



Organisation of Metsähallitus, former "Forest and Park Service"



State enterprice taking care of all the state owned lands and waters in Finland, both protected and commercial forests.

Supervision of Natural Heritage Services

PARLIAMENT

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

- hunting, fisheries and law enforcement
- hiking services in hiking areas

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- protected, wilderness and other areas
- habitat, species, restorationhiking in protected areas

METSÄHALLITUS BOARD

- general operational quidance
- CEO

According to to the Report of the National Audit Office in 2008, NHS is efficient in the management of protected areas and other nature conservation duties.

NATURAL HERITAGE SERVICES

- Director: NHS executive management
- Game and Fisheries Manager: hunting and fisheries

Organisation of Natural Heritage Services



	STEERING UNITS:	ITS: DIRECTOR		
	ADMINISTRATION Deputy Director	1	i i	Stewarting Units (Yantes Februin)
	DEVELOPMENT Director	SOUTHERN FINLAND	OSTROBOTHNIA	LAPLAND
	COMMUNICATIONS Comminications Manager	Regional Director	Regional Director	Regional Director
ES	PA MANAGEMENT Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager
ESS	GAME AND FISHERIES Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager
0 0	NATURE PROTECTION Maneger	Area Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager
PR	RECREATION Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager	Area Manager
PLD)	1.1.2012	Regional Teams Superintendents	Regional Teams Superintendents	Regional Teams Superintendents

NHS manages all the state-owned PAs

- 37 national parks
- 19 strict nature reserves
- 7 national hiking areas
- 12 wilderness areas
- almost 500 other PAs
- public water areas



Public water areas (NHS)

Altogether over 7 million hectares, 18% of Finland's surface area

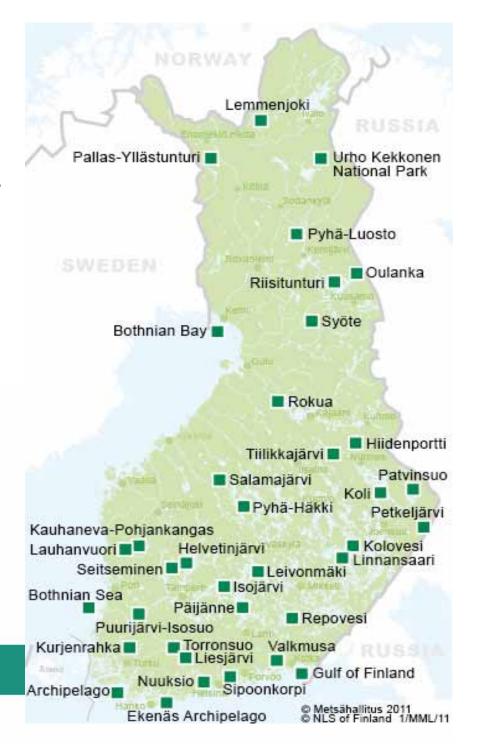
 Fishing and hunting, fisheries and game management on all the state owned lands and waters





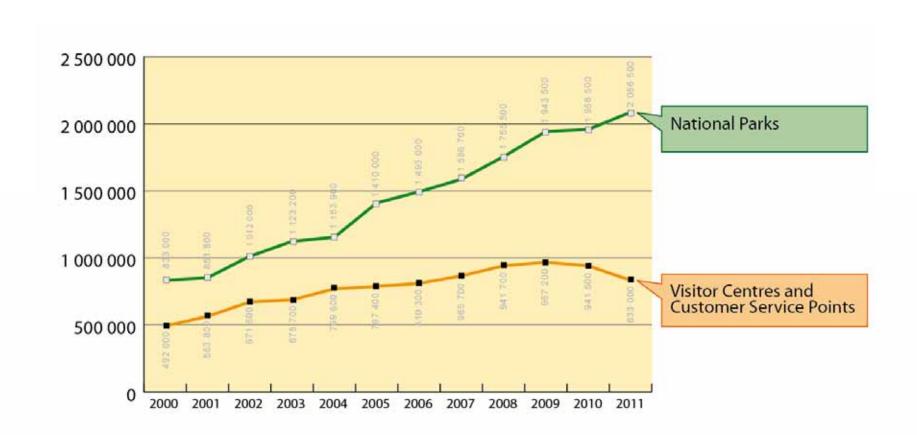
National Parks in Finland

- on state owned lands
- extensive nature conservation areas
- minimum 1000 hectares
- ensuring biodiversity
- giving people the opportunity to relax and enjoy nature
- nature education
- a total of 37 national parks
- 9 790 km²
- 2,1 million visits in 2011





Number of visits to national parks and visitor centers



National Parks and Tourism



National Parks are attractions for tourism

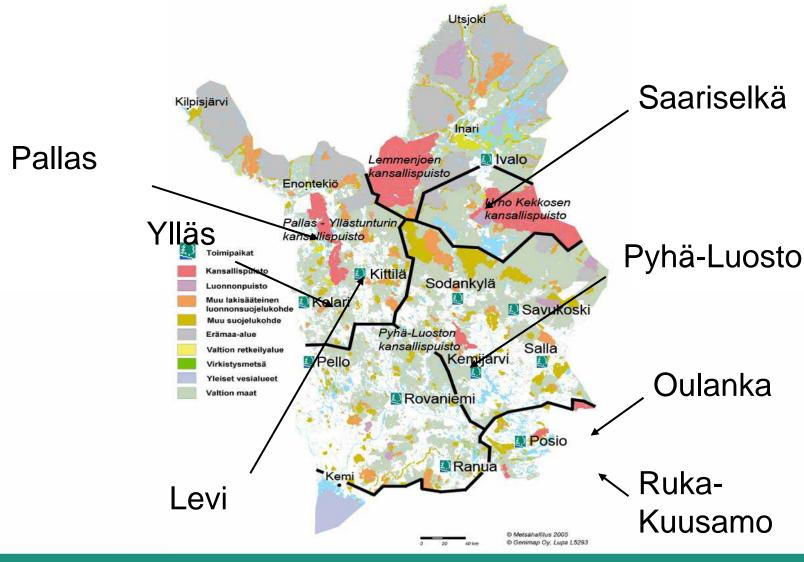
- Important part of Lapland's brand
- National Parks and tourism destinations share the same customers
- While safeguarding nature values in NP's, the attraction of tourism destinations will be improved at the same time



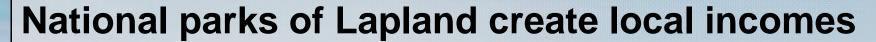


- Infrastructure which is funded by the state is also a basis for local tourism services.
- → Both social and private investments (tourism) create preconditions for remarkable local economic impacts.

National Parks and tourism destinations in Lapland







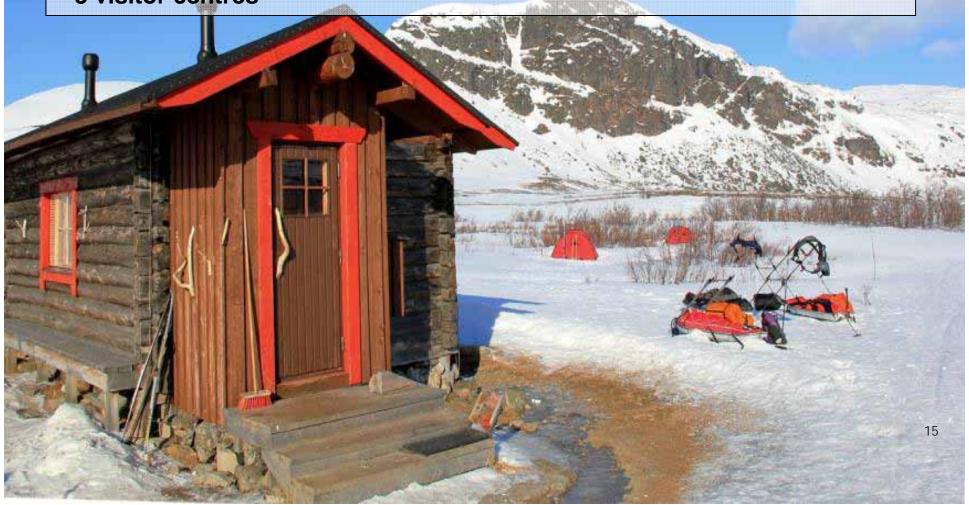
Economical value of the tourism generated by the national parks. The visits of the persons with main reason to come was national park

National park	milj. €	Person years	Visits
Lemmenjoki National Park	0,4	5	10 000
Pallas-Yllästunturi National Park	18,7	246	435 893
Pyhä-Luosto National Park	3,4	45	118 571
Urho Kekkonen National Park	10,5	138	287 632

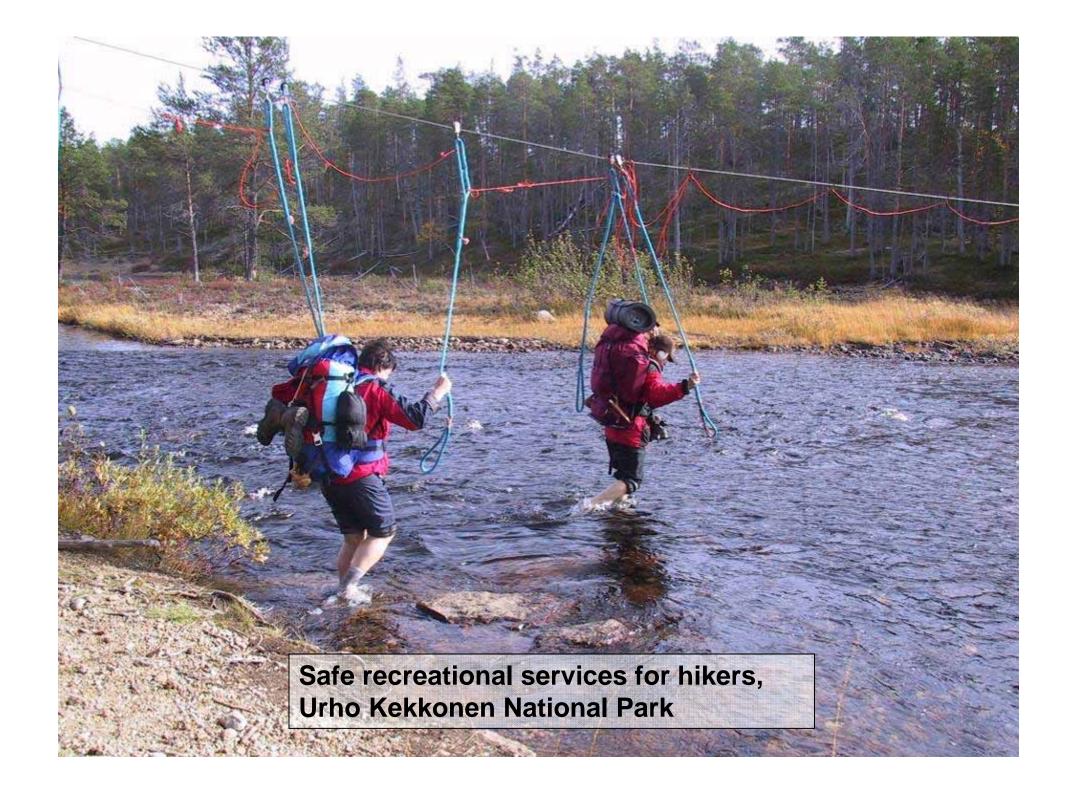
National parks of Lapland create local incomes

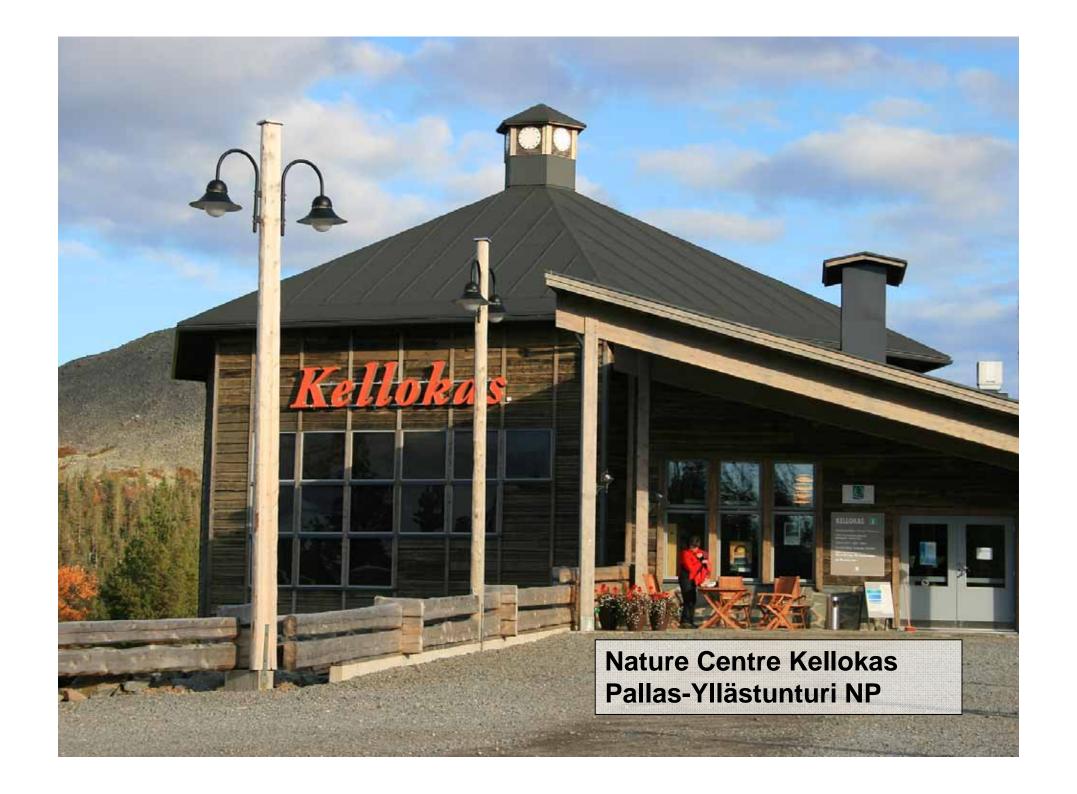
Pallas-Yllästunturin NP, recreational facilities, costs 1,2 milj.€y

- Close to 350 km of marked hiking trails
- Close to 500 km of ski trails
- 26 open/ reservable wilderness huts
- 3 visitor centres







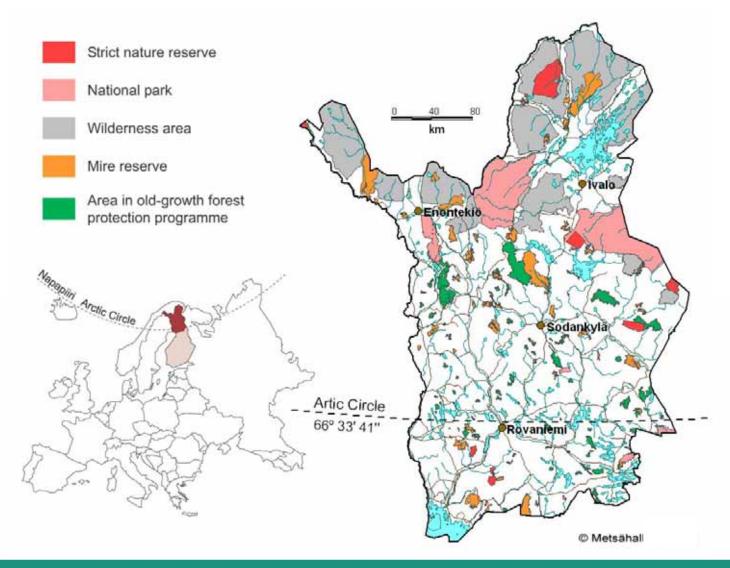








Wilderness Areas





The Act on the Protection of Wilderness Reserves in 1991

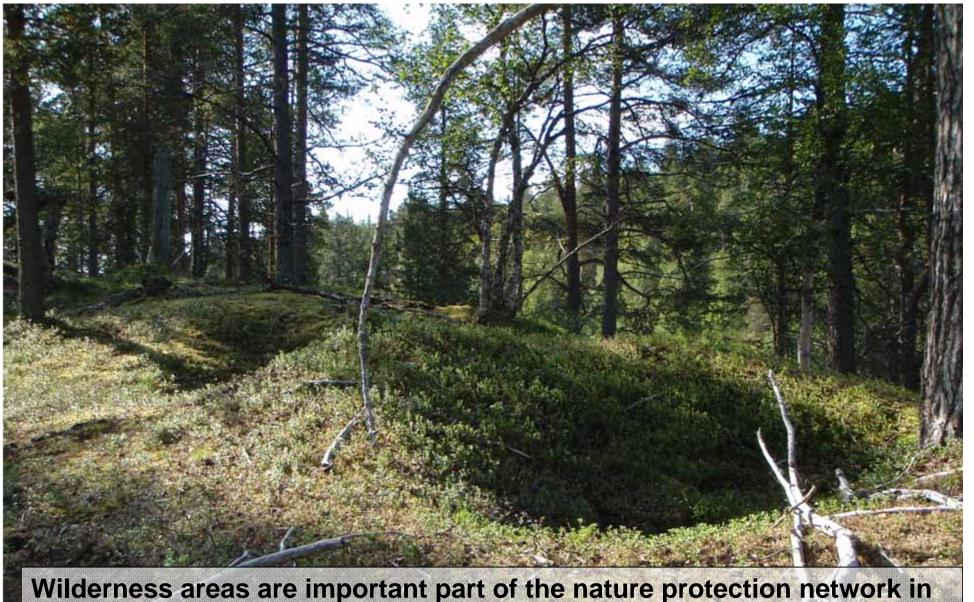
- The goals of the wilderness act:

 1. The wilderness character of the areas has to be reserved
- 2. The possibilities to practise Sámi culture and natural source of livelihood has to be secured (reindeer herding, fishing, traditional hunting)
 3. The conditions for the various ways to traditional landuse is developed

The Act on the Protection of Wilderness Reserves

- 12 separate areas
- 1,5 million hectares totally
- Each wilderness area at leats 15 000 hectares, practically no roads
- Bilding roads and mining only with the decision of the parliament
- Limited forestry would be possible in 5 wilderness areas, but Metsähallitus has decided not to practice forestry since year 2005
- Wilderness areas have not been founded by the Nature Conservation Act, but they belong to the Natura 2000 network
- NHS compiles the management plans to the wilderness areas, plans are verified by the ministry on environment





Wilderness areas are important part of the nature protection network in Finland. Their cultural value is significant. Hunting pits for deer in Tsarmitunturi wilderness area from end of stone age – start of metal age

Recreation and tourism zones in wilderness areas

Wilderness area	Total area,	Recreation and tourism zone,
	hectares	% of total area
Hammastunturi	182 500	
Kadoaivi	292 400	5
Kemihaara	30 200	0
Käsivarsi	220 600	11
Muotkatunturi	157 000	2
Paistunturi	157 000	11
Pulju	61 400	-
Pöyrisjärvi	128 000	0
Tarvantovaara	67 000	8,5
Tsarmitunturi	15 000	0
Tuntsa	21 200	8
Vätsäri	155 000	5
Totally	1 487300	0 - 11 %



