



Welcome to Norway !

The Forest in Norway A brief survey



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NORGES SKOGEIERFORBUND 1



Forest Statistics

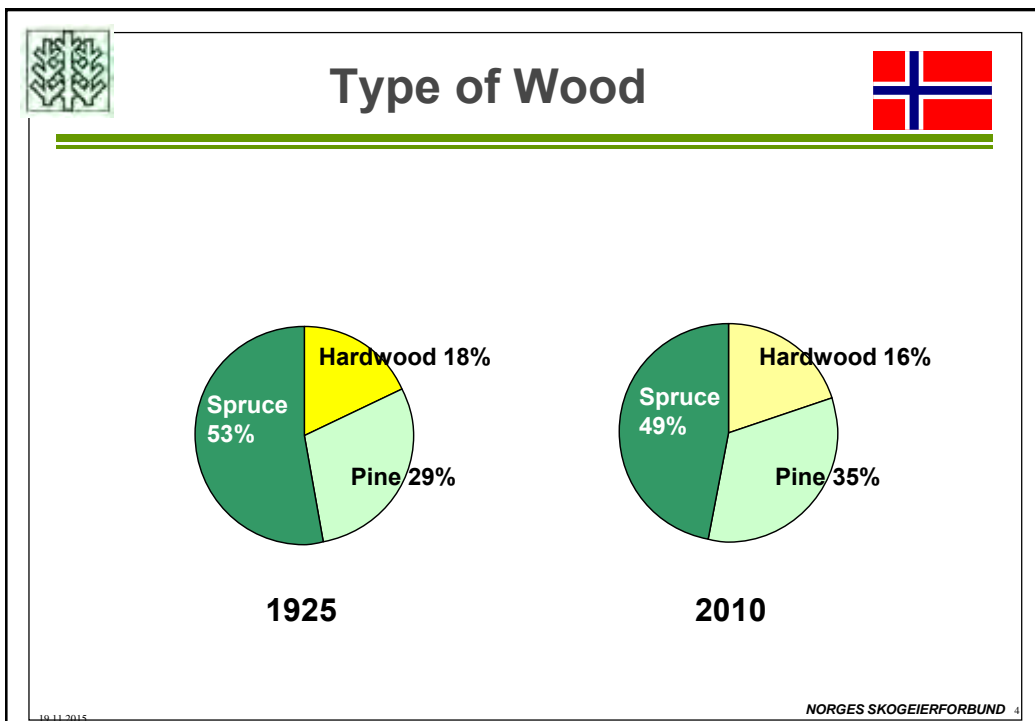
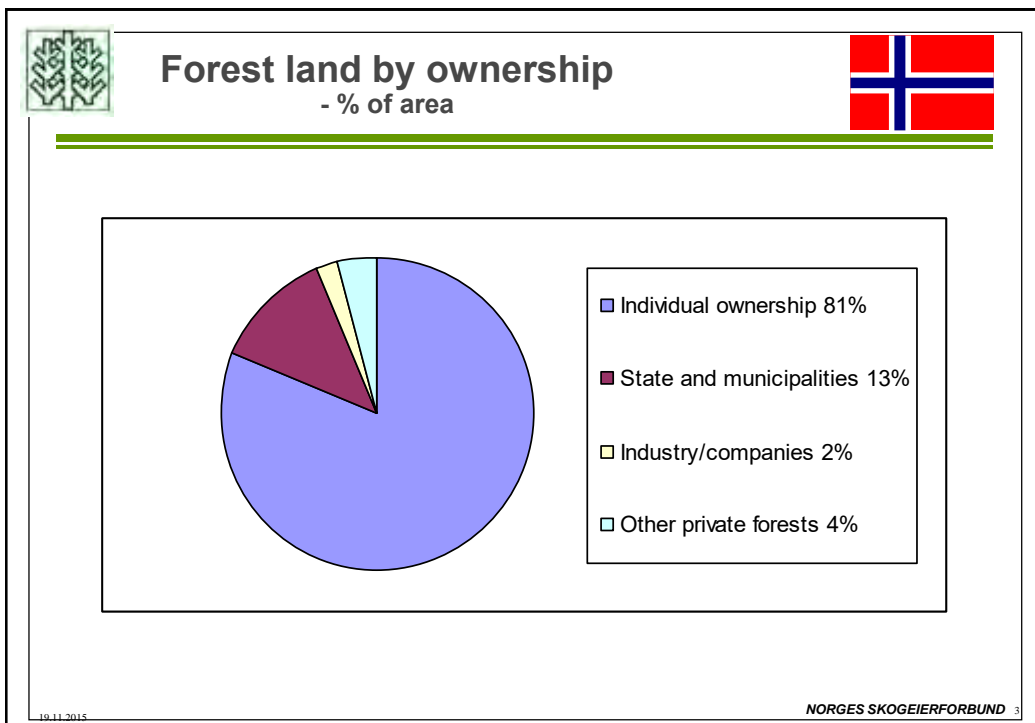


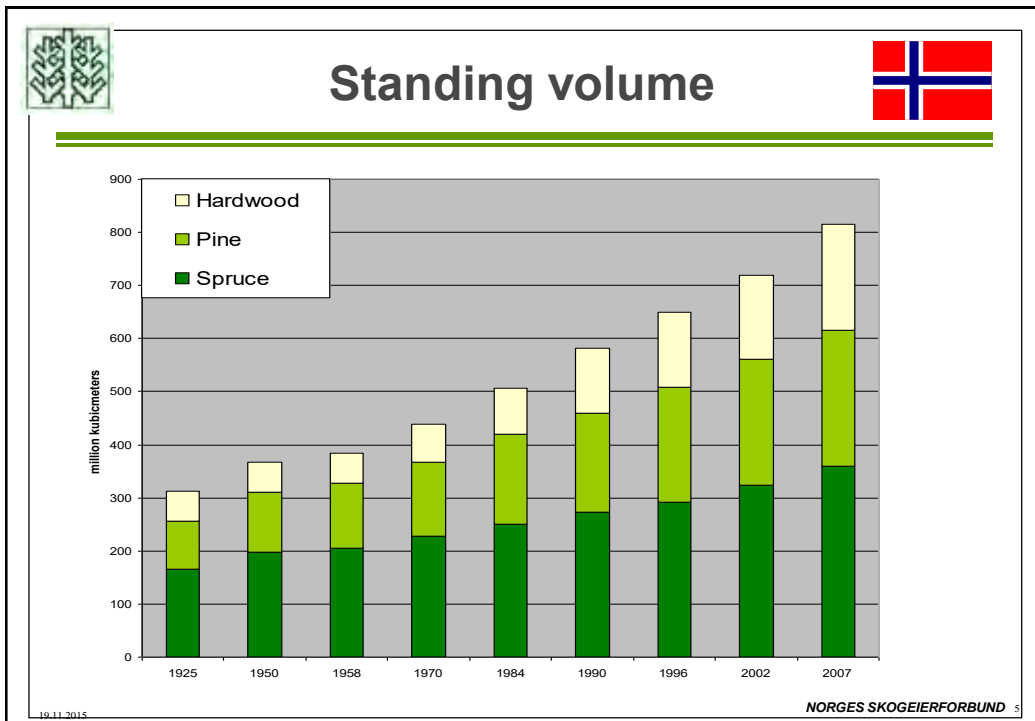
Land area	: 32 mill. hectare
Forest area	: 12 mill. hectares (38%)
Prod. forest area	: 7 mill. hectares
Total standing volume	: 894 mill. m³
Annual growth	: 25 mill. m³
Annual harvest	: 12 mill. M³

(Industrial wood 10 mill, firewood 2 mill)

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Size of properties

There are 120.000 properties with more than 2,5 hectares (6 acres) of productive forest in Norway (year 2009)

Av. forest owner (all categories) : 45 hectares (140 acres)

A great deal of the member properties are managed in combination with farming

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Family Forestry Characteristics

- **Small scale management**
- **Families, of all ages and gender, deriving income from the forest**
- **Strong attachment to their forest through generations – but this is changing.**
- **Local ownership – contributions to economic and social welfare of local communities**

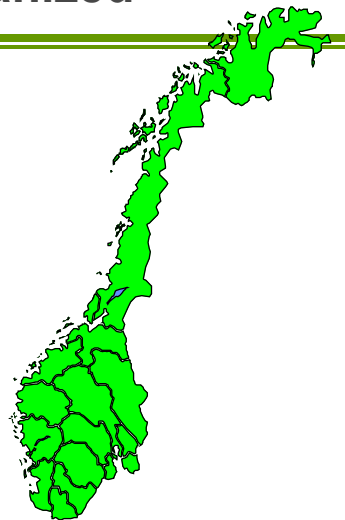
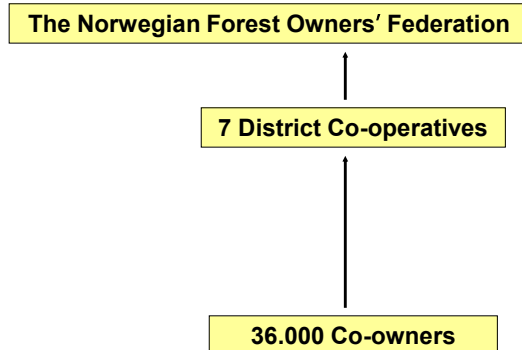


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How we are organized



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District Co-operatives



1. Høyane Skog SA
2. Grommen Skog SA
3. Mjøsaen Skog SA
4. Vinn Skog SA
5. AT Skog SA
6. Vettakog SA
7. Alsting SA


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The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation

Important tasks and projects:

- Owned and managed by the 7 regional Co-operations.
- Environmental issues
- Inform and influence official opinion and politicians (lobbying)
- The Forest Magazine (SKOG)
- International forest policy – nordic, EU and global level



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The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation` the central office

Central Forestry Policy themes:

- The future of forest based industry**
- Forestry and Climate Change**
- Biodiversity**
- Ownership structure - legislation**
- Other legal questions**
- Economical framework – (tax etc)**

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District Co-operatives`

- Timber sales**
- Forestry service; logging, silviculture**
- Forestry plans**
- Communication, advices**
- Channels for political influence**
- Environmental reliability**



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District Co-operatives ``

- ❑ Negotiate timber prices with the industry
- ❑ Offer competitive timber prices
- ❑ Guarantee the payment
- ❑ Use entrepreneurs with high competence
- ❑ Develop and secure sale options
- ❑ Ownership in industry

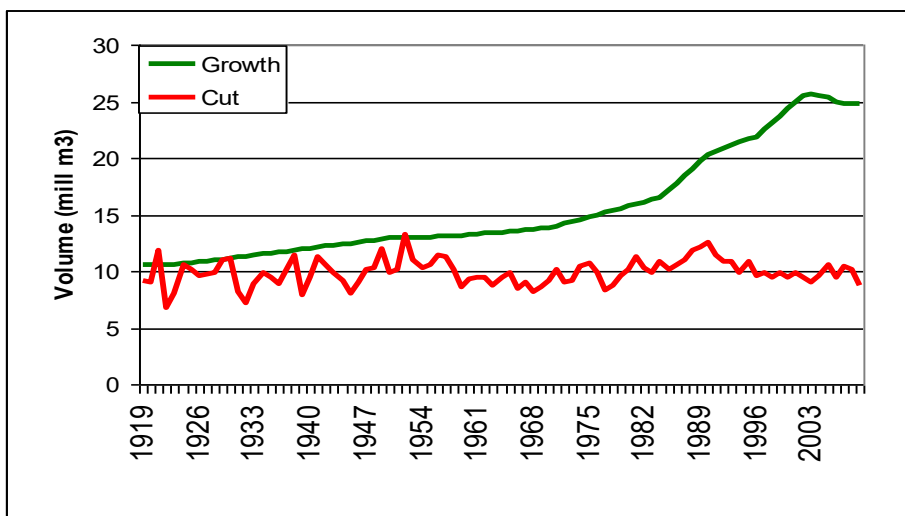


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Growth and cutting



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Income and Expenses

Tiber price, average	45 EURO
Cutting expenses	15 EURO
Forestry Trust Fund	5 EURO
Net Income	25 EURO/m³

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Social results of forest activity

Forestry activity and timber processing industry in almost all parts of Norway

Forestry products and services - 700 millions Euro

Turnover in the forest industry – 6 billion Euro

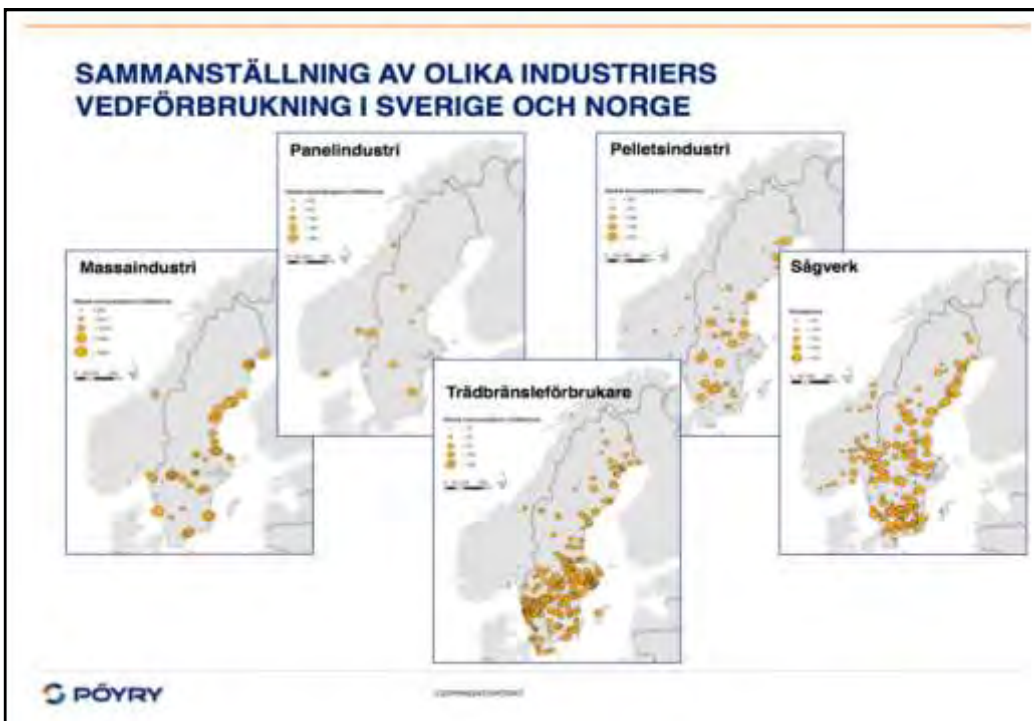
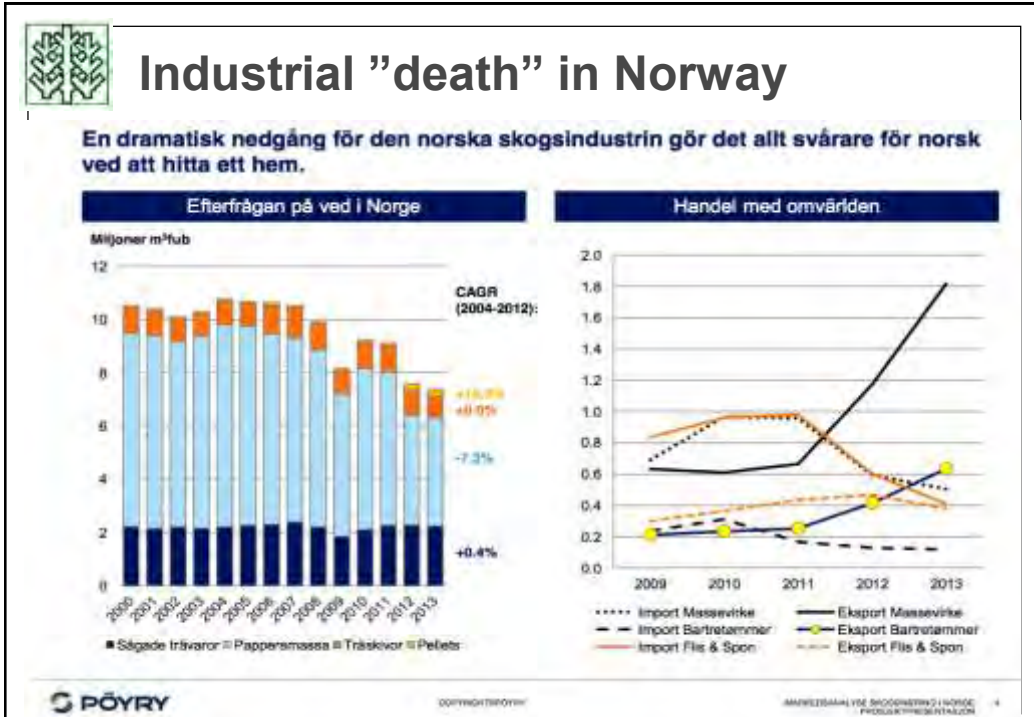
Aggregated gross value roundwood – 6% of the total turnover in Norwegian industry.

Last years:

Big changes in the forest processing industry

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The Forestry Act

Main objectives: to promote sustainable forest management and economical development, and secure biological diversity, outdore recreation, cultural values, etc.

The Forest Trust Fund: Requires forest owners to reinvest a part of the revenue from forestry into a government administrated fund. This shall secure long term investement, as silviculture, building and maintenance of roads, forest management planning and environmental measures.

A forest owner is required to deposit between 4-40% of the gross revenue from the sale of timber.

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Odelsloven

Odelsloven

The Odelsrett is an ancient Scandinavian allodial titel which has survived in Norway as *odelsrett*.

The Norwegian law stipulates the right, when a farm is to be sold, of any member of the family, by the principle of primogeniture to buy it, consistent with *Åsetesrett*.

If the property is sold to a stranger, family members have the right within a specified period of time (6 months) to redeem it at the price paid, with the additional cost of the improvements.

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Konsesjonsloven

The purpose of the Act is to regulate and control the sale of real property in order to achieve an effective protection of agricultural production areas and such conditions of ownership and utilization as are most beneficial to society, inter alia, in order to provide for:

- 1. the needs of future generations
- 2. agricultural industry
- 3. the need for development sites
- 4. consideration for the environment, general interests of nature conservation and outdoor recreation.
- 5. consideration for settlements.

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Jordloven

The purpose of this Act is to provide suitable conditions to ensure that the land areas in the country, including forests and mountains and everything pertaining thereto (land resources), may be used in the manner that is most beneficial to society and to those working in the agricultural sector.

Cultivated land must not be used for purposes that do not promote agricultural production. Cultivable land must not be disposed of in such a way as to render it unfit for agricultural production in the future.

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