

*International Conference*

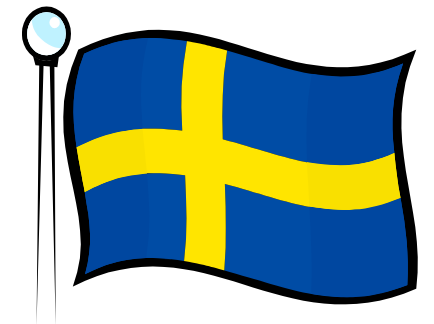
# OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN PRIVATE FORESTS

*October 4, 2018,  
Hotel Panorama, Zagreb, Croatia*

## Importance of ownership rights in the Swedish Family Forests

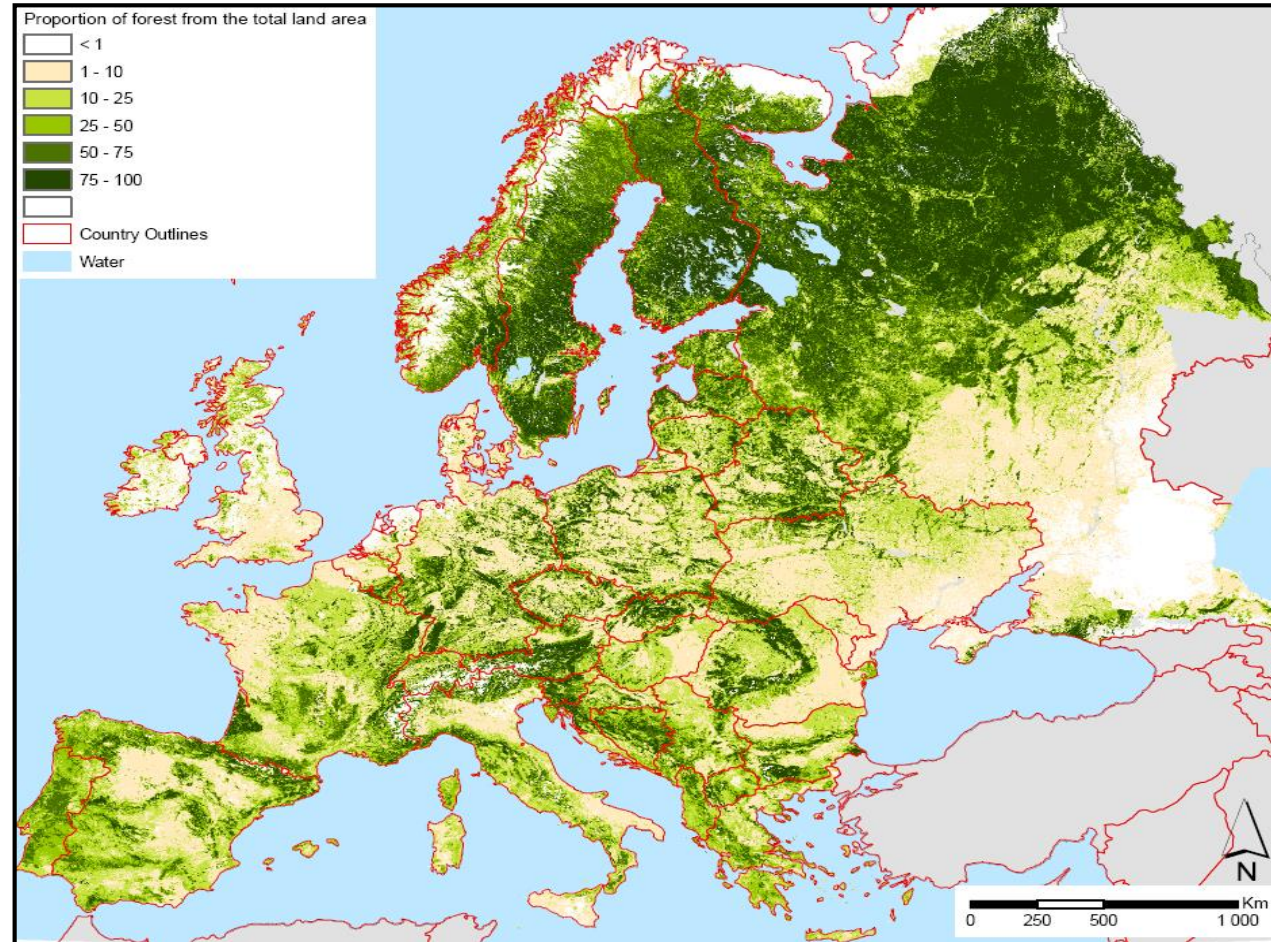
Zagreb 4th of Oct 2018

Dr Lennart Ackzell



# European forest resources

Lower population density leads to more remaining forests



Source: EFI (European Forest Institute)



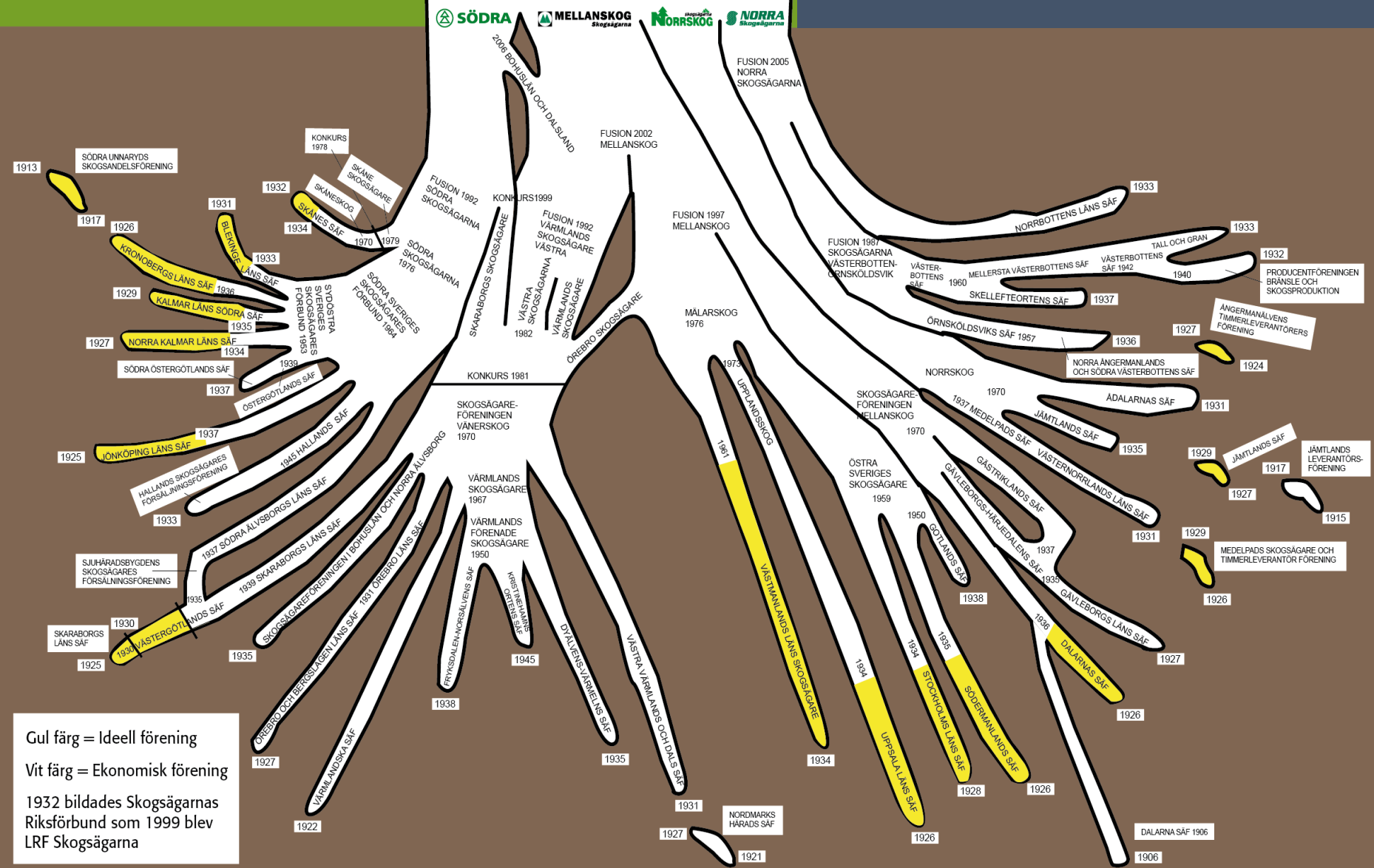
Swedish Forest Landscape

# History



- 1500s King Gustav Vasa expropriated Catholic Church land, “Reformation”
- 1600s King Karl XI expropriated Nobility land, “Reduction”
- 1700s King Gustav III afraid of French Revolution gave Swedish Farmers Clear land rights
- Until industrialisation 1850s forest was for domestic farm use. Thereafter it became a market commodity.
- Smallholders vulnerable to growing sawmill industry. → Deforestation.
- Early 1900s political reaction to safeguard land ownership rights with supportive new forest service, ban on company land purchase
- Community response popular movement of forest producer organisation  
**Land tenure was in place**

# The Roots of Swedish Family Forests Association



Gul färg = Ideell förening  
 Vit färg = Ekonomisk förening  
 1932 bildades Skogsägarnas Riksförbund som 1999 blev LRF Skogsägarna

# 100 years of Nordic Forestry



# Swedish family forest owners associations



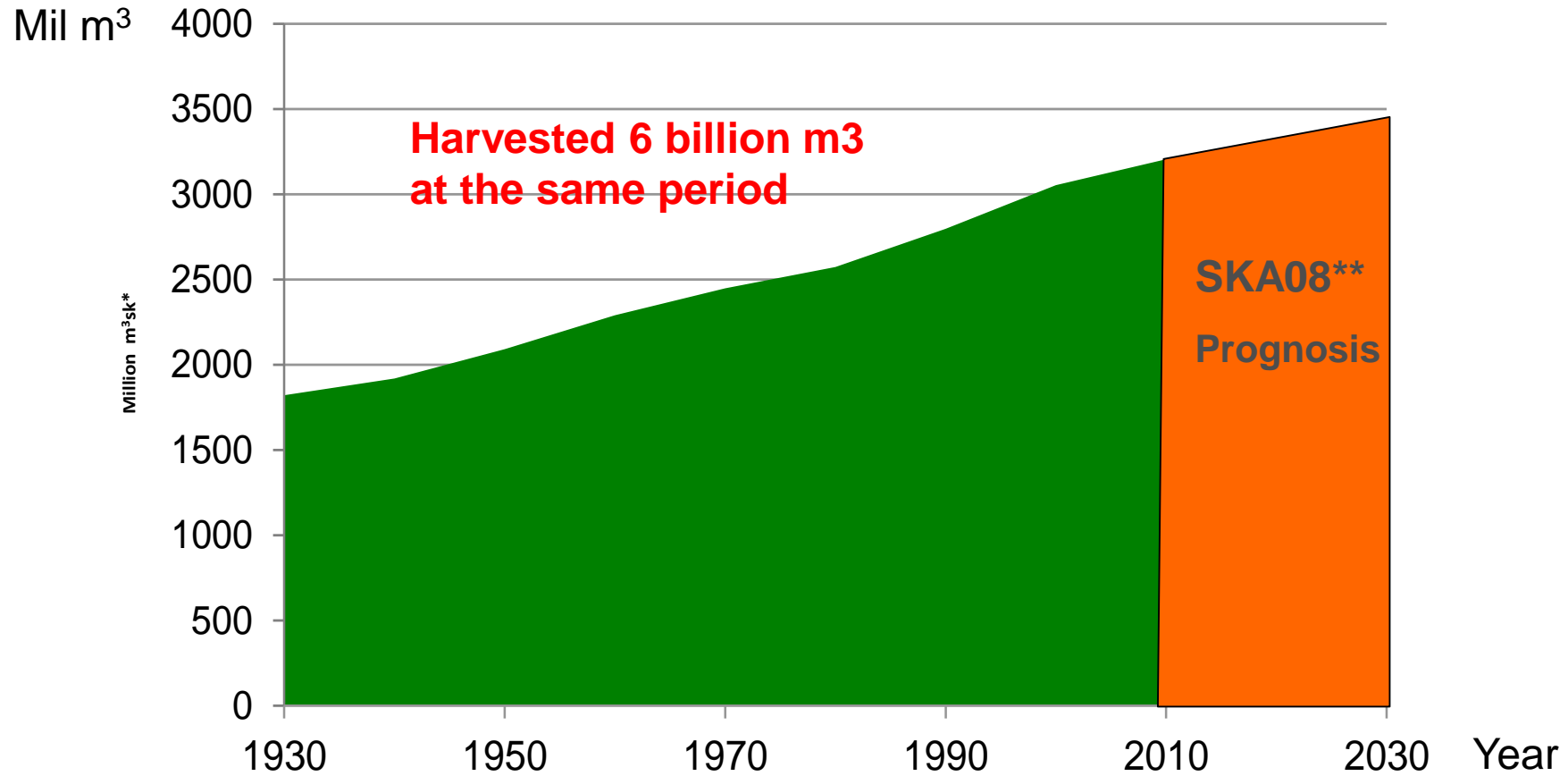
# Lessons: 4 components

- Secure tenure rights
- Market access, right to use the trees
- Support forest services for private owners
- Associations: local, regional, national





# 100 years Volume Development in Swedish Forests



Source: Swedish Forest Agency

# Three generations re-forestation





# THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

1. Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of justice, equity and peace in the world.

2. Everyone has certain rights and freedoms which have emerged from the conscience of mankind, and the intent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

3. It is essential, if man is not to be relegated to the state of war, to substitute against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

4. It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations.

5. The peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter proclaimed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

declared to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

6. Member States have pledged themselves in the Charter to the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

7. A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

8. We, the Members of the United Nations, have proclaimed this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, in the confidence that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1  
1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2  
1. Everyone has the right to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, birth, or other status.

Article 3  
1. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4  
1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery or the like shall be prohibited by law.

Article 5  
1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6  
1. Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

Article 7  
1. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 8  
1. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by the law.

Article 9  
1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10  
1. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11  
1. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 12  
1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13  
1. Everyone has the right to free movement and residence within the borders of each state.

Article 14  
1. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 15  
1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

Article 16  
1. Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the basis of the peace and stability of the world.

Article 17  
1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

Article 18  
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief.

Article 19  
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without fear and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities.

Article 20  
1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in any form, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 21  
1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

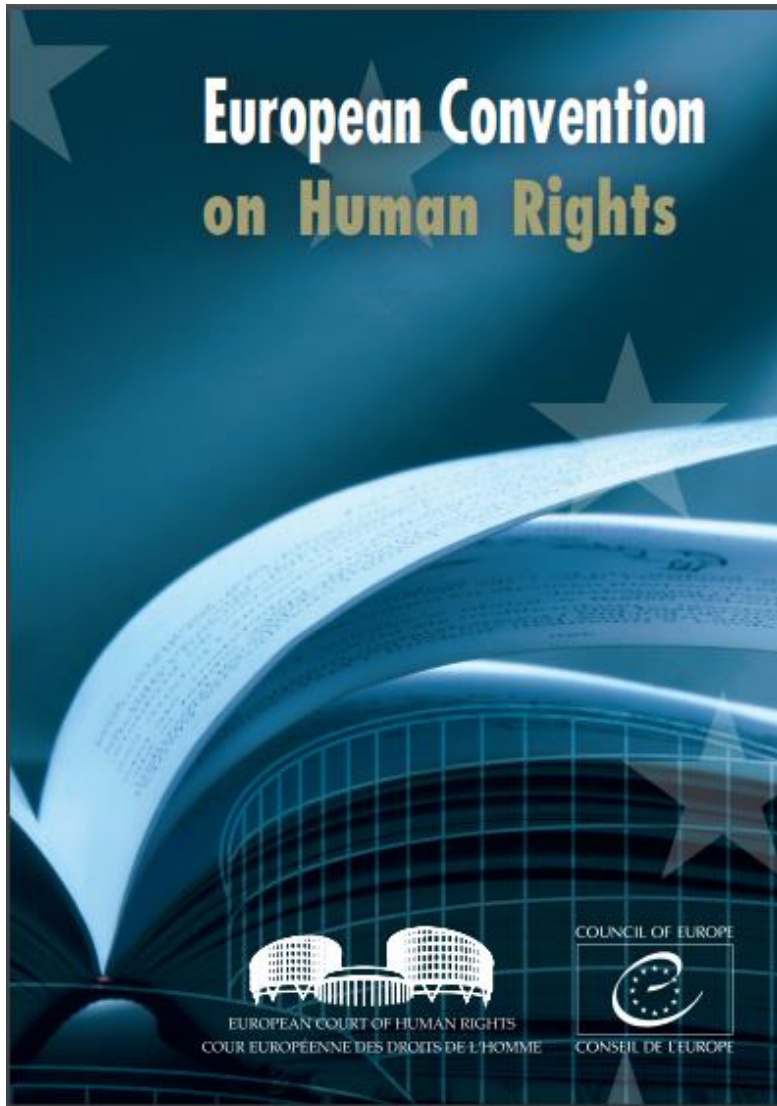
Article 22  
1. Everyone has the right to social security.

Article 23  
1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Article 24  
1. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25  
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to education.

- Article 2 Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, ...., property
- Article 17
  1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
  2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

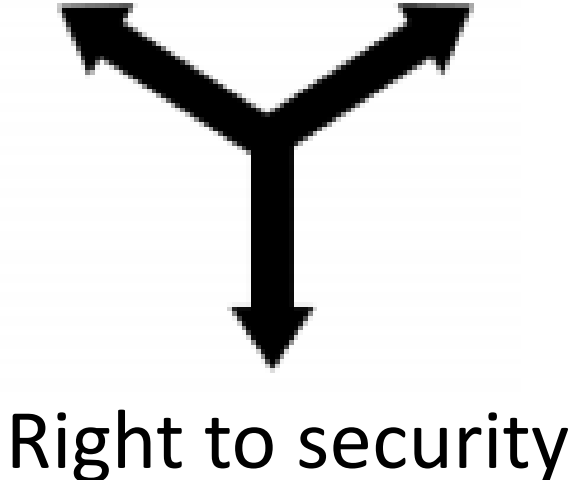


- ARTICLE 1 Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

User freedom

Agreement freedom



# Problems with habitat, species and bird directive FSC's notion of Key habitat

- Cases of sudden stop of forestry activities due to a flying bird or a found mushroom
- Cases of sudden declaration of Key habitat on exactly the stand a forest owner has notified for felling





Noah, 3, proud  
bearer of future  
forest

Thank you!

