

## MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN EUROPE



**Reporting on the  
pan-European Qualitative Indicators  
for Sustainable Forest Management  
and  
National Implementation of  
Commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the  
Protection of Forests in Europe**

**COUNTRY:**

FINLAND

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## Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (abbreviation replaced by brand name FOREST EUROPE, November 2009)
Nfp	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

# Introduction

In preparation for the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, planned to be held in Norway in June 2011, FOREST EUROPE<sup>1</sup> correspondents are asked to provide information to assess progress made since the reporting for the fifth Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland 2007. This enquiry intends to enable signatory countries and the European Union to provide information on progress made towards sustainable forest management and implementation of commitments in the period 2007-2011. Countries which did not report for the fifth Ministerial Conference in 2007 may consider reporting also more in-depth on the current status of indicators, not only on changes.

This enquiry consists of two parts.

Part 1 contains the pan-European qualitative indicators for sustainable forest management. Results from this part will be combined with the results of the reporting on pan-European quantitative indicators (sent to the FRA national correspondents on 19.02.10), and will be presented in the next report on the State of Europe's Forests.

Part 2 contains reporting of implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007. It asks for national implementation of the Warsaw commitments and provides the opportunity to report on any major national activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. National responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in a report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011, together with reporting on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The reports "State of Europe's Forests 2011" and "Implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011" (preliminary names) will serve as background information for the political discussions of future opportunities and challenges, and political responses to these, at the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The structure of this questionnaire was improved, compared to the 2007 version by learning from previous experience. The main change from the previous version is that reporting on national implementation of former commitments is separated and simplified. The change is meant to reduce the reporting burden on countries, while still providing for descriptions of national implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable. The questionnaire was prepared in consultation with partners at FAO and FOREST EUROPE, shared with the UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Monitoring SFM and FOREST EUROPE national focal points, and subsequently improved.

In completing the enquiry, you may wish to consult the following sources of information on policies and institutions:

MCPFE 2007 qualitative indicators: <http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

FRA 2010<sup>2</sup>: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

FAO-LEX: <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex>

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<sup>1</sup> "FOREST EUROPE" has recently replaced the abbreviation "MCPFE" as the brand name of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

<sup>2</sup> Country data not yet available

# 1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of parts A and B. The five indicators in **Part A**: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. **Part B**: “Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area” contains twelve indicators aiming to provide information in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Under both A and B, significant changes since the last reporting process in 2007 should be reported. There is no need to repeat information already supplied in 2007<sup>3</sup>. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Europe’s Forests 2011*. Please see Annex 1 for Terms and definitions, and Annex 2 for an overview of the pan-European qualitative indicators.

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [     ], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approximately 100 words or 650 letters (including blank spaces) automatically in order to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. Changes since the reporting in 2007 will be analyzed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
4. The main indicator related to climate change is B.2 (carbon balance). Please include information related to climate change policies under this indicator. Where relevant, you can also include information related to climate change under B.3 (health and vitality) and B.4 (production and use of wood).
5. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and solutions).
6. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise specified
7. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.

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<sup>3</sup> Country Reports submitted in 2007 are available at:  
<http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

## A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: National Forest Programme Internet link: <a href="http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/nfp.html">http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/nfp.html</a>	Starting year:	1993		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest owners representatives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Representatives from other sectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest-related environmental and social groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest based industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest education and/or research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>e.g. National Board of Antiquities, National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities, Hunters' Central Organisation, Finnish Sámi Parliament, Ministries of the Environment, Employment and the Economy, Sosial Affairs and Health, Education, and Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <i>The Nfp is drawn up in board-based collaboration with interest groups steered by the Department of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</i>		
Are other policies and international commitments <sup>4</sup> explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments <sup>3</sup> Other: Other:	Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	<p>Forestry sector is currently in the middle of structural changes, which is why new actors have been involved in the Nfp-process, e.g. environmental researchers, forestry students, and actors outside the forest sector, like the Parliament, pharmaceutical and food industry, technology organisations and Finnpro, which promotes the growth and competitiveness of Finnish companies through internationalization. Finnpro is an association of Finnish companies. The association is supported by the government.</p> <p>The structural changes are due to the worldwide economic crisis which started around 2008. The crisis activated the Government to develop public forest organizations. The steering group started its work in 2009.</p>				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	<p>The process encourages the Finnish Government to allocate adequate resources. The Government has been able to maintain and even increase the support for forestry sector in spite of the economic crisis. The process provides an opportunity for stakeholders to take part in preparing the National Forest Programme as well as engages them to participate in the implementation. It also keeps up the dialogue between actors and encourages to cooperation. Due to the diversity of actors, many different perspectives are taken into account. The collaboration with stakeholders is one of the strengths in the Nfp-process.</p> <p>(CONTINUES in Comments, see below)</p>				
Comments on the Nfp or similar process	<p>(Major results CONTINUES: On the other hand, wide participation of stakeholders makes the process heavy, which in turn makes it difficult to adjust the programme in a flexible and timely manner according to the changing environment. The main objectives of the Nfp need to be clarified and the commitment of different actors needs to be improved.)</p> <p>Comments: Finland has a long tradition of making national forest programmes, since the 1960s. The new kind of Nfp-process started 1993, and it differs from the earlier ones as it is an open process, prepared and implemented in cooperation with all relevant interest groups.</p>				
<b>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</b>					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document <sup>4</sup> and internet links	<p>Title: Finland's National Forest Programme 2015. More Welfare from Diverse Forests - Government Resolution</p> <p>Internet links: <a href="http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kmo/5Ad5R83tH/KMO2015engl.pdf">http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kmo/5Ad5R83tH/KMO2015engl.pdf</a></p>				
Forest policy document development process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Government		Date of endorsement	27 March 2008	

Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]  The new Nfp accentuates three things:1) the new competitive products and services, 2) the increment in the use of domestic wood, 3) and forest biodiversity. The programme is based on appreciation of nature in all actions, recognition of customer-orientation as a key precondition for profitable and competitive operations, high-standard and diverse-expertise and collaboration that is based on transparency and trust between the various actors.  The Forest Biodiversity Programme METSO 2008–2016 was drawn up to complement Nfp in the conservation of forest biodiversity.  (CONTINUES in Comments, see below)				
Comments on the forest policy document	(Significant changes CONTINUES: The Strategic Programme for the Forest Sector, prepared by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy in 2009, supports the implementation of the Nfp.  The Nfp is coherent with the following strategies: Development Policy Programme (2007), National Climate and Energy Strategy (2008) and National Action Plan for Biodiversity in Finland for 2006–2016.)  Comments: In addition, regional forest programmes have been prepared in cooperation between the regional Forest Councils, organisations and other forest related actors. Provisions on the regional forest programmes are laid down in the Forest Act.				
<b>Reporting notes</b>					
1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as “Nfp process” 2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc. 3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc. 4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.					

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry steers the policy on sustainable use of natural resources. Legislative work is carried out as part of the Finnish Government and the EU institutions and decision-making.  Forest organisations subject to the performance guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or which receive a significant share of their funding from the Ministry's budget constitute the so-called Consortium of Public Forest Organisations.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type <sup>1</sup> :	Forest-related staff <sup>2</sup> (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	approx. 6510		
	...of which forest administration <sup>3</sup>	MAF 33 + Regional Forest Centres 910 + ELY 30 other Ministries approx. 12 + Forest Attachés approx. 4		
	...of which management of public forests	Metsähallitus 1552		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	UH 133 + AU 139 + UEF 82 + Metla 821 + Tapio 87 + polytechnics and vocational schools 2500 + VTT 10 + adult education 200		
... of which others				
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Finnish Forest Industries Federation (Metsäteollisuus ry),			
	Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Society of Finnish Professional Foresters,			
	Finnish Paperworkers' Union, WWF-Finland, National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities (Suomen Latu ry), Hunters' Central Organisation, Finland's Scouters ry, Finnish Sawmills, Trade Association of Finnish Forestry and Earth Moving Contractors, Forestry Experts' Association (METO ry), Wood and Allied Workers' Union and Finnish Sámi Parliament.			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Finnish Sámi Parliament became a member of the National Forest Council (see below) in 2008.			
	Natural Heritage Services of Metsähallitus has become process-based organisation.			
Comments on the institutional framework	The National Forest Council was established in 1999 to improve communication between organizations. There are also Regional Forest			

	<p>Councils whose tasks are to enhance local forest policy and to support the implementation of regional forest programmes.</p> <p>Abbreviations:</p> <p>UH: University of Helsinki  AU: Aalto University  UEF: University of Eastern Finland  ELY: Centers for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment  VTT: Technical Research Centre of Finland</p>
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**Reporting notes**

1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.
2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.
3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.

### A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

<b>Legal/regulatory frameworks</b>		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	Forest Act.
	Main changes from previous legal act	The Forest Act 1997 pays more attention to valuable forest biotopes and it comprises the economic, ecological and social dimensions of sustainability.
	Date of enactment	1.1.1997
	Date of latest amendment	22.12.2009
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The Forest Act, the Act on Financing Sustainable Forestry, the Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act, the Act on Forestry Centres and Forestry Development Centre Tapio and the Act on Metsähallitus are under revision.  A new act on data protection concerning forest-related personal data in data management systems of Forestry Centres is under preparation.	
Comments	There are several other acts dealing with forests, including the Act on Financing Sustainable Forestry, the Act on Jointly Owned Forests, the Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act, the Act on Forestry Centres and Forestry Development Centre Tapio, the Act on Forest Research Institute Metla, the Forest Management Association Act and the Nature Conservation Act.	
<b>International commitments</b>		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] UNFCCC & Kyoto Protocol: Finland's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change has been drawn up as part of the National Climate and Energy Strategy.  The new Nfp takes the mitigation of climate change and adaptation into account. Carbon sequestration in wood products and use of wood-based energy are the main tools.  In April 2010, Finnish Government decided to promote the use of wood in energy production with 36 million € aiming to increase the use of wood up to 13.5 million m <sup>3</sup> per year by 2020. (CONTINUES in Comments, see below)	
Comments	(Significant changes CONTINUES: CBD: The new Forest Biodiversity Action Programme for Southern Finland METSO 2008–2016 was approved by the Government in March 2008. It concerns forest conservation in privately-owned forests and it relies on voluntary action. In 2010, 35 million euros are allocated for its implementation.	

	<p>ITTA: Finland has ratified the new ITTA)</p> <p>METSO is the new Forest Biodiversity Action Programme for Southern Finland. It is an abbreviation of the Finnish name of the programme.</p> <p>ITTA is the International Tropical Timber Agreement</p>
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#### A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy

<b>Economic policy</b>			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Securing a competitive operating environment for the forest industry and forest management by supporting research and development.</p> <p>To maintain biodiversity in forests and ensure domestic roundwood supply.</p>		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The demand for domestic wood is expected to increase, so the volume of annual fellings should be increased sustainably. The production conditions of forests will improve and the annual increment will increase. The profitability of private forestry is going to improve. The wide transport network that is in a good condition will guarantee the availability of roundwood.</p> <p>There is demand for competent forest workers, and for lateral thinking in forest entrepreneurship, which is subsidised by the State. Education must respond to the demand, and universities should create new kind of know-how and ensure a high level of expertise.</p>		
Comments	<p>Operating environment of forest industry has changed rapidly since 2008. As a result of long-lasting over-supplies especially in European markets and poor price development, some of the capacity in the paper industry has been closed down in Finland. The main objectives of economic policy will be reevaluated and, if necessary, updated.</p>		
<b>Financial instruments</b>			
Public forest management	<p>Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Metsähallitus manages, uses and protects the natural resources and other property on State lands under its administration (Act on Metsähallitus). It must be efficient in its work and follow the principles of sustainability. Metsähallitus has set performance targets, and it enters annually 50-90 million € as income to the State budget. Metsähallitus is a governmental enterprise contributing positively to the state budget.</p>		
Government financial instruments: private forest management	<p>Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Main instruments are Government subsidies, loans and tax policy. Subsidies are given for silvicultural and environmental measures, based on the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. In some cases it is also possible to have Government-guaranteed loan for forestry measures.</p> <p>Under the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland 2008-2016 METSO compensation is paid for private forest owners for temporary conservation or for permanent protection to preserve valuable forest habitats.</p> <p>Several programmes financed by the MAF with Ministry of Employment and the Economy have been implemented to support rural viability and enterprise.</p>		
Public expenditure <sup>1</sup>			
Year: 2009	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	<b>Total (mil€)</b>
Operational expenditure <sup>3</sup>	166,3	2,4	168,7

Transfer payments (support to private forest management) <sup>4</sup>	88,7	No external funding	88,7
<b>Total public expenditure</b> <sup>1</sup>	255	2,4	257,4
Of which <sup>5</sup> ...	For forest administration		151,4
	For management of public forests		50,5
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		53,8
	For other institutions. Please specify: NGO:s like Finnish Forests Assosiation.		1,7
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]  After the transition period of 13 years from the beginning of 2006, taxation of forestry income has been based on stumpage revenues to simplify the taxation. The taxation has changed from the beginning of 2006, (the transition period was from 1993 to 2006, when the forest owner could choose between the old taxation system based on the annual potential growth and the new system. Temporary tax concessions have been granted by the Government on revenue from timber sales for transactions carried out between 2008-2010, e.g. the sale of wood from first thinning was tax-free in 2008, and taxes on the sale of domestic logs were cut by 50% in 2008-2010.  The Income Tax Act has been amended. Income tax need not be paid if forest is being sold to the State for the purpose of conservation.		
Comments	Economic policy is steered by the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry, Act on Metsähallitus and acts related to taxation.		

### Reporting notes

1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to **FRA 2010** (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra>) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or **updated figures when available**. Please specify the **year** which the data refers to in the intended box.  
  
**Public expenditure** refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).
2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.

3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means			
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Informational means have traditionally been important forest policy instruments in Finland, where over half of the forests are privately-owned. Training, research and education are useful ways to achieve the objectives of forest policy. Forest Management Associations and Forestry Centres have a key role in capacity building and training.</p> <p>There are iterative systems for monitoring the state of forests and forest management, such as National Forest Inventories (NFI), forest statistics, and the Finnish biodiversity information system (Lumonet). (CONTINUES in Comments:)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: Included in Finland's National Forest Programme. Also part of the strategy of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</td> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No </td> </tr> </table>	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: Included in Finland's National Forest Programme. Also part of the strategy of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: Included in Finland's National Forest Programme. Also part of the strategy of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The main tendency is that communication is an integral part of the policy processes, not a separate activity (e.g. Nfp-process).</p> <p>The new recommendations for forest management practices have been drafted for both private and State-owned forests to improve the identification of valuable biotopes.</p>		
Comments	<p>(Main characteristics CONTINUES: Data on forest planning is also gathered and published by the Forestry Development Centre Tapio. Data and information of Finnish forests are also reported to FAO and other relevant international organisations.</p> <p>Communication should be improved in the forest sector.)</p> <p>Comments: Main legislation concerning informational means includes the Act on Forestry Centres and Forestry Development Centre Tapio, the Act on Forest Research Institute Metla, the Act on Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the Forest Management Association Act.</p>		

## B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] There are no significant changes in land use objectives.</p> <p>We want to underline, that although the deforestation is not a problem in Finland, we are putting efforts to prevent it in other countries. Finland has participated actively in several international processes (e.g. Forest Europe process; work of the UNFF including NLBI; work of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD; EU-FLEGT) promoting sustainable forest management, and preventing global deforestation and forest degradation, as well as illegal logging and related trade.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by        ha within / until        (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to        ha within / until        (period or year)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: <i>Forests cover over 22 million ha (72,4 % of land area). Due to the high forest coverage it has not been considered necessary to set a specific target related to forest area.</i></p> <p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by        ha within / until        (period or year)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: Short rotation forestry is only a Small-scale activity in Finland</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)        <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>The Land Use and the Building Act.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The Land Use and the Building Act.
Name/reference	The Land Use and the Building Act.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Regional Environmental Centres became part of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment as from 2010.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes</p>		
Other comments			

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Enhancing the climate and energy benefits of forests.
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: The aim is that the annual carbon sink of the growing stock and soil is at least 10-20 mill.tonnes CO2 eqv. The main objective is to increase the annual increment at least to 100 million m3 per year, and thus increase annual fellings sustainably. Wood-based energy production will be increased to 13,5 million m3 per year by 2020. Carbon sequestration in forests will be promoted in forest management and protection. A national programme of wood-based bioenergy is also under preparation. [max 100 words]
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: Finland's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change is a part of the National Climate and Energy Strategy. The aim of the Adaptation Strategy is to reinforce and increase the capacity to adapt to climate change and to mitigate the costs to the society. The Strategy describes the impacts and potential adaptation measures by sectors up until 2080. Measures were outlined for altogether 15 different sectors. [max 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no Name/reference   National Climate and Energy Strategy 2008
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Ministry of Trade and Industry has been incorporated in the new Ministry of Employment and the Economy.
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 takes climate change into account.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Forests are an important carbon sink that can be reinforced by ensuring proper and well-timed management and regeneration of forests.  The Nfp is consistent with National Climate and Energy Strategy and several other legal frameworks.  The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 and Government's Resolution on renewable energy in April 2010.

<b>B.3. Health and vitality</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] To maintain the health and vitality in commercial forests and in conservation areas by enhancing forest management and preventing forest damages.		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act. It was enacted in 1991, but some changes have been made to the regulations of the Act in 2007.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act. It was enacted in 1991, but some changes have been made to the regulations of the Act in 2007.
Name/reference	The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act. It was enacted in 1991, but some changes have been made to the regulations of the Act in 2007.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] The Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira was established by joining together the National Food Agency, the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute, and the Plant Production Inspection Centre and the executive functions of the Department of Food and Health. Evira is responsible for border controls of imported roundwood.		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act has imposed a conditional fine if proper measures are not taken to prevent damages.		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>Since 1985 Finland has participated in the International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests). In 2009-2010 it continues in FutMon-plan of Life+programme.</p> <p>The Finnish Forest Research Institute METLA collects data on the condition of forests.</p> <p>The main objective has been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p> <p>The changes made to the Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act in 2007 were quite small. The conditional fine was introduced and that the decision of conditional fine is given by the new Agency for Rural Affairs, not Forestry Center. No other changes have been made.</p>		

B.4. Production and use of wood		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Wood production must respond to the demand for domestic roundwood, which is likely to increase due to reduced dependence of imported wood and EU goals for increasing the share of renewables in energy consumption. However, the present economic situation and the structural changes taking place in the Finnish forest industry increase the uncertainty in forecasting the wood demand.	
	Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 65-70 million m <sup>3</sup> within / until 2015 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:	
	Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to increase by 13,5 million m <sup>3</sup> per year within/until 2020 (period or year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to increase by 1,2 m <sup>3</sup> within/until per capita in 2015 (0,94 m <sup>3</sup> in 2006) (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Other uses:        : to by                    within/until                    (period or year)	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Ministry of Trade and Industry has been incorporated in the new Ministry of Employment and the Economy.	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Forest Act</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Forest Act	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The Strategic Programme for the Forest Sector was prepared by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy in 2009.  Regional Forest Programmes have been updated due to the new national forest programme.	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The main objective has been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 and Government's Resolution on renewable energy in April 2010.	

<b>B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]            Entrepreneurship based on ecotourism will be promoted, and business based on the processing of non-wood goods will be developed. The traditional right of public access will be retained.</p> <p>Needs relating to recreational use and game management will be taken into consideration in the management of forests.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Finland's National Forest Programme 2015</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Finland's National Forest Programme 2015	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]            Regional Environmental Centres became part of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment as from 2010.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]            No changes</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.            Strategy for Renewable Natural Resources was drawn up by the Finnish Innovation Fund, Sitra in 2009.</p> <p>The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p>	

<b>B.6. Biodiversity</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The deterioration of forest biotopes and species will cease and a stable positive trend of biodiversity will be established. This is the objective in Finland's NFP and in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 188 000-282 000 ha within / until 2016 (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>The Nature Conservation Act and the Forest Act</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The Nature Conservation Act and the Forest Act
Name/reference	The Nature Conservation Act and the Forest Act		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Regional Environmental Centres became part of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment as from 2010.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The new Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland METSO for 2008–2016 has been launched. Its main objective is to protect 178 000-272 000 ha of private forests by 2016, and 10 000 ha of public forests by 2010. The programme is based on voluntary action, and the State will compensate forest owner for giving up land for protection.</p> <p>The assessment of threatened habitat types in Finland was carried out in 2005–2007 by more than 80 experts from various research institutes, universities and administrative bodies. Based on this assessment the first Red Data Book of Finnish habitat types was published in 2008.</p> <p>Biodiversity indicators: The biodiversity indicators have been developed both for monitoring the status, threats and trends of biodiversity in Finland and for public awareness raising: <a href="http://www.biodiversity.fi">www.biodiversity.fi</a></p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Forest Management Requirements for PEFC Forest Certification in Finland have been revised. Some 95 percent of Finland's commercial forest area is certified according to the PEFC Finland forest certification system.</p>		
<b>Reporting notes</b>			
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns</li> <li>2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species</li> <li>3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production</li> </ol>			

<b>B.7. Protective services</b>				
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Protective functions of forests are focused mostly to the timberline area in Lapland, where fellings are restricted by law to prevent the timberline from receding further south.</p> <p>Protective zones with trees are established alongside water systems to improve the quality of groundwater and prevent the leaching of nutrients and eutrophication.</p> <p>The objectives have been taken from the Finland National Forest Programme 2015.</p>			
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water Act and Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure</td> <td>The Water Act was enacted in 1961, but some changes have been made to the regulations of the Act in 2009. The management of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure transferred to the new Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment in 2010.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference		Water Act and Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure
Name/reference				
Water Act and Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure	The Water Act was enacted in 1961, but some changes have been made to the regulations of the Act in 2009. The management of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure transferred to the new Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment in 2010.			
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Regional Environmental Centers became part of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment as from 2010.</p>			
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Finland's Water Protection Policy Outlines 2015 were published and Regional Water Management Plans were drawn up in 2009.</p>			
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>			
<b>Reporting notes</b>				
<p>Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources"</p>				

<b>B.8. Economic viability</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The value of forest industries and wood product in Finland will increase by 20% by 2015.</p> <p>A competitive operating environment for the forest industry and forest management must be secured.</p> <p>New products and practices need to be developed, as well as entirely new forms of business operations. The State will support the creation of new technological and service enterprises.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry and Forest Act.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry and Forest Act.	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Ministry of Trade and Industry has been incorporated in the new Ministry of Employment and the Economy.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The operating conditions of small forest companies in rural areas will be improved through investment subsidies, cooperation in research, development and production of small and medium-sized enterprises must be stepped up, and resources for R&amp;D must be increased.</p> <p>Roundwood supply must be ensured by improving the production conditions and annual increment of forests.</p> <p>The Strategic Programme for the Forest Sector was prepared by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy in 2009. Www-pages: <a href="http://www.tem.fi/?l=en&amp;s=3040">http://www.tem.fi/?l=en&amp;s=3040</a></p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p>	

<b>B.9. Employment (including safety and health)</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Attractiveness of the forest sector needs to be enhanced.</p> <p>Marketing and recruitment will be targeted at young people, women, the urban population and immigrants as well as foreign labour.</p> <p>There must be enough competent employees and entrepreneurs for the increasing and changing needs of the forest sector.</p> <p>Employee welfare and capacity to work will be improved. The methods, technology and operative models of forestry and roundwood acquisition will be developed to improve productivity and working conditions and to provide employment throughout the year.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Labour Protection Act</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Labour Protection Act	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Ministry of Labour has been incorporated in the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Labour and industrial policy development in welfare management- the HYVÄ project was launched in 2009 by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p>	

## B.10. Public awareness

Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Operations of the forest sector will be approved by the society at large, and acceptability must be achieved on the ethical, social, political and economic levels.</p> <p>Decision-making process must be transparent, and new participatory planning procedures will be developed to make participation in preparation processes possible and easy.</p> <p>Cooperation between forest sector companies and primary and secondary schools as well as education institutions in the forest sector will be increased.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">The Administrative Procedure Act and the Act on the Openness of Government Activities</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The Administrative Procedure Act and the Act on the Openness of Government Activities
Name/reference	The Administrative Procedure Act and the Act on the Openness of Government Activities		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The new Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland METSO for 2008–2016  <a href="http://www.metsonpolku.fi/metso/www/en/index.php">www-pages: http://www.metsonpolku.fi/metso/www/en/index.php</a></p> <p>METSO Programme includes a component for public awareness raising. The two web-sites are instruments to monitor the status, trends and threats of biodiversity in Finland and to improve the public awareness.</p> <p>Assessment of threatened habitat types in Finland <a href="http://www.environment.fi/threatenedhabitatatypes">www-pages: www.environment.fi/threatenedhabitatatypes</a></p> <p>Biodiversity indicators:  <a href="http://www.biodiversity.fi">www.biodiversity.fi</a></p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p> <p>General information on forests and forestry can be found on several web-pages, including:  <a href="http://www.mmm.fi/en">www.mmm.fi/en</a>  <a href="http://www.environment.fi">www.environment.fi</a>  <a href="http://www.metsa.fi/english">www.metsa.fi/english</a>  <a href="http://www.metla.fi/index-en.html">www.metla.fi/index-en.html</a>  <a href="http://www.forest.fi">www.forest.fi</a></p>		

<b>B.11. Research, training and education</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]            Education volumes and contents will be in line with the needs of the labour market. Research and development improves the competitiveness and renewal of the forest sector.</p> <p>Foresight studies must also be done in cooperation with other industries and sectors.</p> <p>The objectives have been taken from the Finland's National Forest Programme.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Universities Act</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Universities Act
Name/reference	Universities Act		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]            Under the new Universities Act, Finnish universities are independent corporations under public law or foundations under private law. In the two-cycle degree system students first complete the Bachelor's degree, after which they may go for the higher, Master's degree.</p> <p>The University of Joensuu and the University of Kuopio merged into the University of Eastern Finland.</p> <p>The Forest Foresight Unit was established in 2008 at the University of Eastern Finland. It continues the work of the Future Forum of Forests.</p> <p>(CONTINUES in Comments, see below)</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]            There are several research programmes on topical issues underway by means of State support.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>(Changes in most relevant institutions CONTINUES:            The Environment and Natural Resources Consortium was established in 2008 by thirteen agencies and institutes which have a common interest in natural resources.</p>		

<b>B.12. Cultural and spiritual values</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]            Culture associated with forests will be honoured, cherished and developed further.</p> <p>The programme on the cultural heritage of forests will be drawn up, Sámi culture and reindeer herding will be developed on the terms of the Sámi people themselves and by means of Community support.</p> <p>Traditional wood building will be enhanced, and operating conditions of the Finnish forest museum Lusto will be ensured.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Antiquities Act</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Antiquities Act	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]            No changes</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]            Cultural heritage sites in State forests will be inventoried and inventory in private forests will be under way by 2015.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The main objectives have been taken from Finland's National Forest Programme 2015.</p>	

## **2. Reporting on National<sup>5</sup> Implementation of Warsaw commitments and activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe**

Please report on national implementation of Warsaw commitments, and major activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Note that responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in the next report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments (2007-2011), together with information on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

We ask that the report on national implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007 be kept to maximum 4 pages. Please do not report on participation in international cooperative efforts, but focus on implementation within your country

### **National implementation of Warsaw Declaration**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges.

### **National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

### **National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

### **Major activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable**

Please describe any major national activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Please specify the Commitment (Ministerial Conference and Declaration/Resolution) to which the activity relate

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<sup>5</sup> Note that the European Commission is asked to report on EU relevant implementation activities

## Annex 1: Terms and definitions

<b>Forest</b>	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
<b>Other wooded land</b>	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
<b>Forest institutional framework</b>	<p>It refers mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process)</p>
<b>Forest policy</b>	<p>A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of the society.</p>
<b>National forest policy/strategy document or statement</b>	<p>It describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.</p>
<b>Subnational forest policy/strategy documents or statements</b>	<p>Forest policy document or statement which refers to subnational administrative units, e.g. States in a Federation or Autonomous Regions or Provinces.</p>

<p><b>“National forest programme” (Nfp)</b></p>	<p>According to the MCPFE approach (Vienna resolution 1), a national forest programme (Nfp) is a participatory, holistic, inter-sectoral and iterative process of policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the national and/or subnational level in order to proceed towards the further improvement of sustainable forest management as defined in Helsinki Resolution H1, and to contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The principles of Nfps in Europe are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation</li> <li>- Holistic and inter-sectoral approach</li> <li>- Iterative process with long-term commitment</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Consistency with national legislation and policies</li> <li>- Integration with national sustainable development strategies</li> <li>- Consistency with international commitments recognising synergies between international forest related initiatives and conventions</li> <li>- Institutional and policy reform</li> <li>- Ecosystem approach</li> <li>- Partnership for implementation</li> <li>- Raising awareness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Law (or Act or Code) on forest</b></p>	<p>Set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.</p>
<p><b>Institutional framework</b></p>	<p>Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process).</p>
<p><b>Forest management</b></p>	<p>The processes of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land aimed at achieving specific environmental, economic, social and /or cultural objectives. It includes management at all scales such as normative, strategic, tactical and operational level management.</p>
<p><b>Forms of ownership</b></p>	<p>Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u> In this questionnaire, forest ownership refers to the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself.</p>
<p><b>Publicly owned forest</b></p>	<p>Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality.</li> <li>2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares.</li> <li>3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Privately owned forest</b></p>	<p>Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.</p>

## Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

### A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

### B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

Ind. No.	Crit.	Policy area	Main objectives	Relevant institutions	Main policy instruments used			Signific. changes since last Ministerial Conference
					Legal/regulatory	Financial/economic	Informational	
B.1	C1	Land use and forest area and OWL <sup>2</sup>						
B.2	C1	Carbon balance						
B.3	C2	Health and vitality						
B.4	C3	Production and use of wood						
B.5	C3	Production and use of non-wood goods and services, provision of especially recreation						
B.6	C4	Biodiversity						
B.7	C5	Protective forests and OWL						
B.8	C6	Economic viability						
B.9	C6	Employment (incl. safety and health)						
B.10	C6	Public awareness and participation						
B.11	C6	Research, training and education						
B.12	C6	Cultural and spiritual values						