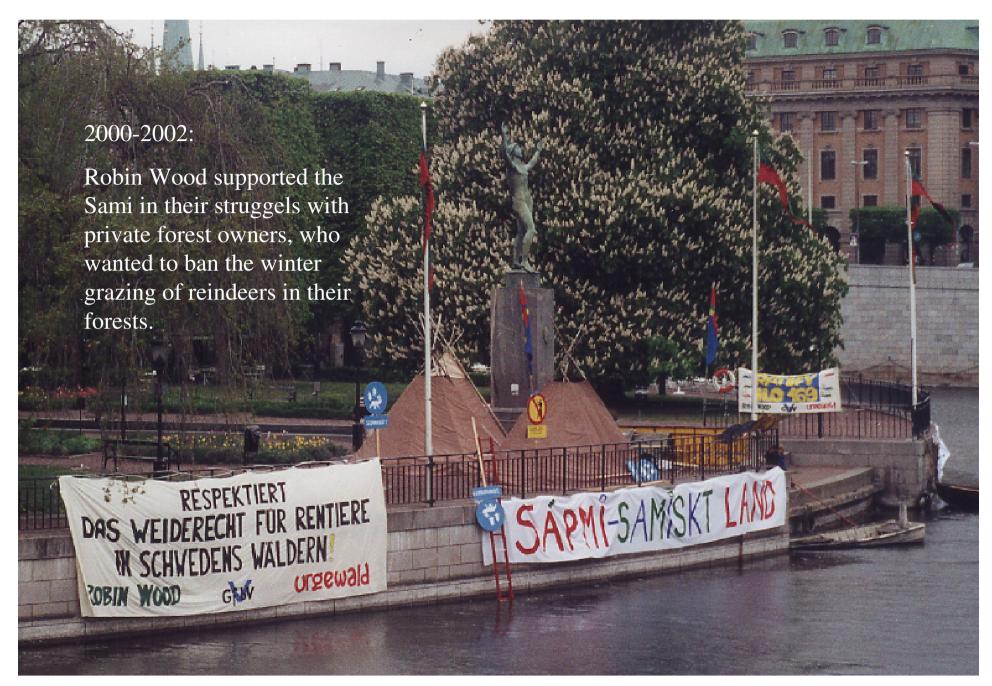
Almost all Swedish NGOs with an forest focus were pleased. (Greenpeace rejected the agreement because chemical use in tree nurseries was not banned)

FSC seemed to be something that

- could solve conflicts and
- helps to achieve ecological goals

End of NGO Taiga Terminator Campaign in Sweden

...but Robin Wood remained skeptical



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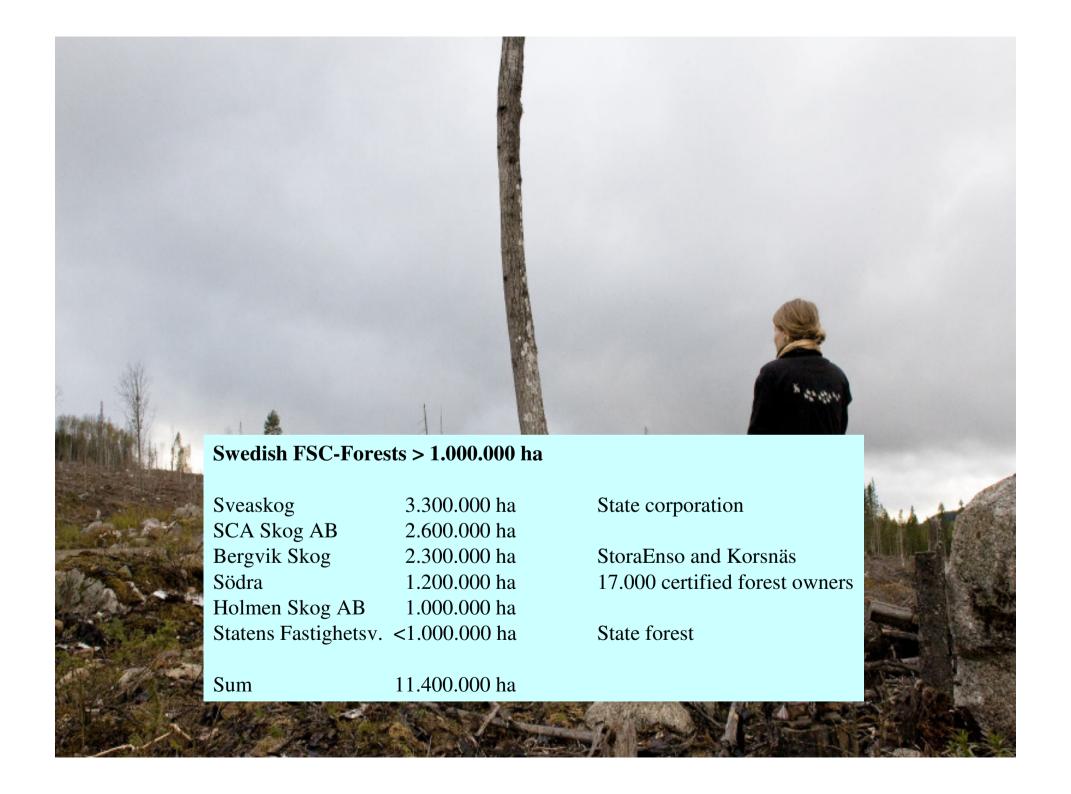
But

since many years we see a growing frustration among the Swedish eNGOs with the FSC-performance

Obviously the preservation of the last remnants of forests stands with high nature values is not secured by FSC:

- Lists of documented violations getting longer and longer since years ...

 ... but (almost) no forest owner has lost its certificate yet
- FSC-Forest owners are selling forests, that should be set aside by biodiversity reasons, to non-FSC-certified owners ... and FSC could not stop it
- Informal imbalance in the officially balanced FSC system caused by the fact, that the greatest part of certified forest are in the hand of 6 owners (> 1 million ha) ...
 - ... and it seems that FSC-Sweden does not see its role in counter balancing



Loss of confidence in FSC

NGOs inside FSC-Sweden:

- Entomologists
- Birdlife-Sweden
- WWF-Sweden

NGOs outside FSC-Sweden:

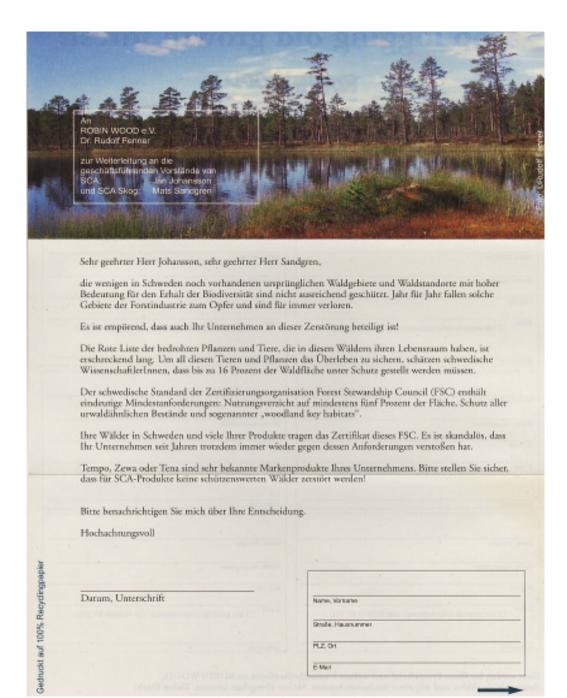
- Naturskyddsföreningen (SSNC)
- Fältbiologerna
- Friends of the Earth-Sweden
- Greenpeace Nordic (but all are still members of FSC International)
- Skydda Skogen (founded as reaction to the loss of confidence in FSC)

Today: FSC in Sweden seems to be something that

- can not solve conflicts and
- does not help much to achieve ecological goals



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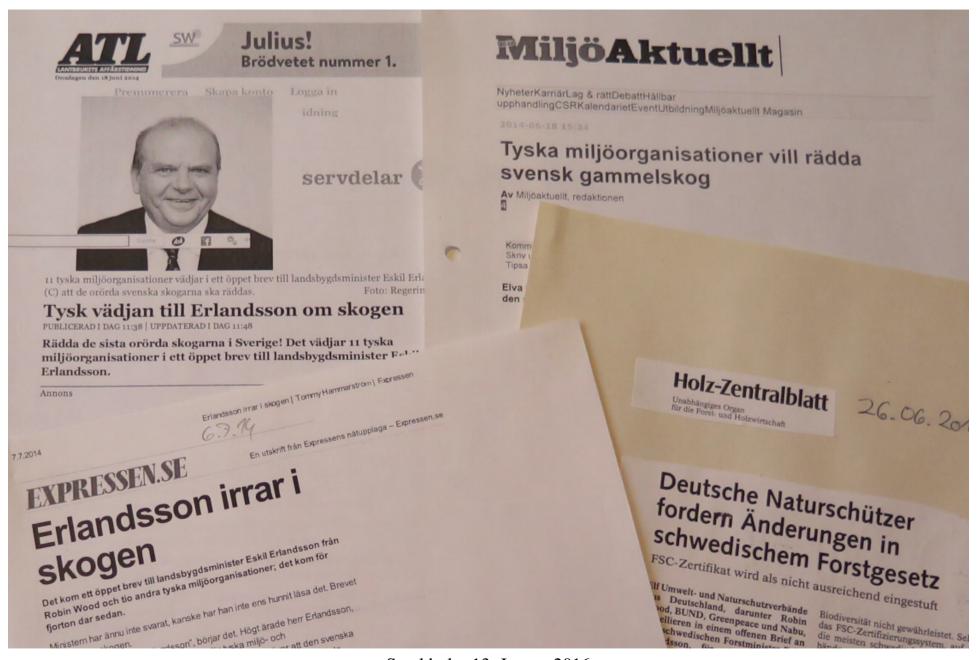
Open letter to Eskil Erlandsson Minister for Rural Affairs

German environmental NGOs demand a change in Swedish forestry

Dear Mr. Erlandsson,

we the signed representatives of German environmental and nature conservation organizations want to express our deep concern about the fact that the Swedish government allows a forestry

Concerns about the ongoing loss of pristine and near natural forest areas (also under FSC-certification); need of more effective regulations





95 Achmelvich Lochinver, IV27 4JB Scotland, UK hag@environmentalpaper.eu +44(0)1571844020 22 April 2015

Ms. Åsa Romson
Minister for Climate and the Environment
Government of Sweden
Miljö- och energidepartementet
103 33 Stockholm
Sweden

Dear Ms. Romson,

We, the representatives of organizations which are mostly members of the Environmental Paper Network (EPN), want to express our deep concern regarding Swedish forestry practice. Sweden is one of Europe's largest producers of pulp and paper, and the Swedish forest industry is an important provider of paper, paper board and sawn and planed products for many countries. However, we have learned that the current Swedish forest policy and legislation

45 international NGOs out of different environmental paper networks: Immediately protection of all WKH and OGF; strengthening of forest legislation

Stockholm 13. Januar 2016



Deutschland im Frühjahr 2015

An: Sven-Erik Bucht Minister for Rural Affairs in Schweden

Sehr geehrter Herr Bucht, viele Holz- und Papierprodukte in deutschen Haushalten stammen aus schwedischen Wäldern. Zu meinem Entsetzen ist es den schwedischen Waldbesitzern noch immer erlaubt, sogar jene selten gewordenen Wälder kahl zu schlagen, die noch eine hohe natürliche Artenvielfalt haben.

Bitte stoppen Sie diesen unwiederbringlichen Verlust!

Nach Angaben der staatlichen Umweltschutzbehörde EPA sind 880.000 ha an produktiven, höchst schutzwürdigen Waldgebieten noch ohne Schutz. Ihnen droht der Kahlschlag!

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Different views how to protect forest nature

Nordic countries

Some (near) natural forests still exist

Main focus:

Protection of the last remnants of natural forests and forests with conservation values (The questioning of clear-cutting as a default forestry method has just started)

Clear Cut size today (Sweden): No restriction below the mountain forest (incl. FSC)

Germany

No natural forests exist anymore

Main focus:

Integration of nature conservation objectives into overall forestry practices for approaching towards site specific and original forest structures

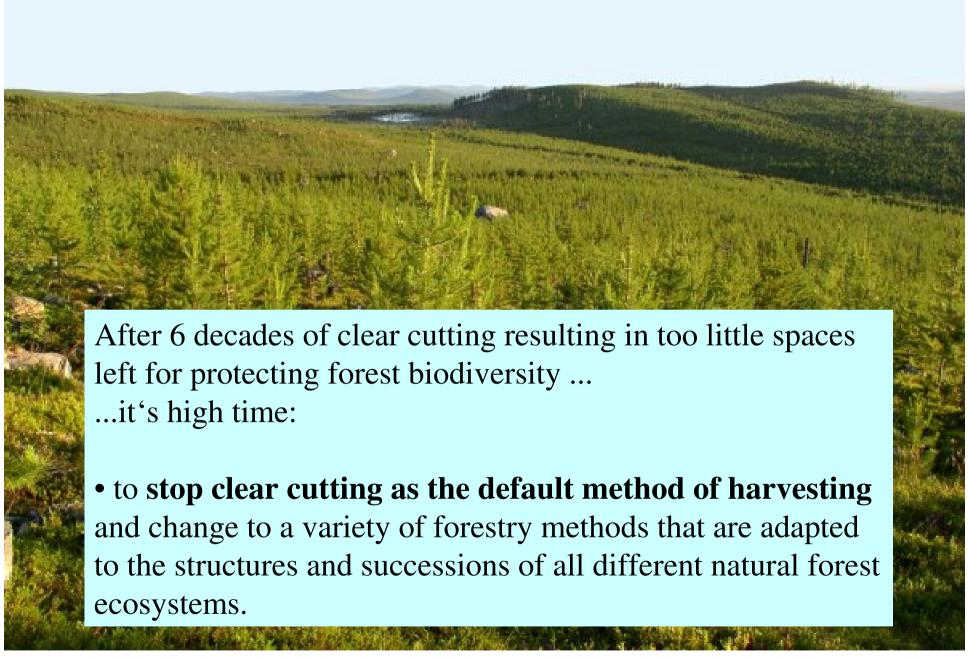
Clear cut size today:

FSC: max 0,3 ha

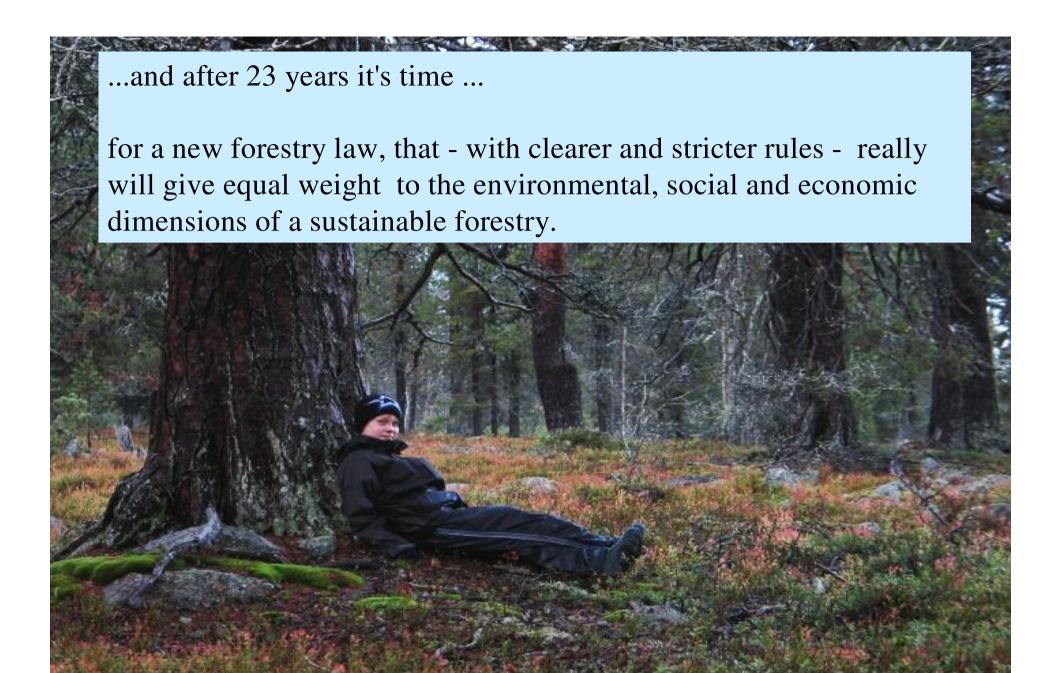
Non FSC: max 1 or 2 ha

main german criticism on the Swedish forestry practice :

The clear-cutting







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