

FFCS 1002-3:2003, Criteria for Certification of Holdings of Individual Forest Owners

This document is an unofficial translation (3 February 2004) of the original Finnish standard FFCS 1002-3:2003 text.

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1. Introduction

This standard belongs to the series of eight standards of the Finnish Forest Certification System (FFCS) preceded by a series of SMS standards elaborated in 1997-1998.

The other standards in the series address the application of the forest certification system, forest certification criteria, verification of chain of custody of wood, auditor qualifications and vocabulary.

The Working Group on Forest Certification Standards has approved this standard in its meeting in 29 September, 2003.

The series of FFCS standards are administered and possessed by the Finnish Forest Certification Council (Suomen Metsäsertifiointi ry).

2. Scope and Field of Application

This standard defines the criteria for group certification and the related indicators and definitions to be applied in certification of holdings of individual forest owners.

3. Criteria for Certification of Holdings of Individual Forest Owners

Title	1. The requirements enacted by legislation are complied with
Criterion	In forest holding, the activities comply with the existing forest, environmental and labour legislation in force. However, in Åland Province the legislation of Åland Islands and authority decisions are applied in the cases they are related to the autonomy of Åland Islands.
Indicators	The forest, environmental and labour legislation in this criterion comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) - Forest Act (1093/1996) - Wilderness Act (62/1001) - Act on Control of Damages Caused by Insects and Fungi (263/1991) - Act on Trade in Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) - Water Act (264/1961) - Working Hours Act (605/1996) - Occupational Safety and Health Act (738/2002) - Antiquities Act (295/1963) - Act on Reindeer Herding (848/1990) - Act on the Sámi Parliament (974/1995) - Act on Outdoor Recreation (606/1973) and the lower level regulations enacted for above-mentioned laws. Forest owner is obliged to inform the certification body (external auditor) on the request on the court resolutions and authority decisions ¹⁾ , on the cases where the activity of forestry operator or forest organisation has been in contrary to the forest, environmental and labour legislation during the validity of the certificate.
Definitions	1) <u>Court or authority</u> has found in its <u>resolution (right to appeal)</u> that forestry actor or forest organisation has acted contrary to the law referred in the indicator. The authority decisions contain, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest centre's order on establishing a new tree stand enacted by Section 15, subsection 3 of the Forest Act - Environment centre's order enacted by Section 57 subsection 1 of the Nature Conservation Act - Order of authority on occupational safety enacted by Section 15 subsection 2 of the Act on Control of Occupational Safety and its appeal (deficiencies or defects in constructions, equipment or conditions).

Title	2. Spreading the infection of root rot is prevented
Criterion	For preventing the spreading of the infection of root rot (<i>Heterobasidion parviporum</i> attacking spruce and <i>H. annosum</i> attacking pine) in their geographical areas at risk ⁽²⁾ , forest owner(s) has taken care of the control of root rot when harvesting on the sites at risk ⁽³⁾ from 1.5. to 31.10. For special reasons a part of the control measures ⁽⁴⁾ can be neglected.
Indicators	

Definitions	<p>2) <u>Geographical areas at risk</u> are defined as areas entitled to a financing for control of root rot based on the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry (1094/1996).</p> <p>3) <u>Sites at risk</u> are defined as logging areas, which are entitled to financing for control of root rot based on the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry.</p> <p>4) <u>Control measures</u> include the treatment of coniferous stumps with liquid <i>Phanerochaete gigantea</i> and urea and the removal of coniferous stumps causing the spreading the infection of fungal diseases from regeneration area. Regeneration areas, from which the stumps are removed, are included in the area under control measures.</p>
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Title	3. Finnish native tree species are used in forest regeneration
Criterion	In forest regeneration, except in special cases ⁽⁶⁾ , native Finnish tree species ⁽⁵⁾ are used in the forest holding.
Indicators	
Definitions	<p>5) Siberian larch (<i>Larix sibirica</i>) is considered as a <u>native Finnish tree species</u>. Its annual regeneration area has been to below 1 000 ha/a (approximately 0.0005% of the total forest area) in the recent years</p> <p>6) <u>Special cases</u> are for instance establishment of park forest stand, production of Christmas trees and conifer twigs, stands and trees planted for landscape management, and cultivation of hybrid aspen (<i>Populus tremula x tremuloides</i>). Hybrid aspen is a crossbreed of domestic and North-American aspen and it has been cultivated in Finland already in the 1960s. The annual planting area of hybrid aspen has been approximately 100-200 ha in the recent years. From 1997 to 2002 the total area was below 1 000 ha (approximately 0.0005% of the total forest area).</p>

Title	4. Avoidance of forest harvesting damage in thinnings
Criterion	<p>In forest harvesting, damages to remaining trees and soil that may deteriorate the growing conditions for the remaining stand, are avoided.</p> <p>The average share of damaged trees⁽⁷⁾ in intermediate thinnings does not exceed 4% of the number of the trees left growing⁽⁷⁾.</p> <p>In intermediate thinnings, the average share of depressed traces⁽⁷⁾ caused by harvesting machines does not exceed 4% of the length of extract traces.</p>
Indicators	The extent of the damages and depressed traces are compared with the threshold values defined by the criterion.
Definitions	7) <u>Damaged tree, tree left growing, and depressed traces</u> and the other terms used in measuring the damages are defined in valid field assessment guidelines of the Forest Development Centre Tapio (latest 2003).

Title	5. Sustainable forest management is promoted by forest management planning
Criterion	Forest holding ⁸⁾ must have a holding-level forest management plan ⁹⁾ . The forest management plan includes, in addition to wood procurement aspects, the nature sites ⁽¹⁰⁾ and other forest uses ⁽¹¹⁾ according to the management objectives of forest owner.
Indicators	
Definitions	<p>8) <u>Holding-level forest management planning</u> contains the compartment specific inventory of holding's forest resources and the integration of inventory summary results into a holding-level forest management plan. Continually updated holding-level forest management plans, which have annually been updated according to completed measures and other relevant information, are included in the area of holding-level forest management planning. Holding-level forest management plan must include, as forest production factors, stand specific data on trees and soil, needs of silvicultural treatments, and allowable cut.</p> <p>9) <u>Forest holding</u> is an entirety consisting of forest stands owned by a forest owner.</p> <p>10) <u>Natural sites</u> included in forest management plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas included in national nature conservation programmes ratified by the Council of State but currently unaccomplished . - Habitats of special importance defined in criterion 10 and recognised habitats of threatened species defined in criterion 11, - Nature management and environmental sites funded by State <p>11) Important areas on <u>other uses of forests</u> contain, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important game management areas, e.g. capercaillie mating sites, - Trails for outdoor recreation and hiking.

Title	6. Seedling stands are tended
Criterion	In forest holding, the tending works of seedling stand classified as urgent are carried out ¹²⁾ .
Indicators	The tended areas of seedling stands are annually monitored.
Definitions	12) <u>Seedling stands under urgent tending need</u> are listed in tending proposals of the forest management plan (the seedling tending to be implemented in the following 5-year period and the stands where the works are already delayed).

Title	7. Conservation value of protected areas and sites included in ratified national nature conservation programmes are not endangered
Criterion	Conservation value of protected areas ¹³⁾ and sites included in ratified national nature conservation programmes ¹⁴⁾ is not endangered by forestry operations on a forest holding.
Indicators	Forest owner is aware of the location of protected areas and ratified conservation programmes on or bordering to the forest holding.
Definitions	13) <u>Protected areas</u> are the nature conservation areas established according to Chapter 3 of the Nature Conservation Act. The boundaries of these areas

	<p>have been demarcated in field and informed to forest owner by regional environment centre.</p> <p>14) <u>Ratified national nature conservation programmes</u> refer to the unaccomplished parts of the conservation programmes ratified by the Council of State.</p>
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Title	8. Typical features of habitats of special importance are preserved
Criterion	<p>Forest management measures are planned and carried out respecting the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protected forest-covered nature types in natural state or equivalent to natural state, defined in Section 29 of the Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), of which forest owner has been informed according to Sec. 30 of the Nature Conservation Act, are not allowed to be altered in a way that the preservation of their characteristic features is endangered. The measures allowed to be carried out on the site by an environmental authority are permitted. b) The management measures on sites in natural state or equivalent to natural state and habitats of special importance which can be recognised easily from their surrounding and defined in Section 10 in the Forest Act (1993/1996) must be carried out in away, which preserves their characteristic features. The measures on sites, for which forest authority has given a permit based on Section 11 in the Forest Act, are allowed. c) In addition, the most important characteristics of biological diversity in the majority of the rare sites and sites becoming rare, listed below, are preserved forest management operations under the condition that the total area of sites protected by the Forest Act do not exceed 5% in the area of forest holding. The most characteristic features of a habitat are in a natural state, and the area of the habitat does not exceed one hectare, as well as the habitat can be clearly observed and recognised in field. <p>The most important characteristic features in rare habitats and habitats becoming rare referred to in the point c) and the measures to be taken for their preservation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alluvial forests and flood meadows The most important characteristics of naturally flooding water logged forests and peatlands bordering to sea, lakes, rivers, and streams is the natural variation of surface water level, which is protected by restraining from ditching and soil scarification on these areas. Tree stands of these habitats can be treated with intermediate thinnings and selective type regeneration felling. 2. Herb-rich swamps High surface level of ground water is a main characteristic of natural herb-rich/ hardwood-spruce swamps, including also other than fertile herb-rich/ hardwood-spruce swamps of special importance defined in the Forest Act, being in a natural state, containing plenty of decaying wood, usually spruce dominated. This is maintained by not ditching the sites. Tree stand of herb-rich /hardwood-spruce swamp can be treated with intermediate thinnings and regenerated with shelterwood and selective fellings. 3. Fens in Lapland province

	<p>Exceptionally high nutrient content, water relations, and generally diverse vegetation are the main characteristics of fertile, treeless or sparsely wooded fens in calciferous and usually areas of high ground water, These fens are preserved by restraining from ditching on these areas. The tree stand can be treated with intermediate thinnings and selective type regeneration felling.</p> <p>4. Southern ridges, kettle holes Sunny microclimate and former forest fires have created habitats for species distinguishable from their surroundings, growing on southern ridges. Sunny microclimate is preserved by removing trees and using prescribed burning but avoiding soil scarification. Ground vegetation, distinguishable from its surroundings, created by humid and cool, cellar-like microclimate is the feature to be preserved in steep spruce-dominated large pits, kettle holes on ridges. The vegetation is preserved by restricting logging only to the highest part of a kettle hole.</p> <p>5. Old-growth forests Old-growth forests valuable for nature conservation is a forest, where the dominating tree stand is usually significantly older (more than 1.5 times) than the recommended forest rotation age in the area. The stand in old-growth forest consists usually of trees of different sizes and species forming several canopy layers, or the forest is a spruce stand of a late succession stage. The tree stand has not been treated by selective cutting, intermediate thinning or preparatory felling for the past 60 years. The stand is composed of old broad-leaved trees, plenty of (at least 20% of the tree stand) decaying trees, snags and ground trees. Abundance of aspen, sallow and valuable broad-leaved species adds to the nature conservation value of the stand. Restraining from forestry operations on these sites preserves the typical features.</p>
Indicators	<p>The preservation of key biotopes in forestry measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Court decisions on the cases, where the preservation of characteristic features of the sites based on the Nature Conservation Act section 29, have been endangered. b) Court decisions on the cases, where the typical features of habitats of special importance based on Forest Act section 10, have not been preserved. The provisional permits accorded by a forestry centre have been justified. c) All or almost all of the characteristic features on other valuable habitats have been preserved according to nature management assessment. <p>In the points a) and b) all or almost all of the characteristic features are not preserved according to the criterion if operations carried out violate either on purpose or on negligence the Nature Conservation Act or Forest Act.</p> <p>In the point c) "almost all" means that the most important characteristic features to be preserved in the habitats listed have been preserved in more than 90% of the total area of sites.</p> <p>All forests fulfilling the above mentioned characteristics of old-growth forest are considered as old growth regardless the stand size, in forest holdings owning over 10 000 ha in the region.</p> <p>Protection of old growth-forest as defined in this criterion does not apply if the share of protected forests exceeds 5% on a forest holding.</p>

Title	9. Known habitats of endangered species are safeguarded
Criterion	Forest management procedures safeguard, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the known habitats of specially protected¹⁵⁾ species, if they are demarcated and informed to the land owner/ manager by the regional Environment Centre, - the known habitats of other endangered species¹⁵⁾ by taking them into consideration according to the instructions of regional Environment Centre.
Indicators	The habitats of the specially protected species, that the regional Environment Centre has demarcated and informed to the land owner and /or manager according to the Section 47 of the Nature Conservation Act, and the related management guidelines or recommendations given to the land owner and /or manager.
Definitions	15) <u>The list of specially protected species and other endangered species</u> is in Annex 4 of the Decree on Natures Conservation (160/1997), threatened species.

Title	10. Retention trees are left on regeneration areas
Criterion	In fellings and forest management activities, snags, hollow and other decaying trees, hole trees, single windfalls, tree specimens from the previous tree generation, exceptional individual trees, nest trees of raptorial birds, large junipers, large aspens and treelike sallows, and trees with fire scar, are left. If the above mentioned retention trees cannot be found on a regeneration area, storm resistant trees valuable for biological diversity ¹⁶⁾ and which have a good potential to develop into old trees, are left to grow. In a forest holding there shall be at least 5 to 10 standing trees per hectare left on a regeneration area, either dead or alive. At breast height the trees shall be at least 10 cm in diameter.
Indicators	
Definitions	16) In regeneration fellings the trees left in buffer zones as referred to in the Criterion 16 are included in the number of retention trees. The retention trees are primarily left in groups and in close vicinity to habitats of special importance listed in the Criterion 10 when ever possible. Retention trees must not be left in close vicinity to important constructions, such as traffic lanes or electric and telephone lines.

Title	11. Gene manipulated seed and plant material is not used
Criterion	Gene manipulated material or other material, which is not approved by the authority ¹⁷⁾ , is not used in seeding and planting.
Indicators	Information from authorities responsible for the enforcement of the Act on Trade of Forest Reproductive Material (241/2002) indicates that gene manipulated material has not been used in seeding and planting.
Definitions	17) The authority responsible for monitoring of trade of forest cultivation material and approval of forest cultivation material in Finland is the Inspection Centre for Plant Production (KTTK, <i>Kasvintuotannon tarkastuskeskus</i>).

Title	12. Forest road plans include an environmental impact assessment
Criterion	The plans for new, permanent forest roads ¹⁸⁾ include a study on environmental values.
Indicators	The environmental impact assessment must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An assessment of impacts of road construction on preservation of the characteristic features of following sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protected areas and unaccomplished parts of the national nature conservation programmes ratified by the Council of State - habitats of special importance (criterion 8) - habitats of specially protected species (criterion 9) - sites reserved and demarcated on forest owners decision or in community planning for game management, recreation, etc. b) An assessment of the impacts of road construction on watercourses in the area of impact and the necessary water protection measures.
Definitions	18) <u>Forest road</u> is a private road, which is constructed mainly for the purpose of forestry related transportation and to be used throughout a year. Logging and winter trails are forest roads as referred to in this criterion.

Title	13. Diversity of species dependent on burned areas and forest health are promoted by prescribed burning
Criterion	Forest owner possessing or managing over 10 000 hectares of forests uses prescribed burning on an area equivalent at least to the burned area in the period of 1998 to 2002 or in any case not less than 20 hectares during the validity period of the certificate. Forest owner possessing less than 10 000 hectares of forests assesses the potential for prescribed burning. The criterion is not applied in Åland Islands province.
Indicators	Areas of prescribed burning carried out for restoration purposes in conservation areas or production forests, burning of retention tree groups, and forest fires are included in the total area.
Definitions	

Title	14. Bufferzone is left along watercourses and small water bodies to capture solid and nutrient run-off
Criterion	A bufferzone ²⁰⁾ is left along watercourses and small water bodies ¹⁹⁾ for capturing solid and nutrient run-off. Buffer-zone soil surface is not broken in harvesting, nor it is scarified or fertilised or treated with chemical pesticides or herbicides.
Indicators	Logging and silvicultural activities can be carried out on a buffer-zone. If over 90% of the soil surface remains intact, the buffer-zone has been maintained as appropriate in timber harvesting.
Definitions	19) <u>Watercourses and small water bodies in this criterion</u> include seas, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and springs. 20) The width of a <u>bufferzone</u> is at least 3-5 meters taking into account slope of the terrain, soil type and harvesting conditions.

Title	15. Peatland nature is preserved
Criterion	<p>First-time draining²²⁾ is not carried out on peatlands in a natural state²¹⁾.</p> <p>Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching are made only in the areas, where ditching has increased significantly the tree growth²³⁾.</p> <p>The rare peatland types and the peatland types becoming rare²⁴⁾ and the possibilities of their restoration into a natural state are especially taken into consideration in the planning of ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching.</p>
Indicators	
Definitions	<p>21) <u>A peatland in a natural state</u> is a peat accumulating ecosystem, in which there are no human induced changes on the natural water balance or any other significant traces of human activities. The site is peatland if the ground is covered with a peat layer, or if over 75% of the surface vegetation consist of peatland vegetation. Forests, regularly tended by thinnings, which is not included in the habitats of special importance as defined in Criterion 10, are not considered as natural peatlands as defined in this Criterion.</p> <p>22) <u>First-time drainage</u> does not include the preparation of single ditches in natural peatlands for necessary drainage-technical reason. Parts of old drainage areas, which are not ditched, can be drained in connection with the ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching if the drainage is appropriate and it does not endanger significantly the biodiversity of peatland and forest. The criterion does not restrict the possible regulation of water balance in accordance with the Forest Act on peatland regeneration areas nor the ditchings addressed in the Act on Further Reorganisation of Farm Boundaries (24/1981).</p> <p>23) Ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching must be economically efficient taking into consideration the nutrient content, heat sum (number of growing degree days) and the volume of tree stand.</p> <p>24) <u>Rare peatland types and peatland types becoming rare</u> refer to the peatland types, which are listed in Annex 3 of Environmental Guidelines to Practical Forest Management (Metsähallitus 1997).</p>

Title	16. Water protection is safeguarded in draining sites
Criterion	The plans for ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching include a water protection plan. The planned water protection measures have been implemented as appropriate taking into account the recommendations valid in the time of implementation.
Indicators	<p>Guidelines for planning of ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching require the elaboration of a water protection plan. The water protection plan includes among other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impacts of the measures related to ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching on the water levels of watercourses - consideration of habitats of special importance as defined in the Criterion 8. - risks for erosion in ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching - slope if the terrain and water conduct away from ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching area and - water protection measures and their extent.

Title	17. The quality of groundwater areas is not weakened with chemical pesticides or fertilisers
Criterion	Chemical pesticides are not used ²⁶⁾ on the groundwater areas that are important (class 1) and suitable (class 2) sources of water supply ²⁵⁾ . Fertilisers are not used on the groundwater areas that are important (class 1) sources of water supply ²⁵⁾ .
Indicators	Forest owner has in use or access to the information on the location of the groundwater areas, which are important (class 1) and suitable (class 2) sources of water supply.
Definitions	25) Groundwater in Finland is classified as an important source of water supply (Class 1), suitable sources of water supply (Class 2) and other groundwater areas (Class 3) based on their suitability and protection need. 26) Treatment of seedlings in a nursery with pesticides against pine weevil is not considered as the <u>use</u> of pesticides referred to in this criterion.

Title	18. Use of chemical herbicides and pesticides is avoided in forest management
Criterion	Broadleaf brush is not treated, either in forest regeneration areas or in young stands, with chemical foliage sprays, unless necessary to prevent the spread of fungal diseases through aspen brush in young Scots pine stands Chemical pesticides or herbicides are not used in the valuable habitats referred to in the Criterion 8. Chemical pesticides and herbicides are used only when unavoidable as, for instance, for the control of ground vegetation on forest regeneration areas, stump treatment of broadleaf trees and for controlling the pine weevil and treatment of coniferous timber storages in the vicinity of forests to prevent spreading of insect damages into the forest.
Indicators	
Definitions	

Title	19. Employees' competence and ability to work are safeguarded
Criterion	Employees' adequate professional competence ²⁷⁾ and ability to work in the designated tasks are ensured.
Indicators	Employer ²⁸⁾ has a document or another evidence, which indicates that employer has been assured on the required and adequate competence of an employee for the task and that employer has taken care the capacity building during the employment. Employer has the documents on the first and check-up examinations stipulated in the Act on Occupational Health Service (1383/2001). If a forest owner employs at least ²⁹⁾ 10 employees, activities appropriate to the conditions and aiming at maintaining the ability to work, are arranged.
Definitions	27) <u>Adequate professional competence</u> can be achieved by either professional education or by work experience.

	<p>28) <u>Forest owner</u> refers to an employer registered in Trade Register. The information on the registered employers is available in Finnish Business Information System (BIS) www.ytj.fi.</p> <p>29) Amount of employees in 31 December.</p>
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Title	20. Preconditions for high quality and safe working are ensured
Criterion	Contractors and employees are given adequate information and instructions for doing safely a high quality work.
Indicators	<p>Forest owner or an employer³⁰⁾ under his authorisation operating on the forest holding has given or taken care of that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contractor/employee has general and safety guidelines related to his work - contractor/employee is given orally, written or by email the work site and task specific guidelines that include quality, environmental and other requirements⁴²⁾ - contractor/employee is aware of the possible aspects and field sites endangering the work safety - guidelines on improving harvesting conditions on the thinning of young stands are in use.
Definitions	<p>30) The term <u>employer</u> refers either an employer listed in the Trade Register, a manager of the timber harvesting site or a contractor to a subcontractor. Information on the registered employers is available in the Finnish Business Information System (BIS), www.ytj.fi.</p> <p>31) An <u>other requirement</u> e.g., removal of logging residues on hiking trails if so agreed among forest owner and parties responsible for trail maintenance.</p>

Title	21. Adherence to statutory obligations of employers
Criterion	<p>Forest owner and an employer³²⁾ operating under his authorisation on the forest holding comply with labour legislation and collective labour agreements in force and require also the compliance from their subcontractors.</p> <p>Forest owner and an authorised employer³²⁾ operating on the forest holding have paid taxes, social security fees and employment pension fees and demand a compliance from subcontractors to these statutory obligations.</p>
Indicators	<p>Forest owner or an authorised employer³²⁾ operating on forest holding is aware of the obligations of the Act on Working Time including work time accounting and they have procedures that ensure the compliance with the legislation in force.</p> <p>Forest owner or an authorised employer³²⁾ operating on forest holding shall have guidelines on service contracting and extracts verifying that sub-contractors belong to the prepayment register and have recites on paid taxes and employment pension fees (LEL, TEL, YEL).</p> <p>Forest owner or an authorised employer³²⁾ operating on forest holding shall file the contracts or employment agreements.</p>
Definitions	<p>32) The terms employer / contracting party refer to employers registered in the Trade Register. Information on the registered employers is available in the Finnish Business Information System (BIS). (www.ytj.fi)</p>

Title	22. Improvement of forest owners' know-how
Criterion	Forest owner has an adequate know-how on forestry and an authorised forest service contractor operating on the forest holding has an adequate professional competence considering the circumstances for forestry works.
Indicators	
Definitions	

Title	23. Responsible rights of access are safeguarded
Criterion	Opportunities for free access to forests, picking of forest products and other recreational use within the scope of responsible use of rights of access ³³⁾ are safeguarded.
Indicators	There is not a significant amount of verified unjustified restrictions on the rights of access.
Defintitions	<p>33) Rights of access include among others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - walking, skiing or bicycling and camping of shor 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. <p>The following activities are not included in the rights of access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - setting fire - felling or damaging trees - driving in motor vehicles on terrain - gathering of protected plants, lichens, mosses and plants with wooden stems - making of feeding places for game or artificial nests - moving in areas (small seedling stands, fields) where moving may endanger the economical activities of land owner - carrying on regular trade - littering environment. <p>It is not considered as restriction of right of access if an authority restricts the access to forests for a defined period of time.</p> <p>Act on Private Roads (358/1962) enacts on the use rights and restrictions on private roads. Regarding the use of forest roads the decision of the Supreme Court 1991/819 shall be taken into consideration.</p>

Title	24. Safeguarding of Sámi culture and the traditional livelihoods in Sámi homelands
Criterion	In the Sámi homelands the management, use and protection of natural resources administered by Metsähallitus are integrated in cooperation with Sámi Parliament, reindeer herders and other representatives of traditional livelihoods to ensure the facilities for Sámi culture and traditional livelihoods.

	The Criterion applies only to Metsähallitus.
Indicators	Metsähallitus shall use participatory planning methods in the planning of its operations in Sámi homelands. Representatives of Metsähallitus and Sámi Parliament agree on the need, level and monitoring of cooperation with the various planning processes on which Metsähallitus has requested cooperation to the representatives of Sámi Parliament. If a consensus on integration methods is not agreed on, a certification body assesses the conformity to the criterion based on the cooperation carried out.
Definitions	

Title	25. Integration of reindeer husbandry and forestry
Criterion	Forest management activities in the state forests, under the administration of Metsähallitus, and reindeer husbandry are integrated in a local level cooperation so that the conditions for reindeer husbandry are safeguarded in forest management activities on a broad and long-term basis in the region designated for reindeer herding. The criterion applies only to Metsähallitus.
Indicators	To reach this target Metsähallitus should cooperate with the representatives of reindeer husbandry when carrying out such activities that might have a significant impact on reindeer herding . The significant activities and need for cooperation shall be determined in cooperation so that the target will be achieved. The cooperation observes the Agreement ³⁴⁾ signed 27 February 2002 by Metsähallitus and the Reindeer Herders' Association as well as the sections of Metsähallitus Natural Resources Planning addressing the integration of forestry and reindeer husbandry.
Definitions	34) The <u>Agreement</u> does not apply on the Sámi homelands.