

フィンランドの 37 基準・指標について

- 1：持続可能な森林経営を目的としたプログラム少なくとも 5 年毎に策定すること
- 2：経済的視点、環境保全、文化的視点を含む造林の勧告を行っていること
- 3：環境価値等を含む森林管理計画の適用範囲が 50%以上となるよう毎年増加していること
- 4：緊急を要する苗木の手入れが 5 年以内に実施されること
- 5：認証への申請後 1 年以内に第 1 回間伐の促進プログラムを準備すること
- 6：根腐されと辺材腐朽の生物的コントロールが効果的に実施されていること
- 7：5 年以上の期間を計測して伐採量が成長量より小さいこと
- 8：森林の更新のために残された森林又は保残木の面積は最大 5%であること
- 9：火入れの実施地域がこれまでの 2 倍以上になること
- 10：重要なビオトープが保存されていること
- 11：オールドグロス林の最小限の比率は 15%以上であること
- 12：伐採等による森林へのダメージのモニタリングが実施されていること
- 13：森林生態系の管理のモニタリングが実施されていること
- 14：年間に作業員等の職員の 20%以上が補足的トレーニングを受けていること
- 15：事業の実施に先立ち職員や請負契約者への適切な指導が行われていること
- 16：トレーニングと普及を受けている森林所有者が 10%以上であること
- 17：法令義務を遵守している造林業者等と契約していること
- 18：森林経営計画が重要な野生生物生息地の保護を含んでいること
- 19：保護地域及びその価値が林業制度により被害を受けないこと
- 20：絶滅危惧種の生息地が保護されていること
- 21：造林地の保残木が維持されていること

- 22：林業に郷土樹種が使用されていること
- 23：林道ネットワークのマスタープランは環境的視点から計画されていること
- 24：林道計画は環境的価値を取り入れていること
- 25：第1次排水が自然状態の泥炭地に流れ込まないこと
- 26：溝の清掃と予備の溝は排水が林木の生長を改善する場合でなければ実施しないこと
- 27：水源保全計画が排水維持計画に含まれていること
- 28：水路保護のためのバッファゾーンが設けられていること
- 29：攪土を可能なかぎり軽微にとどめる方法が採用されていること
- 30：伐採による森林損傷がないこと
- 31：殺虫剤の使用規制が守られていること
- 32：肥料の使用規制が守られていること
- 33：法で定められたアクセス権が護られていること
- 34：文化・歴史的に重要な遺跡が保存されていること
- 35：貴重な景観が保存されていること
- 36：サミ人の伝統的生活と文化が保護されていること
- 37：トナカイ飼育と林業制度が調和していること

Criterion Number 1: Sustainable forest management target programme

- 1：持続可能な森林経営を目的としたプログラム少なくとも5年毎に策定すること

Criterion	Making use of participatory planning, the Forestry Centre has prepared for its area a sustainable forestry objective programme which includes a description, repeatable at least every five years, of the development needs and objectives applying to ecological, economic and social issues.
Definition	The ecological part of the target programme includes regional biodiversity assessment in which the targets for developing the structural features of the forests is presented to repair the most important deficiencies from the biodiversity standpoint. The

	economic part of the target programme also includes an evaluation of the economic effects of preserving forest biodiversity. Attention is also paid in the target programme to measures promoting employment. In connection with the target programme assessment the realisation of the objectives, any deficiencies possibly occurring, and the need for correcting these, are evaluated.
Description and specifications	In the preparation of the target programme the Forestry Centre must cooperate with key parties in the forestry sector, environmental authorities and other parties who are considered appropriate for the preparing of the target programme.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	Contents of the programme Parties who were invited and who participated in the preparation of the programme (minutes of meetings, other documentation)
Basis of assessment	The contents of the programme and the method of preparation correspond to the requirements of Forest Act and the criterion.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : The regional target programme for forestry, records, minutes of meetings and other documents generated during the preparation of the programme.
Updating and monitoring	Update at least every five years
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 2: Silvicultural recommendations

2 : 経済的視点、環境保全、文化的視点を含む造林の勧告を行っていること

Criterion	For the practical guiding of sustainable forest management, the Forestry Centre prepares for the area silvicultural recommendations in which, in addition to the economic perspectives, the preservation of biodiversity, the prevention of environmental harm, and social perspectives, are all taken into account. The Forest and Park Service (FPS) and other bodies may draft similar guidelines for the forests under their management or ownership.
Definition	Examples of forest management recommendations are the principles in section 3.9 of this proposal and the recommendations given in appendix 7.

Descriptions and specifications	The recommendations mentioned in appendix 7 refer to the publication of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio 6/1994 (Title Natural Forest Management).
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	Forest management recommendations and their contents Official papers which indicate that the preparing of forest management recommendations have started for the area.
Basis of assessment	The forest management recommendations have taken into account the requirements of the Forest Act and the criterion.
Sources of information	<u>All organisations:</u> The forest management recommendations and instructions practised in the area._ <u>Organisational work instructions</u>
Updating and monitoring	Update every five years
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 3: Forest management plan coverage

3：環境価値等を含む森林管理計画の適用範囲が 50%以上となるよう毎年増加していること

Criterion	The number of forest plans taking biological and environmental values into account is increased annually so that the combined coverage of this and the previous forest plan in the region is at least 50%.
Definition	The certification objectives, the multi-segment forest management plan to be accomplished, and the present coverage of the plan, are described. Continuously updated plans are also taken into account in the coverage of the forest management plans.
Description and specifications	The forest management plans mentioned in the criterion refer to all forest plans which take into account the items listed in the criterion 18: The nature conservation areas and areas included in the official conservation programmes within the planning region, the key biotopes listed in criterion 10, the known habitats of species under strict protection, areas important for the preservation of game, and outdoor recreation routes and sites. The criterion refers to both regional and holding-level forest plans.

	<p>The plans which are not continuously updated are valid for 10 years in southern Finland and the Kainuu region, 15 years in northern Ostrobothnia and 20 years in Lapland.</p> <p>The regional and holding-level forest plans which are annually updated as regards to new information acquired and forest management measures taken, are included when determining the coverage of forest planning.</p>
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	<p>The area covered by forest plans which take into account the nature and environmental values.</p> <p>The statistics on the coverage of forest plans in private forests compiled by the Forestry Centre.</p> <p>The statistics on the coverage of forest plans of the forest industry enterprises in their own forests.</p> <p>The statistics of the Forest and Park Service on the coverage of their forest plans in state-owned forests.</p> <p>The total forestry land in production forests</p>
Basis of assessment	<p>The area under valid forest plans taking into account biological and environmental values increases annually.</p> <p>The total area under forest plans taking into account biological and environmental values is at least 50% of the total forest area in production forests.</p>
Sources of information	<p><u>Forestry Centre/Forest Management Association</u>: the area covered by forest plans in private forests.</p> <p><u>Forest and Park Service</u>: the area covered by forest plans in state owned forests.</p> <p><u>Forest Industry</u>: the area covered by forest plans in their own forests.</p> <p><u>Finnish Forest Research Institute, the National Forest Inventory</u>: the total forest area in the region.</p>
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Regional-level data are public

Criterion Number 4: Accomplishment of urgent tending of seedling stands

4 : 緊急を要する苗木の手入れが 5 年以内に実施されること

Criterion	The amount of seedling stand treatment considered urgent is determined in conjunction with the regional target programme for forestry, and the urgent seedling stand treatment is mainly accomplished within five years.
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Definition	In the guidelines, the concepts of urgent seedling stand treatment and the accomplishment of the main part of the urgent seedling stand treatment are more closely defined.
Description and specifications	The amount of urgent seedling stand treatment needs is established from the latest National Forest Inventory data available during the year of certification audit. The amount of urgent seedling stand treatment is the area of seedling stand treatment in the respective statistics of the Finnish Forest Research Institute. The area of seedling stand treatment during a five-year period should be at least 60% of the area defined in the National Forestry Inventory to need urgent seedling stand treatment within the following five years.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The area of seedling stands, according to the national forest inventory classification in the region, where the thinning and/or mechanical cleaning is already delayed, or where it should be carried out within five years. The entire area of seedling stand treatment in the region during the assessment period.
Basis of assessment	The statistics on seedling stand treatment areas compiled by the Finnish Forest Research Institute should correspond at least to 60% of the area which are defined to need urgent tending of seedling stands during the following five-year period.
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> : National Forest Inventory data and annual data on seedling stand treatment areas.
Updating and monitoring	The basic information on the seedling stand treatment requirements in conjunction with the measurements of National Forest Inventory, the area of seedling stand treatment annually. The implementation of this criterion is assessed at the end of the five year period.
Publicity of information	Regional-level information is public

Criterion Number 5: Promotion of first thinnings

5 : 認証への申請後 1 年以内に第 1 回間伐の促進プログラムを準備すること

Criterion	The Forestry Centre, the Union of Forest Management Associations and the area's most important timber purchasers/users prepare, within one year of application for the certification scheme, a programme of measures for the promotion of first thinnings in the area.
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Definition	
Description and specifications	The programme is jointly ratified by the parties involved.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The parties committed to the implementation of the programme. The programme and its contents.
Basis of assessment	The parties are in accordance with the criterion. The contents of the programme is consistent with the requirements of the criterion.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre and the participating organisations</u> : the programme
Updating and monitoring	Verification every five years.
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 6: Increase in biological control of root rot and spongy sap rot

6：根腐されと辺材腐朽の生物的コントロールが効果的に実施されていること

Criterion	The contribution of annual biological control measures in harvesting to be carried out for the prevention of spruce root rot and spongy sap rot of pine in their high risk areas during the summer season is increased to prevent the spread of these diseases.
Definition	The summer season and spruce root rot and spongy sap rot of pine will defined.
Description and specifications	The use of urea is included in the prevention measures covered by the criterion. The summer season is from May 1st to October 31st. The risk area is an area which is eligible for financial support in the prevention of spruce root rot and spongy sap rot under the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. Harvesting organisations report to the Forestry Centre the following information: the total area, where harvesting has been carried out in the risk areas and during the summer season. the total area, where prevention measures specified by the criterion have been applied.

Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	Total harvesting area relevant to the criterion, hectares. The total area of prevention measures specified by the criterion, hectares.
Basis of assessment	The total area where prevention measures have been taken annually, has increased in relation to the harvesting area in risk areas during the summer season.
Sources of information	<u>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</u> : the risk area of the spruce root rot and spongy sap rot. <u>Forestry Centre</u> : collects information on harvesting area and prevention area from harvesting entrepreneurs and calculates the annual shares of prevention measures. <u>Forest entrepreneurs</u> : inform regional Forestry Centre on total harvesting and prevention areas.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring.
Publicity of information	Regional-level information is public

Criterion Number 7: Total drain of the growing stock is less than increment

7 : 5 年以上の期間を計測して伐採量が成長量より小さいこと

Criterion	The total drain of the growing stock on forestry land in production forests is smaller than the total increment viewed over a 5-year period.
Definition	Forestry land in production forests does not include the legislated protected areas. Monitoring through the national forest inventories.
Description and specifications	The volume of total increment during the five-year monitoring period is established based on the increment data of the National Forest Inventory and the drain data of Forest Statistical Information Services. The latest increment data of the National Forest Inventory, which is available at the end of assessment period, is used. The definitions of forestry land and conservation areas are in accordance with the definitions used in the National Forest Inventory. Mets 船 alousmaata ja suojelualueita koskevat m 蒿 rittelyt ovat valtakunnan metsien inventoinnissa k 艙 tettyjen m 蒿 ritelmien mukaiset.

Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The increment data on the National Forest Inventory and the data on drain of the Forest Statistical Information Service.
Basis of assessment	The total drain is smaller than the total increment during the assessment period.
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> : the total drain and increment data.
Updating and monitoring	Monitoring at the end of the certification period.
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 8: Forest regeneration is taken care of

8 : 森林の更新のために残された森林又は保残木の面積は最大 5% であること

Criterion	The proportion of as yet unforested open areas due to regeneration cutting of the forests and of seed tree stands constitutes 5% of the forest land of the production forests at maximum.
Definition	Open areas and seed tree stands mean development classes 1 and 8 used in the national forest inventory.
Description and specifications	
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The areas of the development classes 1 and 8 according to the National Forest Inventory in production forests in the region. The area of forestry land in production forests in the region of the Forestry Centre.
Basis of assessment	The combined area of the development classes 1 and 8 represents at maximum 5% of the forest land in production forests.
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> : the data of the National Forest Inventory
Updating and monitoring	Monitoring in connection with measurements of the National Forest Inventory and its updating.

Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 9: Increase in prescribed burning

９：火入れの実施地域がこれまでの２倍以上になること

Criterion	The amount of prescribed burning on areas suitable for this is increased at least two-fold over the 5-year period 1998-2002 compared to the period 1993-1997.
Definition	The amount of prescribed burning for each Forest Centre during the period 1993-1997 and the minimum amounts during the period 1998-2002.
Description and specifications	The prescribed burning carried out in production forests and conservation areas is included in the area of prescribed burning. The suitable areas for prescribed burning are such regeneration cutting areas where soil is neither too fertile (herb-rich upland site and corresponding sites) nor too barren (dry-upland site and sites of lower fertility), and such regeneration sites which are suitable for prescribed burning in view of their size or their shape.
Type of criterion	Performance of the evaluation
Indicators	The total area of prescribed burning in the five years preceding certification; the respective area during the initial year of certification, and in the subsequent four years.
Basis of assessment	The area of prescribed burning has at least doubled during the latter 5-year evaluation period compared to that of the former period. Natural forest fires are not included in the area of prescribed burning but their area and impact on prescribed burning can be considered as supplementary information during the assessment of results.
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> ; area of annual prescribed burning.
Updating and monitoring	Update every five years
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 10: Preservation of key biotopes

10 : 重要なビオトープが保存されていること

Criterion	<p>In key biotopes in the forest ecosystem, forest management measures are planned and carried out such that:</p> <p>sites designated for protection under Nature Conservation Act by forest and nature conservation authorities should retain all their typical features</p> <p>habitats recognised as especially valuable under the Forest Act should retain all their typical features</p> <p>other valuable habitats should retain all or almost all their typical features.</p> <p>In the regional application of this criterion, however, attention will be paid to the number of nature protection areas and areas included in the approved protection programmes and the abundance of the habitats meant in this criterion over a larger area.</p>
Definition (standardiehdotus)	<p>Other key biotopes means class 3 biotopes in Tapio's habitat quality assessment. The basis of the definition of these is that they make up approx. 1% of the private forest surface area of the whole country, they are in a natural state or nearly so, they are generally of small area, covering 1 hectare at most, they are easily distinguishable in the terrain, and they are easily recognisable. As the definition of old-growth forest the definition of old-growth forest of conservation value, with the exception of surface area, is used. In northern Lapland, the amount of decaying wood in valuable old-growth forest is greater than elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>Preservation of the features of particularly important habitats means that either the habitats are treated gently, emphasising their special features, or they are left untouched. On the basis of the above principles, the list of other key biotopes (class 3) and the general definitions used in Tapio's habitat quality assessments are evaluated.</p>
Descriptions and specifications	<p>The criterion refers to the especially valuable habitats of production forests. Small water biotopes listed in the Water Act, chapter 1, paragraphs 15a and 17a, are also covered by the criterion.</p> <p>Natural sites demarcated under the <u>Nature Conservation Act</u> and on which the land owner has been informed cannot be altered to the extent that the preservation of their typical features is endangered.</p> <p><u>The biotopes protected under the Nature Conservation Act:</u></p> <p>Wild woods rich in broad-leaved deciduous species v</p> <p>Hazel woods</p> <p>Common alder woods</p> <p>Sandy shores in their natural state</p> <p>Coastal meadows</p> <p>Treeless or sparsely wooded sand dunes</p> <p>Juniper meadows</p> <p>Wooded meadows</p>

	<p>Prominent single trees or groups of trees in an open landscape</p> <p>The management and utilisation measures in habitats referred to in the <u>Forest Act</u>, which are in a natural state or resemble a natural state and are clearly distinguishable from their surroundings, shall be carried out in a manner that allows preservation of the special features of the habitats.</p> <p><u>The habitats protected under the Forest Act:</u></p> <p>L 臧 teiden, purojen ja pysyv 臧 vedenjuoksuuoman muodostavien norojen sek 臧 pienten lampien v 臧 itt 臧 舠 I 臧 iymp 舠 ist 臧</p> <p>Herb-rich and grassy hardwood-spruce swamps, ferny hardwood- spruce swamps, eutrophic paludal hardwood-spruce swamps and eutrophic fens located to the south of the Province of Lapland.</p> <p>Fertile patches of herb-rich forest.</p> <p>Heathland forest islets on undrained wetlands.</p> <p>Gorges and ravines.</p> <p>Steep bluffs and the underlying forest.</p> <p>Sandy soils, exposed bedrock, boulder fields, wetlands with sparse tree stand, flood meadows, which are less productive than nutrient-poor heath-land forests.</p> <p><u>Other valuable habitats</u></p> <p>(These are the biotopes included in the class 3 of habitat quality assessment of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.):</p> <p>Habitats defined in the Forest Act which are common in the area or not representative enough to be protected by the Forest Act.</p> <p>Old-growth conifer forests, mixed forests and broad-leaved forests that are valuable for nature conservation.</p> <p>Southern ridges, kettle holes.</p> <p>Herb-rich swamps.</p> <p>Wooded pasture lands and forest meadows in traditional landscapes.</p> <p>Characteristics of the other valuable habitats are described by Meriluoto & Soininen in "The key biotopes of the forest ecosystem" (1998).</p> <p>The old-growth conifer forests are defined in "The complement of the conservation programme for old-growth forests in southern Finland" Part II (pages 14, 15) prepared by the Working Group on the Conservation of Old Forests. The old-growth coniferous forest means an old-growth forest that is valuable for nature conservation with trees that are usually significantly older than the recommended regeneration age in forestry. Trees of different size and species and growing in several canopy layers, or the forest is a spruce stand of late succession stage. The stands consisting of old broadleaved trees and abundant in dead coniferous and non-coniferous wood. The abundance of aspen, saw and valuable broadleaved species adds to the ecological value of the stand.</p> <p>The area of northern Lapland consists of the municipalities of Salla, Savukoski, Kittil 臧 Kolari and Sodankyl 臧 and the area north of them.</p> <p>Habitats are considered to be in a natural or close to natural state if the characteristics important to biodiversity are preserved despite any previous treatments, or the habitat has been treated according to the specific instructions.</p>
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Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The quality, area and degree of preservation of habitats after forestry operations. The area and the degree of preservation of the sites inspected for the enforcement of the Forest Act and the Nature Conservation Act.
Basis of assessment	The evaluation of valuable habitat preservation according to the criterion on the basis of the combined results from the monitoring of forest ecosystem management and law enforcement. Non-conformities in "other valuable habitats" are interpreted less strictly than those in habitats specified in the Forest Act and in the Nature Conservation Act.
Sources of information	<u>Environment Centre</u> : the results of monitoring of the Nature Conservation Act. <u>Forestry Centre</u> : the results of monitoring of the Forest Act. <u>Forestry Centre/the Forestry Development Centre Tapio</u> : the habitat quality assessment system. <u>Other organisations</u> : their own habitat quality assessments.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised information is public

Criterion Number 11: Minimum proportion of aged forests

11 : オールドグロス林の最小限の比率は 15%以上であること

Criterion	The proportion of aged forests, including those in the protected areas, is over 15% in different parts of the country, i.e. in southern Finland over 80 year-old stands in Kainuu and northern Ostrobothnia over 100 year-old stands in Lapland over 120 year-old stands.
Definition	Monitoring through the national forest inventories.
Descriptions and specifications	The concept of forest refers only to forest land as in the National Forest Inventory no age observations are made on scrub land.

	The international concept of forest covers forest land and scrubland.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The age-class distribution of forest land by region (including conservation areas and areas included in the official conservation programmes).
Basis of assessment	The share of the area of forests exceeding the minimum age specified by the criterion is over 15%.
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> : the National Forest Inventory data.
Updating and monitoring	The age data of forest stands in connection with the National Forest Inventory measurements and updating of the regional inventory results.
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion Number 12: Monitoring of forest harvesting damage and forest damages

12 : 伐採等による森林へのダメージのモニタリングが実施されていること

Criterion	The area has a sample-based monitoring system for harvesting damage, stores of unpeeled softwood, and root rot (<i>Fomitopsis annosa</i>) control. The results are transparent and from the standpoint of the summarised data they are public.
Definition	The present state of monitoring and the need for development are described.
Descriptions and specifications	<p><u>Harvesting damages</u> are monitored on the basis of forest harvesting notices by the sample-based monitoring system of Forestry Centre related to the harvesting control defined in the Forest Act.</p> <p><u>The volume of stocks of unpeeled softwood</u> is monitored through the sample-based monitoring system of the Forestry Centres and through implementation of the Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act.</p> <p><u>The prevention of root rot</u> is monitored in connection with the implementation of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry when the prevention is compensated by the Act.</p> <p>The organisational monitoring is used when monitoring root rot prevention of forest industry enterprises and the Forest and Park Service. Monitoring must produce data on prevention area.</p>

Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The records related to enforcement of the Forest Insect and Fungi Damage Prevention Act. The summary information of the Forest Act (the implementation of the Forest Act and the control of harvesting quality). Monitoring of root rot prevention in private forests under the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. The monitoring of root rot prevention on forest industry's own land. The monitoring of root rot prevention on state-owned forests by the Forest and Park Service.
Basis of assessment	The monitoring systems measure appropriately and comprehensively the frequency of softwood stocks stored in forests during the summer season, the quality of logging practices and the prevention of root rot. Results of the monitoring are reported annually.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : implementation of the Forest Act and other controls (stores of unpeeled softwood, harvesting damages in all forests and prevention of root rot in private forests). <u>Forest and Park Service</u> : the monitoring procedures of root rot prevention in state-owned forests. <u>Forest Industry</u> : the monitoring procedures of root rot prevention in their own forests.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised regional information is public

Criterion Number 13: Monitoring of forest ecosystem management

13：森林生態系の管理のモニタリングが実施されていること

Criterion	The area has a habitat care monitoring system producing follow-up data regularly. The results are made public and from the standpoint of their summarised information are accessible to everyone.
Definition	The natural management monitoring system used by the Forestry Development Centre Tapio and the Forestry Centres is used as the basis. The development needs from the standpoint of forest certification will be described.
Descriptions and specifications	Alternative habitat care monitoring systems must produce corresponding information than the monitoring system which the criterion is based on.

Type of criterion	Document-based information
Indicators	The contents and reliability of the habitat care monitoring system. The reporting of results
Basis of assessment	The forest ecosystem management monitoring system measures the state of habitat care. The personnel evaluating the habitat care have adequate expertise on forestry and habitat care. The results are made public.
Sources of information	The natural management monitoring system used by the <u>Forestry Development Centre Tapio</u> and the Forestry Centre. The corresponding habitat care monitoring systems of individual organisations.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	The monitoring systems and their <u>basic assumptions</u> are public. The regional results are public.

Criterion number 14: Supplementary training of staff

14 : 年間に作業員等の職員の 20%以上が補足的トレーニングを受けていること

Criterion	Annually at least 20% of the clerical staff, forest workers and harvester/forwarder operators in the forest organisations operating in the region receive supplementary training, which includes e.g. training in biodiversity and occupational safety.
Definition	The size of the forest organisations and the kind of training meant are defined.
Descriptions and specifications	The criterion refers to organisations having hired labour. It is applied to applicant organisations and their contractors on forest management planning, silviculture and timber harvesting. The criterion refers to total percentage of training in the abovementioned groups. Attention is paid to equal distribution of training among various groups of personnel during the certification period. At least half a day's training personally by an expert or supervised distant teaching including training in biodiversity and occupational safety are as considered training by the criterion.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation

Indicators	The total number of employees in September (clerical staff, forest workers and harvester/forwarder operators specified). The number of persons trained in biodiversity and occupational safety by calendar year and worker group. Curricula.
Basis of assessment	At least 20% of employees of regional organisations have received training during the calendar year. The training curricula include issues concerning biodiversity and occupational safety.
Sources of information	The <u>organisational</u> labour and training registers. <u>Forest Industry/the Forest and Park Service</u> collect information from their contractors in addition to their own information. <u>Forestry Centre</u> collects in addition to its own registers training data from the Forest Management Associations, forest industry enterprises and the Forest and Park Service and calculates the regional shares.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Confidential, regional summary is public

Criterion number 15: Adequate instructions to employees

15 : 事業の実施に先立ち職員や請負契約者への適切な指導が行われていること

Criterion	The forest organisations give adequate instructions from the standpoint of work quality to the employees and contractors prior to the carrying out of the measures to be accomplished in the forest.
Definition	The size of the forest organisation to which the criteria apply and the general description of adequate objectives are defined.
Descriptions and specifications	The criterion refers to organisations having hired labour. It is applied to applicant organisations and their contractors on forest management planning, silviculture and timber harvesting.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation arviointi
Indicators	The general instructions for the work (including occupational safety instructions) Work site specific instructions (including verbal instructions) The contractor agreements as far as working instructions are included.

Basis of assessment	The employee has been given adequate instructions from the standpoint of work quality. The availability and documentation of instructions and employee interviews when needed.
Sources of information	<u>Organisation-specific</u> supervision instructions, job descriptions, occupational safety instructions.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Available for certification

Criterion number 16: Training and extension of forest owner

16 : トレーニングと普及受けている森林所有者が 10%以上であること

Criterion	The number of persons receiving supplementary training, and personal and group extension, intended for the region's forest owners must be equivalent to at least 10% of the total number of forest owners.
Definition	Monitoring on the basis of the statistics of the Forestry Centres and the Forest Management Associations.
Descriptions and specifications	Personal extension includes for instance site visits with a forestry professional, or a corresponding visit to the farm, forest management planning, and extension in forestry related issues with a professional. Group extension meant by the criterion is defined in accordance with the statistical procedures of Forestry Centres. Forest owners and other persons of the farm involved in forestry are counted in the statistics of training and extension according to the criterion.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The number of forest owners is equivalent to the number of farms paying the forest management fee. The statistics on forest owner training and personal extension compiled by the Forestry Centre, the Forest Management Association, forest industry enterprises and others. The statistics include the total number of persons who have received training.
Basis of assessment	The number of persons who received training is at least 10% of the total number of farms who have paid the forest management fee.

Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : training statistics. Forestry Centre collects data on forest owner training from various parties. <u>Forest Management Associations</u> in the region: training statistics per association. <u>Forest Industry</u> : statistics on training of forest owners at regional level. <u>Forest Statistical Yearbook</u> : the number of forest holding farms paying the forest management fee. <u>Other parties organising training</u>
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion number 17: Adherence to statutory obligations

17 : 法令義務を遵守している造林業者等と契約していること

Criterion	For carrying out silvicultural and harvesting work, the forest organisations engage only entrepreneurs who have paid their legal dues and taxes and who adhere to the employment legislation and collective agreements in force.
Definitions	
Descriptions and specifications	<p>Legal dues are related to social security, employee pension, unemployment insurance and accident insurance.</p> <p>The criterion applies to all entrepreneurs operating in functions mentioned in the criterion. In very short term and single task contracts (such as grading of roads, blowing of snow) verification of payment of legal dues is not required.</p> <p>The collective labour agreement refers to the agreement in force and adhered to by the organisations.</p>
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	<p>The instructions for the preparation of labour/contractor agreements (procurement of services).</p> <p>The documentation of the above-mentioned agreements and proof of the control of the settlement of pre-tax payment, and employee pension certificates.</p> <p>The statements of the Wood and Allied Workers' Union and the Union of Finnish Foresters about the violations of the collective labour agreement in the certification area.</p> <p>The statements of the employers' organisations about the violations of the collective labour agreement.</p>

Basis of assessment	<p>The instructions for the procurement of services require the adherence to collective agreements by the contractors and verifying the extract from withholding tax register, certificate of tax debts and employee pension certificates.</p> <p>The documents are verified when drawing up the contractor agreements or at least annually.</p> <p>The documents indicate that legal dues have been paid.</p> <p>The statements of employers' organisations and labour unions do not indicate significant violations of the collective labour agreements.</p>
Sources of information	<p><u>Organisational</u>: instructions and contractor/employee registers</p> <p><u>Contractor</u>: extract from the withholding tax register, certificate of tax debts and employee pension certificate.</p> <p><u>The Wood and Allied Workers Union, the Union of Finnish Foresters</u>, the forest employers' organisations: the statements about the labour agreement violations in the certification area.</p>
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring in connection with external audit.
Publicity of information	Available for certification

Criterion number 18: Marking of special habitats on forest management plan

18 : 森林経営計画が重要な野生生物生息地の保護を含んでいること

Criterion	<p>The new forest management plans also include:</p> <p>protected areas and areas incorporated in approved protection programmes ,</p> <p>the valuable habitats referred to in criterion number 10,</p> <p>the known habitats of species which have to be specially protected,</p> <p>areas important from the game management perspective,</p> <p>hiking routes and recreation areas.</p>
Definition	In the guidelines the above list can be evaluated by adding to it other equally important and clearly definable sites.
Descriptions and specifications	<p>The plans are in accordance with the criterion also when the known special habitats are added to existing forest management plans in connection with normal updating.</p> <p>The criterion does not require separate nature inventory, but marking on the plans the sites which are known from the documents or observed in the course of normal forest management planning.</p>

Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	Instructions for forest management planning (organisation-specific) . Information sources in use (organisation-specific) . Internal monitoring of planning (organisation-specific) . The forest holding level management plans (with owner's approval).
Basis of assessment	The instructions for forest management planning assume that the possible occurrence of the habitats mentioned in the criterion in the area is verified and the habitats marked on the plans. The available background material is used when preparing the plans. The organisational monitoring and documentation of marking of special habitats on plan.
Sources of information	<u>The organisation-specific instructions</u> for forest management planning. <u>The information sources</u> of forest management planning (organisation-specific). <u>The organisation-specific</u> summaries of the internal monitoring of forest management planning.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Confidential, available for certification.

Criterion number 19: Preservation value of protected habitats is not endangered

19：保護地域及びその価値が林業制度により被害を受けないこと

Criterion	The conservation value of protected areas and places incorporated in protection programmes is not endangered by forestry measures.
Definition	
Descriptions and specifications	The official protection programmes referred to in the criterion are programmes ratified by the Council of State. The parties committed to the certification do not endanger the conservation value of protected areas and places incorporated in protection programmes.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation

Indicators	<p>The regulations and instructions of permitted forestry measures and their implementation in the protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes.</p> <p>The position information of protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes in the operating area (organisational).</p> <p>Reports of the regional Environment Centre on violations against the Nature Conservation Act and other measures against the criterion by forestry measures in protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes.</p>
Basis of assessment	<p>The regulations and instructions for forestry measures are available for planners and staff and they are attended to.</p> <p>The violations of the Nature Conservation Act due to forestry measures and the extent and significance of other forestry measures likely endangering the protection value in protected areas.</p>
Sources of information	<p><u>Environment Centre</u>: the violations against the Nature Conservation Act and other measures in which forestry measures have possibly endangered the protection value of protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes.</p> <p><u>Forestry Centre</u>: information on location and protection resolutions of the protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes in the certification area.</p> <p><u>Other organisations</u> the information on location of protected areas and areas incorporated in protection programmes in their own operation areas.</p>
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Regional summary is public

Criterion number 20: Known habitats of endangered species are safeguarded

20 : 絶滅危惧種の生息地が保護されていること

Criterion	In forestry procedures, the known habitats of endangered species singled out for special protection are safeguarded. The known habitats of other endangered species are taken into consideration such that there is no threat to the maintenance at least of the current population level of these species.
Definition	<p>1) Species to be specially protected in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act.</p> <p>2) In addition to the foregoing, the species in the current catalogue of the Working Group for the Monitoring of Threatened Animals and Plants in Finland (1991:30).</p>
Descriptions and specifications	A list of threatened species is found in Annex 4 of the Nature Conservation Act.

Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	<p>The habitats of species under strict protection are demarcated and informed to the land owner by the regional Environment Centre (the Nature Conservation Act).</p> <p>The habitats of other threatened species informed to the land owner by the Environment Centre (location and management recommendations).</p> <p>Results of the enforcement of Nature Conservation Act.</p> <p>The information in organisations on the habitats of threatened species as informed by the Environment Centre and their management recommendations and observation in connection with forestry operations.</p>
Basis of assessment	<p>The habitats of threatened species are taken into account when implementing single measures.</p> <p>The significance and extent of possible violations identified by the Environment Centre provided that the land owner has been aware of the information on location and management recommendations and procedure.</p>
Sources of information	<u>Environment Centre</u> : - the demarcations in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, 7 47, information of location of other threatened species as per consideration by the Environment Centre and information about identified violations and other actions against the criterion..
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	All information concerning the criterion is available for the Environment Centre, land owner, Forestry Centre and for certification body.

Criterion number 21: Retention trees are left on regeneration areas

21 : 造林地の保残木が維持されていること

Criterion	<p>In cuttings and silvicultural procedures, where they exist snags, hollow and other decaying trees, single windfalls, or tree specimens from the previous tree generation, rare broadleaves, large aspens and sallows, are left.</p> <p>On regeneration areas, storm resistant valuable from the biodiversity standpoint trees which have the features necessary to develop into sturdy old trees are left. Retention trees are left in particular in conjunction with habitats valuable from the biodiversity standpoint and with other due consideration for the conditions, at a density of at least 5 stems per hectare, primarily as clumps. Living specimens and dead trees possibly remaining after cutting, as enumerated in the first paragraph, are also included.</p>
Definitions	<p>Trees which are of low commercial value or damaged can often be spared.</p> <p>Tree stands remaining in criterion 10 sites are not regarded as trees to be spared.</p> <p>If there are many snags, these can be benefited from. Single wind-blown specimens can be used for domestic purposes.</p>
Descriptions and specifications	The number of retention trees is reported as the average number (stems per hectare) of retention trees in regeneration cuttings in the certification area.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation

Indicators	The average number of retention trees left in regeneration cuttings per inspected area.
Basis of assessment	The number of retention trees left on regeneration area is on the average at least 5 stems per hectare in the certification area.
Sources of information	The natural management monitoring system used by the <u>Forestry Development Centre Tapio/Forestry Centre Forest and Park Service</u> ; corresponding natural management monitoring system.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised information is public

Criterion number 22: Domestic tree species are used in forestry

22 : 林業に郷土樹種が使用されていること

Criterion	In seeding and planting, apart from in special cases, indigenous tree species are used, as well as seeds and seedlings with a provenance suitable to the area and of known origin.
Definition	In accordance with the Forest Act, Siberian larch is equivalent to domestic species. Its cultivated area in recent years has amounted to 500-1000 ha a year. The amount of larch woods is equivalent to about 0-1% of the forest land area.
Descriptions and specifications	Special cases are for instance afforestation of fields and forests established for research and experimental use.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The forest reproductive material is of suitable origin for the area (the Act on Trade of Forest Reproductive Material). Justification for the use of exotic tree species.
Basis of assessment	The use of exotic tree species is justified. The origin of forest reproductive material is suitable to the regeneration site (the Act on Trade of Forest Reproductive Material).
Sources of information	<u>Finnish Forest Research Institute</u> : the area of artificial regeneration <u>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/the Forestry Centre</u> : report on the enforcement of the Act on Trade of Forest Reproductive Material.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring

Publicity of information	Public

Criterion number 23: Master plan for forest road network

23 : 林道ネットワークのマスタープランは環境的視点から計画されていること

Criterion	A forest road network master plan has been drafted for the region taking into account environmental perspectives. In the plan, attention must be paid to the traffic requirements of the region and to the environmental impact of road building. In the Sami region, attention is also paid to the impact on the Sami people's traditional livelihoods.
Definition	In the guidelines, the main points of the master plan for forest roads are described.
Descriptions and specifications	<p>The contents of the forest road network master plan and the recommended procedures for the drafting of the plan according to the criterion are described in the publication of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio (9/1995, "Forest Roads and the Forest Environment").</p> <p>As far as the private forests are concerned, the forest road network master plan refers to the road network plan drafted by the Forestry Centre, which is updated in connection with the revision of regional forestry target programme. Experts and parties using the road network are offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process.</p> <p>The Forest and Park Service updates the forest road network master plan in connection with the landscape ecology planning.</p> <p>In the Sami region the Sami people should be offered an opportunity to participate in planning process meant in the criterion.</p>
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	<p>The road network plans (Forestry Centre).</p> <p>The landscape ecology plans (Forest and Park Service).</p>
Basis of assessment	<p>The traffic needs and the environmental impacts of road construction are taken into account in the master plan.</p> <p>The Sami people are given an opportunity to participate in the planning process of the master plan in the Sami region.</p>
Sources of information	<p>The documents of the planning process of the forest road network master plan.</p> <p><u>Forestry Centre</u>: the road network plans.</p> <p><u>Forest and Park Service</u>: landscape ecology plans.</p>

Updating and monitoring	Update in connection with the control of regional target programme for forestry.
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion number 24: Environmental impact assessment of forest road plan

24 : 林道計画は環境的価値を取り入れていること

Criterion	The new forest road construction plans drafted by the forest organisations include a study on biological and environmental values.
Definition	In the guidelines, the main points of the report are described.
Descriptions and specifications	The environmental report must include: ((a) the impacts and protection measures of road construction concerning: i) protection areas and protection programmes ratified by the Council of State. ii) valuable forest habitats iii) habitats of strictly protected species iv) recreation, preservation of game etc. areas demarcated by zoning or by the land owner's own decision. (b) impact of road construction on waterways and required water protection measures.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The instructions for forest road construction planning The forest road construction plans and the contents of the environmental reports related to them. The internal audit of forest road construction planning of forestry organisations. Possible statements by the Environment Centres.
Basis of assessment	The forest road construction plans include an environmental report that is in accordance with the requirements of the criterion. The possible statements of the Environment Centres and how they have been taken into account.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : projects financed on the basis of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. <u>Other organisations</u> : own projects <u>Environment Centre</u> : possible issued statements concerning the forest road construction plans.

Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Public

Criterion number 25: No first-time drainage is carried out

25：第1次排水が自然状態の泥炭地に流れ込まないこと

Criterion	First-time drainage will not be provided in peatlands in a natural state.
Definition	A peatland in a natural state is an ecosystem, which gathers peat, and in which no natural changes in the water balance due to human activities, or other major evidence of human activity, are visible. For the description of peatland the NFI definition is used, i.e. the growing site is a peatland if the ground is covered with a layer of peat, or if over 75% of the surface vegetation consists of peatland vegetation. The criterion does not prevent the drainage of other types of ground for forest management or regeneration purposes, nor the provision of single drains in peatlands.
Descriptions and specifications	<p>An undrained peatland is an ecosystem in a natural state even if there have been minor cuttings that have not altered the natural state of the peatland. However, a forest site that is not included in the key biotopes listed in criterion 10 and is treated with thinning, is not considered a peatland in a natural state specified by the criterion. A single drain is not regarded as draining.</p> <p>Undrained parts in old drainage areas can be drained in connection with supplementary ditching if the draining is well-adapted to the purpose and do not endanger biodiversity of peatlands and forests.</p> <p>The transition provisions of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry are observed when carrying out such first-time drainage that has been planned under the old Forest Improvement Act but has not yet been implemented.</p> <p>The criterion does not limit the possible regulation of water balance in the regeneration areas of peatlands provided in the Forest Act or drainage under the acts on further reorganisation of farm boundaries. Peatlands reserved for peat production are not included in the criterion.</p>
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	<p>The guidelines for planning supplementary ditching sites</p> <p>The guidelines for preparing of drainage plans and monitoring of planning.</p> <p>The inspection of supplementary ditching sites: in connection with the enforcement of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable</p>

	Forestry in private forests, in other organisations in connection with the monitoring of ditching quality. The control of drainage sites by the Environment Centre
Basis of assessment	Drainage of peatlands in a natural state is not observed in connection with the enforcement of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. Drainage of peatlands in a natural state is not observed in monitoring performed by the Forest and Park Service and the forest industry enterprises. New drainage of peatlands in a natural state is not observed in inspections of ditching sites by the Environment Centres.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : the enforcement of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry in private forests. <u>Forest and Park Service</u> : monitoring of ditching in state-owned forests. <u>Forest Industry</u> : own monitoring of ditching in own forests. <u>Environment Centre</u> : the control of ditching sites for promotion of water protection.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised information is public. Site-specific information is available for the Forestry Centres, the Environment Centres and for certification.

Criterion number 26: Target criteria for ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching

26 : 溝の清掃と予備の溝は排水が林木の生長を改善する場合でなければ実施しないこと

Criterion	Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching does not take place in areas in which drainage has not clearly improved the growth of the tree stand. Particular attention is paid to endangered peatland types and the opportunities available for restoring them to a natural state.
Definition	The present criteria for drain renovation in appropriate sites, and endangered peatland types, which are listed in appendix 3 of the Forest and Park Service's environment, guide (1997), are included in the guidelines. Additional information on the general principles for the restoration of peatland types is included in the guidelines.
Descriptions and specifications	Drained peatland is appropriate for supplementary ditching from the standpoint of timber production if the peatland is considered as forest land i.e. that the annual average growth of the tree stand is at least one cubic meter per hectare per year during the rotation period. ³ /ha/v kiertoajan kuluessa. The recommendations for supplementary ditching in appropriate sites of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio are complied

	<p>with in private forestry.</p> <p>The Forest and Park Service on state-owned land and the forest industry enterprises on their own land follow their corresponding instructions.</p>
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators (arviointikohde)	<p>The instructions for preparing of supplementary ditching projects concerning the appropriateness of ditching.</p> <p>The results of the inspection of supplementary ditching that take place on private land, in state-owned forests or forests of the forest industry enterprises.</p>
Basis of assessment	<p>On the basis of the summary results of the inspection of supplementary ditching there are no observations of significant exceptions to the requirements of the criterion in private forests.</p> <p>There are no significant exceptions to the requirements of the criterion in the summary results of the monitoring of supplementary ditching quality of the Forest and Park Service and the forest industry enterprises.</p>
Sources of information	<p><u>Forestry Centre</u>: the recommendations for supplementary ditching, the enforcement of the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry.</p> <p><u>Forest and Park Service</u> and the Forest Industry: instructions for supplementary ditching, control of ditching.</p>
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Regional summarised information is public
Additional information	<p>Endangered mire site types (floristical classification): hardwood-spruce forest, hardwood-spruce swamp with ferns, Oxalis-Geranium-Myrtillus spruce fen, hardwood-spruce fen with springs, hardwood-spruce swamp, eutrophic hardwood-spruce fen, Carex nigra hardwood-spruce fen, Sphagnum papillosum rich pine fen, pine fen with flarks, eutrophic pine fen, alluvial rich fen, rich fen with flarks, eutrophic fen, eutrophic birch fen, eutrophic flark fen, mesoeutrophic fen, alluvial fen with alnus, alluvial birch fen, seepage area, mesotrophic spring area, mesoeutrophic spring area, eutrophic spring area, ridge-hollow pine bog and hollow fen.</p> <p>In the Forest and Park Service's environment guide (1997) in the appendix 3 is presented how endangered the above mentioned mire site types are in various peatland zones and their inclusion in forestry mire site types.</p> <p>The principles of mire site type restoring are listed e.g. in the guide for restoring the drained peatlands (nature conservation publications of the Forest and Park Service 25/1995).</p>

Criterion number 27: Water protection plan in drainage

27：水源保全計画が排水維持計画に含まれていること

Criterion	A water body protection plan is incorporated in the drain maintenance plans drafted by the forest organisations.
Definition	An assessment of the share of the work undertaken by organisations and the principle contents of the water protection plan are added.
Descriptions and specifications	Adequate information on drainage and water body protection plans is delivered to the Environment Centres for the possible statement to be given within an agreed period of time. The water body protection plan includes issues such as: the impact of measures to the level of water table protection sites and especially valuable habitats are taken into account possible danger of corrosion inclination ratios and conduction of water water body protection measures and their dimension
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The instructions for preparing and controlling of water body protection plans. The single supplementary ditching plans and water body protection plans connected to them. The possible statements of the Environment Centre.
Basis of assessment	The instructions require the preparing of the water body protection plan. The water body protection plan which is consistent with the descriptions and specifications of the criterion is included in the plans on supplementary training.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> : plans in accordance with the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry. <u>Forest and Park Service</u> : plans as far as the state-owned land is concerned. <u>Forest Industry</u> : omien maiden ojikutset. <u>The Environment Centre</u> : statements
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	The water body protection plans are public.

Additional information	According to the statistics of the year 1996 (the Finnish Forest Research Institute, the Forestry Development Centre Tapio) 92% of all supplementary ditching was undertaken by forestry organisations.

Criterion Number 28: Buffer zones for waterways and small water bodies

28 : 水路保護のためのバッファゾーンが設けられていること

Criterion	In timber haulage in the forest, ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching, forest fertilisation, site preparation and prescribed burning a buffer zone is left along the shores and banks of waterways and minor water bodies for taking up solid matter and nutrients from loading.
Definition	As a basis for applying the criterion the appropriate recommendations in the Forestry water protection guide (1995) are used.
Descriptions and specifications	The water protection guide refers to "The forestry water protection guide" (1995). The buffer zone refers to a strip that is left between the forestry operation area and the water system or small body of water, for the purposes of water or ecosystem protection. Timber harvesting is allowed in the buffer zone, but site preparation and removing of ground vegetation during logging and silvicultural measures are not allowed. The width of the buffer zone is determined by the inclination of the ground surface, soil type, forestry measures and by the nature and area of the watershed and water system.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators (arviointikohde)	Organisaatioiden metsäaloudellisia toimenpiteitä koskevat vesiensuojeluohjeet tai vesiensuojeluasioiden ilmeneminen kriteerissä mainittujen tieteiden alueilla. The quality of water protection measures in the harvesting and site preparation areas. The quality of water protection measures in the supplementary ditching sites.
Arviointiperusteet	The instructions and recommendations for site preparation, timber haulage, forest fertilisation, supplementary ditching and prescribed burning require a buffer zone for water protection in accordance with the criterion. The instructions are available for employees and their observation is monitored. The quality of water protection measures in site preparation and harvesting areas bounded to water systems. During inspection no significant shortcomings as far as buffer zones are concerned have been observed.
Sources of information	The natural management monitoring system (site preparation, harvesting) used by the <u>Forestry Centre and the Forestry</u>

	<u>Development Centre Tapio.</u> <u>Forestry Centre:</u> inspection of supplementary ditching (The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry). <u>Environment Centre:</u> inspection of supplementary ditching (The Water Act). <u>Forest and Park Service/ Forest Industry:</u> corresponding control in own their own work. <u>All organisations:</u> the instructions and recommendations for water protection in the measures mentioned in the criterion.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised information is public

Criterion number 29: Target criteria for soil scarification

29 : 攪土を可能なかぎり軽微にとどめる方法が採用されていること

Criterion	In soil scarification, a method suitable for the site and as light as possible is used, with an eye on assuring a good regeneration result. Deep ploughing is not used on mineral soils. On inclines, leaching is prevented by means of suitable measures.
Definition	Deep ploughing consists of ploughing in which the ploughing depth on a site exceeds 25 cm on average.
Descriptions and specifications	<p>The restriction on ploughing depth does not apply to hummocking or hummocking with ditches.</p> <p>The buffer zones of water systems are not scarified at all.</p> <p>A mineral soil is a habitat where the mineral soil lies less than 30 cm from the soil surface. A peatland is a habitat where there is at least a 30 cm thick layer of peat on the top of the mineral soil.</p> <p>An incline is an area where there is about 50 m of continuous slope with an average inclination of 10%.</p>
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	<p>The selection of a scarification method compared to the suitable method for the site in question.</p> <p>The average ploughing depth on a ploughing site.</p>
Basis of assessment	The results of habitat care control meet the requirements of the criterion.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre/Forestry Development Centre Tapio:</u> the natural management monitoring system. <u>Forest and Park Service:</u> corresponding habitat care monitoring system.

Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Regional summarised information is public

Criterion Number 30: Avoidance of forest harvesting damage

30：伐採による森林損傷がないこと

Criterion	In forest harvesting, damage to the trees left growing and damage to the terrain that may weaken the growing conditions for the stand, is avoided.
Definition	Interpretation in accordance with the Forest Act.
Descriptions and specifications	The harvesting damages are controlled by the Forestry Centre through a sample-based system on the basis of the forest harvesting notices in connection with the enforcement of the Forest Act.
Type of criterion	Performance evaluation
Indicators	The control of harvesting quality and the enforcement of the Forest Act by the Forestry Centre.
Basis of assessment	The results of the enforcement of the Forest Act and the quality of harvesting related to harvesting damages.
Sources of information	<u>Forestry Centre</u> ; the enforcement of the Forest Act and the results of controlling the harvesting quality.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Summarised information is public

Criterion Number 31: Restrictions on the use of pesticides

31：殺虫剤の使用規制が守られていること

Criterion	Pesticides and herbicides are used only when unavoidable as, for instance, for the control of ground vegetation on forest
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	regeneration areas and for controlling the weevil <i>Hylobius abietis</i> . Broadleaf brush is not treated, either in forest regeneration areas or in young stands, with chemical foliage sprays, unless absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of fungal diseases through aspen brush in young Scots pine stands. Chemical control measures are not applied in the buffer zones of waterways and minor water bodies, groundwater areas important and applicable from the water supply standpoint, and in the valuable forest habitats meant in criterion number 10.
Definition	Finland's groundwater is classified on the basis of their usability and need for protection into important (class 1), suitable for water supply (class 2) and other (class 3) groundwater areas. The reference publication is Britschgi, R. and Gustafsson, J. (editors) 1996: Finland's classified groundwater areas, Environment of Finland 55, 387. Helsinki. In Finnish). The classification of the chemicals used in Finland and the amounts used are included in the criteria.
Descriptions and specifications	The updated information of the position of groundwater areas is acquired from the Environment Centre.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The contents of the instructions on chemical control measures. The organisation-specific information on groundwater areas The monitoring of chemical control measures in organisations.
Basis of assessment	The instructions of the use of chemical control measures meet the requirements of the Forest Act, the Chemical Control Act and the criterion. The use of chemical control measures is monitored internally.
Sources of information	<u>Organisation-specific</u> instructions for the use of chemical control measures and monitoring reports.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Organisation-specific information is available for certification. The regional estimate presented by the certification body is public.
Additional information	Only officially approved pesticides and herbicides are allowed in Finland. The chemicals are classified on the basis of their influence to health to the following categories: highly toxic, toxic, harmful, irritating and unclassified. The most efficient chemicals used in the forest are classified as harmful (chemicals used for the control of weevil <i>Hylobius abietis</i> , and some of the herbicides). About 2% of the total amount of pesticides and herbicides are used in forestry.

Criterion number 32: Restrictions on the use of fertilisers

32：肥料の使用規制が守られていること

Criterion	Forest fertilisation is not used in the buffer zones of waterways and minor water bodies, in the valuable habitats mentioned in criterion number 10, nor in groundwater areas important for water supply. Highly soluble fertilisers are spread only when the ground is not frozen.
Definition	
Descriptions and specifications	The important groundwater areas are the areas belonging to class 1. The reference publication is Britschgi. R. and Gustafsson. J. (1996): "The classified groundwater areas of Finland", The environment of Finland 55, 387p. Helsinki, published by the Finnish Environment Centre. Wood ash is not included in forest fertilisers. The extension of the criterion to apply also to wood ash is taken into consideration after additional information of the ash spreading experiments has been acquired. A buffer zone refers to the buffer strip defined in the criterion 28.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators (arviointikohde)	The contents of the forest fertilisation instructions. The groundwater area information in organisations. The monitoring of fertiliser use in organisations (sites and monitoring the quality of work)
Basis of assessment	The instructions for the use of fertilisers meets the requirements of the Forest Act and the criterion. The observance of instructions is monitored internally.
Sources of information	<u>Organisation-specific</u> instructions and monitoring reports.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Organisation-specific information available for certification. The regional estimate presented by the certification body is public.

Criterion number 33: Responsible everyman's rights are safeguarded

33 : 法で定められたアクセス権が護られていること

Criterion	The legislated 'Everyman's rights' (Rights of access) for responsible people must be safeguarded.
Definiton	The main "everyman's rights" and "everyman's obligations" are included in the guidelines.
Descriptions and specifications	<p>The "everyman's rights" include for instance: walking, skiing or bicycling and camping of short duration on other person's land gathering of flowers, berries and mushrooms gathering of dried twigs, brushwood, fallen cones and nuts. moving about on waterways, temporary anchoring, log floating, taking of household water, swimming and washing. The following are not included in "everyman's rights": setting fire without the land owner's permit felling or damaging trees driving in motor vehicles on terrain gathering of protected plants, lichens, mosses use of dried/fallen woody vegetation. moving in areas such as fields and stands of small seedlings where the economical activities of the land owner are thus endangered. ymp 舐 ist ▪ roskaaminen. Yksityisten teiden k 舠 tt ▪ ikeuksista ja rajoituksista on s 蒿 detty yksityistielaisssa (YTL 1962/358). Mets 舠 eiden k 舠 t ▪ osalta tulee ottaa huomioon asiaa koskeva Korkeimman oikeuden p 蒿 t ▪ 1991/819. The "everyman's rights" should not be exercised in a disturbing or harmful manner under any circumstances.</p>
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The instructions and recommendations for taking into account the "everyman's rights".
Basis of assessment	<p>The instructions and recommendations indicate the attitude of the organisation towards the "everyman's rights". The verified restrictions of the "everyman's rights" have not been observed significantly.</p>
Sources of information	<u>Organisation-specific</u> instructions and recommendations, information about the violations of the "everyman's rights"..
Updating and monitoring	Evaluation of the complaints annually

Publicity of information	Summarised information is public

Criterion number 34: Preservation of ancient monuments

34 : 文化・歴史的に重要な遺跡が保存されていること

Criterion	Cultural-historically important ancient monuments are protected from forestry measures.
Definition	The sites meant are sites in the Act on Archaeological remains and other protected sites on the register of the National Board of Antiquities.
Descriptions and specifications	The Forestry Centre acquires information about the sites under The Act on Archaeological Remains from the National Board of Antiquities. Forestry organisations may also acquire information directly from the National Board of Antiquities.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators (arviointikohde)	The information on the regional sites under the Act on Archaeological Remains (position and basis for applying to the Act on Archaeological Remains). The instructions for taking into account the ancient monument sites.
Basis of assessment	Taking into account the ancient monument sites in planning of forestry and single forestry measures. The law enforcement reports of the National Board of Antiquities indicate no significant violations of the Ancient Monument Act.
Sources of information	<u>National Board of Antiquities</u> : muinaismuistolain mukaiset kohteet. <u>Forestry Centre/Forest Organisations</u> : location information of the ancient monument sites. The operating instructions on ancient monument sites.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Instructions and law enforcement reports on the Act on Archaeological Remains are public

Criterion number 35: Preservation of valuable landscape complexities

35 : 貴重な景観が保存されていること

Criterion	In forestry measures, care is taken to ensure that culturally valuable landscape complexities are preserved.
Definition	The sites meant are the sites in the report "Valuable landscape areas 1-2" approved by the Council of State, and the national heritage landscapes in the Finnish Environmental Institute's inventory.
Descriptions and specifications	The sites are listed in the report of the Landscape Working Group 2/66 1992 ratified by the decision of the Council of State, and in the traditional landscape inventory report prepared by the regional Environment Centres.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The valuable landscape areas and traditional landscapes and regulations and recommendations related to them. The operation instructions take into account the landscape areas and traditional landscapes. The organisation-specific monitoring of the preservation of valuable landscapes (e.g. monitoring by supervision). The monitoring results of the Environment Centre and eventual statements (e.g. afforestation statements) of the use and care of the valuable landscape areas and traditional landscapes.
Basis of assessment	The landscape areas and traditional landscapes have been taken into account in forest planning and in planning of single measures and in their implementation. The landscape information and regulations concerning the landscape areas and traditional landscapes exist and are available for employees. The observations of the Environment Centres about the forestry measures causing actions against the criterion in valuable landscape areas and traditional landscape areas.
Sources of information	<u>Environment Centre</u> : information about the landscape areas and existing care recommendations, inventory reports of traditional landscapes and statements (on e.g. afforestation). <u>Organisation-specific instructions</u> for landscape area care and usage, monitoring of operation.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Available for certification

Criterion number 36: Safeguarding of the Sami people's traditional means of livelihood and culture

36：サミ人の伝統的生活と文化が保護されていること

Criterion	In the Sami homelands the management, use and protection of natural resources administered by the Forest and Park Service is harmonised in cooperation with Sami representatives such that the conditions for the practising of traditional livelihoods and the Sami culture are maintained.
Definition	
Descriptions and specifications	The Forestry and Park Service should use participatory planning methods in planning its operations in the Sami homelands. The cooperation needs and levels of various planning processes are harmonised in cooperation with the Sami representatives to ensure adequate and appropriate opportunities for participation.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	Natural resource planning, landscape ecology planning, participatory events, consultative committees and working groups in the Sami homelands engaged in forestry and their reports, records and statements. The monitoring of regional measures Court rulings The interest group interviews made by the certification body.
Basis of assessment	The evaluation of sufficiency and productiveness of the cooperation is based on the definitions, procedures described in the environmental management system (ISO 14001) of the Forest and Park Service, and on possible interviews. The requirements of the criterion are met also in cases when the Forest and Park Service has proposed cooperation to the representatives of the Sami people. In cases when unanimity is not reached the certification body evaluates how the requirements of the criterion have been met on the basis of realised cooperation.
Sources of information	<u>Forest and Park Service</u> : participatory planning in the Sami homelands. <u>The parties involved in the cooperation</u> views about the cooperation.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Available for certification

Criterion number 37: Integration of reindeer husbandry and forestry

37：トナカイ飼育と林業制度が調和していること

Criterion	In the State's forest areas forestry measures and reindeer farming are harmonised by recourse to local cooperation.
Definition	
Descriptions and specifications	The Forest and Park Service should cooperate with the representatives of reindeer husbandry when carrying out such measures that might have a significant effect on reindeer farming. The need for cooperation is determined by both parties together for ensuring adequate and appropriate participation and harmonisation.
Type of criterion	Document-based evaluation
Indicators	The natural resource planning, landscape ecology planning, participatory events and cooperation days. Reports related to the listed occasions, records and interest group feedback.
Basis of assessment	The cooperation needs, procedures and their implementation defined by the Forest and Park Service and reindeer farmers together. The evaluation of cooperation procedure is based on definitions, procedures described in the environmental management system (ISO 14001) of the Forest and Park Service, and on possible interviews
Sources of information	<u>Forest and Park Service</u> <u>Parties involved</u> : views about cooperation.
Updating and monitoring	Annual monitoring
Publicity of information	Available for certification