



Centralized National Risk Assessment for Finland

FSC-CNRA-FI V1-0 EN

Title:	Centralized National Risk Assessment for FINLAND
Document reference code:	FSC-CNRA-FI V1-0 EN
Approval body:	FSC International Center: Policy and Standards Unit
Date of approval:	XX MONTH 201X
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FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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Risk assessments that have been finalized for Finland

Controlled Wood categories		Risk assessment completed?
1	Illegally harvested wood	YES/NO
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES/NO
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	YES/NO
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	YES
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	YES/NO

Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Finland

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	
1.4	
1.5	
1.6	
1.7	
1.8	
1.9	
1.10	
1.11	
1.12	
1.13	
1.14	
1.15	
1.16	
1.17	
1.18	
1.19	
1.20	
1.21	
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
3.5	
3.6	
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

Risk assessment

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

<p>http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>5 Forest Act, section 15 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>6 Forest Act, section 16 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>7 Forest Act, section 18 http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19961093.pdf</p> <p>8 Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf</p> <p>9 Finnish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry. 2014. Helsinki: Metla. http://www.metla.fi/metinfo/tilasto/julkaisut/vsk/2014/vsk14_tunnuslukuja.pdf</p> <p>10 Statistics Finland. 2017. http://tilastokeskus.fi/tup/suoluk/suoluk_vaesto_en.html [Statistics on migration within Finland]</p> <p>11 Menetelmä maankäytön kehityksen ennustamiseen. Pinta-alojen kehitys ja kasvihuonekaasupäästöt vuoteen 2040. (In Finnish only). https://jukuri.luke.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/520307/luke-luobio_51_2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [Finnish land use trends in the near future]</p> <p>12 Tiitu, M. 2014. Rakennetun alueen laajeneminen Suomen kaupunkiseuduilla. Kehitys vuosina 2000-2012. Suomen ympäristökeskuksen raportteja 30/2014. Helsinki: Suomen ympäristökeskus. (in Finnish only) referred 22.9.2017. https://helda.helsinki.fi/bitstream/handle/10138/135979/SYKEra_30_2014.pdf?sequence=1 [Construction land use in and around urban areas in Finland in the years 2000-2012]</p> <p>13 Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Migration [e-publication]. ISSN=1797-6782. 2016, Appendix table 1. Total net migration of urban regions and other municipalities in 2001–2016. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred: 26.9.2017]. Access method: http://www.stat.fi/til/muutl/2016/muutl_2016_2017-05-17_tau_001_en.html</p> <p>14 Natural Resources Institute Finland. 2017. Profitability of agriculture. http://stat.luke.fi/en/profitability-bookkeeping-of-agriculture</p> <p>15 Natural Resources Institute Finland. 2017. Stumpage earnings in 2016.</p>		<p>Is the law enforced? Yes, but the law does not prohibit conversion to the outcomes of the indicator. Conversion is permitted in certain circumstances.</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met? No. According to Global Forest Watch, in Finland were deforested 167.675 ha, 159.539 ha, 160.539 ha, 148.857 ha and 157.812 ha in the years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The annual deforestation rate is 158.884 ha on average (2010 - 2014). Between 2001 and 2012, 1.084.872 ha of forests were recovered in the country. With the presented results, we can conclude that the conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is 0,52%. The average net annual loss for the past 5 years it is 158.884 ha. The two indexes exceed the maximum set by the standard and for that reason.</p> <p>The Finnish FSC economic chamber has pointed out, however, that these numbers are based on tree cover loss and gain, and may not be reflective of <i>conversion</i>, since loss and gain can be due to a number of reasons. Furthermore, they point out that the “ ‘net’ loss cannot be calculated by subtracting figures for tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (post-2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting figures for annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover. This means that in boreal forests regeneration does not [necessarily] lead to loss of forests.”</p> <p>However, The FAO country report for Finland indicates an annual deforestation (defined as “the conversion of forest to other land use or the longterm reduction of the tree canopy cover”) rate of 22.000 ha per year between 2005 and 2010 (17).</p>
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	<p>http://stat.luke.fi/en/stumpage-earnings-2016_en</p> <p>16 Niskanen, O. and E. Lehotonen. 2014. Maatilojen tilusrakenne ja pellonraivaus Suomessa 2000-luvulla. (in Finnish only) http://www.mtt.fi/mttraportti/pdf/mttraportti150.pdf</p> <p>17 FAO. 2014. GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT 2015 – Country Report: Finland. http://www.fao.org/3/a-az213e.pdf</p>	<p>The greatest part of the land area of Finland is forestry land (86%), with the area of forest land reaching up to 67% (9). In this large country of over 30 million land hectares, there lives a small and very slowly growing population of only 5.5 million inhabitants (10). Because the largest part of Finland is forest land, most new building projects take place in former forest areas converted for construction, and the main cause for land use change of forest land to other uses is construction (11,12). However, construction in Finland is very strictly planned and regulated by law (see above), which means that new construction projects are always deemed necessary at the societal level in general. There is a continuous need for construction due to a structural change: people move to cities and large towns in search of study and work opportunities from smaller towns and the countryside, which are losing inhabitants (13). On the other hand, such areas as peatlands taken into peat production in the past, grasslands, and former agricultural land to some extent, are slowly growing a new forest cover (11).</p> <p>As the profitability of agriculture in Finland has been decreasing for several years (14), there is little incentive to take forest land into the use of agriculture. However, the Finnish FSC environmental chamber has stated that “the annual area of forestry land converted to agricultural land (fields) varied between 2500 and 14 000 ha/a during the years 2000-2009” with most years exceeding 5000 ha per year, according to an MTT report (16).</p> <p>In most parts of Finland, urbanization spreads to forested areas, but in Western Finland, where there are vast areas of agricultural land, new construction projects take place mainly at agricultural land. There has been a slight growth in stumpage earnings of private forest owners in recent years in Finland (15), creating the forest owner an incentive for fellings. However, the forest land owner is required to regenerate the forest area after felling (see above).</p>
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		<p>Interactive data access tool for the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI).</p> <p>The FAO is an intergovernmental organization. This organization provides statistical data of forest area</p> <p>Global Forest Watch (GFW) is a monitoring interactive online forests and alert system designed to empower people everywhere with the information they need to better manage and conserve forest landscapes. Global Forest Watch uses the latest technology and science to provide the timeliest and most accurate information on the status of forest areas worldwide, including near real-time alerts, showing the recent loss of suspected local tree cover. GFW is free and simple to use, allowing anyone to create custom maps, analyze forest trends, sign up for alerts or download the data to your local area or the whole world. Users can also contribute to GFW by sharing data and stories from the ground by through tools, blogs and discussion groups crowdsourcing the GFW. "Applications" special provide detailed information for companies that want to reduce the risk of deforestation in their supply chains, users who want to monitor fires throughout southeast Asia, and more. GFW serves a variety of users, including governments, private sector, NGOs, journalists, universities and the general public. GFW is a growing partnership of organizations contributing data, technology, financing and expertise. The partnership GFW is convened by the World Resources Institute.</p>
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Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
4.1	