



Forest Stewardship Council®

The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland

Pre-approval Draft

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PREAMBLE

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 FSC - Forest Stewardship Council

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long-term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest re-source, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2 FSC Finland

FSC Finland, or the Association for Responsible Forest Management (Vastuullisen metsänhoidon yhdistys ry), is an independent, non-profit organization that promotes FSC certification in Finland. FSC Finland cooperates with the FSC International, in accordance with its principles and rules. The Association is responsible for e.g. drafting and updating the Finnish FSC certification requirements.

The association consists of a membership divided into social, environmental and economic chambers. All members belong to the chamber that best represents their interests. All three chambers have equal decision-making power and strive for consensus-based decisions. When voting, all chambers have an equal share of votes, regardless of the number of members. In addition, the FSC Finland office employs workers from outside the membership who assist the association in standard work and promote FSC certification in Finland.

1.3 Development of the Finnish FSC standard

This is the second version of the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland, which replaces the previous version approved in 2011. The standard has been developed by the Standard Development Group consisting of FSC Finland members representing the three chambers of FSC. The chambers represent aspects of economic, social and environmental sustainability. In addition, experts invited by the Standard Development Group have been involved in the standard development work, as well as stakeholders who have participated in the standard development work by commenting on draft versions of the Standard.

The standard revision process began in 2016. The Standard Development Group negotiated to revise the requirements and content of the Standard. The draft versions of the Standard have also been the subject of two public consultations, first in the summer of 2019 and a second time in the summer of 2020, where all stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their views on the content of the Standard. All comments received during the public consultations have been addressed during the standard revision process. The National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland was approved by the Finnish FSC Standard Development Group on 28 January 2021 to be sent for approval.

2 USE AND CONTENT OF THE STANDARD

2.1 Structure of the Standard

The National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland consists of following parts:

PREAMBLE: Here, the framework for the Standard and certification are detailed. Relevant parts shall be complied with when applying the Standard.

PRINCIPLES: The ten FSC Principles are the essential elements of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management, and are the same for FSC Standards all over the world.

CRITERIA: The FSC Criteria specify the requirements within each Principle. The FSC Criteria are international.

INDICATORS: The Indicators are developed for Finnish conditions based on the International Generic Indicators. The Organization shall comply with the indicators to fulfil FSC's requirements. Compliance with the Indicators lead to the fulfilment of the FSC Criteria, which, in turn, leads to the FSC Principles being met.

NOTES: The notes complement and clarify the interpretation of the requirements set out in the Indicators.

ANNEXES: The annexes complement the requirements of the Indicators. They are referred to in the Indicators, where applicable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS: Here, the terms used in this standard are defined. Defined terms are marked with asterisks.

2.2 Framework of the Standard

This standard sets out the requirements for FSC-accredited Certification Bodies to assess forest management practices within the scope of the standard (see 2.3).

The FSC Principles and Criteria set an internationally recognized framework for responsible forest management. All FSC Forest Management Standards shall comply with the FSC Principles and Criteria. The FSC Principles and Criteria require the addition of Indicators adapted to national circumstances. In the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland, the Indicators have been adapted to Finnish conditions. The FSC Principles and Criteria, together with the national Indicators, form the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland.

The national adaptation is based on the FSC standard on International Generic Indicators (IGI) (FSC-STD-60-004). International Generic Indicators are proposals and guidelines for Indicators for the standard developer that describe the detailed requirements for meeting each Criterion. Finland's national standard work has taken into consideration the IGI as well as other normative documents concerning the standard development process and content (FSC-PRO-60-006, FSC-STD-60-002 and FSC-STD-60-006).

2.3 Scope of the Standard

This standard applies to FSC-certified forest management in Finland and may be applied to all forest-using organizations applying for FSC certification. The requirements of the standard have been developed by the Standard Development Group of FSC Finland and are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria.

The National Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland guides the practice of forestry in FSC-certified forests in Finland. Certified forest owners either have their own certificate or are certified through group certification. In accordance with the policy of the FSC International (FSC-POL-20-002), a forest owner may, if he/she wishes, certify only a part of the forest area under his/her control. The total area of the Management Unit is included in the certified area, although many of the requirements of this standard only apply to forest land (annual volume growth of stands of at least 1 m³ / ha). The entire forest area is included in the certificate, including wetlands and small water bodies. Other types of land not considered forests, such as wooded pastures, may also be included in the certification.

The Standard includes requirements that may vary based on the size of The Organization's certified area. Most of the requirements of this standard apply to all certified organizations. Some requirements only apply to forest owners of a certain size category. This is indicated by the letter identifier based on the following categorization in the applicable requirements. The following four size categories according to the certified area apply:

XS = < 20 ha

S = 20 – 500 ha (Southern Finland), 20 – 1 000 ha (Northern Finland)

M = 500 – 10 000 ha (Southern Finland), 1 000 – 10 000 ha (Northern Finland)

L = > 10 000 ha

In addition, the standard contains requirements that apply only to state-owned forests, municipalities and parishes. These are presented as follows:

State	=	state-owned forests
Municipalities	=	municipally owned forests
Parishes	=	parish-owned forests

Otherwise, what is set out above for the certified area size categories is applied in the Standard for the above organizations.

2.4 Scale, intensity and risk

The FSC Principles and Criteria recognize that compliance with them may vary depending on the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of adverse impacts associated with either The Organization, the Management Unit, or the management activities. The measures required to comply with the Principles and Criteria may vary between forestry entities depending on the scale, intensity and risk of the activity. In this standard, scale, intensity, and risk have been applied primarily by imposing different requirements on organizations based on the extent of their certified area.

2.5 Responsibility for compliance

The responsibility for ensuring compliance with the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland lies with the person(s), entities or enterprises that are Certificate Holders. In the Standard, these are referred to as “The Organization”. The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit. It is also the responsibility of The Organization to demonstrate that other person(s), entities or enterprises authorized or mandated by The Organization to act in or on behalf of the Management Unit comply with the requirements of the FSC Principles and Criteria. The Organization shall take corrective action if such person(s), entities or enterprises fail to comply with the requirements of this Standard.

Those forest owners who have their own FSC certificate are responsible for meeting the requirements of the Standard. For forest owners who are certified through a group certificate, the division of responsibilities between the group and the forest owner is regulated by the international FSC standard for groups (FSC-STD-30-005).

2.6 Language

The English version of the Standard is the effective version, as this is the version that has been approved by FSC International. If there are any differences between the other language versions of the standard and the English version, the English version applies.

2.7 Interpretations and clarifications

Questions concerning the interpretation of the Standard can be sent to FSC Finland. All questions concerning the interpretation are handled in accordance with the procedure approved by FSC Finland. If FSC Finland assesses that an interpretation is necessary, FSC Finland will make an interpretation that will be published after the approval by FSC International.

3 OVERVIEW OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN FINLAND

3.1 Forest resources

Finland is relatively the most forested country in Europe. 86 per cent (26 million ha) of Finland's land area is forestry land, which is divided into forest land (20.3 million ha), low-productive land (2.5 million ha) and non-productive land (3.2 million ha) based on its wood production capacity. Forest land and low-productive are tree growing land, while non-productive land is treeless or almost treeless. In addition, forestry land also includes other forestry land, such as forest roads. The share of forestry land in the land area has not changed much in recent decades. About two-thirds of forestry land is mineral soil and the remaining third is peat land.

Forestry is mainly practiced on forest land, of which 91% is available for wood production. Most of the low-productive land is completely outside wood production. The total growing stock volume of Finnish forests on forest and low-productive land is 2,475 million cubic meters. Of the volume, 50 per cent is Scots pine, 30 per cent Norway spruce and 17 per cent birch and the remaining three per cent other broadleaved trees. 90% of the growing stock is located on land available for wood production.

The annual increment of the growing stock is 108 million cubic meters. In recent years, the total annual drain of growing stock has been about 85 million cubic meters, of which logging accounts for about 70 million cubic meters. That is forests are currently growing more than they are being cut down and living trees are dying. The Natural Resources Center has estimated that the maximum sustainable harvest rate of forests in the ten-year period 2016–2025 is on average 80.5 million cubic meters of stem wood per year. Currently, logging is approximately 90 per cent of that level.

3.2 Forest ownership

Finnish forests, like in other Western European countries, are largely owned by private individuals and families. 52 per cent of forestry land is privately owned. The state owns 35 per cent and the companies seven per cent. Municipalities, parishes and communities own the remaining six per cent. 64% of the growing stock is in the forests of private forest owners, one-fifth on state lands, nine per cent in corporate forests and six per cent in the forests of other owner groups.

Privately owned forest properties are usually small. There are 347,000 properties with a forest area of more than two hectares. The average size of all privately owned forests is 27.8 hectares. The number of forest owners is greater than the number of forest holdings, since often, for example, the spouses own the property together. The number of people owning forest is estimated to be about 685,000.

3.3 Protection of forests and biological diversity

There are a total of 2.9 million hectares of protected forest and low-productive land in Finland. This consists of 2.4 million hectares of statutory protected areas and 0.5

million hectares of biodiversity conservation sites in commercial forests. Statutory protected areas include national parks and strict nature reserves, private nature reserves, areas governed by nature conservation programmes and wilderness reserves where forestry is not practiced at all. These areas account for 10 per cent of the total forest and low-productive land area.

Most of the protected forest and low-productive land area is in Northern Finland. In Southern Finland, the protected area has been increased in recent years by the voluntary Forest Biodiversity Action Programme for Southern Finland METSO. State lands have been transferred for protection and conservation measures have been taken on state and private lands. METSO's goal is to establish new protected areas and to safeguard the biological diversity sites on private land through environmental aid agreements and nature management of commercial forests.

Forest biodiversity is also taken into consideration in commercial forests. In addition to legislation, the nature management of commercial forests is based on forest certification, volunteering and recommendations. Particularly habitats of special importance under the Forest Act, protected natural habitats under the Nature Conservation Act and other valuable natural sites are excluded from forest management activities. Biological diversity is also taken into consideration in logging and other forest management activities, for example by saving and increasing deciduous, decaying and retention trees.

Finland has many lakes, rivers, small water bodies and peat land forests, which is why it is important to pay attention to water protection in forestry. The greatest water impacts are caused by ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching, regeneration felling and related ground preparation and fertilization. Forestry measures shall be designed in such a way that they do not impair the status of small water bodies or the quality of groundwater.

Finland's Fifth Assessment of Threatened Species was completed in 2019. Of the approximately 22,400 species it examined, 11.9 per cent were identified as threatened, for a total of 2,667 species. Nearly a third of the endangered species, 833 species, live primarily in forests. Changes in forest habitats and the closure of open areas are major causes of threat. In addition to species, an assessment of threatened habitats has also been done. According to the Assessment of Threatened Habitats published in 2018, three quarters of the 34 forest habitats assessed and slightly more than half of the mire types were assessed as threatened.

3.4 Multiple use of forests and everyman's rights

In Finnish forests, anyone can travel and pick berries and mushrooms freely. This activity does not need a permit, not even on private land. Recreational use is based on statutory and traditional everyman's rights. However, the precondition is that the exercise of everyman's rights does not cause harm or damage to land use, nature or other users of everyman's rights. However, hunting, collecting firewood, making a fire and driving a motor vehicle always require the permission of the landowner.

Finnish forests are characterized by their multiple uses. In the same forest you can pick berries, hunt, hike, grow industrial wood and support biodiversity. Forests are

important recreational environments, and much of the recreational use of forests takes place in commercial forests. Although forest roads are built mainly for the needs of forestry, they also serve other people in nature very much. The growing popularity of forest-based nature tourism and recreational use brings new forest-related needs and goals alongside wood production. This will increase the need for coordination between different objectives, inclusive decision-making and cooperation between stakeholders.

3.5 Indigenous People living in Finland

The Sámi are an Indigenous People recognized by the UN, the EU and Finland. The Finnish Sámi are divided into Inari, Skolt and Northern Sámi language groups based on language. The Sámi have land use rights and self-government for their own language and culture in their homeland in Northern Finland (in the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki and in the northern part of the municipality of Sodankylä in the Lapland region). Reindeer husbandry and reindeer herding belong not only to Sámi culture, but also to other economic life in northern Finland. The Sámi often feel that forestry threatens their traditional livelihoods, such as reindeer herding. According to the law, Metsähallitus, who is responsible for state forests, shall take special consideration of the Sámi in its activities and negotiate with them on forestry measures in the Sámi homeland. The Sámi Parliament, the Skolt Sámi Siida Council and the reindeer herding co-operatives represent the Sámi in local and political decision-making. Several Sámi organizations have proposed strengthening tenure rights to state lands, but these processes are ongoing.

90 per cent of the area of the Sámi homeland is state land. 72% of the area of these state lands is protected and wilderness reserves managed by Metsähallitus' Nature Services and 13% are natural economy areas managed by Real Estate Development. Forestry is not practiced in these areas. The FSC Principle 3 applies to land covered by a concession agreement between the state forestry operator, Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy, i.e. 15 per cent of the state land in the Sámi homeland. Forestry is practiced on 8% of the area. In addition, the forestry area outside operation covers 7% of the area. Metsähallitus is a state-owned enterprise. Forestry is carried out through Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy, which is 100% owned by the enterprise.

10 per cent of the area of the Sámi homeland is private land. In these areas, forestry operators are joint forests and private forest owners, both of whom include both Sámi and Finnish owners.

3.6 Interaction of forestry and reindeer herding

About 65 per cent of the reindeer herding area is forest land covered by forestry activities. The planning and implementation of forestry in the reindeer herding area should also take into consideration the needs of the reindeer herding, as logging affects reindeer pastures in many ways. Especially in state owned commercial forests, the needs of reindeer herding shall be taken into consideration when planning the use of forests. However, reconciling the needs of forestry and important pastures for reindeer husbandry is not always easy.

3.7 Forests and climate change

Climate change is estimated to change Finland's forests. A warming climate is likely to increase tree growth, but at the same time the likelihood of various risks to the condition of forests, such as drought, floods and various forest damages, will also increase. In Finland, climate change does not threaten the existence of forests, but it is predicted to have a strong impact on the forest ecosystem. The more diverse the forests, the better they can adapt to a changing climate. Therefore, the importance of good forest management and the adaptation of forest management practices to the changing climate will also be emphasized in the future.

Forests also play an important role in mitigating climate change. Forests sequester and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and thus act as significant carbon sinks. Every year, Finnish forests sequester carbon dioxide, which corresponds to about half of Finland's greenhouse gas emissions. The ability of forests to combat climate change can be affected by forest management measures, with the aim of increasing forest carbon storage and sinks and avoiding the release of carbon from the soil into the atmosphere. Wood-based products also replace raw materials from non-renewable sources, and long-lived wood products act as carbon storages.

3.8 Economic and employment effects of the forest sector

Finland has a long tradition of using wood in the manufacture of papers and packaging, building materials and energy production. Finland has developed unique forestry and forest industry know-how, which is a key source of well-being. In terms of size, Finland is the most forest-dependent and most forest sector-based country in the world.

The forest industry is Finland's largest user of wood. In 2018, a total of more than 80 million cubic meters of roundwood was used in Finland, of which approximately 74 million cubic meters were used in the forest industry. Most of the roundwood used by the forest industry is domestic. The Finnish forest industry is strongly export-oriented, and the sector generates more than 20 percent of Finland's merchandise export revenues.

The value of forest industry production is up to EUR 20 billion a year. The sector is a major employer, especially regionally, and employs more than 130,000 people throughout the value chain. Depending on the year, the sector's tax revenue has been as high as EUR 4 billion, which also includes taxes on carrier revenues from the main procurement sectors and forestry.

Forestry and forest industry employ a total of 62,000 people. The number of employees in the forest industry is 42,000, of whom 21,000 work in the wood products industry and 20,000 in the pulp and paper industry. The number of people employed in forestry is 21,000, of which about 12,000 are employees and the remaining 9,000 are entrepreneurs. In addition to this, forest owners and their family members do a significant part of the forestry work.

Forestry must be economically viable in order to get investments in forest management and for the timber market to be active. Forestry is a significant source

of income or asset for hundreds of thousands of Finnish forest owners. In 2019, the gross income of private forest owners rose to more than EUR 2 billion. At the same time, forest owners are investing EUR 300 million in the management of their forests. Investments in forest management will ensure the economic sustainability of forestry and the possibilities of utilizing forests for future generations as well.

3.9 Forest use planning

Finland's national forest policy objectives have been defined in national forest programs, which have been drawn up since the 1950s. The latest National Forest Strategy 2025 describes the main strategic objectives of the forest sector, on which public authorities will focus as part of the joint development of the sector. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry coordinates the implementation of the forest strategy and its monitoring. Implementation is also facilitated by the Forest Council, its subordinate working committee and various steering groups and other working groups.

Regional forest planning covers areas larger than individual properties. Regional forest programs are development plans and work programs for the regional forest sector. They are prepared in cooperation with regional forest councils and stakeholders. State and industrial forests are also subject to a similar type of planning. In state forests, regional natural resource plans are drawn up in extensive regional stakeholder cooperation, which define the use of state forests and, among other things, the amount of harvests.

The starting point of the property-specific forest management plan is the forest owner's own goals and long-term forestry practice. A property-specific forest management plan has been drawn up for about 70 per cent of Finland's private forest holdings. The plan is usually made for a period of ten years. Forest management plans include compartment-specific information on the area, number of trees, structure and growth, and the location and characteristics of valuable natural sites. The plans define proposals for measures for both forestry and nature management.

The Finnish Forest Center maintains the Metsään.fi service, which is primarily an electronic forest service for forest owners. The Metsään.fi service provides up-to-date forest resource information maintained by the Finnish Forest Center, which is divided into visible information for forest owners or their delegates and open information available to all. The service provides extensive information to support the forest owner's decision-making, e.g. in the form of forest management suggestions.

3.10 Legislation

The purpose of the Forest Act is to promote the economically, ecologically and socially sustainable management and use of forests. The Forest Act sets minimum requirements for the management and use of forests, based on which the forest owner makes detailed forest management decisions in accordance with his or her own objectives. The minimum requirements set by the Forest Act concern, among other things, timber harvesting, forest regeneration and safeguarding forest biodiversity.

In addition to the Forest Act, the use of forests is also regulated by the Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests, as well as, for example, the laws on the prevention of forest damage and the financing of sustainable forestry. In addition, there is legislation on e.g. trade in forest reproductive material, timber measurement, joint forests and forestry organizations.

Forestry is also affected by environmental legislation, such as the Nature Conservation Act, which regulates different types of nature reserves, species protection and protected habitats, landscape areas and nesting trees. The Land Use and Construction Act, on the other hand, provides for, among other things, zoning, which may have an impact on forest use. When preparing town and general plans, the different forms of forest use are coordinated at the regional and municipal level. The legislation requires the possibility for landowners and other stakeholders to be consulted and involved in the process of preparing the plans.

The practice of forestry is also affected by the mentions concerning the Sámi in Finnish legislation and international agreements. According to Article 17.3 of the Constitution of Finland, the Sámi as an Indigenous People have the right to maintain and develop their own language and culture. According to Article 121.4 of the Constitution, the Sámi have self-government regarding their language and culture in the Sámi homeland, as provided by law. According to Article 27 of the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CRC), in countries with national, religious or linguistic minorities, persons belonging to such minorities may not be denied the right to enjoy, recognize and practice their own culture together with other members of their group. their own religion or use their own language.

The conclusion of employment relationships and occupational health and safety are comprehensively regulated by law. Forestry is also subject to special legislation, which is related to, among other things, the safety of timber harvesting work. Almost all those working in the forestry sector are covered by collective agreements agreed by the organizations. Collective agreements have been concluded within the limits set by labor legislation.

International agreements have been implemented in legislation and other guidelines.

In addition to legislation, the use of forests is also guided by various instructions and guides. Tapio's Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management bring together tools and alternatives for sustainable forest management based on research data and practice. Forest management recommendations are widely used among forest owners and professionals in the field. Other organizations have also published various guides on, e.g. forestry, nature management, restoration and water protection.

3.11 Forest monitoring and evaluation

The Natural Resources Center conducts a national inventory of the nation's forests so that the entire country is reviewed every 10 years. The National Forest Inventory (VMI) has been conducted since the 1920s. Measurable structural features affecting biodiversity have been included in recent inventories. The Natural Resources Center provides centralized statistics on commercial logging and forest management operations.

The Finnish Forestry Center continuously evaluates logging and the implementation and quality of other forestry measures. Factors to be assessed include the number of retention trees, the number of decaying trees, buffer zones for water bodies, the protection of valuable habitats and possible damage to remaining trees and soil.

The ELY Centres and Metsähallitus' Parks & Wildlife Finland monitor the implementation of forest protection at the regional level. The Natural Resources Center of Finland and the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) are responsible for monitoring forest protection at the national level. The companies and Metsähallitus internally monitor and evaluate the quality of forest management and other forestry activities in their respective areas. Inventory and monitoring information is continuously used to update and develop forestry plans and forest information systems.

DRAFT

NATIONAL FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD OF FINLAND

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall* comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.

- 1.1 **The Organization* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration*, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities.**
 - 1.1.1 The Organization* shall prove ownership or rights of access to the area for which it is applying for the certificate.
- 1.2 **The Organization* shall demonstrate that the legal* status of the Management Unit*, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.**
 - 1.2.1 The Organization* shall indicate parcels and/or properties of the area to be certified.
- 1.3 **The Organization* shall have legal* rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal* status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.**
 - 1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with:
 - 1) Applicable laws*, regulations and administrative requirements,
 - 2) Legal* and customary rights*; and
 - 3) Obligatory codes of practice*.
 - 1.3.2 The Organization* shall pay all taxes and fees due to it, which are related to forest management and use.
- 1.4 **The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.**
 - 1.4.1 Upon gaining knowledge of unauthorized or illegal activities by a third party, The Organization* shall take the necessary action, for example notify the appropriate authorities.

- 1.5 The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.**
- 1.5.1 The Organization* shall comply with laws and regulations relating to the transportation and trade of timber.
- 1.6 The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*.**
- 1.6.1 M-L The Organization* shall document disputes* related to management activities* and their processing, and primarily seek to reach a negotiated settlement with the parties of the dispute* and, if this is not achieved, resolve land tenure and access rights disputes* through legal proceedings.
- 1.6.2 XS-S The Organization* shall seek to achieve a negotiated settlement with the parties of the dispute* and, if this is not achieved, resolve land tenure and access rights disputes* through legal proceedings.
- 1.6.3 In disputes* over tenure and access rights in accordance with Finnish legislation, The Organization* shall refrain from activities affecting these rights until the dispute* is resolved.
- 1.6.4 In disputes* concerning the legality of the activities, the activities shall cease for the duration of clarification of legality.
- 1.6.5 The Organization* shall not restrict the exercise of Everyman's right*.
- 1.7 The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall* comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities* and the risk* of corruption.**
- 1.7.1 The Organization* shall comply with the Finnish legislation in force regarding the giving and receiving of bribes.
- 1.7.2 L The Organization* is publicly committed to anti-corruption activities.
- 1.8 The Organization* shall demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available* document made freely available.**
- 1.8.1 The Organization* shall sign a commitment to adhere FSC Principles* and Criteria* and related Policies and Standards in long-term*.
- 1.8.2 The commitment is publicly available* at no cost.

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS'* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.

The Organization is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the standard for workers' rights, working conditions and terms are met, regardless of the size of The Organization*'s forest ownership or the form of the worker's employment contract. Compliance with the requirements must be required in the contracting agreements, where the consequences of non-compliance are also described.*

TVL = Purchases exceeding the limit set in Act on the Contractor's Obligations and Liability

IO = An organization that regularly employs at least 30 people

2.1 The Organization* shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions*.

2.1.1 In employment relationships, The Organization* shall comply with national labour laws and other regulations and obligatory codes of practice applicable to employers* and workers*, as well as current collective agreements.

2.1.2 The employer* shall monitor working hours and annual leave and pay for work in accordance with laws and collective agreements.

NOTE: The employer* shall record the working hours and the paid compensation for each worker*, respectively (Working Hours Act 872/2019 Section 32). Section 2 of the Working Hours Act lists the groups to which the Act does not apply. Exceptions to the working hours regulations may be agreed in a collective agreement or local agreement within the limits permitted by Sections 34-36 of the Working Hours Act.

According to Section 38 of the Working Hours Act, a written agreement on the payment of compensation for additional and overtime and Sunday work may only be made by:

1) persons whose main task is to manage and supervise the work of other workers* (e.g. foremen whose job description does not focus on expert work), or

2) persons who have made a flexible employment contract.

2.1.3 Employment contracts are drawn up in writing and filed by the employer*.

2.1.4 The Organization* shall document court decisions on violations of employment contracts, collective agreements and the above-mentioned legislation, as well as statements given by authorities or agreements between the parties regarding the violations that have taken place.

2.1.5 L At the beginning of the contract or work, the employer* or the client shall ensure that the other contracting party has informed the foreign

contractor or worker* of his or her rights and obligations as a worker* in Finland and that the job orientation has been completed.

- 2.1.5 XS-M At the beginning of the contract or work, the employer* shall ensure that the other contracting party has informed the foreign contractor or worker* of his or her rights and obligations as a worker* in Finland and that the job orientation has been completed.
- 2.1.6 When requesting tenders or concluding contract agreements, it shall be ensured, in the manner required by the Act on the Contractor's Obligations and Liability, that employers* and contract employers have paid taxes and social security and occupational pension contributions. For contracts lasting more than one year, compliance with the obligations shall be reviewed annually.
- 2.1.7 TVL The Organization* shall not make a contract with a service provider undergoing or applying for law-based restructuring of Enterprises, unless it can be demonstrated from the certificates and reports provided by the service provider that the service provider is able to fulfil its obligations under the Act on the Contractor's Liability.
- 2.1.8 The Organization* shall respect freedom of association and the right to belong to a trade union.
- 2.1.9 Legislation on minor workers* shall be complied with. The work must not interfere with the minor's schooling or be detrimental to his or her health and development. Especially when children are subject to compulsory education, they should only work outside school hours and within legal* working hours.

NOTE 1: Remuneration shall comply with the provisions of the applicable collective agreement.

NOTE 2: The terms of youth employment support programs agreed by employers' and workers' organizations shall be complied with.

2.2 The Organization* shall promote gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities*.

- 2.2.1 IO The Organization* promotes gender equality in working life as required by the legislation.
- 2.2.2 IO The Organization* shall assess the realisation of equality in the workplace and, considering the needs of the workplace, develop working conditions and practices that are followed in the selection of personnel and when making decisions regarding personnel.
- 2.2.3 IO The Organization* shall have a plan of necessary measures to promote equality.
- 2.2.4 IO The Organization* shall at least every two years prepare a gender equality plan dealing particularly with pay and other terms of employment, according to which the gender equality measures are implemented.
- 2.2.4.1 If there is no justification for the pay differences, The Organization* shall take appropriate measures to rectify the situation.

- 2.2.5 Workers* have the right to take statutory family leave, and the exercise of this right must not adversely affect the status of the worker*.
- 2.2.6 Practices related to family leave must comply with employment contract legislation.
- 2.2.7 The Organization* shall not discriminate against on the basis of age, origin, nationality, language, religion, belief, opinion, political activity, trade union activity, family relationships, state of health, disability, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics.
- 2.2.8 The Organization* shall have confidential and effective means required by law to combat and report sexual harassment and discrimination based on sex, marital status, parenthood, or sexual orientation.
- 2.3 The Organization* shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.**
- 2.3.1 The Occupational Safety and Health Act and the workplace regulations issued under it shall be brought to the attention of workers*.
- 2.3.2 The Organization* shall monitor occupational accidents and find out the causes of accidents as required by law.
- 2.3.3 The Organization* shall keep information on occupational accidents resulting in worker* absence from work and their frequency as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act.
- 2.3.4 The Organization* shall develop practices to prevent accidents and to prevent the recurrence of accidents similar to those that have occurred.
- 2.3.5 The Organization* shall ensure that its workers* have appropriate protective and safety equipment (VnA 749/2001 and applicable collective agreements) and that their use is instructed and supervised.
- 2.4 The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.**
- There are no statutory minimum wages in Finland. Here, wages refer to wages in accordance with collective agreements in the forest sector.*
- 2.4.1 Wages shall be at least at the minimum level specified in the employer* binding collective agreements.
- 2.4.2 The Organization* pays wages, compensations and other payments in accordance with binding collective agreements and on time.

- 2.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities*.**
- 2.5.1 The Organization* is responsible for ensuring that the training, expertise and supervision of the workers* it employs are sufficient for them to carry out their work tasks.
- 2.5.2 The Organization* shall introduce the workers* it employs to their work duties and, if necessary, provide additional guidance or training to ensure high-quality and safe manner of work.
- 2.5.3 The Organization* shall keep up-to-date information on the expertise training provided to its workers*.
- 2.6 The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.**
- 2.6.1 The Organization* shall insure its workers* as required by the Workers' Compensation Act.
- 2.6.2 The Organization* shall comply with occupational health, safety and health care legislation and the agreements and obligatory codes of practice made on their basis.
- 2.6.3 If there is harassment or other inappropriate treatment of a worker* that is detrimental or dangerous to his or her health at work, the employer* shall, after being informed, take steps to remedy the defect.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'* RIGHTS

The Organization* shall identify and uphold Indigenous Peoples'* legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities*.

NOTE: The negotiation process is described in Annex 6. The annual cycle of reindeer herding shall be taken into account in the consultations and negotiations. If the party representing the Sámi (Sámi Parliament, Skolt Sámi Siida Council*, reindeer herding co-operative*) is not willing to negotiate within a reasonable time (2 months), it is deemed that the party does not wish to exercise its right to prior consultation. The surface area limits for the Principle are calculated for the Sámi homeland*.*

3.1 The Organization* shall identify the Indigenous Peoples* that exist within the Management Unit* or those that are affected by management activities*. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples*, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* also identify areas where these rights are contested.

3.1.1 The Sámi are a recognized Indigenous People* in Finland, which includes the Inari, Skolt and Northern Sámi language groups. The Sámi Parliament* represents the Sámi in matters within its mission in national and international contexts. In the Skolt area, the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* represents the Skolt Sámi. The reindeer herding co-operatives* of the Sámi homeland* represent Sámi reindeer husbandry in the areas of their herding co-operatives.

3.1.2 State: On state lands, forestry is exercised by Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy. International agreements and human rights legislation ratified by the Finnish state are implemented in Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy's operations in accordance with Finnish legislation. In addition, Metsähallitus complies with internationally recognized guidelines and principles of responsibility, such as the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

3.1.2 M-L The Organization*, in whose area Sámi reindeer herding takes place, shall determine in cooperation with the local reindeer herding co-operative*, the rights affected by forestry. The negotiations shall take into consideration the following issues:

- a) Legal* and traditional rights to use land, water, forest, natural resources and ecosystem services.
- b) How the certificate holder takes into consideration the rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
- c) How the planned management activities* will affect the reindeer grazing pasture resources and the current forest structure within the area of The Organization*. In addition, an assessment is made of changes in forest structure and reindeer grazing

resources insofar as The Organization's forestry has impact on them if similar activities were carried out for five years. The aim is to build a common point of view for integrating forestry and reindeer herding.

- 3.1.2 XS-S The Organization* in whose area Sámi reindeer herding takes place is aware of the Sámi rights that are significantly affected by forestry.

3.2 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold the legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* to maintain control over management activities* within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples* of control over management activities* to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.

- 3.2.1 State: Metsähallitus, which manages the state lands, shall negotiate its plans with the Sámi and take into consideration the simultaneous activities of different authorities in the area. The effects of previous measures executed in the area shall be taken into account cumulatively when assessing the effects of the ongoing initiatives on the Sámi people's opportunities to practice their culture. The rights of each reindeer herding community (herding co-operatives and their sub-units) to sufficient available grazing resources shall be secured insofar as Organization's forestry has impact on them. In addition, Metsähallitus shall weigh the pros and cons of the planned activities.

- 3.2.1 M-L The Organization* shall offer a Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operative* (in accordance with indicator* 3.1.1) an opportunity to express their views on the forest management plan* for the co-operative's territory when it is prepared and significantly revised. Statements shall be recorded, as shall how they are considered in the plans.

- 3.2.2 State: Metsähallitus shall prepare an overall land use plan for the state lands, a natural resource plan, every five years for all state lands in the Sámi homeland*. The natural resource plan includes:

- 1) A description of the Sámi rights of use to state lands and waters;
- 2) A description of the traditional Sámi livelihoods on state lands and the related rights and obligations;
- 3) A description and a map of the natural resources of the area, the current state of their use and the effects of the plan on the natural resources.

For forestry use, the description of the current situation in the Sámi homeland* is made on reindeer herding co-operative* level.

- 3.2.3 State: The Sámi are offered an opportunity to influence the natural resource plan as follows:

- 1) Metsähallitus prepares a natural resource plan for state lands in co-operation with a broad-based regional co-operation group. Different Sámi communities are offered an opportunity to nominate their representatives to the co-operation group.

- 2) A separate Akwé: Kon working group appointed by the Sámi Parliament* shall participate in the preparation of the natural resource plan and assess the cultural impact of the plan, including the impact on traditional livelihoods.
 - 3) In the Sámi homeland*, Metsähallitus shall prepare the forestry part of the natural resource plan by each reindeer herding co-operative* respectively. Negotiations towards reaching an agreement shall be held with each Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operative* respectively.
- 3.2.3 M-L The Organization*, in its area of operation, shall agree on co-operation procedures and important grazing areas with the Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operatives* (in accordance with indicator* 3.1.1). If reindeer herding is carried out as separate reindeer herding sub-units, they shall also be consulted as part of the negotiations. The content of the agreement is determined by the scale of the forestry in the area and the specific features of the reindeer herding arrangements of the reindeer herding co-operative*.
- 3.2.4 State: An agreement with the Sámi on the practice of forestry is sought as follows:
- 1) In the initial phase of the natural resource plan, a preliminary negotiation is held, in which the Sámi Parliament*, in the Skolt area also the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* and Metsähallitus provisionally agree on the objectives of the activities and the surveys and reports to be prepared to support the planning.
 - 2) The consent of the reindeer herding co-operative* is required in two ways. Metsähallitus shall obtain the prior consent of the reindeer herding co-operative* both for the agreement and cooperation procedures to be used in the process and for the management activities* to be carried out during the agreement period. Once the agreement defining the consent has been signed, it shall be deemed to give consent to all the measures agreed in the agreement without separate negotiations. However, if individual measures are raised by the affected reindeer herding co-operative* or its sub-division as a violation of rights according to Principle 3, negotiations shall be held towards reaching an agreement before such measures are taken.
 - 3) The natural resource plan is discussed in consultation with the Sámi Parliament* in accordance with Section 9 of the Sámi Parliamentary Act following the FPIC principles before the plan is approved.

Interpretation: The Sámi have their own political, legal*, economic, social and cultural institutions. This may mean that current Finnish legislation does not recognize all Sámi institutions. However, this does not mean that these institutions do not exist and do not have legal protection. The Sámi have the right to self-determination, under which the Sámi have the right to define their institutions at the level of the people, the community and the individual. Through their institutions, the Sámi practice their cultural traditions and customs, and the institutions form communities for a specific purpose. For example, the communities engaged in the traditional livelihoods of the Sámi form

the above-mentioned institutions. These entities have the right to act on behalf of that institution and should therefore be involved in decision-making concerning them in a timely manner*, in accordance with the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.

- 3.2.5 M-L The Organization* shall not violate the legal* and traditional Sámi rights. Forestry is carried out in such a manner that the conditions for practicing the Sámi culture, such as reindeer husbandry, are secured. The sufficient available grazing resources of the reindeer herding co-operatives* and, if the reindeer herding is carried out by their subdivisions, are also secured insofar as Organization's forestry has impact on them.
- 3.2.6 If there is evidence that The Organization* has violated the legal* or traditional rights of the Sámi in practicing forestry, the situation shall be remedied in a culturally appropriate manner and/or through the dispute* resolution method required by Criterion* 1.6 or 4.6.
- 3.2.7 State: Prior to the natural resources plan entering into force in accordance with indicators* 3.2.3 and 3.2.4, management activities* planned on state lands in the Sámi homeland* shall be agreed with each Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operative* in accordance with the FPIC principle.
- 3.2.7 M-L If the FPIC process has not resulted in an FPIC agreement, representatives of The Organization* and the Sámi will participate in a mutually agreed FPIC conciliation process that proceeds in good faith on both sides and is welcomed by the community. A request for a conciliation process is submitted to FSC Finland. Despite the new negotiation process, the Sámi communities are not obliged to give their consent for forestry measures.

3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities*, a binding agreement between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples* shall be concluded through Free, Prior and Informed Consent*. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples* of The Organization*'s compliance with its terms and conditions.

- 3.3.1 State: The natural resource plan is valid for five years. It is a publicly available* binding document approved by Metsähallitus' Board of Directors.

The implementation of the Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operative*-specific forestry related plans is monitored in annual negotiations with each reindeer herding co-operative*. The Sámi Parliament* and the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* in the Skolt area monitor the implementation of the entire natural resource plan as agreed with Metsähallitus.

If, during the implementation of projects or plans, negative effects on the Sámi culture are detected that have not been considered during the preparation of the plans, the Sámi Parliament*, the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* and Metsähallitus will assemble to agree on the

necessary measures. Correspondingly, Metsähallitus and the reindeer herding co-operatives* affected by these effects agree on the necessary measures. The parties may also jointly agree, in the event of a significant change in the situation in the planning area, when the plan has been prepared, whether the plan should be revised in any way or updated as a whole.

Before the start of the next natural resource planning cycle for the Sámi homeland*, Metsähallitus, the Sámi Parliament* and Skolt Sámi Siida Council* will initiate the above-mentioned preliminary negotiations. Similarly, Metsähallitus will start negotiations with the Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operatives* in advance.

- 3.3.1 M-L The mutually agreed matters (indicator* 3.5.1) are recorded in a binding agreement, which includes the duration of the agreement, the terms of renegotiation, its conditions and renewal, other terms and how the implementation of the agreement is monitored.
 - 3.3.2 State: Metsähallitus shall prepare a binding agreement on forestry in the area of the reindeer herding co-operative* with each reindeer herding co-operative* respectively. The agreement shall specify its duration and the conditions for renegotiation, renewal and termination. The aim is for the duration of the agreement to be the same as for the natural resource plan. Penalties for possible violations of the agreement are also agreed in the agreement.
 - 3.3.3 State: The natural resource plan for the Sámi homeland* and the related forestry sections prepared on reindeer herding co-operative* level are stored in Metsähallitus' case processing system and geographical information system, and they are publicly available*.
 - 3.3.4 M-L Agreements binding both parties are maintained.
- 3.4 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).**
- 3.4.1 The Organization* is aware of and recognizes the traditional rights, customs and culture of the Sámi, as defined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169.
 - 3.4.1 State: Metsähallitus shall not violate the traditional rights, customs and culture of the Sámi, as defined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169.
 - 3.4.2 If it is proven that The Organization* has violated the rights of the Sámi, The Organization* documents the conflict situation and its steps of resolution, primarily seeking to reach a negotiated settlement between the parties.
- 3.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization* and their management, and/or**

protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples*.

3.5.1 M-L The Organization*, together with the Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operatives* (in accordance with indicator* 3.1.1), shall define the most important sites for the Sámi culture:

- a) Locations of reindeer fences including directions of moving the reindeer around
- b) Arboreal and ground lichen sites of special significance
- c) Calving areas

M-L The Organization*, together with the Sámi Parliament*, the Sámi Museum Siida's cultural environment unit and in the Skolt area with the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* (in accordance with indicator* 3.1.1), shall determine the most important sites for Sámi culture:

- d) Old settlements and other cultural monuments
- e) Sacred sites in accordance with official registers

3.5.1 XS-S The Organization* shall define in the forest management plan* the most important sites for Sámi reindeer herding, if they are known or are informed:

- a) Locations of reindeer fences including directions of moving the reindeer around
- b) Arboreal and ground lichen sites of special significance
- c) Calving areas

XS-S The Organization*, together with the Sámi Parliament*, the Sámi Museum Siida's Cultural Environment Unit and in the Skolt area with the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* shall define in the forest management plan* the most important sites for Sámi reindeer herding, if they are known or are informed:

- d) Old settlements and other cultural monuments
- e) Sacred sites in accordance with official registers

3.5.2 The Organization* shall prepare forest managements plans* in the Sámi homeland*, in which the sites of indicator* 3.5.1 on record* are recorded.

3.5.3 Sites mentioned in the indicator* 3.5.1 shall be taken into consideration in the forestry appropriate to each site. If the reindeer herding co-operative* does not wish to disclose this information, The Organization* is not required to maintain these maps and information, but will act in other ways to secure the essential values.

3.5.4 If a previously unknown culturally, economically, religiously or spiritually particularly significant site is detected, management activities* in the vicinity of the site are halted until protection* of the site has been agreed with the Sámi Parliament*, the Sámi Museum Siida Cultural Environment Unit, in the Skolt are with the Skolt Sámi Siida Council* or local reindeer herding co-operative*, and as the Finnish legislation requires.

3.5.5 In the Sámi homeland*, The Organization* may use ground preparation on lichen heaths (xeric and sub-xeric heaths) only if it is required by the Forest Act regeneration obligation. Barren heath forests shall always be regenerated without ground preparation, e.g. by methods maintaining vegetation cover. On other sites in the Sámi homeland*, ground preparation shall be avoided or applied with the lightest possible method.

3.6 The Organization* shall uphold the right of Indigenous Peoples* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall* compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall* be concluded between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

3.6.1 State: Traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* are protected. The natural resource plan uses the traditional information only if voluntarily provided by the Sámi Parliament*, the Skolt Sámi Siida Council*, the Akwé: Kon working group and reindeer herding co-operatives*.

3.6.2 State: Compensation procedures for participation in the preparation of forest management plans* specific to each reindeer herding co-operative* are agreed in advance with the Sámi homeland* reindeer herding co-operatives*. Compensation shall enable adequate participation in the preparation of the plan.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization* shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.

4.1 The Organization* shall identify the local communities* that exist within the Management Unit* and those that are affected by management activities*. The Organization* shall then, through engagement* with these local communities*, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the Management Unit*.

4.1.1 The Organization* is aware of the impact of its activities on the local people's

a) Legal* and customary rights*;

b) Property; and

c) Means of livelihood.

4.1.2 The Organization* shall respect Everyman's rights* and the other party's rights of access to the area of the management unit.

4.1.3 The Organization* shall allow the free reindeer grazing in accordance with the Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) on its lands located in the reindeer herding area*.

NOTE: The right of free-range reindeer grazing is defined in Sections 3, 3a, 31 and 32 of Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990)

4.1.4 The Organization* shall respect the reindeer herders' right to off-road traffic in work related to reindeer herding (Section 4.2.3 of the Off-road Traffic Act 1710/1995).

4.1.5 The state forest management organization, Metsähallitus, shall negotiate with the reindeer herding co-operative* when planning management activities* that may have a significant impact on reindeer herding (Section 53 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act 848/1990). The matters covered by the negotiations and the procedures for the negotiations shall be determined by an agreement with the Reindeer Herders' Association. Fulfilling of the indicator* means that the agreement is in force at the time and that the agreement has been complied with.

4.1.6 In the area specifically intended for reindeer herding* (Section 2 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act 848/1990), forestry shall be carried out in such a manner that it does not cause significant damage to reindeer herding. The methods of implementation shall be defined in the agreement between Metsähallitus and the Reindeer Herders' Association.

4.2 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold the legal* and customary rights* of local communities* to maintain control over management activities* within or related to the Management Unit* to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

Delegation by local communities* of control over management activities* to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.

4.2.1 The Organization* respects the legal* easements and rights of access concerning the areas (real estates).

4.2.2 Recreational values shall be considered in management activities* in recreational areas* defined in land use planning, Outdoor Recreation Act or public decisions of The Organization* (public entities). The state, municipalities and parishes shall not carry out regeneration felling* of more than 2 ha (Southern Finland*) or more than 3 ha (Northern Finland*) in these areas.

4.3 The Organization* shall provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities*.

4.3.1 L The Organization* shall provide employment opportunities for local residents and entrepreneurs within the framework of competition and procurement legislation.

4.4 The Organization* shall implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities*.

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

4.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities* on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts.

4.5.1 L (excluding municipalities, parishes and the state):

When operating in the recreation areas* (V, VR and VL) of regional, municipal master and local plans* The Organization* shall publish in advance information on planned regeneration felling* on an important area for multiple-use (Southern Finland*; > 2 ha regeneration felling*, Northern Finland*; > 3 ha regeneration felling*) and provide an opportunity for known stakeholders* using the area to express their views when the consultation of neighbours by the landscape work permit process is not required.

4.5.1 Municipalities, parishes and the state:

When operating in the recreation areas* (V, VR and VL) of regional, municipal master and local plans, The Organization* shall publish in advance information on planned regeneration felling* on an important area for multiple-use and provide an opportunity for known stakeholders* using the area to express their views when the consultation of neighbours by the landscape work permit process is not required.

4.5.2 The Organization* shall operate in accordance with the regulations of legally valid regional, municipal master and local plans.

4.5.3 The Organization* shall not restrict the use of forest roads without a reason.

NOTE: Restrictions of use may be justified for reasons such as frost damage periods, dumping of waste, unauthorized hunting or abuse of everyman's rights*.

4.5.4 The Organization* shall take into consideration the requirements of reindeer herding in management activities* in the reindeer herding area* as follows:

- 1) Reindeer fences are not broken, and the gates are kept closed;
- 2) Ground preparation is avoided in the lichen areas of xeric and barren heaths in winter pasture areas within the framework of the regeneration obligation of the Forest Act;
- 3) Forestry work in the immediate vicinity of reindeer round-up sites is planned and carried out in such a manner that it does not cause significant damage to reindeer round-up or the transport of reindeer to their round-up fence. In these areas, clearing of small-diameter trees is not committed during deep snow to avoid long stumps.

4.6 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation* to local communities* and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities* of The Organization*.

4.6.1 L, municipalities and parishes: The Organization* shall have a documented stakeholder feedback processing routine.

4.6.2 M-L The Organization* shall document conflicts regarding the legal* and customary rights* of the local population, the traditional rights of Indigenous Peoples* and damage to property or livelihood.

4.6.2 XS-S The Organization* shall document conflicts regarding the legal* and in writing established customary rights* of the local population and damage to property.

4.6.3 The Organization* shall have practices for resolving conflicts in accordance with Finnish legislation.

4.6.4 The Organization* shall record the processing of conflicts and solutions, and compensation paid.

4.7 The Organization*, through engagement* with local communities*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall* be recognized by The Organization*, and their management and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these local communities*.

4.7.1 The Organization*, through public registers, other public sources and, if needed, engagement* with stakeholders* appropriate to the local

culture, shall obtain information of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to which local communities* have legal* or customary rights*.

4.7.2 The Organization* shall agree on protecting sites in accordance with indicator* 4.7.1 with local communities* with legal* or customary rights*. Decisions are documented.

4.7.3 If previously unknown sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are identified in the planning or activities and for which local communities* have legal* or customary rights*, The Organization* shall not proceed in the vicinity of the sites until the nature and legal* status of the sites have been clarified and their possible protection* has been agreed in accordance with the requirements of the applicable law*.

4.8 The Organization* shall uphold the right of local communities* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate local communities* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization* and the local communities* for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall* be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

The Organization* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit* to maintain or enhance long-term* economic viability* and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1 The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services* existing in the Management Unit* in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities*.

5.1.1 The Organization* is aware of the different production and use possibilities of its certified forests.

5.1.2 In management activities*, The Organization* shall recognize the multiple-use of the forest, the services and goods produced by the forest, and maintain the conditions for multiple-use.

5.1.3 When The Organization* uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization* shall comply with the applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

5.2 The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

5.2.1 M-L The Organization* is aware of long-term* (20 years) sustainable logging opportunities. The 20-year calculation period may be deviated from for a justified reason.

5.2.2 M-L The Organization* shall plan and implement management activities* in such a manner that logging does not exceed the sustainable logging potential of the forest in the long term (20 years). The 20-year calculation period may be deviated from for a justified reason.

5.2.3 Harvesting of non-timber forest products* is permitted based on Everyman's rights*, with the permission of the landowner or based on an access rights contract.

5.2.4 Other than everyman's rights* based harvesting of non-timber forest products* on restricted-use sites (e.g. 6.5.1.1, 6.5.1.2, 6.5.2) is permitted only if it does not endanger the site's conservation values.

NOTE 1: Indicators* concern harvesting/cultivation on forestry land*. Large-scale peat extraction falls under the conversion indicators* (6.9), above-mentioned indicators* do not concern it.

NOTE 2: The list of non-timber forest products* is presented in the Glossary of Terms.

- 5.3 The Organization* shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

- 5.4 The Organization* shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

- 5.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term* economic viability*.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

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PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values of the Management Unit*, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

- 6.1 The Organization* shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit* and those values outside the Management Unit* potentially affected by management activities*. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation* measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.**
- 6.1.1 Best available information* is used to identify environmental values. Environmental values shall be identified with the accuracy required to comply with the standard within and outside the management unit* when management activities* within the management unit* have notable effects on them according to the standard.
- 6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities* on the identified environmental values.**
- 6.2.1 M-L The Organization* shall assess and consider the environmental impacts of management activities* at both the stand and the landscape level.
- NOTE: This assessment does not refer to statutory environmental impact assessment.
- 6.2.2 XS-S Environmental impacts of management activities* are assessed before management activities* are undertaken.
- 6.3 The Organization* shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities* on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of these impacts.**
- 6.3.1 Management activities* are planned and implemented in such a manner that the negative environmental impacts of the measures are prevented.
- 6.3.2 In the event of abnormal damage on environmental values, further damage shall be prevented, and the damage reduced and repaired.
- NOTE: Abnormal damage here means a damage whose nature, intensity or consequence differs from normal management activities*, e.g. an oil spill from machinery.
- 6.4 The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity and/or (where necessary) other**

direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities* and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.

6.4.1. The Organization* shall request from the Finnish Environment Institute (HERTTA database) or similar authoritative data the data on the occurrence of nationally and regionally endangered and rare forest species* (categories NT, RT, VU, EN, CR and DD). Species occurrence data shall be requested from both the certified area and its vicinity (in a zone of approx. 500 m). The information is recorded in the forest management plan* or otherwise documented. The obligation to obtain information applies to observations made after 1995 that have been reported with sufficient accuracy (coordinate point with ten-meter accuracy).

NOTE: If The Organization* has requested but not received species occurrence data, this is not considered as a deviation from the requirements of the indicator*.

6.4.1.1 M-L Data on the occurrence of rare and threatened species* is requested at least every six months, or by contract according to the practice by the manager of the information.

6.4.1.1 XS-S Data on the occurrence of endangered and rare species* shall be reviewed prior to the commencement of forest management, no earlier than one year before the commencement of the management.

6.4.2 The Organization* shall record in the forest management plan* or otherwise document the data received from researchers, scientific societies and associations, environmental NGOs and studies commissioned or carried out by The Organization* on the occurrence of nationally and regionally endangered or rare species* (categories NT, RT, VU, EN, CR and DD).

6.4.3 The Organization* shall ensure the preservation of living conditions of on record* occurrences of nationally and regionally threatened (categories CR, EN, VU, RT) forest species* in forest management.

NOTE 1: Occurrence on record* means a coordinate point and/or such a description of an occurrence so that the object can be located in the field, e.g. a photograph or a terrain marking. When processing occurrence data, a possible GPS measurement error shall be taken into account.

NOTE 2: If there is a treatment instruction approved by the FSC Finland Chambers for the protection of the species occurrence mentioned in the indicator*, this instruction shall determine the required minimum level for the protection of the occurrence.

NOTE 3: The protection obligation does not apply to species occurrences resulting from active nature management measures under the following conditions:

- The species is classified vulnerable (VU); and

- The measures taken are documented with sufficient accuracy; and
- It can be demonstrated that the species occurrence in question arose as a result of those measures.

6.4.4 The Organization* shall ensure the preservation of living conditions of on record* occurrences of near threatened (category NT) forest species* listed in Annex 7 in forest management, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The species occurs in dominantly regeneration mature stand
- b) Species occurrences are part of a species concentration with:
 - 1) At least 10 different near threatened species, or
 - 2) At least 10 occurrences of five different species, when some of the species are threatened or regionally threatened

NOTE 1: The observation unit is a uniformly demarcated species concentration in a dominantly regeneration mature stand, not a single forestry compartment.

NOTE 2: The preservation obligation does not apply to those sites that do not possess the potential for continuity of resources required by the species.

NOTE 3: The preservation obligation does not apply to species occurrences resulting from active nature management measures under the following conditions:

- The measures taken are documented with sufficient accuracy; and
- It can be demonstrated that the species occurrence in question arose as a result of those measures.

6.4.5 When planning logging, The Organization* shall consider the bird nesting season on sites valuable for birdlife as follows:

- a) In fertile (herb-rich forest, herb-rich heath forest and mesic heath forest, and corresponding peatland forests) deciduous-dominant forests (proportion of deciduous trees > 50%), spruce mires and buffer zones* of water systems*;

Southern Finland*: logging shall not be committed from 1 May to 30 June, and logging avoided from 15 April to 30 April and 1 July to 15 July

Northern Finland*: logging shall not be committed from 15 May to 15 July, and logging is avoided from 1 May to 14 May and 16 July to 31 July.

NOTE 1: Thinning in deciduous-dominant mesic heath forests are subject only to the requirement of avoiding logging at all times mentioned.

NOTE 2: The indicator* does not prevent making a skidding trail through a deciduous-dominant forest.

- b) In the internationally important bird areas (IBA sites) in Finland, logging shall not be committed from 15 April to 31 July.

- c) In the vicinity (less than 50 m) of bird wetlands (shallow lakes, ponds, sea bays, flooded swamps) in internationally, nationally and regionally important bird areas in Finland (IBA, FINIBA and MAALI areas), logging shall not be committed from 15 April to 31 July
- d) In the vicinity (1000 m) of the inhabited nests of the golden eagle, logging shall not be committed in the region of Lapland from 15 March to 31 July and elsewhere in Finland from 15 February to 31 July.
- e) In the vicinity (500 m) of the inhabited nests of the white-tailed eagle, logging shall not be done in the region of Lapland from 15 March to 31 July and elsewhere in Finland from 15 February to 31 July.
- f) In the vicinity (500 m) of the inhabited nests of the osprey at sites where a visual connection to the nest is established, logging shall not be committed from 15 April to 31 July.
- g) In the vicinity (300 m) of the nests on record* of the northern goshawk and the common buzzard, logging shall not be committed from 15 March to 31 July.
- h) In the vicinity (300 m) of on record* nests of the European honey buzzard, logging shall not be committed from 1 May to 31 August.
- i) In capercaillie breeding-grounds on record*, logging shall not be committed in Northern Finland* from 1 April to 20 May and elsewhere in Finland from 15 March to 20 May.

NOTE 3: Points d-i: A regularly operated road or railway truncates the restricted area.

NOTE 4: Does not apply to island sites where logging at other times is technically impossible. In this case, logging is avoided during the most critical nesting season (Southern Finland* from 1 May to 30 June, Northern Finland* from 15 May to 15 July) and in the immediate vicinity of nesting trees for raptors.

6.4.6 Capercaillie breeding-grounds on record* are recorded in the forest management plan* and shall be taken into consideration in management activities* as follows:

- a) Forest cover and tree size variation are maintained: half of the total area of the lek is suitable for capercaillie.
- b) Thickets for game and shrubs are preserved in all phases of forest management.
- c) When regenerating forests, a maximum size of 0.5 ha for clearings and 1.0 ha for narrow regeneration felling* is applied; the average width of the clearing shall not be more than 50 m.

6.4.7 The Organization* shall report any detected hunting, fishing or collecting related illegalities to the authorities.

6.5 The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas* of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the

Management Unit* to more natural conditions. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration*, including within plantations*, shall* be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*.

6.5.1 The Organization* shall exclude defined valuable habitats* and certain sites of special importance for species protection from forest management. Only management activities* that promote conservation objectives are possible in the sites. These sites are:

6.5.1.1 Statutory sites:

- a) Habitats of special importance in accordance with the Forest Act, section 10
- b) Protected habitat types in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, section 29
- c) Nesting trees for large raptors in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, section 39
- d) Habitats on record* for species under strict protection* in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, section 47
- e) Breeding sites and resting places of species listed in the European Union Habitats Directive Annex IV (a) and sites for plant species listed in the European Union Habitats Directive Annex IV (b) in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, section 49.
- f) Waters meeting the criteria of the Water Act, chapter 2, section 11

NOTE: The preservation obligation in points b, d and e also applies to occurrences of habitats* and species that meet the criteria but have not been delineated by the environmental authority.

6.5.1.2 Other sites to be always preserved:

- a) Sites meeting the characteristics of a habitat of special importance in Section 10 of the Forest Act, regardless of their size and regional prevalence. For gorges and ravines, a minimum height of 10 meters is not required, but the natural state of the site is considered.
- b) Specified forests rich in deadwood in accordance with Annex 3.
- c) Boulder soil forests on forest land* in which there is regularly standing or flowing water and whose dominant tree storey is more than 100 years old.
- d) Old forest fire areas which, after a forest fire, have been allowed to develop without treatment for at least 20 years and which contain fire stumps and/or trees damaged by the fire.

NOTE 1: Fire stumps do not mean burnt saw stumps.

NOTE 2: Low-impact post-fire selective logging does not remove the preservation obligation.

- e) Moist herb-rich forests with natural or natural-like water relations.

- f) Forests with large or decay-damaged old southern broadleaved trees*. Includes those forests containing the above-mentioned southern broadleaved trees that do not represent any other habitat listed in indicator 6.5.1. The part of the stand compartment where old broadleaved trees are present is preserved.
- g) Habitats of hazel trees elsewhere than in herb-rich forests, where there are at least 20 old hazel trees in a uniformly demarcated area.
- h) Alluvial forests*
- i) Spruce-dominant ridge-hollows and kettle holes*
- j) Rivers and brooks with a natural or natural-like* bed and brooks where, in spite of previous treatment of the bed, natural meandering and variation in water pressure remain, and springs; all afore with their shore areas

NOTE: The definition also applies to short natural or natural-like sections of rivers and brooks.

- k) Forests with at least advanced dominant tree storey, uneven-aged multi-storey stand structure, visible amount (minimum 5 m³ per hectare) deadwood and adjacent to a water system* or small water body*. Does not apply to forests adjacent to excavated canals or excavated pools.

NOTE: The stands meeting the criteria differ from the managed stands. Outside the immediate water-forest transition zone, the stand of these forests has storeys due to natural regeneration and/or small-scale openings, trees of different ages and, in general, different tree species.

- l) Natural or natural-like flads and gloe lakes including their shores
- m) Natural or natural-like succession series, or single representative parts of succession series, coastal forests along the Baltic Sea post-glacial rebound coastline.

NOTE: Applies to sites with excellent, good or significant representativity by the definition of habitat types in the Habitats Directive (Natura 2000).

- n) Spruce, pine and deciduous mires, bogs, fens, rich fens and wooded swamps; with natural or natural-like* water relations.

NOTE 1: Natural or natural-like water relations: a peatland or part of a peatland where, despite possible ditching, the water relations or the vegetation have not been significantly altered due to ditching and/or the possible increased stand growth affects negatively on the survival of mire vegetation no more. That is: the degree of drainage on site is not altered peatland or heathy peatland

NOTE 2: The preservation obligation applies to those mires or parts of mires where the uniform area of the mire types to be preserved is at least 0.3 ha.

NOTE 3: Does not apply to managed seedling stands or forests previously treated with thinning or final felling in the following mire types:

- Dwarf shrub pine bogs on forest land in Southern Finland
- Dwarf shrub spruce mires and thin-peated spruce mires in Northern Finland
- In the whole country, those bogs and mires that are not classified as threatened in their own study area (Southern Finland, Northern Finland, according to the LUTU division)

The possible treatment of these sites shall happen through forest-cover preserving logging methods without interfering with the water management.

- o) Natural and natural-like low-productive land and non-productive land

NOTE 1: Wooded mineral soil lands belonging to low-productive land are counted as natural-like if their stands are uneven-aged and have been treated with no more than picking or selection felling.

NOTE 2: Of naturally treeless non-productive lands all sites whose vegetation has remained almost equivalent to natural can be considered as natural-like. Mild wear or eutrophication is accepted as part of the definition of a natural-like non-productive land. The effects of reindeer grazing are not taken into account here except in cases where they have led to the complete loss of the vegetation cover.

- p) *Cladonia* type barren heath forests in a natural or natural-like state.

NOTE: Natural values obtained through active nature management of commercial forests (regulations measures implemented in connection with forestry measures, e.g. retention trees, prescribed burning, special felling, actively produced deadwood) do not lead to the preservation obligation according to indicator 6.5.1.2. The aforementioned requires that the measures are adequately documented.

NOTE: The implementation of the indicator shall take into account the requirements of the Forest Damages Prevention Act (Forest Damages Prevention Act 1087/2013).

- 6.5.1.3 Sites that meet the definitions of sub-indicators 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2 are recorded in the forest management plan* and preserved as soon as they are identified.

- 6.5.1.4 The buffer zones for the sites of sub-indicator 6.5.1.2 shall be delimited as follows:

NOTE: The table shows only those 6.5.1.2 sites for which a buffer zone is required. The characteristics required of the sites themselves are described in sub-indicator 6.5.1.2.

Site of sub-indicator 6.5.1.2	Buffer zone part with no treatment; width	Buffer zone part with treatment retaining tree cover; width	NOTE
a) Sites meeting the characteristics of habitats in Section 10 of Forestry Act	According to the Finnish Forest Centre's recommendation, unless the habitat-specific requirement presented in the table below requires more.		If the requirements of the Forest Centre's recommendation and the Standard's buffer zone requirement differ, the more extensive one applies.
b) Forests rich in deadwood according to Annex 3	15 m		The buffer zone is required for the part of the site that meets the criteria according to Annex 3.
c) Boulder soil forests on forest land		appr. 15 m	
e) Moist herb-rich forests		appr. 15 m	
f) Forests with large or decay-damaged old southern broadleaved trees*			The need for a buffer zone shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis (need for light/shadow, risk of windfall).
h) Alluvial forests		appr. 15 m	
i) Spruce-dominant ridge-hollows and kettle holes	The trees shall be retained from the bottom of the formation to the upper limit of the spruce-dominant part of the slope.		
j) Rivers, brooks and springs	20 m	appr. 10 m	The treatable part is not required in situations where the part of the riparian zone to be completely excluded from use according to the standard is a final felling area, seedling stand, young thinning stand or mineral soil pine forest.
k) Riparian forests with multi-storey stand structure and deadwood	30 m, including the site		For each water system and small water body type in excess of its own buffer zone requirement, as far as the deadwood and multi-storey criteria are met, but not more than 30 m from the waterside edge of the forest.
l) Flads and gloe lakes	30 m		
n) Mires, bogs, fens and swamps	Wooded swamps and forest land spruce and deciduous mires: 10 m Others: 5 m		The buffer zone requirement does not apply to pre-clearing and first thinning of young thinning stands. In the vicinity of the buffer zone, trees smaller than commercial pulp timber are

		<p>retained in a zone at least 5 meters wide.</p> <p>The paludified transition zone can be included in the width of the buffer zone. The paludified transition zone shall be excluded in its entirety from regeneration felling, ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, and ground preparation, even if it is wider than the buffer zone required at the site.</p> <p>The total width of the buffer zones (zones on both sides of the site) does not need to be wider than the width of the site at that point under any circumstances.</p>
o) Low-productive land and non-productive land	Trees growing immediately at the edge of the non-productive land rock-formations are retained.	

NOTE: The width of the buffer zone and the zone with trees smaller than pulp timber may vary slightly so that individual small deviations in width do not contravene this standard. However, this does not mean that it is possible to pick harvest trees from within the buffer zones. The anomalous topography of the site can also be taken into consideration when demarcating the zones (for example, when the site is bounded by steep slopes/cliffs).

6.5.1.5 At sites in accordance with the indicator*, trees that pose a danger the use of outdoor routes can be felled into snag to the ground and trees that block the passage can be cleared and moved aside. If the impacts of the outdoor recreation threaten the site's conservation objectives, the movement on the site can also be controlled by establishing pathways. Pathways shall be established in such a manner that the damage to the site's natural values is minimized.

6.5.2 The Organization* shall preserve outside forestry a minimum of 5% of the forest land* in the certified area to protect biological diversity*. All forest land* permanently excluded from forestry for the implementation of the indicators* of this standard (e.g. 6.5.1, 6.4.3 and 6.7.1) may be included in the proportion of this preserved area.

NOTE 1: Forest land* in areas established as private conservation areas and in areas sold to the State for conservation areas during their FSC certification may be counted as preserved area according to the indicator.

NOTE 2: Mires to be actively restored* to low-productive and non-productive lands* may be calculated in the proportion of preserved

area of the indicator* 6.5.2 using a coefficient of 0,5, however, so that their coverage of the sites to be preserved is:

- M-L a maximum of 15%
- XS-S a maximum of 20%, but always at least 1 ha

NOTE 3: On State land, all forest land* sites excluded from forest management operations outside official conservation programmes (incl. the METSO programme) are counted in, even though they would become established as statutory protected areas or Metsähallitus conservation reserves after the Standard comes into effect.

6.5.2.1 If the total area of the forest land* sites permanently excluded from forestry, for the implementation of indicators* 6.5.1, 6.4.3, 6.4.4 and 6.7.1, does not meet the 5% requirement, the complementary sites shall be selected primarily from areas with significant biological diversity* values.

6.5.2.2 The sites to be preserved shall be permanent.

NOTE: The complementary sites mentioned in sub-indicator* 6.5.2.1 may be replaced by sites that meet the definitions of 6.5.1, if these are identified during or after the definition period in connection with management measures planning or other planning.

6.5.2.3 S, M, L When joining the certification, The Organization* shall present a publicly available* plan to identify the sites forming the 5% preservation areas.

NOTE: For those joining group certification, the certificate holder may be responsible for the plan.

6.5.3 The Organization* shall have at its disposal the state administration's (Finnish Environment Institute, Geological Survey of Finland) open data geographical information on the following habitats*:

- a) Dune forests
- b) Calcareous habitats
- c) Ultrabasic habitats

6.5.4 The Organization* shall record in the forest management plan* the following habitats* on record* or identified in connection with the planning committed in the management unit:

- a) Wooded pastures, forest pastures and forest meadows
- b) Sunlit heat slopes on eskers

6.5.5 The Organization* shall delineate special sites that have particular significance for the biodiversity of the forest ecosystem* or the diversification of the forest structure. Together with the sites excluded from forestry, their share shall cover a minimum 10% of the certified forest land*. Sites shall be permanent unless otherwise stated in the definitions.

Such sites include:

- a) Sites aimed at growing trees in such a manner that, in the long term, management measures do not lead to the regeneration

obligation as prescribed in the Forest Act. Sites are selected and managed according to the following conditions:

- Young thinning stands or stands with older dominant canopy storey with variability in the age structure (there shall be at least two tree storeys);
- In the case of possible pre-clearing prior to logging, trees smaller than the commercial pulp timber shall be removed only from the immediate vicinity of the trees to be logged;
- In order to enable water management regulation, the maximum size of a small clearing in accordance with the Forest Act is not applied to continuous cover logging on peatlands

NOTE: Compartments larger than 0.5 ha that have been designated as special sites already during the previous standard and for which clearings of less than 0.5 ha of size have been made may be included. In the future, these sites will be managed in such a manner that there will be no regeneration obligation as prescribed in the Forest Act.

- b) Sites where more than 10 m³/ha of deadwood* is actively produced in connection with intermediate logging. Later, in the regeneration felling*, the site shall be left with twice the number of retention trees compared to a normal regeneration site.

NOTE: The requirement to produce deadwood* is considered to happen within the rotation period and in such a manner that deadwood* is produced in all logging.

- c) Permanently deciduous-dominant forests in which the management maintains biological diversity* based on characteristics of deciduous forests, also by regenerating these sites for deciduous trees. In regeneration felling*, twice the number of retention trees, which are mainly deciduous trees, is left at the site compared to a normal regeneration site.
- d) Herb-rich sites (other than those that shall be preserved according to indicator 6.5.1) with a management objective* to maintain biological diversity*
- e) Forest meadows, wooded pastures and other traditional forest semi-cultural habitats with a management objective* to preserve the characteristics of the habitat*
- f) Sunlit heat areas on forest land* with a management objective* to maintain species dependent on these habitats
- g) Dune forests with a management objective* to preserve habitat* characteristics
- h) Forest land* habitats* in calcareous and ultrabasic soils with a management objective* to preserve habitat* characteristics
- i) Uniform areas with cultural relics
- j) Highland forests* with continuous cover management objectives

- k) Forest land* with special emphasis on reindeer husbandry, where forest management measures have been restricted in agreement with the reindeer herding co-operative* or in accordance with Principle 3
- l) Fire continuum areas* and individual sites suitable for prescribed burning*
- m) Sites with extended regeneration cycle*
- n) Sites with a game management objective*:
 - 1) Capercaillie breeding-grounds (indicator* 6.4.6) and
 - 2) Sites where thickets are preserved for game protection on a minimum of 5% of the area. After regeneration felling* these shall be replaced with new sites.

NOTE 1: Changes caused by natural disasters do not terminate the status as a special site, even if the site does not meet all of the requirements after the disaster anymore.

NOTE 2: The site may be replaced with another site for justified reason, if fungus or pest damage prevents the planned development of the site or the change justifiably promotes biological diversity* in the management unit*.

- 6.5.6 The identification of preserved sites in indicator* 6.5.2 and special sites in indicator* 6.5.5 shall be completed within one year of joining the certification.
 - 6.5.7 The Organization* shall ensure that management activities*, including ditching and constructing forest roads, do not impair the conservation* values or characteristics of existing protected areas, Natura 2000 sites or habitats* in accordance with indicators* 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2.
 - 6.5.8 The Organization* shall not afforest traditional semi-cultural habitats or fields, meadows or pastures significant to the landscape* of valuable landscape areas identified as valuable on local, regional or national level in official environmental administration reports.
- 6.6 The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.**
- 6.6.1 In connection with management activities*, The Organization* shall retain living trees valuable for biological diversity*.

NOTE 1: Trees grown commercially for special timber or cultivated trees are not included.

NOTE 2: In the close vicinity (up to the distance matching the length of the retention tree) of electric lines and roads, buildings/structures, the retention trees of this indicator* may also be removed for justified safety reasons.

NOTE 3: Individual trees may be felled into snag to the ground if it is necessary to arrange forest transport.

6.6.1.1 The following living trees valuable for biological diversity*, shall be retained in all management activities*:

- a) Protected tree species* (according to the law, regardless of the diameter of the tree)
- b) Individual or small groups of trees with a minimum diameter at breast height of:
 - 1) 60 cm for pine, spruce and birch
 - 2) 40 cm for other native species*
- c) Arborescent and columnar junipers
- d) Aspens with a minimum diameter at breast height of 40 cm: a minimum of 20 trees per hectare, or all trees if the total number per hectare is less than mentioned afore, are retained in coniferous-dominant* thinning stands
- e) Cavity trees
- f) Nesting trees for raptors on record*
- g) Fire-scarred pine trees. In Northern Finland*, in areas with extensive fire scarring, a minimum of 10 fire-scarred trees per hectare shall be retained.

6.6.1.2 The following living trees valuable for biological diversity* shall be retained in regeneration felling* and in other felling in stands with advanced dominant tree storey:

- h) Oaks with a diameter at breast height of:
 - 1) a minimum of 20 cm in the hemi boreal zone
 - 2) a minimum of 10 cm elsewhere in Finland
- i) Other southern broadleaved trees*, goat willows and other arborescent willows, bird cherries, rowans and black alders with a diameter at breast height of 10 cm or more.

6.6.1.3 In the felling in stands with young dominant tree storey and in tending of seedling stands, a minimum 20 trees per hectare, or all the trees meeting the requirements of the indicator* 6.6.1.2 if less than 20 trees per hectare occur, shall be retained. The management area of several hectares can be divided into compartments of one hectare, where the conformity to the criterion is examined on a case-by-case basis. When choosing retention trees according to this indicator*, preference shall be given to the most robust trees and variation of different tree species.

NOTE: Based on this indicator*, it is not possible to deviate from the protection obligations provided by law (such as protected tree species, southern broadleaved forests of Section 29 of the Nature Conservation Act).

- 6.6.2 The Organization* shall maintain a pool of retention trees in management activities*. Retention trees in the stands can be concentrated within a circle with a diameter of 1 km.
- a) Retention trees shall always include also individuals of the main tree species of the stands subject to logging. Alien tree species are not counted as retention trees, except for larch.
 - b) Living retention trees from the previous loggings shall not be removed and can be counted as retention trees in subsequent loggings as long as they are still alive.
 - c) Trees retained in accordance with indicator* 6.6.1 are counted in the required number of retention trees when they meet the diameter requirements (indicators* 6.6.2.1 and 6.6.2.2)
 - d) A part of the retention trees (a maximum of 5 per hectare) may be made into artificial standing snags, provided that the trees in question are not trees with special biodiversity value according to indicator* 6.6.1. The trunk part cut off from the artificial snag is left in the terrain in case the artificial snag is counted in the number of retention trees.
 - e) The ground in the retention tree groups left in the regeneration sites shall be preserved intact and the undergrowth shall not be cleared.
- 6.6.2.1 In regeneration felling* a minimum of 10 trees per hectare shall be left as retention trees with a minimum diameter at breast height of:
- 1) 20 cm in Southern Finland*
 - 2) 15 cm in Northern Finland*
- In addition, at least 10 trees per hectare with a diameter at breast height of a minimum of 10 cm are left as retention trees in regeneration felling*. This requirement is not applied if there is at least 5 retention trees per hectare with a diameter at breast height of:
- 3) a minimum of 30 cm in Southern Finland*
 - 4) a minimum of 25 cm in Northern Finland*
- 6.6.2.2 In other types of logging on stands with at least advanced tree storey, any trees left as retention trees in previous measures shall be retained, and care shall be taken to ensure that even after felling, the site has at least 10 trees per hectare with a diameter at breast height of:
- 1) a minimum of 20 cm in Southern Finland*
 - 2) a minimum of 15 cm in Northern Finland*
- In case sufficient number of trees meeting the minimum diameters above are not present at the site, the most robust trees are selected for retention trees.
- In loggings aiming for uneven-aged stand management, permanent retention trees shall be defined separately.
- 6.6.3 The Organization* shall retain the dead trees with a diameter at breast height of a minimum of 10 cm in management activities* whenever

they are present, unless the Forest Damages Prevention Act requires their removal. In case the amount of freshly formed (decay category* 1) deadwood exceeds 20 m³ per hectare on the site, the exceeding portion may be removed (even if the removal threshold according to the Forest Damages Prevention Act is not exceeded). In cultivated deciduous-dominant development category 2 forests the proportion of freshly formed (decay category* 1) deadwood exceeding 10 m³ per hectare may be removed.

NOTE 1: Dead standing trees may be felled or cut if they pose a threat to the safety of forest workers* or forest users or could damage machinery if they fall.

NOTE 2: Management activities* shall be planned in such a manner that the amount of deadwood trunks damaged during performing the activities is kept to a minimum.

NOTE 3: This indicator* does not prevent timber harvesting in accordance with the obligations set in the Forest Damages Prevention Act. The indicator* does not prevent harvesting of standing deadwood that has been produced artificially for commercial purposes or the removal of a single trunk as household wood* or the extraction of wood in accordance with the Skolt Act and other special rights.

- 6.6.4 Energy wood harvesting is prohibited on heathland sites poorer than sub-xeric heaths and corresponding heathy peatlands.

NOTE 1: This indicator* does not prevent harvesting in accordance with the Forest Damages Prevention Act in the event of significant fungal and insect damage, nor from large areas of destruction where a large proportion of the trees have died.

NOTE 2: For energy wood harvesting disciplines, all applicable obligations of the standard (nature sites, buffer zones* for water systems*, etc.) shall be followed.

- 6.6.4.1 In energy wood harvesting, at least 30% of the residues shall be retained evenly distributed over the harvesting site. All standing and fallen dead trees* more than 10 cm in diameter shall be left unharvested and breaking them shall be avoided.

- 6.6.4.2 A minimum of 25 thicker than 15 cm stumps per hectare shall be left unharvested, evenly distributed over the harvesting site. On clay and silt soils, a minimum of 50 thicker than 15 cm stumps per hectare shall be left unharvested, evenly distributed over the harvesting site. Where possible, stumps of different tree species shall be retained. Stumps of less than 15 cm in diameter and stumps left over from previous loggings shall not be harvested.

NOTE: In sites contaminated with *Heterobasidion* root rot, it is possible to remove all coniferous tree stumps.

- 6.6.4.3 In stump harvesting, a buffer zone* at least 3 meters wide is left around the ditches and the nearest stumps around the trees left for growing are left unharvested (a buffer zone* at least 3 meters wide).

- 6.6.4.4 Stumps are not harvested from groundwater areas.

- 6.6.5 The Organization* shall ensure a sufficient proportion of deciduous trees in coniferous-dominant* forests as follows:

6.6.5.1 In thinning:

- a) The proportion of deciduous trees shall not be reduced under 10% of the number of trees left for growing.
- b) If the proportion of deciduous trees is less than 10% of the number of stems before the measure, deciduous trees shall be retained, except for those that clearly disturb the growth of coniferous trees.

6.6.5.2 In tending of seedling stands:

- a) In tending of seedling stands, deciduous trees are retained to make up a minimum of 10% of the number of stems.
- b) If the proportion of deciduous trees is less than 10% of the number of stems before the tending of seedlings, all the deciduous trees shall be retained, except for those that clearly disturb the growth of coniferous trees.
- c) The pool of retained deciduous trees shall include species mentioned in indicator* 6.6.1.2 if present. Where possible, they shall be retained in the deciduous proportion of the site in such a manner that they can develop into trees valuable for biological diversity* in accordance with indicator* 6.6.1.2.

NOTE: The indicator* does not apply to early clearing.

6.6.6 Small - less than 0.3 ha – natural and natural-like wetland sites (mires, parts of mires and seasonal wetlands) are excluded from felling and other management activities when:

- a) they are clearly distinguishable from their environment, both in terms of tree stand and ground vegetation;
- b) they are clearly distinguishable in terms of ground vegetation and are identified in forestry or logging site planning, or are distinct in ground vegetation and are located in an area displayed as mire or paludified area in the Land Information Database* or in the information system used by The Organization* or in an area displayed as a bottom of a dell or depression in the Land Information Database* (taking into account the positional accuracy of the map markings); or
- c) they meet the criteria for habitat of special importance listed in the Forest Act section 10

NOTE 1: The sites in the indicator are not subject to an inventory obligation, but it is sufficient that they are taken into account in the planning and implementation of measures.

NOTE 2: An external buffer zone is not required for the site covered by the indicator.

6.6.7 In forest management, The Organization* shall take into consideration the following aspects of game management:

- 1) The Organization* maintains as boggy game habitats such peatlands that no longer are economically viable for timber production.

2) In tending of seedling stands and in thinning, important thickets and deciduous trees are retained for the game.

6.6.8 In ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, The Organization* shall restore* drained mires representing a mire type classified as critically endangered (CR) in the 2018 assessment of threatened habitats* (Appendix 2), if appropriate for nature conservation*.

NOTE: This does not apply to thin-peated spruce mires transferred into peatland heaths.

6.6.9 In all management activities*, The Organization* shall preserve fixed relics of culture historical value.

NOTE 1: The obligation applies to the fixed relics of the Antiquities Act. The preservation of sites requires guidelines approved by the authorities, use of an up-to-date register of ancient relics and, in some cases, contact with the National Board of Antiquities or the Regional Museum.

6.7 The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural watercourses, water bodies*, riparian zones and their connectivity. The Organization* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.

6.7.1 The Organization* shall preserve a buffer zone* determined by the topography and soil type adjacent to water systems* (including seashores) and small water bodies. The sites shall be left with a minimum of a buffer zone* in accordance with the table below.

Site	Buffer zone part with no treatment; width	Buffer zone part with treatment retaining tree cover; width	Total buffer zone; width
a) Seas	15 m	approx. 10 m	approx. 25 m
b) Lakes	10 m	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated buffer zone*, trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	10 m
c) Ponds	10 m, unless the law requires further.	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated buffer zone*, trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	10 m

d) Rivers, other than those referred in indicator* 6.5.1.2 point k).	15 m	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated buffer zone*, trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	15 m
e) Brooks* heavily modified (brooks* turned into ditches)	-	10 m buffer zone*, where the shrub layer and trees smaller than commercial pulp timber are retained, and site preparation is not carried out.	10 m

6.7.1.1 Small-scale undergrowth clearing, and other small-scale forest management measures may be carried out in the buffer zones* of water systems* in recreationally or scenically important sites where the measures contribute to the recreational or landscape values of the site. Such a site has to be subject to significant recreational use by everyman's rights* or has outdoor trails or structures. The measures shall not significantly damage the nature values of the area.

NOTE 1: In the vicinity of fixed structures, permanent property storage sites and people's residences (buildings, other structures, boat storage sites, marinas, parking lots, public beaches, campfire sites, playgrounds, etc.) the trees may be managed and other activities may be performed in the shore zone as required by the safety of the above sites.

NOTE 2: The untreated requirement does not apply to sites that have already been treated as a landscape management sites prior to the certificate coming into force and that are marked as such in the forest management plan* at the time of joining the certificate (new certificate holders) or when the certificate enters into force (old certificate holders). At such sites, the forest cover shall be maintained, and the measures shall not significantly damage the nature values of the site.

- 6.7.2 The Organization* shall not perform first-time ditching nor other water management measures* on peatlands outside the area delimited by the existing ditch network, unless required by the Forest Act in forest regeneration. The ditched area shall not be extended.
- 6.7.3 In ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, ditches are not excavated deeper than the original ditch bottom, with the exception of peatlands where the peat has depressed so much as a result of previous ditching that the mire water level is once more close to the ground level, and adequate drainage cannot be achieved by deepening the emptying point of the drainage area.
- 6.7.4 Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching* by The Organization* is based on a ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching* plan that includes information on water protection solutions and valuable natural

sites (6.5.1 sites, 6.5.2 protected sites, 9.1.1 HCV sites) inside or bordering the planning area.

- 6.7.5 A single ditch may be excavated in a non-ditched area if this is necessary for diverting the waters of the existing drainage area to the natural downward flowing direction of the water.
- 6.7.6 The Organization* shall exclude from ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching* ditches extending to flood-affected areas of flatland shores as well as ditches particularly sensitive to erosion. The restriction does not apply to water protection measures and restoration* committed in connection with supplementary ditching in these sites.
- 6.7.7 In ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, The Organization* shall prevent runoff water from being diverted directly into the water system* or small water body.
- 6.7.8 In important groundwater areas (Classes I and II), The Organization* shall ensure the preservation of groundwater quality by refraining from ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, the use of chemical pesticides* (does not apply to controlling *Heterobasidion* root rot with urea), stump harvesting and prescribed burning*.

NOTE: Prescribed burning* may be carried out in groundwater areas if this is permitted by the environmental authority.

- 6.7.9 In basic improvement of forest roads, care is taken to ensure that drainage culverts do not form barriers to the movement of fish and other aquatic organisms in water systems* and small water bodies.

6.8 The Organization* shall manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience.

- 6.8.1 L The Organization* shall maintain the habitats* of the forest fire-dependent species* by performing prescribed burning* on an area of at least 3% of the regeneration felling* area situated in sites suitable for prescribed burning (mesic and poorer habitats) during a 5-year period. The aim is to produce at least 20 fire-damaged stems per hectare in the burnt area that meet the retention tree diameter requirement (6.6.2.1).

NOTE 1: Stumps are not harvested from burning areas.

NOTE 2: The counted burning area includes the burning of regeneration sites, groups of retention trees and sunlit heat slopes located in the certified area.

NOTE 3: If stands (> 0.1 ha) with all their trees remaining are burned, their area can be calculated in the areal target fivefold, except for the sites listed in the indicator* 6.5.1. This also applies to naturally burnt, well-stocked areas (forest land*, average tree diameter a minimum of 10 cm), if the trees are not harvested afterwards.

NOTE 4: The area counted as sites suitable for prescribed burning* does not include sites where the authority prohibits burning, nor important pasture areas for reindeer herding.

6.9 The Organization* shall not convert natural forest to plantations*, nor natural forests* or plantations* on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

- a) Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and**
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and**
- c) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.**

6.9.1 The Organization* shall manage forest in a manner that conversion to plantations* or non-forest land uses entails less than 5% of the forest land* of the certified area, and it will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term* conservation* benefits.

NOTE: As an exception, change of land-use class is possible through an official planning process (statutory master or local land-use planning) or with permission from authorities based on the existing legislation.

6.9.2 The Organization* shall restore* gravel extraction areas back to forestry land* after they are no longer used.

NOTE: The restoration* obligation does not apply to sites that should be justifiably maintained treeless or sparsely wooded for reasons of securing biodiversity.

6.9.3 The Organization* shall not change the land-use class of high conservation* value (HCV) areas or habitats* to be always preserved (6.5.1) in a way that their conservation* or other values are endangered.

NOTE: As an exception, change of land-use class is possible through an official planning process (statutory master or local land-use planning) or with permission from authorities based on the existing legislation.

6.10 Management Units* containing plantations* that were established on areas converted from natural forest after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or**
- b) The conversion affected a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit* and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term* conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*.**

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information*, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

6.10.2 Plantations* established in the place of natural forests after 1994 cannot be certified.



NOTE 1: Conversion of areas formerly in other land uses to plantation* use is acceptable irrespective of the time of the original land-use change.

NOTE 2: Hybrid aspen plantations* established before certification may be certified with the rest of the management unit*.

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PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall have a management plan* consistent with its policies and objectives* and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks* of its management activities*. The management plan* shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management*. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders* and interested stakeholders* and to justify management decisions.

- 7.1 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities*, set policies (visions and values) and objectives* for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives* shall be incorporated into the management plan*, and publicized.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

- 7.2 The Organization* shall have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of the planned activities.**

- 7.2.1 S-L The Organization* shall have a management plan* and related documents that include the following:
- 1) Objectives* for forest management and use (M-L only)
 - 2) Stand-specific growing stock and soil information
 - 3) Stand-specific forest management needs and logging opportunities
 - 4) Fertilizations, ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching* and other similar activities carried out
 - 5) Locations on record* of nationally and regionally endangered and rare species* (according to the indicators* of Criterion* 6.4) and
 - 6) Maps describing the forest resources in the area in question, including planned forest management activities* as well as property boundaries, protected areas and High Conservation Value areas* (Principle 9). Protected areas shall also include the sites listed in indicators* 6.6.8 (valuable fixed relics), 6.5.1 (valuable habitats to be always preserved) and 6.5.2 (5% protected proportion) and 6.5.5 (special management sites).
- 7.2.1 XS The Organization* shall have a forest management plan* or other documentation covering the information required to implement management planning in accordance with this Standard.

- 7.3 The management plan* shall include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*.

- 7.4 The Organization* shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement* or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.**

7.4.1 The management plan* and the instructions required by the standard are regularly revised and updated to consider the following:

- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits
- 2) Stakeholder engagement results implemented based on the Standard
- 3) Legislative changes and best practice guidelines for forest management
- 4) New scientific and technical information (L)

7.4.2 M-L The Organization* shall revise the forest management plan* at least every 10 years.

7.4.2 XS-S The Organization* shall review and, if necessary, revise the forest management plan* at least every 10 years.

7.4.3 M-L The Organization* shall request information on valuable habitats* (sites in accordance with indicator* 6.5.1.1), sites of endangered species (in accordance with indicators* of Criterion* 6.4) and fixed relics with culture historical value (in accordance with indicator* 6.6.8) at least twice a year, or if the authority's practices do not allow this, by agreement in accordance with the authority's practice, and updates them into the forest management plan*.

7.4.3 XS-S The Organization* shall record the information received from the authorities on valuable habitats* (sites in accordance with indicator 6.5.1.1), sites of endangered species (in accordance with the indicators* of Criterion* 6.4) and fixed relics with culture historical value (in accordance with indicator* 6.6.8). Information shall be requested before forest management is implemented, but not more frequently than annually.

7.4.4 S-L The Organization* shall record in the management plan* the activities done or commissioned in the management unit*.

- 7.5 The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the management plan* free of charge. Excluding confidential information*, other relevant components of the management plan* shall be made available to affected stakeholders* on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.**

7.5.1 The Organization* shall ensure that the summary of the management plan*, in accordance with Annex 4, is made publicly available* upon

request, while respecting the confidential information*. The demand for publicity does not apply to timber trade data or occurrence data of endangered species susceptible to disturbance, collection and hunting.

NOTE: The Act on the Publicity of Government Activities regulates the publication of state and municipal information.

- 7.6 The Organization* shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders* in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders* on request.**

No separate indicators* under this Criterion*. Engagement* is covered more extensively under Principle 4.

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PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organization* shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives*, the impacts of management activities* and the condition of the Management Unit*, are monitored* and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, in order to implement adaptive management*.

NOTE: The Organization's internal evaluation and related documentation shall be conducted in a fashion which allows the certification body to assess compliance with these guidelines.

- 8.1 The Organization* shall monitor* the implementation of its Management Plan*, including its policies and management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets*.**
- 8.1.1 S-L The Organization* shall record in the management plan* the management activities* done or commissioned and monitor the achievement of the plan's objectives*.
- 8.2 The Organization* shall monitor* and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition.**
- 8.2.1 M-L The Organization* shall monitor the environmental and social impacts of the management activities* in such a fashion that the requirements of the Standard are met.
- 8.2.1 XS-S The Organization* shall identify the environmental and social impacts of the management activities* in such a fashion that the requirements of the Standard are met.
- 8.3 The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.**
- 8.3.1 M-L The monitoring results are taken into consideration in the implementation and revision of the management plan*.
- 8.4 The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.**
- 8.4.1 M-L A summary of the monitoring results in a format comprehensible to stakeholders* is made publicly available*, excluding confidential information*.
- 8.5 The Organization* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities*, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.**

- 8.5.1 The Organization* shall prove to the buyer in writing that the forest products originate from a certified forest. The documents shall determine the origin of the timber down to the real property.
- 8.5.2 The following information is recorded in the timber sale documents for timber delivered in standing and delivery sales:
- 1) Buyer and seller of timber,
 - 2) Property,
 - 3) Date of logging,
 - 4) Timber assortment,
 - 5) Quantity of timber sold, and
 - 6) Whether or not the timber was sold as FSC certified
- 8.5.3 In addition to the requirements of indicator* 8.5.2, The Organization* shall record the following information on timber delivered in business-to-business sales:
- 1) Certificate code,
 - 2) The invoice for the timber trade and the FSC claims required in it, when the timber trade is based on invoicing,
 - 3) Place of delivery, and
 - 4) Companies involved in logging and transporting.
- 8.5.4 The above-mentioned documentation shall be filed for at least five years.

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

The Organization* shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit* through applying the precautionary approach*.

- 9.1 The Organization*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values* in the Management Unit*, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of impacts of management activities*, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values*:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are significant* at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. 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.

HCV 3 – Ecosystems* and habitats*. Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.

HCV 4 – Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples*.

- 9.1.1 The Organization* shall be aware of High Conservation Value areas* and their definition in accordance with Annex 5.
- 9.1.1.1 S-L The Organization* shall chart and take into consideration High Conservation Value areas* and shall record these in the forest management plan*.
- 9.1.1.1 XS The Organization* shall chart and take into consideration High Conservation Value areas* within management unit.

- 9.1.1.2 L The Organization* shall request relevant expert information from stakeholders* on High Conservation Values* when defining these values in the management unit.
- 9.1.2 The Organization* shall identify Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFL) in the management unit based on the map data mentioned in Annex 5.
- 9.2 The Organization* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.**
- 9.2.1 L The Organization* shall have guidelines for operating in HCV areas. The guidelines are developed in collaboration with stakeholders*.
- 9.2.2 S-L The Organization* shall consider in the forest management plan* the constraints and/or additional measures required to maintain High Conservation Values*.
- 9.2.3 If The Organization* plans management activities* in Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFL), the activities shall be planned in such a fashion that the activities do not result in fragmentation of Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFL) or in deterioration of High Conservation Values*.
- 9.3 The Organization* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*.**
- 9.3.1 S-L The Organization* shall ensure the maintenance or enhancement of the conservation* values of the High Conservation Value areas* by implementing the measures specified in the forest management plan*.
- 9.3.2 If the activity is found to endanger the conservation values of the High Conservation Value areas*, the activity shall cease immediately.
- 9.3.3 Management activities* are permitted in Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFL) map framing area in sites which, due to the magnitude of the changes caused by their use history, do not meet the definition of the Intact Forest Landscape* (IFL).
- 9.4 The Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities*, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.**
- 9.4.1 M-L The Organization* shall monitor and document management activities* done in the High Conservation Value areas* and their impact on conservation* values.
- 9.4.1 XS-S The Organization* shall be aware of the impact of the management activities* done or commissioned on High Conservation Value areas*.

NOTE: The evaluation may be based on up-to-date geographical information or field inspections.

- 9.4.2 M-L Feedback from stakeholders* on measures taken in High Conservation Value areas* shall be documented and addressed.
- 9.4.3 Forestry methods shall be developed if the measures taken are found to have reduced the conservation* values of High Conservation Value areas*.

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PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities* conducted by or for The Organization* for the Management Unit* shall be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization*'s economic, environmental and social policies and objectives* and in compliance with the Principles* and Criteria* collectively.

- 10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, The Organization* shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions.**
- 10.1.1 The Organization* shall take care of the forest regeneration in accordance with the Forest Act.
- 10.2 The Organization* shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives*. The Organization* shall use native species* and local genotypes* for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.**
- 10.2.1 Local tree species suitable for the site shall be used for forest regeneration. Alien tree species may only be used for a justified reason.
- 10.2.2 The Organization* shall favor naturally regenerated seedlings when it is justified from a forestry and economic point of view. In forest reproduction the suitability of the origin of the seedling and seed material shall be ensured. Non-local population may only be used for a justified reason.
- 10.2.3 M-L The Organization* may regenerate a maximum of 3% of the total cultivation or regeneration area for alien tree species over a 5-year period.
- 10.2.3 XS-S The Organization* may grow alien tree species for forestry use on up to 5% of the forest land* area. The Organization* with less than 50 hectares of forest land* shall limit the use of alien tree species to 2,5 ha area.
- NOTE: In calculating the permitted cultivation area of alien trees, reforestation sites outside forestry use are not taken into account.
- 10.3 The Organization* shall only use alien species* when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.**
- 10.3.1 Alien tree species are used only when practical experience or scientific knowledge demonstrates that their dispersal is controllable and if effective means are available to prevent the spreading of the species.

10.3.2 The Organization* shall document the origin of all alien seeds and seedlings used for regeneration in accordance with the information received from the producer.

10.3.3 The Organization* shall monitor and document the occurrence of cultivated alien tree species.

NOTE: Monitoring obligation according to the spreading ability, every 5 years for those spreading from root canals and once every 20 years for others.

10.3.4 The Organization* shall remove seedlings of an alien tree species that have spread outside the regeneration area if the alien tree species disperse strongly.

NOTE: The obligation does not apply to Siberian larch (*Larix sibirica*) or Russian larch (*Larix archangelica*).

10.4 The Organization* shall not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms* are not used.

10.5 The Organization* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.

10.5.1 If it is wanted to deviate from the requirements of the Standard for research purposes, the deviation requires the approval of the Finnish FSC chambers.

10.6 The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers*. When fertilizers* are used, The Organization* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values, including soils.

10.6.1 Fertilizers* are used in accordance with the best practice guidelines for forest management.

10.6.1.1 Permitted health fertilization* sites are sites where the stand has been shown to suffer from nutrient imbalance.

10.6.1.2 Ash fertilization in peatland forests is allowed. The fertilizer* used for ash fertilization in peatland forests shall not contain added nitrogen.

10.6.1.3 Permitted growth fertilization* sites on wooded mineral soils are mesic and sub-xeric heaths.

10.6.1.4 L During one year, a maximum 3% of the forest area managed by The Organization* is fertilized for growth. Ash fertilization in peatland forests is not included in the area of growth fertilization*.

10.6.1.5 M-L Growth fertilization* sites may cover a maximum of 30% of The Organization's forest area in the long term.

XS-S Growth fertilization* sites may cover a maximum of 50% of The Organization's forest area in the long term.

NOTE 1: The growth fertilizations* are not reviewed retrospectively, but the review begins from the moment of joining the certificate.

NOTE 2: Ash fertilization in peatland forests is not included in the area of growth fertilization*.

- 10.6.2 Fertilization sites are defined in such a manner that significant economic benefits can be achieved without environmental risks.
- 10.6.3 The use of fertilizers* is documented (type, amount, site, year).
- 10.6.4 The adverse environmental effects of fertilization are prevented and, if they occur, they are mitigated or repaired.

- 10.6.4.1 The effects of fertilization on water systems* are minimized by leaving non-fertilized buffer zones* with at least the following width between the fertilized area and the water systems*:
- 1) water systems* (sea, lake, river or pond): aerial top dressing 50 m; land spreading 30 m
 - 2) brooks* and springs* on record*: 20 m
 - 3) ditches: 5 m.
Does not apply to fertilization with ash fertilizer that does not contain added nitrogen. Does not apply to ditches that do not have a direct watercourse connection or connection to the water system* through another ditch network.

NOTE: In helicopter fertilization following the flight path along the strips between the ditches is aimed at.

- 10.6.4.2 In the planning and implementation of the fertilization, care is taken to ensure that fertilization does not eutrophicate sites left outside of forestry use. If necessary, a non-fertilized buffer zone* is left around the site left outside of forestry use.
- 10.6.4.3 The Organization* shall not use nitrogenous fertilizers* in Category 1 or 2 groundwater areas.

10.7 The Organization* shall use integrated pest management and silviculture systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values and human health.

- 10.7.1 The use of chemical pesticides* is minimized, and other control methods are used primarily.
- 10.7.1.1 The Organization* shall use only biodegradable pesticides* (urea and *Phlebiopsis gigantea* solution) to control root rot.
- 10.7.2 Chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit* unless FSC has granted derogation.

NOTE: Seedlings treated in nurseries (including those substances prohibited/restricted by the FSC) may be exported to an FSC-certified forest if the nursery is not covered by the certification.

10.7.3 The use of pesticides* is documented (trade name, used quantity, date of use, location and area of use and reason for use).

NOTE: In stump treatment, the treated forest area on an annual basis is sufficient.

10.7.4 The Organization* shall use pesticides* in accordance with the requirements of the law (VNA 30/2015). Users of pesticides* shall have a degree in plant protection products in situations required by law.

10.7.5 If chemical pesticides* are used, their use is minimized and with least possible damage to the environment.

10.7.6 The use of chemical pesticides* shall not pose a risk to the environment or health.

10.7.6.1 When using chemical pesticides*, The Organization* shall follow the instructions by the authorities and the safety instructions for the substance used.

10.7.6.2 Workers* and contractors handling pesticides* shall be trained and instructed in their proper use and storage.

10.7.7 When pesticides* are used:

- 1) the selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2) objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.

10.8 The Organization* shall minimize, monitor* and strictly control the use of biological control agents* in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols*. When biological control agents* are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values.

NOTE: The root rot is controlled as required and permitted by Finnish law.

10.8.1 The use of biological control agents* is minimized, monitored and controlled.

NOTE: This indicator* does not cover the control of root rot with the *Phlebiopsis gigantea* or the use of polygonal virus.

10.8.1.1 Only native species* are used in biological control.

10.8.1.2 Genetically modified organisms* are not used in biological control.

10.8.2 Use of biological control agents* shall be in accordance with international standards and the type, quantity, period, location and reason for use shall be documented.

NOTE: In stump treatment, the area on an annual basis is sufficient.

10.8.3 The use of biological control agents* shall not cause damage to the environment or to non-target species.

10.9 The Organization* shall assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.

10.9.1 Forest damages are controlled by managing forests in accordance with the recommendations, with tree species suitable for the habitat* and with mixed* forest cover (in accordance with indicator* 6.6.5)

10.10 The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development*, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.

10.10.1 The planning, construction and operation of forestry-related infrastructure shall not adversely affect the environmental values referred to in Criterion* 6.1.

10.10.2 When ploughing or harrowing is used as ground preparation method, the depth of the track in a single stand shall not exceed 25 cm on more than 10% of the length of the track.

10.10.3 Ground preparation is carried out using a method suitable for the site.

10.11 The Organization* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.

10.11.1 In logging, damage to remaining trees, dead trees, soil, seedlings and non-timber forest products* is avoided.

10.11.2 The accessibility of outdoor routes, hunting and game management opportunities and the collection of non-timber forest products* shall be promoted in order to protect the conditions for multiple-use of forests.

10.12 The Organization* shall dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.

10.12.1 The Organization* shall legally dispose of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid waste used in forestry, procured for forestry or generated in the course of forestry.

10.12.2 The Organization* shall ensure that hazardous waste (e.g. fuels, oils and their tanks) are kept separate from other waste and delivered legally for disposal.

10.12.3 The storage of fuels in groundwater areas is only permitted on a temporary basis in tanks that have the necessary type approval and are lockable to prevent fuel theft and vandalism, and are equipped with a drainage basin, double jacket or double bottom. Temporary storage of liquid lubricants is permitted under protection from vandalism.

ANNEX 1: Area boundaries

The indicators* have different requirements and definitions for different areas in Finland.

- The division into Southern, Central and Northern Finland is in accordance with forest legislation (VNA 1308/2013) (Figure 1).
- In the division into Southern and Northern Finland, the southern part refers to the southern and central areas (*Eteläinen Suomi and Keskinen Suomi*) in accordance with forest legislation. The northern area is equivalent to the northern area (*Pohjoinen Suomi*) of forest legislation

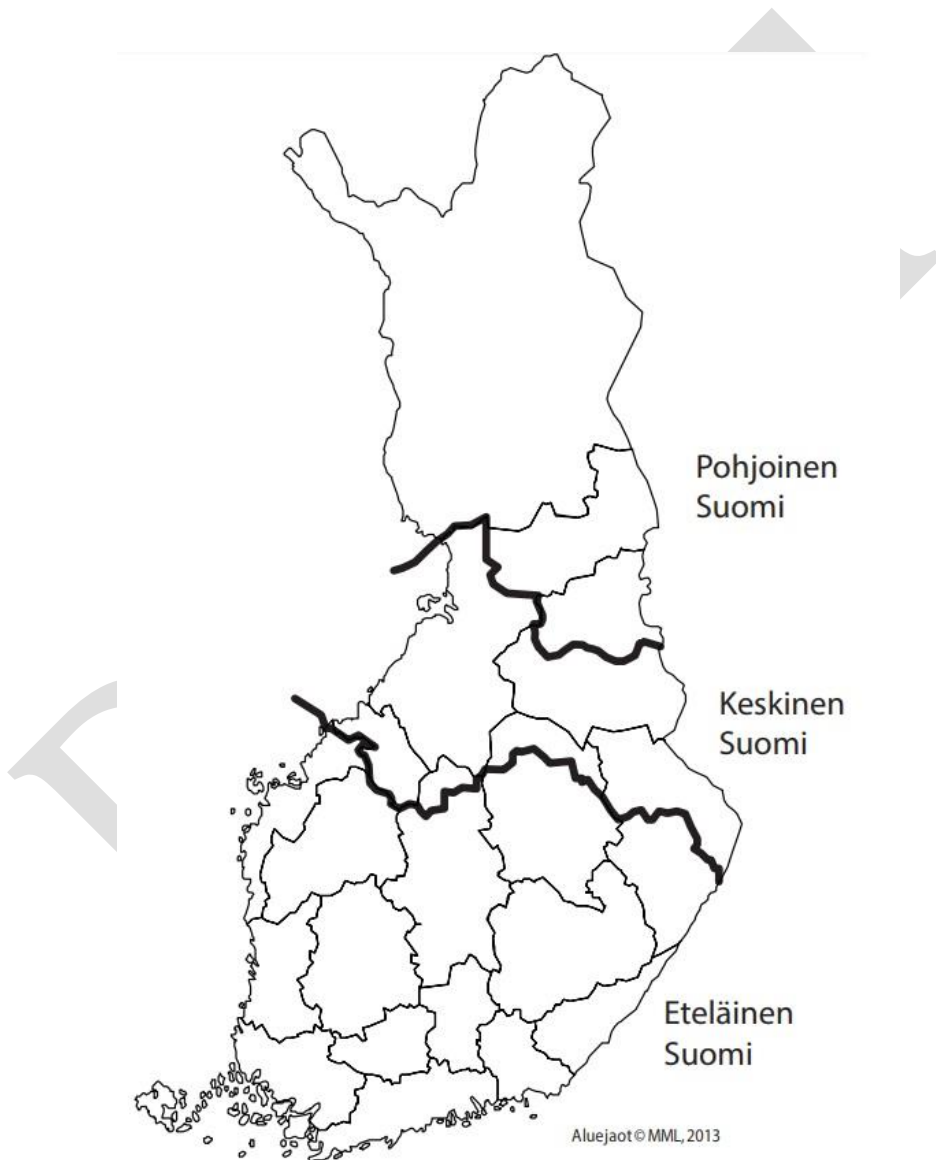


Figure 1. Regional division according to forest legislation.

ANNEX 2: Threatened animal and plant species and habitats in Finland

Threatened animal and plant species

Of the total of approximately 48,000 species in Finland, about 22,400 species are studied well enough to evaluate how threatened they are. According to this evaluation, there are about 2,700 threatened species* in Finland. More than 300 species are already extinct from the Finnish nature. About 1,900 species have been classified as near threatened. See the State Environmental Administration's website for more information on endangered species in Finland: https://www.ymparisto.fi/en-US/Nature/Species/Threatened_species.

In 2019, the results of the red list evaluation of the species in Finland were published. The study evaluated that the primary causes for forest species* being threatened are:

- Decline of old-growth forests and large trees 21%
- Regeneration activities and silviculture 19%
- Reduction in deadwood 19%
- Changes in tree species dynamics 13%
- Overgrowth of open areas 10%
- Construction 4%
- Random factors 3%
- Decline in burnt areas and other early stages of natural succession 3%
- Adverse chemical effects 2%
- Clearing land for cultivation 1%
- Climate change 1%.

Source: Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (toim.) 2019. Suomen lajien uhanalaisuus – Punainen kirja 2019. Ympäristöministeriö & Suomen ympäristökeskus. Helsinki. 704 s.

Threatened habitats

The second evaluation of threatened Finnish habitats was published in 2018. 76% of the 40 surveyed forest habitats were identified as threatened. Mires were classified into 56 mire types and mire type groups in the assessment. Of these, 50 were evaluated at the national level. Nationwide, 54% of the mire types surveyed were evaluated as threatened.

Source: Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (toim.). 2018. Suomen luontotyyppien uhanalaisuus 2018. Luontotyyppien punainen kirja – Osa 1: Tulokset ja arvioinnin perusteet. Suomen ympäristökeskus ja ympäristöministeriö, Helsinki. Suomen ympäristö 5/2018. 388 s.

ANNEX 3: Definitions of forests rich in deadwood

There is a deadwood continuum* and deadwood* is present at least with the minimum required amount for the area of 1 ha.

The preservation obligation based on abundant deadwood* does not apply to sites where more than 80% of the deadwood* represents decay class* 1 deadwood* resulting from a non-recurring disturbance, and the site has not already met the criteria for a site to be always preserved before the disturbance.

Deadwood* resulting from the active management of commercial forests (production of deadwood* in connection with forestry measures, living retention trees dying and production of burned wood) does not lead to a preservation obligation of a forest rich in deadwood as defined.

Southern Finland*

- 1) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey and a natural or natural-like stand structure*:
 - a) Deciduous-dominant (deciduous tree proportion over 50%) herb-rich forests with deciduous deadwood* more than 5 m³ per hectare.
 - b) Rocky or craggy sub-xeric heaths and all habitats poorer than sub-xeric heaths and with a minimum of 7 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
 - c) Other habitats of sub-xeric heaths and corresponding peatland, as well as all heath and peatland habitats more lush than sub-xeric heaths, with a minimum of 10 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
- 2) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey, where a natural or natural-like stand structure* is not required:
 - a) Spruce-dominant herb-rich forest with a minimum of 15 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
 - b) Mixed* herb-rich forest with a minimum of 10 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
 - c) Heath forest or transformed mire with a minimum of 20 m³ deadwood* per hectare.

Northern Finland*

- 1) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey and a natural or natural-like stand structure*:
 - a) Deciduous-dominant (deciduous tree proportion over 50%) herb-rich forests with deciduous deadwood* more than 5 m³ per hectare.
 - b) Herb-rich and mesic heath and corresponding peatland habitats with a minimum of 15 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
 - c) Rocky or craggy sub-xeric heaths and all habitats poorer than sub-xeric heaths with a minimum of 10 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
 - d) Other habitats of sub-xeric heaths and corresponding peatland with a minimum of 20 m³ deadwood per hectare.
- 2) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey, where a natural or natural-like stand structure* is not required:
 - a) Spruce-dominant herb-rich forest with a minimum of 15 m³ deadwood* per hectare.

- b) Mixed* herb-rich forest with a minimum of 10 m³ per hectare of deadwood*
- c) Mixed* heath forest or transformed mire with a minimum of 20 m³ deadwood* per hectare.
- d) Monoculture heath forest or transformed mire with a minimum of 25 m³ deadwood* per hectare.

Additional criterion for Northern Finland*

In a forest area completely surrounded by final felling areas and/or seedling stands, a site of heath or peatland rich in deadwood constitutes a site to be always preserved according to indicator* 6.5.1 on the basis of its deadwood* content only if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- a) The deadwood rich site has completely natural tree stand
- b) The deadwood rich site is a natural forest land* patch surrounded by natural low-productive and/or non-productive land*
- c) The deadwood rich site borders a protected area directly
- d) The deadwood rich site has a minimum of 20 m³ deadwood* per hectare
- e) The forest area surrounded by final felling sites and/or seedling stands is:
 - In the area of Enontekiö and Inari municipalities a minimum of 60 ha
 - In the area of Kittilä, Muonio, Salla, Savukoski and Sodankylä municipalities a minimum of 40 ha
 - In the area of other Northern Finland municipalities a minimum of 10 ha

Designation of forest areas as forests rich in deadwood

- 1) The sites that shall be preserved on the basis of rich deadwood composition are:
 - a) Stands that exist in already certified forests and at the time of entry into force of this standard, meet the definition of a forest rich in deadwood.
 - b) Stands that during the validity period of this standard are joined in the standard and in the time of joining (including the transition period for the field inventory of natural sites), meet the definition of a forest rich in deadwood.
- 2) After the dates mentioned in paragraph 1, the increase in deadwood* leads to an obligation to establish new preservation sites, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The area covered by valuable habitats according to indicator* 6.5.1 is less than 5% or the total area of preservation sites rich in deadwood is less than 2% of the forest land area of the management unit*, and
 - b) The deadwood* on the site represents at least 2 different decay classes*, old (FSC decay classes* 2-3) deadwood* covers at least 80% of the required minimum amount of deadwood* per hectare per site, and
 - c) In Southern Finland*, no significant forestry measures have been committed at the site for 20 years. In Northern Finland*, no significant forestry measures have been committed at the site in mesic or lush habitats for 30 years, in poorer habitats for 40 years.

Delimitation of forests rich in deadwood

The forest compartment, that is distinguishable from its surroundings by its dominant tree storey and within which deadwood* is present in the whole compartment area, is delimited as a whole. Within the compartment, the deadwood* trunks may be unevenly distributed.



A single concentration of deadwood* in an otherwise deadwood-free forest compartment may be delimited as a separate site to be always preserved together with its buffer zones*.

In vast stands where the required minimum amount of deadwood* at the level of the stand compartment as a whole is not met, those stand parts within which the minimum requirements for deadwood* presence are met as defined in an area of at least 0.3 ha, shall be preserved. The preserved site shall also include a 15 meters wide untreated buffer zone* around the outer limit of the deadwood* occurrence.

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ANNEX 4: Summary of the management plan* and publicly available* information

A summary of the management plan* is available on request, free of charge and in a comprehensible form. The summary is updated annually. If there has been no changes to the subjects listed below, there is no need to update the summary.

If similar information is available from public Internet services (for example, metsään.fi, paikkatietoikkuna.fi or fsc.org), The Organization* may direct the person requesting the information to that service.

The summary of the management plan* shall include at least:

1. Overview of management activities* (cf. indicator* 7.5.1)
 - a) Description of forests, forest growth monitoring, planning methods, silviculture and logging methods, the stakeholder engagement procedure as required by the standard
 - b) Justification for annual harvests (L)
 - c) Environmental objectives, environmental impact assessment and the monitoring methods as required by the standard

NOTE 1: This does not include the quantities of timber harvested, but the reasoning for harvesting.

2. Summary of use restriction (annual)
 - a) A summary of special types of work (prescribed burning*, ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching*, fertilization, restoration*)
 - b) Plans for identifying sites according to indicators* 6.5.1 and 6.5.2
 - c) A summary of the sites with use restrictions according to indicators* 6.5.1 and 6.5.2
 - d) A summary of the audit report.
3. Map information

The Organization* shall provide maps available publicly or on request, as geographical information data sets or map images, electronically and free of charge, from which the items listed below can be located and distinguished (markings, scale):

- a) The boundaries of the certified areas (If the certified area consists of maximum 10 estates or otherwise agreed with the requester, The Organization* may also provide the information as property codes.),
- b) Forest land* sites outside of use (sites according to indicator* 6.5.1),
- c) Special sites (sites according to indicator* 6.5.5); and
- d) HCV-areas (Criterion* 9.1).

The material shall not be more than a year old (date within a year).

NOTE 1: The information in accordance with point 3 a) shall be available when applying for the certificate.

NOTE 2: A forest owner* with a certified area of less than 20 ha (XS) may choose to submit the material as a map image on paper.

4. Compartment level information (it is possible for The Organization* to charge a fee corresponding to production costs for the compartment level information)

- a) Prescribed burnings*
- b) Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching* sites

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ANNEX 5: High Conservation Value Areas

HCV 1 Species diversity

- Protected areas (also HCV 3)
- IBA + FINIBA wetlands (also HCV 3)
- Concentrations of sites always to be preserved* (indicator* 6.5.1) (also HCV 3, HCV 5)
 - Regardless of the formal conservation status of the sites forming the concentration
 - Concentration of sites always to be preserved: Uniform area within which maximum 10 % of the total area may represent some other habitat than habitats always to be preserved in accordance to indicator 6.5.1, and within which the habitats always to be preserved cover:
 - in the hemiboreal zone a minimum of 20 ha
 - in the southern and central boreal zones a minimum of 50 ha
 - in the northern boreal zone a minimum of 100 ha

HCV 2 Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics

- Intact Forest Landscapes*

*Global Forest Watch Intact Forest Landscapes** -maps (2015)

www.globalforestwatch.org, or other maps jointly approved by the Finnish FSC chambers, based on a newer and more accurate IFL inventory and advanced mapping methods.

HCV 3 Ecosystems* and habitats*

- Natura 2000
- Protected areas and protection program areas whose protection* has not yet been implemented
- Areas reserved for the nature conservation in the regional plans
- Non-drained, vast wetlands: a uniform, non-drained area that has largely maintained its water relations shall be:
 - in the hemiboreal zone a minimum of 30 ha
 - in the southern boreal zone a minimum of 50 ha
 - in the middle boreal zone a minimum of 100 ha
 - does not apply in the northern boreal zone

HCV 4 Critical* ecosystem services*

- Category I and II groundwater areas

HCV 5 Community needs

- Statutory wilderness reserves*
- Forests in the Sámi homeland area defined as important grazing areas in Principle 3
- Forests defined as important grazing areas in the agreements in force between the reindeer herding co-operatives* and their sub-units and Metsähallitus (agreements according to indicators* 4.1.5 and 4.1.6)

HCV 6 Cultural values

- Statutory wilderness reserves*
- Relic sites and areas
- Forests in the Sámi homeland area defined as important grazing areas in Principle 3



- Forests defined as important grazing areas in the agreements in force between the reindeer herding co-operatives* and their sub-units and Metsähallitus (agreements according to indicators* 4.1.5 and 4.1.6)

NOTE: A single forest compartment may belong to one or several HCV categories simultaneously.

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ANNEX 6: Description of the negotiation process in accordance with Principle 3

1. The Organization* maintains a forest management plan* or similar for its area.
2. The Organization* identifies the Sámi communities in its area (according to Criterion* 3.1.2) and proposes a meeting.

The negotiations shall take into account the annual cycle of reindeer herding. If the party representing the Sámi does not wish to negotiate within a reasonable time frame (2 months), it is considered that the party does not wish to exercise its right to prior consultation.

3. The negotiations shall update both parties' information on the planned forestry measures in the area and the most important sites for Sámi culture, including the main grazing areas, reindeer herding structures, transport and passage routes. The information is recorded as well as dissenting opinions and how they are going to be resolved. (according to Criteria* 3.2 and 3.5).

NOTE: Reindeer transport and travel routes may vary e.g. depending on the physical condition of the reindeer, weather conditions and grazing conditions.

4. The aim of the negotiations is an agreement on the coordination of forestry (logging methods, ground preparation, regeneration, timing of measures) and reindeer herding.
5. The agreement is made in writing and is binding on both parties until otherwise agreed (according to Criterion* 3.3).

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ANNEX 7: Criteria for delimitation of the Near Threatened species

Based on the criteria listed below, the FSC Finland Chambers shall compile a list of species that are subject to the obligation to protect the species according to indicator 6.4.4.

- 1) In the threatened species assessment, the species belongs to one of the following groups: Lichens, *Bryophyta*, *Marchantiophyta*, Polypore, other *Aphyllophorales*, *Tracheophyta* or birds; and
- 2) At least one of the habitats for the species recorded in the threatened species assessment is M (forest) or Mk (heath forest); and
- 3) The near threatened (NT) classification of a species in the threatened species assessment is based on criteria C or D or combinations thereof, or the species is included in a list of species jointly agreed by the FSC Finland Chambers; and
- 4) Threats to the species are not adequately addressed through the other criteria of the standard.

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ANNEX 8: Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is a list of laws, regulations, provisions, and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements that are applicable for this standard. This list has been compiled in May 2020. Up-to-date legislation shall be used when applying the standard. It is The Organization's responsibility to keep track of applicable legislation and any updates to such legislation.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Wilderness Act (62/1991)</p> <p>Real Estate Formation Act (554/1995)</p> <p>Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013)</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996)</p> <p>Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)</p> <p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>Antiquities Act (295/1963)</p> <p>Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990)</p> <p>Outdoor Recreation Act (606/1973)</p> <p>Water Act (587/2011)</p> <p>Act on Jointly Owned Forests (109/2003)</p> <p>Private Road Act (560/2018)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Act on Forest Centre (418/2011)</p> <p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>Water Act (587/2011)</p> <p>Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payments of royalties and harvesting fees	Forest Act 1093/1996)
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Value Added Tax Act (1501/1993)

2.3. Income and profit taxes	Income Tax Act (1532/1993) Act on the Taxation of Business Income (360/1968)
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	Forest Act (1093/1996) Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)
3.2 Protected sites and species	Wilderness Act (62/1991) Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) Forest Act (1093/1996) Hunting Act (615/1993) Water Act (587/2011)
3.3 Environmental requirements	Gene Technology Act (377/1995) Waste Act (646/2011) Plant Protection Products Act (1563/2011) Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013) Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (252/2017) Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) Water Act (287/2011) Act on the Organisation of River Basin Management and the Marine (1299/2004) Government Decree on the Control of Root Rot (264/2016) Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Alternative Measures for Timber Removal and Self-monitoring Notification (6/2014)
3.4 Health and safety	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC Gene Technology Act (377/1995) Waste Act (646/2011)

	<p>Chemicals Act (599/2013)</p> <p>Plant Protection Products Act (1563/2011)</p> <p>Act on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (16/1993)</p> <p>Act on the Register of Occupational Safety and Health Persons (1039/2001)</p> <p>Act on Occupational Safety and Health Supervision and Occupational Safety and Health Cooperation (44/2006)</p> <p>Act on the Approval of Assessment Bodies Related to Occupational Safety and Health (1053/2010)</p> <p>Land Extraction Act (555/1981)</p> <p>Off-road Traffic Act (1710/1995)</p> <p>Occupational Health Care Act (1383/2001)</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002)</p> <p>Workers' Compensation Act (359/2015)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Safety of Timber Harvesting (749/2001)</p>
<p>3.5. Legal employment</p>	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Act on Personnel Representation in the Administration of Undertakings (725/1990)</p> <p>Act on Co-operation within Undertakings (334/2007)</p> <p>Act on the Protection of Privacy in Working Life (759/2004)</p> <p>Study Leave Act (273/1979)</p> <p>Pay Security Act (866/1998)</p> <p>Health Insurance Act (1224/2004)</p> <p>Collective Agreements Act (436/1946)</p> <p>Employment Contracts Act (55/2001)</p> <p>Working Hours Act (872/2019)</p> <p>Annual Holidays Act (162/2005)</p> <p>Act on Job Alternation Leave (1305/2002)</p> <p>Young Workers' Act (998/1993)</p> <p>Act on the Contractor's Obligations and Liability when Work is Contracted Out (1233/2006)</p> <p>Act on Personnel Funds (934/2010)</p> <p>Non-Discrimination Act (1325/2014)</p> <p>Act on Equality between Women and Men (609/1986)</p> <p>Aliens Act (301/2004)</p>
<p>4. Third parties' rights</p>	
<p>4.1. Customary rights</p>	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p>

	<p>Act on the Sámi Parliament (974/1995) Skolt Act (253/1995) Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) Off-road Traffic Act (1710/1995)</p>
4.2. Free, Prior and Informed Consent	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999) Act on the Sámi Parliament (974/1995) Act on Metsähallitus (234/2016) Skolt Act (253/1995) Forest Act (1093/1996)</p>
4.3 Indigenous Peoples' rights	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999) Wilderness Act (62/1991) Act on Metsähallitus (234/2016) Act on the Sámi Parliament (974/1995) Nature Conservation Act (1096/1993) Skolt Act (253/1995) Antiques Act (295/1963) Sámi Language Act (1086/2003) Water Act (587/2011)</p>
<p>5. Trade and transport NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.</p>	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013) Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (1055/2002)</p>
5.2. Trade and transport	<p>Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) Act on the Marketing of Timber and Timber Products (897/2013) Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013) Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (1055/2002) Road Traffic Act (729/2018)</p>
5.3. Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Tax Procedure Act (1558/1995)</p>

5.4. Custom regulations	Commission 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
5.5. CITES	<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</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996)</p> <p>The Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889)</p>
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1. Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the 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</p> <p>Temporary Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (34/2015)</p> <p>Act on the Natural Resources Institute Finland (561/2014)</p> <p>Forest Management Association Act (534/1998)</p> <p>Act on the Marketing of Timber and Timber Products (897/2013)</p> <p>Act on Public Access to Public Administration (621/1999)</p> <p>Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (252/2017)</p> <p>Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013)</p> <p>Game Animal Damages Act (105/2009)</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act (527/2014)</p>
7. Ecosystem services	
	National Forest Strategy 2025

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions apply to the National Forest Stewardship Standard of Finland. In addition, what is defined in the FSC Glossary of Terms (FSC-STD-01-002) applies. This glossary contains internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. The Finnish terms in parentheses correspond to the terms used by the FSC Finland.

Adaptive management (fi. *mukautuva suunnittelu*): A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder (fi. *vaikutuspiiriin kuuluva sidosryhmä*): Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighbourhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Alien species (fi. *vierasperäinen laji*): A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Alluvial forest (fi. *tulvametsä*): Mineral soil forest subject to regularly recurrent flooding.

Applicable law (fi. *sovellettava laki*): Means applicable to The Organization* as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Area specifically intended for reindeer herding (fi. *erityisesti poronhoitoa varten tarkoitettu alue*): As determined in the Reindeer Husbandry Act, all State land situated north of the line bolded on the adjacent map. In this area State land may not be used in a manner that may significantly hinder reindeer herding. Transfer of ownership or leasing of land in this area may only be on the condition that the landowner or lessee does not have a right to receive compensation for damage caused by reindeer.



Best available information (fi. *paras saatavilla oleva tieto*): Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach*.

Biological control agent (fi. *biologinen torjuntamenetelmä*): Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Biological diversity (fi. *biologinen monimuotoisuus*): The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2)

Brook (fi. *puro*): A brook is a smaller body of flowing water than a river, with a catchment area of less than 100 square kilometers. If water (in normal conditions) flows constantly in the riverbed and passes significant amount of fish, it is by definition a brook regardless of the size of the catchment area. (Source: Water Act)

Buffer zone (fi. *suojavaöhyke*): An area left between a water body or valuable natural site and intensively managed area in purpose to protect the water body or natural object. The zone may be untreated or managed according to special instructions.

Concentration of sites to be always preserved (fi. *aina säästettävien kohteiden keskittymä*): An uniform area within which a maximum of 10% of the total area may represent some other habitat than habitats always to be preserved in accordance to indicator 6.5.1, and within which the habitats always to be preserved cover:

- in the hemiboreal zone a minimum of 20 ha
- in the southern and middle boreal zone a minimum of 50 ha
- in the northern boreal zone a minimum of 100 ha

Confidential information (fi. *luottamuksellinen tieto*): Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization*, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Coniferous-dominant (fi. *havupuuvaltainen*): Conifers account for more than 75% of the stem number.

Conservation / Protection (fi. *suojele*): These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Criterion (pl. Criteria) (fi. *kriteeri*): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Critical (fi. *kriittisen tärkeä*): The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Customary right (fi. *tapaoikeus*): Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Decay class (fi. *lahoaste*):

FSC Decay class	Standing deadwood	Deadwood on the ground (fallen deadwood)	Correspondence to Finnish 5-grade decay classification for fallen deadwood
1	A tree that has died recently, bark and branches have not yet fallen off.	Fresh or hard; recently cut or fallen trunk with its bark remaining relatively intact. (a knife sinks into the tree only a few millimetres deep). NOTE! In this context, recently cut trunk does not refer to parts of tree felled as commercial timber or energy wood.	Decay class 1 a): A tree that died within a year. Needles or leaves are often still attached to the branches. Decay class 1 b): The trunk is hard; a knife sinks only a few millimetres deep. Decay class 2: The trunk is still relatively hard; the knife penetrates the tree appr. 0.5 cm deep.
2	Some decay, with coniferous trees the bark has fallen off partially or completely (some bark often left at the base of the trunk), with deciduous trees leaves/bark are left on but the wood has started to decay, the branches have mostly fallen off.	Trunk with mild to moderate signs of decay, bark often torn and in places fallen off, often epiphytes on the trunk. (The knife sinks into the trunk more than 0.5 cm). NOTE! In addition, fallen hard kelo-trunks are counted in this class.	Decay class 1 b): Fallen hard kelo-trunks. Decay class 2: The trunk is thinly decayed on surface; a knife penetrates the trunk appr. 0.5–2 cm deep. Decay class 3: The trunk is moderately soft; a knife sinks in on approximately halfway of the blade length, 3–5 cm deep.
3	Dried-up coniferous tree trunk. Deciduous tree trunk softened-up, stays upright only supported by its bark.	Thoroughly decayed or far rotted; soft trunk, partially or completely covered by epiphytes. (a knife penetrates the trunk easily or relatively easily down the handle).	Decay class 4: It is possible to drive a knife into the wood as far as the handle (still resistance occurs). The trunk may already have some highly decayed sections (the circumference is only part of the original, although the core may still be hard), although there are also trunk sections that have retained their shape.

			<p>Decay class 5 a): Far rotted trunk; a knife sinks easily down to the handle (in case of birch the bark may still provide resistance). The wood is already rotting (possible to squeeze the fingers into the mass). The trunk is often already at least partially moss-covered.</p> <p>Decay class 5 (b): Highly decayed, deformed trunks (birch trunks have merely bark left). Far rotted trunks that can be hardly recognized otherwise than feeling them under one's feet when walking on top of them are also included in this class.</p>
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Deadwood (fi. *lahopuu*): All dead wood, except for wood harvested from the forest as a commercial timber that was still alive immediately before felling. The quantities of deadwood mentioned in this standard include all deadwood trunks which are at least 10 cm in diameter at a height of 1.3 m from the base of the trunk. Stump parts located down of the root neck are not counted as trunk wood (applies to both sawn and natural stumps).

Deadwood continuum (fi. *lahopuujaatkumo*):
Southern Finland:

Deadwood representing at least two of the FSC decay classes 1-3 for deadwood, is present at the site. The amount of deadwood other than class 1 deadwood is significant (a minimum of 80% of the minimum amount of deadwood per hectare required for the habitat type).

Northern Finland:

Both moderately decayed (FSC decay class 2) deadwood and highly decayed (FSC decay class 3) deadwood are present at the site. The amount of deadwood representing these decay class categories jointly is significant (a minimum of 80% of the minimum amount of deadwood per hectare required for the habitat type). In addition, fresh dead wood (FSC decay class 1) may also be present, the presence of which is not required as a condition for the existence of a deadwood continuum, but which, if present, is included in the total amount of deadwood.

Diameter at breast height (DBH) (fi. *rinnankorkeusläpimitta*): Tree trunk diameter is measured at the height of 1.3 m (130 cm) from the topmost root collar that flares the butt and hampers felling or, if none is present, from the ground level at the butt. The measurement is taken on the side of approach over bark, generally to an accuracy of 1 cm (or 2 cm in exceptional cases).

Dispute (fi. *kiista*): A complaint by anyone about The Organisation's management activities or compliance with its FSC Principles and Criteria, to which a response is expected. (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching (fi. *kunnostus- ja täydennysojitus*): Cleaning and supplementing old ditch networks, usually done by excavator.

Economic viability (fi. *taloudellinen elinvoimaisuus*): The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Ecosystem (fi. *ekosysteemi*): A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem services (fi. *ekosysteemipalvelut*): The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employer (fi. *työnantaja*): An employer is a legal entity or person who enters into an employment contract with a worker in order to obtain work from him/her.

Engaging / Engagement (fi. *osallistaminen*): The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan* (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Everyman's rights (fi. *jokamiehenoikeudet*): Everyman's rights refer to the possibility for everyone in Finland to use nature, regardless of who owns the area. They do not require the permission of the landowner and do not have to be paid for. However, the exercise of the Everyman's right must not cause inconvenience or disturbance.

Everyman's right allows to:

- walk, ski or cycle in areas outside private gardens and land that is in a specific use (for example cultivated fields and plantations)
- stay for a short period in any area where access is otherwise allowed (for example put up a tent, but not too close to people's homes)
- pick wild berries, mushrooms and flowers
- fish with a rod and line, and through a hole in the ice in wintertime
- boat when the water is melt or walk on the ice in wintertime.

Everyman's right does not allow to:

- disturb other people or damage the environment
- disturb nesting birds or game
- cut down or damage trees
- collect moss, lichen, soil or wood
- disturb the privacy of homes
- litter
- drive a motor vehicle off the road without the landowner's permission
- fish and hunt without the appropriate permits.

(Source: ympäristö.fi)

Extended regeneration cycle site (fi. *pidennetyn kiertoajan kohde*):

Fair compensation (fi. *asianmukainen korvaus*): Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer (fi. *lannoite*): A mineral or organic substance applied to the soil to promote the growth of trees or to eliminate growth disturbances.

Fire continuum area (fi. *palojatkumokohde*): Primarily areas with a continuous history of natural fires and/or intentional burnings, in the context of this standard also areas with habitats that benefit from burning. The standard requires that there are advanced / renewable trees in the area that can be burned, and prescribed burning takes place at least every 5 years. The following may be counted as special management sites: burnt sites, forestland compartments suitable for prescribed burning.

Forest (fi. *metsä*): Land with tree crown cover of more than 10% and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ.

Forest land (fi. *metsämaa*): Productive forest land, the annual potential increment is at least one cubic meter per hectare.

Forest management plan (fi. *metsäsuunnitelma*): The forest management plan is the plan for guiding the use of forests for the Management Unit. It is a key part of the wider management plan* required by the standard. The forest management plan contains information e.g. on the following issues: forest habitats, forest data and development categories, management activities, felling, proportions of timber species, information on valuable natural sites, maps and forest compartment data on the forest.

Forest owner (fi. *metsänomistaja*): A forest owner is a natural person, or a jointly governed entity, incorporation or estate, with legal and registered title to forest land. The forest owner may perform forest management independently or delegate it with appropriate documentation to a forest service provider.

Forest species (fi. *metsälaji*): Forest species means species for which one of the habitats identified in the Red list assessment is a forest (including, for example, forest habitats on the shores), a wooded rural biotope or cultural habitat, mire, rock or small water body.

Forestry land (fi. *metsätalousmaa*): Land use class designated for forestry use (in the wide sense), which divides into forest land (productive forest land), low-productive land and non-productive land according to the growth potential of the forest.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (fi. *vapaa ja tietoon perustuva ennakkosuostumus*): A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

Genetically modified organism (fi. *geneettisesti muunneltu organismi*): An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Growth fertilization (fi. *kasvatuslannoitus*): Adding nutrients to the forest. The purpose of fertilization is to accelerate the growth of trees.

Habitat (fi. *elinympäristö*): The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Health fertilization (fi. *terveyslannoitus*): Fertilization to correct forest growth disturbances due to nutrient imbalances in the soil.

High Conservation Value areas (fi. *korkean suojeluarvon alueet*): Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values*.

High Conservation Values (fi. *korkeat suojeluarvot*): Any of the following:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are significant* at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. 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.

HCV 3 – Ecosystems* and habitats*. Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.

HCV 4 – Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement* with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats* and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities* or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement* with these local communities* or Indigenous Peoples.

Household wood (fi. *kotitarvepuu*): Timber that is not sold for income but is felled for the forest owner's own needs, such as firewood or construction timber. (Source: Forest Glossary, Forest Center)

ILO Core (Fundamental Conventions) (fi. *ILO:n keskeiset yleissopimukset*): These are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining*; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour*; the effective abolition of child* labour; and the elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation*.

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

In its natural state (river or brook) bed (fi. *uomaltaan luonnontilainen (joki tai puro)*): A section of a river or brook that has not been cleared or straightened.

In its natural-like state (river or brook) bed (fi. *uomaltaan luonnontilaisen kaltainen (joki tai puro)*): A section of a river or brook that has been slightly cleared or straightened.

Indicator (fi. *indikaattori*): A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit* complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit* and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous Peoples (fi. *alkuperäiskansat*): People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Intact Forest Landscape, ILF (fi. *laaja koskematon metsäalue*): A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property (fi. *aineeton omaisuus*): Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity (fi. *intensiteetti*): A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Interested stakeholder (fi. *kiinnostunut sidosryhmä*): Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments

- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Land information database (fi. *maastotietokanta*): Data available from the National Land Survey of Finland.

Landscape (fi. *maisemamosaiikki*): A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values (fi. *maiseman arvot*): Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal (fi. *laillinen*): In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legal registration (fi. *laillinen rekisteröinti*): National or local legal* license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal* registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Legally competent (fi. *oikeudellisesti toimivaltainen*): Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local communities (fi. *paikalliset yhteisöt*): Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Long-term (fi. *pitkäaikainen*): The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan*, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Low-productive land (scrub land) (fi. *kitumaa*): Low-productive land (scrub land) is mainly forest, exposed bedrock, scree or mires, where the annual increment is below one but over 0.1 cubic metres per hectare.

Management activities (fi. *metsätaloustoimet*): Measures aimed at improving or modifying the growth or other characteristics of trees or other forest products.

Management objective (fi. *hoitotavoite*): Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan (fi. *yleissuunnitelma*): The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Management unit (fi. *metsätalouslyksikkö*): A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries and managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a management plan*. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Mixed (forest) (fi. *sekapuustoinen*): The dominant tree species accounts for a maximum of 75% of the stem number.

National laws (fi. *kansalliset lait*): The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Native species (fi. *alueella luontaisesti esiintyvä laji*): Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural hazards (fi. *luonnontuhot*): Natural disturbances that can present risks to social, economic and environmental values in the Management Unit* but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Natural state of water relations (mire) (fi. *vesitaloudeltaan luonnontilainen (suo)*): A mire, a part of a mire, or a seasonal wetland has not been ditched, and receives at least most of its natural water inflow.

Natural-like state of water relations (mire) (fi. *vesitaloudeltaan luonnontilaisen kaltainen (suo)*): There may be ditches in a mire, part of a mire, or a seasonal wetland, or outside them, that are affecting negatively the water relations of these sites, but the degree of drainage has not proceeded to a level of transformed peatland (fi. *muuttuma*) or heathy peatland (fi. *turvekangas*)

Natural-like stand structure (fi. *luonnontilaisen kaltainen puustorakenne*): The stand has at least advanced dominant trees. The forest has been logged at times, but in its current state the spatial distribution of the stand is random, and the stand usually has several canopy storeys, in other words has a multi-storey structure. In this context, a stand that is not clearly of 1- or 2- storey structure, is considered to have multi-storey structure. NOTE: In this context an individual canopy storey is considered as described in the tree-classification by Ilvessalo (1929) and does not have to be viable in the sense of commercial timber production.

Non-productive land (fi. *joutomaa*): Non-productive land consists of treeless or almost treeless areas, where the annual increment is less than 0.1 cubic metres per hectare.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP) (fi. *luonnontuotteet*): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

The list of natural products below is not exhaustive but exemplary.

Harvested on the basis on Everyman`s rights:

Berries, mushrooms, non-protected plant species e.g. wild herbs, non-protected polypores (if the tree is not harmed in harvesting), pieces of trees from the ground (twigs, cones) (Note! Removing deadwood trunks or parts of them is prohibited).

Production, cultivation or harvesting on the basis of land-ownership, lease or permission from the landowner:

Grafting of polypores (local populations), parts and products from non-protected living trees or from fresh wind-felled trees (e.g. bark, spruce tips, cambium, sap, chaga, sprigs, roots, birch bark, leaves, bast, resin, acorns, cones and nuts), (Note: removing deadwood is prohibited), cultivation of wild mushrooms in the forest, honey production.

Occupational disease (fi. *ammattitauti*): Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injury (fi. *työperäinen vamma*): An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

On record (fi. *tiedossa oleva*): On record occurrence information means a coordinate point and / or a description of an occurrence in a manner that the object can be identified in the field, e.g. a photograph, a terrain marking. When processing occurrence data, a possible GPS measurement error shall be taken into account.

Organization, the (fi. *organisaatio*): The person, entity or enterprise holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Pesticide (fi. *torjunta-aine*): Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation (fi. *plantaasi*): A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests.

Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species is not by itself considered as plantation.

In Finnish forestry, plantations refer to areas aimed at producing fast-growing, exotic tree species (including hybrid aspen, Christmas trees and energy willow), using rotation periods shorter than normal. They shall be established in areas used for purposes other than conventional forest management.

Precautionary approach (fi. *varovaisuusperiaate*): An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, The Organization* will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Prescribed burning (fi. *kulotus*): Intentional burning of forest in a selected area under favourable weather conditions. Prescribed burning is aimed at well-defined targets for forest management and conservation.

Principle (fi. *periaate*): An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Publicly available (fi. *julkisesti saatavilla (oleva)*): In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally.

Rare species (fi. *harvinaiset lajit*): Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are sparsely scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Reasonable (fi. *kohtuullinen*): Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience.

Recreation area (fi. *virkestysalue*): An area zoned for recreation and outdoor activities, the use of which is based on the Everyman's rights.

Refugia (fi. *refugio*): An area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Regeneration felling (fi. *uudistushakkuu*): Felling of mature forest, e.g. clear-felling, seeding felling, shelterwood felling or strip felling.

Regeneration mature stand (fi. *uudistuskypsä metsä*): Corresponds to development class 04: A stand is regeneration mature when the forest owner benefits more from its renewal than from further growth. The maturity of regeneration can be assessed, for example, through the tables of Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management (average diameters and ages of regeneration, Tables 6-8). (Source: Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management)

Reindeer herding area (fi. *poronhoitoalue*): Reindeer herding area is defined by Finnish legislation as an area where reindeer husbandry is practiced. The Finnish reindeer herding area includes the region of Lapland (with the exception of the Kemi, Keminmaa and Tornio municipalities), as well as the following municipalities in Northern Ostrobothnia and Kainuu: Kuusamo, Taivalkoski, Pudasjärvi, Hyrynsalmi and Suomussalmi in their entirety, from the municipality of Oulu the Yli-Ii sub-area, i.e. the area of the former Yli-Ii municipality, and the part of Yli-Kiiminki sub-area located north of River Kiiminkijoki (a part of the former municipality of Ylikiiminki), from the municipality of Ii the area of former municipality of Kuivaniemi and from the municipalities of Puolanka and Utajärvi, the area north of regional road 891 (Hyrynsalmi-Puolanka).

Reindeer herding co-operative (fi. *paliskunta*): The Finnish reindeer herding area is divided into 54 reindeer herding co-operatives. Reindeer herding co-operatives are reindeer husbandry units of different sizes and reindeer numbers. Each co-operative is a community responsible for reindeer husbandry in its area. Each reindeer owner belongs to only one co-operative. The Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) regulates the activities and organization of the reindeer herding co-operative. The co-operative is led by the chairman of the reindeer herding co-operative.

Representative Sample Areas (fi. *edustavat osat*): Portions of the Management Unit that are natural, natural-like or otherwise of special ecological value.

Restore / Restoration (fi. *ennallistaa / ennallistaminen*): These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or

converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

The Organization* is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Risk (fi. *riski*): The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Sámi homeland, the (fi. *saamelaisten kotiseutualue*): The Sámi Homeland is a Sámi Cultural and Linguistic Autonomous Region required by the Finnish Constitution and further defined in the Sámi Parliament Act, located in the northern part of Lapland.

The Sámi homeland includes the municipalities of Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, as well as the Lapland reindeer herding co-operative (fi. *Lapin paliskunta*) area in the northern part of Sodankylä.

Sámi Parliament, the (fi. *saamelaiskäräjät*): The Sámi Parliament (Sámediggi) is the self-government body of the Sámi. Its main purpose is to plan and implement the cultural self-government guaranteed to the Sámi as an indigenous people. The Sámi Parliament is the supreme political body of the Sámi in Finland.

Scale (fi. *laajuus*): A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk (fi. *laajuus, intensiteetti ja riski*): See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Skolt Sámi Siida Council (fi. *kolttien kyläkokous*): The Skolt Sámi Siida Council is a traditional and ancient system of self-government for the Skolt Sámi. The council system includes joint village meetings of Skolt Sámi villages, which are the highest decision-making body of the system, as well as village-specific Skolt councils elected at meetings for three years at a time. The Siida Council system is run by a Skolt delegate elected every three years.

Southern broadleaved trees (fi. *jalot lehtipuut / jalopuut*): Southern broadleaved trees native to Finland: small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*), Norway maple (*Acer platanooides*), common oak (*Quercus robur*), common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), European white elm (*Ulmus laevis*), common hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

Southern, Central and Northern Finland (fi. *eteläisen, keskisen ja pohjoisen Suomen raja*): See Annex 1.

Spring (fi. *lähde*): Spring means the geomorphological formation of groundwater, which occurs when the groundwater level intersects the ground level. (Source: Water Act)

Spruce-dominant ridge-hollow and kettle hole (fi. *kuusivaltainen suppa*): Depression on esker formations, created by large ice blocks first buried in glaciofluvial formations during the Ice Age -period,

and then melting away afterwards. In this standard those that nowadays are occupied by spruce forest, are required to be left intact.

Stakeholder (fi. *sidosryhmä*): See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Stand with advanced tree storey (fi. *varttunut metsä*): Corresponds to development class 03: A stand with a mean diameter at breast height of more than 16 cm, but not yet classified as regeneration mature. Stands with, for example, a tree species or habitat, where the stand can never develop to the size of a log, the development class is determined by age. The age at breast height of the stand is at least 25 years. (Source: Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management)

Suitable for prescribed burning (fi. *kulotuskelpoinen*): Mesic and sub-xeric heaths (*Myrtillus* type and poorer habitats) on moraine land and groups of retention trees, excluding Category 1 and 2 groundwater areas. Extinguishing and irrigation water is available and, for safety reasons, the rescue service must have access to the immediate vicinity of the site.

Threatened species (fi. *uhanalaiset lajit*): Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal* significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

Timely manner (fi. *viivyttelämättä*): As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization*; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional knowledge (fi. *perinteinen tieto*): Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Verifiable target (fi. *todenettava tavoite*): Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives*. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very limited portion (fi. *hyvin rajallinen osuus*): The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the Management Unit* in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the Management Unit*. In the context of this standard this applies to the conversion under Criteria 6.9 and 6.10.

Water system (fi. *vesistö*): A system formed by various interconnected water bodies within a single catchment area. Water body means a lake, pond, river, creek and other natural body of water as well as an artificial lake, canal and other similar artificial body of water; however, a rivulet, a ditch and a spring are water bodies not counted as parts of a water system.

Water management measures (fi. *vesitalouden järjestelytoimenpiteet*): Furrow mounding, ditching mounding, and ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching.

Wilderness reserve (fi. *erämaa-alue*): Protected under the Wilderness Act, wilderness areas are established for preserving the wilderness character of these areas, and safeguarding the Sámi culture and nature-based forms of livelihood.

Worker (fi. *työntekijä*): All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed



contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Young thinning stand (*fi. nuori kasvatusmetsä*): Corresponds to development class 02: A stand with a mean diameter at breast height of 8–16 cm. In coniferous dominant stands the dominant height is more than 7 meters and in birch stands more than 9 meters. The age at breast height is at least 11 years, and at most 120 years in Southern Finland and 200 years in Northern Finland. (Source: Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management)

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