



MTK's and SLC's Biodiversity Road Map: overview and forest-related content

Seminar in Brussels
on the 2nd of April 2024

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The operating environment is bubbling

Public debate

Finland's Biodiversity
and Action Plan

EU Nature
Restoration Regulation

**Agriculture and forestry are under pressure.
However, we are able to provide solutions!**

EU Biodiversity Strategy
2030 and the national
implementation pledges

Road Maps
by other actors

Taking the next step



MTK's Biodiversity Programme

Safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity



SLC

MILJÖPROGRAM

Guidelines for SLC's environmental management system 11.6.2019

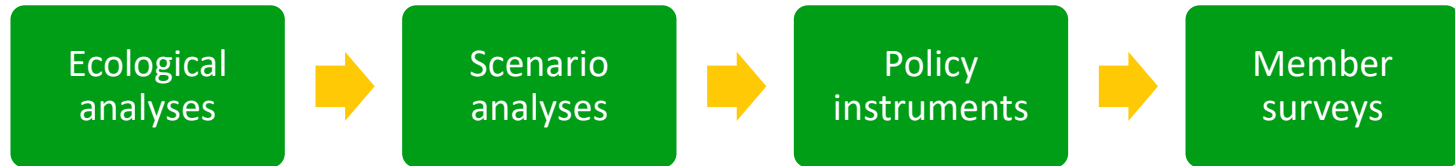
WE SAFEGUARD AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY

- › with best practices in agriculture and forest management
- › with well-targeted nature management and restoration
- › with landowner-based voluntary nature conservation

The Biodiversity Road Map shows the direction for development of agriculture and forestry in a constantly changing operating environment.

Sustainability and the green transition are changing our society in profound ways, and in this transformation agriculture and forestry are sectors that are necessary, and their importance as a provider of solutions is even greater than before.

Science and research as a foundation



Pellervo economic research PTT



UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI





For MTK and SLC as well as for agriculture and forestry,
biodiversity is a matter of
responsibility, preparedness and prosperity.

Determined action to strengthen biodiversity is needed
to improve **the acceptance of agriculture and forestry**,
to secure **the environmental prerequisites of production** and
to **access the market.**

Mission

MTK and SLC together with their members work to **protect and promote biodiversity** in a way that halts the loss of biodiversity linked to agriculture and forestry, and puts it on a path to recovery.

Together with other actors, the organisations will build a **stable, predictable and enabling environment**, where promoting biodiversity is an inseparable part of **sustainable, responsible and profitable rural livelihoods**.



voluntary actions

overall
sustainability

respecting
ownership rights

improving
economic viability

The themes of the Biodiversity Road Map

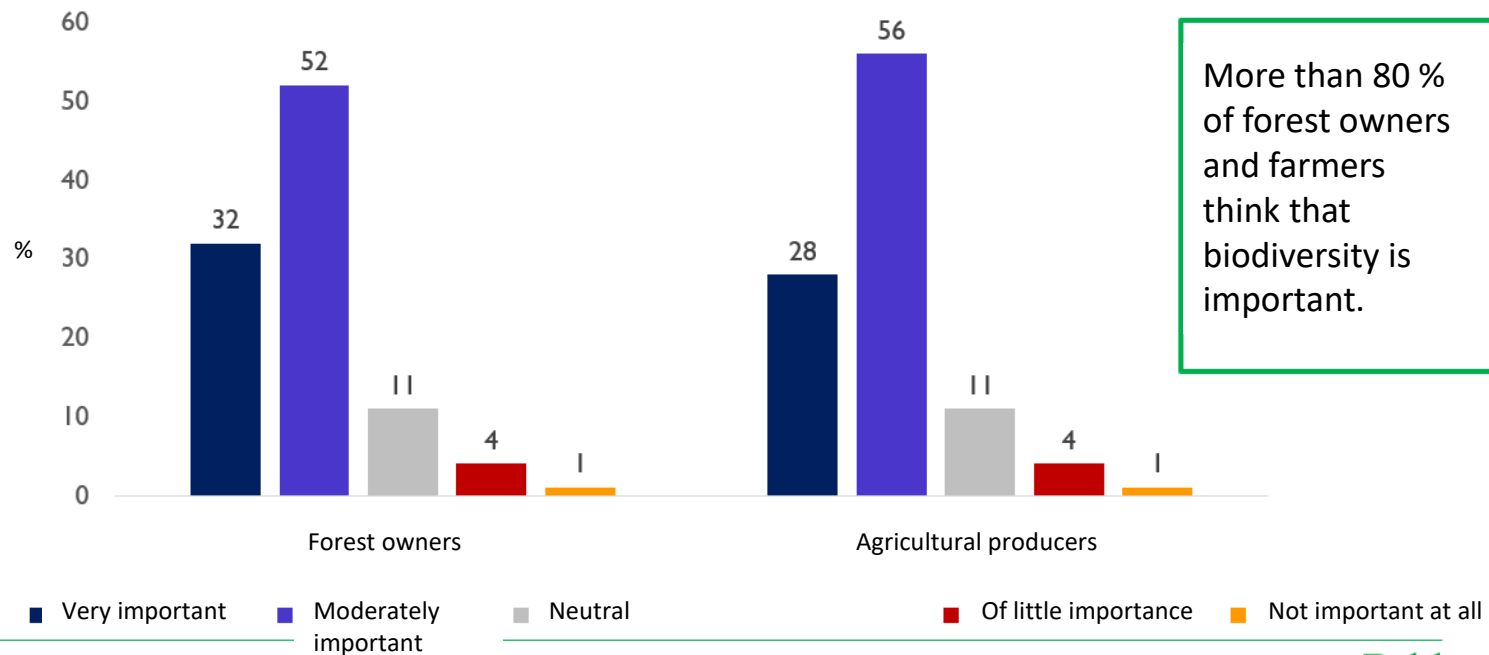
1. Biodiversity in a stronger role in the activities of the organisations
2. An enabling operating environment and cooperation as a basis
3. Safeguarding valuable habitats in commercial forests
4. Strengthening structural features valuable for biodiversity in commercial forests
5. More diverse arable areas
6. Special attention to field margins and borders
7. Adequate and high-quality management of traditional rural biotopes and natural pastures
8. A leap forward in voluntary establishment of protected areas and restoration

acceptability

targeting and
prioritisation of
measures

awareness and involvement
of farmers
and forest owners

How important is biodiversity for you in your own agriculture and/or forestry?



Biodiversity in a stronger role in the activities of the organisations

Examples of the goals:

- understanding the importance of biodiversity and having a positive attitude towards biodiversity and the different objectives of members
- increasing awareness of the Road Map and supporting commitment to the implementation
- knowing how members and representatives feel about matters concerning biodiversity and responding to their needs through advocacy work and membership services
- biodiversity as one of the priorities in internal and external communication → positive media coverage

Examples of the measures of the organisations:

- taking the Road Map as part of strategies, sustainability goals and operational planning at different levels of the organisations as well as using indicators to monitor the implementation
- developing services and strengthening the environmental expert network in forest management associations



An enabling operating environment and cooperation as a basis (1/2)

Examples of the goals:

- cooperating constructively with other actors and stakeholders both in our own sectors and across sectors nationally, regionally and locally
- getting support from the operating environment: enabling, encouraging and fair policy instruments as well as high-quality nature information
- the market economy as the most significant source of funding and well-functioning market system for selling and buying nature values
- overall sustainability: biodiversity, property rights, the economic viability of agriculture and forestry as well as good forest management and food production

Examples of the measures of the organisations:

- developing the Luontoarvot.fi service
- encouraging farmers and forest owners to produce nature values as part of their production, and promoting earnings based on biodiversity and ecosystem services



An enabling operating environment and cooperation as a basis (2/2)

Examples of the measures to be promoted through cooperation and by other actors:

- measuring and monitoring of nature impacts
- developing of nature information and spatial data
- ensuring a uniform interpretation and decision making by different authorities and the flow of information between authorities
- adequate and long-term state funding (e.g. METSO and Helmi Programmes)
- a common and shared target for determined development of nature value market
- supporting research
- decision-support services and learning environments
- positive communication



According to the scenarios, nature management measures in forests used for timber production can significantly affect the structural features that are important to forest biodiversity in the next 30 years.

Increasing the area of protected forests is the most effective but at the same time the most expensive way to contribute to structural features that promote forest biodiversity.

Basic scenario 1 - SK1

- Nature management measures in accordance with the PEFC Forest Certification requirements that were valid until 2022.

Basic scenario 2 - SK2

- A scenario describing the current state: nature management measures in accordance with the new PEFC Forest Certification requirements.
- The number of retention trees will almost double and the amount of deadwood will steadily increase, approaching the level of 10 m³/ha by 2050. The new PEFC criteria will increase the annual investments of private forest owners in biodiversity maintenance by 1.1–1.7 e/ha. This corresponds to a maximum of one percent of the annual net income of timber production.

Biodiversity scenario 1 - SK3

- Compared to the SK2 scenario, in addition to additional nature management measures, 10 % of the forest land is protected.
- In commercial forests, the number of deciduous trees increases and the amount of deadwood doubles. The age distribution is more even.
- The total annual roundwood removal will decrease by 8.3 million m³ compared to the basic scenario.

- The costs of additional protection and nature management measures for private forest owners are EUR 161–406 million annually. This corresponds to a 9-17 % decrease in annual net income. With an interest rate of 3 %, the total costs for private forest owners are EUR 10 billion (additional protection EUR 6.5 billion and nature management EUR 3.4 billion).

Biodiversity scenario 2 - SK4

- Compared to the SK3 scenario, in addition to additional nature management measures, 30 % of the forest land is protected.
- In commercial forests, the amount of both deciduous trees and deadwood is doubled. The age distribution is more even. In total, the number of deadwood increases significantly and the number of large and old trees increases, especially due to a larger protected area.
- The total annual roundwood removal will decrease by 21.5 million m³, i.e. by more than a third compared to the basic scenario.
- The costs of additional protection and nature management measures for private forest owners are EUR 573–878 million annually. This corresponds to a 31-37 % decrease in average annual net income. With an interest rate of 3 %, the total costs for private forest owners are EUR 25.4 billion (additional protection EUR 21.4 billion and nature management EUR 4 billion).

Safeguarding valuable habitats in commercial forests

Examples of the goals:

- landowners are aware and have defined objectives
- valuable habitats in commercial forests are safeguarded by excluding them from forest management or treating them with special measures
- ecological effectiveness and cost-efficiency is improved by targeting and concentrating measures

Examples of the measures of the organisations:

- sharing information
- developing the services and procedures in forest management associations

Examples of the measures to be promoted through cooperation and by other actors:

- improving the flow of information between different actors in the chain
- a programme for herb-rich forests



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Strengthening structural features valuable for biodiversity in commercial forests (1/2)

Examples of the goals:

- landowners are aware and have defined objectives
- structural features valuable for the biodiversity of commercial forests are safeguarded and strengthened by better integrating them into the planning and implementation of forest management as well as into the quality monitoring
- ecological effectiveness and cost-efficiency is improved by targeting and concentrating measures

Examples of the measures of the organisations:

- an information package for forest owners
- developing the services and procedures in forest management associations

Examples of the measures to be promoted through cooperation and by other actors:

- developing spatial information
- supporting research



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Strengthening structural features valuable for biodiversity in commercial forests (2/2)

Retention trees: increase in amount and quality, especially large and old deciduous trees

Deadwood: towards 10 m³/ha in commercial forests on average

Mixed stands, especially deciduous mixed stand: towards 10 % share in commercial forests on average

Buffer zones for water courses and small water bodies: varying width on site-by-site basis

Burnt wood and fire continuity sites: increase in controlled burnings

Thickets and multilayered structure of trees: avoiding unnecessary clearing

Forest management practices: using all different forest management practices in accordance with the forest owners' objectives and site characteristics

Peatland forests: integrated and multi-objective planning and increasing cooperation between landowners



A leap forward in voluntary establishment of protected areas and restoration

Examples of the goals:

- Finland's network of protected areas expands, and its quality improves
- restoration improves the condition of ecosystems and their ability to provide ecosystem services
- landowners are aware and have defined objectives
- choosing the protection and restoration option is at least as profitable for landowners as other forms of economic use of the site

Examples of the measures of the organisations:

- developing procedures in forest management associations to improve identification and preparation of potential sites
- encouraging landowners to cooperate with each other in restoration projects

Examples of the measures to be promoted through cooperation and by other actors:

- developing and implementing supportive policy instruments



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ROAD MAP



www.mtk.fi/luonnon-monimuotoisuus



slc.fi/bdfardplan

