






Centralized National Risk Assessment for Finland

FSC-CNRA-FI V1-1 EN

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Risk assessments that have been finalized for Finland

Controlled Wood categories		Risk assessment completed?
1	Illegally harvested wood	YES
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	YES
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	YES
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	YES

Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Finland

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	N/A
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Low risk
1.5	N/A
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	Low risk
1.15	Low risk
1.16	Low risk
1.17	N/A
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	Low risk
1.21	Low risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Low risk
2.3	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low Risk
3.1	Specified Risk
3.2	Specified Risk for municipalities: Inari, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Savukoski, Salla or Enontekiö in Lapland region, Kuusamo in Northern Ostrobothnia region, and Suomussalmi in Kainuu region), low risk for the rest of the country
3.3	Specified Risk
3.4	Low Risk
3.5	Specified Risk for the Sami Homeland, low risk for the rest of the country
3.6	Specified Risk for the Sami Homeland, low risk for the rest of the country
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Overview

52% of forestry land is in private ownership, 35% is state-owned and 8% is forest industry company-owned. The remaining 5% is held by municipalities, parishes, in joint ownership or in the ownership of other small organisations. The majority of state-owned forestry land is in northern Finland, which is also where most of the statutory conservation and wilderness areas managed by the state are located. Of the land area in Finland, 86% (26 mill. ha) is classified as forestry land. On the basis of site productivity, forestry land is divided into forest land (20 mill. ha), low-productive land (3 mill. ha) and non-productive land (3 mill. ha). The proportion of mires is 34% of the forestry land area.

All forestry activity in Finland is subject to the same legal requirements. Thus, the same legislation is (with some exceptions) applicable to forest land owned by the state, local municipalities, companies and private individuals. The forest legislation has recently been significantly revised with the new legislation entering into force at the beginning of 2014. The amendments to the Forest Act increase the freedom of choice of forest owners in managing their own forest property, improve the profitability of forestry, the operating conditions of the wood-producing industry and enhance the biodiversity of forests. The most important changes include allowing uneven-aged forest stands, abolition of age and diameter limits in regeneration, diversifying the range of tree species, and increasing the size of habitats of special importance.

The highest forest authority in Finland is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which has the mandate to create conditions for the sustainable and diversified use of renewable natural resources and to secure the quality of the commodities obtained from them. The Department of Forestry in the Ministry is charged with directing and developing forest policy in Finland. Metsähallitus (State Forests), the Finnish Forest Research Institute, the Forestry Development Centre Tapio and the Forestry Centre are all under the performance guidance of the Ministry. The Forestry Centre and the Forestry Development Centre Tapio are responsible for promoting the sustainable management of forests, protecting their biodiversity and other activities within the forest sector. Metsähallitus manages, uses and protects the natural resources and other property on state lands under its administration.

The forest owner or other authorized actor shall deliver a “forest use declaration” to the Forest Centre a minimum of 10 days before harvesting takes place. The Forestry Centre continuously assesses the implementation and quality of felling and other forest management operations. Things under assessment include the number of retention trees, the amount of decaying wood, buffer zones of water courses, protection of valuable habitats and any damage caused to remaining stands and soil. Regional Centres for Economic Development (ELY) Centres and the Metsähallitus monitor the implementation of forest protection at the regional level. The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) is responsible for forest protection monitoring at the national level. Companies and the Metsähallitus monitor and assess internally the quality of silvicultural and other forest management activities in their own forests. There will be some re-organisation of responsibility during 2015.

The Sámi are an indigenous people recognised by the UN. The Sámi in Finland can be divided by language into the North Sámi, the Inari Sámi and the Skolt Sámi. As determined by the Constitution and other legislation, the Sámi people have usage rights to the land and cultural autonomy in their homeland in Northern Finland. Metsähallitus shall particularly consider the Sámi people, negotiating with them about forest management operations in the Sámi homeland. Sámi interests in local and political decision making are represented by the Sámi Parliament, the Skolt Village Assembly and the reindeer herding co-operatives.

The list of sources provided in FSC-PRO-60-002a, section 3.3.3 has been reviewed in regard to the national legality risk assessment for Finland. The following sources have been used: World Bank "Worldwide Governance Indicators" and the Transparency International "Corruption Perceptions Index" to evaluate the law enforcement below. Furthermore, an Interpol source has been used in evaluating the criteria of environmental requirements and is referred to under the applicable sub-category. The remaining sources were found not to be relevant for the legality risk assessment for Finland.

Transparency International ranks Finland as number 3/177 in the world in their latest report, 2013. Finland's CPI (Corruption Perception Index) is 89, which is above FSC's threshold for low risk, which is 50. There are no indications of corruption within the Finnish forest sector or significant inefficiencies within the relevant supervising authorities. On a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Finland scores 1.93 for Rule of Law and 2.19 for Control of Corruption under the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators. Thus, Finland is found to rank high on the Governance Indicators. These conditions together with statistics and other information from Finnish supervising authorities regarding legal compliance have been used to a large extent as a basis for this Forest legality Risk Assessment for Finland.

Sources of legal timber in Finland

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (Forest Management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
Forestry land outside protected areas	No permit is needed. Harvesting authorization managed through a system of mandatory Forest Use declarations that shall be submitted to the forestry authorities a minimum of 10 days before the logging starts	No requirements.	A forest use declaration contains, for example, the following information: http://www.metsakeskus.fi/sites/default/files/doc/metsankayttoilmoitus.pdf - location of the planned felling area - key characteristics of the planned felling area (e.g. soil type and fertility, ownership information) - the felling purpose and methods (thinning or regeneration) - if regeneration then methods for the establishment of a new stand (tree species, planting or natural regeneration, soil cultivation method) - know habitats of importance in the felling area

Habitats of special importance	Forestry Centre's permission to carry out management or utilisation measures in habitats of special importance	Forestry Centre's permission	If fulfilling the obligations to protect habitats of special importance causes the land owner a significant financial loss, the landowner may ask the Forestry Centre for permission to carry out management or utilisation measures in a way that results in minimum losses for the land owner. However, it is prohibited to weaken the important natural characteristics of the habitat; this means that timber must be harvested with extra caution.
Timberline forests	Forest use declaration and government regulations	N/A	The Government may designate areas where preservation of the forest is necessary to prevent the retreat of the timberline in timberline forests. In timberline forests, special caution must be taken in their management and utilisation in order that the measures do not cause retreat of the timberline. The Government may issue necessary general regulations concerning forest management and use in timberline forest areas.
Protected forest, i.e. forest in national parks, nature reserves	Permit granted by local authority	Harvesting activities are, with a few exceptions, prohibited in all protected forest land. Management and land use follows a management plan made by the local Authority, which is the Metsähallitus for state-owned land.	

Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Legal rights to harvest			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>A. Code of Real Estate (12.4.1995/540) Chapter 1, 2 (acquisition of forest land) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1995/en19950540</p> <p>Law on Tenancy (29.4.1966/258) Chapter 1, 6 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1966/19660258 (in Finnish)</p> <p>B. Act on the Redemption of Immoveable Property and Special Rights (29.7.1977/603) Chapter 1 (Redemption of land for common good) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1977/19770603 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Pre-emption Act (608/1977) Chapter 1 (Municipality's right to redemption for community planning and building) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1977/19770608 (in Finnish)</p> <p>C. Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) Section 39, 40 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1990/en19900848.pdf</p> <p>D. The Constitution of Finland (731/1999) Chapter 2 section 15</p>	<p>Online database of Finnish legislation: http://www.finlex.fi/en/</p> <p>Guide to public access rights: https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/38797/SY30_2012_Jokamiehenoikeudet.pdf?sequence=1</p> <p>Real property: http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en/en/real-property/real-property/public-purchase-witnessing</p> <p>Finnish Business Information System: https://www.ytj.fi/english/</p> <p>Value added tax: http://www.vero.fi/en-US/Precise_information/Value_added_tax</p> <p>Transparency International: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Code of Real Estate includes regulations on land tenure and management rights. The Cadastral register covers 100 % of Finnish forest estates and includes information on forest ownership. (Public access rights, or so-called 'everyman's rights', refer to the right of everyone in Finland to enjoy outdoor pursuits regardless of who owns or occupies an area.)</p> <p>Due to old estate boundary markings and harvesting in low visibility, harvesting activities may, by mistake, extend outside the boundaries of the relevant forest property. Such incidents occur occasionally, but normally affect relatively small areas and are settled without court proceedings by the payment of appropriate compensation to the affected property owner.</p> <p>The business register maintained by Statistics Finland covers all enterprises, corporations and self-employed persons that are liable to pay value added tax or that have paid employees.</p> <p>Finland ranks 3/177 in Transparency International's latest Corruption Perception Index report.</p> <p>Violations of land tenure and management rights legislation in Finland are not of a frequency or scale considered problematic.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(Protection of property) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990731.pdf</p> <p>E. The Prepayment Act (20.12.1996/1118) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1996/19961118 (Finnish only)</p> <p>VAT Act (30.12.1993/1501) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1993/en19931501.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>A. National land survey of Finland (http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en)</p> <p>B. National land survey of Finland (http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en) and Finnish Government (http://valtioneuvosto.fi/etusivu/en.jsp)</p> <p>C. –</p> <p>D. –</p> <p>E. Finnish Tax Administration (http://www.vero.fi/en-US)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>A. A certificate of title or other documents that prove your ownership of the property. A certificate of mortgages and encumbrances which also shows any special rights, distraints,</p>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>restrictions of use, as well as restrictions on property rights that apply to the property. Certificates are provided by the National land survey of Finland (http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en).</p> <p>B. - C. - D. - E. Information regarding the legality of a business entity is provided by the Finnish Tax Administration and the Finnish Patent and Registration Office (http://www.ytj.fi/english/)</p>		
1.2 Concessions on licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations N/A. There is no legal basis on which the state issues concessions for timber harvesting on state-owned land, thus the state must act under the same regulations as private, forest owning individuals or companies when granting harvesting rights to others.</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.3 Management and	Applicable laws and regulations	State of Finland's Forests 2011 http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kv/5zQmmIEkF/State_of_Finlands_Forests_2011.pdf	Low risk There are no legal requirements for forest owners or holders of a contractual right to harvest to make or

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
harvesting planning	<p>Act on the Finnish Forestry Centre (6.5.2011/418), 8 §.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>The Finnish Forestry Centre</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	<p>Metsään.fi - webservice (forest inventory data) http://www.metsaan.fi/</p>	<p>keep current any forest management plans nor to monitor the relevant forest land.</p> <p>The National Forest Inventories prepared by the Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla) provide information on the current state of Finland's forests, and national and regional trend forecasts for forest resources are derived from them. The forecasts, calculated using MELA software, are based on assessments of the current state of forests and on alternative scenarios on how forest resources, increments of stock growth and potential for wood production may develop, given various options in the management of forests and their protection programmes. Alternative trends in national forest resources have been calculated, for instance, for the National Forest Programme and for Regional Forest Programmes.</p> <p>Finland's hundreds of thousands of forest-owners can seek personal advice on how to manage their forests from local forestry associations, the Finnish Forestry centre, forestry service providers and forest industry companies. Such advice can include practical recommendations concerning forest management methods, how to sell timber, how to plan for future income obtainable from growing forests, and opportunities related to the protection of valuable forest habitats or landscapes. This, however, is voluntary.</p> <p>The Finnish Forestry centre provides a common transaction service, which brings updated forest inventory data to forest owners use.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			The risk for this sub-category is considered low.
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 2, 4a, Chapter 2 (Forest use declaration) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/organisaatio#_U_UlokiiLoF</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Forest use declaration</p>	<p>http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/metsatilastollinenvsk/tilastovsk-sisalto.htm</p> <p>Statistics on all Forest use declarations in Finland in 2013 http://www.metsakeskus.fi/sites/default/files/smk-kartakuvaaja-hakkuut.pdf</p> <p>Description of how forest use declarations are handled by the Finnish Forest Centre http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kv/5zAAIm5Z5/LIITE_7_Metsankayttoilmoituksen_tarkastusmenettely_metsakeskuksissa.pdf</p> <p>Field inspection instructions of the Finnish Forest Centre for 2014 http://www.metsakeskus.fi/sites/default/files/suomen-metsakeskuksen-maastotarkastusohje-2014-lopullinen.pdf</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Inspection and audit activities 2014 http://www.finlex.fi/data/normit/41581-14002fi.pdf</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The land user or other authorized actor shall deliver a “forest use declaration” to the Finnish Forest Centre a minimum of 10 days before harvesting takes place.</p> <p>The following types of felling operations are exempted from the forest use declaration requirement: felling for household use; felling according to an approved felling and regeneration plan in a timberline forest area; felling of small-sized tree stands as decided in more detail by the ministry competent in forestry matters; felling for a road, ditch, water pipe, power line or similar purpose.</p> <p>The Forest Centre may approve the forest declaration, or may make changes to the harvesting plan, or set a prohibition on measures on the site, if necessary. A certain part of forest declarations is controlled by the authorities on site. The controlled sites are selected by sampling; the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry decides each year what percentage are to be controlled on-site.</p> <p>Finland ranks 3/177 in Transparency International’s latest Corruption Perception Index report.</p> <p>Negligence to submit the forest use declaration or violations of restrictions/prohibitions set by the authorities do not happen often and are thus not considered a problem in Finland.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment	Applicable laws and regulations	N/A	N/A

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>N/A. No legislation requiring specific fees to be paid to authorities based on harvesting of forests or trading of forest products.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>		
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>VAT Act (30.12.1993/1501) Chapter 2, 3 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1993/en19931501.pdf</p> <p>Tax Procedure Act (30.12.1992/1535) Section 43 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1992/19921535 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Tax Administration http://www.vero.fi/en-US</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Information regarding the legality of a business entity is provided by the Finnish Tax Administration and the Finnish Patent and Registration Office (http://www.ytj.fi/english/)</p>	<p>Finnish Tax Administration guidelines for the VAT - http://www.vero.fi/en-US/Precise_information/Value_added_tax</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Forest owners are, in general, subject to VAT registration, and VAT is thus included in the sale price of timber. Small forest owners with annual sales of less than €8,500 are not required to be VAT registered. The VAT amount is stated on invoices/receipts for timber sales. The forest owner declares the VAT in the periodical tax declaration which is normally made once a year.</p> <p>Finland ranks 3/177 in Transparency International's latest Corruption Perception Index report.</p> <p>Tax violations in the forestry sector are not considered a problem in Finland.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income Tax Act (30.12.1992/1535) Section 43 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1992/19921535 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Income Tax Act (18.12.1995/1558) Section 7 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19951558 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Tax Administration http://www.vero.fi/en-US</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Information regarding the legality of a business entity is provided by the Finnish Tax Administration and the Finnish Patent and Registration Office (http://www.ytj.fi/english/)</p>	<p>Finnish Tax Administrations guidelines on forest taxation - http://www.vero.fi/fi-FI/Syventavat_veroohjeet/Metsaverotus</p> <p>The taxpayer's obligation to provide information, (18.12.1995/1558, 7 §) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19951558</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Income from timber sales is capital income. The timber buyer deducts the tax withholding from the total sales price and the forest owner (seller) declares the sales and tax withholding in their annual tax report.</p> <p>Tax violations in the forestry sector are not considered a problem for Finland.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 5, 6, 8, 10 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Forest decree (1200/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961200.pdf</p>	<p>Nature reserves and other areas protecting the nature: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Nature_Conservation_Areas</p> <p>Nature conservation programmes: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Nature_conservation_programmes</p> <p>Protection of Species: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Protection_of_species</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Forestry Centre supervises the implementation of the Forest legislation on all forest land. In accordance with the Forest Act, the landowner or holder of the right of possession or other special right must make a forest use declaration concerning the intention to carry out felling, and, for regeneration felling, the method of regeneration and, as provided by decree, other treatment of habitats to the Forestry Centre no less than 10 days, and no more than three</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forest decree (1308/2013) http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/lainsaadanto/6MLSUfsFQ/1308-2013fi.pdf (in Finnish)</p> <p>Forest decree (1320/2013) http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/lainsaadanto/6MLSc7JFU/1320-2013fi.pdf (in Finnish)</p> <p>Act on Forest Damages (1087/2013) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2013/20131087</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of agriculture and forestry http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage.html</p> <p>Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/organisaatio#.U_UlokiiLoF</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest use declaration</p>	<p>Nature Management Assessments by Forest Centres (in Finnish): http://www.metsakeskus.fi/luontolaadun-arviointi</p> <p>Metsälain muutosehdotuksen (17.8.2012) vaikutusten arviointi: http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/6D4g6z0JC/121220_mlaki_vaik_arviointi_UUSI.pdf</p> <p>Metsähygieniä, metsätuhoriski ja monimuotoisuus – uuden metsätuholakiesityksen vaikutukset, 2013: http://ojs.tsv.fi/index.php/tt/article/download/8021/6104</p>	<p>years, before the start of the felling operation or other measures. The Forestry Centres checks and accepts forest use declarations.</p> <p>Logging areas are inspected by the Forestry Centre using sampling. The results from these inspections are summarised and published by the Forestry Centre and in the Finnish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry produced by the Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla).</p> <p>The presented statistics, together with the low number of cases brought forward for prosecution, indicates that violation of harvesting regulations is not a problem in Finland.</p>
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 5, Chapter 3, Chapter 4, http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) Chapter 1-5 and 10</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation: - Env. chamber - ELY centres – interview</p> <p>Nature reserves and other areas protecting the nature: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Nature_Conservation_Areas</p> <p>Nature conservation programmes: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Nature_conservation_programmes</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>There is systematic planning of formal (legal) forest protection in Finland through the establishment of national parks, nature reserves, habitat protection, and nature conservation agreements. Terms of and limitations on land use within national parks, nature reserves, land subject to habitat protection or conservation agreements are conveyed to land owners.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961096.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment http://www.ely-keskus.fi/web/ely-en</p> <p>The Police of Finland http://www.poliisi.fi/english</p> <p>Ministry of agriculture and forestry http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage.html</p> <p>Finnish Government http://valtioneuvosto.fi/etusivu/en.jsp</p> <p>Metsähallitus http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/sivut/home.aspx</p> <p>Finnish Environment Institute http://www.syke.fi/en-US</p> <p>Metla http://www.metla.fi/index-en.html</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Possible decision on exemption from regulations concerning protected areas.</p>	<p>Protection of Species: http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Nature/Biodiversity/Protection_of_species</p> <p>Nature Management Assessments by Forest Centres (in Finnish): http://www.metsakeskus.fi/luontolaadun-arviointi</p> <p>Nature Management Assessments by Forest Centres (in Finnish): http://www.metsakeskus.fi/luontolaadun-arviointi</p> <p>Difficulty of getting accurate and precise estimates of population size: the case of the Siberian flying squirrel in Finland, Risto Sulkava, Antero Mäkelä, Janne S Kotiaho, Mikko Mönkkönen, Kotiaho A, J S & Mönkkönen.: 2008: http://www.sekj.org/PDF/anzf45/anzf45-521.pdf</p> <p>Liito-oravan lisääntymis- ja levähdyspaikkarajausten vaikuttavuus lajin suojelukeinona, 2012: https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/38778/SY_33_2012_Liito-orava.pdf?sequence=1</p> <p>Seutukaavan suojelualueiden nykytilan inventointi, 2007: http://www.keskisuomi.fi/filebank/10736-seutukaavan_suojelualueet.pdf</p> <p>Natura2000 areas: http://www.ymparisto.fi/FI/Luonto/Suojelualueet/Natura_2000_alueet?f=KaakkoisSuomen_ELYkeskus</p>	<p>Logging areas are inspected by the Forestry Centres using sampling. According to 2013 statistics (Finnish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry), 96% of the area containing valuable habitats (habitats protected under the Nature Conservation Act, and habitats of special importance referred to in the Forest Act) had been preserved in logging operations in private forests. On 1% of the area containing valuable habitats, no preservation measures had been taken at all.</p> <p>However, the supervising authorities (the Forestry Centre and ELY-Centre (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment)) and the Finnish Nature Conservation Act have been criticized by ENGOs for not being strict enough in ensuring that forestry operations do not destroy or degrade habitats of flying squirrels in accordance with the EU Habitat Directive. This debate has been going on for several years and was brought to the EU Commission in 2013 for further clarification, though no decision has yet been issued. The Forestry Centre is required to forward all forest use declarations that affect known protected species to the regional ELY-Centres, which in turn decides what measures are allowed on the area concerned in relation to national legislation. Even though this matter is hotly debated, it must be concluded that in general forest owners are in compliance with national legislation. Whether the national legislation meets the requirements of the EU directive will have to be decided at EU level, and cannot be fully evaluated here.</p> <p>Annually, relatively few cases of illegal logging within SL-sites (FIN: luonnonsuojelualueet: areas reserved</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>for conservation; all operations are forbidden which could jeopardize the area's conservation value) have been resolved in court. A statement from three out of 15 Regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres), under a consultation on PEFC criteria revision in April 2014 stated, that very few cases result in an investigation by the police, even though several cases do occur. According to interviews with other ELY-centres, the logging has often been found to have taken place due to a lack of knowledge on the parts of both forest owner and local authority, and, in the specific cases they had been involved in, it was found that no police investigation was needed, as the cases were followed up on internally and occurred rarely. Based on these conflicting statements, there seems to be disagreement between the different regional ELY-centres on whether illegal actions within SL-sites are an issue. However, only about 0,10% of all Forest Declarations target SL-areas and thus the scale must be considered low.</p> <p>The lack of inventorying of Natura 2000 areas has been brought up by ENGOs as well, in connection with the risk of unknowingly destroying important habitats. This is claimed to be an issue in private forests especially. Natura 2000 areas shall be protected whether mapped or not. However, according to the forest authorities these areas are well mapped and can be found on the joint webpage of Finland's environmental administration: http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Suojelualueet/Natura_2000_alueet?f=KaakkoisSuomen_ELYkeskus. Here Natura 2000 areas are mapped and their most important natural values</p>

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			<p>are estimated. These areas are examined well, but every different habitat within them is not mapped. The forest owners who will need to protect each Natura 2000 habitat even if unmapped have been informed of this.</p> <p>The public Metsään.fi web-service is designed to allow forest owners to view the public forest inventory data on their forests. This service will soon include Natura 2000 areas as well: http://www.metsaan.fi/.</p> <p>Thus, the inventoried Natura 2000 areas are well mapped and possible to find publicly. There seem to be good intentions from the Finnish forest authorities, but great criticism from the environmental sector persists of the lack of mapping of some Natura 2000 habitats.</p> <p>The presented statistics, together with the low number of cases brought forward for prosecution, indicates that the laws against destruction or degradation of known protected sites and species are, as a whole, complied with in Finland. While there might be some Natura2000 not mapped in Finland the risk of destroying Natura2000 is considered low in relation to the legislative requirements in Finland. However, further investigation on Natura2000 at regional level is recommended under category 3, HCV.</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 2, 4a, Chapter 2 (Forest use declaration) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p>	<p>Finnish Forest Association: http://www.forest.fi</p> <p>Liito-oravan Pteromys volans Suomen kannan koon arviointi : http://www.ymparisto.fi/download/noname/%7B962D9F0D-1B25-414C-8D27-9198CC4DA659%7D/57383</p> <p>Liito-oravan lisääntymis- ja</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>According to statistics from the Forestry Centre for 2013, 723 sites, representing approximately 2,200 ha, were checked after harvesting activities. The results of this monitoring show that the forestry operations are, in general, in compliance with the applicable legislation. 96% of the area containing</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Chapter 3, Chapter 4, http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) Chapter 4-5 http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961096.pdf</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) Chapter 1, 2, 4, 14, 16 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2014/20140527#Lidp4888928 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Water Act (264/1961) Chapter 2 http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2011/en20110587.pdf</p> <p>Forest decree (1200/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961200.pdf</p> <p>Forest decree (1308/2013) http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/met/sat/lainsaadanto/6MLSUfsFQ/1308-2013fi.pdf (in Finnish)</p> <p>Forest decree (1320/2013) http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/met/sat/lainsaadanto/6MLSc7JFU/1320-2013fi.pdf (in Finnish)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant</p>	<p>levähdyspaikkarajausten vaikuttavuus lajin suojelukeinona, 2012: https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/38778/SY_33_2012_Liito-orava.pdf?sequence=1</p>	<p>valuable habitats has been preserved satisfactorily in the logging operations while 4% of the area containing valuable habitats has been partly or entirely damaged.</p> <p>The presented official statistics, together with the low number of cases brought forward for prosecution, indicates that systematic or large-scale violations of environmental requirements in forestry operations are not a problem in Finland.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>protection products on the market, Article 28.1, 52.</p> <p>Chemicals Act (599/2013) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2013/en20130599.pdf</p> <p>Laki kasvinsuojeluaineista (Pesticide Act (1563/2011) Chapter 1, 2, 5 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2011/20111563#Lidp446736 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Criminal Code (39/1889) Chapter 44 (Offences endangering health and safety), Chapter 48 (Environmental offences) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf</p> <p>Waste Act (1072/1993) Chapter 2, 8 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1993/en19931072.pdf</p> <p>Act on Oil Pollution Response (29.12.2009/1673) Chapter 5 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2009/en20091673.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Nature Management Assessments by Forest Centres (in Finnish): http://www.metsakeskus.fi/luontolaa-dun-arviointi</p> <p>Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment http://www.ely-keskus.fi/web/ely-en</p>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes) http://www.tukes.fi/en/</p> <p>The Police of Finland http://www.poliisi.fi/english</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest use declaration</p>		
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2002/en20020738.pdf</p> <p>Employment Contracts Act (55/2011) Chapter 2 Section 3 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2001/en20010055.pdf</p> <p>Decree on occupational safety and health in harvesting operations (749/2001) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/smur/2001/20010749 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Act on Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement and Cooperation on Occupational Safety and Health at Workplaces (44/2006) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2006/en20060044.pdf</p>	<p>http://tyosuojelujulkaisut.wshop.fi/fi/</p> <p>Occupational safety and health administration http://www.tyosuojelu.fi/fi/workingfinland/</p> <p>The information guide of health care for the entrepreneurs working in the forest sector http://www.ttl.fi/partner/metsahyvinvointi/tapahtumat_ja_tilaisuu det/Documents/Mets%C3%A4alan%20ty%C3%B6terveys%20kuntoon%20opas.pdf (In Finnish only)</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Regional State Administrative Agency (AVI) is responsible for regional supervision and direction of occupational safety and health.</p> <p>Available statistics from AVI and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration indicate that compliance with health and safety regulations in forestry operations is not a problem in Finland.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Working Hours Act (605/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19960605.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Regional State Administrative Agencies https://www.avi.fi/en/web/avi-en/#.U_YDiEiiLoE</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documentation on the company's workers' safety policy and the management of the work environment according to the Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002).</p>		
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Employment Contracts Act (55/2011) Chapter 2 Section 3 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2001/en20010055.pdf</p> <p>Working Hours Act (605/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19960605.pdf</p> <p>Aliens Act (301/2004) Section 86a (employers obligations) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2004/en20040301.pdf</p>	<p>The Ministry of Employment and the Economy (ongoing projects, the prevention of the black economy) http://www.tem.fi/ajankohtaista/vireilla/strategiset_ohjelmat_ja_karkihankkeet/harmaan_talouden_torjunta</p> <p>Foreign workers (Occupational safety and health administration) http://www.tyosuojelu.fi/fi/matters http://www.tyosuojelu.fi/fi/contract</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Compliance with employment-related legislation is not considered a problem for domestic workers.</p> <p>The use of foreign workers in forestry operations is slowly growing for silviculture work such as planting and pre-commercial thinning. Authorities, forestry companies (the clients) and unions are monitoring the employment of foreign workers to ensure that employment practices and work operations are in accordance with applicable legislation and agreements.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Income Tax Act (30.12.1992/1535) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1992/19921535 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Health Insurance Act (1224/2004) (Health insurance payments) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2004/en20041224.pdf</p> <p>Employment Accidents Act (608/1948) (insurance payments) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1948/en19480608.pdf</p> <p>Työttömyysturvalaki (1290/2002) (Act on unemployment security, insurance payments) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2002/20021290 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Employees Pensions Act (395/2006) (pension payments) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2006/en20060395.pdf</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2002/en20020738.pdf</p> <p>Collective agreements http://www.finlex.fi/fi/viranomaiset/tyoehto/ (in Finnish)</p> <p>Criminal Code (39/1889) Chapter Section 47 (Employment offences) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf</p>		<p>There is nothing indicating that systematic or large-scale violations of employment related legislation in the forestry operations occur in Finland.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Act on Co-operation within Undertakings (334/2007) (co-operation between the employer and the employees) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2007/en20070334.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Tax Administration http://www.vero.fi/en-US</p> <p>Kela (pension authority) http://www.kela.fi/web/en</p> <p>Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment http://www.ely-keskus.fi/web/ely-en</p> <p>The Police of Finland http://www.poliisi.fi/english</p> <p>The Finnish Immigration Service http://www.migri.fi/contact_informatio_n</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Residence permit for an employee who is not a citizen of an EES-country</p>		
Third parties' rights			
1.13 Customary rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 12 (The representatives of Sami peoples must be consulted</p>	<p>http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2013/vsk13_06.pdf</p> <p>PALISKUNTAIN YHDISTYS / METSÄHALLITUS SOPIMUS, 2013:</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Sámi people's rights to use private and state-owned land when practicing reindeer husbandry, hunting, and fishing are based on prescriptions from</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>according to Forest Act) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) Section 39, 40 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1990/en19900848.pdf.pdf</p> <p>Kolttalaki (253/1995) Section 9 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19950253</p> <p>Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) (planning regulations) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990132.pdf</p> <p>Everyman's rights http://www.ym.fi/en-US/Latest_news/Publications/Brochures/Everymans_right%284484%29</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/organisaatio#.U_UlokiiLoF</p> <p>The Police of Finland http://www.poliisi.fi/english</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest use declaration</p>	<p>http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/Metsatalous/pohjoissuomen_eri_yksikot/paliskuntayhdistyksensopimus/Documents/paliskuntien_mets%C3%A4hallitus_yhteisty%C3%B6sopimus.pdf</p> <p>The livelihoods of The Sámi people http://www.samediggi.fi/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=235&Itemid=371</p>	<p>time immemorial and defined in the legislation. There have been conflicts in the past concerning forestry practices in the Sámi area. These conflicts have been to do with regulations providing safety for practicing reindeer herding. All of these cases have been resolved in a peaceful manner through negotiations between the concerned parties.</p> <p>The so-called Everyman's Rights entitle everyone to access private and public lands, to temporarily camp on such lands, and to collect wild berries and wild mushrooms.</p> <p>Violation of customary rights is not considered a significant problem in Finland</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 12 (The representatives of Sami peoples must be consulted according to Forest Act) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>Kolttalaki (253/1995) Section 9 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19950253</p> <p>Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1990/en19900848.pdf</p> <p>Act on the Sami Parliament (974/1995) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1995/en19950974.pdf</p> <p>Act on Metsähallitus (1378/2004) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2004/en20041378.pdf</p> <p>Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) (planning regulations) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990132.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/organisaatio#.U_UIokiiLoF</p>	<p>Metsien Monikayaytto, 2013: http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2013/vsk13_06.pdf</p> <p>The Agreement between Reindeer Herders' Association and Metsähallitus http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/metsatalous/pohjoissuomen_eri_yksikyt/paliskuntainyhdistyksensopimus/Sivut/default.aspx</p> <p>http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/Metsatalous/pohjoissuomen_eri_yksikyt/paliskuntainyhdistyksensopimus/Documents/paliskuntien_mets%C3%A4hallitus_yhteisty%C3%B6sopimus.pdf</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>When planning measures concerning State land that will have a substantial effect on the practice of reindeer herding, the Metsähallitus (the manager of state owned forests) must consult the representatives of the concerned reindeer herding co-operative. There have been conflicts in the past concerning forestry practices in the Sámi area, but all of these cases have been resolved in a peaceful manner through negotiations between the Metsähallitus and other concerned parties.</p> <p>There are currently no indications that the obligation to consult with concerned Sámi people is violated to any significant extent.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Metsähallitus http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/sivut/home.aspx</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest use declaration</p>		
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Kolttalaki (253/1995) Section 9 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19950253Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990)http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1990/en19900848.pdf</p> <p>Act on the Sami Parliament (974/1995)http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1995/en19950974.pdf</p> <p>Act on Metsähallitus (1378/2004)http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2004/en20041378.pdf</p> <p>Sámi Language Acthttp://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2003/en20031086.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/org/anisaatio#.U_UlokiiLoFMetsähallitus http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/sivut/home.aspx</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	<p>http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2013/vsk13_06.pdf</p> <p>The Agreement between Reindeer Herders' Association and Metsähallitus</p> <p>http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/metsatalous/pohjoissuomen_eri_yksikset/paliskuntayhdistyksen_sopimus/Sivut/default.aspx</p> <p>http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/fi/Metsatalous/pohjoissuomen_eri_yksikset/paliskuntayhdistyksen_sopimus/Documents/paliskuntien_metsa_A4_hallitus_yhteisty_B6_sopimus.pdf</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The legislation assigns the indigenous people their traditional right to reindeer herding and also gives them rights to hunt and fish, as well as to collect firewood under certain conditions. When planning measures concerning state land will have a substantial effect on the practice of reindeer herding, the Metsähallitus (the manager of state owned forests) must consult the representatives of the concerned reindeer herding co-operative. There are currently no indications that forestry operations in Finland significantly violate the laws that regulate Indigenous people's rights.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Forest use declaration		
Trade and transport			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>The timber measurement act (414/2013) http://finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2013/20130414</p> <p>Contracts Act (13.6.1929/228) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1929/en19290228.pdf</p> <p>Sale of Goods Act (27.3.1987/355) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1987/en19870355.pdf</p> <p>Income Tax Act (30.12.1992/1535) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1992/19921535 (in Finnish)</p> <p>VAT Act (30.12.1993/1501) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1993/en19931501.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of agriculture and forestry http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage.html</p> <p>Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla) http://www.metla.fi/index-en.html</p> <p>Finnish Tax Administration http://www.vero.fi/en-US</p>	<p>Training materials for the Finnish timber measurement system http://www.metsateho.fi/files/metsateho/mittaus/start.html</p> <p>Guidelines on the measurement of wood energy http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tietopaketti/mittaus/energiapuun-mittausopas-30062014.pdf</p> <p>Info: timber measurement legislation in Finland http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tietopaketti/mittaus/mittauslait.htm</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>After logging, a forest owner will get a report of the volume of the harvested timber. The report contains various kinds of information, like timber volumes per harvested tree species. Taxes are paid on the total value of the harvested timber. The main principle of the Finnish taxation system is that tax is paid on earned income and capital income, such as that gained from selling logged timber.</p> <p>The Timber Measurement Act regulates the classification of species, quantities and qualities. The purpose of the Timber Measurement Act is to secure equipment performance and reliability of the measurement results for unprocessed timber. The Act defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what must be agreed about the measurement - when and how the measurement is made - who makes the measurement - the way in which measurement reliability is ensured - the way in which the measurement is documented - the way in which the measurement result is given. <p>Furthermore, methods of law enforcement and dispute settlement are determined in the Act.</p> <p>Violation of regulations concerning classification of timber is not considered a problem in Finland.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>-</p>		
<p>1.17 Trade and transport</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>N/A. Except for general licencing to conduct commercial transport required for all goods (Laki kaupallisista tavarankuljetuksista tiellä (21.7.2006/693)), there are no legal requirements specific to the transport within Finland of wood from forest operations in Finland. Legislation covering the transport of CITES-species is presented below under paragraph 5.5.</p> <p><u>General Finnish legislation of trade and transport</u> Sale of Goods Act (27.3.1987/355) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1987/en19870355.pdf</p> <p>The law on commercial goods transport on the road (21.7.2006/693) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2006/20060693</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Statistics: Wood harvesting and transport http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2011/vsk11_05.pdf</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Under the Sale of Goods Act the seller and the buyer's responsibilities in "movable" property trade are regulated, such as the responsibility for risk and the supply of the good. The law on commercial goods transport on the road regulates the authorization and revocation of authorization for transporting the goods. However, there is no legislation specifically regulating the transport of wood.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Act on Taxation Procedure (18.12.1995/1558) (Laki verotusmenettelystä) Section 14 transfer pricing documentation, 31 § transfer pricing adjustment (principle of arm's length price). http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1995/19951558 (in Finnish)</p> <p>Decree on taxation procedure?/Asetus verotusmenettelystä 763/1998 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1998/19980763</p> <p>EU's Transfer Pricing and the Arbitration Convention http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:41990A0436:en:HTML TMLOECD Model</p> <p>OECD Tax model convention Section 9 http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/ocd/taxation/model-tax-convention-on-income-and-on-capital-2010_9789264175181-en#page1</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Tax Administration http://www.vero.fi/en-US</p>	<p>Transfer pricing http://www.vero.fi/fi/FI/Yritys_ ja_yhteisoasiakkaat/Kansainvalinen_toiminta/Mita_on_siirtohinnoittelu</p> <p>Transfer pricing documentation requirements (Finnish Tax Administration) http://www.vero.fi/download/Transfer_Pricing_documentation_requirements/%7B4AB2E68C-1098-4AF8-9689-C179FFE417BE%7D/6377</p> <p>Transfer pricing practices in Finland (research report) http://epub.lib.aalto.fi/fi/ethesis/id/13158 also https://tampub.uta.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/83254/gradu05669.pdf?sequence=1</p> <p>Myths and facts about tax havens (Confederation of Finnish Industries) http://ek.fi/wp-content/uploads/muistio_veroparatiiseista.pdf</p> <p>Exchange of Tax Information Portal - Finland: http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/FI#agreements</p> <p>International Tax Review, p. 64-66: http://www.internationaltaxreview.com/pdfs/wtp/world-transfer-pricing-2014.pdf</p> <p>International transfer Pricing 2013/14, p. 395-404: http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/international-transfer-pricing/assets/itp-2013-final.pdf</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Finland has had legislation on transfer pricing in place since 2007. Since January 2012 all transfer pricing issues have been centralised to the Large Taxpayer's Office and are one of the key areas covered by tax audits.</p> <p>Finland is a member of the OECD and has signed 48 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs).</p> <p>It is estimated that the centralised transfer pricing project will increase the number of tax audits. Moreover, the tax administration has stated that monitoring of transfer pricing will be primarily done through tax audits instead of through the standard annual assessment.</p> <p>Documentation and description of the company and system used are strictly required. The documentation should be delivered within 60 days of request from the authorities.</p> <p>No contemporaneous documentation during the tax year is required, but transfer prices during the tax year should be monitored as it is not possible to amend the taxable income downward on a tax return in Finland. Adjustments to bring pricing in line with the arm's-length principle can be applied within the year.</p> <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises are not required to prepare transfer pricing documentation. The definition of small and medium-sized enterprises follows European Commission recommendation 2003/361/EC (turnover of no more than EUR 50 million or balance sheet of no more than EUR 43 million and less than 250 employees).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documents on transfer pricing as required by the Act on Taxation Procedure (18.12.1995/1558) describing the establishing of the arm's-length relationship;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the business. • Description of related party relationships. • Details of controlled transactions. • Functional analysis. • Comparability analysis, if available • Description of the pricing method and its application. <p>Advance decision on transfer pricing by the Finnish Tax Authority on a specific application according to the Act on Taxation Procedure (18.12.1995/1558)</p>		<p>Guidelines on documentation of transfer pricing exist and the OECD Guidelines on transfer pricing are also used but are not legally binding.</p> <p>Transfer pricing audits can be conducted as a single audit, or as part of a general tax audit.</p> <p>As a general rule the authorities aim to audit the largest companies at least every five years, and companies are often selected based on their line of business or specific tax risk criteria as developed by the tax authorities. However, the tax authorities do not disclose information concerning their tax risk analysis process.</p> <p>Generally, Finnish companies are very aware of the documentation requirements and of the attention they receive both from media and politicians.</p> <p>Legislation on transfer pricing is well implemented and there are no indications of violations of offshore trading- and transfer pricing-related laws concerning forestry products in Finland. Thus, the risk is considered low.</p>
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Customs Act (29.12.1994/1466) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1994/en19941466.pdf</p> <p>EU's Plant Health Directive http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:169:0001:0112:EN:PDF</p> <p>Decree on Plant Health (11.6.1982/442)</p>	<p>Lumber and wood products (Mavi) http://www.mavi.fi/fi/maksut-ja-valvonta/valvonta/eutr/Sivut/puutavara-ja-puutuotteet.aspx</p> <p>Wood packaging import inspection (Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira) http://www.tulli.fi/fi/suomen_tulli/julkaisut_ja_esitteet/kasikirjat/rajoituskasikirja/liitetiedostot/puupakkaustarkastus.pdf</p> <p>Evira's plant protection register: http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/kasvit/viljely+ja+tuotanto/kasvitaudit+ja+tuholaiset/valvonta/kasvinsuojelu+ja+taimiaineistorekisteri)</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Finnish Customs is responsible for protecting society from potential health and safety threats as well as from smuggling and financial crime. In its oversight of forestry products, the Finnish Customs cooperates with the police, the Mavi and the Finnish Food Safety Authority, Evira.</p> <p>A company which markets the wood of conifers (Coniferales), or Platanus or Castanea to the EU, must register in Evira's plant protection register: http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/kasvit/viljely+ja+tuotanto/k</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1982/19820442</p> <p>Commissions Implementing Regulation (EU) No 498/2012 of 12 June 2012 on the allocation of tariff-rate quotas applying to exports of wood from the Russian Federation to the European Union</p> <p>The Crime Code (chapter 48, environmental offence) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf</p> <p>Laki puutavaran ja puutuotteiden saattamisesta markkinoille (897/2013) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2013/20130897</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Customs http://www.tulli.fi/en/</p> <p>The Police of Finland http://www.poliisi.fi/english</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Customs declaration</p> <p>Plant health certificate. http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/kasvit/tuonti+ja+vienti/puutavara/vienti+eu+n+ulkopuolelle/</p>		<p>asvitaudit+ja+tuholaiset/valvonta/kasvinsuojelu+ja+taimiaiaineistorekisteri)</p> <p>The plant health requirements of the recipient must be taken into account when exporting timber outside the EU. The requirements vary from import country to import country. The exporter must identify the requirements in good time prior to export. Normally, the requirement is a plant health certificate. http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/kasvit/tuonti+ja+vienti/puutavara/vienti+eu+n+ulkopuolelle/</p> <p>There are no indications of violations of customs regulations concerning forestry products in Finland</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, article 4 (import), 5 (export), 7 (exceptions), 8 (kommersiell hantering/aktivitet).</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961096.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish Environment Institute http://www.syke.fi/en-US</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Import permit for wood from tree species in appendix A and B of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996</p> <p>Document showing a notification of the import of wood from tree species in appendix C of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996</p>	<p>CITES Checklist: http://checklist.cites.org/#/en</p> <p>CITES (Finlands´ environmental administration) http://www.ymparisto.fi/cites</p> <p>CITES legislation (Finlands´ environmental administration) http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Uhanalaisten_lajien_kansainvalinen_ja_EUn_sisainen_kauppa_ja_sita_koskevat_luvat_CITES/CITESlain_saadanto</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p> <p>The trade, import, export, re-export and transit, as well as their trade, providing for sale, possession for commercial purposes, public exhibition for commercial purposes and transportation for sale of protected animals and plants or their parts or derivatives, are regulated in the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97.</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Act (§ 44) adjusts the national CITES authorities, CITES border crossing points (44 a §) and penalties for violations of nature (58 §).</p> <p>Export</p> <p>No woody species produced in Finland is mentioned in the CITES lists and the risk is therefore considered low.</p> <p>Import</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
Diligence/due care procedures			
1.21 Legislation	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the</p>	<p>EU:n puutavara-asetus kieltää laittoman puun käytön: http://www.mavi.fi/fi/maksut-ja-valvonta/valvonta/eutr/Sivut/default.aspx</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>MAVI (the Agency for Rural Affairs) is the competent authority and is responsible for monitoring the EUTR</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>requiring due diligence/ due care procedures</p>	<p>Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market, article 4, 5, 6 and appendix.</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market, article 3-6.</p> <p>Laki puutavaran ja puutuotteiden saattamisesta markkinoille (897/2013) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2013/20130897</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/finnish-forest-centre#.U_ZbQkiiLoE</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p><i>Operators placing timber or timber products on the EU market</i></p>	<p>DDS In Finland http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kv/5zAAFjOoV/LIITE_6_Suomessa_kotimaisen_puun_osalta_noudatettava_due_diligence_jarjestelma.pdf</p> <p>DDS in contracts between wood buyer and forest owner http://www.idanmetsatieto.info/tiedostot/tiedotteet/Asianmukainen%20huolellisuus%20puukaupassa_Tuomasjukka.pdf</p> <p>WWF Government Indicator 2014: http://barometer.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/government_barometer/scores_by_country/country_scores.cfm?country=Finland</p> <p>Finnish Forest Centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/eun-puutavara-asetus#.VJE9yclbUWc</p> <p>Forest Declaration: http://www.metsakeskus.fi/sites/default/files/doc/metsankayttoilmoitus.pdf</p>	<p>and the requirement of Due Diligence is implemented in Finland. MAVI has the right to issue conditions and fines if companies do not implement a due diligence system that complies with the requirements. MAVI cooperates with the Finnish Forest Centre.</p> <p>The legislative framework is in place and Finland has received a high score in implementing the Due Diligence system to date in the WWF Government Barometer on timber legality. The requirement for DDS at the forest level is considered by MAVI to be covered by providing a forest use declaration, already required under the current legislation, to the Finnish Forest Centre.</p> <p>The main purpose of the form is to inform the authority of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What harvesting is planned to be conducted (logging methods in the different parts of the treatment area) - Who is the forest owner and who is the logging right holder - Notices if there are other objects known protected by law <p>The purpose is to have the authority to verify that the planned treatment is legal. The authority shall be given the opportunity to give a statement about the planned harvesting.</p> <p>The forest use declaration, together with a contract of wood delivery required by the Timber Measurement Act, is to be considered a due diligence system at the Finnish Forest level.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Documents required to fulfil the obligation of operators to exercise a due diligence system according to article 4.2 and 6 of the Regulation (EU) No 995/2010</p> <p>Documentation on information concerning the operator's supply, according to article 3, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012</p> <p>Register of information concerning the operator's supply as provided for in Article 6.1 a) of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 and documentation of application of risk mitigation procedures</p> <p><i>Traders who, in the course of a commercial activity, sell or buy on the internal market timber or timber products already placed on the EU market</i></p> <p>Documented information on suppliers according to article 5, Regulations (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and the Council to be submitted to competent authorities if they so request.</p>		<p>The Forest Use declaration can be found in the following link: http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/metsat/kv/5zA9qTuih/FLEGT_Johtoryhman_valiraportti_30052011.pdf (page 7)</p> <p>The Forest Use Declaration, which is defined by the Finnish Competent Authority as a DDS, is legally required to submit and to have approved prior to harvesting (See also 1.4). The requirement is considered well implemented and the risk is thus considered low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Forest use declaration (requirement for forest owners)		

Recommended control measures

N/A

Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Country	Low risk All low risk thresholds (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are met. None of the specified risk thresholds are met.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Country	Low risk Low risk thresholds 10 and 12 apply. None of the specified risk thresholds are met.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Presence of Indigenous Peoples; Country	Low risk Low risk thresholds 18, 19 and 21 are met. None of the specified risk thresholds are met.

Recommended control measures

N/A

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication ¹
Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc. 			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports (click on table view tab and select Country) In 2012 (latest available year) Finland scores between 97 and 100 on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	Country	
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf	Finland does not feature in this list.	Country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2013, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index. http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php	No journalists and media workers were killed in Finland since 1992.	Country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm	http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf Finland scores Low on State fragility map 2011.	Country	
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters No negative or alarming publications found on hrw.org about Finland.	Country	

¹ A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber' For Africa and Asia also use: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf	No information found on specified risks after searching Finland + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	Country	
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber'	No information found on specified risks after searching Finland + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts' 'conflict timber'	Country	
WWF report: Failing the Forests; Europe's illegal timber trade. (2005) http://www.wwf.se/source.php/1120070/FailingForests.pdf	Finland is not a source for illegal timber	Country	
http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/	Finland is not a source for illegal timber	Country	
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/	Finland scores 89 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Finland ranks 3rd out of 177 with rank nr. 1 being the most clean country.	Country	
Chattam House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info	No information on Finland as a source of illegal timber.	Country	
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights	http://files.amnesty.org/air13/AmnestyInternationalAnnualReport2013_complete_en.pdf No information relevant for this risk assessment found.	Country	
Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/	http://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2013/finland#.U8acwvmSzGg The status of Finland on the Freedom in the World index is 'free'.	Country	
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index	2010: http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2010,1034.html 2013: http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1054 Finland ranks nr. 1 out of 179 countries on both the 2010 and 2013 World Press Freedom Index.	Country	
Fund for Peace - Failed States Index of Highest Alert - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Failed States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs In 2014 the FFP changed the name of the Failed State Index to the Fragile State Index: http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable	http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable Finland is ranked highest out of 178 countries on the failed states index. (nr 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Finland in the category 'sustainable' state. http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable On the Fragile States Index in 2014 Finland scores the highest rank, of the least fragile state.	Country	
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index Finland is ranked nr. 6 out 162 countries which means that it is assessed as one of the most peaceful countries in the world.	Country	

<p>according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</p>			
Additional sources of information (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
<p>From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging</p>	<p>1. Legality The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present. 1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district The Forest Act regulates the timber felling in commercially used forests in Finland. Forestry Centre of Finland together with the Agency of Rural Affairs controls the implementation of the Forest Act. Forestry Center accepts forest use declarations in which forest owners have to inform about the stand characteristics, intended measures and regeneration as well as ecologically valuable habitats on the site before the felling. In 2010 Forestry Center got altogether 106 805 forest use declarations and all of them were under administrative checking. Moreover, the Forestry Center checked 3.5 % of the declarations in the field. A clear process exists that cover delicts against Forest Act and subsequent penalties, if necessary, set by the prosecutor. Forest Development Center Tapio collects annually the number and types of delicts of forest legislation from the Finnish Forestry Center. This information is forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Regional Centers for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment control the implementation of Nature Conservation Act. In addition to legislation The Finland's National Forest Program 2015 highlights avoidance of illegal wood and importance of sustainable wood. <i>Source of Information:</i> Forest Development Centre Tapio: http://www.metsavastaa.net/yksityismetsatalouden_tilastot Forestry Center of Finland: http://www.metsakeskus.fi National Forest Program 2015: http://www.mmm.fi/fi/index/etusivu/metsat/kmo.html Laakso, T., Leppänen, T. & Määttä, T. 2003. Metsärikollisuus empiirisen oikeustutkimuksen kohteena. Defensor Legis 4/2003: 647-667. Määttä, T., Leppänen, T. & Laakso, T. 2006. Metsälainsäädännön vaikuttavuustutkimukset. Julk.: Horne, P., Koskela, T., Kuusinen, M., Otsamo, A. & Syrjänen, K. (toim.). Metson jäljillä. Etelä-Suomen metsien monimuotoisuustutkimusohjelman tutkimusraportti. Laakso, T., Leppänen, T. & Määttä, T. 2003. Metsärikollisuus empiirisen oikeustutkimuksen kohteena. Defensor Legis 4/2003: 647-667. Pykälä, Juha. 2007. Metsälain erityisen tärkeät elinympäristöt ja luonnon monimuotoisuus – esimerkkinä Lohja. Suomen ympäristö 32/2007. Laakso, T. 2004. Metsälain kesäkuun 2004 uudistukset. Defensor Legis 85: 1081-1106. Juurikkamäki, T., Reiman, H. & Vääränen, K. 2005. Pienvesikohteiden metsänkäsittely.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>On enforcement of logging related laws in the district: Undecided</p> <p>On legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits AND On illegal harvesting in the district of origin AND On perception of corruption related to the granting</p>

	<p>Metsänhoitosuosittelujen Keski-Suomen täydennysosat, osa 1/2002. Silver, Saarinen & Kajava, 2008. Metsälain mukaisten erityisen tärkeiden suojelinympäristöjen määrittäminen ja metslakikartoiuksen luotettavuus Lounasi-Suomessa. 2008. Metsätieteen aikakauskirja 3/2008.</p> <p>1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective system for granting licenses and harvest permits</p> <p>In 2010, forest owners sent 106 805 forest use declarations to the Finnish Forestry Center, which covered 729 000 hectares. There is no separate legislation on wood trade in Finland but it follows contract, ownership and taxation legislation and decrees, in general. The seller of the wood has to give full information of the ownership of the land to the purchaser. The permission for the sale is needed from all parties of the estates. The forest owner is responsible for the forest use declaration, which has to be sent to the Forestry Center before felling.</p> <p><i>Source of information:</i> Finnish Forest Research Institute: http://www.metla.fi/tiedotteet/2011/2011-12-12-tilastollinen-vuosikirja.htm Register on land ownership: http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/kiinteistöt/rekisterit-otteet/kiinteistorekisteri Forest Development Centre Tapio : http://www.metsavastaa.net/yksityismetsatalouden_tilastot</p> <p><i>Discussion in the seminar and phase of the process:</i> Discussion supported the view of the working group and the participants as well as the chambers agreed that Finland is in the category of low risk.</p> <p>1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin</p> <p>The total number of forest use declarations in 2010 was 106 805 covering 729 000 hectares. At the same time, there were 18 Forest Act violations resulting in penalties from which the most were neglects of forest use declaration. National forest inventory, which is very extensive, national forest program 2015 and regional forest programs focus on legality of harvesting.</p> <p><i>Discussion in the seminar and phase of the process:</i> Discussion supported the view of the working group and the participants as well as the chambers agreed that Finland is in the category of low risk.</p> <p>1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade</p> <p>The approach in this indicator was to search for general corruption indexes, then sector based and finally specifically forest sector related. The overall international responsibility for assessing and monitoring general corruption indicators and presenting corruption indexes per nation, is within the Transparency International. Their latest assessment report states that Finland was the second least corrupted country in the world in 2011 (http://www.transparency.org/). The World</p>	<p>or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade: Low risk</p>
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	<p>Bank Institute which is responsible among the IBRD for this type of assessments use the same baseline, and thus the conclusions are equal (http://www.worldbank.org).</p> <p>The sector oriented assessment was based on the work of OECD. Besides corruption, other key words comprised forests, corporate governance, public governance and themes such as standards of conduct among public officials, interaction between public and private sector, bribery in international transactions http://www.oecd.org/document/39/ is the door for search for relevant documents. Data on public governance topics can be searched through: http://www.oecd.org/document/15</p> <p>→ No agro/forest sector specific data</p> <p>Finland and other EU country specific studies focus on economic development and forecasts, immigration, health and social sector development; agricultural sector assessments in 1990-s prior to Finland's EU membership; since then regular statistical annual analyses and follow-up of specific indicators among which corruption related are not found.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/25/47876433.pdf discusses the most recent assessment of OECD on Government related governance topics (Government at Glance) including public procurement principles and practices (2010), regulatory governance mechanisms(2008), disclosure of public sector information (2010) and more economic/financial issues.</p> <p>The conclusion for the indicators: low risk</p> <p>Other sources: Governance indicators, ref. Transparency International corruption perception annual indexes. Latest 2011 Governance Matters VIII: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators, 1996-2008 by Kaufman, Kraay, Mastruzzi (2009) What matters in Corporate Governance, by Bebchuk, Cohen, Ferrell (2009) www.transparency.fi</p>		
No additional sources found			
<p>Conclusion on country context: Finland scores very positive on all indicators reviewed in this context section. It is a stable country, with a strong democratic system and good governance, and it is a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system.</p>		Country	
<p>Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.</p>			
<p>Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? • Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? • Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			
<p>Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml</p>	<p>There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Finland.</p> <p>Finland is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>US AID: www.usaid.gov</p>			
<p>Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org</p>	<p>There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Finland that are facing UN sanctions.</p>		

From national CW RA	2.1 No UN Security Council timber export ban There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from country concerned (Finland). Main source: Google: UN Security Council resolutions	Country	Low risk
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions? Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities? 			
www.usaid.gov http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information on conflict timber related to Finland found.	Country	Low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information on conflict timber related to Finland found.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information on conflict timber related to Finland found.	Country	Low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to Finland.	Country	Low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011/ ; http://amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/	http://amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/ No domestic 'armed conflicts' are reported. No information found on Finland as a source of conflict timber.	Country	Low risk
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI's report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	In 2012 (latest available year) Finland scores on the indicator political stability and absence of violence place 98 on the percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.	Country	Low risk

<p>Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'</p>	<p>http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/forests/solutions/alternatives-to-forest-destruc/Weaker-Certification-Schemes/</p> <p>"A 2011 report demonstrated conclusively that PEFC and several of its endorsed systems around the world failed to meet basic performance measures. PEFC has not provided any substantial rebuttal to the case study practices documented in the report. 'On the Ground 2011' showed that in many countries the most fundamental requirements that the public might expect from a certification system claiming responsible or sustainable forestry were violated under PEFC and SFI. For example, the study found: Rampant logging of or destruction of important habitats and old-growth in Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic, the USA, Canada, Chile, and Spain."</p> <p>In the years '00, Greenpeace campaigned against illegal logging and trade in illegally logged timber, including Finland's illegal timber trade from Russia. See for example: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/features/Victory-How-ten-years-of-activism-helped-protect-the-worlds-forests/ "2006: Greenpeace exposes Finland's illegal timber trade with Russia, and occupies the roof of the UK's Cabinet Office after discovering illegal plywood used in building works."</p> <p>Or: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/press/releases/greenpeace-challenges-finland/ "The shareholder resolution requests that the Stora Enso purchase of timber from Metsähallitus 'shall not be procured from specific restricted forest areas in the Lapp peoples' [Sámi] native locality in Inari that are considered especially valuable for reindeer herding as reindeer grazing forest areas." "The resolution will be presented by Pauliina Feodoroff and Janne Saijets, both Sámi from Inari, northern Finland. "Reindeer herding is the basis of traditional Sámi culture," said Janne Saijets. "The Finnish State has ignored the rights of Sámi people for decades by continuing to prioritise logging over reindeer herding. Our reindeer forests have been sold out for pulp production. Enough is enough!"</p> <p>All these publications are older than 5 years.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/; http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm</p>	<p>Finland is not mentioned in this document about Forests and conflict.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'</p>	<p>No further information found on Finland as a source of conflict timber.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>From national CW RA</p>	<p>2.2 Country not designated as a source of conflict timber The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (wood originating from conflicted area). There are neither armed conflicts and nor financing of conflicts with wood sales in Finland, which has been the case at least for the last 70 years. FLEGT process and publications do not consist of any signs of such timber originating from Finland either (www.euflegt.efi.int).</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>Feedback from public consultation</p>	<p>Various Finnish economic stakeholders: The risk assessment is carefully prepared and includes comprehensive analysis on the subjects of category 2. We support the conclusions of the risk assessment.</p>	Country	All issues

Conclusion on indicator 2.1: No information was found on Finland as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict.. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ² ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		Country	Low risk
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work. Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld? • Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour? • Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender? • Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour? • Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions? • Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above? • Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors? 			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO:: or use: ILO Core Conventions Database: http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999	Finland has ratified all eight fundamental labour conventions of the ILO. Available draft NRA. For quote see below.	Country	Low risk

² "Conflict timber" limited to include "timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0.

Ratification as such should be checked under Category 1. In Cat. 2 we take that outcome into consideration. Refer to it.			
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'	Finland is not mentioned in relation to child labour or to freedom of association. Forced labour in Finland is only mentioned in relation to sexual exploitation: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081971.pdf http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_201192.pdf “The lack of demand for anti-discrimination training is related to the lack of awareness of existing discrimination . In the light of information gained from the interviews it seems that especially indirect discrimination processes pass unrecognized. Indirect discrimination occurs in apparently neutral situations when the same condition, treatment or criterion is applied to all job-applicants or employees, but which, in their effects, disadvantage persons belonging to a specific group. Examples of indirect discrimination are the use of culturally-biased psychological tests, the choice of recruitment channels which are seldom used by migrants as a searching channel and excessive language criteria not related to the requirements of a given job . There are other factors which might restrict migrants' and minorities' access to jobs, such as verbal and non-verbal miscommunication or negative stereotypes.” http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/magazines-and-journals/world-of-work-magazine/articles/WCMS_165284/lang--en/index.htm “At the national level, Finland stands out in its proactive position on racial discrimination , and in December of 2009 it launched a National Policy on Roma which promotes the participation of Roma in vocational education and training and supports their access to the labour market. The vision of the Government is that by 2017, Finland will be a front-runner in Europe in promoting the equal treatment and inclusion of the Roma population.” http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_105119.pdf Regarding gender equality the ratio of male to female earned income is 1.4. “Some countries (Finland , France, Spain) have adopted proactive laws requiring employers to take active measures to promote equal pay .”	Country	Low risk
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm	Finland does not feature in the ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard which indicates low risk for child labour in France.	Country	Low risk
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	No references to Finland regarding child labour or child trafficking.	Country	Low risk
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child:	Finland has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. No further information found on the violation of the rights of the child.	Country	Low risk

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx			
ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang-en/index.htm	No reference to Finland found.	Country	Low risk
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx (Use the link to 'Key documents' on the left hand side. Go to "observations" and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1) Or: Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations	Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Finland: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fFIN%2fCO%2f7&Lang=en "The Committee welcomes the progress achieved since the consideration in 2007 of the State party's fifth and sixth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/FIN/5 and CEDAW/C/FIN/6) in undertaking legislative reforms , in particular the adoption in 2008 and 2009 of amendments to the Act on Equality between Women and Men, which now imposes efficient sanctions on suppliers of goods and services who are responsible for discrimination prohibited under the Act. "The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality , through the adoption of the following: (a) The Government Action Plan for Gender Equality 2012-2015, adopted in June 2012; (b) The National Action Plan to Reduce Violence against Women 2010-2015; (c) The Action Plan for the Prevention of Circumcision of Girls and Women 2012-2016." The report is mostly positive about the developments in Finland. Concerns are related to communication, availability of resources for implementation. These are minor concerns from the international perspective.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No references found regarding Finland and violations of labour rights.	Country	Low risk
Child Labour Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft. http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/	Finland scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index.	Country	Low risk
http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber (useful, specific on timber)	Finland is not mentioned on this site.	Country	Low risk
The ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The Survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms. http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en	http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf Finland is classified in category 1: "Irregular Violation of Rights" which is the category with the least violations. "Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."	Country	Low risk

<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender gap labour', 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p>http://beta.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/finland.html "No cases of forced child labour have been reported. (US Dept of State, Human Rights Report, 1998)"</p> <p>No further information found.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>Additional general sources</p>		<p>Additional specific sources</p>	
<p>Ms. Riina Simonen, Finnish Woodworkers Union and member of FSC Finland Social Chamber</p>	<p>Personal information to consultant</p> <p>"There are no major risk factors on category 2 in Finland regarding labour issues. Here is how the union views the issues: The only problem with the labor force in the forestry sector in Finland is currently in the control of supply chains. Especially companies using foreign labour, (and often the companies themselves are foreign), leave a variety of salary supplements unpaid, and also the base salary may be too low. In addition there can be problems with complying with the law regarding working time, and sometimes regarding the safety gear."</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>Amnesty International http://amnesty.org</p>	<p>http://amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2013/en/b093912e-8d30-4480-9ad1-acbb82be7f29/pol100012013en.pdf Amnesty Annual Report 2013 In this report, Amnesty International reports the human rights situation on country level in 2013. The section on Finland is about 1 page long and, 'Violence against women and girls': "In September, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights reported that violence against women continued to be a serious problem. Women and girls remained inadequately protected from rape and other forms of sexual violence. Rape continued to be categorized according to the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator, and few cases reached court or concluded in a guilty verdict."</p> <p>No indication found that any of these issues is related to the forest sector and/or the Sami.</p>	Country	Specified risk on discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender
<p>From national CW RA</p>	<p>2.3 No evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned. Finland has ratified all the core labour conventions of the ILO. Violations of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work do, nonetheless, take place; employers have been found to have acted in breach of labour rights in several court cases. Compared with international standards, however, these violations have neither been numerous nor of serious nature. Furthermore, the violations are rather evenly spread across the country, which means that it is not possible to pinpoint certain forest areas, which would have significantly higher risk of violations than others. Serious violations, as reported by the ITUC and ILO, have not included any cases related to forestry in Finland.</p> <p><i>Main sources of information:</i> Records of Finnish courts, including the Labour Court; ILOLEX database of the ILO and records of the ILO committees such as the Freedom of Association Committee; surveys of violations of trade union rights by the International Trade Union Confederation ITUC.</p>	Country	Low risk

Feedback from public consultation	Various Finnish economic stakeholders: The risk assessment is carefully prepared and includes comprehensive analysis on the subjects of category 2. We support the conclusions of the risk assessment.	Country	All issues
Conclusion on Indicator 2.2: No evidence is found of child labor or other violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights. The following low risk thresholds apply: (10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers the key principles recognized in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (which are recognized as: freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; elimination of forced and compulsory labour; eliminations of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and effective abolition of child labour), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk'); AND (12) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.		Country	Low risk
Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld. Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment? • Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP? • Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights? • Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights? • What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1) • Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable? 			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
ILO Core Conventions Database http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm - ILO Convention 169	Finland has not yet ratified ILO Convention 169. More information on the ratification process is collected below in this table. Conclusions are drawn in the conclusions section.	Sami Homeland	Specified risk
Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	No references found to the Sami in Finland.	Sami Homeland	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No references found to the Sami in Finland.	Sami Homeland	Low risk
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org	http://amnesty.org/en/library/asset/POL10/001/2013/en/b093912e-8d30-4480-9ad1-acbb82be7f29/pol100012013en.pdf Amnesty Annual Report 2013 In this report, Amnesty International reports the human rights situation on country level in 2013. The section on Finland is about 1 page long and, 'Violence against women and girls': "In	Country	Low risk

	<p>September, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights reported that violence against women continued to be a serious problem. Women and girls remained inadequately protected from rape and other forms of sexual violence. Rape continued to be categorized according to the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator, and few cases reached court or concluded in a guilty verdict.”</p> <p>The other issues being discussed regarding Finland are the following: ‘Migrants and asylum seekers’, ‘Counter-terror and security’, ‘International justice’, ‘Excessive use of force’ and ‘Prisoners of conscience’.</p> <p>No indication found that any of these issues is related to the forest sector and/or the Sami.</p>		
<p>The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions</p>	<p>“Sápmi Sápmi is the Sámi people’s own name for their traditional living territory. The Sámi people are the indigenous people of the northern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula and large parts of the Kola Peninsula. The Sámi people therefore live in the four countries of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia.</p> <p>There is no reliable information as to how many Sámi people there are; it is, however, estimated that they number between 50,000 – 100,000 in all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sweden, there are around 20,000. This is approximately 0.22% of Sweden’s total population of around 9 million. The north-west part of the Swedish territory is the Sámi people’s traditional territory. These lands are traditionally used by the Sámi for reindeer herding, small farming, hunting, fishing and gathering. • In Norway, there are around 50-65,000. This is between 1.06 and 1.38% of the Norwegian total population of approx. 4.7 million. • On the Finnish side of Sápmi, there is around 8,000. This is approx. 0.16% of the Finnish total population of around 5 million. • On the Russian side of Sápmi, there is around 2,000. This is a very small proportion of the total population of Russia. <p>Politically, the Sámi people are represented by three Sámi parliaments There is a Sámi Parliament in Sweden, one in Norway and one in Finland. On the Russian side, the Sámis are organised into NGOs. In 2000, the three Sámi parliaments established a joint council of representatives, called the Sámi Parliamentary Council. The Sámi Parliamentary Council should not be confused with the Sámi Council, which is a central Sámi NGO representing large national Sámi associations (NGOs) in all four countries.”</p> <p>“UN Declaration Sweden, Norway and Finland voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in September 2007, while Russia abstained.”</p> <p>http://www.iwgia.org/images/stories/sections/regions/arctic/documents/IW2011/sapmi_iw_2011.pdf IWGIA – THE INDIGENOUS WORLD – 2011 “The Sámi Parliament in each country is elected by and represents the Sámi people in that country. Each Sámi Parliament is regulated by a Sámi Parliament Act. The Sámi parliaments are</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

	<p>institutions alongside other social institutions in the Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish societies. Their role is to look after Sámi interests and, to a lesser degree, define public policies. However, the Sámi people (in Russia, too,) also have access to all public institutions and services on an equal footing with the other citizens of these countries, and the right to vote in local and national elections.</p> <p>In order to vote for one of the three Sámi parliaments, one has to be listed in a special Sámi electoral register. The conditions for being on this Sámi electoral register are regulated by the Sámi Parliament Act, and these conditions are quite similar between each of the three Sámi parliaments. They include: self-identification as a Sámi, the use of the Sámi language either by yourself or by one of your grandparents and, in Finland, an ancestor must also have been registered as a Sámi (or as a Lapp, which Sámi consider to be a condescending word) on the population register. Only a part of the estimated Sámi population has so far been recorded on the Sámi electoral registers. In Norway, only around 12,500 people out of the estimated 50,000 – 65,000 Sámi are registered; in Sweden, around 7,000 out of 17-20,000 people are registered; and in Finland around 5,200 out of 8,000 are registered.</p> <p>The Sámi parliaments are public institutions in their respective countries, and they are politically autonomous, i.e. they freely decide which matters they wish to debate and the governments do not directly interfere in their political life. The Sámi parliaments are 100% dependent on state funding. They are, to some extent, free to determine how that funding is to be spent; however, a large proportion of the funding is earmarked by the state for specific purposes, such as support to Sámi languages, culture, etc.”</p> <p>A map of Sápmi is visible in this report.</p> <p>“The draft Nordic Sámi Convention The governments of Sweden, Norway and Finland, together with representatives from each Sámi Parliament, began new negotiations on the draft Nordic Sámi Convention during 2010 (http://www.sametinget.se/17486). This draft convention is considered to be a consolidation of applicable international law, consolidating the rights of the Sámi people and the obligations of the states.”</p> <p>“Developments in Sápmi Finland In Finland, there was no appreciable progress in the work towards ratifying ILO Convention 169 during 2010. The main obstacle to ratification is the issue of land rights. Finnish legislation does not recognise any special land rights to the Sámi people and reindeer husbandry is not reserved for Sámi people in Finland, unlike in Norway and Sweden. During 2010, Finland took no appreciable steps towards securing the Sámi people’s special land rights as a basis for their culture and economy. During 2010, the Finnish Department of Education began, together with the Sámi Parliament, to look into how better to revitalise the Sámi language and how laws regarding the Sámi language could be changed in order to support that development. Some outcomes are expected in 2011. Finland has also been putting effort into Sámi research in the field of law.”</p>	Sami Homeland	Specified risk
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<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenespeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</p>	<p>http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/SR/A-HRC-18-35-Add2_en.pdf</p> <p>Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya Addendum The situation of the Sami people in the Sápmi region of Norway, Sweden and Finland 6 June 2011</p> <p>“The Special Rapporteur is pleased that, overall, Norway, Sweden, and Finland each pay a high level of attention to indigenous issues, relative to other countries. In many respects, initiatives related to the Sami people in the Nordic countries set important examples for securing the rights of indigenous peoples.”</p> <p>“27. The Constitution of Finland recognizes the Sami as an indigenous people (section 17) and recognizes their right to cultural autonomy within their homeland, noting that “in their native region, the Sami have linguistic and cultural self-government.”(Art. 121) The Sami Parliament Act of 1995 defines the Sami homeland as “the areas of the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki, as well as the area of the reindeer owners’ association of Lapland in Sodankylä.” The Sami Parliament Act establishes the Finnish Sami Parliament, replacing the previous Sami Parliament that had operated from 1972-1995, which was the first elected Sami body within any of the Nordic countries. The 21 members and four vice-members of the Sami Parliament are chosen by the Sami through elections every four years.”</p> <p>“28. The Finnish Sami Parliament Act states that “the Sami as an indigenous people shall ... be ensured cultural autonomy within their homeland in matters concerning their language and culture.” Under the Act, the task of the Sami Parliament is “to look after the Sámi language and culture, as well as to take care of matters relating to their status as an indigenous people.” Within the Sami homeland, the parliament may make proposals and issue statements to State authorities. Furthermore, the act affirms that authorities shall negotiate with the Sami Parliament regarding “all far-reaching and important measures that directly or indirectly may affect the Sami’s status as an indigenous people,” including matters relating to the management, use, leasing and assignment of State lands, conservation areas and wilderness areas, among other issues. Despite the strong statutory affirmations of the Sami Parliament Act, as a practical matter the Finnish Sami Parliament has limited decision-making power (..)”</p> <p>“29. Current Finnish legislation does not acknowledge or grant any special land rights to the Sami people or acknowledge any exclusive rights for the Sami people to pursue their traditional livelihoods, within or outside of the homeland areas. Furthermore, unlike in Norway and Sweden, in Finland reindeer husbandry is not reserved for Sami people in particular but rather is open to any citizen of the European Union. According to the Government of Finland, it has made many efforts to resolve Sami land rights issues through legislation, but has faced difficulties balancing the interests of Sami and other people living in the same areas and sharing the same livelihoods.”</p>	<p>Sami Homeland</p>	<p>Specified risk for land rights and decision-making power Low risk for other issues</p>
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“30. However, the Reindeer Husbandry Act of 1990 requires that State authorities consult with representatives of the reindeer herding cooperatives when planning measures on State land that will have a substantial effect on reindeer herding. Also, recent Government proposals for amendments to the Mining Act and the Waters Act would provide some protection of Sami culture, including requirements that effects on Sami culture be taken into account in assessing impacts prior to issuance of permits.”

“37. The Sami parliaments are the principal vehicles for Sami self-determination in Norway, Sweden and Finland, and they represent an important model for indigenous self-governance and participation in decision-making that could inspire the development of similar institutions elsewhere in the world. Despite this, there is an ongoing need to increase the Sami parliaments’ autonomy and self-governance authority, as well as to strengthen their ability to participate in and genuinely influence decision-making in matters that affect Sami people within the Nordic countries.”

“38. The Sami parliaments expressed concern to the Special Rapporteur about the degree to which the parliaments can genuinely participate in and influence decisions that affect the Sami people, noting that they are generally regarded as bodies through which the Sami can express their voice to Government authorities, without any guaranteed genuine influence or decision-making power. In Finland, in particular, the statutory mandate of the Sami Parliament is limited to matters concerning Sami languages, culture and indigenous status. Even within these areas, the Sami Parliament’s input is restricted; for example, language planning is carried out by a Finnish Government research institute, and there are plans to transfer these duties to universities.²⁴ Also, as a general matter, with a few exceptions,²⁵ Sami parliaments lack specific decision-making powers in matters pertaining to the use of lands, waters and natural resources.”

“40. Unlike Norway, Sweden and Finland do not have an agreement with the respective Sami parliaments that establishes how and under what circumstances consultations should be carried out. In Finland, under the relevant legislation, the Finnish Parliament is required to consult with the Finnish Sami Parliament in matters that affect Sami concerns, although representatives of the Finnish Sami Parliament reported to the Special Rapporteur that most of their proposals and comments to the State, even on matters within the Parliament’s recognized sphere of competency, remain unanswered by the Finnish Government. (..)Such mutually agreed-upon frameworks would be important, and would alleviate some Sami concerns about a lack of participation in decision-making.”

**“B. Rights to lands, waters and natural resources
1. Recognition of land and resource rights**

46. The history of Sami people in the Nordic region is marked by the progressive loss of their lands and natural resources, especially lands that are essential to reindeer herding.

47. The Nordic States have gradually developed some protections for Sami lands and reindeer herding activities, and today significant tracts of land are continuously used for reindeer herding.

	<p>Under each of the Nordic countries' reindeer herding legislation, Sami people have rights to use lands and resources for reindeer herding activities, although as noted above, in Finland reindeer husbandry is not specifically reserved for Sami. Also, although Sami usufruct rights to land are legally recognized, in practice, these rights often yield to competing interests. Finally, while Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish law recognize in principle that Sami land use can result in ownership rights to land, it has been difficult for the Sami people to realize such rights in practice."</p> <p>“3. Continued threats to Sami lands and livelihoods</p> <p>55. The Sami way of life, especially in relation to reindeer husbandry, is threatened significantly by competing usage of land, often promoted by the Governments themselves through natural resource extraction or other development projects. In all three Nordic countries, various natural resource extraction and development projects threaten to diminish areas available for grazing. Already, the construction of buildings and roads, as well as hydroelectric dams, mining, forestry projects and tourism activities have resulted in loss and fragmentation of pasture lands, with detrimental effects on reindeer movement and, consequently, on their reproductive levels and survival.</p> <p>56. Some laws related to natural resource extraction in the Nordic States include provisions requiring, to varying degrees, special consideration of Sami people, their livelihoods or their lands.⁴⁰ However, in general, laws and policies in the Nordic States with respect to natural resource extraction and development do not provide sufficient protections for Sami rights and livelihoods, and do not involve Sami people and the Sami parliaments sufficiently in the development processes. There is often no compensation for loss of pasture areas from natural resource extraction or other development projects, although in Norway the Reindeer Husbandry Act does requires that compensation be given to reindeer herders for expropriation of the right to use lands for reindeer husbandry. Additionally, benefit sharing opportunities are rare, especially with respect to mining and oil and gas development.”</p> <p>[.] “59. In Finland, for decades Sami have expressed concern over the effects of logging on reindeer herding activities. According to Metsähallitus, Finland’s governmental forestry enterprise, the logging volume within the reindeer herding area has decreased significantly following agreements with reindeer herders. Also, in 2010, Metsähallitus and reindeer herding cooperatives concluded agreements concerning the use of forests. However, ongoing logging continues to pose a threat in areas that are vital to Sami reindeer herding, especially considering the lack of legal protection of Sami lands and resource use in Finland.”</p> <p>[.]</p> <p>“84. Finland should step up its effort to clarify and legally protect Sami rights to land and resources. In particular, Finland should ensure special protections for Sami reindeer husbandry, given the centrality of this means of livelihood to the culture and heritage of the Sami people.</p> <p>85. Legislative and administrative mechanisms that allow for the extraction of natural resources from Sami territories should conform to relevant international standards, including those requiring adequate consultations with the affected indigenous communities and their free, prior and informed consent, mitigation</p>		
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	<p>measures, compensation and benefit sharing.</p> <p>86. The Nordic States, in consultation with the Sami parliaments, should consolidate measures to address the adverse effects of climate change on the Sami people. At the same time, they should ensure that measures to promote renewable energy sources, such as wind farms, do not themselves adversely affect Sami livelihoods.</p> <p>87. The Nordic States should endeavour to maintain the predator populations in the reindeer herding areas at levels that reindeer herding communities can withstand, and they should fully compensate the reindeer herders for damages caused to them by predators.”</p>		
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</p>	<p>http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/FISession13.aspx</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>Human Rights Council Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Thirteenth session Geneva, 21 May–4 June 2012 National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* ; Finland</p> <p>“98. During this Government’s term of office, the intention is to ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. The prospects for ratifying this instrument are being analysed.</p> <p>99. The Sámi Parliament considers ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 to be very important for the rights of the Sámi.</p> <p>100. Finland’s first National Human Rights Action Plan includes projects that seek to improve the rights of the Sámi by clarifying legislation on their right to participate in policymaking and planning concerning the use of State-owned lands and waters in their homeland.</p> <p>101. Regarding land rights, the new Mining Act and Water Act were adopted in March 2011. Both of these laws prohibit measures that impair the opportunities of the Sámi as an indigenous people to engage in their culture and related traditional livelihoods. They also include provisions on hearing the Sámi Parliament, and on the right of the Sámi Parliament to appeal against decisions made pursuant to these laws.”</p>	Country, Sami Homeland	Low risk Specified risk for ratification of ILO 169
<p>UN Human Rights Committee http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx search for country Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx</p>	<p>http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G12/117/84/PDF/G1211784.pdf?OpenElement</p> <p>Human Rights Council; Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Thirteenth session Geneva, 21 May - 4 June 2012 “Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council ; Resolution 16/21; Finland 55. SM (Saami Council), while referring to the UN treaty bodies that criticized Finland for not solving the Sami land rights issue, stated that Finland’s acknowledgement of Sami’s legitimate claims to have their land rights recognised has not transformed to a concrete action. SM stated that in Finland reindeer husbandry is open to any citizen of the European Union. SM highlighted that the failure to recognise by law Sami reindeer herders’ right to land, resource extraction and</p>	Country, Sami Homeland	Specified risk for land rights

	development projects continued to consume the reindeer pasture areas. It indicated that loss of land inevitably would lead to the destruction of the Sami culture, and eventually to assimilation . CoE-AC (Council of Europe- Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities) stated that no progress has been made towards a solution to the dispute regarding land rights of the Sami people . It recommended measures to re-establish a constructive dialogue with the Sami Parliament to bring a solution to the legal uncertainty over land rights in the Sami Homeland. SM recommended that Finland: enact legislation recognizing the Sami people's right to land and natural resources; introduce legislation that requires the extractive industry to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of concerned Sami reindeer herding communities before pursuing industrial activities in their areas, and provide Sami reindeer herding communities with legal aid in cases pertaining to rights to lands and natural resources. "		
Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/	http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013 Reporting issues with the on-going mining exploitation throughout Sápmi in Sweden. No report on issues in Finland. http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf No report on issues in Finland and/or with the Sami.	Country, Sami Homeland	Low risk
Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.	No references found to Sami.	Country, Sami Homeland	Low risk
Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english	No recent references found to Sami.	Country, Sami Homeland	Low risk
Regional human rights courts and commissions: - Inter-American Court of Human Rights http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/ http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/ - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - European Court of Human Rights	http://www.arcticcentre.org/loader.aspx?id=a9d1b5b3-d94b-4a94-85b5-0118a54129e0 <i>This is a scientific article about the jurisprudence of the ECtHR regarding indigenous peoples</i> A case brought by Saami in Finland concerns the governments' legislative action aimed to extend the general public's fishing rights meaning an unacceptable and illegal diminution of their inmemorial usage rights. No relation with the forest sector.		
Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;	Finnish Sami Parliament www.samediggi.fi "The Sámi are the only indigenous people of the European Union." "Since 1996, the Sámi have had constitutional self-government in the Sámi Homeland in the spheres of language and culture. This self-government is managed by the Sámi Parliament, which is elected by the Sámi. The Skolt Sámi also maintain their tradition of village administration, under the Skolt Act, within the area reserved for the Skolt Sámi in the Sámi Homeland. The Sámi Homeland is legally defined and covers the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki as well as the Lappi reindeer-herding district in the municipality of Sodankylä. "		

“There are about 9 000 Sámi in Finland. More than 60 per cent of them now live outside the Sámi Homeland, which brings new challenges for the provision of education, services and communications in the Sámi language. The total Sámi population is estimated to be over 75,000, with the majority living in Norway.”

“In Finland, the definition of a Sámi is laid down in the Act on the Sámi Parliament and is mainly based on the Sámi language. According to the definition, a Sámi is a person who considers him- or herself a Sámi, provided that this person has learnt Sámi as his or her first language or has at least one parent or grandparent whose first language is Sámi.”

“Challenges

The Sami culture has been preserved as a unique and unique alkuperäiskansakulttuurina sulauttamispyrkimyksistä anyway. The Sami People will still continue to face major challenges. The Sami emigration out of the Sámi Homeland area causes a major challenge to the Sami-language services and education, for the Sami language and culture in the future, as well as the conduct of the Sami sources. Climate change, globalization and economic interest in the Arctic region to also bring great challenges. **The Sámi rights are not implemented yet international agreements as required by, for example, international human rights supervisory bodies have pointed out.** There are also a variety of associations and groups that oppose the rights of the Sami people and in various media is a lot of saamelaisvastaista writings.”

Minority Rights

<http://www.minorityrights.org/1493/finland/sami.html>

(Date: 2006)

“**Disputes over the ownership and use of land in the Sami Homeland remain unresolved.**

Provisions for land use and ownership were left out of the law establishing the administrative status and cultural autonomy of the Sami. Instead, the Finnish authorities argued that a more detailed examination of the issues related to land rights was required before any legislation could be adopted. Since then, a number of government bodies, most notably the Finnish Ministry of Justice, have sought to address the question of Sami land rights but no final decision has been forthcoming. Meanwhile, the Sami Assembly has conducted its own investigation into the land rights question. In September 2002, the Sami Assembly published a report on land ownership. **The starting point of this report was that Finnish claims to land ownership within the Sami Homeland were based on judicially untenable grounds.** The President of Finland, Tarja Halonen, discussed the land rights question at the opening of the Sami Parliament in 2004. She said that any solution must be acceptable to both the government and the Sami and hoped that the joint working group of three Nordic countries, active at the moment, would provide the basis for such an agreement. As of 2006, however, none has been forthcoming and, consequently, Finland has yet to ratify ILO Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.”

Saami Council

Found on: http://www.iwgia.org/news/search-news?news_id=333

**Special Rapporteur James Anaya presents historic report on the Saami people to the UN September 19, 2011
PRESS RELEASE by the Saami Council**

“On 20 September, 2011, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Professor James Anaya, presents his Report on the Situation of the Saami People to the UN Human Rights Council. It is a historic document - both formally and in content. The Saami Report constitutes the first example of the UN Special Rapporteur presenting a report not on the situation in a State – but on a people living across national borders. In addition, the report is the most detailed UN document to date outlining the human rights situation of the Saami people. Demonstrating formidable insight, the UN Special Rapporteur addresses the most pressing human rights violations the Saami people is facing through a number of highly relevant concrete recommendations to Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Saami Council particularly wants to highlight the following:

1. The UN Saami Report **affirms that the Saami hold property rights to lands traditionally used, and calls on Finland, Norway and Sweden to allow the Saami to realize these rights.** The Special Rapporteur particularly calls on Norway to finalize the process of securing and clarifying Saami land and resource rights, also south of Finnmark, and to give close consideration to the findings of the Coastal Fishing Committee. **He calls on Finland to introduce special protection for Saami reindeer husbandry.** He repeats previous calls by the UN and urges Sweden to employ a flexible burden of proof in cases concerning reindeer herding communities’ right to land and to provide reindeer herding communities with legal aid in such proceedings.
2. The UN Saami Report observes that **laws and policies in Finland, Norway and Sweden with regard to natural resource extraction fail to meet international standards and do not provide sufficient protection for the Saami traditional livelihoods.** The Special Rapporteur calls for the introduction of legislative and administrative mechanisms requiring the free, prior and informed consent of affected Saami communities. He also points to the lack of benefit-sharing with the Saami, in particular with regard to mining and oil and gas activities.
3. The UN Saami Report affirms that damage caused to reindeer herding communities by predator animals constitutes a human rights issue. The Special Rapporteur calls on Finland, Norway and Sweden to reduce the number of predator animals to a sustainable level and to fully compensate reindeer herding communities for damages caused by predators.
4. The UN Saami report underscores that the Saami people’s right to self-determination is not limited to participate in decision-making processes. On the contrary, the Special Rapporteur affirms, in matters of great importance to the Saami - like land and resource rights – the Saami might be allowed to determine the outcome of such processes, also against the interest of the majority population and/or the State.”

PRESS RELEASE (27 September 2011) (*Found on:*

http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_news_files/0342_Press_Release.pdf)

“Finnish law forces Saami reindeer herders out of their traditional livelihood!

	<p>The livelihood and cultural identity of four Saami reindeer herders in the Nellim area in northern Finland is threatened by a decision by the Ivalo reindeer co-operative implying that essentially the entire herd of the Nellim group should be forcefully slaughtered. The Finnish Supreme Administrative Court has upheld the decision as legal under the Finnish Reindeer Herding Act. The Ivalo reindeer co-operative has announced that it will enforce its decision this week.</p> <p>The situation in Nellim is a direct result of Finland, unlike Norway and Sweden, not protecting reindeer husbandry as a distinct livelihood of the Saami. Making matters worse, the Finnish Reindeer Herding Act fails to distinguish between reindeer farming, common to Finnish reindeer owners, and traditional Saami reindeer husbandry. Reindeer farmers can slaughter more reindeer compared to Saami traditional reindeer herders, as farmers keep their reindeer fenced e.g. resulting in less losses to predators. The Ivalo reindeer co-operative has decided how many reindeer each reindeer owner shall slaughter each year based on what is common in Finnish reindeer farming. For the Nellim group, pursuing traditional Saami reindeer herding, it has been impossible to slaughter the number of reindeer decided by the farmers, as doing so would eliminate their herds. Now, the Ivalo reindeer co-operative has decided that the Nellim Group has over the years amassed a “slaughter debt” entailing that essentially their entire herd should be forcefully slaughtered. (..)”</p>		
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;	<p>No intensive search because of availability of Draft national CW RA. That report includes consideration of governmental policy and legislation.</p> <p>See also 'Metsähallitus' below.</p>		
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);	See information already documented above and below.		
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)	Not searched. Consistent data about this particular issue, the identification of Sami as IP and their land (titles), are already available through other sources.		
Relevant census data	Not searched. Consistent data already available through other sources.		
- Evidence of participation in decision making; (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws) - Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.); (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)	See above and below on the Sami Parliament, its role and the powers that it is missing, court cases, consultations and the recent agreement with Metsähallitus.		
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.	Not searched. Consistent data already available through other sources.		
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)	See examples of conflicts already mentioned above.		
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available	Not applicable in Finland.		
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples	Greenpeace		

<p>organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights', 'Sami+Finland' 'agreement reindeer herding sami metsähallitus' 'agreement reindeer herding sami'</p>	<p>In the years '00 Greenpeace campaigned against logging of/in Finland 'last ancient forests' or 'old growth forests'. See for example: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/features/global-action-for-ancient-fore/ "Finland's Ancient Forests Even in a wealthy, forest rich nation like Finland, industrial logging is jeopardising the survival of the country's last ancient forests. Forests which are crucial for maintaining biodiversity and the traditional livelihoods of the indigenous Sami people and other communities. Over 500 species are also threatened due to deforestation. This logging is driven by the country's massive international paper industry. Activists from nine countries protested the import of paper from Finnish forests onboard the freighter "Finnhawk" in the Baltic Sea near Luebeck, Germany. The Finnish government continues to log Finland's rare and vulnerable forest habitats despite calls from scientists and conservationists for increased protection."</p> <p>See also: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/PageFiles/25711/Lapland_StateOfConflict_web.pdf</p> <p>United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC) http://www.unric.org/en/indigenous-people/27307-the-sami-of-northern-europe--one-people-four-countries</p> <p>"Just as in Norway, land rights and language issues are the top concerns of the Sami in Finland today. Not enough services are provided in Sami, and even those that are provided are inadequate. The Sami do not have secure land rights in Finland because 90 per cent of the Finnish Sami land belongs to the government. Finland has not ratified ILO Convention No. 169, which makes the land rights issue more challenging to handle. According to Martin Scheinin, a professor at the Åbo Akademi in Turku, Finland, the Sami way of life is threatened by the competing uses of land. If the government decides to cut down forests in the reindeer herding area, it destroys the pastoral areas.</p> <p>In 2011, the European Council criticized Finland for handling the Sami and other minority issues poorly. They suggested some actions that Finland could take, firstly the ratification of the ILO Convention. Other proposals include a Sami language newspaper and better Sami representation in the political decision making."</p> <p>Metsähallitus http://www.metsa.fi http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/WhatsNew/Previousnews/NewsReleases2009/Sivut/metsahallitusandreindeerherdersreconciledatnellim.aspx Pressrelease 24 August 2009:</p> <p>"Metsähallitus and reindeer herders reconciled at Nellim</p>		
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Metsähallitus and three Sámi reindeer herders from Nellim in Finnish Lapland **have settled their disagreement**, formerly under review in various courts of law and the UN Human Rights Committee. An agreement between Metsähallitus and Kalevi, Eero and Veijo Paadar specifies which state-owned lands in Nellim are to be available for Metsähallitus's forestry operations and **which lands are to be excluded from forestry operations for the next 20 years. The agreement also terminates all lawsuits between the parties.**

The agreement furthermore terminates the process underway at the UN Human Rights Committee, as the Paadars will withdraw their petition to the committee.”

<http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/WhatsNew/newsreleases2010/Sivut/Metsahallitusandinari/eindeerherdingcooperativesagreeonreindeerpastures.aspx>

Metsähallitus and Inari reindeer herding cooperatives agree on reindeer pastures (10.12.2010)

“Metsähallitus has settled years-long disputes with the Muotkatunturi, Muddusjärvi, Hammastunturi and Paatsjoki reindeer herding cooperatives on the use of forests in important reindeer grazing areas situated in forestry areas. The agreements are a continuation of the agreement made in 2009 on the so-called Nellim dispute in the area of the Ivalo reindeer herding cooperative. Originally, the mapped areas covered about 90,000 hectares of forest land. **Agreements were made on the future use of and restrictions on forestry in the areas of the Inari forest reindeer herding cooperatives** in local negotiations begun in spring 2010 and now brought to a close. Important reindeer pastures were excluded from forestry operations for 20 years. Outside of these areas, normal multiple-use forestry will be continued. Various forest management restrictions were agreed upon for some of the areas, including restrictions on soil cultivation and road building.

The results of these agreements will be taken into account in the revision of the Upper Lapland Natural Resource Plan starting at the turn of the year. Metsähallitus forestry manager Pertti Heikkuri states with satisfaction that the disputes in the Inari area between the forestry and reindeer herding sectors have now been resolved. It is believed that the solution will secure future opportunities for both sides. The ultimate impacts on logging volumes in the coming years will be seen in the revised Natural Resource Plan.

Jouni Lukkari, head of the Hammastunturi reindeer herding cooperative, is satisfied with the compromise solution now reached. "We are happy with the agreement, as the important forest grazing areas will now be excluded from logging," says Jouni Lukkari, who is also a member of the Saami Council.”

<http://www.metsa.fi/sivustot/metsa/en/forestry/forestlapland/forestlaplandsites/Sivut/ForestLaplandsites.aspx>

Agreement reached in Forest Lapland dispute (2009)

An agreement was reached in October 2009 between regional actors and Greenpeace in a dispute of several years concerning old wilderness-like forests in the forest areas of Central Lapland.

Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
<p>Reindeer Herding – A virtual guide to reindeer and the people who herd them www.reindeerherding.org</p>	<p>http://reindeerherding.org/herders/sami-finns-finland/</p> <p>“Economy In Finland, reindeer husbandry at the individual level in terms of taxation is not treated as a for-profit-business. Instead the reindeer herding district serves as a joint company for the reindeer owners. The district reports all incomes and costs within the district. This is unlike Sweden and Norway, where individual reindeer owners in terms of taxation are seen as for-profit-businesses and for herders in those countries the most commonly filled tax form is that of a private company (enskilld firma or enkeltmannsforetak). The vast majority of reindeer owners in Finland practise reindeer husbandry as a supplement to agriculture and forestry. With regard to ethnic groups in Finland, reindeer herding is from the economic point of view the most important for Sámi people. The annual total revenue from reindeer husbandry in Finland is estimated to be 60 million Euro. The main product is meat. In 1999-2000, 93 000 reindeer were slaughtered, producing 2.1 million kilos of meat. An individual reindeer owner usually sells live reindeers to a slaughtering house. The owner must pay for the slaughtering and for the waste produced by the slaughtering process. In addition to meat production, reindeer are also an extremely valuable resource for both summer and winter tourism, as they are one of the main attractions for foreign tourists. Numbers from 1994-2000 show that 60-80 % of reindeer husbandries income is from meat and about 10 % from compensation and 10 % from aid. Only a small part comes from investments and other incomes. Numbers from the same years show that about 40 % of the costs are related to herding activities, about 20 % of costs to cross country traffic and the rest to damages caused by reindeer, administrative costs, office supplies and equipment and other utilities.” <i>www.paliskunnat.fi; (Sustainable Reindeer Husbandry – Arctic Council 2000-2002, J-L. Jernsletten, K. Klokov)</i></p>		
<p>Information provided by Jan Saijets on 25 June 2014 to FSC Finland CW Working Group and to specifically to the consultant doing the CW CNRA for Category 2.</p> <p>Jan Saijets is representative of the Sámi Reindeer Herding Association of Finland, member of FSC Sweden (social chamber) and member of Finland’s CW WG.</p>	<p>“Sámi views of FSC controlled wood risk assessment”</p> <p>“Basic background From Sámi point of view the forest loggings are a threat to Sámi livelihoods and culture. The reason is that logging destroys grazing areas in many ways that are required in reindeer herding. Reindeer herding is nowadays the most important traditional livelihood of the Sámi people. The three main effects loggings causes for grazing areas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ground lichen (winter nutrition of reindeers) amounts and its yearly reproduction are reduced dramatically. 2. Tree lichen (spring nutrition of reindeers) is totally destroyed even with careful forest cuts where part of the trees is left standing. 3. Forest grazing areas are scattered by loggings making it hard to stop the herd in one place. The herd is scattered which requires a lot of herding work to pull together the herd again. 	<p>Country, Sami homeland</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

Finnish State rules about 90% of the lands and water areas in Sámi region and about 80% of the productive forest lands that form the most important winter grazing areas for reindeers. Metsähallitus which is the Finnish state and park service rules the state forests and is mainly responsible for forest cuts in Sámi region. Most productive forests are economy forests whereas less productive forests are more or less protected. Officially approximately half of the productive forests are used in forestry and the rest is protected. About one third of all forests have been logged until this date and according to scientific studies forests are less valuable grazing areas when they are younger than 80 to 150 years. A map of the Inari situation is shown below. [..]"

“Land and forest use disputes

Disputes concerning land use rights and ownership has been going on for decades between the Sámi people and Finnish state. Starting at the least in the 1960's when industrial forest loggings started in the Upper Lapland. These disputes have been political and have not been taken into court by the Sámi parliament. Sámi parliament have struggled to ratify the ILO169 treaty as well as drive forward the signing of Northern Sámi convention. With the ILO-169 treaty the process started in 1990 when the Finnish Government tried to speed up the legislation in a way which enables the ratification. The Sámi parliament has in many comments and statements demanded the ratification of the ILO 169 -convention. For instance:

http://www.samediggi.fi/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1870&Itemid=10 (In Finnish)”

“Last decade and especially years 2002 to 2006 were a period of large forest disputes in Sámi region especially in Inari municipality and Lappi co-operative in Sodankylä municipality. Nature conservation NGO's stepped in to help the reindeer herders that had formed an alliance of four reindeer herding co-operatives (Muotkatunturi, Muddusjärvi, Hammastunturi and Paatsjoki) and the Nellim herding unit from Ivalo co-operative. The Lappi co-operative had its own struggle against Metsähallitus and was partly with the collaboration. The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation and Greenpeace draw maps of important grazing areas along with the reindeer herders. **They demanded that these forests must be left out of forestry practices in order to enable the survival of reindeer herding. This forest dispute was present in Northern (in Finland) newspapers for years.”**

“As there is no effective legislation protecting Sámi reindeer herding and its grazing areas reindeer herders and Sámi parliament tried to solve the dispute with political means. Sámi parliament demanded the ratification of ILO169 convention and reindeer herders opposed forest cuts along with NGO's. Some forest disputes were brought to trial by reindeer herders in 1990's and later by Nellim herding unit of Ivalo co-operative. The earlier trials (not only against forestry but against mining too) resulted only in losses in Finnish court but later produced some useful UN Human right committee statements. For instance:

- <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/undocs/1023-2001.html>
- <http://www.humanrights.is/the-human-rights-project/humanrightscasesandmaterials/cases/internationalcases/humanrightscommittee/nr/298>

It was not until 2007 and 2008 that researchers confirmed the empirical observations of the reindeer herders that the most important grazing areas are at the same time the most productive economic forests and that ground lichen is drastically reduced in logged areas. This reduction happen even as reindeers start to avoid the logged forests. These results have been published in Finnish:

- <http://www.metla.fi/tapahtumat/2009/yla-lappi/ville-hallikainen.pdf>
- <http://www.metla.fi/tapahtumat/2009/yla-lappi/timo-helle.pdf>
- <http://www.metla.fi/tapahtumat/2009/yla-lappi/anssi-ahtikoski.pdf>
- <http://www.metla.fi/aikakauskirja/full/ff08/ff083191.pdf>

With these results the Paadar brothers of Nellim herding unit went to summon Metsähallitus into court invoking the law of reindeer husbandry which states that state-land must not be used in a way to cause significant harm to reindeer herding in Northern Lapland (or actually in the area specially dedicated to reindeer herding as the law states). Metsähallitus did not want to go the end in court but solved the cases with agreements with the Nellim herding unit (in 2009) and the five co-operatives (2009 and 2010)."

"ILO 169 -situation – not ratified

Finland signed the ILO 169 convention in 1989 but has not updated its legislation to fulfill the requirements. The main problem have been the ILO 169 requirements for land rights of articles 14 and 15. Later on local political atmosphere has brought the Sámi definition as one of the key problems. Non-Sámi people with distant Sámi ancestors have required to be defined as Sámi in fear of loosing land rights if ILO 169 convention is ratified.

Sámi parliament has in many statements required rights that are related to Sámi people's traditional rights to land and water. These demands have continued after the forest-treaties of Metsähallitus and co-operatives. For instance, the Sámi parliament made a statement of the requirements of ILO-169 ratification.

- http://www.samediggi.fi/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1870&Itemid=10 (In Finnish)

On page 11 it is stated that "The contemporary legislation does not guarantee in any case an effective protection of (Sámi) rights to own or control the land use." Here the control means collective right of Sámi people. (Private Sámi individuals have all the same rights as Finnish citizens to own land.)

The UN human rights committee has given many statements concerning land use rights of the Sámi:

- http://www.cccprcentre.org/doc/ICCPR/AR/A_60_40_vol.I_E.pdf
- <http://sim.law.uu.nl/SIM/CaseLaw/uncom.nsf/fe005fcb50d8277cc12569d5003e4aaa/a63134d4779aca7fc1256fea00303048?OpenDocument>

The committee has stated that:

"It (=Committee) reiterates its concern over the failure to settle the question of Sami rights to land ownership and the various public and private uses of land that affect the Sami's traditional means of subsistence - in particular reindeer breeding - thus endangering their traditional culture and way of life, and hence their identity.

	<p>The State party should, in conjunction with the Sami people, swiftly take decisive action to arrive at an appropriate solution to the land dispute with due regard for the need to preserve the Sami identity in accordance with article 27 of the Covenant. Meanwhile it is requested to refrain from any action that might adversely prejudice settlement of the issue of Sami land rights.”</p> <p>“FSC Controlled wood</p> <p>Although the forest disputes have been settled with treaties between Metsähallitus and reindeer herding co-operatives, the loggings continue to reduce the amount of effective grazing areas. The harm caused by forestry is cumulative and will start to saturate in three or four decades. The treaties secured the most important winter grazing areas and make the current situation such that forestry causes only low risk for reindeer herding. As reindeer herding is highly dependent on nature and dynamic the situation can change in coming years. Also the legislation concerning Metsähallitus is going to be reformed in a way to make Metsähallitus's forestry part a company. This legislation reformation may threaten the treaties between Metsähallitus and reindeer herding co-operatives making forestry a real threat to reindeer herding and grazing areas and in turn a threat to Sámi traditional livelihoods and culture.”</p> <p>“It also seems that FSC controlled wood standard reduces the Metsähallitus' need to certify its forests with FSC forest certification. With FSC forest certification the Sámi rights would be taken better into account.”</p> <p>Conclusion Jan Saijets: Low risk.</p>		
<p>Finnish Saami Parliament Communication from the President, Mr. Näkkäläjärvi to the consultant in order to inform the CNRA Category 2. Email 3 July 2014.</p>	<p>“Communication from the President of Finnish Saami Parliament”</p> <p>“Saami Parliament is responsible of representing Saami people and manages Saami Cultural autonomy in Saami homeland by legislation. More information can be found at our homepage www.samediggi.fi. Saami Parliament cannot be contrasted with NGO's. Saami homeland covers the areas of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki municipalities and Lapi reindeer herding district in Sodankylä municipality. The biggest forestry actor is Metsähallitus. PEFC-forest certification standard is applied in Saami homeland. PEFC forest certification standards have been renewed and it's currently being finalized. Saami Parliament and Skolt Saami Assembly have been involved in preparation of standards. The current and renewed certification system has own standards for Saami Culture and homeland. The standards have been prepared in cooperation with Saami reindeer herders/reindeer herding cooperatives. The reindeer herding cooperatives have approved the standards concerning Saami homeland. The preparation of standards has been done in participatory way. The current PEFC-standards resulted a "forest peace" and some forestry areas were protected for 20 years from logging.”</p> <p>“Saami parliament doesn't participate in FSC-certification system and it isn't applied in the Saami homeland. Saami Parliament has never been requested to participate to FSC-certification work. When preparing FSC-standards that concern Saami homeland Saami Parliament or Skolt</p>	<p>Country, Sami homeland</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

	<p>Saami Assembly hasn't been consulted. First contact from the FSC-certification system came this June from Tawney Lem's team (a internet questionnaire)."</p> <p>"If FSC forest certification system will be applied in Saami homeland the Saami Parliament is ready to take part in FSC forest certification system. The participation of Saami Parliament would be vital and necessary by Finnish law."</p> <p>"Saami parliament takes no opinion whatsoever which forest certification system is better. Saami Parliament is engaged with PEFC-forest certification system and has approved the standards concerning Saami homeland and acts to implement them. If FSC-certification system plans actions that concern Saami homeland or that are opposite from PEFC forest certification standards, Saami Parliament and Skolt Saami Village Assembly must be consulted. Saami parliament would have to consult reindeer herding cooperatives separately."</p> <p>"Saami Parliament is in opinion that wood sold from state administrated land in Saami homeland doesn't cause that kind of risk that the wood from Saami homeland should be labelled as becoming from low risk area. If problems or risks appear this will be examined in audition process and in cooperation between Metsähallitus, Saami Parliament and Skolt Saami Village Assembly."</p> <p>"Saami Parliament and Metsähallitus have a permanent model on implementation of Akwé: Kon Guidelines in the management of state administrated lands in Saami homeland. The Guidelines will be implemented in natural resource planning in Saami homeland. The logging objectives are set in Natural Resource planning. The Act on Metsähallitus is currently being renewed. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry proposes that the law would include paragraph on prohibition against letting the use of natural resources there undermine the opportunities of the Saami to carry on and promote their traditional livelihoods and culture."</p> <p>"Saami parliament is happy to provide further information on the matter. Saami Parliament hopes that the rights of Indigenous People, The Act on Saami Parliament and PEFC-standards approved by reindeer herding cooperatives in Saami homeland would be respected."</p> <p>"The President of Finnish Saami Parliament</p> <p>Klemetti Näkkäljärvi"</p> <p>Conclusion in this letter: Low risk.</p>		
Representatives of the Finnish social and economic chamber	<p>"Answers to FSC controlled wood risk assessment questions for indicator 2.3"</p> <p>"Question 1: Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment?"</p>	Country, Sápmi homeland	Low risk

<p>Communication to the consultant in order to inform the CNRA Category 2 (11 July 2014): "Representatives of the Finnish social and economic chamber have reached mutual understanding in CW Category 2"</p>	<p>Yes. The Sámi are the only people, that have achieved the UN status of indigenous people in the European Union."</p> <p>"The status of the Sámi was written into the Finnish constitution in 1995. They have, as an indigenous people, the right to maintain and develop their own language, culture and traditional livelihoods. There is also a law regarding the right to use the Sámi language when dealing with the authorities."</p> <p>"There are about 9 000 Sámi in Finland. More than 60 per cent of them now live outside the Sámi Homeland, which brings new challenges for the provision of education, services and communications in the Sámi language. The total Sámi population is estimated to be over 75,000, with the majority living in Norway."</p> <p>"In Finland, the definition of a Sámi is laid down in the Act on the Sámi Parliament and is mainly based on the Sámi language. According to the definition, a Sámi is a person who considers him- or herself a Sámi, provided that this person has learnt Sámi as his or her first language or has at least one parent or grandparent whose first language is Sámi."</p> <p>"The Sámi Parliament (Sámediggi) is the self-government body of the Sámi, legislated at the beginning of 1996. Its main purpose is to plan and implement the cultural self-government guaranteed to the Sámi as an indigenous people. www.samediggi.fi"</p> <p>"Question 2: Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1) Finland has not yet ratified ILO Convention 169. The government is now working intensively to ratify the convention during next 10 months. The governmental program to eliminate the obstacles for ratification of the convention came to the conclusion that only minor changes in Finnish legislation are needed. This means that the regulations of the ILO convention 169 and its UNDRIP are already well included in Finnish regulations. Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft of the government proposal to the Parliament to ratify the ILO169 and also collected statements of it."</p> <p>"The main open question has been the definition of the Saami, that is who are accepted as Saami. Hundreds of years of mixture of the peoples has made it difficult to define who can be considered as indigenous. Especially this has been the view of non-Saami groups in the area. ILO169 convention points out that indigenous peoples social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from others and emphasizes self-identification as a group. Based on this, the new definition of Saami has been proposed by the government committee. The Saami parliament has accepted the proposed new definition of Saami in its meeting in June 2014."</p>		
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“Another important question is to ensure the equal land rights for Saami and other local people and find the solutions, which need to be fair for both Saami and the other population of the area.

Saami parliament did not accept the judgement of the Ministry of Justice concerning the land use management, but suggested a special body to be established to govern the state lands in the Saami homeland region with majority of members representing Saami. The local Finnish majority considers this a controversial situation as the majority of population in the region are not Saami but many of them have hundreds of years’ history of ancestors in the area.”

“State-owned lands and waters cover more than 90 % of the Saami region and they are managed by Metsähallitus. Total area of lands is 2,96 mill. ha and 91 % of the lands are either National Parks, Wilderness areas or other protection areas with no forestry.

A special working group in 2014 defined the needs to changes in the law of Metsähallitus and Saami parliament accepted the proposals in the working group. Also Metsähallitus has stated that the changes of the law of Metsähallitus as suggested can be put into practice. Renewing of the law of Metsähallitus might though be delayed due to the discussion of the status of forestry in the new organization.”

“Saami rights at the moment are ensured by several laws in Finland, eg. the Constitution of Finland, Law of Saami Parliament 2002, Law of Nature protection 2011, Wilderness Act 1991, Mining Act 2011, Water Act 2011, Act on Metsähallitus 2004, Sámi language act 2003 etc, altogether 122 acts and decrees.”

“More than 90 % of the state owned lands and waters in the Saami homeland region are managed by Metsähallitus’ Public administration duties, which is defined in the Act of Metsähallitus:

(1) The public administration duties of Metsähallitus are

1) nature conservation duties laid down in the Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) and in acts concerning nature conservation areas established by virtue of the Nature Conservation Act (1096/10996 or 71/1923) as well as the acquisition of nature conservation areas;

2) duties laid down in the Wilderness Act (62/1991), Fishing Act (286/1982), Skolt Act (253/1995), Off-Road Traffic Act (670/1991), Hunting Act (615/1993), Act on Right to Public Waters (204/1966), Rescue Act (468/2003), Reindeer Husbandry Act, Act on the Financing of Reindeer Husbandry and Natural Economy Industries (45/2000) and Outdoor Recreation Act (606/1973);

More than half of the lands in the Saami homeland region are included in the Wilderness areas, which according to the 1§ are established to maintain the wilderness character of the areas, to safeguard Saami culture and traditional nature-based livelihoods and to develop the possibilities of the diverse use of nature.

www.finlex.fi/en”

“**Question 3: Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP?**

No evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal people is taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.

	<p>Violation of the ILO Convention 169 has not been recognized in the field of forestry. In the former legal processes and the sessions of the UN Council for Human Rights no evidence have been distinguished where forestry practicers in Finland would have violated such regulations. Besides this fact, all the other cases where forest practicers have been accused and not yet legally processed, have been taken into and solved in the negotiation processes, described in Q5.”</p> <p>“Question 4: Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights?</p> <p>There is no conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to the Saami rights. There has been earlier conflicts where Metsähallitus forestry has been accused of weakening of the Saami indigenous rights. In 2009 the Nellim dispute was lost by the Paadar brothers in the lowest court level. After that the Paadar brothers and Metsähallitus made an agreement of set aside areas (20 and 10 yrs) in reindeer pasture lands in 2009 which settled the dispute and the brothers withdrew their complaint to the UN human rights commission.</p> <p>In 2009 Metsähallitus and Lappi reindeer herders´cooperative made an agreement on Peurakaira set aside area of important reindeer pasturelands. In 2010 also Inari reindeer herders´cooperatives (Muotkatunturi, Muddusjärvi, Hammastunturi, Paatsjoki) made similar set aside area agreements (20 yrs) on important reindeer grazing lands. These agreements settled all earlier disputes in the area. Agreements are followed up in the yearly meetings of Metsähallitus and the cooperatives and no unsettled issues have occurred since.”</p> <p>“At the moment 53% of the productive forest areas in the Saami homeland region are set aside from forestry and they include all natural old growth forests in the area. 15 % of the productive forests are in restricted forestry use and 32 % in multiple use forestry.</p> <p>All together of the land area in the Saami homeland region :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landuse primarily reindeer husbandry: 2 493 272 ha • Landuse overlapping reindeer husbandry and forestry: 283 800 ha • Landuse overlapping reindeer husbandry and tourism:187 000 ha 		
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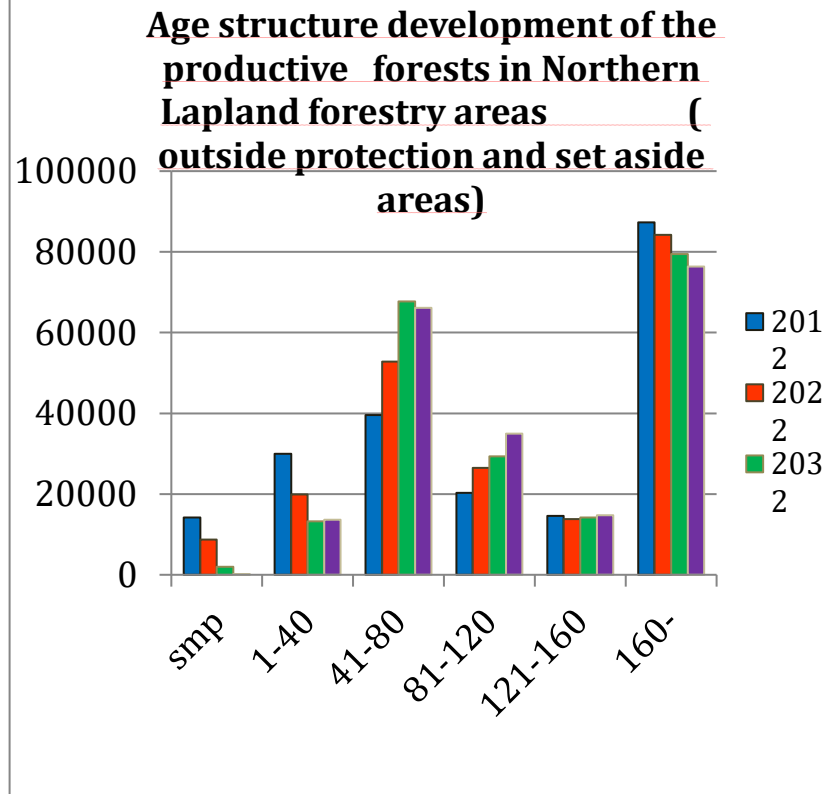


Fig 1. Age structure and the development of the forestry areas in state lands. Northern Lapland Natural resource plan 2012-2021. Metsähallitus 2013. Available in Finnish and Northern Saami only. www.metsa.fi”

“Question 5: Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights?”

There is plenty of laws and regulations in place, in which the need to ensure the Saami rights to their culture (including traditional livelihoods reindeer husbandry, fishing, hunting, handicrafts as well as the three Saami languages protection) are emphasized. Violations of these laws eg. in case of possible major land right conflicts would be processed via Finland’s three level legal system.

Act on Metsähallitus defines societal obligations which has to be taken into account in forestry and other business operations of Metsähallitus : (2) The management, use and protection of

	<p>natural resources governed by Metsähallitus in the Sami Homeland referred to in the Act on the Sami Parliament (974/1995) shall be adjusted to ensuring the conditions of the Sami people to practice their culture, and in the reindeer herding area referred to in the Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) they shall be adjusted to fulfilling the obligations laid down in the Reindeer Husbandry Act.”</p> <p>“To fulfill these obligations Metsähallitus has developed a wide range of voluntary processes and negotiated agreements on cooperation and forest management models with Saami parliament, Scolt Saami village meeting, reindeer herders’ cooperatives in the Saami region as well as Reindeer herders’ association.”</p> <p>“Question 6: What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular negotiations between the Sámi parliament and Metsähallitus concerning all major land use issues in the Sámi area. These negotiations are based on the Act on Sámi parliament in 1995. 2. Metsähallitus regional natural resources plans for Eastern Lapland 2010-20 and Upper Lapland 2012-22. These plans are prepared in wide stakeholder processes and they include regional multi-target objectives and programs as well as the land use plan and the scope of forestry operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plans were based on the earlier agreements between reindeer herders associations and Metsähallitus. Thus these set aside areas were taken fully into account also when the future forest harvesting targets were set. – The Saami representation in the cooperation group was ensured according to the biodiversity convention 8J Akwé: Kon guidelines. – In future natural resource plans a special Akwé: Kon group nominated by the Saami Parliament will be taking part in the planning process simultaneously with the widerange cooperation group. The process includes follow-up of the earlier plan, too. 3. Negotiations of Metsähallitus, Sámi parliament and Scolt Sámi village meeting of the forest management principles for the Sámi area were agreed upon in 2010. These principles are included in Metsähallitus operational objectives (Metsähallitus’ forestry environmental guidelines 2011 and forest management objectives in 2014) 4. Cooperation agreement with reindeer herders’ association and Metsähallitus since 2002, renewed in 2012. Some of the Saami area cooperatives have chosen to join this agreement instead of negotiating their own. 5. Cooperation agreements with Metsähallitus, Saami parliament, Scolt saami village meeting and each of the reindeer herders’ cooperatives in the Saami homeland region signed June 17th, 2014. So far all but 4 of the 13 cooperatives have signed this agreement. Two have informed they are in the reindeer herders’ cooperative agreement and do not need their own and two have asked more time to make the decision of joining. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – These agreements include processes of co-operation concerning land use issues and guidelines to combine forestry and reindeer herding as well as possible. Procedures of consulting the reindeer herders are defined as well as processes to conflict resolution. 6. Saami people involvement. Akwé: kon guidelines in practise in all wide scale plans. 		
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	<p>– Juntunen, S. & Stolt, E. 2013. Akwé: Kon. Application of Guidelines in the Management and Land Use Plan for the Hammastunturi Wilderness area. Final report. Metsähallitus. AkweKonraportti2013.pdf (981 KB) (In Finnish, Saami and English)</p> <p>7. Saami language promotion is seen in Metsähallitus as a important part of promoting Saami culture:</p> <p>REQUIRED LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorities in Sami language: availability of licences in Finnish and Sami, sometimes in three Sami languages (North, Inari and Skolt Sami). - Interpretation organized in meetings and public occasions. Translation of documents. <p>VOLUNTARY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sami language information officer since 2008. - WebPages, Facebook-page in Sami language, Sami in semaphores and in exhibitions. - Co-operation with Yle Sápmi, Unna Junná children's programs and film camps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting staff Sami language use: meetings, workgroups. - Customer service in North and Inari Sami. - Research of Sami place names <p>GOALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting communication in Sami and creating arenas for Sami language. <p>CHALLENGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Skolt Sami users.” <p>“Question 7: Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>1) Finnish legal system is noncorrupted and fair.</p> <p>2) Saami Parliament, Scolt saami village meeting, Reindeer herders´ cooperatives (11 of 13 at the moment) have signed 17.6.2014 the cooperation paper which includes resolution description in case of disagreement (Paper will be available also in English in two weeks). Land use agreements between Metsähallitus and Inari reindeer herders´ cooperatives in 2009 and 2010 include conflict resolution in case any violation of the agreements will occur (Agreements only available in Finnish). “</p> <p>“As a result of the answers above we consider wood originating from the Saami homeland region state lands and private forests to be low risk in FSC controlled wood international scheme. We also think that the recent years good development need to be continued to enhance the Saami culture and traditional livelihoods.”</p> <p>“Jan Saijets Finnish Saami reindeer herders´association</p> <p>Kirsi-Marja Korhonen Metsähallitus Regional director, forestry”</p>		
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<p>Written comments from the social and the economic chamber FSC Finland to the Preliminary draft version of this analysis: Communication from Inka Musta on behalf of the economic chamber, communication from Metsähallitus and communication from the Sami Parliament (all on 11 September 2014), and email from Jan Saijets on behalf of social chamber, (15 September 2014)</p>	<p>Conclusion in this statement: Low risk.</p> <p>Both documents repeat and summarize the most relevant information and emphasize that no conflicts of substantial magnitude exist due to the agreements between the Sami cooperatives and Metsähallitus. Informing the assessor that the Finnish Sami Parliament is the only organization that can officially represent the Sámi.</p>	Country	Low risk
From national CW RA	<p>2.4 Recognized and equitable processes in place in cases when conflicts exist</p> <p>There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned.</p> <p>There has been conflicts in the past concerning the forestry practices in the Sámi area. These conflicts have dealt with the regulations providing safety for practicing reindeer herding. All of these cases, however, have been solved through the following processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Paadar brothers (Sami reindeer herders) and Metsähallitus (Responsible for the management of State owned forests) held negotiations in 2009 leading to an agreement with decisions of certain forestry areas to be set aside as the most important reindeer pasture forests for 10 and 20 years with agreed courses of action in case of violation of the agreement and its interpretation. 2. Negotiations between Metsähallitus, Lappi reindeer herders' co-operative and other relevant stakeholders in 2009 led to an agreement to set aside permanently the most important areas of Peurakaira conflict area. 3. Negotiations between Metsähallitus and Muotkatunturi, Muddusjärvi, Paatsjoki and Hammastunturi reindeer herding co-operatives were carried out in 2010 where the most important reindeer pasture forests were set aside from forestry for 20 years. Agreements included courses of action in case of violation of the agreements and their interpretation. 4. Regular negotiations between the Sámi parliament and Metsähallitus have been carried out concerning all major land use issues in the Sámi area. These negotiations are based on the Act on Sámi parliament in 1995. 5. Voluntary negotiations between Metsähallitus, Sámi parliament and Scolt sami village meeting during which the forest management principles for the Sámi area have been agreed upon. These principles are included in Metsähallitus operational objectives (Metsähallitus forestry environmental guidelines 2011). 6. Metsähallitus regional natural resources plans for Eastern Lapland 2010-20 and Upper Lapland 2012-22 were prepared in wide stakeholder processes and they include regional multi-target objectives and programs as well as the land use plan and the scope of forestry operations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Eastern Lapland natural resource plan in 2010, the negotiation result included that the Peurakaira set-aside areas was established, and in a 	Country	Low risk

	<p>separate meeting with the local reindeer herders' co-operative and Metsähallitus the planned annual cut was agreed upon.</p> <p>b. The Upper Lapland natural resource plan in 2012 was based on the earlier agreements between reindeer herders' co-operatives and Metsähallitus. Thus, these set aside areas were taken fully into account also when the future forest harvesting targets were set. The Sámi parliament considered this process, where the forestry restrictions considering reindeer pasture forests were negotiated in beforehand with the local reindeer herders' co-operatives and their sub-units, and later the wide stakeholder group agreed upon the land use and future plans based on these restrictions, to be in harmony with the Akwé:kon guidelines recommended in the Biodiversity convention 8J §.</p> <p>2.5 No evidence of violation of ILO Convention 169 No evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal people taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned. Violation of the ILO Convention 169 has not been recognized in the field of forestry. In the former legal processes and the sessions of the UN Council for Human Rights no evidence has been distinguished where forestry practitioners in Finland would have violated such regulations. Besides this fact, all the other cases where forest practitioners have been accused and not yet legally processed, have been taken into and solved in the negotiation processes, described in para 2.4.” Finland has not yet ratified ILO Convention 169. It has been studied during last decades by several official committees, working groups, study groups and reporters set by the State of Finland. Nevertheless, currently there is a process based on the Governmental program to eliminate the obstacles for ratification the convention in the near future.</p>		
Feedback from public consultation	<p>Various Finnish economic stakeholders: The risk assessment is carefully prepared and includes comprehensive analysis on the subjects of category 2. We support the conclusions of the risk assessment.</p>	Country	All issues
<p>Conclusions on Indicator 2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sápmi is the Sámi people's own name for their traditional living territory. The Sámi people are the indigenous people of the northern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula and large parts of the Kola Peninsula. The Sámi people therefore live in the four countries of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia. On the Finnish side of Sápmi, there is around 8,000. This is approx. 0.16% of the Finnish total population of around 5 million. - Finland (and Norway and Sweden) pays a high level of attention to indigenous issues, relative to other countries. In many respects, initiatives related to the Sami people in the Nordic countries set important examples for securing the rights of indigenous peoples. - The Constitution of Finland recognizes the Sami as an indigenous people (section 17) and recognizes their right to cultural autonomy within their homeland, noting that “in their native region, the Sami have linguistic and cultural self-government.”(Art. 121) - The Sami Parliament Act of 1995 defines the Sami homeland as “the areas of the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki, as well as the area of the reindeer owners' association of Lapland in Sodankylä.” The Sami Parliament Act establishes the Finnish Sami Parliament, replacing the previous Sami Parliament that had operated from 1972-1995, which was the first elected Sami body within any of the Nordic countries. The 21 members and four vice-members of the Sami Parliament are chosen by the Sami through elections every four years. - Scientific studies suggest that the logging dramatically decreases amounts ground lichen for 80 years in logged areas. Industrial logging started in the Sámi home region in the 60's with massive areas per year. This amount of logging was reduced since those years. - Between 2009 and 2014 all Sami collectives signed agreements with the one forest company that manages the forests in the Sami homeland, Metsähallitus and cooperatives. The reindeer herders consider the treaties with Metsähallitus as good compromises: the best grazing areas are saved 		Country	Low risk

and less important areas are used by forestry. The cumulative harm per year is decreased a lot through these agreements. The reindeer herders association states that nature is not that predictable and that the situation can change in the future, but for the time being, not-FSC certified forestry in the Sámi home region is "low risk" if Metsähallitus respects the treaties they have agreed. The possible risk here comes from the potential restructuring of Metsähallitus.

- 'No unsettled issues have occurred since' the agreements have been signed.
- This line of assessment and argumentation is supported by the draft FSC Finland NRA report.
- It remains a fact that 'no effective legislation' exists that protects the Sami reindeer herding and its grazing areas.
- There is a cumulative effect of the activities of the different sector and actors, such as mining and predators, on the Sami reindeer herding but the contribution of the forestry sector is assessed to be limited.

Regarding ILO 169

ILO Convention 169 is not yet ratified by Finland. On the one hand evidence is clear on that:

- The IWGIA reports in 2011, that "in Finland, there was no appreciable progress in the work towards ratifying ILO Convention 169 during 2010. The main obstacle to ratification is the issue of land rights."
- Jan Saijets communicates to the consult in July 2014: "The Sámi parliament has in many comments and statements demanded the ratification of the ILO 169 -convention."

On the other hand, there is evidence of relevant policy changes:

- The UN Human Rights Council reports in its Universal Periodic Review in 2012, that "during this Government's term of office, the intention is to ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. The prospects for ratifying this instrument are being analysed."
- In their communication to the consultant, representatives of the Finnish social and economic chamber say that "Finland has not yet ratified ILO Convention 169. The government is now working intensively to ratify the convention during next 10 months. The governmental program to eliminate the obstacles for ratification of the convention came to the conclusion that only minor changes in Finnish legislation are needed. This means that the regulations of the ILO convention 169 and its UNDRIP are already well included in Finnish regulations. Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft of the government proposal to the Parliament to ratify the ILO169 and also collected statements of it." The two main open questions are:
 - o The definition of the Saami. A "new definition of Saami has been proposed by the government committee. The Saami parliament has accepted the proposed new definition of Saami in its meeting in June 2014."
 - o To "ensuring the equal land rights for Saami and other local people and find the solutions, which need to be fair for both Saami and the other population of the area. Saami parliament did not accept the judgement of the Ministry of Justice concerning the land use management, but suggested a special body to be established to govern the state lands in the Saami homeland region with majority of members representing Saami. The local Finnish majority considers this a controversial situation as the majority of population in the region are not Saami but many of them have hundreds of years' history of ancestors in the area."

The preliminary conclusion regarding this point is that while ILO 169 is not yet ratified, recent policy development show clear changes. Efforts are being made towards fast ratification. The issue of land rights seems to be the most important obstacle.

The following low risk thresholds apply:

(18) The presence of IP and/or TP is confirmed or likely within the area under assessment. The applicable legislation for the area where IP/TP are present does not cover all key provisions of ILO governing identification and rights of IP and/or TP and UNDRIP but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Cases when rights were broken are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities;

AND

(19) There is no evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to rights of IP and/or TP;

AND

(21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.

<p>Note: These conclusions include that threshold (18) applies. This threshold requires that 'other regulation and/or evidence of their implementation exist'. This threshold applies because it is interpreted that the agreements between the government-owned forest company Metsähallitus and all Sami associations/cooperatives are fulfilling this requirement even if they do not qualify as governmental regulations. They are juridically binding agreements between the key actors. Having this said a continuous monitoring is required whether the agreements are upheld by the company.</p>		
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Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

Overview

Finland's forests belong almost entirely to the boreal coniferous forest belt, which is divided into southern boreal, middle boreal, and northern boreal sub-zones. Forest stands are classified mainly on-site fertility, where six forest site types can be distinguished throughout the country. In Finland, 86% (26 million hectares [ha]) of the land area is classified as forestry land. Of the total forestry land in Finland, 74 % is considered commercial, with logging permitted. Based on site productivity, forestry land is divided into forest land (20 million ha), low productivity land (2.5 million ha) and non-productive land (3 million ha). According to the National Forest Inventory (NFI), 8.6 million ha of the forestry land is peatland. Of these peatlands, 47 % have been drained for forestry purposes. The remaining undrained peatlands are mostly among the least fertile sites, with the share of undrained peatland considerably higher in northern Finland than in southern Finland.

The history of human influence on Finland's forests is long and varied. Large forests in a natural state occur practically only in certain protected areas in Lapland and eastern Finland. Finnish commercial forests, however, are considered as semi-natural ecosystems due to the use of native species and the use of natural regeneration, which accounts for 19% of the area regenerated.

In Finland, 61 % of the productive forest land is in private ownership, 25 % is state-owned and 8% is owned by forest industry companies. The remaining 5% is held by municipalities, parishes, in joint ownership or in the ownership of other small organizations.

Private forestry in Finland is, on an average, quite small-scale. There are about 380 000 forest holdings owned by private persons. The average area of these holdings is 28 ha (forest land, stat.luke.fi 11.06.2018 (95)). Thus, many private forest owners have forestry operations in their forest only once or twice during the time they own the forest. Due to these circumstances, the role of the forest manager providing services to the forest owner (such as the Forest Management Association, a forest industry company, or an independent service provider) is important in providing expertise on forest management.

About 38% of state-owned land is forest land in commercial use. Thirty-nine per cent of state lands are statutory nature conservation areas. The rest is poorly productive or non-productive and other special areas where the impact of forestry is low (10). The state-owned forestry land is managed by Metsähallitus (the state forest authority). The Parks and Wildlife Unit of Metsähallitus manages protected areas, recreation areas and cultural heritage sites owned by the state. Metsähallitus Forestry Ltd manages state-owned production forestry land. Metsähallitus' forestry operations are based on the principle of multiple use of forests. Landscape-based and participatory planning concepts apply during the natural resource planning process, which is also applicable to forest operations. Metsähallitus has voluntarily set aside 385,000 hectares of productive forest (pers. comm. 4). All forestry activity in Finland is subject to the same legal requirements, which are (with some exceptions) applicable to forest land owned by the state, local municipalities, companies and private individuals. Metsähallitus and private forest owners are legally required to preserve biodiversity through the Nature Conservation Act (86) on protected habitats, and Habitats of Special Importance as stated in the Forest Act, §10. The Forest Act provides definitions of habitats to be protected as well as management measures (90). The law relating to Metsähallitus states that Metsähallitus must adequately consider the protection of biodiversity and its appropriate increase when setting goals for the management, use and protection of forests; and the law thus sets a higher level of biodiversity protection for Metsähallitus than for private forest owners (9).

Formally protected areas cover 6.6% of productive forest land and 15.4% of total forestry land (61). Most of the forest conservation areas have been established in northern Finland, where the state owns 55% of the forest land. In southern Finland, 73% of the forest is owned by private persons and only 10% by the state. The main flaw in the forest conservation area network is the low rate of conservation in the southern part of Finland (hemi-boreal, southern boreal and middle boreal forest vegetation zones), where only about 2,6 % of forest land is strictly protected.

Nature conservation in Finland is based on statutory conservation programmes specific to habitat types. National parks and nature reserves are the backbone of the conservation programmes. These have been complemented with special conservation programmes for peatlands, herb-rich forests, old-growth forests, wetlands, shoreline areas and esker formations. The smallest sites are protected under separate conservation decisions. The preservation of wilderness areas in Lapland is secured by the Wilderness Act. The EU Natura 2000 network includes 1,865 protected sites in Finland, totalling 5 million hectares (of which 75% is land area). Finland has a voluntary Forest Biodiversity Action Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) which will continue until 2025. Since its start in 2008 the Programme has resulted – as of the end of 2017 – in 64,540 ha of new protected areas, mainly in privately owned forests – which is 67% of the Programme's total goal (47).

Regional certification

As of February 2018, PEFC certification is applied to 78 % of the total area of forest land and poorly productive forest land in Finland. Of the forest land and poorly productive forest land outside strictly protected forests the share is 91 % (78). In January 2018, FSC-certified areas covered a little less than 7% of the productive forest area (79).

Voluntary guidelines

Voluntary management guidelines are widely applied in Finland. Tapio's sustainable forest management Guideline and Environmental Guidelines are used by many forestry operators as the basis for organization-specific guidelines with local or otherwise specific management content. Tapio's guidelines were developed with input from more than 25 organizations including industry and NGOs. The guidelines go beyond the law in ensuring economically, socially and environmentally sustainable forest management (53). Forest management in state forests is conducted according to Metsähallitus' own Environmental Guide (48, 77, 110, 111), which is based on Tapio's guidelines.

International agreements on biodiversity

Finland has ratified several international conventions whose signatories are committed to promoting the protection of biological diversity and sustainable management. These conventions include the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1979), the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD 1992), the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy of the co-operation process between European environmental ministries (PEBLDS 1995), and the resolutions of the 1993–2011 Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (FOREST EUROPE).

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Jouko Kumpula	LUKE	HCV 5, 6
2.	Kimmo Syrjänen	Finnish Environment Institute	HCV 1,3
3.	Saija Kuusela	Finnish Environment Institute	HCV 1,3
4.	Kirsi-Marja Korhonen	Metsähallitus	HCV 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
5.	Kari T. Korhonen	LUKE	HCV 5, 6
6.	Kaisa Raitio	Associate Professor - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	HCV 5, 6
7.	Jan Saijets	Dr. Tech. FSC representative for Sámi reindeer herders' association and Sámi Council in NI of Finland. Member of Sámi parliament of Finland (2008 – 2011 and 2016 – 2019)	HCV 5, 6
8.	metsään.fi customer support	Metsään.fi	HCV 1 and 3
9.	Pertti Syrjälä	Forest Centre	HCV 1 and 3
10.	Tero Toivanen	Birdlife Finland	HCV 3
11.	Aulikki Alanen	Senior Environmental Adviser, Ministry of the Environment	HCV 1 and 3
12.	Janne Soimasuo	Representative of FSC Controlled Wood, Economic Chamber	HCV 2
13.	Anna Rakemaa	Forest Center	HCV 1
14.	Kirsi Hellas	ELY-centre of Uusimaa	HCV 1 and 3

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Geographical/ Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	See each HCV for specific sources used. 3, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 81, 82, 91	There are several information sources available to assist with the identification and protection of the HCV values present in Finland. The HCVs are defined based on IUCN Red List data, EU legislation (Habitat Directive), national legislation (Forest Act, Water Act, Environmental Protection Act (86/2000), Act of Metsähallitus, and the Law on Water Management and Maritime Management, Act of Sami Parliament, Reindeer Husbandry Act, Nature Conservation Act, Antiquities Act), National Forest Inventories, and the FSC forest management Standard for Finland, effective from 2010. Also used are scientific reports to evaluate the importance of reindeer herding – specifically in relation to HCV 5 and 6 – as well as	Finland	Low risk The following 'low risk' thresholds are met: (1) Data available are

		<p>forestry's effect on water quality (HCV 4). www.intactforests.org/ has been used to provide spatial data for HCV 2.</p> <p>Relevant databases used and referred to: National Heritage of Cultural Heritage database (36), metsaan.fi (forest data compiled by the Finnish Forestry Center for forest owners and forestry operators) (64), retkikartta.fi (Metsähallitus database), SYKE (data from the Finnish Environmental Institute) (59).</p> <p>Furthermore, national and international studies have been consulted regarding the assessment of threats. National and international monitoring reports have been used for HCV 1, 3 and 6, among others, these are the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Finland; reports on the Habitats Directive (species and habitat status); and a monitoring report on ancient monuments. See each HCV for more information.</p> <p>For HCV 5 and 6, there is relatively little information available as to the exact role of forestry versus other threats to the identified HCV. However, it is possible to show that forestry affects the HCV. As the exact correlation has not been mapped, the precautionary approach has been used on HCV 5.</p> <p>Parts of the key inventory data are described below.</p> <p>Biodiversity and Habitat Data</p> <p>An assessment of threatened species is being carried out for the fifth time, and the habitat type threat assessment for the second time. The assessment of Finnish threatened species follows the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (81), and the process is conducted by the Ministry of the Environment and the Finnish Environment Centre (SYKE). The last complete species evaluation is from 2010, and the last habitat evaluation is from 2012. The Finnish evaluation (of approximately 21,400 species, 45% of all species found in Finland) is considerably extensive (61). In recent years, the environmental administration (Ministry of the Environment and ELY-centers) has targeted research efforts to identifying inadequately known species groups, many of these living in forests (82).</p> <p>In May 2017, the environmental authorities in Finland updated the regional general plans for the Natura 2000 Network. These plans summarize the status and coverage of Natura 2000 area management plans (92). Basic information on nature types, species, management needs and implementation status of all Natura 2000 areas in Finland is available online and has been used for identifying HCV 1 and 3. Information on Natura 2000 can be found on the SYKE web service (59) and at http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/ (91).</p>	<p>sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment.</p> <p>(2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</p>
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		<p>identified and included in the Metsaan.fi database. However, according to the Forest Act, the sites must continue to be protected regardless of whether they have been identified in an inventory.</p> <p>The activities of forestry professionals – such as forest management planning and marking stands for harvesting – continuously generate forestry information and biodiversity data, which are stored in geographic information systems (GIS) utilized by forest managers.</p> <p>Information available is considered sufficient for identifying HCV occurrence on a general level, and evaluating the risks present for this assessment.</p> <p>The following 'low risk' thresholds are met: (1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment. (2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities</p>		
3.1 HCV 1	1-21, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 86, 91, 94, 110, 111, 115, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123	<p>Occurrence HCV 1 is defined as concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species that are significant at global, regional or national levels.</p> <p>The most recent full IUCN Red List evaluation was completed in 2010. Separate evaluations were published in 2015 for birds and mammals, respectively (80, 93). (According to the 2010 evaluation, forests are the main habitat of 1,880 Red-Listed species, which corresponds to 37.9% of the total Red-Listed species in Finland; including regionally extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened and data deficient species.) Forest species account for 36.2% of all threatened species. Of the forest habitat types, herb-rich forests are particularly important, as 47.1% of threatened forest species live primarily in herb-rich forests. Various types of herb-rich forests are also among the most threatened forest habitat types, and the share of these habitats is only 1% of the total forest area. Old-growth forests are also of great importance, with 35.0% of threatened and 31.1% of Red-Listed species living primarily in old-growth forests. Even though esker forests account for a very small proportion of Finland's total forest area, 10.4% of Red-Listed and 13.8% of threatened forest species live primarily in esker forests. Most of these species live in open or sparsely treed, sun-exposed habitats in esker forests (1).</p> <p>Key habitat protection plays an important role in conservation of threatened species. In Finland, species diversity has been considered and described in processes where sites have been selected for conservation programmes, for Natura 2000 areas, national parks; or for example in the development of the selection criteria for the METSO programme (see p. 87). Therefore, areas under protection are considered to be important for species diversity. HCV 1 can be present in both protected areas and in areas under forest management.</p>	Finland	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

		<p>Proxy sites for HCV 1 are defined based on the Finnish FSC forest management Standard (69). The areas defined as important for HCV 1 are supported by various other sources, such as IUCN Red List and the Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Finland. Proxy sites are defined as:</p> <p>Statutory protected areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National conservation programmes (conservation of herb-rich forests, old-growth forests, eskers, mires) 2. Natura 2000 areas 3. Extensive³ peatland formations preserved mainly with natural hydrological conditions in the hemi-boreal, southern boreal and middle boreal zones 4. Areas with extensive and uniform occurrences⁴ of habitats listed in the FSC Standard (69), Indicator 6.4.1. The sites listed in the FSC Standard are adapted to the CNRA reporting format, and listed below: <p>Statutory sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Habitats of Special Importance referred to in the Forest Act, §10 b) Protected habitat types referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §29 c) Trees hosting large birds of prey referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §39 d) Habitats of species under strict protection referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §47 e) Breeding sites and resting places of species referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §49, and listed in Annex IV (a) of the Habitats Directive f) Small waters as defined in Water Act (264/1961), 15a and 17a. <p>Other sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Heath forests and transformed peatlands rich in deadwood as defined separately (defined in FSC Standard, Annex 7) b) Wooded bedrock, cliffs and boulder fields with old-growth and deadwood (defined in FSC Standard, Annex 8) c) Spruce-dominated, advanced and older mesic herb-rich forests with more than 15 m³/ha of deadwood (created over a period of at least ten years, DBH > 10 cm) d) Mixed, advanced and older herb-rich forests with more than 10 m³/ha of deadwood (created over a period of at least ten years, DBH > 10 cm) e) Deciduous-dominated (> 50%), advanced or older herb-rich forests with a natural and near-natural stand structure, and more than 5 m³/ha of deciduous deadwood 		
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³ An “extensive” peatland formation refers to an area of undrained and interconnected peatlands with a minimum extent of 30 ha in the hemi-boreal zone, 50 ha in the southern boreal zone and 100 ha in the middle boreal zone.

⁴ “Extensive” refers to a site including valuable habitats listed in Indicator 6.4.1 on a minimum of 20 ha in the hemi-boreal zone, 50 ha in the southern and middle boreal zones, and 100 ha in the northern boreal zone. “Uniform” refers to a uniform area, where a maximum of 10% may be made up of habitats other than those listed in Indicator 6.4.1.

		<p>f) Moist herb-rich forests with natural and near-natural hydrological conditions as well as herb-rich forests with old, large or decay-damaged southern broadleaved trees</p> <p>g) Alluvial forests</p> <p>h) Spruce-dominated kettles</p> <p>i) Rivers and brooks with natural or near-natural beds including their banks (wooded zone with a minimum width of 20 m to be preserved) as well as springs with a similar zone</p> <p>j) Forests adjacent to water courses and small waters (wooded zone with a minimum width of 30 m to be preserved) with an uneven-aged structure or a visible amount of deadwood</p> <p>k) Natural or near-natural flads and gloe lakes including their shores (wooded zone with a minimum width of 30 m to be preserved)</p> <p>l) Natural or near-natural succession series, or single representative parts of succession series, of forests along emergent coastlines</p> <p>m) Spruce peatlands, pine peatlands and bogs, fens, rich fens and (flooded) wooded swamps with natural and near-natural hydrological conditions</p> <p>n) Natural or near-natural low-productive and non-productive lands</p> <p>o) sun-lit slopes of eskers</p> <p>p) forest pastures and forest meadows</p> <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation</p> <p><i>Threats</i></p> <p>Habitat removal and fragmentation is considered the main threat to species diversity in Finland, while the risk associated with the introduction of invasive species through forestry is not considered a widespread issue in Finland.</p> <p>Tree species used in regeneration are usually naturally occurring trees in Finland –with alien tree species used only occasionally. According to LUKE statistics, 4 ha were planted with non-indigenous tree species in 2016, compared to a total of 109,169 hectares of planting or direct seeding (95), which is less than 0.1% (13). The alien species <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> is spreading in Finnish forests (97), but it seems that the main mechanism for spread of the plant is through watercourses (98). Although forest machinery could potentially contribute to the spread of this species, this not considered a major risk in relation to sourcing of Controlled Wood. The focus below will therefore be on habitat removal and habitat destruction.</p> <p>According to the Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Finland (2014), forest biodiversity is no longer declining as rapidly, but there has been no halt in the overall trend of biodiversity degradation. When assessed based on genuine changes in species conservation status (excluding increasing knowledge, changes in criteria), forest species in Finland are still</p>		
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		<p>subject to more negative than positive changes. Some positive results have been achieved in commercially managed forests by enhanced protection and the application of forest management practices that take biodiversity into account (13).</p> <p>According to the 2010 IUCN Red List evaluation (1), the primary threats to 74.4% of threatened species and 66.9% of near threatened species, that primarily live in forests, are related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat removal and destruction through management activities • changes in the tree species composition of forests. • reduction of old-growth forests and decreasing numbers of large trees • decreasing amounts of decaying wood, and • reduction of burnt forest areas and other young stages of natural succession. <p>These five elements all lead to a reduction in suitable habitat and are not independent of each other; and therefore often appear in combination (1, pp. 61–64).</p> <p>Deadwood provides an important habitat for many species, and reduction of deadwood is the main cause of reduction of RTE species (www.biodiversity.fi, 1, 16); and is therefore described in more detail below.</p> <p>When comparing the 9th (1996–2003) and the preliminary findings from the 12th (2014–) NFIs, the following development for deadwood is identified (73, pers. comm. 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • across all forest land in Finland (including protected areas), the amount of deadwood has remained the same (5.8 m³/ha in the ninth NFI to 5.7 m³/ha in the 12th NFI). In southern Finland, the amount has increased from 2.8 m³/ha to 4.3 m³/ha, whereas it has decreased from 9.5 m³/ha to 7.3 m³/ha in northern Finland; • on productive forest land, the amount has decreased slightly from 4.8 m³/ha to 4.3 m³/ha. The amount has increased in southern Finland (2.7 m³/ha to 3.9 m³/ha) and decreased in northern Finland (7.7 m³/ha to 4.8 m³/ha) • on protected forest land, the amount has increased in southern Finland (7.0 m³/ha to 12,3 m³/ha) and decreased in northern Finland from 23.3 m³/ha to 19.2 m³/ha). <p>The increase of deadwood in southern Finland has been contributed both to the implementation of forest management guidelines, which – since the 1990s – have stressed the importance of deadwood and being a result of natural processes such as damage due to recent storms (50, 55).</p> <p>On average, Finnish forests contain 5.7 m³/ha of deadwood (73), which is low in comparison to old-growth forests in their natural state, in which the amount of decaying wood is 20–120 m³/ha (74). According to the 2010 IUCN Red List evaluation report, wood extraction has intensified in Finland, for example, by shortening the felling cycle and collecting logging residue and stumps for</p>		
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		<p>biofuel, which will further decrease the amount of decaying wood remaining in forests (1, p. 64). This trend has, however, not been visible in southern Finland. Between NFI 10 (2004-2008) to NFI 11/12 (2014-) forests with age classes above 121 years have declined by 369.000 ha, which is a decline of about 16% (115) showing that the share of old forest stands is continuously decreasing in Finland.</p> <p><i>Safeguards</i> Safeguards for protecting important habitats include the creation of protected areas, as well as set-aside areas/ sites under forest management. No harvesting is allowed in statutory protected areas such as national parks, strict nature reserves (wilderness areas) and mire reserves. Once confirmed as a protected area, the threat of harvesting is therefore non-existent.</p> <p>In the next section it will be evaluated whether the proxy areas identified as relevant to HCV1 are effectively protected to maintain their value for HCV species.</p> <p>1.1. National conservation programme areas There are several national conservation programmes in Finland (84) targeting specific types of habitats/ ecosystems. Each programme is defined by a decision of the Government of Finland. There are forest-related conservation programmes on old-growth forests (320,000 ha) (83, 84), eskers (97,000 ha), herb-rich forests (5300 ha) and mires (84). These areas are protected through a compensation system. The sites are de facto protected, even if the formal decision for a particular site might not have been made and the landowner has not yet received compensation (this is rare). In these cases, if a Declaration of Forest Use is received by the Forest Center, it notifies the ELY-center, staff of which are responsible for setting up management measures for the areas.</p> <p><i>Expanding the protected areas</i> In addition to legally established areas, there are several voluntary temporary programmes to enhance the protected areas in Finland. One of the more prominent is METSO, the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (2008–2025), funded by the Ministry of the Environment to halt the ongoing decline in the biodiversity of forest habitats and species. METSO allows forest owners to voluntarily offer their forests either for temporary conservation or for permanent protection. METSO includes agreements and compensation for set-aside areas occurring under the legislation relating to the financing of sustainable forestry. The site selection criteria define what kind of ecologically valuable habitats can be protected in the programme and are based on the ecological structure of forests and on forest habitats important for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Areas where many endangered species live are of particular value. The most important METSO criteria overlap with the HCV 1 proxy area definition: herb-rich forests (Lehdot); forests on mineral soil (excluding herb-rich forests) important for biodiversity (Monimuotoisuudelle merkittävät kangasmetsät); Peatlands important for biodiversity</p>		
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		<p>(Monimuotoisuudelle merkittävät suot); Forests near watercourses (Vesistöjen lähimetsät); Wooded swamps and alluvial forests (Metsäluhdat ja tulvametsät); Forested rocks, precipices and stone fields (Metsäiset kalliot, jyrkänteet ja louhikot); The wooded habitats of limestone and ultra-alkaline soils (Kalkkikallioiden ja ultraemäksisten maiden metsäiset elinympäristöt); Sun-exposed esker biotopes (Harjujen paahdeympäristöt); Wooded semi-cultural biotopes (Puustoiset perinnebiotoopit); Biodiversity sites on the post-glacial rebound coast (Maankohoamisrannikon monimuotoisuuskohteet) (6).</p> <p>The METSO programme can therefore be considered an important safeguard in the context of enhanced protection of proxy areas important for HCV 1, even though not all areas living up to the selection criteria will be protected. As of 2017, a total of 64,540 ha of protected areas on state and private land had been established out of a target of 96,000 hectares to be reached in 2025(47).</p> <p>1.2. Natura 2000 The Natura 2000 network safeguards the biotopes and habitats of species defined in the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive of the EU. Ninety-seven per cent of the Finnish Natura 2000 sites are protected under the Nature Conservation Act or other legislative protection (117). On sites covered by the Forest Act, forest management is often allowed (pers. comm. 2, 3); however, forest management must not harm the Natura 2000 nature types according to the Habitat Directive.</p> <p>For Natura 2000 sites on state-owned land, a management plan must be made by the Parks and Wildlife division of Metsähallitus together with the ELY Centers. The plan includes the necessary measures to be taken in order to protect the Natura 2000 nature types (e.g. 91E0, 9010, 9020, 9050, 9060, 9180, 9190). On 25% of the area of the Natura 2000 sites, the plans need updating or completion. On the rest of the sites, the plans are up-to-date or need only minor updates or additions (123).</p> <p>For private land separate forest management plans are made for the Natura 2000 areas (e.g. https://www.metsakeskus.fi/sv/node/2385). The percentage of the area in need of forest management plans or needing update for private land has not been possible to identify during the development of this report.</p> <p>The status of EU Habitats Directive species has been reported twice in Finland: in 2007 and 2013. A large proportion of the habitats and species reported are on Natura 2000 areas (Annex II), as well as Annex IV and V of the EU Habitat Directive. It has not been possible to identify a status report on Natura2000 alone. The reported status of forest habitats relevant to the Habitat Directive is generally favorable in the alpine, but Unfavourable-Inadequate (U1) or Unfavourable-Bad (U2) in the boreal. The situation is most critical for coniferous forests on eskers, which are suffering from the absence of forest fires (16). Many of these habitat type sites are not protected by the Nature Conservation Act, but by Land Extraction Act, which focuses on protection the geological</p>		
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		<p>formations (the eskers). However, the forests can be exploited, partly improving the habitats of the xerophytic esker plants and insects but deteriorating the values of old growth forests on eskers (Pers. Comm. 11). When the Natura 2000 object is to be implemented by other means than the Nature Conservancy Act, namely the Forest Act, the Land Extraction Act, or by municipal zoning, there have been problems caused by deficiencies in the mapping of nature types defined by the Nature Directive due to lack of resources. Therefore, the responsible authorities have not able to locate the nature types when a Declaration of Forest Use was forwarded to them from the Forest Centre (Pers. Comm. 14). This issue is applicable for Natura2000 sites protected by other legislation than the Nature conservation act, and without an updated management plan in place.</p> <p>The protected area network is essential for preserving HCV 1 values in forests (8). However, Finland has not yet reached the CBD Aichi target 11 on protection of 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas. According to the IUCN Red List evaluation (2010) and the CBD assessment (2014), there continues to be both a decrease in species diversity and the status of threatened species, – another reason why the Aichi target 12 of has not been met. The area of protected forest in the southern Finland is still low, and many of the protected areas are small in size and not well connected to ensure the protection status of threatened species. Some of the protected areas are suffering from ecological delay, and thus an extinction debt⁵ resulting in a continued decline of species (pers. comm. 2, 3). An example of this is that, despite drainage of mires slowing down over the last 20 years, the result of past drainage continues to lead to vegetation changes. Some butterflies and birds are decreasing in numbers due to lack of and fragmentation of suitable habitats (13).</p> <p>Another example of ecological delay is the situation with large aspen trees (<i>Populus tremula</i>). Aspen can create suitable microhabitats for forest species in small conservation areas (pers. comm. 2, 3). Aspen has doubled in area since the 1950s; and leaving large aspen trees as retention trees has helped some endangered beetle species (13). If habitats continue to be fragmented, however, it can lead to further decrease at a national level despite the increased numbers.</p> <p>1.3. Extensive peatland areas See HCV 3, p. 100</p> <p>1.4. Uniform and extensive areas (also relevant for HCV 3) Extensive and uniform areas as identified in the FSC forest management Standard, Annex 9, do not have a formally recognized status as protected areas nor official classifications in Finland. The extensive and uniform areas are comprised of smaller habitat types that might, or might not, be</p>		
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⁵ Extinction debt is the future extinction of species due to current or previous habitat destruction (114).

		<p>legally protected. All sites are thus not necessarily mapped, and therefore it is not possible to know the location and extent of areas defined under these criteria. The sites will not be fully mapped on Metsään.fi, nor is their ecological status officially evaluated by the Finnish Forest Center as a whole. However, the sites that can form an extensive and uniform area are partly mapped, and the status of the mapped habitats is surveyed annually by sampling. The following section evaluates the general protection and status of Habitats of Special Importance, areas protected under the Nature Conservation Act, small waters protected under the Water Act, and non-statutory sites. Please see the <i>Occurrence</i> section in HCV 1 for the full list of sites, p. 84.</p> <p><i>Habitats of Special Importance</i></p> <p>Habitats of Special Importance for biological diversity are defined in the Forest Act, §10. These Habitats of Special Importance are usually in natural state or near-natural state and small in size. The size limit is not defined in law. According to a study by SYKE, 2006 (43), the average size of sites identified between 1998 and 2004 was 0,63 hectares and the median size was 0,35 ha. 25 % of the sites were smaller than 0,18 ha. Thus, the Habitat of Special Importance safeguards only smaller habitat sites. Forest management practices must be carried out in such a way that the characteristic features of these habitats are maintained. Compensation are provided for sites having a financial value up to than 3000 euro or 4% of the value of timber in a certain forestry unit. According to the Act on Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1093/1996), the forest owner can also apply for compensation if the value of the habitat of special importance exceeds 3000 euro, but the compensation will be reduced.</p> <p>The forest owner must apply for a permit of exemption if he/she wants to perform any forest management activities in the Habitat of Special Importance. According to statistics from the Forest Centre, around 70-80 of these permits have been granted annually during the last years. It is worth noting that a permit also must be obtained in cases where transportation to roadside requires crossing a Habitat of Special Importance. On an average, 4000 declarations of forest use containing or being adjacent to a Habitat of Special Importance are received annually by the Forest Centre.</p> <p>An initial field survey of Habitats of Special Importance was carried out between 1997 and 2003; however, there are still forest stands where the criteria of the Forest Act habitats are fulfilled but where no information about the habitat occurs in the maps of the forest owner, forestry operators or the forest authorities, and the quality of data vary. Furthermore, additional habitat types have under the Forest Act §10 been added but not mapped. Nonetheless, according to the Forest Act, the habitat must be preserved in forestry operations. Forestry professionals are trained to identify the habitats and to maintain them during logging operations. There is a nature management examination for forestry professionals, managed by the Forest Center, to ensure that they have training required to recognize the habitats (17). However, it is noted that there seems to be disagreement on the classification of sites, and concern relating to how the identification of</p>		
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		<p>habitats is carried out. Difficulties can arise – especially during times of snow cover – when important habitat characteristics, such as the soil and vegetation of an herb-rich forest, are obscured. There is no public study of how effectively the sites are identified, and unmapped areas might be destroyed. Preserving Habitats of Special Importance is a fundamental element of the guidelines for sustainable forestry and forest management training for professionals, but there is a critique from an ENGO (FANC) (85), concerning issues with the identification of the sites. Many cases of habitat destruction reported to the Forest Center cannot be followed up as it is not possible to verify if such sites were in fact present prior to the harvesting operation (100).</p> <p><i>Habitat types and sites under protection of the Nature Conservation Act</i></p> <p>According to the Nature Conservation Act (86), any species at imminent risk of extinction can be placed, by decree, under strict protection. Damage to and destruction of a habitat important for the survival of a species under strict protection is prohibited. The protection is effective once the authority (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, later ELY-centers) has made a regulatory decision and notified the landowner. The landowner will not be allowed to conduct logging in the area under protection of the Nature Conservation Act: such sites have high conservation status (pers. comm. 2, 3), and, once officially placed under protection, are well safeguarded.</p> <p>All resting and nesting sites of the flying squirrel are protected under the Nature Conservation Act regardless of whether a regulatory decision has been made. The Ministry of the Environment has provided guidance to forest owners and managers about the methods that should be used in maintaining the sites in forestry operations (15). The ELY-centers have provided the Forest Center with a GIS dataset of all known flying squirrel occurrences, and other sites protected under the Nature Conservation Act where a formal decision of protection has been taken. The data is continuously updated with new sites and a private forest owner will have access to this data on Metsään.fi for his or her own forest holding. Every Declaration of Forest Use is compared to this dataset and if the intended forestry operation is affecting one of these sites, the landowner and the ELY-center are notified and necessary adjustments to the planned operations are made. In “the 2015 Red List of Finnish Mammal Species” (80) the flying squirrel is classified as near-threatened, but there are criticism by Hanski 2016 (124) of the sampling size used for calculated the decline rate who with an adapted sampling plot state that the classification should be vulnerable. Regardless the status of flying squirrels has improved compared to its earlier endangered status. This could indicate the measures applied have been effective in some way, but the IUCN report (80, p. 16), however, underlines that the rate of population decline remains high. A study by Jokinen (2012) states that the number of nesting and resting trees identified were not enough for the estimated number of female flying squirrels, and while almost all of the nesting and resting trees were preserved in the field, the ecological function of surrounding habitat had deteriorated due to logging in the surroundings (118, 125). The approach with continual update of sites important to the flying squirrel partly mitigates this risk at national level, as more sites will be added</p>		
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		<p>in future, but there seem to be issues with management of surroundings of the set-aside nesting trees.</p> <p><i>Water Act</i> Small water bodies as defined in the (inoperative) water act (264/1961), § 15a and 17a are ponds, flads and gloe lakes as well as riverbeds of brooks and larger watercourses. According to the strategy for protection and restoration of small waters of the Ministry of the Environment (119), only a small share of small waters outside of nature conservation areas remain in their natural state. The strategy also states that the main reasons for this situation are drainage (for forestry or other purposes), cleaning of watercourses for timber rafting (in the past), water abstraction, dredging, eutrophication, peat excavation, soil excavation and diffuse pollution. In a forestry context, many small waters are protected by the Forestry Act, which protects the ecosystem on the shores of the water body. According to SYKE's Assessment of threatened habitat types in Finland (2008) (120), 40 % of the inland water and shore habitat types were considered threatened. According to the national report on the protection status of habitat types according to the Habitat Directive (121), the protection status of the freshwater sites has remained the same in 2007-2012 compared with 2001-2006. Small water bodies and adjacent ecosystems overlap with some other HCV 1 and 3 categories (1.5; 3.5; i, j, k).</p> <p><i>Safeguards for sites that constitute Extensive and Uniform Areas under legal protection</i> A strong safeguard for areas safeguarded and mapped under Finnish legislation is the system of Forest Use Declarations. According to the Forest Act, the landowner or forest manager shall submit a Forest Use Declaration to the Forest Center concerning any felling to take place in Finland (intended intermediate felling, regeneration felling, felling to be carried out due to forest damage and other felling in the treatment area). The Forest Center shall notify the landowner, representative of the landowner and holder of the felling right immediately if a Forest Use Declaration has been submitted to the Forest Center where in the treatment area or in its vicinity there is, or it is likely to affect one of the following, known to the Forest Center: 1) a Habitat of Special Importance referred to in Forest Act, §10(2) (protected by law); 2) an occurrence of a species under strict protection or a protected habitat referred to in the Nature Conservation Act; 3) area included in the Natura 2000 network; or 4) other similar sites based on a decision submitted by an authority.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2014, the Forest Center received 19,728 Forest Use Declarations with intended logging in or adjacent to Habitats of Special Importance. In the same period there were 120 cases of potential violations of the Forest Act, §10, which were evaluated by the Forest Center. This corresponds to 0.6% of the total number of Forest Use Declarations in relation to §10 (pers. comm. 9). For many of investigated cases it is not possible to verify that a habitat was in fact</p>		
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		<p>present prior to logging, which could be due to lack of mapping, or to the long period of time that elapsed before the case was in court (100). Out of 120 cases, 30 were reported to the police in the period 2010 to 2014 (pers. comm. 9).</p> <p>While Finland has a good system in place for ensuring that mapped and legally protected sites are protected, the system is dependent on having good field data. The quality and extent of the data has been raised as an issue.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to ensure that forestry operators (both state and private) have available a wide range of HCV spatial information, as well as guidelines to find the best possible solution for each site.</p> <p>Larger forest companies and Metsähallitus have their own databases (not public) with data on (among others) protected areas, Habitats of Special Importance, threatened species, conservation areas. The Finnish Forest Industries Federation (FFIF) annually makes a contract with SYKE to get information on threatened species (both animals and plants) from the authorities, further strengthening the available information of the companies under FFIF.</p> <p>Private forest owners have access to spatial information concerning their own forest and related to HCV 1 (and HCV 3) values through the free metsaan.fi internet service. Within the site, the Forest Center is providing forest owners all the environmental data that forest authorities have in their databases in relation to the specific forest. Since the service was launched several years ago, the number of forest owners using Metsaan.fi has increased rapidly (email by metsään.fi customer support, pers. comm. 8). The web service covers the statutory sites identified as proxies for HCV 1, as well as parts of the non-statutory sites. Within the Metsaan.fi service the forest owner can see the Forest Act habitats, other valuable habitats, the known locations of threatened species, and the known locations of the resting and nesting sites of the flying squirrel. Zonation analysis-based suggestions for sites that could be suitable for the METSO Programme are also presented (18). As of November 2017, 86% of private forest land was covered by Metsaan.fi. The goal is set at 100%, with this expected to be achieved by 2020. To keep the database updated, environmental authorities annually transfer, to the Forest Center, the data on known localities of threatened species that can be harmed in forestry operations.</p> <p>As of 2016 a total of 90,000 forest owners were using the service (52). The spatial habitats data of the Forest Act have been publicly available since March 2018. All other major forest owners, such as the state and larger forest companies, have their own GIS for forest management planning. Similar background data as in Metsään.fi are stored in these systems, and are inventoried by the companies and state forest entities. There is much variation in quality and use of data on species and sites. Usually Metsähallitus and larger companies map these valuable habitats better than what is done by smaller, privately owned forests; and there is a greater use of this data in biodiversity conservation and forestry planning (pers. comm. 2, 3). However, both the quality of</p>		
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		<p>available data and implementation varies between forest entities within Metsähallitus, as well as between private companies.</p> <p>The total number of professionals working in practical forestry operations is about 9500 persons, of whom about 70% operate forestry machines. The number of new workers annually is about 700–900. Forestry organizations provide forest workers with basic training in biodiversity-related issues. The Finnish Forest Center provides an annual test (19) for forestry operators, where focus is on forest nature management issues. Approximately 500–700 professionals participate annually in these voluntary tests, where they can demonstrate their ability, for example, to recognize valuable natural habitats. Many forest companies in Finland require that all their workers have passed the test. The training is, in many ways, linked to identification and management of sites classified as HCV 1.</p> <p><i>Non-statutory sites constitution Extensive and Uniform Areas</i></p> <p>Non-statutory sites are not legally protected. Some such sites are included in Metsään.fi, but not systematically mapped, and there are no requirements for the forest managers to preserve them. Some sites are identified and covered by other protection schemes and programmes described above. Forests in natural and near-natural states are, for example, not automatically protected, but the classification often overlaps with criteria of Habitats of Special Importance and valuable habitats under the Forest Act and Nature Conservation Act, as well as the METSO programme. This means that a large proportion of natural and near-natural forests most likely will be under some type of protection scheme. Wooded flood meadows might also be afforded protection under a scheme. However, there are no data on the extent of forest in natural or near-natural state, or flood meadows; and it is therefore not possible to evaluate what percentage of these are maintained under protection.</p> <p>Voluntary management guidelines are widely applied in Finland and can help increase deadwood levels, as well as help protect non-statutory sites, and identify unmapped legally protected habitats. According to a survey carried out by Tapio in 2016, more than 90% of the forestry professionals interviewed consider that the guidelines are important for their work and have influenced forest management practices (76). However, it is not clear to what extent the recommendations on protecting HCV 1 (or HCV 3) are implemented. The increase of deadwood in southern Finland could indicate that the guidelines are effectively implemented, but due to lack of data it is not possible to make such a conclusion; and interviews with stakeholders indicate the actual use and implementation differs between forest entities (pers. comm. 3, FSC CW Environmental chamber comments). It is therefore not possible to consider that voluntary guidelines provide automatic protection to HCV values in all forest entities – even though the guidelines can be considered an important tool.</p>		
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		<p>The PEFC Standard, Criterion 10 c) sets up measures for protection of valuable habitats overlapping with HCV 1 values, including kettle holes and treeless or sparsely sunny eskers, undrained hardwood spruce swamp, undrained eutrophic fens, broadleaf dominated herb-rich forests, old-growth forests, alluvial forests and flood meadows in their natural state. However, the PEFC definition for these sites areas are rather strict and rarely occur in the forests (https://www.luonnontila.fi/fi/elinymparistot/metsat/me17-talousmetsien-luonnonhoito), and if the area of valuable habitats (except old-growth forest) is above 5% of the total area the forest land or low-productive forest land of the certified forest, then the restriction requirements are not applicable. PEFC also does not safeguard these values if part of a habitat goes beyond the forest boundaries of the specific certified forest.</p> <p>Thus, while there are to some extent safeguards in place for non-statutory sites, it is not possible to conclude that the safeguards are fully efficient in protecting uniform and extensive sites.</p> <p><i>Forest monitoring</i></p> <p>The Forest Center annually surveys nature quality in managed forests through a small sample of forest stands and the results are available in public Nature Quality Inspection reports (37). In 2017 trials of surveillance using satellite imagery was introduced and four sites were covered (42, pers. Comm, 13). During the Forest Center surveys, the sites selected are evaluated in relation to the Nature Conservation Act, the Forest Act, §10 (Habitats of Special Importance), sites relevant for certification schemes (Criterion 10, PEFC), and other valuable sites. The summary reports (based on field visits only) from 2013–2016 show that, on average, 95% of the values have been completely or almost completely maintained. The main problems identified between 2013- and 2016 are partial or total destruction of moist depressions and transitional zones between ecosystems. These sites are not legally protected by the Nature Conservation Act or the Forest Act, §10. The Nature Quality Inspection reports describe other severe damage to ecosystems, but often these are single cases on a small area. The results from the 2017 satellite surveillance have so far presented positive results. The sample plots are limited, but the system is planned to be introduced at national level in 2019 (pers comm. 13).</p> <p>Overall, the reports show that valuable natural objects based on certification schemes are generally well conserved (please note, however, that the sample size is small) (37). The reports do not state whether the single sites/ habitats constitute a larger coherent area that would allow the definition of “uniform and extensive” for HCV 1 to be fulfilled. However, it does seem that the areas visited contain smaller sites. It can be concluded that – if the sites are known –they are generally maintained.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Thus, while areas designated as statutory protected areas under National conservation programmes are of low risk of destruction by forest management, there has been identified some</p>		
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		<p>issues with mapping of nature values within Natura 2000 areas that are protected by other legislation than the Nature Conservation Act and are without an updated forest management plan. Also, the areas with extensive and uniform occurrences are only partly safeguarded. Legally protected sites (Forest Act, §10, Nature Conservation Act) are generally respected when mapped, but non-statutory sites are not systematically mapped. The location and protection status of the uniform and extensive areas cannot be determined, and there is a potential risk that these sites could be damaged by forest management activities.</p> <p>The above is seen in the context of the trend in still-declining forest biodiversity, even though the trend is not occurring so rapidly as earlier.</p> <p>Threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	22-24, 71	<p>Occurrence HCV 2 areas are intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>Intact Forest landscapes (IFLs) are present in Finland according to www.intactforests.org/ (22) and serves as proxy for HCV 2.</p> <p>The mapping by Intactforests.org shows that there are large IFLs located in northern Lapland overlapping with the borders of Inari, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Savukoski, Salla and Enontekiö municipalities. The borders of the IFL areas correspond quite well with the borders of two large national parks, Urho Kekkonen National Park and Lemmenjoki National Park, and two large wilderness areas, Hammastunturi and Vätsäri. The total area of these protected areas is 877,500 ha (91% of the IFL area). In some parts, the limit of the IFL goes beyond the border of the protected area.</p> <p>Outside Lapland, at the northern middle part of the eastern border of Finland, there are two smaller IFL areas located in the National Park of Oulanka in the municipality of Kuusamo in Northern Ostrobothnia and the National Park Elimyssalo in the municipality of Suomussalmi in Kainuu region.</p> <p>The total IFL area in Finland is 966,000 ha (2013 IFL maps) (Annex 1). Privately owned unprotected land (excluding watersheds) is 6710 ha, and the state owns 8302 ha of unprotected IFL (Annex 4).</p>	<p>Municipalities of Inari, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Savukoski, Salla or Enontekiö in Lapland region,</p> <p>Municipality of Kuusamo in Northern Ostrobothnia region,</p> <p>Municipality of Suomussalmi in Kainuu region</p> <p>Rest of Finland</p>	<p>Specified risk:</p> <p>Municipality of Inari, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Savukoski, Salla or Enontekiö in Lapland region, Municipality of Kuusamo in Northern Ostrobothnia region, and the Municipality of Suomussalmi in Kainuu region</p> <p>Threshold (11) is met: HCV 2 is identified, and/or its occurrence is</p>

		<p>Thus, according to the 2013 IFL maps 15,012 ha (1,5%) of the IFL areas are unprotected. The remaining 98,5% is under protection.</p> <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation</p> <p>Five of the IFL areas in Finland cross national boundaries. Oulanka, Elimyssalo and Urho Kekkonen National Park IFL areas continue over the Russian side of the border. The IFLs overlapping Vätsäri and Lemmenjoki continue over the Norwegian side of the border. According to intactforests.org, no degradation of IFL areas took place on the Norwegian side of the border between 2003 and 2013. There seems to have been a degradation in parts of the Russian IFL areas (22).</p> <p>The map shows a few small areas of IFL degradation in Finland between 2000 and 2013. These are located in the IFL areas that are outside national parks and wilderness areas (24).</p> <p>There are no private forests in the IFL areas in Suomissalmi (Annex 2), and the non-protected area in Suomussalmi region is only 24 ha under state ownership. Two ha is located on mire-protection program area, and the main part of the non-protected area is either non-productive or poorly-productive areas (peatbogs) where forestry is not threatening HCV2 values. The little forestry that can take place is located at a small strip at the boarder of the IFL area and is not considered to threaten the value of the IFL area (Annex 2).</p> <p>The IFL maps for 2013 and the updated IFL map for 2016 showed a continued reduction in of the IFL areas. For the IFL areas indicated to have been degraded, the economic chamber provided a response with maps (annex 1, 2 and 7) of these areas as being either under government control or not having been eligible to be an IFL area to being with (Please see annex 5 for a more detailed discussion on accuracy of IFL maps). While there are some unclarity on the correct delineation of the IFL borders, it is still clear that some “natural regeneration logging” has taken place within or immediately at the border of the IFL areas (annex 1-5 + 7) and may have contributed to the reduction of the areas.</p> <p>For Lapland and Northern Ostrobothnia, it was calculated how large a percentage of the region’s growing stock occurred within unprotected IFL areas. In Lapland this was 0,19% and in Northern Ostrobothnia it was 0,01% wood entering the market as controlled wood from these areas will be a small share of the total logging in the regions. However, the controlled wood requirements does not allow any form of logging in the areas designated as IFL, which is why specified risk shall be designated.</p> <p>No HCV 2 was identified in the remaining regions of Finland.</p>		<p>likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p> <p>Low risk: Rest of Finland</p> <p>Threshold (9) is met: There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
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3.3 HCV 3	4, 16, 25, 26, 69, 88, 105	<p>Occurrence HCV 3 are forest sites within rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia. Sites for HCV 3 are defined based on the Finnish FSC forest management Standard (69):</p> <p>3.1. Internationally Important Bird Areas (IBA) and nationally valuable bird wetlands (FINIBA)</p> <p>3.2 Extensive peatland formations preserved mainly with natural hydrological conditions in the hemi-boreal, southern boreal and middle boreal zones⁶.</p> <p>3.2. Areas with extensive and uniform occurrences of habitats listed in the FSC Standard, Indicator 6.4.1⁷. The sites listed in the FSC Forest Management Standard are adapted to the CNRA reporting format, and listed below:</p> <p>Statutory sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats of Special Importance referred to in the Forest Act, §10 Protected habitat types referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §29 Trees hosting large birds of prey referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §39 Habitats of species under strict protection referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §47 Breeding sites and resting places of species referred to in the Nature Conservation Act, §49, and listed in Annex IV (a) of the Habitats Directive 	<p>Geographical scale: Finland</p> <p>Functional scale: Protection scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas Other areas 	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Threshold (17) is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities.</p>

⁶ (An “extensive” peatland formation refers to an area of undrained and interconnected peatlands with a minimum extent of 30 ha in the hemi-boreal zone, 50 ha in the southern boreal zone and 100 ha in the middle boreal zone).

⁷ (“Extensive” refers to a site including valuable habitats listed in Indicator 6.4.1 on a minimum of 20 ha in the hem-iboreal zone, 50 ha in the southern and middle boreal zones, and 100 ha in the northern boreal zone. “Uniform” refers to a uniform area, a maximum of 10% may be made up of habitats other than those listed in Indicator 6.4.1.)

		<p>f) Small waters meeting the criteria of the Water Act (264/1961), §15a and 17a</p> <p>Other sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Heath forests and transformed peatlands rich in deadwood as defined separately b) Wooded bedrock, cliffs and boulder fields with old-growth and deadwood c) Spruce-dominated, advanced and older mesic herb-rich forests with more than 15 m³/ha of deadwood (created over a period of at least ten years, DBH > 10 cm) d) Mixed, advanced and older herb-rich forests with more than 10 m³/ha of deadwood (created over a period of at least ten years, DBH > 10 cm) e) Deciduous-dominated (> 50%), advanced or older herb-rich forests with a natural and near-natural stand structure, and more than 5 m³/ha of deciduous deadwood f) Moist herb-rich forests with natural and near-natural hydrological conditions as well as herb-rich forests with old, large or decay-damaged southern broadleaved trees g) Alluvial forests h) Spruce-dominated kettles i) Rivers and brooks with natural or near-natural beds including their banks (wooded zone with a minimum width of 20 m to be preserved) as well as springs with a similar zone. j) Forests adjacent to water courses and small waters (wooded zone with a minimum width of 30 m to be preserved) with an uneven-aged structure or a visible amount of deadwood k) Natural or near-natural flads and gloe lakes including their shores (wooded zone with a minimum width of 30 m to be preserved) l) Natural or near-natural succession series, or single representative parts of succession series, of forests along emergent coastlines m) Spruce peatlands, pine peatlands and bogs, fens, rich fens and (flooded) wooded swamps with natural and near-natural hydrological conditions n) Natural or near-natural low-productive and non-productive lands o) sun-lit slopes of eskers p) forest pastures and forest meadows <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation</p> <p>A threat to HCV 3 areas would be the lack of effective protection. In the following, the level of protection of the HCV 3 areas is therefore assessed, as well as whether potential management is harming the values.</p> <p>3.1. Internationally Important Bird Areas (IBA) and nationally valuable bird wetlands (FINIBA)</p> <p>IBAs are internationally important bird areas, and there are 100 sites appointed as IBA in Finland. About 37% or over 10,000 km² of the total IBA area in Finland is forest land, which includes wooded mires. Almost 90% of this is protected by the Nature Conservation Act. The conservation</p>		
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		<p>status of the areas not covered by the Nature Conservation Act is variable. Some sites in the very north of the country are protected by the Wilderness Act, which allows for minor forestry operations. Parts are covered only by Natura 2000 and the Forest Act, and here forestry is still allowed. The areas not protected could potentially be threatened by forest management activities. However, a review of IBA areas in Finland showed that there is only one IBA area (FI017 - Kemihaara (Vuotos) mires and forests) where current forestry practices have a direct effect on the quality of the habitat (112). Heath et al. 2000 (116) has identified three additional sites (IBAs classification: FI021, FI058 and FI079) for which deforestation / intensified forest management is identified as a threat. For the first two, aerial maps show that extensive forestry is still going on and is affecting habitat quality (Pers. Comm. 10). There is a potential for IBAs to be affected by agriculture and forestry effluent⁸, however, this issue seems mostly related to agriculture. Generally, forestry does not seem to be major risk to IBA areas (105).</p> <p>The Finnish Important Bird Areas (FINIBA) is a national project for identifying and protecting valuable sites for birds, coordinated by the Finnish Environmental Institute (SYKE) and BirdLife Finland. The project aims to identify all the important breeding and congregation sites for birds within Finnish territory, to safeguard them as suitable habitats for birds, and to monitor any changes occurring in their avifauna or habitats. Finland has a total of 411 FINIBA sites identified throughout the country. These areas include also the IBA areas of Finland. Of the nationally important bird areas (FINIBA), wetlands are defined as HCV 3, and about 40% of FINIBA wetland areas are under protection (25). Forestry is not likely to occur in the FINIBA wetland areas, but the buffer zones surrounding the wetlands could be used by forestry and indirectly affect the FINIBA areas. The buffer zones are not legally protected. Voluntary guidelines promote the maintenance of protective requirements for these buffer zones, but as mentioned under HCV 1, it is not possible to find information on the level of implementation of the voluntary guidelines. The status of Finnish FINIBA wetlands is considered to be poor (113), and the effects due to forestry are largely unquantified (pers. comm. 10). However, forestry is not considered to be the main threat towards FINIBA areas as with the IBA areas.</p> <p>3.2. Extensive peatland formations Peatlands cover nearly a third of the total land area in Finland. Over 50% of the peatlands have been drained, and in southern Finland the proportion of drained peatlands (compared to all peatlands) exceeds 75%. The state of peatlands has deteriorated dramatically and the majority of peatland sites in southern Finland are threatened. The state of conservation is poor, particularly in relation to eutrophic and wooded peatlands in the south. Approximately 1.2 million hectares of peatlands are protected, which amounts to about 13% of the total peatland area and 30% of the undrained peatland area. The focus of past conservation efforts was on northern Finland and fens.</p>		
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⁸ "Agricultural & forestry effluents" is used as a threat level classification in the Important Bird Area Factsheet of Birdlife International (<http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/finland/ibas>)

		<p>Thirty-six thousand hectares of peatland is protected on state land, with peatland conservation progressing in both southern and northern Finland. For private land the aim is to protect wooded peatlands within the scope of the METSO action plan (see HCV 1, p 87). According to estimates, the southern private land areas hold some 17,000 ha of land that fulfills the criteria of the METSO action plan. About 117,000 ha of undrained peatland has been identified to have “highest national value” out of a total surveyed area of 300,000 ha (26) and could be considered for protection.</p> <p>Drainage of peatlands is not prohibited by law, but the drainage of peatlands in the natural state was largely abandoned in the 1990s, and today any drainage taking place is mainly ditch cleaning and supplementary drainage (16). In recent years, mires continued to be drained due to land use change to peat production areas, construction and drainage for agricultural purposes (16, p. 21). Peatlands are affected by surrounding drainage, which drains the edges of the mires and leads to drying of the soil (88), and renewal of drainage for forestry uses can at certain sites have negative effects on intact mires (pers. comm. 2). If this edge-effect is avoided, the depletion of natural values can be stopped (88). In the 2014 fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity for Finland, forestry is not mentioned as the main threat for pristine peatland (13). It is mentioned, however, that peatland-dependent species are still declining due to earlier drainage of peatland (16). Draining of previously undrained peatland is restricted according to the PEFC certification standard (criterion 11), but the PEFC criteria on definitions on natural state of peatlands are quite strict and do not explicitly disallow logging on undrained peatlands. The practice of draining certain mire vegetation types listed under §10 is not allowed according to the Forest Act (although the Forest Act safeguards only smaller sites). In the forest management guidelines by Tapio (on which most other guidelines are based), drainage (cleaning of existing ditches) is recommended only on previously drained forest land.</p> <p>The threat from forestry on “extensive” peatland formations (30 ha in the hemi-boreal zone, 50 ha in the southern boreal zone and 100 ha in the middle boreal zone) is considered low as drainage of previously undrained mires is no longer a common practice. It is assumed that edge-effects, to a large extent, will affect smaller peatland areas, compared to the larger extensive areas defined as HCV3. The risk of Controlled Wood originating from such sources is therefore considered low.</p> <p>3.3. Areas with extensive and uniform occurrences of habitats See HCV 1, p. 89. The risk is considered specified based on lack of mapping, and lack of potential to evaluate the voluntary measures in place that would safeguard the non-statutory sites.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Internationally Important Bird Areas (IBA) and nationally valuable bird wetlands (FINIBA) are not considered to experience a risk from forestry which threatens their value on a regional level. Statutory sites identified as HCV 3 are safeguarded against forestry threat, when mapped. Non-</p>		
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		<p>statutory sites are safeguarded under voluntary practices, but there are currently no data available to show that these measures are well implemented. Extensive and Uniform areas are not systematically mapped nor protected if consisting of non-statutory sites, and there is a risk of damage to these areas by forestry activities.</p> <p>Threshold (17) is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	28-33, 66, 67, 68	<p>Occurrence HCV 4 values are present in Finland and defined as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater areas defined as in the prior groundwater classification under the Water Act (264/1961)⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class I: important for water supply (over 2,000 groundwater areas) Class II: Suitable for water supply (1,600 areas are suitable for water supply) <p>And/or:</p> <p>Chapter 2a of the Law on Water Management and Maritime Management (1299/2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: water supply which is or will be used for community water supply or household use over an average of 10 cubic meters per day or for more than fifty people Category 2: groundwater basin suitable for the supply of water, based on groundwater yield and other characteristics, applicable to the use referred to in paragraph 1 <p>Groundwater from natural and artificial groundwater beds is used to meet 75% of the drinking water supply in Finland (66).</p> <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation</p> <p>Threats The possible threats posed by forestry to water quality and quantity relevant for human health, are mainly related to ditching, fertilizer application and land preparation for forestry (33). If the ditches are extended to the ground strata below the groundwater level, it can change natural groundwater discharge conditions can be modified, leading to lower groundwater levels.</p>	<p>Geographical scale: Finland</p> <p>Functional scale: Scope of management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizer-intensive Ditching-intensive Other 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Threshold (21) is met: HCV 4 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>

⁹ The prior classification of the former I, II and III (Class I: groundwater quality important for water supply, Category II: watercourse groundwater, Category III: other groundwater) is valid for a time in parallel with the new classification until the amendments to the groundwater areas are completed before the third water management cycle. Category III is not included as an HCV4.

		<p>Application of forest fertilizers in Finland is either carried out as “sanitary fertilization”, which corrects nutrient deficiencies (especially on peatlands); or as silvicultural fertilization, which is aimed at improving forest yield. There is a potential risk of heavy metal contamination of water from ash fertilization.</p> <p>Safeguards</p> <p>4.1. Groundwater for drinking water supply</p> <p>In Finland, the utilisation of ash as fertilizer is regulated by the Fertiliser Product Act (539/2006) and related decrees (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree 24/11). Ash fertilization is almost exclusively used on peatland areas. In 2015, sanitary fertilization was applied to 29,044 hectares (0.14 % of productive forest land), with silvicultural fertilization carried out on 12,824 ha (0.06 %) according to stat.luke.fi. In 2016, about 10,000 ha of the area fertilized was by ash fertilization (67). Thus, the scale and intensity of fertilization at a national scale in Finnish forestry is low.</p> <p>Legislation endorsing groundwater protection in Finland includes laws designed to prevent the pollution and alteration of aquifers to maintain good quantitative and qualitative state of groundwater. These are the Water Act (587/2011) and the Environmental Protection Act (86/2000) and the Law on Water Management and Maritime Management (1299/2004).</p> <p>Based on legislation, over 1,000 groundwater areas have been established. The establishing procedure is based on voluntary action and cooperation; and is used as a guide in supervision of water legislation, issuing of permits for developing infrastructure, planning land use, etc. (i.e. hydrogeological mapping, inventory of potential threats, risk assessment, recommendations, and operating instructions) (29).</p> <p>According to criterion 19 of the PEFC standard: Chemical pesticides or herbicides shall not be used in groundwater areas that are important (Class 1) or suitable (Class 2) sources of water supply. However, ash fertilization of peatlands is allowed. Stumps shall not be removed in Class I groundwater areas (35). PEFC certification is applied to a 90% of the production forests in Finland,</p> <p>The location of forest management in groundwater areas and the forestry operations that are suitable for these locations are discussed in the Best Practice Guide for Sustainable Forest Management - Water Protection (27). The guide contains many concrete forest management recommendations for the protection of groundwater. For example, in Class I and II groundwater areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising stumps is not recommended • only light soil preparation is recommended, such as scarification that barely reveals the mineral soil surface • prescribed burning can be considered in exceptional cases • fertilizer application is not recommended 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is not recommended to renew the ditches if ditches need to be dug under the peat layer into the mineral stratum, below the original depth of the ditch (28). <p>According to a research report by Mannerkoski 2007 (30), the effect of clearcutting and land preparation on the groundwater could be detected through scientific measurements, but the observed values were far less than the values that would have had any significant impact on the water quality. The study is a literature study, compiling results from many regions.</p> <p>There is no evidence of drinking water being polluted to an extent that threatens the supply of clean drinking water. The water purification process of waterworks depends on the quality of the raw water, and groundwater or artificial groundwater are not necessarily disinfected (68). Drinking water quality in Finland is considered to be good (66).</p> <p>Ditching is regulated under §5 of the Water Act (587/2011). The legislation is sufficient to avoid severe discharge to a level that would reduce groundwater to an affect that would harm drinking water supply.</p> <p>Thus, there seem to be appropriate safeguards in place to ensure that forest management activities do not negatively affect the water quality and quantity in Finland. The risk is considered low.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Low risk Threshold (21) is met: HCV 4 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>		
3.5 HCV 5	34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 57, 65, 75, 101, 102, 103, 104, 122	<p>Occurrence Sami people are indigenous people of northern Finland. According to a 2006 study, about 20% of the Sami in northern Lapland receive more than 50% of their income from reindeer herding. One third of the Sami living in the Sami home district own reindeer, and thus, the reindeer ownership is both important for economic livelihood, and the cultural identity of the Sami people (38). Reindeer herding is an integral part of the indigenous culture of the Sami and it is protected as such by international law and the Finnish Constitution, §17.3 (101).</p> <p>The traditional Sami territory, in which they practice reindeer herding, is defined in Finnish legislation (Act on Sami Parliament (103)) and referred to as the Sami Homeland. The Homeland is located in northern Finland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki as well as in parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski (See map of Sami Homeland in annex 6). According to the yearbook of Forest Statistics 2011 (75), 21% of forest land in the areas under productive use is in private</p>	Sami Homeland, which is located in northern Finland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari, and parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski	Specified risk Sami Homeland Threshold (26) is met: HCV 5 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment

		<p>ownership and 75% is owned by the state. According to Metsähallitus, which manages state-owned land, 9% of the state-owned Sami Homeland is used for forestry (34). There is, however, little forestry taking place in Utsjoki, and in the main part of Enontekiö (104).</p> <p>The Sami reindeer herding co-operatives, whose winter pasture areas are located in the coniferous forest areas, are dependent on forests for fodder for reindeer especially in late winter. The free-roaming reindeer will feed on both the lichen growing on trees (arboreal lichen) and on the ground lichen in the forests. For both of these lichen types, the old-growth forests (either pine, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> or spruce forests, <i>Picea abies</i>) form the most optimal growing habitat. When wind creates a dense snowpack, and thaw/frost or rain on snow result in a hard crust on the snow, the ground lichen becomes inaccessible for the reindeer. In these cases, arboreal lichen form very important fodder for reindeer (38).</p> <p>The most important forest areas used for fodder are coniferous mature and old forests, especially pine forests, as the amounts of ground and arboreal lichens are highest in these forests. Younger cultivated forests can be a source of fodder, but the amount of available lichen will most often be substantially lower (38, 40, 57). Generally, <i>Picea abies</i> (Norway spruce) dominated forests are not widespread in the Sami Homeland due to the high latitude, but in the southern parts of the Sami area, old spruce forests form important late winter pastures (57).</p> <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation</p> <p>The areas used for seasonal pasture are becoming more and more fragmented due to forestry, tourism, infrastructure, settlement and agriculture, which puts a cumulative pressure on the remaining pasture areas. Also, overgrazing by the reindeer is a concern, as well as climate change leading to an increase of unusual weather patterns, influencing the vegetation in the northern forests (39, 40).</p> <p>When forests are logged the lichens are drastically reduced in number and cover. While the tree lichen is nearly completely destroyed, the ground lichen is typically reduced by 30–70% (57). At newly logged sites, forestry residues cover up a considerable area of the lichens, suppressing the growth and making it inaccessible for the reindeer. Logging can also lead to a change in the microclimate on felling areas by making poorer growing conditions for the lichen (40).</p> <p>According to the Reindeer Husbandry Act 1990, section 2(2), the state land located in the area of the 20 most northern reindeer herding districts (co-operatives) is defined as an area specifically intended for reindeer husbandry. In this area the state land may not be used in a manner that may significantly hinder reindeer herding. Since the late 1990s, several conflicts have occurred related to forestry and the Sami on harvesting of valuable forest areas that are an important source for reindeer fodder. The Sami also appealed to international and national law claiming that large-scale exploitation of natural resources harmed their right to practice their own culture (102; 38).</p>	Rest of Finland	<p>and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Low Risk</p> <p>Rest of Finland</p> <p>Threshold (23) There is no HCV 5 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
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		<p>Today, also most of the Sami reindeer herding co-operatives give additional fodder for reindeer especially during late winter, which is an economic burden for the reindeer herders. Additional fodder compensates the lack of natural winter fodder, but also keeps the reindeer population more stable and productive than in the traditional herding of the past, when the population was fluctuating according to the amount of annual food availability affected by yearly weather and snow conditions. This has led to the average reindeer population being higher than traditionally; and has been considered an important part of the overgrazing problem associated with the present pasture areas – as there is no similar natural regulation of the populations as in the past (pers. comm. 1).</p> <p>Metsähallitus and the Association of Reindeer Herding Co-operatives have agreed on co-operation agreements for the municipalities of Kainuu, Ostrobothnia and Lapland except for Upper Lapland, as well as Kalevi, Eero and Veijo Paadar (in 2009) and Inari reindeer herding cooperatives in local negotiations (Spring 2010). The co-operation agreements have been signed to reconcile forestry and reindeer herding. Harvesting and site preparations are discussed annually for areas important for reindeer husbandry, to give the reindeer co-operatives an opportunity to influence the plans by rescheduling felling, or restricting harvesting, over a number of years. Important reindeer pastures were excluded from forestry operations for 20 years under these agreements. Outside of these areas, normal multiple-use forestry will be continued. Various forest management restrictions were agreed upon for some of the areas, including restrictions on soil cultivation and road building, and maintenance of natural features such as preserving uneven aged stands and decaying wood in commercial forests (pers. comm. 4). No clearcutting has been carried out in state forests since 1990 and Metsähallitus – with the reindeer co-operatives – has mapped reindeer herding sites to facilitate planning of harvest (pers. comm. 4).</p> <p>However, while the Sami were optimistic about the outcome of the agreements when signed, there are today concerns that this has not been sufficient to halt the damage caused by forestry on the reindeer pastures, and that the measures applied by Metsähallitus can still be further developed (pers. comm. 6). The average volume of logging has decreased generally in northern Lapland (pers. comm. 4), from an annual logging volume of 200,000 m³/year prior to 1999, to less than 100,000 m³/year in the period between 2015 and 2018. A volume of 115,000 m³/year was agreed as an acceptable level in 2012 as part of the natural resource planning process, where relevant interest groups (including Sámi Parliament and reindeer herders) took part (pers. comm. 4). However, despite reduced logging for the whole region, there seems to be more intensive logging per ha on the areas still under forest management, as large areas have been taken out of logging (pers. comm. 7). According to Metsähallitus, the logging volumes are going to further decrease (pers. comm. 4), but the logging level is still a concern for the Sami (87, pers. comm. 2 and 3). The lack of sufficient thinning operations for the cultivated young forests logged in the 1960–70s has been raised as a concern (pers. comm. 7) – as the dense forest cover results in lack of sunlight in the forest floor, and slower regrowth of lichen (pers. comm. 1). Thus, the areas logged some</p>		
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		<p>decades ago as well as the present logging and sapling stand areas are weaker winter pastures than previously existing old-growth forests.</p> <p>The Sami Parliament made a statement in January 2018 emphasizing that forestry and logging always have an impact on Sámi reindeer husbandry, and that the many decades of intense forestry has done irreparable damage to Sámi reindeer herding (87). There are not yet sufficiently developed mature cultivated forests for wood production, and therefore a considerable volume of wood is still logged in old-growth forests. Consequently, the reindeer pasture areas in many coniferous regions are have deteriorated and are fragmented due to forestry (87).</p> <p>As required by the Reindeer Husbandry Act 1990, Metsähallitus is applying forestry measures that consider the effect on reindeer herding and this is recognized by the Sami Parliament (87). Metsähallitus is applying reindeer herding co-operation agreements, certification and guidelines when trying to accommodate the reindeer herding. They are carrying out Sami Parliament Act §9 negotiations and going beyond the legal requirements of the Act of Metsähallitus (122) by sending every logging plan to the local Sami reindeer herders' co-operative and allowing the co-operative to accept, propose changes or oppose logging. According to Metsähallitus, no logging has been conducted if the reindeer herding co-operation has opposed the logging (pers. comm. 4). However, several co-operatives feel they do not have the required knowledge to make informed consent and have requested impact assessments to be conducted in order to assess the full effect of forestry on the Sami reindeer herding and to be able to make informed decisions on whether forestry should be allowed on a specific site (87; pers. comm. 63). For financial reasons, Metsähallitus has not been able to accommodate this request, as the Sami have requested an impact assessment reaching beyond the effects of forestry and to include how other land uses are influencing the reindeer herding (pers. comm. 4). Furthermore, there is a conflicting experience from the side of the Sami and Metsähallitus on the negotiation process. Metsähallitus has argued that they negotiate with the Sami prior to any harvesting and will refrain from logging if there are any objections; therefore, they consider the measures taken to be very elaborate. However, the Sami Parliament has made a statement that forestry is still negatively affecting livelihoods and cultural values in the Sami Homeland. It should be mentioned that not all co-operatives experience issues during the negotiating process (87), but at least three so-operatives have stated that this policy of no logging without consent is not being implemented. According to them, loggings are planned and carried out despite their explicit disagreement (87, with annexes).</p> <p>Thus, the Sami Parliament is of the opinion that the current Metsähallitus forestry practices are in violation of national and international law when it comes to the protection of Sami culture, livelihoods and rights (87).</p> <p>While there are many factors which cumulatively have led to a decrease in lichen, there is evidence that logging has both a direct and indirect role in this. While there are no current court</p>		
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		<p>cases, there are still conflicts between Metsähallitus and reindeer herders (45, 87). There are also issues with private forestry and reindeer herding, but the issues are less well documented. Many private forest owners are Sami, but there is limited information on the conflicts or challenges on that land.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Thus, based on a precautionary approach, the risk is considered specified.</p> <p>Specified risk: Sami homeland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari, and parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski</p> <p>Threshold (26) is met: HCV 5 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Low Risk: Rest of Finland Threshold (23): There is no HCV 5 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>		
3.6 HCV 6	35-37, 38, 44, 70, 106, 107, 208, 109	<p>Occurrence</p> <p>1. Cultural heritage sites Cultural heritage sites defined by the Antiquities Act qualify as sites that have been recognized as having high cultural value as defined in national legislation. Cultural values for the Sami in relation to forest are also entities and nature objects, such as sacred stones/ rocks/ trees. The sites are protected by the Antiquities Act (295/1963).</p> <p>2. Sami cultural values Sami people are indigenous people present in Finland. One third of the Sami living in the Sami home district (northern Finland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki as well as in parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski) own reindeer, and while many Sami do not gain their full income from reindeer herding, the reindeer ownership is both economically and culturally important for the Sami people (38). The forests are important operational environments for all Sami who are living from traditional livelihoods. The right of the Sami to maintain both language and culture is recognized in the Finnish Constitution, §17.3 (101). The whole Sami homeland is important in terms of sustaining the reindeer herding as both a livelihood and cultural value.</p> <p>Threats & Safeguards: Identification and evaluation Threats to HCV 6 could be destruction and/or disturbance of rights/ values determining HCV 6 presence.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage sites</p> <p>Sami Homeland, which is located in northern Finland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari, and parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski</p> <p>Rest of Finland</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Sami Homeland</p> <p>Threshold (30) is met: HCV 6 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Cultural heritage sites</p>

	<p>6.1. Cultural heritage sites Sites defined by the Antiquities Act (295/1963) must be maintained within the forests. For many of these sites there is spatial information, published by the National Board of Antiquities, available online (see https://www.kyppi.fi/palveluikkuna/mjreki/read/asp/r_default.aspx (36)), but also previously unknown sites are found during forestry operations.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2015, Metsähallitus carried out a field survey of cultural heritage sites in multiple-use forests owned by the Finnish government. The project was part of the National Forest Programme 2015. Nearly four million hectares of managed forests, forest land of low productivity and non-productive land were surveyed. The numbers of mapped sites protected under the Antiquities Act increased from about 1000 to some 4000 in the surveyed area (70).</p> <p>Measures connected to forest silviculture and use are planned and implemented so that the requirements of the Antiquities Act (295/1963) are fulfilled. Excavating, covering, changing, damaging, removing and other tampering of archeological sites is forbidden without a legal permit (35).</p> <p>The maintenance of cultural heritage sites in forest management operations is assessed as part of the National Forest Nature Management Assessments, which is carried out annually in private forests by the Finnish Forest Center. Results for 2013– to 2016 are available online (37, 106, 107, 208, 109). The assessment is based on a systematic sample of Forest Use Declarations and inventoried in the field. The sample is small, usually less than 0.5 % of the area included in the Declarations. In the inventories, a total of 27 cultural heritage sites were encountered. Of these, seven were included in the public database and 20 additional ones were observed in the field (106, 107, 208, 109).</p> <p>According to the assessment, not one encountered site was destroyed in the forestry operations. Although the sample is relatively small, the results show that cultural heritage sites are well maintained in forestry operations, regardless of whether they are included in the database of the National Board of Antiquities.</p> <p>The National Board of Antiquities has made a study on the status of cultural heritage sites under the Antiquities Act. The findings are not yet published but will be included in the report on “Monitoring the state of the cultural environment: statistics about the impact of forestry on ancient monuments in 2010-2017” (44). The findings are based on reports by archeologists and citizens, and not a complete inventory of the Finnish ancient monuments. During the period 2010–2017, ancient monuments were destroyed or partly destroyed 137 times for 31,777 sites identified. Of the incidents detected, 45 (an average of 6.5 sites per year) were related to forestry, which is considered the most damaging human activity. Incidents seem to be due to lack of knowledge in planning the operations, where the occurrence of ancient relics has not been checked. However,</p>		<p>outside the Same homeland</p> <p>Threshold (29) is met: HCV 6 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p> <p>Rest of the country</p> <p>Threshold (27) There is no HCV 6 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
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	<p>the destruction of 6.5 sites per year is not considered to be a large-scale issue. The cultural heritage sites are registered in the Metsaan.fi database and web service; with ancient monuments generally considered to be well-preserved.</p> <p>6.2. Sami cultural values Reindeer herding in the Sami homeland: see HCV 5 for an evaluation of whether forestry threatens reindeer herding. The conclusion is specified risk, due to ongoing conflicts between Sami reindeer herders and Metsähallitus, with the Sami Parliament considering forestry to be a problem in terms of maintaining their culture as reindeer herders.</p> <p>Conclusion Low risk: Cultural heritage sites outside the Sami homeland Threshold (29) is met: HCV 6 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p> <p>Specified risk: Sami homeland in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari, and parts of Sodankylä and Savukoski</p> <p>Threshold (30) is met: HCV 6 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>		
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Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1	Rassi, P., Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A. and Mannerkoski, I., ed. (2010). The 2010 Red List of Finnish Species. <i>Monograph. 685. Ministry of the Environment and Finnish Environment Institute</i> . Ympäristöministeriö & Suomen ympäristökeskus, Helsinki. 685 p. (online). Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/FI/Ajankohtaista/Julkaisut/Erillisjulkaisut/Suomen_lajien_uhanalaisuus__Punainen_kir(4709) [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1, 3.3
2	Finnish Environment Institute (2008). <i>Habitat Assessment</i> . Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/download/noname/%7B600260F5-BEEF-420E-9999-7CAE8FD06EAB%7D/35574 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
3	National Resources Institute of Finland. (2013). <i>National Forest Inventory (NFI)</i> . Available at: http://www.metla.fi/ohjelma/vmi/info-en.htm [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
4	Alanen, A.; and Aapala, K., ed. (2015). Proposal by the Soil Protection Working Party to supplement the socio-protection. <i>Reports by the Ministry of the Environment 26 2015 (online)</i> . Available at: https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/158285 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1

5	Ministry of the Environment. (2016). <i>Soil Protection Working Group proposal material now online</i> . Available at: http://www.ym.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Luonnon_monimuotoisuus/Luonnonsuojeluohjelmat/Soidensuojelun_taydentaminen/Soidensuojelutyoryhman_ehdotuksen_aineis(39260) [Accessed 4 October 2010].	3.1
6	Kimmo Syrjänen, K., Hakalisto, S., Mikkola, J., Black, I., Nissinen, M., Savolainen, R., Seppälä, J., Seppälä, M., Siitonen, J. and Valkeapää, A. (2016). Identification of biodiversity valuable forest habitats - METSO Natural Selection Criteria 2016-2025. Monimuotoisuudelle arvokkaiden metsäympäristöjen tunnistaminen. METSO-ohjelman luonnontieteelliset valintaperusteet 2016–2025. <i>Reports of The Minister of the Environment 17 / 2016 (online)</i> . Available at: http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/74890/YMra_17_2016.pdf?sequence=1 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
7	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (2015). National Forest Strategy 2025 - Government Resolution of 12 February 2015. Available at: http://mmm.fi/documents/1410837/1504826/National+Forest+Strategy+2025/197e0aa4-2b6c-426c-b0d0-f8b0f277f332 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
8	Biodiversity.fi (2013). <i>FO19 Protected forests</i> . Available at: https://www.biodiversity.fi/en/habitats/forests/fo19-protected-forests [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
9	Finlex. (2016). Law on Metsähallitus. Available at: http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2016/20160234 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
10	Metsähallitus (2016). Areas and maps. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/pintaalatjaaluekartat [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
11	Metsähallitus (2017). Case: Pohjois-Suomen vanhojen metsien suojelu. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/case-pohjois-suomen-vanhojen-metsien-suojelu [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
12	Metsähallitus (2017a). Case: Metsä-Lapin metsien suojelu. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/case-metsa-lapin-metsien-suojelu [Accessed 4 October 2017].	
13	Ahokumpu, A., Auvinen, A., Pylvänäinen, M & von weissenberg, M. (N.Y). Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Finland. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/fi/fi-nr-05-en.pdf [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
14	mmm.fi (2015). Suunnitelma metsien suojelualueja METSO-tilastoinnin kehittämiseksi. MMM Working Group Memory 2015:2. Available at: http://mmm.fi/documents/1410837/1722412/MMM-TRM-2015-2/9a56016b-8b6e-486e-b719-7552136a8d89 [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
15	Ympäristöhallinto (2017). Liito-oravan suojelu. Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Lajit/Lajensuojelutyo/Yksittaisten_lajien_suojelu/Liitooravan_suojelu [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
16	National Summary for Article 17 – Finland. National Summary 2007-2012. Submitted by Finland as a member state to EU Available at: https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/182d466b-1500-467a-9cbd-cdf6a430c7b6/FI_20140528.pdf [Accessed 4 October 2017]	3.1, 3.3
17	Metsäkeskus (2016). Luonnonhoitokortti. Available at: https://www.metsakeskus.fi/luonnonhoitokortti . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
18	Metsäkeskus (2017). Database. Available at: www.metsaan.fi . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1

19	Metsäkeskus [N.Y). Metsäalan luonnonhoitokortti. Available at: https://www.metsakeskus.fi/sites/default/files/lhk_esite_03_2014-fi.pdf [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
20	Metsäkeskus (2016a). Monimetsä-hanke. Available at: https://www.metsakeskus.fi/monimetsa-hanke [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
21	Ympäristöhallinto (2017). Uhanalaisten lajien suojelun toimintaohjelma. Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Luonto/Lajit/Lajien_suojelutyo/Uhanalaisten_lajien_suojelun_toimintaohjelma . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.1
22	Intactforests.org (2006-2017): Intact Forest landscapes [Online]. Available at: http://intactforests.org/world.webmap.html . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.2
23	Metsähallitus (2017c). Intact forest landscapes – IFL. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/ifl . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.2
24	Metsähallitus (2017d). Intact forest landscapes – IFL. Map. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/documents/10727/2906256/IFL_map_2017_3_1.pdf/edd10ccd-0bfd-4023-bbc7-e9fcc5e15568 . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.2
25	Leivo, M. et. al., 2002. Suomen tärkeät lintualueet. FINIBA. BirdLife Suomen julkaisuja (No 4.). Suomen graafiset palvelut. Kuopio. 142 s. Available at: https://www.birdlife.fi/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/finiba-julkaisu-kokonaan-pienennetty.pdf . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.3
26	Alanen, A; Aapala, K. (2015) Soidensuojelutyöryhmän ehdotus soidensuojelun täydentämiseksi. Ympäristöministeriön raportteja 26 2015 - Reports by the Ministry of the Environment 26 2015. Available at: https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/158285 . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.3
27	Joensuu, S., Kauppila, M., Lindén, M. & Tenhola, T. 2012. Hyvän metsänhoidon suositukset - Vesiensuojelu. Metsätalouden kehittämiskeskus Tapion julkaisuja. Available at: http://www.metsanhoitosuositukses.fi/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Metsanhoidon_suositukses_vesiensuojeluun_Tapio_2012.pdf	3.4
28	Britschgi & Rintala (2016). Pohjavesialueet – määrittäminen, luokitus ja suojelusuunnitelmat. Luonnos 29.11.2016. Available at: http://www.syke.fi/download/noname/%7B5DE04425-9E33-499F-8858-33C8FBEB793%7D/123288 . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4
29	Ymparisto.fi, (2006). Groundwater protection. Updated 2016-01-12. Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/en-US/Waters/Protection_of_waters/Groundwater_protection . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4
30	Mannerkoski (2007): Päätehakkuun ja maanmuokkauksen vaikutus pohjaveteen. Metsätieteen aikakauskirja 3/2007. Available at: https://www.metsatieteenaikakauskirja.fi/pdf/article6408.pdf . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4
31	Ympäristöhallinto (2017). Pohjaveden suojelu. Available at: http://www.ymparisto.fi/pohjavedensuojelu [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4
32	Finnish Environment Institute (2017). Karttapalvelut. Updated 2.10.2017 klo 1040. SYKE Available at: http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/Avoim_tieto/Karttapalvelut [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4
33	Metla.fi (2014). Effects of forest management on hydrology and water quality. Available at: http://www.metla.fi/ohjelma/h2o/theme-1-en.htm [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.4

34	Metsähallitus (2017b). Metsätalous saamelaisalueella. Updated 01.06.2015. Available at: http://www.metsa.fi/metsatalous-saamelaisalueella . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.5
35	PEFC (2014). PEFC Finland Standard. Criteria for PEFC Forest Certification. PEFC Finland. Available at: http://pefc.fi/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/PEFC_FI_1002_2014_Criteria_for_Forest_Certification_20141027.pdf . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.5, 3.6
36	Museovirasto (N.Y). National Heritage of Cultural Heritage. Available at: https://www.kyppi.fi/palveluikkuna/mjreki/read/asp/r_default.aspx . [Accessed 4 October 2017].	3.6
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Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<p>Forest Act (12.12.1996/1093) Section 3 (Changing the form of land use) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) Section 29 (Protected habitat types) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961096.pdf Legal Authority: Finnish forest centre http://www.metsakeskus.fi/organisaatio#.U_UIlokiiLoF Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) (planning regulations) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990132.pdf Finnish forest 2012: forest resources and conversion (METLA) http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/kestavyys/c1.htm (In Finnish only) Worldwide Governance Indicators http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/flude/en/ Global Forest Watch (GFW) http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/FIN</p> <p>1 Forest Act, section 3 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>2 Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1999/en19990132.pdf</p> <p>3 Forest Act, section 5 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>4 Forest Act, section 14 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>5 Forest Act, section 15 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p>	Finland	<p>Content of the law There are no legal restrictions concerning changes in land use in Finland and national programs and legislation does not limit changes in forestry land, thus forestry land may be converted to other use, and treeless areas may be afforested. Conversion must be informed to the Forest Center in a forest use declaration, which can be forwarded to, for example the local ELY-center.</p> <p>Forest land use change is not prohibited by law as such (1), but land use in general is thoroughly regulated by Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) (2). In regional land use planning, it is required by law to pay special attention to, for example, ecological sustainability and the protection of landscape. After felling, the forest landowner is required by law to regenerate the forest area (3). The landowner must make a forest use declaration to the Finnish Forest Centre prior to fellings (4). The Finnish Forest Centre shall negotiate with the landowner if there is a reasonable cause to suspect that regeneration will not or cannot be done (5). If these negotiations fail, the Finnish Agency for Rural Affairs may prohibit the operation (6). The punishment for a forest offence is laid down in Chapter 48 a, section 3 of the Criminal Code (39/1889) (7,8).</p> <p>Is the law enforced? There is no legal restriction to convert forest land to other land use according to Finnish law. However, after harvest all forest land needs to be regenerated</p>

<p>6 Forest Act, section 16 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>7 Forest Act, section 18 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>8 Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf</p> <p>9 Finnish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry. 2014. Helsinki: Metla. http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2014/vsk14_tunnuslukuja.pdf</p> <p>10 Statistics Finland. 2017. http://tilastokeskus.fi/tup/suoluk/suoluk_vaesto_en.html [Statistics on migration within Finland]</p> <p>11 Menetelmä maankäytön kehityksen ennustamiseen. Pinta-alojen kehitys ja kasvihuonekaasupäästöt vuoteen 2040. (In Finnish only). https://jukuri.luke.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/520307/luke-luobio_51_2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [Finnish land use trends in the near future]</p> <p>12 Tiitu, M. 2014. Rakennetun alueen laajeneminen Suomen kaupunkiseuduilla. Kehitys vuosina 2000-2012. Suomen ympäristökeskuksen raportteja 30/2014. Helsinki: Suomen ympäristökeskus. (in Finnish only) referred 22.9.2017. https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/135979/SYKEra_30_2014.pdf?sequence=1 [Construction land use in and around urban areas in Finland in the years 2000-2012]</p> <p>13 Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Migration [e-publication]. ISSN=1797-6782. 2016, Appendix table 1. Total net migration of urban regions and other municipalities in 2001–2016. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred: 26.9.2017]. Access method: http://www.stat.fi/til/muutl/2016/muutl_2016_2017-05-17_tau_001_en.html</p> <p>14 Natural Resources Institute Finland. 2017. Profitability of agriculture. http://stat.luke.fi/en/profitability-bookkeeping-of-agriculture</p> <p>15 Natural Resources Institute Finland. 2017. Stumpage earnings in 2016. http://stat.luke.fi/en/stumpage-earnings-2016_en</p> <p>16 Niskanen, O. and E. Lehotonen. 2014. Maatilojen tilusrakenne ja pellonraivaus Suomessa 2000-luvulla. (in Finnish only) http://www.mtt.fi/mtrraportti/pdf/mtrraportti150.pdf</p>	<p>to ensure the regrowth of a forest of satisfactory density and nature in general.</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met? The greatest part of the land area of Finland is forestry land (86%), with the area of forest land reaching up to 67% (9). In this large country of over 30 million land hectares, there lives a small and very slowly growing population of only 5.5 million inhabitants (10). Because the largest part of Finland is forest land, most new building projects take place in former forest areas converted for construction, and the main cause for land use change of forest land to other uses is construction (11,12). However, construction in Finland is very strictly planned and regulated by law (see above), which means that new construction projects are always deemed necessary at the societal level in general. There is a continuous need for construction due to a structural change: people move to cities and large towns in search of study and work opportunities from smaller towns and the countryside, which are losing inhabitants (13). On the other hand, such areas as peatlands taken into peat production in the past, grasslands, and former agricultural land to some extent, are slowly growing a new forest cover (11).</p> <p>As the profitability of agriculture in Finland has been decreasing for several years (14), there is little incentive to take forest land into the use of agriculture. However, the Finnish FSC environmental chamber has stated that “the annual area of forestry land converted to agricultural land (fields) varied between 2500 and 14 000 ha/a during the years 2000-2009” with most years exceeding 5000 ha per year, according to an MTT report (16).</p> <p>Additionally, during the public consultation of the draft of this text, environmental stakeholders</p>
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	<p>17 FAO. 2014. GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT 2015 – Country Report: Finland. http://www.fao.org/3/a-az213e.pdf 18 FSC. 2017. FSC Glossary of Terms. https://ic.fsc.org/en/document-center/id/60 19 YLE. 2018. Mäntsälään rakennetaan Malmia korvaavaa lentopaikkaa ilman lupia – Yrittäjä: Kasvatan pajua, jos lupaa ei tule. https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-10158239</p>	<p>commented that conversion is not as well controlled as presented. They gave an example of a 25 ha airport clearance that is not included in the regional plan (19).</p> <p>In most parts of Finland, urbanization spreads to forested areas, but in Western Finland, where there are vast areas of agricultural land, new construction projects take place mainly at agricultural land. There has been a slight growth in stumpage earnings of private forest owners in recent years in Finland (15), creating the forest owner an incentive for fellings. However, the forest land owner is required to regenerate the forest area after felling (see above).</p> <p>The FAO country report on Finland’s forest resources (17) is based on official data from the Natural Resources Institute Finland (LUKE). The data compiled in the report covers until 2012. It shows a slight increase in forest area between 2005 and 2010.</p> <p>Deforestation (converting forest to another land use or reduction of forest canopy beyond a certain point) in Finland was reported as 22000 ha per year in the 2010 period. This corresponds to forest expansion (expansion of forests to land not classified as forests) 4000 ha per year and reforestation (regeneration or reestablishment of forests on land already classified as forests) of 140000 ha per year in the 2010 period.</p> <p>The report also states that growing stock volumes increased from 2187.5 million m3 over bark to 2319.9 m3 over bark.</p> <p>Furthermore, the report states that, when mature, “it is in most cases impossible to say if the forest is planted or not”. This seems to indicate that planted forests bear the characteristics of natural forests,</p>
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which does not meet the definition of “plantation” according to the FSC glossary of terms (18).

According to the FAO data, between the 2005 and 2010 periods, the average net change in forests was approximately 14000 ha gained per year. The data (from table 2a of the FAO report) is summarized below:

	2005	2010	Change	
Pure natural forest (Primary + Natural regen)	16242	15442	-800	
Planted natural forest (Planted - Exotic planted)	5879	6747	868	
			+68	Total net change (1000 ha)
			+14	Average net chang (1000 ha/year)

During public consultation, a Finnish public authority reported that the annual deforestation rate 2010-2015 (as reported according to UNFCCC greenhouse gas inventory by Finland) has been approximately 12000 ha in average. It is not clear if this addresses net forest loss as per the threshold of this indicator.

There is extensive spatial and aerial data available on Finland. Geographical location information regarding nature and information on protected areas can be obtained from the public mapping services of the environmental administration and the land survey administration.

Despite known instances of questionable conversion, the available data indicates that there is a net gain of forests in Finland. Therefore, the thresholds of this indicator are not violated.

Risk designation
Low risk

			The following 'low risk' thresholds are met: (1) Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded.
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Recommended control measures

N/A

Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p>Evira (Finnish Food and Safety Authority - the competent authority in Finland regarding to marketing of GMOs and forest reproductive material) http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/tietoa+evirasta/asiakokonaisuudet/muuntogeeniset+tuotteet+/kenttakeet/</p> <p>Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deliberate release into the environment (including placing into market) of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).</p> <p>The Council directive 1999/105/EC on the marketing of the forest reproductive material</p> <p>Gene technology act (377/1995) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1995/en19950377.pdf</p> <p>Gene technology decree (928/2004) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2004/20040928 (in Finnish)</p>	N/A	<p>Low risk</p> <p><i>(1) GMO use is illegal according to applicable legislation of the area under assessment AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms that applicable legislation is enforced.</i></p> <p>The in no ban on the use of GM trees, but According to the legislation commercial use of any GMO requires a license. The Finnish Food and Safety Authority, Evira, is the competent authority in Finland regarding the marketing of GMOs and forest reproductive material.</p> <p><i>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</i> There is no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Finland, and thus there is a very low risk that GMO trees would enter the market.</p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</i></p>

GMO Context Question	Answer
1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	<p>Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deliberate release into the environment (including placing into market) of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)).</p> <p>The Council directive 1999/105/EC on the marketing of the forest reproductive material</p> <p>Gene technology act (377/1995) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1995/en19950377.pdf</p>

	Gene technology decree (928/2004) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2004/20040928 (in Finnish) Finnish Food and Safety Authority Evira is the competent authority in Finland regarding to marketing of GMOs and forest reproductive material.
2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No. but the use of GMO is regulated by law.
3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No. There are no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Finland
4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	No. There are no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Finland
5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	No. There are no known scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Finland
6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	Yes. According to the legislation commercial use of any GMO requires a license.
7. Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	No
8. What GM 'species' are used?	N/A
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	N/A

Recommended control measures

N/A