



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland

FSC-STD-FIN-02-2023 EN

Photo credit

From left to right:

Photo 1: The willow tit (*Poecile montanus*) prefers mature forests with deadwood
(Photo credit: Tomi Muukkonen).

Photo 2: Mushroom picking is a common form of outdoor recreation under the
Everyman's rights (Photo credit: Olliveikko Silvonen).

Photo 3: Harvester performing thinning in pine-dominant forest (Photo credit:
Olliveikko Silvonen).

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International, and it is available at <https://connect.fsc.org/document-centre>. Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.

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¹ The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

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A Preamble

A.1 Background

A.1.1 FSC - Forest Stewardship Council

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

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

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

A.1.2 FSC Finland

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

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

A.1.3 Development of the Finnish FSC standard

This is the second version of the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland, which replaces the previous version approved in 2011. The standard has been developed by the Standard Development Group consisting of FSC Finland members representing the three chambers of FSC. The chambers represent aspects of economic, social and environmental sustainability. In addition, experts invited by the Standard Development Group have been

involved in the standard development work, as well as stakeholders who have participated in the standard development work by commenting on draft versions of the Standard.

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

A.1.3 Standard Development Group

Chair of the SDG: Sirkka Hautojärvi.

Economic	Social	Environmental
1) Name: Lena-Kajsa Vainonen	1) Name: Erkki Eteläaho	1) Name: Lauri Kajander
Organization: Metsäteollisuus ry (Finnish Forest Industries Federation)	Organization: METO-LUVA (Forestry and Natural Resource Experts' Association)	Organization: Luonto-Liitto ry (Finnish Nature League)
2) Name: Silja Pitkänen-Arte	2) Name: Jari Sirviö	2) Name: Tero Toivanen
Organization: Metsä Group	Organization: Teollisuusliitto ry (Industrial Union)	Organization: BirdLife Suomi ry (BirdLife Finland)
3) Name: Heikki Myöhänen	3) Name: Jan Saijets	3) Name: Jyri Mikkola
Organization: Tornator Oyj	Organization: Suomen Porosaamelaiset ry ja Saamelaisneuvosto (Sámi reindeer herding association of Finland and Sámi Council)	Organization: Suomen luonnonsuojeluliitto ry (The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation)
4) Name: Tuomas Kara	Deputy member: Jukka Sippola	Deputy member: Paloma Hannonen
Organization: UPM-Kymmene Oyj	Organization: Luonnon-, ympäristö- ja metsätieteilijöiden liitto Loimu ry (The Union of Professionals in Natural, Environmental and Forestry Sciences)	Organization: Suomen luonnonsuojeluliitto ry (The Finnish Association for Nature Conservation)
Deputy member: Janne Yrjönen		
Organization: Stora Enso Oyj		

A.2 Use and content of the Standard

A.2.1 Purpose of the Standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.3 below) of the standard in Finland.

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of the FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015 (FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN), the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point (from 1 July 2018, the second version of this document - FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN has been effective). This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

In the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland, the Indicators have been adapted to Finnish conditions. The FSC Principles and Criteria, together with the national Indicators, form the FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland.

A.2.2 Structure of the Standard

The Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland consists of following parts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS: The text of the Principles and the Criteria contains terms that are formatted in italics and marked with an asterisk*. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms. The terms that have been marked with an asterisk and formatted in italics

in the indicators' text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only. These local terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms.

Normative elements in the standard are: Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables and annexes (as well as other addenda which might be produced in association with this standard) unless indicated otherwise.

Non-normative elements in the standard that can be used for guidance only, are: Notes (as well as other guidance documents which might be produced in association with this standard).

A.2.3 Scope of the Standard

This standard shall be applied to the following scope:

Geographic region	Finland
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	Public and private
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs)
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFPs: Berries, mushrooms, non-protected plant species e.g. wild herbs, non-protected polypores, bark, twigs, cones, spruce tips, cambium, sap, chaga, sprigs, roots, birch bark, leaves, bast, resin, acorns, nuts.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist (e.g. 5.2.3), The Organizations above shall conform with them in addition.

The Forest Stewardship Standard for Finland guides the practice of forestry in FSC certified forests in Finland. Certified forest owners either have their own certificate or are certified through group certification. In accordance with the policy of the FSC International (FSC-POL-01-004), a forest owner may, if he/she wishes, certify only a part of the forest area under his/her control. The total area of the Management Unit is included in the certified area, although many of the requirements of this standard only apply to productive forest land (annual volume growth of stands of at least 1 m³ / ha). The entire forest area can be included in the Management Unit, including wetlands, *small waters**, or wooded pastures.

A.2.4 Note on the use of indicators and annexes

The Standard includes requirements that may vary based on the size of The Organization's certified area. The size of the size category may vary according to the location (see Annex 1 for definitions of Southern and *Northern Finland**) Most of the requirements of this standard apply to all certified organizations. Some requirements only apply to forest owners of a certain size category. This is indicated by the letter identifier placed after the indicator number based on the following categorization in the applicable requirements. The following four size categories according to the certified area apply:



XS = < 20 ha

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

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

L = > 10 000 ha

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

State = state-owned forests

Municipalities = municipally owned forests

Parishes = parish-owned forests

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

A.2.5 Scale, intensity and risk

The FSC Principles and Criteria recognize that the way, compliance with them could be achieved, may vary depending on the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of adverse impacts associated with either The Organization, the Management Unit, or the management activities. The measures required to comply with the Principles and Criteria may vary between forestry entities depending on the scale, intensity and risk of the activity. In this standard, scale, intensity, and risk have been applied primarily by imposing different requirements on organizations based on the extent of their certified area, not by the intensity of their management activities.

A.2.6 Responsibility for compliance

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

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

A.2.7 Interpretations and clarifications

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

A.2.8 References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-20-003 *FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification*

FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
FSC-GUI-60-005	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>

A.3 Overview of Forest Management in Finland

A.3.1 Forest resources

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

Forestry is mainly practiced on productive forest land, of which 91% is available for wood production. Most of the *low-productive land** is completely outside wood production. The total growing stock volume of Finnish forests on productive forest land and low-productive land is 2,475 million cubic meters. Of the total volume, 50% is Scots pine, 30% Norway spruce, 17% birch and the remaining 3% other deciduous trees. Around 90% of the growing stock is located on land available for wood production.

The annual increment of the growing stock is 108 million cubic meters (National Forest Inventory 12). In recent years, the total annual drain of growing stock has been about 85 million cubic meters, of which logging accounts for about 70 million cubic meters. That is forests are currently growing more than they are being cut down and living trees are dying. The Natural Resources Center has estimated that the maximum maintainable harvest accumulation of forests in the ten-year period 2016–2025 is on average 80.5 million cubic meters of stem wood per year. Currently, logging is approximately 90% of that level.

A.3.2 Forest ownership

Finnish forests, like in other Western European countries, are largely owned by private individuals and families. About 52% of forestry land is privately owned. The state owns 35% and the companies 7%. Municipalities, parishes and communities own the remaining 6%. Around 64% of the growing stock is in the forests of private forest owners, 21% on state lands, 9% in corporate forests and 6% in the forests of other owner groups.

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

A.3.3 Protection of forests and biological diversity

There are a total of 2.9 million hectares of protected productive forest land and *low-productive land** in Finland. This consists of 2.4 million hectares of statutory protected areas and 0.5 million hectares of biodiversity conservation sites in commercial forests. Statutory protected areas include national parks and strict nature reserves, private nature reserves, areas governed by nature conservation programmes and *wilderness reserves** where forestry is not practiced at all. These areas account for 10% of the total productive forest land and *low-productive land** area.

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

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

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

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

A.3.4 Multiple use of forests and *everyman's rights**

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

Finnish forests are characterized by their multiple uses. In the same forest it is possible to pick berries, hunt, hike, grow industrial wood and support biodiversity. Forests are important recreational environments, and much of the recreational use of forests takes place in commercial forests. Although forest roads are built mainly for the needs of forestry, they also serve other people in nature very much. The growing popularity of forest-based nature tourism

and recreational use brings new forest-related needs and goals alongside wood production. This will increase the need for coordination between different objectives, inclusive decision-making and cooperation between stakeholders.

A.3.5 Indigenous People living in Finland

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

About 90% of the area of *the Sámi homeland** is state land. About 72% of the area of these state lands are nature conservation areas and *wilderness reserves** managed by Metsähallitus' Parks and Wildlife Finland and 13% are subsistence use areas managed by Metsähallitus' Real Estate Development. Forestry is not practiced in these areas. Among other areas, Principle 3 applies to the lands covered by the use rights contract of the state forestry operator, Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy, i.e. 15% of the state land in *the Sámi homeland**. Forestry is practiced on 8% of this area. In addition, the non-operating forestry area covers 7% of the area. Metsähallitus is a state-owned enterprise. Forestry is carried out through Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy, which is 100% owned by the enterprise.

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

A.3.6 Interaction of forestry and reindeer herding

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

A.3.7 Forests and climate change

Climate change is estimated to change Finland's forests. The warming of climate is likely to increase tree growth, but at the same time the risks of worsening the condition of forests through the impacts of drought, floods and various forest damages, will also increase.

In Finland, climate change does not threaten the existence of forests, but it is predicted to have a strong impact on the forest ecosystem. The more diverse the forests, the better they can adapt to a changing climate. Therefore, the importance of good forest management and the adaptation of forest management practices to the changing climate will also be emphasized in the future.

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

A.3.8 Economic and employment effects of the forest sector

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

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

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

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

Forestry must be economically viable in order to get investments in forest management and for the timber market to be active. Forestry is a significant source of income or asset for hundreds of thousands of Finnish forest owners. In 2019, the gross income of private forest owners rose to more than EUR 2 billion. At the same time, forest owners are investing EUR 300 million in the management of their forests. Investments in forest management will ensure the economic sustainability of forestry and the possibilities of utilizing forests for future generations as well.

A.3.9 Forest use planning

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

Regional forest planning covers areas larger than individual properties. Regional forest programs are development plans and work programs for the regional forest sector. They are prepared in cooperation with regional forest councils and stakeholders. State and industrial forests are also subject to a similar type of planning. In state forests, regional *natural resource*

*plans** are drawn up in extensive regional stakeholder cooperation, which define the use of state forests and, among other things, the amount of harvests.

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

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

A.3.10 Legislation

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

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

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

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

The conclusion of employment relationships and occupational health and safety are comprehensively regulated by law. Forestry is also subject to special legislation, which is related to, among other things, the safety of timber harvesting work. Almost all those working

in the forestry sector are covered by collective agreements agreed by the organizations. Collective agreements have been concluded within the limits set by labor legislation.

International agreements have been implemented in legislation and other guidelines.

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

A.3.11 Forest monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

THE FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR FINLAND

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

1.1 *The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged *legal registration**, with written authorization from the *legally competent** authority for specific activities.**

1.1.1 The Organization has unchallenged proof of ownership registered by the National Land Survey of Finland, or of use rights by legally binding contracts, to the area for which it is applying for the certificate.

1.2 *The Organization shall demonstrate that the *legal** status of the *Management Unit**, including *tenure** and *use rights**, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.**

1.2.1 Land titles, legally binding contracts, authorization or other documentation confirming the right to manage the forests is documented.

1.2.2 The Organization has the boundaries of the Management Unit clearly documented on map.

1.3 *The Organization shall have *legal** rights to operate in the *Management Unit**, which fit the *legal** status of *The Organization** and of the *Management Unit**, and shall comply with the associated *legal** obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The *legal** rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the *Management Unit**. *The Organization** shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.**

1.3.1 All activities planned or undertaken in the Management Unit are designed and carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws, regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

4) NOTE: Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements is in Annex 2.

1.3.2 The Organization pays all taxes and fees connected with its forest management and use in a timely manner.

1.3.3 When non-timber forest products are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

- 1.4 The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.**
- 1.4.1 The Organization engages with relevant authorities to identify, prevent and control illegal activities, when necessary.
- 1.4.2 Upon gaining knowledge of unauthorized or illegal activities, The Organization takes the necessary action.
- 1.4.3 Relevant authorities are notified of detected illegal and other unauthorized activities.
- 1.5 The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.**
- 1.5.1 The Organization complies with laws, regulations relating to the transportation and trade of timber.
- 1.5.2 In case The Organization trades or harvests any CITES species, it possesses certificates that authorize this action.
- 1.6 The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes* over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*.**
- 1.6.1 L The Organization has a publicly available dispute resolution process in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders.
- 1.6.2 The Organization primarily seeks to reach a negotiated settlement with the parties of the dispute* in a timely manner.
- 1.6.3 If no negotiated settlement is reached, land tenure and use rights disputes are resolved through legal proceedings.
- 1.6.4 M-L The Organization documents disputes related to management activities and their processing. The documentation includes:
- 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes
 - 2) Outcomes of the process; and
 - 3) Unresolved disputes, with the reasons why they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
- 1.6.5 In areas of ongoing disputes related to legality of management activities or to tenure and use rights (including those of local communities), the operations cease until the dispute is resolved.
- 1.6.6 The Organization* does not restrict the exercise of *Everyman's rights**.

1.7 *The Organization** shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall* comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, *The Organization** shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of *management activities** and the *risk** of corruption.

1.7.1 The Organization has a documented, publicly available (at no cost) policy against corruption, including a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description, and the policy is complied with.

1.7.2 The Organization complies with the Finnish legislation in force regarding the giving and receiving of bribes.

NOTE: The Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889) currently contains 14 bribery sections. They concern the various forms of giving and receiving bribes.

1.7.3 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

1.7.4 Any indications of corruption are dealt with and corrective measures are documented accordingly.

1.8 *The Organization** shall demonstrate a *long-term** commitment to adhere to the *FSC Principles** and *Criteria** in the *Management Unit**, and to related *FSC Policies and Standards*. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a *publicly available** document made freely available.

1.8.1 A person with the authority signs a commitment to adhere to FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards in long-term.

1.8.2 The commitment is publicly available at no cost.

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

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

IO = An organization that regularly employs at least 30 people

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

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

NOTE: Key labour laws are Employment Contracts Act (55/2001), Working Hours Act (872/2019), Annual Holidays Act (162/2005) and Collective Agreements Act (436/1946).

2.1.2 The *employer** monitors working hours and annual leave, and leave and work in accordance with laws and collective agreements.

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

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

- 1) persons whose main task is to manage and supervise the work of other workers (e.g. foremen whose job description does not focus on expert work), or
- 2) persons who have made a flexible employment contract.

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

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

2.1.5 L At the beginning of the contract or work, the *employer** or the client ensures that the other contracting party has informed the foreign contractor or worker of his or her rights and obligations as a worker in Finland and that the job orientation has been completed.

- 2.1.5 XS-M At the beginning of the contract or work, the *employer** ensures that the other contracting party has informed the foreign client or worker of his or her rights and obligations as a worker in Finland and that the job orientation has been completed.
- 2.1.6 When requesting contract offers or concluding contract agreements, it is ensured, in the manner required by the Act on the Contractor's Obligations and Liability, that *employers** and clients have paid taxes and social security and occupational pension contributions. For contracts lasting more than one year, compliance with the obligations is reviewed annually.
- 2.1.7 TVL The Organization does not make a contract with a service provider undergoing or applying for law-based restructuring of enterprises, unless it can be demonstrated from the certificates and reports provided by the service provider that the service provider is able to fulfil its obligations under the Act on the Contractor's Liability.
- 2.1.8 The Organization respects freedom of association and the right to belong to a trade union.
- 2.1.9 Legislation on minor workers is complied with.

NOTE: Young Workers' Act (998/1993) contains key legislation on minor workers.

2.1.9.1 The work does not interfere with the minor's schooling or is not detrimental to his or her health and development.

2.1.9.2 When *children** are subject to compulsory education, they only work outside school hours and within legal* working hours.

2.1.9.3 Remuneration complies with the provisions of the applicable collective agreement.

2.1.9.4 The terms of youth employment support programs agreed by employers' and *workers' organizations** are complied with.

2.1.10 The Organization does not use forced and compulsory labour.

NOTE: The criminal offenses criminalized in Chapter 25 of the Penal Code (39/1889) cover the criminalization of forced and compulsory labour.

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

2.2.1 The Organization promotes gender equality in working life as required by the legislation.

2.2.2 The Organization assesses the realisation of equality in the workplace and, considering the needs of the workplace, develops working conditions and practices that are followed in the selection of personnel and when making decisions regarding personnel, including training and health & safety programs, as required by the legislation.

NOTE: Non-discrimination Act (1325/2014) regulates the assessment and implementation of equality measures.

2.2.3 IO The Organization has a plan of necessary measures to promote equality.

2.2.4 There are no unjustified pay differences between genders.

2.2.4.1 If there is no justification for the pay differences, The Organization takes appropriate measures to rectify the situation.

2.2.4.2 IO The Organization prepares at least every two years a gender equality* plan dealing particularly with pay and other terms of employment, according to which the gender equality* measures are implemented.

NOTE: Pay differences may be justified by, for example, work performance, experience, job level or location.

2.2.5 The payment is paid as required by the Employment Contracts Act.

NOTE: Employment Contracts Act (55/2001), Chapter 2, Section 16, regulates the payment of pay.

2.2.6 Workers have the right to take statutory family leave, and the exercise of this right does not adversely affect the status of the worker.

2.2.7 Practices related to family leave comply with employment contract legislation.

NOTE: Employment Contracts Act (55/2001), Chapter 4, regulates the family leave.

2.2.8 The Organization does not discriminate on the basis of age, origin, nationality, language, religion, belief, opinion, political activity, trade union activity, family relationships, state of health, disability, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics.

2.2.9 The Organization has confidential and effective mechanisms required by law to combat and report sexual harassment and *discrimination** based on sex, marital status, parenthood, or sexual orientation.

2.3 *The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities*, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.**

2.3.1 The *employer** has an occupational safety and health policy that meets or exceeds the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work in order to promote safety and health and to maintain the workers' working capacity, incorporating the need to develop the working conditions and the impact of the working environmental factors.

2.3.2 The Occupational Safety and Health Act and the workplace regulations issued under it are brought to the attention of workers.

2.3.3 The Organization monitors safety and health practices including *occupational accidents** and finds out the causes of accidents as required by law.

2.3.4 The Organization keeps information on *occupational accidents**, which result in worker absence from work and their frequency and duration as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

2.3.5 The Organization develops practices to prevent accidents and to prevent the recurrence of accidents similar to those that have occurred.

2.3.6 The Organization ensures that its workers have appropriate protective and safety equipment (VnA 749/2001 and applicable collective agreements) and their use is instructed and supervised.

2.4 The Organization* shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages*, where these are higher than the legal* minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization* shall through engagement* with workers* develop mechanisms for determining living wages*.

There are no statutory minimum wages in Finland. Here, wages refer to wages in accordance with collective agreements in the forest sector.

2.4.1 Wages are at least at the minimum level specified in the employer* binding collective bargaining agreements.

2.4.2 The Organization pays wages, compensations and other payments in accordance with binding collective bargaining agreements and on time.

2.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate that workers* have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan* and all management activities*.

2.5.1 The Organization ensures that the training, expertise and supervision of the workers it employs are sufficient for them to carry out their work tasks.

2.5.1.1 Workers, taking into account their work tasks:

- 1) Are aware and able to comply with collective bargaining agreements applicable to the sector and applicable legal requirements related to working life.
- 2) Have relevant competence to carry out their tasks safely and without posing health risks.
- 3) Have relevant competence to comply with applicable legal requirements related to forest management and to be able to identify relevant environmental values and sites defined in the standard, and implement the necessary measures to protect them.
- 4) Have relevant competence to carry out adequate social, economic and environmental impact assessments and to plan appropriate management activities, including maintaining ecosystem services.
- 5) Are able to identify where the Sámi or local communities have legal or customary rights related to management activities.

2.5.2 The Organization introduces the workers it employs to their work duties and, if necessary, provides additional guidance or training to ensure high-quality and safe manner of work.

2.5.3 The Organization keeps up-to-date information on the expertise training provided to its workers.

2.6 *The Organization through *engagement** with *workers** shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing *fair compensation** to *workers** for loss or damage to property, *occupational diseases**, or *occupational injuries** sustained while working for *The Organization**.**

- 2.6.1 The Organization has a routine for handling work-related feedback, complaints and incidents, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with its workers in accordance with health and safety legislation.
- 2.6.2 Work-related grievances brought up by workers are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the resolution process.
- 2.6.3 Records of resolving work-related grievances affecting the safety and health and their property of workers* are kept, including steps taken and their outcomes. If matters are unsolved, the reason they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved are recorded.
- 2.6.4 The Organization insures its workers* as required by the Workers' Compensation Act.
- 2.6.5 The Organization complies with occupational health, safety and health care legislation and the agreements and obligatory codes of practice made on their basis.
- 2.6.6 If there is harassment or other inappropriate treatment of a worker that is detrimental or dangerous to his or her health at work, the *employer**, after being informed, takes steps to remedy the defect.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

NOTE: The culturally appropriate negotiation process is described in Annex 3.*

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

3.1.1 The Sámi, a recognized Indigenous People in Finland, that may be affected by management activities are identified.

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

3.1.2 State: International agreements and human rights legislation ratified by the Finnish state are implemented in Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy's operations in accordance with Finnish legislation.

NOTE: On state lands, forestry is exercised by Metsähallitus Metsätalous Oy.

3.1.2.1 State: Metsähallitus complies with internationally recognized guidelines and principles of responsibility, such as the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

- a) Legal and customary rights to use land, water, forest, natural* resources, and ecosystem services.
- b) How the certificate holder takes into consideration the Sámi rights.
- c) How the planned management activities will affect the reindeer grazing pasture resources and the current forest structure within the area of The Organization.

3.1.2.1 M-L An assessment is made of changes in forest structure and reindeer grazing resources insofar as The Organization's forestry has impact on them if similar activities were carried out for five years.

NOTE: The aim is to build a common point of view for integrating forestry and reindeer herding.

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

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

3.2.1 State: Metsähallitus negotiates its plans with the Sámi and takes into consideration the simultaneous activities of different authorities in the area.

3.2.1.1 State: The effects of previous measures executed in the area are taken into account cumulatively when assessing the effects of the ongoing initiatives on the Sámi people's opportunities to practice their culture.

3.2.1.2 State: The rights of each reindeer herding community (herding co-operatives and their sub-units) to sufficient available grazing resources are secured insofar as The Organization's forestry has impact on them.

3.2.1.3 State: Metsähallitus weighs the pros and cons of the planned activities.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) Metsähallitus prepares a *natural resource plan** for state lands in co-operation with a broad-based regional co-operation group. Different Sámi communities are offered an opportunity to nominate their representatives to the co-operation group.
- 2) A separate *Akwé: Kon** working group appointed by *the Sámi Parliament** participates in the preparation of the *natural resource*

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

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

that institution and should therefore be involved in decision-making concerning them in a timely manner, in accordance with the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

- 3.2.4 M-L The Organization obtains the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the *reindeer herding co-operative** prior to management activities* that affect their rights and livelihoods, and informs them of their rights and obligations related to the forest resource, given consent and management activities, following the process described in Annex 3.
- 3.2.5 The Organization does not violate the legal and customary rights of the Sámi.
- 3.2.5.1 M-L Forestry is carried out in such a manner that the conditions for practicing the Sámi culture, such as reindeer husbandry, are secured.
- 3.2.5.2 M-L Sufficient grazing resources available for the use of the *reindeer herding co-operatives** and their sub-divisions, are secured insofar as The Organization's forestry has impact on them.
- 3.2.6 If there is evidence that The Organization has violated the legal or customary rights of the Sámi in practicing forestry, the situation is remedied in a culturally appropriate manner and/or through the dispute resolution method required by Criterion 1.6 or 4.6.
- 3.2.7 State: Prior to the *natural resources plan** entering into force in accordance with indicators 3.2.3 and 3.2.4, management activities planned on state lands in *the Sámi homeland** are agreed with each Sámi homeland *reindeer herding co-operative** in accordance with the FPIC principle.
- 3.2.8 M-L If the FPIC process has not resulted in an FPIC agreement, representatives of The Organization and the Sámi will participate in a mutually agreed FPIC conciliation process that proceeds in *good faith** on both sides and is welcomed by the Sámi community.
- 3.2.8.1 M-L The request for a conciliation process is submitted to FSC Finland.

NOTE 1: Despite the new negotiation process, the Sámi communities are not obliged to give their consent for forestry measures.

NOTE 2: FSC Finland coordinates a mediator accepted by all parties involved for the negotiation process.

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

3.3.1 State: The *natural resource plan** is valid for five years.

3.3.1.1 State: The *natural resource plan** is a publicly available binding document approved by Metsähallitus' Board of Directors.

3.3.1.2 State: The implementation of the *Sámi homeland** reindeer herding co-operative-specific forestry related plans is monitored in annual negotiations with each *reindeer herding co-operative**.

3.3.1.3 State: The *Sámi Parliament** and the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council** in the Skolt area monitor the implementation of the entire *natural resource plan** as agreed with Metsähallitus.

3.3.1.4 State: If, during the implementation of projects or plans, negative effects on the Sámi culture are detected that have not been considered during the preparation of the plans, *the Sámi Parliament**, the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council** and Metsähallitus agree on the necessary measures.

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

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

3.3.2 State: Metsähallitus prepares a binding agreement reached through Free Prior and Informed Consent on forestry in the area of the *reindeer herding co-operative** with each *reindeer herding co-operative** respectively. The agreement specifies its duration and the conditions for renegotiation, renewal, termination and other terms and conditions. Penalties for possible violations of the agreement are also agreed in the agreement.

NOTE: The aim is for the duration of the agreement to be the same as for the *natural resource plan**.

3.3.2 M-L The mutually agreed matters are recorded in a binding agreement reached through Free Prior and Informed Consent, which includes the duration of the agreement, the terms of renegotiation, its conditions and renewal, other terms and how the implementation of the agreement is monitored.

- 3.3.3 State: The *natural resource plan** for *the Sámi homeland** and the related forestry sections prepared on *reindeer herding co-operative** level are stored in Metsähallitus' case processing system and geographical information system, and they are publicly available*.
- 3.3.4 M-L Agreements binding both parties are maintained.
- 3.4 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples* as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).**
- 3.4.1 The customary rights, customs and culture of the Sámi as defined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by The Organization.
- 3.4.2 If it is proven that The Organization has violated the rights, customs and culture of the Sámi, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, The Organization documents the conflict situation and its steps of resolution, primarily seeking to reach a negotiated settlement between the parties.
- 3.5 The Organization*, through engagement* with Indigenous Peoples*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples* hold legal* or customary rights*. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization* and their management, and/or protection* shall* be agreed through engagement* with these Indigenous Peoples*.**
- 3.5.1 M-L The Organization, through culturally appropriate engagement with *the Sámi homeland** *reindeer herding co-operatives** (in accordance with indicator 3.1.1), defines the most important sites for the Sámi culture:
- a) Locations of reindeer fences including directions of moving the reindeer around
 - b) Arboreal and ground lichen sites of special significance
 - c) Calving areas
- 3.5.1.1 M-L The Organization, through culturally appropriate engagement with *the Sámi Parliament*, the Sámi Museum Siida's cultural environment unit and in the Skolt area with the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council** (in accordance with indicator 3.1.1), defines the most important sites for Sámi culture:
- a) Old settlements and other cultural monuments
 - b) Sacred sites in accordance with official registers
- 3.5.1 XS-S The Organization through culturally appropriate engagement defines in the forest management plan* the most important sites for Sámi reindeer herding, if they are known or communicated to The Organization:
- a) Locations of reindeer fences including directions of moving the reindeer around
 - b) Arboreal and ground lichen sites of special significance
 - c) Calving areas

- 3.5.1.1 XS-S The Organization, through culturally appropriate engagement with the Sámi Parliament, the Sámi Museum Siida's Cultural Environment Unit and in the Skolt area with the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council** defines in the forest management plan* the most important sites for Sámi reindeer herding, if they are known or communicated to The Organization:
- a) Old settlements and other cultural monuments
 - b) Sacred sites in accordance with official registers
- 3.5.2 The sites of indicator 3.5.1 *on record** are recorded by The Organization in the forest management plan.
- 3.5.3 Sites defined according to the indicator 3.5.1 are taken into consideration in an appropriate manner to each site when practicing forestry. If the *reindeer herding co-operative** does not wish to disclose this information, The Organization is not required to maintain these maps and information, but will act in other ways to secure the essential values.
- 3.5.4 If a previously unknown culturally, ecologically, economically, religiously or spiritually particularly significant site is detected, management activities in the vicinity of the site are halted until protection of the site has been agreed with *the Sámi Parliament**, the Sámi Museum Siida Cultural Environment Unit, in the Skolt area with the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council** or local *reindeer herding co-operative**, and as the Finnish legislation requires.
- 3.5.5 In *the Sámi homeland**, The Organization may use ground preparation on lichen heaths (xeric and sub-xeric heaths) only if it is required by the Forest Act regeneration obligation.
- 3.5.5.1 Barren heath forests are always regenerated without ground preparation, e.g. by methods maintaining vegetation cover.
 - 3.5.5.2 On other sites in *the Sámi homeland**, ground preparation is avoided or applied with the lightest possible method.
- 3.6 ***The Organization** shall uphold the right of *Indigenous Peoples** to protect* and utilize their *traditional knowledge** and shall* compensate *local communities** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A binding agreement* as per *Criterion** 3.3 shall* be concluded between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the *protection** of *intellectual property** rights.**
- 3.6.1 State: Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and used only if voluntarily provided by *the Sámi Parliament**, the *Skolt Sámi Siida Council**, the *Akwé: Kon** working group or *reindeer herding co-operatives** following FPIC principles.
- 3.6.2 M-L, State: Compensation is provided for the Sámi for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property in accordance with the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

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

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

4.1.1 Local communities that may be affected by forest management are identified prior to management activities.

4.1.2 Legal and customary rights, as well as use rights and easements, are documented.

4.1.3 The Organization respects *Everyman's rights** and the other party's use rights to the area of the Management Unit.

4.1.4 The Organization documents areas where legal and customary rights, use rights, easements or *Everyman's rights** are contested, and the means by which the contested rights are addressed.

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

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

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

4.1.7 State: Metsähallitus negotiates with the *reindeer herding co-operative** when planning management activities that may have a significant impact on reindeer herding (Section 53 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act 848/1990). The matters covered by the negotiations and the procedures for the negotiations are determined by an agreement with the Reindeer Herders' Association.

4.1.7.1 Fulfilling of the indicator requirement means that the agreement is in force at the time and that the agreement has been complied with.

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

- 4.2 The Organization* shall recognize and uphold the *legal** and *customary rights** of *local communities** to maintain control over *management activities** within or related to the *Management Unit** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by *local communities** of control over *management activities** to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed *Consent**.4.2.1 Local communities are offered an opportunity to comment on management activities in a culturally appropriate engagement when necessary to protect their rights. Their opinions are documented.**

NOTE: Rights meant in this indicator include legal rights, easements and agreements.

4.2.2 The Organization does not violate the legal rights, use rights and easements concerning the areas (real estates) of local communities.

4.2.3 Where evidence exists that legal rights, use rights and easements related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the appropriate dispute resolution process.

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

4.2.5 Free, Prior and Informed Consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the local communities of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.

4.2.6 Where the FPIC process has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, the Organisation and the affected local communities are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

4.2.6.1 The request for a conciliation process is submitted to FSC Finland.

NOTE 1: FSC Finland coordinates a mediator accepted by all parties involved for the negotiation process.

NOTE 2: At present, local communities outside the scope of Principle 3 in Finland do not have customary rights over forest management activities. If such customary rights are revealed or established, Indicators 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 would automatically apply in addition to other indicators in this criterion.

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

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

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

4.4.1 Opportunities to support local social and economic development are identified, and projects contributing to the development of those are implemented or supported, taking into account the socio-economic impact of management activities. Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is applied.

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

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

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

4.5.1 Municipalities, parishes and the state:

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

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

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

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

- 4.5.4 The Organization takes into consideration the requirements of reindeer herding in management activities in the *reindeer herding area** as follows:
- 1) Reindeer fences are not broken, and the gates are kept closed;
 - 2) Ground preparation is avoided in the lichen areas of xeric and barren heaths in winter pasture areas within the framework of the regeneration obligation of the Forest Act;
 - 3) Forestry work in the immediate vicinity of reindeer round-up sites is planned and carried out in such a manner that it does not cause significant damage to reindeer round-up or the transport of reindeer to their round-up fence. In these areas, clearing of small-diameter trees is not committed during deep snow to avoid long stumps.
- 4.6 ***The Organization**, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing *fair compensation** to *local communities** and individuals with regard to the impacts of *management activities** of *The Organization**.**
- 4.6.1 M-L, municipalities and parishes: The Organization has a documented and publicly available processing routine for stakeholder feedback, inquiries and complaints; developed through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.
- 4.6.2 M-L The Organization documents conflicts regarding the legal and customary rights of the local communities and damage to property or livelihood.
- 4.6.2 XS-S The Organization documents conflicts regarding the legal and in writing established customary rights of the local communities and damage to property.
- 4.6.3 The Organization resolves conflicts related to management activities in a timely manner or they are alternatively in the dispute resolution process.
- 4.6.4 The Organization records the processing of conflicts, solutions, and compensation paid. In addition unresolved conflicts, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved are recorded.
- 4.7 ***The Organization**, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these *local communities** hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall* be recognized by *The Organization**, and their management and/or *protection** shall* be agreed through *engagement** with these *local communities**.**
- 4.7.1 The Organization, through public registers, other public sources and culturally appropriate engagement with stakeholders, including local communities, obtains information of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to which local communities have legal or customary rights, and recognizes those sites.
- 4.7.2 The Organization agrees on and implements measures to protect sites in accordance with indicator 4.7.1 through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities with legal or customary rights. Decisions and implemented measures are documented.

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

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

There are no indicators under this Criterion.

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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

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

5.1.1 The Organization identifies the different production and use possibilities of its certified forests.

5.1.2 In management activities, The Organization identifies multiple-use of the forest, the services and goods produced by the forest, and maintains the conditions for multiple-use to be able to produce them and/or to make them available for others to produce.

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

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

5.2.1 M-L The Organization calculates long-term (20 years) sustainable logging opportunities based on available forest resource data. The 20-year calculation period may be deviated from for a justified reason.

NOTE: Justified reasons for deviation to shorter or longer calculation period may be, for example, restrictions imposed by the age structure of the forest, restrictions due to the small size of the forest holding or planning in different term.

5.2.1 XS-S The Organization calculates logging opportunities based on available forest resource data.

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

NOTE: Justified reasons for deviation to shorter or longer calculation period may be, for example, restrictions imposed by the age structure of the forest, restrictions due to the small size of the forest holding or planning different term.

5.2.2 XS-S The Organization implements management activities in such a manner that logging levels are sustainable in the long-term.

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

5.2.4 Harvesting of non-timber forest products, not based on ***Everyman's rights****, is permitted on restricted-use sites (e.g. 6.5.1.1, 6.5.1.3, 6.5.2) only if it does not endanger the site's conservation values.

NOTE 1: Indicators 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 concern harvesting/cultivation on forestry land. Large-scale peat extraction falls under the conversion indicators (Criterion 6.9), above-mentioned indicators do not concern it.

NOTE 2: The definition and list of non-timber forest products are presented in the Glossary of Terms and Section 2.3 of this standard (respectively).

5.2.5 For extraction of commercially harvested ecosystem services and non-timber forest products under The Organization's control a sustainable harvest level is calculated based on Best Available Information and adhered to.

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

No indicators under this Criterion.

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

No indicators under this Criterion.

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

5.5.1 *The Organization* demonstrates in the management plan its commitment to ensure *long-term* economically viable forest management according to this standard.

5.5.2 Sufficient expenditures and investments are made to implement the management plan and meet the requirements of this standard.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

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

6.1 *The Organization** shall assess environmental values* in the *Management Unit** and those values outside the *Management Unit** potentially affected by *management activities**. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of *management activities**, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation** measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

6.1.1 Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values. Environmental values are identified with the accuracy required to comply with the standard within and outside the Management Unit when management activities within the Management Unit have notable effects on them according to the standard.

6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, *The Organization** shall identify and assess the *scale, intensity and risk** of potential impacts of *management activities** on the identified *environmental values**.

6.2.1 M-L The Organization prepares an environmental impact assessment which takes into consideration the present and future environmental impacts of management activities at both the stand and the landscape level, prior to the start of management activities.

NOTE: This assessment does not refer to the environmental impact assessment in accordance with the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure.

6.2.2 XS-S Environmental impacts of management activities are assessed before management activities are undertaken.

6.3 *The Organization** shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of *management activities** on the *environmental values**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of these impacts.

6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented in such a manner that the negative environmental impacts of the measures are prevented.

6.3.2 In the event of abnormal damage on environmental values, further damage is prevented, and the damage reduced and repaired.

NOTE: Abnormal damage here means a damage, the nature, intensity or consequence of which differs from normal management activities, e.g. an oil spill from machinery.

6.4 The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities* and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.

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

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

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

6.4.2 The Organization records in the forest management plan or otherwise documents the data received from researchers, scientific societies and associations, environmental NGOs and studies commissioned or carried out by The Organization on the occurrence of nationally and regionally threatened or rare species (categories NT, RT, VU, EN, CR and DD) for the areas specified in indicator 6.4.1.

6.4.3 The Organization identifies the potential impacts of management activities on the living conditions of on record* occurrences of nationally and regionally threatened (categories CR, EN, VU, RT) forest species*, and ensures the preservation of their living conditions in forest management.

6.4.3.1 The preservation obligation does not apply to species occurrences resulting from active ecological management measures under the following conditions:

- a) The species is classified vulnerable (VU); and
- b) The measures taken are documented with sufficient accuracy; and
- c) It can be demonstrated that the species occurrence in question arose as a result of those measures.

NOTE 1: Occurrence on record* means a coordinate point and/or such a description of an occurrence so that the object can be located in the

field, e.g. a photograph or a terrain marking. When processing occurrence data, a possible GPS measurement error needs to be taken into account.

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

6.4.4 The Organization identifies the potential impacts of management activities on living conditions of *on record** occurrences of near threatened (category NT) *forest species** listed in Annex 4, and ensures the preservation of their living conditions in forest management, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The species occurs in dominantly *regeneration mature stand**
- b) Species occurrences are part of a species concentration with:
 - 1) At least 10 different near threatened, threatened or regionally threatened species species, or
 - 2) At least 10 occurrences including at least five different species, when the species are listed in Annex 4 or include also threatened or regionally threatened species.

6.4.4.1 The preservation obligation does not apply to species occurrences resulting from active ecological management measures under the following conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 *The Organization** shall identify and protect *representative sample areas** of native *ecosystems** and/or *restore** them to more natural conditions. Where *representative sample areas** do not exist or are insufficient, *The Organization** shall *restore** a proportion of the *Management Unit** to more natural conditions. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their *protection** or *restoration**, including within *plantations**, shall* be proportionate to the *conservation** status and value of the *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level, and the *scale, intensity and risk** of *management activities**.

6.5.1 Using Best Available Information, The Organization identifies and excludes defined valuable habitats and certain sites of special importance for species protection from forest management. Only management activities that promote conservation objectives are possible in the sites. These sites are:

6.5.1.1 Statutory sites:

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

6.5.1.2 The preservation obligation in points b, d and e in 6.5.1.1 also applies to occurrences of habitats and species that meet the criteria but have not been delineated by the environmental authority.

6.5.1.3 Other sites to be always preserved:

- a) Sites meeting the characteristics of a habitat of special importance in Section 10 of the Forest Act, regardless of their size and regional prevalence. For gorges and ravines, a minimum height of 10 meters is not required, but the *natural** state of the site is considered.
- b) Specified forests rich in *deadwood** in accordance with Annex 5.
- c) Boulder soil forests on productive forest land in which there is regularly standing or flowing water and whose dominant tree storey is more than 100 years old.
- d) Old forest fire areas which, after a forest fire, have been allowed to develop without treatment for at least 20 years

and which contain fire stumps and/or trees damaged by the fire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1: Natural or natural-like water relations: a *peatland** or part of a *peatland** where, despite possible ditching, the water relations or the vegetation have not been significantly altered due to ditching and/or the possible increased stand growth does not negatively affect the survival of mire vegetation anymore. That is: the degree of drainage on site is not altered *peatland** or heathy *peatland**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1: Natural values obtained through active ecological management of commercial forests (regulations measures implemented in connection with forestry measures, e.g. retention trees, *prescribed burning**, special felling, actively produced *deadwood**) do not lead to the preservation obligation according to indicator 6.5.1.3. The afore mentioned requires that the measures are adequately documented.

NOTE 2: In the implementation of the indicator the requirements of the Forest Damages Prevention Act are taken into account (Forest Damages Prevention Act 1087/2013).

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

6.5.1.5 The *buffer zones** for the sites of sub-indicator 6.5.1.3 are delimited as follows:

NOTE: The table shows only those 6.5.1.3 sites for which a *buffer zone** is required. The characteristics required of the sites themselves are described in sub-indicator 6.5.1.3.

Site of sub-indicator 6.5.1.3	<i>Buffer zone</i> * part with no treatment; width	<i>Buffer zone</i> * part with treatment retaining tree cover; width	NOTE
a) Sites meeting the characteristics of habitats in Section 10 of Forestry Act	According to the Finnish Forest Centre's recommendation, unless the habitat-specific requirement presented in the table below requires more.	N/A	If the requirements of the Forest Centre's recommendation and the Standard's <i>buffer zone</i> * requirement differ, the more extensive one applies.
b) Forests rich in <i>deadwood</i> * according to Annex 5	15 m	N/A	The <i>buffer zone</i> * is required for the part of the site that meets the criteria according to Annex 5.
c) Boulder soil forests on <i>productive forest land</i> *	N/A	appr. 15 m	
e) Moist herb-rich forests	N/A	appr. 15 m	
f) Forests with large or decay-damaged old <i>southern broadleaved trees</i> *	N/A	N/A	The need for a <i>buffer zone</i> * is assessed on a case-by-case basis (need for light/shadow, risk of windfall).
h) <i>Alluvial forests</i> *	N/A	appr. 15 m	
i) <i>Spruce-dominant ridge-hollows and kettle holes</i> *	The trees are retained from the bottom of the formation to the upper limit of the spruce-dominant part of the slope.	N/A	
j) Rivers, <i>brooks</i> * and <i>springs</i> *	20 m	appr. 10 m	The treatable part is not required in situations where the part of the <i>riparian zone</i> * to be completely excluded from use according to the standard is a final felling area

			(A0 and S0), seedling stand, <i>young thinning stand</i> * or mineral soil pine forest.
k) Riparian forests with multi-storey stand structure and <i>deadwood</i> *	30 m, including the site	N/A	For each <i>water body</i> * and <i>small water</i> * type in excess of its own <i>buffer zone</i> * requirement, as far as the <i>deadwood</i> * and multi-storey criteria are met, but not more than 30 m from the waterside edge of the forest.
l) <i>Fladas and gloe lakes</i> *	30 m	N/A	
n) Mires, bogs, fens and swamps	Wooded swamps and <i>productive forest land</i> * spruce and deciduous mires: 10 m Others: 5 m	N/A	The <i>buffer zone</i> * requirement does not apply to pre-clearing and first thinning of <i>young thinning stands</i> *. In the vicinity of the <i>buffer zone</i> *, trees smaller than commercial pulp timber are retained in a zone at least 5 meters wide. The paludified transition zone can be included in the width of the <i>buffer zone</i> *. The paludified transition zone is excluded in its entirety from <i>regeneration felling</i> *, <i>ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching</i> *, and ground preparation, even if it is wider than the <i>buffer zone</i> * required at the site. The total width of the <i>buffer zones</i> * (zones on both sides of the site) does not need to be wider than the width of the site at that point under any circumstances.
o) <i>Low-productive land</i> * and <i>non-productive land</i> *	Trees growing immediately at the edge of the <i>non-productive land</i> * rock-formations are retained.	N/A	

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

6.5.1.6 At sites in accordance with the indicator, trees that pose a danger to the use of outdoor routes can be felled as a snag to the ground and trees that block the passage can be cleared and moved aside. If the impacts of the outdoor recreation threaten the site's conservation objectives, the movement on the site can also be controlled by establishing pathways.

Pathways are established in such a manner that the damage to the site's natural values is minimized.

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

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

NOTE 2: Mires to be actively restored to *low-productive land** and *non-productive land** may be calculated in the proportion of preserved area of the indicator 6.5.2 using a coefficient of 0,5, however, so that their coverage of the sites to be preserved is:

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

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

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

6.5.2.2 The sites to be preserved are permanent.

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

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

Such sites include:

a) Sites aimed at growing trees in such a manner that, in the long term, management measures do not lead to the regeneration obligation as prescribed in the Forest Act. Sites are selected and managed according to the following conditions:

- 1) *Young thinning stands** or stands with older dominant canopy storey with variability in the age structure (there are at least two tree storeys);

- 2) In the case of possible pre-clearing prior to logging, trees smaller than the commercial pulp timber is removed only from the immediate vicinity of the trees to be logged;
- 3) In order to enable water management regulation, the maximum size of a small clearing in accordance with the Forest Act is not applied to *continuous cover logging** on *peatlands**

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

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

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

- c) Permanently deciduous-dominant forests in which the management maintains biological diversity based on characteristics of deciduous forests, also by regenerating these sites for deciduous trees. In *regeneration felling**, twice the number of retention trees, which are mainly deciduous trees, is left at the site compared to a normal regeneration site.
- d) Herb-rich sites (other than those that are preserved according to indicator 6.5.1) with a management objective to maintain biological diversity
- e) Forest meadows, wooded pastures and other traditional forest semi-cultural habitats with a management objective to preserve the characteristics of the habitat
- f) Sunlit heat areas on *productive forest land** with a management objective to maintain species dependent on these habitats
- g) Dune forests with a management objective to preserve habitat characteristics
- h) *Productive forest land** habitats in calcareous and ultrabasic soils with a management objective to preserve habitat characteristics
- i) Uniform areas with cultural relics
- j) Highland forests with continuous cover management objectives
- k) *Productive forest land** with special emphasis on reindeer husbandry, where forest management measures have been restricted in agreement with the *reindeer herding co-operative** or in accordance with Principle 3
- l) *Fire continuum areas** and individual sites suitable for *prescribed burning**
- m) Sites with extended regeneration cycle

n) Sites with a game management objective:

- 1) Capercaillie breeding-grounds (indicator 6.4.6) and
- 2) Sites where thickets are preserved for game protection on a minimum of 5% of the area. After *regeneration felling** these are replaced with new sites.

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

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

6.5.4 The *productive forest land** sites preserved outside of forestry (6.5.2) and special sites (6.5.3) in combination with other *productive forest land**, *low-productive land** and *non-productive land** ecosystems set aside for protection comprise a minimum of 10% area of the Management Unit's forestry land.

6.5.4.1 The size of the area preserved outside forestry is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management.

6.5.4.2 S, M, L When joining the certification, The Organization presents a publicly available plan to identify the sites forming the 10% preservation areas.

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

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

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

6.5.6 The Organization records in the forest management plan the following habitats *on record** or identified in connection with the planning committed in the Management Unit:

- 1) Wooded pastures, forest pastures and forest meadows
- 2) Sunlit heat slopes on eskers

6.5.7 The Organization ensures that management activities, including ditching and constructing forest roads, do not impair the conservation values or characteristics of existing protected areas, Natura 2000 sites or habitats in accordance with indicators 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.3.

6.5.8 The Organization does not afforest traditional semi-cultural habitats or fields, meadows or pastures significant to the landscape of valuable landscape areas identified as valuable on local, regional or national level in official environmental administration reports.

6.6 *The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall* demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.*

6.6.1 Management activities are implemented that:

- 1) Maintain the plant communities and habitat features found within native ecosystems in which the Management unit is located;
- 2) Aim at re-establishing the habitats where past management has eliminated respective plant communities or habitat features; and
- 3) Maintain, enhance, or restore habitat features associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

6.6.1.1 In connection with management activities, The Organization retains living trees valuable for biological diversity.

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

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

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

6.6.1.1.1 The following living trees valuable for biological diversity are retained in all management activities:

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

6.6.1.1.2 The following living trees valuable for biological diversity are retained in *regeneration felling** and in

other felling in stands with advanced dominant tree storey:

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

6.6.1.1.3 In the felling in stands with young dominant tree storey and in tending of seedling stands, a minimum 20 trees per hectare, or all the trees meeting the requirements of the indicator 6.6.1.1.2 if less than 20 trees per hectare occur, are retained. When choosing retention trees according to this indicator, preference is given to the most robust trees and variation of different tree species.

NOTE 1: The management area of several hectares can be divided into compartments of one hectare, where the conformity to the requirement is examined on a case-by-case basis.

NOTE 2: Based on this indicator, it is not possible to deviate from the protection obligations provided by law (such as protected tree species, southern broadleaved forests of Section 29 of the Nature Conservation Act).

6.6.1.2 The Organization maintains a pool of retention trees in management activities. Retention trees in the stands that are simultaneously declared for logging can be concentrated within a circle with a diameter of 1 km.

- a) Retention trees always include also individuals of the main tree species of the stands subject to logging. Alien tree species are not counted as retention trees, except for larch.
- b) Living retention trees from the previous loggings are not removed and can be counted as retention trees in subsequent loggings as long as they are still alive.
- c) Trees retained in accordance with indicator 6.6.1.1 are counted in the required number of retention trees when they meet the diameter requirements (indicators 6.6.1.2.1 and 6.6.1.2.2)
- d) A part of the retention trees (a maximum of 5 per hectare) may be made into artificial standing snags, provided that the trees in question are not trees with special biodiversity value according to indicator 6.6.1.1. The trunk part cut off from the artificial snag is left in the terrain in case the artificial snag is counted in the number of retention trees.
- e) The ground in the retention tree groups left in the regeneration sites is preserved intact and the undergrowth is not cleared.

6.6.1.2.1 In *regeneration felling** a minimum of 10 trees per hectare are left as retention trees with a *diameter at breast height** of:

- 1) 20 cm in Southern Finland*
- 2) 15 cm in Northern Finland*

In addition, at least 10 trees per hectare with a *diameter at breast height** of a minimum of 10 cm are left as retention trees in *regeneration felling**. This requirement is not applied if there is at least 5 retention trees per hectare with a *diameter at breast height** of:

- 1) a minimum of 30 cm in *Southern Finland**
- 2) a minimum of 25 cm in *Northern Finland**

6.6.1.2.2 In other types of logging on stands with at least *advanced tree storey**, any trees left as retention trees in previous measures are retained, and care is to be taken to ensure that even after felling, the site has at least 10 trees per hectare with a *diameter at breast height** of:

- 6) a minimum of 20 cm in *Southern Finland**
 - 1) a minimum of 15 cm in *Northern Finland**

6.6.1.2.3 In case sufficient number of trees meeting the minimum diameters above are not present at the site, the most robust trees are selected for retention trees.

6.6.1.2.4 In loggings aiming for uneven-aged stand management, permanent retention trees are defined separately.

6.6.1.3 The Organization retains the dead trees with a *diameter at breast height** of a minimum of 10 cm in management activities whenever they are present, unless the Forest Damages Prevention Act requires their removal. In case the amount of freshly formed (*decay category* 1*) *deadwood** exceeds 20 m³ per hectare on the site, the exceeding portion may be removed (even if the removal threshold according to the Forest Damages Prevention Act is not exceeded). In cultivated deciduous-dominant development category 2 forests the proportion of freshly formed (*decay category* 1*) *deadwood** exceeding 10 m³ per hectare may be removed.

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

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

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

6.6.1.4 The Organization ensures a sufficient proportion of deciduous trees in *coniferous-dominant** forests as follows:

6.6.1.4.1 In thinning:

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

6.6.1.4.2 In tending of seedling stands:

- a) Deciduous trees are retained to make up a minimum of 10% of the number of stems.
- b) If the proportion of deciduous trees is less than 10% of the number of stems before the tending of seedlings, all the deciduous trees are retained, except for those that clearly disturb the growth of coniferous trees.
- c) The pool of retained deciduous trees includes species mentioned in indicator 6.6.1.1.2 if present. Where possible, they are retained in the deciduous proportion of the site in such a manner that they can develop into trees valuable for biological diversity in accordance with indicator 6.6.1.1.2.

NOTE: The indicator does not apply to early clearing.

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

- a) they are clearly distinguishable from their environment, both in terms of tree stand and ground vegetation;
- b) they are clearly distinguishable in terms of ground vegetation and are identified in forestry or logging site planning, or are distinct in ground vegetation and are located in an area displayed as mire or paludified area in the *Land Information Database** or in the information system used by The Organization or in an area displayed as a bottom of a dell or depression in the *Land Information Database** (taking into account the positional accuracy of the map markings); or
- c) they meet the criteria for habitat of special importance listed in the Forest Act section 10.
- d) NOTE 1: The sites in the indicator are not subject to an inventory obligation, but it is sufficient that they are taken

into account in the planning and implementation of measures.

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

6.6.1.6 In forest management, The Organization takes into consideration the following aspects of game management:

- 1) The Organization maintains as boggy game habitats such peatlands* that no longer are economically viable for timber production.
- 2) In tending of seedling stands and in thinning, important thickets and deciduous trees are retained for the game.

6.6.1.7 In *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, The Organization restores drained mires representing a mire type classified as critically endangered (CR) in the 2018 assessment of threatened habitats (Annex 6), if appropriate for nature conservation.

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

6.6.2. In all management activities, The Organization preserves fixed relics of culture historical value.

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

6.6.3 Engagement is conducted where necessary with relevant authorities to avoid, prevent, and control illegal:

- a) hunting (including trapping),
- b) fishing,
- c) collecting activities

6.6.4 The Organization reports any detected hunting, fishing or collecting related illegalities to the authorities.

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

6.7.1 The Organization preserved a *buffer zone** determined by the topography and soil type adjacent to water bodies (including seashores) and *small waters**. The sites are left with a minimum of an untreated and/or a covered *buffer zone** in accordance with the table below.

Site	<i>Buffer zone*</i> part with no treatment; width	<i>Buffer zone*</i> part with treatment retaining tree cover; width	Total <i>buffer zone*</i> ; width
a) Seas	15 m	56pprox.. 10 m	56pprox.. 25 m
b) Lakes	10 m	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated <i>buffer zone*</i> , trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	10 m
c) Ponds	10 m, unless the law requires further.	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated <i>buffer zone*</i> , trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	10 m
d) Rivers, other than those referred in indicator 6.5.1.3 point j).	15 m	In the edge of the compartment bordering the untreated <i>buffer zone*</i> , trees smaller than commercial pulp timber and, if possible, also larger deciduous trees are retained.	15 m
e) <i>Brooks*</i> heavily modified (<i>brooks*</i> turned into ditches)	N/A	10 m <i>buffer zone*</i> , where the shrub layer and trees smaller than commercial pulp timber are retained, and site preparation is not carried out.	10 m

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

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

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

6.7.2 The Organization does not perform first-time ditching nor other water management measures on *peatlands** outside the area delimited by the existing ditch network, unless required by the Forest Act in forest regeneration. The ditched area is not extended.

6.7.3 In *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, ditches are not excavated deeper than the original ditch bottom, with the exception of *peatlands** where the peat has depressed so much as a result of previous ditching that the mire water level is once more closer to the ground level, and adequate drainage cannot be achieved by deepening the emptying point of the drainage area.

6.7.4 *Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching** by The Organization is based on a *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching** plan that includes information on water protection solutions and valuable natural sites (6.5.1 sites, 6.5.2 protected sites, 9.1.1 HCV sites) inside or bordering the planning area.

6.7.5 A single ditch may be excavated in a non-ditched area if this is necessary for diverting the waters of the existing drainage area to the natural downward flowing direction of the water.

6.7.6 The Organization excludes from *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching** ditches extending to flood-affected areas of flatland shores as well as ditches particularly sensitive to erosion. The restriction does not apply to water protection measures and restoration committed in connection with supplementary ditching in these sites.

6.7.7 In *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, The Organization prevents runoff water from being diverted directly into the *water body** or *small water**.

6.7.8 In important groundwater areas (Classes I and II), The Organization ensures the preservation of groundwater quality by refraining from *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, the use of chemical pesticides

(does not apply to controlling Heterobasidion root rot with urea), stump harvesting and *prescribed burning**.

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

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

6.7.10 Where water quantity or water quality of water bodies and *small waters** are not protected by the implemented measures, or has been damaged by past activities by The Organization or by a third party, restoration or other mitigation activities are implemented in connection with other management activities.

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

6.8.1 A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.

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

NOTE 1: Stumps are not harvested from burning areas.

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

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

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

- 6.9 **The Organization* shall not convert *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor *natural forests** or *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:**
- a) Affects a ***very limited portion**** of the area of the ***Management Unit****, and
 - b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure ***long-term* conservation**** benefits in the ***Management Unit****, and
 - c) Does not damage or threaten ***High Conservation Values****, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those ***High Conservation Values****.
- 6.9.1 The Organization manages forest in a manner that conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses entails less than a total of 5% of the certified area and a maximum of 0.5% of the certified area per year, and it will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits.
- 6.9.2 The Organization restores gravel extraction areas back to forestry land after they are no longer used.
- 6.9.2.1 The restoration obligation does not apply to sites that should be justifiably maintained treeless or sparsely wooded for reasons of securing biodiversity.
- 6.9.3 The Organization does not change the land-use class of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas nor habitats to be always preserved (6.5.1), to avoid the risk of damaging or endangering their conservation or other values.
- 6.10 ***Management Units** containing *plantations** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**
- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that ***The Organization**** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
 - b) The conversion affected a ***very limited portion**** of the area of the ***Management Unit**** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure ***long-term* conservation**** benefits in the ***Management Unit****.
- 6.10.1 Based on *Best Available Information*, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.
- 6.10.2 *Plantations* established in the place of *natural forests* after 1994 cannot be certified.
- NOTE: Conversion of areas formerly in other land uses than forestry land to *plantation* use is acceptable irrespective of the time of the original land-use change.
- NOTE 2: Hybrid aspen *plantations* established before certification on agricultural land, or under 5 ha hybrid aspen *plantations* established before certification on elsewhere than *natural forests* and forests that have *natural-like stand structure** can be certified with the rest of the *Management Unit* without violating the requirements of *Indicator* 6.10.2 of this standard.

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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

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

7.1.1 The Organization has policies and specific management objectives that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard.

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

7.2.1 S-L *The Organization* has a forest management plan and related documents that include the following:

- 1) Objectives for forest management and use (M-L only)
- 2) Stand-specific growing stock and soil information
- 3) Stand-specific forest management needs and logging opportunities
- 4) Fertilizations, *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching** and other similar activities carried out
- 5) Locations *on record** of nationally and regionally *threatened* and rare species (according to the indicators of Criterion 6.4) and
- 6) Maps describing the forest resources in the area in question, including planned *management activities* as well as property boundaries, protected areas and *High Conservation Value areas* (Principle 9). Protected areas need to also include the sites listed in *indicators* 6.6.1.7 (valuable fixed relics), 6.5.1 (valuable habitats to be always preserved), 6.5.2 (5% protected proportion of *productive forest land**), 6.5.3 (special management sites) and 6.5.4 (10% protected proportion of the *Management Unit*).

7.2.1 XS *The Organization* has a *forest management plan* or other documentation covering the information required to implement management planning in accordance with this Standard.

NOTE: Further information is available in Annex 7 of this standard.

- 7.3 The management plan* shall include *verifiable targets** by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives** can be assessed.**
- 7.3.1 Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.
- 7.4 *The Organization** shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, *stakeholder* engagement** or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.**
- 7.4.1 The management plan and the instructions required by the standard are regularly revised and updated to incorporate the following:
- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits
 - 2) Stakeholder engagement results implemented based on the Standard
 - 3) Considerable changes in environmental, social, or economic circumstances
 - 4) Legislative changes and best practice guidelines for forest management
 - 5) New scientific and technical information (L)
- 7.4.2 M-L The Organization revises the forest management plan at least every 10 years.
- 7.4.2 XS-S The Organization reviews and, if necessary, revises the forest management plan at least every 10 years.
- 7.4.3 M-L The Organization requests information on valuable habitats (sites in accordance with indicator 6.5.1.1), sites of threatened species (in accordance with indicators of Criterion 6.4) and fixed relics with culture historical value (in accordance with indicator 6.6.1.7) at least twice a year, or if the authority's practices do not allow this, by agreement in accordance with the authority's practice, and updates them into the forest management plan.
- 7.4.3 XS-S The Organization records the information received from the authorities on valuable habitats (sites in accordance with indicator 6.5.1.1), sites of threatened species (in accordance with the indicators of Criterion 6.4) and fixed relics with culture historical value (in accordance with indicator 6.6.1.7). Information is requested before forest management is implemented, but not more frequently than annually.
- 7.4.4 S-L The Organization records in the management plan the activities done or commissioned in the Management Unit.

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

7.5.1 The Organization ensures that the summary of the management plan, in accordance with Annex 7, is made publicly available upon request, while respecting the confidential information. The demand for publicity does not apply to timber trade data or occurrence data of threatened species susceptible to disturbance, collection and hunting.

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

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

7.6.1 M-L The Organization has culturally appropriate engagement procedures in place for proactive and transparent engagement with affected stakeholders, and for engagement with interested stakeholders on request, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities.

7.6.2 When implementing culturally appropriate engagement the following is ensured:

- 1) All meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded; and
- 2) The content of meeting records is approved.

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

8.1 The Organization* shall monitor* the implementation of its Management Plan*, including its policies and management objectives*, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its verifiable targets*.

8.1.1 The Organization records in the management plan the management activities done or commissioned and monitors the achievement of the plan's objectives.

8.2 The Organization* shall monitor* and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit*, and changes in its environmental condition.

8.2.1 The Organization monitors the environmental and social impacts of the management activities in such a fashion that the requirements of the Standard are met.

NOTE: The monitoring is carried out through quality evaluation and supervision. Evaluating and monitoring can include, for example, self-monitoring, customer monitoring, quality monitoring, purchased from a third party or monitoring done by authorities.

8.3 The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

8.3.1 M-L The monitoring results are taken into consideration in the implementation and revision of the management plan.

8.3.1 XS-S The identified impacts are taken into consideration in the implementation and revision of the management plan*.8.4 The Organization* shall make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.

8.4.1 M-L A summary of the monitoring results in a format comprehensible to stakeholders is made publicly available or available on request at no cost, excluding confidential information.

8.5 The Organization* shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities*, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit* that are marketed as FSC certified.

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

1) *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;

- 2) *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body
- 8.5.2 The following information is recorded in the timber sale documents for timber delivered in standing and delivery sales, and in the sale documents of non-timber forest products:
- 1) Buyer and seller,
 - 2) Property information to trace the material to the source of origin,
 - 3) Date of harvesting or delivery to road side,
 - 4) Timber assortment or product (including common species name),
 - 5) Volume or quantity of timber or product sold,
 - 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
 - 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified
- 8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:
- 1) Name and address of purchaser
 - 2) The date of sale
 - 3) Common species name
 - 4) Product description
 - 5) Volume or quantity sold
 - 6) Certificate code,
 - 7) The FSC Claim “FSC 100%” identifying products sold as FSC certified
- 8.5.4 The above-mentioned documentation are filed for at least five years.

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

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

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

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

HCV 2 – *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

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

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

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

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

9.1.1 The Organization is, based on Best Available Information, aware of High Conservation Value areas and their definition in accordance with Annex 8.

9.1.1.1 S-L The Organization charts and takes into consideration the location and status of High Conservation Value areas and records these in the forest management plan.

9.1.1.1 XS The Organization assesses and takes into consideration the location and status of High Conservation Value areas within Management Unit.

9.1.1.2 L The Organization requests relevant information in a culturally appropriate manner from stakeholders on High Conservation Values when defining these values in the Management Unit.

9.1.1.2 XS-M The Organization requests relevant information in a culturally appropriate manner from stakeholders on High Conservation Values when necessary for defining these values in the Management Unit.

- 9.1.2 The Organization identifies *Intact Forest Landscapes** in the Management Unit based on the latest available map data mentioned in Annex 8.
- 9.2 *The Organization** shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and experts.**
- 9.2.1 L The Organization has guidelines for operating in HCV areas. The guidelines identify threats to High Conservation Values, and are developed in collaboration with stakeholders and experts.
- 9.2.2 The Organization considers in the forest management plan the constraints and/or additional measures required to maintain High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.3 The guidelines and the above mentioned elements of the forest management plan are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.
- 9.2.4 Industrial activities* are not allowed in Intact Forest Landscapes*.
- 9.3 *The Organization** shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**. These strategies and actions shall* implement the *precautionary approach** and be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities*.**
- 9.3.1 The Organization ensures the maintenance or enhancement of the conservation values of the High Conservation Value areas by implementing the measures specified in the forest management plan in accordance with Annex 8, following precautionary approach.
- 9.3.2 If the activity is found to harm the conservation values of the High Conservation Value areas, the activity ceases immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.
- 9.3.3 Management activities are permitted in *Intact Forest Landscapes** map framing area in sites which, due to the magnitude of the changes caused by their use history, do not meet the definition of the *Intact Forest Landscape**.

9.4 *The Organization** shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of *High Conservation Values**, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective *protection**. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk* of management activities**, and shall include *engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts.*

9.4.1 The Organization documents and has a program of periodic monitoring for:

- 1) Implementation of guidelines; and
- 2) Management activities done in the High Conservation Value areas and their impact on the status of High Conservation Values.

9.4.1.1 The extent of monitoring and documentation is adapted to the scale, intensity and risk of the management activities.

9.4.2 M-L Feedback from stakeholders and experts on measures taken in High Conservation Value areas is documented and addressed.

9.4.3 Forestry methods are developed if the measures taken are found to have reduced the conservation values of High Conservation Value areas.

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

10.1 After harvest or in accordance with the management plan*, **The Organization*** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions.

10.1.1 The Organization takes care of the forest regeneration in accordance with the Forest Act.

10.2 **The Organization*** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the **management objectives***. **The Organization*** shall use **native species*** and **local genotypes*** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

10.2.1 Local tree species suitable for the site are used for forest regeneration. Alien tree species may only be used for a clearly and convincingly justified reason.

10.2.2 The Organization favours naturally regenerated seedlings when it is justified from a forestry and economic point of view.

10.2.3 In forest reproduction, the suitability of the origin of the seedling and seed material is ensured.

10.2.4 Non-local population may only be used for a justified reason.

10.2.5 M-L The Organization may regenerate a maximum of 3% of the total cultivation or regeneration area for alien tree species over a 5-year period without violating the requirements of Indicators 6.9.1 and 6.9.3 of this standard.

10.2.5 XS-S The Organization may grow alien tree species for forestry use on up to 5% of the **productive forest land*** area. A Management Unit with less than 50 hectares of **productive forest land*** limits the use of alien tree species to 2.5 ha area without violating the requirements of Indicators 6.9.1 and 6.9.3 of this standard.

NOTE: In calculating the permitted cultivation area of alien trees, reforestation sites outside forestry use are not taken into account.

NOTE: In the regeneration, the requirements of Criterion 6.9 are to be followed

10.3 **The Organization*** shall only use **alien species*** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

10.3.1 Alien tree species are used only when practical experience or scientific knowledge demonstrates that their dispersal is controllable and if effective means are available to prevent the spreading of the species.

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

10.3.3 The Organization monitors and documents the occurrence of cultivated alien tree species.

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

10.3.4 The Organization removes seedlings of an alien tree species that have spread outside the regeneration area if the alien tree species disperse significantly.

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

10.3.5 The Organization takes care of the control of invasive alien species as required by the Act on Managing the Risk Caused by Alien Species (1709/2015).

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

10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms are not used.

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

10.5.1 If it is wanted to deviate from the requirements of the Standard for research purposes, the areas in question are excised from the scope of the certificate.

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

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

10.6.1.1 *Health fertilization** is permitted on sites where the stand has been shown to suffer from nutrient imbalance.

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

10.6.1.3 *Growth fertilization** is permitted on mesic and sub-xeric heaths on wooded mineral soils.

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

10.6.1.5 M-L *Growth fertilization** sites may cover a maximum of 30% of The Organization's forest area in the long term (20 year period).

10.6.1.5 XS-S *Growth fertilization** sites may cover a maximum of 50% of The Organization's forest area in the long term (20 year period).

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

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

10.6.2 Fertilization sites are defined in such a manner that significant economic benefits can be achieved without environmental risks.

10.6.3 The use of fertilizers is documented (type, amount, site, year).

10.6.4 The adverse environmental effects of fertilization are prevented and, if they occur, they are mitigated or repaired.

10.6.4.1 The effects of fertilization on water bodies are minimized by leaving non-fertilized *buffer zones** with at least the following width between the fertilized area and the water bodies:

- 1) water bodies (sea, lake, river or pond): aerial top dressing 50 m; land spreading 30 m
- 2) brooks* and springs* on record*: 20 m
- 3) ditches: 5 m.

NOTE 1: 10.6.4.1 3) Does not apply to fertilization with ash fertilizer that does not contain added nitrogen. Does not apply to ditches that do not have a direct watercourse connection or connection to the *water body** through another ditch network.

NOTE 2: In helicopter fertilization it is aimed at to make the flight path to follow along the strips between the ditches.

10.6.4.2 In the planning and implementation of the fertilization, care is taken to ensure that fertilization does not eutrophicate sites left outside of forestry use. If necessary, a non-fertilized *buffer zone** is left around the site left outside of forestry use.

10.6.4.3 The Organization does not use nitrogenous fertilizers in Category 1 or 2 groundwater areas.

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

10.7.1 The use of chemical pesticides is avoided or minimized, and other control methods are used primarily.

10.7.1.1 The Organization uses only biodegradable pesticides (urea and Phlebiopsis gigantea solution) to control root rot.

10.7.2 Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation.

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

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

- 10.7.4 The Organization uses pesticides in accordance with the requirements of the law (VNA 30/2015). Users of pesticides have a degree in plant protection products in situations required by law.
- 10.7.5 If chemical pesticides are used, their use is minimized and with least possible damage to the environment.
- 10.7.6 The use of chemical pesticides does not pose a risk to the environment or health. Damage is mitigated or repaired where it occurs.
- 10.7.6.1 When using chemical pesticides, The Organization follows the instructions given by the authorities, and the safety instructions for the substance used given by the manufacturer.
- 10.7.6.2 Workers and contractors handling pesticides are trained and instructed in their proper use and storage.
- 10.7.7 When pesticides are used:
- 1) The selected pesticide, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
 - 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.

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

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

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

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

10.8.1.1 Only *native species** are used in biological control.

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

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

10.8.3 The use of biological control agents does not cause damage to the environment or to non-target species. Damage is mitigated or repaired where it occurs.

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

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

10.9.3 The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

10.9.4 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

NOTE: Instructions for implementing Indicators 10.9.2 and 10.9.4 are found in the Best Practice for Sustainable Forest Management.

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

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

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

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

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

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

10.11.2 Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials in a way that meets the set management objectives.

10.11.3 In logging, damage to remaining trees, dead trees, soil and seedlings is avoided.

10.11.4 There is no energy wood harvesting on heathland sites poorer than sub-xeric heaths and corresponding heathy peatlands*.

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

NOTE 2: For woody biomass harvesting disciplines, all applicable obligations of the standard (nature sites, *buffer zones** for water bodies, etc.) are to be followed.

10.11.4.1 In woody biomass harvesting, at least 30% of the residues is retained evenly distributed over the harvesting site. All standing and fallen dead trees more than 10 cm in diameter are left unharvested and breaking them is avoided.

10.11.4.2 A minimum of 25 thicker than 15 cm stumps per hectare are left unharvested, evenly distributed over the harvesting site. On clay and silt soils, a minimum of 50 thicker than 15 cm stumps per hectare are left unharvested, evenly distributed over the harvesting site. Where possible, stumps of different tree

species are retained. Stumps of less than 15 cm in diameter and stumps left over from previous loggings are not harvested.

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

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

10.11.4.4 Stumps are not harvested from groundwater areas.

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

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

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

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

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

Annex A Area boundaries

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

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

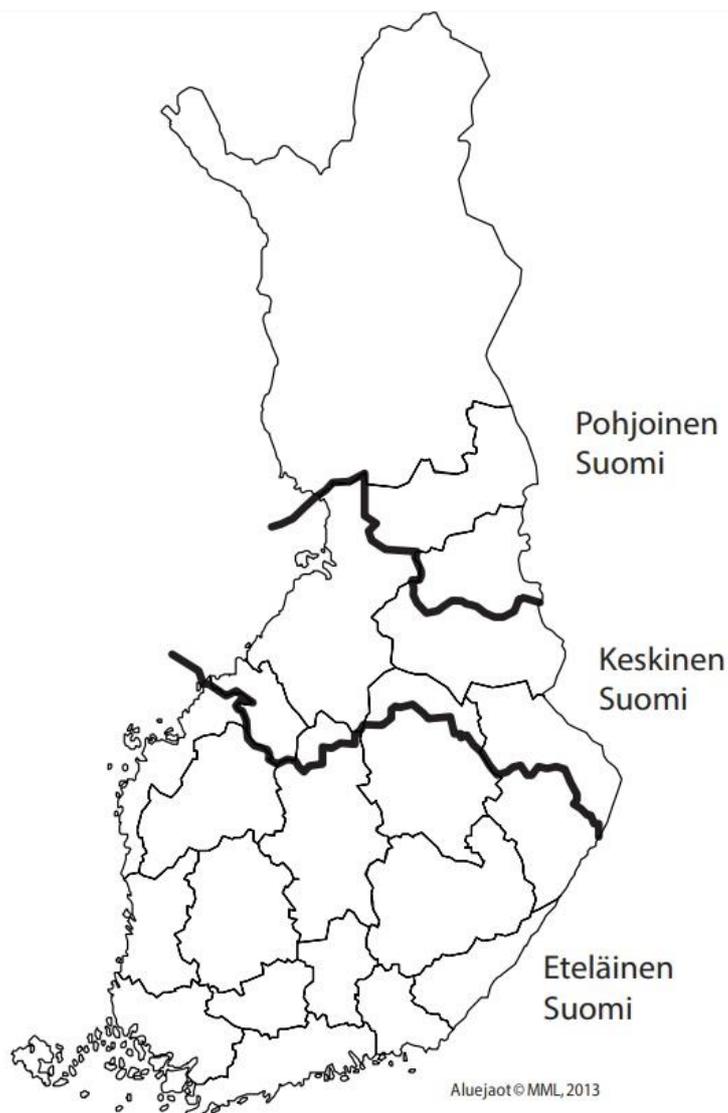


Figure 1. Regional division according to forest legislation.

Annex B Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is a list of laws, regulations, provisions, and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements that are applicable for this standard. This list has been compiled in April 2022. Up-to-date legislation shall be used when applying the standard. It is The Organization’s responsibility to keep track of applicable legislation and any updates to such legislation.*

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	The Constitution of Finland (731/1999) Wilderness Act (62/1991) Real Estate Formation Act (554/1995) Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013) Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) Forest Act (1093/1996) Antiquities Act (295/1963) Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990) Outdoor Recreation Act (606/1973) Water Act (587/2011) Act on Jointly Owned Forests (109/2003) Private Road Act (560/2018) Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)
1.2 Concession licenses	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Act on Forest Centre (418/2011) Forest Act (1093/1996) Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)
1.4 Harvesting permits	Forest Act (1093/1996) Water Act (587/2011) Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payments of royalties and harvesting fees	Forest Act 1093/1996)
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Value Added Tax Act (1501/1993)
2.3. Income and profit taxes	Income Tax Act (1532/1993)

	Act on the Taxation of Business Income (360/1968)
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Sustainable Management and Use of Forests (1308/2013)</p>
3.2 Protected sites and species	<p>Wilderness Act (62/1991)</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996)</p> <p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>Hunting Act (615/1993)</p> <p>Water Act (587/2011)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS Convention or Bonn Convention, 1979)</p> <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS, 1991, under the framework of the Bonn Convention)</p> <p>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA, 1996, under the framework of the Bonn Convention)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention, 1979)</p>
3.3 Environmental requirements	<p>Gene Technology Act (377/1995)</p> <p>Waste Act (646/2011)</p> <p>Plant Protection Products Act (1563/2011)</p> <p>Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013)</p> <p>Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (252/2017)</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act (527/2014)</p> <p>Water Act (287/2011)</p> <p>Act on the Organisation of River Basin Management and the Marine (1299/2004)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Control of Root Rot (264/2016)</p> <p>Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Alternative Measures for Timber Removal and Self-monitoring Notification (6/2014)</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Biodiversity Convention, 1992)</p> <p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention, 1971)</p>

<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC</p> <p>Gene Technology Act (377/1995)</p> <p>Waste Act (646/2011)</p> <p>Chemicals Act (599/2013)</p> <p>Plant Protection Products Act (1563/2011)</p> <p>Food Act (297/2021)</p> <p>Act on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (16/1993)</p> <p>Act on the Register of Occupational Safety and Health Persons (1039/2001)</p> <p>Act on Occupational Safety and Health Supervision and Occupational Safety and Health Cooperation (44/2006)</p> <p>Act on the Approval of Assessment Bodies Related to Occupational Safety and Health (1053/2010)</p> <p>Land Extraction Act (555/1981)</p> <p>Off-road Traffic Act (1710/1995)</p> <p>Occupational Health Care Act (1383/2001)</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002)</p> <p>Workers' Compensation Act (359/2015)</p> <p>Government Decree on the Safety of Timber Harvesting (749/2001)</p> <p>Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC Convention, 1998)</p>
<p>3.5 Legal employment</p>	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Act on Personnel Representation in the Administration of Undertakings (725/1990)</p> <p>Act on Co-operation within Undertakings (334/2007)</p> <p>Act on the Protection of Privacy in Working Life (759/2004)</p> <p>Study Leave Act (273/1979)</p> <p>Pay Security Act (866/1998)</p> <p>Health Insurance Act (1224/2004)</p>

	<p>Collective Agreements Act (436/1946)</p> <p>Employment Contracts Act (55/2001)</p> <p>Working Hours Act (872/2019)</p> <p>Annual Holidays Act (162/2005)</p> <p>Act on Job Alternation Leave (1305/2002)</p> <p>Young Workers' Act (998/1993)</p> <p>Act on the Contractor's Obligations and Liability when Work is Contracted Out (1233/2006)</p> <p>Act on Personnel Funds (934/2010)</p> <p>Non-Discrimination Act (1325/2014)</p> <p>Act on Equality between Women and Men (609/1986)</p> <p>Aliens Act (301/2004)</p> <p>ILO Core Conventions</p>
4. Third parties' rights	
4.1 Customary rights	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Act on <i>the Sámi Parliament</i>* (974/1995)</p> <p>Skolt Act (253/1995)</p> <p>Reindeer Husbandry Act (848/1990)</p> <p>Off-road Traffic Act (1710/1995)</p> <p>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)</p>
4.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Act on <i>the Sámi Parliament</i>* (974/1995)</p> <p>Act on Metsähallitus (234/2016)</p> <p>Skolt Act (253/1995)</p> <p>Forest Act (1093/1996)</p> <p>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)</p>
4.3 Indigenous Peoples' rights	<p>The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)</p> <p>Wilderness Act (62/1991)</p> <p>Act on Metsähallitus (234/2016)</p> <p>Act on <i>the Sámi Parliament</i>* (974/1995)</p> <p>Nature Conservation Act (1096/1993)</p> <p>Skolt Act (253/1995)</p> <p>Antiques Act (295/1963)</p> <p>Sámi Language Act (1086/2003)</p> <p>Water Act (587/2011)</p> <p>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)</p>

5. Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013) Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (1055/2002)
5.2 Trade and transport	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) Act on the Marketing of Timber and Timber Products (897/2013) Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013) Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (1055/2002) Road Traffic Act (729/2018)
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Tax Procedure Act (1558/1995)
5.4 Custom regulations	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 498/2012 of 12 June 2012 on the allocation of tariff-rate quotas applying to exports of wood from the Russian Federation to the European Union
5.5 CITES	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) The Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Convention, 1973)
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market



	<p>Temporary Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (34/2015)</p> <p>Act on the Natural Resources Institute Finland (561/2014)</p> <p>Forest Management Association Act (534/1998)</p> <p>Act on the Marketing of Timber and Timber Products (897/2013)</p> <p>Act on Public Access to Public Administration (621/1999)</p> <p>Act on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (252/2017)</p> <p>Act on Timber Measurement (414/2013)</p> <p>Game Animal Damages Act (105/2009)</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act (527/2014)</p>
7. Ecosystem services	
	<p>National Forest Strategy 2025</p>

Annex C Description of the negotiation process in accordance with Principle 3

1. *The Organization** maintains a *forest management plan** or similar for its area.
2. *The Organization** identifies the Sámi communities in its area (according to *indicator** 3.1.2) and proposes a meeting.
3. The negotiations take into account the annual cycle of reindeer herding. If the party representing the Sámi does not wish to negotiate within a reasonable time frame (2 months), it is considered that the party does not wish to exercise its right to prior consultation.
4. The negotiations update both parties' information on the planned forestry measures in the area and the most important sites for Sámi culture, including the main grazing areas, reindeer herding structures, transport and passage routes. The information is recorded as well as dissenting opinions and how they are going to be resolved (according to *Criteria** 3.2 and 3.5).

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

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

Annex D List of the Near Threatened species referred to in indicator 6.4.4

Group	Scientific name	Common Finnish name
Lichen	<i>Absconditella celata</i>	taigakaihojäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Bacidia fraxinea</i>	ruskolehtojäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Bacidina egenula</i>	kalliolehtojäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Biatora sphaeroidiza</i>	tuhkaruskeinen
Lichen	<i>Biatora subduplex</i>	varpuruskeinen
Lichen	<i>Biatora vacciniicola</i>	taigaruskeinen
Lichen	<i>Bryoria nadvornikiana</i>	aarniluppo
Lichen	<i>Carbonicola myrmecina</i>	kastanjansuomujäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Hypogymnia austerodes</i>	tunturipaisukarve
Lichen	<i>Lecanora septentrionalis</i>	pohjankehrjäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Micarea globulosella</i>	tyvityynyjäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Parvoplaca suspiciosa</i>	turjankultajäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Psoroma hypnorum</i>	taigakulhojäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Sclerophora coniophaea</i>	härmähuhmarjäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Stictis populorum</i>	haavanuurnikka
Lichen	<i>Strangospora pinicola</i>	pikkuhitujäkäkä
Lichen	<i>Verrucaria breussii</i>	runkomustuainen
Polypore	<i>Anomoloma albolutescens</i>	keltarihmakääpä
Polypore	<i>Anomoloma myceliosum</i>	valkorihmakääpä
Polypore	<i>Anomoporia bombycina</i>	käpäläkääpä
Polypore	<i>Antrodia mellita</i>	mesipillikääpä
Polypore	<i>Antrodia ramentacea</i>	pettukääpä
Polypore	<i>Antrodia tanakai</i>	tanakkakääpä
Polypore	<i>Antrodiella niemelaei</i>	vuotikankääpä
Polypore	<i>Aporpium canescens</i>	rustikka
Polypore	<i>Boletopsis leucomelaena</i>	mäyränkääpä
Polypore	<i>Ceriporiopsis aneirina</i>	kittikääpä
Polypore	<i>Dichomitus squalens</i>	salokääpä
Polypore	<i>Diplomitoporus flavescens</i>	kaarnakääpä
Polypore	<i>Erastia aurantiaca</i>	oranssikääpä
Polypore	<i>Erastia ochraceolateritia</i>	krappikääpä
Polypore	<i>Gloeophyllum protractum</i>	liekokääpä
Polypore	<i>Pelloporus tomentosus</i>	huopakääpä
Polypore	<i>Postia ceriflua</i>	kellokääpä
Polypore	<i>Postia parva</i>	kitukääpä
Polypore	<i>Sidera vulgaris</i>	laikkukääpä
Polypore	<i>Skeletocutis borealis</i>	limiludekääpä
Polypore	<i>Trechispora candidissima</i>	kermaharsukka
Polypore	<i>Tyromyces kmetii</i>	ruskakääpä
Marchantiophyta	<i>Nowellia curvifolia</i>	rakkosammal
Marchantiophyta	<i>Tritomaria exsectiformis</i>	polkukämmensammal

Aphylophorales	<i>Amylocorticiium subsulphureum</i>	rikkivanukka
Aphylophorales	<i>Crustoderma dryinum</i>	peikonnaikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Cystostereum murrayi</i>	känsäorvakka
Aphylophorales	<i>Fibricium lapponicum</i>	aarnikarakka
Aphylophorales	<i>Gloeodontia subasperispora</i>	pikkutyllikkä
Aphylophorales	<i>Hastodontia halonata</i>	halo-otaraspikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Hydnellum gracilipes</i>	hoikkaorakas
Aphylophorales	<i>Irpicodon pendulus</i>	talvihampikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Laurilia sulcata</i>	louhennaikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Odonticiium romellii</i>	mäntyraspikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Paullicorticiium ansatum</i>	kätköorvakka
Aphylophorales	<i>Peniophora septentrionalis</i>	taigaorvakka
Aphylophorales	<i>Phlebia diffissa</i>	kermarypykkä
Aphylophorales	<i>Ramaria gypsea</i>	siloitiöhaarakas
Aphylophorales	<i>Ramaria pallida</i>	korpihaarakas
Aphylophorales	<i>Ramariciium alboochraceum</i>	kaihikka
Aphylophorales	<i>Scytinostroma galactinum</i>	maitosäämikkä

Annex E Definitions of forests rich in deadwood

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

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

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

Southern Finland*

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

Northern Finland*

- 1) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey and a *natural or natural-like stand structure**:
 - a) Deciduous-dominant (deciduous tree proportion over 50%) herb-rich forests with deciduous *deadwood** more than 5 m³ per hectare.
 - b) Herb-rich and mesic heath and corresponding *peatland* habitats** with a minimum of 15 m³ *deadwood** per hectare.
 - c) Rocky or craggy sub-xeric heaths and all *habitats** poorer than sub-xeric heaths with a minimum of 10 m³ *deadwood** per hectare.
 - d) Other *habitats** of sub-xeric heaths and corresponding *peatland** with a minimum of 20 m³ *deadwood* per hectare.
- 2) Forest with at least an advanced dominant tree storey, where a *natural or natural-like stand structure** is not required:
 - a) Spruce-dominant herb-rich forest with a minimum of 15 m³ *deadwood** per hectare.
 - b) *Mixed** herb-rich forest with a minimum of 10 m³ per hectare of *deadwood**
 - c) *Mixed** heath forest or transformed mire with a minimum of 20 m³ *deadwood** per hectare.
 - d) Monoculture heath forest or transformed mire with a minimum of 25 m³ *deadwood** per hectare.

Additional criterion for Northern Finland*

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

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

Designation of forest areas as forests rich in deadwood

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

Delimitation of forests rich in deadwood

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

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

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

Annex F Threatened animal and plant species and habitats in Finland

Threatened animal and plant species

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

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

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

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

Threatened habitats

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

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

Annex G Summary of the management plan and publicly available information

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

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

The summary of the *management plan** includes at least:

1. Overview of *management activities** (cf. *indicator** 7.5.1)

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

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

2. Summary of use restriction (annual)

- a) A summary of special types of work (*prescribed burning**, *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, fertilization, *restoration**)
- b) Plans for identifying sites according to *indicators** 6.5.1, 6.5.2 and 6.5.4
- c) A summary of the sites with use restrictions according to *indicators** 6.5.1, 6.5.2 and 6.5.4
- d) A summary of the audit report.

3. Map information

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

- a) The boundaries of the certified areas (If the certified area consists of maximum 10 estates or otherwise agreed with the requester, *The Organization** may also provide the information as property codes.),
- b) *Productive forest land** sites outside of use (sites according to *indicator** 6.5.1),
- c) Special sites (sites according to *indicator** 6.5.3); and
- d) HCV-areas (*Criterion** 9.1).

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

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

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

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

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

Annex H HCV Framework

The objective of this *High Conservation Value (HCV)** Framework is to provide nationally specific interpretations of HCVs* and *Best Available Information** for addressing HCVs*, including through their management and monitoring.

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

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

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV1:

- Protected areas (also HCV 3)
- IBA + FINIBA wetlands (also HCV 3)
- Concentrations of sites always to be preserved* (*indicator** 6.5.1) (also HCV 3, HCV 5)
 - Regardless of the formal conservation status of the sites forming the concentration

* *Concentration of sites always to be preserved**: Uniform area within which maximum 10 % of the total area may represent some other *habitat** than habitats always to be preserved in accordance to *indicator** 6.5.1, and within which the habitats always to be preserved cover:

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV1

1. Description of *Best Available Information** in the country for identifying HCV1:

Protected areas:

List and maps of national parks, nature reserves, mire reserves, old-growth forest reserves, other state-owned protected areas, private protected areas and other protected areas

Areas purchased by the state for conservation purposes from private owners as part of the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSU)

IBA + FINIBA wetlands:

List and maps of IBAs and FINIBAs

BirdLife Finland

Concentrations of sites always to be preserved:

See *indicator** 6.5.1 in this standard

2. Description of stakeholders:

- Metsähallitus
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Finnish Environment Institute SYKE

- Finnish Forest Centre
- Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners
- Forest owners
- BirdLife Finland and its local associations
- Environmental NGOs
- The Sámi Parliament* and the Skolt Sámi Siida Council*
- Reindeer herding co-operatives* and their sub-units

3. Description of *culturally appropriate *engagement** for identifying HCVs:**

- Appropriate *engagement** measures (e.g. consulting, hearing, request for information) are in place for identifying HCVs with relevant stakeholders.

4. Examples of rare/threatened/endorsed species in the country:

- The 2019 Red List of Finnish species
- Species and plants under protection, threatened species and species under strict protection according to Nature Conservation Decree (160/1997)
- The biotopes that are particularly worthy of protection and important for the conservation of biological diversity according to provincial laws of Åland (ÅFS 86/98 & ÅFS 113/98)

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:

Areas protected by law
Forests adjacent to protected areas
Recreation areas*
Metsähallitus' landscape-ecological network areas

6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:

- Open spatial datasets provided by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (https://www.syke.fi/en-US/Open_information/Spatial_datasets)
- FINIBA areas as maps and spatial datasets provided by BirdLife Finland (<https://www.birdlife.fi/suojelu/alueet/finiba/finiba-rajaukset/>)
- No complete datasets covering all the HCV1 areas are available

7. Threats to HCV1 areas in the country:

- Land use changes and overgrowth of open areas
- Fragmentation* of habitats*
- Disturbance of nesting of birds
- Intensive forest management in sensitive *habitats**

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1

- 1) Measures are put in place to maintain the existing protected areas and to identify areas with potential values to be protected. *Management activities** are developed in a manner that does not impair the conservation values or

characteristics of existing protected areas or habitats in accordance with *indicator** 6.5.1.

- 2) The defined valuable habitats and certain sites of special importance for species protection in accordance with *indicator** 6.5.1 are excluded from forest management. Sites meeting the definitions are recorded in the *forest management plan** and preserved as soon as they are identified.
- 3) The logging restrictions set in *indicator** 6.4.5 are followed accordingly in IBA and FINIBA areas.

MONITORING HCV1

- 1) The implementation of the developed measures and planned *management activities** are monitored with sufficient accuracy and frequency to assess their implementation in accordance with the requirements of the standard.

HCV 2 – *Landscape-level *ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape**-level *ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.**

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV2:

- *Intact Forest Landscapes**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV2

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV2:**

- Global Forest Watch *Intact Forest Landscapes** -maps (Latest available maps from 2020) (www.globalforestwatch.org).
- FSC Centralized National Risk Assessment for Finland (FSC-CNRA-FI V1-1)

2. Description of stakeholders:

- Metsähallitus
- *The Sámi Parliament**, Skolt Sámi Siida Council* and Reindeer herding co-operatives*
- Finnish Forest Centre
- Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners
- Forest owners
- Environmental NGOs
- Experts and research institutes

3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:

- Intact Forest Landscapes*

4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present:

- Municipalities of Inari, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Savukoski, Salla and Enontekiö in Lapland, municipality of Kuusamo in Northern Ostrobothnia and municipality of Suomussalmi in Kainuu

5. Maps of HCV2 areas in the country:

Global Forest Watch *Intact Forest Landscapes** -maps (2015) (www.globalforestwatch.org), or other maps jointly approved by the Finnish FSC chambers, based on a newer and more accurate IFL inventory and advanced mapping methods.

6. Threats to HCV2 areas in the country:

- Degradation of IFL areas outside statutory national parks and wilderness areas

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2

- 1) *Intact Forest Landscapes** are identified within the *Management Unit** based on the available map data.
- 2) *Management activities** are permitted in *Intact Forest Landscapes** map framing area in sites which, due to the magnitude of the changes caused by their use history, do not meet the definition of the IFL.
- 3) Industrial activities* are not allowed in Intact Forest Landscapes*.

MONITORING HCV2

- 1) *Management activities** done and their impact on *High Conservation Values** and *Intact Forest Landscapes** are documented and monitored. Forestry methods are developed accordingly when necessary.

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

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV3:

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV3:**

- Finnish Natura 2000 network (<https://ym.fi/natura-2000-verkosto>)
- Government resolutions on protection programs and these areas on maps
- Maps and commentaries of regional plans

2. Description of stakeholders:

- Ministry of Environment
- Finnish Environment Institute SYKE
- Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY)

- Regional councils
- Finnish Forest Centre
- Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners
- Forest owners
- Environmental NGOs

3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems* and habitats* in the country:

- Natura 2000 areas
- Areas designated for *protection** in protection programs
- Non-drained vast wetland areas

4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:

- Protected areas in northern Lapland
- Coastal areas
- Old growth forests in northern and eastern Finland

5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:

- Open spatial datasets provided by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (https://www.syke.fi/en-US/Open_information/Spatial_datasets)
- Maps of regional plans available from regional councils

6. Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:

- Land use changes
- Loss of conservation values before statutory *protection**
- Peat extraction

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3

- 1) *Management activities** are developed in a manner that does not impair the conservation values or characteristics of existing protected areas, protection program areas or Natura 2000 sites.

MONITORING HCV3

- 1) The implementation of the *management activities** is monitored with sufficient accuracy and frequency to assess their implementation in accordance with the requirements of the standard.

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

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV4:

- Category I and II groundwater areas

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4

1. Description of Best Available Information* in the country for identifying HCV4:

- Maps of groundwater areas
- Groundwater area protection plans
- Guides on water protection on groundwater areas

2. Description of stakeholders:

- Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY)
- Finnish Environment Institute SYKE
- Finnish Forest Centre
- Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners
- Forest owners

3. Examples of HCV4 *critical* ecosystem services in the country:**

- Category I and II groundwater areas

4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present:

- Eskers all over Finland
- Often in sand and gravel-rich soils

5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country:

- Open spatial datasets provided by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (https://www.syke.fi/en-US/Open_information/Spatial_datasets)

6. Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:

- Storage and transportation of fuels and oils
- Ditching
- Use of chemicals
- Use of fertilizers*
- Sand and gravel extraction

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4

- 1) Groundwater protection measures are in place. In the *management activities**, the preservation of groundwater quality is ensured by refraining from *ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching**, use of chemical *pesticides**, stump harvesting and *prescribed burning**. *Prescribed burning** may be carried out in groundwater areas if this is permitted by the environmental authority
- 2) The storage of fuels in groundwater areas is organized in accordance with *indicator** 10.12.3

MONITORING HCV4

- 1) The implementation of groundwater protection measures in accordance with the standard and *management activities** done on groundwater areas are monitored and impacts on groundwater quality are assessed.

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

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV5:

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV5:**

List and maps of statutory *wilderness reserves**

Information and maps provided by Sámi representatives, *reindeer herding co-operatives** and their sub-units

2. Description of stakeholders:

Metsähallitus

*The Sámi Parliament** and Skolt Sámi Siida Council*

Reindeer herding co-operatives* and their sub-units

Finnish Forest Centre

Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners

Forest owners

3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for local communities in the country:

Statutory wilderness reserves*

Forests defined as important grazing areas for reindeer herding

4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:

Northern Lapland

The Sámi homeland area

Reindeer herding area

5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:

Open spatial datasets provided by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE (https://www.syke.fi/en-US/Open_information/Spatial_datasets)

Maps may be drawn in co-operation with the Sámi representatives and *reindeer herding co-operatives**

6. Threats to HCV5 areas in the country:

*Fragmentation** of forest and grazing areas

Changes in vegetation due to climate change

Adverse effects of recreational use

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5

- 1) Co-operation procedures and important grazing areas are negotiated and agreed with the *reindeer herding co-operatives**, and when necessary with their sub-units. The content of the agreement is determined by the scale of the forestry in the area and the specific features of the reindeer herding arrangements of the *reindeer herding co-operative**.
- 2) When planning *management activities** that may have a significant impact on reindeer herding, forestry is carried out in such a manner that it does not cause significant damage to reindeer herding.

MONITORING HCV5

- 1) The necessary agreements and maps of areas defined as important grazing areas are kept on record.
- 2) Impacts of *management activities** on reindeer herding and status of important grazing areas are monitored.

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

NATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HCV6:

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

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV6:**

List and maps of statutory *wilderness reserves**

List, data and maps of relic sites and areas

Information and maps provided by Sámi representatives, *reindeer herding co-operatives** and their sub-units

2. Description of stakeholders:

Metsähallitus

Finnish Heritage Agency

*The Sámi Parliament** and Skolt Sámi Siida Council*

Reindeer herding co-operatives* and their sub-units

The Sámi Museum Siida Cultural Environment Unit

Finnish Forest Centre

Interest groups of forest industry and forest owners

Forest owners

3. Examples of HCV6 significant cultural values in the country:

Statutory wilderness reserves*

Relic sites and areas

Forests defined as important grazing areas for reindeer herding

4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:

Statutory *wilderness reserves** and important grazing areas:

Northern Lapland

The Sámi homeland area

Reindeer herding area

Relic sites and areas:

The remains of ancient settlement in the vicinity of *water bodies**

5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country:

Open spatial datasets provided by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE
(https://www.syke.fi/en-US/Open_information/Spatial_datasets)

Maps drawn in co-operation with the Sámi representatives and *reindeer herding co-operatives**

Map database provided by Finnish Heritage Agency
(<https://kartta.museoverkko.fi/>)

6. Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:

*Fragmentation** of forest and grazing areas

Changes in vegetation due to climate change

Adverse effects of recreational use

Loss of undiscovered and unidentified relic sites and areas

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6

- 1) Co-operation procedures and important grazing areas are negotiated and agreed with the *reindeer herding co-operatives**, and when necessary with their sub-units. The content of the agreement is determined by the scale of the forestry in the area and the specific features of the reindeer herding arrangements of the reindeer herding co-operative.
- 2) When planning *management activities** that may have a significant impact on reindeer herding, forestry is carried out in such a manner that it does not cause significant damage to reindeer herding.

- 3) *Management activities** are planned to preserve fixed relics of culture historical value in accordance with the Antiquities Act.

MONITORING HCV6

- 1) The necessary agreements and maps of areas defined as important grazing areas are kept on record.
- 2) The relevant data and maps of relic sites and areas are kept on record.
- 3) Impacts of *management activities** on reindeer herding and status of important grazing areas are monitored.

Annex I Glossary of terms

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

Words, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

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

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

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

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

Akwé: Kon (fi. *Akwé; Kon*): By applying the *Akwé: Kon*^{*} guidelines, it is possible to identify and respond to issues important to the preservation of Sámi culture and Sámi concerns at different stages of the process. The procedure is a tool for identifying the conditions for practicing Sámi culture that Metsähallitus must take into account when planning land use and the use of natural resources. The Sámi are represented in the *Akwé: Kon*^{*} process by *the Sámi Parliament*^{*} and in the Skolt area by *the Skolt Sámi Siida Council*^{*}. (Source: Procedure on the application of the *Akwé: Kon*^{*} guidelines in co-operation between Metsähallitus and *the Sámi Parliament* - MH 6536/2019)

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

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

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

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



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

Best Practices for Sustainable Forest Management (fi. *metsänhoidon suosituks*): The development of Best Practices for Sustainably Forest Management in Finland is carried out by Tapio and is financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Best Practices are continuously updated in order to reflect the most recent scientific knowledge and societal values among the key stakeholders as well as the main targets set by the Finnish national forest policy. Link: <https://metsanhoidonsuosituks.fi/en>

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

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

Brook (fi. *puro*): A brook is a smaller body of flowing water than a river, with a catchment area of less than 100 square kilometers. If water (in normal conditions) flows constantly in the riverbed and passes significant amount of fish, it is by definition a brook regardless of the size of the catchment area. (Source: Water Act 587/2011)

Buffer zone (fi. *suojavyöhyke*): An area left between a *water body** or valuable natural site and intensively managed area in purpose to protect the *water body** or natural site. The *buffer zone** is required for both sides of the watercourse. The zone may be untreated and/or managed according to special instructions. When both untreated and managed *buffer zone** are required, the untreated part is always the *buffer zone** closer to the site.

Child* (fi. *lapsi*): any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

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

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

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

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws (fi. *ristiriita periaatteiden ja kriteerien sekä lainsäädännön välillä*): Situations where it is not possible to comply with the *Principles** and *Criteria** and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Continuous cover logging (fi. *peitteisenä hoidettava*): Forest management that does not lead to regeneration obligation based on Finnish Forest Act

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

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms] (fi. *kulttuurisesti soveltuva [tapa]*): Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

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

The Sámi customary rights are community rules that govern land use, livelihoods, community activities and are part of the social system. The Sámi customary rights are most evident in the Sámi tradition of reindeer husbandry, fishing and gathering.

Decay category* (fi. *lahoaste*):

FSC Decay category*	Standing deadwood*	Deadwood* on the ground (fallen deadwood)	Correspondence to Finnish 5-grade decay categorization for fallen deadwood*
1	A tree that has died recently, bark and branches have not yet fallen off.	Fresh or hard; recently cut or fallen trunk with its bark remaining relatively intact. (a knife sinks into the tree only a few millimetres deep). NOTE! In this context, recently cut trunk does not refer to parts of tree felled as commercial timber or woody biomass.	<i>Decay category* 1 a</i>): A tree that died within a year. Needles or leaves are often still attached to the branches. <i>Decay category* 1 b</i>): The trunk is hard; a knife sinks only a few millimetres deep. <i>Decay category* 2</i> : The trunk is still relatively hard; the knife penetrates the tree apprx. 0.5 cm deep.

2	Some decay, with coniferous trees the bark has fallen off partially or completely (some bark often left at the base of the trunk), with deciduous trees leaves/bark are left on but the wood has started to decay, the branches have mostly fallen off.	Trunk with mild to moderate signs of decay, bark often torn and in places fallen off, often epiphytes on the trunk. (The knife sinks into the trunk more than 0.5 cm). NOTE! In addition, fallen hard kelo-trunks are counted in this class.	<p><i>Decay category*1 b):</i> Fallen hard kelo-trunks.</p> <p><i>Decay category* 2:</i> The trunk is thinly decayed on surface; a knife penetrates the trunk appr. 0.5–2 cm deep.</p> <p><i>Decay category* 3:</i> The trunk is moderately soft; a knife sinks in on approximately halfway of the blade length, 3–5 cm deep.</p>
3	Dried-up coniferous tree trunk. Deciduous tree trunk softened-up, stays upright only supported by its bark.	Thoroughly decayed or far rotted; soft trunk, partially or completely covered by epiphytes. (a knife penetrates the trunk easily or relatively easily down the handle).	<p><i>Decay category* 4:</i> It is possible to drive a knife into the wood as far as the handle (still resistance occurs). The trunk may already have some highly decayed sections (the circumference is only part of the original, although the core may still be hard), although there are also trunk sections that have retained their shape.</p> <p><i>Decay category* 5 a):</i> Far rotted trunk; a knife sinks easily down to the handle (in case of birch the bark may still provide resistance). The wood is already rotting (possible to squeeze the fingers into the mass). The trunk is often already at least partially moss-covered.</p> <p><i>Decay category* 5 (b):</i> Highly decayed, deformed trunks (birch trunks have merely bark left). Far rotted trunks that can be hardly recognized otherwise than feeling them under one's feet when walking on top of them are also included in this class.</p>

Deadwood (fi. *lahopuu*): All dead wood, except for wood harvested from the forest as a commercial timber that was still alive immediately before felling. The quantities of deadwood mentioned in this standard include all deadwood trunks which are at least 10 cm in diameter at a height of 1.3 m from the base of the trunk. Stump parts located down of the root neck are not counted as trunk wood (applies to both sawn and natural stumps).

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

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

Northern Finland:

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

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

Discrimination* (fi. *syrijintä*): includes:

- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation;
- b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and *workers' organization** where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies

(adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article 1). *Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of *discrimination** which may occur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (fi. *ympäristövaikutusten arviointi*): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental values (fi. *ympäristöarvot*): The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- *landscape values** (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Everyman's right* allows to:

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

*Everyman's right** does not allow to:

- disturb other people or damage the environment
- disturb nesting birds or game
- cut down or damage trees
- collect moss, lichen, soil or wood
- disturb the privacy of homes
- litter

- drive a motor vehicle off the road without the landowner's permission
- fish and hunt without the appropriate permits.

(Source: ympäristö.fi)

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

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

Fibre Testing (fi. *kuidun testaaminen*): a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

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

Fladas and gloe lakes (fi. *fladat ja kluuvijärvet*): *Fladas and gloe lakes** are post-glacial rebound coastline formations. Flada is a coastal lagoon connected to the sea by one or more waterways or straits. Gloe lakes are lakes that have become detached from the sea and have lost contact with the sea water.

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

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

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

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

Fragmentation (fi. *pirstoutuminen*): The process of dividing *habitats** into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation** is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of *native species**, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation* of concern is understood to be that caused by human *industrial activities**. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

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

Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

FSC Transaction (fi. *FSC-liiketapahtuma*): Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

Gender equality (fi. *sukupuolten välinen tasa-arvo*): Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

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

Good faith (fi. *hyvässä hengessä*): A process of *engagement** where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle disputes (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

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

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

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

Herb-rich sites (other than those that are preserved according to indicator* 6.5.1) (fi. *metsätalouslehto*): Herb-rich forest where dominant tree storey has been generated by cultivation.

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

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

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

HCV 2 – *Landscape**-level ecosystems* and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape**-level ecosystems* and *ecosystem** mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous

Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Industrial activity (fi. *teollinen toiminta*): Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

Infrastructure (fi. *infrastrukturi*): In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

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

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

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

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

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example *High Conservation Values**.

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

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

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

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

Legal (fi. *laillinen*): In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and

regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

Management activities (fi. *metsätaloustoimet*): Measures aimed at improving or modifying the growth or other characteristics of trees or other forest products. Management activities include, but are not limited to, the following activities: regeneration, planting, tending, harvesting and removal of trees and other forest products, fertilization, use of chemicals, construction and maintenance of *infrastructure**, and restorative activities.

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

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

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under *legal** title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization*, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, solely for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**.

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

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

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

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

Natural forest (fi. *luontainen metsä*): Natural forests contain features belonging to the natural growth cycle of forests. Such features include natural species composition, *deadwood**, natural age structure and natural regeneration. The site is large enough to maintain natural succession. There are no recognisable signs of human activity in the area, or a sufficiently long time has passed from human intervention to allow the re-emergence of natural tree species composition and its development dynamics. In natural forests almost all the trees are native. Semi-natural forests include planted forests when they have been left unmanaged for distinctly longer period than that originally left between harvestings in periodic silviculture.

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

Natural resource plan (fi. *luonnonvarasuunnitelma*): Metsähallitus' operations in the state land and water areas are based on *natural resource plans** prepared together with stakeholders and partners, which outline the long-term use of state-owned land and water areas and coordinate the needs of different land uses.

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

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

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

Natural or natural-like (state) (fi. *Luonnontilainen tai luonnontilaisen kaltainen (tila)*): Natural state of habitat (like mire, forest, etc.) or phenomenon (like water relations) means that all the natural features of the habitat or phenomenon are present. Natural-like state of habitat or phenomenon means that several of the natural features of the habitat or phenomenon but - because of previous or present anthropogenic impact - not all of them, are present.

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

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

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

Harvested on the basis on *Everyman`s rights**:

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

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

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

Obligatory code of practice (fi. *viranomaisohjeistus*): A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which *The Organization** must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

Organism (fi. *organismi*): Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

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

Peatland (fi. *turvamaa*): Land with organic matter accumulated from mire plants in the topsoil. *Peatland** can be vegetated or non-vegetated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ratified (fi. *ratifioitu*): The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Recreation area (fi. *virkestysalue*): An area zoned for recreation and outdoor activities, the use of which is based on the *Everyman's rights**. Markings used in statutory land-use planning on regional, municipal master and local plans: V (recreation area), VL (local recreation area) and VR (hiking and recreation area).

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

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

Regeneration mature stand (fi. *uudistuskypsä metsä*): Corresponds to development class 04: A stand is regeneration mature when the *forest owner** benefits more from its renewal than from further growth. The maturity of regeneration can be assessed, for example, through the tables of Best Practice

Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management (average diameters and ages of regeneration, Tables 6-8). (Source: Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management)

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

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

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

Restore / Restoration (fi. *ennallistaa / ennallistaminen*): These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to *environmental values** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the *Principles** and *Criteria**, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Riparian zone (fi. *rantavyöhyke*): Interface between land and a *water body**, and the vegetation associated with it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Silviculture (fi. *metsänhoito*): The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) (suom. Pienet ja matalalla intensiteetillä hoidetut metsät): In the Finnish national FSC standard, forest management units belonging to size classes XS (< 20ha) and S (20-500 ha in *Southern Finland**, 20-1000 ha in *Northern Finland**) are considered SLIMFs.

Small water (fi. *pienvesi*): *Small waters** include *brooks**, ponds, rivulets, *springs**, and *small glacial lakes and fladas**.

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

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

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

Spruce-dominant ridge-hollow and kettle hole (fi. *kuusivaltainen suppa*): Depression on esker formations, created by large ice blocks first buried in glaciofluvial formations during the Ice Age -period, and then melting away afterwards. In this standard those that nowadays are occupied by spruce forest, are required to be left intact.

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

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

Suitable for prescribed burning (fi. *kulutuskelpoinen*): Mesic and sub-xeric heaths (*Myrtillus* type and poorer *habitats**) on moraine land and groups of retention trees, excluding Category 1 and 2

groundwater areas. Extinguishing and irrigation water is available and, for safety reasons, the rescue service must have access to the immediate vicinity of the site.

Tenure (fi. *hallintaoikeus*): Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal** statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat (fi. *uhka*): An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

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

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

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

Transaction verification (fi. *liiketapahtuman varmennus*): Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Use rights (fi. *käyttöoikeus*): Rights for the use of resources of the *Management Unit** that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Water body (fi. *vesistö*): In this standard *water body** (as defined by Water Act) means a lake, pond, river, creek and other natural body of water as well as an artificial lake, canal and other similar artificial body of water; however, a rivulet, a ditch and a *spring** are water bodies not counted as water bodies.

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

Wetlands (fi. *kosteikko*): Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, *peatlands**, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

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

Worker (fi. *työntekijä*): All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers’ organization (fi. *työntekijäjärjestö*): any organization of workers* for furthering and defending the interest of workers* (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers’ organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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