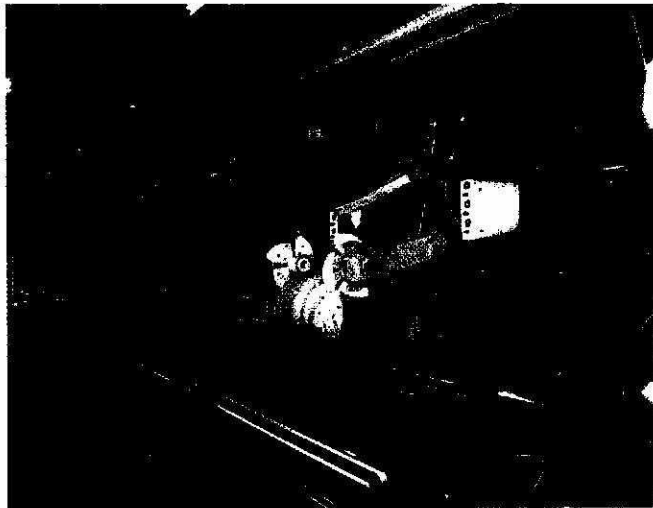


INDUSTRY

Port Hawkesbury, NS. The mill will produce 350,000 metric tons/year of SC A+ supercalendered printing paper.



Salmatec Engineering Oy supplies automatic paper roll packing line for Stora's Port Hawkesbury, NS, mill.

ment, automation, and population growth. New technologies and new investments must not discard the need for job generation in developing countries; at the same time, protecting the environment and creating economic growth in the area remain important to investors.

Eco-labeling of wood products, better explanations, and green labels attached to final wood products are ways to show that these products are manufactured using wood that was harvested in well-managed (or sustainably managed) forests. These labels are being demanded by some markets, such as those in the United Kingdom and Germany. In the United States, the labeling of wood products began in the early 1990s when the Rainforest Alliance started its Smartwood Program. Since then, there has been a move to provide green labels for wood products and certificates for environmentally and sustainably managed forests. Sustainability is based on three concepts: environmental, economical, and social. There is no sustainable development when only one portion is favored.

According to the ISO standard series on eco-labeling, three types of labels are under consideration:

- Type I labels are those whose criteria are developed by third parties in an open, nondiscriminatory, and transparent process.
- Type II labels consist of self-declaration and proven practice of environmental principles and policy.
- Type III labels are based on life-cycle assessment and scientific evaluation of impacts on selected scientific criteria.

Type III labels are being used and adopted in forestry. In Brazil, two hardboard manufacturing companies have obtained labels according to this system. There are reasons to believe that other companies may follow. Type II labels, to this point, have gained little acceptance in the forest industry. Type I labels have, in the FSC—Forest Stewardship Council—been the most successful example.

The FSC is the first international accrediting organization to develop a process to set criteria for forest management in an open forum of discussions involving the interested parties. Established in 1993, with headquarters in Oaxaca, Mexico, the FSC has the goal of "setting worldwide standards for good forest management by promoting widely recognized and respected principles of good forest management." The principles and criteria set by the FSC apply to all types of forests, and a special principle has been developed for plantations. Many NGOs have worked together with the industry to set the criteria. For this reason, the FSC scheme has seen increased acceptance and reliability. To avoid generalization, the FSC has established offices in major forest-based countries to adapt criteria and indicators to the local conditions, hearing social, economic, and environmental interested parties.

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

NEWS FROM CELSO FOELKEL

A CONTINUATION OF SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY IN LATIN AMERICA

Forest sustainability, principles, criteria, and indicators are key issues worldwide. There are many discussion forums, and many people are involved in the dialogue.

Governments, NGOs, standards organizations, associations, manufacturing companies, legislators, and others are working together to find common ground to guarantee sustainable production of wood to supply human needs and to minimize the impact on the environment.

In December 1996 in a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, delegates from several Latin American countries (Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and others) had an opportunity to hear and contribute to the findings of the International Institute for Environmental and Development—IIED/London-U.K. Experts from this well-known scientific institute were responsible for the study on the "Sustainable Paper Cycle," a worldwide study sponsored by the Business Council for Sustainable Development. From the discussions, it became clear that forestry, paper recycling, and globalization could be regarded as the most critical issues to Latin American countries.

Both forestry and paper recycling were the social issues considered to be the most sensitive due to globalization, reduction of employment, technological develop-

INDUSTRY NEWS

In Brazil, the initial FSC approaches occurred a couple of years ago during forestry conferences and visits by FSC executives to selected mills. In 1996, the FSC established an office in Brasilia; the office is shared with the WWF—the World Wildlife Fund—in Brazil. Executive director Walter Suiter Filho has the challenge to obtain shared views among representatives from industry and social and environmental NGOs. Meetings are taking place to adapt FSC principles and criteria to the local industries. The criteria for plantation forests and the Amazon forests are the first to be developed. Local industries are participating in the meetings to contribute to the work. An ambitious target to have the local criteria in place within 18 months has been set by the FSC. Those willing to be certified according to the FSC must be audited against an international set of criteria/principles. Some companies are in later stages of implementation of the program to receive the FSC green label.

—Foelkel is director of technology at Riocell S.A. in Guarba, Brazil.

MILLS AND CONVERTERS

EL SALVADOR

Kimberly-Clark de Centro America purchased a Poseidon PPM Clarifier™ for its washer filtrate application.

MEXICO

Copamex Planta Tissue Monterrey of Monterrey selected Voith Sulzer Paper Technology North America to rebuild its existing deinking system. The rebuild is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter of 1997.

Copamex Planta Uruapan, based in Uruapan, selected Voith Sulzer Paper Technology North America to supply a 120-tons/day deinking system to process office recovered paper into high-quality pulp for tissue. An early-1998 startup is planned.

Unipak S.A. purchased new Thermo Black Clawson stock preparation equipment to replace obsolete machinery in its pulping and detrashing systems at Cuernavaca.

URUGUAY

Industria Papelera Uruguaya S.A. purchased a Poseidon PPM Clarifier™ for its effluent treatment application.

ed loan with 25 banks to build a 450,000-tons/year greenfield market pulp mill in South Sumatra, Indonesia. The estimated cost is US\$ 1.2 billion, and startup is expected in 1999.

Prajogo Pangestu, the president commissioner of the new company, announced that Klockner Industrie-Anlagen of Germany will be the turnkey contractor and Nippon Paper Industries will operate the mill. The facility will be built at Belimbing, about 130 km from Palembang, the capital of South Sumatra.

In 1989, Musi Hutan Persada was established as a joint venture between the Barito Pacific Co., Enim Musi Lestari, and the state-owned Inhutani 2 and now has 180,000 hectares of acacia mangium plantations.

TEL is unique in Indonesia, as it will start up on 100% plantation wood. The mill will export the majority of its pulp to Asia and Europe, with sales being handled by Marubeni and Cellmark. Later, the mill will increase its pulp production to 1 million tons/year, and it eventually plans to install some fine paper machines.

APP TO INSTALL NEW PAPER MACHINES

Asia Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. (APP) recently announced that it will install two new paper machines at its Indah Kiat mill at Perawang, at a total cost of about US\$ 870 million. APP will produce about 800,000 tons/year of coated and uncoated woodfree papers.

These machines will be financed by funds from the recently announced Indah Kiat rights issue. APP had originally planned to use these funds to build its No. 10 pulp mill at Perawang, but this project has now been postponed.

The new No. 9 pulp mill at Perawang started commercial production in May after reaching 80% of its operating rate during a trial period in April. This mill will have a capacity of at least 500,000 tons/year of bleached hardwood pulp.

APP also announced that it had started construction of an 865,000-tons/year greenfield bleached hardwood market pulp mill at Borneo Pulp and Paper in Sarawak, Malaysia. This mill is expected to start up in the second quarter of 1999 and has a potential of 1 million tons/year.

—Orgill is regional sales manager, Asia Pacific, Chemical Pulping Group, Thermo Black Clawson Inc.

ASIA

INDONESIA

NEWS FROM BRIAN ORGILL

GREENFIELD MARKET PULP MILL FOR TEL

P. T. Tanjung Enim Lestari Pulp and Paper (TEL), which is largely owned by the Barito Pacific Group, recently announced that it had signed a US\$ 991 million syndicat-

JAPAN

NEWS FROM HIRONORI FUJIWARA

NEW COATER FOR MITSUBISHI

Mitsubishi Paper Mills is installing a new coater for carbonless paper at its Takasago mill. Construction, which began in August, is expected to be completed by the end of 1998. The mill currently has three coaters producing carbonless paper that are over 25 years old. However, the new coater, with a width of 2600 mm, will run at 1500