



Northern  
Periphery  
Programme

2007–2013

Innovatively investing  
in Europe's Northern  
Periphery for a sustainable  
and prosperous future



European Union  
European Regional  
Development Fund

# Northern TOSIA workshop

Umeå, August 13-14, 2009

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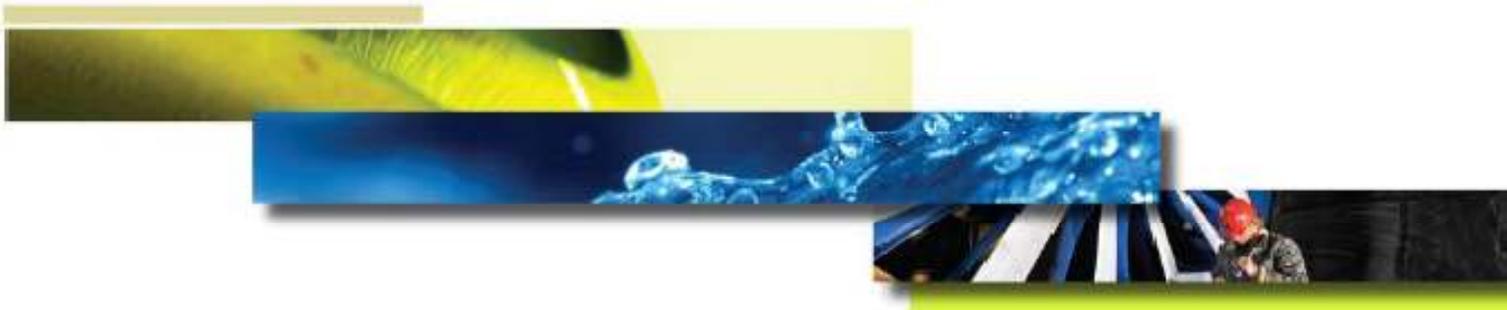
European Union  
European Regional  
Development Fund

# Sustainability of Forest Resource use in the NPP

**REGIONAL CONTEXT**  
**especially focusing on**  
**the Region of Lapland**



A Natural Resource Strategy for Finland:  
***Using natural resources  
intelligently***



[www.sitra.fi/naturalresources](http://www.sitra.fi/naturalresources)

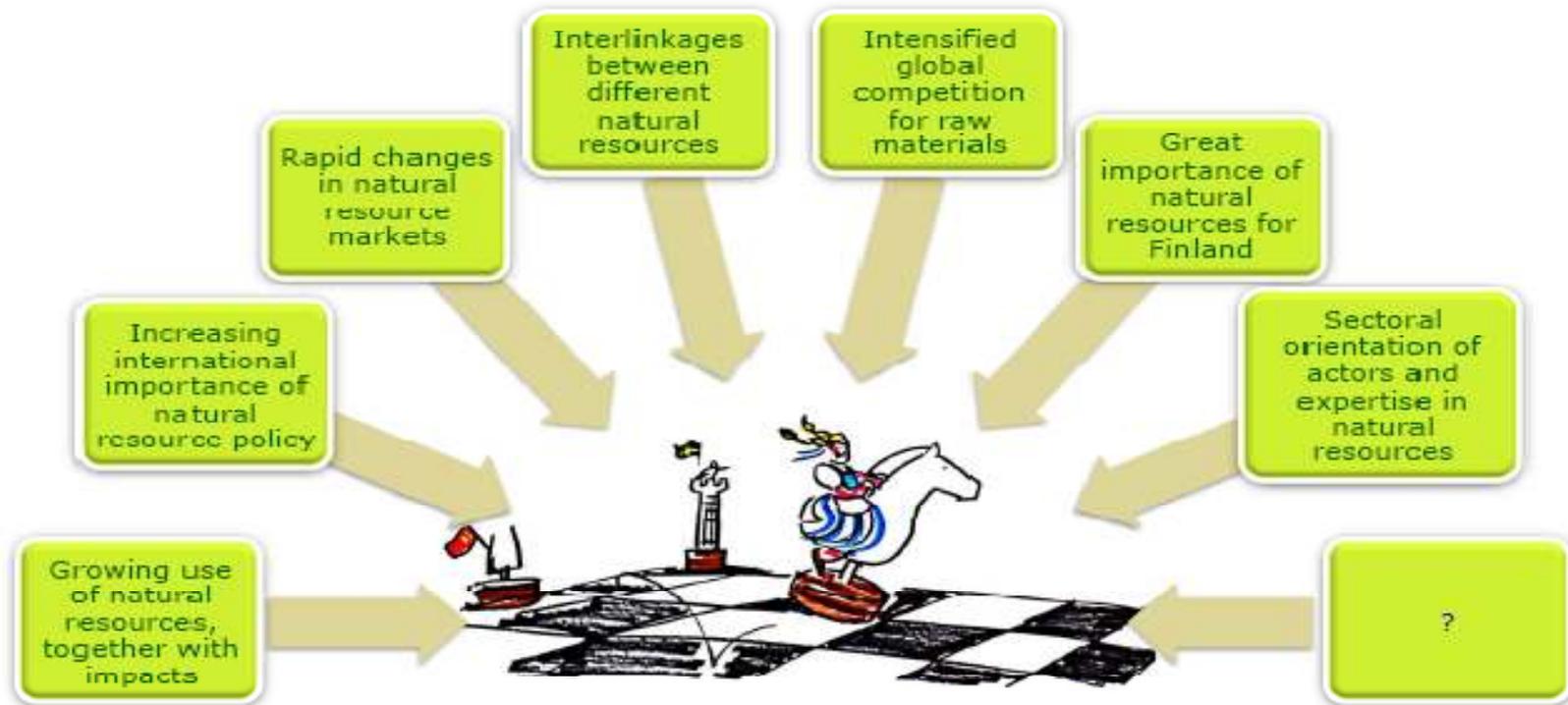
Drawings: Annika Varjonen

13 August 2009



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## NEED FOR THE STRATEGY



*How can Finland act strategically, agilely and in a forward position in relation to natural resources?*

## NATURAL RESOURCES AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FINLAND



*Finland has opportunities to gain a competitive advantage, enhance well-being, and bear global responsibility, by pioneering such changes.*

*We are today living in a transitional period, when resources and knowledge need to be combined in new ways to improve controls over natural resource use.*



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A vision for 2030:

***By using natural resources intelligently, Finland thrives and leads the way.***

The concept of using resources intelligently relates to innovativeness, sustainability and responsibility, which will all be vital for future success.

Natural resources can be utilised as a source of well-being and a basis for sustainable economic activities that also safeguard the environment and its biodiversity.

Leading the way relates to taking an exploratory and pioneering role in international policy-making and business contexts.





Strategic goals:

### 3. Regional resources generate both national added value and local well-being.

*“ Natural resources in rural areas are both a considerable asset for society, and an important basis for industrial activities. Future success will be based on our awareness of the interlinkages between different areas, and the ways their different resources can be combined.”*



# Why are forest resources important for us?

Finland's national economy is firmly based on added value obtained from natural resources.

The output of the forest sector is some 11 % of total industry output on a national level, but in Lapland, forest sector produces approx. 22 % of total output annually.

Local natural products and the non-material values associated with natural resources create diverse opportunities for business and increased well-being (landscape, recreational amenity values, reindeer husbandry, Sami culture)

# Forest ownership in Finland

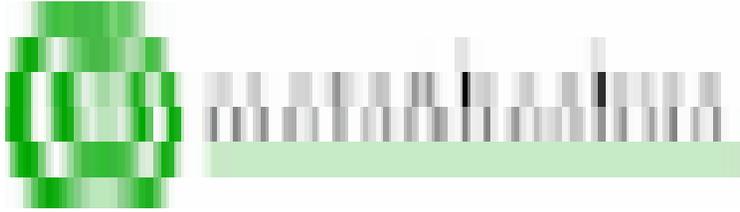
- The state owns 34 % of the Finnish forestry land (in Lapland 70 %), private industries eight and other bodies five percent. The state forests are mainly situated in the north of Finland, and 45 % of them are under strict protection.
- The forests owned by the state and partly also by the industry are mainly situated on lands of low productivity in East and North Finland.
- More information about Finnish forestry from the website: [www.forest.fi](http://www.forest.fi)

# State-owned forests

- The authority in charge of managing the state forests is the Metsähallitus (Forest and Park Services).
- Certain sections of the state forests are in commercial use, while others are protected. Under the Metsähallitus organisation, the management of these two is strictly separated.
- The management goals of commercial forests are defined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and those of protected forests by the Ministry for the Environment.

# National guidelines for forest resource use in Finland

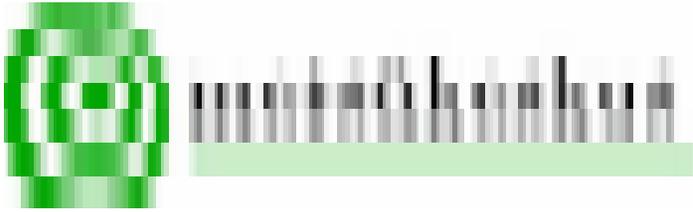
- **The Forest Act** is the primary act regulating the use of commercial forest.
- The goals of the **Finnish forest policy** are laid down in the **National Forest Programme** (the first written in the 1950s). Latest- the National Forest Programme 2015.
- **Regional Natural Resource Plans** are drawn up for state-owned multifunctional-use forests in regional stakeholder co-operation; they define how state forests are to be used, how much wood will be felled and on which sites, among other things.



The duties of regional forest authorities are managed by the 13

## **REGIONAL FORESTRY CENTRES**

- forest management planning
- supervising implementation of the Forest Act
- information, guidance in nature conservation
- professional know-how
- forest improvement
- forestry grants for private forest owners
- regional forest programmes, regional development
- Forest Management Associations are statutory organisations of private forest owners.



## **REGIONAL FOREST PROGRAMMES**

- written in cooperation with other organisations
- include recommendations for developing the forest economy of the region
- contain a projection of how the program would affect the economical, ecological and social sustainability of forestry
- mid-term adjustment of goals and targets in Lapland's programme due to changing environment

# Regional council's role in forestry resource use

- Main responsibility for overall regional development planning
- Participating in drawing up regional forest programmes and consulting national plans
- Coordinating the design and content of sectoral development programmes (i.e. bioenergy programmes, land-use planning, rural programme, COEs)
- Co-financing development projects

Thank you for your attention

