



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Finland

Date of submission:

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Deadline for submission: 23 February, 2007

Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
C&I	Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCC	General Co-ordinating Committee
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
VD	Vienna Declaration
V1-5	Vienna Resolutions 1 to 5
L1-2	Lisbon Resolutions 1 and 2
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

1. Background

In preparation for the Fifth Ministerial Conference (Warsaw, Poland, 5-7 November 2007), the MCPFE decided to review and report on progress in implementing the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe in Vienna (2003). Also, further progress made since 2003 in implementing commitments made at the Ministerial Conferences in Lisbon (1998), Helsinki (1993), and in Strasbourg (1990) should be reported through this enquiry.

In addition, it was decided to report on the MCPFE qualitative indicators on sustainable forest management (SFM). The reporting format for the improved qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM addresses policies, institutions and instruments in general as well as more specifically by policy areas. The improved qualitative indicators comprise a reporting format, which is grouped into:

- A) Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management,
- B) Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area.

The ministers gathered in Vienna reaffirmed that the criteria and indicators for SFM were a tool for monitoring, assessing and reporting progress on sustainable forest management. In consequence, the enquiry should collect the relevant data and information for reporting on the qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM in the context of the MCPFE report on the “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007” to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The next Ministerial Conference will also provide an opportunity to assess the implementation of the political commitments on forests made by the European Ministers in Vienna. In order to answer this question and to understand the lessons learned from the work conducted so far, it was decided that the implementation report of the MCPFE commitments for the upcoming Ministerial Conference will be based on the replies by signatory states and the European Commission to the enquiry questions contained in this document and the related evaluation. This will form a part of the report on the implementation of MCPFE commitments to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The General Coordinating Committee (GCC) of the MCPFE recommended that one enquiry would cover the MCPFE qualitative indicators as well as the MCPFE commitments. It was further recommended by the Advisory Group on the reporting on the “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007” to include the enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 “Expenditure for Services” in this enquiry, as the MCPFE country representatives are deemed to be the most appropriate respondents to this particular indicator.

2. General guidance on reporting

This enquiry on the implementation of the MCPFE commitments and on the MCPFE qualitative indicators for SFM should enable responding countries to provide the best possible information for two reports:

1. “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007”
2. “Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007”.

The main focus of the enquiry is on assessing and reporting the progress on SFM in European forests as well as the progress in the implementation of commitments the signatory states and the European Community made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Vienna, Austria, 2003). The enquiry should also gather the information on the main changes or further developments in the implementation of the Helsinki, Strasbourg and Lisbon Resolutions since 2003.

The enquiry consists of the following parts:

Part A: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A: Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM. These five indicators aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference

should be reported. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007*.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5 as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2). This part will be used for the *Report on the National Implementation of MCPFE Commitments*.

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicators and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator and to provide data specifications or explanations.

Part B: "Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area" is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B: Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area. Twelve indicators under Part B aim to provide information on specific policies for certain policy areas in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the most specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference in 2003 should be reported.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5) as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2)

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicator and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator.

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

Part D: Enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 "Expenditure for Services"

While the enquiry to signatory states and the European Commission requests reporting on MCPFE qualitative indicators and on MCPFE commitment implementation in an integrated format, both the analysis of responses and of the reporting will be separate. As specified in the previous chapter, this enquiry will result in two separate reports:

1. *"State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007"*
2. *"Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2003-2007"*

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approx. 100 words or 650 letters (incl. blank spaces) automatically.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. *Section 2 in Parts A and B presents an abbreviated summary of the original commitment text. This should facilitate identifying topics addressed, but not replace the original commitment. Please read the original commitments as specified in the reference numbers. These specify the document as well as the commitment number as numbered in the original commitment. (e.g. VD/7 = Vienna Declaration, para7, V1/9,12 = Vienna Resolution 1, paras 9 and 12) V=Vienna, L=Lisbon*
4. The requests in Section 2 of Parts A and B on the implementation of MCPFE commitments specify to report "**measures**", i.e. forest policy actions set to implement a commitment. *The responses should, as far as possible, be made in a form that allows identifying the type and magnitude of efforts undertaken.* In the responses, "Measures" should be classified or classifiable into the following categories:

Classes of “magnitude” for measures	Examples of documents related to “measures”
large measures: e.g. major programme	public programme document and/or related lists of projects
medium-size measure: individual projects	list of projects funded
small measures: e.g. individual actions	workshops organized, etc.

Degree of implementation of a reported measure
No measure taken (or blank space)
Measure in planning stage
Measure in implementation
Measure concluded

Degree of fulfillment of commitment through the measure reported
fully
partly
not or rather minor

Each of the responses in Section 2 of Parts A and B will be classified and analysed in these three dimensions.

5. In Part B please concentrate in particular on those indicators that are linked to the Vienna resolutions: B2 (carbon balance), B6 (biodiversity), B8 (economic viability) and B12 (cultural and spiritual values).
6. Please report on “measures” taken in the period 2003-2007 by the main body (Ministry) responsible for forestry, or where this main body played a key role. Countries with a federal structure are requested to focus first on major initiatives on the national level and to provide information on major federal measures, identifying the federal state in which the measure was taken.
7. Reporting on significant changes since 2003 will be analysed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
8. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved, experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered, solutions).
9. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise requested.
10. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.
11. Information provided on the implementation of MCPFE commitment will be analysed quantitatively across countries according to the specifications as in paras 4 and 7, in addition to the substantive analysis.
12. The report *Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007* is foreseen to consist of a section on international implementation of the MCPFE commitments (the MCPFE Work Programme 2003-2007) as well as a summary analysis for each of the Parts A and B Section 2 as well as Part C of this enquiry.

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1 National forest programmes or similar				
Main characteristics of nfp or similar	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to nfps since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The aim of Finland's National Forest Programme 2010 (NFP) is to ensure forest-based work and livelihoods, biodiversity and vitality of forests and opportunities for recreation for all citizens.</p> <p>The National Forest Programme is the main instrument for forest policy formulation and it also covers all policy areas in section B. The NFP is both strategy and action plan.</p>			
Reference document: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 1999. Finland's National Forest Programme 2010. Publications of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 2/1999				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information:				
<p>Updating process of the NFP is underway. Updating has included a future review for the forest sector in Finland, that was finalized in the end of 2006. The Future Review for the Forest Sector (FRFS) represents the view of the Forest Council concerning the aims, objectives and actions related to the future of Finnish forests and forest-related business. The targets identified in the Future Review play a key role in updating of the NFP.</p> <p>Reference document: Kokkonen, M. & Hytönen, L. 2007. Future Review for the Forest Sector – Outline of the Forest Council concerning focuses and aims for the forest sector. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</p>				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	<p>Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The NFP was prepared in an open process where all relevant stakeholders were involved. The cooperation with stakeholders continues in the implementation, follow-up and development of the NFP.</p> <p>The NFP, approved by the government, has been the basis of decisions for financing the forest policy actions.</p>			
b) identify and address key cross-sectoral dimensions in the context of nfps? (Ref.: VD/13,14; V1/ 5, 8)	<p>Please specify whether or not, main dimensions identified, and what major explicit measures were taken. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the updating process of the NFP cross-sectoral issues are widely taken into account. According to the Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is to strengthen the expertise and innovation system of the forest administration and business activities function in close cooperation.</p> <p>Different government sectors (environment, energy, industry, regional and rural development) are involved in the NFP process and the NFP is well coordinated with other national strategies and programmes (e.g. for sustainable development, adaptation to climate change, enhancement of biodiversity).</p>			

¹ nfp = national forest programme

<p>c) use the nfp process as a platform for cross-sectoral coordination, and to feed results into other policies? (Ref.: VD/ 16,19; V1/ 9,10,11)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how nfp is used as a platform or initiator of a mechanism; who is involved; and in what specific other policies nfp results were explicitly included. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry collaborates with other ministries in the updating and follow-up of the NFP. Main governmental partners are Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Trade and Industry supporting the implementation and updating.</p> <p>National and Regional Forest Councils are responsible of the follow-up of the NFP and Regional Forest Programmes respectively, and they include representatives of all relevant stakeholders (i.a. forest owners, forest industry, labour unions, forest and environmental administration, research, environmental NGOs).</p>
<p>d) Does the nfp address - socio-cultural, - biodiversity, - carbon & climate issues (Ref.: V3/5; V5/ 5; V6/ 6)</p>	<p>Please specify for each, if yes, specify main explicit targets and measures taken. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Objectives identified in the Future Review for the Forest Sector include the following:</p> <p>Socio-cultural: Strengthening of versatile entrepreneurship and availability of skilled labour. Preservation and development of the culture based on forests. Securing every man's rights through cooperation and considering the needs of recreational use.</p> <p>Biodiversity: Ample, healthy and varied forest resources. Ensuring biological diversity of the forests. Continuously improving data base on forest species and habitats.</p> <p>Carbon & Climate: Increasing the use of forest energy and adaptation for the climate change.</p>
<p>e) promote participation of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The national level Forest Council, with the support of secretary and working groups, works as a cooperation forum for public administration, private sector and NGOs. The members of the Forest Council are listed on page 9 and 10. The Council also follows up and encourages the implementation of the NFP.</p> <p>The National Forest Programme was prepared in an open process involving all relevant stakeholders in forest sector, including representatives of different administrative sectors, the private sector and a large number of other organisations and private citizens. The cooperation has continued in the implementation, follow-up and further development of NFP.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. „nfp“ is understood to comprise both nfps or similar documents or processes. If nfps exist, please use this as main reference. If similar documents are used for answering, please specify the document (or process) under “Reference document”.
2. Reporting on general characteristics could include formal status of the document, validity period of current document, duration of process, range of stakeholders involved, major results or key lessons.

A.2 Institutional frameworks			
Main characteristics of institutional framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The highest forest authority in Finland is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). The task of the MAF is to create the conditions for sustainable and diversified use of renewable natural resources and for developing the economic and leisure-time activities of the countryside. The duties of the MAF also include formulation of forest legislation as well as supervision and monitoring of its implementation.</p> <p>Metsähallitus, the Forest Research Institute Metla, the Forestry Development Centre Tapio as well as the regional Forest Centres are under the supervision of the Ministry.</p> <p>Protected areas and biodiversity conservation fall under the mandate of the Ministry of the Environment.</p>		
Main <i>public</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: - forest administration - public forest agencies (national level) - research, education and training institutions - other (please specify)	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€,2005)
	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	36	
	Ministry of the Environment	6	
	Metsähallitus	1474	
	Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla	922	
	Forestry Development Centre Tapio	88	
	Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres	20	
	University of Helsinki (education and research)	145	
	University of Joensuu (education and research)	90	
	Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Finnish Forest Industries Federation, Metsäteollisuus Ry	
Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK)			
Forest Management Association			
CONTINUES in further measures			
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Regional Forest Centres (subnational)		
	Finnish Forest Association		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	<p>Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy co-ordination between the organizations above, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forest Council (1999-) is a forum whose task is to provide support to the MAF in extensive and important principal issues concerning forest policy, to monitor the execution and to promote the implementation of the NFP and as well as to review the Programme. See REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOREST COUNCIL in further measures</p> <p>Regional Forest Councils (2001-) work at the regional level to enhance regional forest policy and to support Regional Forest Programmes.</p>		

	The Advisory Board for International Forest Policy (1993) is an expert-level committee which assists the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in dealing with international forest policy issue and assessment of their impacts.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2 Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs? (Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)	Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words] Supporting of private forest owners has a long history in Finland. The first Forest Management Association was established in 1906. The mission of the Forest Management Associations is to promote the profitability of forestry practised by forest owners and the realisation of the other goals they have set for forestry, and to advance the economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable management of forests. They provide professional services in matters pertaining to silviculture, timber trade and forest planning. Concerning entrepreneurs CONTINUES in further measures
b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words] The work within the Forest Council has improved intersectoral cooperation and its role has been crucial in the updating process of the NFP. The Future Forum of Forests was established in 2003 to develop cooperation between researchers, policy makers and practitioners. Strategies of different ministries have been made in close cooperation, e.g. in different working groups.
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:	
<p>MAIN PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS continues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Trade Association of Finnish Forestry and Earth Moving Contractors - Finnish Association for Nature Conservation - WWF-Finland - National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities (Suomen Latu) <p>A2, a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Finnish Forest Industries Federation, Finnish Sawmills (the federation of independent sawmills) and Sahayrittäjät ry (the organisation of small private sawmills) and many other regional organisations are promoting forest entrepreneurship. <p>A2, b) REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOREST COUNCIL (substitutes in brackets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Trade and Industry -Trade Association of Finnish Forestry and Earth Moving Contractors Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry -Central Union of Agricultural Producers and -Forest Owners MTK -METO – Forestry Experts' Association 	

(Society of Finnish Professional Foresters)

- Metsähallitus
- Finnish Forest Research Institute
- Hunters' Central Organisation
- Finnish Forest Industries Federation
- Ministry of Education
- The Finnish Paper Workers' Union
- Wood and Allied Workers' Union
- Regional Forestry Centre of the Coast (Regional forest councils)
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Finnish Association for Nature Conservation
- The Guides and Scouts of Finland

(Suomen Latu ry)

- Finnish Sawmills
- Ministry of Finance
- WWF Finland
- Ministry of the Environment

Reporting notes:

1. Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal co-ordinating mechanisms between these (incl. e.g. nfp).
2. Please describe federal structures and further sub-national level organizational structures under "main characteristics".
3. Please list organizations with a mandate to develop or implement forest policy on the national level only. Note that all major organizations listed in Part B should also be listed here. Interest groups and associations include e.g. private forest owners, environmental NGOs.
4. In case of public organizations, please specify forest-related staff (number, in full-time equivalent) and budget only. Use the "comments" section for further specification, if needed.
5. Note that mechanisms referred to in A.2 a) and A.2 b) include nfps – please do not repeat from A1 (text there will be taken into account). It also includes public-private partnership initiatives.

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments		
Main characteristics of legal/regulatory framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Total reform of forest legislation was made in 1990's. The Forest Act applies to forests of all forest owners. It aims at promoting economically, socially and ecologically sustainable management of forests in a way that provide a sustainable satisfactory yield while their biological diversity is being maintained.</p>	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Forest law, act or code</td> <td>Name: Forest Act Date of adoption: 1997 Main changes from previous legal act:</td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code
Forest law, act or code	Name: Forest Act Date of adoption: 1997 Main changes from previous legal act:	
Main priorities and measures in <i>international</i> forest related commitments	<p>Please describe, incl. significant changes related to international characteristics since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Main priorities include the following: promoting SFM including conservation, enhancement of forest biodiversity and preventing global deforestation.</p> <p>Finland is striving for an international forest convention within the United Nations Forum on Forests. The opinion of Finland is that the forest convention would significantly increase the weight of forests all over the world.</p> <p>In the context of UNFCCC Finland is supporting the recent conversation related to combating deforestation.</p>	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Act on Jointly Owned Forest (2003) aims that jointly owned forest means an area belonging to several real estates jointly which is intended to be used for practising sustainable forestry for the benefit of the shareholders.</p>	
b) address forest law enforcement (Ref.: VD/20; V4/6, 7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Finland participates actively in the Europe and North Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (ENA FLEG) process and the FLEGT-process of the European Union.</p>	
c) support enabling environments for SFM and investment (Ref.: V2/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry was reformed in 2006. It will probably come in force in 2008. The new dimensions of the act concern young stand management, supporting of wood-based bioenergy and financing environmental protection.</p>	
d) support international processes, commitments and their implementation in	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Finland has ratified the CBD, the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, the</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF proposals for action, - CBD, - UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol <p>(Ref.: VD/23, 24; V4/4, 14, V5/6, 10)</p>	<p>UNCCD and participates actively in further work under these conventions as well as the work of the UNFF. Finland has supported developing country participants to attend meetings under these conventions and the UNFF, as well as provided funding for some activities of the CPF.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:</p>	
<p>(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. Commitments, signature and ratification of major international commitments will be collected from the relevant conventions (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO, CITES, Ramsar, etc.).
2. Under "Main characteristics" please describe situation of legal frameworks with respect to distribution of responsibilities in general (central or federal, the diversity of key legal acts) as well as significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks and international characteristics since 2003.

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy							
Main characteristics of forest-related economic policy	<p>Please describe, incl. significant changes related to economic policy since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Main instruments to promote SFM are governmental subsidies and loans to private forest owners to secure the sustainability of timber production, maintain the biological diversity and manage the forest ecosystems. Also in taxation policy some deductions are possible for private forest owners to promote forest management and forestry.</p> <p>Several programmes have been implemented to support rural viability and entrepreneurship. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Trade and Industry have supported financially the rural development.</p> <p>Under the METSO programme the compensation is paid for private forest owners to preserve valuable forest habitats.</p>						
Main characteristics of financial instruments	<p>Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The main instrument to promote sustainable forestry is The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. Also governmental aid is paid for informational needs like education and research, nature conservation and forest restoration.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Main budget line / programme</td> <td>Name: The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry Target/objective: To promote sustainable forest management Forest-related budget: 65 mil € for period 2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Main budget line / programme</td> <td>Name: Forest Centers and Forest Development Centre Tapio Target/objective: To promote sustainable forestry Forest-related budget: 44 mil € for period 2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Main budget line / programme</td> <td>Name: Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla Target/objective: To promote research Forest-related budget: 37 mil € for period 2006</td> </tr> </table>	Main budget line / programme	Name: The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry Target/objective: To promote sustainable forest management Forest-related budget: 65 mil € for period 2006	Main budget line / programme	Name: Forest Centers and Forest Development Centre Tapio Target/objective: To promote sustainable forestry Forest-related budget: 44 mil € for period 2006	Main budget line / programme	Name: Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla Target/objective: To promote research Forest-related budget: 37 mil € for period 2006
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Main budget line / programme	Name: Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla Target/objective: To promote research Forest-related budget: 37 mil € for period 2006						
<p>Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers)</p> <p>The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1996/1094). http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961094</p> <p>The Forest Act (1996/1093) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093</p>							
<p>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:</p>							
<p>a) set incentives for investment, including innovative economic instruments (Ref.: V2/7, 17)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures, what they aim to address, dimension, and effects so far. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Government investment subsidies are granted for small and medium-sized enterprises to purchase and produce energy from wood. There have also been harvesting and haulage subsidies in the management of young stand forests by virtue of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry.</p> <p>State aid is paid to promote forest management planning and forest extension (guidance, planning and education) and supervision as well as to promote restoration and forest improvement projects.</p> <p>Projects for improving forest roads have also got significant aid.</p>						

Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:	
<p>The nature conservation programme METSO in Southern Finland was launched in 2002. METSO programme is a voluntary biodiversity conservation programme which is based on forest-owners' willingness to conserve their forests. The budget of METSO programme was 62 millions euros in 2003-2007. Within the programme forest owners can receive compensation due to nature conservation in private forests.</p> <p>The Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of Labour have jointly combined their regional forces in the Employment and Economic Development Centres (T&E Centre). The main tasks of T&E Centre in the forest sector are to support and advise small and medium-sized enterprises, to promote technological development, to implement regional labour policies, to plan and organise forest training and to promote and develop rural enterprise activities.</p> <p>European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) has been one of the main financial supporter of rural development and entrepreneurship.</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. Main budget lines/programmes: please list the top three governmental funding programmes related to forestry, incl. governmental (public) programmes or budget lines with a relevant or significant forestry component. Target group of these budget lines include not only forest owners or state forest enterprises but also research and education institutions.

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Advanced monitoring systems like National Forest Inventory and forest statistics provide scientific and objective information base for decision making.</p> <p>Individual forest management plans give relevant information for the state of forests and forest management recommendations for private forest owners.</p> <p>Universities of Helsinki and Joensuu teach forest related science and many vocational high schools and technical college around the county offer forest education. Different organisations like Regional Forest Centres and Forest Management Associations have forest training for private forest owners and for people interested in forests.</p> <p>CONTINUES in further measures</p>
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop and use national level criteria and indicators for SFM, incl. in nfps? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/1)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The preparation of the first set of national criteria and indicators for SFM were launched in 1994. The Pan-European criteria were adopted as such also national use but much more indicators were developed to meet the national needs. The development of national indicators was carried out in a participatory process involving several government sectors and a wide range of stakeholders.</p> <p>CONTINUES in further measures</p>
b) improve data-collection on SFM and monitoring of - biodiversity - carbon stock and climate impact? (Ref.: V4/9, 13; V5/7,9,10; L2/2, 4, 6)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The National Forest Inventory of Finland is the main monitoring process to collect data of Finnish forests including stock of biomass, health and vitality of forest, biodiversity, carbon stocks etc.</p> <p>Every year Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla) publishes the Finnish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry, which contains current and specific information of Finnish forestry and state of forests.</p> <p>LUMONET by the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) is the Finnish Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is an internet-based biodiversity information system.</p>
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The latest revision of national for SFM in Finland is based on the earlier ones and taking into account the updated Pan-European Criteria and Indicators revised in Vienna in 2003. The revision has made in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. The report describing the state of forests and forestry in Finland based on the use of national indicators is just about to be published.</p>

Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:
<p>MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMATIONAL POLICIES continues</p> <p>Several forest related publications are published for the professionals and non-professionals.</p> <p>Information on forestry is also distributed through consultation and service offices established in cities and builtup areas, as well as in conjunction with courses and other training events.</p> <p>A5 a) CONTINUES</p> <p>The first revision and further development of national indicators was initiated in 1998 and the work was finalised in 2001 when the report "The State of Forests in Finland - Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Forest Management in Finland" was published.</p> <p>The second revision of national indicators for SFM began in 2003 and has just been completed.</p> <p>Criteria and indicators have given some guidance in the formulation of the NFP and its implementation. Some indicators have also been used in the monitoring of the regional forest programmes. The aim is to enhance a better linkage between the criteria and indicators for SFM and the monitoring of the NFP and regional forest programmes.</p>

Reporting note:

1. A.5. a): this includes the use of the MCPFE Assessment guidelines

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Land Use and Building Act Date of issuance: 1999 Formal status: Legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Land Use and Building Act aims at organising the land use and building activities in such way as to enhance the conditions for the creation of good living environments and to promote sustainable development.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring and evaluation of the land use) - Regional Environmental Centres (monitoring of land use, implementation of the Land Use and Building Act) - Municipalities (monitoring of the Land Use and Building Act) - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (development, monitoring and evaluation of policies concerning forest area) - Regional Forest Centres (monitoring and implementation) - Metsähallitus (implementation) - Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (monitoring, research)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Land Use and Building Act regulates the overall land use policy. The Forest Act regulates forest fellings and includes an obligation to secure regeneration of forest after the final felling. Forest management recommendations of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio, Metsähallitus (responsible of state forests) and different companies set guidelines for forest management
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. Under "Main characteristics" please also describe whether land use and ownership rights are an issue in specific areas and whether policies exist to increase (or decrease) forest area (or, specifically, forested land, including short rotation forests).

B.2: Carbon balance	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The National Emission Trading Act (2004), 2) The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In the National Climate and Energy Strategy the main objective is to replace non-renewables by renewables energy sources. Carbon stocks can be increased by maintaining the growth potential of commercial forests on a good level, by keeping the forests genetically diverse and healthy and by taking care of carbon sequestration in soil reserves. Carbon can also be bound in the products of the wood industry. Future Review for the Forest Sector carbon stocks and climate change are broadly concerned issues. Preparation for the effects of climate change in the management, use and protecting of forests is one of the key targets.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Trade and Industry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Energy Market Authority (monitoring emission trading) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres (research and development) -Statistics Finland (research)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] National Emission Trading Act was set to enhance reducing of greenhouse gas emissions in the cost-effective way. Under the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry State aid has been paid into management of young stand forests to support wood-based energy production. Programme for Promoting Renewable Energy 2003–2006 is the basis for enhancing renewable energy sources. The goal of the programme is to make the energy produced with renewable energy sources competitive on the open market. The promotion programme is part of the National Climate Strategy. Research and development of bioenergy have been subsidied. Carbon sequestration has been addressed in research programmes.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max.

<p>concept in the Kyoto Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.:VD/21, V5/6)</p>	<p>100 words]</p> <p>The carbon sequestration has increased due to increased forest stocks.</p>
<p>b) promote substitution of non-renewables, particularly bio-energy (see also B.4)? (Ref.: V5/5,6)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Programme for Promoting Renewable Energy 2003–2006 is the basis for enhancing renewable energy sources. The goal of the programme is to make the energy produced with renewable energy sources competitive on the open market. The promotion programme is part of the National Climate Strategy.</p> <p>Research and development of bioenergy have been subsidied.</p> <p>According to the Excise Duty wood and wooden based energy sources and peat are tax free in the energy production.</p> <p>State aid can be granted for wooden based energy sources.</p> <p>The Finnish Government has set a Government bill on the promotion of the use of biofuels for transportation</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:</p>	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1)The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1997) 2) The Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (2002) 3) The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act (1991) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective defined in the Future Review for the Forest Sector is to maintain the health and vitality on a good level in commercial forests and in conservation areas by enhancing forest management and the conservation of biodiversity.Preventing forest damages is also main objective for the health and vitality of the forests. The objective mentioned in NFP is to maintain all areas health and vital by reducing the environmental load caused by forestry and by carrying out the silviculture in accordance with recommendations.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres (research and development) -Regional Forest Centres (monitoring, extension)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Under the Financing Act, State subsidies and loans may be granted to private forest owners for management work that aims to secure the sustainability of timber production, maintain the biological diversity of forests, and manage the forest ecosystems. The Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material stands through provisions regulating the production, sale, import and export of seedlings. The Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act limits the storage of coniferous timber in forests in the summer, requires that damaged trees be removed from the forest and regulates measures for the prevention of insect and fungi damage.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.3:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, monitoring and impact assessment of climate change and carbon stocks? (Ref.: V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] According to the National Climate Strategy the research should focus on acquiring the necessary knowledge basis on the impacts of climate change (both direct and indirect) affecting Finland. Several research programmes e.g. SILMU, Fibre and Figare have been implemented to get information on the impacts of climate change on the forest ecosystem in Finland.

<p>b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Finland's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change was set to provide an understanding of upcoming challenges until 2080 by means of long-term climate scenarios, scenarios describing economic development, and descriptions of natural systems. Gene pools of forest trees, forest tree improvement and seed management and sustainable forest management are main tools to enhance the adaptation of forests to climate change.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:</p>	
<p>(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)</p>	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The Forest Act (1997) 2) The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The objective of NFP is to increase the annual harvesting of industrial roundwood in a such way that the high level of silviculture and ecosystem management is sustained. Ample, biologically diverse and high quality forest resources enable versatile use of the forests. The objective in the Future Review for the Forest Sector is to utilise the felling potential of the forests in the entire country considering sustainability and economic aspects and to utilise wood in an increasingly versatile way for competitive and customer-oriented products and services as well as to enhance the use of wood-based energy and to develop biorefinery plant technology.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Regional Forest Centres (monitoring, implementation) -Metsähallitus (implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Forest Act and the Act on the Financing aim at promoting the sustainable economically, socially and ecologically sustainable management of forests. Regional Forest programmes (updated in 2005) promote the regional management of forests including wood supply, industry, recreation and conservation. Forest management plans for private forest owners include recommendations for the production and use of wood. In addition of regular forest extension services special training and education campaigns have been implemented regionally to support the production and use of wood.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.4:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the sound use of wood? (Ref.: VD/9, V2/8, V5/5, L1/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forest management planning and extension services have been improved. The Forestry Development Centre Tapio has updated recommendations in forest management for private forest owners in 2006. Metsähallitus (revised in 2004) and forest industry companies have also revised their forest management recommendations.

	<p>Tax incentives for promoting forest management have been formulated.</p> <p>The use of wood-based energy has been enhanced and biorefinery plant technology has been developed.</p> <p>Networks and know-how for research, education, development, production activities and marketing have been developed.</p>
<p>b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>See previous section.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments: (e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes)</p>	

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1997 Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In the NFP and the Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is to utilise forests in an increasingly versatile way for competitive and customer-oriented products and services and to maintain the resources of natural products as such wild berries and mushrooms on a good level. The objective is also to consider the multiple needs of outdoor and recreational use as well as game management in silviculture and forestry. Hiking routes are constructed and maintained in such a way that recreational use of the forests continues to grow and can be directed in areas reserved for outdoor use.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the Nature Conservation Act) -Regional Environmental Centres (monitoring and implementation) -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Regional Forest Centres (monitoring, implementation) -Metsähallitus (implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Environmental NGOs (e.g. National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Nature Conservation Act aims at maintaining supporting the sustainable use of natural resources and the natural environment. The traditional Finnish legal concept of everyman's right allows free right of access to the land and waterways, and the right to collect natural products such as wild berries and mushrooms, no matter who owns the land Strategy for Renewable Natural Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry contains goals to maintain stocks of game husbandary and products picked from forests on a good level. CONTINUES in further measures
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.5:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision for non-wood goods? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) development projects have been financed in rural areas to improve the conditions of non-wood goods.

	<p>National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities was established to enhance tangible and intangible welfare produced by forests.</p> <p>Research and monitoring tangible non-wood goods from forests have been developed and under way.</p>
<p>b) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of services, esp. recreational services? (Ref.: V2/9)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, which services they try to promote, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any, particularly for recreational services [max. 100 words]</p> <p>VILMAT programme, developed by The Ministry of the Environment, has been implemented to enhance outdoor recreation, nature tourism and employment related to nature tourism. Recreational services have been improved by regional programmes.</p> <p>National Association for Recreational Sports and Outdoor Activities was established to enhance tangible and intangible welfare produced by forests.</p> <p>Luontoon.fi is a web-based service managed by Metsähallitus to promote recreation in forests.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:</p>	
<p>VILMAT programme, developed by The Ministry of the Environment, was set to increase environmental education, general interest in outdoor recreation, and nature tourism in Finland.</p> <p>The Reindeer Husbandary Act and the Hunting act promote the use non-wood forest products.</p> <p>The Outdoor Recreation Act allows the establishment of hiking trails on both private and State land. The Act also stipulates that forest management, hunting, fishing and other use of State recreational areas must be organised in a way that takes the needs of outdoor recreation into account.</p>	

B.6 Biodiversity		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The Nature Conservation Act (1997) 2) The Forest Act (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The objective defined in Future Review for the Forest Sector is to stop the regression of forest species and habitats and to secure biodiversity through measures in commercial forests and in conservation areas. The METSO programme aims to preserve valuable forests habitats while also allowing forests to be commercially utilised to the benefit of rural economies and livelihood.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres (research and development) -Regional Forest Centres (implementation and monitoring) -Metsähallitus (implementation)
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Finland 2006-2016 is aiming to enhance the state of biodiversity of the environment. The Forest Act contains definitions of habitats that are especially important for the preservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems. If the habitats are in natural state or resemble natural state, all management work carried out in them must preserve their natural features CONTINUES in further measures
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The Nature Conservation Act (1997) 2) The Forest Act (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Same as above
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Same as above
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Same as above

Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Act on Trade Forest Reproductive Material (seed production) Date of issuance: 2002 Formal status: legal
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In The Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is ensure that the genetic resources in animals and plants are protected, maintained and used sustainably, in order to preserve their genetic diversity to meet future needs. The target is to preserve the genetic variety of tree species and local populations, to ensure these varieties can adapt and thrive even where conditions change.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Trade and Industry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research, monitoring and maintenance of genetic reserves) -Finnish Food Safety Authority, EVIRA (implementation and monitoring) -Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres (research and development)
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Act on Trade Forest Reproductive Material aims to ensure the creation of healthy and vigorous seedling stands through provisions regulating the production, sale, import and export of seedlings, which must be suited to the site in terms of their species and provenance, free of diseases, viable and otherwise suitable. The National Genetic Resources Programme was set to promote the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. CONTINUES in further measures
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.6:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) promote biodiversity strategy development and planning? (Ref.: VD/8,22; V4/6,14,15)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The METSO programme is based on forest owners' willingness to undertake conservation measures on voluntary basis. It has been widely used for the conservation of ecosystem habitat and forest areas. The new conservation programme for the period 2008-2015 is under development. It is based on the experiences of METSO programme. Forest management recommendations and practices have been improved to take better into account conservation and biodiversity.	
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The forest research programme MOSSE (part of METSO programme) has been established to examine the ecological, economical and social impacts of the measures carried out to conserve forest biodiversity.	

	In regional forest planning biodiversity aspects are well taken into account.
c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Finland has finalized the national Natura-2000 network.
d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] As part of the METSO programme restoration activities have been carried out in protected areas. Methods used include burning, promoting of the structural diversity of forests through the creation of small clearings, and increasing of the amount of dead and decaying wood by damaging trees. The objective in the restoration of mires is to restore the water balance and the original landscape structure. Metsähallitus is going to restore altogether 33 000 hectares of forests and mires in protected areas during period 2003-2012.
Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:	
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests)	
ECOSYSTEM HABITAT and SPECIES DIVERSITY: MAIN INSTRUMENTS USED continues	
Under the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry one object is to maintain the biological diversity of forests.	
According to the Nature Conservation Act biological diversity is safeguarded by conservation programmes, by establishing conservation areas, protecting habitats and species, and by extending the range of conservation measures.	
GENETIC DIVERISTY: MAIN INSTRUMENTS USED continues	
Genetic resources have been preserved in specially established genetic forest reserves, nature reserves, breeding stocks and tree collections (Metla)	
Genetic resources are also preserved in commercial forests and conservation areas by enhanced forest management.	

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The Forest Act (1997) 2) Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (1994) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In the Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is that the ecological state of the waterways is at least good by 2015 and that soil protection is developed. Forests that are in good condition improve the quality of groundwater and prevent the topsoil and humus from washing into the waterways.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Finnish Environment Institute and Regional Environment Centres (research and development) -Regional Forest Centres (implementation and monitoring) -Metsähallitus (implementation)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The aim of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure is to further the assessment of environmental impact and consistent consideration of this impact in planning and decisionmaking, and at the same time to increase the information available to citizens and their opportunities to participate. Under the Water Protecting Policy Outlines to 2015 there are goals for forestry to reduce environmental load causing eutrophication. The purpose of the Government Decision on Protective Forests is to secure the maintenance of high-altitude sensitive ecosystems near the timber line in northern Lapland and in other areas where forests prevent erosion or provide shelter from wind.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Environmental and protective aspects are taken into account in the forest management planning including public and private forests. Research projects have been implemented and recommendations and extension have been improved.
b) contribute to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The possible negative effects of the climate change on forests can best be minimized by maintaining the growth potential of forests on a good level

	<p>and by keeping the forests genetically diverse and healthy.</p> <p>Recommendations of forest management practices have been improved. Metsähallitus revised own recommendations for State owned forests in 2004 and Forestry Development Centre Tapio published new recommendations in 2006.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.7 and comments:</p>	

Reporting note:

1. Protective services cover services as specified in MCPFE indicators 5.1 “Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions” and 5.2 “Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources“

B.8 Economic viability	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1997) 2) The Forest Act (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] According the Finland's National Forest Programme and the Future Review for the Forest Sector the main objective is to improve the competitiveness of the national economy and to improve the employment situation. At the same time the production and consumption of the forest related products will be changed to cause less strain to the environment. In FRFS the objectives are also to improve the profitability of existing products by more effective production and further development of the technology and to improve cost-efficiency of forestry.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Trade and Industry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Forestry Development Centre Tapio (development and research) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research and monitoring) -Regional Forest Centres (implementation, monitoring) -Forest Management Associations (implementation, monitoring)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry is made to promote the sustainable management of forests in accordance with the Forest Act. Under the Financing Act, State aid and loans may be granted to private forest owners for management work that aims to secure the sustainability of timber production, maintain the biological diversity of forests, and manage the forest ecosystems. Under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) the small forest related enterprises have been supported in rural areas. Ministry of Trade and Industry and T&E Centres have supported financially investments and development of entrepreneurship in rural areas. CONTINUES in further meas
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.8:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote innovation, entrepreneurship and to encourage investment in the context of SFM? (Ref.: V2/7,11	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] State subsidies to promote the use of wood chips for energy. Wood Europe campaign 2001-2005 was set encouraged by the good results of the previous campaign to promote activities for the use of wood. According to Decision in Principle by the Council of State – focus on wood as an ecological construction material two programmes (Business Environment Policy Programme for the Wood Products Industry 2004–

	<p>2010 and the Programme for Promotion of Wood Construction 2004–2010) were set to promote the use of wood and wood construction.</p> <p>Regional Forest Programmes have emphasized among other things training and development of the labour force and entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Programme-based rural development work is carried out in all parts of Finland and it is supported by EU and national funding. In Horizontal Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 the priorities were reinforcing agriculture and forestry, increasing the competitiveness of rural areas, environmental management and preservation of rural heritage, and increased interaction between rural and urban areas. The programmes highlight the role of local initiatives and encourage entrepreneurship, cooperation, and search for new solutions.</p> <p>CONTINUES in further measures</p>
<p>c) promote the voluntary cooperation of forest owners and addressed economic viability challenges? (Ref.: VD/12, V2/15,17)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Local projects have been implemented, e.g in the region of South Savo the Cottage Forester (Metsätalkkari) project aims at developing a network between the forest owners in need of forestry services and the local forestry professionals offering such services.</p>
<p>d) promote the valuation of full range of forest goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Projects to enhance the forest management planning data in regional and national level have been implemented. The function is that the availability of current, comprehensive and accurate data improves the effect of advisory services, the quality of silviculture and cost-efficiency. For instance a project started in Inner Savo aims to develop a method for keeping the forest management planning data and the action proposals continuously up to date with regard to the changes in the forest.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:</p>	
<p>MAIN INSTRUMENTS USED continues</p> <p>Forestry Development Centre Tapio, Metsähallitus and many forest industry company have updated their forest management recommendations and guidelines.</p> <p>Regional Forest Centres have been developed their advisory services for private forest owners.</p> <p>Deduction in taxation dealing with forestry related costs.</p> <p>B8 b)</p> <p>The key areas of the new Rural Development Strategy and Programme for 2007-2013 are economically and ecologically sustainable and ethically acceptable agriculture, promoting rural enterprise, and strengthening local initiatives.</p> <p>T&E Centre supports economic viability and livelihood in rural areas by financing development projects and investments.</p>	

Puusuomi-network development programme was established to support SM-entpreneurs in rural areas in the all 13 provinces E.g. Ostrobothnian Union of Forest Management Associations launched Woodpoint project in 1997 to enhance the cooperation and development network for mechanical wood processing among its member companies.

In the region of South Ostrobothnia traditional livelihood have been supported by two projects (Wood for Business and Puulakeus) in mechanical wood processing in 1998–2005

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Labour Protecting Act Date of issuance: 2002 Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In The Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is that the forest sector is seen as an interesting work environment with opportunities in order to ensure a supply of skilled labour corresponding to the demands of the employment market throughout Finland. Special attention should be paid on supplying labour for wood procurement and silviculture and on training and well-being. The objective is also to strengthen entrepreneurship based on tangible and intangible products and services of the forest and to promote new business activity and creation of new jobs.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Trade and Industry (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (work environment) -Forest industry (implementation) -Metsähallitus (impelmentation) -Municipalities (implementation)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] According to NFP the increased harvesting of wood for energy and enhanced value added in wood product industry will have the greatest effect on employment. General laws governing occupational health and safety, such as the Labour Protection Act, the Supervision of Labour Protection Act, the Act on Young Employees, and the Act on Working Hours, also apply to the forest sector. Legal provisions which apply to the forest sector in particular cover issues such as harvesting work, the use of pesticides, the safe use of tools and protective equipment, and joint accommodation for forestry workers. CONTINUES in further measures
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) enhance workforce safety and improve work environment? (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The occupational safety and health legislation, covering also forest sector, has been reformed during the past few years. It is now up-to-date and conforms the European directives on working conditions. After the reforms the emphasis will be on implementation of the legislation. National programmes on work life development have been carried out for a decade. The major programmes have been The Occupational Accident Prevention Programme 2001-2005, National Workplace Development

	<p>Programme (TYKES) and The Programme on Adding Attraction to Working Life (VETO-programme) 2004-2007.</p> <p>CONTINUES in further measures</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:</p>	
<p>MAIN INSTRUMENTS continues</p> <p>Improvement of the nature tourism and recreational services in rural areas have had a positive impact on the employment, e.g VILMAT programme was set to enhance employment in nature tourism and support the vitality of the rural areas.</p> <p>State subsidies for bioenergy have granted to support employment in the forest related energy sector.</p> <p>B9 a) continues</p> <p>Tri-partite cooperation has been beneficial in improving safety and health at work. Finland has, by means of co-operation and social dialogue, been able to carry out considerable structural reforms without causing major societal conflicts. Particularly in the forest sector, the active and constructive attitudes and measures of employers, employees, entrepreneurs and their organisations have smoothed the way to a strong and sustainable economic cluster. As the evidence the accident rate of forestry work is well below the industry average.</p>	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Act on the Openness of Government Activities Date of issuance: 1999 Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In the Future Review for the Forest Sector the objective is to continue the versatile national cooperation of different government sectors and interest groups. Another objective is to strengthen the role of scientific community and non-governmental organisations in international processes. The object is also to increase media awareness. The forests are very important to the Finns as a source of recreation, but their economies and ecological importance is less and less understood. Supporting of school education in forest matters and the training and advising of forest owners are important targets.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Education (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Regional Forest Centres (implementation) -Regional Environmental Centres (implementation) -Non-governmental organisations (implementation)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The aim of the Act on the Openness of Government Activities is to guarantee the public openness in conversation and in public actions. The one aim of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is to increase public participation into conversation of the forest and environment related issues. Nature Conservation Act aims also to promote public awareness and general interest in nature. The information plan for NFP was made in 2005 to increase public awareness of the implementation and development of NFP.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation to B.10:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop dialogue with the public, incl. through awareness raising programmes? (Ref.: L1/1)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Future Forum on Forests (implemented by the University of Joensuu and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) tries to map the development trends affecting the forest sector for a time span of 10–20 years. Mapping the future means a systematic and participatory process whereby long-term development trends affecting the forest sector are reviewed for supporting the decision-making of today. NGOs have an important role in public awareness raising. Forest Management Associations (FMAs) are working in close co-operation with forest owners in all matters related to forests.

Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Management Association Act (1998) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] According to the Future Review for Forest Sector the objective is to promote high-quality education, increase business know-how and take care of continuous development of the skills of those already in the work life. The objective is also to strengthen the expertise and innovation system of the forest cluster in such a way that research and development, training, administration and business activities function in close cooperation, as well to improve the communication between researchers and practical operators throughout the research and development process from planning of the research to utilisation of the results.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Education (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -The Finnish National Board of Education (implementation) -Finnish Forest Research Institute, Metla (research) -Forestry research organisations, e.g. Metsäteho and Pellervon taloudellinen tutkimuslaitos (research, training) -Finnish Environmental Institute (research and development) -Non-governmental organisation (implementation)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Act on Forestry Management Associations aims to promote cooperation between forest owners and advisory services in forestry. According to the act the task of the Forest Management Associations is to provide services needed by forest owners in forestry activities and to organise professional assistance to forest owners in their own territories. At all levels the forest related education is developed to meet the current and topical requirements of forest sector. The working group co-ordinated by Ministry of Education was established to enhance forest education. Many research projects supporting SFM have been implemented
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.11:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, increase interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research? (Ref.: VD/17, V3/ 11, V4/17, V5/ 6,7)	Please describe measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] According to the strategy of the Finnish Forest Research Institute Metla the focus of the research activities is shifted towards business and entrepreneurial activity based on forests and on the social significance of forests without compromising the level of basic research. The Biodiversity Research Programme MOSSE was launched (2003-2006) was a multi-disciplinary research programme which particularly examines the ecological, economical and social impacts of the measures carried out

	to conserve forest biodiversity. The annual budget was over two million euros.
b) enhance the quality of education, training and extension and other forms of knowledge dissemination? (Ref.: V2/12,13, V3/6, L1/4,6)	<p>Please describe measures , including on socio-cultural aspects as well as on promoting new opportunities and techniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Finnish Forest Association and the Board of Education has started the work to define what kind of information the Finns should receive while in school in order to retain forest and wood know-how in our civic skills. In 2000 these aims were published in the book Metsän oppimispolku – malli metsä- ja puuopetukseen (Forest Learning Path – a Model for Forest and Wood Teaching). The work has developed since beginning and new methods implemented, e.g. the webportal Oppimispolku.fi was constructed to help spread information designed for teachers and other operators linked to the schools.</p> <p>CONTINUES in further measures</p>
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	
<p>B11 a)</p> <p>The new research strategy of Finland's forest cluster was set in 2006. Due to this strategy Metsäklusteri Oy (Forestcluster) will be established to implement and develop the National Research Agenda (NRA) and to co-ordinate the research. The aim of the Forestcluster is also to create longterm cooperation and research relationship for public and private research and development organisations. NRA was established to implement the European Forest-Based Sector Technology Platform.</p> <p>B11 b)</p> <p>Training and advisory services have been developed, e.g. Woman and Forest training project launched by the Forest Owners' Union of the region of Lake-Finland in 2003 was to develop the forest know-how of women and in this way to activate female forest owners in the management and use of their forests.</p>	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 1) Antiquities Act (1963) 2) Land Use and Building Act (2000) 3) Nature Conservation Act (1997) Date of issuance: see above Formal status: legal
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The objective defined in the Future Review for the Forest Sector is to maintain and utilise the versatile cultural heritage related to the forests on a wide scale. Culturally sustainable forestry takes into account the traditions of forest use, strengthens these and creates new traditions. The aim is that Finns know the various ways of using the forest also in the future and utilise the forest culture for business and in their free time. According to NFP the forests are cultural environments. The forestry organisations must pay more attention to sites with cultural and historical value by intensifying their co-operation with cultural authorities.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] -Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of the Environment (development, monitoring, evaluation and implementation) -Municipalities (development and implementation) -The National Board of Antiquities (implementation) -Metsähallitus (implementation) -Non-governmental organisations (implementation)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Antiquities Act aims to protect cultural values. From the perspective of forestry, the most important of these are fixed sites, which generally are stone constructions such as graves and burial grounds. Known sites must be taken into account in the use and management of forests. One aim of The Nature Conservation Act is to preserve nature's beauty and scenic value. According to the Land Use and Building Act culturally and scenically valuable forest environments must be conserved. In the planning of Regional Forest Programmes the National Board of Antiquities and local museums have been consulted. CONTINUES in further measures
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Cultural Heritage Strategy of Metsähallitus is set to conserve culturally valuable regions in the State owned areas. Many nationally or regionally significant landscapes have been designated as landscape conservation areas under Finland's Nature Conservation Act.

	<p>Cultural dimensions have been taken into account in Finland's National Forest Programme 2010 and in the updating process for NFP 2015.</p> <p>Socio-cultural aspects have been taken into account in strategies and programmes for developing rural areas, e.g. in the Horizontal Rural Development Programme one aim is to environmental management and preservation of rural heritage.</p>
<p>b) enhance the landscape attractiveness and their protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Landscape conservation is mentioned in the forest management recommendations and guidelines for sustainable forest management from Forestry Development Centre Tapio.</p> <p>Landscape ecological plans prepared by Metsähallitus aim at ensuring the maintenance of native species in the area and also take social and cultural values in the consideration.</p>
<p>c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Many culturally and historically valuable objects have been conserved under the Antiquities Act.</p> <p>The database of scenically and culturally valuable objects is organised by many organisation including Regional Environmental Centres, Finnish Environmental Institute and the National Board of Antiquities. The database is utilised in the forest management processes to take into account all the valuable objects.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:</p>	
<p>A number of areas have been designated as valuable traditional landscapes. Methods used in the management of these areas include conservation of open agricultural landscapes, protection of buildings in traditional rural environments, land use planning, information and advisory services, and education.</p>	

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words]
Lisbon Resolution L1 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) encourage studies on gender aspects of forest policy & practices? (Ref.: L1/5)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words]
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words]

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
Lisbon Resolution L2 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote national adaptation and use of the PEOLGs ² ? (Ref.: L2/7, 8)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words]

² PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]

c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Strasbourg Resolution S1: European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S1	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralized European Data Bank on Forest Fires	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

Part D: MCPFE quantitative indicator 6.4 “Expenditure for Services”

Forest owners, public and private, foundations, and public administrations incur additional expenditures for producing a range of services that are demanded by the public free of cost. These are, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality as well as social services. These services are an important contribution to the quality of life and safety of humankind. It is essential to ensure that these services are maintained and that adequate public funding is provided to cover the necessary related expenditures. The total national expenditures for services from the forests should provide quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.

Currently, information on expenditure for services is weak and data collection mechanisms have not yet been established. The MCPFE background documents on the pan-European criteria and indicators specifies that this indicator needs to be further elaborated before its full implementation. The current assessment has pilot character and intends to provide a first and preliminary overview on national expenditures for services. The results of the enquiry will be utilized to further develop this indicator. In line with the pilot character of the assessment, clear information on expenditures was not included in the enquiry on quantitative indicators, which was focusing on indicators, for which operational assessment schemes have already been implemented at the national level.

As in most countries no mechanisms have been established for collecting information on expenditures for services realised by a wide scope of funding sources, the current assessment is limited to ***expenditures from official administrative budgets.***

Reporting Form A1: Expenditures for services

MCPFE indicator 6.4 Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests

Rational: Information is requested for expenditures for services from official administrative budgets

Table 8: Non-wood Goods:

Code	Expenditures for Services	Ref. year	Value (1000 [national currency])	Data Quality Value (1000 [national currency])	
				From	To
A1.1	Recreational services	2005	19,332 €		
		2000	98,454 FIM		
		1990	53,752 FIM		
A1.2	Environmental services	2005	46,230 €		
		2000	168,000 FIM		
		1990	11,500 FIM		
A1.3	Protective services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.4	Other services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
		2000			
		1990			

Data sources:

For each service reported: Government budgets for 1990, 2000 and 2005

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary: 2005 values in euros (€), and 1990 and 2000 values in Finnish markka (FIM)

Country comments:

The expenditures given above can be considered only indicative as government budget lines included are not necessarily restricted only for forests. Moreover, the expenditures for different years are not directly comparable as the rules for different government budget lines have changed over the years.

For the year 2005 the following budget lines have been included:

Recreational services:

- 1) Public services by Metsähallitus, including recreational services in commercial forests - 6,071,000 €
- 2) Promoting hunting and game management; expenditure corresponds the income from hunting licences - 7,053,000 €
- 3) Promoting fishing; expenditure corresponds the income from fishing licences - 6,208,000 €

Environmental services

- 1) Promoting conservation of biological diversity in commercial forests - 5,725,000 €
- 2) Management of protected areas, including all protected areas (not only protected forest areas); includes also expenditures for recreational services in protected areas - 23,905,000 €
- 3) Compensations due to nature conservation, including pilot projects for forest biodiversity conservation - 16,600,000 €

Reporting notes:

1. The total expenditures for services from the forests should confine to expenditures from official administrative budgets and present quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.
2. Reference area for reporting is "Total FOWL", not further divided into sub-classes "Forest" and "Other wooded land". If data is available for sub-class "Forest" only, please report on this sub-class and provide note under "Country comments".
3. If data is available only for certain forest areas or ownership classes (e.g. state forests), but not for others, data should be reported with explicit indication of area (ha) and/or reference to the ownership class under "Country comments".
4. The class "Recreational Services" includes, for instance, expenditures such as hunting licences, fishing licences, managed outdoor recreation areas or trails for mountain biking, horse riding, skiing and other recreational activities
5. The class "Environmental Services" includes, for instance, expenditures for maintaining and enhancing of the natural habitat and biological diversity and contracts for conservation.
6. The class "Protective Services" includes, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality.
7. Please report in the country specifications the currency for which values have been provided.
8. Data Quality: please specify the likely range of values specified in column 4 "value".

Definitions of "forest" and "other wooded land":

Forest	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Other wooded land	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>

ANNEX

(see file Enquiry_MCPFE_qualitative_Annexes.doc)

Annex 1: MCPFE commitments Vienna 2003

Annex 2: MCPFE qualitative indicators

Annex 3: Reference matrix of coverage of commitments through the structure provided by the MCPFE qualitative indicators

For MCPFE Resolutions and other documents please also refer to:

<http://www.mcpfe.org/resolutions/>