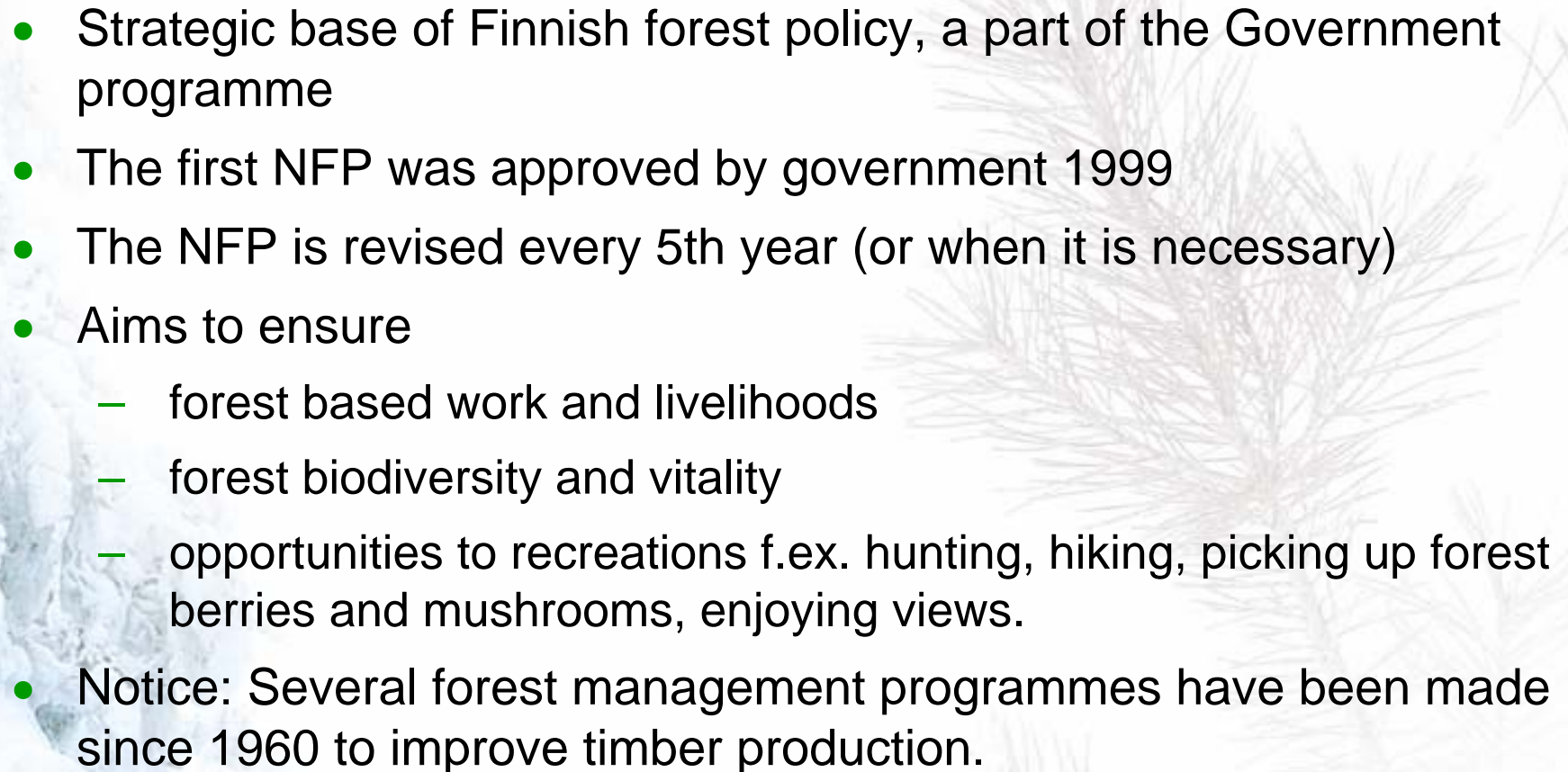

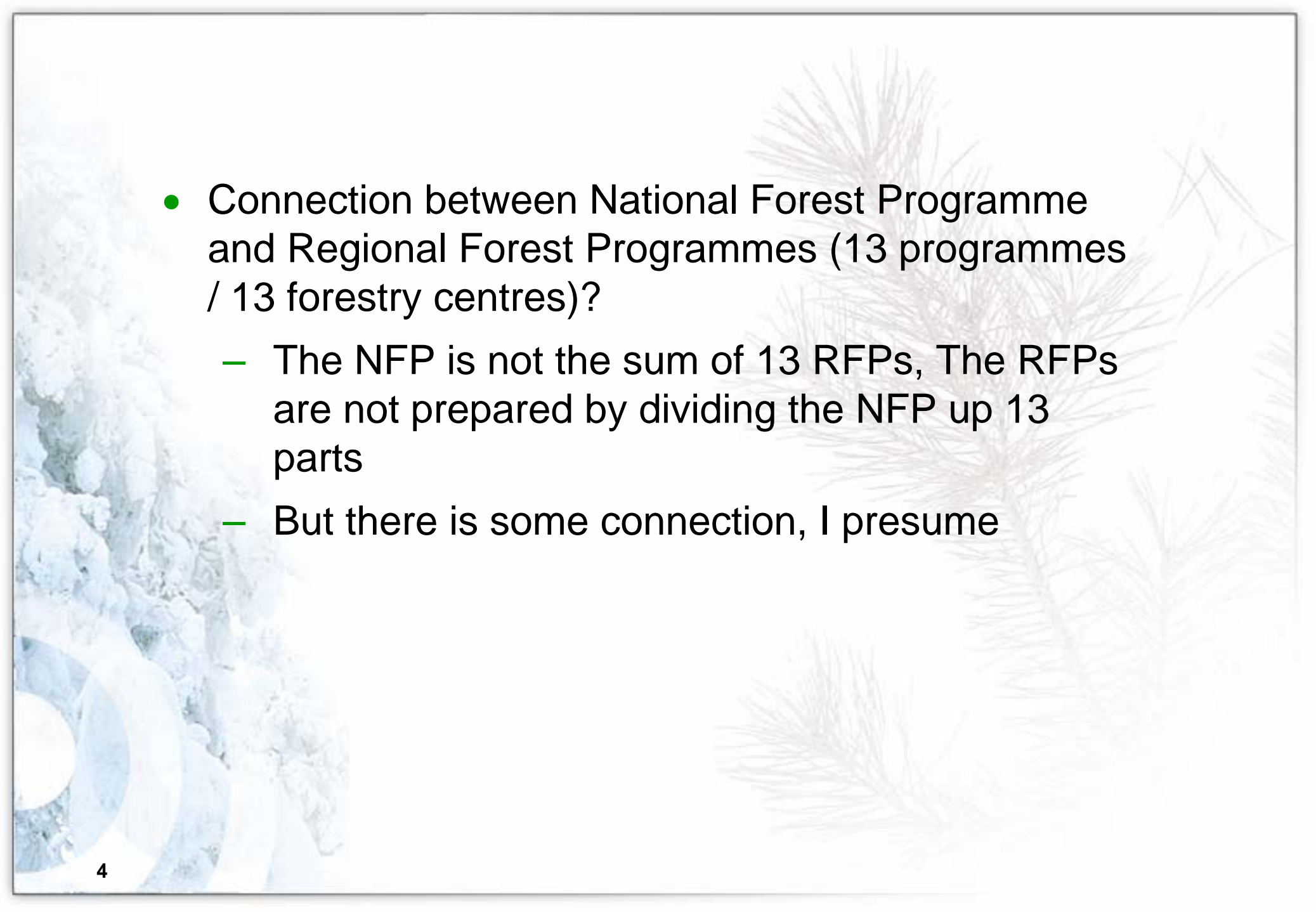




The National Forest Programme


- 
- Strategic base of Finnish forest policy, a part of the Government programme
 - The first NFP was approved by government 1999
 - The NFP is revised every 5th year (or when it is necessary)
 - Aims to ensure
 - forest based work and livelihoods
 - forest biodiversity and vitality
 - opportunities to recreations f.ex. hunting, hiking, picking up forest berries and mushrooms, enjoying views.
 - Notice: Several forest management programmes have been made since 1960 to improve timber production.

- 
- Preparation as an open process (not so easy to manage – public opinion?)
 - Implementation is coordinated by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (minister Sirkka-Liisa Anttila)
 - The Forest Council has an advisory role
 - METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme to Southern Finland 2008 – 2016. Voluntary conservation of forest. (only southern Finland because nearly half of Lapland's forests are already conserved)

- 
- Connection between National Forest Programme and Regional Forest Programmes (13 programmes / 13 forestry centres)?
 - The NFP is not the sum of 13 RFPs, The RFPs are not prepared by dividing the NFP up 13 parts
 - But there is some connection, I presume



The regional forest programme of Central Finland

A photograph of a winter forest scene. A path covered in snow leads into the distance, flanked by tall, slender trees heavily laden with snow. The sky is a clear, bright blue. Long, soft shadows are cast across the snow-covered ground. The overall atmosphere is serene and cold.

Petäjävesi
25.2.2010

Forest sector is very significant to Central Finland

- On third of industrial jobs(18 000, decreasing)
- About 150 milj. € income from selling roundwood
- Biggest employees are UMP (forest company) Metso (paper machine company) and Metsäliitto (forest company)
- Most of the people (adults) pick up forest berries and mushrooms
- Every 10th of man hunts regularly (and also some woman)

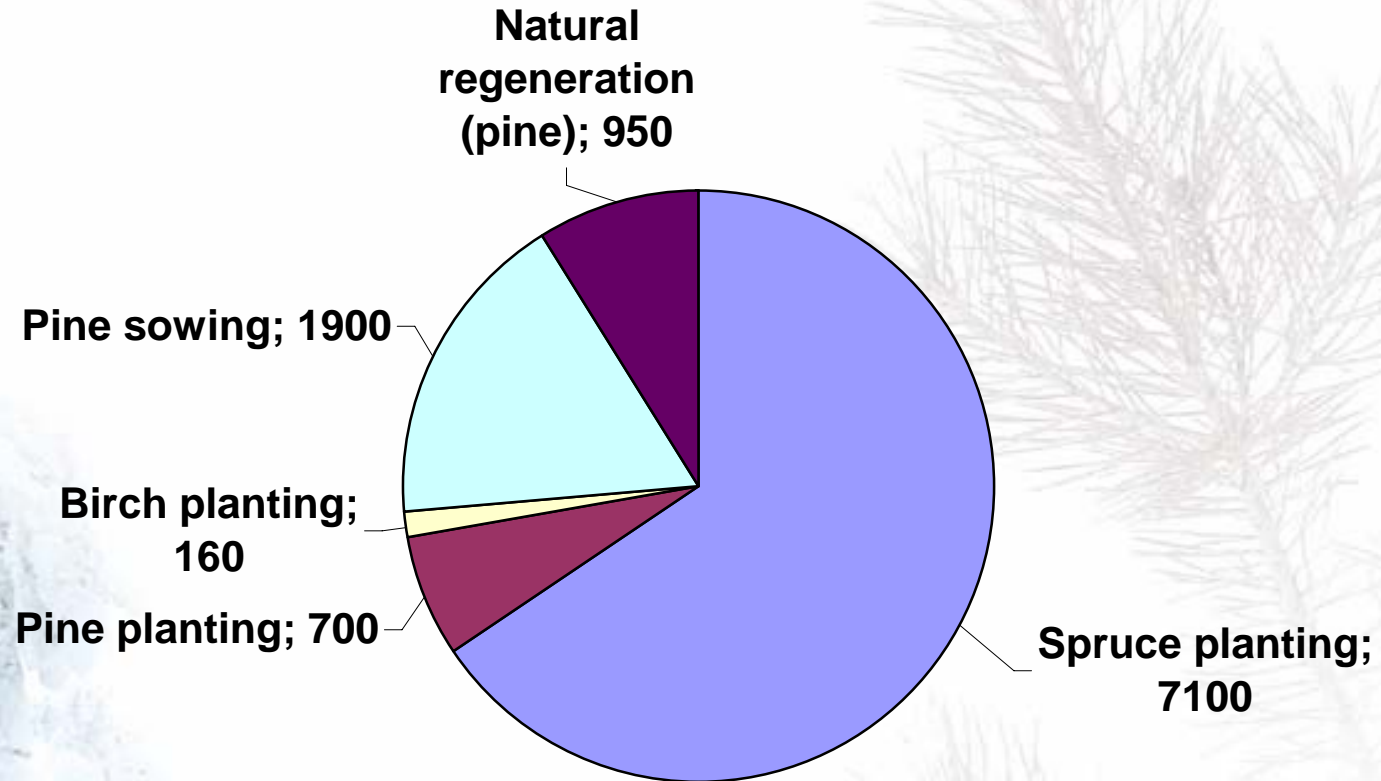
Statistic figures

- 1 360 000 hectares good forest land. 85 % of Central Finland's hole land area is forest land.
- 67 % private forest owners, 20 % forest companies (f.ex. UPM), 13% state and municipalities
- More than every 10th owns forest
- 25 % peat land, about which 80% are ditched
- Annual growth 8,2 milj. m³ / y
- Biggest sustainable harvesting volume 6,2 milj m³ / y
- Annual cutting 5-6 milj m³ /y
- Total volume about 167 milj. m³, 123 m³ / hectare (increasing)
- Scots pine 45% of volume, spruce 35 %, deciduous trees 20%
- 28 000 hectares are protected (increasing by voluntary protection)

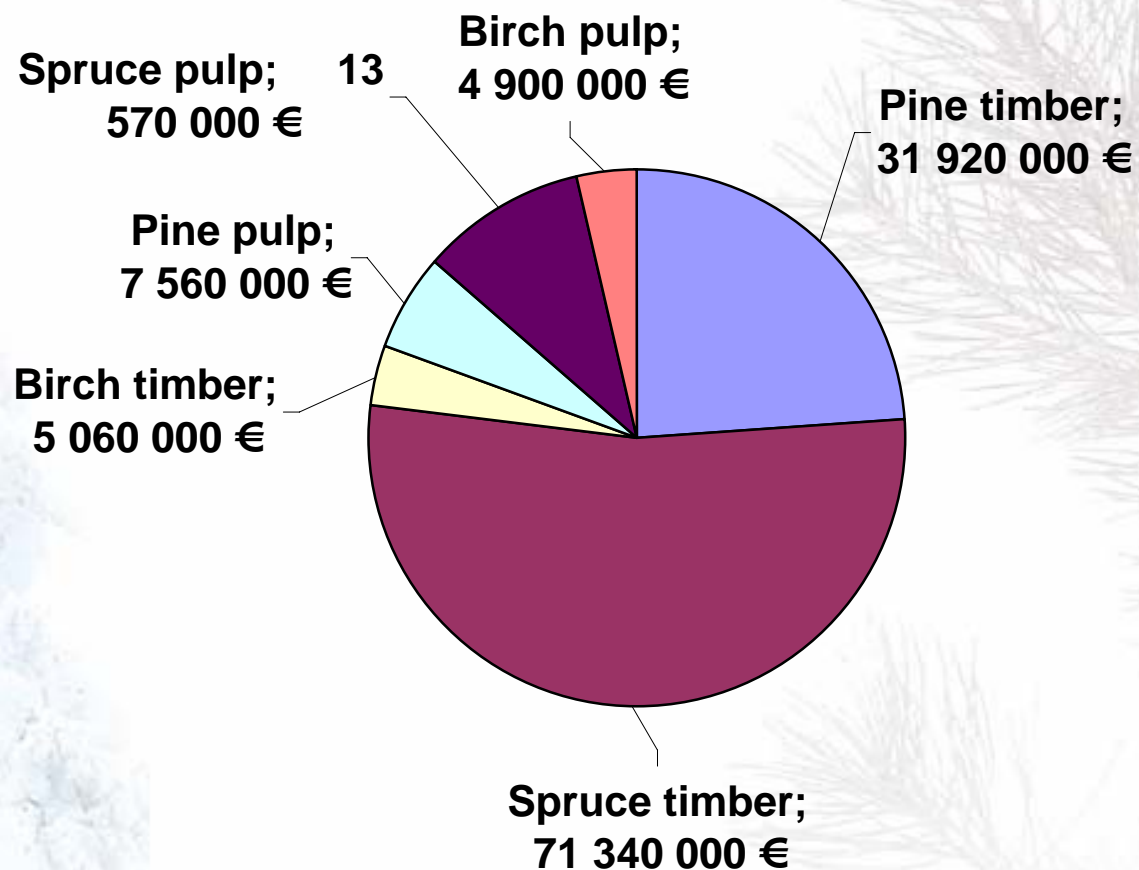
Aims of regional forest programme

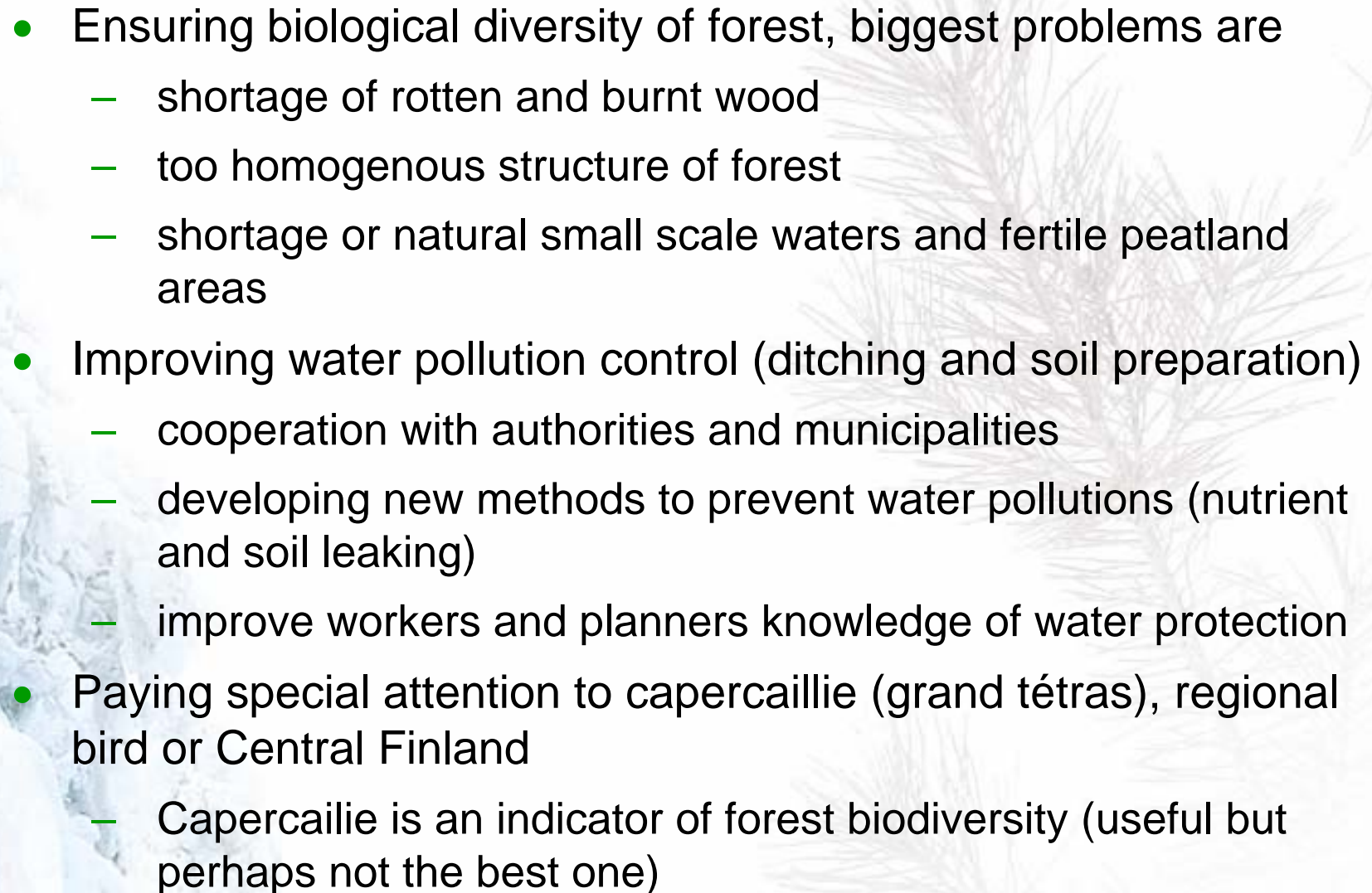
- Forest are well managed and vital
 - special attention is paid to management of young stands (< 7 m)
 - amount and quality of first commercial harvesting (10-15 m)
 - regeneration of spruce
- Ensure profitability of private forest
 - the aim is to harvest the biggest sustainable harvesting volume (we have never reach this target)
 - 80 % of income is from timber loggings
- Increase use or wood energy
 - logging residues (grown and branches), small wood, stumps.
 - Nowadays also industrial raw wood is used

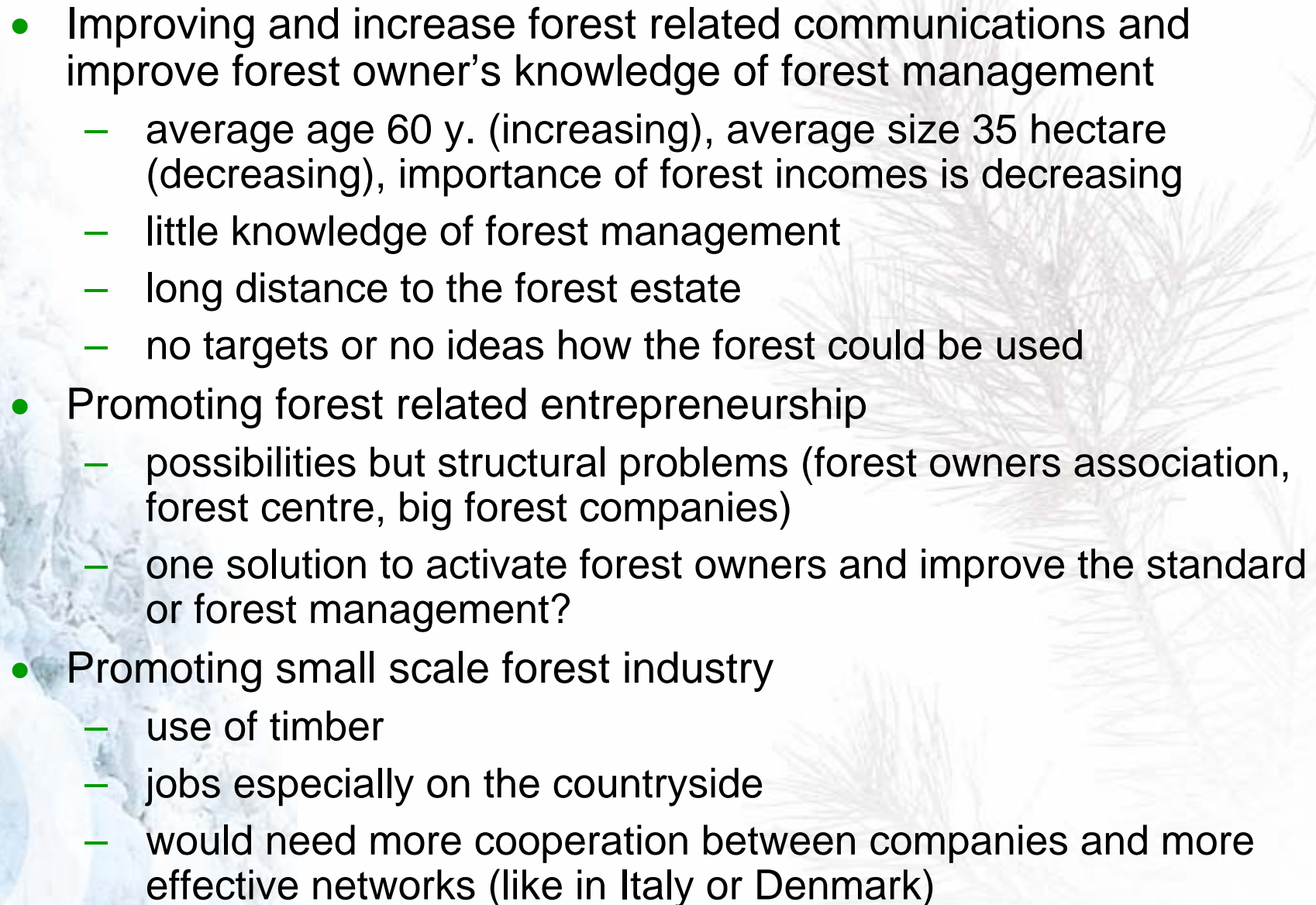
Regeneration area 2006-2008, total 10800 hectares / y



Roundwood selling, private forest 2006-2008, total 134 000 000 €/ year



- 
- Ensuring biological diversity of forest, biggest problems are
 - shortage of rotten and burnt wood
 - too homogenous structure of forest
 - shortage of natural small scale waters and fertile peatland areas
 - Improving water pollution control (ditching and soil preparation)
 - cooperation with authorities and municipalities
 - developing new methods to prevent water pollutions (nutrient and soil leaking)
 - improve workers and planners knowledge of water protection
 - Paying special attention to capercaillie (grand tétras), regional bird of Central Finland
 - Capercaillie is an indicator of forest biodiversity (useful but perhaps not the best one)

- 
- Improving and increase forest related communications and improve forest owner's knowledge of forest management
 - average age 60 y. (increasing), average size 35 hectare (decreasing), importance of forest incomes is decreasing
 - little knowledge of forest management
 - long distance to the forest estate
 - no targets or no ideas how the forest could be used
 - Promoting forest related entrepreneurship
 - possibilities but structural problems (forest owners association, forest centre, big forest companies)
 - one solution to activate forest owners and improve the standard or forest management?
 - Promoting small scale forest industry
 - use of timber
 - jobs especially on the countryside
 - would need more cooperation between companies and more effective networks (like in Italy or Denmark)

Forest are open daily
Petäjävesi 24.4.2007






**Small scale forest
entrepreneurship, woman
power**

Process of preparation

- The present state of the forest and forestry
 - forest managements, biological diversity. forest economy in the region
 - strenght, weakness
 - future demands new possibilities
 - co-operation with other regional programmes
- Drawing up the main development lines
 - most important regional aims / national aims
 - drawing up different kind of development lines (3 -5 lines)
 - as so open process as possible
 - decision, one line is choosed (several kind or tools can be used)

- 
- More accurate targets and actions
 - actions and their priority
 - recourses (human and economic)
 - time table
 - commitment
 - responsibilities and roles
 - Approval
 - forest centre leads and coordinates the process
 - the regional forest council (about 30 person) is dealing with the programme several times during the process and finally accepts it.
 - the board of forest centre makes the final and formal approval of the programme
 - voluntary commitment is essential (no legal responsibilities on any organisations)

- 
- Implementation and following up
 - Measurable targets are essential
 - Everyone must find their own role and own target
 - Forest centre makes yearly reports
 - Internet
 - forest council is handling reports ones or twice a year



Kiitos

Merci