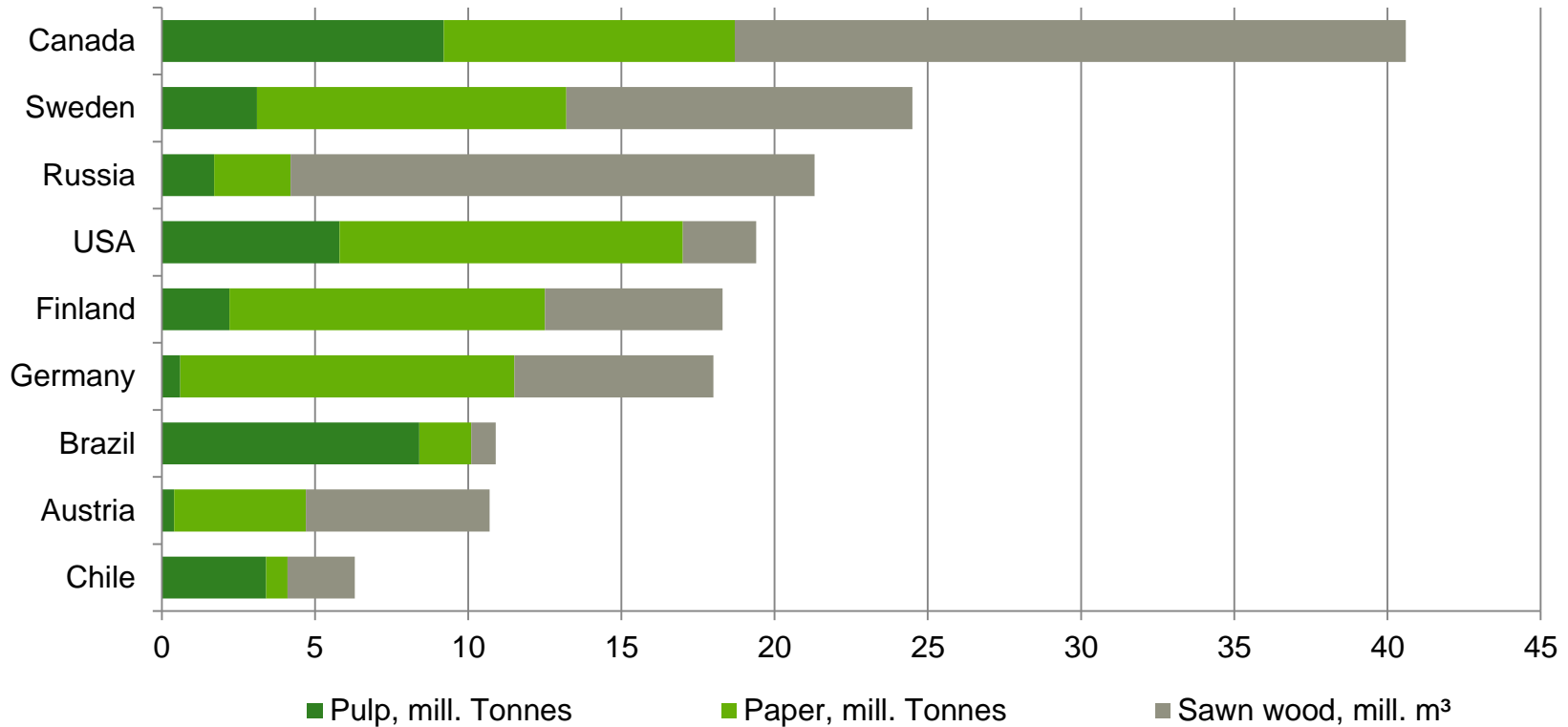
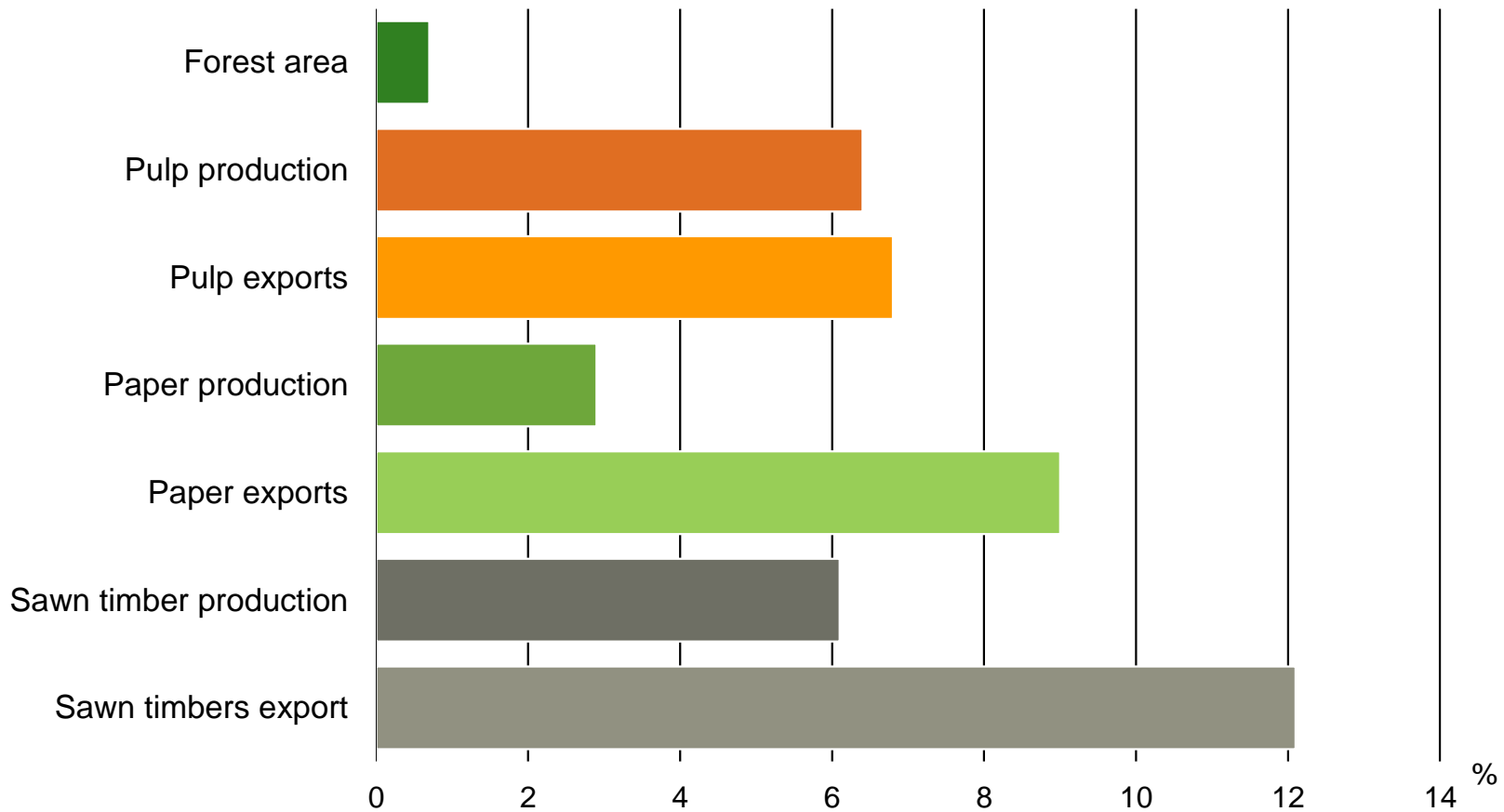


World leading exporters of pulp, paper and sawn timber 2010



Source: Swedish Forest Industries Federation, CEPI, PPI, FAO, National Associations

Sweden's share of the world's:

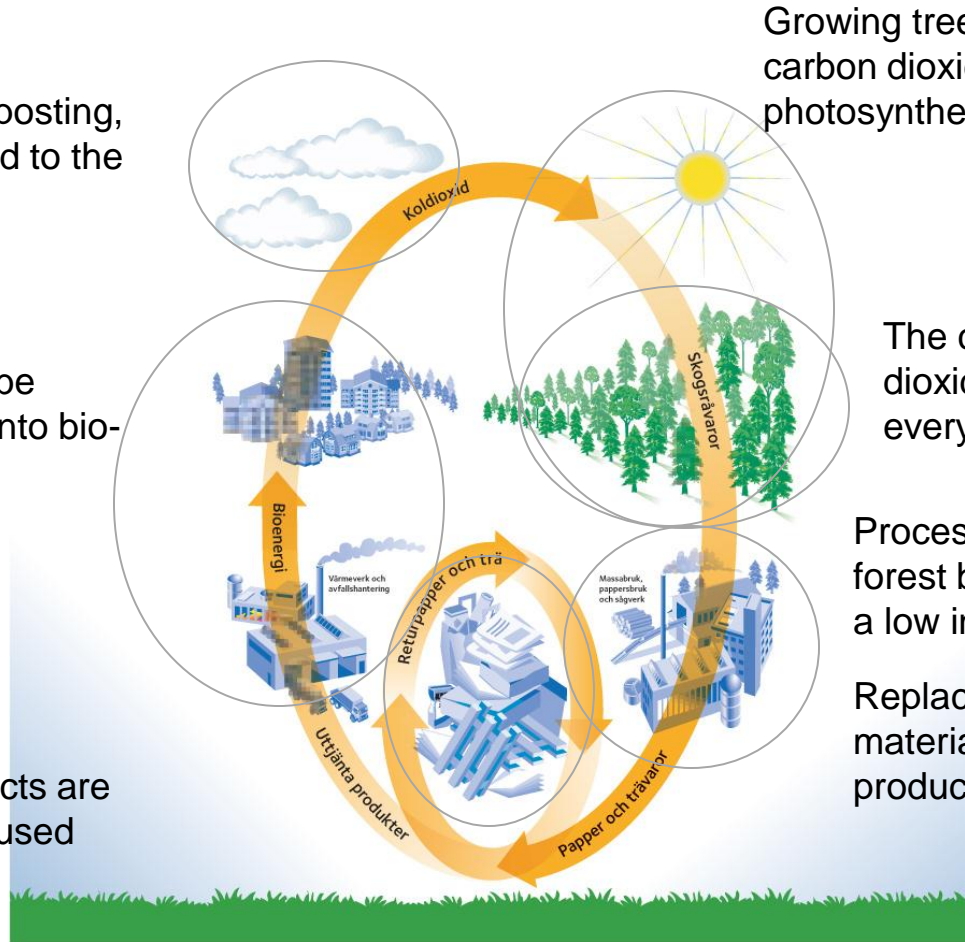


Forestry's significance in the carbon dioxide balance

In combustion and composting, carbon dioxide is emitted to the atmosphere

Worn-out products can be incinerated and turned into bio-energy or compost

Wood-based products are recycled and/or re-used



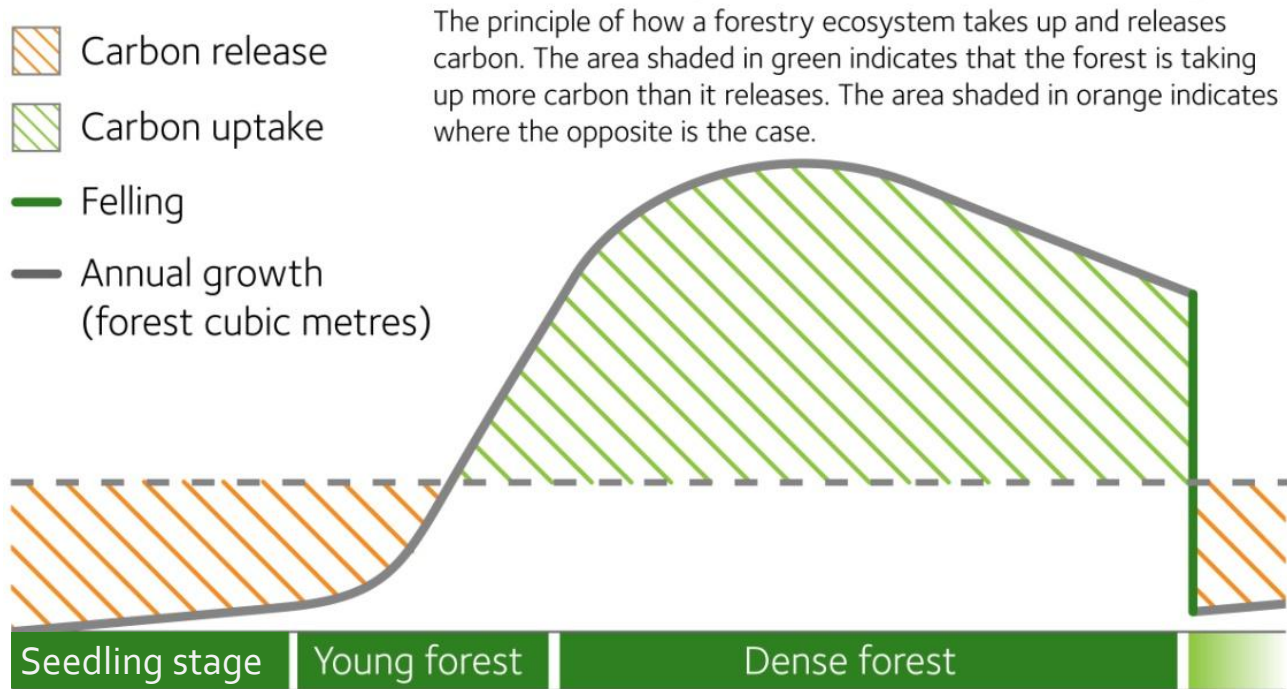
Growing trees capture carbon dioxide by photosynthesis

The carbon from the carbon dioxide is stored in every part of the tree

Processing raw materials in the forest based industry requires a low input of energy

Replacing more energy-demanding materials with wood-based products produces a bonus effect

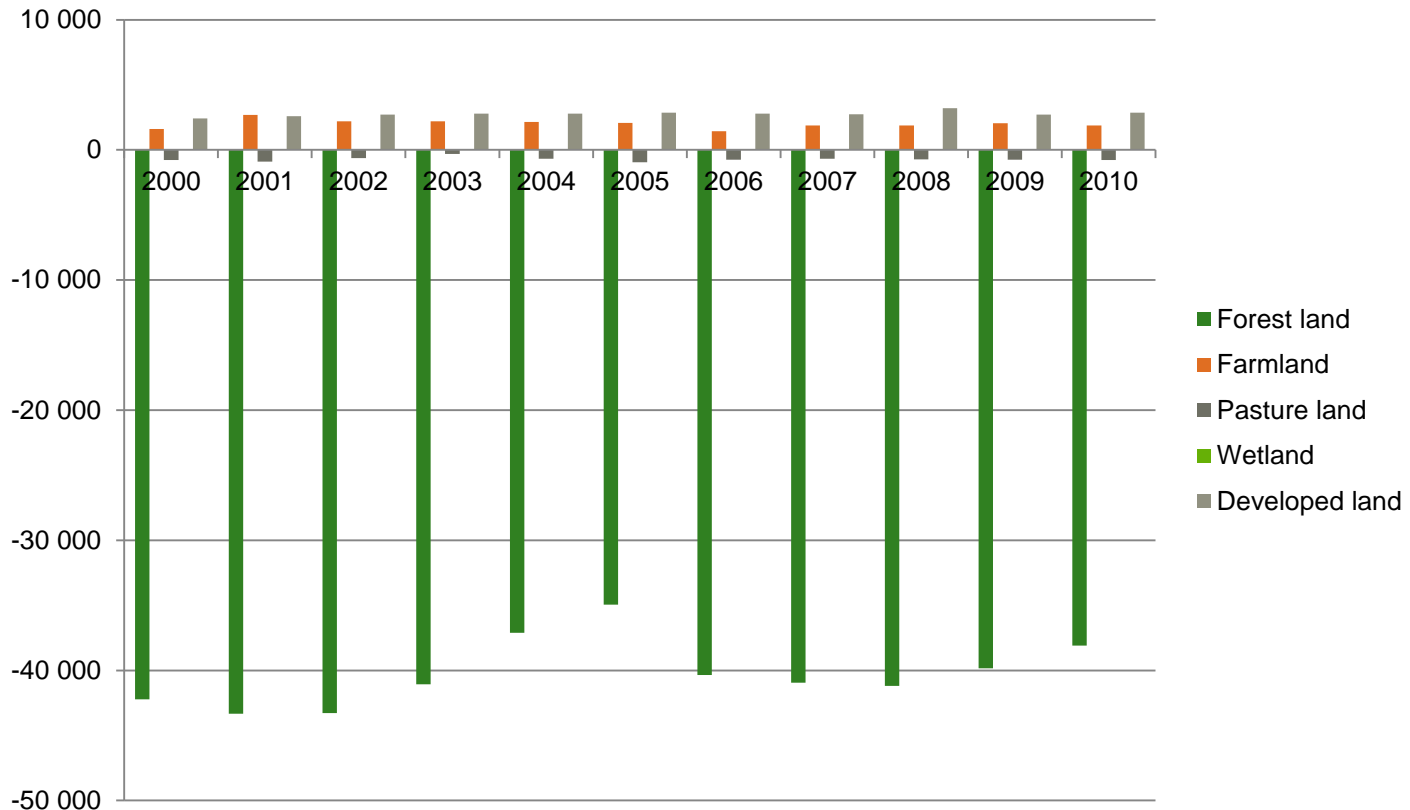
The carbon absorbed and released by the forest over the lifecycle



Source: SLU (The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences)

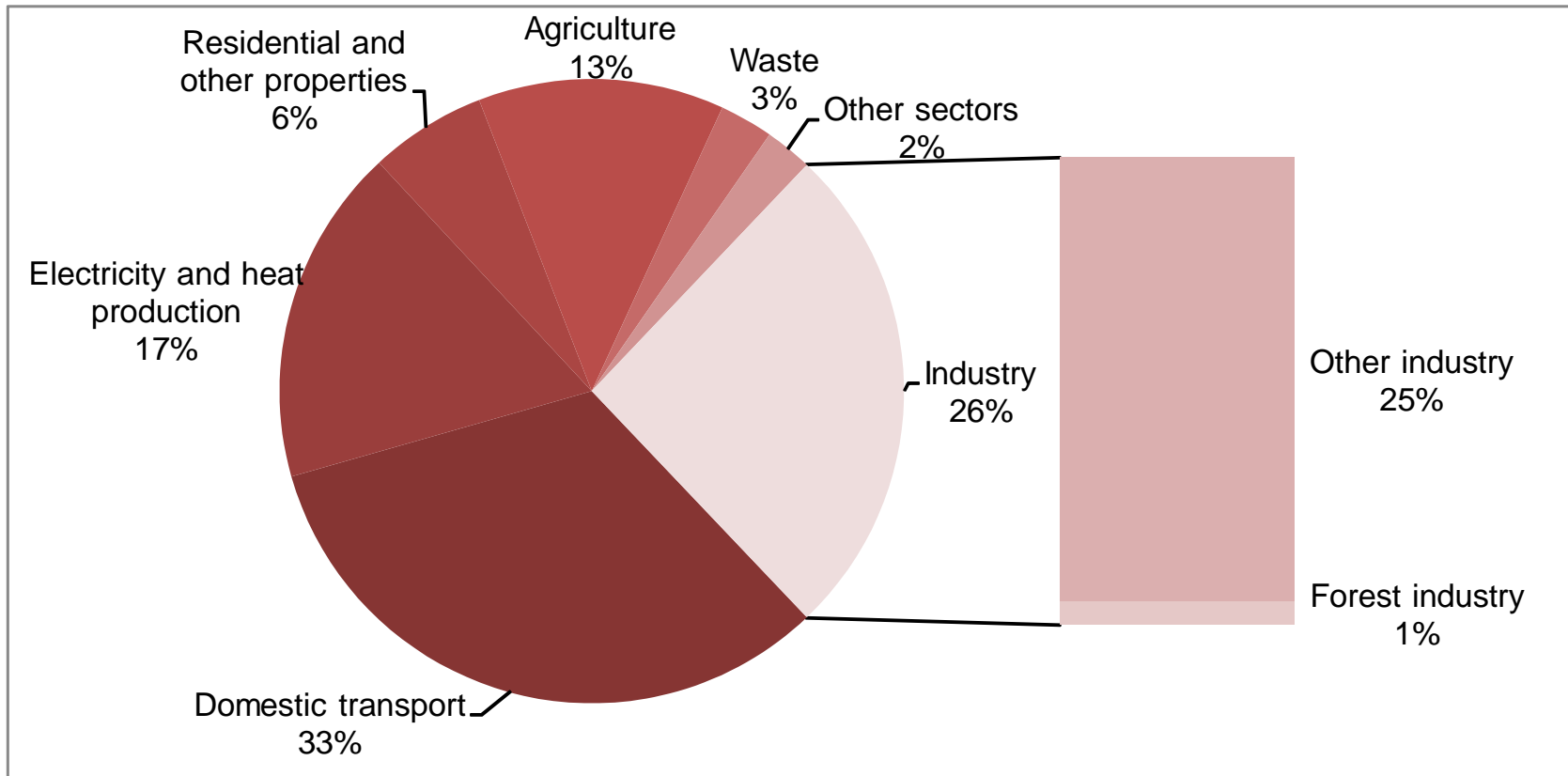
Greenhouse gas emissions from different land uses in Sweden (Million Tonnes of CO₂-equivalents)

Minus = carbon sink



Source: Swedish Environmental Protection agency

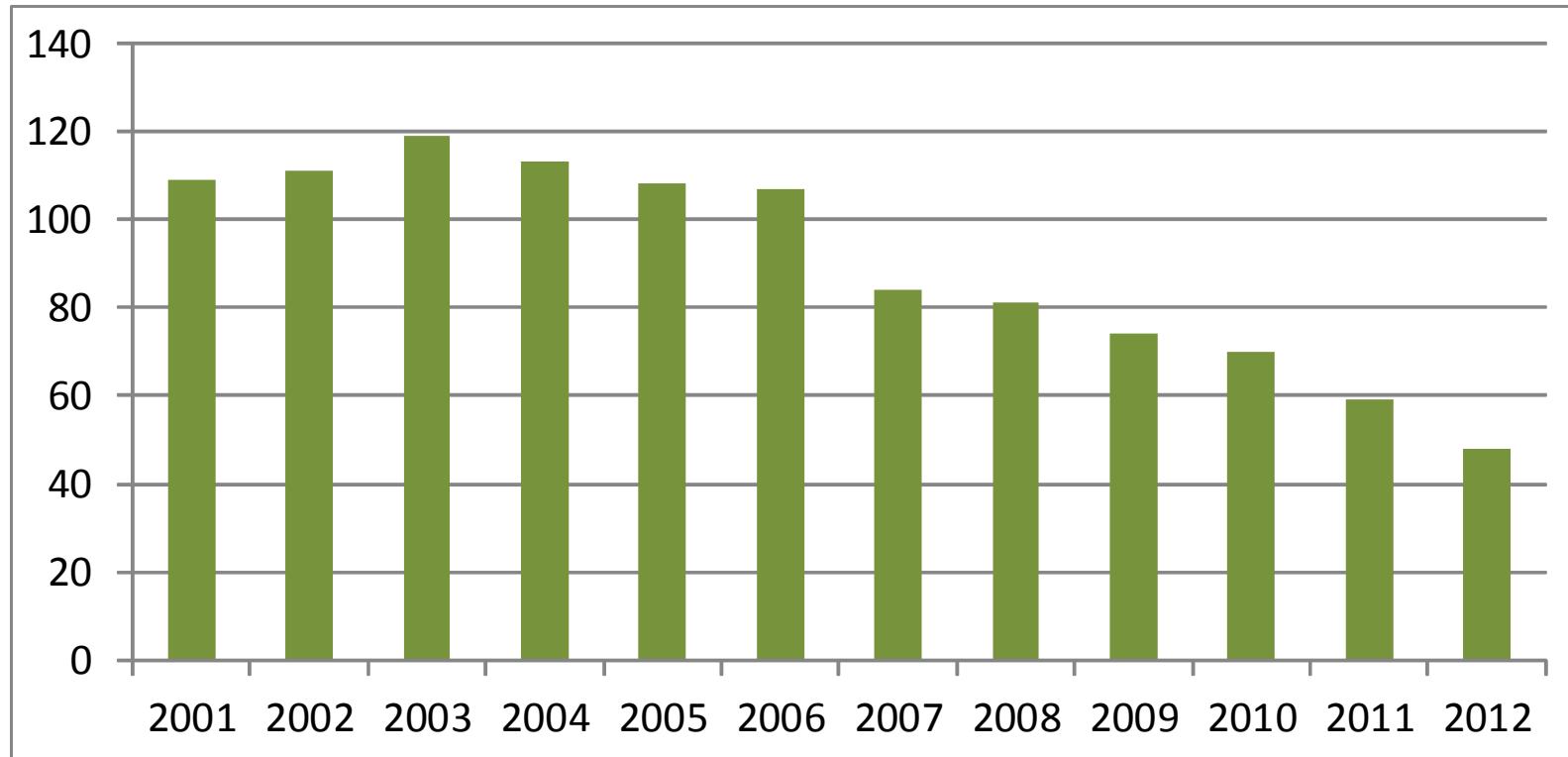
Sweden's emissions of greenhouse gases per sector 2011 (61 Million Tonnes CO₂-equivalents)



Source: National Environmental Protection Agency, Statistics Sweden

CO₂-emissions* per tonne of market pulp and paper

kg



Source: Statistics Sweden

* Based on fuel consumption, excl. fossil fuel for back-pressure production